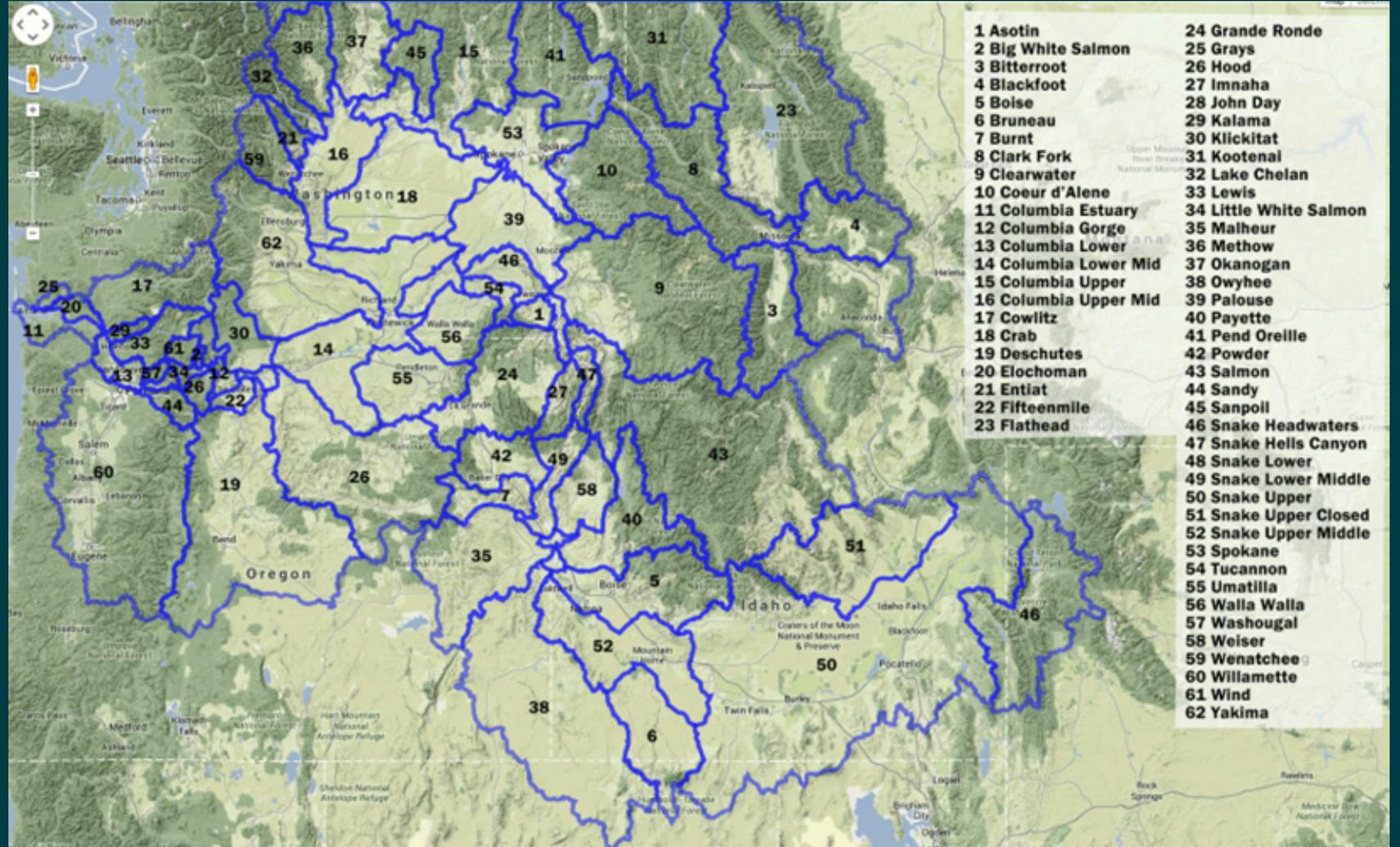


Subbasin Plans

March Council Meeting
Portland, Oregon
Council staff

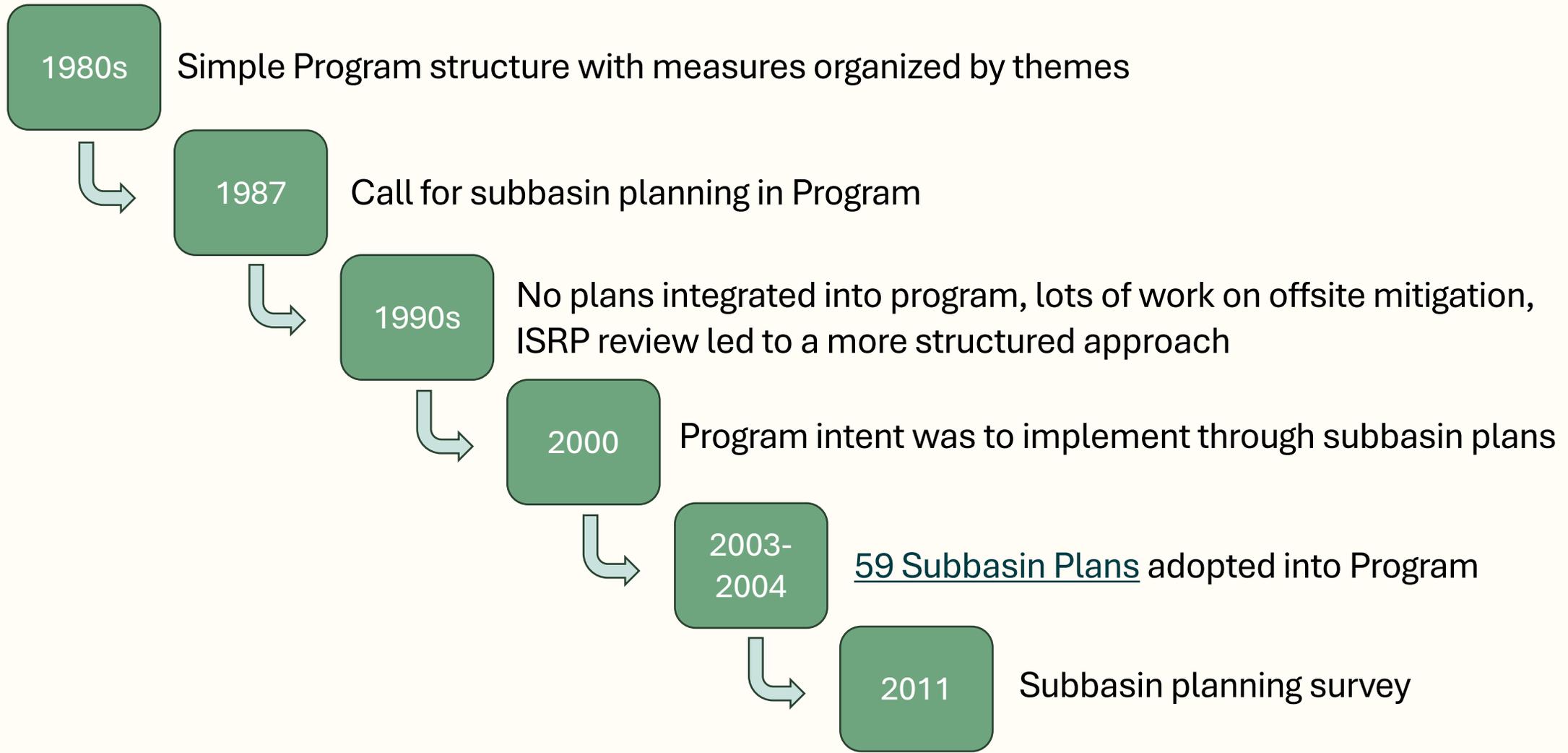


Why Subbasin Plans



- Provide site specific focus
- To facilitate development of scientifically credible and locally implementable subbasin scale plans as described in the 2000 F&W Program:
 - Guide Bonneville's expenditures and provide context for scientific review
 - Be a foundation for ESA listed salmon recovery plans and planning
 - Package protection and restoration action measures with locally prescribed regulatory approaches to meet ESA needs for 5-10 years
 - Provide an opportunity for coordination with other local, state, tribal, and federal fish and wildlife activities
 - Bottom up, locally driven process
 - The best available knowledge is used, and plans will be updated to incorporate additional or improved data and analysis

