

# Recommendations Tracking Sheet for the Idaho Governor's Salmon Workgroup

This worksheet tracks recommendations for each topic area covered by the four small groups created from the Governor's Salmon Workgroup in 2020.

DETAILS
<p>1. Recommendations are organized into sheets by topic area, then arranged by small group to compare each group's work.</p> <p>2. Sheets are organized by how the topics were seen by the groups. The furthest left set of columns was the first small group to work on the given topic.</p> <p>3. As much as possible, the recommendations are lined up with each other, though some groups decided to split or merge recommendations, or to introduce new topics altogether.</p> <p>4. Text and ratings on the scales of Impact, Consensus, and Feasibility are also included. Any blank spots indicate where no recommendation or rating were given.</p> <p>5. Text for specific recommendations were pulled from the final version each small group submitted to Workgroup facilitators. Any background information was generally not included.</p> <p>6. Comments or specific wording changes to the previous group's work are <b>bolded</b>. Only comments from the small group as a whole were included.</p> <p>7. This workbook will print on legal size or tabloid size paper, but best viewing is done via computer.</p>

Evaluation Criteria Ratings			
	Highly	Somewhat	Not
<b>Impact</b>	This recommendation is <b>highly</b> relevant to achieving the goals of the GSW's Mission Statement.	This recommendation is <b>somewhat</b> relevant to achieving the goals of the GSW's Mission Statement.	This recommendation is <b>not</b> relevant to achieving the goals of the GSW's Mission Statement.
<b>Consensus</b>	The GSW is <b>highly</b> likely to achieve consensus on this recommendation.	The GSW is <b>somewhat</b> likely to achieve consensus on this recommendation.	The GSW is <b>not</b> likely to achieve consensus on this recommendation.
<b>Feasibility</b>	This recommendation is <b>highly</b> likely to be able to be implemented.	This recommendation is <b>somewhat</b> likely to be able to be implemented.	This recommendation is <b>not</b> likely to be able to be implemented.
Small Group Rosters			
Kline	Fredericks	Hebdon	Edmondson
Brian Brooks Sen. Dan Johnson Joe Oatman John Simpson Jim Yost SME: Paul Kline	Eric Crawford David Doeringsfeld Brett Dumas Kira Finkler Scott Hauser Richard Scully SME: Jim Fredericks	Paul Aarington Chad Colter Mark Davidson Will Hart Aaron Lieberman Mark Menlove SME: Lance Hebdon	Roy Akins Merrill Beyeler Justin Hayes Stacey Satterlee Rep. Fred Wood Toby Wyatt SME: Mike Edmondson

Small Group Rotation through Topic Areas				
	Edmondson Team	Hebdon Team	Kline Team	Fredericks Team
<b>Period 1</b> (May 4 - June 12)	Habitat Water Broadly	Harvest Predation	Hydro	Hatcheries
<b>Period 2</b> (June 13 - 30)	Harvest Predation Economic Studies	Habitat Water Broadly Predation	Hatcheries Systemic Solutions	Hydro Letter
<b>Period 3</b> (July 8 - July 31)	Hatcheries Systemic Solutions	Hydro Letter	Harvest Economic Studies Funding	Habitat Water Broadly Monitoring & Evaluation
<b>Period 4</b> (August 1 - 21)	Hydro Letter	Hatcheries Systemic Solutions	Habitat Water Broadly Monitoring & Evaluation	Harvest Economic Studies Funding

HYDRO

Topic	Kline Team			Fredericks Team			Hebdon Team			Edmondson Team					
	Recommendation Text	Impact	Consensus	Recommendation Text	Impact	Consensus	Recommendation Text	Challenges	Impact	Consensus	Recommendation Text	Challenges	Impact	Consensus	Feasibility
Spill Management	Continue to implement a spill program at Lower Snake River and Columbia River dams that is beneficial to salmon and steelhead that recognizes a balance with power generation (16/8 strategy). Maximize spill throughout the hydro system to 125% TDG under the existing flex-spill or 125-max strategy. Reduce power house encounters for juvenile migrants (PITPH) and reduce water transit time or the amount of time required for a water particle to travel a fixed distance. As part of adaptive management, there can be adjustments, real-time, that benefit fish if these adjustments do not harm the power market.			Continue to implement a spill program at Lower Snake River and Columbia River dams that is beneficial to salmon and steelhead that recognizes a balance with power generation (16/8 strategy). Maximize spill throughout the hydro system to 125% TDG under the existing flex-spill or 125-max strategy. Reduce power house encounters for juvenile migrants (PITPH) and reduce water transit time or the amount of time required for a water particle to travel a fixed distance. As part of adaptive management, there can be adjustments, real-time, that benefit fish if these adjustments do not harm the power market.			Powerhouse encounters (PITPH) and water transit time for juvenile migrants must be reduced. The Salmon Workgroup supports the flex-spill program at Lower Snake River and Columbia River dams that is beneficial to Snake River salmon and steelhead populations and recognizes a balance with power generation (16/8 strategy). This includes spill up to 125% TDG. Adaptive management is a vital tool to provide real-time adjustments and ensure that flex-spill can result in the greatest benefit to Idaho's salmon and steelhead.				<p><b>Flexible Spill Operations</b> Idaho should advocate for operations at Lower Columbia and Lower Snake River dams that minimize PITPH and WTT for juvenile migrants. At a minimum, Idaho should support the flexible spill agreement and program implemented for 2020-2021, which recognizes a balance with power generation (16/8 strategy). This includes spill up to 125% TDG.</p> <p>Idaho should support adaptive management of this program to provide real-time adjustments and ensure that flexible spill results in the greatest benefits to Idaho's salmon and steelhead.</p> <p><b>Maximum Spill Operations</b> Idaho should advocate for aggressive spill operations at Lower Columbia and Lower Snake River dams that maximize spill during the juvenile migration season to provide the greatest benefits to salmon and steelhead. Initially, such a spill program should use the existing 125% cap on TDG, and be designed to spill water 24 hours/day during fish migration season (March 1 - August 31), within the operating constraints of river flows and the dams' physical infrastructure.</p> <p>This policy will be supported by investigating the potential for a higher gas cap in specific situations or locations, and structural or operational changes at the dams that allow them to spill higher volumes of water. The program should be adaptively managed to factor in these findings or changes.</p> <p>Idaho will ensure that this program interferes minimally with adult migration upstream, and advocate for structural or operational changes that reduce significant impacts to migrant adults.</p>				
Flow Augmentation	Continue to implement Idaho's flow augmentation programs to improve conditions for fish during the migratory period. Manage programs to maximize benefits to juvenile migrants and returning adults. We recommend additional rigorous studies on augmentation benefits and opportunities for optimization.			Continue to implement Idaho's flow augmentation programs to improve conditions for fish during the migratory period. Manage programs to maximize benefits to juvenile migrants and returning adults. We recommend additional rigorous studies on augmentation benefits and opportunities for optimization.			<p>Three separate flow augmentation programs use water from Idaho to improve conditions for anadromous fish during the migratory period by reducing water temperature and/or decreasing water transit time.</p> <p>The Salmon Workgroup supports these programs and urges the State of Idaho and stakeholders to work to ensure that these programs continue in a manner that maximizes the benefits to salmon and steelhead.</p> <p>The Workgroup encourages that the State analyze how these programs might be structured to optimize the benefits to fish and stakeholders.</p>	If this isn't going to "move the needle" (i.e. red on "Impact"), then should it be removed from the list? If it is not going to help achieve the goals of the workgroup, then why keep it?			<p>Idaho should continue to implement the three existing programs that use water from Idaho to improve conditions for anadromous fish during the migratory period by reducing WTT and/or water temperatures.</p> <p>Idaho should advocate for operational modifications at Dworshak Dam that maximize the amount of water available for temperature control during the summer months, when water temperatures are highest. These temperatures are expected to rise with the effects of climate change.</p> <p>Idaho will continue its support for augmentation allocations from the Upper Snake River basin and the Hells Canyon Complex.</p> <p>Idaho should also seek to coordinate flow augmentation from the Snake River with Dworshak releases so the water cooling effect from Dworshak is not diluted by warm Snake River water, and to maximize the overall benefits of faster WTT.</p>	Are there remaining operational changes that can be made at Dworshak to increase available water during the summer?			
Surface Passage	Continue to implement (and look for opportunities to expand) surface passage options for juvenile salmon and steelhead at Lower Snake River and Columbia River dams. Expand the application of PIT-tag detection capability in surface passage systems.			Continue to implement (and look for opportunities to expand) surface passage options for juvenile salmon and steelhead at Lower Snake River and Columbia River dams. Expand the application of PIT-tag detection capability in surface passage systems at Snake River dams as needed to provide smolt passage management data.			The Salmon Workgroup supports the implementation and expansion of surface passage options for juvenile salmon and steelhead at the Lower Snake and Columbia River dams. Further, the workgroup supports the expansion of PIT-tag detection capabilities to provide smolt passage management data.	Do we get the bang for the buck based on the cost of adding additional surface passage?  Assessment is needed within flex spill operations.			<p>Idaho should advocate for and support implementation and expansion of surface passage infrastructure at Lower Columbia and Lower Snake River dams. This infrastructure should benefit juvenile passage by reducing PIT tag powerhouse index (PITPH) and/or minimizing Water Transit Time (WTT). Operations at these dams should be conducted to maximize the benefits of this infrastructure to the system.</p> <p>This policy would be supported by installation of additional PIT tag detection capability in relevant locations to provide the State and region with additional data on fish passage and survival.</p>	Does additional fish passage infrastructure actually improve juvenile survival rates?			
Outreach + Education	Implement an aggressive public outreach and education program to inform public stakeholders on the societal, social, economic and cultural (Tribal) impacts of declining salmon and steelhead runs. Emphasize the benefits of restored salmon and steelhead runs to the people of the Pacific Northwest.			Implement an aggressive public outreach and education program to inform public stakeholders on the societal, social, economic and cultural (Tribal) impacts of declining salmon and steelhead runs to the people of the Pacific Northwest. Should be located in a "general recommendations" section of the report.			<b>TEAM Hebdon DEMANDS AND DIRECTS THAT: Rather than have multiple recommendations on Education and outreach, make it a stand-alone recommendation.</b>								
Barging	Continue to implement a fish transportation program (primarily barging) that follows the best science available that considers and identifies the range of benefits and impacts to different species and origins (wild or hatchery) under different river temperature and flow conditions.			Continue to implement a fish transportation program (primarily barging) that follows the best science available that considers and identifies the range of benefits and impacts to different species and origins (wild or hatchery) under different river temperature and flow conditions.			Continue to implement a fish transportation program that follows the best science available, within an adaptive management framework, and that recognizes the variable range of benefits and impacts to different stocks and species.				<p>Idaho should continue to implement and support a fish transportation program that follows the best science available, within an adaptive management framework, and that recognizes the variable range of benefits and impacts to different stocks and species. Funding and staffing for the program should be consistent year-to-year and sufficient to maximize benefits for salmon and steelhead.</p> <p>This policy will be supported by continuing to study the relative benefits of transportation on different stocks and species in various water conditions, and managing the program adaptively according to those studies.</p>				
CRSO PA Implementation	Implement the actions identified in the CRSO EIS and BiOp for sufficient time to assess their effectiveness. Adaptive management to modify this recommendation should be considered in the context of first allowing the Preferred Alternative or final Action Agency implementation plan to be assessed for effectiveness.			Implement the actions identified in the CRSO EIS and BiOp for sufficient time to assess their effectiveness. Adaptive management to modify this recommendation should be considered in the context of first allowing the Preferred Alternative or final Action Agency implementation plan to be assessed for effectiveness. Is this a policy? Hydro II suggested that this be deleted. General agreement that the state already submitted comments for the CRSO DEIS, and this is moot.			Implement the preferred alternative identified in the CRSO EIS and BiOp and provide sufficient time to assess their effectiveness. Adaptive management to modify this recommendation should be considered in the context of first allowing the Preferred Alternative or final Action Agency implementation plan to be assessed for effectiveness.	What is a "sufficient time"?  What happens if a "sufficient time" passes and the fish are not recovered to abundant numbers?							

