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3 April 2008

W. Bill Booth, Chairman
Northwest Power and Conservation Council
851 SW Sixth Ave., Suite 1100
Portland, OR 97204

Dear Mr. Booth,

The Kalispel Tribe would like to take this opportunity to provide specific comments and recommendations as amendments to the Columbia River Basin Fish and Wildlife Program (Program). We appreciate the Northwest Power and Conservation Council (Council) guidelines for submitting amendments.

Thank you for your consideration of the Kalispel Tribe's amendment recommendations.

Sincerely,

Glen Nenema,
Chairman

The Program must be drafted with amendment recommendations that build upon adopted subbasin plans, provincial plans, and measures submitted and adopted in 2005 by the Kalispel Tribe. This ensures consistency with the Kalispel Tribe' legal rights and existing management plans.

REGIONAL COORDINATION DEFINITIONS

Include the following coordination, regional coordination, and consultation definitions as developed and approved by all fish and wildlife managers and the NPCC (Feb 08) into the Program:

--**Coordination**, in this context, is ongoing and effective communication between the Basin's fish and wildlife managers and tribes and other agencies and entities with the explicit purpose of defining Program goals and objectives, identifying limiting factors and threats preventing achievement of those objectives, implementing strategies and actions to address those threats, and monitoring and evaluating the successes and failures in an adaptive management context. In addition, the intent of coordination is to implement protection, mitigation, and enhancement measures and projects in a cost-effective and informed manner and to ensure the measures are integrated with and complement existing management programs in the Region. Coordination should be easily accommodated by technology and requires that the Council and BPA staff provide for timely and accurate communication and information exchange and policy-level interaction. Coordination should not be assumed to be met solely by or through membership organizations, but through direct and consistent communication with the individual fish and wildlife managers and tribes. Funding for agency and tribal coordination and policy and technical support of regional programs will be provided to facilitate involvement in fulfilling coordination and consultation activities consistent with provisions and the intent of the Northwest Power Act.

Regional Coordination is communication between and among the fish and wildlife managers, NPCC, BPA, and associated processes to implement the Columbia River Basin Fish and Wildlife Program. This includes the individual fish and wildlife managers and tribes as well as the respective membership organizations to which they may belong. Regional coordination generally attempts to ensure programs and measures are integrated so that anticipated benefits to fish and wildlife accrue at the broadest scale within the Columbia River Basin. Included within the regional coordination definition is integration of measures and programs within local areas so that local objectives are met in a manner consistent with the overall objectives of the Columbia River Fish and Wildlife Program. This coordination involves management at various scales within the Basin and may provide input into broader regional coordination forums and can generally make the broader forums more efficient (e.g., CRITFC, UCUT, and USRT).

Consultation: The Act calls for Council consultation with the fish and wildlife managers in the development of the Program during the amendment process and also for BPA consultation with the fish and wildlife managers in the implementation of the Program. Coordination is not consultation, yet the coordination functions described above are necessary and helpful to facilitate meaningful consultation with the fish and wildlife managers and tribes.

The Council and BPA will, on a regular basis, consult with the fish and wildlife managing agencies, and on a government-to-government basis with the leadership of the Columbia River Basin tribes. The consultations will focus on program development, implementation, and evaluation decisions and actions that have the potential to affect each of the Basin's fish and wildlife managers and tribes. Consultation must occur prior to the action or decision being finalized and be initiated by the entity taking action. Consultation should provide a real opportunity to influence the decision and should include a follow up communication.

In particular, efforts will be directed at expediting measures to improve the survival of the basin's anadromous fish, resident fish, and wildlife populations and resolving any disputes that are hampering expeditious program implementation. As part of the consultations, the Council and BPA will also encourage the agencies and tribes to identify and resolve differences in their respective positions on key Columbia River Basin fish and wildlife issues. The Council further expects regular contact will be maintained between the staffs of the Council, BPA, and the agencies and tribes (See Regional Coordination). This requires timely and accurate communication and information exchange and policy interaction.--

Include the following coordination funding distribution language into the Program:

--Annual and/or long-term funding for regional coordination is to be determined by NPCC and BPA. Once determined, the total amount of funding for coordination would be divided by the number of fish and wildlife managers (19). BPA will then define a process to which each sovereign will explicitly identify what portion(s) of their 1/19th will be distributed to membership organization(s) and for what products or services they will be rendered.--

STATUTORY BASIS FOR THE FEDERAL AND THE REGION'S STATE FISH AND WILDLIFE AGENCIES AND APPROPRIATE INDIAN TRIBES PARTICIPATION IN THE PROGRAM:

The Kalispel Tribe would like to preserve all references to the Northwest Power Act (Act) that are currently identified in the 2000 Program.

