

Coordinating and promoting effective protection and restoration of fish, wildlife, and their habitat in the Columbia River Basin.

The Authority is comprised of the following tribes and fish and wildlife agencies:

Burns Paiute Tribe

Coeur d'Alene Tribe

Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation

Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation

Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation

Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation

Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation

Idaho Department of Fish and Game

Kootenai Tribe of Idaho

Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks

National Marine Fisheries Service

Nez Perce Tribe

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of Fort Hall

Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of Duck Valley

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

Coordinating Agencies

Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission

Upper Columbia United Tribes

Compact of the Upper Snake River Tribes

COLUMBIA BASINFISH AND WILDLIFE AUTHORITY

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DATE: May 29, 2007

TO: Anadromous Fish Advisory Committee; Resident Fish Advisory Committee;

Members Advisory Group

FROM: Doug Taki, AFAC Chair and Jim Uehara, RFAC Chair

SUBJECT: May 29, 2007 AFAC/RFAC Term Definition Subcommittee Teleconference

Action Notes

AFAC/RFAC Subcommittee Teleconference May 29, 2007 CBFWA Office, Portland, Oregon

The support material and reference documents for the meeting will be posted at http://www.cbfwa.org/committees/Meetings.cfm?CommShort=AFAC&meeting=all

Final Action Notes

Attendees: Dave Ward (CBFWA), Neil Ward (CBFWA)

By Phone: Doug Taki (SBT), Nate Pamplin (WDFW), Jim Uehara (WDFW), Mike

Faler (USFWS), Ron Peters (CDAT)

Time Objective 1. Committee Participation 100%

Allocation: Objective 2. Technical Review %

Objective 3. Presentation %

ITEM 1: Develop Definitions of Remaining Terms for Submittal to MAG

Discussion: Definitions for the terms "biological objective" and "strategy" were

approved by the Members Advisory Group (MAG) at the Amendment Strategy Workshop in Boise, May 9, 2007. The MAG requested that a subcommittee develop final definitions for "measure", "limiting factor",

and "threat".

The subcommittee included the chairs of and volunteers from the AFAC and the RFAC. Members of the subcommittee reached agreement on the remaining definitions after minimal discussion:

- *Measure* Specific action to be undertaken to contribute to achieving biological objectives
- *Limiting Factor* Environmental (biotic or abiotic) condition that prevents a population from reaching its biological objective. If removed, the target population would be expected to expand.
- *Threat* Activity or condition that contributes to or causes one or more limiting factors.

ACTION: Submit these definitions for consideration and approval at the June 19, 2007 MAG teleconference.

Include a summary illustrating the hierarchy of the terms and an example of

each (attached).

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Term Definitions

Biological Objective

The desirable condition or state that one is attempting to achieve through a course of action. Objectives for species may have two components: (1) biological performance, describing responses of populations or aggregate populations/communities, and/or (2) environmental characteristics, which describe conditions needed to achieve biological performance. Biological objectives are intended to be measurable and should have spatial and temporal components.

Strategy

A strategy is an approach to achieve biological objectives by addressing limiting factors or threats.

Measure

Specific action to be undertaken to contribute to achieving biological objectives

Limiting Factor

Environmental (biotic or abiotic) condition that prevents a population from reaching its biological objective. If removed, the target population would be expected to expand.

Threat

Activity or condition that contributes to or causes one or more limiting factors.

Draft Examples

(Middle Fork John Day River Spring Chinook Salmon)

Biological Objective: 2,304 naturally produced adult and jack returns to the mouth of the John Day River by 2030

Limiting Factor: *Physical habitat quality/quantity* (lack of riparian habitat limits juvenile rearing)

Threat: Legacy issues (placer mining; dredge mining; diking)

Strategy: Improve riparian habitat

Measures:

- Plant riparian vegetation to reduce sedimentation, increase shade, and increase juvenile rearing habitat and egg to smolt survival.
- Level mine tailings to allow development of complex habitat to increase juvenile rearing habitat.
- Breach dikes to restore channel and floodplain connectivity and restore off-channel areas for high flow refugia for juveniles.