Northwest Power and Conservation Council

January 10, 2006

MEMORANDUM

TO: Fish and Wildlife Committee Members

FROM: Mark Fritsch, Project Implementation Manager

SUBJECT: Continued discussion of major project review process (Step Review)

PROPOSED ACTION:

At your meeting on January 17, 2006 the Council staff will present additional information regarding the projects currently tracked in this review process. This agenda item is a continuation of the staff discussion with the Committee in December. Last month the Council staff provided background material on the review process and outlined possible updates and improvements to this tool.

This agenda item will be for review and discussion only and no Committee action will be requested.

SIGNIFICANCE:

In the course of approving the Fiscal Year 2007 - 2009 project solicitation process, the Committee members asked for discussion of time and costs associated with the current Step review process. The Step review process itself needs some revision to reflect the recently adopted subbasin plans, and to take into account ISRP comments (ISRP 2005-14 and ISRP/ISAB 2005-15) regarding the success of the Step process. Along with those new considerations, the staff has some ideas for modifying the Step review process to make it more effective.

A discussion of the value and conduct the Step process, and some possible modifications to improve it is our chief topic. However, that conversation may benefit from looking at some of the projects in the Step review process as a group of "case studies." That is, the Step review times, schedules, and costs will all vary among these projects because they are all unique and cannot really be compared one to the next, but there may be common issues or things to learn

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about the Step process as a whole as we look at how the individual projects have moved through it.

BACKGROUND:

In September 1997 the Council adopted a policy calling for "new production initiatives" to go through a basic development process that has three main steps or components: (Step 1) conceptual planning, represented under the Program primarily by master plan development and approval; (Step 2) preliminary design and cost estimation, as well as environmental (e.g. NEPA and ESA) review; and (Step 3) final design review prior to construction. By providing a sequential decision-making process, the Council can ensure that these projects maintain their approved intent and scope as they proceed through planning and design. This sequential decision making format was quite different from what had previously been the norm. Prior to this stepped decision, large, expensive proposals, such as a hatchery construction, were treated like any other simple fish and wildlife project and Bonneville was asked to commit to funding the conception and planning, construction, and operation and maintenance of a facility in a single comprehensive decision.

In adopting the Three-Step Review Process, the Council agreed with the Independent Scientific Review Panel's recommendation to make use of independent peer review for projects as they move through each stage of the process. Peer review initially was conducted through a contract with Pacific Northwest National Laboratory and involved a panel of 3 experts. Selection of individuals for the review was based on expertise, collective balance in perspective, lack of a conflict of interest, and availability for a timely review. Starting in FY 2000 the reviews are being conducted by the Independent Scientific Review Panel.

In October 2001, the Council adopted an expanded version of the step review process for all future major project proposals. This revised process was expanded to include other major projects (i.e., habitat and screens) that were proposed for Program funding (NPPC document 2001-29).

The step review process is intended to provide an orderly way to develop complex and large projects. The process allows decision making to move from the initial proposal to conceptual design, NEPA, preliminary and final design in a sequenced fashion. This sequencing and linking to decision makers has allowed planning, design, environmental review (i.e. NEPA) and permitting to move from the conceptual to final design in steps, avoiding over commitment of resources at the early stages until the project has demonstrated its consistency with the program and scientific merit.

ANALYSIS:

Council staff summarized costs associated with reviews in Table 1 (see attached). It is important to note that the costs reflected here are not the costs associated with the review or the review time frame, but the costs associated with the planning, design (i.e., conceptual, preliminary and final), permitting, NEPA/ESA consultation, and land acquisitions and easements. Also, when making comparisons it is important to note that it is difficult to isolate the components and costs of reviews to the natural progression of reviews and permits. The comment field of Table 1

provides some understanding, if the information was available, on the specific nature of these costs. Council staff found it difficult to isolate incremental costs of a step review, but these costs would be time and preparation of review material beyond master plans, NEPA and project designs.

Table 2 provides a list of the projects being followed to ensure scope and intent during project reviews and/or to track through their sequential development (e.g., concept, permitting, environmental review and design). The table provides the past approvals, current status and general background information. To summarize the project reviews and status to date the projects were sorted into the following six categories.

- Completed Review and Operating: Projects that have gone through a review process, received a favorable recommendation, and are currently operating as approved.
- In Current Planning and Design Review: Projects that are currently active in the review process. Submittals were received and reviews have occurred.

- Review Concluded With a Decision Not to Fund: Project that have gone through a review process and received a non-favorable review and are no longer funded.

- Initial Planning - No Submittal: These are projects or project elements that trigger step that *may or may not have received specific funds* for this initial planning and design with no final submittal received to date.

- Initial Planning - No Longer Funded: These are projects or project elements that trigger step *that received specific funds* for this initial planning and design with no final submittal received to date.

- Prior to Review Process: These are projects that where approved and implemented prior to the review process being adopted by the Council.

Currently, the Council staff tracks 47 projects and/or project elements that triggered the major review process.[1] Of these 47 projects, step reviews (i.e., either combination reviews (combining all review elements) or individual step reviews) have been conducted 18 times on 16 individual projects since 1998 (Table 2).

