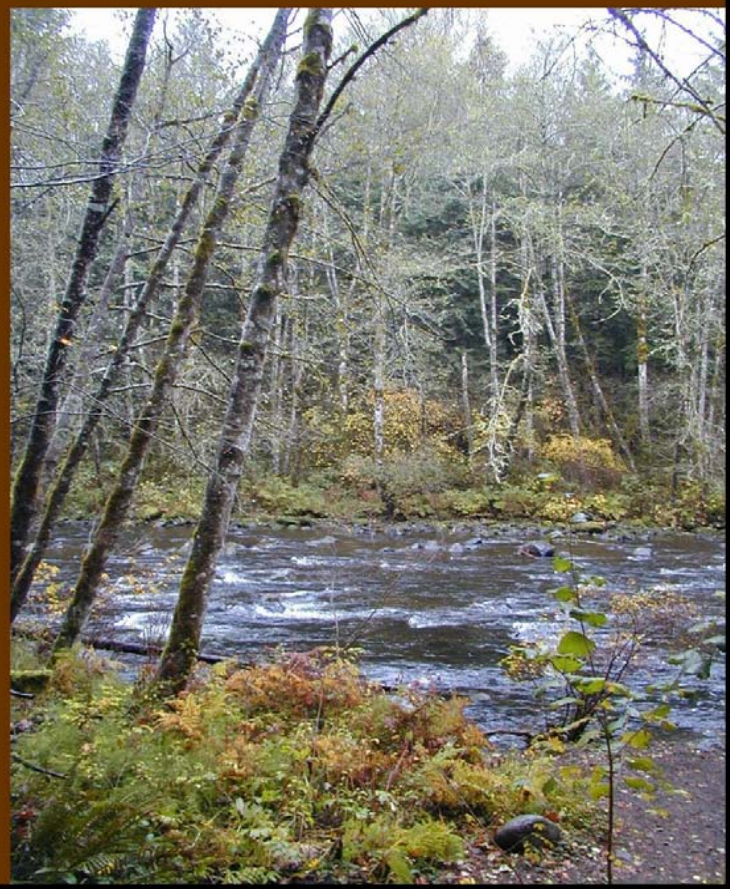
Columbia River Basin Fish and Wildlife Program

Rolling Provincial Review Implementation: 2001-2004

(Volume II)



Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Authority

Rolling Provincial Review Implementation: 2001-2004 Report

- What is the Rolling Provincial Review Implementation Report?
- Why was this report developed?
- Why did the CBFWA take the lead in developing the report?
- How was the information collected?
- What information is included in the report?
- What is next?

Rolling Provincial Review Implementation: 2001-2004 Report

What is the Rolling Provincial Review Implementation Report?

Compilation of:

1. **Project reviews, recommendations and actual spending**
   - **CBFWA, ISRP, USFWS, and NOAA reviews**
   - **NPCC recommendations**
   - **BPA spending**

2. **Project results**

Rolling Provincial Review Implementation: 2001-2004 Report

Why was this report developed?

- **Funding histories and project implementation results not available for all projects**
- **Inquiries from regional groups**
- **Existing project reports not “reader friendly”**

Rolling Provincial Review Implementation: 2001-2004 Report

Why did the CBFWA take the lead in developing the report?

Regional Roles of the CBFWA include:

- **budget tracking**
- **analyze Fish and Wildlife Program activities**
- **region-wide information exchange**

Rolling Provincial Review Implementation: 2001-2004 Report

How information was collected:

Sources:

- **CBFWA RPR Reviews**
- **2000 FCRPS BiOp Comments by USFWS and NOAA**
- **ISRP Reviews**
- **NPCC RPR and FY SOY Recommendations**
- **BPA spending reports**

(All of the Data is Provided in a Master Data Table with the Report)

Method:

- **Annual data combined for FY 2001-2004**
- **Expense, Capital, High Priority and Action Plan combined**