Include the following language in the introduction of the Program:

--The Northwest Power Act envisions a participatory process that depends on the expertise of the fish and wildlife managers and appropriate Tribes. The Act requires the Northwest Power and Conservation Council to adopt the recommendations of federal and state fish and wildlife agencies, and appropriate Tribes, as part of the Fish and Wildlife Program, unless the Council explains in writing that the recommendations are inconsistent with the Act or less effective than the adopted recommendations. The Council must give deference to the fish and wildlife managers and appropriate Tribes, and not to coordination entities.--

RESIDENT FISH SUBSTITUTION AND MITIGATION LANGUAGE

The current program adequately addresses the policy of Resident Fish Substitution. We recommend that this policy, as included below, be forwarded into the next program. The intent being that the program continues, as one of its highest priorities, anadromous fish mitigation in blocked areas.

Include the following guidance language in the Program:

-- Given the large anadromous fish losses in the blocked areas (NPCC 2000, Appendix E), a corresponding part of the mitigation for these losses must occur in those areas. Current Program actions have not yet mitigated these losses. The program has a "Resident Fish Substitution Policy" for areas in which anadromous fish have been extirpated. The following actions are necessary to address anadromous fish losses and mitigation requirements in all blocked areas:

- Restore native resident fish species (subspecies, stocks and populations) to near historic abundance throughout their historic ranges where original habitat conditions exist and where habitats can be feasibly restored.
- Take action to reintroduce anadromous fish into blocked areas, where feasible.
- Administer and increase opportunities for consumptive and non-consumptive resident fisheries for native, introduced, wild, and hatchery-reared stocks that are compatible with the continued persistence of native resident fish species and their restoration to near historic abundance (includes intensive fisheries within closed or isolated systems).--

Include the following implementation language in the Program:

-- **Eliminated habitat:** Where habitat for a target population is irreversibly altered or blocked, and therefore there are no opportunities to rebuild the target population by improving its opportunities for growth and survival in other parts of its life history, then the biological objective will be to provide a substitute. In the case of wildlife, where the habitat is inundated, substitute habitat would include setting aside and protecting land elsewhere that is home to a similar ecological community. For fish, substitution would include an alternative source of harvest (such as a hatchery stock) or a substitution of a resident fish species as a replacement for an anadromous species.--

Include the following guidance language in the Program:

-- **Substitution:** Mitigation in areas blocked to salmon and steelhead by the development and operation of the hydropower system is appropriate, and flexibility in approach is needed to develop a program that provides resident fish substitutions for lost salmon and steelhead where in-kind mitigation cannot occur. The "Compilation of Salmon and Steelhead Losses in the Columbia River Basin" and the "Numerical Estimates of Hydropower-related Losses" contained in the Council Program (NPCC 1987, 1994, 1995, 2000) Technical Appendix E are the starting place for the Council's approach regarding substitution.--

Include the following resident fish substitution species selection criteria:

--Feasibility criteria for substitution projects will consider the following steps:

- Can the habitat be rehabilitated?
- Can the restoration effort be maintained?
- Will the restoration support a healthy functional intact native ecosystem?
- What means and level of effort will be necessary to re-establish a native intact habitat?
- Is there opportunity to proceed with a proposed measure?
- Are restoration efforts the least cost alternative?

If it is determined that native restoration is not feasible, a specific action will be developed for an existing intact population, community and/or habitat. Non-native fish are to be managed to maximize use of available existing habitats to provide a subsistence and sport fishing resource, without adversely affecting native fish populations.--

PROGRAM FUNDING ALLOCATION LANGUAGE

Include in the Program the following funding allocation language. This is the Kalispel Tribe's preferred alternative:

--In order to move the Program forward in a manner that is fully integrated toward subbasin plan implementation, Council funding allocations for Provinces and/or subbasins will be informed by the following two policies and four principles.

Funding for the Program will be consistent with the 70-15-15 policy from the 1994, 1995, and 2000 Programs - a funding allocation share of 70% for anadromous fish, 15% for resident fish, and 15% for wildlife. This policy will be used to benchmark Council funding recommendations as a minimum funding target for resident fish and wildlife spending.

Funding will also remain consistent with Bonneville Power Administration's 70-25-5 policy for on-the-ground spending, a funding allocation share of 70% for on-the-ground work, 25% for research, monitoring, and evaluation, and 5% to Program administration. Monitoring and evaluation funds that inform specific on-the-ground actions or adaptive management will be considered to be part of the 70% planning target for on-the-ground actions. This policy will also be used to benchmark Council funding recommendations.

BPA will provide adequate funding for the Fish and Wildlife Program. The expense and capital budgets will meet the entire need for fish and wildlife, including the increased budget needs resulting from the Biological Opinions.

Program funding recommendations will follow the principles and associated data identified below.