HYDRO

Topic	Kline Team			Fredericks Team			Hebdon Team			Edmondson Team							
	Recommendation Text	Impact	Consensus	Recommendation Text	Impact	Consensus	Recommendation Text	Challenges	Impact	Consensus	Recommendation Text	Challenges	Impact	Consensus	Feasibility		
Reservoir Drawdown	Implement spillway-crest drawdown at one or more Lower Snake River dams to benefit the survival of out-migrating, juvenile salmon and steelhead while maintaining a balance with power generation, commodity shipping, irrigation and recreation needs. This strategy achieves the objective of reducing water transit time (the amount of time required for a water particle to travel a fixed distance) and reducing powerhouse encounters (PITPH).			Implement spillway-crest drawdown at one or more Lower Snake River dams to benefit the survival of out-migrating, juvenile salmon and steelhead while maintaining a balance with power generation, commodity shipping, irrigation and recreation needs. This strategy achieves the objective of reducing water transit time (the amount of time required for a water particle to travel a fixed distance) and reducing powerhouse encounters (PITPH).			Implement spillway-crest drawdown at one or more Lower Snake River dams to benefit the survival of out-migrating, juvenile salmon and steelhead while maintaining a balance with power generation, commodity shipping, irrigation and recreation needs. This strategy achieves the objective of reducing water transit time (the amount of time required for a water particle to travel a fixed distance) and reducing powerhouse encounters (PITPH).					Idaho should advocate for investigation, planning, and implementation of a spillway crest drawdown at one or more of the Lower Snake River dams during the annual window for maintenance of navigational systems at the dams.  A reservoir drawdown during this time would: -Benefit juvenile migrant survival by decreasing WTT. -Control aquatic predators by dewatering the reservoir banks. -Align with planned closures to the navigational system, minimizing impacts on commodity barge shipping. -Minimally impact grid reliability during a typically low demand time of year.  Idaho will explore the possibility of shifting the annual maintenance window (currently in early March) to a more critical time for juvenile migration, in order to maximize survival benefits.  Idaho should use the opportunity presented by the drawdown to exhaustively study its benefits for migrant fish, effects on aquatic predators, and impacts on both hydropower and commodity transportation. Based on these studies, the drawdown may be repeated as a part of annual planned operations.					
Blocked Areas Outside of Idaho	Plan, develop and implement programs to reintroduce salmon and steelhead to blocked areas within the Columbia Basin outside of the State of Idaho			Plan, develop and implement programs to reintroduce salmon and steelhead to blocked areas within the Columbia Basin outside of the State of Idaho			Plan, develop and implement programs to reintroduce salmon and steelhead to blocked areas within the Columbia Basin outside of the State of Idaho.  <b>Team Hebdon recommends that this be removed – no need to weigh in on this issue here.</b>				Idaho should plan, develop and secure additional funding for programs to reintroduce salmon and steelhead to blocked areas within the State of Idaho, in accordance with existing state policy on this subject. Where possible in the future, Idaho should augment and expand put-and-take tribal and non-tribal fisheries in agreed-upon blocked area locations, in cooperation with tribal and non-tribal partners.  This policy will be supported by advocating for region-wide blocked area reintroduction programs, where they include funding for blocked areas in Idaho.	Inability to complete entire lifecycle for fish					
Blocked Areas Inside Idaho	Plan, develop and implement programs to reintroduce salmon and steelhead to blocked areas within the State of Idaho.			Plan, develop and implement programs to reintroduce salmon and steelhead to blocked areas within the State of Idaho.			Plan, develop and secure additional funding for the implementation programs to reintroduce salmon and steelhead to blocked areas within the State of Idaho.	Inability to complete entire lifecycle for fish									
Put and Take Fisheries within Idaho Blocked Areas	Continue to plan and conduct adult salmon and steelhead put-and-take fisheries in agreed-upon blocked area locations in the State of Idaho in cooperation with Tribal and other implementation partners.			Continue to plan and conduct adult salmon and steelhead put-and-take Tribal and non-Tribal fisheries in agreed-upon blocked area locations in the State of Idaho in cooperation with Tribal and other implementation partners.			Prioritize the augmentation and expansion of adult salmon and steelhead put-and-take Tribal and non-Tribal fisheries in agreed-upon blocked area locations in the State of Idaho and additional funding, in cooperation with Tribal and other implementation partners.	Obtaining funding and appropriate hatchery stock									
LSRD Breach	Implement a strategy that will result in the removal of one or more Lower Snake River dams as part of a comprehensive effort to restore the Lower Snake River. Ensure solutions are developed to meet the needs and to offset impacts to other system uses including (but not limited to) fish and wildlife, Tribal treaty and trust resources, food production, commodity bargaining, energy production, irrigation and recreation. Ensure stakeholders and communities impacted by dam breaching remain viable.			Implement a strategy that will result in the removal of one or more Lower Snake River dams as part of a comprehensive effort to restore the Lower Snake River. Ensure solutions are developed to meet the needs and to offset impacts to other system uses including (but not limited to) fish and wildlife, Tribal treaty and trust resources, food production, commodity bargaining, energy production, irrigation and recreation. Ensure stakeholders and communities impacted by dam breaching remain viable.			Implement a strategy that will result in the removal of one or more Lower Snake River dams as part of a comprehensive effort to restore abundant and viable stocks of salmon and steelhead to Idaho. Ensure solutions are developed to meet the needs and to offset impacts to other system uses including (but not limited to) fish and wildlife, Tribal treaty and trust resources, food production, commodity bargaining, energy production, irrigation and recreation. Ensure stakeholders and communities impacted by dam breaching remain viable.				Idaho should advocate for a strategy that will result in the removal of one or more Lower Snake River dams as part of a comprehensive effort to restore abundant and viable stocks of salmon and steelhead to Idaho. This strategy should ensure solutions are developed to offset impacts to other system uses including (but not limited to) fish and wildlife, Tribal treaty and trust resources, food production, commodity bargaining, energy production, irrigation, and recreation. The strategy should ensure that all stakeholders and communities impacted by dam breaching remain socioeconomically viable.	Lack of consensus within the Workgroup and the region on this subject.					
Regional Dialogue							The Governor's Salmon Workgroup recognizes the value of an open dialogue about the management of the Columbia Basin's federal dams and their impacts on salmon and steelhead populations. Further, the Workgroup recognizes there is an urgent need for stakeholders and sovereigns to forge an agreement on actions and investments leading to a durable, long-term solution that provides reasonable certainty to the objectives of all interests, including state policy priorities.  Idaho should therefore engage the region's states, tribes and stakeholders in a solutions-based, concerted effort consistent with the following goals: •The recovery of abundant and harvestable fish originating in the Columbia River Basin, including the Snake River Basin in Idaho. •The regional economy is enhanced, including farming, transportation, fishing, recreation, port, and tribal enterprises. •The identity and cultural values of the Columbia Basin tribes are honored, and federal treaty and trust responsibilities are fulfilled. •Electric system reliability, affordability and decarbonization are bolstered for communities in the region.	Ensuring that all participants are "all in" and acting in good faith			The Governor's Salmon Workgroup recognizes the value of an open dialogue about the management of the Columbia Basin's federal dams and their impacts on salmon and steelhead populations. Further, the Workgroup recognizes there is an urgent need for stakeholders and sovereigns to forge an agreement on actions and investments leading to a durable, long-term solution that provides reasonable certainty to the objectives of all interests, including state policy priorities.  Idaho should therefore engage the region's states, tribes and stakeholders in a solutions-based, concerted effort consistent with the following goals: •The recovery of abundant and harvestable fish originating in the Columbia River Basin, including the Snake River Basin in Idaho. •The regional economy is enhanced, including farming, transportation, fishing, recreation, port, and tribal enterprises. •The identity and cultural values of the Columbia Basin tribes are honored, and federal treaty and trust responsibilities are fulfilled. •Electric system reliability, affordability and decarbonization are bolstered for communities in the region.	Ensuring that all participants are "all in" and acting in good faith					

