

Wildlife Advisory Committee March 12th 2015 Meeting Minutes

[Meeting Title]		
3.12.2015	Wildlife Advisory Committee	NPCC Offices
Attendees	Peter Paquet, Karl Weist, Kelly Singer, Sam Rushing, Chris Wheaton, Mark Fritsch, Philip Key, Richard Whitney On Phone: Paul Dahmer, Hannah Dondy Kaplan, Kerry Berg, Norm Merz, Loren Kronemann, Alan Wood, Dahmer, Paul A (DFW), Dwight, Keith Kutchins, Kerry Berg, Nancy Leonard Kootenai Tribe of Idaho Robert Stephens.	
[Agenda Topic] Approval of minutes from February 12 th Meeting		
Discussion	Because of technical problems with the phone system this item was postponed and will be taken up at the April meeting.	
[Agenda Topic] Operational and Secondary Losses Definitions		
Discussion	The meeting focused on editing and refining the draft definitions for operational and secondary losses. A number of edits and changes to the January draft were discussed and several important changes were made. The Chair agreed to circulate the revised draft (Attachment 1) to the members and stated that in order to meet the Council's schedule for the April meeting that comments or edits need to be received by March 30.	
Action Items	Person Responsible	Deadline
Circulate Revised Draft to Committee members	Peter Paquet	3/17/15

Attachment 1

WAC Operational and Secondary Loss Definitions v1.2

Operational and secondary impacts are generally expressed over time and will continue for the life of the hydropower system operation. These impacts have not been fully assessed and may not have been mitigated for as part of construction and inundation losses.

Operational Impacts to Wildlife - Direct changes in river hydrology, hydraulics, sediment and nutrient availability and/or transport that cascade throughout the ecosystem that alter physical and ecological processes, vegetation communities, which directly affect fish and wildlife communities. Operational impacts can also occur within or downstream of reservoirs as a result of fluctuating water levels. Examples of operational impacts could be: increased shoreline erosion or the establishment of extreme hydrologic cycles that may create areas devoid of vegetation and/or structure, which may lead to wildlife population sinks or barriers to connectivity.

Secondary Impacts to Wildlife - Secondary impacts include the changes in human land uses within the historic floodplain enabled by dam operations. All of these changes cause direct effects to wildlife communities and/or their habitats.