Document: **2009 Yakima Steelhead Recovery Plan**

Author: Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board Year: **2009**

LInk: http://www.ybfwrb.org/Assets/Documents/Plans/YakimaSteelheadPlan.pdf

	Goal Type	Goal(s)
Goal:	Overall	Ensure long-term persistence of viable populations of naturally produced steelhead distributed across their native range. To increase the abundance and productivity of Yakima Basin steelhead populations to levels that allow for harvest for recreational, commercial, and ceremonial purposes.
	Broad Sense	Achieving the delisting and short-term recovery goals described above are only the first steps towards increasing the abundance and productivity of Yakima Basin steelhead populations to levels that allow for harvest for recreational, commercial, and ceremonial purposes in keeping with the Vision 2020 statement in Section 1.2. The specific long-term recovery targets identified in this plan are far from definitive determinations of what may be possible. They do serve to remind us that while the short-term goals of recovering steelhead to the point that they no longer require the protective measures of the Endangered Species Act is an immediate priority, the long-term recovery vision of the YSPB will require building on that initial success and continuing recovery efforts long after delisting is achieved. No time frame is set for achieving long-term recovery.

Entry Count: 3

Document: **2014 Columbia River Basin Fish and Wildlife Program**

Author: Northwest Power and Conservation Council Year: **2014**

LInk: http://www.nwcouncil.org/fw/program/2014-12/Program

	Goal Type	Goal(s)
Goal:	Overall	Achieve full mitigation for anadromous fish, native resident fish, and wildlife losses by restoring healthy, self-sustaining, and harvestable, natural-origin anadromous fish, especially salmon, steelhead, eulachon, lamprey species, resident fish, including sturgeon and bull trout Achieve full mitigation for anadromous fish and native resident fish Encourage biologically diverse species that are resilient to environmental variability

Goal:	Overall	Achieve the delisting and recovery criteria for ESA-listed species in the biological opinions, including for listed salmon and steelhead in NOAA Fisheries' 2008 FCRPS, Upper Snake and Willamette River biological opinions, and those for listed Kootenai River White Sturgeon, bull trout, and Oregon chub in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's FCRPS (2000), Libby Dam (2006) and Willamette River (2008) biological opinions (see footnote). Achieve anadromous fish in-river migration and passage survival that approximates natural survival during in-river migration

Entry Count: 5

Document: **Conservation and Recovery Plan for Oregon Steelhead Populations in the Middle Columbia River Steelhead Distinct Population Segment**

Author: ODFW Year: **2010**

LInk: http://www.dfw.state.or.us/fish/CRP/docs/mid_columbia_river/Oregon_Mid-C_Recovery_Plan_Feb2010.pdf

	Goal Type	Goal(s)
Goal:	Overall	Remove or minimize threats to the long-term persistence of Oregon's Mid-C steelhead populations and improve their viability to levels that will allow removal of the DPS from the threatened and endangered species list. The long-term goals, however, reach well beyond achieving DPS delisting. They aim to recover the populations and their habitats to levels that are not only viable, but also provide sustainable fisheries and other ecological, cultural, social and economic benefits for future generations.
	Broad Sense	Oregon's Mid-Columbia River natural steelhead populations are sufficiently abundant, productive, and diverse (in terms of life histories and geographic distribution) so that they provide significant ecological, social, cultural, and economic benefits. Broad Sense Recovery Goal: Oregon's broad sense recovery goal for the Mid-C Steelhead is founded on a belief that citizens throughout the region value and enjoy the substantial ecological, cultural, social, and economic benefits that are derived from having healthy, diverse populations of steelhead: Oregon's Mid-Columbia River natural steelhead populations are sufficiently abundant, productive, and diverse (in terms of life histories and geographic distribution) so that they provide significant ecological, social, cultural, and economic benefits.