- 1) FCRPS JCCA hydropower allocation – funding should be more closely tied to Provinces with higher federal hydropower responsibility (e.g. > 75%).
- 2) Identified losses within the Program – funding should be more closely tied to areas with higher losses as identified in Appendix E (anadromous fish losses assessment) of the 2000 Program and wildlife losses assessments (Table 11-4, NPCC 2000) for dam construction and inundation (e.g. areas > 35% in relationship to documented losses – wildlife and anadromous fish loss assessments).
- 3) Under mitigated areas/resources – Consistent with 2000 Program policy (wildlife), shift fish and wildlife funding priorities from subbasins or Provinces that have used past funding to significantly improve the ecology and productivity or meet mitigation responsibilities into areas that have been traditionally under mitigated or under represented in the Basin (where there is a known FCRPS responsibility).
 - a. As a subset for ESA/ESU based funding; prioritize ESU's that have been historically under funded and have the largest gaps toward recovery.

- 4) ESA provision – funding for ESA related salmon and steelhead recovery should not impact mitigation for non-ESA resources (anadromous, resident fish and wildlife) impacted by the FCRPS.--

OR as an alternative, the Kalispel Tribe supports the following language if the Program is designed to reflect a funding allocation structure that is basin wide in concept and more closely aligned with the 70-15-15 concept. This new allocation strategy will include an increase in support for resident fish expenditures for substitution projects mitigating for lost anadromous fish in the blocked areas of the basin. We recommend that the Fish and Wildlife Program reflects an expense budget that meets the entire need for fish and wildlife, including the increased budget needs resulting from the Biological Opinions.

As an alternative the Kalispel Tribe recommends the following funding allocation language be amended into the Program if the Program is to reflect a basin wide categorical allocation strategy:

-- Once the placeholders for Program related overhead funding are subtracted from the total available Program expense budget, the following funding percentages will be adhered to:

- 60% to anadromous fish projects (ESA and non-ESA)
- 25% to resident fish projects (mitigation for impacts to resident fish and lost anadromous fish). Includes a 10% shift of the anadromous fish allocation to resident fish substitution for lost anadromous fish in the blocked areas
- 15% to wildlife projects--

Capital Budget Planning

The Kalispel Tribe recommends that the Council to consider addressing capital budget planning within the Program. The Tribe feels very strongly that capital budget allocations should follow very closely with our recommendations toward the Program's expense funding allocation strategies identified here within (See above).

Include in the Program the following long term planning and funding allocation language:

-- Several past actions submitted by the Kalispel Tribe (past Program language, measures, amendment recommendations, Kalispel Tribal planning efforts, and a 2006 MOU between the five UCUT member tribes, the Kalispel Tribe, and BPA) recognize and support the development of broader fiscal and project implementation horizons. The Kalispel Tribe has consistently provided Program recommendations in the form of 10 year planning since 1994. Based upon the benefits of these unimplemented recommendations, the Council supports BPA entering into negotiations with the Kalispel Tribe to complete a ten-year funding agreement. The Kalispel Tribe's identified measures and associated table will be the basis for that negotiation to implement identified critical items within the Program that meet FCRPS mitigation obligations detailed in the Pend Oreille Subbasin and Intermountain Provincial Plans.--

FUTURE PROJECT SOLICITATIONS/REVIEWS AND ISRP SCIENCE REVIEWS

We recommend that the Council alter the ISRP review of Program related projects so that future **solicitations** target only new actions and/or research. We also recommend a modified scientific review structure for ongoing projects with longstanding support and investment. For example, hatchery operations and maintenance projects will be reviewed using monitoring and evaluation reporting and ISRP interaction to assure that implementation is on the adaptive management path. Science review would occur within timelines logically associated with hatchery operations (every 4 to 6 years) and will either confirm existing directions or offer new alternatives based upon the information and data collected as presented via project/program monitoring and evaluation. Other examples include that of wildlife operations and maintenance and long term habitat restoration and enhancement projects. Wildlife O&M reviews would be similar to the hatchery example and would occur on a timeline of 4 to 5 years. Long-term habitat enhancement and restoration projects would be reviewable on 5 to 7 year intervals.

REGIONAL DATA MANAGEMENT OVERSIGHT

Include in the Program the following regional data management language:

--A regional data management oversight group will be created to set policy guidance, principles and priorities for consistency in data storage and dissemination that is based at a subbasin, province or sub-regional level. This oversight group will consist of BPA, NPCC, and one member from each Province. The following principles will apply to data management in the Columbia River Basin:

- Provide information and technology related support to assist the agencies and tribes data flow as appropriate to support regional reporting for the Program
- Maintain and update access to databases including fish distribution, adult abundance, GIS streams layer, hatchery releases, hatchery returns, dams and fish passage facilities, hatchery facilities, harvest, NPCC protected areas, smolt density model data, independent data sets, genetics, etc...
- Support development of advanced data management systems within data creating agencies to improve data flow to and other regional scale data outlets
- Maintain the web site to disseminate agency and tribal data in a regionally consistent format and respond to other specific data requests

Data will be collected and housed at a localized level so as not to burden or confuse a larger basin-wide system. Localized databases will be linked to BPA and/or NPCC websites so all databases can be identified and accessed.--

UPPER COLUMBIA ECOREGIONAL MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Include in the Program the following Upper Columbia ecoregional monitoring and evaluation language:

--The Upper Columbia Ecoregion requires a robust, well funded monitoring and evaluation and data management programs to ensure that long-term anadromous, resident fish and wildlife projects are achieving the established biological benchmarks over time. The Kalispel Tribal

strategy relies on 1) adequate funding for long-term monitoring and evaluation elements; 2) proper linkages to data sharing and data management; and 3) investments in appropriate infrastructure.

