NATIONAL
FISH
HABITAT
PARTNERSHIP

Board Meeting Book

June 28, 2022
Zoom Virtual Meeting

National Fish Habitat Partnership
Board Meeting Agenda
Tuesday, June 28, 2022

Meeting Information: **JOIN HERE (link also in Google calendar invite)**
Phone Conference ID: 847 684 995#

Tuesday, June 28, 2022 1:00 – 4:30 PM EDT

Time (PM ET)	Agenda Item	Board Book Tab	Lead
1:00	**Attendance & Welcome** *Desired outcomes:* • **Board staff** to take attendance. • **Board action** to approve the June 28 agenda. • **Board action** to approve the April 2022 meeting summary.	Tab 1	**Ed Schriever** *(Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, Board Chairman)* & **Board Staff**
1:15	**Expiring Terms - Board Member Appointment Process** (*topic from April meeting*) *Desired outcomes:* • **Board review and discussion** of the Board member appointment procedure. • **Board vote to approve** the updated Board member appointment process.	Tab 2	**Ed Schriever** *(Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, Board Chairman)* & **Alex Atkinson** *(NOAA Fisheries, Board Staff)*
1:35	**Board Committees and Governance** *Desired outcomes:* • **Board members to select** Board committees to join. • **Board to discuss** developing governance structure.	Tab 3	**Ed Schriever** *(Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, Board Chairman)*
2:15	**FY23 NFHP Funding Package – Vote on Proposal for Secretary of Interior** *Desired outcomes:* • **Board awareness** of the process by which Board Subcommittee reviewed and selected FY23 FHP projects for funding. • **Board opportunity to discuss and ask questions** about the FY23 FHP project list recommended for funding by the Review Subcommittee. • **Board awareness** of Tribal-led projects in the FY23 proposed projects list. • **Board vote** on proposed recommendation package for FY23.	Tab 4	**Stan Allen** *(Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission, Review Subcommittee Co-Lead, Board Member)* & **Bryan Moore** *(Trout Unlimited, Review Subcommittee Co-Lead, Board Member)*

2:45	**July Fish and Wildlife Service Workshop** *Desired outcomes:* • **Board awareness of** the upcoming USFWS workshop and NFHP's participation.		**Ed Schriever** *(Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, Board Chairman)*
3:00	**Update on National Conservation Priorities (NCP)** *Desired outcomes:* • **Board awareness of** the NCP Workgroup progress to date.	Tab 5	**Adam Ringia** *(NFHP Board Member, NCP Workgroup Chairman, Southwest Tribal Fish Commission)*
3:20	**Bass Pro Funding Opportunity Update** *Desired outcomes:* • **Board awareness of** the process by which Board members reviewed and selected projects for funding. • **Board awareness of** nine FHP projects selected for funding from the Bass Pro funding opportunity. • **Board awareness of** planned communications around the Bass Pro funded projects.	Tab 6	**Ryan Roberts** *(Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, Board Staff)*
3:35	**Update on Project Tracking System Improvements** *Desired outcomes:* • **Board awareness** on progress of updates to the NFHP Project Tracking System.		**Daniel Wieferich** *(USGS, Science and Data Committee Co-Chair, Board Staff)*
4:00	**Board National Fish Habitat Assessment** *Desired outcomes:* • **Board understanding of** the existing National Fish Habitat Assessment products to start scoping the 2025 National Fish Habitat Assessment.	Tab 7	**Gary Whelan** *(MI DNR, Science and Data Committee Co-Chair, Board Staff)*
4:15	**FHP/NFHP Board Member Meet and Greet** *Desired outcomes:* • **Board discussion of** bringing the NFHP Board & FHP representatives together in a friendly & fun virtual environment for everyone to get to know one another & learn what each FHP does.		**Debbie Hart** *(Southeast Alaska FHP Coordinator)*
4:30	**Adjourn**		