Entry Count: 3

Document: **Draft ESA Recovery Plan for Northeast Oregon Snake River Spring and Summer Chinook Salmon and Snake River Steelhead Populations Oregon Snake River Spring and Summer Chinook Salmon and Snake River Steelhead Populations**

Author: NMFS Year: **2015**

LInk: http://www.westcoast.fisheries.noaa.gov/publications/recovery_planning/salmon_steelhead/domains/interior_columbia/snake/ne_oregon_complete_plan_3-26-15.pdf

	Goal Type	Goal(s)
Goal:	Broad Sense	This Plan for Northeast Oregon Snake River spring/summer Chinook salmon and steelhead is founded on a belief that citizens throughout the region value and enjoy the substantial ecological, cultural, social, and economic benefits that are derived from having healthy, diverse populations of salmon and steelhead. The following is a vision statement for the future condition of Northeast Oregon Snake River Chinook salmon and steelhead. The naturally spawning Snake River Chinook salmon and steelhead populations are sufficiently abundant, productive, and diverse (in terms of life histories and geographic distribution) throughout historical habitats so that they provide significant ecological, social, cultural, and economic benefits.

Entry Count: 1

Document: **Draft Proposed ESA Recovery Plan Snake River Spring/Summer Chinook Salmon and Snake River Steelhead**

Author: NMFS Year: **2013**

LInk: http://www.westcoast.fisheries.noaa.gov/publications/recovery_planning/salmon_steelhead/domains/interior_columbia/snake/snake_river_spring-summer_chinook__steelhead_draft_rollup__12-06-13.pdf

Goal Type	Goal(s)

Goal: Broad Sense

Each management unit plan includes broad, conceptual statements of purpose for the recovery of their Snake River spring/summer Chinook salmon and steelhead populations. Generally, most of the planning entities and citizen groups agree that while delisting salmon and steelhead is an important goal, ultimately the "broad-sense" goal is to have thriving, abundant fish populations sufficient for harvest in perpetuity by all citizens as well as sufficient to meet federal treaty obligations. The Oregon and Washington management unit plans include goals that go beyond delisting to provide for other socio-economic values. Such goals have not yet been identified for the Idaho management unit plan. (see the individual management plans)

The broad sense goal for salmon and steelhead populations in the northeast Oregon management unit was defined during a series of workshops held by the Oregon Snake River Stakeholders Group, which included local representatives of communities, agricultural water users, land managers, and industry and environmental interests. The management unit plan describes a goal for the northeast Oregon populations that goes beyond delisting. The naturally spawning Snake River Chinook and steelhead populations are sufficiently abundant, productive, and diverse (in terms of life histories and geographic distribution) throughout historical habitats so that they provide significant ecological, social, cultural, and economic benefits. To achieve benefits for current and future generations, the northeast Oregon plan seeks first to restore Snake River Chinook salmon and steelhead populations in Oregon subbasins to the point where their protection under the ESA is no longer needed. When this is achieved, efforts will move beyond the minimum steps necessary to delist the species to provide for other legislative mandates or social, economic, and ecological values.

The Idaho Management Unit Plan does not identify broad sense goals that reach beyond achieving population levels that support delisting. Instead, the Idaho Management Unit Plan focuses on improving the viability of the two species to the point that ESA protection is no longer required.

Entry Count: 1

Document: **ESA Recovery Plan for Lower Columbia River Coho Salmon, Lower Columbia River Chinook Salmon, Columbia River Chum Salmon, and Lower Columbia River Steelhead**

Author: NMFS Year: **2013**

LInk: http://www.westcoast.fisheries.noaa.gov/publications/recovery_planning/salmon_steelhead/domains/willamette_lowercol/lower_columbia/final_plan_documents/final_lcr_plan_june_2013_-corrected.pdf

Goal Type	Goal(s)

