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March 5, 2024

MEMORANDUM

TO: Fish and Wildlife Committee Members

FROM: Mark Fritsch

SUBJECT: Overview of the Step Review process and Fish & Wildlife Program Hatcheries

BACKGROUND:

Presenter: Mark Fritsch

Summary: Staff will review the history and use of the Three-Step Review Process that has been used for proposed artificial production projects for implementation under the Fish and Wildlife Program.

Relevance: The step review process is described in the 2014 Columbia River Basin Fish and Wildlife Program - Part Six, Section III, A., 1 and 2. Step Review allows for review and tracking of artificial production proposal/projects for scientific soundness as they are developed.

Workplan: Fish and Wildlife Division work plan 2024; Program Implementation: Project Review and follow-ups.

Background: The Council's 1995 Program directed that new artificial production programs should account for or address information being developed in 1) a comprehensive analysis of federal fish hatchery activities that was under way at the time (7.0D), 2) an evaluation of salmon survival in the Columbia River, the estuary and the near-shore ocean plume (7.1A), 3) an inventory of population status, life history and other data on wild and

naturally spawning salmon populations (7.1C), and 4) an evaluation of the cumulative and systemwide impacts of then-existing and proposed artificial production activities on the ecology, genetics and other important characteristics of Columbia River Basin anadromous and resident fish (7.1F).

Starting in Fiscal Year 1998, the annual prioritization process for projects funded under the Fish and Wildlife Program included a review by the Independent Scientific Review Panel (ISRP), which the Council created in response to a 1996 amendment to the Northwest Power Act. During this initial review, the ISRP recommended a comprehensive basinwide review of artificial production. The ISRP recommended that until completion of that review, the Council “not approve funding for the construction and operation of new artificial propagation programs,” with this exception:

“To prevent a complete moratorium on new production, the ISRP recommends that the Council permit funding for an individual project only if the project proponents can demonstrate they have taken measures 7.0D, 7.1A, 7.1C, and 7.1F into account in the program design and the Council concurs. To ensure that standard is met, the individual projects should be funded only after a positive recommendation from an independent peer review panel.”

In September 1997, the Council adopted a policy known as the “three-step review.” It calls for “new production initiatives” to follow a basic development process that has three main steps or phases: (Step 1) conceptual planning, represented under the 1995 Program primarily by master plan development and approval; (Step 2) preliminary design and cost estimation, and environmental (NEPA and ESA) review; and (Step 3) final design review prior to construction. In adopting the Three-Step Review Process, the Council agreed with the ISRP’s recommendation to make use of independent peer review for projects as they move through each stage of the process. Production initiatives will trigger a review when a project proposes any one of the following: (a) construct significant new production facilities; (b) begin planting fish in waters they have not been planted in before; (c) increase significantly the number of fish being introduced; (d) change stocks or the number of stocks, and/or (e) change the location of production facilities.

The step review process, as noted above, will include a review by the ISRP of the responses to the technical review elements that fully explain how the project is consistent with these elements that refer to specific sections in the Fish and Wildlife Program. In addition, these elements may be supplemented with issues and conditions raised in previous reviews and decisions. Depending on the complexity and status of the proposed

project or action a combination type review may occur that addresses all relevant review elements in one or two step submittals.

Review periods for project submittals can vary depending on the circumstances and nature surrounding any specific project or action. Generally, the review schedule for the Step 1 process ranges from 12 to 18 weeks, Step 2 and 3 reviews, and combined reviews take approximately nine weeks. If the review received from the Independent Scientific Review Panel (ISRP) is favorable a Council staff decision document is prepared and presented to the Fish and Wildlife Committee first and to the full Council the following month for a decision. The time from the ISRP review to the Council decision can be an important time to see public comment. In addition, it is important to note that the ISRP periodically will request additional information that may prolong the review periods.

The step review process is a valuable tool for review of major investments, including new fish hatchery programs and facilities. Step review allows for review of scientific soundness, environmental impacts, and design and fiscal considerations at appropriate stages in project development.

The attached table (Table 1) provides basic information regarding artificial production efforts underway in the Program. Included is information about when the project was initiated, background and where the project/proposals currently are in the review process.

Table 1. Artificial production efforts in the Program – the following information is intended to provide basic information and should be considered a starting point for the history of the particular artificial production efforts. Bolded text reflects the 16 primary facilities supported by the fish and Wildlife Program.

Project	Project Number	Past Approvals	Status	Background
Nez Perce Tribal Hatchery	1983-350-00	Planning 1983, High Priority 1996, Master Plan 1992, Step 2 1998, Step 3 2000	Operating	The NPTH Master Plan was completed in 1992. In 1996, the Council approved 15 high priority supplementation projects under Program Measure 7.3B. In January 1998 the Council approved the preliminary design (Step 2) review for the hatchery. On May 17, 2000 the Council approved the Step 3 (Final Design) Review for the Nez Perce Tribal Hatchery. This project utilizes hatchery supplementation for restoration and recovery of Snake River Basin salmon stocks. Nez Perce Tribal Hatchery and associated satellite sites (<u>Sweetwater, Newsome, Yoosa, Luke's Gulch, Cedar Flats, and North Lapwai Valley</u>) are intended to rear and release fall and spring Chinook salmon into rivers and streams with the express purpose of increasing the numbers of fish spawning, incubating and living in the natural environment.
Colville Tribal Fish Hatchery	1985-038-00	Prior to Step Review 1984	Operating	The Colville Tribal Fish Hatchery Project was amended into the Northwest Power Planning Council's Fish and Wildlife Program in 1984, to provide funding for the design, construction and operation and maintenance of a resident trout hatchery program on the Colville Reservation. The resident trout hatchery program partially satisfies Bonneville Power Administration fish and wildlife responsibilities pursuant to Section 4(b)(10)(a) of the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act and other legislation. The Colville Tribal Fish Hatchery Project involves the production of 22,679-kg (50,000 lbs.) of resident fish that include brook trout, rainbow trout and lahontan cutthroat trout. The project initiation was with feasibility studies, NEPA compliance documentation and design work all occurring between 1984 and 1988. Construction of the hatchery occurred between 1988 and 1990 prior to the initiation of the Step process.
Northeast Oregon Hatchery Master Plan (NEOH), Imnaha/Lostine (Spring Chinook)	1988-053-01	Planning 1987, Master Plan 2000, Step 2 2004, Step 3 2006	Approved, <i>(not implemented)</i>	Adopted into the Program by the Council in 1987 as part of the Northeast Oregon Hatchery (NEOH) initiative. On September 20, 2000 the Council approved the NEOH Master Plan. On May 22, 2003 the Nez Perce Tribe submitted step 2 documents. On August 12, 2003 the ISRP completed the review of the step submittal (ISRP document 2003-12). The NEOH Core Team re-submitted a monitoring and evaluation plan on March 1, 2004 for ISRP review. On May 18, 2004 the ISRP provided a positive review of the monitoring and

