

Proposal Summary

This page provides a read-only view of a Proposal. The sections below are organized to help review teams quickly and accurately review a proposal and therefore may not be in the same order as the proposal information is entered.

Proposal RESCAT-1989-062-01 - Program Coordination and Facilitation Services provided through the Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Foundation (Foundation) Project Number: 1989-062-01

Basics	
Proposal Number:	RESCAT-1989-062-01
Proposal Status:	Draft
Review:	Resident Fish, Regional Coordination, and Data Management Categorical Review
Portfolio:	Resident Fish, Regional Coordination, and Data Management Categorical Review
Type:	Existing Project: 1989-062-01
Primary Contact:	Tom Iverson
Created:	10/6/2011 by Neil Ward
Proponent Organizations:	Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Authority (CBFWA)
Project Title:	Program Coordination and Facilitation Services provided through the Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Foundation (Foundation)
Proposal Short Description:	Continue to provide coordination, facilitation, and collaboration services through seven focus workgroups that support key adaptive management products and processes identified in the 2009 Fish and Wildlife Program. The workgroups that are coordinated through the Foundation include: 1) Status of the Resources (SOTR), 2) Anadromous Fish, 3) Resident Fish, 4) Wildlife, 5) Lamprey, 6) Fish Screen Oversight, and 7) Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Authority.
Proposal Executive Summary:	<p>Primary goal of your work? The primary goal for each of the focus workgroups is to continue to provide coordination and facilitation services that allow tribal, state, and federal fish and wildlife managers in the Columbia River Basin, Bonneville Power Administration (BPA), and the Northwest Power and Conservation Council (NPCC) to collaborate towards the efficient and cost effective development of recommendations and adaptive management products using the key coordination elements identified in the 2009 Program (Council Document 2009-09).</p> <p>Why the work is important? In the 2009 Program, the NPCC acknowledged that it benefits from the coordinated efforts of many groups, committees, and organizations in implementing its Program. Through the 2009 Program (Page 64), the NPCC identified the following elements as key areas for which they seek coordinated efforts from fish and wildlife managers and interested parties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data management • Monitoring and evaluation • Developing and tracking biological objectives • Review of technical documents and processes • Project proposal review • Coordination of projects, programs, and funding sources within subbasins • Facilitating and participating in focus workgroups on Program issues • Information dissemination (Page 64, Council Document 2009-09). <p>These elements are necessary to support the adaptive management processes that the NPCC relies on for improving and adapting their Program. The 'Program Framework' in the 2009 Program describes the use and application of adaptive management by the NPCC to inform decision points during Program amendment every 5 years (Page 3, Council Document 2009-9):</p> <p>"...based upon those reviews, the Council has regularly revised its Program in recognition of the evolving state of scientific understanding, ecosystem response to management actions, and regional policy developments. The Council will regularly review and update the mainstem and subbasin plans to identify and, when possible, address and resolve scientific uncertainty and information gaps to improve our ability to protect, mitigate, and enhance fish and wildlife. The procedures for implementing the Program's objectives and measures also reflect an adaptive management framework. Implementation projects receive periodic scientific and Council scrutiny of both results and proposed work. The Council fully considers the results of project and Program monitoring, evaluation, and research as well as the views of the Independent Scientific Review Panel when making recommendations for actions to be implemented by the federal agencies and for projects to be funded by Bonneville."</p> <p>"...the Council's Program is designed to link to and accommodate the needs of other programs in the basin that affect fish and wildlife. This includes meeting the needs of the Endangered Species Act by describing the kinds of ecological change needed to improve the survival and productivity of the diverse fish and wildlife populations in the basin."</p> <p>"...knowledge of the plans and activities of other regional participants is essential for the Council to ensure that the projects it recommends for funding are coordinated with and do not duplicate the actions of others." This project proposes to coordinate efforts at the technical level, to align programs and projects, and provide the most current scientific and technical information as input into the NPCC's decision making processes.</p> <p>The Council has developed a draft Monitoring, Evaluation, Research and Reporting (MERR) Plan to partially meet its responsibility under the Act as well as to address the 2009 Program's call to (1) conduct scientific review of new and ongoing actions; (2) establish reporting guidelines to increase project performance and accountability; (3) develop quantitative objectives for the Program; (4) engage in a periodic and systematic exchange of science and policy information; and (5) adaptively manage the Program to solve uncertainties and guide decision making (Draft MERR Plan - Council Document 2010-17).</p> <p>The work proposed here helps facilitate some of the coordination and collaboration necessary to meet those needs. In 2007, an ad-hoc NPCC, BPA and CBFWA workgroup developed Regional Coordination definitions for the Fish and Wildlife Program (FinalCoordinationDefinitionsMbrsApproved_7Nov2007.doc) which stated: Coordination is the "Sovereigns' ability to represent its interests and engage in the processes that affect those interests as they relate to the Columbia River Basin Fish and Wildlife Program (Program). Coordination is done at various levels among and between fish and wildlife managers and tribes, BPA, NPCC, and various other entities as they relate to the Program."</p>

However; coordination does not happen spontaneously, it requires facilitation to develop agendas, arrange

meetings, document discussions, provide synopses and analyses, develop draft discussion papers and recommendations, and encourage completion of products and deliverables. This project provides the opportunity to develop coordinated input into decision-making processes, and 2) provides technical and policy staff to support development of issue descriptions and conversations on topics that include multiple fish and wildlife managers' jurisdiction or responsibilities.

How will the work be accomplished?

Since 1995, the CBFWA has entered into contracts, hired employees, and conducted business through the Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Foundation (Foundation). Committees and projects such as the Status of the Resources Project, Anadromous Fish Advisory Committee, Resident Fish Advisory Committee, Wildlife Advisory Committee, Lamprey Technical Work Group, and Fish Screen Oversight Committee have been implemented through the Annual Workplan Project. Although the number of CBFWA Members has declined in recent years, past members continue to participate in technical meetings facilitated by Foundation staff to develop products to support the F&W Program. Because these meetings have not required participants and decision-making processes to follow the consensus rules of the CBFWA Charter, non-CBFWA members can fully participate. In fact, this approach recently allowed Foundation staff to collaborate with other coordination groups (e.g., Upper Columbia United Tribes and Pacific Northwest Aquatic Monitoring Partnership) as well as NPCC staff to develop draft RM&E implementation strategies for resident fish, wildlife, and anadromous fish. With the absence of the consensus rules at technical level meetings, fish and wildlife managers and other coordination entities, regardless of their membership status in CBFWA, have exhibited a greater interest to utilize and depend on the coordination and facilitation services provided through the Foundation. For 2013-2015, the CBFWA Members have directed the Foundation to manage and implement the coordination and facilitation services, for the technical forums, separate from the constraints of the CBFWA Charter and membership. Subsequently, CBFWA's long-standing committees (e.g., Resident Fish Advisory Committee, Anadromous Fish Advisory Committee, and Wildlife Advisory Committee) will no longer exist as advisory committees to the CBFWA's Members Advisory Group and Members but instead will function as independent forums that collaborate with the NPCC staff and BPA staff to provide technical assistance for the development and implementation of the Program. In addition, forum coordinators will be available to provide technical advice and assistance (e.g., preparation of reports, proposals, responses, representation at meetings, etc.) on an as requested basis. Workgroup agendas will be driven by priorities set by the participants (F&W Managers, BPA staff, and Council staff).

Where will the work be done?

A central staff will be located in Portland. In an attempt to reduce meeting and travel costs, efforts will be taken to encourage "electronic meetings"; however, some meetings will require face-to-face sessions outside the Portland area. Additional meeting areas would likely include Boise and Spokane which are locations fish and wildlife managers consider as central for those parts of the Basin. Travel to specific site locations will be required on an as needed basis.

How long will the work last?

Specific coordination activities can be identified for the next three years. The work plan will need to be adjusted on an annual basis to ensure priority activities are being addressed.

Who will perform the work?

To implement the coordination and facilitation services, the Foundation will employ a central staff that has extensive experience and expertise in each of the areas of focus, a working knowledge of the NPCC's Program, existing professional relationships with tribal, state, and federal fish and wildlife managers, coordination groups, BPA, NPCC, and other entities from throughout the Columbia River Basin. It is important that these functions remain within a common project to ensure integration of principles and ideas across the seven focus areas (See Figure ES1 within Accomplishments Section of this proposal).

How will you monitor/measure effectiveness?

The Foundation has implemented the recommendations of the ISRP for reporting metrics for regional coordination (ISRP 2007-14). The Foundation will report on the number of meetings, attendance, degree of representation, and deliverables produced from those meetings. In addition, progress will be tracked on the changes in behavior, value to participants, and reduction in redundancy. The Foundation recognizes that surveys can be an invaluable tool for reaching out to key audiences to assess a wide range of issues and obtain meaningful, actionable feedback. Subsequently, surveys will be conducted for each forum to ensure the required actions are taken to allow the forums to remain useful and be of interest to a broad user group.

Purpose:	Programmatic
Emphasis:	Regional Coordination
Species Benefit:	Anadromous: 50.0% Resident: 25.0% Wildlife: 25.0%
2009 F&W Program:	Yes
Fish Accords:	<none>
Biological Opinions:	FCRPS 2008 (RPA 71.2 , RPA 71.3 , RPA 71.5 , RPA 71.6 , RPA 72.3 , RPA 50.8 , RPA 51.1 , RPA 51.2 , RPA 51.3 , RPA 44 , RPA 71.4 , RPA 72.1)

Proposal History

Date	Time	Type	From	To	By	Archive
10/6/2011	3:56 PM	Status		Draft	Neil Ward	

Contacts

- Contacts:
- [Jann Eckman](#) (Administrative Contact)
 - [Tom Iverson](#) (Project Lead)
 - [Lynn Palensky](#) (Interested Party)
 - [Tracy Hauser](#) (Project Manager)
 - [Rosemary Mazaika](#) (Supervisor)

Location

Basinwide

Reach: Basinwide

Work Elements associated with this location: [99. Outreach and Education](#), [115. Produce Inventory or Assessment](#), [122. Provide Technical Review](#), [174. Produce Plan](#), [175. Produce Design and/or Specifications](#), [183. Produce Journal Article](#), [189. Coordination-Columbia Basinwide](#)

Project Significance & Problem Statement

Project Significance to Regional Programs:

Project Significance to Regional Programs:

The primary purpose of this project is to assist the federal and state fish and wildlife managers and Native American Tribes, Northwest Power and Conservation Council, and Bonneville Power Administration, in coordinating their activities with other Programs to ensure cost effective, efficient implementation of fish and wildlife activities in the Columbia River Basin. The primary regional programs are listed here:

Northwest Power and Conservation Council's Columbia River Basin 2009 Fish and Wildlife Program (Program)

The NPCC's Program is intended to integrate Northwest Power Act requirements, ESA requirements, and the policies of the federal and state fish and wildlife agencies and Native American Tribes of the Columbia River Basin into a comprehensive program grounded in a scientific foundation. One of the "Implementation Provisions" of the Program is coordination. The Program recognizes that the NPCC benefits from the coordinated efforts of many groups on an ongoing basis, and continued coordination is expected and supported. The Program lists a number of priority activities that support Program implementation, all of which are part of this proposal and explained in further detail in subsequent sections.

The ISAB (ISAB 2011-4) noted that effective conservation and restoration of the Columbia River Basin requires a broader, more comprehensive, and more coordinated approach. One need is for coordination of conservation and restoration actions over large areas, and landscape ecology provides a foundation for this. Another need is for coordination of social and institutional governance, involving leadership, improved communication, collaboration among all interests, and development of shared goals and values. The focus workgroups that the Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Foundation (Foundation) propose to facilitate and coordinate provide many of the coordination needs that the NPCC and ISAB have identified.

NPCC's Draft Monitoring Evaluation Research and Reporting (MERR) Plan

The MERR Plan includes three Implementation Strategies (i.e., Anadromous Fish Implementation Strategy, Resident Fish Implementation Strategy, and Wildlife Implementation Strategy) to provide guidance in prioritizing and implementing research, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting. The Foundation's staff has been integral in coordinating and facilitating the efforts of fish and wildlife managers and assisting NPCC and Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) staffs in developing the initial implementation strategies (i.e., Anadromous Salmonid Monitoring Strategy, Resident Fish Monitoring Implementation Strategy, Wildlife Monitoring Implementation Strategy, and Columbia River Basin Collaborative Data Sharing Strategy for Salmon and Steelhead). These efforts, which are facilitated through the focus workgroups, are ongoing and included in this proposal.

2008 Federal Columbia River Power System Biological Opinion

The Federal Action Agencies have developed RM&E and coordination actions in support of the Biological Opinion for the FCRPS. In addition, the Adaptive Management Implementation Plan includes activities relevant to this project.

Reasonable and Prudent Alternative (RPA) 44 describes the need for the development of strategies to reduce non-indigenous fish, including the formation of a workshop as an initial step. To implement the RPA action, the Foundation organized, coordinated, and co-hosted a non-native species predation workshop with approximately 100 in attendance representing 18 federal, state and tribal entities, and several regional universities (REFERENCE). A report on the proceedings identified a number of predation management strategies, most requiring a level of basic field research as a first step toward implementing full-scale management actions. A follow-up meeting in May 2009 narrowed the focus to a few high priority approaches that warranted further development. This effort is recognized in the Adaptive Management Implementation Plan, which states that "The Action Agencies have worked collaboratively with regional scientists to identify priorities to manage non-native predators such as shad, catfish and smallmouth bass. Based on this information, the Action Agencies will accelerate research study designs, independent scientific review and development of specific management strategies." Through this project, the Foundation staff continues to provide coordination and facilitation services to support efforts associated with RPA 44.

Reasonable and Prudent Alternatives 50 and 51 call for collaboration in fish population status monitoring. The CBFWA played a major role in organizing, implementing, facilitating, and ensuring attendance of fish and wildlife managers at a series of workshops to plan activities to meet these RPAs through the Anadromous Salmonid Workshops (REFERENCE). It is anticipated that Objective 2 of this project will continue to provide coordination and facilitation services for upcoming workshops.

As a follow up to the Anadromous Salmonid Workshops, the Coordinated Assessments component of this project directly relates to RPA 71.4 which calls for working with regional monitoring agencies to develop, cooperatively fund, and implement standard metrics, business practices, and information collection and reporting tools needed to cooperatively track and report on the status of regional fish improvement and fish monitoring projects. This RPA is addressed by both by the Coordinated Assessments and Status of the Resources components of this proposal.

Reasonable and Prudent Alternative 72.1 calls for continued work with regional, federal, state and Tribal agencies to establish a coordinated and standardized information system network to support the RM&E program and related performance assessments. Support for this work is also being provided through the Coordinated Assessments and Status of the Resources components of this proposal.

Bull Trout Recovery Plan (USFWS)

Although this project does not directly support the USFWS efforts under the Bull Trout Recovery Plan, this proposal relates to, and supports, the bull trout recovery plan through coordination of the resident fish implementation strategy for bull trout, work on resident fish loss assessments, and supporting resident fish

managers' participation in the upcoming Program Amendment process. The USFWS is an active and engaged participant in the coordinated technical forums facilitated by the Foundation staff.

Pacific Lamprey Conservation Initiative (USFWS)

The approach of the Pacific Lamprey Conservation Initiative is a three part process: 1) assessment and template for conservation measures, 2) conservation agreement, and 3) regional implementation plans. The assessment identifies critical uncertainties regarding life history and improves the scientific understanding of the importance of Pacific Lamprey in the ecosystems of the United States. In addition, the assessment tracks the: 1) current knowledge of Pacific lamprey habitat requirements, 2) abundance, 3) historic and current distribution, 4) describes threats and factors for decline, and 5) identifies conservation actions and research, monitoring, and evaluation needs. The development of the assessment relied on the involvement of many entities, including the Lamprey Technical Workgroup (LTWG) which is coordinated and facilitated by Foundation staff. The LTWG has provided technical review, guidance, and recommendations for activities related to lamprey conservation and restoration. The Assessment notes that actions identified in the Critical Uncertainties Report (REFERENCE) produced by the LTWG are applicable throughout the Columbia and Snake River basins. A recommendation in the Assessment is to consult the LTWG for updated critical uncertainty prioritization. Continued coordination and facilitation services for the LTWG are provided by Foundation staff through this project.

Tribal Lamprey Restoration Plan (CRITFC)

The tribes proposed this Plan for restoration of Pacific lamprey to achieve numbers adequate for tribal use and ecological health of the region. The Plan states that action must be taken now, despite a general paucity of information about the life history and population dynamics. The LTWG brings together all lamprey experts and managers in the Columbia River Basin to discuss issues and provide technical information to inform policy and management. Examples include the 2005 Critical Uncertainties Report (REFERENCE) and 2011 Lamprey Translocation Review (REFERENCE). Both of these documents were considered in the development of or implementation of the Plan. Many information needs identified in the Plan are based on the Critical Uncertainties Report. The LTWG has provided the only comprehensive review of translocation, a key management tool recommended in the Plan. Through this project, the Foundation's LTWG will continue to provide key insights and technical review of actions taken through the Tribal Restoration Plan.

Screen Criteria for Anadromous Salmonids (NMFS)

The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) provides guidelines and criteria to be utilized in the development of functional designs of downstream migrant fish passage facilities for hydroelectric, irrigation, and other water withdrawal projects. The NMFS developed criteria for horizontally-oriented screens in 2011. Horizontal screens had previously been evaluated as experimental technology, because they operate fundamentally different than conventional vertically oriented screens. This difference relates directly to fish safety, because when inadequate flow depth exists with vertically oriented screens, there is no potential for fish to get trapped over the screened surface. In contrast, when water level on horizontal screens drops and most or all diverted flow goes through the screens, there is high likelihood that fish will become impinged and killed on the screened surface. The NMFS requested that draft criteria for horizontal screens be reviewed and endorsed by the Fish Screening Oversight Committee (FSOC) which is coordinated and facilitated by Foundation staff. The FSOC reviewed the criteria, requested some revisions, and then endorsed the revised criteria. The NMFS sought FSOC approval to ensure that agreed-upon criteria were consistent throughout the region. Fish screen improvements will continue to be developed and will require future review. Continued coordination and facilitation services for the FSOC will be provided by Foundation staff through this project.

Fisheries Restoration and Irrigation Mitigation Act (FRIMA - USFWS)

The FRIMA, originally passed in 2000, was recently reauthorized by Congress. This law created a voluntary, cost-shared fish screen installation and diversion dam correction program for water withdrawal projects in those portions of Idaho, Oregon, Washington, and western Montana which drain into the Pacific Ocean. This program is implemented by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in cooperation with state and tribal partners within the Northwest. The FSOC plays a major role in implementation and coordination of FRIMA projects through workshops and information exchange. Continued coordination and facilitation services for the FSOC will be provided by Foundation staff through this project.

NOAA Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund

The products developed through the Anadromous Salmonid Workshops and the Coordinated Assessments project are specifically designed to integrate PCSRF funding with BPA funding, and to help establish RM&E funding priorities for both programs. The Foundation staff will continue to provide coordination and facilitation to support those efforts.

Lower Snake River Compensation Plan

Although this project does not directly support efforts under the LSRCP, the LSRCP partners are active and engaged participants in the coordinated technical forums facilitated by the Foundation staff under Objective 2 of this proposal.

Problem Statement: Regional Coordination

In the 2009 Program, the NPCC states that it benefits from the coordinated efforts of many groups, committees and organizations in implementing the Program on an ongoing basis (Council Document 2009-09, Page 64). Continued coordination of various Program elements is expected, supported, and in some cases financed by Bonneville. The elements below represent the key areas in which the NPCC seeks continued coordinated efforts from fish and wildlife managers and interested parties throughout the Columbia River Basin. Coordination funding should be focused on the following elements that support Program implementation:

- Data management (storage, management, and reporting)
- Monitoring and evaluation (framework and approach)
- Developing and tracking biological objectives
- Review of technical documents and processes
- Project proposal review
- Coordination of projects, programs and funding sources within subbasins
- Facilitating and participating in focus workgroups on Program issues
- Information dissemination (technical, policy, and outreach)

This proposal identifies deliverables for each of these coordination elements in the Work Type Details section of this

The proposal requires coordination for each of these coordination elements in the form of a baseline section of the proposal, under the Program Coordination subsection.

In 2007, the NPCC established a regional coordination placeholder and asked NPCC staff and project sponsors to work on defining regional coordination activities, implementers, and costs. Representatives from the existing regional coordination groups (CBFWA, UCUT and CRITFC), NPCC staff, BPA, and Upper Snake River Tribes developed a long-term proposal for the NPCC describing appropriate regional coordination needs and activities. In addition, the group completed the white paper "Regional Coordination for the Fish and Wildlife Program Today and Tomorrow: Current Status and Proposed Future Direction" (FinalCoordinationDefinitionsMbrsApproved_7Nov2007.doc), which includes a definition of regional coordination, the adaptive management framework for which coordination is based, and how each type of entity fits into this framework. The white paper serves two purposes: 1) to be used as supporting documentation for more detailed work plans and budget requests for FY 2008 and 2009 and 2) as a basis for Program amendment recommendations. The following excerpts from the white paper highlight the need for coordination as described in the Northwest Power Act (Act):

The Act requires that the Columbia River Basin be treated as a system, and the 2000 [and 2009] Program is a biological framework approach to mitigation implemented through 58 subbasin plans. This necessitates close coordination between planners and implementers of the Program throughout each level – subbasin, ecological province, basinwide – and through each step of the adaptive management process (plan, implement, evaluate) that guides implementation of the Program.

The Act also directs the NPCC and BPA to consult with the federal and the region's state fish and wildlife agencies and the region's appropriate Indian tribes in the development and implementation of the Program. Per the Act, "the Council shall develop a program on the basis of such recommendations, supporting documents, and views and information obtained through public comment and participation, and consultation with the agencies, tribes, and customers referred to in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (4)..." [Northwest Power Act, §4(h)(5), 94 Stat. 2709]. The Act also calls for recommendations from the fish and wildlife managers for coordination (including funding) to assist protection, mitigation, and enhancement of fish and wildlife resources in the Columbia River Basin.

The Act sets standards that the Program measures must meet, including that they will "complement the existing and future activities of the Federal and region's State fish and wildlife agencies and appropriate Indian tribes" [Section 4.(h)(6)(A)]; and, "be consistent with the legal rights of appropriate Indian tribes in the region" [Section 4.(h)(6)(D)]. In reviewing amendments to the Program, "the Council, in consultation with appropriate entities, shall resolve... [any] inconsistency in the program giving due weight to the recommendations, expertise, and legal rights and responsibilities of the Federal and the region's State fish and wildlife agencies and appropriate Indian tribes" [Section 4.(h)(7)]. The NPCC adopted the first Program in 1982 and, through fish and wildlife manager and public participation, amended it in 1984, 1987, 1991-93, 1994, 1995, 2000, 2003 and most recently with the inclusion of subbasin plans [most recent update in 2009].

Program success depends on the NPCC's recognition of the fish and wildlife agencies' and tribes' priorities and plans, and their meaningful inclusion in the Program. At the same time, success of the program depends on prompt, coordinated, and cost effective implementation of program measures and projects by all implementers, including the fish and wildlife agencies and tribes, and monitoring and reporting of program success.

The Act directs the BPA to "exercise such responsibilities [for operating the hydropower system]... to adequately protect, mitigate, and enhance fish and wildlife, including related spawning grounds and habitat, affected by such projects or facilities in a manner that provides equitable treatment for such fish and wildlife with other purposes for which such system and facilities are managed and operated" [Section 4.(h)(11)(A)]. Section 4.(h)(11)(B) directs the BPA to consult with the fish and wildlife agencies and tribes "in carrying out the provisions of this paragraph [Section 4.(h)(11)(A)] and shall, to the greatest extent practicable, coordinate their actions.

The Act also calls for Program recommendations specifically for "fish and wildlife management coordination and research and development (including funding) which, among other things, will assist protection, mitigation, and enhancement of anadromous fish at, and between, the region's hydroelectric dams." [Northwest Power Act, §4(h)(2)(C), 94 Stat. 2708.] The following excerpt from the Act partially explains the BPA's role and obligation in funding coordination of the fish and wildlife managers in regional discussions regarding operation of the FCRPS and implementation of the NPCC's Program. To ensure success, Section 4.(g)(3) of the Act states that, "...the Council and the [BPA] Administrator shall encourage the cooperation, participation, and assistance of appropriate Federal agencies, State entities, ... and Indian tribes," and that the NPCC and BPA can contract with the fish and wildlife agencies and tribes individually, "or through associations thereof," to "provide technical assistance in establishing ... fish and wildlife objectives.

Coordination for the F&W Program requires a meaningful role for the fish and wildlife managers to develop and implement measures in the Program to protect, mitigate, and enhance fish and wildlife populations affected by the Columbia River hydropower system. Each fish and wildlife manager and tribe within the basin must be afforded the opportunity to assess and interact with any and all regional issues associated with the Program, consistent with their inherent responsibilities, interests, and sovereignty. Coordination provides an opportunity for decisions within the Program to benefit from the cumulative information and experience of the fish and wildlife managers and tribes. Coordination is required at the planning, implementation, and evaluation stages of the adaptive management process envisioned for the Program. Benefits to the Program include more efficient Program planning, improved continuity and cohesiveness, and increased effectiveness of the actions that will be implemented by many entities.

NPCC's Monitoring, Evaluation, Research, and Reporting (MERR) Plan - Coordination of the Development of Monitoring Implementation Strategies

According to Council staff (personal communication): in the 2009 amendments to the Columbia River Basin Fish and Wildlife Program, the Council committed to developing an improved framework and strategies for monitoring and evaluating the various activities and elements of the program. The draft Monitoring, Evaluation, Research and Reporting Plan (MERR) and the associated Implementation Strategies are part of that commitment. The draft MERR Plan and the Implementation Strategies are not formally adopted Council documents or part of the Fish and Wildlife Program, nor will they be the basis on which formal decisions are made in the near-term, including within the geographic review. Instead, the MERR Plan and Implementation Strategies are intended as a way to organize information so that the Council, the Council staff, and all others active within the Program have a workable way to understand the RM&E activities people need to implement or expect to implement over the next few years, and how those specific activities relate to the broader M&E needs of the Program. It is hoped these documents will be useful as guidance by all relevant parties to help link specific M&E actions to a larger framework, so that, for example, the ISRP will be able to see how specific M&E actions relate to broader M&E needs and strategies, and the Council will have a better sense of what M&E activities people are planning so as to help planning for Program-level evaluation and reporting efforts. Work will continue on the draft Plan and Strategies in this light, in collaboration with others. The information provided in the implementation strategies will also be considered when the Council next formally amends the Fish and Wildlife Program in 2013-14.

The draft MERR Plan serves as a platform to informally work with the region prior to the 2014 Program amendment process. Ideally, a potential approach to fleshing out these M&E related components of the Program would be drafted in time for the region to formally react to, i.e., submit supporting/alternative/non-supporting recommendation to these suggestions. The Council released an initial draft of the MERR Plan that outlined its various topics and presented some suggested content during March 2010 (Council document 2010-04) for regional feedback. Council Staff then began incorporating, as feasible, these comments through revisions, with the latest version being Council document 2010-17. Several placeholders remain to be addressed. Staff is currently focusing on the placeholders related to drafting a potential revised set of objectives for the Program at the basinwide and provincial level, and continuing to work with the regions' agencies and tribes to complete a first draft of the M&E implementation strategies for resident fish, wildlife and anadromous fish. As text for the placeholder topics are developed, the region is more than encouraged to send additional comments to Council staff to further improve these topics.

