



Bonneville Environmental Foundation Model Watershed Program

Presentation to the Pacific Northwest
Power and Conservation Council
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BEF Model Watershed Program

- Multi-stakeholder, community-based program
- Monitoring-intensive, 10-year approach
- Feedback loops to refine watershed strategies
- 10-year funding for essential M+E
- Independent Peer Review
- Continuity: 10-year institutional oversight, fundraising assistance/coordination

BEF Model Watershed History

1999-2003: Conventional Watershed Restoration
Project funding (MT, ID, OR, WA)

2003-2005: Model Watershed Approach
(Kootenai, Chinook Programs)

2005: Coeur D'Alene Model Watershed Added

2006: Pending Programs in Upper Columbia,
Deschutes, mid Columbia,

To date: \$1.6 MM Committed to PNW Watersheds

BEF's Model Watershed Goals

- 10-12 Model Watersheds (OR, WA, ID, MT)
- Varied PNW ecosystem types
- Partner with local watershed councils, tribes, funders
- Minimum 10-year *mutual* commitments
- Regular peer review; reporting
- Program results documented, disseminated

Setting Restoration Objectives; Measuring Progress, Learning Lessons

For Each Restoration Objective . . .

- ☐ State Hypothesis (e.g., “statistical downward trend in water temperature to approved TMDL.”)
- ☐ Set Actions by Year
- ☐ Establish Metrics
- ☐ Establish Quantifiable Objectives
- ☐ Identify Limiting Factors
- ☐ Design, Adopt Strategies
- ☐ Apply Implementing Tools
- ☐ Schedule Peer Review

Regional Watershed Monitoring and Evaluation: A Comparison of Approaches

Current Regional Approach and Practices ESA-Stock Driven Province Level Focus (EMAP; PNAMP; IMW)	BEF Model Watershed Approach Watershed Ecosystem Driven Community Level Focus
<p>Focus on ESA-Listed anadromous species at provincial and sub-basin level</p> <p>Geographic focus below basin blockages</p>	<p>Focus on watershed restoration at a community level; watershed-specific, encompassing <i>resident and</i> anadromous fish (and other ecosystem biota)</p> <p>Geographic focus <i>basin-wide</i>, above and below blockages</p>
<p>Priority focus is tracking for ESA compliance purposes</p>	<p>Priority focus is <i>feedback-loop</i> for informing and guiding community (including tribal) watershed recovery efforts</p>

Comparison of Approaches (Continued)

<p>Accountability to regional fish management agencies and federal ESA agencies;</p> <p>M&E strategy designed to deliver information back up the agency chain</p>	<p>Accountability is <i>at community level</i>, with continuous feedback loops periodically subject to independent peer review;</p> <p>M&E strategy designed to deliver information <i>back to community and watershed council</i></p>
<p>Year-to-year funding, making long-term planning, protocols and commitments difficult</p>	<p><i>Ten-year funding commitment</i>, predicated on year-to-year review, periodic independent peer review, specific biological/ecological benchmarks</p>
<p>Focus on public land remediation; reliance on public land managers</p>	<p>Focus is <i>watershed-specific</i>, with <i>emphasis on private landowner</i> initiatives mediated through community watershed councils</p>
<p>Scalability down?</p>	<p>Scalability up?</p>

Complementary Monitoring and Evaluation

Coordinating Approaches

Regional Approach + Community-based approach

Adopt Common or Overlapping M&E language,
Protocols, Quality Control

Link Community-Based M&E to Sub-basin Plans

Shared Data, Findings

Expanded Range of Watersheds

Increased Biological and Program Diversity

Priority Watersheds - Distribution

Emap/IMW	Shared	BEF
John Day	Entiat	Kootenai River
Upper Salmon	Wenatchee	Benewah Creek
Lower Columbia: Abernathy, Germany	Okanogan	Upper Columbia
Juan de Fuca: Stabeck, Big Beef		Deschutes River: Crooked, Wychus, Lake Creek
Oregon Coastal		Chinook River
Scappoose		
Skagit		

Opportunities for Collaboration

- Coordinate data collection, evaluation, lessons learned especially in IMW, BEF focus watersheds
- Tie Council priority support to community watershed programs with long-term, peer-reviewed M&E
- Consistency between sub-basin and community programs in selecting watershed health indicators, language, protocols = more cost-effective M&E