				<p>evaluation plan (ISRP document 2004 -10). Though the review was positive, the ISRP raised additional issues to be addressed as part of the Step 3 submittal of the monitoring and evaluation plan. A key issue raised by the ISRP addressed the need for a more thorough prioritization of monitoring and evaluation efforts. On August 3, 2004 the NPT, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, and Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife submitted Step 2 documents to the Council. At the October 13, 2004, meeting in Missoula, the Council approved the preliminary design proposal and recommended conditions for approval of the final design and construction. On March 16, 2006 the NPT, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, and ODFW in coordination with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service submitted Step 3 documents to the Council. On May 9, 2006 the Council approved the final design and construction (Step 3) costs associated with the Northeast Oregon Hatchery. That Council recommendation has never been implemented. BPA cited implementation pending a final approval by NOAA Fisheries that has not occurred.</p>
Hood River Production Program	1988-053-07 and 1988-053-08 2008-309-00	Prior to Step Review 1987, Master Plan 1992, High Priority 1996 Planning 2001, Master Plan 2008	Operating Tracking	<p>Adopted into the Program by the Council in 1987 as part of the Northeast Oregon Hatchery (NEOH) initiative. In 1996, the Council approved 15 high priority supplementation projects under Program Measure 7.3B. The Council separated the Hood River program from the other NEOH programs in 1991. The Council adopted the master plan in 1992. The program was initiated in the 1996 (Parkdale Fish Hatchery). Approved in FY 2001 as part of the Columbia Gorge Province project review. A significant initiative in the managers' FY 2001-2003 recommendations was to expand the Parkdale facility to shift juvenile incubation and rearing from the Round Butte hatchery. In 2003, Bonneville completed the Hood River Production Program Review to satisfy the requirements of the Hood River Fisheries Program EIS. On May 13, 2008, the Council received from the CTWSRO and ODFW an updated master plan addressing the short-term needs of the Hood River Production Program. On August 22, 2008, the ISRP provided their review to the Council of the Revised Master Plan for the Hood River Production Program (ISRP document 2008-10). The ISRP found that the revised master plan "Meets Scientific Review Criteria – In Part (qualified)". As described in the revised master plan, the co-managers propose to proceed with an experimental approach (Phase I) to address the current needs of the HRPP. Therefore, implementation of the long-term alternative (Phase II) will depend upon the findings from the information gathered during this experimental period (2009 - 2013). Based on the ISRP review and the approach detailed in the revised master plan submitted by CTWSRO and ODFW, the Council approved the Revised Master Plan for the Hood River Production Program for the short-term, conditioned upon addressing the long-term alternative for HRPP (decision memorandum, October 15, 2008)(Moving Falls Fish Facility) On June 4, 2019 the Council's received an Addendum to the 2008 Revised Master Plan for the Hood River Production Program (HRPP). This Addendum is intended to address the conditions placed on the program as part of the Council decision in October 2008. On September 6, 2019 the ISRP provided their review (ISRP document 2019-3).</p>

				Based on this review and stemming from different priorities ODFW determined to phase out the Steelhead program and CTWSRO increase spring Chinook production (150,000). Based on this and the AFHH review ODFW contracts are phasing out and the sole project associated with the HRPP is #1988-053-07.
Kootenai River Native Fish Conservation Aquaculture Program	1988-064-00	Prior to Step Review 1987 Planning 2001, Master Plan 2010 Step 2/3 2012	Operating	In response to the Council’s 1987 Program, BPA funded the construction of the KTOI Experimental White Sturgeon Facility, which began operations in the spring of 1991. The low-capital facility was originally constructed to determine whether artificial propagation was feasible based on existing water quality of the Kootenai River and whether gametes from wild sturgeon in the Kootenai River were viable. The facility was considered experimental until 1996, when the USFWS draft recovery plan called for the full implementation of the conservation aquaculture program. A 1997 funding request was presented to the Council and Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Authority for approval to bring the facility up to standard to provide adequate reliability for sturgeon production. The funding request was approved in 1998. On October 14, 2010 the Council approved the Master Plan (Step 1) associated with the <u>Kootenai River White Sturgeon Aquaculture Conservation Facility</u> , Project #1988-064-00 to provide additional support of the recovery of sturgeon and to also address burbot. On August 9, 2012, the Tribe submitted combined Step 2/3 documents and on September 28, 2012 the ISRP provided their review (ISRP document 2012-15). On December 4, 2012 the Council approved proceeding to Step 3 and implementation of <i>Kootenai River White Sturgeon Aquaculture Conservation Facility</i> . In 2014 the Twin Rivers Sturgeon and Burbot Hatchery came online.
Umatilla Hatchery Operation and Maintenance	1989-035-00	Prior to Step Review 1990 Master Plan 1990, High Priority 1996	Operating	The Council approved the Master Plan in 1990 and the Umatilla Hatchery began operations in 1991. In 1996, the Council included Umatilla Hatchery as one of 15 high priority supplementation projects under Program Measure 7.3B. The hatchery program is used for egg incubation and rearing of spring Chinook, fall Chinook, and summer steelhead. Umatilla Hatchery serves as the foundation for rehabilitating Chinook salmon and enhancing steelhead in the Umatilla River. ODFW operates and maintains the Umatilla Hatchery and M&E. CTUIR conduct operations for satellite facilities (Three Mile, Pendleton, Minthorn, Thornhollow, Imeques, Westland) associated with the hatchery.
Yakima River Design and Construction- Yakima/Klickitat Fisheries Project (YKFP)	1988-115-25	Prior to Step Review 1987 Master Plan 1987, High Priority 1996, Master Plan 2012, Revised Master Plan 2019	Operating	On October 15, 1987 the Council approved the YKFP's master plan. The Cle Elum Facility (i.e., Levi George Spring Chinook) was completed on August 1, 1997. The facility also includes three acclimation facilities (i.e. Jack Creek, Easton and Clark Flat) in the Upper Yakima basin. The YKFP operations have been designed to test the principles of supplementation. YKFP was one 15 high priority supplementation projects the Council approved under Program Measure 7.3B in 1996. As an element of the Columbia Plateau provincial review of the Cle Elum M&E project in FY 2002, Bonneville assured the Council that the activities associated with other potential supplementation species in the Yakima basin (i.e. coho and fall Chinook) remained at an “experimental” phase and that future funding for these species would be dependent on the completion of the three-step

				<p>review process. During the Research, monitoring and evaluation and artificial production category review of 2011 the Council recommended the Yakama address ISRP qualifications in contracting, submit a Master Plan by end of FY 2012 for coho and Fall Chinook, and have the ISRP review of YKFP in conjunction with the Yakama Fisheries Reviews. On July 23, 2012 the Council received a master plan and submitted to the ISRP. On September 17, 2012 the ISRP provided their review (response requested) and on February 25, 2013 a response was received from the YN, the ISRP provided its final review July 17, 2013 (ISRP Document 2013-8) finding that both the coho and summer/fall Chinook programs meet scientific review criteria with. On October 8, 2013 the Council approved the Master Plan for the Holmes Ranch component of the coho program (i.e., <u>Melvin R. Sampson Hatchery</u>). On October 24, 2019, the Yakama Nation (YN) submitted a <i>Revised Master Plan for Yakima Subbasin Summer- and Fall-run Chinook, Coho Salmon and Steelhead</i>, associated with Project #1988-115-25, <i>Yakima River Design and Construction-Yakima/Klickitat Fisheries Project (YKFP)</i> to the Council for approval. The Revised Master Plan is a revision of the initial and previously reviewed 2012 Master Plan, addressing the proposed Coho and summer-and fall-run Chinook programs as well as proposed facility modifications to <u>Prosser Hatchery</u> to support the Coho and Chinook programs and the ongoing Wild Steelhead Kelt Reconditioning program. This Revised Master Plan builds upon the elements and needs initially addressed in the 2012 Master Plan for the integrated Coho program at the Melvin R. Sampson Hatchery. On December 16, 2020 the Council approved the revised master plan.</p>
<p>Klickitat River Design and Construction - Yakima/Klickitat Fisheries Project (YKFP)</p>	<p>1988-115-35</p>	<p>Planning 2001, Master Plan 2008, 2019</p>	<p>Operating Tracking</p>	<p>The Yakama Nation proposed the design phase of .an artificial production program (supplementation and augmentation) for spring Chinook, fall Chinook and coho salmon and steelhead including passage improvements and upgrading existing production facilities (Klickitat Hatchery) in the Klickitat subbasin. The Council approved the design phase in FY 2001 as part of the Columbia Gorge Province project review. A master plan submitted (November 2004) did not meet science review (ISRP document 2005-7). On August 25, 2005 the Yakama Nation provided a response and on November 1, 2015 the ISRP provided the review (ISRP document 2005-16). Based on the review and follow-up discussions with the Yakama Nation, Bonneville and the Council staffs determined that the master plan would need to be revised. On March 15, 2006 the Council recommended \$473,000 in FY 2006 within-year funds to initiate a separate environmental review for the adult monitoring facility at <u>Castile Falls Fishway and Adult Enumeration Facility</u> and <u>Lyle Falls Fishway and Research Facility</u> and to provide initial funding to address the shortcomings of the current master plan. On April 17, 2008, the Council received from the Yakama Nation a Master Plan regarding the project titled <i>YKFP-Klickitat Design and Construction</i>, Project #1988-115-35. The ISRP provided the Council with their review on June 17, 2008. (ISRP document 2008-6) finding that the master plan “Meets Scientific Review Criteria (Qualified)”. On August 13, 2008 the Council approved the Step 1 review of the Klickitat River Anadromous Fisheries Master Plan (<i>Klickitat Fishery YKFP Design</i>,</p>