History of Subbasin Plans

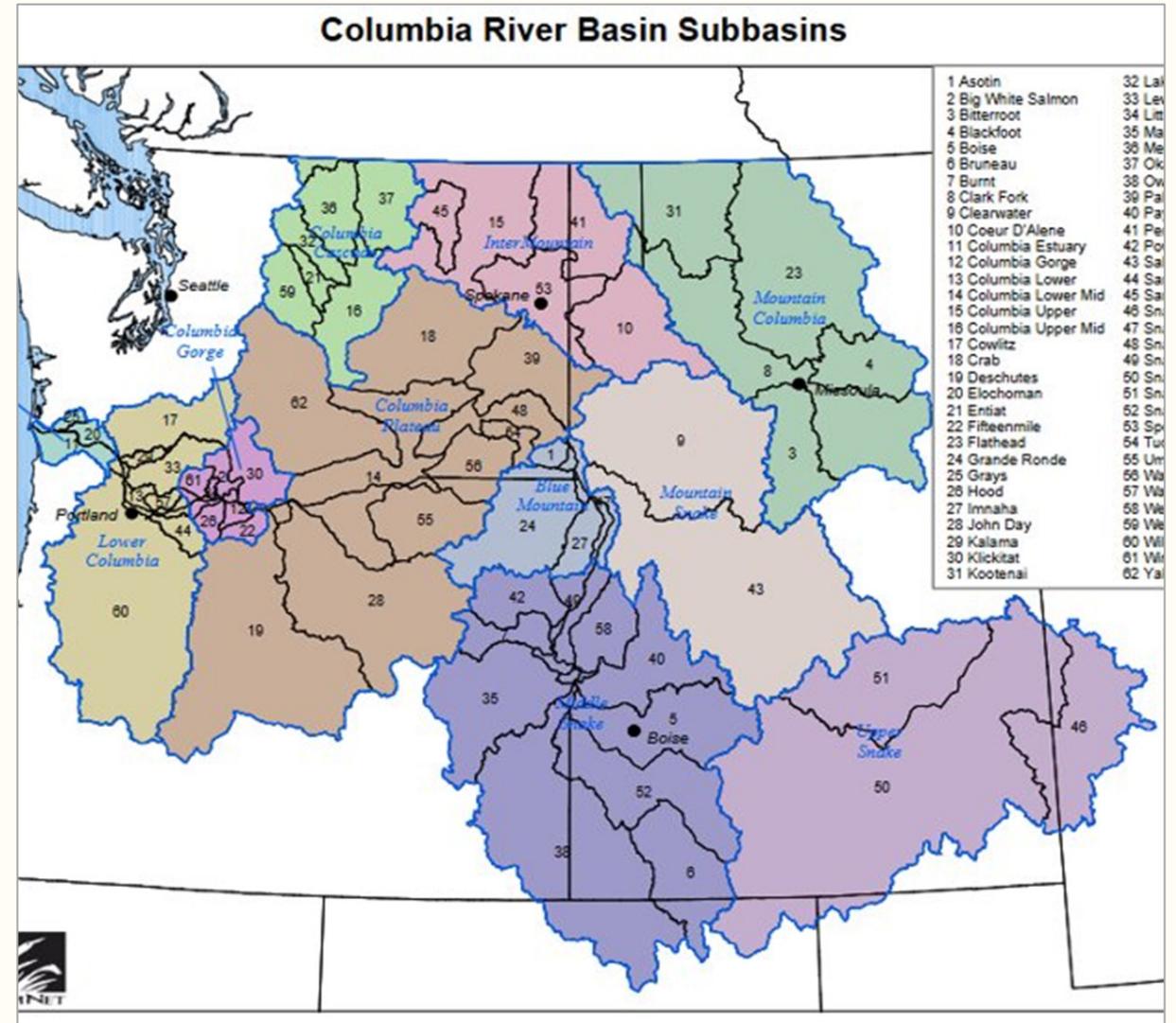


Subbasin Plan Process

- Locally led, locally developed
- State developed planning groups secure support from Governor's Office and Tribal government and include F&W agency role
- Lead entity identified in each subbasin
- Funding contracts for staff or contractors in some cases
- Workshops on process, standards, ESA integration, EDT (project prioritization)

Final process:

- Independent Scientific Review
- Council Review
- Adopt management plan portion into Program



Subbasin Plan Structure

- Assessment
- Inventory of Existing Activities
- Management Plan
 - Vision
 - Biological Objectives
 - Strategies
 - Monitoring and Evaluation

Ecosystem Diagnosis and Treatment – EDT

- Assesses relative habitat capacity by species
- Identify habitat attributes that likely limit survival and production
- Generates ranking for historical, current conditions
- Developed for anadromous salmonids

Qualitative Habitat Assessment Tool – QHA

- Similar to EDT but uses professional judgement to create tables that describe the habitat and identifies where restoration would be most productive
- Developed for resident salmonids

What's in them?

1. Executive Summary	1
2. Introduction	10
2.1 Description of Planning Entity.....	10
2.2 List of Participants.....	11
2.3 Stakeholder Involvement Process.....	12
2.4 Overall Approach to the Planning Activity.....	15
2.5 Process and Schedule for Revising/Updating the Plan.....	17
3. Subbasin Assessment	18
3.1 Subbasin Overview.....	18
3.1.1 General Description.....	18
3.1.2 Subbasin Existing Water Resources.....	32
3.1.3 Hydrologic and Ecologic Trends in the Subbasin.....	43
3.1.4 Regional Context.....	45
3.2 Focal Species Characterization and Status.....	48
3.2.1 Native/Non-native Wildlife, Plant and Resident/Anadromous Fish of Ecological Importance.....	48
3.2.2 Focal Species Selection.....	62
3.2.3 Model Methods – EDT and QHA.....	65
3.2.4 Aquatic Focal Species Population Delineation and Characterization.....	71
Summer Steelhead.....	71
Spring Chinook Salmon.....	91
Bull Trout.....	108
Redband Trout.....	142
Westslope Cutthroat Trout.....	151
3.2.5 Terrestrial Focal Species Population Delineation and Characterization.....	165
3.3 Out-of-Subbasin Effects.....	180
3.3.1 Aquatic.....	180
3.3.2 Terrestrial.....	184
3.4 Environmental/Population Relationships.....	185
3.5 Identification and Analysis of Limiting Factors/Conditions.....	185
3.5.1 Aquatic Limiting Factors.....	185
3.5.2 Terrestrial Limiting Factors.....	185
4. Inventory of Existing Activities	186
4.1 Existing Legal Protection.....	186
4.1.1 Laws/Regulatory Programs.....	186
4.1.2 Treaties between Tribes and the Federal Government.....	199
4.1.3 Lands with Legal Mandates for Conservation.....	200