It is interesting to note that 8 projects have received 9 favorable reviews, and 4 projects have received non-favorable reviews through 6 reviews. This demonstrates that the Council has provided opportunity to correct master plans and/or submittals that were not adequately developed. The largest category of projects is the 16 projects that were approved for planning and design, but no final master plan or submittal was received for review. Due to this lack of deliverables and/or activity, 6 of these projects are no longer funded. Many of the remaining 10 are project elements of ongoing projects (e.g., YKFP, HRPP and NEOH). The reasoning for the

[1] For example 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.

lack of submittals for the 16 projects may be due to the experimental nature of the project, current emphasis on other project elements, or the complexity of the proposal and the workload by the sponsor to gather the necessary detail and understanding to compile a submittal (e.g., master plan).

The staff has come to some conclusions. Although additional analysis on costs can be conducted, it is evident from the analysis to date that the current Step review process does not force a resolution of project proposals between the approved for planning step and the approval of master plan step. That is, we see that the Step process provides an orderly pathway for these major projects and allows the Council, sponsors, and Bonneville to make a clear decision to expend planning resources, but the process is not doing a good job of ensuring that those planning funds lead to a clear decision to abandon the proposal concept or advance it to the next step towards construction. The staff suggests that the Council consider modifying the Step process to more clearly require time certain deliverables at every step so that projects proceed apace or are abandoned where planning demonstrates they are infeasible or otherwise not the best commitment of resources.

Table 1: Select Cost Summaries for Major Project Reviews

(Draft Version - January 9, 2006)

Artificial Production Initiatives				
Project	**Project Number**	**Past Approvals**	**Costs**	**Comments**
Completed Review and Operating				
Nez Perce Tribal Hatchery	1983-350-00	Planning 1983 High Priority 1996 Master Plan 1992	$1,277,000	Total costs from 1983 - 2000 includes M&E costs from 1993 to 1999; well development from 1988 to 1998, spring Chinook broodstock development 1993 to 1999 by outplanting surplus to natural streams, and BPA costs for NEPA, final design, and project management @ $11,075,000 (roughly cost associated with master plan is $1,277,000; Step 2 @ $5,463,000 and Step 3 @ $4,335,000). (NPCC FY 2006 $1,974,000)
		Step 2 1998	$5,463,000	
		Step 3 2000	$4,335,000	
Tucannon River Spring Chinook Captive Broodstock Program	2000-019-00	Planning 2000, Step Review 2000	$134,000	Fiscal Year 2000 funding for the review process was $134,000. (NPCC FY 2006 $175,487)
Lake Billy Shaw Reservoir Development, and Implement Fishery Stocking Program Consistent With Native Fish Conservation	1995-015-00	Planning 1995 Master Plan 1998	$475,000	Costs associated for the review is approximately $475,000 and includes planning and design, and NEPA compliance. (NPCC FY 2006 $456,899)
Johnson Creek Artificial Propagation Enhancement Project[Supp#6]	1996-043-00	High Priority 1996 Step Review 2005	$1,930,000	Cost associated with this Step submittal is $1,930,000 (1997 - 2002) for planning, this was in addition to O&M and M&E. (NPCC FY 2006 $923,887)
In Current Planning and Design Review				
Yakima/Klickitat Fisheries Project (YKFP) - Klickitat Design and Construction Klickitat Fisheries Project.	1988-115-35, 1988-120-35 and 1997-013-35	Planning 2001	~$550,000	Master plan submitted (May 2004) did not meet science review of step elements. Link to the FY 2007 - 2009 review process to address concerns raised by the ISRP review of the master plan. Possibly, NEPA analysis of Lyle Falls and Castile Falls adult fish traps could be pursued in the near term. In Step 1 Review, further work pending FY 2007-2009. (1988-115-35, 1988-120-35 NPCC FY 2006 $1,984,940 and $415,674 respectively)
Northeast Oregon Hatchery Master Plan (NEOH), Imnaha/Lostine (Spring Chinook)	1988-053-01	Planning 1987, Master Plan 2000,	$3,162,000	In Step 3 Review, expected March 2006. Adopted into the Program by the Council in 1987 as part of the Northeast Oregon Hatchery (NEOH) initiative. On

		Step 2 2004	$4,010,000	September 20, 2000 the Council approved the NEOH Master Plan. On October 13, 2004 the Council approved the step 2 review elements of the *Northeast Oregon Hatchery Spring Chinook Master Plan.* (On September 4, 2001 the NPT submitted the step 2 documents. However, soon after the step 2 submittal was received, Bonneville determined that a full Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) document would be needed instead of the much simpler, Environmental Assessment. Bonneville's decision regarding its NEPA requirements prevented the Council from making a step 2 decision in the provincial review. On May 22, 2003 the Nez Perce Tribe again submitted step 2 documents - (Approximately a 1.5 year delay; $903,500 (FY '02 and 1/2 FY '03) - 494,320 (EIS) = $409,180) Planning since 1988 to 2004 has cost $7,172,000 (this amount reflects $523,320 for land acquisition and easement, $1,266,431 for preliminary design, $494,320 for NEPA/ESA consultation, and all other costs associated with the program from 1989 -2004, including the hatchery sitting report, water analysis and conceptual design report - roughly costs associated with the master plan is @ $3,162,000 and step 2 @ $4,010,000). (NPCC FY 2006 $6,000,000 Capital)
Chief Joseph Dam Hatchery Program	2003-023-00	Planning 2003 Master Plan 2005	$430,449	In Step 2 Review, expected Fall 2006 . The total cost for the CJDHP master plan and design work was $430,449 and includes master plan completion and submittal, conceptual engineering designs and costs, and staffing necessary to complete work for the submission of the master plan. (NPCC FY 2006 $1,825,000 Capital)
Review Concluded With a Decision Not to Fund				
Shoshone-Bannock/Shoshone-Paiute Joint Culture Facility	1995-006-00	Planning 1995 Master Plan 1996	NA	Project no longer funded. Costs to date for the step 2 review was $171,000, The Step 3 costs associated with planning cost $83,291. Cost of the final design for the facility was $149,233. Purchase of the Crystal Springs site totaled $850,000 and was approved as part of the step two review in 1998.
		Step 2 1998	$1,021,000	
		Step 3 2001	$232,524	