Goal:	Overall	For the Lower Columbia River coho salmon ESU, Lower Columbia River Chinook salmon ESU, Lower Columbia River steelhead Distinct Population Segment, and Columbia River chum salmon ESU to reach the point at which they no longer need the protection of the Endangered Species Act and can be delisted.
	Broad Sense	Harvestability is a key aspect of the vision for recovery presented in the Washington Management Unit Plan and represents what is considered a "broad sense" recovery goal. The plan defines a viable species as one that is no longer in danger of extinction or likely to become endangered in the foreseeable future and can therefore be removed from listing under the ESA. The plan defines a harvestable species as one that has achieved viability and has abundance sufficient to allow direct and sustainable recreational, commercial, and tribal harvest without jeopardizing the species' viability (LCFRB2010a). The Washington Management Unit Plan also states that harvestability goals are reached when adult natural production exceeds recovery targets and fish can be directly harvested at levels that maintain spawning escapement at or above those targets (LCFRB 2010a). Harvest of listed fish that have not achieved their target status is typically limited to indirect harvest in mixed-stock fisheries targeted on strong wild runs or hatchery fish. Allowable levels of indirect harvest impacts are established through ESA regulatory processes (LCFRB 2010a). To achieve broad sense recovery, defined as having Oregon populations of naturally produced salmon and steelhead sufficiently abundant, productive, and diverse (in terms of life histories and geographic distribution) that the ESU as a whole will be self-sustaining and will provide significant ecological, cultural, and economic benefits (ODFW 2010). Oregon broke down its broad sense recovery goal into two criteria: 1) All Oregon Lower Columbia River salmon and steelhead populations have a very low extinction risk and are highly viable over 100 years throughout their historical range. A very low extinction risk means a less than 1 percent probability of extinction over a 100-year period, based on an integrated assessment of the population's abundance, productivity, spatial structure, and diversity. 2) The majority of Lower Columbia salmon and steelhead populations are capable of contributing social, cultural, economic, and aesthetic benefits on a regular and sustainable basis (ODFW 2010). In working toward the broad sense recovery goal, the Oregon Lower Columbia Plan focuses on the status of Oregon populations only; meeting the broad sense recovery criteria does not depend on the performance of populations in Washington. The White Salmon Management Unit Plan incorporates a general broad sense recovery goal to achieve a status beyond ESA delisting that incorporates local and traditional uses of salmon, including those associated with rural and Native American values. Local recovery planners and plan implementers may choose to define additional broad sense goals for the White Salmon Management Unit Recovery Plan in the future (NMFS 2013).

Entry Count: 2

Document: **ESA Recovery Plan for Snake River Sockeye Salmon (Oncorhynchus nerka)**

Author: NMFS Year: **2015**

LInk: http://www.westcoast.fisheries.noaa.gov/protected_species/salmon_steelhead/recovery_planning_and_implementation/snake_river/current_snake_river_recovery_plan_documents.html

	Goal Type	Goal(s)
Goal:	Recovery	The primary goal is for biological recovery to support removal of the Snake River sockeye salmon ESU from the threatened and endangered species list.
	Overall	ESA delisting of Snake River sockeye salmon.
	Broad Sense	Naturally spawning Snake River sockeye salmon populations are sufficiently abundant, productive, and diverse (in terms of life histories and geographic distribution) to provide significant ecological, cultural, social, and economic benefits. The broad sense goal is that naturally spawning Snake River sockeye salmon populations are sufficiently abundant, productive, and diverse (in terms of life histories and geographic distribution) to provide significant ecological, cultural, social, and economic benefits. Recovery of Snake River sockeye salmon populations throughout the full life cycle will require actions that preserve, enhance and restore healthy watershed conditions where ecosystem functions, processes, and dynamics are intact — including instream conditions, riparian habitat diversity and complexity, and upland watershed health in concert with complementary management of harvest, hatcheries, and hydropower. Recovery is a process that leads to sockeye salmon populations that are not only viable, but that also provide a harvestable surplus for the treaty tribes, citizens of Idaho, and for others in the region.

Entry Count: 3

Document: **ESA Recovery Plan for the White Salmon River Watershed**

Author: NMFS Year: **2013**

LInk: http://www.westcoast.fisheries.noaa.gov/publications/recovery_planning/salmon_steelhead/domains/willamette_lowercol/lower_columbia/final_plan_documents/white_salmon_recovery_plan__june_2013.pdf

	Goal Type	Goal(s)
Goal:	Overall	To restore White Salmon River salmon and steelhead populations to viable status.

Entry Count: 1

Document: **Klickitat Subbasin Plan**

Author: Northwest Power and Conservation Council and Partners Year: **2004**

LInk: http://www.nwcouncil.org/media/119037/EntirePlan.pdf

	Goal Type	Goal(s)
Goal:	Overall	Protect or enhance the structural attributes, ecological function, and resiliency of habitats needed to support healthy populations of fish and wildlife. To restore and maintain sustainable, naturally producing populations of spring chinook, steelhead that support tribal and non-tribal harvest and cultural and economic practices whileprotecting the biological integrity and the genetic diversity of the subbasin.