4.2 Existing Plans.....	203
4.2.1 General Management Plans.....	203
4.3 Existing Management Programs.....	211
4.3.1 Voluntary Conservation Programs.....	211
4.3.2 Monitoring and Evaluation Programs.....	214
4.4 Existing Restoration and Conservation Projects.....	217
4.4.1 Restoration and Conservation Projects.....	217
4.4.2 Research, Monitoring and Evaluation Projects (includes studies).....	217
4.5 Gap Assessment of Existing Protections, Plans, Programs and Projects.....	218
4.5.1 Existing Legal Protection.....	218
4.5.2 Existing Plans and Studies.....	219
4.5.3 Existing Management Programs.....	222
4.5.4 Existing Restoration and Conservation Projects.....	222
5. Management Plan	224
5.1 Vision for the Subbasin.....	224
5.1.1 Human Use of the Environment.....	224
5.1.2 Aquatic Species.....	228
5.1.3 Terrestrial Species.....	229
5.2 Biological Objectives and Prioritized Strategies.....	229
5.2.1 Working Hypotheses.....	230
5.2.2 Aquatic Species.....	230
5.2.2.1 Synthesis of Analytical Results.....	230
5.2.2.2 Biological Objectives.....	236
5.2.2.3 Habitat Objectives to Address Limiting Factors.....	242
5.2.2.4 Restoration Strategies and Priorities.....	244
5.2.2.5 Project Prioritization Framework.....	285
5.2.3 Terrestrial Species.....	288
5.3 Consistency with ESA/CWA/Tribal Treaty Requirements.....	311
5.4 Research, Monitoring and Evaluation.....	313

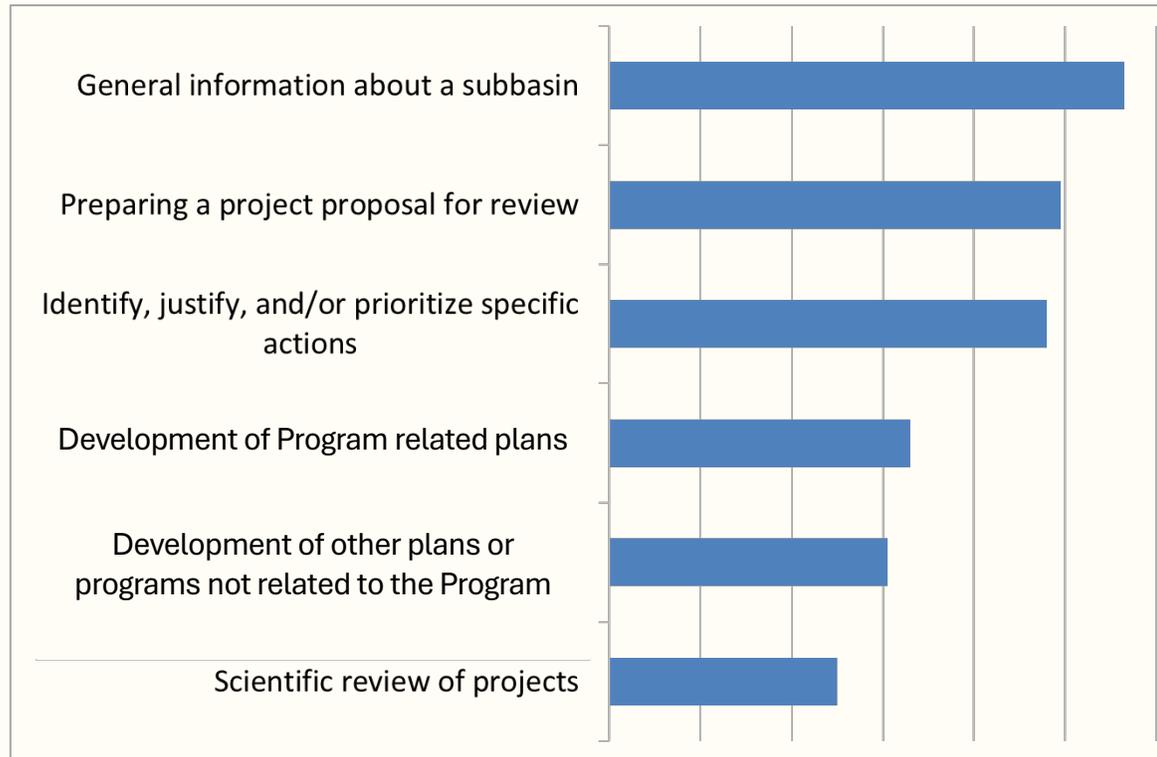
Use

- Unified partners in subbasins
- Provided the foundation for recovery planning
- Used by subbasins to guide future planning efforts
- Used to inform future watershed/restoration plans
- ISRP used the plans to ensure project consistency