Implement Fisheries Enhancement Opportunities - Coeur d' Alene Reservation	1990-044-02	Planning 1994 Master Plan - 2001	$199,490	Project element no longer funded . Planning costs associated with the 2001 master plan was $199,490 and includes master plan completion and submittal, conceptual engineering designs and costing for the submission of the master plan. Cost associated with the Step 1 submittal for 2003 for this facility cost $849,510 and included master plan completion and submittal, conceptual engineering designs and cost estimation, and genetic analysis.
		Master Plan 2003	$849,510	
Initial Planning - No Submittal				
Nez Perce Tribal Hatchery - Coho Amendment	Part of 1983-350-00	Planning 1998, Funds provided no plan received	$228,000	On November 5, 1998 the Council recommended the reallocation of $75,000 in obligated but unspent funds from the Nez Perce Tribal Hatchery Project to develop an amendment to the hatchery master plan to address coho salmon. As part of the FY 2001 SOY an additional $153,000 was approved for Plan and design. The *Coho Salmon Master Plan Clearwater River Basin*, was received on June 16, 2005. Due to the submission date and the anticipated solicitation and review process associated with FY 2007-2009, no additional review activities until these tasks are raised as part of the next project solicitation and review process. Further work pending FY 2007-2009
Northeast Oregon Hatchery Master Plan (NEOH), Wallowa/Lower Grande Ronde (Coho)	Part of 1988-053-01	Planning 1987, Funds provided no plan received	$62,124	On September 2000 (as part of the NEOH Step 1 approval) provided FY 2000 Direct Program funds of $62,124 to fund the completion of the coho master plan and be submitted to Council on or before April 2001. On June 22, 2005 the Council received *Northeastern Oregon Hatchery Coho Salmon Master Plan*. Due to the submission date and the anticipated solicitation and review process associated with FY 2007-2009, no additional review activities until these tasks are raised as part of the next project solicitation and review process. Further work pending FY 2007-2009

Northeast Oregon Hatchery Master Plan (NEOH), Imnaha/Grande Ronde (Steelhead)	Part of 1988-053-01	Planning 1987, Funds provided no plan received	$300,936	Adopted into the Program by the Council in 1987 as part of the Northeast Oregon Hatchery (NEOH) initiative. On September 2000 (as part of the NEOH Step 1 approval) the Council approved Fiscal Year 2001 funds of not more than $300,936 to address information needs regarding steelhead. These monies will be used to assist the Nez Perce Tribe in participating and the gathering of baseline information that will assist in the development and submittal of a master plan by October 1, 2002. On August 15, 2005 the Council received *Grande Ronde Steelhead Master Plan*. Due to the submission date and the anticipated solicitation and review process associated with FY 2007-2009, no additional review activities until these tasks are raised as part of the next project solicitation and review process. Further work pending FY 2007-2009
Initial Planning - No Longer Funded				
Umatilla Hatchery Supplement (NEOH)	1988-053-02	Planning 1987, Funds provided no plan received	$400,000	Adopted into the Program by the Council in 1987 as part of the Northeast Oregon Hatchery (NEOH) initiative. FY 1999 @ $400,000. This proposal is not being pursued any longer. As part of the provincial review no new funds until favorable step review. Project no longer funded
Walla Walla Hatchery (NEOH)	2000-038-00	Planning 1987, Funds provided no plan received	$100,000	Adopted into the Program by the Council in 1987 as part of the Northeast Oregon Hatchery (NEOH) initiative. FY 2000 @ $100,000 As part of the provincial review no new funds until favorable review. Received draft Master Plan November 23, 2005. Deferred to FY 2007-2009 review process. Project no longer funded

Salmon River Production Program[Supp#10]	1997-057-00	High Priority 1996, Funds provided no plan received	$19,000	In 1996, the Council approved 15 high priority supplementation projects under Program Measure 7.3B. The overall goal of your project is to use low cost, effective, closer to natural production measures to reintroduce and recover anadromous fish runs in vacant and under-seeded habitats of the Snake and Salmon rivers. Emphasis to date has focused on the use of streamside hatch boxes and various acclimated juvenile releases in conjunction with other captive broodstock initiatives in the Salmon River Basin. Bonneville initiated funding for this project in Fiscal Year 1998. Fiscal Year 1999 contracts expire on June 30, 2000, and a no-cost time extension, if needed, will authorize the SBT to complete the project. Under this current contract (FY99) the SBT have a deliverable of a master plan and more than adequate funding to complete this task. ($19,000 used) - no submittal. Project no longer funded
Restore and Enhance Anadromous Fish Populations and Habitat in Salmon Creek	1996-042-00	Planning 1997, Funds provided no plan received	$1,421,568	Cost to date $1,421,568.11. Project no longer funded
Shoshone-Bannock Tribes Fish Production Program	2003-024-00	Planning 2002, Funds provided no plan received	$78,850	As part of the Fiscal Year 2002 Upper and Middle Snake, Columbia Cascade, and Lower Columbia and Estuary Provinces Review the Council approved this proposal from the Shoshone Bannock Tribe, # 33010 (proposal number). This is the follow-up proposal to a past, but now-terminated project -- *Joint Culture Facility* (199500600). The master plan will investigate the potential of using the hatchery property purchased in 1998) (i.e. Crystal Springs site) with Bonneville funds (under the old "Joint Culture" project). It is anticipated that this master plan will address the needs of the species as defined by and taking into account the objectives of the other fishery managers in the area. No submittal received.

