

Bonneville Power Administration



and

US Bureau of Reclamation



**Research, Monitoring and Evaluation (RM&E)
Habitat Information Resources
for
Upper Columbia Steelhead**

Presented for

**The FCRPS 2015 Tributary Habitat
Expert Panel Review Process**

By

Bonneville Power Administration

&

United States Bureau of Reclamation

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Introduction

The Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS) Action Agencies (AAs) — US Army Corps of Engineers, Bonneville Power Administration, and Bureau of Reclamation — are implementing a tributary habitat program of work that is guided by the 2008 FCRPS Biological Opinion (BiOp) and 2010 and 2014 supplements. The 2010 supplement incorporates the 2008 FCRPS BiOp and an Adaptive Management Implementation Plan resultant of the court-ordered remand of the 2008 BiOp. The Reasonable and Prudent Alternatives (RPA) in the 2008 BiOp and 2010 and 2014 supplements direct achievement of improvements to tributary habitat by 2018.

The process used to estimate changes in habitat quality improvements (HQIs) involves local expert panels that evaluate tributary habitat improvement actions for improvements to factors limiting salmon and steelhead. The work of the expert panels is facilitated by the AAs, who convene a forum to review and evaluate habitat improvement actions specific for Chinook and steelhead populations included in Table 5 of the 2008 BiOp. In 2014, NOAA-Fisheries directed the AAs to bring research, monitoring and evaluation (RM&E) information to the panel process.

This document provides a framework for focusing efforts to assemble RM&E information for the expert panels. This document also serve as a primer for the expert panel process and includes supporting information for those not directly involved in the process.

Four documents covering four Evolutionary Significant Units/Distinct Population Segments (ESUs/DPSs) for Chinook and steelhead covered under the 2008 FCRPS BiOp. The documents listed below are hyperlinks that cover:

1. Upper Columbia Spring Chinook ESU
2. Upper Columbia Steelhead DPS
3. Snake River Spring/Summer Chinook ESU
4. Snake River Steelhead DPS

This document is intended to guide panel members and interested parties to available RM&E resources. Resources will be accessible in the form of referenced literature; hyperlinks to reports/documents/websites portals; and data/information available from entities/programs such as: Columbia Habitat and Aquatic Monitoring Program (CHaMP), PACFISH/INFISH Biological Opinion (PIBO) aquatic and riparian monitoring program, and the USDA Forest Service Air Water and Aquatic Environments Program (AWAE) NorWeST stream temperature project. The hyperlinks provided above for each ESU/DPS serve as portals to the AAs expert panel website. Hyperlinks in this document guide readers to specific resources with more detail and guidance on topics important to the expert panel process.

Expert Panel Process

The expert panel process was an outcome of the Habitat Collaboration Workgroup (HCW) convened subsequent to issuance of the Record of Decision on the 2008 BiOp. The expert panel approach is described in Appendix C of the 2007 FCRPS Comprehensive Analysis.

The expert panels evaluate the effect of tributary habitat improvement actions on factors limiting salmon and steelhead. During the workshops, panels evaluate and then estimate changes in tributary habitat limiting factor function resulting from completed habitat improvement actions. This evaluation is called the “look back” because the panels look back to see what work was completed from the time the panels were last convened to the present. During the workshops the panels also evaluate anticipated changes in tributary habitat function resulting from planned habitat improvement actions. This evaluation is called the “look forward” and covers the period from the present time forward to when the next expert panel workshop will be convened (Figure 1). The AAs prepared a paper on the guidance for evaluating limiting factors related to habitat improvement actions implemented pursuant to the FCRPS BiOp. RPA 34 and RPA 35, Table 5 includes the HQIs the AAs are required to deliver by 2018 (2008-2018 is the period of the current BiOp). Habitat improvement actions that address key limiting factors affecting survival and production of Chinook salmon and steelhead are the focus of the AAs work. The expert panels are convened to evaluate changes to limiting factors consequent of implementing those actions.

Different expert panels are assembled throughout the Columbia Basin, corresponding to the areas where the HCW determined expert input would be necessary not only to evaluate the current condition for salmonids; but further to evaluated the potential benefits of the tributary habitat program of work to improved function of limiting factors. The panels were designated for areas where it was determined that salmon and steelhead were the most imperiled.

The expert panels were convened formally for the first time in 2009, then again in 2012. The next expert panel workshop will be convened in 2016. The timing of the third expert panel workshops relates to an agreement struck during the development of the 2014 BiOp supplement.

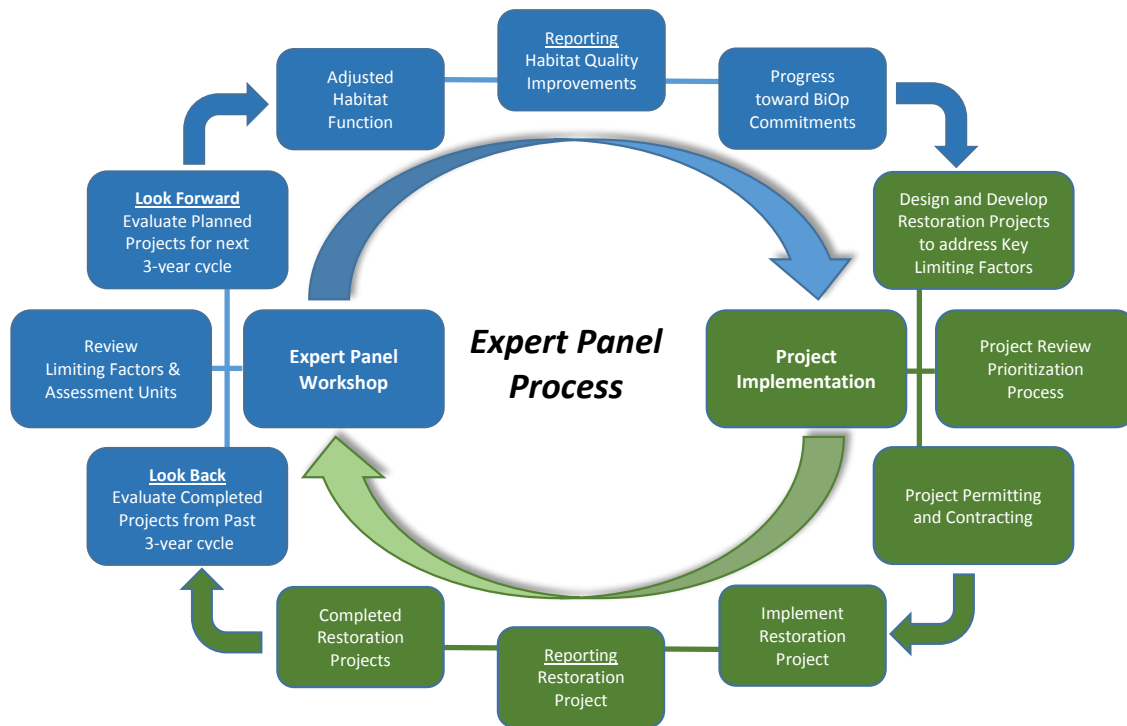


Figure 1. Diagram of the expert panel process used to implement and evaluate habitat improvement actions necessary to fulfill FCRPS BiOp Commitments.

Assessment Units

The spatial unit of evaluation used in the expert panel process is the Assessment Unit (AU). AUs are set based on geographic boundaries that delimit where Chinook or steelhead use a watershed or subwatershed for a specific purpose and where certain limiting factors affect that use. For example, if a certain area of a watershed or subwatershed is typified by water quality and as well is an area used by fish for a specific purpose (e.g., spawning or rearing) the geographic boundary of that area establishes the AU boundary. Each AU is unique in the habitat it provides and has different production potentials; and so is weighted accordingly. Weighting is based on the percentage use of the AU relative to other AUs in the area used by the population. For example, if one AU receives more use by one life stage of fish than another AU, that AU will be weighted higher relative to the weights of other AUs where fish use is lower. All of the weighting factors assigned AUs in a watershed or subwatershed total 100% when summed.

The approach to weighting AUs was based on the habitat intrinsic potential analysis conducted by NOAA Fisheries (Cooney and Holzer 2006). The analysis of intrinsic potential evaluated historic production potential across tributary habitats used by Interior Columbia Basin yearling type Chinook and steelhead populations. The qualification of “potential” was based on empirically derived relationships between salmon spawner densities and channel characteristics (Montgomery et al., 1999). Thus, the weight of an AU within a population reflects the relative importance of that AU to other AUs within the population.

For each AU, the expert panel also identifies limiting factors, the discussion that follows. Like AUs, once the limiting factors for an AU are identified they are weighted and indicate which factors are most limiting Chinook and steelhead in a watershed or subwatershed. The higher weighted limiting factors indicate their importance relative to other limiting factors in the AU. The number of limiting factors per AU and population can be extensive. So, in 2012 to facilitate the work of the expert panels the AAs rolled up the limiting factor information into a series of pie maps to display AUs and their weights and the limiting factors and their weights.

Ecological Concerns and Limiting Factors

In 2011, NOAA-Fisheries adopted standardized limiting factors with definitions of Ecological Concerns and Ecological Sub-Concerns (Appendix 1). The standardized terminology and definitions were intended to improve understanding about what a specific limiting factor was referring to when the expert panels were in discussion. During the 2012 expert panel workshops the panels were asked to cross walk the original limiting factors with the new standardized terms. To be assured that nothing would be lost in translation the AAs retained the reference to the original limiting factors.

Habitat Improvement Actions

Reviewing and evaluating benefits of habitat improvement actions is fundamental to the expert panel process and establishes the change in limiting factors associated with each AU. Pursuant to the BiOp, every three years the AAs complete a comprehensive evaluation of what has been accomplished insofar as benefits of tributary habitat program of work is considered. The document that is developed is referred to as the Comprehensive Evaluation (CE) and summarizes by population the HQIs that have been achieved over the preceding three year interval. The last CE was completed in 2013 (FCRPS AAs 2013). Table 1 displays the percent HQIs resulting from tributary habitat improvement actions for Upper Columbia steelhead (CE Section 2, Table 35, pg. 150).