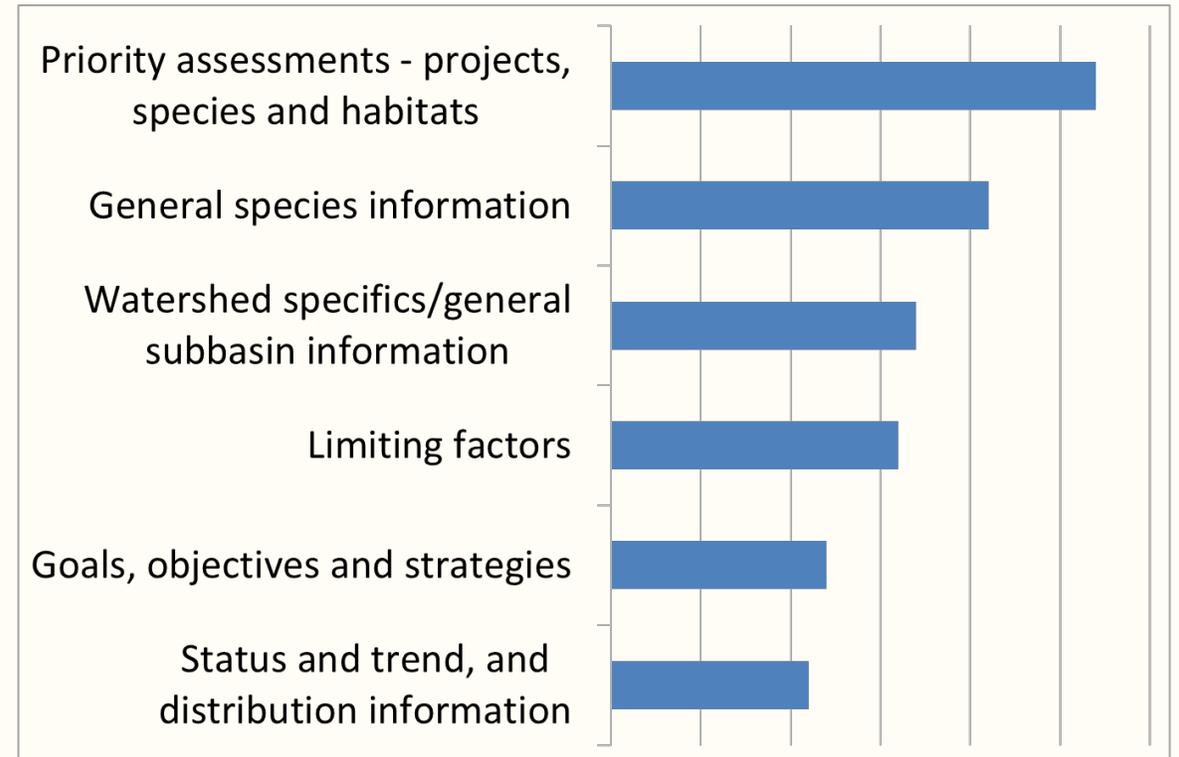


2011 Survey Results

How do you use the subbasin plans?