National Fish Habitat Partnership
Board Meeting

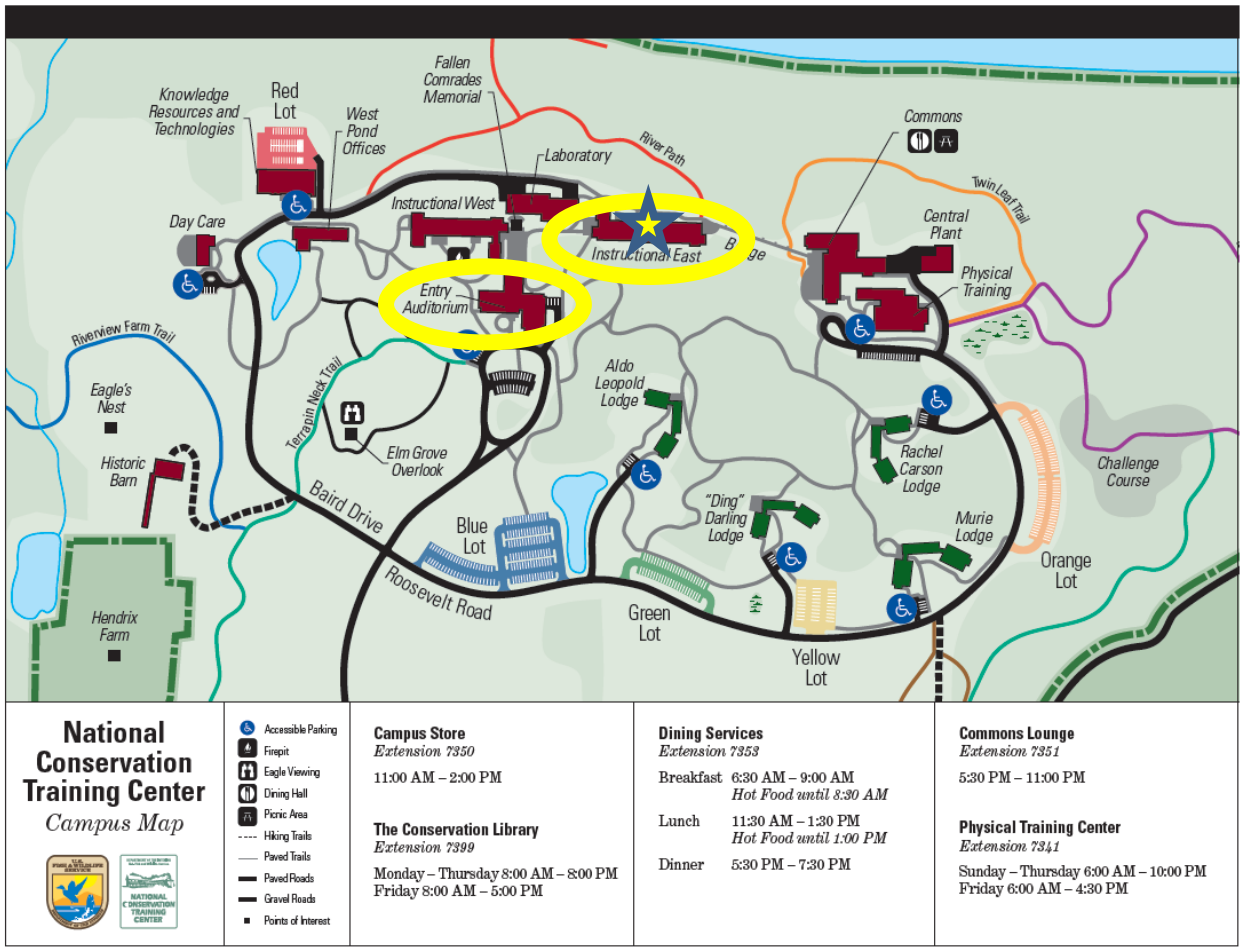
Meeting Logistics:

WHEN: Tuesday, April 26 and Wednesday, April 27, 2022
9:00 AM – 4:30* PM
Optional Confiscated Wildlife Tour 4/26 onsite at 4:45 PM

WHERE: **National Conservation Training Center**
114 Turner Instructional East Building *(meeting space for both days)*
698 Conservation Way
Shepherdstown, WV

COVID Policy: Venue and COVID policy questions can be directed to the NCTC Front Desk at 304-876-1600.
Please review the COVID policy of NCTC (Jefferson County, WV). **Please do not travel to NCTC if you are currently experiencing COVID-19 symptoms; if you have been exposed to COVID-19; or you have been ill within 10 days of your meeting**.