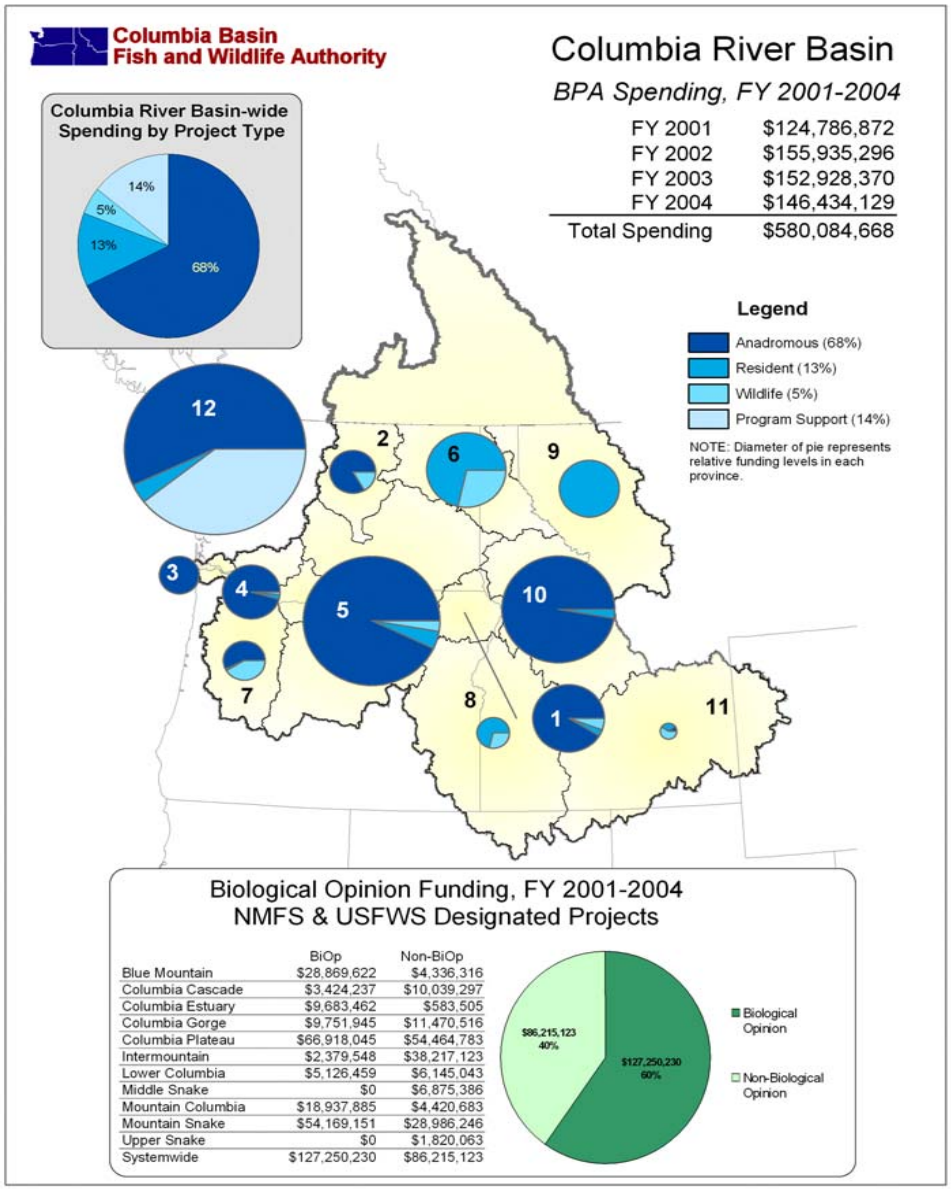
Rolling Provincial Review Implementation: 2001-2004 Report

How information is presented:

1) NPCC Recommendations and BPA Funding
   - Columbia River Basin
   - Province-Scale
   - Subbasin-Scale
   - 2000 FCRPS BiOp and non-BiOp
   - Project Category
   - Project Type

2) Program Accomplishments at Project Scale

BPA Spending in the Columbia River Basin



BPA Spending

Includes expense, capital, and power business line (action plan and high priority) funding sources