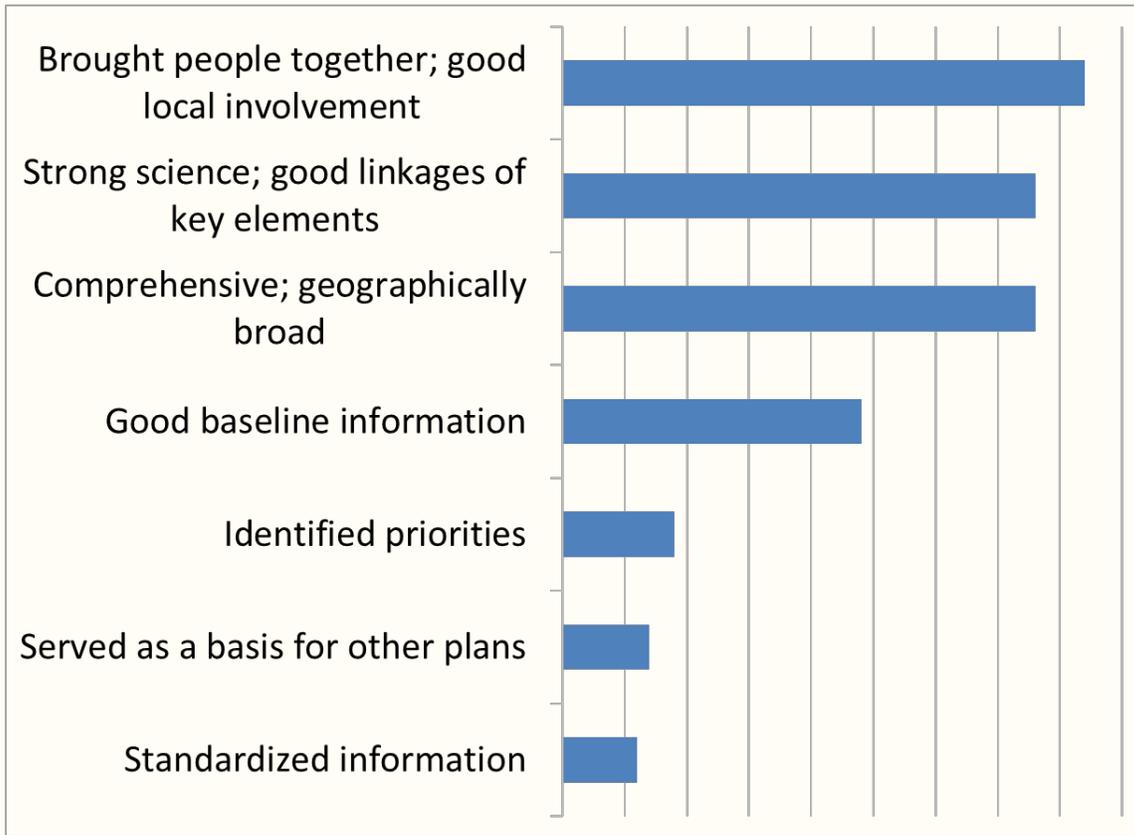


Which parts do you reference?

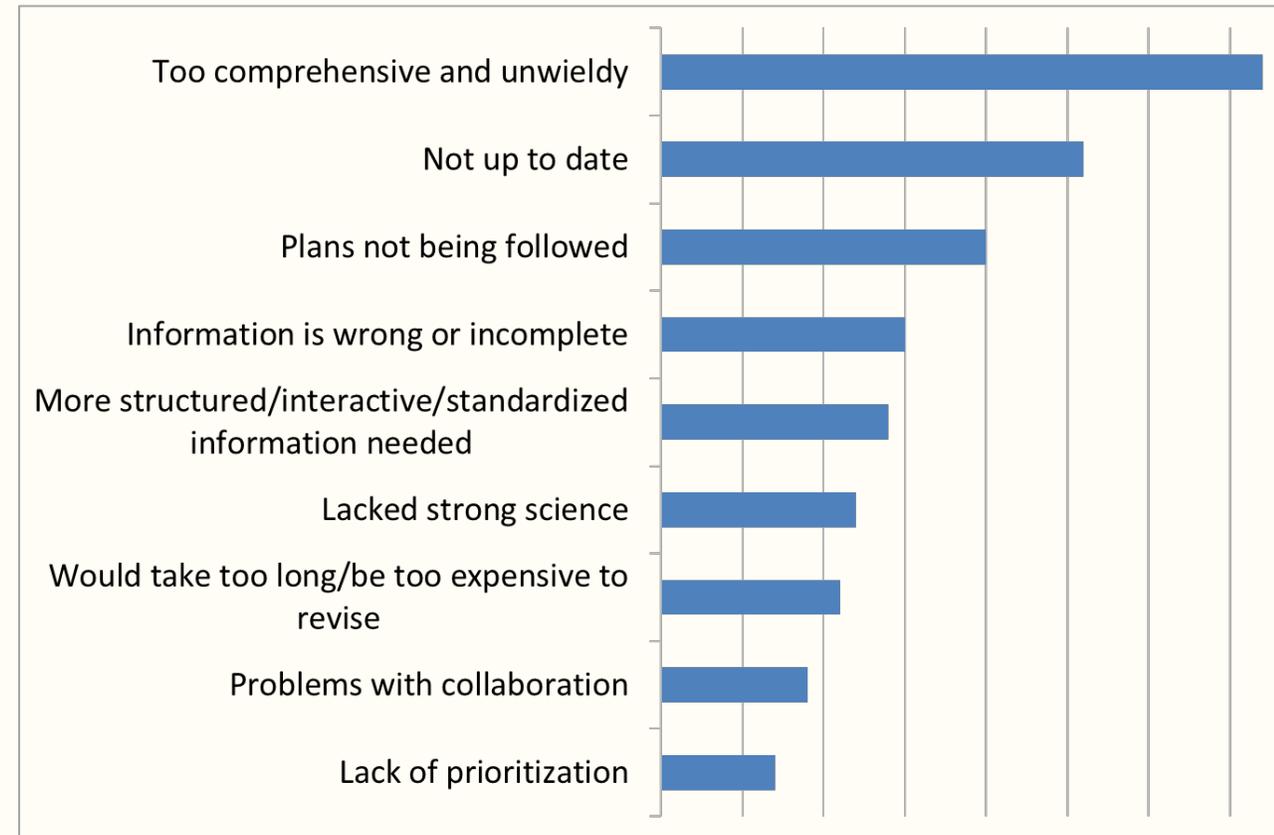


2011 Survey Results

Strengths of the plans and the past planning process?