Table 1. Percent HQIs from actions benefitting steelhead in the Methow, Entiat, Wenatchee and Okanogan. Projects completed through 2011 and projected through 2018 (Source: Comprehensive Evaluation, Sec 2 Table 35). Percent HQI is based on RPA action 35 Table 5 commitments by 2018.

ESU/DPS	MPG	Population	Percentage at or above 2018 Table 5 Habitat Quality Improvement (HQI)	
			Percentage of HQI through 2011	Projected Percentage of HQI through 2018
Upper Columbia Steelhead	Upper Columbia River – Below Chief Joseph	Entiat River	38%	100%
		Methow River	50%	175%
		Okanogan River	50%	121%
		Wenatchee River	50%	150%

Information that supports the planning and assessment of benefits for tributary habitat improvement actions includes habitat status and trend monitoring and action effectiveness monitoring. Fish and habitat status and trend monitoring informs identification of limiting factors and assessment of benefits from

tributary habitat improvement actions, based on relationships between habitat condition and fish productivity and capacity. Action effectiveness monitoring supports identification of linkages between the effect of habitat actions on fish numbers and habitat condition at the project or site level and the watershed level. The tributary habitat discussion in the 2014 supplement drew attention to the utility and necessity of RM&E to inform the AAs program of work in delivering HQIs. With increasing efforts to expand RM&E to inform the tributary habitat program, the AAs recognized the need to focus data collection efforts and to organize the information that will come on line over the next several years. The background that is documented in the “Columbia Basin Tributary Habitat Improvement: A Framework for Research, Monitoring and Evaluation” is supplemented by this document that outlines the approach and thought process for organizing information.

In a recent literature review on the benefits of restoration actions, initial results have identified fish passage improvements, in-stream wood and rock structures, livestock grazing controls, connection or construction of off-channel habitat and flow augmentation among the most proven forms of habitat improvements benefitting fish (BPA and BOR 2013). According to the review these types of projects have the most rapid response time, while benefits of projects like riparian habitat restoration can take longer to be realized (see table “Response Time and Longevity”). The literature review also points to the life stages for spring-summer Chinook (e.g., parr-to-smolt) that benefit from these actions. The study demonstrated that survival was generally highest in the least disturbed watersheds but also revealed that survival was higher in treated watersheds (Paulsen and Fisher 2005). Examples of different types of habitat improvement actions implemented to address limiting factors are presented in the AAs CE (CE Section 1, Pg. 56).

The combined efforts of the Integrated Status and Effectiveness Monitoring Program (ISEMP) and Columbia Habitat Monitoring Program (CHaMP) have started to illuminate fish and habitat responses to restoration actions (ISEMP/CHaMP 2015). Information collected in Intensively Monitored Watersheds (IMWs) like Bridge Creek, Oregon; Entiat River, Washington; and Lemhi River, Idaho have begun to show benefits of these habitat improvement actions. For example, in Bridge Creek installation of structures to encourage dam building have significantly reduced channel incision and increased both the number and size of pool habitat. The response has been rapid and encouraging, showing a degree of reconnection to the floodplain, increase in water table elevation and a reduction in maximum daily water temperatures. In the Entiat, adding rocks and wood to the stream as well as reconnecting the floodplain are increasing pool frequency and depth and the amount of large wood. In one particular study on the Entiat, fish density and affinity for treated microhabitat increased compared to untreated habitats (BPA and BOR 2013). In the Lemhi River, tributary reconnection among other habitat improvements has shown that juvenile Chinook are taking advantage of habitat that would not otherwise be accessible (ISEMP/CHaMP 2015). These habitat improvement actions and monitoring efforts are beginning to show increases in survival, abundance and productivity (ISEMP/CHaMP 2015).

RM&E Information & Organization

RM&E information organized for the expert panel process is available on a Bureau of Reclamation website that was developed specifically to support the expert panel process. The following flow diagram displays

an overview of the organizational tree for RM&E resources (Figure 3). Under the main heading of expert panel, there are five main topics; Workshops, Meetings, Quick References, Map Tools and Background that provide navigation to different information associated with the expert panel process. The quick references link or the links provided earlier for each of the ESUs/DPSs allows panel members and interested parties to view information organized down to the population level (Figure 3; light blue boxes). In a general category named “Other RM&E Resources” information topics such as climate change, habitat use, habitat improvement, and other categories of interest are available. In prior years, this information was made available through directories that were not necessarily organized by watershed or population. For the 2016 workshops, the AAs are preparing population by population directories to guide panel members to information relevant to their area. The AAs have also been coordinating with CHaMP to developed current habitat information that corresponds to limiting factors (i.e., sediment, temperature, etc.). This RM&E resource is discussed in more depth in the following section.



Figure 2. Flow diagram of Bureau of Reclamation website to RM&E information organized down to the population level.

Columbia Habitat Monitoring Program (CHaMP)

The AAs have collaborated with CHaMP project to create detailed habitat information to assist the expert panels in describing current conditions for limiting factors that overlap CHaMP metrics. The AAs and CHaMP have focused their effort on providing habitat metrics for several focus populations (Appendix 3).

Request for RM&E

In an effort to provide a comprehensive RM&E resource to each expert panel, the AAs requested that watershed group members, agencies, tribes and participants share available data and information. The objective is to build a resource that will inform panel members during their deliberations and that will inform others about current research on habitat. Appendix 2 provides a more detailed request from the AAs on RM&E information.

Upper Columbia Steelhead DPS

In the Upper Columbia River (UCR) steelhead DPS, there are four major population groups (MPGs) containing 30 AUs (Figure 4). The UCR steelhead DPS includes all naturally spawned populations of steelhead in streams in the Columbia River Basin upstream from the Yakima River, Washington, to the U.S.-Canada border (62 FR 43937); August 18, 1997). Six artificial propagation programs are considered part of the DPS: the Wenatchee River, Wells Hatchery in the Methow and Okanogan rivers, Winthrop NFH, Omak Creek, and the Ringold steelhead hatchery programs (NMFS 2011; 5-Year Status Review).

Within this DPS, there is a great deal of overlap in ecological concerns largely because of current and historical land use and resource development. However, some limiting factors are unique. For example, increased water quantity is noted as a limiting factor in the Entiat and Methow but not the Okanogan or Wenatchee steelhead populations. In the Okanogan, predation is a limiting factors that occurs in almost half of the AUs but is not designated in the Methow, Entiat or Wenatchee steelhead populations. Ten of the fifteen limiting factors noted for this DPS are shared in common while five of the limiting factors are more unique. During the initial assembly of the expert panel for the Upper Columbia ESU, 15 limiting factors (ecological concern subcategories) and their current habitat function were identified for steelhead. From this template, different agencies, tribes, and organizations have developed, designed, and completed restoration actions to address those 15 limiting factors.

In 2016 when the AAs convene the expert panels in the Upper Columbia, the panels will evaluate what was accomplished (look back) between when the panel last met in 2012 and post construction 2015. Looking forward to 2018 the panels will evaluate actions planned for implementation between post construction 2015 and 2018. Combined, there are currently 340 habitat improvement actions that have been completed or are planned in 40 of the 57 AUs in the Upper Columbia. In the sections to follow, we discuss the limiting factors and planned actions in the Wenatchee, Methow, Entiat and Okanogan MPGs for steelhead. The AAs have partnered with the different watershed groups so that brief project summaries of habitat improvement actions will be available during the panel meetings to provide an overview of completed actions, metrics addressed and locations where the actions occurred. The intent

is that this information will inform expert panel deliberations in cases where panel members have not been to all of the project sites.

