

Columbia River Basin Fish and Wildlife Program

**Rolling Provincial Review Implementation:
2001-2004
(Volume II)**



Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Authority

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Rolling Provincial Review Implementation
2001-2004
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This report on the implementation of projects submitted and recommended for funding through the Northwest Power and Conservation Council's (NPCC) Rolling Provincial Review and the Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Program (Program) represents the efforts of fish and wildlife managers to restore fish and wildlife habitat and populations impacted by Federal hydroelectric development and operations. While there are reports (e.g., Northwest Power Planning Council's 2002 Annual Report) that have provided updates on the Bonneville Power Administration's (BPA) fish and wildlife financial obligations per general purpose (e.g., research and evaluation, habitat, monitoring), and species (i.e., wildlife, resident fish, and anadromous fish), these reports have been at a province scale and not at the subbasin and project scale. This report provides a detailed review, at a subbasin scale, of the numbers, kinds, locations and results relative to projects recommended for funding through the NPCC's Rolling Provincial Review. During 2004, the Columbia Basin Fish & Wildlife Authority's (CBFWA) Anadromous Fish Committee reviewed the implementation of anadromous-fish-oriented projects funded through the Program in the Blue Mountain, Columbia Plateau, Lower Columbia/Estuary, and Mountain Snake provinces, with the remaining projects scheduled for review during the CBFWA's Anadromous Fish Committee 2005 Project Implementation Review Conference.

This effort to assess ongoing implementation activities represents a summary of location-based accomplishments and a concerted effort to address the lack of accountability that has plagued the Columbia River Basin. This report, as well as Volume I, which is available at www.cbfgwa.org, will be useful for subbasin planners, fish and wildlife managers, federal regulators, and the power industry to more precisely identify restoration and investment priorities for each subbasin.

The CBFWA is grateful to the fish and wildlife managers throughout the region, NPCC, and the BPA for providing information and reviews during the development of this report.

Rod Sando
Executive Director
Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Authority
May 2005

Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Program Implementation - 2001-2004

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I. Background—Columbia River Basin Fish and Wildlife Program¹

COLUMBIA RIVER BASIN

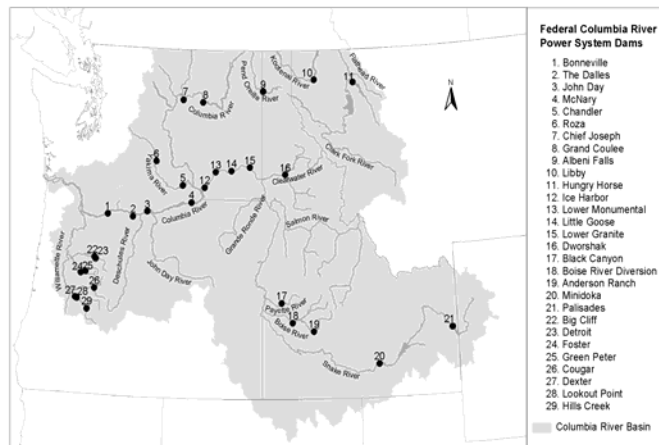
Historically, salmon and steelhead migrated through much of the Columbia River Basin, an area the size of France that includes portions of seven states and British Columbia. These fish once spawned as far upriver in the Columbia as the headwaters at Columbia Lake, British Columbia, 1,200 miles from the mouth of the river near Astoria, Oregon. Salmon and steelhead migrated up the Snake River, the Columbia's largest tributary, as far as Shoshone Falls, 615 miles from the confluence and more than 900 miles from the Pacific Ocean. The Columbia River Basin also supported numerous populations of resident fish - those that don't migrate to the ocean - and wildlife.



Beginning in the late 1800s and increasing from the 1930s on, there was a large decline of salmon and steelhead in the Columbia River and its tributaries, from an estimated peak of 10-16 million adult fish returning to the basin each year to about 1 million in recent years. While loss of habitat, harvest, and variable ocean conditions have all contributed to this decline, it is estimated that the portion of the decline attributable to the construction and operation of hydroelectric dams in the Columbia River Basin is, on average, about 5 to 11 million adult fish. Hydroelectric dams also adversely affected resident fish and wildlife in the basin.

THE POWER ACT

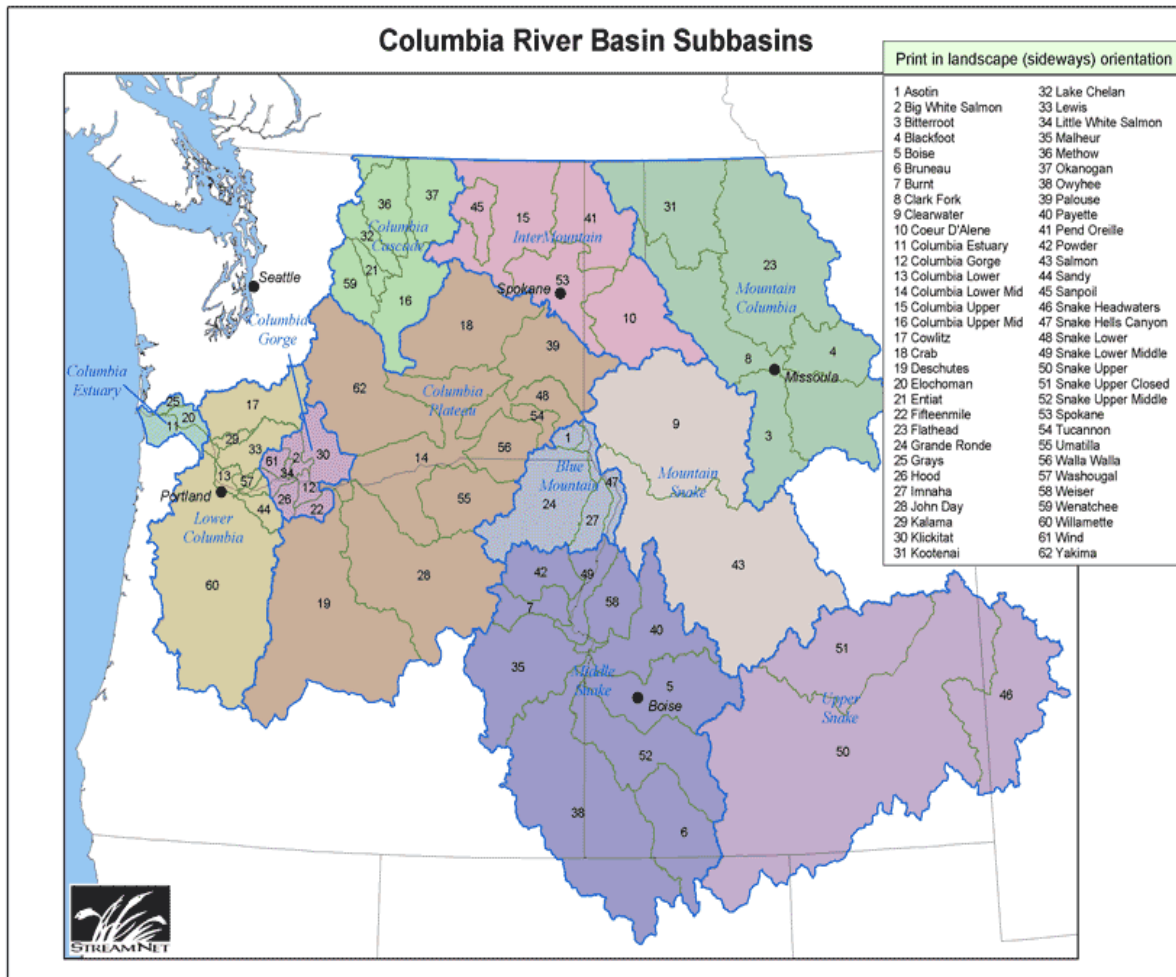
In 1980, Congress passed the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act (Power Act), which authorized the states of Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington to create the Northwest Power Planning Council (Council). The Power Act directs the Council to prepare a program to protect, mitigate and enhance fish and wildlife of the Columbia River Basin that have been affected by the construction and operation of the hydroelectric dams [dams operated through the Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS)] while also assuring the Pacific Northwest an adequate, efficient, economical and reliable power supply. The Power Act also directs the Council to inform the public about fish, wildlife, and energy issues and to involve the public in its decision-making. The Power Act also directs the Bonneville Power Administration's (BPA) Administrator to use the BPA funds in a manner consistent with the Council's Program.²