Development of the draft MERR Plan's M&E Implementation Strategies (IS) are further along than the task related to the objectives. Several agencies and tribes have collaboratively taken on the challenge of developing these products through a process facilitated by CBFWA staff and involving Council staff. These draft IS aim to provide a basinwide context for RME and reporting, which will facilitate communicating the Basin's strategy for implementing the Program, by (1) providing a collaborative and coherent summary of the RME being conducted through the Program; (2) providing a contextual background information for ISRP review of relevant projects; (3) informing Program progress assessment such as by contributing to the identification of data that can be used for Programmatic progress assessments; (4) as well as meeting the assessment needs of other processes recognized by the Program, such as assessments for recovery plans and biological opinions. The draft MERR Plan provides some guidance for the content of these IS, and includes assessing how current M&E can help answer the 10 draft Council management questions, Council indicators, the Program's biological objectives, Program's performance standards as they become available, the MERR Plan's prioritization scheme, and the MERR Plan's research and monitoring approaches. As informal strategies the Council does not expect any of the regional partners to

research and monitoring approaches, to implement strategies, and ensure the responsibility of the regional partners to formally adopt these strategies.

The IS should be developed by regional partners, and aim to integrate other regional products as appropriate to provide a holistic understanding of the status of M&E activities in the Columbia River Basin. This includes incorporating as appropriate the content of RME synthesis, such as for lamprey and sturgeon, called for by the Council's RME and AP+ project category review process during 2010-2011.

Currently, the IS are at various stages of development. The stage of development for the Wildlife and Resident Fish is described below.

Wildlife IS

Many of the wildlife agencies and tribes have been working on the framework for this initial draft Wildlife Monitoring Implementation Strategy (WMIS) since the fall of 2009. Developing relevant high level indicators for wildlife within the context of the Council's Program has been a challenge and will require continued discussion and coordination into the future. This WMIS is the first draft iteration, and will continue to develop and expand over time to include additional HLIs as they are adopted by the Council (i.e., Ecosystem Health). A near final draft aims to be completed prior to the start of Council's ISRP review of data management projects in November 2011, to serve as contextual background for wildlife data management projects. Next steps for this IS are described below.

Resident Fish IS

A subset of agencies and tribes working on resident fish in the Basin, up to 17 per subcomponent identified below have been working on resident fish in the Columbia River basin have been working on this IS since 2010. To make this task manageable, the agencies and tribes divided into 8 subcomponents the resident fish IS: white sturgeon, bull trout, burbot, kokanee, cutthroat trout, redband-rainbow trout, largemouth bass, and mussels. The agencies and tribes also subdivided the process into three phases. In phase one, which is now complete, the RME efforts for resident fish species in the Basin were compiled. This compilation is organized by focal species/subbasin/province, existing research, monitoring, and evaluation (RME) information. Phase 2, which is scheduled to begin November 22 2011, resident fish managers and researchers will collaborate to develop comprehensive RME implementation strategies, across provinces, for each focal species. During April 2012, managers will begin Phase 3, which will consist of working to develop a protocol for data management, sharing, and reporting.

Next Steps for Wildlife and Resident Fish IS

As these IS are developed and provided to the Council for inclusion under the MERR Plan's Implementation Strategies, the Council will validate the information contained in these strategies by:

Informing the Fish and Wildlife Committee and the Council on the status of the draft implementation strategy being developed by the region; (2) Work with relevant project proponents to give them opportunities to comment and contribute to the draft strategy and having all comments and concerns addressed as appropriate; (3) Seeking informal ISAB and ISRP review and comment on the draft strategy, either in advance of or concurrently with a related project review process as preferred by the ISRP and ISAB; and posting on the Council website the draft strategy, or sub-component, that has substantial support by the region as being a useful coordinated implementation strategy. Subsequent to this process, revisions will be made to address any comments received, and once suitably addressed may be resubmitted for a more formal review by the ISAB /ISRP, as deemed necessary. During the 2014 Program amendment process the region, including agencies and tribes, may consider submitting as a recommendation to Council.

Per the MERR Plan, implementation strategies are to be produced by tribal, state, and federal fish and wildlife managers as well as by entities involved in coordinating research, monitoring, and evaluation. Through the MERR Plan, the NPCC has encouraged a collaborative process involving the fish and wildlife managers.

Since 2009, the Foundation staff, through this project, has been assisting the NPCC and BPA with coordination and facilitation efforts to develop implementation strategies. Currently, Foundation staff continues to collaborate with the NPCC and BPA by providing coordination and facilitation services during the development and continued maintenance of the Anadromous Salmonid Monitoring Strategy, draft Resident Fish Implementation Strategies (white sturgeon, bull trout, burbot, kokanee, Yellowstone cutthroat trout, westslope cutthroat trout, redband-rainbow trout, and largemouth bass), draft Wildlife Monitoring Implementation Strategy, draft Lamprey Monitoring Strategy, and the Columbia River Basin Collaborative Data Sharing Strategy for Salmon and Steelhead).

The approaches that have been used to develop the implementation strategies have varied depending on the topic and species. For example, the Anadromous Fish Implementation Strategy component (known as the Anadromous Salmonid Monitoring Strategy (ASMS)), which relates to tributary Viable Salmonid Population Parameters, habitat effectiveness, and hatchery effectiveness for anadromous salmon and steelhead, was developed through a series of sub-regional and regional workshops. Those workshops carried forward in the development of the Basin-wide data sharing strategy that followed. Efforts to complete the Resident Fish and Wildlife implementation strategies have been coordinated and facilitated by Foundation staff in collaboration with NPCC staff while, working closely with the various focus workgroups and stakeholders (primarily UCUT staff for the upper Columbia resident fish strategies). Following completion of a draft implementation strategy, or of substantial components, a NPCC-facilitated process will be initiated to validate and receive comments on the content.

Because the implementation strategies are intended to be living documents (NPCC 2010-17), the NPCC expects that the implementation strategies will be updated as information becomes available. The NPCC suggested that the implementation strategies be updated on an annual basis to facilitate what is learned to improve Program implementation. The NPCC's proposed approach to updating the implementation strategies, on an annual basis, will require a continuation of the coordination that was essential for developing the initial documents.

Coordinating the Reporting of High Level Indicators and Fish and Wildlife Program Indicators

The NPCC adopted three High-Level indicators (i.e., abundance of fish and wildlife, hydrosystem survival and passage, and NPCC actions) for reporting Program progress to Congress (See: <http://www.nwcouncil.org/fw/program/hli/Default.htm>). In adopting the high level indicators, the NPCC understood that managing and reporting the data necessary to support those indicators would be needed. They did not intend to fund additional projects to support that work, and therefore would rely on existing projects currently managing the data necessary for consistent, reliable, and up-to-date indicators. Subsequently, the NPCC recommended that the Foundation's Status of the Resources Project (SOTR) include the Fish and Wildlife Program Indicators in its data mining and compiling efforts for the SOTR website and annual report. (See: http://www.nwcouncil.org/fw/program/hli/2009_10.htm). The importance of the SOTR Project, from data coordination and sharing perspective, is also highlighted in the Draft MERR Plan (NPCC 2010-17, Page 27 and 37).

Coordinating Program Amendments

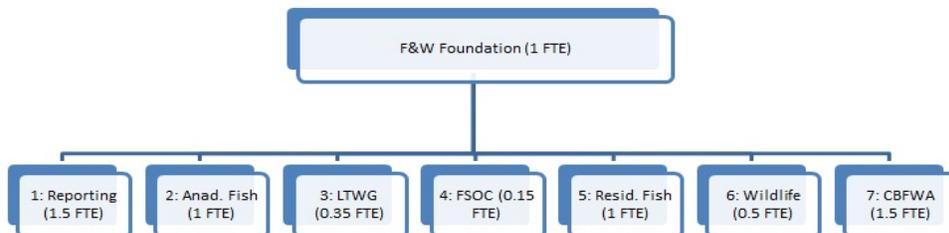
The NPCC has announced that it intends to update the Fish and Wildlife Program in 2014. The Northwest Power Act envisions a participatory process that depends on the expertise of the fish and wildlife managers to identify measures necessary for the protection, mitigation, and enhancement of the fish and wildlife resources and their habitat. In 2008, seventeen fish and wildlife agencies and tribes were able to coordinate their amendment recommendations and submit a unified, common set of measures for the NPCC's consideration (REFERNCE). The Program requires the active participation by individual agencies and Tribes in its planning, implementation, and evaluation to ensure goals and objectives, and other program measures are effectively integrated with the management programs of each fish and wildlife agency and Tribe and that the policy and technical basis for regional decision making is consistent with those programs. As coordinating entities it is the responsibility of agencies and Tribes to ensure their policy and technical representatives dedicate time and effort as necessary to ensure the Fish and Wildlife Program is integrated with their management programs and is designed, implemented, and evaluated so that the anticipated benefits accrue to fish and wildlife.

The focus workgroups identified in this proposal will provide the support and network to encourage consistent recommendations by the agencies and tribes. It will benefit the NPCC, and the region, if the agencies and tribes can communicate their recommended measures in a manner that integrates their needs, rather than providing 21 disparate recommendations that must be reconciled by the NPCC staff and Members.

Proposed Organization of Ongoing Focus Workgroups (FY2013-2015)

Beginning in FY2012, the Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Authority will no longer provide the funding to support regional coordination activities that operate outside of the confines of the CBFWA Charter. This has triggered a change in how the Foundation will provide support services to the Members and outside entities. While the Foundation staff will continue to facilitate CBFWA (Objective 7), the Foundation staff will also facilitate 6 focus workgroups that provide the capability for BPA NPCC and all the fish and wildlife managers to establish and maintain a central staff to facilitate regional technical forums that were historically funded through CBFWA (Figure PS1). The proposal has been developed in a manner that allows each individual objective to be funded separately (Table PS1). If each of the objectives is fully funded, there will be a cost savings that can be discussed and implemented during the contracting phase of the project.

Figure PS1. Proposed organization of 7 focus workgroups proposed for facilitation by the Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Foundation.



	Objective 1: Reporting	Objective 2: Anad. Fish	Objective 3: LTWG	Objective 4: FSOC	Objective 5: Res. Fish	Objective 6: Wildlife	Objective 7: CBFWA	Total
Personnel	\$ 145,465	\$ 158,231	\$ 67,316	\$ 39,343	\$ 158,231	\$ 88,297	\$ 251,243	\$ 908,125
Travel	\$ 1,000	\$ 3,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 4,500	\$ 4,000	\$ 181,031	\$ 197,031
Prof. Meetings & Training	\$ 500	\$ 3,500	\$ 500	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 4,600	\$ 15,100
Facilities/Equipment	\$ 5,000	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,200	\$ 1,200	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 33,700	\$ 45,600
Rent/Utilities	\$ 13,960	\$ 13,960	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13,960	\$ 960	\$ 33,253	\$ 76,093
Overhead/Indirect	\$ 48,716	\$ 53,051	\$ 20,704	\$ 12,637	\$ 53,051	\$ 28,555	\$ 113,583	\$ 330,296
Total	\$ 214,641	\$ 233,742	\$ 91,220	\$ 55,680	\$ 233,742	\$ 125,811	\$ 617,410	\$ 1,572,245

Table PS1. Line item budget for each objective proposed for facilitation by the Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Foundation.

Background and Justification for Objective 1: Status of the Resources Report

The NPCC's 2000 Program recommended that data be collected in a standard format and that "the Council will initiate a process for establishing an Internet-based system for the efficient dissemination of data for the Columbia Basin." In 2003, the NPCC recommended to the BPA, to fund the CBFWA Annual Work Plan proposal, including an effort to compile a website and annual report on the status and trends of fish and wildlife populations in the Columbia River Basin (REFERENCE). Prior to the completion of subbasin plans, the ISRP suggested there "is the need for readily accessible data on numbers of adults returning to the subbasin (i.e., escapement estimates)." Subsequently, the ISRP recommended "that Council and BPA ensure that data generated by public funds is readily available through publicly accessible websites." Following the completion of the Subbasin Plans, the Independent Scientific Advisory Board suggested that "a process to compile and coordinate data for the Columbia Basin is an obvious need."

Following the completion of the Subbasin Plans, the Foundation staff began to coordinate and implement the SOTR Project utilizing a uniform basin-wide design to track the status of fish and wildlife populations throughout the Columbia River Basin. To be successful, staff initiated a two-step process: 1) coordinate with data generators, and 2) coordinate with data user groups. During 2005, Foundation staff, coordinating with the fish and wildlife managers, NPCC, and BPA, to design 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 SOTR website and an annual report. The first year was regarded as a pilot-effort, thus the project was initiated on a limited-scale using compiling data (i.e., escapement data) that would be useful to technical experts, policy-makers, agencies, and the general public in the Columbia River Basin.

From December 2005-May 2006, the Foundation staff met with the NPCC, BPA, StreamNet, and other organizations to ensure the: 1) SOTR Project was not duplicative but instead complimentary, 2) appropriate data were included in the inventory, and 3) reporting mechanisms would be useful to interested entities. The entities decided that the SOTR would not be responsible for collecting or analyzing data but would provide the following services: 1) conduct data inventories (i.e., mine and compile), identify data gaps, and report them to the region, 2) ensure data quality, 3) establish and maintain a publicly accessible website for policy-makers, technical experts and the general public, and 4) prepare an annual report designed to inform policy-makers and the general public.

In 2011, the NPCC initiated the development of its HLI Report to support their annual reports to Congress (see 2011 Annual Report to Congress). The NPCC has indicated the report will rely heavily on the SOTR Project for data to report the HLIs. In terms of the "data pyramid" described by Pacific Northwest Aquatic Monitoring Partnership (PNAMP) (NEED REFERENCE), the tribes and fish and wildlife agencies represent the foundation of the pyramid where data are captured and stored. Projects like StreamNet help provide access to the data managed by the tribes and agencies and provide the second-tier of the pyramid. The SOTR Project represents the third-tier of the pyramid and provides access to data to support reporting HLI and Fish and Wildlife Program Indicators. Efforts like the NPCC's HLI Report form the fourth-tier and are tailored to specific audiences. The SOTR Project only addresses one suite of data related to population information. The BPA-funded Taurus Project addresses the suite of data supporting project performance and Program accomplishments.

Background and Justification for Objective 2-6: Focus Workgroups to Facilitate Technical Level Regional Coordination

NPCC's RM&E/AP Project Review Programmatic Issue #11

Issue: What are known as "regional coordination" projects will be reviewed as a category after the RME/AP review. But this review has highlighted a set of coordination issues under the Fish and Wildlife Program that could use focused attention. For one thing, the ISRP often noted a significant lack of necessary coordination among projects aimed at the same end, often compounded by a lack of a strategic plan tying together the work. This includes projects involving ocean research, the projects aimed at estuary habitat improvements and the monitoring and evaluation of effectiveness in the estuary, the projects making up the program's effort at assessing and improving conditions for lamprey, the various predation projects, and the monitoring and evaluation of conservation enforcement activities. Other areas within the monitoring and evaluation and artificial production activities exhibit extensive and necessary efforts at coordination (e.g., the habitat effectiveness work), involving personnel from federal, state, tribal and other entities. And yet little or none of this coordination takes place under the umbrella of or involves the coordination elements of the entities funded under the "regional coordination" projects. These factors illustrate in high relief the Fish and Wildlife Program's recognition that coordination efforts and funding should be focused through a set of functional activities that need coordination, and not necessarily on the basis of entities desiring coordination funding.

As noted in many of the programmatic issues above, the ISRP identified a range of topic areas that suffered from a lack of coordination in a number of ways, and the Panel often recommended a similar set of solutions intended to increase coordinated efficiencies and effectiveness. This includes developing coordinated synthesis reports, sharing data and information through scientific papers and science/policy forums, holding regular workshops focused on specific species, methods, or geographic areas, and on several topics, the drafting of basin-wide management plans.

Staff recommendation: The staff concurs with many of the recommendations the ISRP made for increased coordination. As a result, the Council has seen and will see staff recommendations that address these needs on (1) a project-specific basis; (2) through programmatic recommendations; (3) as a follow-up item to consider in the future (e.g. holding a technical forum on a particular topic in the next year or two).

In addition, during the upcoming category review of regional coordination, the staff will extract the coordination components from the research, monitoring and evaluation and artificial production projects (and other functional projects, such as habitat activities) to help bring about a consistent review of all coordination activities under the Fish and Wildlife Program. The Council will be closely guided in this review by the provision on Program Coordination in the 2009 Fish and Wildlife Program, Section VIII(F). The Council will also take a careful look at the regional coordination projects, to see how well they line up with the coordination needs of the program. As the Council and Bonneville review the regional coordination projects, we may find it appropriate to contract with the recipients of regional coordination funding to take on specific tasks identified in this review to increase basin-wide understanding of our collective work and accomplishments for fish and wildlife.

Background and Justification for Objective 7: Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Authority

It is anticipated that the Membership of the Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Authority (CBFWA) in FY13-15 will consist of representatives from the Burns-Paiute Tribe, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation, Fort McDermitt Paiute-Shoshone Tribe, Kootenai Tribe of Idaho, Nez Perce Tribe, NOAA Fisheries, Shoshone-Bannock Tribe, Shoshone-Paiute Tribe, US Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Yakima Nation.

CBFWA FY2010-2011 Activities

In 2009, the Members of CBFWA revised how they conduct business under the CBFWA charter to focus on deliverables. For contract year 2010 (April 2010 through March 2011), the CBFWA Members adopted the following Policy Directives, and continued them in 2011, committing each member's staff and directing CBFWA staff to:

1. participate in and support ongoing assessments of the status of the species and implementation of strategies and actions to help determine if protection, mitigation, and enhancement efforts are successful in the Columbia River Basin;
2. maintain a "Status of the Resources" (SOTR) website and annually prepare a written report summarizing the current information provided on the website; and,
3. monitor and report on activities of key regional forums where policies, programs, and actions that affect fish and wildlife are planned and implemented.

Policy Directive #1

The Members of the Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Authority recognize the role CBFWA can play in delivering useful technical, science-based products associated with protection, mitigation and enhancement of the Columbia Basin's anadromous and resident fish, and wildlife. The CBFWA's role will include participation in regional efforts to establish and apply appropriate standards, measuring techniques and metrics to provide status assessments. Therefore, the Members direct CBFWA staff to participate in and support ongoing assessments of the status of the species and implementation of strategies and actions to help determine if protection, mitigation, and enhancement efforts are successful in the Columbia River Basin.

Five steps towards achieving basinwide assessments:

- 1) High level indicators – Identify basinwide or regional metrics for status and trends of fish and wildlife populations or their surrogates that can assist with regional decision making. These metrics will be used to establish priorities for data collection and reporting in order to evaluate success of program implementation.
- 2) Monitoring strategy – Identify basinwide priorities for data collection and coordinate monitoring activities among the Tribes and fish and wildlife agencies. Set priorities for BPA funding and create lists for alternate funding (e.g., NOAA, individual sovereign, etc.) to ensure adequate monitoring for all interest groups.
- 3) Coordinated Assessment – Identify the priority data for sharing among co-managers and with regional decision makers. This includes what information should be shared along with specific metrics and in what format and structure data should be shared. The coordinated assessments support efficiency in data sharing.
- 4) Data management – Establish the support and infrastructure for data sharing partners to ensure data is available for access by appropriate user groups.
- 5) Reporting – Agree upon common reporting formats and use of data to support evaluations at all levels of program implementation.

Deliverables for FY 2010 and FY 2011 include:

Salmon and Steelhead:

Building off the monitoring strategy developed during the Skamania workshops, the anadromous fish managers developed the Coordinated Assessments Work Plan. The work plan identifies several steps that will eventually lead to basinwide priorities for

data management funding (both through BPA and through tribal and individual agency investments in infrastructure. By the conclusion of the 2010 CBFWA contract, the basin will have a completed first draft Data Exchange Template for use in sharing data to support three key VSP indicators (i.e., Natural Spawner Abundance, Smolt to Adult Ratio, Adult to Adult Ratio). This effort will also assist in setting priorities for BPA data management funding for the next five years through the Council's RME Categorical Review.

The FY 2011 CBFWA contract will continue with the expansion of the Data Exchange Template to include additional VSP parameters, as well as, habitat effectiveness and hatchery effectiveness data. Reporting will continue through the SOTR; however, the discussion on regional agreement for reporting will have to be facilitated during 2011 to reach buy-in for regional reporting standards and consistency between various reporting entities.

Lamprey:

The Lamprey Technical Work Group (LTWG) will review and comment on the USFWS Lamprey Monitoring Framework. The framework will be modified to support the Council's MERR Plan. By the conclusion of the FY2010 CBFWA contract, the Lamprey Monitoring Strategy should be ready to submit for ISRP review and support the Council's Geographic Reviews tentatively scheduled for the Fall of 2011.

Under the FY 2011 CBFWA contract, the LTWG will be working on several technical papers including: completion of the lamprey translocation paper and the development of a paper to support lamprey passage standards.

Fish Screen Oversight Committee:

During the FY2010 contract period, the Fish Screen Oversight Committee (FSOC) will be conducting a workshop and training seminar for construction and operation of fish screens. The FSOC has been active in planning the seminar, as well as sharing information for development of lamprey passage standards.

For the FY2011 contract period, FSOC will be conducting their biennial workshop for sharing design and operational lessons learned; as well as, working on lamprey passage criteria with the LTWG and working with NOAA Fisheries on updating screen criteria.

White Sturgeon:

The white sturgeon subcommittee of the Resident Fish Advisory Committee has developed a set of Phase 1 monitoring strategies for populations above Bonneville Dam. It is expected that these strategies will assist the ISRP in their review of proposals submitted for consideration in the Council's RME Categorical Review. Phase 2 will continue in the Fall with the development of monitoring strategies for populations below Bonneville Dam, in the mid-Columbia, and in the Kootenai River. The group also anticipates developing common monitoring protocols to be included in the monitoring strategy that will be submitted to Council in January 2011. Under the FY2011 CBFWA contract, the white sturgeon group would like to develop assessment and basinwide reporting standards for white sturgeon for the Status of the Resource Report.

Bull Trout:

Working with the USFWS, the bull trout subcommittee of the Resident Fish Advisory Committee will be convening meetings beginning in the Fall of 2010 to discuss development of a monitoring strategy for bull trout. This effort will build off the effort of the RMEG and develop a basinwide strategy for reporting and sharing data. It is anticipated that this effort will take a couple of years; therefore, the work will begin during the FY2010 CBFWA contract and carry forward into the FY2011 CBFWA contract. The initial focus will be on Recovery Units for which BPA provides mitigation funds. The purpose of focusing on these Recovery Units first is so that implementation strategies, associated with existing bull trout projects, will be available for the ISRP to reference during their review of proposals submitted through the Geographical Reviews.

Other Trout:

Monitoring strategies for other trout (e.g., rainbow/redband trout and cutthroat trout etc.) are schedule to begin development during the FY2010 CBFWA contract and carry forward into the FY2011 contract. The initial focus will be on subbasins for which BPA provides mitigation funds earmarked for trout spp. efforts. The purpose of focusing on these subbasins first is so that implementation strategies, associated with existing trout spp. projects, will be available for the ISRP to reference during their review of proposals submitted through the Geographical Reviews.

Reservoir Fish:

The resident fish managers in the blocked areas will begin developing monitoring strategies for their areas during the Fall of 2010. The Council is scheduled to begin a Resident Fish and Blocked Area Review in the Spring of 2011, and the resident fish managers would like to submit cohesive monitoring strategies to support that review.

During the FY2011 CBFWA contract, the resident fish managers will focus on developing common data sharing and reporting standards to support basinwide evaluation of the Fish and Wildlife Program's mitigation efforts.

Resident Fish Construction and Operational Losses:

The Resident Fish Advisory Committee will continue their work on developing methodologies for evaluating resident fish losses due to construction and inundation of the hydropower system. The Council has indicated that they will be soliciting input for development of a methodology to include in the Fish and Wildlife Program. That effort may begin prior to the conclusion of the FY 2010 CBFWA contract period, but will definitely carry into the FY 2011 CBFWA contract.

Wildlife:

The Wildlife Advisory Committee is developing a Wildlife Monitoring Implementation Strategy (WMIS) to support the Council's MERR Plan. The WMIS is being developed on the assumption that additional funding for biological monitoring of wildlife projects is highly unlikely, and that high level indicators should be developed that can be supported by existing monitoring efforts within each of the individual projects or entities. The framework and first iteration of the strategy should be complete by the end of the FY 2010 CBFWA contract; however, there will significant additional work to be completed for the FY2011 CBFWA contract to refine the strategy to support the Council's Geographic Review process anticipated to begin in the Fall of 2011.

Regional HEP Team:

The Regional HEP Team is funded through a separate contract with BPA, but supervised by CBFWA staff. The HEP Team contract is scheduled to run through 2011 and possibly into 2012, but will be re-evaluated following 2012.

Update Subbasin Management Plans:

The 2009 Fish and Wildlife Program calls for an update of the Subbasin Management Plans, including updating biological objectives for fish and wildlife. The CBFWA members will be actively engaged in this process once it begins and CBFWA staff will provide facilitation as necessary and requested by the Members. This effort could begin during the FY 2010 CBFWA contract period, but will carry into the FY 2011 CBFWA contract period.

Wildlife Management Plans:

The 2010 CBFWA work plan is supporting the WAC in working with BPA to develop a common land management plan template. It is anticipated that the work on this topic will carry into the FY2011 CBFWA contract period.

Policy Directive #2

The Members of CBFWA recognize the need for an integrated report on the status of fish and wildlife and their habitats in the Columbia River Basin relative to goals and objectives defined in the Council's Fish and Wildlife Program, by Basin's fish and wildlife managers, and others. The Tribes and agencies intend to consolidate this information to support multiple processes and programs affecting fish and wildlife. Therefore, the Members direct CBFWA staff to maintain a "Status of the Resources" (SOTR) website and annually prepare a written report summarizing the current information provided on the website.

Deliverables for FY 2010 and FY 2011 include:

SOTR Website Maintenance and Enhancements:

In 2010, CBFWA staff updated the SOTR website in numerous ways. An option has been added to navigate the website according to the NOAA Fisheries organization for salmon and steelhead (i.e., ESU/DPS/MPG/Population). All data can now be summarized in that format to support ESA review and discussions. Hatchery and harvest data have also been updated and enhanced.

For the remainder of the FY2010 CBFWA contract and FY2011, a wildlife section will be added and refined based on results and information gathered from the Wildlife Crediting Forum. In addition, similar to the anadromous fish ESU/DPS section, an option will be added to navigate the website according to the USFWS organization for bull trout (i.e., DPS/Recovery Unit/Core/Population). Updates for status, trends, harvest, high level indicators, limiting factors, and hatchery production will occur every quarter.