Table 2: Major Project Review Process

(Draft Version - January 9, 2006)

Artificial Production Initiatives				
Project	**Project Number**	**Past Approvals**	**Status**	**Background**
Completed Review and Operating				
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 is 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. (NPCC FY 2006 $1,974,000)
Tucannon River Spring Chinook Captive Broodstock Program	2000-019-00	Planning 2000, Step Review 2000	Operating	The goal of this project is 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 was proposed for five brood years (1997 - 2001). On April 5, 2000 the Council approved the Step Review (combination) of the Tucannon River Spring Chinook Captive Broodstock Program. (NPCC FY 2006 $175,487)
Recondition Wild Steelhead Kelts	2000-017-00	Planning 2000, Step Review 2003	Operating	This project began as part of the new starts in FY 2000 work plan to test and evaluate methods to recondition steelhead kelts and/or transport them around hydo system, generate science-based management recommendations, and assist in their implementation to rebuild wild steelhead populations throughout the Basin. Reviewed, step review was conducted concurrently (ISRP 2002-14), as part of the Mainstem/Systemwide project review in June of 2003. (NPCC FY 2006 $400,000)

Re-introduction of Lower Columbia River Chum Salmon into Duncan Creek	2001-053-00	Planning 2001, Step Review 2005	Operating	The objectives of this project are for 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 triggers a Step review under the Fish and Wildlife Program. On March 15, 2005 the Council confirmed that the conditions placed on this 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. (NPCC FY 2006 $249,949)
Lake Billy Shaw Reservoir Development, and Implement Fishery Stocking Program Consistent With Native Fish Conservation	1995-015-00	Planning 1995 Master Plan 1998	Operating	The Lake Billy Shaw Project 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. At the May 19, 1998 the Council recommended funding for construction, operation, maintenance, monitoring and evaluation of the Lake Billy Shaw Project. (NPCC FY 2006 $456,899)
Grande Ronde Subbasin Endemic Spring Chinook Supplementation Program[Supp#4]	1998-007-02	High Priority 1996 Step Review 1998	Operating, current funds are through other projects	In 1996, the Council approved 15 high priority supplementation projects under Program Measure 7.3B. This project modified the existing spring Chinook program in the Grande Ronde subbasin to use indigenous stocks, acclimation, and other improvements. The project will assist the recovery efforts for endemic spring Chinook salmon populations in the Grande Ronde River basin. At the June 10, 1998, meeting in Spokane, the Northwest Power Planning Council voted to recommend funding for construction, operation, maintenance, monitoring and evaluation of the Grande Ronde Basin Endemic Spring Chinook Supplementation Project. This approval was the result of a step 3 review. This interim review procedure was comprised of a review of the final design and cost estimates for the project.

Johnson Creek Artificial Propagation Enhancement Project[Supp#6]	1996-043-00	High Priority 1996 Step Review 2005	Operating	In 1996, the Council approved 15 high priority supplementation projects under Program Measure 7.3B. The Johnson Creek Artificial Propagation Enhancement Project (JCAPE) 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. On December 14, 2005 the Council approved the results of the Step 2 review for the JCAPE Project, acknowledging that the requirements the Council set for the project in this stage of the Step review process has been satisfied and that the scope and objectives of the project and proposed future funding for the project will be reviewed and prioritized in the FY 2007 2009 project selection process. (NPCC FY 2006 $923,887)

Evaluate Columbia River Select Area Fisheries	1993-060-00	Planning 1993, Step Review 2005	Operating	In 1993, the project was initiated as the Columbia River Terminal Fisheries Project (now named the Select Area Fishery Evaluation (SAFE) project), a 10-year comprehensive program to investigate the feasibility of terminal fisheries in Youngs Bay and other sites in Oregon and Washington. The project developed in three distinct stages: an initial two-year research phase to investigate potential sites, salmon stocks, and methodologies; a second three-year phase of expansion in Youngs Bay and introduction into areas of greatest potential as shown from the initial work; and a final five-year phase of establishing terminal fisheries at full capacity at all acceptable sites. On June 21, 2004 the project sponsors (Wash. Dept. of Fish & Wildlife, Oregon Dept. of Fish & Wildlife, and Clatsop County Economic Development Council) submitted the "Select Area Fishery Evaluation Project, 1993-2003 Final Project Completion Report". This submittal is intended to address the conditions placed on this project as part of the provincial review decision that requested that the advisory boards review the project's final report. On March 16, 2005 the ISRP provided their review (ISRP&ISAB 2005-8) the review identifies a number of biological and economic issues that need consideration and improvement. It is anticipated that the project will address these issue and others as part of the solicitation and review process associated with FY 2007-2009. (NPCC FY 2006 $1,673,567)
In Current Planning and Design Review				