1. Adequate funding for long-term based monitoring and evaluation elements-

Funding should be available to provide the core programs and projects with the resources necessary to adaptively manage resources toward the achievement of biological outcomes. Consistent with funding allocation priorities and principles, project level monitoring and evaluation funding should be reasonably funded and not capped at 5%. It should be based on the needs of long-term biologically-based outcomes.

2. Proper linkages to data sharing and data management must be established-

Data sharing and data management has been elevated as an important topic to improve decision making relative to fish and wildlife within the Columbia River Basin. Several efforts have been initiated over the years focusing on consolidating data from the tribal, federal and state agencies. However, data assimilation from the Upper Columbia Ecoregion has not been prioritized.

3. Investing in appropriate infrastructure-

The Upper Columbia managers do not have robust fish and wildlife information and technology (IT) support and most biologists are not well trained in database administration, function, or operations. Therefore, to bridge this gap will require investing in improvements to the tribal technological infrastructure by providing knowledgeable staff. This infrastructure will enable communication within both the ecoregional and regional (Columbia River Basin) data management infrastructure.--

Include in the Program the following Kalispel Tribal wildlife monitoring and evaluation language:

--The NPCC will investigate the implementation of the UCUT wildlife monitoring and evaluation project (UWMEP) to a regionalized basin-wide approach for wildlife monitoring and evaluation. BPA will fund the UWMEP to provide habitat based monitoring using select population and guild data to support habitat functionality comparisons to a reference or desired future condition. This project has been reviewed by the ISRP and found to be acceptable as a regionalized approach to wildlife monitoring and evaluation.--

BEF Model Watershed Strategy for Monitoring

We recommend that the Council endorse and explore opportunities to establish a long-term funding and restoration approach that is consistent with the Bonneville Environmental Foundation's (BEF) Model Watershed Program. Through BEF's Model Watershed Program, funding is provided and committed over a ten-year period to ensure that 1) scheduled monitoring and evaluation activities occur, 2) progress towards reaching stated restoration objectives is

evaluated and reported, and 3) restoration strategies are adapted and adjusted according to measured results.

Include in the Program the following ten-year monitoring and evaluation strategy consistent with the BEF Program:

--Test and establish several ten-year pilot projects in the Columbia River Basin. Provide for a long-term funding commitment that is linked to the strategies as identified below.

Under this Model Watershed Program, tribal and non-tribal Fish and Wildlife programs develop an integrated ten-year restoration and monitoring strategy that:

- Sets specific and measurable ecological restoration objectives at the outset;
- Establishes a comprehensive monitoring program upfront that identifies parameters and metrics necessary to track progress towards meeting stated ecological objectives;
- Identifies a ten-year series of coordinated actions necessary to restore fish and wildlife habitat and natural ecosystem processes;
- Establishes a timetable to ensure that results are systematically evaluated and restoration strategies are adjusted and improved according to measured results;
- Integrates regular review from an independent team of Ph.D. level watershed and fisheries scientists.

BPA commits to provide funding and support over a ten-year period so long as Model Watershed partners:

- Measure and annually report on the cumulative ecological outcomes or trends in the project watershed;
- Regularly compare measured results to stated benchmarks and objectives and assess the capacity for current restoration strategies to achieve desired outcomes;
- Establish and use information feedback loops that allow ongoing restoration strategies to be adjusted and improved;
- Use monitoring results to demonstrate accountability for investments of time and money.--

IN-LIEU POLICY

The Northwest Power Act requires Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) to use the Bonneville Fund to protect, mitigate and enhance fish and wildlife to the extent adversely affected by hydroelectric development, consistent with the Council's program. But the Act prevents BPA from making expenditures that merely substitute ratepayer funding for other sources. Specifically, section 4(h)(10)(A) requires that – "Expenditures of the Administrator pursuant to this paragraph shall be in addition to, not in lieu of, other expenditures authorized or required from other entities under other agreements or provisions of law."

Include in the Program the following in-lieu implementation language:

Federal Columbia River Hydropower System "Blocked Area" mitigation for lost anadromous fisheries is the policy of resident fish substitution. This policy allows BPA to make expenditures

consistent with the Northwest Power Act and the Council's program as "out of place" and "out of kind." As defined, resident fish substitution mitigation is the sole responsibility of BPA to fund.