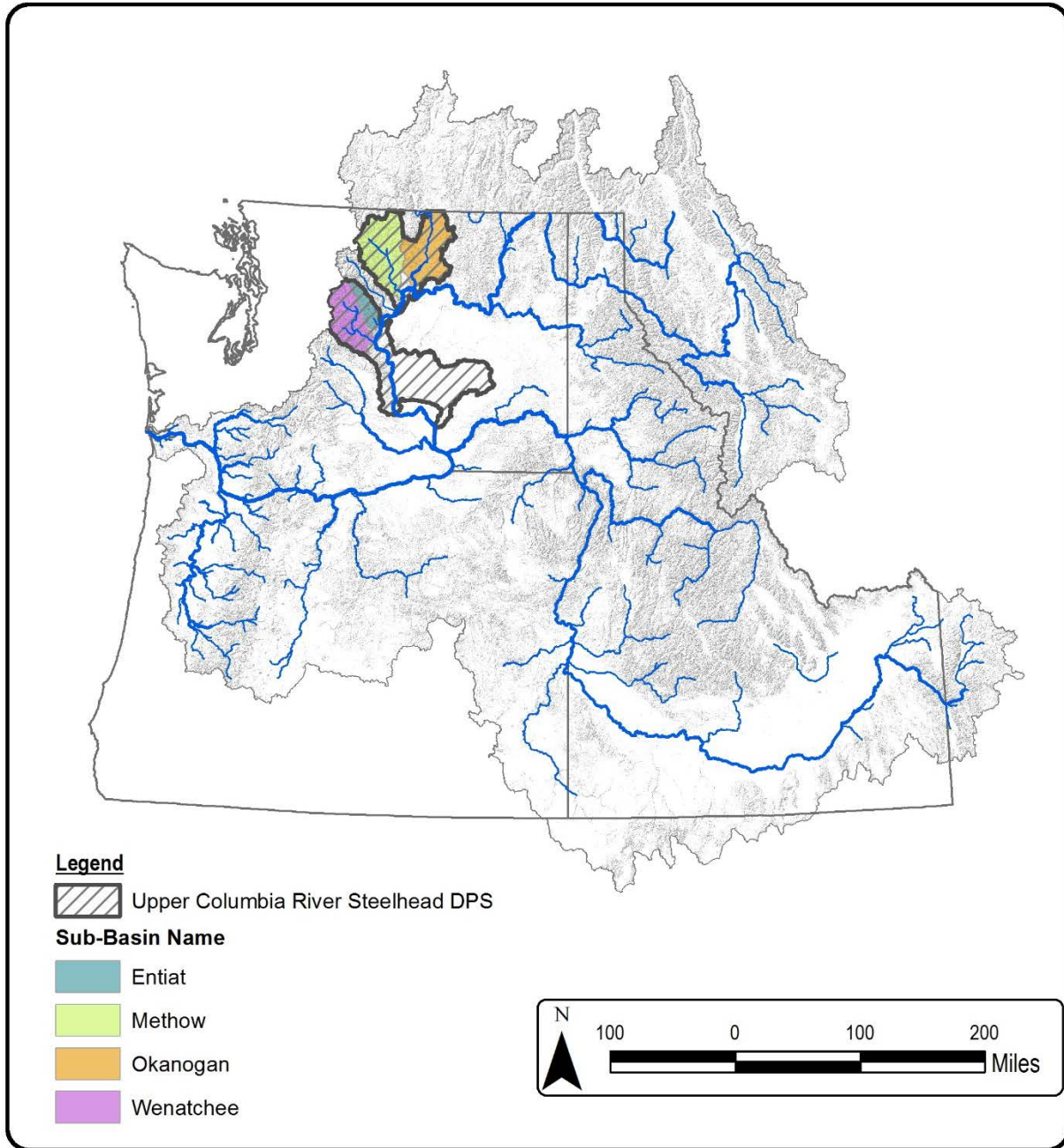


Figure 3. Display of the Upper Columbia steelhead DPS and populations involved in the expert panel process.

Wenatchee

The Wenatchee steelhead MPG contains 11 AUs with 43 planned habitat improvement actions within seven AUs (Table 2; Figure 4). These planned habitat improvement actions have been or will be completed by end of 2018. Most of the planned actions occur within the Upper Wenatchee, Nason Creek and Lower Wenatchee AUs. Limiting factors identified for these AUs are presented in Table 3.

Table 2. Assessment Unit (AU) names, codes and weight (in percent) along with the number of planned restoration actions for the Wenatchee MPG of the Upper Columbia Steelhead DPS.

Assessment Unit Code	Assessment Unit Names	Assessment Unit Weight (%)	2013-2018 Planned Restoration Actions
WES1	Chiwawa	18.5%	0
WES2	Chumstick	5.9%	1
WES3	Icicle	14.2%	1
WES4	Little Wenatchee	3.5%	0
WES5	Lower Wenatchee	12.6%	4
WES6	Mission	4.7%	0
WES7	Nason	8.2%	15
WES8	Peshastin	7.7%	2
WES9A	Middle Wenatchee	4.4%	0
WES9B	Upper Wenatchee	13.2%	19
WES10	White	7.2%	1
Total		100.0	43

The most widespread and numerous ecological concerns noted for the Wenatchee steelhead MPG are channel structure and form, riparian condition, habitat quantity and peripheral and transitional habitats (Table 3). Channel structure and form, or more specifically, instream structural complexity is a limiting factor that occurs in all AUs except the Middle Wenatchee while bed and channel form is a limiting factor in only five AUs. In the Wenatchee, peripheral and transitional habitats are widespread ecological concerns related to the condition of side channels, wetlands and floodplains except in Icicle Creek and Middle Wenatchee AUs. Poor riparian condition and reduced habitat quantity from anthropogenic barriers are limiting factors that occur in most AUs for steelhead. More localized ecological concerns were identified for limiting factors such as water quantity, temperature, sediment, primary productivity and mechanical injury to salmon (Table 2).

There are 43 restoration actions planned for the 2013 to 2018 period covering five major ecological concerns in the Wenatchee steelhead MPG (Table 3). The priority for assembling existing RM&E resources for the expert panel follows the intersection of currently planned actions with limiting factors that will be addressed in those seven AUs.

Table 3. Limiting factors identified by an “X” for ecological sub-categories in assessment units of the Wenatchee MPG. Assessment units in gray have no planned restoration action for the 2013-2018 expert panel cycle.

Assessment Unit		Habitat Quantity			Injury and Mortality				Food			Riparian Condition		Peripheral and Transitional Habitats				Channel Structure and Form		Sediment Conditions		Water Quality							Water Quantity				Population Level Effects			
		Anthropogenic Barriers	Natural Barriers	HQ-Competition	Predation	Pathogens	Mechanical Injury	Contaminated Food	Altered Primary Productivity	Food-Competition	Altered Prey Sp. Comp. & Div.	Riparian Condition	LWD Recruitment	S. Channel and Wetland Cond.	Floodplain Condition	Estuary Conditions	Nearshore Conditions	Bed and Channel Form	Instream Structural Complexity	Decreased Sediment Quantity	Increased Sediment Quantity	Temperature	Oxygen	Gas Saturation	Turbidity	pH	Salinity	Toxic Contaminants	Increased Water Quantity	Decreased Water Quantity	Altered Flow Timing	Reduced Genetic Adaptiveness	Small Population Effects	Demographic Changes	Life History Changes	
Code	Name	1.1	1.2	1.3	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	3.1	3.2	3.3	4.1	4.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	6.1	6.2	7.1	7.2	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	9.1	9.2	9.3	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.4	
WES1	Chiwawa	X							X			X			X				X		X															
WES2	Chumstick	X										X		X					X		X								X							
WES3	Icicle	X					X					X							X		X								X							
WES4	Little Wenatchee							X				X			X				X		X															
WES5	Lower Wenatchee	X										X		X				X	X			X							X							
WES6	Mission	X										X		X				X	X		X	X							X							
WES7	Nason	X						X				X		X				X	X		X	X														
WES8	Peshastin	X										X		X				X	X			X							X							
WES9A	Middle Wenatchee	X																X																		
WES9B	Upper Wenatchee	X										X		X					X																	
WES10	White							X				X		X					X																	
All AU Totals		9	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	10	0	7	2	0	0	5	10	0	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	

Methow

The Methow steelhead MPG contains 15 AUs with 231 planned habitat improvement actions within 14 of the AUs (Table 5; Figure 5). These planned habitat improvement actions have been or will be completed by end of 2018. Most of the planned actions are concentrated within the Middle Methow, Lower Twisp, Beaver Creek, Lower Chewuch and Upper-Middle Methow AUs. Limiting factors identified for these AUs are presented in Table 6.

Table 5. Assessment Unit (AU) names, codes and weight in percent along with the number of planned restoration actions for the Methow MPG of the Upper Columbia steelhead DPS.

AU Code	Assessment Unit	Assessment Unit Weight (%)	2013-2018 Planned Restoration Actions
MES1	Beaver Creek	4.2%	33
MES2	Black Canyon	0.1%	2
MES3	Early Winters Creek	2.2%	1
MES5A	Gold Creek	2.5%	3
MES5B	Libby Creek	1.6%	4
MES6	Lower Chewuch	16.1%	27
MES7	Lower Methow	15.4%	3
MES8	Lower Twisp	7.8%	47
MES9A	Middle Methow	14.4%	76
MES9B	Upper-Middle Methow	4.1%	12
MES10	Upper Chewuch	7.9%	4
MES11A	Upper Methow	12.7%	9
MES11B	Lost River	2.9%	0
MES12	Upper Twisp	6.8%	5
MES13	Wolf Creek	1.3%	5
Total		100.0	231

The most widespread and numerous ecological concerns/limiting factors noted for the Methow steelhead MPG are channel structure and form, riparian condition, water quantity, habitat quantity and peripheral and transitional habitats (Table 6). Channel structure and form identified as instream structural complexity and bed channel and form limiting factors occurs in nearly all AUs. Similarly, poor riparian condition and decreased water quantity limiting factors occur in nearly all AUs. More localized ecological concerns were identified for limiting factors such as temperature, sediment, primary productivity and mechanical injury to salmon (Table 6).

There are 231 restoration actions planned for the 2013 to 2018 period covering eight major ecological concerns in the Methow steelhead MPG (Table 7). The priority for assembling existing RM&E resource needs for the expert panel follows the intersection of currently planned actions with limiting factors that will be addressed in 14 AUs.