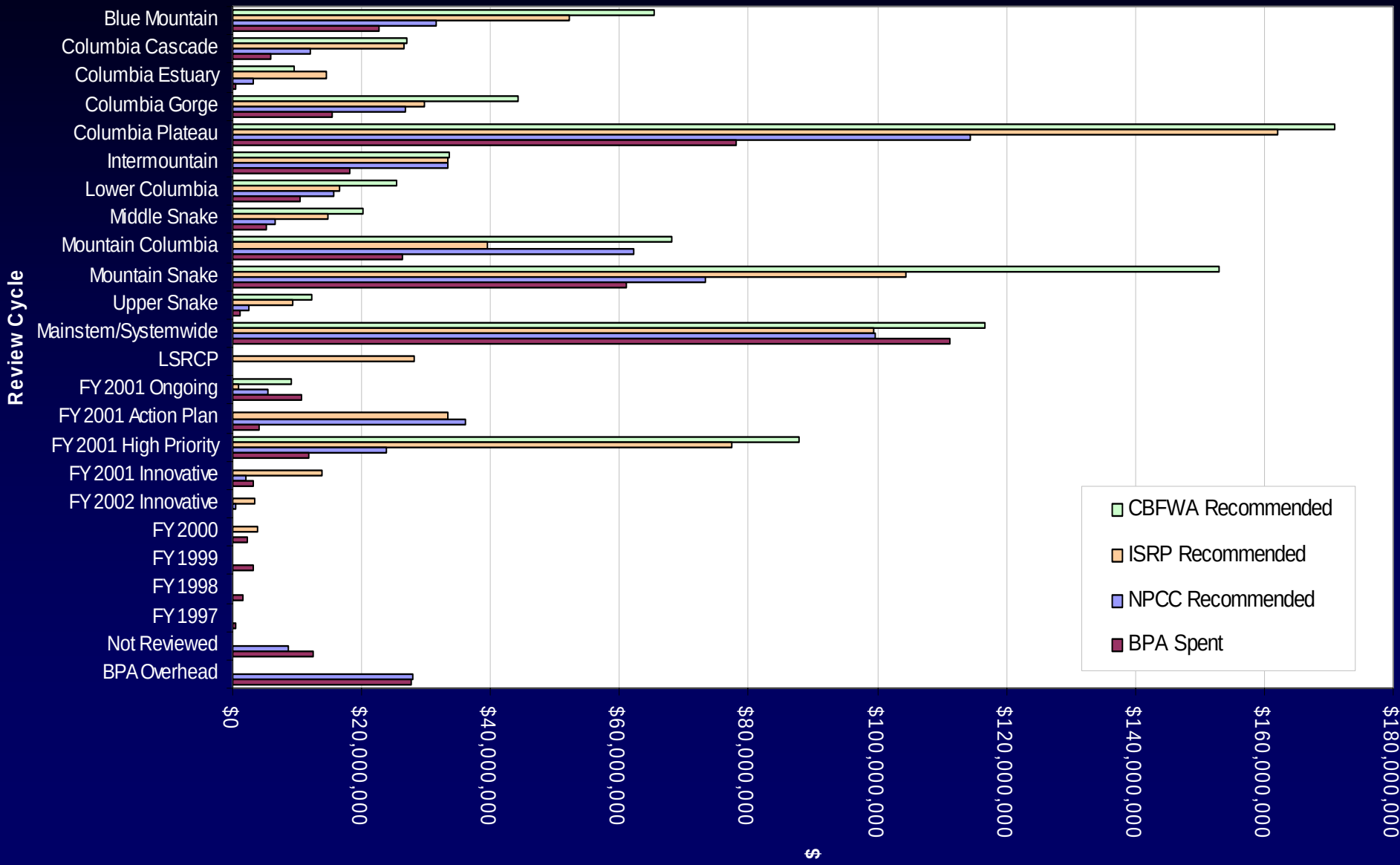
Pie-charts

Represent percent funding levels of each project type

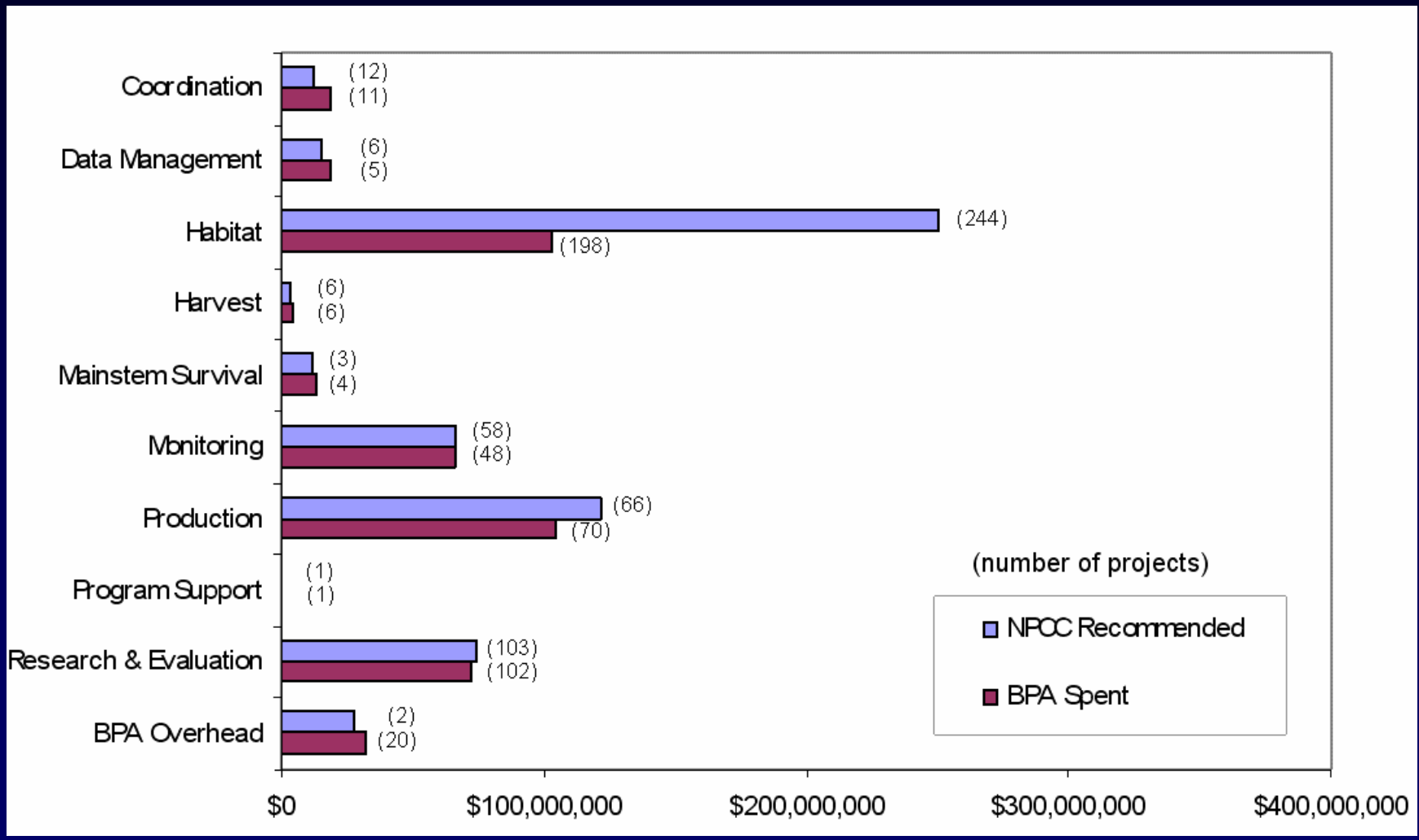
Biological Opinion Funding

2000 FCRPS Biological Opinions (Endangered Species Act Reasonable and Prudent Alternatives