Entry Count: 2

Document: **Little White Salmon Subbasin Plan**

Author: Northwest Power and Conservation Council and Partners Year: **2004**

LInk: http://www.nwcouncil.org/media/21280/Vol_II_K__Little_White.pdf

	Goal Type	Goal(s)
Goal:	Overall	Protect or enhance the structural attributes, ecological function, and resiliency of habitats needed to support healthy populations of fish and wildlife. To restore and maintain sustainable, naturally producing populations of chinook, coho, and steelhead that support tribal and non-tribal harvest and cultural and economic practices while protecting the biological integrity and the genetic diversity of the subbasin.

Entry Count: 2

Document: **Lower Columbia River Conservation and Recovery Plan for Oregon Populations of Salmon and Steelhead**

Author: ODFW Year: **2010**

LInk: http://www.dfw.state.or.us/fish/CRP/docs/lower-columbia/OR_LCR_Plan%20-%20Aug_6_2010_Final.pdf

	Goal Type	Goal(s)
Goal:	Recovery	Achieve delisting from the federal ESA threatened and endangered species list.

Goal:	Recovery	Achieve "broad sense recovery", defined as having Oregon populations of naturally produced salmon and steelhead sufficiently abundant, productive, and diverse (in terms of life histories and geographic distribution) that the ESUs as a whole (a) will be self-sustaining, and (b) will provide significant ecological, cultural, and economic benefits.
	Broad Sense	Oregon populations of naturally produced salmon and steelhead sufficiently abundant, productive, and diverse (in terms of life histories and geographic distribution) that the ESU as a whole will be self-sustaining and will provide significant ecological, cultural, and economic benefits. Achieve "broad sense recovery", defined as having Oregon populations of naturally produced salmon and steelhead sufficiently abundant, productive, and diverse (in terms of life histories and geographic distribution) that the ESUs as a whole (a) will be self-sustaining, and (b) will provide significant ecological, cultural, and economic benefits. Broad sense recovery is addressed in Chapter 10.

Entry Count: 4

Document: **Lower Mid-Columbia Mainstem (including Rock Creek) Subbasin Plan**

Author: Northwest Power and Conservation Council and Partners Year: **2004**

LInk: http://www.nwcouncil.org/media/119309/EntirePlan.pdf

	Goal Type	Goal(s)
Goal:	Overall	Protect or enhance the structural attributes, ecological function, and resiliency of habitats needed to support healthy populations of fish and wildlife. To restore and maintain sustainable naturally producing populations of chinook, steelhead, coho and white sturgeon that support tribal and non-tribal harvest and cultural and economic practices while protecting the biological integrity and the genetic diversity of the subbasin.

Entry Count: 2

Document: **Methow Subbasin Plan**

Author: Northwest Power and Conservation Council and Partners Year: **2004**

LInk: http://www.nwcouncil.org/media/6905450/EntirePlan.pdf

	Goal Type	Goal(s)
Goal:	Overall	The goal for spring and summer/fall Chinook salmon is to achieve run sizes that provide for recovery, mitigation of hydrosystem losses, and harvestable surpluses. Specific objectives address the need to provide for an annual tribal and sport fishery, while conserving natural stocks by 2013. Determining natural smolt production and overall limitations by 2013, and improving smolt to adult survival is a key management priority.

Goal:	Overall	For steelhead the goal is a run size that provides for the recovery of steelhead in the Methow Subbasin. Specific objectives include the need to provide for an annual tribal and sport fishery while conserving natural stocks. Artificial production should be maintained using locally adapted broodstock to meet recovery, conservation and harvest needs, while minimizing the impacts on recovering naturally reproducing stocks. Run size and spawning escapement level that provides for the recovery of ESA-listed upper Columbia spring Chinook salmon in the Methow subbasin, effectively mitigates for hydrosystem losses and supports a harvestable surplus. Run size and spawning escapement levels that provide for viable self-sustaining, naturalized population of upper Columbia summer Chinook salmon in the Methow subbasin; management effectively mitigates for hydrosystem losses and supports a harvestable surplus.