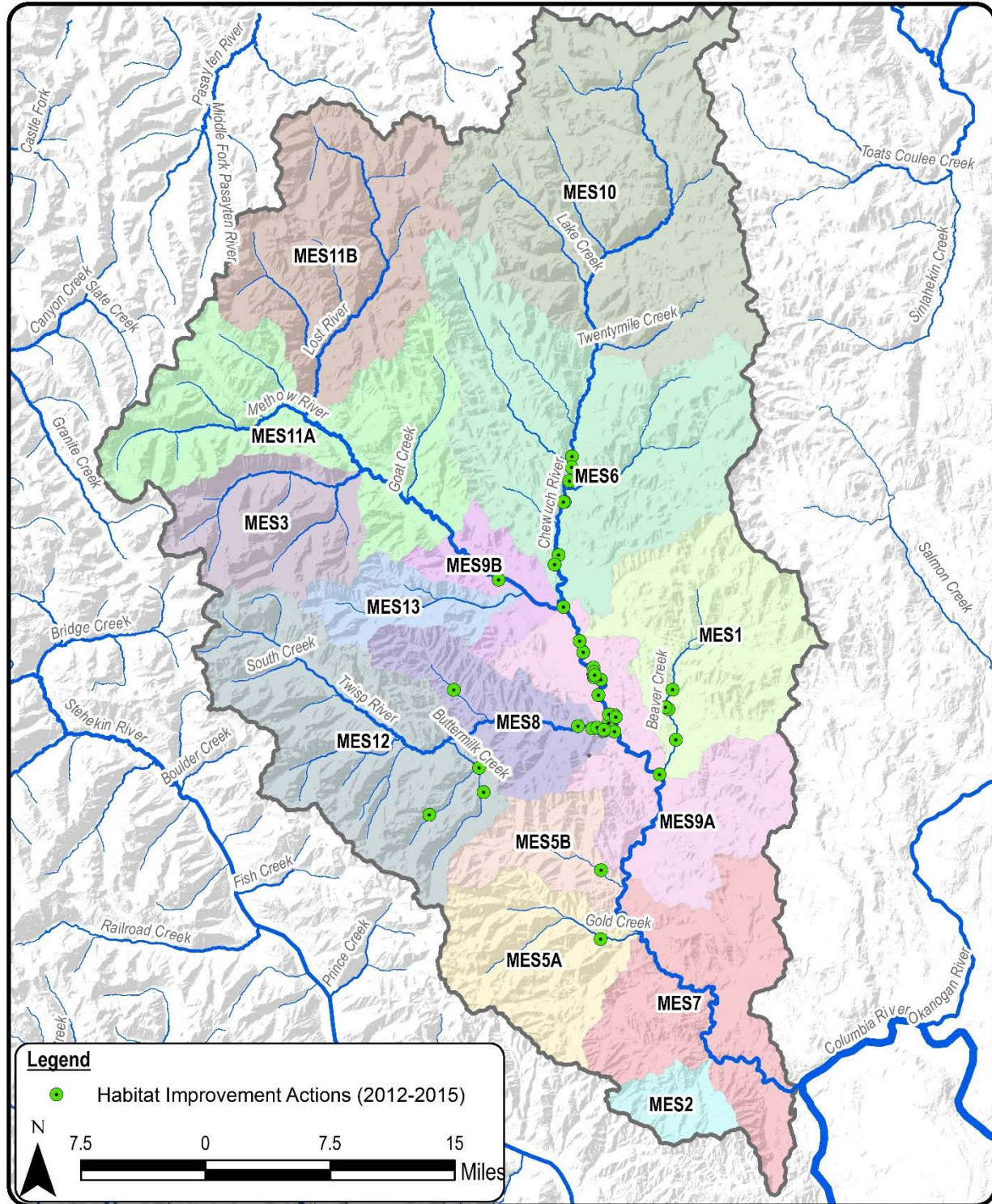


Figure 5. Upper Columbia steelhead Methow population displaying assessment unit level boundaries and locations of restoration actions.

Table 6. Limiting factors identified by an “X” for ecological sub-categories in assessment units of the Methow MPG. Assessment units in gray have no planned restoration action for the 2013-2018 expert panel cycle. Assessment units in gray have no planned restoration actions for the 2013-2018 expert panel cycle.

Assessment Unit		Habitat Quantity			Injury and Mortality				Food			Riparian Condition		Peripheral and Transitional Habitats				Channel Structure and Form		Sediment Conditions		Water Quality							Water Quantity				Population Level Effects			
		Anthropogenic Barriers	Natural Barriers	HQ-Competition	Predation	Pathogens	Mechanical Injury	Contaminated Food	Altered Primary Productivity	Food-Competition	Altered Prey Sp. Comp. & Div.	Riparian Condition	LWD Recruitment	S. Channel and Wetland Cond.	Floodplain Condition	Estuary Conditions	Nearshore Conditions	Bed and Channel Form	Instream Structural Complexity	Decreased Sediment Quantity	Increased Sediment Quantity	Temperature	Oxygen	Gas Saturation	Turbidity	pH	Salinity	Toxic Contaminants	Increased Water Quantity	Decreased Water Quantity	Altered Flow Timing	Reduced Genetic Adaptiveness	Small Population Effects	Demographic Changes	Life History Changes	
Code	Name	1.1	1.2	1.3	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	3.1	3.2	3.3	4.1	4.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	6.1	6.2	7.1	7.2	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	9.1	9.2	9.3	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.4	
MES1	Beaver Creek	X					X					X						X	X		X								X							
MES2	Black Canyon	X										X							X										X							
MES3	Early Winters Creek	X							X			X						X	X		X								X							
MES5A	Gold Creek	X										X			X			X	X										X							
MES5B	Libby Creek	X										X						X	X										X							
MES6	Lower Chewuch	X							X			X		X				X	X		X	X							X							
MES7	Lower Methow											X		X				X	X										X							
MES8	Lower Twisp	X							X			X		X				X	X		X								X							
MES9A	Middle Methow	X										X		X				X	X		X								X							
MES9B	Upper-Middle Methow	X							X			X		X				X	X										X							
MES10	Upper Chewuch											X						X	X		X															
MES11A	Upper Methow	X							X			X		X				X	X		X							X	X							
MES11B	Lost River	X							X			X		X				X	X									X								
MES12	Upper Twisp	X							X			X		X				X	X		X							X								
MES13	Wolf Creek											X		X					X										X							
All AU Totals		12	0	0	0	0	4	0	7	0	0	15	0	8	2	0	0	13	15	0	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

Table 7. Number of planned restoration actions in the Methow Steelhead MPG for the period of 2013-2018 organized by the ecological concern and limiting factors that are being addressed. Assessment units in gray have no planned restoration actions for the 2013-2018 expert panel cycle.

Assessment Unit		Habitat Quantity			Injury and Mortality				Food			Riparian Condition		Peripheral and Transitional Habitats				Channel Structure and Form		Sediment Conditions		Water Quality							Water Quantity				Population Level Effects			
		Anthropogenic Barriers	Natural Barriers	HQ-Competition	Predation	Pathogens	Mechanical Injury	Contaminated Food	Altered Primary Productivity	Food-Competition	Altered Prey Sp. Comp. & Div.	Riparian Condition	LWD Recruitment	S. Channel and Wetland Cond.	Floodplain Condition	Estuary Conditions	Nearshore Conditions	Bed and Channel Form	Instream Structural Complexity	Decreased Sediment Quantity	Increased Sediment Quantity	Temperature	Oxygen	Gas Saturation	Turbidity	pH	Salinity	Toxic Contaminants	Increased Water Quantity	Decreased Water Quantity	Altered Flow Timing	Reduced Genetic Adaptiveness	Small Population Effects	Demographic Changes	Life History Changes	
Code	Name	1.1	1.2	1.3	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	3.1	3.2	3.3	4.1	4.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	6.1	6.2	7.1	7.2	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	9.1	9.2	9.3	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.4	
MES1	Beaver Creek	2					1					7						4	7		3	5							4							
MES2	Black Canyon																				1								1							
MES3	Early Winters Creek																												1							
MES5A	Gold Creek											1							1										1							
MES5B	Libby Creek											1						1	1										1							
MES6	Lower Chewuch											4		2				1	7		1	9							3							
MES7	Lower Methow											1						1	1																	
MES8	Lower Twisp	1										10		6				2	10			13							5							
MES9A	Middle Methow	2					1					14		12				12	17			13							5							
MES9B	Upper-Middle Methow											3		2				3	3										1							
MES10	Upper Chewuch											1						1	1		1															
MES11A	Upper Methow											1		1				2	2		1							1	1							
MES11B	Lost River																																			
MES12	Upper Twisp											1						1	1		1							1								
MES13	Wolf Creek						1					1							1										2							
All AU Totals		5	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	45	0	23	0	0	0	28	52	0	8	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	25	0	0	0	0

Entiat

The Entiat steelhead MPG contains four AUs with 32 planned habitat improvement actions in three AUs (Table 8; Figure 6). Limiting factors identified for these AUs are presented in Table 9. Most of the planned actions occur within the Lower and Middle Entiat AUs (Table 8).

Table 8. Assessment Unit (AU) names, codes and weight in percent along with the number of planned restoration actions for the Entiat MPG of the Upper Columbia Steelhead DPS.

AU Code	Assessment Unit	Assessment Unit Weight (%)	2013-2018 Restoration Actions
ERS1	Lower Entiat	48.9%	11
ERS2	Mad River	16.2%	2
ERS3A	Middle Entiat	21.4%	19
ERS3B	Upper Middle Entiat	13.5%	0
Total		100.0	32

The most widespread ecological concerns noted are channel structure and form, riparian condition, habitat quantity, sediment and food for Entiat steelhead (Table 9). Poor riparian condition, food, increased sediment quantity and instream structural complexity limiting factors occur in all AUs while bed and channel form and barriers occur in all but one AU. More localized ecological concerns were identified for limiting factors such as side channels, wetlands and floodplain condition as well as water quantity and mechanical injury to steelhead (Table 9).

There are 32 restoration actions planned for the 2013 to 2018 period covering five major ecological concerns in the Entiat steelhead MPG (Table 10). RM&E resource information that will assist expert panel process depends largely on the location and type of habitat improvement actions and limiting factors that will be assessed in the next workshops.