¹ Northwest Power and Conservation Council's 2000 Fish and Wildlife Program, Council Document 2000919 (Specific language from program in italics).

² For specific language in the Pacific Northwest Power Planning and Electric Conservation Act see <http://www.nwcouncil.org/library/poweract>.

THE COLUMBIA BASIN FISH AND WILDLIFE PROGRAM



The Council's Columbia River Basin Fish and Wildlife Program (Program) is the largest regional effort in the nation to recover, rebuild, and mitigate impacts on fish and wildlife. The Council adopted the first program in November 1982 with the most recent amendment to the Program in 2000. The 2000 program marks a significant departure from past versions, which consisted primarily of a collection of measures directing specific activities. The 2000 Program established a basinwide vision for fish and wildlife — the intended outcome of the program — along with biological objectives and action strategies that are consistent with the vision. Ultimately, the program will be implemented through subbasin plans developed locally in the more than 50 tributary subbasins of the Columbia and amended into the program by the Council. Those plans will be consistent with the basinwide vision and objectives in the program, and its underlying foundation of ecological science.

In preparing the 2000 Fish and Wildlife Program, the Council solicited recommendations from the region's fish and wildlife agencies, Indian tribes, and others, as required by the Northwest Power Act. The agencies and tribes responded, and the Council also received proposals from other interested parties. In all, the Council received more than 50 recommendations totaling more than 2,000 pages.

THE NORTHWEST POWER AND CONSERVATION COUNCIL



The Council's responsibility is to mitigate the impact of hydropower dams on all fish and wildlife in the Columbia River Basin, including endangered species, through a program of enhancement and protection. As a planning agency required by law to balance fish and wildlife enhancement against impacts to the region's hydropower system, the Council is uniquely

positioned as an honest broker among the agencies, tribes, electric utilities and environmental and business interests whose activities and legal rights involve the rivers, hydropower, fish and wildlife. In this role, the Council provides the most objective public forum to discuss and debate fish and wildlife issues.

Through its fish and wildlife program, the Council provides guidance and recommendations on hundreds of millions of dollars per year of Bonneville Power Administration revenues to mitigate the impact of hydropower on fish and wildlife. That amount is expected to increase in the future as enhancement efforts expand and accelerate. The funding is provided by Bonneville from the sale of electricity generated at 29 federal hydropower dams and one non-federal nuclear power plant in the Columbia River Basin.

The Council ensures the public accountability of these expenditures by submitting each project proposed for funding under its program to a thorough review by the region's fish and wildlife agencies and Indian tribes, the public, and by an 11-member panel of independent scientists, the Independent Scientific Review Panel (ISRP). Established by Congress, panel members are appointed by the Council from recommendations of the National Academy of Sciences.

THE COLUMBIA BASIN FISH AND WILDLIFE AUTHORITY ³

In 1987, the fish and wildlife agencies and Indian Tribes responsible for managing fish and wildlife resources in the Columbia River Basin formed the Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Authority (CBFWA). The CBFWA works to coordinate efforts to protect and enhance the fish and wildlife resources of the Columbia River Basin through the implementation of the Council's Program. The CBFWA is a consensus-based organization, established by Charter whose mission is "to be the leading regional voice advocating for the fish and wildlife of the Columbia River Basin and the ecosystems on which they depend." The membership is comprised of the state fish and wildlife management agencies of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana, two federal agencies, and thirteen Indian Tribes in the Columbia River Basin.



³ For more information about the Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Authority see www.cbfgwa.org.

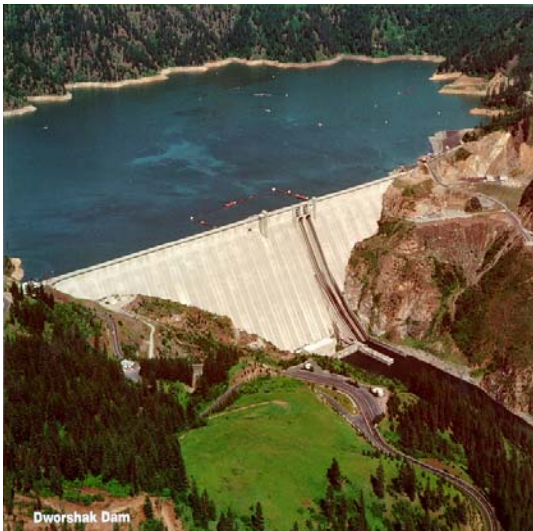
By coordinating agency and tribal activities on the various fish and wildlife planning and implementation activities, CBFWA facilitates the consultation and coordination responsibilities of BPA and the Council under the Power Act, and the Endangered Species Act. A primary responsibility for CBFWA has been to review and recommend projects, and track implementation of those projects through the Council's Program.