for salmonids bull trout, and white sturgeon) funding in the Columbia River Basin. BiOp-responsive status designated by the responsible Federal agency.

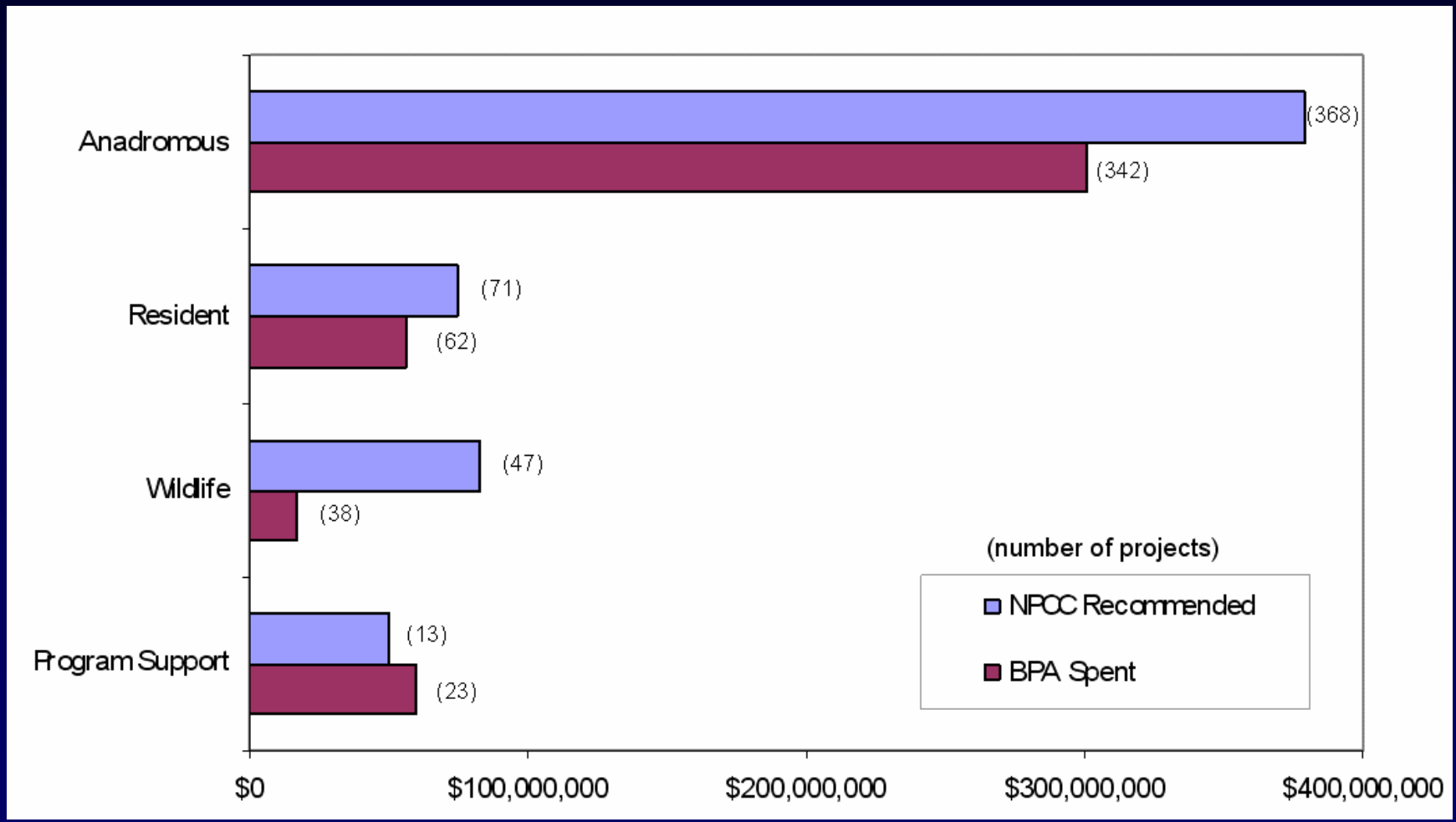
CBFWA, ISRP, and NPCC Recommendations and BPA Spending by Project Category