It is anticipated that the website will be updated quarterly to support the monitoring strategies being developed under Policy Directive #1. Further coordination and collaboration with other basinwide reporting entities will also be pursued.

SOTR Annual Report:

The CBFWA staff developed an annual report for 2010. The report is available on the SOTR website to download and print. At this time, CBFWA does not plan on contracting with a professional printer to produce printed copies of the SOTR Annual Report. If printed reports are desired, individuals can print the pdf file that is available on the website or request printed copies from CBFWA staff.

For the FY2011 CBFWA contract period, CBFWA staff will develop and make available an annual report during the summer of 2011.

Policy Directive #3

The Members of CBFWA recognize the efficiency of a shared central staff with policy and technical expertise to assist Members with issues related to fish and wildlife management in the Columbia River Basin. Therefore, the Members direct CBFWA staff to monitor and report on activities of key regional forums where policies, programs, and actions that affect fish and wildlife are planned and implemented. The Members may designate CBFWA staff to participate in these forums, or to communicate or represent a consensus position by the Members in one or more of the forums.

Deliverables for FY 2010 and FY 2011 include:

During the FY2010 CBFWA contract period, CBFWA staff has monitored the activities of the Northwest Power and Conservation Council, Bonneville Power Administration, Pacific Northwest Aquatic Monitoring Partnership, StreamNet, Washington Monitoring Forum, Columbia River Tribes' discussions regarding the Columbia River Treaty, and others.

For the FY2011 CBFWA contract, staff will continue to monitor forums that impact fish and wildlife in the Columbia River Basin.

With the reduction in staff, the role and attendance of CBFWA staff will be reduced as compared to prior years, limiting the "eyes and ears" function that CBFWA has previously provided.

CBFWA FY2012 and Beyond

The proposed work plan and mechanisms for implementing those policies will significantly change how CBFWA operates in FY2012 and Beyond. Policy Directives 1 and 2 will be pursued independently through the Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Foundation (Foundation) by providing the capability for BPA, NPCC, and all the fish and wildlife managers (CBFWA Members and non-Members) to establish and maintain a central staff to facilitate regional technical forums that were historically funded through CBFWA. If individual co-managers, or BPA and Council agree to provide funding for the technical committees or the Status of the Resources Project, those functions will be implemented through the Foundation separate from the CBFWA facilitation function.

The proposed CBFWA Work Plan (Objective 7) will focus on Policy Directive #3; "eyes and ears" function. The proposed funding level of \$349,168 will be equally divided among the Members of CBFWA (\$34,917 each). The remaining funding proposed under Objective 7 is to provide time and travel reimbursement to CBFWA Members for their participation in regional meetings. This level of funding will support 2.5 FTE, divided between the CBFWA contract and the Foundation overhead. The specific tasks that will be provided under this proposal are provided under the Objective 7 description.

Objectives & Deliverables

Objectives

OBJ-1: Report Basin-Scale Fish and Wildlife Indicators and Provide Data for NPCC High Level Indicators through the Status of the Resources Project (SOTR)

Coordinate and facilitate the needs of NPCC, BPA, fish and wildlife managers, stakeholders, and other interested parties in the Columbia River Basin through the Status of the Resources Project to ensure the reporting function for population level indicators of the Program-oriented adaptive management processes are addressed and implemented. To view the SOTR, please visit www.cbfga.org/sotr. Coordination elements related to this objective, as defined in the Program, include: 1) data management, 2) monitoring and evaluation, 3) developing and tracking biological objectives, 4) coordination of projects, programs, and funding sources, 5) facilitating focus workgroups on Program issues, and 6) information dissemination.

OBJ-2: Anadromous Fish Program Coordination

Coordinate and facilitate Program-specific efforts of anadromous fish managers, stakeholders, and other interested parties in the Columbia River Basin to ensure adaptive management processes and products are addressed and implemented. Foundation staff will facilitate meetings and development of work products as directed by the meeting participants. Coordination elements relevant to this objective, as defined in the Program, include: 1) data management, 2) monitoring and evaluation, 3) developing and tracking biological objectives, 4) review of technical documents and processes, 5) project proposal review, 6) coordination of projects, programs and funding sources within subbasins, 7) facilitating and participating in focus workgroups on Program issues, and 8) information dissemination.

OBJ-3: Columbia River Basin Lamprey Technical Workgroup

Coordinate and facilitate the efforts of lamprey managers, stakeholders, and interested parties in providing technical review, guidance, and recommendations for activities related to lamprey conservation in the Columbia River Basin. Foundation staff will facilitate meetings and development of work products as directed by meeting participants. Coordination elements relevant to this objective, as defined in the Program, include 1) data management, 2) monitoring and evaluation, 3) developing and tracking biological objectives, 4) review of technical documents and processes, 5) coordination of projects, programs and funding sources within subbasins, 6) facilitating and participating in focus workgroups on Program issues, and 7) information dissemination.

OBJ-4: Fish Screening Oversight Committee

Coordinate and facilitate the efforts of managers, stakeholders, and interested parties in providing technical information necessary to effectively plan and implement fish screening projects in the Columbia River Basin. Foundation staff will facilitate meetings and development of work products as directed by meeting participants. Coordination elements relevant to this objective, as defined in the Program, include: 1) review of technical documents and processes, 2) coordination of projects, programs and funding sources within subbasins, 3) facilitating and participating in focus workgroups on Program issues, and 4) information dissemination.

OBJ-5: Resident Fish Program Coordination

Coordinate and facilitate Program-specific efforts of resident fish managers, stakeholders, and other interested parties in the Columbia River Basin to ensure adaptive management processes and products are addressed and implemented. Foundation staff will facilitate meetings and development of work products as directed by the meeting participants. Coordination elements relevant to this objective, as defined in the Program, include: 1) data management, 2) monitoring and evaluation, 3) developing and tracking biological objectives, 4) review of technical documents and processes, 5) project proposal review, 6) coordination of projects, programs

OBJ-6: Wildlife Program Coordination

Coordinate and facilitate Program-specific efforts of wildlife managers, stakeholders, and other interested parties in the Columbia River Basin to ensure adaptive management processes and products are addressed and implemented. Foundation staff will facilitate meetings and development of work products as directed by the meeting participants. Coordination elements relevant to this objective, as defined in the Program, include: Data management; Monitoring and evaluation; Developing and tracking biological objectives; Review of technical documents and processes; Project proposal review; Coordination of projects, programs and funding sources within subbasins; Facilitating and participating in focus workgroups on Program issues; and Information dissemination.

OBJ-7: Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Authority

Foundation staff will facilitate policy level meetings of the CBFWA members, develop summary reports of activities, and generate analyses as requested to support development of letters or actions commenting on specific activities that affect fish and wildlife in the Columbia River Basin. Coordination elements, as defined in the Program, include: 1) coordination of projects, programs, and funding sources, 2) reviews of technical documents and processes, 3) facilitating and participating in focus workgroups on Program issues, and 4) information dissemination.

Deliverables

DEL 1.1: Continue the development and maintenance of the SOTR website and Annual Report

Maintain the SOTR website for access to the most current fish and wildlife indicator information relating to status and trends of fish and wildlife resources in the Columbia River Basin. Data are summarized at the three scales identified in the NPCC's 2009 Program: 1) subbasin, 2) province and, 3) basin-wide. The data summaries represent HLI, or summarized information at broad-scales to inform decision-makers and the general public. The most recent description of HLIs, from a Pacific Northwest regional perspective, is provided by PNAMP - "Information associated with HLIs can best be viewed in a hierarchical context. Typically, HLIs are reported at broad geographic scales, drawing upon data that are compatible across multiple scales. For instance, HLIs may use data that are rolled-up from local to larger (e.g., watershed) scales, or perhaps even further rolled-up to regional or broader scales." (REFERENCE) Metrics associated with "raw" data (i.e., collected in the field) are summarized and compiled from the local to broader scales and are rolled-up and illustrated in reporting measures in management and HLI reports.

Start: 2013 End: 2015

Budget: \$482,941

Associated Work Elements: [99. Outreach and Education](#), [115. Produce Inventory or Assessment](#), [159. Transfer/Consolidate Regionally Standardized Data](#), [161. Disseminate Raw/Summary Data and Results](#)

DEL 1.2: Face-to-face and on-line communications with fish and wildlife managers

The SOTR website represents a collaborative effort of the data generators (i.e., fish and wildlife managers) and data user groups (e.g., NPCC, BPA, NOAA, and other entities). A significant amount of time is invested by data generators and user groups to continue to ensure the appropriate suite of metrics is available. It is anticipated that biological objectives at the subbasin, province, and regional scale will continue to be developed and finalized during the upcoming years (see NPCC staff work plan in preparation for the next amendment process). Biological objectives will describe conditions needed to reach the Program's vision and provide a measure of accomplishment for Program implementation expressed in measurable terms with discrete time frames. As objectives are adopted into the Program, the SOTR will be modified to report changes consistent with those objectives. In this way, the SOTR will provide a needed framework to support adaptive management for the Program.

Start: 2013 End: 2015

Budget: \$160,981

Associated Work Elements: [99. Outreach and Education](#), [175. Produce Design and/or Specifications](#), [189. Coordination-Columbia Basinwide](#)

DEL 2.1: Continue to develop and implement the Anadromous Salmonid Monitoring Strategy (ASMS)

The ASMS addresses a portion of the salmonid monitoring needed to inform management and policy decisions and reporting needs of the Council's Fish and Wildlife Program, National Ocean and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) PCSRF, and NOAA's Federal Columbia River Power System Biological Opinion, and the individual needs of state and tribal fish managers. Specifically, the ASMS describes the coordinated strategy for collecting and sharing data needed to assess viable salmonid population parameters (abundance, population growth rate/productivity, population spatial structure, and diversity), habitat effectiveness (project effectiveness, population/watershed level effectiveness, and status and trend) and hatchery effectiveness monitoring. As some components of the ASMS are evolving the strategy for each monitoring aspect vary in level of details, as well as the strategy for data sharing and evaluation of commonly reported metrics and indicators. Identification of 2009 monitoring programs and projects, consisting primarily of those funded by Bonneville Power Administration, that address the strategy or were modified to align with this strategy and are provided in ASMS appendices. Foundation staff, working with NPCC staff, will provide assistance by coordinating and facilitating anadromous fish managers, and others in the continued development and expansion of the ASMS. These efforts will also provide support to NOAA and BPA relative to their needs for tracking the status of salmon and steelhead abundance and productivity for FCRPS Biological Opinion evaluations.

Start: 2013 End: 2015

Budget: \$70,122

Associated Work Elements: [99. Outreach and Education](#), [115. Produce Inventory or Assessment](#), [174. Produce Plan](#)

DEL 2.2: Continue coordinating, implementing, and facilitating the Coordinated Assessments Project

The Coordinated Assessments (CA) Project was started in 2010 with the goal of improving the timeliness, reliability and transparency of the data necessary for regional assessments and management decisions. The Columbia River Basin Collaborative Data Sharing Strategy concluded the first two phases of the Coordinated Assessments project and identified specific actions and activities for sharing three Viable Salmonid Population (VSP) indicators in the Columbia River Basin. Once progress has been achieved on these three indicators, the project will be expanded to include additional salmon and steelhead indicators as well as habitat and hatchery data. During Phase II of the CA project, the Basin-wide Data Sharing Strategy was developed based on input from participating agencies. Phase III of this project seeks to move the Strategy to sponsoring agencies for adoption and to identify priority projects that will help move their agency or tribe and the Basin towards the goals outlined in the Strategy. Specifically, Phase III will focus on the development of the Data Exchange Template (DET) which includes finalizing the detailed definition of the data to be shared. Phase III efforts will also include refining the governance process necessary for continuing work on the data management activities that support data sharing across the region and will begin addressing data sharing beyond the three pilot VSP indicators. The CA Phase III Workplan builds from the Phase I and Phase II CA workplans and identifies the next steps and expected activities required to implement the collaborative Basin-wide Data Sharing Strategy for Columbia River Salmon and Steelhead (Strategy). The Phase III work plan will be completed by the time this project proposal is funded for implementation; however, it is anticipated that further development and expansion of the data sharing strategy will continue into the future. Foundation staff will continue to co-facilitate the Coordinated Assessment Project, with PNAMP and StreamNet, for the purpose of guiding development and expansion of data management systems to support reporting of HLIs for anadromous fish populations.

Start: 2013 End: 2015

Budget: \$245,429

Associated Work Elements: [159. Transfer/Consolidate Regionally Standardized Data](#), [174. Produce Plan](#), [189. Coordination-Columbia Basinwide](#)

DEL 2.3: Coordinate and facilitate habitat effectiveness evaluation discussions among anadromous fish managers

The Council's Fish and Wildlife Program is "a habitat-based Program," aiming "to rebuild healthy, naturally producing fish and wildlife populations by protecting, mitigating, and restoring habitats and the biological systems within them." The Fish and Wildlife Program thus depends heavily on actions in the mainstem, tributaries and estuary intended to protect or improve habitat characteristics as the way in which the program will ultimately protect, mitigate and enhance fish and wildlife populations adversely affected by the hydrosystem. The FCRPS Biological Opinion is built on the same conceptual foundation. The analysis supporting the conclusions in the Biological Opinion includes quantitative estimates of the improvements in life-stage survival to be gained from habitat actions in all areas. For this reason, the critical programmatic issue in the NPCC's RM&E/AP Project Review, Programmatic Issue #2, was whether the collective suite of proposed projects are adequate to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of our habitat actions, and to be able to use what we learn to adapt the implementation and management of the program.

In review of the Columbia Habitat Monitoring Program, the ISRP emphasized both the need for and uncertainty about how well the habitat monitoring would be related to the monitoring of the status and trends in fish population characteristics. This is needed ultimately to verify the value of using these habitat metrics and to evaluate the effectiveness of efforts to change habitat characteristics to achieve the desired population response. The ISRP review conclusions on the need for further development of this linkage:

"We are still not sure how habitat status and trend monitoring data will be related to (integrated with) status and trends of fish population data within CHaMP watersheds to evaluate the effectiveness of specific restoration strategies or general restoration effectiveness in a geographic area (e.g., are the co-managers in a given subbasin successful in restoring stream habitat in their area?). It was unclear which entity or entities will be responsible for conducting fish status and trends monitoring at CHaMP sites, what kinds of fish data would be collected (e.g., site/reach-specific abundance sampling or fish in- fish out), and what kinds of analytical methods will be used to relate fish status and trends to habitat status and trends. CHaMP indicated that fish population surveys are not being carried out simultaneously with the habitat measurements, although it was their hope that ISEMP and other cooperators would be able to provide fish demographic data that could be associated with the habitat surveys. The linkage between fish and habitat monitoring in CHaMP watersheds requires development."

The Foundation staff can help with the necessary coordination between the habitat monitoring programs and the fish monitoring programs. Building from the efforts under the Anadromous Salmonid Workshops, Foundation staff will coordinate and facilitate habitat effectiveness evaluation discussions among the anadromous fish managers to identify the best available science for predicting benefits and evaluating results in coordination with CHaMP, PNAMP, and other monitoring programs.

Start: 2013 End: 2015

Budget: \$70,722

Associated Work Elements: [99. Outreach and Education](#), [189. Coordination-Columbia Basinwide](#)

DEL 2.4: Coordinate and facilitate hatchery effectiveness evaluation discussion among anadromous fish managers

The NPCC staff noted in their RM&E/AP project review issue document, Programmatic Issue #4 that while the individual projects were all favorably reviewed by the ISRP, critical issues and uncertainties remain in regards to artificial production. The NPCC staff noted "It is thus not clear whether the production effort under the Fish and Wildlife Program, individually and collectively, is designed and coordinated sufficiently (within the program and with production activities funded outside the program) to be able to evaluate this relationship to the extent we need to and, especially, to then be able to implement hatchery reform measures to improve and protect natural-origin fish when a potential problem is identified."

While recognizing that BPA and NOAA Fisheries is developing the Columbia River Hatchery Effects Evaluation Team (CRHEET), the NPCC recommended "the technical workgroup or team established for this purpose be truly a multi-agency team drawn from the federal, state and tribal agencies and Council staff, with a few unaffiliated members as well." The NPCC recommended that the Team identify a readily accessible means by which to share the data and report standardized agreed-upon metrics.

Foundation staff will coordinate and facilitate hatchery effectiveness evaluation discussions among anadromous fish managers to identifying the best available science for developing a basin-wide approach to hatchery research and reform consistent with, and in support of, the Columbia River Hatchery Effects Evaluation Team (CRHEET) Project and the NPCC's RM&E Category Review Programmatic Issue #4.

Start: 2013 End: 2015

Budget: \$140,245

Associated Work Elements: [99. Outreach and Education](#), [115. Produce Inventory or Assessment](#), [122. Provide Technical Review](#), [174. Produce Plan](#), [189. Coordination-Columbia Basinwide](#)

DEL 2.5: Collate and summarize information on estuary and ocean impacts

The NPCC staff noted in their RM&E/AP project review issue document, Programmatic Issue #3 that "the 2009 Fish and Wildlife Program and the 2008 FCRPS Biological Opinion significantly increased attention on the potential for salmon and steelhead survival gains in the lower Columbia River and the estuary. Project implementation and funding levels have correspondingly increased, both for habitat actions and for assessment and monitoring and evaluation elements. But along with the growing attention to the needs in the estuary there appears to be a lack of coordination and communication among different activities, especially a lack of a sufficiently developed framework for linking actions and effectiveness monitoring and evaluation."

"Staff recommends that the Council strongly encourage the entities to complete an estuary-wide synthesis prior to the initiation of the review of habitat actions. Discussions are still occurring with the staff of Bonneville, the Corps of Engineers and others as to the precise contours of this synthesis report. But it should be a synthesis that will summarize the research and monitoring that has occurred or is occurring in the estuary, and how that information will be evaluated, and by what methods and on what reporting schedule, and then used to inform management decisions and priorities for restoration. This is necessary if the on-the ground work in the estuary (such as the CREST and CLT projects) is ever to achieve satisfactory scientific reviews and continue with minimal disruption. The synthesis should also inform the further development of the research, monitoring and evaluation implementation strategies to accompany the Council's draft Monitoring, Evaluation, Research and Reporting (MERR) Plan."

The agencies and tribes agree that further work needs to be completed to understand this portion of the salmon's life cycle. Foundation staff can help disseminate the information requested by the NPCC in their review of estuary and ocean monitoring projects, but more importantly, assist in ongoing discussions among the anadromous fish managers on what to do with improved information on salmon survival and habitat impacts in the estuary and ocean.

Start: 2013 End: 2015

Budget: \$35,061

Associated Work Elements: [122. Provide Technical Review](#), [189. Coordination-Columbia Basinwide](#)

DEL 2.6: Coordinate and facilitate the anadromous fish managers' participation in the 2014 Program Amendment process

On November 2, 2011, the NPCC Fish and Wildlife Committee met to discuss prioritizing Program Amendment preparation tasks for 2012-13. While the committee did not positively identify specific tasks that need to be completed, and will require fish and wildlife manager coordination, their discussion did send a message to the region that a Program amendment process will occur in 2014 and regional input will be solicited. The committee and staff also discussed existing Fish and Wildlife Program goals and objectives. Following is a list of potential issues that will be addressed in the next Program amendment process: 1) Overview of biological objectives, 1a - Coordination with the FCRPS BiOp, other BiOps and Recovery Plans, 1b. Relationship to the MERR and HLs; 2) Subbasin Plans, 2a. Status and future plans for 'mining' the plans and making the information easily accessible on the Council's website, 2b. Updates to subbasin plans; 3) Habitat restoration, consider ties to 3a. CHaMP, ISEMP, IMVs and Tetra Tech's work for WA, OR and BPA, 3b. Geographic review and Expert Panels; 4) Supplementation, 4a. Wild and hatchery fish interactions, 4b. Idaho Supplementation Study and Hatchery Scientific Review Group results, 4c. Council criteria resulting from the recent RM&E / AP category review; 5) Predation, 5a. Current conditions, 5b. Native fish versus non-native fish including lake trout; 6) Integration of the ISAB's Food Web report into the Council's evaluation and decision-making processes; 7) Update the Council's Fish and Wildlife Research Plan.

Foundation staff will coordinate and facilitate the anadromous fish managers' participation in the 2014 Program Amendment process by facilitating the development of decision support tools and efforts to improve transparency in data collection, data management, and reporting that support adaptive management and address the priority issues identified by NPCC in their call for amendment recommendations.

Start: 2013 End: 2015

Budget: \$140,245

Associated Work Elements: [122. Provide Technical Review](#), [189. Coordination-Columbia Basinwide](#)

DEL 3.1: Continued updating and implementation of a Pacific Lamprey Monitoring Strategy to coordinate projects and direct data management

The Lamprey Monitoring Strategy will address a portion of the lamprey monitoring needed to inform management and policy decisions and reporting needs of the Council's Fish and Wildlife Program, the USFWS Lamprey Conservation Initiative, and the Tribal Lamprey Restoration Plan. Specifically, the Lamprey Monitoring Strategy will describe the coordinated strategy for collecting and sharing data needed to assess status of Pacific lamprey (abundance, distribution, growth rate/productivity, etc.), as well as effectiveness of translocation and supplementation efforts.

Foundation staff, working with NPCC staff, will provide assistance by coordinating and facilitating lamprey managers and others in the continued development and expansion of the Lamprey Monitoring Strategy. These efforts will also provide support to the USFWS, Tribes, and BPA relative to their needs for tracking the status of Pacific lamprey.

Start: 2013 End: 2015

Budget: \$82,098

Associated Work Elements: [99. Outreach and Education](#), [115. Produce Inventory or Assessment](#), [174. Produce Plan](#)

DEL 3.2: Summarize progress on critical uncertainties previously identified and develop updated and revised Critical Uncertainties document.

In April 2005, the Lamprey Technical Workgroup completed a document titled "Critical Uncertainties for Lamprey in the Columbia River Basin". This document, through consensus of workgroup members, captured and prioritized the most urgent critical uncertainties related to lamprey in the Columbia River Basin. The document was intended to be a "living document" that should be updated as knowledge and progress is gained in lamprey conservation.

The Lamprey Technical Workgroup will summarize progress on critical uncertainties identified in the 2005 document, and any subsequent

drafts. Foundation staff, working with members of the Lamprey Technical Workgroup, will provide assistance by coordinating and facilitating lamprey managers and others in the continued development and updating of the document. Foundation staff will prepare sections of the document for review by the Lamprey Technical Workgroup as assigned. These efforts will also provide support to the USFWS, Tribes, and BPA relative to their needs for tracking the status of Pacific lamprey.

Start: 2013 End: 2015

Budget: \$54,732

Associated Work Elements: [115. Produce Inventory or Assessment](#), [122. Provide Technical Review](#), [174. Produce Plan](#)

DEL 3.3: Continued development of technical documents providing information and recommendations to lamprey managers, stakeholders, and interested parties.

The Lamprey Technical Workgroup regularly develops technical documents to provide information and recommendations to assist lamprey managers and others. One such document recently completed as a report to the region and subsequently submitted for publication in a peer-review journal is titled "Translocating Adult Pacific Lamprey within the Columbia River Basin: State of the Science".

Another technical product being developed is a document to (1) identify potential research metrics that quantify indirect or direct effects on survival and fitness of juvenile and adult Pacific lamprey related to up- or downstream passage at mainstem dams, (2) determine which of the metrics are measurable with scientific rigor and quantify effects of biological relevance, and (3) develop and recommend basin-wide passage standards or objectives for metrics deemed as measurable and biologically relevant. The passage metrics document is a long-term undertaking, which will require years of information before standards for passage can be recommended.

An additional product will be a synthesis report describing the efforts, results, and implications of all ongoing lamprey projects funded through the Program. The synthesis report will be developed and updated at regular intervals (every 3 years). Other technical products will be undertaken as recommended by lamprey managers or others.

Foundation staff, working with the USFWS and members of the Lamprey Technical Workgroup, will provide assistance by coordinating and facilitating lamprey managers and others in the continued development and updating of these technical documents. Foundation staff will prepare sections of the documents for review by the Lamprey Technical Workgroup as assigned.

Start: 2013 End: 2015

Budget: \$136,830

Associated Work Elements: [115. Produce Inventory or Assessment](#), [122. Provide Technical Review](#), [174. Produce Plan](#), [175. Produce Design and/or Specifications](#), [183. Produce Journal Article](#)

DEL 4.1: Screen and Passage Workshops and Training Courses

The Fish Screening Oversight Committee has organized a biennial workshop titled the "Pacific Northwest Fish Screening and Passage Workshop" for almost 20 years. Location of the workshop has rotated among Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, and is being held in Montana for the first time in 2012. The workshop usually includes two days of technical presentations and one day dedicated to visiting screen and passage facilities. Technical presentations include screen technicians providing information on operations and maintenance, biologists presenting information on effectiveness of structures, and engineers explaining hydraulics. Many screening and passage professionals look forward to the workshop, and attendance is usually about 80-100.

In 2010 the Fish Screening Oversight Committee worked with NMFS to organize and present a continuing education course on passage and screen training. The course was designed as an interface between engineers and fish biologists. Unlike the biennial workshop, the course was taught mostly by NMFS engineers and a few other agency personnel. The course included three full days of lectures, and a carefully planned full-day field trip to numerous facilities demonstrating the principles taught during the lectures. Cost of the course was about 1/4 that of similar courses offered through the private sector. Demand for the course exceeded the planned capacity of 40.

Because of the success of both the workshop and the training course, both will continue to be offered on a biennial basis, with one occurring each year. Foundation staff, working with members of the Fish Screening Oversight committee and others, will provide assistance by coordinating and facilitating the continued development and implementation of the workshop and training course.

Start: 2013 End: 2015

Budget: \$83,520

Associated Work Elements: [99. Outreach and Education](#), [161. Disseminate Raw/Summary Data and Results](#)

DEL 4.2: Conduct periodic technical review of all existing and proposed screen criteria for anadromous salmonids

In 2011 the Fish Screening Oversight Committee provided a thorough review and eventual technical endorsement of the NMFS passage criteria for horizontal fish screens. Not all types of horizontal screens were encompassed in the criteria that were developed and endorsed; therefore, some screen types remain "experimental". When more information is available on the operation of these screens, the Fish Screening Oversight Committee will again review updated NMFS draft criteria.

The Fish Screening Oversight Committee will also undertake periodic reviews of other existing criteria for salmonid passage and provide recommendations or endorsement as appropriate. Foundation staff, working with members of the Fish Screening Oversight committee and others, will provide assistance by coordinating and facilitating the reviews of passage criteria.

Start: 2013 End: 2015

Budget: \$41,760

Associated Work Elements: [122. Provide Technical Review](#), [175. Produce Design and/or Specifications](#), [189. Coordination-Columbia Basinwide](#)

DEL 4.3: Implement review of existing and development of new screen criteria pertinent to species other than anadromous salmonids.

The Fish Screening Oversight Committee has developed a list of screening and passage issues that are in need of further attention. This list includes but is not limited to (1) lamprey screening and passage, (2) areas of concern for non-anadromous locales (e.g., Montana), (3) conflicts between juvenile upstream passage criteria and adult anadromous salmonid criteria, (4) entrainment into diversions, and (5) awareness, education, and outreach.