Meals and snacks will be provided on site by NCTC.
Please note that all agenda times marked with an * are approximate.



Board Member Attendance:

1	Allen	Stan	X
2	Austen	Doug	X
3	Bowden	Allison	X
4	Boyd	Douglass	X
5	Cantrell	Chris	X
6	Eischeid	Ted	X
7	Gilliland	Gene	X
8	Guertin	Steve (online day 1, in person day 2)	X
9	Gyant	Barnie	
10	Kinsinger/Beard	Anne/Doug	X
11	Kruse	Carter	X
12	LeCoq	John (online)	X
13	Leonard/Chester	Mike/Anne	X
14	Moore	Chris	X
15	Moore	Bryan	X
16	Rivers	Patrick	X
17	Perry	Steve	
18	Plumer	Christy	X
19	Rauch	Sam	X
20	Schaeffer	Timothy D.	X
21	Schriever	Ed	X
22	Slaughter	Joe	X
23	Trushenski	Jesse	X
24	Wilson	Bobby	X

Meeting Attendees In-Person:

- Bettina Fiery (AFWA, Facilitator)
- Alex Atkinson (NOAA Fisheries)
- Ryan Roberts (AFWA, Board Staff)
- Mike Bailey (USFWS, Board Staff)
- Gary Whelan (MI DNR, Board Staff)
- Daniel Wieferich (USGS, Board Staff)
- Shannon Boyle (USFWS, Board Staff)
- Therese Thompson (WNTI Coordinator)
- Debbie Hart (SEAKFHP Coordinator)
- Lori Maloney (EBTJV Coordinator)
- Lisa Havel (ACFHP Coordinator)
- John Young (USGS)
- Eric MacMillan (USFWS)
- Kurt Thiede (AFWA)
- Mark Humpert (AFWA)

Meeting Attendees on Zoom:

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Kirby Rootes-Murdy	krootes-murdy@usgs.gov

Tuesday, April 26, 2022

Meeting Room: 114 Turner Instructional East Building

Zoom Meeting Information:

https://fishwildlife-org.zoom.us/j/88434982551?pwd=dW5POE5DRTVncklhVGQ0N2tNVnlhdz09

Meeting ID: 884 3498 2551

Passcode: 935248

Items Approved by the Board:

- April 26-27, 2022 NFHP Board meeting agenda – motion by: Chris Moore second by: Gene Gilliland
- February NFHP Board meeting summary – motion by: Alison Bowden second by: Ted Eischeid

Please note that all agenda times marked with an * are approximate.

Time (EDT)	Agenda Item	Board Book Tab	Lead(s)
9:00 AM	**Welcome & Icebreaker Activity**		● Bettina Fiery (Facilitator) ● All Board Members

Chairman, Ed Schriever, offered welcome remarks to the Board and meeting attendees and thanked the USFWS, particularly Steve Guertin, for arranging this excellent meeting venue at the National Conservation Training Center for us to meet in-person. Ed expressed an appreciation for the Board's willingness to move on interim items since he wanted to dedicate in-person time to some of the more complex decisions. He highlighted that the Board is now complete with our 2 Tribal representatives and the group looks forward to tackling some items that have been kicked down the road at this meeting, in particular, the criteria and process for FHPs to be approved by Congress. Following Ed's welcome remarks, the meeting facilitator, Bettina Fiery, led the group through a short icebreaker so everyone had a chance to introduce themselves.

10:00*	**Attendance & Schedule/task Overview** *Desired outcomes:* ● **Board staff** to take attendance. ● **Board action** to approve the April 26 agenda. ● **Board action** to approve the February 2022 meeting summary. ● **Board staff to review** remainder of 2022 meeting schedule & Board tasks.	Tab 1	● Ed Schriever (Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, Board Chairman) ● Alex Atkinson (NOAA Fisheries, Board Staff)

Following the icebreaker, Chairman Schriever asked the Board for approval of the April Board meeting agenda and the February Board meeting summary. Board staff member, Alex Atkinson, reviewed the NFHP gantt chart that depicts the overlapping timelines of Board, Committee, and FHP work and key decision making points throughout the year. She also highlighted the remaining 2022 Board meeting schedule where the Board will meet twice virtually (June 28 and November 29) and once more in-person (September 13-14, location TBD). Several Board members raised potential conflicts with the September Board meeting timing and the staff agreed to regroup and identify an alternate meeting date to propose for the group. It was suggested that the Board consider meeting in tandem with the AFWA Annual Meeting September 18-21, 2022 in Ft. Worth, Texas. Several Board members also advocated for a 2023 in-person Board meeting to occur in Alaska.