Include in the Program the following in-lieu language:

-- BPA in-lieu funding prohibitions apply only when funding is **actually available**, or is required of an entity as a non-discretionary expenditure. The following five examples identify where the in-lieu policy strictly applies.

- 1) An entity is required to make expenditures. Mandatory funding requirements could arise under a license condition for a non-federal hydroelectric project through FERC, an enforcement order under the Clean Water Act, or as a legislative mandate.
- 2) Specific resources are included in appropriations bills and not merely when an action is authorized.
- 3) A non-specific appropriation is provided, but a specific project is described in a congressional committee report or other legislative language and such specific project is actually funded.
- 4) An agency's budget justification identifies a specific measure to be funded and the specific measure is funded.
- 5) Where legislative history and an agency's budget request are silent, but where an appropriation has been justified to support a project or program for which BPA otherwise would provide funding and such funding is actually available.--

WILDLIFE OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE FUNDING

Include in the Program the following wildlife operations and maintenance language:

--The Northwest Power and Conservation Council (NPCC) supports the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) to provide adequate and long-term funding of Wildlife Mitigation Operation and Maintenance Projects (Wildlife O&M) associated with the federal hydropower facilities throughout the Columbia River Basin. Adequate and long-term funding of Wildlife O&M was a focus of past Fish & Wildlife Programs, as well as being key components of the Kalispel Tribe's current Wildlife Mitigation Memorandum of Agreements. The following funding principles will apply:

- 1) Provide "*adequate funding*" to maintain, protect, and/or enhance habitat units (HU's) that have been acquired and/or will be acquired to mitigate wildlife habitat losses. "*Adequate funding*" will further be identified as the necessary monetary requirement to complete all approved actions identified by the wildlife managers at a reasonable rate of implementation. Project sponsors will use the "*1998 CBFWA Wildlife Managers: Guidelines for Enhancement, Operation, and Maintenance Activities for Wildlife Mitigation Projects*", the "*2007-4 IEAB Task 116: Investigation of Wildlife O&M Costs*", and past project expenditures to assist with determining the appropriate actions & funding levels;
- 2) Provide flexibility to use unspent funding in subsequent years. Project sponsors will be able to work directly with BPA staff to determine how unspent funding can be used

within the project; examples are rescheduling of work or additional activities that result from unforeseen circumstances such as weather events or fire. This flexibility will provide Project Managers with benefits to conduct cost measure savings that can go back into the project; and

- 3) Provide funding consistent with approved (between sponsor and BPA) site specific management plans.--

SPECIFIC PROGRAM MEASURES

Include in the Program the following measures:

--Bonneville Power Administration Shall Fund the Following Measures as specified below and identified in the attached table consistent with the Northwest Power Act:

1. As partial mitigation for anadromous fish losses, operate and maintain a warm water low-capital bass hatchery on the Kalispel Indian Reservation. Mark all hatchery production. Monitor success of hatchery stocking program [Pend Oreille Subbasin Objectives (strategies) 2C1(a)].
2. As partial mitigation for anadromous fish losses, complete advanced designs, and construct, operate and maintain habitat improvement projects to enhance bull trout and westslope cutthroat trout in all tributaries of the Pend Oreille Subbasin. The Kalispel Tribe will prioritize tributaries for habitat improvements and implementation schedules, and develop detailed biological objectives for each tributary [Pend Oreille Subbasin Objectives (strategies) 2A1(a), 2A3 (a) and (b); 1B1 (a),(c), and (d);1B4 (a) and (b);1C1 (a) and (g); 1C5 (a)].
3. As partial mitigation for anadromous fish losses, collaborate with the U.S. Forest Service, Idaho Department of Fish and Game, and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife to remove exotic brook trout within tributaries of the Pend Oreille River Subbasin so as to enhance bull and westslope cutthroat trout [Pend Oreille Subbasin Objectives (strategies) 2A2(a); 1C5(a)].
4. As partial mitigation for anadromous fish losses, construct, place, and monitor the effectiveness of artificial cover structures to increase the amount of bass fry winter cover in the lower Pend Oreille River[Pend Oreille Subbasin Objectives (strategies) 2C1(b)].
5. As partial mitigation for anadromous fish losses, conduct a long-term monitoring program to assess effectiveness of bull and cutthroat trout habitat improvements in tributary streams[Pend Oreille Subbasin Objectives 2A1(a), 2A3(a) and(b); 1C5(a)].
6. As partial mitigation for anadromous fish losses, fund a cooperative project among the Confederated Colville Tribes, Kalispel Tribe, Spokane Tribe, and the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife to assess stock status of resident fish species and associated habitats in the areas above Chief Joseph and Grand Coulee Dams [Pend Oreille Subbasin Objectives (strategies) 2A1(a), 2A3 (a) and (b); 1B1 (a), (b) and (c); 1B2 (b), (c) and (d); 1B3 (a)].