# HATCHERIES

Topic	Fredericks Team			Kline Team			Edmondson Team			Hebdon Team		
	Recommendation Text	Impact	Consensus	Feasibility	Recommendation Text	Impact	Consensus	Feasibility	Recommendation Text	Impact	Consensus	Feasibility
Maintain Existing Infrastructure	<p>The State of Idaho in collaboration with federal and Tribal partners shall promote funding to maintain and optimize existing production infrastructure for harvest and conservation programs.</p> <p>•Many of Idaho’s anadromous hatcheries are aging and have components of their infrastructure in various states of disrepair creating risk of lost production capacity, efficiency and quality.</p> <p>Actions:            1) Idaho Fish and Game, LSRCP and Tribes - develop a preventative maintenance program for each hatchery facility to better address aging infrastructure to best maintain design production capacity.            2) Idaho Fish and Game, LSRCP and Tribes - develop a prioritized list of upgrades necessary for each hatchery facility based on current limitations to achieve or exceed design production capacity. Collectively prioritize the upgrades across all Idaho facilities based on those facilities that have the highest SARs.            3) Idaho Fish and Game, LSRCP and Tribes - Identify appropriate mitigation funding sources and processes to achieve funding. Explore new mechanisms of funding – (e.g., federal funding – hydro O&amp;M, MAFAC).            4) Ensure equitable allocation of Pacific Salmon Recovery Funding to Idaho.</p>				<p>The State of Idaho in collaboration with federal and Tribal partners shall promote funding to maintain and optimize existing production infrastructure for harvest and conservation programs.</p> <p>•Many of Idaho’s anadromous hatcheries are aging and have components of their infrastructure in various states of disrepair creating risk of lost production capacity, efficiency and quality.</p> <p><b>After discussion, the group felt this recommendation could apply more broadly to the full C.R. Basin. Some additional clarification on this recommendation is needed to identify whether it applies to all hatcheries in the Columbia Basin or just those hatcheries that spawn fish, incubate eggs, rear fish or otherwise benefit Idaho stocks.</b></p>				<p>Idaho will ensure that existing hatchery infrastructure within the Columbia River Basin is adequately maintained such that production goals for all conservation, mitigation, and supplementation programs are met, and facilities are kept in good repair. This includes release sites, fish weirs, and other essential facilities and equipment used as part of hatchery programs.</p> <p>This policy will be supported by creating and maintaining a prioritized inventory of equipment/facility problems and needed repairs, with expected costs for repair/replacement.</p> <p>Idaho will advocate for needed funding from outside sources or provide funds itself to expeditiously resolve maintenance backlog and adequately cover future maintenance needs.</p>			
Enhance and Expand Production	<p>The State of Idaho in collaboration with federal and Tribal partners shall promote funding to enhance and expand the capacity of the fish production system to meet mitigation and conservation objectives.</p> <p>•Several production facilities are limited by the quantity and/or quality of water to achieve necessary smolt production.            •Other facilities may have available water and a suitable footprint to expand production through construction of additional rearing space            •Notable examples presented to the workgroup include expanding the water supply system from Dworshak Reservoir to meet full production at Clearwater Hatchery, and transferring the water supply system currently feeding Clearwater Hatchery to Dworshak Hatchery to reduce the incidence and loss associated with pathogens brought in from river water supply.</p> <p>Actions:            1) Idaho Fish and Game, LSRCP and Tribes - Develop a prioritized list of system upgrades necessary to increase hatchery capacity. Prioritization will be based on greatest improvement to abundance of hatchery fish returning to Idaho.            2) Idaho Fish and Game, LSRCP and Tribes - Identify appropriate mitigation funding processes and sources to achieve funding. Explore new mechanisms of funding.</p>				<p>The State of Idaho in collaboration with federal and Tribal partners shall promote funding to enhance and expand the capacity of the fish production system to meet mitigation and conservation objectives.</p> <p>•Several production facilities are limited by the quantity and/or quality of water to achieve necessary smolt production.            •Other facilities may have available water and a suitable footprint to expand production through construction of additional rearing space            •Notable examples presented to the workgroup include expanding the water supply system from Dworshak Reservoir to meet full production at Clearwater Hatchery, and transferring the water supply system currently feeding Clearwater Hatchery to Dworshak Hatchery to reduce the incidence and loss associated with pathogens brought in from river water supply.</p> <p><b>General consensus to support this recommendation.</b></p>				<p>Idaho will enhance existing hatchery capacity to meet production goals for all conservation, mitigation, and supplementation programs. Such enhancement of existing facilities will only be completed where necessary to meet program goals.</p> <p>This policy will be supported by leveraging cost-effective capital projects (e.g. improving the Clearwater Fish Hatchery water supply) that increase production within existing hatchery facilities. Idaho will advocate for needed funding from outside sources or provide funds itself.</p>			
Optimize Hatchery Practices	<p>The State of Idaho in collaboration with federal and Tribal partners shall support additional funding for monitoring and evaluation programs to inform rearing and release strategies to maximize adult return objectives.</p> <p>Actions:            1) Idaho Fish Managers (IDFG and Tribes) shall develop a proposal to determine whether rearing and release strategies can be refined to maximize adult returns.</p>				<p>The State of Idaho in collaboration with federal and Tribal partners shall support additional funding for monitoring and evaluation programs to inform rearing and release strategies to maximize adult return objectives.</p> <p><b>General consensus to support this recommendation.</b></p>				<p>Idaho will monitor and evaluate its hatchery programs to inform practices and strategies and meet hatchery production objectives efficiently by maximizing adult returns. Hatchery programs will utilize modern, scientifically-sound practices, and modify infrastructure, where needed, to match these practices. This includes release sites, fish weirs, and other essential facilities and equipment used as part of hatchery programs.</p> <p>Idaho will also ensure that funding and staffing of hatchery programs is of sufficient scope, scale, and distribution to meet hatchery production objectives. This funding and capacity must be sufficient to task, reliable year-to-year, and long-term in nature.</p> <p>This policy will be supported by maintaining or increasing Idaho’s annual apportionment from the Pacific Coast Salmon Recovery Fund, or dedicating state funds to optimization.</p>			