10:15*	**Orientation to & Discussion of ACE Act Requirements (working session)** *Desired outcomes:*	Tab 2	● Bettina Fiery (Facilitator) ● All Board Members

- **Board develops a shared understanding** of the FHP requirements in the ACE Act.

Chairman Schriever queued up this agenda item by reminding the Board that recommendations adopted by the Board require a two-thirds vote of the Board and that there is no specific procedure outlined by the ACE Act for FHPs to be approved by Congress. The goal of this facilitated session was to reach alignment of the Board's interpretation of the FHP criteria so the details those Board interpretations can be clearly communicated with FHPs so they are able to strive to meet those standards before the approval deadline in 2025.

The Board discussed the distinction between the purpose of the FHPs and the criteria for an FHP to be approved by Congress. Not only does the Board need to consider how the criteria apply to the current 20 FHPs, but also how it could shape the future of NFHP establishing new FHPs. The Board reflected on the original process to establish an FHP and expressed an interest in using a similar process for FHPs to reach attain Congressional approval. The Board was also reminded of the long history of this legislation in draft and how much of the ACE Act language was borrowed from existing NFHP guidance and operations and was not meant to introduce many brand new criteria.

The Board also discussed how the National Conservation Priorities tier with the discussion about FHP criteria and measuring program effectiveness. These topics will be discussed further in other sessions, however, the Board recognized that the National Conservation Priorities discussion could also affect how the Board interprets the FHP criteria.

Much of the remaining discussion during this session focused on the self-governance criterion in the ACE Act and what that would mean for the current FHPs recognizing that the USFWS will have a different role in NFHP 2.0 than it did in NFHP 1.0. Previously, the USFWS provided grants administration and management support to the FHPs and is working to establish a "glidepath" towards full ACE Act implementation to operate within the new USFWS budget constraints. The Board discussed other potential fiscal agent models (e.g. other Federal agencies, 501c3 status, etc.) that could help fill in any gaps left unfilled by the USFWS and heard from several FHPs about how they manage their funds. There was recognition among the Board that there may not be a one-size-fits-all approach for fiscal agents and it would be good to be aware of the different models that could work moving forward to support the FHPs who do not have the capacity to administer Federal grants themselves. Ed encouraged Board members to continue to think about these FHP criteria and questions raised throughout the day and that the morning of Day 2 will continue these discussions with out meeting facilitator.

10:45*	**Break**	
11:00*	**Orientation to & Discussion of ACE Act Requirements cont'd (working session)** *Desired outcomes:* ● **Board begins formulating** a plan for FHP Congressional approval process. ● **Board agrees** on what procedures to focus on during morning of meeting day 2.	● Bettina Fiery (Facilitator) ● All Board Members

Remarks/Talking Points:

- Continue discussion after break. Depending on how the first part of this working session goes, the Board may choose to begin discussion of a plan for getting FHPs approved by Congress (by 2025).

Staff Notes:

- This is not prescribed by the ACE Act, the process is to be decided on by the Board.
- There are strategies for approaching this – do you put "best" FHPs first or do a mix? – but either way, the Board should aim to land on a strategy for how to advance the FHPs in front of Congress.

Notes:

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12:30 PM* **Lunch**

1:45* **FY24 National Conservation Priorities** — Tab 3 — Gary Whelan *(MI Department of Natural Resources, Board Staff, Co-chair of the Science and Data Committee)*

Desired outcomes:

- **Board awareness of** the NCP team progress to date.
- **Board understanding of** how NFHP project tracking currently works and the work required to increase the level of detail of the NCPs.
- **Board action** to determine whether to keep NCPs at high level or continue to explore other options.