Phase I. Assess existing data and develop a database, identify data gaps and develop standardized data collection methodologies.

Phase II. Conduct field sampling to gather the needed data, assess data and identify management, protection and recovery efforts.

Phase III. Implement management, protection, recovery, monitoring and evaluation.

7. As partial mitigation for anadromous fish losses, purchase management rights and enhance habitat in critical watershed areas (riparian corridors and associated uplands) along tributaries within the Pend Oreille Subbasin to benefit fish and wildlife resources [Pend Oreille Subbasin Objectives (strategies) 2B1; 1B1 (a); 1B4 (a); 1B8 (a)].
8. As partial mitigation for anadromous fish losses and in collaboration with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, investigate the feasibility of a conservation aquaculture facility for westslope bull and cutthroat trout. Construct, operate and maintain this facility based upon positive findings of feasibility study [Pend Oreille Subbasin Objectives (strategies) 2A1(b); 1B1 (a); 1B4 (a)].
9. As partial mitigation for resident fish losses at Albeni Falls Dam, collaborate with the Idaho Department of Fish and Game to write a loss assessment for Lake Pend Oreille, the lower Clark Fork River, and the Pend Oreille River above and below Albeni Falls Dam which quantifies the impacts of the construction and operation of Albeni Falls Dam [Pend Oreille Subbasin Objectives (strategies) 1A1 (a)].
10. As partial mitigation for resident fish losses at Albeni Falls Dam, provide fish passage at Albeni Falls Dam [Pend Oreille Subbasin Objectives (strategies) 1C1 (a) and (b), 1C5 (a)].
11. As partial mitigation for resident fish losses at Albeni Falls Dam, collaborate with the Idaho Department of Fish and Game to reduce competition and predation by lake trout on bull trout and westslope cutthroat trout by reducing lake trout abundance in Lake Pend Oreille and Upper Priest Lake [Pend Oreille Subbasin Objectives (strategies) 1C2 (a), 1C3 (a), 1C4 (a), 1C5 (a)].

Albeni Falls Dam Wildlife Mitigation for the Kalispel Tribe

1. As partial mitigation of Albeni Falls Dam construction and inundation losses to wildlife habitat, fund the Kalispel Tribe, consistent with the *Albeni Falls Interagency Work Group Operating Guidelines and Guiding Principles for Mitigation Implementation (AFIWG 1998)* and/or Memorandums of Agreement between Kalispel Tribe and the Bonneville Power Administration. The use of the guidelines is strictly as a policy-adopted technical implementation tool to maintain consistency with the *Albeni Falls Wildlife Protection, Mitigation, and Enhancement Plan (IDFG 1987)* [Pend Oreille Subbasin Objectives (strategies) 1A1-8 (a), (b) and (c)].
2. Fund operations and maintenance activities for projects crediting the Albeni Falls Dam losses consistent with the *Guidelines for Enhancement, Operation, and Maintenance Activities for Wildlife Mitigation Projects (CBFWA 1998)* [Pend Oreille Subbasin Objectives (strategies) 1A9 (a)]
3. Fund an operational loss assessment for Albeni Falls Dam and implement activities to mitigate designated losses [Pend Oreille Subbasin Objectives (strategies) 1B1-3 (a)].--

Table 1. Table detailing Kalispel Tribal measures and strategies for a 10 year timeframe.