**Meeting Production Goals - Hatchery Maintenance, Enhancement & Optimization**  
 Hatchery infrastructure within the Columbia River Basin must be adequately maintained and, where appropriate, enhanced to ensure that production goals for all harvest and conservation programs are achieved. Maintenance and enhancement activities should be prioritized according to the managerial capacity and optimization on a case by case basis, while protecting wild fish populations.

For Idaho hatcheries, such actions include, but are not limited to, release sites, fish weirs, other essential facilities and equipment used as part of hatchery programs and capital projects (e.g. improving the Clearwater Fish Hatchery water supply).

# HATCHERIES

Topic	Fredericks Team			Kline Team			Edmondson Team			Hebdon Team		
	Recommendation Text	Impact	Consensus Feasibility	Recommendation Text	Impact	Consensus Feasibility	Recommendation Text	Impact	Consensus Feasibility	Recommendation Text	Impact	Consensus Feasibility
Supplementation	<p>The State of Idaho in collaboration with federal and Tribal partners shall support conservation hatchery programs when they represent the best available option, from a benefit/risk standpoint, to meet population recovery objectives. Hatchery supplementation can be an effective tool to maintain genetic diversity, boost adult returns, and maintain populations in periods of very low abundance.</p> <p>Actions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Idaho Fish Managers (IDFG and Tribes) review areas where ESA policies may be limiting the use of hatchery fish to promote natural production</li> <li>2) Idaho Fish Managers (IDFG and Tribes) with NOAA Fisheries develop an adaptive plan and potentially modify ESA restrictions to expand hatchery adult returns to under seeded natural production habitats.</li> <li>3) Idaho Fish Managers (IDFG and Tribes) shall implement plan with a research and monitoring to allow timely adaptive management</li> </ol>			<p>The State of Idaho in collaboration with federal and Tribal partners shall support conservation hatchery programs when they represent the best available option, from a benefit/risk standpoint, to meet population recovery objectives. Hatchery supplementation can be an effective tool to maintain genetic diversity, boost adult returns, and maintain populations in periods of very low abundance.</p> <p><b>•General consensus to support this recommendation but – to also include a discussion of the benefits and risks of the other accepted uses of hatcheries (mitigation, supplementation, conservation).</b></p> <p><b>•Like many of these recommendations – the group pointed out this is ongoing and should be identified as such.</b></p> <p><b>•Inconsistency in the use of the word “supplementation” in the category title and the word “conservation” in the draft recommendation was pointed out.</b></p> <p><b>•The group felt that somewhere in the set of hatchery draft recommendations there needed to be recognition of all uses of hatcheries (harvest mitigation, supplementation and conservation) including a discussion of benefits and risks.</b></p> <p><b>•The group also felt there was value in identifying the importance of continuing to use parentage-based tagging, genetic stock identification and relative reproductive success (and other genetic tools) to measure the effectiveness of hatchery programs and their potential impacts on wild populations.</b></p> <p><b>•The group recommends broadening this draft policy recommendation to make it clear that all uses of fish hatcheries (harvest mitigation, supplementation, and conservation) are valuable/needed and should be recognized accordingly and supported in a final policy recommendation from the Governor.</b></p>			<p>In collaboration with federal and Tribal partners, Idaho will utilize supplementation programs when they represent the best option for meeting wild fish population recovery objectives. This policy may lead to the creation of new supplementation programs or modification of existing programs with other purposes into supplementation programs. Hatchery supplementation can be an effective tool to maintain genetic diversity, boost adult returns, and maintain populations of very low abundance. Supplementation will not be used where it poses a risk of harming a wild stock.</p> <p>This policy will be supported by ensuring that hatchery program managers have sufficient funding and staffing to consistently measure the effectiveness of supplementation programs and monitor their impacts on wild populations. Idaho will advocate for needed funding from outside sources or provide funds itself.</p> <p>Idaho will investigate the potential for Pacific lamprey hatchery supplementation programs. Lamprey are themselves a species of concern, and provide benefits to both wild and hatchery salmon and steelhead within riverine and marine ecosystems. With federal and Tribal partners, Idaho may initiate such a program, using new or existing facilities and with new funding, such that existing hatchery programs facilities and funding are unaffected.</p>			<p>Supplementation is an effective tool for meeting recovery objectives by maintaining genetic diversity, boosting adult returns, and maintaining populations of low abundance. In collaboration with federal and Tribal partners, Idaho will continue and/or implement supplementation programs in identified areas where such programs will be beneficial for meeting wild fish population recovery objectives. Supplementation will not be used where it poses a risk of harming a wild stock.</p> <p><b>There are many hatchery tools available – including supplementation, eyed egg releases, captive brood stock, etc. Should the policy speak specifically to supplementation or be broader to recognize all beneficial tools?</b></p> <p>Idaho will investigate the potential for Pacific lamprey hatchery supplementation programs. Lamprey are themselves a species of concern, and provide benefits to both wild and hatchery salmon and steelhead within riverine and marine ecosystems. With federal and Tribal partners, Idaho may initiate such a program, using new or existing facilities and with new funding, such that existing hatchery programs facilities and funding are unaffected.</p> <p><b>Additional study needed to understand benefit of lamprey supplementation program on Idaho Salmon and Steelhead stocks. Policy statement needs to be fleshed out.</b></p>		
Production for Blocked Areas	<p>The State of Idaho in collaboration with federal and Tribal partners shall evaluate the potential for hatchery production to meet conservation and/or harvest objectives extirpated and blocked areas beyond current program goals.</p> <p><b>•Current hatchery mitigation programs have production goals based on smolt production or adult return requirements. If after implementing policies 2 and 3, responsible parties cannot obtain sufficient production to meet mitigation requirements, expanding infrastructure at existing or new locations should be considered.</b></p> <p><b>•Separate from those considerations, increasing hatchery production beyond the current hatchery capacity targeted for release in Idaho would increase hatchery adult returns. Increased production could come from implementing policies 2 and 3, new infrastructure within Idaho or existing facilities located in other states. Such increase in hatchery production could be targeted for specific societal values beyond the current mitigation/management framework including increased opportunity for put and take ceremonial fisheries in blocked areas and/or targeted fisheries to enhance local economies.</b></p> <p>Action: Idaho Fish Managers (IDFG and Tribes) shall evaluate the potential for additional hatchery production to increase hatchery returns, such as in otherwise unseeded areas to Idaho. The evaluation shall explore potential funding mechanisms outside of current mitigation requirements and shall explore potential release areas within Idaho that would provide the greatest potential benefit from the additional production.</p>			<p>The State of Idaho in collaboration with federal and Tribal partners shall evaluate the potential for hatchery production to meet conservation and/or harvest objectives extirpated and blocked areas beyond current program goals.</p> <p><b>The group recommended that Hydro 1 and Hatchery 1 groups work together to develop one set of recommendations for blocked areas that preferably followed the format (and level of detail) developed by the Hydro 1 group. Consider importing the Hydro 1 product to replace the above recommendation and enhancing it with some of the points raised above by the Hatchery 1 group.</b></p>			<p>Idaho will collaborate with federal and Tribal partners to identify subsets of hatchery production fish to be used in blocked areas, in accordance with existing state policy. Idaho will add this to its existing objectives as a secondary goal of hatchery programs. If existing production objectives cannot be met, Idaho will consider adding new hatchery capacity for this purpose.</p> <p>This policy will be supported by ensuring that current hatchery production objectives are met, in line with the above recommendations. Where necessary, Idaho will advocate for needed funding from outside sources or provide funds itself to meet blocked area production objectives.</p>			<p>Prioritize the augmentation and expansion of adult salmon and steelhead put-and-take Tribal and non-Tribal fisheries in agreed-upon blocked area locations in the State of Idaho and additional funding, in cooperation with Tribal and other implementation partners.</p> <p>Idaho will collaborate with federal and Tribal partners to identify subsets of hatchery production fish to be used in blocked areas, in accordance with existing state policy. Idaho will add this to its existing objectives as a secondary goal of hatchery programs. If existing production objectives cannot be met, Idaho will consider adding new hatchery capacity for this purpose.</p> <p><b>This policy should be in the Hydro section with the other blocked area recommendations.</b></p>		