Entry Count: 4

Document: **Middle Columbia Steelhead ESA Recovery Plan**

Author: NMFS Year: **2009**

LInk: http://www.westcoast.fisheries.noaa.gov/publications/recovery_planning/salmon_steelhead/domains/interior_columbia/middle_columbia/mid-c-plan.pdf

Goal Type	Goal(s)

Goal:	Broad Sense	If a Washington Gorge area regional recovery planning organization is created, it would have the option of developing broad sense goals for the area in a collaborative process with diverse stakeholders. In the meantime, the Yakama Nation has proposed, as a broad sense goal for the Klickitat steelhead population, the achievement of "highly viable" status, which corresponds to a one percent risk of extinction in a 100-year period. Achieving highly viable status for the population would provide for long-term, sustainable harvest and other social, cultural, and ceremonial needs, although it would likely exceed the minimum necessary to support delisting the DPS. "to rebuild Oregon's Mid-C steelhead populations to levels that will provide for sustainable fisheries and other ecological, cultural, and social benefits . . . [incorporating] many of the traditional uses, as well as rural and Native American values, deemed important in the Pacific Northwest. . . . Recovery of Middle Columbia steelhead populations will require actions that preserve, enhance and restore healthy watershed conditions where ecosystem functions, processes and dynamics are intact ─including instream conditions, riparian habitat diversity and complexity, and upland watershed health in concert with complementary management of harvest, hatcheries and hydropower. Recovery is a process that leads to steelhead populations that are not only viable, but that also provide a harvestable surplus for the treaty tribes and for all other citizens of the region" The Yakima Steelhead Recovery Plan sets a long-term or broad sense, recovery goal to increase the abundance and productivity of Yakima Basin steelhead populations to levels that allow for harvest for recreational, commercial, and ceremonial purposes. This goal is articulated in the YBFWRB's Vision 2020 statement (Section 1.2 of the Yakima Steelhead Recovery Plan), which describes, in general terms, desired future conditions for the Yakima basin: Yakima River basin communities have restored the Yakima River Basin sufficiently to support self-sustaining and harvestable populations of indigenous fish and wildlife while enhancing the existing customs, cultures, and economies in the basin.

Entry Count: 1

Document: **Nez Perce Tribe Department of Fisheries Resources Management Plan 2013-2018**

Author: Nez Perce Tribe Year: **2013**

LInk: http://www.nptfisheries.org/portals/0/images/dfrm/home/fisheries-management-plan-final-sm.pdf

	Goal Type	**Goal(s)**
Goal:	Overall	Achieve and maintain diverse and productive ecosystems with species composition and productivity consistent with historical conditions.

Goal:	Overall	The importance of natural reproduction cannot be replaced but where it is compromised, it may be enhanced with measures of artificial production. Achieve and maintain fish abundance in tributary-specific areas at levels sufficient to support: 1) population persistence, 2) harvest, and 3) ecological processes. Overall -Achieve and maintain adult spawner distribution consistent with historically utilized tributaries (includes within and across tributary spatial scales). Achieve and maintain fish population genetic diversity at levels adequate for population persistence and consistent with historic conditions.

Entry Count: 5

Document: **Okanogan Subbasin Plan**

Author: Northwest Power and Conservation Council and Partners Year: **2004**

LInk: http://www.nwcouncil.org/fw/subbasinplanning/okanogan/plan/

	Goal Type	Goal(s)
Goal:	Overall	Run size and spawning escapement level of sockeye salmon in the Okanogan/Okanagan Subbasin that: provide for long term viable population(s), contribute to spatial diversity, help mitigate hydrosystem losses, lead to a harvestable surplus. Run size and spawning escapement levels that provide for viable self-sustaining naturalized population of upper Columbia summer/fall Chinook salmon in the Okanogan Subbasin; effectively mitigate for hydrosystem losses and supports a harvestable surplus. Run size and spawning escapement levels that provide for the recovery of ESA listed upper Columbia River steelhead in the Okanogan Subbasin; effectively mitigates for hydrosystem losses and supports a harvestable surplus.