				<p>Project #1988-115-35) and recommended with conditions activities associated with step 2. On July 18, 2012 the step 2 submittal was received. There have been several responses and additional ISRP requests for information. (ISRP document 2013-01) including segregated steelhead harvest. On May 10, 2013 the ISRP acknowledged that the steelhead program is operated through Mitchell Act and is therefore outside the review process. On March 21, 2018 the YN submitted a Master Plan, titled “Klickitat River Spring Chinook Master Plan”, intended to be a response and update to the ISRP’s last review (ISRP document 2013-01) and the previous Council recommendation and decision. It is important to note that the focus of the 2018 Master Plan is no longer a multispecies approach but is now solely addressing the needs of Spring Chinook in the Klickitat Subbasin . On May 11, 2018 the ISRP requested a response (ISRP document 2018-4), and on September 14, 2018 the YN provided the additional information and clarity intended to address the request from the ISRP. On November 2, 2018 the ISRP provided their review (ISRP document 2018-10). The ISRP found that the Klickitat River Spring Chinook Master Plan meets scientific review criteria (qualified) On April 10, 2019 the Council approved the Klickitat River Spring Chinook Master Plan, conditioned on the Yakama Nation presenting the final design and out-year costs to the Council prior to construction.</p>
<p>Implement Fisheries Enhancement Opportunities - Coeur d’ Alene Reservation</p>	<p>1990-044-02</p> <p>2007-024-00 (Trout Ponds)</p>	<p>Planning 1994 Master Plan - 2001, Master Plan 2003</p>	<p>Tracking</p>	<p>The initial measures for establishing a Coeur d’Alene fish production facility for native trout were amended into the Program in 1987. In 1994, the Council adopted the recommendations of the Coeur d’Alene Tribe to improve the reservation fishery that were based on the baseline stream surveys Habitat evaluations and fish population surveys were conducted from 1990 through 1994. In 1994-95, final recommendations for restoration priorities were submitted to the NPPC for approval and adoption into the Council’s Program. Planning and implementation efforts were initiated beginning in 1995. The first demonstration projects were initiated with the support of private landowners. Habitat restoration efforts, <u>trout ponds</u> and development of public participation/education continued through 1997. These recommendations included the design, construct, operate and maintain a trout production facility. On November 15, 1999 the Coeur d’Alene Tribe submitted to Council a master plan. On April 5, 2000 the Council approved the master plan conditioned on a detailed analysis of the yields from the test wells prior to any other action. On February 5, 2001 Council received the report that concluded additional evaluations were needed to understand the nature of the proposed ground water system. Due to the timing of the water evaluation report and upcoming provincial review the Council deferred a decision to Mountain Columbia provincial review. On June 27, 2001 the Council concluded that the ISRP’s criticisms, as part of their review of project proposals for the Intermountain Province, were so severe that further consideration of the existing artificial production proposal would be unsuccessful if returned to the ISRP for review. The Council decision recommended that the Coeur d’Alene Tribe be provided an opportunity to revise the project concept ion a revised master plan. The revised master plan was submitted to the Council on January 13, 2003. The ISRP found the master plan.</p>

				inadequate and on October 15, 2003 the Council recommended that Bonneville not fund the <i>Coeur d' Alene Tribe Trout Production Facility</i> Master Plan. Project #2007-024-00, Coeur D'Alene <u>Trout Ponds</u> continue to provide subsistence and recreational fishing opportunities for the Coeur d' Alene Reservation.
Hungry Horse Mitigation – Watershed Restoration & Monitoring - Sekokini Springs element	1991-019-03	Planning 1992 Master Plan 2005 Step 2/3 2011	Operating	The proposed action at Sekokini Springs was initially discussed with the Council in 1998 and Council confirmed the proposed actions associated with the project’s activities at Sekokini Springs would trigger a Three-Step Review process. The first master plan was reviewed in 2005. Between 2005 and 2008 the master plan received several reviews by the ISRP and actions by the Council. The Council, on January 15, 2008 , recommended that activities associated with the Sekokini Springs Isolation Facility proceed to NEPA and final design (Step 3) conditioned the MFWP continue to address the issues raised by the ISRP in its most recent review (ISRP document 2007-16) and submit a response prior to final step submittal (i.e., final design and construction costs). On August 8, 2008 the Council received MFWP’s information. The ISRP provided its review on September 29, 2008 (ISRP document 2008-12) stating that the response meets scientific criteria (qualified). On August 5, 2010 the Council received from MFWP a revised master plan (i.e., <i>Sekokini Springs Westslope Cutthroat Trout Isolation Facility Master Plan</i>) amended to address the science review issues (i.e., ISRP documents 2007-16 and 2008-12) raised since the last action taken by the Council in January 2008. On February 4, 2011 the ISRP provided its final review (ISRP document 2011-1) stating that the revised master plan meets scientific criteria (qualified) and on April 12, 2011 the Council approved the construction and operation (Step 3) of the Sekokini Springs Westslope Cutthroat Trout Isolation.
Spokane Tribal Hatchery (part of the Lake Roosevelt Resident Program)	1991-046-00 Also see - Project 1991-047-00 Project 1995-009-00 Project 2001-029-00	Prior to Step Review 1987 Master Plan 1991	Operating	The Spokane Tribe completed a Feasibility Study for the Spokane Tribal Hatchery in 1984. As a result the Council included two kokanee hatcheries, a rainbow habitat improvement project and a program for monitoring and evaluating these Lake Roosevelt fishery restoration measures in its 1987 Columbia River Basin Fish and Wildlife Program. The measure for the hatcheries included one constructed in 1991 at Galbraith Springs on the Spokane Indian Reservation operated by the Spokane Tribe of Indians (Spokane Tribal Hatchery), and one constructed in 1992 at Sherman Creek (a northern tributary in Lake Roosevelt) operated by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife.
Sherman Creek Hatchery (part of the Lake Roosevelt Resident Program)	1991-047-00 Also see - Project	Prior to Step Review Master Plan 1991	Operating	The Sherman Creek Hatchery is operated in conjunction with the Spokane Tribal Hatchery, the Lake Roosevelt Rainbow Trout Net Pen Rearing Project and the management recommendations from the Lake Roosevelt Monitoring/Data Collection Program. The Sherman Creek Hatchery O&M Project calls for the operation and maintenance of the hatchery to establish a kokanee broodstock for future egg requirements, create and enhance the kokanee fishery within Lake Roosevelt, and assist in rainbow trout