Yakima/Klickitat Fisheries Project (YKFP) - Klickitat Design and Construction Klickitat Fisheries Project.	1988-115-35, 1988-120-35 and 1997-013-35	Planning 2001	In Step 1 Review, further work pending FY 2007-2009	The Yakama Nation proposes to complete the design phase of passage improvements and upgrading existing production facilities (i.e. Klickitat Hatchery) in the Klickitat subbasin to implement an artificial production program (supplementation and augmentation) for spring Chinook, fall Chinook and coho salmon and steelhead. Approved in FY 2001 as part of the Columbia Gorge Province. Master plan submitted (May 2004) did not meet science review of step elements. Link to the FY 2007 - 2009 review process to address concerns raised by the ISRP review of the master plan. Possibly, NEPA analysis of Lyle Falls and Castile Falls adult fish traps could be pursued in the near term. (1988-115-35, 1988-120-35 NPCC FY 2006 $1,984,940 and $415,674 respectively)
Northeast Oregon Hatchery Master Plan (NEOH), Imnaha/Lostine (Spring Chinook)	1988-053-01	Planning 1987, Master Plan 2000, and Step 2 2004	In Step 3 Review, expected March 2006	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 October 13, 2004 the Council approved the step 2 review elements of the *Northeast Oregon Hatchery Spring Chinook Master Plan.* (On September 4, 2001 the NPT submitted the step 2 documents. However, soon after the step 2 submittal was received, Bonneville determined that a full Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) document would be needed instead of the much simpler, Environmental Assessment. Bonneville's decision regarding its NEPA requirements prevented the Council from making a step 2 decision in the provincial review. On May 22, 2003 the Nez Perce Tribe again submitted step 2 documents. (NPCC FY 2006 $6,000,000 Capital)

Hungry Horse Mitigation – Watershed Restoration & Monitoring - Sekokini Springs element	Part of 1991-019-03	Planning 1992	In Step 1 Review, further work pending FY 2007-2009	This project is an ongoing project that was initiated in 1992 after the Council adopted the Hungry Horse Mitigation Plan. On August 9, 2005 the Council received an additional review from the ISRP for the *Sekokini Springs Natural Rearing Facility and Educational Center*, Hungry Horse Mitigation, Project #199101903. The ISRP recommended that the Master Plan be revised to address the concerns and issues in its report (see ISRP Documents #2005-10 and #2004-5). Based on the sponsors anticipated submission date and the upcoming solicitation and review process associated with FY 2007-2009 it was acknowledge that the Master Plan is currently being revised and that any additional step review activities will be defined and prioritized as part of the FY 2007 - 2009 project selection process. (NPCC FY 2006 $1,715,000)
Chief Joseph Dam Hatchery Program	2003-023-00	Planning 2003 Master Plan 2005	In Step 2 Review, expected Fall 2006	In October 2002 as part of the issue summary for the Columbia Cascade provincial review (Project Issue #3) the Council recommended a total of four new proposals that included two of the original series of seven new proposals submitted by the Colville Tribes. The project will 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. Primary objective is to develop 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. (NPCC FY 2006 $1,825,000 Capital)
Review Concluded With a Decision Not to Fund				
Begin Implementation of Year 1 of the K-Pool Master Plan[Supp#15]	1996-032-01	High Priority 1996 Master Plan 1998	Project no longer funded	In 1996, the Council approved 15 high priority supplementation projects under Program Measure 7.3B. The master plan was rejected by the Council and no other submittal was received. Project closed in September 1998

Shoshone-Bannock/Shoshone-Paiute Joint Culture Facility	1995-006-00	Planning 1995 Master Plan 1996 Step 2 1998 Step 3 2001	Project no longer funded	The goal of the Shoshone Bannock/Shoshone Paiute Tribes' Joint Culture Facility is to produce rainbow trout as well as the experimental holding and propagation of two native trout species (Yellowstone cutthroat, redband trout). Rainbow trout are to provide fish for the Shoshone-Paiute Tribes "put and take" fisheries in enclosed reservoirs and the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes Fort Hall Bottoms. Measures for establishing Shoshone-Bannock Tribe (SBT) and Shoshone-Paiute Tribe (SPT) artificial production facilities have been in the Council's Program since 1987 but did not receive funding at that time. Originally these measures called for two separate facilities. In the early 1990s, feasibility studies demonstrated that the needs for these two facilities might be met at one site. With the support of both Tribes, the program was amended to reflect this finding, and planning has proceeded along that route. In April 1996, the Shoshone-Bannock Tribe and Shoshone-Paiute Tribe collaboratively completed the Master Plan On May 19, 1998 the Council approved the project for Step 2 of the Three-Step review and recommended funding for the Joint Culture Facility's final design. On April 26, 2001 the Council did not approve the Step Three (Final) Review of project "Shoshone-Bannock/Shoshone-Paiute Joint Culture Facility."

Consumptive Sturgeon Fishery-Hells Canyon and Oxbow Reservoirs	1999-032-00	Planning 1999 Master Plan 2000	Project no longer funded	This project proposal responds to Measure 10.4A.5 in the Council's Program. The project proposal sets out a schedule for evaluating the potential of a sturgeon fishery in the two reservoirs. The evaluation would be of both the ability to produce sturgeon and of the capacity of the Oxbow and Hells Canyon reservoirs to support a fishery. The proposal calls for completing this assessment in 1999 using test fish. The goal of the project is to support an annual harvest of 250 white sturgeon in each reservoir. On January 13, 1999 a letter was sent to NPT regarding the Council decision on recommendation of the Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Authority to use available resident fish project funds to initiate the Nez Perce Tribe's proposal to evaluate a consumptive sturgeon fishery in Hells Canyon and Oxbow reservoirs conditioned on the development and peer review of a production master plan. At the September 20, 2000, meeting in Spokane, the Northwest Power Planning Council (Council) did not approve the partial master plan for the consumptive sturgeon project, Project #19903200, based on the ISRP review and the determination that the submittal was inadequate to pass this step review As part of this decision, the Council is recommending that Bonneville discontinue funding associated with this project