# HATCHERIES

Topic	Fredericks Team			Kline Team			Edmondson Team			Hebdon Team		
	Recommendation Text	Impact	Consensus Feasibility	Recommendation Text	Impact	Consensus Feasibility	Recommendation Text	Impact	Consensus Feasibility	Recommendation Text	Impact	Consensus Feasibility
Balance with Wild Reproduction	<p>The state of Idaho shall adaptively manage hatchery production to maintain a diversity of fish populations and fishery opportunities.</p> <p>•The state of Idaho has vast areas that have been maintained with minimal human influence. Such areas are prime for production of wild Idaho salmon and steelhead and should be maintained for future generations. However, current wild production cannot sustain the many values that anadromous fish bring to Idaho. Understanding of hatchery science and management has increased substantially from decades of research, monitoring and evaluation and offers a means to sustain populations and continue to provide multiple opportunities to meet societal demands without impairing areas managed for wild salmon and steelhead. If addressing factors limiting recovery of wild fish are successful, natural production of salmon and steelhead will increase.</p> <p>Actions:            1) Idaho shall continue to develop understanding of habitat capacity in accessible anadromous natural production areas as habitat restoration continues to be implemented.            2) Idaho shall develop a plan to monitor natural production and modify, shift or reduce reliance on hatchery production in areas where natural production is at capacity and can sustain societal goals.</p>			<p>The state of Idaho shall adaptively manage hatchery production to maintain a diversity of fish populations and fishery opportunities.</p> <p><b>There was general consensus that a policy recommendation that addressed the balance between wild/natural and hatchery fish was appropriate for the Governor's work group include.</b></p>			<p>In its hatchery programs, Idaho will adaptively manage production and release practices such that remaining wild fish populations are not negatively impacted. Before altering existing hatchery programs or adding new ones, Idaho will fully analyze potential impacts to wild populations.</p>			<p>Hatchery programs should utilize modern, scientifically-sound practices, including adaptive management, to ensure that the production and release of hatchery fish avoids negative impacts on wild fish populations. Before altering existing hatchery programs or adding new ones, Idaho will fully analyze potential impacts to wild populations.</p>		

# SYSTEMIC SOLUTIONS

Title	Fredericks Team			Kline Team			Edmondson Team			Hebdon Team		
	Recommendation Text	Impact	Consensus Feasibility	Recommendation Text	Impact	Consensus Feasibility	Recommendation Text	Impact	Consensus Feasibility	Recommendation Text	Impact	Consensus Feasibility
Reconcile the Science	<p>Reconcile the Science: Presently, there are two models used to analyze impacts of actions along the Columbia and Lower Snake rivers – the Comparative Survival Study (CSS) and Life Cycle Model (LCM). Although these models analyze the same system, the results of the models are generally different. Idaho should help to reconcile these two models in order to allow the science to speak with one voice.</p> <p>A general awareness is shared by work group members that there is little agreement between the two models used (the Comparative Survival Studies cohort model and the NOAA Northwest Fisheries Science Center Life Cycle Model) to help assess fish impacts and inform the development of alternatives for the draft CRSO EIS. The work group watched a presentation on the NOAA LCM presented by Jason Sweet of BPA on March 5, 2020. At the October 29 and 30, 2019 meeting, the work group watched a presentation from Richie Graves of NOAA on their life Cycle Modeling effort. The work group also watched presentations from CSS members on October 29 and 30, 2019 but modeling used in the CRSO analysis was not specifically covered.</p> <p>The Group felt additional technical information was needed to understand why outputs (primarily SAR rates) from these two models differed so greatly. Primary metrics used by both models generally included: in-river survival, powerhouse encounter rates, travel time, transportation rates and SARs). Resources describing both CSS and LCM modeling are presented below.</p>			<p>Reconcile the Science: Presently, there are two models used to analyze impacts of actions along the Columbia and Lower Snake rivers – the Comparative Survival Study (CSS) and Life Cycle Model (LCM). Although these models analyze the same system, the results of the models are generally different. Idaho should help to reconcile these two models in order to allow the science to speak with one voice.</p> <p><b>No members disputed the awareness that the two models produced different outcomes.</b></p>			<p>Idaho should aid regional fish scientists in reconciling differences between the Fish Passage Center’s Comparative Survival Study and NOAA’s Life Cycle Model. The results of these models generally differ, and they treat the phenomenon of delayed mortality in different ways. Idaho will support studies and necessary infrastructure or operational changes required for those studies.</p> <p>Where new disparities arise between models or scientific fish biology studies, Idaho will likewise support efforts to reconcile or further study the subject of dispute.</p> <p>Idaho will also ensure that funding and staffing of science programs is of sufficient scope and scale to effectively analyze salmon/steelhead population dynamics, survival, and other elements of fish biology relevant to survival.</p> <p><b>The group agreed that this recommendation is important, especially in focusing on delayed mortality, but not as important as regional discussions.</b></p>			<p>Idaho should aid regional fish scientists in reconciling differences between the Fish Passage Center’s Comparative Survival Study and NOAA’s Life Cycle Model. The results of these models generally differ, and they treat the phenomenon of delayed mortality in different ways. Idaho will support studies and necessary infrastructure or operational changes required for those studies.</p> <p>Where new disparities arise between models or scientific fish biology studies, Idaho will likewise support efforts to reconcile or further study the subject of dispute.</p> <p>Idaho will also ensure that funding and staffing of science programs is of sufficient scope and scale to effectively analyze salmon/steelhead population dynamics, survival, and other elements of fish biology relevant to survival.</p> <p><b>Why arguing over the modeling? Look at whole body of science and find areas of agreement that will help boost production / survival.</b></p>		
Tribal Guiding/Outfitting	<p>Support Tribal guiding and outfitting and other economic opportunities involving fish.</p> <p>The Small Hydro Group recognized this draft policy recommendation did not directly address the work group’s mission to restore healthy and harvestable populations of salmon and steelhead.</p>			<p>Support Tribal guiding and outfitting and other economic opportunities involving fish.</p> <p><b>The Tribe’s interest to expand economic opportunities is consistent with the work group’s mission to develop policy recommendations that support restoring healthy and harvestable populations of salmon and steelhead.</b></p>			<p>Idaho will support Tribal interests in expanding economic opportunities in guiding and outfitting.</p>			<p>Idaho will support Tribal interests in expanding economic opportunities in guiding and outfitting.</p>		
Climate Change Mitigation	<p>It is clear from data presented that Idaho salmon and steelhead are being negatively impacted by a changing climate. Idaho should therefore play a leadership role in proactive climate mitigation policies and should engage in measures to curb negative impacts to fish recovery and survival, such as restoring headwater tributary habitat to reestablish cold water temperatures in the migration corridor.</p>			<p>It is clear from data presented that Idaho salmon and steelhead are being negatively impacted by a changing climate. Idaho should therefore play a leadership role in proactive climate mitigation policies and should engage in measures to curb negative impacts to fish recovery and survival, such as restoring headwater tributary habitat to reestablish cold water temperatures in the migration corridor.</p>			<p>In implementing other policies, programs, and projects that are part of the Salmon Workgroup’s recommendations, Idaho should consider the future impacts of climate change. This consideration should direct the scope, scale, distribution, and prioritization of the State’s efforts around salmon and steelhead. The State will work to insulate salmon and steelhead from the effects of climate change in all aspects of its work and advocacy (e.g. habitat restoration, hatchery program practices, hydroelectric operations, harvest practices).</p> <p><b>The group agreed that these recommendations (3 and 4) should be combined. It also agreed that climate change mitigation actions are outside of the Workgroup’s scope, but that the State should recognize that climate change will significantly impact anadromous fish, and take actions to both reduce climate change and insulate salmon and steelhead from its effects.</b></p>			<p>Climate change has affected, and continues to affect, salmon and steelhead populations throughout the region. Idaho will factor climate change and its impacts into planning and policies in order to insulate salmon and steelhead from the effects of climate change.</p>		
Climate Change Position	<p>Request an unambiguous position on climate at the state level, as climate impacts fish. Under current and predicted climate conditions, it is essential that the Lower Snake River migration corridor be restored.</p>			<p>Request an unambiguous position on climate at the state level, as climate impacts fish. Under current and predicted climate conditions, it is essential that the Lower Snake River migration corridor be restored.</p> <p><b>Most members commented in support of developing a policy recommendation that addressed climate change as it relates to the mission of the work group – to restore healthy and harvestable runs of salmon and steelhead.</b></p>			<p>The group agreed that these recommendations (3 and 4) should be combined. It also agreed that climate change mitigation actions are outside of the Workgroup’s scope, but that the State should recognize that climate change will significantly impact anadromous fish, and take actions to both reduce climate change and insulate salmon and steelhead from its effects.</p>			<p>Climate change has affected, and continues to affect, salmon and steelhead populations throughout the region. Idaho will factor climate change and its impacts into planning and policies in order to insulate salmon and steelhead from the effects of climate change.</p>		
CRSO PA Implementation	<p>Agencies should be allowed to implement the actions identified in the CRSO EIS and BiOp for sufficient time to ensure their effectiveness. Any recommendations should not impede the ability of the actions in the Preferred Alternative/final agency operations to be implemented, assessed and succeed.</p>			<p>Agencies should be allowed to implement the actions identified in the CRSO EIS and BiOp for sufficient time to ensure their effectiveness. Any recommendations should not impede the ability of the actions in the Preferred Alternative/final agency operations to be implemented, assessed and succeed.</p> <p><b>The group recommended replacing this recommendation with the recommendation from the Hydro 1 group’s report (and associated notes).</b></p>			<p><b>The group agreed to not include this recommendation, as it is already included in the Hydro topic.</b></p>					