	<p>1991-046-00</p> <p>Project 1995-009-00</p> <p>Project 2001-029-00</p>			<p>rearing through the use of net pen operations on Lake Roosevelt. The Sherman Creek Hatchery is operated in conjunction with the Spokane Tribal Hatchery, the Lake Roosevelt Rainbow Trout Net Pen Rearing Project and the management recommendations from the Lake Roosevelt Monitoring/Data Collection Program. The Lake Roosevelt Kokanee Net Pens - Constructed and operated 20 kokanee salmon net pens (25,000 fish/pen) is directly called for in the NPPC September 13, 1995 FWP Section 10.8b.4 for rearing of kokanee salmon in Lake Roosevelt. The Sherman Creek Hatchery operates and maintains these kokanee net pens as part of the annual hatchery operations and maintenance. The existing hatchery facilities operating on Lake Roosevelt do not have the capacity or adequate water supply to produce the number of kokanee yearlings (post-smolts) as called for in the biological objectives (NPPC 95-4, 1995) for enhancement of the resident fisheries in Lake Roosevelt. Starting in FY 2001 the kokanee net pen project was folded into the Sherman Creek Hatchery project.</p>
<p>Evaluate Columbia River Select Area Fisheries</p>	<p>1993-060-00</p>	<p>Planning 1993, Step Review 2005</p>	<p>Operating</p>	<p>In 1993, Bonneville initiated the Columbia River Terminal Fisheries Project (now named the <u>Select Area Fishery Evaluation (SAFE)</u> project), a 10-year comprehensive program to investigate the feasibility of terminal fisheries in Youngs Bay and other sites in Oregon and Washington. This cooperative project between the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW), Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), and Clatsop County Economic Development Council’s (CEDC) Fisheries Project explored the means to increase the harvest of hatchery fish while providing greater protection to weak wild salmon stocks. On July 8, 1998, Council staff met with the project proponents to address the status of this project. In Fiscal Year 1999, the project proponents propose to develop additional production by adding 12 pens at the Deep River Site and 12 pens at a new site located in Steamboat Slough. The potential increased production for the project by 400,000 coho initiated the three-step review process. On October 14, 1998, the Council recommended funding the Select Area Fishery Evaluation Project to construct, operate, maintain, monitor and evaluate the 24 additional net pens to rear 400,000 coho at the Deep River and Steamboat Slough sites. On June 21, 2004, project sponsors submitted the “Select Area Fishery Evaluation Project, 1993- 2003 Final Project Completion Report.” As part of the provincial review decision for FY 2003- 05, the Council requested that the project undergo a joint ISRP/IEAB evaluation. On March 16, 2005, the ISRP/IEAB provided their review (ISRP & IEAB document 2005-8). As part of the Fish and Wildlife Project Funding Recommendations for Fiscal Years 2007 through 2009, the Council approved funding on condition that the sponsors submit information to the ISRP and IEAB addressing the biological and economic issues raised in their joint review (ISRP/IEAB document 2005-8). On December 11, 2006 the Council received the sponsors submittal, including an Economic Analysis Study Final Report (November 2006) and a Final Project Completion Report (April 2006). The ISRP and IEAB completed the joint review on April 11, 2007 (ISRP & IEAB 2007- 3). The ISRP evaluation focused on the project report; the IEAB evaluation provided an economic analysis. On May 16, 2007,</p>

				based on the joint review by the ISRP and IEAB, the Council determined that the sponsors adequately addressed the Council's funding conditions.
Kalispel Tribe Resident Fish Program	1995-001-00	Prior to Step Review 1995	Tracking	The Kalispel Tribal Hatchery addresses resident fish substitution measures 10.8B 14-16, 18 and 19 of the Program. In 1995, the planning for the construction and operation of a low-cost bass hatchery began. Construction of the hatchery began in the summer of 1996 and was partially completed in October of 1997. By 2013 inadequate results from the bass out-planting and the growing concerns over the introduction of a non-native species caused the Tribe to transition into a triploid trout program for release into a tribally-owned irrigation pond to provide a fishery. In addition, the Tribe may also pursue a captive rearing program for native fish and that action would trigger a step review.
Lake Roosevelt Rainbow Trout Net Pens (part of the Lake Roosevelt Resident Program)	1995-009-00 Also see - Project 1991-046-00 Project 1991-047-00 Project 2001-029-00	Prior to Step Review 1994	Operating	The Lake Roosevelt Trout Net Pens Project is part of the Spokane Tribal Hatchery operated in conjunction the Sherman Creek Hatchery and the management recommendations from the Lake Roosevelt Monitoring/Data Collection Program. The Spokane Tribe completed a Feasibility Study for the Spokane Tribal Hatchery in 1984. The document was submitted and accepted as a Council amendment in 1987. According to the Council's 1987 Program, there was no Master Plan requirement for the Spokane Tribal Hatchery at that time. The Lake Roosevelt Rainbow Trout Net Pens Project enhances the Lake Roosevelt fishery by rearing up to 500,000 Rainbow Trout annually. The effort uses up to 42 volunteers to build, maintain and operate 34 net pens on the reservoir. The goal is to provide up to 190,000 harvested adult rainbow trout annually. This program is monitored by the Lake Roosevelt Monitors and strategies are worked out with the Lake Roosevelt Hatchery Technical Committee.
Nez Perce Trout Ponds	1995-013-00	Prior to Step Review 1995	Operating	The Nez Perce Tribe Trout Ponds project originally called for the emergency repair of two existing trout ponds and site inventory, design and construction of up to 12 additional fish ponds pursuant to measures 10.8D.1 and 10.8D.2 of the Council's 1995 Resident Fish and Wildlife Amendments to the Columbia River Basin Fish and Wildlife Program. Beginning in 1996 and continuing through 1999, two pre-existing ponds (Mud Springs and Talmaks Reservoirs) were repaired and restored to structurally stable conditions. In 1999 a third new pond (Tunnel Pond) was constructed. ISRP FY2000 review placed this project into the "Do not fund" category. It was determined that the project had gone beyond the original intent as outlined in the program measure. As part of the FY2000AIWP the Council accepted the ISRP's recommendation not to fund this project with transition activities focused solely on the O&M of the three existing ponds.
Lake Roosevelt Sturgeon Recovery	1995-027-00 Also see - Project 2007-372-00	Planning 2013	Tracking	Associated with the Upper Columbia White Sturgeon Recovery Initiative (UCWSRI), these three projects are working together on the recovery of white sturgeon in Lake Roosevelt and the transboundary reach. Tracking in context to the possible use of AP in the recovery. Resident Fish, Data Management and Regional Coordination Category Reviews, 2012 . Implement with conditions through 2017. 1) Not to exceed current