Implement Fisheries Enhancement Opportunities - Coeur d' Alene Reservation	1990-044-02	Planning 1994 Master Plan - 2001, Master Plan 2003	Project element no longer funded	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. 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 inadequate and on October 15, 2003 the Council recommended that Bonneville not fund the *Coeur d' Alene Tribe Trout Production Facility* Master Plan.
Initial Planning - No Submittal				

Hood River Production Facilities Modifications/New Construction	1988-053-xx; Part of 1988-053-06, and -07	Planning 2001, Funds provided no plan received	Further work pending FY 2007-2009	Approved in FY 2001 as part of the Columbia Gorge Province. A significant new initiative in the managers' FY 2001-2003 recommendations is to expand the Parkdale facility to shift juvenile incubation and rearing from the Round Butte hatchery. Additional facilities at Parkdale and shifting current operations from the Pelton/Round Butte facilities on the Deschutes River to that location. (NPCC FY 2006 $400,000)
Yakima/Klickitat Fisheries Project (YKFP) Management, Data and Habitat - *(Project Element - Evaluate The Feasibility & Potential Risks of Restoring Yakama River Coho [Supp#12])*	1988-120-25; Part of 1988-115-25	High Priority 1996, Funds provided no plan received	Further work pending FY 2007-2009	Was part of the original master plan. In 1996, the Council approved 15 high priority supplementation projects under Program Measure 7.3B. For FY 2002 was an element of the Columbia Plateau provincial review decision for the review issue regarding the Cle Elum M&E project, Bonneville provided the assurances that the activities associated with the other species in the Yakima basin (i.e. coho and fall Chinook) are remaining at an "experimental" phase and that future funding for these species are dependent on the completion of the three-step review process (this is a project element and is part of Project 1988-120-25, NPCC FY 2006 for whole project is $1,124,731).
Yakima/Klickitat Fisheries Project (YKFP) Management, Data and Habitat - *(Project Element - Supplement & Enhance The Two Existing Stocks of Yakama River Fall Chinook [Supp#13])*	1988-120-25; Part of 1988-115-25	High Priority 1996, Funds provided no plan received	Further work pending FY 2007-2009	Was part of the original master plan. In 1996, the Council approved 15 high priority supplementation projects under Program Measure 7.3B. For FY 2002 was an element of the Columbia Plateau provincial review decision for the review issue regarding the Cle Elum M&E project, Bonneville provided the assurances that the activities associated with the other species in the Yakima basin (i.e. coho and fall Chinook) are remaining at an "experimental" phase and that future funding for these species are dependent on the completion of the three-step review process (this is a project element and is part of Project 1988-120-25, NPCC FY 2006 for whole project is $1,124,731).

Nez Perce Tribal Hatchery - Coho Amendment	Part of 1983-350-00	Planning 1998, Funds provided no plan received	Further work pending FY 2007-2009	Though independent of the program for spring and fall Chinook, coho salmon production could be accommodated at NPTH was received on June 16, 2005. Due to the submission date and the anticipated solicitation and review process associated with FY 2007-2009, no additional review activities until these tasks are raised as part of the next project solicitation and review process.
Kootenai River White Sturgeon and Experimental Aquaculture Study - Expansion element	Part of 1988-064-00	Planning 2001, Funds provided no plan received	Further work pending FY 2007-2009	As part the recommendation associated with the Mountain Columbia Province the Council recommended funding this project as proposed and beyond will be subject to progress through the three-step review process for artificial production (i.e., sturgeon expansion, burbot and trout ponds). Specifically this will address the possible expansion of the white sturgeon facility and a trout pond. In addition the M&E concern raised by the ISRP regarding the trout pond needs to be addressed at the time of step determination and review.
Northeast Oregon Hatchery Master Plan (NEOH), Wallowa/Lower Grande Ronde (Coho)	Part of 1988-053-01	Planning 1987, Funds provided no plan received	Further work pending FY 2007-2009	Adopted into the Program by the Council in 1987 as part of the Northeast Oregon Hatchery (NEOH) initiative. On June 22, 2005 the Council received *Northeastern Oregon Hatchery Coho Salmon Master Plan*. Due to the submission date and the anticipated solicitation and review process associated with FY 2007-2009, no additional review activities until these tasks are raised as part of the next project solicitation and review process.
Northeast Oregon Hatchery Master Plan (NEOH), Imnaha/Grande Ronde (Steelhead)	Part of 1988-053-01	Planning 1987, Funds provided no plan received	Further work pending FY 2007-2009	Adopted into the Program by the Council in 1987 as part of the Northeast Oregon Hatchery (NEOH) initiative. On August 15, 2005 the Council received *Grande Ronde Steelhead Master Plan*. Due to the submission date and the anticipated solicitation and review process associated with FY 2007-2009, no additional review activities until these tasks are raised as part of the next project solicitation and review process.
Northeast Oregon Hatchery Master Plan (NEOH), Imnaha/Grande Ronde (Fall Chinook)	Part of 1988-053-01	Planning 1987	Further work pending FY 2007-2009	Adopted into the Program by the Council in 1987 as part of the Northeast Oregon Hatchery (NEOH) initiative. *To date no action (master planning) has occurred for this species*

Northeast Oregon Hatchery Master Plan (NEOH), Wallowa Lake (Sockeye)	Part of 1988-053-01	Planning 1987	Further work pending FY 2007-2009	Adopted into the Program by the Council in 1987 as part of the Northeast Oregon Hatchery (NEOH) initiative. *To date no action (master planning) has occurred for this species.* Section 7.4L mentions other species appropriate for hatchery supplementation in the Grande Ronde subbasin is sockeye. Work under this component of NEOH is supportive to section 7.5 of the Program and lists specific actions to assist weak stocks, of which 7.5A is Snake River Sockeye Salmon.