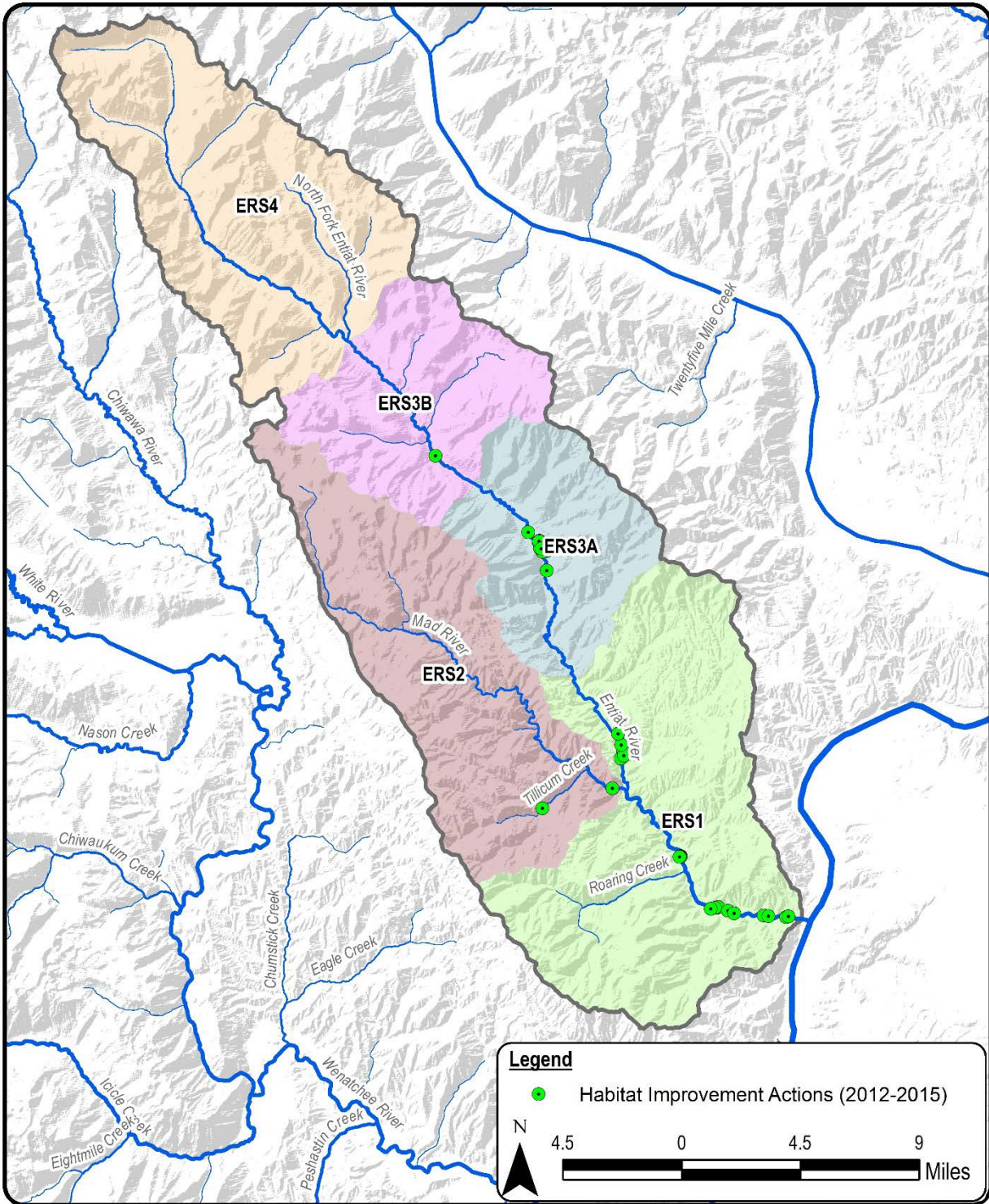


Figure 6. Upper Columbia Steelhead Entiat population displaying assessment unit level boundaries and locations of restoration actions.

Table 9. Limiting factors identified by an “X” for ecological sub-categories in assessment units of the Entiat Steelhead MPG. Assessment units in gray have no planned restoration actions for the 2013-2018 expert panel cycle.

Assessment Unit		Habitat Quantity			Injury and Mortality				Food			Riparian Condition		Peripheral and Transitional Habitats				Channel Structure and Form		Sediment Conditions		Water Quality							Water Quantity			Population Level Effects			
		Anthropogenic Barriers	Natural Barriers	HQ-Competition	Predation	Pathogens	Mechanical Injury	Contaminated Food	Altered Primary Productivity	Food-Competition	Altered Prey Sp. Comp. & Div.	Riparian Condition	LWD Recruitment	S. Channel and Wetland Cond.	Floodplain Condition	Estuary Conditions	Nearshore Conditions	Bed and Channel Form	Instream Structural Complexity	Decreased Sediment Quantity	Increased Sediment Quantity	Temperature	Oxygen	Gas Saturation	Turbidity	pH	Salinity	Toxic Contaminants	Increased Water Quantity	Decreased Water Quantity	Altered Flow Timing	Reduced Genetic Adaptiveness	Small Population Effects	Demographic Changes	Life History Changes
Code	Name	1.1	1.2	1.3	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	3.1	3.2	3.3	4.1	4.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	6.1	6.2	7.1	7.2	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	9.1	9.2	9.3	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.4
ERS1	Lower Entiat					X		X				X		X	X			X	X		X								X						
ERS2	Mad River	X						X				X						X	X		X								X						
ERS3A	Middle Entiat	X						X				X		X				X	X		X							X							
ERS3B	Upper Middle Entiat	X						X				X						X	X		X							X							
All AU Totals		3	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	4	0	1	2	0	0	3	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0

Table 10. Number of planned restoration actions in the Entiat Steelhead MPG for the period of 2013-2018 organized by the ecological concern and limiting factors that are being addressed.

Assessment Unit		Habitat Quantity			Injury and Mortality				Food			Riparian Condition		Peripheral and Transitional Habitats				Channel Structure and Form		Sediment Conditions		Water Quality							Water Quantity			Population Level Effects			
		Anthropogenic Barriers	Natural Barriers	HQ-Competition	Predation	Pathogens	Mechanical Injury	Contaminated Food	Altered Primary Productivity	Food-Competition	Altered Prey Sp. Comp. & Div.	Riparian Condition	LWD Recruitment	S. Channel and Wetland Cond.	Floodplain Condition	Estuary Conditions	Nearshore Conditions	Bed and Channel Form	Instream Structural Complexity	Decreased Sediment Quantity	Increased Sediment Quantity	Temperature	Oxygen	Gas Saturation	Turbidity	pH	Salinity	Toxic Contaminants	Increased Water Quantity	Decreased Water Quantity	Altered Flow Timing	Reduced Genetic Adaptiveness	Small Population Effects	Demographic Changes	Life History Changes
Code	Name	1.1	1.2	1.3	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	3.1	3.2	3.3	4.1	4.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	6.1	6.2	7.1	7.2	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	9.1	9.2	9.3	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.4
ERS1	Lower Entiat						1								5			2	3																
ERS2	Mad River	2																																	
ERS3A	Middle Entiat											3			4			6	6																
ERS3B	Upper Middle Entiat																																		
All AU Totals		2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	9	0	0	8	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Okanogan

The Okanogan steelhead MPG contains 27 AUs with 34 planned habitat improvement actions within 16 of the AUs (Table 11; Figure 7). Most of the planned restoration actions occur within Ninemile Creek, upper Omak Creek, and Okanogan River AUs. Limiting factors identified for these AUs are presented in Table 12.

Table 11. Assessment Unit (AU) names, codes and weight in percent along with the number of planned restoration actions for the Okanogan MPG of the Upper Columbia Steelhead DPS.

AU Code	Assessment Unit	Assessment Unit Weight (%)	2013-2018 Planned Restoration Actions
ORS1	Loup Loup Creek	2.6%	2
ORS2A	Wells Pool (inundated- Confluence to Chilliwist Creek)	0.5%	1
ORS2B	Okanogan River 01 (Chilliwist to Salmon)	0.5%	3
ORS3A	Okanogan River 02 (Salmon Creek to Omak Creek)	0.5%	1
ORS3B	Okanogan River 03 (Omak to Riverside)	0.5%	2
ORS3C	Okanogan River 04 (Riverside to Janis Bridge)	0.5%	3
ORS3D	Okanogan River 05 (Janis to Siwash Creek)	0.5%	1
ORS4A	Lower Omak Creek (Mouth to Mission Falls)	12.0%	0
ORS4B	Upper Omak Creek (Upstream from Mission Falls)	26.4%	4
ORS5A	Lower Salmon Creek (OID to Mouth)	7.5%	1
ORS5B	Upper Salmon Creek (OID to Conconully Dam)	20.3%	2
ORS6A	Lower Similkameen (Confluence To Cross Channel)	8.0%	0
ORS6B	Middle Similkameen (Cross Channel to Canyon)	6.0%	0
ORS6C	Upper Similkameen (Canyon to Enloe Dam)	0.5%	0
ORS7A	Chilliwist Creek	0.5%	0
ORS7B	Wanacut Creek	1.1%	0
ORS7C	Tunk Creek	0.8%	2
ORS7D	Aeneas Creek	0.5%	2
ORS7E	Bonaparte Creek	2.2%	0
ORS7F	Siwash Creek	1.7%	0
ORS7G	Lower Antoine Creek (Mouth to Rock chute)	1.2%	0
ORS7H	Upper Antoine Creek (Rocks to Fancher Dam)	0.5%	2
ORS7I	Wild Horse Spring Creek	0.6%	1
ORS7J	Tonasket Creek	2.1%	0
ORS7K	Nine Mile Creek	2.1%	6
ORS8A	Okanogan River 06 (Siwash to Conf. with Similkameen)	0.5%	1
ORS8B	Okanogan River 07 (Conf. with Similkameen to Z. Dam)	0.5%	0
Total		100.0	34

The most widespread ecological concerns noted are channel structure and form, riparian condition, water quality and quantity, and sediment conditions for Okanogan steelhead (Table 12). Poor riparian conditions

and lack of instream structural complexity are identified as limiting factors in all AUs. Increased sediment and temperature conditions occur in nearly AUs of the Okanogan steelhead population and are likely impaired by poor riparian conditions. Decreased water quantity is a limiting factor in all AUs except those influenced by dams (i.e., Similkameen and Wells Pool). Mechanical injury to steelhead is also a limiting factor in all Okanogan River AUs downstream from the confluence of the Similkameen River. Barriers, predation and competition for food are limiting factors in nearly half of the AUs. Most tributary AUs are limiting due to barriers-while predation and competition for food is a limiting factor primarily in AUs of the Okanogan River. More localized ecological concerns were identified for limiting factors such as side channels, wetlands and floodplain condition as well as pathogens, gas saturation, and altered flow time (Table 12).

There were 32 habitat improvement actions planned between 2013 and 2018 covering eight major ecological concerns in the Okanogan steelhead MPG (Table 13). RM&E resource information that will assist expert panel process depends largely on the location and type of restoration actions and limiting factors that will be assessed in the next workshops.

