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from GUY NORMAN (WDFW)

# **FCRPS Adaptive Management Implementation Plan**

September 11, 2009

**2008-2018  
Federal Columbia River Power System  
Biological Opinion**

Added 4/11/13

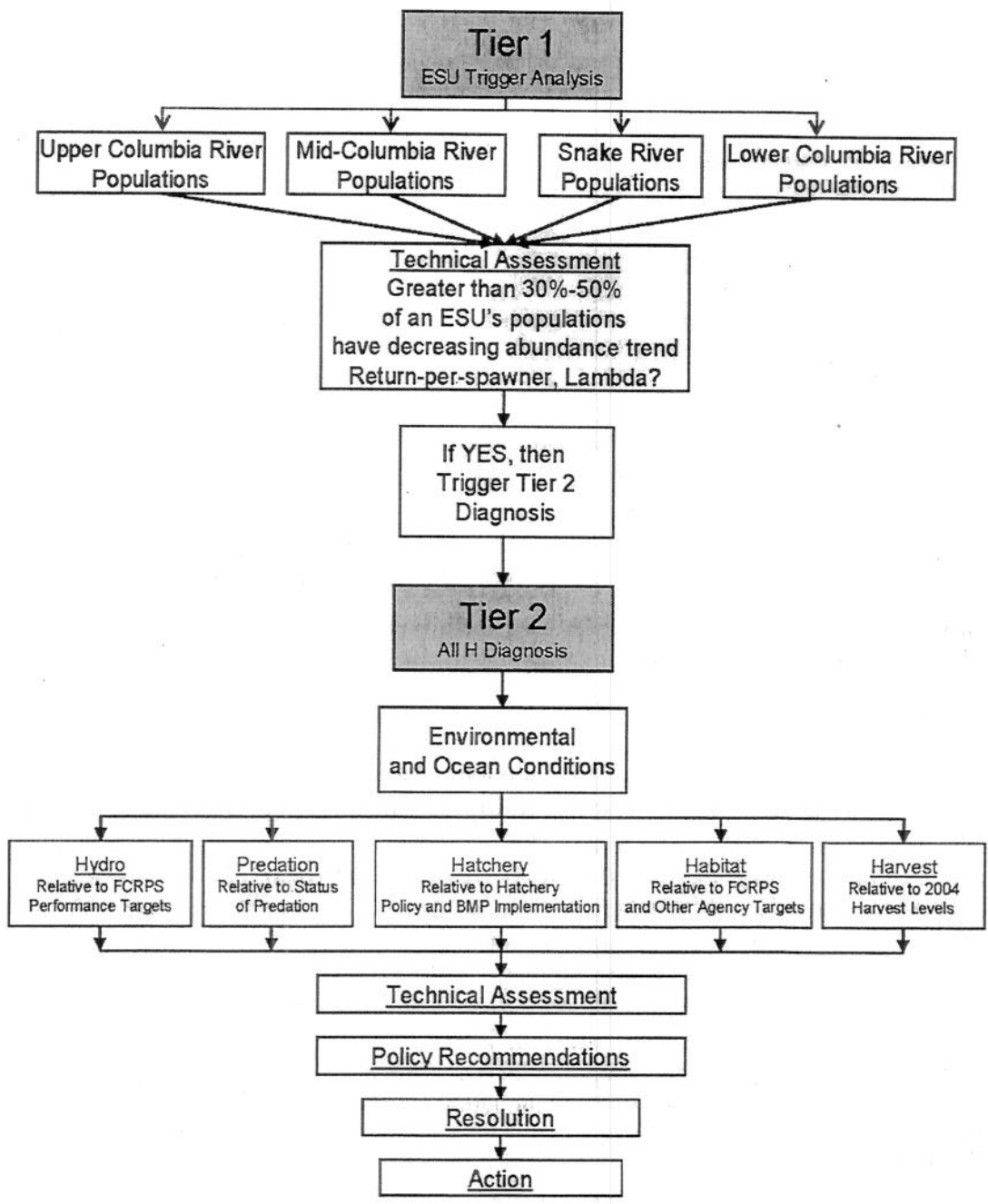
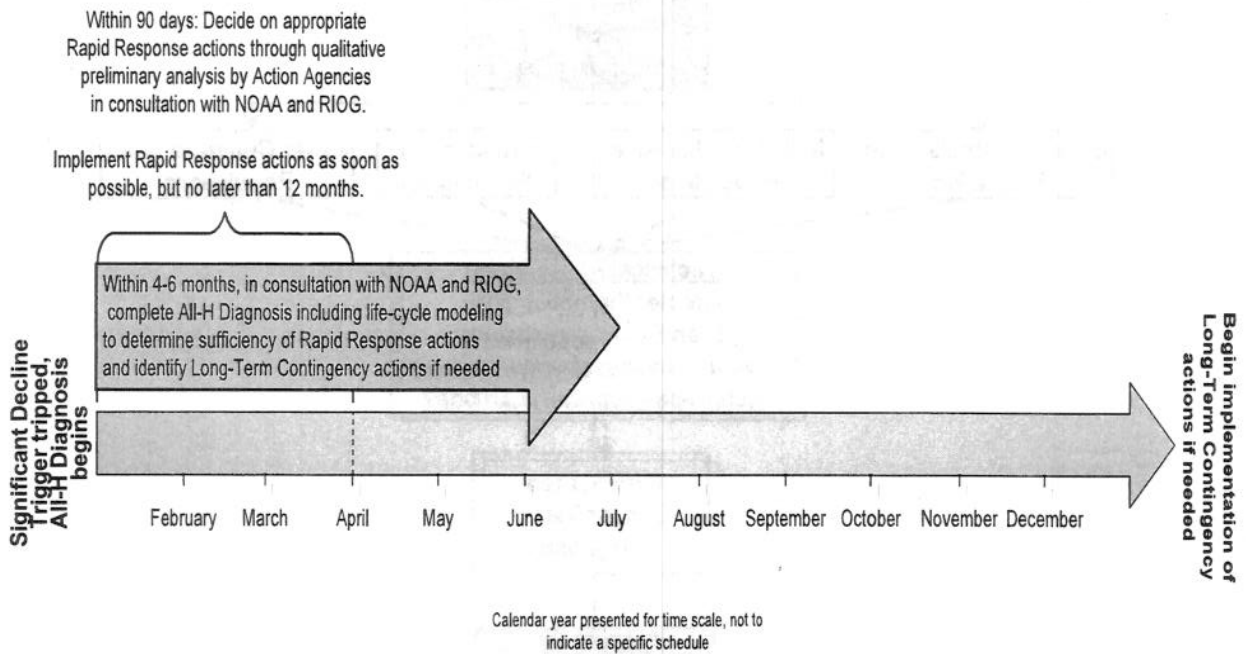