Gary Whelan presented an update on behalf of the National Conservation Priorities work group which is comprised of Board members, FHP coordinators, and Science and Data Committee members. The ACE Act requires that the Board develop and implement National Conservation Priorities (NCPs) and during this meeting the Board was asked to provide input to the work group about the level at which the NCPs should be developed. Gary presented a timeline over which the work group will develop and present the Board with recommendations on the NCPs. The work group aims to have a final draft of NCPs for the Board in August for their final discussion and vote on in September 2022. He also presented pros and cons to various approaches and reminded the Board of some historical context to a more specific approach the Board used in 2007 that was challenging to successfully implement. Board discussion raised a number of questions driven by the establishment of NCPs including: inclusivity of the current suite of FHPs, the concept of multi-level priorities, vague priorities translating into no priorities, specific priorities being exclusive, and the role of science and individual FHP strategic plans in establishing priorities. FHPs are being surveyed (responses due late May) about their priorities and performance metrics to inform the work group's next steps since performance metrics are a key aspect of the discussion about NCPs. Board discussion also focused on the important connection between priority setting and funding. There was agreement among the Board to hold off on a motion to identify the level of NCPs since the work group is just getting started and still in the information gathering stage.

2:30* **NFHP Project Tracking System Demo & Board Input** — Daniel Wieferich *(USGS, Board Staff, Co-chair of the Science and Data Committee)*

Desired outcomes:

- **Board awareness of and input on** the NFHP Project Tracking System and planned updates to assist meeting ACE Act provisions.
    - Announce project funding
    - **Request Board member participation** on subcommittee focused on improving the Database
    - **Board to provide feedback** on specific metrics to include in reporting tools

Following up on the February Board meeting, Daniel Wieferich presented an update on the NFHP Project Tracking System and its components for the Board's awareness as they think about future National Conservation Priorities and metrics of success. Daniel highlighted the need for Board member participation in a work group to inform the upgrades to the system would be welcomed. USGS has received funding to further refine and upgrade the tracking system for NFHP 2.0 and its reporting requirements. There was some Board discussion about adding before and after project photos as well as Congressional district as a sorting criterion since both are often used when educating Congressional members about NFHP.

3:00* **Break**

3:30* **Science and Data Committee Update** — Tab 4 — Gary Whelan (MI Department of Natural Resources, Board Staff, Co-chair of the Science and Data Committee); Daniel Wieferich (USGS, Board Staff, Co-chair of the Science and Data Committee)

Desired outcomes:

- **Board understanding of** the existing National Fish Habitat Assessment products to start scoping the 2025 National Fish Habitat Assessment.
- **Board understanding of** the Project Tracking Database system.

This agenda item was postponed until the June meeting to create more time for Board discussions on other items.

4:00* **Beyond the Pond & Bass Pro Update** — Tab 5 — Ryan Roberts *(Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, Board Staff)*

Desired outcomes:

- **Board awareness of** the status of the Bass Pro donated funds RFP which closes in May.
- **Board awareness of** NFHP participation in World Fishing Fair event in April.

- **Board awareness of** the status of the Beyond the Pond accounting.
- **Board awareness of** the status of a new Beyond the Pond fundraising portal.

Ryan Roberts shared that the Bass Pro funded opportunity is open through May 16, 2022 to FHPs now that the donated funds are in the Beyond the Pond account. Priority will be given to FHP projects that are specifically designed to improve aquatic habitat within reservoirs and their tributaries (all criteria are in Tab 5 of the Board book). Bass Pro Shops is interested in publicizing the NFHP funded projects as they progress.

Beyond the Pond is updating their donation page and currently has <$50K of unallocated funds in their account to pay for their fixed costs. Ryan also reported out about NFHP's participation in the World Fishing Fair as one of ten conservation partners where there were ~200K attendees. Ryan shared the clip where he was interviewed at the World Fishing Fair.

4:15*	**Wrap Up (prep for day 2)**
4:30*	**Adjourn**
4:45*	**Tour of Confiscated Wildlife Collection at NCTC**

Wednesday, April 27, 2022

Meeting Room: 114 Turner Instructional East Building

Zoom Meeting Information:

https://fishwildlife-org.zoom.us/j/88434982551?pwd=dW5POE5DRTVncklhVGQ0N2tNVnlhdz09

Meeting ID: 884 3498 2551

Passcode: 935248

Please note that all agenda times marked with an * are approximate.