The Committee has worked with the Lamprey Technical Workgroup to better understand requirements for lamprey. As results from studies now being implemented become available, the Committee will develop and provide recommendations for lamprey screening and passage criteria at diversions. The Committee was recently begun to consider the implications of conflicting juvenile and adult criteria. The Committee is working with NMFS and state agency passage coordinators to standardize the process for establishing criteria at facilities.

Foundation staff, working with members of the Fish Screening Oversight Committee and others, will provide assistance by coordinating and facilitating the development of recommendations or other technical products regarding screening or passage concerns addressed by the Committee.

Start: 2013 End: 2015

Budget: \$41,760

Associated Work Elements: [122. Provide Technical Review](#), [175. Produce Design and/or Specifications](#), [189. Coordination-Columbia Basinwide](#)

DEL 5.1: Continue developing and implementing monitoring strategies for resident fish

The resident fish monitoring implementation strategies addresses a portion of the resident fish monitoring needed to inform management and policy decisions and reporting needs of the NPCC's Program and the individual needs of state and tribal fish managers. Specifically, the strategies describe the coordinated strategy for collecting and sharing data needed to assess resident fish population parameters, habitat effectiveness, and hatchery effectiveness monitoring. As some components of the resident fish monitoring implementation strategies are evolving, the strategy for each monitoring aspect vary in level of details, as well as the strategy for data sharing and evaluation of commonly

reported metrics and indicators.

Foundation staff, working with NPCC staff, will provide assistance by coordinating and facilitating resident fish managers, and others in the continued development and expansion of the strategies. These efforts will also provide support to NOAA and BPA relative to their needs for tracking the status of resident fish abundance and productivity for. Specifically, the resident fish managers will continue to develop and implement monitoring strategies for redband/rainbow trout, westslope cutthroat trout, Yellowstone cutthroat trout, bull trout, kokanee, burbot, white sturgeon, largemouth bass, and freshwater mussels. Included in this effort is the development of a process to share data and report the status of High Level Indicators that can be used to assess the effectiveness of projects funded through the Program.

Start: 2013 End: 2015

Budget: \$350,612

Associated Work Elements: [99. Outreach and Education](#), [115. Produce Inventory or Assessment](#), [174. Produce Plan](#)

DEL 5.2: Finalize resident fish loss assessment methodologies

The NPCC's 2009 Program provides for resident fish mitigation "where construction and inundation losses have been assessed and quantified by the appropriate agencies and tribes. As the Program states, resident fish habitat loss assessments have generally been quantified in terms of acres or stream miles of key habitat, for [native] focal species, inundated or blocked. The Program further provides that losses are most effectively mitigated by acquiring interests in real property for the primary purpose of preserving, enhancing, restoring, and/or creating fish and wildlife habitat equal to the quantity and quality of habitat lost.

Despite the mitigation provisions, the Program does not prescribe specific methodology for the calculation of lost resident fish habitat due to construction and inundation. Because of this omission, resident fish managers, working through the Resident Fish Focus Workgroup, developed the following draft methodology to be used as a "starting point" quantify inundated resident fish habitat.

The Resident Fish Focus Workgroup recommended that the length or area of the natural aquatic habitat, inundated following impoundment, should be calculated using GIS technology or stream surveys. Waterway length or area inundated should be measured to the full- pool elevation. In addition, if a road system was built, in association with the construction of the reservoir, a survey of culverts and bridges must be performed to ensure they provide for adequate passage. If the culverts or bridges function as barriers to passage and there is no natural barrier between the full pool elevation and the culvert/bridge, then that length of stream above the culvert and below any natural barrier should be included in the survey.

The selection of a method (i.e., area or length) should be at the discretion of the entities involved in performing the survey; however, to standardize the process and ensure a consistent level of accuracy across the basin, the following two steps should be included in all surveys: 1), GIS surveys performed at a scale of 1:12,000 and 2) stream order identified for all waterways inundated. For smaller streams (e.g., mainstem tributaries), length inundated, by stream order, should be identified and then summed to provide total length of a specific stream order lost due to inundation. For mainstem sections (i.e., Columbia River, Snake River, etc.), length or area could be used to quantify inundation losses. To calculate area lost in the tributaries or mainstem, average width along with the length of the mainstem section inundated should be used to calculate the acreage of inundated aquatic habitat.

Following the completion of the methodology, discussions with NPCC staff resulted in the NPCC staff offering to convene a set of workshops, similar to the RM&E workshops, prior to the Resident Fish Categorical Reviews. Within that process, the issue of loss assessment methodology and implementation and inclusion in the Program pursuant to categorical reviews would be addressed. These workshops have yet to be convened; however, Foundation staff, working with NPCC staff, will provide assistance by coordinating and facilitating resident fish managers, and others to convene the workshops to finalize the methodologies.

Start: 2013 End: 2015

Budget: \$70,123

Associated Work Elements: [99. Outreach and Education](#), [115. Produce Inventory or Assessment](#)

DEL 5.3: Prepare and support the resident fish managers for their participation in the upcoming Program amendment process

On November 2, 2011, the NPCC Fish and Wildlife Committee met to discuss prioritizing Program Amendment preparation tasks for 2012-13. While the committee did not positively identify specific tasks that need to be completed, and will require fish and wildlife manager coordination, their discussion did send a message to the region that a Program amendment process will occur in 2014 and regional input will be solicited. The committee and staff also discussed existing Program goals and objectives. Following is a list of potential issues relevant to the resident fish managers that will be addressed in the next Program amendment process: 1) Overview of biological objectives - relationship to the MERR and HLIs; 2) Subbasin Plans, 2a. Status and future plans for 'mining' the plans and making the information easily accessible on the Council's website, 2b. Updates to subbasin plans; 5) Predation, 5a. Current conditions, 5b. Native fish versus non-native fish including lake trout; 6) Integration of the ISAB's Food Web report into the NPCC's evaluation and decision-making processes; 7) Update the NPCC's Fish and Wildlife Research Plan.

Foundation staff will coordinate and facilitate the resident fish managers' participation in the 2014 Program Amendment process by facilitating the development of decision support tools and efforts to improve transparency in data collection, data management, and reporting that support adaptive management and address the priority issues identified by NPCC in their call for amendment recommendations.

Start: 2013 End: 2015

Budget: \$280,490

Associated Work Elements: [122. Provide Technical Review](#), [189. Coordination-Columbia Basinwide](#)

DEL 6.1: Continue to coordinate and facilitate the development of the Wildlife Monitoring Implementation Strategy to report wildlife HLIs for the Program

Coordinate and facilitate meetings with NPCC and BPA staffs, wildlife managers, stakeholders, and other interested parties to ensure full participation for: 1) developing HLI and Fish and Wildlife Program Indicators for wildlife, 2) coordinating monitoring projects for data sharing and management, and 3) prioritizing reporting of HLIs to support basin-wide decision making. Coordinate and facilitate efforts to edit/publish/maintain future iterations of the Wildlife Monitoring Implementation Strategy as new information is acquired and improved data processes are developed.

Activities under this deliverable include coordinating projects for future ISRP reviews, oversight of the Regional HEP Team and Northwest Habitat Institute IBIS projects, to ensure consistency with the WMIS and a regional RM&E approach for wildlife to address issues identified in the Council Wildlife Category Review Decision Document, July 2006.

Start: 2013 End: 2015

Budget: \$75,487

Associated Work Elements: [99. Outreach and Education](#), [115. Produce Inventory or Assessment](#), [174. Produce Plan](#)

DEL 6.2: Coordinate and facilitate the development of standard business practices and protocols for BPA-funded wildlife mitigation projects

BPA funded wildlife mitigation projects have unique operating requirements. Foundation staff will assist BPA in facilitating standardized business practices that benefit both BPA project administration but also wildlife managers in the management of BPA acquired lands. Examples of current and future products requiring agency and tribe participation include: Land Management Plan template, BPA funded land acquisition handbook, PISCES work element definitions, TAURUS project proposal form, coordinate invasive species management, wildlife project reporting, etc.

Start: 2013 End: 2015

Budget: \$113,230

Associated Work Elements: [99. Outreach and Education](#), [115. Produce Inventory or Assessment](#)

DEL 6.3: Coordinate and facilitate the wildlife managers' participation in the 2014 Program Amendment process

On November 2, 2011, the NPCC Fish and Wildlife Committee met to discuss prioritizing Program Amendment preparation tasks for 2012-13. While the committee did not positively identify specific tasks that need to be completed, and will require fish and wildlife manager

coordination, their discussion did send a message to the region that a Program amendment process will occur in 2014 and regional input will be solicited. The committee and staff also discussed existing Fish and Wildlife Program goals and objectives. Following is a list of potential issues relevant to the wildlife agencies and tribes that will be addressed in the next Program amendment process: 1) Overview of biological objectives - relationship to the MERR and H.L.I.s; 2) Subbasin Plans, 2a. Status and future plans for 'mining' the plans and making the information easily accessible on the Council's website, 2b. Updates to subbasin plans; 6) Integration of the ISAB's Food Web report into the Council's evaluation and decision-making processes; 7) Update the Council's Fish and Wildlife Research Plan. Foundation staff will coordinate and facilitate the wildlife fish managers' participation in the 2014 Program Amendment process by facilitating the development of decision support tools and efforts to improve transparency in data collection, data management, and reporting that support adaptive management and address the priority issues identified by NPCC in their call for amendment recommendations.

Start: 2013 End: 2015

Budget: \$188,717

Associated Work Elements: [122. Provide Technical Review](#), [189. Coordination-Columbia Basinwide](#)

DEL 7.1: Facilitate meetings and provide information updates and analyses for the CBFWA Members

Facilitate meetings of the Members and Members Advisory Group (MAG) to provide information updates and analyses for the CBFWA Members on current activities of various forums within the Columbia River Basin that may impact Members' interests. Provide support to CBFWA Members' staff regarding issues related to BPA-funded project implementation (e.g., proposal development, annual reports, interactions with PISCES and Taurus, etc.).

Start: 2013 End: 2015

Budget: \$628,502

Associated Work Elements: [115. Produce Inventory or Assessment](#), [122. Provide Technical Review](#), [189. Coordination-Columbia Basinwide](#)

DEL 7.2: Attend and participate in meetings and activities that relate to fish and wildlife management in the Columbia River Basin

Foundation staff will continue to participate in regional meetings (e.g., NPCC, Fish and Wildlife Committee, BPA, PNAMP, etc.) to ensure Members are provided with the most current information and are kept abreast of the status of the various Program processes. It is anticipated that staff may attend up to 50 meetings per year that are not facilitated through the Foundation. Staff will prepare summary notes of meetings when appropriate.

Start: 2013 End: 2015

Budget: \$261,276

Associated Work Elements: [122. Provide Technical Review](#), [189. Coordination-Columbia Basinwide](#)

DEL 7.3: Maintain CBFWA website and archive

Continue to maintain the CBFWA website including the Fish and Wildlife Directory, Fish and Wildlife Calendar, and Fish and Wildlife Jobs List. Also maintain MAG and Members web pages to provide access to all meeting agendas, action notes, and supporting material. The website is open to the public and provides information that is useful for Members and non-Members.

Start: 2013 End: 2015

Budget: \$157,126

Associated Work Elements: [115. Produce Inventory or Assessment](#), [189. Coordination-Columbia Basinwide](#)

DEL 7.4: Time and travel support to CBFWA Members for participation in regional coordination activities

Continue to provide and manage sub-contracts through the Foundation to provide travel and participation support to CBFWA Members for participation in regional activities related to development and implementation of the Program. Records will be maintained of Member participation in CBFWA meetings and consensus documents and activities approved by the Membership. Hourly compensation is allowed while engaged in any of CBFWA objectives listed on the time sheet. Travel reimbursement is allowed for regional travel effecting CBFWA activities. Travel Claims and Timesheets must be signed by the claimant and approved by the contract supervisor before submission to the Foundation for reimbursement. Supporting documentation verifying attendance may be submitted with the timesheet or be available upon request. Timesheets and Travel Claim forms, information and completion instructions are available on the CBFWA website under Services menu, CBFWA Forms.

Start: 2013 End: 2015

Budget: \$804,726

Associated Work Elements: [189. Coordination-Columbia Basinwide](#)

How the Deliverables serve to achieve the Objectives

OBJ-1. Report Basin-Scale Fish and Wildlife Indicators and Provide Data for NPCC High Level Indicators through the Status of the Resources Project (SOTR)

DEL 1.1: Continue the development and maintenance of the SOTR website and Annual Report

How DEL 1.1 helps achieve OBJ-1: The SOTR website provides access to the most current information on fish and wildlife resources status and trends in the Columbia River Basin. The NPCC fish and wildlife indicators are summarized at the Basin scale. This data is stored in spreadsheets that can be easily transferred, upon request, to support the NPCC's HLI Report.

DEL 1.2: Face-to-face and on-line communications with fish and wildlife managers

How DEL 1.2 helps achieve OBJ-1: A key to maintaining the SOTR Project is to facilitate communication among the data providers (StreamNet, Fish Passage Center, individual fish and wildlife managers, and others) to ensure the most current information is available; and to communicate with data users to ensure that the data provided on the website and in the reports are the data needed by regional entities for Basin-wide reporting.

OBJ-2. Anadromous Fish Program Coordination

DEL 2.1: Continue to develop and implement the Anadromous Salmonid Monitoring Strategy (ASMS)

How DEL 2.1 helps achieve OBJ-2: The Anadromous Salmonid Monitoring Strategy (ASMS) is a coordinated strategy developed by Columbia River Basin fish managers for monitoring and evaluation of the tributary life cycle component of wild and hatchery salmonids and their habitat above Bonneville Dam in the Columbia River Basin. This strategy does not summarize the current knowledge of these fish, such as, habitat requirements, status, habitat impairments and limiting factors, as these are summarized within the Council's subbasin plans, NOAA recovery plans, and in individual project reports. This strategy focuses on what monitoring is conducted and how the information collected is evaluated to inform management and policy questions. In fulfilling this role, the current strategy is considered a draft component of the draft Northwest Power and Conservation Council's (Council) Monitoring Evaluation Research and Reporting (MERR) Plan's Anadromous Fish Research Monitoring and Evaluation Implementation Strategy. Other components of the MERR Plan's Anadromous Fish Implementation Strategy will address additional life cycle components as well as include non-listed anadromous fish and will be developed under this deliverable.

DEL 2.2: Continue coordinating, implementing, and facilitating the Coordinated Assessments Project

How DEL 2.2 helps achieve OBJ-2: This deliverable carries forward from the ASMS, and implements a data sharing system to support reporting of high priority data and information obtained through the monitoring strategy. Data sharing is the key to RM&E; priority data must be made available for reporting and decision making to support adaptive management products and processes.

DEL 2.3: Coordinate and facilitate habitat effectiveness evaluation discussions among anadromous fish managers

How DEL 2.3 helps achieve OBJ-2: Facilitation of discussions among the salmon and steelhead monitoring entities, in relation to habitat effectiveness evaluations, will help bring greater clarity to this effort. This deliverable will not replace the coordination efforts of the CHaMP project, or the PNAMP effort to develop habitat data sharing systems, but will enhance those efforts by aligning the anadromous fish managers in their efforts to define habitat effectiveness methods and metrics.

DEL 2.4: Coordinate and facilitate hatchery effectiveness evaluation discussion among anadromous fish managers

How DEL 2.4 helps achieve OBJ-2: Facilitation of discussions among the salmon and steelhead management entities focused on hatchery effectiveness evaluations will help move the CHREET project forward. This deliverable will not replace the coordination efforts of the CHREET project but will enhance those efforts by aligning the anadromous fish managers in their efforts to define basinwide hatchery effectiveness methods and metrics.

DEL 2.5: Collate and summarize information on estuary and ocean impacts

How DEL 2.5 helps achieve OBJ-2: Facilitation of discussions among the salmon and steelhead monitoring entities, in relation to estuary habitat effectiveness evaluations. This deliverable will replace work performed by estuary teams, but will enhance those efforts by aligning the anadromous fish managers in their efforts to define estuary habitat effectiveness methods and metrics.

DEL 2.6: Coordinate and facilitate the anadromous fish managers' participation in the 2014 Program Amendment process

How DEL 2.6 helps achieve OBJ-2: This deliverable will be driven by NPCC staff, BPA, and the fish and wildlife managers in setting priority products and processes necessary to support the adaptive management aspects of the Program amendment process.

OBJ-3. Columbia River Basin Lamprey Technical Workgroup

DEL 3.1: Continued updating and implementation of a Pacific Lamprey Monitoring Strategy to coordinate projects and direct data management

How DEL 3.1 helps achieve OBJ-3: The formally-adopted a Statement of Purpose of the Lamprey Technical Workgroup includes: 1. Identify critical uncertainties regarding lamprey conservation: Members of the Workgroup will establish lamprey research, monitoring, and evaluation needs. 2. Prioritize research: Members of the Workgroup will review new proposals and existing projects. 3. Disseminate technical information: The Workgroup will act as a focal point for disseminating technical information and providing guidance on lamprey issues. This deliverable addresses purpose 3 of the Lamprey Technical Workgroup. The Pacific Lamprey Monitoring Strategy is a coordinated strategy developed by Columbia River Basin lamprey managers for monitoring and evaluation of the tributary life cycle component of Pacific lamprey and their habitat in the Columbia River Basin. This strategy will focus on what monitoring is conducted and how the information collected is evaluated to inform management and policy questions. In fulfilling this role, the strategy will be a draft component of the draft Northwest Power and Conservation Council's (Council) Monitoring Evaluation Research and Reporting (MERR) Plan's Anadromous Fish Research Monitoring and Evaluation Implementation Strategy.

DEL 3.2: Summarize progress on critical uncertainties previously identified and develop updated and revised Critical Uncertainties document.

How DEL 3.2 helps achieve OBJ-3: The formally-adopted a Statement of Purpose of the Lamprey Technical Workgroup includes: 1. Identify critical uncertainties regarding lamprey conservation: Members of the Workgroup will establish lamprey research, monitoring, and evaluation needs. 2. Prioritize research: Members of the Workgroup will review new proposals and existing projects. 3. Disseminate technical information: The Workgroup will act as a focal point for disseminating technical information and providing guidance on lamprey issues. This deliverable addresses purpose 1 of the Lamprey Technical Workgroup. One of the products of the Lamprey Technical Workgroup will produce is an update of the document titled Critical Uncertainties for Lamprey in the Columbia River Basin", first distributed in April 2005. It is important that this document fulfill its purpose of being a "living document" to gauge progress and guide lamprey-related activities.

DEL 3.3: Continued development of technical documents providing information and recommendations to lamprey managers, stakeholders, and interested parties.

How DEL 3.3 helps achieve OBJ-3: The formally-adopted a Statement of Purpose of the Lamprey Technical Workgroup includes: 1. Identify critical uncertainties regarding lamprey conservation: Members of the Workgroup will establish lamprey research, monitoring, and evaluation needs. 2. Prioritize research: Members of the Workgroup will review new proposals and existing projects. 3. Disseminate technical information: The Workgroup will act as a focal point for disseminating technical information and providing guidance on lamprey issues. This deliverable addresses purpose 3 of the Lamprey Technical Workgroup. Technical products recently completed include the report "Translocating Adult Pacific Lamprey within the Columbia River Basin: State of the Science". Additional products under development include the development of Pacific Lamprey Passage Metrics and a synthesis report summarizing ongoing lamprey projects.

OBJ-4. Fish Screening Oversight Committee

DEL 4.1: Screen and Passage Workshops and Training Courses

How DEL 4.1 helps achieve OBJ-4: Primary purposes of the Fish Screening Oversight Committee include (1) facilitating discussion among fish managers of the technical merits and implications of projects and issues, and (2) to provide a forum for fish screening concerns and information exchange among federal, state, tribal and private entities with fish interests in the Columbia River Basin. This deliverable addresses purpose (2) of the Fish Screening Oversight Committee. Workshops and training courses have facilitated discussion and information transfer throughout the Columbia River Basin.

DEL 4.2: Conduct periodic technical review of all existing and proposed screen criteria for anadromous salmonids

How DEL 4.2 helps achieve OBJ-4: Primary purposes of the Fish Screening Oversight Committee include (1) facilitating discussion among fish managers of the technical merits and implications of projects and issues, and (2) to provide a forum for fish screening concerns and information exchange among federal, state, tribal and private entities with fish interests in the Columbia River Basin. This deliverable addresses purpose (1) of the Fish Screening Oversight Committee.

DEL 4.3: Implement review of existing and development of new screen criteria pertinent to species other than anadromous salmonids.

How DEL 4.3 helps achieve OBJ-4: Primary purposes of the Fish Screening Oversight Committee include (1) facilitating discussion among fish managers of the technical merits and implications of projects and issues, and (2) to provide a forum for fish screening concerns and information exchange among federal, state, tribal and private entities with fish interests in the Columbia River Basin. This deliverable addresses purpose (1) of the Fish Screening Oversight Committee.

OBJ-5. Resident Fish Program Coordination

DEL 5.1: Continue developing and implementing monitoring strategies for resident fish

How DEL 5.1 helps achieve OBJ-5: This stand-alone objective, resident fish regional coordination, includes the associated adaptive management processes and products. One of these products is the continued development, updating, and implementation of monitoring strategies for resident fish.

DEL 5.2: Finalize resident fish loss assessment methodologies

How DEL 5.2 helps achieve OBJ-5: This stand-alone objective, resident fish regional coordination, includes the associated adaptive management processes and products. One of these products is to finalize loss assessment methodologies and working with the NPCC, convene a series of workshops to gain region- and agency-wide support.

DEL 5.3: Prepare and support the resident fish managers for their participation in the upcoming Program amendment process

How DEL 5.3 helps achieve OBJ-5: This stand-alone objective, resident fish regional coordination, includes the associated adaptive management processes and products. One of these products is to prepare the resident fish managers for their preparation in the upcoming Program Amendment process.

OBJ-6. Wildlife Program Coordination

DEL 6.1: Continue to coordinate and facilitate the development of the Wildlife Monitoring Implementation Strategy to report wildlife HLLs for the Program

How DEL 6.1 helps achieve OBJ-6: Foundation staff will facilitate meetings to address the needs identified by NPCC and ISRP. Facilitation will include maintaining a mailing list for interested parties, collaborating with the wildlife chair to develop and distribute agendas prior to the meetings, record and distribute meeting notes, and provide a web site to archive and provide access to all supporting documentation.

DEL 6.2: Coordinate and facilitate the development of standard business practices and protocols for BPA-funded wildlife mitigation projects

How DEL 6.2 helps achieve OBJ-6: This deliverable will be driven by NPCC staff, BPA, and the fish and wildlife managers in setting priority products and processes necessary to support the adaptive management aspects of the Program amendment process.

DEL 6.3: Coordinate and facilitate the wildlife managers' participation in the 2014 Program Amendment process

How DEL 6.3 helps achieve OBJ-6: This stand-alone objective, regional wildlife coordination, includes the associated adaptive management

processes and products. One of these products is to prepare and support the wildlife managers for their participation in the upcoming Program Amendment process by facilitating better decision support tools and greater transparency in data collection, data management, and reporting.

OBJ-7. Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Authority

DEL 7.1: Facilitate meetings and provide information updates and analyses for the CBFWA Members

How DEL 7.1 helps achieve OBJ-7 : Specific tasks that will be provided through the Foundation include: 1) monthly reports from Foundation staff to the appropriate Member representatives regarding activities that occur within the Columbia River Basin that affect fish and wildlife management, 2) development of white papers, analyses, and recommendations to support collaborative comments and decision making on policies and processes that affect the CBFWA Members' interests in the Columbia River Basin, 3) provide assistance to Member project leaders in navigating BPA and Council funding and review processes, 4) facilitate an annual meeting of the CBFWA Members, and 5) provide a CBFWA historian and archive of all historic CBFWA documents and records.

DEL 7.2: Attend and participate in meetings and activities that relate to fish and wildlife management in the Columbia River Basin

How DEL 7.2 helps achieve OBJ-7 : Foundation staff attends meetings to stay informed of regional activities and to contribute institutional memory to regional conversations. In some cases, the staff may be asked to speak on behalf of the CBFWA Members, but in most cases staff is there to listen and report back to the CBFWA Membership.

DEL 7.3: Maintain CBFWA website and archive

How DEL 7.3 helps achieve OBJ-7 : The Foundation relies on email and web access to facilitate communications and transfer of meeting materials. The website also serves as the mechanism for hosting web-enabled meetings to control meeting costs and improve efficiency.

DEL 7.4: Time and travel support to CBFWA Members for participation in regional coordination activities

How DEL 7.4 helps achieve OBJ-7 : The Foundation enters into contracts with the CBFWA Members for reimbursement of time and travel associated with Program activities. Due to the Foundation's indirect rate, this activity saves the Program money by ensuring the maximum amount of regional coordination funding is used by Members' representatives for coordination activities rather than going towards overhead costs at the agencies and tribes.

Project History

Financials

Budgets

Expense	SOY	Working Budget	Contracted Amount	Modified Contract Amount	Expenditures *
FY2006	\$1,852,515	\$2,178,838	\$1,925,729	\$1,865,939	\$1,687,689
General	\$0	\$2,001,615	\$1,769,094	\$1,714,167	\$1,550,415
General - Within Year	\$0	\$177,223	\$156,636	\$151,772	\$137,274
FY2007	\$2,071,450	\$2,071,450	\$1,921,931	\$1,948,396	\$1,933,144
General	\$0	\$2,071,450	\$1,921,931	\$1,948,396	\$1,933,144
FY2008	\$0	\$1,869,650	\$3,177,025	\$1,627,169	\$1,773,439
General	\$0	\$1,869,650	\$3,177,025	\$1,627,169	\$1,773,439
FY2009	\$0	\$1,558,057		\$1,583,181	\$1,952,386
General	\$0	\$1,558,057		\$1,583,181	\$1,952,386
BiOp FCRPS 2008 (non-Accord)	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0
FY2010	\$1,681,355	\$1,613,385	\$1,426,229	\$1,426,229	\$1,216,222
General	\$1,681,355	\$1,613,385	\$1,426,229	\$1,426,229	\$1,216,222
FY2011	\$1,653,720	\$1,587,720	\$1,587,719	\$1,587,719	\$1,383,613
General	\$1,653,720	\$1,587,720	\$1,587,719	\$1,587,719	\$1,383,613
FY2012	\$1,587,719	\$1,189,586	\$1,189,586	\$1,189,586	\$140,432
General	\$1,587,719	\$1,189,586	\$1,189,586	\$1,189,586	\$140,432

Total Expense Budget (FY2004-FY2011): \$14,511,599; Total Expense Expenditures (FY2004-FY2011) *: \$13,541,752

No Capital budgets

* Expenditures data includes accruals and are based on data through 31-Oct-2011

Project Cost Share: **FY2011** 31 % **FY2010** 38 % **FY2009** 44 % **FY2008** 24 % **FY2007** 38 %

Fiscal Year	Cost Share Partner	Total Proposed Contribution	Total Confirmed Contribution
FY2010	Shoshone-Bannock Tribes		\$50,000
FY2010	Shoshone-Paiute Tribes		\$105,000
FY2010	Salish and Kootenai Confederated Tribes		\$12,000
FY2010	Nez Perce Tribe		\$125,000
FY2010	Oregon Department Of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW)		\$97,000
FY2010	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW)		\$93,000
FY2010	Yakama Confederated Tribes		\$83,000
FY2010	US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)		\$94,000
FY2010	Umatilla Confederated Tribes (CTUIR)		\$35,000
FY2010	Upper Columbia United Tribes (UCUT)		\$0
FY2010	Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission (CRITFC)		\$49,000
FY2010	Colville Confederated Tribes		\$0
FY2010	Coeur D'Alene Tribe		\$0
FY2010	(Unspecified Org)		\$0
FY2010	Burns-Paiute Tribe		\$25,000
FY2010	Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks (MFWP)		\$15,000
FY2010	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)		\$30,000
FY2010	Kootenai Tribe		\$90,000
FY2010	Confederated Tribes Of Warm Springs		\$35,000
FY2010	Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG)		\$72,000
FY2011	Shoshone-Bannock Tribes		\$75,000

FY2011	Salish and Kootenai Confederated Tribes	\$10,000
FY2011	Nez Perce Tribe	\$125,000
FY2011	Shoshone-Paiute Tribes	\$75,000
FY2011	Yakama Confederated Tribes	\$75,000
FY2011	US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)	\$75,000
FY2011	Umatilla Confederated Tribes (CTUIR)	\$45,000
FY2011	Confederated Tribes Of Warm Springs	\$45,000
FY2011	Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission (CRITFC)	\$35,000
FY2011	Burns-Paiute Tribe	\$25,000
FY2011	Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG)	\$65,000
FY2011	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)	\$20,000
FY2011	Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks (MFWP)	\$10,000
FY2011	Kootenai Tribe	\$50,000

Explanation of Recent Financial Performance:

The Project's contract period is April 1 through March 31. Unfortunately, this period does not align well with BPA's fiscal year. Subsequently, the values displayed in Taurus do not accurately represent the project's performance. The values in Taurus area combination of contracts from different [project] fiscal years and include contracts (i.e., ODFW and WDFW) that are not related to the performance of this project. A more accurate illustration of annual spending levels for this project is provided in the "Major Accomplishments" section of this proposal.