The CBFWA offers the technical expertise of its member agencies to aid the Program in several arenas:

- Ongoing project recommendations and modification reviews;
- Budget tracking and budget management recommendations;
- Coordinated technical comments on regional issues;
- Collective involvement of the fish and wildlife managers on regional planning;
- Region-wide information exchange on fish & wildlife issues.

This report is responsive to several of CBFWA's regional roles, as it provides an overview of Program spending for the past three years, and enables a comparison between the Council's recommendations and actual Program implementation. It analyzes Program activities at the basin-wide, province and subbasin level, and provides the results of a technical review of projects by the managers.



BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION FISH AND WILDLIFE FUNDING

The Power Act directs the Council to adopt a fish and wildlife program to guide BPA fish and wildlife mitigation funding. The BPA divides their fish and wildlife costs into four categories:

- 1) Capital Investments;
- 2) Reimbursed Expenses of Other Agencies;
- 3) Integrated (Direct) Program Expenses; and,
- 4) River Operations.

Although the Council includes provisions for these categories in their Program, the Council most closely manages and monitors the Integrated Program. The Integrated Program funds individual projects and programs (e.g., scientific research, habitat protection (including acquisitions and easements), construction projects to improve habitat and fish passage, hatchery development and operation, and coordination and Program support projects) consistent with BPA's obligations. This report documents BPA expenditures in the Integrated Program from Fiscal Years (FY) (October 1—September 30) 2001-2004.

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION'S INTEGRATED PROGRAM

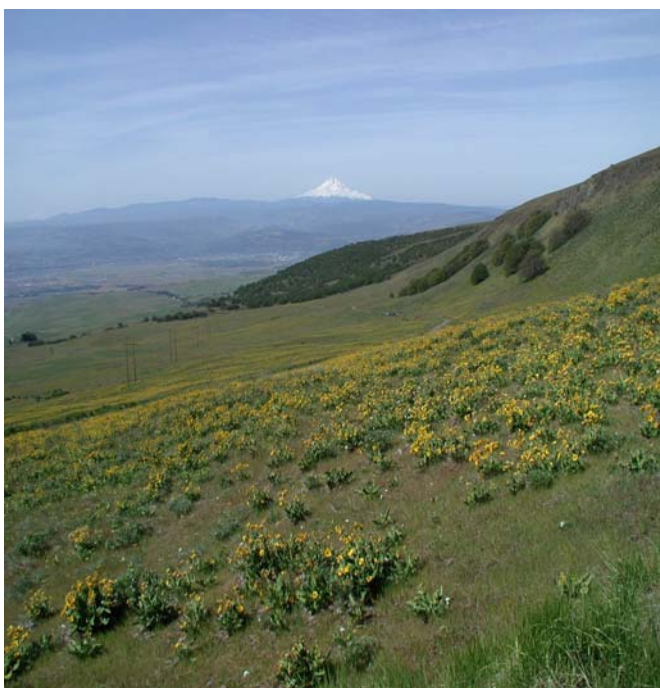
Since 1978, BPA fish and wildlife expenditures have consistently increased. Due to increased fish and wildlife costs and the prospect of further increases resulting from the implementation of the 1995 Biological Opinion, the BPA and its federal partners entered into a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) governing BPA's fish and wildlife budgets for FY 1996-2001.⁴ For the Integrated (Direct) Program, the MOA established an annual budget target of \$100 million for Expense and \$27 million for Capital. In 2001, the BPA established new rates for power sales in FY 2002-2006 that increased available funding for the Integrated Program to \$139 million in Expense and \$36 million in Capital.



Expense Projects

Projects funded under the Expense category of the Integrated Program are selected through the Council's project selection process (described below) and funded on an annual basis through BPA revenues. Projects in this category address a diversity of actions including operations/maintenance, research, monitoring/evaluation, coordination, habitat protection, cost share to other funding entities, and other actions that benefit fish and wildlife resources in the Columbia River Basin.

Capital Projects



Since 1985, the BPA has identified the amounts to be capitalized in implementing its Integrated Program. Initially, BPA paid this cost from revenues, rather than borrowing. The projects funded under the Capital category of the Integrated Program are selected through the Council's project selection process (described below). These projects include hatchery construction and related acquisitions, and fish screening and passage projects. Recently, BPA has begun to develop policy that will allow land acquisition to be capitalized, as well as fish habitat projects. The BPA-funded monetary values presented in this report do not represent BPA's actual annual costs for these projects, since the costs presented here are amortized over the life of the project.

⁴ For specific language in the 1996-2001 Memorandum of Agreement see <http://www.efw.bpa.gov/EW/FISCAL/moa.html>

“High Priority” and Action Plan” Projects as Described in the Council’s Report to Northwest Governors⁵

In 2001 and 2002, the BPA provided funding for “high priority” and “action plan” projects to provide on-the-ground, immediate biological benefits to threatened and endangered fish affected by the drought and emergency hydropower operations in 2000 and 2001. “High priority” projects responded to specific direction in the Council’s 2000 Program. In November 2000, following the October completion of the revision, the Council requested recommendations for projects that could proceed, in advance of subbasin planning, to bring immediate benefits to species listed for protection under the Endangered Species Act. In March 2001, the Council recommended to the BPA that 17 projects totaling \$19 million should be funded. In May 2001, the BPA agreed to fund some of the projects for a total cost of \$14.7 million which was later reduced to \$9.7 million by deferring some of the projects for later consideration during the Council’s fish and wildlife project review process.

In May 2001, the BPA solicited for “action plan” projects for one-time, emergency funding that would provide immediate benefit to anadromous fish (ESA-listed as well as unlisted species) directly affected by the emergency hydropower operations. The BPA had declared a power emergency in early 2001 and, in the spring and early summer, sharply reduced the amount of water spilled over dams during the salmon and steelhead migration period to maintain water in reservoirs for power generation.