# SYSTEMIC SOLUTIONS

Title	Fredericks Team			Kline Team			Edmondson Team			Hebdon Team						
	Recommendation Text	Impact	Consensus	Feasibility	Recommendation Text	Impact	Consensus	Feasibility	Recommendation Text	Impact	Consensus	Feasibility				
Regional Dialogue	<p>Idaho's Governor should build a more robust regional dialogue with other Northwest governors and Congressional delegations to consider the full range of impacts and solutions capable of bringing salmon and steelhead back to Idaho and all the watersheds of the Columbia River Basin.</p> <p>Governor Little should immediately prioritize bringing together stakeholders at the regional level to collaboratively develop a comprehensive package of investments and actions that best meet the needs of people while also restoring our fish.</p>				<p>Idaho's Governor should build a more robust regional dialogue with other Northwest governors and Congressional delegations to consider the full range of impacts and solutions capable of bringing salmon and steelhead back to Idaho and all the watersheds of the Columbia River Basin.</p> <p>Governor Little should immediately prioritize bringing together stakeholders at the regional level to collaboratively develop a comprehensive package of investments and actions that best meet the needs of people while also restoring our fish.</p> <p>Develop educational programs aimed to inform Idaho elementary and middle grade students on salmon and steelhead. Wild versus hatchery and their value culturally, ecologically and economically. It would be my hope that our Tribal fisheries programs in Idaho would play a major role in developing this curriculum.</p>				<p>Idaho should help build a robust regional dialogue with other Northwest governors, Congressional delegations, and tribes to consider the full range of solutions necessary to restore salmon and steelhead back to true abundance in Idaho and all the watersheds of the Columbia River Basin. A component of this should be to bring together stakeholders at the regional level to collaboratively develop a comprehensive package of investments and actions that best meet the needs of people while also restoring our fish.</p> <p><b>The group agreed to combine these recommendations, and that this was of highest priority for Idaho. Actions outside of Idaho are essential for restoring Idaho's fish, and Idaho must lead in regional discussions on these actions.</b></p>				<p>Idaho should help build a robust regional dialogue with other Northwest governors, Congressional delegations, and tribes to consider the full range of solutions necessary to restore salmon and steelhead back to true abundance in Idaho and all the watersheds of the Columbia River Basin. A component of this should be to bring together stakeholders at the regional level to collaboratively develop a comprehensive package of investments and actions that best meet the needs of people while also restoring our fish.</p> <p><b>Make sure consistent with Hydro recommendation on regional dialogue. Should it be included in overarching principles section?</b></p>			
Education and Outreach	<p>Develop educational programs aimed to inform Idaho elementary and middle grade students on salmon and steelhead. Wild versus hatchery and their value culturally, ecologically and economically. It would be my hope that our Tribal fisheries programs in Idaho would play a major role in developing this curriculum.</p> <p>The state of Idaho shall support a public education campaign on the significance of anadromous resources in the state and the value that hatchery management and harvest opportunities allow to protect and enhance wild production.</p>				<p>The state of Idaho shall support a public education campaign on the significance of anadromous resources in the state and the value that hatchery management and harvest opportunities allow to protect and enhance wild production.</p> <p><b>The group recognized that recommendations 6-9 are variations on the theme of education, outreach and regional dialog and felt they could be consolidated.</b></p> <p><b>The group also referenced a similar recommendation developed by the Hydro 1 group and suggested it be brought in and considered in the consolidation exercise.</b></p>				<p>Idaho will develop education programs to inform Idaho students and citizens on salmon and steelhead. These programs will include lessons and materials on the societal, cultural, ecological, and economic value of anadromous fish and healthy watersheds. Programs should also include information on what impacts anadromous fish populations in Idaho (the 4 H's and predation) and how Idaho is working to restore its salmon and steelhead.</p> <p>Idaho will ensure that funding and staffing for the development and implementation of these educational programs is sufficient, reliable, and long-term in nature.</p> <p><b>The group agreed to combine these recommendations (8 and 9) into a holistic educational campaign around salmon, steelhead, and healthy watersheds.</b></p>				<p>Idaho will develop education programs to inform Idaho students and citizens on salmon and steelhead. These programs will include lessons and materials on the societal, cultural, ecological, and economic value of anadromous fish and healthy watersheds. Programs should also include information on what impacts anadromous fish populations in Idaho (the 4 H's and predation) and how Idaho is working to restore its salmon and steelhead.</p> <p>Idaho will ensure that funding and staffing for the development and implementation of these educational programs is sufficient, reliable, and long-term in nature.</p>			
Overarching Policy									<p>The State of Idaho should develop an overarching policy statement which articulates the State's goals around abundance, states that Idaho recognizes the various issues that must be addressed to restore salmon (the 4 H's, predation) and that Idaho will advocate and work to address these factors throughout the Snake and Columbia Basins. The State's engagement must be at the scope and scale necessary to restore Idaho salmon and steelhead to true abundance within a relevant timeframe.</p>							