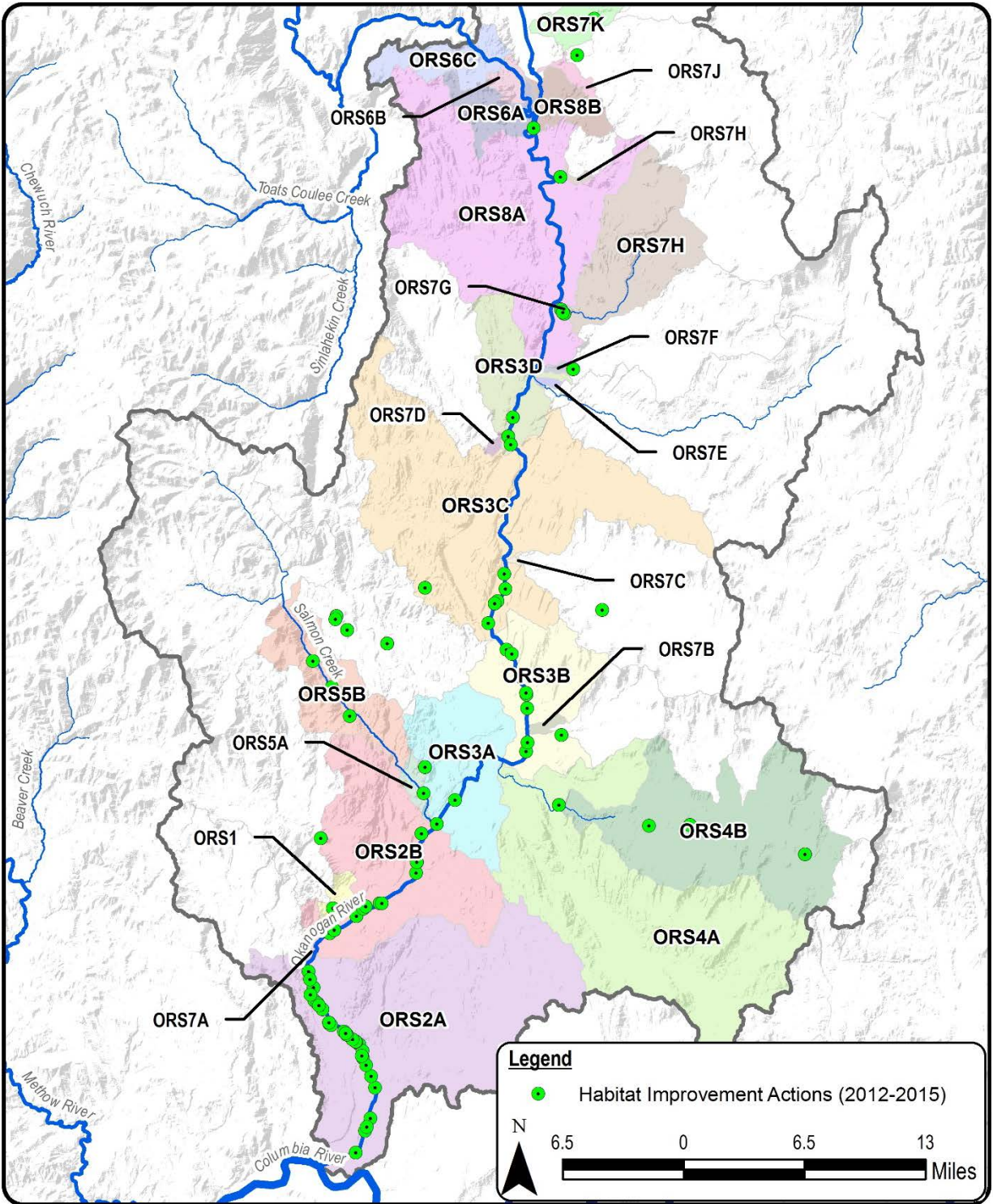


Figure 7. Upper Columbia steelhead Okanogan population displaying assessment unit level boundaries and locations of restoration actions.

Table 12. Limiting factors identified by an “X” for ecological sub-categories in assessment units of the Okanogan Steelhead MPG. Assessment units in gray have no planned restoration actions for the 2013-2018 expert panel cycle.

Assessment Unit		Habitat Quantity			Injury and Mortality				Food			Riparian Condition		Peripheral and Transitional Habitats				Channel Structure and Form		Sediment Conditions		Water Quality							Water Quantity			Population Level Effects			
		Anthropogenic Barriers	Natural Barriers	HQ-Competition	Predation	Pathogens	Mechanical Injury	Contaminated Food	Altered Primary Productivity	Food-Competition	Altered Prey Sp. Comp. & Div.	Riparian Condition	LWD Recruitment	S. Channel and Wetland Cond.	Floodplain Condition	Estuary Conditions	Nearshore Conditions	Bed and Channel Form	Instream Structural Complexity	Decreased Sediment Quantity	Increased Sediment Quantity	Temperature	Oxygen	Gas Saturation	Turbidity	pH	Salinity	Toxic Contaminants	Increased Water Quantity	Decreased Water Quantity	Altered Flow Timing	Reduced Genetic Adaptiveness	Small Population Effects	Demographic Changes	Life History Changes
Code	Name	1.1	1.2	1.3	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	3.1	3.2	3.3	4.1	4.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	6.1	6.2	7.1	7.2	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	9.1	9.2	9.3	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.4
ORS1	Loup Loup Creek											X							X		X														
ORS2A	Wells Pool				X	X			X			X							X			X								X					
ORS2B	Okanogan River 01				X	X			X			X		X				X	X		X	X							X						
ORS3A	Okanogan River 02				X	X			X			X		X	X			X	X		X	X							X						
ORS3B	Okanogan River 03				X	X			X			X		X				X	X		X	X							X						
ORS3C	Okanogan River 04				X	X			X			X		X	X			X	X		X	X							X						
ORS3D	Okanogan River 05				X	X			X			X						X	X		X	X							X						
ORS4A	Lower Omak Creek	X							X			X						X	X		X	X							X						
ORS4B	Upper Omak Creek	X							X			X						X	X	X	X	X							X						
ORS5A	Lower Salmon Creek	X							X			X							X			X							X						
ORS5B	Upper Salmon Creek	X			X				X			X						X	X		X								X						
ORS6A	Lower Similkameen				X	X						X						X	X		X	X													
ORS6B	Middle Similkameen				X	X			X			X		X				X	X	X	X	X		X											
ORS6C	Upper Similkameen				X	X			X			X						X	X	X	X	X		X											
ORS7A	Chilliwist Creek	X										X						X			X	X							X						
ORS7B	Wanacut Creek	X										X						X	X		X	X							X						
ORS7C	Tunk Creek	X										X						X	X		X	X							X						
ORS7D	Aeneas Creek	X										X						X	X			X			X				X						

Assessment Unit		Habitat Quantity			Injury and Mortality				Food			Riparian Condition		Peripheral and Transitional Habitats				Channel Structure and Form		Sediment Conditions		Water Quality							Water Quantity			Population Level Effects			
		Anthropogenic Barriers	Natural Barriers	HQ-Competition	Predation	Pathogens	Mechanical Injury	Contaminated Food	Altered Primary Productivity	Food-Competition	Altered Prey Sp. Comp. & Div.	Riparian Condition	LWD Recruitment	S. Channel and Wetland Cond.	Floodplain Condition	Estuary Conditions	Nearshore Conditions	Bed and Channel Form	Instream Structural Complexity	Decreased Sediment Quantity	Increased Sediment Quantity	Temperature	Oxygen	Gas Saturation	Turbidity	pH	Salinity	Toxic Contaminants	Increased Water Quantity	Decreased Water Quantity	Altered Flow Timing	Reduced Genetic Adaptiveness	Small Population Effects	Demographic Changes	Life History Changes
Code	Name	1.1	1.2	1.3	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	3.1	3.2	3.3	4.1	4.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	6.1	6.2	7.1	7.2	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	9.1	9.2	9.3	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.4
ORS7E	Bonaparte Creek	X										X						X	X		X	X								X					
ORS7F	Siwash Creek	X										X							X		X	X								X					
ORS7G	Lower Antoine Creek	X										X						X	X		X	X								X					
ORS7H	Upper Antoine Creek	X										X						X	X		X	X								X					
ORS7I	Wild Horse Spring Creek	X										X							X		X	X								X					
ORS7J	Tonasket Creek											X			X			X	X		X	X								X					
ORS7K	Nine Mile Creek	X										X			X			X	X		X	X								X					
ORS8A	Okanogan River 06				X		X			X		X		X	X			X	X		X	X								X					
ORS8B	Okanogan River 07				X					X		X		X				X	X		X	X								X					
All AU Totals		14	0	0	12	3	7	0	0	14	0	27	0	6	6	0	0	19	27	3	24	25	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	23	1	0	0	0	0

Table 13. Number of planned restoration actions in the Okanogan Steelhead MPG for the period of 2013-2018 organized by the ecological concern and limiting factors that are being addressed. Assessment units in gray have no planned restoration actions for the 2013-2018 expert panel cycle.