The BPA requested that the action-plan projects be designed to increase tributary flows, improve tributary spawning and rearing habitat, screen water diversions in tributaries or relocate or stock fish in tributaries. In June 2001, the Council recommended projects totaling \$24.4 million; BPA agreed to fund some of these for a total of \$9.6 million; however, that total was later reduced to \$7.4 million. Because the projects responded directly to power system operations, the projects were funded through BPA’s Power Business Line. Other fish and wildlife

projects are funded through a separate budget (*Integrated Program*) for the Program. Although BPA intended for these projects to be short-term actions that would occur in 2001 to help fish affected by the power system emergency, the subsequent contracts were not completed nor work initiated until 2002.

⁵ Language in this section taken directly from the *Third Annual Report to the Northwest Governors on Expenditures of the Bonneville Power Administration*, NPCC document 2004-3.

CBFWA 2004 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT DATA

Budget Information

Budgetary information presented in this report was derived from several sources. The BPA project funding information was provided by BPA to CBFWA and Council staff during budget meetings and through direct communications during the first half of FY 2005. All data used for the analyses are available on the CD-version of this report, or on the web at:

<http://www.cbfgwa.org/FWProgram/Reports/FY2004/FY04MasterDataTable.xls>.

This report provides funding numbers for FY 2001-2004, as they mirror the time span of the Rolling Provincial Review. Not until FY 2001 was actual expenditure data for fish and wildlife projects readily available from BPA; prior to 2001, BPA and the Council reported obligations (funds that are committed to a particular project in a particular contract year) as fish and wildlife expenditures, regardless of how much the project actually spent. The Council makes its funding recommendations based upon a project's contract year; BPA reports expenditures upon a fiscal year basis. Contracts begin throughout the year, and therefore do not align with the fiscal year reported expenditures, making annual comparisons difficult. This report provides a summation of four-year funding totals (2001-2004), in order to normalize differences between contract and fiscal years.

Project Recommendations

Council project recommendation data was obtained through the Council's Rolling Province Review and Fiscal Year Start of Year Budget documents. This data is also available on the Council website at www.nwcouncil.org.

Project Mapping Locations

Project mapping locations were derived from the project proposal forms and through direct contact with project sponsors by CBFWA staff. This depiction of project locations may represent the only existing database with physical location information for BPA-funded projects.

Biological Opinion Designations

Biological opinion designations were derived from USFWS and NOAA Fisheries input during the CBFWA project reviews during the Rolling Provincial Review. The identification of the NOAA Fisheries projects was confirmed by the Federal Action Agencies in a February 12, 2003 letter from BPA staff to NPCC staff (RE: Coordinated Effort to Designate Projects for the 2000 FCRPS Biological Opinion) that prioritized BiOp projects that had been reviewed during the Rolling Province Review.



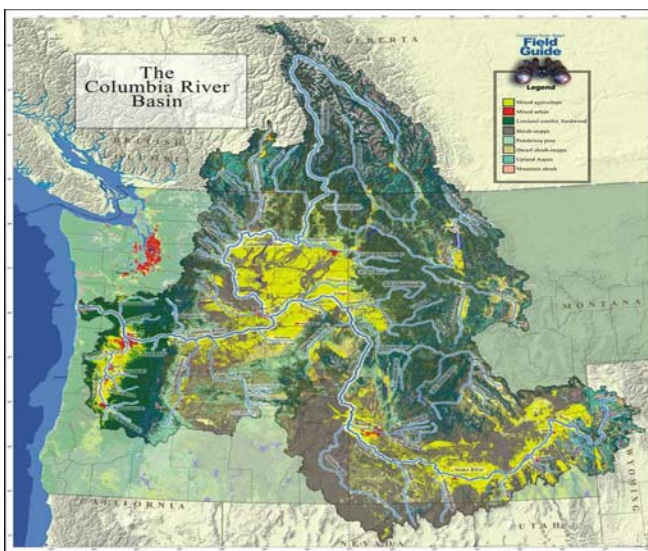
Project Category and Type

Project type and project category were assigned through an ad-hoc process involving CBFWA staff with input from Council and BPA staffs over the past several years.

II. Northwest Power and Conservation Council's Rolling Provincial Review

ROLLING PROVINCIAL REVIEW PROCESS¹

For Fiscal Year 2001, the Council is shifting the annual project solicitation, review and selection of projects from a basin-wide exercise to one that focuses on needs identified at a province and sub-basin scale. This shift was made to better align the project selection process with this Program's structure that focuses planning and implementation most directly at those levels. Further, in focusing the review on a limited number of provinces and subbasins each year, a more in-depth review of proposed projects was accomplished. This in-depth review, conducted within a more structured subbasin and province context, enabled the Council to recommend multi-year funding for projects.



Elements of province reviews include:

- *The Council provides for a province meeting to explain the review process to those interested in how Bonneville funding may be used within that province. Lead groups are selected for each subbasin to develop subbasin summaries or, where completed and adopted by the Council, review subbasin plans to identify fish and wildlife project needs that may be proposed for Bonneville funding for the next three years*
- *Fish and wildlife needs (from a summary or plan) are made widely available, and Bonneville solicits for project proposals to meet the identified needs*
- *Sponsors of ongoing projects submit project renewal proposals that include*

plans for the next three years, descriptions of results to date, and briefings on background documents. Ongoing projects will also submit all relevant planning, research, and background documents. Sponsors of new projects submit proposals. All projects must be tied to the approved subbasin plan. Reimbursable programs that are within that province provide similar information

- *Bonneville should review proposed projects and budgets to ensure that regulatory needs, including compliance with applicable federal laws, are considered, that questions about the adequacy or appropriateness of proposed budgets are resolved in the Council's recommendation process, and that any concerns Bonneville has about the performance of ongoing projects are identified*
- *The Independent Scientific Review Panel reviews proposals and supporting documents in the context of subbasin plans and the fish and wildlife program*
- *The Independent Scientific Review Panel conducts subbasin/province visits with project sponsors, managers and others. The visit includes an opportunity for project sponsors to present their proposals and for a subsequent question and answer session with the Independent Scientific Review Panel. In addition, the Independent Scientific Review Panel may conduct project-specific visits*
- *After the visit, the Independent Scientific Review Panel produces a draft report on proposals recommended for funding, including specific questions, and provides it to project sponsors for comments and revisions*