Weakness of the plans and the past planning process?



2011 Survey Results: Summary

- Subbasin plans are still relevant
- Should be used for guiding future work
- Collaboration is valuable
- Establishing priorities is valuable
- Integration with ESA recovery planning was occurring
- A desire to make the plans more concise, structured, interactive, and “live”



Issues

- Developed with a 10-15 year lifespan
- Plans are dated (management plan sections) technical assessments still valid (intended to be a foundation)
- Tension about whether BPA was responsible for all actions identified
- Length and depth of plans differed across subbasins
- Action plans (short term), in other places accords
- Weak links between limiting factors and justifiable, prioritized implementation actions in the management plan section
- Plans sometimes lacked prioritized RM&E

2014 Program

- Updating the subbasin plans in most need of updates was identified in the **2014 Program** ([page 116](#)) as an emerging priority
- No funding allocated to this, meant to be a bottom-up approach
- Recognition that the plans are getting old



Appendix O ([page 191](#)) of the 2014 Program contains links to specific action measures for implementation that are consistent with the subbasin plans

Where to find Subbasin Plans

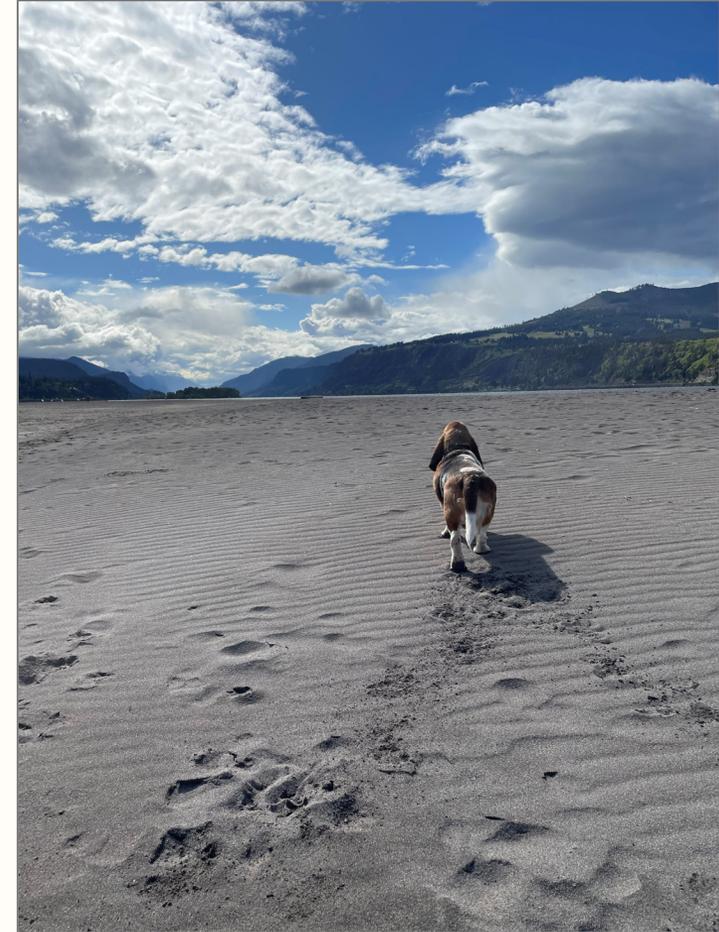
nwcouncil.org/subbasin-plans



The screenshot shows the Northwest Power and Conservation Council website. The header includes the logo, navigation links (ABOUT, NEWS, FISH AND WILDLIFE, ENERGY, MEETINGS, REPORTS AND DOCUMENTS), a CONTACT link, and a search bar. The main content area is titled "Subbasin Plans" and lists 30 subbasin names in three columns: Asotin, Big White Salmon, Bitterroot, Blackfoot, Boise/Payette/Weiser, Bruneau, Burnt, Clearwater, Columbia Gorge, Deschutes, Entiat, Fifteenmile, Flathead, Grande Ronde, Hood, Imnaha, Intermountain*, John Day, Klickitat, Kootenai, Lake Chelan, Lower Columbia**, Lower Middle Columbia, Lower Snake, Malheur, Methow, Middle Snake, Okanogan, Owyhee, Powder, Salmon, Snake Hells Canyon, Tucannon, Umatilla, Upper Middle Columbia, Upper Snake, Walla Walla, Wenatchee, Willamette, and Yakima. Below the list are links for 2005, 2010, and 2011 findings and responses to comments on Subbasin Plan Amendments. A note explains that the Intermountain plan includes subbasins Coeur d'Alene, Lake Rufus Woods, Pend Oreille, San Poil, Spokane, and Upper Columbia Mainstem. Another note explains that the Lower Columbia plan includes subbasins Columbia Estuary, Cowlitz, Elochoman, Grays, Kalama, Lewis, Little White Salmon, Lower Columbia Mainstem, Washougal, Wind, Lower Mid-Columbia Mainstem, and Lower Snake Mainstem. A final note states that plans for the Crab and Palouse subbasins were submitted but not adopted as amendments. On the right side of the page, there are sections for "Maps" (Interactive subbasin map, Map of provinces and subbasins (PDF)), "2023 update to subbasin and province boundaries (interactive)", and "Other resources" (Overview, How to cite subbasin plans, Subbasin Planning QHA, EDT and other Models Geodatabase).