Assessment Unit		Habitat Quantity			Injury and Mortality				Food			Riparian Condition		Peripheral and Transitional Habitats				Channel Structure and Form		Sediment Conditions		Water Quality							Water Quantity			Population Level Effects								
		Anthropogenic Barriers	Natural Barriers	HQ-Competition	Predation	Pathogens	Mechanical Injury	Contaminated Food	Altered Primary Productivity	Food-Competition	Altered Prey Sp. Comp. & Div.	Riparian Condition	LWD Recruitment	S. Channel and Wetland Cond.	Floodplain Condition	Estuary Conditions	Nearshore Conditions	Bed and Channel Form	Instream Structural Complexity	Decreased Sediment Quantity	Increased Sediment Quantity	Temperature	Oxygen	Gas Saturation	Turbidity	pH	Salinity	Toxic Contaminants	Increased Water Quantity	Decreased Water Quantity	Altered Flow Timing	Reduced Genetic Adaptiveness	Small Population Effects	Demographic Changes	Life History Changes					
Code	Name	1.1	1.2	1.3	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	3.1	3.2	3.3	4.1	4.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	6.1	6.2	7.1	7.2	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	9.1	9.2	9.3	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.4					
ORS1	Loup Loup Creek																	1																						
ORS2A	Wells Pool						1																																	
ORS2B	Okanogan River 01						1							1								1																		
ORS3A	Okanogan River 02						1																																	
ORS3B	Okanogan River 03						1											1																						
ORS3C	Okanogan River 04						1							1								1																		
ORS3D	Okanogan River 05						1																																	
ORS4A	Lower Omak Creek																																							
ORS4B	Upper Omak Creek	1																				3																		
ORS5A	Lower Salmon Creek																																							
ORS5B	Upper Salmon Creek																	1																						
ORS6A	Lower Similkameen																																							
ORS6B	Middle Similkameen																																							
ORS6C	Upper Similkameen																																							
ORS7A	Chiliwist Creek																																							
ORS7B	Wanacut Creek																																							

Assessment Unit		Habitat Quantity			Injury and Mortality				Food			Riparian Condition		Peripheral and Transitional Habitats				Channel Structure and Form		Sediment Conditions		Water Quality							Water Quantity			Population Level Effects				
		Anthropogenic Barriers	Natural Barriers	HQ-Competition	Predation	Pathogens	Mechanical Injury	Contaminated Food	Altered Primary Productivity	Food-Competition	Altered Prey Sp. Comp. & Div.	Riparian Condition	LWD Recruitment	S. Channel and Wetland Cond.	Floodplain Condition	Estuary Conditions	Nearshore Conditions	Bed and Channel Form	Instream Structural Complexity	Decreased Sediment Quantity	Increased Sediment Quantity	Temperature	Oxygen	Gas Saturation	Turbidity	pH	Salinity	Toxic Contaminants	Increased Water Quantity	Decreased Water Quantity	Altered Flow Timing	Reduced Genetic Adaptiveness	Small Population Effects	Demographic Changes	Life History Changes	
Code	Name	1.1	1.2	1.3	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	3.1	3.2	3.3	4.1	4.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	6.1	6.2	7.1	7.2	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	9.1	9.2	9.3	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.4	
ORS7C	Tunk Creek																				1									1						
ORS7D	Aeneas Creek	1																1																		
ORS7E	Bonaparte Creek																																			
ORS7F	Siwash Creek																																			
ORS7G	Lower Antoine Creek																																			
ORS7H	Upper Antoine Creek	1																											1							
ORS7I	Wild Horse Spring Creek	1																																		
ORS7J	Tonasket Creek																																			
ORS7K	Nine Mile Creek											1			1			1			1								2							
ORS8A	Okanogan River 06						1																													
ORS8B	Okanogan River 07																																			
All AU Totals		4	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	4	1	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0

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Appendices

Appendix 1. Ecological Concerns used to designate limiting factors for Upper Columbia steelhead in the Wenatchee, Methow, Entiat and Okanogan MPGs. Limiting factors were identified by the ID code and ecological sub-category for each assessment unit.

ID	Ecological Concern	Definition	Included Categories	ID	Ecological Concern-Sub Category	Definition	Included Categories	VSP parameter effects	Primary Life Stages Affected	Metric Assessment Guidelines
1	Habitat Quantity	Insufficient quantity of total habitat or habitat diversity due to the elimination of access	Connectivity, Access, Structure, Simplification, Availability	1.1	Anthropogenic Barriers	Loss of access to habitat and/or habitat sub-types due to anthropogenic activity. Includes partial or ephemeral barriers.	Access, Barriers, Flap Gates, Tidal Gates, Culverts, Obstacles, Obstructions, Passage Issues, Blocked	Compensation/Carrying Capacity/Spatial Structure and Diversity	1,4,5,8	stream miles of access
				1.2	Natural Barriers	Lasting natural barriers to stream or estuary access, including waterfalls, sand bars, log jams, sufficiently steep gradients or insufficient water. May represent the end of good quality habitat	Water Falls, Sand Bar, Bar Breach, Log Jams, Steep Gradient, Thermal Barriers, Low Water	Compensation/Carrying Capacity	1,4,5,8	stream miles of access
				1.3	HQ-Competition	Limited physical space and the protection from predators or physical forces it provides, due to the addition of competing salmonid stocks, species or hatchery produced fish.	Refugia, Hatchery Fish, Predation, Stocking, Swamping	Compensation/Carrying Capacity/Spatial Structure and Diversity	4,5,6	Increased mortality from interactions
2	Injury and Mortality	Lethal and sub-lethal effects due to other organisms, including human activities	Death, Injury, Predation	2.1	Predation	Introduced salmon predators or changes to the habitat that increase native predator numbers or increase predator success.	Invasive/Exotic Fish or Invertebrate Predators, Native Fish, Native Bird, Native Pinnipeds, Fishing	Density Dependent- Positive and Negative- at Low Abundance/High Abundance Effects	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8	Increased mortality
				2.2	Pathogens	Increased mortality due to disease causing organisms or parasites.	Disease, Sea Lice, Introduced Diseases, Native Diseases, Whirling Disease, Myxobolus Cerebralis, Gyrodactylus, Sea Lice, Ulcerative dermal necrosis (UDN), IHNV, VHSV, Kudoa, Henneguya, White Spot, Ich, Gill Amoeba	Negative Density Dependence- High Abundance Effects	1,2,4,5,6,7,8	Increased mortality
				2.3	Mechanical Injury	Mortality or injury due to anthropogenic structures or as the result of mechanical forces due to anthropogenic structures	Inadequate screening, Barging, Snagging, Stranding, Entrainment	Compensation/Carrying Capacity	4,5,6,8	Increased mortality
				2.4	Contaminated Food	Toxics substances found in prey that negatively affect salmon. Includes persistent toxic substances that are concentrated as they are consumed and move to the next trophic level.	Bioaccumulation Toxicity, PBDEs, PCBs, Oil, Organochlorides, Pesticides	Density Independent	4,5,6,7	Increased mortality

ID	Ecological Concern	Definition	Included Categories	ID	Ecological Concern-Sub Category	Definition	Included Categories	VSP parameter effects	Primary Life Stages Affected	Metric Assessment Guidelines
3	Food	Insufficient or inadequate food for salmonids.	Competition, Prey Availability, Species Interactions	3.1	Altered Primary Productivity	Alteration of ecological dynamics affecting the quantity, quality and/or species composition of phytoplankton or detritus resulting in insufficient food available for salmonids or prey species.	Micro and Macro-Detrital Inputs, Loss of Marine Derived Nutrients, Carcasses, Down-welling, Ocean Conditions, Detritus, Phytoplankton	Compensation/Carrying Capacity	4,5,6,7	Increased mortality
				3.2	Food-Competition	Insufficient food due to the addition of competing salmonid stocks, species or hatchery produced fish.	Hatchery Fish, Increased Natural Competitors, Invasive Species	Compensation/Carrying Capacity	4,5,6,7	Increased mortality
				3.3	Altered Prey Species Composition and Diversity	Alteration of ecological dynamics affecting the species composition, distribution or nutritional quality of zooplankton, macroinvertebrates, forage-fish or other prey resulting in insufficient food for salmonids.	Species Diversity, Prey Species Abundance, Invasive Species, Altered Food Web Dynamics	Compensation/Carrying Capacity	4,5,6,7	Increased mortality
4	Riparian Condition	Degradation of the habitat adjacent to streams, rivers, lakes and nearshore environments. Impairment of the near-bank environment to support plants including large trees that help stabilize stream banks, provide shade, add primary production to the aquatic ecosystem and includes the supply of mature trees into streams as LWD.	Impaired Riparian Function/Condition, microclimate, lack of shade	4.1	Riparian Condition	Disturbance to streamside ecological relationships, including but not limited to, loss of flora, erosion and increased light and temperatures	Bank degradation, Cover, Canopy, Inability to supply organic matter and filter sediments, Insufficient buffers, Light, Loss of natural shade	Compensation/Carrying Capacity/High Abundance Effects	1,2,3,4,5,6,8	stream miles and/or acres of riparian buffer
				4.2	LWD Recruitment	Loss of mature streamside trees that may become instream structures and associated decline in habitat complexity	LWD supply, Mature riparian, Mature trees	Compensation/Carrying Capacity	1,2,3,4,5,6,8	miles of improved stream complexity and/or # of LWD's added per mile

ID	Ecological Concern	Definition	Included Categories	ID	Ecological Concern-Sub Category	Definition	Included Categories	VSP parameter effects	Primary Life Stages Affected	Metric Assessment Guidelines
5	Peripheral and Transitional Habitats	Loss and/or degradation of the peripheral habitat of streams and rivers, including standing water, connected channels and areas that are periodically inundated during high flows.	High quality over-winter rearing habitat, Summer rearing habitat, Peripheral Habitat, Habitat Diversity, (Key) Habitat Quantity/Quality, Refugia Habitat	5.1	Side Channel and Wetland Conditions	Degradation, elimination and loss of access to peripheral freshwater habitat, including side-channels and freshwater wetlands.	Side Channels, Loss of peripheral habitat, Freshwater Wetlands, Swamp, Oxbows, Ponds, Alcoves	Compensation/Spatial Structure and Diversity	4,5,6	miles of side channel
				5.2	Floodplain Condition	Degradation, elimination and loss of access to the over or beyond bank habitat, of streams and rivers that is periodically inundated during high flows.	Floodplain, Bank condition, Overbank area, Diking	Compensation/Spatial Structure and Diversity	4,5,6	acres of floodplain accessed and/or stream miles
				5.3	Estuary Conditions	Loss and degradation of saltwater transition zone	Estuary, Salt-water transition zone, Lagoon, Estuary plume, Delta, Slough, Pocket estuary	Compensation/Carrying Capacity	6,8	N/A
				5.4	Nearshore Conditions	Loss and degradation of shallow water nearshore habitat	Beaches, Tidal flats, Eelgrass beds, Eelgrass meadows, Kelp forest, Baitfish spawning grounds	Compensation/Carrying Capacity	7,8	N/A
6	Channel Structure and Form	Changes to river, stream, lake, estuarine tributary and distributary channel form, including instream structural complexity, width to depth ratios, sinuosity and bedload movement such as the loss (scour) or fill (aggradation) of the channel.	Channel Conditions, Channel Form, Channel morphology, Channel Instability, Channel Stability, Loss of Spawning Substrate due to high flow, Bedload Movement	6.1	Bed and Channel Form	Changes to river, stream, lake, estuarine tributary and distributary channel form, including width to depth ratios, sinuosity and bedload movement such as the loss (scour) or fill (aggradation) of the channel.	Loss of sinuosity, Bank hardening, Channel incision, Channelized, Aggradation, Bed substrate stability, Armoring, Bridge crossings, Confinement, Nearshore sediment loss, Beach erosion	Compensation/Carrying Capacity	1,2,3,4,5,6,8	stream miles and/or miles restored to a percentage of functioning condition
				6.2	Instream Structural Complexity	Decline of the instream habitat quality. Based on the degree of habitat complexity and variety, includes the quantity and variability of stream depth and pools of varying size and depth.	LWD, Pools, Boulders, Bank overhang, Cover, Habitat structure, Instream habitat, Habitat, Stream complexity, Habitat diversity, (Key) Habitat quantity/quality, Refugia habitat, Channel conditions, Instream roughness, Poor gravel/sediment sorting, Rugosity	Compensation/Carrying Capacity	1,2,3,4,5,6,8	stream miles and/or increased complexity component