# HABITAT

Title	Edmondson Team			Hebdon Team			Fredericks Team			Kline Team							
	Recommendation Text	Impact	Consensus	Feasibility	Recommendation Text	Impact	Consensus	Feasibility	Recommendation Text	Challenges	Impact	Consensus	Feasibility				
Habitat Restoration	<p>Idaho will advocate for, develop, and undertake programs and projects of sufficient scope, scale and distribution to restore the habitat and watershed functions to resolve the limiting elements and provide the habitat types (e.g. spawning, rearing, overwintering, migratory, estuary) needed to support the various life stages of salmon and steelhead.</p> <p>This policy will be supported by creating and maintaining good inventories of habitat in all basins, consolidated at a state-wide level which identify limiting elements and habitat types (e.g. spawning, rearing, overwintering, migratory, estuary) for various life stages and watershed functions both in and outside of Idaho. Work should be prioritized according to those limiting elements. Results should be monitored and recorded as "lessons learned" for future use.</p>				<p><b>Habitat Protection, Restoration &amp; Enhancement:</b></p> <p>Idaho will advocate for, develop, and undertake programs and projects of sufficient scope, scale and distribution to protect, restore and enhance habitat and watershed functions needed to support all life stages of salmon and steelhead.</p>				<p><b>Habitat Protection, Restoration &amp; Enhancement:</b></p> <p>Idaho will advocate for, develop, and undertake programs and projects of sufficient scope, scale and distribution to protect, restore and enhance habitat and watershed functions needed to support all life stages of salmon and steelhead.</p> <p>This policy will be supported by the following actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Create and maintain state-wide inventories of habitat in all basins, including identification of limiting factors for various life stages and watershed functions, to provide the best available information and science to assess and plan habitat projects.</li> <li>•Restore habitat and watershed functions to conditions that most closely represent the ecological features of a natural riverine ecosystem;</li> <li>•Protect functioning habitat and watersheds to ensure that it continues to provide meaningful support for salmon and steelhead;</li> <li>•Reconnect, or improve connectivity, within tributaries and to mainstem waters for fish access;</li> <li>•Provide resources to help landowners, communities, agencies and Tribes protect habitat and watershed functions (e.g. easements, incentives);</li> </ul> <p>Monitor and record results to inform adaptive management.</p>				<p><b>Habitat Protection, Restoration &amp; Enhancement:</b></p> <p>Idaho will support, develop, undertake, and collaborate on programs and projects of sufficient scope, scale and distribution to protect, restore and enhance habitat and watershed functions needed to support all life stages of salmon and steelhead.</p> <p>This policy will be supported by the following actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Create and maintain state-wide inventories of habitat in all basins, including identification of limiting factors for various life stages and watershed functions, to provide the best available information and science to assess and plan habitat projects.</li> <li>•Restore habitat and watershed functions on federal, state and private lands to conditions that most closely represent the ecological features of a natural riverine ecosystem;</li> <li>•Protect functioning habitat and watersheds on federal, state and private lands to ensure that it continues to provide meaningful support for salmon and steelhead;</li> <li>•Reconnect, or improve connectivity, within tributaries and to mainstem waters for fish access;</li> <li>•Provide resources to help landowners, communities, agencies and Tribes protect habitat and watershed functions (e.g. easements, incentives);</li> </ul> <p>Monitor and record results to inform adaptive management.</p>	<p>•Concern expressed that maintaining the "statewide inventory" not come at the expense of on-the-ground work not getting done.</p>			
Connectivity	<p>Idaho will undertake programs and projects of sufficient scope, scale and distribution to reconnect or improve connectivity within tributaries and to mainstem waters for fish access.</p> <p>This policy will be supported by creating and maintaining good inventories of connectivity breaks in all basins, consolidated at a state-wide level which identify limiting elements and habitat types (e.g. spawning, rearing, overwintering, migratory) for various life stages. Work should be prioritized according to those limiting elements. Results should be monitored and recorded as "lessons learned" for future use.</p>				<p>This policy will be supported by the following actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Create and maintain state-wide inventories of habitat in all basins, including identification of limiting factors for various life stages and watershed functions, to provide the best available information and science to assess and plan habitat projects.</li> <li>•Restore habitat and watershed functions to conditions that most closely represent the ecological features of a natural riverine ecosystem;</li> <li>•Protect functioning habitat and watersheds to ensure that it continues to provide meaningful support for salmon and steelhead;</li> <li>•Reconnect, or improve connectivity, within tributaries and to mainstem waters for fish access;</li> <li>•Provide resources to help landowners, communities, agencies and Tribes protect habitat and watershed functions (e.g. easements, incentives);</li> </ul> <p>Monitor and record results to inform adaptive management.</p>				<p>•There is no single, comprehensive database of habitat inventory.</p> <p>•Funding – discussion of whether the intent of the policy is to increase funding to augment ongoing activities or encourage continued programs (Accords, PCSRF, others).</p> <p>•Some discussion of whether and how the potential "4-state" process could fit into this policy statement</p>				<p>•Because most anadromous habitat is on federal land, this effort will require increased pressure by Idaho on federal land managers to be protective and to restore habitat under their management jurisdiction.</p> <p>•Need further discussion on how state will collaborate with habitat-related projects on Tribal lands.</p>				
Habitat Protection	<p>Idaho will undertake programs and projects of sufficient scope, scale and distribution to protect the existing habitat and watershed functions that salmon and steelhead rely on.</p> <p>This policy will be supported by creating and maintaining good inventories of habitat in all basins, consolidated at a state-wide level. Resources should be created to help landowners, communities, agencies, and governments protect habitat and watershed functions that benefit fish (e.g. easements, incentives), ensuring coordination across Idaho state agencies and levels of state and local government.</p>				<p>•Provide resources to help landowners, communities, agencies and Tribes protect habitat and watershed functions (e.g. easements, incentives);</p> <p>Monitor and record results to inform adaptive management.</p>				<p>•General support for this policy. A recognition that a lot of habitat inventory work has been done, and that habitat assessments are used to inform restoration projects</p>				<p>•General agreement with the consolidation by the Fredericks group.</p> <p>•Questions about the use of the words "advocated for" where funding comes from and how funded projects get prioritized – needs further discussion.</p>				
Funding and Capacity	<p>Idaho will ensure that funding and staffing of anadromous fish recovery programs and projects are of sufficient scope, scale, and distribution to restore anadromous fish populations to true abundance within a relevant timeframe. This funding and capacity must be sufficient to task, reliable year-to-year, and long-term in nature.</p> <p>This policy will be supported by creating dedicated funding streams through the Legislature, pursuing additional federal or regional sources of funding (e.g. BPA, PCSRF), and pursuing economic stimulus in the wake of the coronavirus pandemic to fund habitat restoration projects and mitigate the effects of the economic downturn on employment. The State should be exhaustive and opportunistic in its search for outside funding sources.</p>				<p>Anadromous fish recovery activities, including, but not limited to, human capacity, engineering and implementation, must immediately be funded.</p> <p>This policy will be supported by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Creating dedicated state-level funding streams.</li> <li>•Increase Idaho's share of federal or regional sources of funding (e.g. BPA, PCSRF), and</li> <li>•Identifying and pursuing new sources of funding, including potential economic stimulus in the wake of the coronavirus pandemic.</li> </ul> <p>The State should be exhaustive and opportunistic in its search for outside funding sources.</p>				<p>Anadromous fish recovery activities, including, but not limited to, human capacity, engineering and implementation, must immediately be funded.</p> <p>This policy will be supported by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Creating dedicated state-level funding streams.</li> <li>•Increase Idaho's share of federal or regional sources of funding (e.g. BPA, PCSRF).</li> <li>•Identifying and pursuing new sources of funding.</li> </ul> <p>The State should be exhaustive and opportunistic in its search for outside funding sources.</p>				<p>•Group supported the policy statement as written with the exception of referencing Covid-related funding, as that seemed like a longshot, and there's no need to specify potential sources</p> <p>•Comment questioned the words: "immediately be funded." Statement made we are doing this work now and don't want to establish unrealistic expectations with this recommendation.</p>				
Water Management	<p>Idaho recognizes that salmon and steelhead need sufficient water to thrive and will work with water users and other interested parties to protect and improve anadromous fish habitat and watershed functions, provide adequate water and water conditions for fish, protect beneficial high flows, and guard against harmful high flows.</p>				<p><b>Water Management</b></p> <p>Idaho recognizes that salmon and steelhead need sufficient water to thrive and supports continued collaborative efforts with water users and other interested parties to provide adequate water and water conditions to protect anadromous fish habitat and watershed functions, consistent with Idaho law.</p>				<p><b>Water Management</b></p> <p>Idaho recognizes that salmon and steelhead need sufficient water to thrive. The State supports collaborative efforts with water users and other stakeholders to provide adequate water and water conditions to protect anadromous fish habitat and watershed functions in a manner that is collaborative and consistent with Idaho law. Efforts and programs to continue and expand include, but are not limited to, local rental pool and water transaction programs, flow augmentation and minimum streamflow projects, and watershed councils.</p>				<p><b>Water Management</b></p> <p>Idaho recognizes that salmon and steelhead need sufficient water to thrive. The State supports collaborative efforts with water users and other stakeholders to provide adequate water and water conditions to protect anadromous fish habitat and watershed functions in a manner that is collaborative and consistent with Idaho law. Efforts and programs to continue and expand include, but are not limited to, local rental pool and water transaction programs, flow augmentation and minimum streamflow projects, and watershed councils.</p>				
Water Quality	<p>Idaho will advocate for and undertake programs and projects of sufficient scope, scale and distribution to ensure that Idaho water quality standards relevant for salmon and steelhead (e.g. pollutants, temperatures) are attained.</p> <p>This policy will be supported by creating and maintaining good catalogs of water data in all basins, consolidated at a state-wide level, identifying limiting water quality (including both the need for marine-derived nutrients and reductions in harmful pollutants) for various life stages and watershed functions. Work should be prioritized according to those identified limits. Results should be monitored and recorded as "lessons learned" for future use.</p>				<p>•Examples of programs and efforts to improve water conditions for fish include the Lemhi River local rental pool, minimum stream flows, the water transaction program, flow augmentation, the Idaho/Oregon settlement agreement on the Hells Canyon 401 Certification and section 319 water quality projects.</p> <p>•Local rental pool programs similar to the one established in the Lemhi River Basin should be expanded to the Upper Salmon and Clearwater basins.</p> <p>•Idaho encourages collaborative efforts to address water quality through group such as the Lower Boise Watershed Council, Southern Idaho Water Quality Coalition and the Henry's Fork Watershed Council.</p>				<p>The group supported the policy statement presented by the second round, but preferred not to use specific examples in the bullet format. For this reason, we incorporated some high level examples into the main statement.</p>				<p>•General agreement with consolidation of water broadly topic by Fredericks group.</p> <p>•Even though many comments have been made about not highlighting individual projects, this small work group felt it is important to not lose track of the Lewiston Orchards project and the high-flow claims matter.</p>				