Figure 3. Performance Diagnosis Framework (Figure 2.2 of the AMIP).



**Figure 4. Timeline for Decision Framework to Implement Rapid Response and Long-Term Contingency Actions.**

### All-H Diagnosis

The Action Agencies will conduct an initial qualitative All-H analysis informed by data provided by NOAA Fisheries and any other available scientific information on the likely factors that caused the Significant Decline trigger to trip. This initial analysis will be used to inform a proposed list of rapid response actions. Concurrent with the initiation of efforts to determine what rapid response actions will be taken, the Action Agencies (in coordination with NOAA Fisheries, the RIOG and other regional parties) must also initiate an All-H diagnosis. In the All-H diagnosis (Figure 3, Tier 2), the Action Agencies will: 1) evaluate whether the actions of the FCRPS are on track to meet All-H specific performance targets by 2018; 2) determine the causes of a species decline (including whether ocean and climate conditions are contributing factors); and 3) review life-cycle model results of potential long-term contingency actions and identify which H (hydro, predation, hatchery, habitat, and harvest) limiting factors should be addressed in the contingency actions.

The diagnosis must be completed within four to six months of a Significant Decline Trigger being tripped (see Figure 4, decision timeline). The Action Agencies, in consultation with RIOG, will then use the results of the analysis to determine if the rapid response actions are likely to be sufficient, or if long-term contingency actions will need to be implemented, and if so, which long-term contingency actions will be implemented.