Evaluate The Feasibility and Risks of Coho Reintroduction In Mid-Columbia[Supp#14]	1996-040-00	High Priority 1996, Review 2000, Funds provided no plan received	Further work pending FY 2007-2009	In 1996, the Council approved 15 high priority supplementation projects under Program Measure 7.3B. In the FY 1998 Annual Implementation Workplan, the Council recommended funding for completion of the environmental review. Funding for construction and implementation will be deferred pending review of the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the Yakima Fisheries Project as part of the 3-step process. Council received the documents associated with step review for Evaluate the Feasibility and Risks of Coho Reintroduction in Mid-Columbia Project (#9604000) on March 24, 2000. This step submittal is intended to address the conditions placed on this project as part of the Fiscal Year 2000 Annual Implementation Work Plan. The partial step 2 step review decision document was presented to the Fish and Wildlife Committee on June 27, 2000 and the Council (on July 19, 2000) partial Step Two Review of project. In August 2004 Council/Bonneville exchanged letters to define the needed deliverables for this project to meet the expectation for a review by the ISRP and Council (this was an outcome of the Columbia Cascade Province Review). It was expected this review would have occurred in mid 2005, but the submittal is now expect in January 2006. Since this date coincides with the submittal date for proposals for the FY 2007 - 2009 project selection process (January 10th) the review of the master plan will be linked with the scheduled ISRP review of project proposals so that on October 18, 2006 the Council will provide a recommendation for the project based on the reviewed and prioritized FY 2007 - 2009 project selection process. (NPCC FY 2006 $2,288,859)
Initial Planning - No Longer Funded				

White Sturgeon Mitigation and Restoration in the Columbia and Snake Rivers	1986-050-00	Planning 1985, 2003 review	Project element no longer funded	The White Sturgeon Research Program Implementation Plan was developed by the Bonneville Power Administration in cooperation with state and federal fishery agencies, tribes, universities, and the private sector, and approved by the Northwest Power Planning Council in 1985. The production component of this project is currently in an experimental stage and a master plan is tentatively scheduled to be submitted to Council in 2000, if the project develops to that phase or if it is required. As per the Mainstem/Systemwide project review in June of 2003 the hatchery component of the project was removed.
Umatilla Hatchery Supplement (NEOH)	1988-053-02	Planning 1987, Funds provided no plan received	Project no longer funded	Adopted into the Program by the Council in 1987 as part of the Northeast Oregon Hatchery (NEOH) initiative. This proposal is not being pursued any longer. As part of the provincial review no new funds until favorable step review.
Walla Walla Hatchery (NEOH)	2000-038-00	Planning 1987, Funds provided no plan received	Project no longer funded	Adopted into the Program by the Council in 1987 as part of the Northeast Oregon Hatchery (NEOH) initiative. As part of the provincial review no new funds until favorable review. Received draft Master Plan November 23, 2005. Deferred to FY 2007-2009 review process
Salmon River Production Program[Supp#10]	1997-057-00	High Priority 1996, Funds provided no plan received	Project no longer funded	In 1996, the Council approved 15 high priority supplementation projects under Program Measure 7.3B. The overall goal of your project is to use low cost, effective, closer to natural production measures to reintroduce and recover anadromous fish runs in vacant and under-seeded habitats of the Snake and Salmon rivers. Emphasis to date has focused on the use of streamside hatch boxes and various acclimated juvenile releases in conjunction with other captive broodstock initiatives in the Salmon River Basin. Bonneville initiated funding for this project in Fiscal Year 1998. Fiscal Year 1999 contracts expire on June 30, 2000, and a no-cost time extension, if needed, will authorize the SBT to complete the project. Under this current contract (FY99) the SBT have a deliverable of a master plan and more than adequate funding to complete this task.

Restore and Enhance Anadromous Fish Populations and Habitat in Salmon Creek	1996-042-00	Planning 1997, Funds provided no plan received	Project no longer funded	This effort was initiated in Fiscal Year 1998 to conduct coordinated watershed planning and was sponsored by the Colville Confederated Tribes. This effort was designed to bring the managers together with private citizens to improve watershed health that enables the successful re-establishment of anadromous fish runs to the creek. The original title of the project was Okanogan River Focus Watershed (#9502100). The project focused on five objectives 1) develop partnership relationships with key constituents in watershed, 2) convene a steering committee, 3) develop goals and objective for steering committee, a workplan, and timeline for completion, 4) compose a MOU for steering committee and 5) carry out workplan of steering committee. The completion of this project was defined as December 2001. Council recommendation that year was stated as follows in the AIWP (97-14). Out-year costs are FY'99 at 150K and FY'00 at 150KThe recommendations for project funding in Fiscal Year 2006 to implement the Fish and Wildlife Program were approved by the Council on August 9, 2005. As part of this decision the Council recommended no funding for the Salmon Creek Project stating, "*no master plan submitted - submission and review needed before additional funding*".
Shoshone-Bannock Tribes Fish Production Program	2003-024-00	Planning 2002, Funds provided no plan received	Project no longer funded	As part of the Fiscal Year 2002 Upper and Middle Snake, Columbia Cascade, and Lower Columbia and Estuary Provinces Review the Council approved this proposal from the Shoshone Bannock Tribe, # 33010 (proposal number). This is the follow-up proposal to a past, but now-terminated project -- *Joint Culture Facility* (199500600). The master plan will investigate the potential of using the hatchery property purchased in 1998) (i.e. Crystal Springs site) with Bonneville funds (under the old "Joint Culture" project). It is anticipated that this master plan will address the needs of the species as defined by and taking into account the objectives of the other fishery managers in the area. No submittal received.
Prior to Review Process				