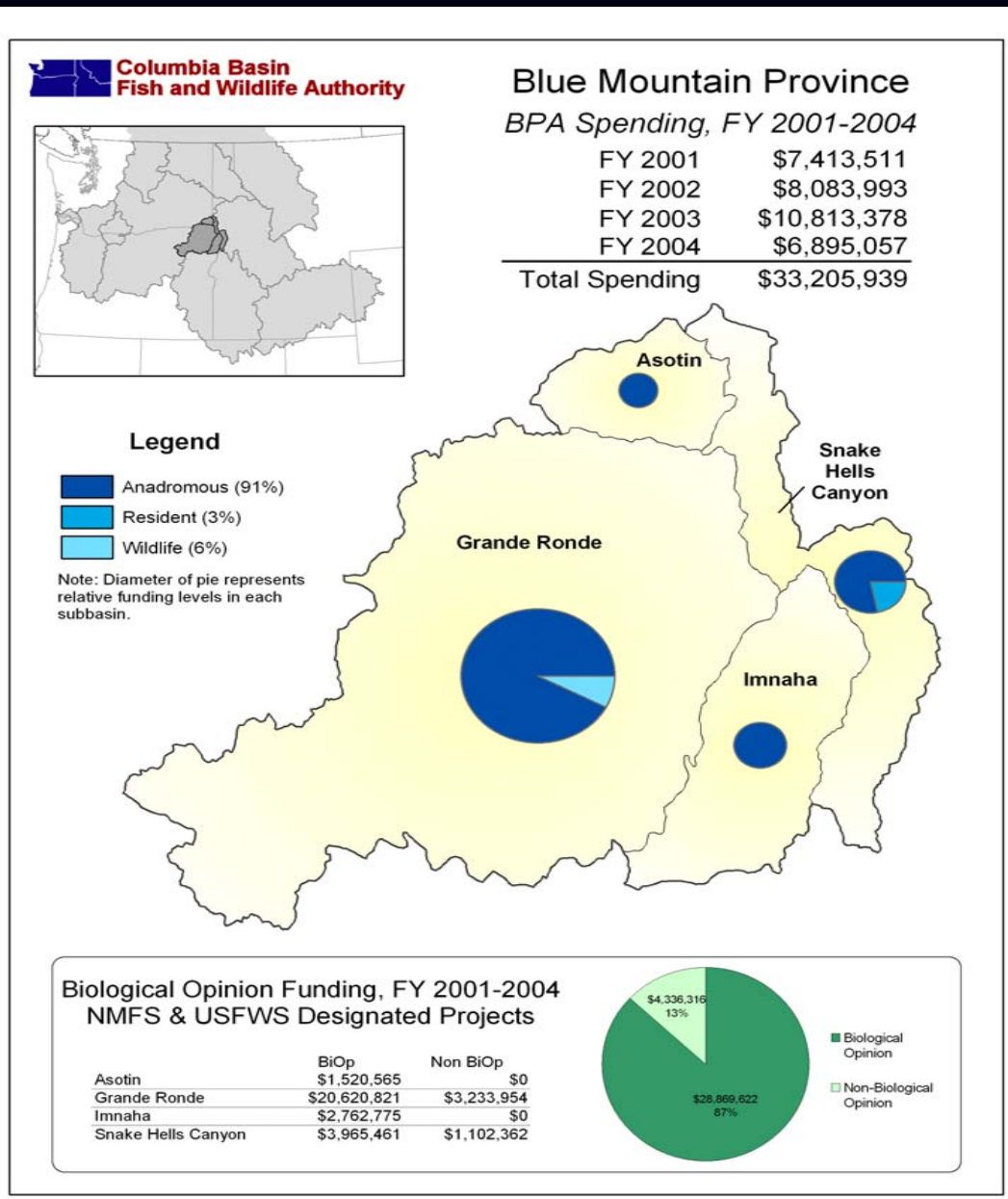
NPCC Recommendations and BPA Spending by Project Category