- *The project sponsors respond to the draft report*
- *The Independent Scientific Review Panel addresses the responses and issues a final report and recommendations to the Council. The Council considers the Independent Scientific Review Panel report, other statutory and programmatic considerations, and makes final funding recommendations on program implementation to Bonneville. The Council also makes recommendations on the funding of projects within the reimbursable programs to Congress and the relevant federal agencies*
- *Systemwide projects will be reviewed as a separate unit within the review schedule. Wherever possible, projects within the mainstem will be reviewed as part of the review of the province in which they are located, although certain projects that concern systemwide passage, water management and dissolved gas issues may be reviewed as part of a separate category of integrated mainstem passage activities*



The Northwest Power Act establishes Bonneville's obligation to fully mitigate for fish and wildlife impacts from the development and operation of the hydropower system. The Council recognizes its obligation, in turn, to construct a program that guides Bonneville's mitigation efforts. The Council recognizes that the work necessary to satisfy Bonneville's mitigation obligation must be staged to accommodate yearly budget limitations. The Council also believes that final determination of the yearly direct program budget may properly be reserved for a later phase of the program amendment process where the project funding needs will be more greatly informed by subbasin planning. Funding for provincial budgets to implement subbasin plans will be part of the direct program budget along with any subsequent increases.

The Council adopts the following funding principles to prioritize among the many needs to address fish and wildlife impacts throughout the basin:



- *The Bonneville Power Administration will fulfill its Fish and Wildlife Funding Principles (September 16, 1998) including the commitment to "meet all of its fish and wildlife obligations"*
- *The determination of provincial budget levels should take into account the level of impact caused by the federally operated hydropower system. Other factors will also influence this determination including opportunities for off-site mitigation*
- *Wildlife mitigation should emphasize addressing areas of the basin with the highest proportion of unmitigated losses*
- *To prioritize among the many needs to address fish and wildlife impacts throughout the basin, the Council will maintain the current funding allocation for anadromous fish (70 percent), resident fish (15 percent), and wildlife (15 percent), until a new budget allocation is adopted.*

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ROLLING PROVINCIAL REVIEW

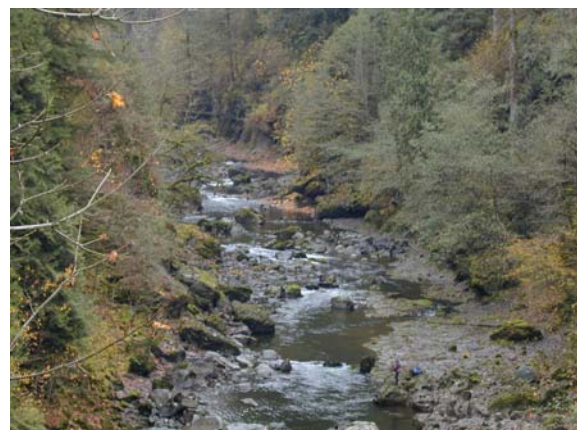
The first round of the Rolling Provincial Review, as defined by the Council’s 2000 Program, was completed in August 2003 with the Council’s completion of the Mainstem/Systemwide Province project recommendations. The process began in March 2000 and required 41 months to complete (Table 1).

Table 1. Rolling Provincial Review decision chronology.

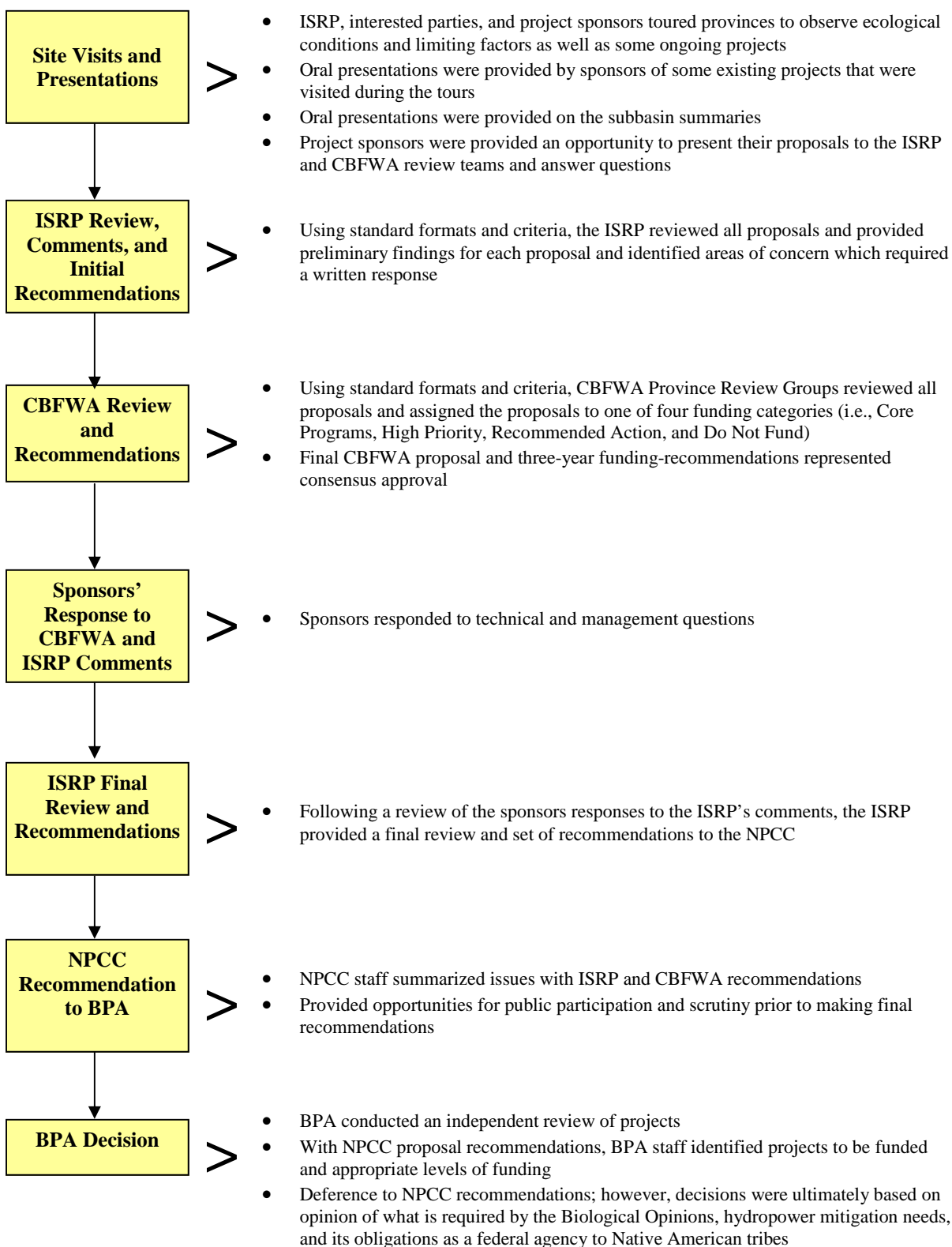
Province	Date of Initiation	Date of CBFWA Recommendation	ISRP Recommendation	NOAA Recommendation	NPCC Recommendation	BPA Decision
Columbia Gorge	Mar 2000	Nov 2000	Dec 2000	NA	Mar 2001	Sep 2001
Inter-mountain	Mar 2000	Nov 2000	Dec 2000	NA	Mar 2001	Sep 2001
Mountain Columbia	Jul 2000	Mar 2001	Apr 2001	NA	Oct 2001	Mar 2002
Columbia Plateau	Nov 2000	Aug 2001	Aug 2001	Oct 2001	Jan 2002	Mar 2002
Blue Mountain	Mar 2001	Nov 2001	Dec 2001	Feb 2002	Apr 2002	Jul 2002
Mountain Snake	Mar 2001	Nov 2001	Dec 2001	Feb 2002	Apr 2002	Jul 2002
Columbia Cascade	Jul 2001	May 2002	Jun 2002	Jul 2002	Oct 2002	Apr 2003
Lower Columbia	Aug 2001	May 2002	Jun 2002	Jul 2002	Oct 2002	Apr 2003
Estuary	Aug 2001	May 2002	Jun 2002	Jul 2002	Oct 2002	Apr 2003
Middle Snake	Aug 2001	May 2002	Jun 2002	NA	Oct 2002	Apr 2003
Upper Snake	Aug 2001	May 2002	Jun 2002	NA	Oct 2002	Apr 2003
Mainstem/Systemwide	Oct 2001	Oct 2002	Nov 2002	Jan 2003	Jun 2003	Aug 2003