	and Project 2008-116-00			infrastructure and sturgeon production level (experimental phase: with 10,000 naturally produced post-hatch sturgeon (deliverable 6)) until initial step review complete in Project 2007-372-00. 2).
Duck Valley Reservation Reservoir Fish Stocking Operations and Maintenance (O&M)	1995-015-00	Planning 1995, Master Plan 1998	Operating	The <u>Lake Billy Shaw Project</u> was amended into the program in 1987 (program section 10.8C.4). It was approved for funding and initiated activity in FY 1995 for a biological and engineering feasibility study. On May 19, 1998 the Council recommended funding for construction, operation, maintenance, monitoring and evaluation of the Lake Billy Shaw Project.
Mid-Columbia Reintroduction Feasibility Study	1996-040-00	High Priority 1996, Master Plan 2010, Step 2 and 3, 2017	Tracking	In 1996, the Council approved the project as part of the 15 high priority supplementation projects under Program Measure 7.3B. On March 9, 2010 the Council approved the Step 1 review of the <i>Mid-Columbia Coho Restoration Project</i> , based on the ISRP reviews and the Yakama Nation's corrective response and recommended that the project proceed with Step 2 and 3 activities. The Council further conditioned the recommendation on the YN addressing three issues raised by the ISRP in a revised master plan that included appropriate updating of issues and additional details of the approach the YN took regarding the plan for Broodstock Development. The Council expected final design and revised master plan submission in late 2011 after the NEPA Record of Decision was complete. It took a bit longer, but on February 9, 2017 a revised MP was received and submitted to the ISRP. The ISRP requested a response (ISRP document 2017-4) on April 10, 2017 and on September 25, 2017 the Council received the response from the Yakama Nation. On October 20, 2017 the ISRP provided their final review (ISRP 2017-10) finding that the project met science review criteria. On November 20, 2017 based on the ISRP review, the Council recommended the project proceed to implementation.
Johnson Creek Artificial Propagation Enhancement	1996-043-00	High Priority 1996, Step Review 2005	Operating	The <u>Johnson Creek Artificial Propagation Enhancement Project (JCAPE)</u> was proposed as an artificial propagation enhancement project for ESA-listed summer Chinook at the Johnson Creek tributary to the South Fork of the Salmon River as part of the 1996 High Priority Supplementation Measure 7.3B. On June 21, 2005 the ISRP provided their review of the NPT response (ISRP 2005-12 , ISRP 2005-12 Update) and on December 14, 2005 the Council approved the Step review for the JCAPE Project.
Idaho Chinook Salmon Captive R	1997-001-00	High Priority 1996, Prior to Step Review	Completed	As part of the 1996 high priority supplementation projects under Program Measure 7.3B, the overall goal of this project is to develop a captive rearing program, evaluate captive propagation techniques for Chinook salmon, and to maintain at least twenty spawners annually in depressed populations with a high risk of extirpation within the Lemhi River, East Fork Salmon River, and West Fork Yankee Fork. This project merged into 2007-403-00 effective on 7/2/2007. The Program no longer funds Project 2007-403-00.

Grande Ronde Supplementation Operations and Maintenance (O&M) and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) on Lostine River	1998-007-02	High Priority 1996, Step Review 1998	Operating,	Another of the 15 high priority supplementation projects under Program Measure 7.3B, the project modified the existing spring Chinook program in the Grande Ronde subbasin to use indigenous stocks, acclimation, and other improvements. The project assisted the recovery efforts for endemic spring Chinook salmon populations in the Grande Ronde River basin. On June 10, 1998 , the Council recommended approval of the project. Current project title - <i>Grande Ronde Supplementation Operations and Maintenance (O&M) and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) on Lostine River (Lostine River Adult Weir and Acclimation)</i> .
Grande Ronde Captive Brood O&M	1998-010-01	High Priority 1996, Prior to Step Review	Completed	This program was initiated as a conservation measure in response to severely declining runs of Chinook salmon in the Grande Ronde Basin as an aspect of the 15 high priority Supplementation projects under measure 7.3B. The goal was to prevent extinction of three populations and provide a future basis to reverse the decline in stock abundance of the basin. This project merged into 2007-403-00 effective on 7/2/2007. Project 2007-403-00 is no longer funded.
Fall Chinook Acclimation Facilities on Snake/Clearwater Rivers	1998-010-05	High Priority 1996, Prior to Step Review	Complete	The goal of the project is to increase the naturally spawning population of Snake River fall Chinook salmon upstream of Lower Granite Dam. It was another of the 15 high priority supplementation projects under Program Measure 7.3B. As a supplementation project, hatchery produced fish were released into the natural spawning habitat in an effort to return a greater number of spawners and hence increase natural production. The project began operation in 1996, 1997 and 1998 at the three sites (Pittsburg Landing, Capt. John Rapids, Big Canyon Acclimation Facilities). This project was transferred to the LSRCP beginning in FY 2019
Snake River Basin Steelhead Kelt Reconditioning Facility Master Plan	2007-401-00 Also see - Project 2008-458-00	Planning 2000, Step Review 2003 Step Review 2016	Operating	<u>As part of the 2010 decision the kelt projects in the Program are being addressed in a coordinated and systematic way.</u> This project is a merge between #2000-017-00 and #2003-062-00. Initial efforts began in FY 2000 to test and evaluate methods to recondition steelhead kelts and/or transport them around the hydrosystem, generate science-based management recommendations, and assist in rebuilding wild steelhead populations throughout the Basin. The Council conducted a step review concurrently (ISRP 2002-14), as part of the Mainstem/Systemwide project review in June of 2003. That review produced a conditional recommendation for a project evaluation in 2005 to address concerns raised by the ISRP. On November 4, 2008, the Council received from Bonneville a Columbia Basin Fish Accord proposal from the Yakama Nation, #2008-458-00, <i>Upper Columbia Kelt Reconditioning Program</i> . On January 12, 2010 based on the current level of understanding of the role of kelt in steelhead population dynamics, the Council recommended that the proposal proceed conditioned that the project have a performance check in 2014. The Council received a submittal from the Yakama Nation and Bonneville on July 7, 2014. The submittal was titled <i>Upper Columbia Kelt Reconditioning Program Update, 2014 ISRP Check-In</i> . On August 13, 2014 the ISRP provided their review (ISRP document 2014-9). The ISRP found the progress report <i>meets</i>

				<p><i>scientific review (qualified)</i>. On November 4, 2014 the Council recommended to Bonneville that the condition placed on the project has been addressed. The conditioned the recommendation for the Yakama Nation and Bonneville to address the questions raised by the ISRP through part of annual reports and future reviews. In addition, the Council requested that Bonneville and NOAA provide an update and status review, in 2016, of this kelt project and how it relates to meeting the intent of RPA 42.2 of the 2008 BiOp. On March 28, 2016 the Council received a Master Plan from the CRITFC and NPT intended to initiate the review process (Major Project Review) associated with the construction of a small support facility at the NPTH. The submittal was also intended to address the 2014 Council conditions for the update and status review. On December 14, 2016 the Council approved the Master Plan to proceed with the next steps of the major facility planning process. The resulting conditions ushered through with the review of Project 1988-115-25 (Prosser build-out) in 2020. In addition, the project received a favorable review (i.e., Meets Scientific Review Criteria -Conditional) AFHH review in 2022.</p>
Tucannon River Spring Chinook Captive Brood	2000-019-00	Planning 2000, Step Review 2000	Completed	<p>The goal of this project was to modify existing facilities at Lyons Ferry Hatchery to implement a captive broodstock program for Tucannon River spring Chinook to quickly rebuild the run. It addressed five brood years (1997 - 2001). On April 5, 2000 the Council approved the Step Review (combination, based on ISRP review 200-2) of the Tucannon River Spring Chinook Captive Broodstock. The project action completed its intent and is no longer funded.</p>
Walla Walla Hatchery Final Design/ Construction	2000-038-00 and 2008-038-02	Planning 1987, Master Plan 2013	Operating	<p>Walla Walla Hatchery (i.e., Imtwaha Fish Hatchery) was adopted into the Program by the Council in 1987 as part of the Northeast Oregon Hatchery (NEOH) initiative. The Council received the current Master Plan on June 17, 2013. On July 31, 2013 the ISRP requested additional information and data on the production levels and productivity for each phase, details on the expectations how long phase 1 and 2 will last, and clarification on the decision rules and guidelines used to transition from one phase to the next (ISRP document 2013-10). On August 18, 2013 the Council received from the CTUIR a response intended to address the information needs of the ISRP and on September 16, 2013 the Council received their review (ISRP document 2013-12). The ISRP found that the <i>Walla Walla Spring Chinook Hatchery Master Plan</i> met scientific review criteria. On October 8, 2013 the Council recommended that the <i>Walla Walla Spring Chinook Hatchery Master Plan</i> proceed with Step 2 activities. The recommendation was subject to the requirement that the CTUIR fully address the comments raised by the ISRP (ISRP document 2013-12) as part of their Step 2 submittal. On June 1, 2015, the Council received a submittal from BPA and CTUIR regarding Project #2000-039-00, <i>Walla Walla River Basin Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)</i>. The submittal was intended to address the condition placed on Project #2000-038-00 as part of the Council’s October 8, 2013 recommendation. On August 11, 2015 the ISRP provided their review (ISRP document 2015-7) and requested a response. On August 17, 2018 the response was received, and on October 29, 2018 the ISRP provided their review (ISRP document 2018-9). The ISRP found that <i>the Monitoring</i></p>