Since 1999, this project has served two distinct functions: 1) provide funding for Foundation staff to facilitate meetings and provide analytical support to the fish and wildlife managers, NPCC, BPA, and other stakeholders, and 2) provide reimbursement funding for fish and wildlife managers' time and travel for participation in regional activities. The financial performance of each of these two functions is described here:

1) Foundation staff funding history - The Foundation funding supports a central staff that changed little between 1999 and 2008. Since 2008, there has been a reduction in staffing, with staff attrition of 1-2 FTE per year over the past three years. Historically, the Foundation portion of the project has spent its full contract amount. Recently, under-spending has been realized due to unforeseen periods of reduced staffing. For example, in August of 2010 the Executive Director resigned and that position was not filled for the remaining six-months of the contract period, resulting in significant under-spending. The Foundation staff budget has also been reduced due to loss of several Members since 2008, and the reduced budget has been managed primarily through the staff attrition, elimination of discretionary spending, and a shift to web-enabled meetings.

2) Members funding history - The fish and wildlife managers portion of the project has traditionally been underspent. Fish and wildlife entities establish subcontracts with the Foundation for reimbursement of time and travel. The fish and wildlife managers identify and approve their reimbursement needs 6-9 months before the start of the contract year. Predicting coordination needs, and particularly predicting who will be needed to participate within an agency or tribe and for what duration, is not an exact science. Subsequently, the managers provide their best estimates and work within that estimate throughout the fiscal year. In FY2010, the managers spent approximately 85% of the allocated funds.

Explanation of Financial History:

The project's historical performance is not different than its recent performance as described above. The phases of the project and historical funding are described in the Major Accomplishment section of this proposal.

Reporting & Contracted Deliverables Performance

Annual Progress Reports	Status Reports
Expected (since FY2004): 25	Completed: 65
Completed: 15	On time: 36
On time: 15	Avg Days Late: 19

Contract	Subsequent Contract(s)	Title	Contractor	Start	End	Status	Accepted Count of Contract Deliverables					% Green and Complete	Canceled	
							Reports	Complete	Green	Yellow	Red			Total
306 REL 1	4099, 5864, 20620 REL 2, 20620 REL 8, 20620 REL 12, 20620 REL 15, 20620 REL 23, 20620 REL 26	1989-062-01 EXP CBFWA ANNUAL WORK PLAN 2012	Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Authority (CBFWA)	02/2000	03/2013	Pending	31	53	21	0	0	74	100.00%	2
20620 REL 3	20620 REL 6	198906201 EXP FY06 NED WORKPLAN	Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Authority (CBFWA)	04/2005	03/2007	Closed	6	18	4	2	1	25	88.00%	0
19573		PROJECT 1989-062-01, HABITAT EVALUATION PROJECT (HEP)	Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Authority (CBFWA)	10/2004	09/2005	Closed	1	5	0	0	0	5	100.00%	0
20620 REL 4		1989-062-01 NED WORKSHOP	Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Authority (CBFWA)	04/2005	06/2005	Closed	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
20620 REL	20620 REL	1989-062-01 EXP	Columbia	04/2007	03/2010	Closed	13	18	0	0	0	18	100.00%	0

REL	WE Ref	F&W PROGRAM WEB / DATA SERVICES	Basin Fish and Wildlife Authority (CBFWA)										
47428	51832	2012-004-00 EXP IDAHO REGIONAL COORDINATION 2012	Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG)	04/2010	03/2013	Pending	6	3	3	0	0	6 100.00%	0
47646	52934	2012-002-00 OREGON REGIONAL COORDINATION 2012	Oregon Department Of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW)	04/2010	03/2013	Pending	6	6	4	0	1	11 90.91%	0
52771		2012-003-00 EXP WASHINGTON COORDINATION 2012	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW)	04/2011	03/2013	Pending	2	0	4	0	0	4 100.00%	0
Project Totals							65	103	36	2	2	143 97.20%	2

Elevated Contracted Deliverables in Pisces (2004 to present)

Contract	WE Ref	Contracted Deliverable Title	Due	Completed
20620 REL 23	J: 160	Provide access to historical F&W Program database and website	3/31/2011	3/31/2011
20620 REL 23	K: 189	Conduct survey and distribute results to respondents and stakeholders	3/31/2011	3/31/2011
20620 REL 23	F: 161	Maintain public access to the Status of the Resource Website	3/31/2011	3/31/2011
20620 REL 23	E: 159	CBFWA staff will develop robust data bases to support the Status of the Resource Website.	3/31/2011	3/31/2011
20620 REL 23	A: 189	Documentation of participation, materials, and outcomes of consensus-based coordination	3/31/2011	3/31/2011
20620 REL 23	D: 156	Recommendations to the NPCC on issues related to resident fish and wildlife M&E.	3/31/2011	3/31/2011
20620 REL 23	H: 189	Documentation of participation in regional meetings and updates to Members.	3/31/2011	3/31/2011
20620 REL 23	B: 160	CBFWA will provide publicly accessible web pages for each standing committee.	3/31/2011	3/31/2011
20620 REL 23	C: 156	Support for data sharing and data management guidance for CRB anadromous salmonid data.	3/31/2011	3/31/2011
20620 REL 23	I: 162	Analyses and recommendations to support CBFWA Members' discussion and decision making.	3/31/2011	3/31/2011
20620 REL 26	F: 132	Status of the Resource Report	6/8/2011	6/8/2011
20620 REL 26	J: 132	Final report uploaded to Pisces	6/8/2011	6/8/2011

[View full Project Summary report \(lists all Contracted Deliverables and Quantitative Metrics\)](#)

Explanation of Performance:

The project has a stellar record of completing tasks on time and under budget. The Oregon Coordination contract is implemented independent from this project. The FY06 NED Workplan project was a sub-contract through the Foundation and missed a deliverable due to the premature conclusion to that project.

Major Accomplishments

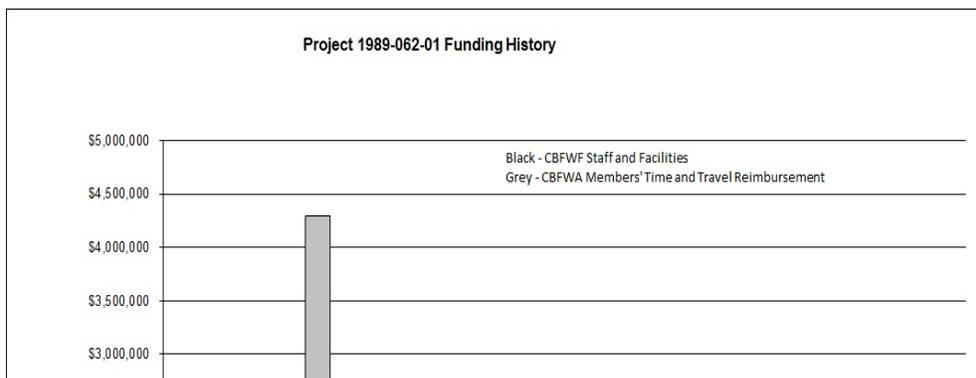
Major Accomplishments:

Project Number 1989-062-01 has been titled "Annual Work Plan" since its inception. For this funding cycle, FY2013-15, the project's title has been changed to "Program Coordination and Facilitation Services."

The Major Accomplishments section provides a General Overview of Project Activities Since 1996, discussion of the Coordination Functions and Performance Metrics provided through the project, and finishes with a list of Examples of Recent Deliverables (products) completed through the project since 2008. Products and deliverables are available on the Foundation's website at www.cbffwa.org and identified in the bibliography available in the "References" section of this proposal.

General Overview of Annual Work Plan Project Activities Since 1996

The project received its first BPA funding in fiscal year 1989 to assist the Tribes and fish and wildlife management agencies in developing project proposals for work to be funded through the NPCC's Program. The project transitioned to reviewing, and achieving consensus agreement on, an annual prioritized list of specific projects and budgets to be funded by BPA through the NPCC's Program. From the beginning, the project was focused on the planning and implementation phases of the Program's adaptive management processes. Through the project, the fish and wildlife managers identified the management priority of the projects submitted for funding. Their recommendation was balanced with the ISRP scientific review, and the Council made final project recommendations to BPA considering both scientific merit and management priority. The role and focus of the project has changed, as the priority planning and implementation activities within the NPCC's Program have changed. Figure A1 provides the spending history of the project from 1999 to 2011. Following Figure A1 is a description of the various phases that the project has undergone since 1996.



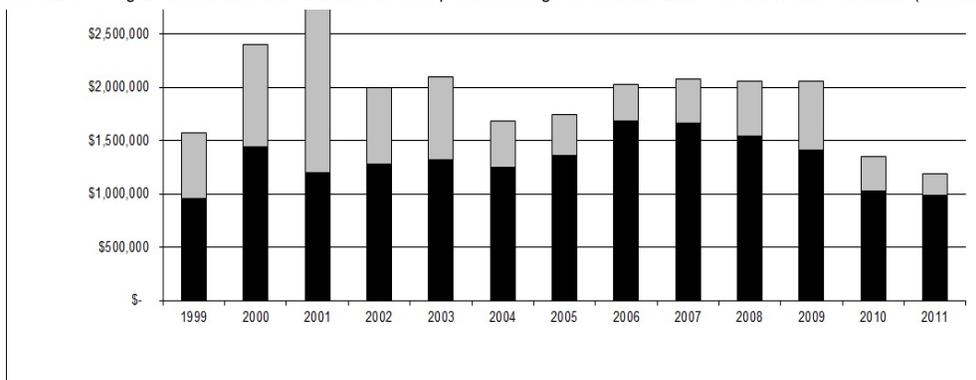


Figure A1. Historical spending for Project 1989-062-01, Annual Work Plan.

During 1996-2001, BPA and other federal agencies agreed to a Memorandum of Agreement (Memorandum of Agreement Among the Department of the Army, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Energy, and the Department of the Interior Concerning the Bonneville Power Administration's Financial Commitment for Columbia River Basin Fish and Wildlife Costs (Sept. 16, 1996)) that established the NPCC's Program funding level at \$127 million annually. The fish and wildlife agencies and tribes, through the CBFWA, provided an annual prioritized list of projects to be funded by BPA within a "balanced" budget to implement the Program (CBFWA 1999 and 2000c). The intent of the coordinated review was to establish consensus agreement on the management priorities of the various projects. Additional activities during this period include:

- Conducted the 1997 Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Program Review of Projects in Portland, Oregon. The three-day event was co-sponsored by the BPA, NPCC, Public Power Council, and Trout Unlimited. The purpose was to provide the public with information on the \$127 million in fish and wildlife mitigation projects funded annually through the NPCC's Program.
- Facilitated the completion of the Multi-Year Planning Process, coordinating with MOA parties, the NPCC and tribes to reach regional approval of a multi-year implementation plan, including a five-year budget to implement the Plan (CBFWA 1998). This effort was the basis for establishing BPA funding levels for 2002 and beyond.
- Facilitated "Three Sovereigns" process, including the Governance and Transition Cost workgroups, to develop a regional approach and provide input to a pending Energy Deregulation Bill.
- Participated in the Multi-Species Framework process integrating fish, wildlife, and ecologic functions (basis for framework of 2000 Program Amendment).
- Provided support for coordination activities and facilitated communications among fish and wildlife managers necessary for resolving issues related to hatchery operations; facilitated Integrated Hatchery Oversight Team and assisted with the Artificial Production Review Evaluation.
- In 2000, developed the *Draft Annual Implementation Work Plan* that included Ecosystem Summaries for each subbasin, which provided a comprehensive effort to identify biological context for each of the projects recommended for BPA funding (based on CBFWA 1990 Subbasin Plans); partially responding to Independent Science Group's recommendation in *Return to the River* (CBFWA 2000c).
- Developed a website accessible budget and project tracking data base for Program implementation (predecessor to PISCES).

From 2001-2005, the role and focus of the fish and wildlife managers' participation in the Program shifted towards developing a comprehensive justification for the projects and improved planning to support adaptive management within the Program. This project coordinated and facilitated the development of Ecosystem Summaries in 2000, which transitioned to Subbasin Summaries in 2001, and led to the NPCC's call for the development of Subbasin Plans in 2002. In 2001, the NPCC approved a one-time funding increase (Figure A1) for the project to coordinate and facilitate the completion of the Subbasin Summaries. During this time, the Foundation staff facilitated the Rolling Province Review – a series of project reviews and site visits for each of the provinces within the Columbia River Basin. Foundation staff coordinated and organized site visits and facilitated project presentations which sponsors provided to the ISRP. Other project activities and accomplishments during this time period include:

- The project developed Draft Annual Implementation Work Plans, packaged geographically, with recommendations for an allocated, balanced annual budget and participated in the NPCC's public review process for project selection. The role of explicitly establishing management priorities for projects was eliminated by the NPCC (CBFWA 2000a-c, 2001a-d, and 2002a-f).
- Continued coordinating and facilitating the Rolling Province Reviews for the NPCC and ISRP.
- Worked collaboratively with the ISRP to develop criteria for Innovative Project Reviews for recommendation to the NPCC (CBFWA 2001e).
- Provided management reviews and recommendations for within-year budget and scope-of-work adjustments for BPA-funded projects (predecessor to the Budget Oversight Committee);
- Developed a prioritized list of projects to be funded through the Early Action and High Priority Funding processes to support the 2000 FCRPS Biological Opinion (available at www.cbfwa.org).
- The Foundation developed a New Directions Work Plan to outline the essential functions of the organization over the next three to five years and restated its mission "to be the leading regional voice advocating for the fish and wildlife of the Columbia River Basin and the ecosystems on which they depend." (CBFWA 2004a)
- Facilitated the Lamprey Technical Workgroup development of an update to the Columbia River Lamprey Program Summary (LTWG 2004).
- Working with regional interests, facilitated the Regional Assessment Advisory Committee, to develop templates for watershed assessments, subbasin assessments, and subbasin plans which led to the development of scientific guidance for subbasin planners.
- Established the Business Practices Committee, a cooperative effort between the BPA, NPCC, and Foundation staffs, which directly resulted in BPA's development of the PISCES Project Tracking software.
- Coordinated Program Amendment recommendations among the 19 fish and wildlife managers for the 2005 Program Amendment process, including comments on the Mainstem Amendment.
- Developed a collaborative monitoring and evaluation program through the Collaborative Systemwide Monitoring and Evaluation Program (CSMEP) to provide integration of monitoring and evaluation activities across the Columbia River Basin in response to the NMFS and USFWS Biological Opinions and NPCC's Program. This was the beginning of the development of a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation framework for the Program (CSMEP 2008).
- Co-sponsored the Resident Fish Conference and 29th International Kokanee Workshop in Spokane, Washington.
- Developed and maintained a comprehensive website of information pertaining to the Program and developed project tracking tools; also maintained a database of historic project activities including project reviews and recommendations (predecessor to Taurus).
- Compiled Rolling Province Review Implementation Reports which summarized project implementation at the subbasin- and project-scale; (predecessor to the Status of the Resources Report, CBFWA 2004b, 2005, and 2007b).

During 2005-2008, the project's focus was that of addressing the role of regional coordination within the Program and to continue to fine-tune the planning element of the Program. Significant effort was expended in defining future roles for coordination and preparing Program amendment recommendations. Other activities and accomplishments during this phase include:

- Amended Charter to increase the participation of fish and wildlife managers. Procedures were modified to increase policy-level representation and improved integration of technical/policy input. Staffing modifications were implemented to better serve the managers. The Spokane Tribe, Kalispel Tribe, and Coeur d'Alene Tribe withdrew their membership stating that CBFWA was not adequately meeting the needs of their tribes.
- Held a two-day workshop in collaboration and consensus resulting in *Consensus Workshop Handbook Influencing Decisions that Affect Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Resources* (2006 Workshop by the same name).
- Hosted a workshop to develop a critical uncertainties document for lamprey (LTWG 2005 and see Workshops in Reference section of this proposal).

- Facilitated the Data Management Framework Subcommittee, which made the first attempt to coordinate Basin-wide data management for salmon and steelhead reporting for BiOp and Program needs. This effort, combined with the development and production of the Status of the Resources Report, helped guide restructuring of the StreamNet project (2006 Data Management Workshop).
- Participated in and supported a NPCC sponsored workgroup to define regional coordination for the Program (CBFWA2007a).
- Provided web-access to historic information on project proposals and funding information for the Program; coordinated with the Taurus project to provide information and maintain an archive of historic information.
- Provided comments on the NPCC's *Draft Research Plan*, *Draft Monitoring and Evaluation Plan*, and *Draft Columbia River Data Center* proposals (See letters in Reference section).
- Hosted meetings to evaluate the use of the All-H Analyzer Model for developing draft Program Amendments related to anadromous fish which eventually led to an adaptive management framework for the anadromous fish amendment recommendations, which were accepted by the NPCC. This effort identified the need to revisit biological objectives for anadromous fish within the Program (resulting in a specific 2009 Program measure).
- Developed the *Status of the Resources Annual Report* illustrating fish and wildlife population status, locations of projects, limiting factors, etc. at the subbasin, province and basin-wide scales (CBFWA2006a, 2008b, 2010, and 2011b).
- Facilitated the Mainstem and Systemwide Review Team Review and recommendations for the FY2007-2009 funding cycle (2006b).
- Provided comments on the NPCC's Fish Passage Center Oversight Board.
- Developed an adaptive management framework for the CBFWA amendment recommendations to the 2009 Program that supported accountability for the Program (CBFWA2008a). The amendment recommendations included a monitoring and evaluation plan and elements necessary to make linkages between project actions and biological results. The recommendations had full consensus support of all the Members. This framework was accepted by the NPCC and led to the initial content and framework of the NPCC's *Multi-year Action Plans*.
- The Members provided written comments on: 1) BPA funding levels for the Program, 2) data management framework, coordination definitions and work plan, 3) Collaborative Systemwide Monitoring and Evaluation Project funding, 4) Science Policy Conference input, 5) U.S. Corps of Engineers Lamprey Passage Plan, 6) BPA in-lieu policy, 7) application of the All-H Analyzer tool to support Program amendments, 8) comments for the BPA W07 Rate Case regarding critical and essential projects, and 9) wildlife operations and maintenance funding. The Members attended NPCC meetings and made presentations about their amendment strategy on a quarterly basis. The specific consensus approved communications are available on the Foundation's website at www.cbfga.org and some examples letters are provided in the References section of this proposal.

From 2009-2011, the focus of the project was that of developing technical documents to support measures identified in the 2009 Program. With continued member withdrawals, the Members rewrote the work plan focusing staff efforts on three policy directives: 1) participate in and support ongoing assessments of the status of the species and implementation of strategies and actions to help determine if protection, mitigation, and enhancement efforts are successful in the Columbia River Basin, 2) maintain a SOTR website and annually prepare a written report summarizing the current information provided on the website, and 3) monitor and report on activities of key regional forums where policies, programs, and actions that affect fish and wildlife are planned and implemented. The project shifted focus to support the evaluation phase of adaptive management for the Program. During this period, there was a shift towards collaborating with the NPCC and BPA staffs to develop technical products for the NPCC's Program. Accomplishments during this period include:

- The Colville Confederated Tribes (no reason provided), ODFW and WDFW withdrew their membership citing a change in the fish and wildlife management landscape.
- Staff continued to coordinate and facilitate regional technical forums for anadromous fish, resident fish, and wildlife which encouraged participation by all fish and wildlife co-managers and interested parties.
- Updated and improved the Status of the Resources Project's website and annual report (CBFWA2010, 2011b).
- Foundation staff continue to participate on the PNAMP Steering Committee and PNAMP Data Management Leadership Team
- Facilitated development of a prioritized list of BPA-funded research, monitoring, and evaluation projects through Project Number 2008-733-00 to support the NPCC's RM&E Category Review (Columbia River Anadromous Monitoring Workshop 2010a-e).
- The resident fish managers developed draft loss assessment methodologies for resident fish impacted by the Federal Columbia River Power System and submitted a request for consideration to the NPCC (See 2009 Letter in References section of this proposal).
- Working with NPCC staff, the Foundation's staff initiated efforts to develop implementation strategies to support the NPCC's draft MERR Plan. The strategies coordinate all monitoring efforts supported by BPA projects to ensure the necessary data is being collected to allow for basin-wide status and trend assessments of anadromous fish, resident fish, and wildlife.
- Lamprey Technical Workgroup revised the 2005 Critical Uncertainties document, completed a trans-location paper, and began work on passage standards for lamprey (LTWG 2005, 2010, 2011a-c).
- Working with NPCC staff and the PNAMP, Foundation staff developed the *Columbia River Basin Collaborative Data Sharing Strategy for Salmon and Steelhead*. This strategy aligns data management plans within the agencies and tribes collecting salmon and steelhead data to provide relevant information to NOAA Fisheries for annual status assessments and support the NPCC's HLI's (CBFWA, PNAMP, and StreamNet 2010 and 2011a-c).
- Foundation staff coordinated and facilitated the manager's development of implementation strategies for redband/rainbow trout, westslope cutthroat trout, Yellowstone cutthroat trout, bull trout, kokanee, burbot, white sturgeon, largemouth bass, and freshwater mussels (Resident Fish Focus Workgroup(s) 2010 and 2011a-i).
- Foundation staff coordinated and facilitated the wildlife manager's development of the *Wildlife Monitoring Implementation Strategy* to address data management and reporting needs to support wildlife high level indicators for the Columbia River Basin and the NPCC's Program (Wildlife Focus Workgroup 2011).
- Foundation staff coordinated and facilitated the biennial Fish Screen Oversight Committee workshops and training courses (See Workshops in References section of this proposal). FSOC also reviewed NMFS horizontal screen criteria and specific application of the criteria (FCA and FSOC 2010).
- Foundation staff developed and conducted a Foundation and staff survey. A total of 96 participants addressed questions regarding role, effectiveness, and satisfaction in regional coordination functions provided by the Foundation (CBFWA2011).

Coordination Functions and Performance Metrics

The Foundation staff has coordinated/facilitated and/or attended nearly 150 meetings per year at the policy and technical levels over the past five years (Table A1). Most of the CBFWA specific meetings include non-member participation depending on the agenda items and discussion topics. Several of the current meetings facilitated by Foundation staff are specifically targeted at audiences broader than the CBFWA membership, including the Coordinated Assessments project, Lamprey Technical Workgroup, Fish Screen Oversight Committee, and Resident Fish Monitoring Strategy workgroups (captured under RFAC). The meetings attended by Foundation staff are included under Miscellaneous Meetings and are described in a footnote to Table A1.

	FY2007 4/07 - 3/08		FY2008 4/08 - 3/09		FY2009 4/09 - 3/10		FY2010 4/10 - 3/11		FY2011 (Partial) 4/11 - 9/11	
	# Mtgs	Avg. Att.	# Mtgs	Avg. Att.						
CBFWA Members	23	24	24	22	22	17	5	28	4	18
CBFWA Members Advisory Group	25	22	17	20	16	17	4	18	6	16
Anadromous Fish Advisory Committee	24	10	9	16	5	8	1	12	3	7
Collaborative Systemwide										

Monitoring and Evaluation Project	49	10	12	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Data Management Framework Subcommittee (2007); M&E Committee (2008-09); Coordinated Assessments (2010-11)	9	10	7	10	26	13	15	18	17	13
Resident Fish Advisory Committee	14	10	5	13	11	9	13	10	3	10
Wildlife Advisory Committee	26	9	9	16	10	16	9	15	7	13
Columbia River Tribes/Columbia River Treaty Meetings					21	14	0	-	2	-
Fish Screen Oversight Committee	1	22	4	28	5	16	6	20	2	14
Lamprey Technical Work Group	4	26	2	9	11	10	6	12	3	13
Upper Snake River Tribes	6	15	1	-	2	-	1	-	0	-
Miscellaneous Meetings	14	7	9	12	9	12	85	-	25	-
Total number of meetings	195		99		138		145		72	
Website Hits	168,654		154,793		123,672		33,113		17,483	

Miscellaneous meetings include: NPCC Meetings (Council meetings, F&W Committee, Wildlife Crediting Forum, etc.); BPA Rate Case hearings; PNAMP meetings (Steering Committee, Data Management Leadership Team, Habitat Data Sharing, etc.); StreamNet Steering Committee; Fish Passage Center Oversight Board; Budget Oversight Group; Taurus Team Coordination; Fish Passage Advisory Committee; Coordination meetings with BPA and Council staff, etc.

Members Forum

The CBFWAMembers meet no less than twice annually to: 1) review the *Status of the Resources Project*, and 2) approve the CBFWAAnnual Work Plan and appoint officers. The current Chair is Nathan Small and alternate is Tino Batt of Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of Fort Hall, and the Vice-chair role is Jim Unsworth of the Idaho Department of Fish & Game. AMembers Meeting quorum consists of one Federal AgencyAuthority Member, one State AgencyAuthority Member, and three Tribal AuthorityMembers, one each who is a member of the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission and the Upper Snake River Tribes, and one who is either a member of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation or the Kootenai Tribe of Idaho. All Members meetings include time for public comment. Closed meetings (executive sessions) may be called as necessary to discuss sensitive issues with final action to take place in open session. The charter is available at www.cbfwa.org/Members/. The current Members of CBFWAare: Burns Paiute Tribe, Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribe of the Flathead Reservation, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation, Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Fort McDermitt Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of Nevada and Oregon, Kootenai Tribe of Idaho, Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho, Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of Fort Hall, Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of Duck Valley, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, National Marine Fisheries Service, Idaho Fish & Game, and Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks. The Members operate under a consensus charter and no communications on CBFWAletterhead are transmitted without approval by the Members.