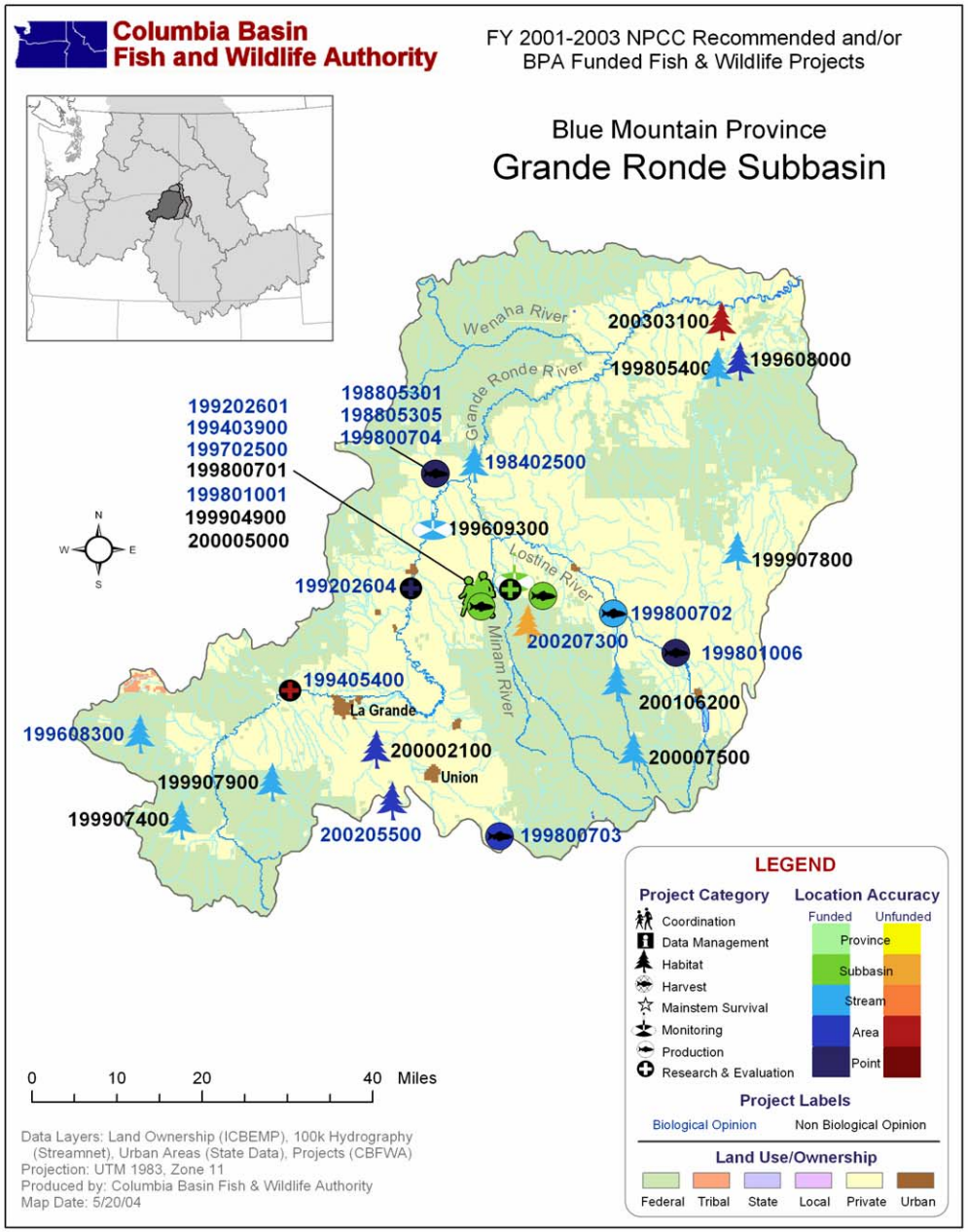
NPCC Recommendations and BPA Spending by Project Type



BPA Spending by Province



Locations of Funded and Unfunded Projects



Subbasin Map Explanation

Project Symbols

- Darker colored symbols represent more accurate spatial location
- Green to blue shades represent funded projects
- Yellow to red shades represent projects recommended that remain unfunded

Project Number Labels

- Blue labels represent efforts designated as Biological Opinion projects by the responsible Federal agency

Funding Recommendations and Amount Spent by BPA

Project ID	*Project Title*				*Review Cycle*		*BiOp?*
199401805	Continued Coordination and Implementation of Asotin Creek Watershed Projects				Blue Mountain		yes
FY	2001	2002	2003	2004	Type	Category	Accuracy
NPPC Rec	$235,000	$271,000	$280,214	$280,214	Anadromous	Habitat	stream
BPA Spent	$187,796	$253,566	$261,260	$176,874			
200205000	Asotin County Riparian Buffer and Couse and Tenmile Creeks Protection and Implementation Project				Blue Mountain		yes
FY	2001	2002	2003	2004	Type	Category	Accuracy
NPPC Rec	$ 0	$241,000	$241,000	$253,000	Anadromous	Habitat	stream
BPA Spent	$ 0	$ 0	$194,268	$62,299			