# HABITAT

Title	Edmondson Team			Hebdon Team			Fredericks Team			Kline Team						
	Recommendation Text	Impact	Consensus	Feasibility	Recommendation Text	Impact	Consensus	Feasibility	Recommendation Text	Challenges	Impact	Consensus	Feasibility			
Coordination Across Agencies	Idaho will develop and manage processes that allow and encourage coordination between state agencies and all levels of state and local government to ensure that Idaho is attaining its salmon and steelhead goals.				Idaho will develop and manage processes that allow and encourage coordination between federal agencies, state agencies, local governments, Tribes and stakeholders to increase the pace of implementation and ensure that Idaho is attaining its salmon and steelhead goals.				Idaho will develop and manage processes that allow and encourage coordination between federal agencies, state agencies, local governments, Tribes and stakeholders to increase the pace of implementation and ensure that Idaho is attaining its salmon and steelhead goals.  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discussion about need for/value of an actual coordinating entity to manage the process (not create another agency)</li> <li>This entity would function across watersheds and be at a level above local watershed councils or technical groups</li> </ul>				Idaho will develop and manage processes that allow and encourage coordination between federal agencies, state agencies, local governments, Tribes and stakeholders to increase the pace of implementation and ensure that Idaho is attaining its salmon and steelhead goals.  Group OK with this for now.			
Education	Idaho will develop and establish a public education program to inform the public on the value of anadromous fish and healthy watersheds.  This program should contain a component for schools, using and expanding on existing children's programs with additional funding and partner engagement. The program should also educate the general public by creating media and outreach materials and encourage participation in outdoor and fishing activities.				Idaho, through the Department of Commerce in consultation with the Idaho Department of Fish & Game and other partners, will develop an educational and marketing program emphasizing the social, cultural and economic value of anadromous fish and healthy watersheds in Idaho.				Idaho, through the Department of Commerce in consultation with the Idaho Department of Fish & Game and other partners, will develop an educational and marketing program emphasizing the social, cultural, ecological and economic value of anadromous fish and healthy watersheds in Idaho.  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This may belong in a separate, overarching category (not associated with Habitat)</li> <li>Comes with a general recognition we need to continue ongoing activities, but not a recommendation to put additional resources into enhancing efforts</li> </ul>				Idaho, through the Department of Commerce in consultation with the Idaho Department of Fish & Game and other partners, will develop an educational and marketing program emphasizing the social, cultural, ecological and economic value of anadromous fish and healthy watersheds in Idaho.  Group OK with this.			
Collaborative Efforts	Idaho will also advocate for and support collaborative work on private lands.  This policy will be supported by providing guidance on goals and necessary outcomes and empowering local collaboration with a "toolbox" of options (e.g. watershed basin councils, collaborative groups). Idaho will actively build new efforts in communities lacking local support for habitat restoration and by recognizing the value of agriculture in habitat restoration and conservation for anadromous fish.  Collaborative efforts on private lands should proceed in ways that provide a measurable biological/ecological outcome, provide that the willing landowner upon whose land the project would occur will be, at the completion of the project, in an equal or better position as a business and ensure benefits to the community. Idaho will seek to develop 'safe harbors' for those implementing habitat conservation or restoration projects and pursue ESA Section 6 agreements for wide areas and also efforts with federal regulatory agencies to establish safe harbor protections for individual properties.				Idaho will support the continuation of voluntary, collaborative programs with property owners, water users, Tribes and other interested parties to restore, enhance and protect anadromous fish habitat and watershed functions.  Idaho supports collaboration and will empower and encourage local efforts by (i) pursuing ESA Section 6 agreements to provide 'safe harbors' for those implementing habitat conservation or restoration projects, and (ii) establish specific anadromous fish financial incentive programs similar to the Good Neighbor authority or conservation reserve enhancement (CREP) programs.				Idaho will support the continuation of voluntary, collaborative programs with property owners, water users, Tribes and other interested parties to restore, enhance and protect anadromous fish habitat and watershed functions.  Idaho supports collaboration and will empower and encourage local efforts by (i) pursuing ESA Section 6 agreements to provide 'safe harbors' for those implementing habitat conservation or restoration projects, and (ii) establish specific anadromous fish financial incentive programs similar to the Good Neighbor authority or conservation reserve enhancement (CREP) programs.  Group was supportive of this recommendation				Idaho will support the continuation of voluntary, collaborative programs with property owners, water users, Tribes and other interested parties to restore, enhance and protect anadromous fish habitat and watershed functions.  Idaho supports collaboration and will empower and encourage local efforts by (i) pursuing ESA Section 6 agreements to provide 'safe harbors' for those implementing habitat conservation or restoration projects, and (ii) establish specific anadromous fish financial incentive programs similar to the Good Neighbor authority or conservation reserve enhancement (CREP) programs.  Group OK with this for now.			