Entry Count: 3

Document: **Recovery Plan for the Klickitat River Population of the Middle Columbia River Steelhead Distinct Population**

Author: NMFS Year: **2009**

LInk: http://www.westcoast.fisheries.noaa.gov/publications/recovery_planning/salmon_steelhead/domains/interior_columbia/middle_columbia/mid-c-klickitat.pdf

	Goal Type	Goal(s)

Goal:	Overall	For the Klickitat steelhead population to be restored to viable status and thus to support recovery of the Mid-Columbia steelhead DPS. A viable salmonid population is defined as an independent population that has negligible risk of extinction over a 100-year.
	Broad Sense	The Yakama Nation has proposed, as a broad-sense goal for the Klickitat steelhead population, the achievement of "highly viable" status, which corresponds to a one percent risk of extinction over a 100-year period. Achieving highly viable status for the population would provide for long-term, sustainable harvest and other social, cultural, and ceremonial needs, although it would likely exceed the minimum necessary to support delisting the DPS. The primary goal of this plan is for the Klickitat steelhead population to be restored to viable status and thus to support recovery of the Mid-Columbia steelhead DPS. A viable salmonid population is defined as an independent population that has negligible risk of extinction over a 100-year timeframe (McElhany et al. 2000). If a local, collaborative Washington Gorge Recovery Board is formed, it may choose to define additional, broad-sense goals for the Klickitat Subbasin and other areas within the Washington Gorge Management Unit. In the meantime, the Yakama Nation has proposed, as a broad-sense goal for the Klickitat steelhead population, the achievement of "highly viable" status, which corresponds to a one percent risk of extinction in a 100-year period. Achieving highly viable status for the population would provide for long-term, sustainable harvest and other social, cultural, and ceremonial needs, although it would likely exceed the minimum necessary to support delisting the DPS.

Entry Count: 3

Document: **Recovery Plan for the Rock Creek Population of the Middle Columbia River Steelhead Distinct Population Segment**

Author: NMFS Year: **2009**

LInk: http://www.westcoast.fisheries.noaa.gov/publications/recovery_planning/salmon_steelhead/domains/interior_columbia/middle_columbia/mid-c-rock-crk.pdf

	Goal Type	Goal(s)
Goal:	Overall	For the Rock Creek steelhead population to be restored to a sufficiently robust condition to support recovery of the Mid-Columbia steelhead DPS.

Goal:	Broad Sense	The primary goal of this plan is for the Rock Creek steelhead population to be restored to a sufficiently robust condition to support recovery of the Mid-Columbia steelhead DPS. If a local, collaborative Washington Gorge Area Regional Board is formed, it may choose to define broad-sense goals for the Rock Creek Subbasin and other areas within the Washington Gorge Management Unit. The Board's broad-sense goals for the area would likely build upon direction from, and respond to interests identified by various stakeholders in the area. These goals would then guide the Board as it defines and implements future recovery actions for the Rock Creek Subbasin.

Entry Count: 2

Document: **Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan for SE Washington**

Author: Snake River Salmon Recovery Board Year: **2011**

LInk: http://snakeriverboard.org/wpi/wp-content/uploads/2013/01/Full-Version-SE-WA-recovery-plan-121211.pdf

	Goal Type	Goal(s)
Goal:	Overall	To create conditions allowing the establishment of salmonid populations that are viable, harvestable, and of sufficient abundance to meet other socio-economic goals.
	Broad Sense	In the SEWMU, the broad sense goals are known as ―restoration goals. Broad sense goals are goals defined in the recovery planning process that go beyond the requirements for delisting to address other legislative mandates or social, economic, and ecological values. Recovery scenarios are combinations of viability status for individual populations within the ESU/DPS that will meet the ICTRT criteria for overall ESU/DPS viability.

Entry Count: 2

Document: **Umatilla Subbasin Plan**

Author: Northwest Power and Conservation Council and Partners Year: **2004**

LInk: http://www.nwcouncil.org/media/120142/EntirePlan.pdf

	Goal Type	Goal(s)
Goal:	Overall	Maintain and enhance the diversity, abundance and productivity of existing fish and wildlife populations within the subbasin. Strive for de-listing and avoidance of future listings of native fish and wildlife species in the subbasin under state and federal Endangered Species Acts. Restore and maintain self-sustaining populations of extirpated species consistent with habitat availability, public acceptance, and other uses of the lands and waters of the state.