				<i>and Evaluation Plan</i> for the Walla Walla Hatchery “Meets Scientific Review Criteria (Qualified). On November 16, 2018 based on the Council recommendation in 2013, the efforts made by the CTUIR in 2015 and 2018, the CTUIR presentation in August 2018, and the ISRP review, the Council determined that the CTUIR had met the condition placed on this project.
Ford Hatchery Operations and Maintenance (O&M) (part of the Lake Roosevelt Resident Program)	2001-029-00 Also see – Project 1991-046-00 Project 1991-047-00 Project 1995-009-00	Prior to Step Review, Review 2001	Operating	This project is a resident fish substitution measure (10.8B.24) in the NPPC 1995 FWP to replace salmon losses related to construction of Grand Coulee Dam. The project was approved in FY 2001 as part of the Intermountain Mountain Provincial review. The goal of the project is to improve the water supply and operate and maintain Ford Hatchery to enhance the recreational and subsistence kokanee fisheries in Lake Roosevelt and Banks Lake. The <u>Ford Hatchery</u> augments production at Sherman Creek and Spokane Tribal kokanee/rainbow trout hatcheries by producing 11,666 lb. (700,000) kokanee for Banks Lake. In conjunction with these two facilities, Ford’s hatchery production will contribute to a combined goal of 1.0 million kokanee yearlings for Lake Roosevelt and 1.0 million kokanee fingerlings/fry for Banks Lake. Current objectives include the increased use of native/indigenous stocks where available for propagation in the Lake Roosevelt subbasin.
Reintroduction of Chum in Duncan Creek	2001-053-00 Also see – Project 2008-710-00	Planning 2001, Step Review 2005	Completed	The objectives of project 2001-053-00 involve the collection of brood stock for use in the Duncan Creek reintroduction effort, to monitor and maintain the physical conditions necessary for chum salmon spawning in the newly renovated stream channels, and to evaluate the viability of using this approach to chum salmon recovery. On September 4, 2002 as part of the Lower Columbia and Estuary Province Recommendation the Council recommended the taking of broodstock triggered a Step review under the Fish and Wildlife Program. On October 20, 2004 the Council received the step submittal from the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife. On January 26, 2005 the ISRP provided its favorable review (ISRP document 2005-03) of the step submittal. Based on the decision document , on March 15, 2005 , the Council confirmed that the conditions placed on the project as part of the provincial review have been fully addressed and the artificial production and monitoring and evaluation tasks of the project can be implemented. This project merged into 2008-710-00 effective on 7/2/2007.
Chief Joseph Hatchery Program	2003-023-00	Planning 2003 Master Plan 2005 Step 2 2009 Step 3 2010	Operating	In October 2002 as part of the issue summary for the Columbia Cascade provincial review (Project Issue #3) the Council recommended a project intended to acclimate existing summer Chinook production near historic habitat, increase production for the Okanogan and upper middle Columbia rivers, initiate production of late-arriving fall Chinook, and initiate a local Chinook brood stock. The primary objective involved the developing a master plan for the Okanogan River summer/fall Chinook. On March 15, 2005 the Council approved the step 1 review of the Chief Joseph Dam Hatchery Program. On May 12, 2009 the Council approved the Step 2 review of the <u>Chief Joseph Hatchery</u> Program (Project #2003-023-00) and recommended with conditions the activities associated with Step 3. On May 13, 2010 the Council approved the construction and operation (Step 3) associated with the Chief Joseph Hatchery Program.

<p>Develop a Master Plan for a Rearing Facility to Enhance Selected Populations of White Sturgeon in the Columbia River Basin</p>	<p>2007-155-00</p> <p>Also see - Project 2008-455-00</p>	<p>Planning 2009 Master Plan 2016</p>	<p>Tracking</p>	<p>On February 24, 2009, the Council received the proposal from Bonneville for the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission (CRITFC) for # 2007-155-00, <i>Sturgeon Strategic and Hatchery Master Plan</i>. The proposal was submitted to the ISRP for review - on April 1, 2009 ISRP document 2009-10 was received. The ISRP found that the proposal “Meets Scientific Review Criteria (In Part, Qualified). The ISRP supported the sequence of the project as proposed and reviewed. The ISRP stated that Objective 1 meets the review criteria. The ISRP determined that the remaining objectives associated with Objective 2 (i.e., Step Review) and 3 (M&E implementation of hatchery actions) are dependent on the outcome of the planning effort addressed in Objective 1 and future step reviews associated with Objective 2. Thus, a scientific review of Objectives 2 and 3 will be contingent on the direction in the strategic plan identified in Objective 1. As part of this review the ISRP also provided comments that may assist the CRITFC with the step review if they pursued that objective. On April 14, 2009 the Council recommended the project conditioned by the understanding that future activities associated with Objective 2 and 3 are dependent on a future step review. On February 4, 2015 the Council received a master plan. On April 15, 2015 the ISRP provided their review (ISRP document 2015-3). Overall, the ISRP found that the draft Master Plan was well organized and clearly written, but requested a response regarding 10 issues. On December 17, 2015 the Council received a revised Master Plan from the CRITFC. On March 16, 2016 the ISRP provided its review (ISRP document 2016-5). The ISRP found that the revised White Sturgeon Master Plan <i>Meets Scientific Review Criteria for Step 1 (Qualified)</i>. On May 10, 2016 the Council approved the Master Plan (Step 1) with the condition that the ISRP qualifications be addressed as part of the Step 2.</p>
<p>Lake Roosevelt Sturgeon Hatchery</p>	<p>2007-372-00</p> <p>Also see Project 1995-027-00</p> <p>and</p> <p>Project 2008-116-00</p>	<p>Planning 2013</p>	<p>Tracking</p>	<p>Associated with the Upper Columbia White Sturgeon Recovery Initiative (UCWSRI), these three projects are working together on the recovery of white sturgeon in Lake Roosevelt and the transboundary reach. Tracking in context to the possible use of AP in the recovery. Category Reviews of 2012, the Council recommended implementing with conditions through completion of Step Review Process. (Also see related project 1995-027-00 - Lake Roosevelt Sturgeon Recovery.) In March 2018, the Spokane reallocated funds (\$269,222) from Project #2007-372-00 to the project #1994-043-00, <i>Lake Roosevelt Data Collection</i> that is currently addressing the issues surrounding Northern Pike in Lake Roosevelt while the managers complete a Larval Transport Hypothesis project being funded by Department of Interior, that will provide information regarding future stocking efforts.</p>