Development of Subbasin Summaries

Prior to 2000, ecosystem summaries provided the context for project proposals that were reviewed in the Program. Through the Rolling Provincial Review, subbasin teams (those participating, but not limited to, included fish and wildlife managers, land and water managers, and watershed councils) developed subbasin summaries which represented a compilation of all the existing physical and biological information about a subbasin as well as the existing management plans, goals and objectives, and near-term fish and wildlife needs.



Proposal Reviews and Recommendations



III. Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Authority Project Implementation Reviews

Project Review Background

During 2003, the fish and wildlife managers of the CBFWA initiated a review process to evaluate the progress of projects, relative to their stated objectives/tasks, that the Council recommended for funding through their Rolling Provincial Review. The 2003 project implementation review focused mainly on resident fish and wildlife-oriented projects; however, the review of anadromous fish projects did commence in October 2003 with a review projects implemented in the Columbia Cascade and Columbia Gorge provinces. In 2004, the CBFWA continued its review of the implementation of anadromous-fish-oriented projects.



Photo © Ernest R. Keeley

Dates and provinces reviewed by the CBFWA’s Anadromous Fish Committee during 2004.

Date	Province
September 21-24, 2004	Blue Mountain, Columbia Plateau, and Mountain Snake
December 9, 2004	Lower Columbia and Estuary



Photograph: Courtesy of the Shoshone Bannock Tribe



Conducting Project Reviews

To facilitate meaningful dialogue, the Chair of the Anadromous Fish Committee requested the project sponsors, of BPA-funded projects, to provide PowerPoint presentations and abstracts that illustrated results that were associated with the objectives/tasks that NPCC recommended for funding during the Rolling Provincial Review. The oral presentations were limited to 30 minutes with most presentations utilizing approximately 25 minutes to present results while the remaining time was used to answer questions. Participation by all regional participants was encouraged.