Looking ahead

- Is there interest in updating subbasin plans?
- How are plans currently being used?
- Where have plans been updated?
- How is progress towards implementing plans tracked?
- Where do people want to go next with subbasin plans?



Extra slides

SUBBASIN / SPECIES DASHBOARDS

PICK A SUBBASIN FROM
THE [MAP](#) OR LIST:

- Asotin
- Big White Salmon
- Bitterroot
- Blackfoot
- Boise
- Bruneau
- Burnt
- Clark Fork
- Clearwater
- Coeur d'Alene
- Columbia Gorge
- Columbia Gorge Tributaries
- Columbia Lower and Estuary
- Columbia Lower Middle
- Columbia Upper
- Columbia Upper Middle

OR CHOOSE
SPECIES:

- Bull Trout
- Pacific Lamprey
- White Sturgeon

Subbasin plans are complex documents. To show key elements of these plans simply and efficiently, we've made these "dashboards" for those subbasins with plans. They show extracts of the plans and links to related management plans, local maps, and contact information. We will update these frequently, and invite your help.

Contact [Laura Robinson](#) at 503-222-5161 with feedback or questions.

COUNCIL RESOURCES

Objectives

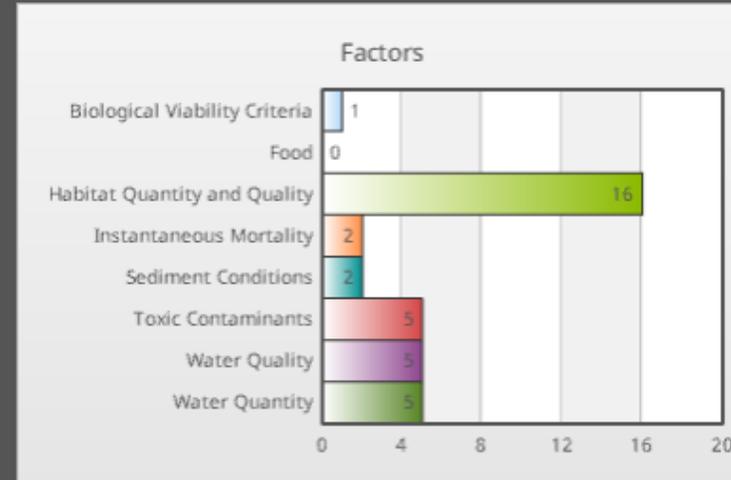
Objectives (from 2004 subbasin plan and data)

filter for

1,128 smolt per spawner	Chinook	▲
1,221 baseline abundance	Summer Steelhead	
1,300	Steelhead	
1,448 baseline abundance	Summer Steelhead	
1,731 baseline abundance	Spring Chinook	
1,737 baseline abundance	Summer Steelhead	
1,804 PFC abundance	Spring	▼

Goals and strategies under development

Limiting factors & actions



Click to display the 36 occurrences of impairments by limiting factor affecting multiple species and 28 recommended actions. Click bars for more detail.

Projects

BPA-funded F&W Program projects from cbfish.org

filter for

Project	Annual reports
1984-021-00 - John Day Habitat Enhancement	reports ▲
1993-066-00 - Oregon Fish Screens Project	reports
1994-043-00 - Lake Roosevelt Data Collection	reports
1997-004-00 - Resident Fish above Chief Joseph and Grand Coulee Dams	reports
1998-016-00 - Escapement and Productivity of Spring Chinook and Steelhead	reports
1998-022-00 - Pine Creek Conservation Area	reports
2000-015-00 - Upper John Day Conservation Lands Program	reports
2000-031-00 - Enhance Habitat in the North Fork John Day River	reports ▼

EXTERNAL RESOURCES

Programs & plans

STATE ▶

TRIBE ▶

THE JOHN DAY SNAPSHOT

News & updates

- Council's Amended Fish and Wildlife Program Adopted October 2014

Focal species & geography