Snake River Sockeye Captive Propagation	2007-402-00	Master Plan 2011 Step 2/3 2012	Operating	<p>Precipitous declines of Snake River sockeye salmon lead to their Federal listing as endangered in 1991 (Redfish Lake ESU). The initial goal of this project is to maintain Snake River sockeye salmon and prevent species extinction using captive broodstock technology (Eagle Fish Hatchery). Captive broodstock efforts are consistent with the Recovery Goal presented in Chapter 7 of the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) pre-decisional Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan and with the Fish and Wildlife Program. On December 12, 2010 the Council received a Master Plan from Idaho Department of Fish and Game intended to initiate the review process associated with a proposed hatchery master plan. The Master Plan (Step 1- conceptual phase) was titled <i>Springfield Sockeye Hatchery Master Plan for the Snake River Sockeye Program</i> and is a component of Project 2007-402-00, <i>Snake River Sockeye Captive Propagation</i>. On December 22, 2010 the Master Plan and the associated support documents were submitted to the Independent Scientific Review Panel (ISRP) for review, and on February 7, 2011 the ISRP provided its review summary and recommendation (ISRP document 2011-2). The ISRP found that the master plan met scientific review criteria “qualified.” On April 12, 2011, based on the ISRP review, the Council approved the Master Plan (Step 1) associated with the Springfield Sockeye Hatchery for the Snake River Sockeye Program. This recommendation was conditioned on the requirement that the IDFG address the six issues raised by the ISRP as part of the future step submittal. On April 26, 2012, the Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG) submitted to the Council documents intended to address the combined Step 2 and Step 3 review requirements for the Springfield Hatchery Sockeye Program, as part of Project #2007-402-00. On May 23, 2012, the ISRP provided their review (ISRP document 2012-7) to the Council. The ISRP found the combined Step 2 and Step 3 submittal adequately addressed the review requirements stating that the project <i>Meets Scientific Review Criteria (Qualified)</i>. On June 13, 2012 the Council approved the construction and operation funding.</p>
Redfish Lake Sockeye Salomon Captive Broodstock Program	1991-072-00	Prior to Step Review 1991		
White Sturgeon Enhancement	2008-116-00 Also see Project 2007-372-00 and Project 1995-027-00	Planning 2013	Tracking	<p>Associated with the Upper Columbia White Sturgeon Recovery Initiative (UCWSRI), these three projects are working together on the recovery of white sturgeon in Lake Roosevelt and the transboundary reach. Tracking in context to the possible use of AP in the recovery. Resident Fish, Data Management and Regional Coordination Category Reviews, 2012. Implement with condition through FY2017. Sponsor to submit to the ISRP, specific objectives and methods for physical habitat modeling (deliverable 4) and deliverables 5 and 6 (Determine behavioral impacts on larval sturgeon exposed to heavy metals; and Assess rates of contaminant bioaccumulation to assess recruitment failure) as requested by the ISRP in qualification #1. Implementation of deliverables 4, 5 and 6 based on favorable review by the ISRP. Refer to Data Management Review and Recommendations (Part 3) for database development aspects of the project.</p>

Assess Reintroduction of Steelhead in Butter, McKay & Willow Creeks	2008-203-00	Planning 2012	Tracking	Associated with the Research, monitoring and evaluation and artificial production category review decision , 2011, Implement objectives 1 and 2 through completion. Implementation for objective 3 based on outcome of ISRP and Council review of the reintroduction plan.
Yakama Nation Ceded Lands Lamprey Evaluation and Restoration	2008-470-00 Also see - Project 2008-524-00	Planning 2009	Tracking	On February 12, 2009, the Council received from Bonneville the proposal and on March, 6, 2009 the ISRP provided a review (ISRP document 2009-5). The ISRP found that the proposal “Meets Scientific Review Criteria (In Part)”. On March 19, 2009 the Council received a submittal from the YN addressing the response to the ISRP. This was provided to the ISRP and on March 31, 2009 the ISRP provided their review (ISRP document 2009-9). The ISRP found that the response “Meets Scientific Review Criteria (Qualified)”. On April 14, 2009 based on the ISRP review the Council supported the project for implementation. This recommendation is conditioned on the understanding that the activities associated with the adult Pacific lamprey translocation program (objective 7) and the development of supplementation / artificial propagation (objective 8) are dependent on a future review by the ISRP and Council. On March 28, 2018 the Council received a Master Plan from the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission (CRITFC), titled <i>Pacific Lamprey Artificial Propagation, Translocation, Restoration, and Research</i> . This MP was prepared by the CRITFC, the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation (YN), the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR), and the Nez Perce Tribe (NPT). This submittal addresses conditional recommendations placed on CRITFC’s Project # 2008-524-00, Implement Tribal Pacific Lamprey Restoration Plan and YN’s Project #2008-470-00, Yakama Nation Ceded Lands Lamprey Evaluation and Restoration regarding objectives and tasks associated with artificial production activities in the projects. The activities outlined in this MP are also being proposed for Project #1994-026-00, Pacific Lamprey Research and Restoration Project implemented by the CTUIR. On May 16, 2018 the Council received the ISRP review (ISRP document 2018-5). The ISRP found the Master Plan <i>meets scientific review criteria (qualified)</i> . On August 15, 2018 the Council approved the Pacific Lamprey Master Plan.
Sturgeon Management	2008-455-00 Also see Project 2007-155-00	Planning 2009 Master Plan 2016	Tracking	On May 19, 2009, the Council received from Bonneville a Columbia Basin Fish Accords proposal from the Yakama Nation (YN) for #2008-455-00, <i>Sturgeon Management</i> . The proposal was submitted to the ISRP for review, and on June 17, 2009 the ISRP provided a review (ISRP document 2009-22) that found the proposal “Meets Scientific Review Criteria in Part, (Qualified).” The ISRP found that Objective 1 met scientific review criteria for the planning associated with addressing the needs of the sturgeon populations in the mid-Columbia River reservoirs. The remaining four objectives (i.e., 2 - 5) were found not to meet science review criteria at this time due to their dependence on the outcome of the planning effort addressed in objective 1. On August 12, 2009 based on the ISRP review the Council supported the implementation of Objectives 1 and 2. A condition of the recommendation was that the YN provide additional detail and confirmation in the Master