Rolling Provincial Review Implementation: 2001-2004 Report

How project accomplishment information was collected:

Sources:

- **CBFWA Interim Project Reviews**
- **Project sponsors provided slide presentations**

Method:

Project information assembled in 1-4 page summaries including Objectives and Accomplishments

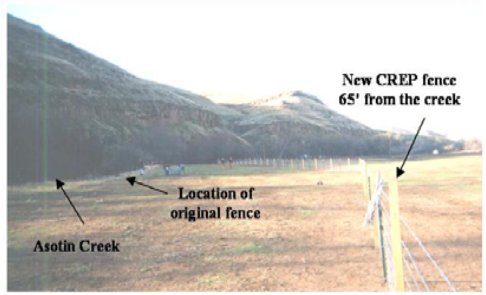
Project 199401805 — ***Continued Coordination and Implementation of Asotin Creek Watershed Projects*** and **Project 200205000** — ***Asotin County Riparian Buffer and Couse and Tenmile Creeks Protection and Implementation Project***

2002-2003 Project Objectives

- Implement CRP/CREP riparian buffer system agreements
- Implement measures to protect and enhance high quality riparian areas contiguous with CRP/CREP programs

Yearling Fall Chinook Salmon Monitoring and Evaluation — Preliminary Results

	2001	2002	2003	Total
Feet of fencing	1,808	48,233	91,882	141,923
Trees planted	46,000	45,730	94,570	186,300
Acres of direct seed	2,784	4,077	6,184	13,045
Acres of pasture/hayland planting	105	694	197	996
Sediment basins constructed	22	6	2	30
Feet of terrace completed	19,354	12,331	300	31,985
Feedlot improvements	2	2	1	5
Water developments	0	17	14	31
Sediment basins repaired/cleaned	0	7	0	7
Ponds constructed	0	2	6	8
Windbreaks completed	0	0	1	1
CREP— Contracts signed	10	8	9	27
CREP—Miles of stream fenced	22	16.33	21.82	60.15
CREP—Acres protected	428.5	332	391.9	1,152.4



Examples of riparian habitat improvements in the Asotin Creek Subbasin resulting from the implementation of "Best Management Practices" and landowner participation in CREP. (Photographs: Courtesy of the Asotin County Conservation District)

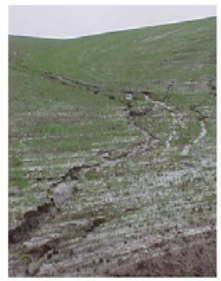
Project 199901000 — ***Mitigate Effects of Runoff and Erosion on Salmonid Habitat in Pine Hollow and Jackknife Watersheds***

2002-2003 Project Objectives

- Implement practices associated with farming and grazing management plans

Preliminary Results

- 31 water and sediment control basins created to reduce the sediment load reaching tributaries
- 28,485 feet of fence installed
- 305 acres of range cleared of brush are reseeded with grasses
- 9 water developments completed to provide off-stream water for cattle



To reduce sediment (left) from entering tributaries in the Pine Hollow watershed, sediment control basins (right) have been created in the uplands. (Photographs: Courtesy of the Sherman County Soil and Water Conservation District)

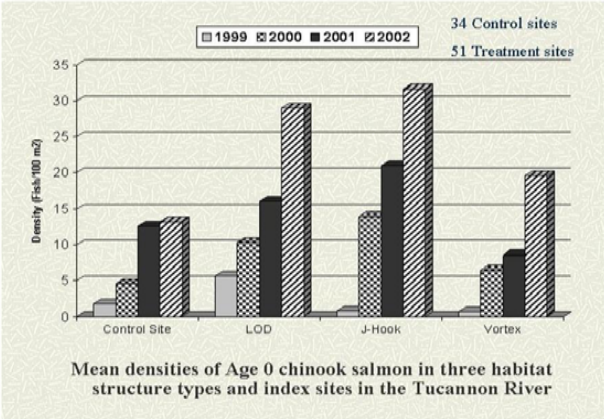
In an attempt to create an environment suitable for native grasses in the Pine Hollow watershed, juniper and sage brush (upper left) were removed from 305 acres and the range was seeded with native grasses (lower left). Fences are used throughout the watershed to promote improved range management and protection. (Photographs: Courtesy of the Sherman County Soil and Water Conservation District)

Project 199401806 — *Implement Tucannon River Model Watershed Plan to Restore Salmonid Habitat*

2002-2003 Project Objectives

- Improve pool and spawning habitat and quality and quantity to improve adult prespawning and juvenile survival
- Enhance flows

Preliminary Results



Mean densities of Age 0 chinook salmon in three habitat structure types and index sites in the Tucannon River