Project Detail		BPA Project cost	Prioritized Biological Objectives	Prioritized Limiting Factors	Strategies and Actions/Measures	Current Metrics	Current Actions
Kalispel Tribe Coordination	Ongoing - ISRP reviewed	1/19th of \$2,400,000 OR \$126,316	Provides for coordinating KT interest and issues related to Program Implementation	N/A	Provides for staff time and travel to address processes and issues relevant to the KT and their portion of Program Implementation.	25 meetings/yr 5 discussion papers 5 presentations	N/A
Albani Falls Wildlife Mitigation Project - 1992-061-00 (Albani Falls Dam construction and inundation impacts) WILDLIFE PROJECT	Ongoing - ISRP reviewed; request 5 year ISRP review to assess monitoring results and management direction to date	\$1.5 million - capital; \$700,000 - expense in year one - increases by 7% annually to cover O&M and management activities on new management rights acquired	Add HUs to Albani Falls Dam Wildlife Mitigation - 28,587 HUs	Reduced diversity and density of riparian and wetland acres within the Pend Oreille Subbasin	Secure HUs via management rights acquisitions	2,000 HUs annually	EAMRO (E - ecological M - management R - knowledge) 10,000 HUs jointly
Albani Falls Assessment Project - WILDLIFE PROJECT	Proposed project - needs to go through solicitation and ISRP review	\$1.1 million over 3 years	Conduct & Implement Albani Falls Dam Operational Losses Assessment - WILDLIFE PROJECT (operational impacts)	Unmaintained protected and restored acres will reduce mitigation effectiveness of past and future actions	Increase HUs by habitat restoration	250 acres annually	E - remaining HUs and enhanced HUs 2,500 HUs currently
Albani Falls Operational Losses Mitigation Project - WILDLIFE PROJECT	Proposed project - needs to go through solicitation and ISRP review	\$1.5 million - capital \$200,000 - expense in year 1 and \$250,000 in year 2 it will increase by 7 to 10% annually over the 10 year period	Protect, restore, enhance, maintain and monitor mitigation project sites to offset operational losses.	Unknown status of effect of protection and restoration actions	Implement consistent with O&M guidelines of 2001	10,000 acres	M&E M&E - note that this would cover all Program related wildlife monitoring for all five UCUT tribes and their respective Program projects
Albani Falls Assessment Project - WILDLIFE PROJECT	Proposed project - needs to go through solicitation and ISRP review	\$1.1 million over 3 years	Conduct & Implement Albani Falls Dam Operational Losses Assessment - WILDLIFE PROJECT (operational impacts)	Unknown status of impact	Complete and implement study design	Losses assessment	N/A
Albani Falls Operational Losses Mitigation Project - WILDLIFE PROJECT	Proposed project - needs to go through solicitation and ISRP review	\$1.5 million - capital \$200,000 - expense in year 1 and \$250,000 in year 2 it will increase by 7 to 10% annually over the 10 year period	Protect, restore, enhance, maintain and monitor mitigation project sites to offset operational losses.	Ongoing habitat losses through operations of Albani Falls Dam (e.g., flow, spill, erosion, water fluctuation)	Implement mitigation O&M Monitor - also to be implemented through the UWMEP project	Unit increase Maintain Units M&E	EAMRO M&E E-0

Table 1 (cont.). Table detailing Kalispel Tribal measures and strategies for a 10 year timeframe.

Project Detail		Project type	BPA Project cost	Prioritized Biological Objectives	Prioritized Limiting Factors	Strategies and Actions/Measures	Identified Metrics	Current Actions (Current Status Relative to Objectives (1-10))
Kalispel Resident Fish Project 1995-00-100	Ongoing - ISRP reviewed;		\$550,000 in year 1: increases by approximately 1.5% annually	Restore westslope and bull trout populations and associated habitat in 15 priority tributaries - 8 lower POSB tributaries (Leclerc, CCA, Tacoma, Calispell, Indian, Skookum, Cedar, and Sullivan), 4 PR tribs (Granite, U WB Priest, L WB Priest, and East River)	Knowledge of habitat and population of subbasin tributaries	Assess 40 miles of tributary habitat; 5 miles annually Monitor index sites	Survey tributary habitat using KT/USFS established protocols	M-5
					Reduced capacity of tributaries to support native fish species	Restore 20 miles of instream tributary habitat; 2 miles annually	Restored habitat	M-5
Albeni Falls Fishery Loss Assessment	Proposed project - needs to go through solicitation and ISRP review		\$500,000	Non-native subsistence and sport fisheries - RESIDENT FISH SUBSTITUTION PROJECT	Reduced capacity of tributaries to support native fish species	Eliminate non-native fish introgression and competition	Remove exotics via mechanical or chemical means	M-2
					Lack of overwintering habitat	Operate and maintain a largemouth bass hatchery. Includes O&M and M&E	Release 10,000 fingerlings and 90,000 fry per year	M-4
					Loss of fishing opportunity	Construct and place artificial cover structures to increase overwintering habitat	Number of structures per acre	M-6
					Lack of information	Quantify the impacts of Albeni Falls Dam construction, inundation and operation.	Write a loss assessment which quantifies the impacts of the construction and operation of Albeni Falls Dam	

Table 1 (cont.). Table detailing Kalispel Tribal measures and strategies for a 10 year timeframe.