ID	Ecological Concern	Definition	Included Categories	ID	Ecological Concern-Sub Category	Definition	Included Categories	VSP parameter effects	Primary Life Stages Affected	Metric Assessment Guidelines
7	Sediment Conditions	Reduction of the quantity or quality of spawning habitat due to changes to the background (natural) quantity, rate, and size of sediment inputs to the stream system.	Sediment, Stream Spawning Habitat, Spawning Gravel, Beach Spawning Habitat (lake), Substrate, Benthic Habitat	7.1	Decreased Sediment Quantity	Decreased input of sediment to the stream system or some part of the stream system.	Substrate Quantity, Scour, Entrenchment, Loss of Spawning Habitat, Lack of spawning Gravel, Sediment transport	Compensation/Carrying Capacity	1,2,3,4,5,6	stream miles with improved substrate conditions
				7.2	Increased Sediment Quantity	Increased input of sediment to the stream system.	Bank Erosion, Excessive sedimentation, Aggradation, Sediment Load, Excess Fines, Embeddedness, Sediment Size Ratio	Compensation/Carrying Capacity/positive density dependence-high abundance effects	1,2,3,4,5,6	stream miles with improved substrate conditions and/or tons of sediment reduced
8	Water Quality	Degraded chemical, physical, and biological characteristics of water with respect to its suitability for a salmon, excluding toxins and pathogens.		8.1	Temperature	Water temperature deviations, either in intensity or duration, sufficient to have adverse effects on listed salmonids	High temperature	Density Independent	1,2,3,4,5,6,8	7 day average max stream temp decrease riparian shading potential increased stream flow riparian improvement
				8.2	Oxygen	Oxygen concentration deviations sufficient to induce adverse effects in listed salmonids.	Eutrophication, Excess nutrients, Oxygen depleted bottom water	Density Independent	1,2,3,4,5,6,8	miles restored to sustainable O2 limits
				8.3	Gas Saturation	Pathological condition due to saturated gases leaving solution into an animal's tissue.	Gas bubble disease (GBD), Dissolved gasses, Nitrogen	Density Independent	1,2,3,4,5,6,8	N/A
				8.4	Turbidity	Increased concentrations of suspended fine particulate matter sufficient to have adverse effects in listed salmonids, including reduction of their foraging ability and/or degradation of ecosystem function.	Suspended sediments, Plume Effects,	Density Independent	1,2,3,4,5,6,8	miles where turbidity lessened to acceptable levels
				8.5	pH	Acidity/alkalinity deviations sufficient to adversely affect salmonids or the species on which they feed.	Alkalinity, Ocean acidification, CO2	Density Independent	1,2,3,4,5,6,8	miles restored to acceptable range
				8.6	Salinity	Salinity at concentrations harmful to salmon	Refuge from salinity regimes	Density Independent	6	N/A
				8.7	Toxic Contaminants	Direct exposure to toxic substance in the water column.	Short-term Toxicity, Storm water Discharge, Outfalls, Wastewater, Non-point Source Pollution, Spills, Marine Debris, Point Source Pollution, Copper, Mercury	Density Independent	1,2,3,4,5,6,8	miles of stream of reduced toxic conditions

ID	Ecological Concern	Definition	Included Categories	ID	Ecological Concern-Sub Category	Definition	Included Categories	VSP parameter effects	Primary Life Stages Affected	Metric Assessment Guidelines
9	Water Quantity	Detrimental effects of deviations to the background (natural) amount and timing of water quantity instream, including lowered water quality and barriers to access.	Changes in Flow Regime, Spring Freshets, Piped Outfalls of Surface and Ground Water, Withdrawals, Flow-Related Plume Changes	9.1	Increased Water Quantity	Habitat disturbance associated with abnormally (compared to background) high water flow and increased "flashiness", including loss of channel substrate and the flushing of young fish downstream.	High flow, High volume, Flooding, Increased velocity, Increased peak flows, Decreased flood lag time, Redd scouring, Flashiness, Increased runoff, Water storage capability, Road density	Density Independent	1,2,3,4,5,6	flows at optimal levels to maximize survival, CFS
				9.2	Decreased Water Quantity	Habitat disturbances associated with abnormally (compared to background) low water flow, including but not limited to, increased temperature, loss of sediment, nutrients and barriers to passage and redd dewatering.	Low Volume, Plume Changes, Redd Dewatering, Water Withdrawals, Surface Impoundments, Diversions, Lake Level	Carrying Capacity/Spatial Structure and Diversity/Density Independent	1,2,3,4,5,6,8	flows at optimal levels to maximize survival, CFS
				9.3	Altered Flow Timing	Habitat changes associated with alterations to the background (natural) timing of water quantity instream.	Water Releases, Impervious Surfaces, Urbanization, Low Flows, Dewatering	Spatial Structure and Diversity/Density Independent	1,2,3,4,5,6,8	Flow timing at optimal range to maximize survival
10	Population Level Effects			10.1	Reduced Genetic Adaptiveness	Genetic changes that result in the loss of adaptedness to the habitat or set of habitats a population experiences.	Domestication Selection, Harvest selection, Outbreeding depression, Loss of life history types	Spatial Structure and Diversity/Density Dependent	1	N/A
				10.2	Small Population Effects	Reductions in reproductive rate, loss of genetic resilience or loss of genetic adaptedness in a population due to reductions in abundance that result in further losses of abundance.	Depensation, Loss of genetic diversity, Inbreeding, Genetic Drift, Increased predator effectiveness	Spatial Structure and Diversity/Density Dependent	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8	N/A
				10.3	Demographic Changes	Changes to the age, size or developmental makeup of a population that result in a reduction to abundance, fecundity or reproductive rate.	Smaller size at return/maturity, greater age at return/maturity, reduced egg quality	Spatial Structure and Diversity/Carrying Capacity	7,8	N/A
				10.4	Life History Changes	Changes to the behavior of individuals that result in a population wide loss of adaptedness, including changes in the composition of life-history types or the timing of migration and reproduction.	Changes to migration timing, loss of reproductive strategies, loss of life-history types (timing of release), increased residual/precocial males/females, run timing, increased jacks/jills	Spatial Structure and Diversity/Density Dependent	4,5,6,8,1	N/A

Bonneville Power Administration



US Bureau of Reclamation



July 15, 2015

From: FCRPS Action Agencies

Rosy Mazaika, Bonneville Power Administration
Jude Trapani, US Bureau of Reclamation

To: Expert Panel Watershed Coordinators

Re: Request for RM&E resource information

The FCRPS Action Agencies are requesting RM&E information from the different expert panel groups. This request is part of a larger effort to gather and organize RM&E information that will be useful to the expert panel process. The goal of this effort is to maintain this information so that panel members can distribute and access information at a common website to help stay informed on research at the population level. Because there is an overwhelming amount of information available on salmon habitat and ecology, the request is specific to the fish, habitat and limiting factors identified for each population. However, we encourage researchers to also consider information on general topics such as; habitat improvement techniques, fish-habitat relationships, status and trend, action effectiveness, and other materials related to salmonid habitat and limiting factors. These types of resources will be placed under a general category in which researchers, implementers and managers can access to inform their decision making process.

There are a multitude of information resources available from peer reviewed journals to websites and databases for research. For journal articles, reports and documents, we request that you provide a reference to the document and an electronic copy if it is not copy right protected or the website hyperlink where the document can be obtained. We want to acknowledge the entities that produced the information.

The Bureau of Reclamation will host the website and provide a point of contact for people to send information for inclusion of RM&E information. We thank the expert panels and their members for their contributions.

Sincerely,

Appendix 3. FCRPS AAs focus populations and limiting factors for developing CHaMP habitat metrics for the expert panel process.

Species	ESU	Population	Limiting Factor / Ecological Concern-Sub Categories							
			4.1 Riparian Condition	4.2 LWD Recruitment	5.1 Side Channel and Wetland Conditions	5.2 Floodplain Conditions	6.1 Bed and Channel Form	6.2 Instream Structural Complexity	7.2 Increased Sediment Quantity	8.1 Temperature
Chinook	Upper Columbia	Entiat	X			X	X	X	X	
	Snake River	Tucannon	X			X	X	X	X	X
		Upper GR	X	X			X	X	X	X
		Catherine Cr	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		Yankee Fork		X		X	X	X		
		Upper Salmon above Redfish	X						X	X
Steelhead	Snake River	Clearwater Lower	X				X	X	X	X
		Lolo Cr					X		X	X
		SF Clearwater	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		Lochsa	X	X				X	X	X
Base Metric Guideline			stream length and/or area of riparian buffer	Stream length of improved complexity and/or # LWD added/mile	stream side- channel length	stream length and/or areas	stream length restored to functioning condition	Stream length and/or increased complexity	Stream length with improved substrate conditions and/or tons of sediment input reduced	Stream length/flow/ temperature improvement