

WHAT IS IT ?

A budget allocation process and investment strategy to achieve results that will satisfy fish and wildlife mandates in the most cost-effective, timely, and equitable manner

FISH & WILDLIFE MANDATES

- TRIBAL TREATY & TRUST RIGHTS
- ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT
- PROJECT-SPECIFIC MITIGATION
- NORTHWEST POWER ACT
- HABITAT CONSERVATION PLANS

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

- Eliminate or reduce the biological and socio-econ risks associated with ESA-listed species
- Stabilize and reverse the decline of wild salmon and steelhead stocks
- Increase opportunity for tribal, recreational and commercial fisheries
- Maximize effectiveness of available fiscal and human resources

HOW DOES IT WORK ?

- Agree upon the results that will actually satisfy legal mandates and mitigation responsibilities
- Annually measure performance towards those results
- Use cost-effective and timely performance indicators

What is the Difference Between a Performance Standard and a Performance Indicator?

- A performance standard a target level of performance based on certain mandates (Recovery Plans, Subbasin Plans, US v OR)
- A performance indicator a characteristic used to measure a result or outcome

HOW DOES IT WORK ?

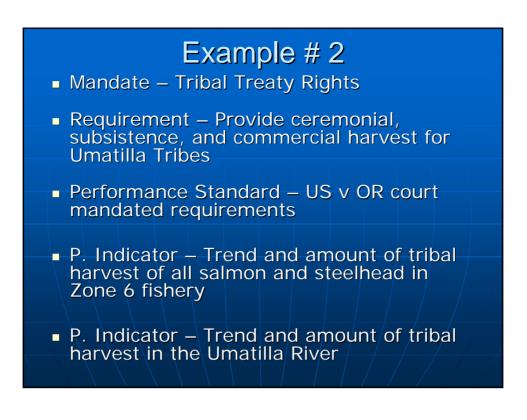
 Establish basin-wide priorities for funding and system operations based on performance trends & objectives

 Invest available funding and system flexibility to bolster underachieving performance standards

 Focus investments on need not opportunity

EXAMPLE # 1

- Mandate ESA
- Requirement recover and maintain Snake River Fall Chinook ESU
- Performance Standard Specified levels of abundance, productivity, distribution, and diversity
- Performance Indicator Abundance and trend in abundance of natural-origin fall Chinook counted at Lower Granite Dam



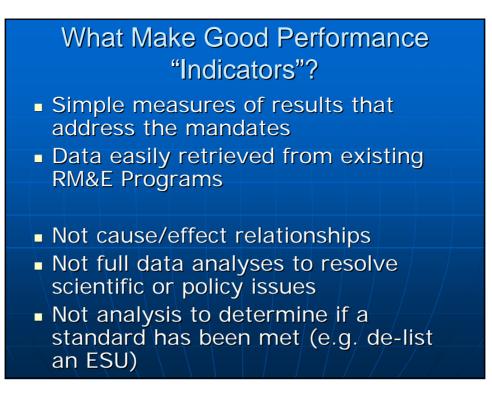
What RESULTS Really Satisfy Mandates?

- Budget Agreements?
- Best Efforts?

INPUTS

- Monies Spent?
- Actual Fish & Wildlife Abundance, Productivity, Distribution?
- Actual Harvest?

OUTPUTS



WHY APPLY IT ?

- Region needs a more collaborative and cost-effective way to achieve fish and wildlife objectives
- Improves accountability in allocating funds and timely reporting for decision making
- Increases understanding, agreement and equity in determining intent and results of Fish & Wildlife Program

Implementation Needs

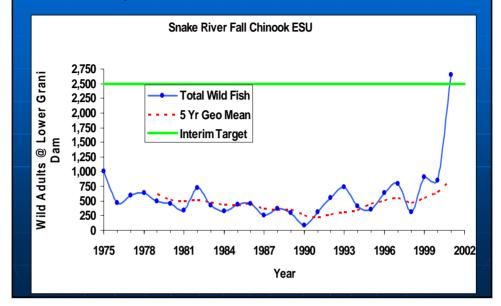
- An interim set of basin-wide performance indicators that address legal mandates:
 - Endangered Species Act
 - Tribal Trust and Treaty Rights
 - Northwest Power Act
 - Project specific mitigation agreements
 - Habitat Conservation Plans

Implementation Needs

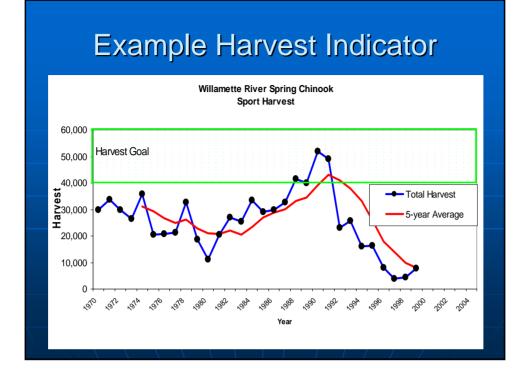
 Display annual data on performance indicators, with trends

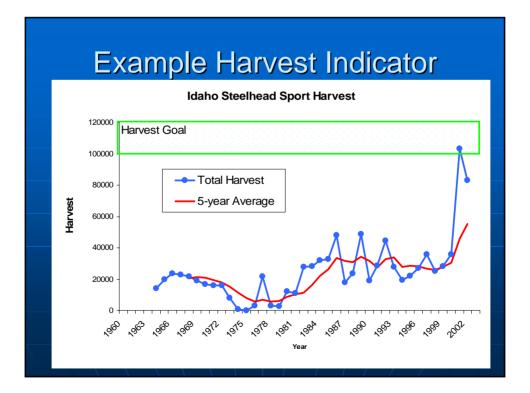
 Adjust regional budget planning and allocation process to invest where performance gains are most needed

Example Performance Indicator









Implementation Needs Longer Term

 Establish results-oriented, performance-based management at the subbasin and project level (linked to basin-wide performance)

 Establish basin-wide, subbasin, hatchery and project specific performance reviews

PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT OPTION

 Establish basic performance standards and indicators for the hydroelectric system

 Compare hydrosystem performance with fish & wildlife performance to *aid* in setting levels of budget and system operations

OPTION ADVANTAGES

- Improve understanding and respect for multi-purpose performance
- Establish a common language and framework for discussion of regional goals and priorities
- Narrow the basis for disagreements and disputes

POTENTIAL POWER SYSTEM PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

- Federal Firm Power Rates & Cost of Living
- BPA's Financial Reserve
- Current System Water Storage
- Current Year Runoff Forecast
- Probability of Treasury Repayment
- Power Demand v. Supply ???