			<p>Plan of the hatchery-related actions of Project #2007-155-00, if identified in the comprehensive strategic plan. On February 4, 2015 a master plan was received and on April 15, 2015 the ISRP provided their review (ISRP document 2015-3). Overall, the ISRP found that the draft Master Plan was well organized and clearly written, but requested a response regarding 10 issues. On December 17, 2015 the Council received a revised Master Plan from the CRITFC. On March 16, 2016 the ISRP provided its review (ISRP document 2016-5). The ISRP found that the revised White Sturgeon Master Plan <i>Meets Scientific Review Criteria for Step 1 (Qualified)</i>. On May 10, 2016 the Council approved the Master Plan (Step 1) with the condition that the ISRP qualifications be addressed as part of the Step 2 submission.</p>
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<p>Steelhead Kelt Reconditioning</p>	<p>2008-458-00</p> <p>Also see - Project 2007-401-00</p>	<p>Planning 2008 Master Plan 2016</p>	<p>Operating/ Tracking</p>	<p><u>As part of the 2010 decision the kelt projects in the Program are being addressed in a coordinated and systematic way.</u></p> <p>On November 4, 2008, the Council received from Bonneville a Columbia Basin Fish Accord proposal from the Yakama Nation, #2008-458-00, <i>Upper Columbia Kelt Reconditioning Program</i>. On December 12, 2008 the ISRP provided a review (ISRP Document 2008-15) of the proposal and found additional detail was needed. On May 8, 2009 staff from the Council, Bonneville and Yakama Nation (YN) discussed the proposal and the process for addressing the ISRP’s concerns. As a result of the meeting, the YN requested clarification on June 26, 2009, from the ISRP. The ISRP responded to the YN on August 3, 2009 (ISRP document 2008-15A). On August 19, 2009 the Council received a response from YN intended to address the concerns raised by the ISRP in their previous reviews; and on September 28, 2009 the ISRP provided their final review (ISRP document 2009-39). The ISRP continued to find that the proposal does not meet review criteria. On December 16, 2009 Council staff received YN’s response to the ISRP (i.e., “response report”). The response thoroughly addressed the concerns raised by the ISRP. While troubled by the ISRP’s conclusion, YN believes the proposal can shed new light on the reproductive success of reconditioned kelts after release. YN views the proposal as an opportunity to supply additional steelhead to the spawning grounds and that these fish, marked so they can be identified, can contribute significantly to major steelhead reproduction studies. On January 12, 2010 based on the current level of understanding of the role of kelt in steelhead population dynamics, the Council recommended that the proposal proceed conditioned that the project have a performance check in 2014. The Council received a submittal from the Yakama Nation and Bonneville on July 7, 2014. The submittal was titled <i>Upper Columbia Kelt Reconditioning Program Update, 2014 ISRP Check-In</i>. On August 13, 2014 the ISRP provided their review (ISRP document 2014-9). The ISRP found the progress report <i>meets scientific review (qualified)</i>. On November 4, 2014, the Council recommended to Bonneville that the condition placed on the project has been addressed. The conditioned the recommendation for the Yakama Nation and Bonneville to address the questions raised by the ISRP through part of annual reports and future reviews. In addition, the Council requested that Bonneville and NOAA provide an update and status review, in 2016, of this kelt project and how it relates to meeting the intent of RPA 42.2 of the 2008 BiOp. On March 28, 2016 the Council received a Master Plan from the CRITFC and NPT intended to initiate the review process (Major Project Review) associated with the construction of a small support facility at the NPTH. The submittal was also intended to address the 2014 Council conditions for the update and status review.</p>
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Implement Tribal Pacific Lamprey Restoration Plan	2008-524-00 Also see - Project 2008-470-00	Planning 2012	Tracking	This goal of this project, proposed through the Columbia Basin Fish Accords by CRITFC, is to implement the objectives of the draft <i>Tribal Pacific Lamprey Restoration Plan for the Columbia River Basin</i> which was finalized in 2011. On March 28, 2017 the Council received a Master Plan from the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission (CRITFC), titled <i>Pacific Lamprey Artificial Propagation, Translocation, Restoration, and Research</i> . This MP was prepared by the CRITFC, the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation (YN), the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR), and the Nez Perce Tribe (NPT). This submittal addresses conditional recommendations placed on CRITFC's Project # 2008-524-00, Implement Tribal Pacific Lamprey Restoration Plan and YN's Project #2008-470-00, Yakama Nation Ceded Lands Lamprey Evaluation and Restoration regarding objectives and tasks associated with artificial production activities in the projects. In addition, please note that the activities outlined in this MP are also proposed for Project #1994-026-00, Pacific Lamprey Research and Restoration Project implemented by the CTUIR. On May 16, 2018 the Council received the ISRP review (ISRP document 2018-5). The ISRP found the Master Plan <i>meets scientific review criteria (qualified)</i> . On August 15, 2018 the Council approved the Pacific Lamprey Master Plan
Chum Salmon Restoration in the tributaries below Bonneville Dam	2008-710-00 Also see - Project 2001-053-00	BiOp 2009 Planning	Tracking	On March 11, 2009 the Bonneville Power Administration (Bonneville) submitted a 2008 Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS) Biological Opinion (BiOp) project narrative for Independent Scientific Review Panel (ISRP) review. On July 23, 2009 the Council received the final ISRP review (ISRP document 2009-28). The ISRP found that the proposal “ <i>Meets Scientific Review Criteria in Part (qualified)</i> ”. On August 12, 2009 the Council supported continued efforts at the Grays River Conservation Hatchery at the proposed \$35,000 funding level until supplementation/reintroduction strategies get supported through a step review. Full implementation of objectives 3, 5 and 7 is dependent on future reviews by the ISRP and Council. On March 3, 2021 the Council received step submittal intended to address to address the Step review process and numerous Council recommendations since the initial review of this project in August 2009 , and most recently as part of the Mainstem and Program Support Projects review of August 2019 . On May 11, 2021 the Council received the ISRP review report (ISRP document 2021-4). Based on the favorable ISRP review and the discussions with WDFW, the Council recommended that the project can proceed to implementation.
Crystal Springs Planning and Operations/Maintenance	2008-906-00	Planning 2008 Master Plan 2012 Master Plan 2023	Tracking	On April 15, 2011 the Shoshone Bannock Tribes submitted a hatchery master plan for Project #2008-906-00, <i>Crystal Springs Planning and Operations/Maintenance</i> tilted <i>Crystal Springs Fish hatchery and Programs for Snake River Chinook Salmon and Yellowstone Cutthroat Trout</i> . On June 30, 2011, the ISRP provided the Council with their review of the master plan (ISRP document 2011-17). The ISRP requested a response and found that additional information was needed on key issues prior to meeting all science review criteria. On April 12, 2012 the SBT provided their response addressing the information needs, issues and concerns that the ISRP raised in their review. On April 14,

				<p>2012, the ISRP provided their review (ISRP document 2012-8). Based on the response, the ISRP found that the project <i>Meets Scientific Review Criteria (Qualified)</i>. On August 7, 2012 the Council provided a conditional approval to proceed to Steps 2 and 3 in the planning and review process for the proposed Crystal Springs Fish Hatchery. On April 18, 2023, the Council received a revised master plan and supporting documents (Waterwheel Hatchery). The ISRP provided to review reports (ISRP documents 2023-3 and 2023-5).</p>
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Three-Step Review Process

March 5, 2024



Northwest **Power** and
Conservation Council

Background

- The 1996 the Northwest Power Act was amended to formally establish routine independent scientific review of Program projects for their scientific merit and consistency with the Program and to make recommendations to the Council based on their reviews.
- Their initial review (ISRP document 97-1) for projects recommended a comprehensive basin wide review of AP and recommended that until completion of that review, the Council “not approve funding for the construction and operation of new artificial propagation programs,” with this exception:

“To prevent a complete moratorium on new production, the ISRP recommends that the Council permit funding for an individual project only if the project proponents can demonstrate they have taken measures 7.0D, 7.1A, 7.1C, and 7.1F into account in the program design and the Council concurs. To ensure that standard is met, the individual projects should be funded only after a positive recommendation from an independent peer review panel.”

Background (cont.)

- At the September 1997 meeting the Council adopted a policy known as the “*three-step review*” calling for “*new production initiatives*” to go through a basic development process that has three main steps or components.
- The process included sponsor’s responses to technical questions and responses relating to:
 - 1) *master planning requirements according to Section 7.4B of the 1994 Program,*
 - 2) *questions identified in the FY 1998 AIWP,*
 - 3) *questions involving the Fish and Wildlife Program language identified by the Independent Scientific Review Panel in 1998,*
 - 4) *development schedule and estimated cost expenditures and future needs, and*
 - 5) *APR policies and standards.*

Triggers for Review

- Artificial Production Initiatives
 - 1) Construct new production facilities
 - 2) Begin planting fish in waters not planted before
 - 3) Increase significantly the number of fish being introduced
 - 4) Change stocks or the number of stocks
 - 5) Change the location of the production facility

Steps - Decision Points

- An important part of the review process is the independent scientific review of the responses to the technical elements and the full explanation of how the project is consistent with these elements.
- The step review process provided an orderly way to develop complex and large projects. Linking environmental review (i.e. NEPA) and funding commitments to specific phases has allowed the project sponsor and the Council to move from the conceptual to final design in steps, avoiding over commitment of resources at the early stages.
- The Three-Step Review Process has been updated several times and incorporated into the Fish and Wildlife Program.

Steps - Decision Points (cont.)

Step 1 - Conceptual Design

- Master Plan (submittal) that incorporates all relevant review elements
- basic assessment at all levels (science milestone, costs and permitting)

Step 2 - Preliminary Design

- Preliminary design and cost
- NEPA compliance
- ESA review

Step 3 - Final Design

- Final design and costs for implementation
- detailed out-year cost associated with O&M and M&E.

Review and Decision

- ISRP Review period
 - feedback (response) mechanism
 - review documents trigger public review
- Preliminary Recommendation (staff)
- Fish and Wildlife Committee Approval
- Council Recommendation