Members Advisory Group

The Members Advisory Group (MAG) is an advisory committee to the Members. The MAG members consist of senior managers active in Columbia Basin management and are appointed by the Members. MAG meetings are held every other month, typically on the third Tuesday of the month, with interim meetings scheduled as the need arises. The MAG meetings are facilitated by a representative chosen by the Chairing organization. This year the MAG is chaired by Doug Taki, of the Shoshone-Bannock Tribe. The MAG vice-chair is Lance Hebdon, Idaho Department of Fish and Game. Please note that this committee was previously known as the Members Management Group, so older action notes will show MMG. The administrative protocol for the Members Advisory Group is covered under the CBFWAMembers' Charter, Part VAdministration; Section 501: Members Advisory Group, page 9. The MAG oversees the work of the committees and recommendations actions to the Members for their consideration. The MAG also assists the Foundation staff in carrying out the regular business of CBFWA.

Anadromous Fish Advisory Committee

The Anadromous Fish Advisory Committee (AFAC) is chaired by NMFS and was most recently facilitated by Dave Ward of Foundation staff. The charter is available at http://www.cbfwa.org/committee_afac.cfm. This group was previously referred to as the Anadromous Fish Managers, and as the Anadromous Fish Committee, so some older action notes will show AFM or AFC. The AFAC discusses technical issues related to hatcheries, habitat, and monitoring and evaluation of anadromous fish. Participation includes Members and non-Members and is determined by the agenda items selected for discussion, meaning if the topic is of interest to representatives from agencies and tribes, they will attend regardless of Membership status. For the past two years, work has focused on the Coordinated Assessments project, a partnership between CBFWAand PNAMP, to improve data sharing for salmon and steelhead data in the Columbia River Basin. The Coordinated Assessments effort has resulted in the development of individual data management plans for each of the agencies and tribes that manage salmon and steelhead data, and an overall basin-wide data sharing strategy described in the "Recent Deliverables" section of this summary. The Coordinated Assessments Workgroup was facilitated by a Core Team consisting of Jen Bayer, PNAMP; Tom Iverson, CBFWA; Bruce Schmidt, StreamNet; Kathryn Thomas, PNAMP; and Louis Sweeney and Kristen Duranco, Ross and Associates, a contractor to PNAMP. The Core Team was guided by the Coordinated Assessments Planning Group (CAPG) which consisted of Kasey Bliesner, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW); Cedric Cooney, ODFW; Brodie Cox, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW); Henry Franzoni, Columbia River Intertribal Fish Commission (CRITFC); Jim Geiselman, BPA; Lance Hebdon, Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG); Jay Hesse, Nez Perce Tribe (NPT); Nancy Leonard, NPCC; Erik Neatherlin, WDFW; Phil Roger, CRITFC; Scott Rumsey, NOAA; Stacy Schumacher, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR); Russell Scranton, BPA; and Dave Ward, CBFWA. The Workgroup involved more than fifty additional biologists and data managers across the Columbia River Basin representing the following entities: BPA, CRITFC, Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, CTUIR, Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation, Fish Passage Center, IDFG, Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board, Lower Columbia River Estuary Partnership, NPT, NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service, NPCC, ODFW, PNAMP, Pevan Consulting, Ross and Associates, Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of Fort Hall, StreamNet, University of Washington, Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Corps of Engineers, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Geological Survey, WDFW, and Washington Governor's Salmon Recovery Office.

Resident Fish Advisory Committee –

The Resident Fish Advisory Committee (AFAC) is chaired by USFWS and is facilitated by Neil Ward of Foundation staff. The charter is available at http://www.cbfwa.org/committee_rfaccfm. This group was previously referred to as the Resident Fish Managers, and as the Resident Fish Committee, so some older action notes will show RFM or RFC. The resident fish managers have been focused on development of Resident Fish Monitoring Strategies, consistent with the draft MERR Plan, to support their resident fish project proposals in the Resident Fish Category Review. This compilation of resident fish research, monitoring, and evaluation efforts in the Columbia River Basin represents the first product of a three-phase effort that is intended to result in the completion of: 1) basin-wide resident fish research, monitoring, and evaluation implementation strategies, and 2) coordinated data management, sharing, and reporting protocol. With the completion of Phase 1, research, monitoring, and evaluation efforts have been compiled for focal species (i.e., bull trout, burbot, freshwater mussels, kokanee, largemouth bass, redband/rainbow trout, westslope cutthroat trout, and white sturgeon) at the subbasin- and province-level. The meetings have been co-facilitated by UCLUT and Foundation staff. The following entities assisted in compiling the RME information: Burns Paiute Tribe, Coeur d'Alene Tribe, Columbia River Inter-tribal Fish Commission, Colville Confederated Tribe, Kalispel Tribe, Kootenai Tribe of Idaho, Idaho Department of Fish and Game, Idaho Power Company, Montana Fish Wildlife and Parks, Nez Perce Tribe, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Shoshone-Bannock Tribe, Spokane Tribe of Indians, Upper Columbia United Tribes, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Geological Service, and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Wildlife Advisory Committee –

The Wildlife Advisory Committee (WAC) chair is Scott Soultz, Kootenai Tribe of Idaho, and the committee is facilitated by Tom Iverson of Foundation staff. The charter is available at http://www.cbfwa.org/committee_waccfm. This group was previously named Wildlife Managers, and then Wildlife Committee, so older action notes will show WM or WC. The wildlife committee has been working on three primary efforts over the past two years: 1) input to the Wildlife Crediting Forum sponsored by the Council providing coordination of the wildlife managers input into that process, 2) working closely with BPA staff in the development of a Land Management Plan template for BPA funded land acquisitions which is feeding into a Land Acquisition Handbook, and 3) development of a Wildlife Monitoring Implementation Strategy to support the Council's draft MERR Plan. The WAC also conducts project site visits to exchange lessons learned and business practices among BPA funded wildlife projects. In 2011, the WAC visited the Kootenai subbasin, toured the Oregon Wildlife Mitigation Settlement properties and exchanged planning ideas with the project leader, and toured the Montana Wildlife Mitigation projects and shared lessons learned from their effort. Deliverables are listed under the Recent Deliverables portion of this section of the proposal. The initial draft of the Wildlife Monitoring Implementation Strategy was developed through the WAC in collaboration with Nancy Leonard, staff of the Northwest Power and Conservation Council. Scott Soultz, Kootenai Tribe of Idaho, led the effort as Chair of the WAC during calendar year 2010. Doug Calvin, Warm Springs Tribe, originated the effort as WAC chair during calendar year 2009. WAC participants and contributing authors include: Carl Scheeler and Jenny Barnett (CTUIR); Angela Sondenaa (NPT); Tracy Hames (YN); Jason Kesling and Kyle Heinrich (BPT); Aren Eddingsaas (SBT); Carol Perugini (SPT); Norm Merz (KT); Lawrence Schwabe (CTGR); Laura Tesler (ODFW); Paul Dahmer and John Pierce (WDFW); Dwight Bergeron (MFWP); Greg Senneen (IDFG); Peter Paquet (NPCC); David Byrnes (BPA); Chase Davis (UCUT); Tom O'Neill (NHI); and Paul Ashley, and John Andrews (CBFWA). Tom Iverson (CBFWA) facilitated the WAC meetings and coordinated writing and edits to the document.

Lamprey Technical Work Group –

In 1995, the Northwest Power and Conservation Council established the Columbia River Basin Lamprey Technical Workgroup (LTWG) to serve and guide coordination activities for new and existing lamprey projects funded, or proposed for funding, through the Bonneville Power Administration. The need for guided and coordinated lamprey research extended beyond the scope of the original workgroup and in 2003 the LTWG was re-instated to function under the authority of CBFWA. The LTWG serves as a subcommittee of the Anadromous Fish Advisory Committee. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service coordinates LTWG activities by organizing meetings and workshops to facilitate LTWG function. The purpose of the LTWG is to provide technical review, guidance, and recommendations for activities related to lamprey conservation and restoration. The LTWG accomplishes this by: 1) identifying and prioritizing critical uncertainties regarding lamprey conservation; 2) providing a forum for discussion regarding lamprey-related concerns; and 3) disseminating technical information. Deliverables are listed under the Recent Deliverables portion of this section of the proposal. The forum is facilitated by Dave Ward of Foundation staff and the members are listed here: Nick Ackeman, Portland General Electric; Jody Brostrom, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; Christopher Caudill, University of Idaho; Ben Clemens, Oregon State University; Mike Clement, Grant County Public Utility District; David Clugston, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; Debbie Docherty, Bonneville Power Administration; Jennifer Graham, Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon; Molly Hallock, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife; Doug Hatch, Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission; Aaron Jackson, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation; Gary James, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation; Kathryn Kostow, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife; Bao Le, Longview Associates; Christina Luzier, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; Matt Mesa, U.S. Geological Survey; Mary Moser, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration – Fisheries; Bob Mueller, Pacific Northwest National Laboratory; Josh Murauskas, Douglas County Public Utility District; Jeff Osborn, Chelan Public Utility District; Christopher Peery, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; Tim Shibahara, Portland General Electric; Dave Statler, Nez Perce Tribe; Bianca Streif, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; Bob Rose, Yakima Indian Nation; Patrick Luke, Yakima Indian Nation; Dave Roberts, Bonneville Power Administration; Bob Heinith, Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission; Lawrence Schwabe, Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde; Gene Shippentower, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation; Beau Patterson, Douglas County Public Utility District; Sean C. Tackley, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; Brian McIlraith, Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission; and Keith Kutchins, Upper Columbia United Tribes.

Fish Screening Oversight Committee (FSOC) –

The FSOC envisions all stream diversions within the Columbia River Basin properly screened to prevent loss of juvenile salmonids and other species of fish. The FSOC is chaired by NMFS and is facilitated by Dave Ward of the Foundation staff. The purpose of the FSOC (spelled out in Section 7.10A1 of the 1994 Program) is to provide overall direction, set priorities and ensure oversight of objectives, funding opportunities, standards, biological criteria and evaluation relative to fish screening activities in the Columbia River Basin. The committee is coordinated by Foundation staff. Deliverables are listed under the Recent Deliverables portion of this section of the proposal. The FSOC is currently chaired by Bryan Nordlund (NMFS) and recent participants include: Pat Schille (MDFW), Brian Alee (NMFS), Alan Ritchey (ODFW), Les Perkins (Farmers Conservation Alliance), Brian Zimmerman (CTUIR), Paddy Murphy (IDFG), Jamie Swan (BPA), Jody Brostrom (USFWS), Lynn Stratton (IDFG), Mark Lere (MDFWP), Dan Shively (USFWS), and Mark Briggs (BOR). Attendance is determined by topics on the agenda and attendance at the bi-annual workshops has exceeded 80 participants.

Websites –

The Foundation provides support and maintenance of two interactive websites: The CBFWA.org website and the SOTR website (Table A1). The CBFWA.org website (www.cbfwa.org) provides access to a fish and wildlife directory, fish and wildlife calendar, fish and wildlife job list, list of acronyms, committee webpages (agendas, action notes, support material, etc.), and more. The site is routinely accessed by individuals to obtain meeting information, general information, and contact information for other professionals working in the area. The SOTR website (www.sotr.cbfwa.org) provides access to fish and wildlife information organized by province and subbasin or by ESU/DPS. The number of hits for these two websites is presented as a metric of performance in Table A1 and demonstrates a decline in numbers over the years. This reduction is due to improved accounting methods for tracking website hits, and removing internal hits from the summary report. The SOTR website receives about half as many hits as the CBFWA website during the course of the year. The SOTR website is an important element of the NPCC's Council proposed HLI Report. Use of these websites includes the fish and wildlife managers (regardless of Membership), BPA, Council, NOAA Fisheries, USFWS, ISRP members, academic institutions, general public, etc. from within the Columbia River Basin and across the United States.

General Comments-

It is important to note that not all coordination results in deliverables and products. Many coordination efforts result in mis-starts or dead ends; the importance is in the effort and communication that occurs in attempts to find common ground. An example of this is the Data Management Framework Subcommittee efforts in 2006 during which there were attempts to align data management to support salmon and steelhead reporting (<http://www.cbfwa.org/conferences/FY06Data/>). The subcommittee organized a workshop with the same agenda and facilitator used for the recent Coordinated Assessments Project, but made very little progress in re-aligning data management activities among the agencies and tribes. The agencies and tribes were just not ready. Four years later a similar workshop with the same facilitator made tremendous strides forward. The difference between the two workshops was the progress that occurred, in a large part due to the first workshop, within each of the agencies and tribes (<http://www.pnmp.org/> and <http://www.pnmp.org/event/3017>). However, the first workshop was not considered a success.

Another very important aspect to the success of Foundation facilitation processes over the years, is the integration that occurs among the various forums due to a common centralized staff. The facilitators coordinate their activities within the separate forums to ensure compatibility of products and deliverables. Examples of this alignment include the CBFWA 2008 Program Amendment recommendations and the recent draft monitoring strategies developed through focus workgroups.

Examples of Recent Deliverables (2005 – Present)**1) CBFWA 2009 Fish and Wildlife Program Amendment Recommendations –**

The CBFWA developed and submitted a comprehensive set of proposed amendments to the NPCC during the 2009 Program Amendment process. The amendments were a consensus product of all CBFWA members, and included amendments to the over-arching framework of the Program, as well as to specific anadromous fish, resident fish, and wildlife components of the Program. Most proposed amendments were adopted into the Program. The CBFWA Program Amendment Recommendations and CBFWA Final Comments on Draft Program are available at http://www.cbfwa.org/Committees/Members/meetings/2008_0404/2008_Apr4_FWMGRS_CBFWAsubmittal_FINAL.pdf.

2) Monitoring Implementation Strategies to Support the NPCC's Draft MERR Plan –

In 2009, the fish and wildlife managers directed the Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Authority (CBFWA) and staff to support and facilitate coordinated

basinwide assessments for the purpose of evaluating the status of the species and implementation of strategies to help determine success of the Fish and Wildlife Program. Due to the overlap in work priorities and planning activities, the Foundation and NPCC staffs worked together to coordinate their efforts to develop implementation strategies for the NPCC's MERR Plan. It was agreed that focus workgroups would initiate the development of the implementation strategies with the NPCC staff joining the effort to ensure the needs of the MERR Plan were being met through the effort. This approach was consistent with the goal of the draft MERR Plan to assess the progress of the Program while avoiding duplication of monitoring efforts, in the most cost effective way. The NPCC will ultimately be responsible for the implementation strategies, based on the recommendations by the fish and wildlife managers; however, the fish and wildlife managers and other stakeholders require these strategies to support the Status of the Resource Project and their own decision processes. The Foundation staff has coordinated and facilitated the following efforts in an attempt to develop implementation strategies for the NPCC's MERR Plan:

- Draft Anadromous Salmonid Monitoring Strategy (ASMS) – Foundation staff helped coordinate, organize, and convene sub-regional and regional workshops to formulate a regionally-approved monitoring strategy including specific populations monitored and parameters measured. Foundation staff continues to assist NPCC staff in preparing and updating the written framework for the strategy. The most recent draft of the ASMS is available at: <http://www.nwcouncil.org/fw/merr/Anad.htm>.
- Draft Columbia River Basin Collaborative Data Sharing Strategy: Salmon and Steelhead Population Abundance and Productivity Indicators – Foundation staff, in collaboration with PNAMP and StreamNet coordinated and facilitated the completion of the Basin-wide Data Sharing Strategy as a follow-up to the ASMS in order to guide data management project reviews for BPA funding, as well as, provide guidance to other funding processes. The most current draft can be viewed at: <http://www.nwcouncil.org/fw/merr/Anad.htm>.
- Resident Fish Strategies – Foundation staff, working closely with NPCC representatives, coordinated and facilitated resident fish managers in an effort to complete implementation strategies for resident fish. The latest focal species, habitat, and hatchery monitoring and evaluation templates, organized by subbasin and management unit/population, are available at: <http://www.cbfgwa.org/RFMS/>. The most current documents will also be submitted with appropriate resident fish projects during the Resident Fish Category Review.
- Wildlife Monitoring Implementation Strategy (WMS) – Foundation staff, working closely with NPCC and BPA staffs, wildlife managers, and other stakeholders, coordinated and facilitated efforts that led to the completion of the first iteration of the WMS that is available at: <http://www.cbfgwa.org/WMS/>. This document will continue to be updated over time.

3) 2008 Predation Workshop –

Foundation and BPA staffs collaborated to coordinate, organize, and convene a workshop to address predation of juvenile salmonids by non-native fish in the Columbia River Basin. The workshop included technical presentations, a panel discussion, and facilitated discussions. Attendance for the meeting included 94 participants representing fish management and research agencies, action agencies, and other stakeholders. A smaller, focused, follow-up meeting was held, which led directly to development of proposals for funding as part of the Program. Information pertaining to the meetings can be viewed at: <http://www.cbfgwa.org/Regionallssues/Correspondence/CBFGWA/PredationWorkshop2008SummaryReport.pdf>.

4) Lamprey Reports –

Foundation staff helped coordinate, organize, and convene a regional workshop of the Lamprey Technical Workgroup (LTWG) to discuss and prioritize critical uncertainties for anadromous and resident lampreys in the Columbia River Basin. The Foundation staff has coordinated and facilitated the efforts to develop the following documents:

- *Critical Uncertainties* - The document describes the methods used to generate and prioritize the list of critical uncertainties and provides recommendations for how the results should be used. Additionally, the document contains key strategies to address each critical uncertainty. The document is intended to guide lamprey conservation, management, research, and funding decisions in the basin. The document provides technical recommendations regarding the information and actions needed to conserve lamprey in a prioritized and consistent manner and can be viewed at: http://www.cbfgwa.org/Committees/LTWG/meetings/2010_0311/LampreyCriticalUncertaintiesFinalApril19_2005.pdf.
- *Trans-locating Adult Pacific Lamprey within the Columbia River Basin: State of the Science* - Foundation staff coordinated and facilitated the preparation of the review paper and served as lead author and editor. The LTWG, and endorsed the report. The objective of the report is to provide a review of translocation programs in the Columbia River Basin. Summaries of the importance of Pacific lamprey to Native American tribes, important life history features, status and trends of Pacific lamprey in the Columbia River Basin, migration behavior, and factors for decline provide context for the use of translocation as a tool for reintroducing or augmenting lamprey populations. After reviewing existing translocation programs, the report discusses the potential benefits and risks associated with translocation. This is a review paper and is not meant to support or refute any position regarding the use of translocation. This review is available at: http://www.cbfgwa.org/Committees/LTWG/meetings/2011_0331/TranslocatingAdultPacificLamprey31March2011.pdf.
- *Lamprey Passage Metrics* - Foundation staff coordinated and facilitated the development of a LTWG document identifying potential passage metrics for lamprey and determining which of the metrics are measurable with scientific rigor. A draft of Phases I and II are complete. Phase I identified potential research metrics that quantify indirect or direct effects on survival and fitness of juvenile and adult Pacific lamprey related to up- or downstream passage. Phase II resulted in the evaluation of which of the metrics are measurable with scientific rigor and quantify effects of biological relevance.
- Biannual Lamprey Technical Workgroup symposium and workshop - Foundation staff helped organize and facilitate twice yearly meetings of the LTWG and the biannual lamprey symposium and workshop hosted by the LTWG. See: http://www.cbfgwa.org/Committees/LTWG/meetings/2007_0807/LTWG%20Workshop%20Proceedings%20August%207%202007.pdf, and <http://www.cbfgwa.org/committees/Meetings.cfm?CommShort=LTWG&meeting=all> (November 18, 2009 presentations).

5) Fish Screen Workshops and Courses -

Foundation staff coordinated, organized, and convened a regional workshops and training courses focusing on fish screen and passage issues for affecting anadromous fish in the Columbia River Basin. Listed below are the events that the Foundation's staff recently organized:

- Biannual Pacific Northwest Fish Screening and Passage Workshop - Foundation staff coordinated, organized, and facilitated quarterly meetings of the Fish Screening Oversight Committee and the biannual *Northwest Fish Passage and Screening Workshop*. Workshop were attended by 80-100 biologists, technicians, and engineers from throughout the Pacific Northwest. For information about the workshops, please visit: http://www.cbfgwa.org/Committees/FSOC/meetings/2008_0909/2008PacificNWscreensPassageWS_Agenda_Registration.pdf, http://www.cbfgwa.org/Committees/FSOC/meetings/2009_0914/2009screeningPassageWorkshopInformation.pdf, and http://www.cbfgwa.org/Committees/FSOC/meetings/2011_0728/13-15Sept2011_PNW_FishScreenPassageWorkshopPacketDoc.pdf.
- Biannual Fish Passage Training Course - Foundation staff coordinated, organized, and facilitated the *2010 Training Course of Fish Passage*. More than 40 biologists and engineers attended the three-day course, with instructors being primarily NMFS engineers. To learn more about the training course, please see: http://www.cbfgwa.org/Committees/FSOC/meetings/2010_0913/FSOC_2010_Training_Announcement.pdf.
- Review and technical endorsement of NMFS criteria for horizontal screens - Foundation staff coordinated and facilitated the review and technical endorsement of new NMFS criteria for passage of juvenile anadromous salmonids at horizontal screens.

6) Status of the Resources Website and Annual Report –

Since 2006, the Foundation's staff has coordinated and facilitated efforts associated with the development and maintenance of SOTR Projects website and annual report. The Project's website and annual report are available at: http://sotr.cbfgwa.org/HLI_summary.cfm?mnu=HLI.

7) CBFWA Satisfaction Survey –

In 2010, the Foundation's staff developed and conducted the first customer satisfaction survey for the CBFWA project. Results from the survey are available at: [http://www.cbfgwa.org/Committees/Members/meetings/2011_0310/2010CBFWAOrganizationandStaffSurveyReport\(FINAL\).pdf](http://www.cbfgwa.org/Committees/Members/meetings/2011_0310/2010CBFWAOrganizationandStaffSurveyReport(FINAL).pdf).

Assessments

More details about assessments of this project are available in the [Assessments](#) area.

Review: FY07-09 Solicitation Review

Independent Scientific Review Panel Assessment:

Completed Date: 8/31/2006
 Review: FY07-09 Solicitation Review
 Final ISRP Rating: Meets Scientific Review Criteria (Qualified)

Council Recommendation:

Completed Date: 10/23/2006
 Review: FY07-09 Solicitation Review
 Recommendation: Under Review

Response to past ISRP and Council comments and recommendations:

The last ISRP review of the project was during the FY2007-2009 funding process. The ISRP provided the following comments (August 31, 2006, Final Review): "The recommended qualification to funding is that the project should develop an approach to monitor its impact in terms of changes in behavior and value to the members. In addition to the PISCES metrics, it would be useful to have CBFWA develop member-feedback instruments to evaluate member assessment of effectiveness and impact. In addition, the new cluster of products included under the Status of the Resource report provides an opportunity for user evaluation of product utility."

A survey of current and former members, NPCC and BPA personnel, as well as representatives from other natural resource entities was conducted in 2010. The effort represented the first attempt to perform a large-scale survey of a coordination project funded through the NPCC's Program. The questions presented to the sample population were designed to obtain feedback from all stakeholders and agencies in an attempt to evaluate the effectiveness and value of the organization's coordination services, SOTR, and staff during 2010. To view the final report, please visit:

[http://www.cbfwa.org/Committees/Members/meetings/2011_0310/2010CBFWAOrganizationandStaffSurveyReport\(FINAL\).pdf](http://www.cbfwa.org/Committees/Members/meetings/2011_0310/2010CBFWAOrganizationandStaffSurveyReport(FINAL).pdf)

Based on the results of the 2010 survey, the Foundation recognized that surveys can be an invaluable tool for reaching out to key audiences to assess a wide range of issues and obtain meaningful, actionable feedback. Subsequently, surveys will be conducted for each focus workgroup to ensure the required actions are taken to allow the workgroups to remain useful and be of an interest to a broad user group. The target population for each annual survey will be all natural resource professionals that during the Fiscal Year: 1) participated in meetings facilitated through the respective workgroups, 2) visited the SOTR website, and/or 3) sought assistance from the workgroup facilitators. The sample will also include Council members/staff and BPA employees.

The project has also changed how it presents results in its annual report to BPA for contract performance. We now track number of meetings, meeting attendance, level of representation, and deliverables much more closely. Tracking changes in behavior is more difficult; however, we continue to develop mechanisms for tracking collaborative products from coordinated groups to eventual policy documents adopted by decision makers. A key development as a result of the recent Coordinated Assessments Project is the development of individual data management plans for each agency and tribe. These new policy documents are a direct result of regional coordination activities conducted through the project

Adaptive Management

Management Changes:

The project has undergone significant changes over the years, in alignment with changes in focus of the adaptive management phases of the NPCC's Program (Planning, Implementation, and Evaluation). The role of the Foundation has changed, as well. Initially, the fish and wildlife managers used the CBFWA forums to develop common planning strategies and peer-review project proposals. This helped ensure that priority work was implemented, and that adequate funding was available. Through the Foundation, the fish and wildlife managers concentrated on planning issues, identifying fish and wildlife losses, and identifying priorities for actions to mitigate those losses.

Work then started shifting towards establishing an adequate budget to mitigate for losses and developing projects to address those losses. During the late 1990's, this project focused on setting management priorities through project review and selection, and developing justification and estimates for appropriate mitigation funding levels for the Program. Eventually, proposed projects exceeded available funding, so work included developing justifications necessary to prioritize among projects. This included development of subbasin summaries and plans from 1990 through 2004. Work also began on establishing a monitoring and evaluation framework through the CSMEP project.

More recently, the Fish Accords were signed and the 2009 Program was adopted. This established most of the planning and budgets for the Program. A primary focus for this Project was on project/program evaluation, primarily through the SOTR Project, during this period. Currently, the focus of the Project is on the development of coordinated assessments to ensure adequate information is available to inform decision-making processes. The logical next step will be revising planning documents such as subbasin plans to ensure consistency with evaluation metrics.

Over the last 5 five years, 10 members have left CBFWA. Factors contributing to the withdrawals include: 1) tribal accords that were negotiated with the BPA, 2) state budget problems, 3) policy changes, and 4) disapproval of the workgroup's charter.

During 2010 and 2011, several NPCC processes (e.g., development of monitoring implementation strategies for the NPCC's MERR Plan) have relied on the Foundation's staff for assistance with coordinating and facilitating workgroups for the purpose of developing products for the key coordination areas that the NPCC has identified. As the only BPA funded coordination group that is based on the premise of coordinating all fish and wildlife managers in the Columbia River Basin, the Foundation's focus workgroups began to convene meetings that were hosted by CBFWA, but co-convened with NPCC and BPA staffs. This approach (i.e., no Charter restrictions or sponsorship constraints) resulted in past-members showing an increased interest in participating in the meetings. Products produced by the workgroups were not identified as those of CBFWA. Essentially, the Foundation's staff was functioning as a liaison between the managers and the NPCC by providing technical assistance and coordination/facilitation services resulting in the production of support materials for various NPCC processes.