Project Detail	Project type	BPA Project cost	Prioritized Biological Objectives	Prioritized Limiting Factors	Strategies and Actions/Measures	Identified Metrics	Current Actions Current Status Relative to Objectives (1-10)
Resident Fish Stock Status Above Chief Joseph and Grand Coulee Dams 1997-00-400 This covers the Kalispel Tribe	Ongoing - ISRP reviewed	\$290,000	<p>Pend Oreille Subbasin: Protect, enhance, and restore native fish habitat function to maintain or enhance ecological diversity and long-term viability of native and desirable non-native fish species, including westslope cutthroat and bull trout, using a watershed-based approach.</p>	Lack of information	Assess quality and quantity of available spawning and rearing habitat and prioritize stream reaches for protection and enhancement measures.	Survey tributary habitat using KT/USFS and JSAP protocols	M/E3
			<p>Develop and prioritize subbasin-wide habitat PM&E measures for native resident and desirable non-native fishes.</p>		Develop and prioritize subbasin-wide habitat PM&E measures for native resident and desirable non-native fishes.	Use data gathered to develop restoration measures	M/E3
			<p>Continue surveys to determine fish species distribution and relative abundance.</p>		Continue surveys to determine fish species distribution and relative abundance.	Snorkel and electrofishing surveys	M/E3
			<p>Develop and manage database to store all data throughout project area.</p>		Develop and manage database to store all data throughout project area.	Data management	E/E3
			<p>Conduct watershed assessment to determine sedimentation sources (natural or human caused) that are negatively impacting fish habitat.</p>		Conduct watershed assessment to determine sedimentation sources (natural or human caused) that are negatively impacting fish habitat.	Watershed assessments	E/M/E3
			<p>Using existing databases, identify data gaps and critical information needs for the Spokane Subbasin.</p>		Using existing databases, identify data gaps and critical information needs for the Spokane Subbasin.	Data management	E/E3
			<p>Continue stream, lake and reservoir and riparian habitat surveys.</p>		Continue stream, lake and reservoir and riparian habitat surveys.	Use established JSAP protocol	E/M/E4
			<p>Inventory fish passage barriers</p>		Inventory fish passage barriers	Use established	M/E3
			<p>Continue populating existing</p>		Continue populating existing	Data management	E/M/E3
			<p>Perform assessment of native salmonid stocks composition using DNA analysis or other appropriate techniques by 2010.</p>		Perform assessment of native salmonid stocks composition using DNA analysis or other appropriate techniques by 2010.	Genetic samples	M/E3
<p>Continue surveys to determine fish species distribution and relative abundance.</p>	Continue surveys to determine fish species distribution and relative abundance.	Snorkel, electrofishing and stream habitat	M/E3				
<p>Continue populating existing databases and develop new databases.</p>	Continue populating existing databases and develop new databases.	Data management	E/E3				
<p>Inventory and prioritize all fish passage barriers.</p>	Inventory and prioritize all fish passage barriers.	Use established JSAP protocol	M/E4				
<p>Conduct bull trout distribution and habitat suitability surveys.</p>	Conduct bull trout distribution and habitat suitability surveys.	Snorkel and electrofishing surveys.	M/E3				
<p>Determine genetic distribution of focal species (white sturgeon, redband trout, lamprey, burbot, kokanee)</p>	Determine genetic distribution of focal species (white sturgeon, redband trout, lamprey, burbot, kokanee)	Genetic samples	E/M/E3				
<p>Compile all existing data</p>	Compile all existing data	Data management	E/E3				

Table 1 (cont.). Table detailing Kalispel Tribal measures and strategies for a 10 year timeframe.

Project Detail	Project type	BPA Project cost	Prioritized Biological Objectives	Prioritized Limiting Factors	Strategies and Actions/Measures	Current Metrics	Current Actions
Restoration of bull trout passage at Albeni Falls Dam Project 2007-24-600	Ongoing - ISRP reviewed	\$400,000	Restore bull trout to a harvestable surplus for Lake Pend Oreille, Pend Oreille River, and Priest Lake	Loss of connectivity	Operate and maintain a floating fish trap to capture bull trout below Albeni Falls Dam	Number of bull trout in trap	BAM3
					Rapid response genetic analysis of bull trout biopsy samples	Genetic samples	MC3
Pend Oreille Basin Initiative	Proposed project - needs to go through solicitation and ISRP review	\$200,000 expense in year 1 \$1,500,000 capital annually	Lack of available genetic diversity and individuals to restore the population(s)	Hydropower construction and operational impacts	Weekly electrofishing to implant CART tags in bull trout	Electrofishing	BAM5
					Monitor downstream movement of sub-adult bull trout	Monitor bull trout movement	MC2
					Implement feasibility	Feasibility study	KAM60
					Complete 3 STEP process	To be determined	KAM50
					Build facility	Construction	KAM40
					O&M	O&M	KAM40
					M&E	M&E	KAM40
Pend Oreille Non-Native Fish Suppression Project 2007-14-900	Ongoing - ISRP reviewed	\$410,000	Replace RF losses to Lake P.O., P.O. River and Tributaries with watershed related acquisitions and restoration	Inundation tributaries, rivers, important shoreline and near shore habitats for resident fish species	Lands Acquisition and watershed restoration based upon RF losses assessment	Purchase land and conservation easements	BAM52
					Manage non-native species, including brook trout in a way that minimizes negative impacts to native species.	Suppress lake trout using nets or other appropriate gear	BAM53
					Reduce competition and predation by lake trout on bull trout and cutthroat trout	Prevent lake trout immigration through the Thorofare into Upper Priest Lake	MC3
						Remove exotics via mechanical or chemical means	MC2
						Install fish management structures to prevent invasion of non-native fish in order to protect native fish	MC2
		Manage existing barriers	MC2				