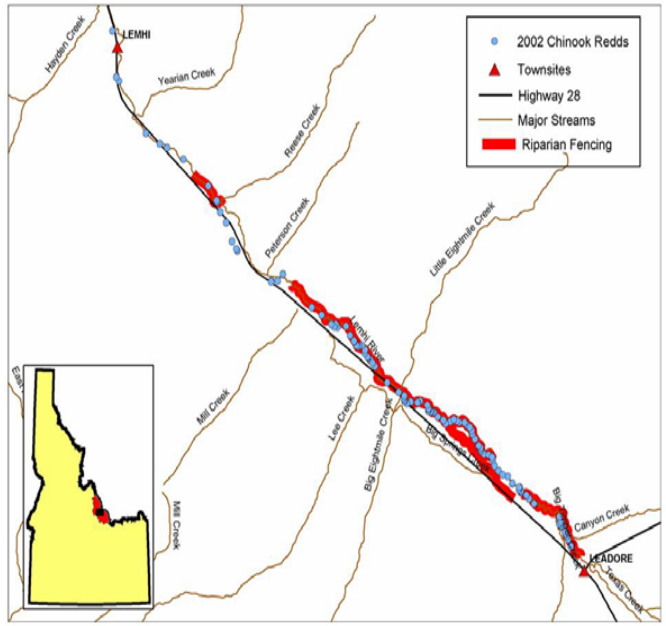
To improve pool quality and quantity,the Columbia Soil and Water Conservation District has installed rootwad revetment (left), large organic debris placement (middle), and vortex weirs (right), in the Tucannon River. (Photographs: Courtesy of the Columbia Conservation Soil and Water Conservation District)

Project 200206400 — *Holistic Restoration of Critical Habitat on Non-federal Lands in the Lemhi Watershed, Idaho*

2002-2003 Project Objectives

- Minimize losses and migratory delays or blockages of salmonids that are associated with irrigation diversion structures and water withdrawals
- Improve critical habitats and survival rates for salmonids by improving riparian conditions and reducing streambed sedimentation and water temperatures

Riparian Fencing—Preliminary Results



Project 199703800 — ***Preserve Salmonid Gametes and Establish a Regional Salmonid Germplasm Repository***

2002-2003 Project Objectives

- Establish a regional germplasm repository

Gamete Collections—Preliminary Results

Chinook Salmon

- Since 1992, sperm samples from 2,240 fish representing 13 populations have been cryogenically preserved
- Annual collections from 2001-2003 were 398, 286, and 266, respectively

Steelhead

- Since 1992, sperm samples from 1,336 fish representing 12 populations have been preserved
- Annual collections from 2001-2003 were 283, 90, and 128, respectively
- Fertility experiments to evaluate the fertility of the preserved sperm demonstrated that development to "eye-up" averaged 40%

Chinook Salmon Gamete Collections, 1992 - 2004

	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	Totals
Lostine River	15	16	19	33	18	2	3	2	3	1	4			116
Upper Grande Ronde	5	10	8	9										32
Catherine Creek	5	8	5	11										29
Rapid River					51	68	98							217
South Fork Salmon	15	26	23	44	54	93	45	45	19					364
Lake Creek	26	32	18	28	15	6	3	4	3					135
Johnson Creek	60	54	58	62	35	5	17	7						298
Big Creek	23	31	21	50	7	0	1	6	0	0	0	10	7	156
Capehorn Creek	0	15	1	2	1	0	6	2						27
Marsh Creek	5	16	34	24	7	0	2	4						92
Pahsimeroi River		15	39	50	50	31								185
Upper Salmon River	25	20	53	48	40	40	41	51						318
Imnaha River	15	23	7	37	71	95	79	41	33	42	22			465
Totals	194	266	286	398	349	340	295	162	58	43	26	10	7	2434

Steelhead Gamete Collections, 1993 - 2004

	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1994	1993	Totals
North Fork Clearwater			64	81	89	62					296
Selway River									5		5
Fish Creek			1	1	1					10	13
Grande Ronde River				1	1						2
South Fork Salmon	27	17									44
Johnson Creek	1			1		2					4
Pahsimeroi River			63	60	40	47					210
Imnaha River					2						2
Little Sheep Creek	100	70	95	78	52	25	25	5			450
Cow Creek		2									2
Lightning Creek		1									1
Snake River			60	73	98	76					307
Totals	128	90	283	295	283	212	25	5	5	10	1336

Rolling Provincial Review Implementation: 2001-2004 Report

Now that the report is finished, what is next?

Volume I:

Resident fish and wildlife (All provinces)
Anadromous fish (Columbia Gorge and Columbia Cascade provinces)

Volume II:

Anadromous fish (Columbia Plateau, Lower Columbia/Estuary, Blue Mountain, and Mountain Snake provinces)

Volume III:

Mainstem/Systemwide and remaining resident fish, anadromous fish, and wildlife projects