Umatilla Hatchery Operation and Maintenance	1989-035-00	Prior to Step Review, Master Plan 1990	Operating	The Council approved the Master Plan in 1990 and the Umatilla Hatchery began operations in 1991. 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 the satellite facilities. (NPCC FY 2006 $870,000)
Hood River Production Program [Supp#8]	1988-053-06, and -07	Prior to Step Review, Master Plan 1992	Operating	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. (O&M projects total NPCC FY 2006 $750,305)
Yakima/Klickitat Fisheries Project (YKFP) Operations and Maintenance - Cle Elum Facilities [Supp#11]	1997-013-25	Prior to Step Review, Master Plan 1987	Operating	On October 15, 1987 the Council approved the YKFP's master plan. The Cle Elum Facility 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. (NPCC FY 2006 $2,597,945)
Grande Ronde Basin Spring Chinook Captive Broodstock Program[Supp#4]	1998-010-01	Prior to Step Review, High Priority 1996	Operating, current funds are through other projects	In 1996, the Council approved 15 high priority supplementation projects under Program Measure 7.3B. This program was initiated as a conservation measure in response to severely declining runs of Chinook salmon in the Grande Ronde Basin. The goal is to prevent extinction of three populations and provide a future basis to reverse the decline in stock abundance of the basin. In 1997 the Council approved the use of Bonneville funds to construct and operate a captive broodstock facility at Bonneville Dam for Grande Ronde subbasin spring Chinook.

Pittsburg Landing, Capt. John Rapids, Big Canyon Acclimation Facilities[Supp#1, #2 and #3]	1998-010-05	Prior to Step Review, High Priority 1996	Operating	In 1996, the Council approved 15 high priority supplementation projects under Program Measure 7.3B. The goal of the project is to increase the naturally spawning population of Snake River fall Chinook salmon upstream of Lower Granite Dam. This is a supplementation project, in that hatchery produced fish will be 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. (NPCC FY 2006 $729,635)
Captive Rearing Initiative for Salmon River Chinook Salmon[Supp#5]	1997-001-00	Prior to Step Review, High Priority 1996	Operating	In 1996, the Council approved 15 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. (NPCC FY 2006 $509,000)
Redfish Lake Sockeye Salomon Captive Broodstock Program	1991-072-00	Prior to Step Review, 1991	Operating	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. 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 Power Planning Council's Columbia River Basin Fish and Wildlife Program (7.4D, 7.4E, 7.5A.1). (NPCC FY2006 $906,638)

Spokane Tribal Hatchery	1991-046-00	Prior to Step Review, 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. (NPPC FY 2006 $536,000)

Sherman Creek Hatchery	1991-047-00	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 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 - Construct and operate 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 operate and maintain 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 O&M project. (NPCC FY 2006 $223,493)

Ford Hatchery Improvement, Operation and Maintenance	2001-029-00	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. Approved in FY 2001 as part of the Intermountain Mountain Provincial review. The goal of this 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 Ford Hatchery will augment 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. (NPPC FY 2006 $80,375)
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 Councils 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 Administrations 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. (NPPC FY 2006 $870,580)

Lake Roosevelt Rainbow Trout Net Pens	1995-009-00	Prior to Step Review, 1994	Operating	The Lake Roosevelt Trout Net Pens Project is part of the Spokane Tribal Hatchery. The Lake Roosevelt Rainbow Trout Net Pen Project in operated in conjunction with the Spokane Tribal Hatchery, the Sherman Creek Hatchery 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. (NPCC FY 2006 $114,889)
Kalispel Tribe Resident Fish	1995-001-00	Prior to Step Review, 1995	Operating	The Kalispel Resident Fish Project 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 also began. Construction of the hatchery began in the summer of 1996 and was partially completed in October of 1997. (NPCC FY 2006 $429,600)

Kootenai River White Sturgeon and Experimental Aquaculture Study	1988-064-00	Prior to Step Review, 1987	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 draft recovery plan called for the full implementation of the conservation aquaculture program (USFWS 1996). A 1997 funding request was presented to NPPC and CBFWA for approval to bring the facility up to standard in order to provide adequate reliability. The funding request was approved in 1998. (NPCC FY 2006 $1,395,000)
Resident Fish Substitution Program	1995-013-00	Prior to Step Review, 1995	Operating	Pursuant to measures 10.8D.1 and 10.8D.2 of the Northwest Power Planning Council's 1995 Resident Fish and Wildlife Amendments to the Columbia River Basin Fish and Wildlife Program, this project, in five years of existence has significantly improved the tribal trout fishery on the Reservation. Beginning in 1996 and continuing through 1999, the two pre-existing ponds (Mud Springs and Talmaks Reservoirs) were repaired and restored to structurally stable conditions, and in 1999 a third new pond (Tunnel Pond) was constructed. This 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. 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. Transition activities should solely focus on the O&M of the three existing ponds. (NPCC FY 2006 $183,561)

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