Entry Count: 3

Document: **Upper Columbia Spring Chinook Salmon and Steelhead Recovery Plan (Working with the Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board, NOAA Fisheries Adopted A Recovery Plan for Upper Columbia Spring-Run Chinook and Steelhead 2007)**

Author: Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board Year: **2007**

LInk: http://www.westcoast.fisheries.noaa.gov/protected_species/salmon_steelhead/recovery_planning_and_implementation/upper_columbia/upper_columbia_spring_chinook_steelhead_recovery_plan.html

	Goal Type	Goal(s)
Goal:	Overall	To secure long-term persistence of viable populations of naturally produced spring Chinook and steelhead distributed across their native range.

Entry Count: 1

Document: **Upper Willamette River Conservation and Recovery Plan for Chinook Salmon and Steelhead**

Author: ODFW, NMFS Year: **2011**

LInk: http://www.dfw.state.or.us/fish/CRP/docs/upper_willamette/UWR%20FRN2%20Mainbody%20final.pdf

	Goal Type	Goal(s)
Goal:	Broad Sense	Having populations of naturally produced salmon and steelhead sufficiently abundant, productive, and diverse (in terms of life histories and geographic distribution) that the ESU/DPS as a whole (a) will be self-sustaining and (b) will provide significant ecological, cultural, and economic benefits.

Goal:	Broad Sense	Second, the State of Oregon seeks to rebuild the wild populations to reach 'broad sense recovery' to provide for sustainable fisheries and other ecological, cultural and social benefits. Section 3.2 describes broad sense recovery goals. Section 3.2: Oregon's 'broad sense recovery is defined as State of Oregon goals of having populations of naturally produced salmon and steelhead sufficiently abundant, productive, and diverse (in terms of life histories and geographic distribution) that the ESU/DPS as a whole (a) will be self-sustaining, and (b) will provide significant ecological, cultural, and economic benefits.Section 10.1.1: The following criteria have been developed to help measure attainment of the broad sense recovery goal. 1. All UWR Chinook and steelhead populations have a ""'very low'"" extinction risk and are ""highly viable"" over 100 years throughout their historic range, and 2. The majority of UWR salmon and steelhead populations are capable of contributing social, cultural, economic and aesthetic benefits on a regular and sustainable basis.

Entry Count: 2

Document: **Washington Lower Columbia Salmon Recovery and Fish and Wildlife Subbasin Plan - Washington Management Plan in Lower Columbia River Recovery Plan for Salmon and Steelhead**

Author: Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board Year: **2010**

LInk: http://media.wix.com/ugd/810197_ed97ad06e02445f5927163b568dccd3c.pdf

	Goal Type	Goal(s)
Goal:	Overall	To return all lower Columbia salmon and steelhead populations to healthy and harvestable levels within 25 years.
	Broad Sense	The goal of this plan is recovery of all lower Columbia salmon and steelhead species to healthy and harvestable levels within 25 years. Health is defined based on species status. A species is considered healthy when it is recovered to viable levels where it is no longer in danger of extinction or likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future and can be removed from listing under ESA. A species is harvestable when it is viable and when fish numbers are sufficient to allow direct and sustainable sport, commercial, and tribal harvest without jeopardizing the species' viability.

Entry Count: 2

Document: **Wenatchee Subbasin Plan**

Author: Northwest Power and Conservation Council and Partners Year: **2004**

LInk: http://www.nwcouncil.org/media/23001/MgmtPlan.pdf

	Goal Type	Goal(s)
Goal:	Overall	Maintain existing high quality habitat and the native fish and wildlife populations inhabiting these areas Restore, maintain, or enhance fish and wildlife populations to sustainable and harvestable levels, while protecting biological integrity and the genetic diversity of the species

Entry Count: 2

Document: **Wy Kan Ush Mi Wa Kish Wit Spirit of the Salmon - The Columbia River Anadromous Fish Restoration Plan of the Nez Perce, Umatilla, Warm Springs, and Yakama Tribes; 2014 Update**

Author: Columbia River Intertribal Fish Commission Year: **2014**

LInk: http://plan.critfc.org/assets/wy-kan-update.pdf

	Goal Type	Goal(s)
Goal:	Overall	Restore anadromous fishes to rivers and streams that support the historical, cultural and economic practices of the tribes. (These are generally areas above Bonneville Dam). Emphasize strategies that rely on natural production and healthy river systems to achieve this goal. Protect tribal sovereignty and treaty rights. Reclaim the anadromous fish resource and the environment on which it depends for future generations.

Entry Count: 4

Total Count: 63