Project Documents & Reports

Public Attachments in Pisce

ID	Title	Type	Period	Contract	Uploaded
P102635	Annual Progress Report for CBFWA Annual Work Plan, April 1, 2006 - March 31, 2007	Progress (Annual) Report	4/2006 - 3/2007	20620 REL 8	6/22/07
P105569	Northwest Environmental Data Network Annual Report	Progress (Annual) Report	10/2006 - 3/2007	20620 REL 6	2/12/08
P106287	FY 2007 SOTR	Progress (Annual) Report	4/2007 - 3/2008	20620 REL 12	4/11/08
P106281	Coordination Definitions	Other		20620 REL 12	4/11/08

P106964	FY 07 CBFWA Annual Accomplishments	Progress (Annual) Report	4/2007 - 3/2008	20620 REL 6/19/08 12
P107279	CBFWA Annual Work Plan Accomplishments, April 2005 - March 2006	Progress (Annual) Report	4/2005 - 3/2006	20620 REL 7/14/08 2
P112003	CBFWA Accomplishments 2008	Progress (Annual) Report	4/2008 - 3/2009	20620 REL 6/9/09 15
P115853	CBFWA Annual Report to BPA for FY2009	Progress (Annual) Report	4/2009 - 3/2010	20620 REL 4/2/10 15
P116015	2008 Status of the Resource Report	Progress (Annual) Report	5/2009 - 3/2011	20620 REL 4/15/10 15
P117376	Coordinated Assessments Work Plan - July Draft	Other		20620 REL 7/27/10 23
P117375	Announcement of web enhancements to SOTR	Other		20620 REL 7/27/10 23
P117879	Status of Fish & Wildlife Resource in the Columbia River Basin	Progress (Annual) Report	1/2001 - 8/2010	20620 REL 8/30/10 23
P118336	CBFWA Annual Work Plan, 2009 - 2010	Progress (Annual) Report	4/2010 - 9/2010	20620 REL 10/11/10 23
P118335	October 5-6, 2010 Data Sharing Workshop Agenda	Other		20620 REL 10/11/10 23
P120713	CBFWA Annual Work Plan - 2010 Annual Report	Progress (Annual) Report	4/2010 - 3/2011	20620 REL 4/5/11 23
P122047	CBFWA meeting attendance report for staff and Members	Other		20620 REL 7/14/11 26
P122044	Email notice of Quarter 1 updates to the SOTR website	Other		20620 REL 7/14/11 26
P122045	Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Authority Annual Work Plan, 4/10 - 3/11	Progress (Annual) Report	4/2010 - 3/2011	20620 REL 7/14/11 26
P122043	2011 Status of the Fish and Wildlife Resources in the Columbia River Basin	Progress (Annual) Report	4/2011 - 6/2011	20620 REL 7/14/11 26

Other Project Documents on the Web

<none>

Project Relationships

The Project Relationships tracked automatically in cbfish.org provide a history of how work and budgets move between projects. The terms "Merged" and "Split" describe the transfer of some or all of the Work and budgets from one or more source projects to one or more target projects. For example, some of one project's budget may be split from it and merged into a different project. Project relationships change for a variety of reasons including the creation of efficiency gains.

Project Relationships: This project Split To [2012-004-00](#) effective on 7/7/2011
 Relationship Description: Starting with the FY12 SOY & contract (April, 2012); Oregon, Idaho and Washington will all have separate projects and contracts. Previously they had a separate contract under project 1989-062-01. This separation will keep those entities that retain their share of coordination separate from CBFWA.

This project Split To [2012-002-00](#) effective on 7/7/2011
 Relationship Description: Starting with the FY12 SOY & contract (April, 2012); Oregon, Idaho and Washington will all have separate projects and contracts. Previously they had a separate contract under project 1989-062-01. This separation will keep those entities that retain their share of coordination separate from CBFWA.

This project Split To [2012-003-00](#) effective on 7/7/2011
 Relationship Description: Starting with the FY12 SOY & contract (April, 2012); Oregon, Idaho and Washington will all have separate projects and contracts. Previously they had a separate contract under project 1989-062-01. This separation will keep those entities that retain their share of coordination separate from CBFWA.

Additional Relationships Explanation:

1988-108-04, StreamNet - Coordinated Information System (CIS)/ Northwest Environmental Database (NED), Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission (PSMFC). Relationship: Co-facilitation of the Coordinated Assessments Project, coordination of data management activities between regional biologists and data professionals through the Anadromous Fish and Resident Fish forums, coordination of input into the Status of the Resources Report and Website.

1994-033-00, Fish Passage Center, Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission (PSMFC). Relationship: There is a historic relationship between CBFWA and FPC, as the Fish Passage Center Manager has previously been under the CBFWA Executive Director's supervision. With the changing regional coordination environment, this relationship is also changing. More directly, the SOTR website retrieves mainstem passage and hatchery information from the FPC website. FPC and Foundation staff coordinate and collaborate on complimentary issues.

1996-020-00, Comparative Survival Study (CSS), Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission (PSMFC). Relationship: The Foundation is a subcontractor for a portion of this long term PIT tag study, providing contract administration for travel reimbursement for several participants and workshop support, as necessary.

1998-031-00, Implement Wy-Kan-Ush-Mi Wa-Kish-Wit, Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission (CRITFC). Relationship: CRITFC staff regularly participates in regional coordination functions facilitated by the Foundation staff. CRITFC is an active partner of CBFWA.

2003-022-00, Okanogan Basin Monitoring & Evaluation Program (OBMEP), Colville Confederated Tribes. Relationship: OBMEP staff is active in the Coordinated Assessments Project and participate in Anadromous Fish forums facilitated by Foundation staff.

2003-072-00, Habitat and Biodiversity Information System for Columbia River Basin, Northwest Habitat Institute (NHI). Relationship: Foundation staff and NHI staff regularly coordinate through the Wildlife forum to obtain guidance on project priorities for IBIS and coordination of wildlife HLI information to be reported through the Status of the Resources Report and Website.

2004-002-00, Pacific Northwest Aquatic Monitoring Program (PNAMP) Coordination, US Geological Survey (USGS). Relationship: CBFWA is a member of PNAMP. Foundation staff and PNAMP staff co-facilitate the Coordinated Assessments Project and coordinate input on the development of regional tools to assist data management and reporting.

2006-006-00, Habitat Evaluation Project, Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Authority (CBFWA). Relationship: The Foundation is the sponsor for the Regional HEP Team (RHT) project and provides oversight to the RHT staff. Foundation staff and RHT staff coordinate with BPA funded wildlife managers through the Wildlife Forum to set survey schedules and provide guidance for the project.

2007-106-00, Spokane Tribe Coordination, Spokane Tribe. Relationship: The Spokane Tribe is a former member of CBFWA. Through their coordination project, staff continues to participate in regional resident fish and wildlife coordination functions co-hosted by the Foundation staff with UCUT staff.

2007-108-00, Upper Columbia United Tribes (UCUT) Coordination, Upper Columbia United Tribes (UCUT). Relationship: UCUT is a partner of CBFWA. Foundation staff work closely with UCUT staff to facilitate resident fish coordination functions and CBFWA staff participates in UCUT hosted events.

2007-162-00, Kalispel Tribe Coordination, Kalispel Tribe. Relationship: The Kalispel Tribe is a former member of CBFWA. Through their coordination project, Kalispel staff continue to participate in regional resident fish and wildlife coordination functions co-hosted by the Foundation staff.

2007-407-00, Upper Snake River Tribe (USRT) Coordination, Upper Snake River Tribes Foundation. Relationship: USRT staff participates in regional coordination functions facilitated by the Foundation staff. USRT is an active partner of CBFWA.

2008-507-00, Tribal Data Network, Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission (CRITFC). Relationship: CRITFC staff, through this project, participates in the Coordinated Assessments Project, and continue to modify their project efforts consistent with the results of that effort.

2008-733-00, Regional Strategy-Status/Trend, Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Authority (CBFWA). Relationship: A specific project funded through CBFWA to facilitate development of a prioritized list of BPA funded M&E projects to support the NPCC's RM&E Category Review. Products delivered on time and under budget.

2009-010-00, Coeur D'Alene Tribe Coordination Coeur D'Alene Tribe (CDAT). Relationship: The Coeur d'Alene Tribe is a former member of CBFWA. Through their coordination project, CDAT staff continues to participate in regional resident fish and wildlife coordination functions co-hosted by the Foundation staff.

2009-025-00, Grand Ronde Tribe Coordination, Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde (GRT). Relationship: The Grand Ronde Tribe is not a member of CBFWA. GRT staff participates in regional coordination functions facilitated by Foundation staff (e.g., Wildlife Forum, Lamprey Technical Workgroup, Anadromous Fish forums, Resident Fish forums).

2010-044-00, Colville Regional Coordination, Colville Confederated Tribes. Relationship: The Colville Tribe is a former member of CBFWA. Through their coordination project, CCT staff continues to participate in regional resident fish and wildlife coordination functions co-hosted by the Foundation staff.

2011-012-00, Cowlitz Tribe Coordination, Cowlitz Indian Tribe. Relationship: The Cowlitz Tribe is not a member of CBFWA and has not historically participated in CBFWA forums, but may participate in regional coordination functions facilitated by Foundation staff in the future.

2012-002-00, Oregon Regional Coordination, Oregon Department Of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW). Relationship: ODFW is a former member of CBFWA. Staff continues to participate in regional coordination functions facilitated by Foundation staff.

2012-003-00, Washington Regional Coordination, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW). Relationship: WDFW is a former member of CBFWA. Staff continues to participate in regional coordination functions facilitated by Foundation staff.

2012-004-00, Idaho Regional Coordination, Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG). Relationship: IDFG will no longer be a member of CBFWA in FY2013. Staff will continue to participate in regional coordination functions facilitated by Foundation staff.

2012-005-00, Siletz Tribe Regional Coordination. Relationship: The Siletz Tribe is requesting regional coordination funding from BPA beginning in fiscal year 2012. It is likely that tribal representatives may participate in regional coordination functions facilitated by Foundation staff.

2012-006-00, Nez Perce Tribe Regional Coordination, Nez Perce Tribe (NPT). Relationship: NPT will receive their regional coordination funding directly from BPA in FY2013. Staff will continue to participate in regional coordination functions facilitated by Foundation staff.

2012-008-00, Montana Regional Coordination, Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks (MFWP). Relationship: MFWP will no longer be a member of CBFWA in FY2013. Staff will continue to participate in regional coordination functions facilitated by Foundation staff.

2012-???-00, Salish and Kootenai Regional Coordination, Confederated Tribes of the Salish and Kootenai (CSKT). Relationship: The Salish and Kootenai Tribe will no longer be a member of CBFWA in FY2013. Through this project, staff continues to participate in many of the regional coordination functions proposed to be hosted by the Foundation in this proposal.

Focal Species

Primary Focal Species

Bass, Largemouth (*Micropterus salmoides*)
 Burbot (*Lota lota*)
 Chinook (*O. tshawytscha*) - Deschutes River Summer/Fall ESU
 Chinook (*O. tshawytscha*) - Lower Columbia River ESU (threatened)
 Chinook (*O. tshawytscha*) - Mid-Columbia River Spring ESU
 Chinook (*O. tshawytscha*) - Snake River Fall ESU (threatened)
 Chinook (*O. tshawytscha*) - Snake River Spring/Summer (not listed)
 Chinook (*O. tshawytscha*) - Snake River Spring/Summer ESU (threatened)
 Chinook (*O. tshawytscha*) - Upper Columbia River Spring ESU (endangered)
 Chinook (*O. tshawytscha*) - Upper Columbia River Summer/Fall ESU
 Chinook (*O. tshawytscha*) - Upper Willamette River ESU (threatened)
 Chum (*Oncorhynchus keta*) - Columbia River ESU (threatened)
 Coho (*O. kisutch*) - Unspecified Population
 Coho (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*) - Lower Columbia River ESU (threatened)
 Crappie, Black (*Pomoxis nigromaculatus*)
 Crappie, White (*P. annularis*)
 Cutthroat Trout, Lahontan (*O. c. henshawii*) (threatened)
 Cutthroat Trout, Westslope (*O. c. lewisi*)
 Cutthroat Trout, Yellowstone (*O. c. bouvieri*)
 Freshwater Mussels
 Kokanee (*Oncorhynchus nerka*)
 Lamprey, Pacific (*Lampetra tridentata*)
 Pike, Northern (*Esox lucius*)
 Sockeye (*O. nerka*) - Lake Wenatchee ESU
 Sockeye (*O. nerka*) - Okanogan River ESU
 Sockeye (*O. nerka*) - Snake River ESU (endangered)
 Sturgeon, Green (*Acipenser medirostris*)
 Sturgeon, White (*A. transmontanus*) - Lower Columbia River
 Sturgeon, White (*Acipenser transmontanus*) - All Populations except Kootenai R. DPS
 Trout, Bull (*S. confluentus*) (threatened)
 Trout, Interior Redband (*O. mykiss gairdnerii*)
 Trout, Rainbow (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*)
 Walleye (*Stizostedion vitreum*)

Secondary Focal Species

<none>

Emerging Limiting Factors

Limiting factors for effective regional coordination include: 1) perception of fairness, 2) participation and buy-in, and 3) funding for both facilitation and participation. The Program has experienced changes in these limiting factors in the recent past and this project proposal attempts to address those changes.

From 1995-2005, 19 fish and wildlife managers coordinated their involvement in the Fish and Wildlife Program through the Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Authority (CBFWA). The organization was governed by a consensus charter that required full support by all members for

any recommendations or actions to proceed. The organization was funded by BPA for specific deliverables, and to avoid in-lieu issues, BPA and Council required a written work plan with specific activities and products identified prior to funding each year. NPCC staff closely monitored spending by the project to ensure accountability of regional coordination funds. CBFWA was able to deliver effective consensus recommendations on project funding, technical guidance, and policy direction to the Council and BPA (see Accomplishments Section of this proposal).

In 2005, two tribes withdrew their membership in CBFWA and requested independent funding for regional coordination. Their lack of confidence in the consensus process and their concern that Members and staff were not listening to their needs, affected their perception of fairness in the CBFWA forum and precluded their participation and support of regional products. With reduced CBFWA membership, BPA and Council lost their confidence that the CBFWA forum was representative of the collective fish and wildlife managers (BPA\TrToBLipscombCBFWA\areAWP_Enclosure_6-9-09.pdf).

In response to the tribes' request, BPA and Council implemented a new funding policy for regional coordination. Until then, regional coordination funding was provided to CBFWA for facilitation functions and dispersed through the Foundation to support participation in regional coordination activities by the individual Members. The Members' participation funding levels were based on the proposed work plan. With the withdrawal of the two tribes, and at their request, BPA determined that regional coordination funding would be equally allocated to each fish and wildlife management entity based on historic cumulative levels, and each entity would determine the ultimate allocation of funding for their portion (either for membership organizations or their own participation). In addition, BPA relaxed its in-lieu rules around regional coordination funding and did not require specific deliverable based products from individual entities.

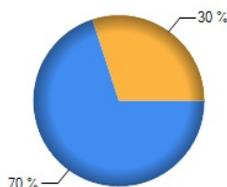
Since that policy change, there has been a steady loss of membership in the CBFWA organization. The reasons for withdrawal have been mixed, but primarily refer to a change in fish and wildlife management landscape – lack of support and lack of need to participate. It is anticipated that for FY2012, there will be ten remaining members of CBFWA.

During 2010 and 2011, several BPA and Council processes, primarily development of implementation strategies to support the draft MERR Plan, provided Foundation staff opportunity to coordinate and facilitate workgroups for the purpose of developing products to support the Program. As the only coordination group that is based on the premise of coordinating all fish and wildlife managers in the Columbia River Basin, the organization's technical workgroups were able to convene meetings that were inclusive of non-Members and managed without adherence to the organization's charter. Meetings were also co-convened with Council staff and others. This approach resulted in past-Members showing an increased interest in participating. Products produced by the workgroups were not identified as a CBFWA product. The organization's staff provided technical assistance and coordination and facilitation services resulting in the production of support materials for various Council and BPA needs.

This proposal has been designed to address the limiting factors that have impacted regional coordination in the Fish and Wildlife Program. The CBFWA Members have restructured the organization to allow the Foundation to facilitate workgroups outside of the confines of the CBFWA charter. One workgroup that will be facilitated is the CBFWA organization (Objective 7), but it is anticipated that participation in the other forums (Objectives 1-6) will continue by non-Members. This will allow individual entities, whether Members of CBFWA or not, to support regional coordination forums. The intention is to continue to provide reliable and useful coordination services to support development and implementation of the Council's F&W Program.

Types of Work

Work Classes



■ Planning and Coordination
■ Research, Monitoring, and Evaluation + Data Management

Work Elements

- 99. Outreach and Education
- 115. Produce Inventory or Assessment
- 122. Provide Technical Review
- 156. Develop RM&E Methods and Designs
- 159. Transfer/Consolidate Regionally Standardized Data
- 160. Create/Manage/Maintain Database
- 161. Disseminate Raw/Summary Data and Results
- 174. Produce Plan
- 175. Produce Design and/or Specifications
- 183. Produce Journal Article
- 189. Coordination-Columbia Basinwide

Resident Fish

Please describe which opportunities have been explored to restore or reintroduce resident native fish and their habitats?

Although the Resident Fish Focus Workgroup provides a forum through which resident fish managers are re-coordinated to discuss and agree upon the best approaches for habitat restoration and resident fish reintroductions, actual on-the-ground work is not accomplished through this project.

Has a loss assessment been completed for your particular subbasin/or province?

No

Describe how the project addresses the loss assessment. If a loss assessment is in progress or being proposed, describe the status and scope of that work.

The NPCC's 2009 Program provides for resident fish mitigation where construction and inundation losses have been assessed and quantified by the appropriate agencies and tribes. As the Program states, resident fish habitat loss assessments have generally been quantified in terms of acres or stream miles of key habitat, for [native] focal species, inundated or blocked. The Program further provides that losses are most effectively mitigated by acquiring interests in real property for the primary purpose of preserving, enhancing, restoring, and/or creating fish and wildlife habitat equal to the quantity and quality of habitat lost.

Despite the mitigation provisions, the Program does not prescribe specific methodology for the calculation of lost resident fish habitat due to construction and inundation. Because of this omission, resident fish managers, working through the Resident Fish Focus Workgroup, developed the following draft methodology to be used as a "starting point" quantify inundated resident fish habitat.

The Resident Fish managers recommended that the length or area of the natural aquatic habitat, inundated following impoundment, should be calculated using GIS technology or stream surveys. Waterway length or area inundated should be measured to the full-pool elevation. In addition, if a road system was built, in association with the construction of the reservoir, a survey of culverts and bridges must be performed to ensure they provide for adequate passage. If the culverts or bridges function as barriers to passage and there is no natural barrier between the full pool elevation and the culvert/bridge, then that length of stream above the culvert and below any natural barrier should be included in the survey.

The selection of a method (i.e., area or length) should be at the discretion of the entities involved in performing the survey; however, to standardize the process and ensure a consistent level of accuracy across the basin, the following two steps should be included in all surveys: 1) GIS surveys performed at a scale of 1:12,000 and 2) stream order identified for all waterways inundated. For smaller streams (e.g., mainstem tributaries), length inundated, by stream order, should be identified and then summed to provide total length of a specific stream order lost due to inundation. For mainstem sections (i.e., Columbia River, Snake River, etc), length or area could be used to quantify inundation losses. To calculate area lost in the tributaries or mainstem, average width along with the length of the mainstem section inundated should be used to calculate the acreage of inundated aquatic habitat.

Following the completion of the methodology, discussions with NPCC staff resulted in the NPCC staff offering to convene a set of workshops, similar to the RM&E workshops, prior to the Resident Fish Categorical Reviews. Within that process, the issue of loss assessment methodology and implementation and inclusion in the Program pursuant to categorical reviews would be addressed. These workshops have yet to be convened.

If you are using non-native fish species to achieve mitigation, have you completed an environmental risk assessment of potential negative impacts to native resident fish?
No

Please describe: for the production of non-native fish, what are the potential impacts on native fish populations, including predation, competition, genetic impacts, and food web implications?
No applicable to this project.

Does your proposed work support or implement a production goal identified in a USFWS Bull Trout Recovery Plan?
No

Data Management

What tools (e.g., guidance material, technologies, decision support models) are you creating and using that support data management and sharing?

The SOTR was designed to function as a portal to fish and wildlife data. The website provides direct links to all original data and metadata, when possible. The site maintains an exhaustive list of references for all data presented.

For the SOTR Project, data are mined and compiled from StreamNet as well as tribal, state, and federal reports. Approximately 95% of the anadromous fish data are from a secondary source (StreamNet). The remaining 5% of the anadromous fish data are from primary sources such as tribal, state, and federal entities. For resident fish, about 25% of the data are derived from StreamNet whereas, 75% of the information is obtained directly from tribal and state fish and wildlife managers. Contributing to the difference between the sources of data for resident and anadromous fish is that many of the organizations that are collecting resident fish data do not have StreamNet contracts. In addition, data for some resident fish populations are collected through non-BPA projects.

Describe the process used to facilitate receiving and sharing of data, such as standardizing data entry format through a template or data steward, including data exchange templates that describe the data collection methods, and the provision of an interface that makes data electronically accessible.

Data for the SOTR website and annual report are obtained from a number of sources including StreamNet, Fish Passage Center, NOAA, and BPA. In addition, data are also mined from annual reports that fish and wildlife managers provide directly to the Foundation staff, or reports that are sought out by staff. In many cases, the annual reports are for resident fish projects that are not funded by BPA.

Data are imported into the SOTR in several ways (See Figure DMI in the Accomplishments Section of this proposal). The "Status and Trends" data is imported through a series of excel files. The excel files are updated manually by the Foundation staff and imported into the SOTR database through an administration site. The administration site uses Microsoft SQL Server 2005 Integration Services (SSIS) to automate the data import process. Currently, there are roughly 340 excel files to update status and trends data for the province/subbasin and ESU/DPS sections of the SOTR website. The "Basinwide Summary" section is updated manually based on the format provided by the data sources.

Periodically, the SOTR database is exported to the NPCC to support reporting efforts (e.g., Multi-year Action Plans, HLI's Report, various reports to Congress and Governors, etc.).

What type of data are you collecting and how are you documenting supporting metadata?

Starting in 2010, the NPCC began reporting on the Program's progress to Congress, governors, and the public. To communicate the progress, the NPCC approved two lists of indicators, a list of High Level Indicators (HLI) and a list of Fish and Wildlife Program Indicators (FWI). Through the summation of the FWI, the NPCC is able to compile the required information to describe the status and trends for each HLI. The NPCC has identified the SOTR website and annual report as the sources from which they will obtain focal species status and trends data. Types of data that are available on the SOTR website and in annual reports include:

- Basinwide
- Salmon/Steelhead
 - Status and Trends
 - Status and trends of salmon and steelhead in the Columbia River Basin
 - Adult Counts
 - Estimates of adult salmon and steelhead counts at the Columbia River mouth
 - Counts of adult salmon and steelhead at Bonneville Dam
 - Counts of adult salmon and steelhead at Priest Rapids Dam
 - Counts of adult salmon and steelhead at Lower Granite Dam
 - Hatchery Production
 - Hatchery production of salmon and steelhead in the Columbia River Basin
 - Harvest
 - Columbia River Basin salmon and steelhead harvest
- Anadromous Fish Projects
 - Anadromous fish habitat projects in the Columbia River Basin
 - BPA-funded anadromous fish habitat project accomplishments
- Salmon Survival
 - Survival of adult salmonids through the hydropower system
 - Survival of adult Upper Columbia River salmonids from Bonneville Dam to McNary Dam
 - Survival of adult Snake River salmonids from Bonneville Dam to Lower Granite Dam
 - Straying rates (%) of adult Chinook salmon (2001-08 Pooled) and steelhead (2005-07 Pooled)
 - Relative success of adult Chinook salmon and steelhead migrating from Bonneville Dam to Lower Granite Dam
 - In-river survival rate of wild juvenile Chinook salmon and steelhead - Lower Granite to Bonneville Dam
 - Smolt-to-adult survival rate (SAR; Lower Granite to Lower Granite) for spring-summer Chinook salmon
 - Smolt-to-adult survival rate (SAR; Lower Granite to Lower Granite) for wild steelhead
- Predation on Salmonids
 - Northern PikeMinnow Management Program
 - Avian predation on juvenile salmonids in the Lower Columbia River
 - Predation on adult salmonids by sea lions near Bonneville Dam
- Pacific Lamprey
 - Trends at Columbia River hydroelectric facilities
 - Counts at Bonneville, McNary and Lower Granite dams
- Resident Fish Substitution
 - Resident fish substitution for lost anadromous fish opportunities
 - Columbia River Basin resident fish substitution releases - Resident Fish

White sturgeon
 Status of white sturgeon in the Columbia River Basin
 Bull Trout
 Recovery units in the Columbia River Basin
 Core area trends/risks
 Resident Fish Projects
 BPA-funded resident fish habitat projects
 Resident fish habitat projects accomplishments
 Wildlife
 BPA wildlife mitigation projects - Wildlife management areas assigned to FCRPS dams
 BPA-funded land acquisitions
 Wildlife habitat losses by hydroelectric facilities in the Columbia River Basin
 Geographic Regions (Province and Subbasin)
 Province
 Summary
 Status and trends of focal species at the province level
 Hatchery releases and returns to the province
 Salmon and steelhead harvest in the province
 Status and recovery standards for ESA-listed salmon and steelhead in the province
 Bull trout status in the province
 Limiting factors in the province
 Subbasin
 Summary
 Status and trends of focal species at the subbasin level (redd counts, adult counts, adult population estimates, juvenile production, and emigration)
 Hatchery releases and returns to the subbasin
 Salmon and steelhead harvest in the subbasin
 Status and recovery standards for ESA-listed salmon and steelhead in the subbasin
 Bull trout status in the subbasin
 Limiting factors in the subbasin
 ESU/DPS
 Salmon and steelhead
 Summary
 Status and trends at the MPG level (estimates of natural spawners and red counts)
 Salmon and steelhead harvest in the province
 Limiting factors in the province
 Bull Trout
 Summary
 Recovery criteria and status (redd counts)
 Limiting Factors

Location of Metadata

The SOTR website functions as a portal to other data warehouses. For all data available through the SOTR website, links are provided that take the user directly to the source of the data and subsequently the metadata. For those data that are collected by directly contacting the fish and wildlife managers, hyperlinks are provided to the reports from which the data are collected.

Please describe the sources from which you are compiling data, as well as what proportion of data is from the primary source versus secondary or other sources?