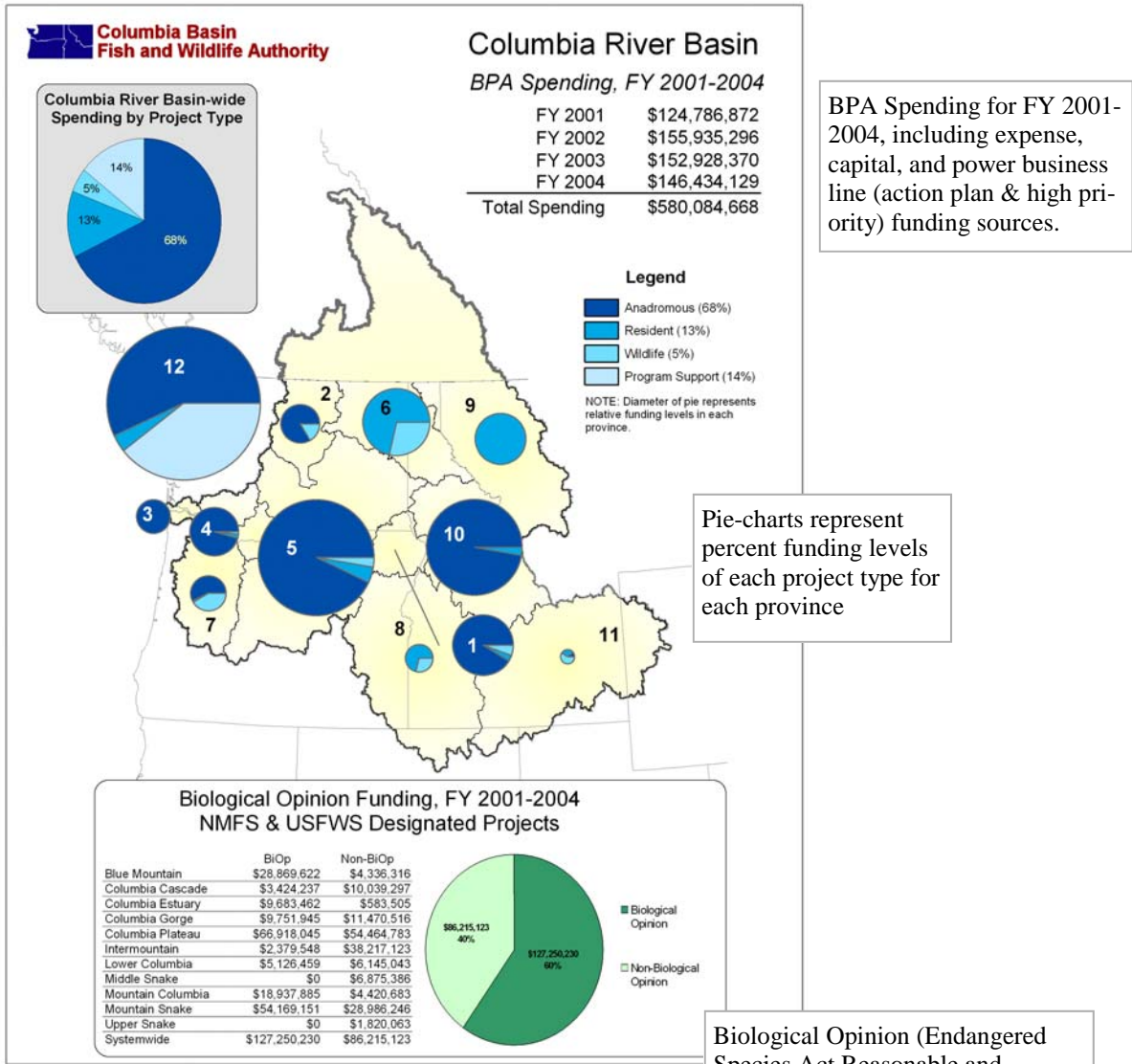
Project Accomplishments

The information included in this report represents project accomplishments, and illustrates population and habitat status and trends, since the proposals were funded through the Rolling Provincial Review. Due to the time at which most of the reviews were performed (i.e., September 2004), the information provided in this report represents data collected from 2002-2003; however, data collected during 2004 was available for some of the projects reviewed in December 2004. In addition, as points of reference, some project reviews include efforts and results from previous years. Projects previously reviewed, but not included in this report, will be updated and represented in Volume III.



Key to Province and Subbasin Maps and Charts

Columbia River Basin Key



BPA Spending for FY 2001-2004, including expense, capital, and power business line (action plan & high priority) funding sources.

Pie-charts represent percent funding levels of each project type for each province

Biological Opinion (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 (i.e., NOAA Fisheries or USFWS).

Funding values represent projects located within each province, which can include high priority and action plan projects in addition to those reviewed under that province's solicitation.

Pie Number 12 (Systemwide) represents projects from the Mainstem/Systemwide Review Cycle, generally-relevant Action Plan and High Priority projects, and basin-wide expenses such as BPA's overhead.

Blue Mountain Province Key

BPA Spending for FY 2001-2004, including expense, capital, and power business line (action plan & high priority) funding sources.

Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Authority



Location of this province within the Columbia River Basin.

Blue Mountain Province

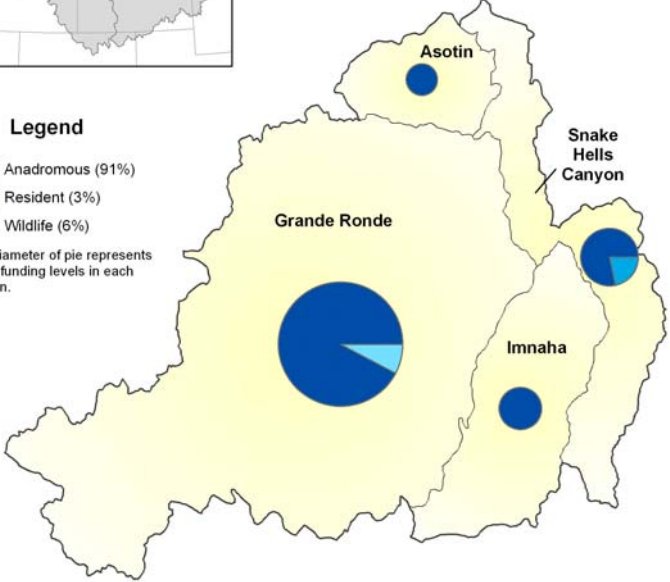
BPA Spending, FY 2001-2004

FY 2001	\$7,413,511
FY 2002	\$8,083,993
FY 2003	\$10,813,378
FY 2004	\$6,895,057
Total Spending	\$33,205,939

Legend

- Anadromous (91%)
- Resident (3%)
- Wildlife (6%)

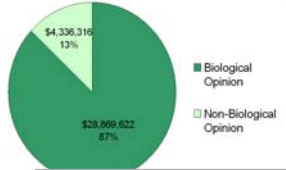
Note: Diameter of pie represents relative funding levels in each subbasin.



Pie-charts represent percent funding levels of each project type for the entire province.

Biological Opinion Funding, FY 2001-2004 NMFS & USFWS Designated Projects

	BiOp	Non BiOp
Asotin	\$1,520,565	\$0
Grande Ronde	\$20,620,821	\$3,233,954
Imnaha	\$2,762,775	\$0
Snake Hells Canyon	\$3,965,461	\$1,102,362



Biological Opinion (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 (i.e., NOAA Fisheries or USFWS).

Provinces and their relative funding levels per anadromous, resident, and wildlife project types.

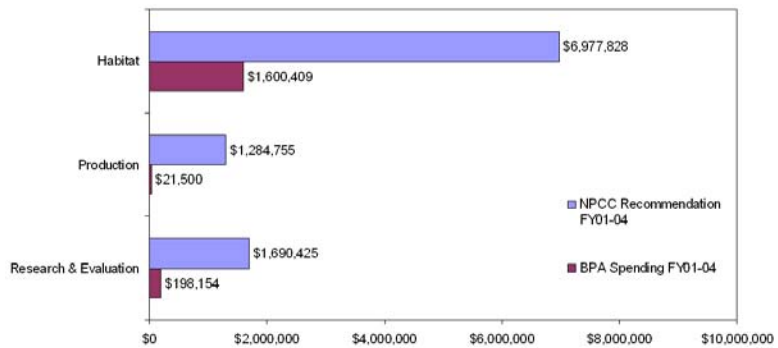
Funding values represent projects located within this province, regardless of review cycle. Thus, these numbers may represent projects funded through the Blue Mountain provincial review, High Priority, Action Plan, and/or Innovative, etc.