For the Status of the Resources Project, data are mined from StreamNet, Fish Passage Center, as well as tribal, state, and federal reports. Approximately 95% of the anadromous fish data are from a secondary source (StreamNet). The remaining 5% of the anadromous fish data are from primary sources such as tribal, state, and federal entities. For resident fish, about 25% of the data are derived from StreamNet whereas, 75% of the information is obtained directly from tribal and state fish and wildlife managers. Contributing to the difference between the sources of data for resident and anadromous fish is that many of the organizations that are collecting resident fish data do not have StreamNet contracts. In addition, data for some resident fish populations are collected through non-BPA projects.

Describe the accessibility of the data and what the requirements are to access them?

Data that are mined and compiled through the SOTR project are accessed/viewed via an interactive website. Data can be downloaded directly from the source.

How access to data aligns with the 2009 Program guidance:

As the NPCC suggested in their 2009 Program, easy access to data is essential for effective reporting. Collaborating with the NPCC, BPA, and fish and wildlife managers, the Foundation has established an integrated Internet-based system for the efficient dissemination of data that are relevant to the Program. Through the 2009 Program, the NPCC also suggested that data sites must be adaptively managed to stay current with the evolving needs of data users in the Columbia River Basin. Collaborating with the NPCC and BPA, the Foundation has been able to continuously develop and update the types of data available that the SOTR website and annual reports to meet the needs of the multiple user groups.

Program Coordination

Proposed Work

All coordination elements that the NPCC has identified in the Program as integral components of coordination are addressed by this project. Because of the nature of the project, all activities have a system-wide focus. Listed below are the coordination elements; for each element, we have identified specific deliverables (described in greater detail elsewhere in this proposal) accomplished through this project. Most deliverables relate to multiple coordination elements.

Data Management (storage, management, and reporting): 8%

- Continue developing and maintaining the SOTR Project which provides a web-based portal for acquiring and sharing data and information
- Continue coordinating and facilitating the development and implementation of the Anadromous Salmonid Monitoring Strategy, Collaborative Basin-wide Data Sharing Strategy, Lamprey Monitoring Strategy, resident fish implementation strategies, and Wildlife Monitoring Implementation Strategy as they relate to data management and reporting of HLIs
- Coordinate the fish and wildlife managers preparations for participation in the 2014 Program amendment process on issues that relate to data management

Monitoring and evaluation: 9% -

- Continue to develop and maintain the SOTR Project to support reporting of FWIs and HLIs
- Continue coordinating and facilitating the development and implementation of the Anadromous Salmonid Monitoring Strategy, Collaborative Basin-wide Data Sharing Strategy, Lamprey Monitoring Strategy, resident fish implementation strategies, and Wildlife Monitoring Implementation Strategy as they relate to

coordinated monitoring and reporting efforts

- Coordinate the fish and wildlife managers preparations for participation in the 2014 Program amendment process on issues that related to monitoring and evaluation
- Continue to coordinate and facilitate discussions among the fish and wildlife managers to support collaboration between and among monitoring and evaluation projects funded by BPA
- Coordinate and facilitate the synthesis of reports to summarize general conclusions of lamprey projects
- Coordinate and facilitate the resident fish managers' efforts to finalize loss assessment methodologies
- Coordinate and facilitate the development of wildlife operation loss assessment methodologies
- Coordinate and facilitate the development of standard business practices and protocols for BPA-funded wildlife mitigation projects in relation to monitoring and evaluation

Developing and tracking biological objectives: 8% -

- Continue to develop and maintain and update the SOTR Project as biological objectives are defined and adopted
- Continue coordinating and facilitating the development and implementation of the Anadromous Salmonid Monitoring Strategy, Collaborative Basin-wide Data Sharing Strategy, Lamprey Monitoring Strategy, resident fish implementation strategies, and Wildlife Monitoring Implementation Strategy as they relate to identifying biological objectives

Coordinate the fish and wildlife managers preparations for participation in the 2014 Program amendment process on issues that related to developing and adopting biological objectives

Review of technical documents and processes: 6% -

- Collate and summarize information on estuary and ocean impacts
- Coordinate and facilitate technical reviews of existing and proposed screen criteria for anadromous salmonids, lamprey, and resident fish
- Continue to coordinate and facilitate face-to-face and on-line communication among BPA funded project sponsors
- Continue to provide oversight and guidance to the Regional HEP Team Project
- Continue to provide information updates and analyses for the CBFWA Members
- Continue to coordinate and facilitate the collaborative input from the CBFWA Members
- Continue to provide project- and program-level support to CBFWA Members

Project proposal review: 3% -

- Continue to coordinate and facilitate face-to-face and on-line communication among BPA funded project sponsors
- Continue to provide information updates and analyses for the CBFWA Members
- Continue to coordinate and facilitate the collaborative input from the CBFWA Members

Coordination of projects, programs, and funding sources within subbasins: 17% -

- Continue to develop and maintain the SOTR Project that overlaps projects, programs, and funding sources across the Columbia River Basin
- Continue coordinating and facilitating the development and implementation of the Anadromous Salmonid Monitoring Strategy, Collaborative Basin-wide Data Sharing Strategy, Lamprey Monitoring Strategy, resident fish implementation strategies, and Wildlife Monitoring Implementation Strategy as they identify opportunities to coordinate among BPA funded projects and across other programs and funding sources
- Coordinate the fish and wildlife managers preparations for participation in the 2014 Program amendment process on issues that align various project, programs and funding sources in the Columbia River Basin
- Continue to coordinate and facilitate face-to-face and on-line communication among fish and wildlife managers, stakeholders, and interested parties to align projects, programs, and funding sources to ensure cost effective implementation of the Fish and Wildlife Program
- Continue to coordinate and facilitate face-to-face and on-line communication among federal, state, tribal, and private entities involved in fish and wildlife activities within the Columbia River Basin
- Coordinate and facilitate the development of standard business practices and protocols for BPA-funded wildlife mitigation projects
- Continue to provide oversight and guidance to the Regional HEP Team Project
- Coordinate and facilitate the integration and alignment of wildlife, resident fish, and anadromous fish regional coordination products and processes

Facilitating and participating in focus workgroups on Program Issues: 23% -

- Continue to coordinate and facilitate face-to-face and on-line communications with fish and wildlife managers through the Anadromous, Lamprey Technical Work Group, Fish Screen Oversight Committee, Resident Fish, Wildlife, Status of the Resources, and CBFWA focus work groups
- Continue coordinating and facilitating the development and implementation of the Anadromous Salmonid Monitoring Strategy, Collaborative Basin-wide Data Sharing Strategy, Lamprey Monitoring Strategy, resident fish implementation strategies, and Wildlife Monitoring Implementation Strategy
- Coordinate the fish and wildlife managers preparations for participation in the 2014 Program amendment process on issues that are prioritized by NPCC, BPA, and the fish and wildlife managers
- Collate and summarize information on estuary and ocean impacts
- Continue to synthesis reports to summarize general conclusions of lamprey projects
- Continue to summarize progress on critical uncertainties previously identified and develop updated and revised Critical Uncertainties document
- Continue to coordinate and facilitate the development of technical documents providing information and recommendations to lamprey managers, stakeholders, and interested parties
- Continue to coordinate, organize, and convene the Pacific Northwest Fish Screening and Passage Workshop
- Continue to coordinate and facilitate the implementation of the Fish Passage Training course
- Continue to coordinate and facilitate technical reviews of all existing and proposed screen criteria for anadromous salmonids
- Implement review of existing and development of new screen criteria pertinent to species other than anadromous salmonids
- Facilitate face-to-face and on-line communication among federal, state, tribal, and private entities
- Development of wildlife operation loss assessment methodologies
- Develop standard business practices and protocols for BPA funded wildlife mitigation projects
- Continue to provide travel and participation support to CBFWA Members

Information dissemination: 26% -

- Continue developing and maintaining the SOTR Project
- Continue to coordinate and facilitate face-to-face and on-line communications with fish and wildlife managers through the Anadromous, Lamprey Technical Work Group, Fish Screen Oversight Committee, Resident Fish, Wildlife, Status of the Resources, and CBFWA focus work groups
- Continue to provide and maintain a website for access to the most current information for the focus workgroups
- Collate and summarize information on estuary and ocean impacts
- Coordinate and facilitate the development of a synthesis report to summarize general conclusions of lamprey projects
- Continue to summarize progress on critical uncertainties previously identified and develop updated and revised Critical Uncertainties document
- Continue to coordinate and facilitate the development of technical documents providing information and recommendations to lamprey managers, stakeholders, and interested parties
- Coordinate and facilitate face-to-face and on-line communication among lamprey managers, stakeholders,

and interested parties; Pacific Northwest Fish Screening and Passage Workshop; Continue planning and implementation of the Fish Passage Training course

- Coordinate and facilitate face-to-face and online communication among federal, state, tribal, and private entities
- Continue to provide the region with a web-based portal for information
- Continue to coordinate and facilitate the collaboration, communication, and synthesis of resident fish products
- Coordinate and facilitate the development of standard business practices and protocols for BPA-funded wildlife mitigation projects
- Coordinate and facilitate the integration and alignment of wildlife, resident fish, and anadromous fish regional coordination products and processes
- Provide updates to CBFWA members on issues and processes affecting fish and wildlife in the Columbia River Basin

Past Accomplishments

a. Describe the Work

See Major Accomplishments under the Summarize History section of this proposal.

b. Describe the value-added for the Program and region

Historically, the Foundation has had a lead role in providing the NPCC with coordinated efforts, at a basin-wide scale, that assist with implementing the various elements that support the Program (i.e., data management; monitoring and evaluation; developing and tracking biological objectives; review of technical documents and processes; project proposal reviews; coordination of projects, programs, and funding sources within subbasins; facilitating and participating in focus workgroups on Program issues; and information dissemination). In recent years, the region has seen an increase in reliance of the fish and wildlife managers on tribal coordination organizations funded by the BPA. Unlike the Foundation, the tribal organizations function at a sub-regional scale and are not designed to initiate collaborative efforts with the federal and state agencies, NPCC, BPA, and other stakeholders. As the NPCC identified in the 2009 Program, its ability to implement the Program benefits from the ongoing coordination efforts of groups, committees, and organizations. Regardless of the number of entities that are formally members of the CBFWA, the Foundation staff has demonstrated the ability to collaborate, on a basin-wide scale, with all fish and wildlife managers, NPCC, BPA, and other stakeholders to assist with the implementation of the NPCC's Program.

From 2009-2011, the Foundation staff collaborated with other coordination groups, outside the CBFWA Membership, to coordinate and facilitate efforts that support the NPCC's Draft MERR Plan. For example, working closely with NPCC staff to develop draft monitoring implementation strategies, Foundation staff took the lead role in coordinating and facilitating the meetings that led to the development of the strategies. The broad agency representation, including former CBFWA members, supports the assertion that the Foundation and its staff are still capable of effectively coordinating and encouraging those entities, many of which were former members, to commit to participating in efforts coordinated and facilitated by Foundation staff.

In the recent development of the Columbia River Basin Collaborative Data Sharing Strategy, Foundation staff was critical to the success of the project. By relying on past relationships, and understanding the participating entities organization and operations, Foundation staff was able to facilitate discussions that led to the development of individual data management plans for the six Tribes and three states that collect and manage salmon and steelhead data which support VSP indicators. One tribe and two states are not current members of CBFWA. In developing a prioritization scheme for BPA funded data management projects, the Coordinated Assessments project (co-facilitated by Foundation staff) helped each agency and tribe improve their own data management processes and create the beginnings of a Basin-wide data sharing network. This data system will be funded through a multitude of funding sources and will help coordinate monitoring from multiple funding sources, as well.

During the last several years, the Foundation staff has collaborated with the NPCC staff and Members to identify Fish and Wildlife Program Indicators that can be used to support the NPCC's HLI Report. Working closely with the NPCC, Foundation staff made modifications to the SOTR and subsequently coordinated with the fish and wildlife managers to ensure data were provided that supports the NPCC adopted HLIs and FWIs. The value of these efforts and the usefulness of the NPCC and Foundation relationship were displayed when the NPCC members agreed that the Foundation's SOTR Project should be the source of the Fish and Wildlife Program Indicators.

The value added of the Foundation focus workgroups is true regional coordination among all the fish and wildlife manager, BPA and NPCC staffs to develop common priorities and effective products that support the adaptive management processes envisioned in the 2009 Fish and Wildlife Program.

Has there been user/member assessment of effectiveness and impact of the work accomplished? If so, describe the outcome and how the results have modified previous and proposed activities over time to increase value of this work.

A survey of current and former members, NPCC and BPA personnel, as well as representatives from other natural resource entities was conducted for calendar year 2010 (CBFWA 2011). The effort represented the first attempt to perform a large-scale survey of a coordination project that is funded through the NPCC's Program. The questions presented to the sample population were designed to obtain feedback from all stakeholders and agencies in an attempt to evaluate the effectiveness and value of the Foundation's coordination services, SOTR, and staff during 2010.

The target population for the annual survey was natural resource professionals that during the Fiscal Year: 1) participated in meetings facilitated through the CBFWA sponsored workgroups, 2) visited the SOTR website, and/or 3) sought assistance from the workgroup facilitators. The sample also included Council members/staff and BPA employees.

Following is a summary of the survey:

Survey Respondents:

- The survey was sent to 170 individuals
- 96 surveys completed
- Participants: 55 CBFWA members, 15 BPA and/or NPCC representatives, 17 individuals from other natural resource-oriented agencies, and 9 former CBFWA members
- Policy- and technical-level professionals participated, with 49 individuals active at both levels within their organization
- At least 14 individuals from each BPA-funded regional coordination organization participated
- 94% the of respondents participated in CBFWA meetings during 2010
- At least 11 individuals from each CBFWA sponsored workgroup participated

The survey had comprehensive coverage of CBFWA Members and non-members, technical and policy representation, and broad participation across all the CBFWA focus workgroups.

CBFWA Organization (all work groups):

- 62% of the respondents believed the role of the CBFWA in 2010 was to facilitate discussions among the

- agencies and tribes rather than to advocate or inform decision makers
- 89% of the participants rated their overall experience with the organization as average or better
 - 93% of the respondents indicated the organization was average or better in comparison to other coordination organizations with 54% rating the experience as above average or excellent
 - 80% of the respondents indicated that if the Foundation's coordination services were terminated, there would be at least some impact to their organization's ability to coordinate, at a technical- and policy-level, with fish and wildlife entities from throughout the Basin, and to address or participate in NPCC's Program issues and processes
 - 61% of the CBFWA member respondents were satisfied with the effort to implement the 2010 CBFWA Work Plan
 - 85% of the CBFWA member respondents agreed the 2010 Work Plan provided opportunities to develop useful technical documents
 - 82% of the CBFWA member respondents agreed the 2010 Work Plan provided opportunities to address policy-oriented issues
 - 81% of the CBFWA member respondents rated the value of their membership as average or better with 58% of those individuals indicating the value was good to excellent
 - 20% of the CBFWA Members meeting participants were dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with the Members' meetings
 - 31% of the CBFWA Members meeting participants indicated that Member level coordination services were not very valuable

There was a high level of satisfaction with the CBFWA organization particularly at the technical level; however, coordination at the policy level is not working as effectively as it could.

Foundation Websites:

- 87% of the respondents indicated that the Foundation's website provided valuable and useful information
- Most users of the website (66%), used it from time-to-time (once per month)
 - 97% of the respondents rated the website as average or better
 - 69% of the respondents have visited the SOTR website
 - 96% of the respondents found the site to be somewhat to very informative
 - 86% found the site to be somewhat to very useful

There is a high level of satisfaction among participants with the CBFWA websites.

Foundation Staff:

- 94% of the respondents rated the service provided by the staff as good to excellent
- Of the respondents that had contacted the Foundation staff, 99% indicated that their request was handled to their satisfaction and they valued the interactions and support
 - 68% of the CBFWA members are satisfied with the extent to which the Foundation staff keeps them informed on important activities
 - 87% were satisfied with the quality of the work of the staff
 - 63% of the participants rated the Foundation staff as effective in meeting the needs of the membership
 - 31% of the respondents were neutral in their assessment of the effectiveness of the Foundation staff

The CBFWA Membership is satisfied with the performance of the Foundation staff.

To view the final report, please visit:

[http://www.cbfgwa.org/Committees/Members/meetings/2011_0310/2010CBFWAOrganizationandStaffSurveyReport \(FINAL\).pdf](http://www.cbfgwa.org/Committees/Members/meetings/2011_0310/2010CBFWAOrganizationandStaffSurveyReport(FINAL).pdf)

Future RME Protocols and Methods

Although this project is not a "traditional" monitoring and evaluation project, the Foundation does monitor the number of meetings convened, level of representation, and meetings attended. In addition, focus workgroup participants and those that have used the SOTR products (i.e., website and annual report) are surveyed to evaluate the effectiveness and value of the coordination services provided by the Foundation staff.

The target population for the annual surveys are all natural resource professionals that during the Fiscal Year: 1) participated in meetings facilitated through the respective workgroups, 2) visited the SOTR website, and/or 3) sought assistance from the workgroup facilitators. The sample also included Council members/staff and BPA employees. Email invitations are sent to the potential respondents requesting their participation in the survey, assuring them that their responses remain anonymous. A link to the web-based survey is included with the solicitation. Follow-up reminder messages are periodically sent prior to the closing-date for the survey.

RM&E

What type(s) of RM&E will you be doing?

Project Implementation/Compliance Monitoring
Status and Trend Monitoring

Where will you post or publish the data your project generates?

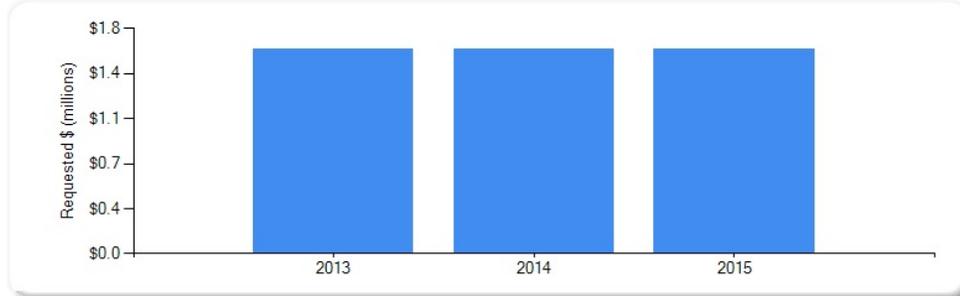
BPA Pisces
CBFWA Status of the Resource Website

Project Deliverables & Budget

Project Deliverable	Start	End	Budget
DEL 1.1 Continue the development and maintenance of the SOTR website and Annual Report	2013	2015	\$482,941
DEL 1.2 Face-to-face and on-line communications with fish and wildlife managers	2013	2015	\$160,981
DEL 2.1 Continue to develop and implement the Anadromous Salmonid Monitoring Strategy (ASMS)	2013	2015	\$70,122
DEL 2.2 Continue coordinating, implementing, and facilitating the Coordinated Assessments Project	2013	2015	\$245,429
DEL 2.3 Coordinate and facilitate habitat effectiveness evaluation discussions among anadromous fish managers	2013	2015	\$70,722
DEL 2.4 Coordinate and facilitate hatchery effectiveness evaluation discussion among anadromous fish managers	2013	2015	\$140,245
DEL 2.5 Collate and summarize information on estuary and ocean impacts	2013	2015	\$35,061
DEL 2.6 Coordinate and facilitate the anadromous fish managers' participation in the 2014 Program Amendment process	2013	2015	\$140,245
DEL 3.1 Continued updating and implementation of a Pacific Lamprey Monitoring Strategy to coordinate projects and direct data management	2013	2015	\$82,098
DEL 3.2 Summarize progress on critical uncertainties previously identified and develop updated and revised Critical Uncertainties document.	2013	2015	\$54,732

DEL 3.3 Continued development of technical documents providing information and recommendations to lamprey managers, stakeholders, and interested parties.	2013	2015	\$136,830
DEL 4.1 Screen and Passage Workshops and Training Courses	2013	2015	\$83,520
DEL 4.2 Conduct periodic technical review of all existing and proposed screen criteria for anadromous salmonids	2013	2015	\$41,760
DEL 4.3 Implement review of existing and development of new screen criteria pertinent to species other than anadromous salmonids.	2013	2015	\$41,760
DEL 5.1 Continue developing and implementing monitoring strategies for resident fish	2013	2015	\$350,612
DEL 5.2 Finalize resident fish loss assessment methodologies	2013	2015	\$70,123
DEL 5.3 Prepare and support the resident fish managers for their participation in the upcoming Program amendment process	2013	2015	\$280,490
DEL 6.1 Continue to coordinate and facilitate the development of the Wildlife Monitoring Implementation Strategy to report wildlife HLIs for the Program	2013	2015	\$75,487
DEL 6.2 Coordinate and facilitate the development of standard business practices and protocols for BPA-funded wildlife mitigation projects	2013	2015	\$113,230
DEL 6.3 Coordinate and facilitate the wildlife managers' participation in the 2014 Program Amendment process	2013	2015	\$188,717
DEL 7.1 Facilitate meetings and provide information updates and analyses for the CBFWA Members	2013	2015	\$628,502
DEL 7.2 Attend and participate in meetings and activities that relate to fish and wildlife management in the Columbia River Basin	2013	2015	\$261,276
DEL 7.3 Maintain CBFWA website and archive	2013	2015	\$157,126
DEL 7.4 Time and travel support to CBFWA Members for participation in regional coordination activities	2013	2015	\$804,726
		Total	\$4,716,735

Requested Budget by Fiscal Year



Fiscal Year	Actual Request	Explanation
2013	\$1,572,245	
2014	\$1,572,245	
2015	\$1,572,245	
Total	\$4,716,735	

Item	Notes	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
Personnel	Includes \$58,477 for CBFWA Members time reimbursement.	\$908,125	\$908,125	\$908,125
Travel	Include \$175,431 for CBFWA Members travel reimbursement.	\$197,031	\$197,031	\$197,031
Prof. Meetings & Training		\$15,100	\$15,100	\$15,100
Vehicles		\$0	\$0	\$0
Facilities/Equipment	(See textbox below)	\$45,600	\$45,600	\$45,600
Rent/Utilities		\$76,093	\$76,093	\$76,093
Capital Equipment		\$0	\$0	\$0
Overhead/Indirect	Indirect rate is 29.46% for Foundation staff and 12.8% for CBFWA Member funding	\$330,296	\$330,296	\$330,296
Other		\$0	\$0	\$0
PIT Tags		\$0	\$0	\$0
Total		\$1,572,245	\$1,572,245	\$1,572,245

Major Facilities and Equipment explanation:

The Foundation maintains office space in the same building as the NPCC in order to provide easy access for meeting participants and facilitate close communication between the NPCC and Foundation staff. Due to shrinking budgets and staff, the Foundation will likely move from its current location; however, a priority is to maintain close location to NPCC offices, light-rail for fish and wildlife manager access, and access to sufficient conference rooms to facilitate meetings and workshops. The Foundation also maintains adequate phone and internet service to support WebEx on-line meeting support to keep meeting costs to a minimum.

RM&E Protocols and Methods

There are no RM&E protocols identified for this proposal.

Cost Share

Source / Organization	Fiscal Year	Proposed Amount	Type	Description
Burns-Paiute Tribe	2013	\$25,000	In-Kind	Participation by tribal representatives not funded by BPA, coordination of internal policies within tribe, collaboration with co-managers to implement outcomes, and contributions of non-BPA funds.
Shoshone-Bannock Tribes	2013	\$75,000	In-Kind	Participation by tribal representatives not funded by BPA, coordination of internal policies within tribe, collaboration with co-managers to implement outcomes, and contributions of non-BPA funds.
Shoshone-Paiute Tribes	2013	\$75,000	In-Kind	Participation by tribal representatives not funded by BPA, coordination of internal policies within tribe, collaboration with co-managers to implement outcomes, and contributions of non-BPA funds.
Umatilla Confederated Tribes (CTUIR)	2013	\$45,000	In-Kind	Participation by tribal representatives not funded by BPA, coordination of internal policies within tribe, collaboration with co-managers to implement outcomes,

Confederated Tribes Of Warm Springs	2013	\$45,000	In-Kind	and contributions of non-BPA funds. Participation by tribal representatives not funded by BPA, coordination of internal policies within tribe, collaboration with co-managers to implement outcomes, and contributions of non-BPA funds.
Yakama Confederated Tribes	2013	\$75,000	In-Kind	Participation by tribal representatives not funded by BPA, coordination of internal policies within tribe, collaboration with co-managers to implement outcomes, and contributions of non-BPA funds.
Kootenai Tribe	2013	\$50,000	In-Kind	Participation by tribal representatives not funded by BPA, coordination of internal policies within tribe, collaboration with co-managers to implement outcomes, and contributions of non-BPA funds.
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)	2013	\$20,000	In-Kind	Participation by agency representatives not funded by BPA, coordination of internal policies within agency, collaboration with co-managers to implement outcomes, and contributions of non-BPA funds.
US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)	2013	\$75,000	In-Kind	Participation by agency representatives not funded by BPA, coordination of internal policies within agency, collaboration with co-managers to implement outcomes, and contributions of non-BPA funds.
Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission (CRITFC)	2013	\$35,000	In-Kind	Participation by agency representatives not funded by BPA, coordination of internal policies within agency, collaboration with co-managers to implement outcomes, and contributions of non-BPA funds.
Burns-Paiute Tribe	2014	\$25,000	In-Kind	Participation by tribal representatives not funded by BPA, coordination of internal policies within tribe, collaboration with co-managers to implement outcomes, and contributions of non-BPA funds.
Shoshone-Bannock Tribes	2014	\$75,000	In-Kind	Participation by tribal representatives not funded by BPA, coordination of internal policies within tribe, collaboration with co-managers to implement outcomes, and contributions of non-BPA funds.
Shoshone-Paiute Tribes	2014	\$75,000	In-Kind	Participation by tribal representatives not funded by BPA, coordination of internal policies within tribe, collaboration with co-managers to implement outcomes, and contributions of non-BPA funds.
Umatilla Confederated Tribes (CTUIR)	2014	\$45,000	In-Kind	Participation by tribal representatives not funded by BPA, coordination of internal policies within tribe, collaboration with co-managers to implement outcomes, and contributions of non-BPA funds.
Confederated Tribes Of Warm Springs	2014	\$45,000	In-Kind	Participation by tribal representatives not funded by BPA, coordination of internal policies within tribe, collaboration with co-managers to implement outcomes, and contributions of non-BPA funds.
Yakama Confederated Tribes	2014	\$75,000	In-Kind	Participation by tribal representatives not funded by BPA, coordination of internal policies within tribe, collaboration with co-managers to implement outcomes, and contributions of non-BPA funds.
Kootenai Tribe	2014	\$50,000	In-Kind	Participation by tribal representatives not funded by BPA, coordination of internal policies within tribe, collaboration with co-managers to implement outcomes, and contributions of non-BPA funds.
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)	2014	\$20,000	In-Kind	Participation by agency representatives not funded by BPA, coordination of internal policies within agency, collaboration with co-managers to implement outcomes, and contributions of non-BPA funds.
US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)	2014	\$75,000	In-Kind	Participation by agency representatives not funded by BPA, coordination of internal policies within agency, collaboration with co-managers to implement outcomes, and contributions of non-BPA funds.

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Key Personnel

<none>

Notes

<none>

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