Blue Mountain Province FY 2001-2004 Spending Summaries (key)

NPCC Recommendations and BPA Spending by Project Category, FY01-04 (key)

Project Category

Project categories were developed by BPA and included in their FY 2002 Actuals spreadsheet. Projects missing category information were completed by CBFWA staff biologists.



NPCC Recommendations

The NPCC recommendation numbers come out of the Rolling Provincial Review, and represent the recommendations submitted to BPA upon their review of the projects; subsequent changes to their recommendations are not included. Contact CBFWA staff for detailed information.

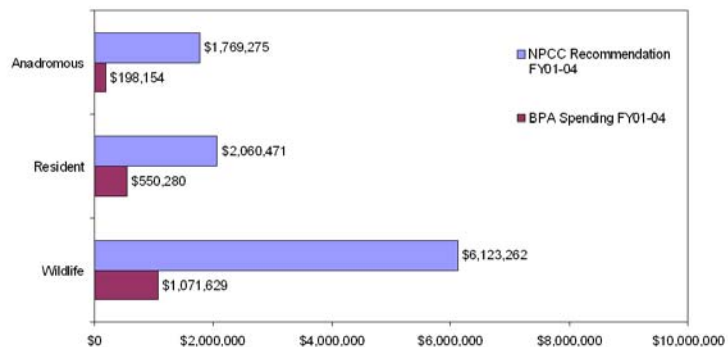
BPA Spending

Spending data was provided by BPA. The values represent combined funding sources (i.e., expense, capital, and power business line (action plan & high priority)). All BPA spending numbers represent “Actuals” and “Accrual Estimates” combined for each fiscal year.

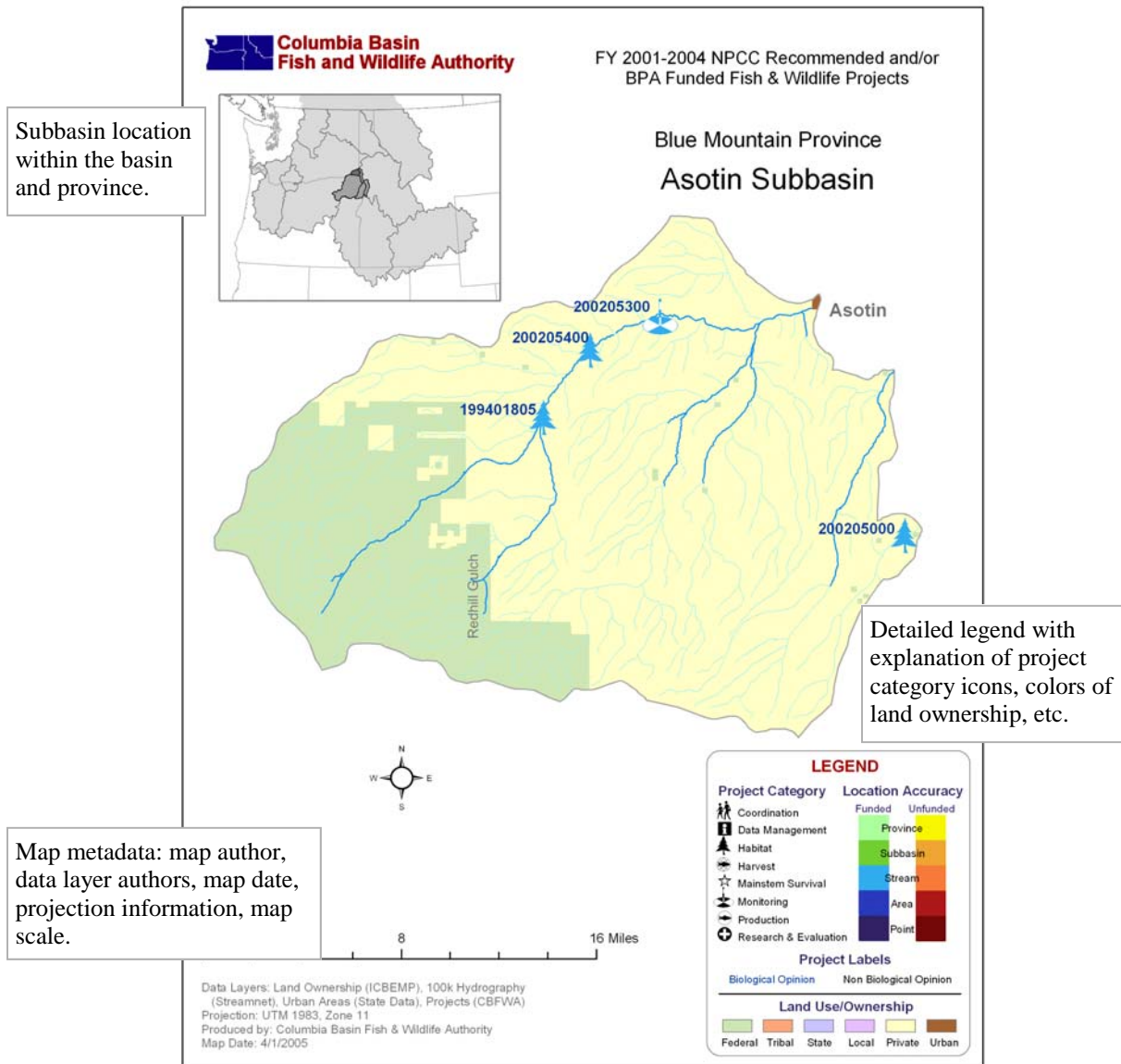
NWPC Recommendations and BPA Spending by Project Type, FY01-04 (key)

Project Type

Project types were developed by BPA and included in their FY 2002 Actuals spreadsheet. Projects missing type information were completed by CBFWA staff biologists.



Asotin Subbasin Key



Subbasin map depicting major rivers, creeks (named creeks only in larger subbasins), urban areas/land ownership, and projects, mapped by project category.

Darker colors represent more accurate spatial locations: green to blue shades represent funded projects, while yellow to red shades represent unfunded projects. Each project is represented by one icon, even though work may be conducted in multiple locations or subbasins.

Projects with blue labels have been designated as Biological Opinion projects by the responsible agency (NOAA Fisheries for anadromous fishes, and US Fish & Wildlife Service for Resident Fishes).

Most projects appear in either the FY 2003 Implementation Report, or the FY 2004 Implementation Report.

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