Time (PM ET)	Agenda Item	Board Book Tab	Lead
9:00 AM	**Attendance & Welcome** *Desired outcomes:* ● **Board action** to approve the April 27 agenda. ● **Board members share** reflections and observations from meeting day 1.		● Ed Schriever *(Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, Board Chairman)* ● Bettina Fiery (*Facilitator*) ● All Board Members

The Board shared reflections and observations on meeting day 1. Some themes from those reflections included: keeping the big picture in mind about how NFHP can access other habitat funds, NFHP funding as seed money, the importance of communication, the "FHPs adopt a Board member" concept, FHP needs for information to meet future expectations, among others.

There was additional discussion about how Board members can gain a better understanding of the complexity and diversity of FHPs. Chairman Schriever also shared that he doesn't want a "black and white" interpretation of the terminology to close doors for FHPs, it would be disappointing to lose FHPs. The Board was reminded that the level of USFWS support remains one of the key challenges facing NFHP as they are on the glidepath to NFHP 2.0. Board members reflected back on the beginning of NFHP 1.0 and a need to potentially rely on those application criteria as a starting point for defining these ACE Act criteria. FHPs present and via Zoom also explained their fiscal agents and self-governance structures to Board members during this discussion.

9:45* **Development of Board Procedures (working session)**
Desired outcomes:
- **Board continues developing** procedures needed to meet ACE Act provisions.

- Bettina Fiery (*Facilitator*)
- All Board Members

After reflections and some discussion around the task at hand, the Board moved to focus on 3 of the FHP criteria from the ACE Act – the 3 paraphrased criteria are:

c) A self-governance structure that supports the implementation of strategic priorities for fish habitat.

f) The ability to develop and implement fish habitat conservation projects that address strategic priorities of the Partnership and Board.

g) The ability to develop fish habitat conservation priorities based on sound science and data and the ability to measure the effectiveness of the fish habitat projects of the Partnership and a clear plan as to how Partnership science and data components will be integrated with the overall Board science and data efforts.

The Board and FHPs moved through each criteria together generating questions they have on each for how they may be interpreted and implemented. There was agreement that these questions can then be addressed by the members of the Partnerships Committee (+ Alison, Ted, Karen, and Joe). The Committee will work to respond to the questions by the next Board meeting at the end of June.

10:30* **Break for an outdoor Group Photo (in our NFHP shirts)**

10:45* **Development of Board Procedures cont'd (working session)**
Desired outcomes:

- Bettina Fiery (*Facilitator*)
- All Board Members

- **Board continues developing** procedures needed to meet ACE Act provisions.

12:30 PM* **Lunch**

Following lunch, the Board Chairman added a brief agenda item addressing Board member terms that have expired. There are two Board member terms that have expired, however, both members have agreed to serve until replaced. The Board agreed that the staff will develop a process for the Board to fill vacant seats to present at the next Board meeting and that the Board member terms should be listed on the NFHP website.

1:45* **FHP Item – SARP Aquatic Barrier Prioritization Tool**

Kat Hoenke *(GIS Coordinator for the Southeast Aquatic Resources Partnership)*

Desired outcomes:

- **Board awareness of** FHP barrier prioritization tool and its applications.

Kat Hoenke's presentation to the Board highlighted SARP's Barrier Prioritization Tool which is being expanded beyond just the southeastern U.S. The inventory in the tool contains 350,000 ground-truthed barriers to fish passage including dams, road crossings, and waterfalls. The tool utilizes 4 indicators to prioritize barriers: network length, channel alteration, network connectivity, and natural land cover. In addition to the inventory, the tool also features criteria considered during prioritization like "social feasibility" that are also important factors. The coverage of the tool is expanding west and potentially to the Northeast and Midwestern U.S. The Board inquired about indicating beneficial barriers, e.g. in the instance of invasive species, and whether the tool features climate resilience metrics (it does not yet). Debbie Hart also shared a video of the Mat-Su Borough Fish Passage improvement program.

2:15* **Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) & America The Beautiful Roundtable**

Desired outcomes:

- **Board awareness of** status of America the Beautiful initiative.
- **Board awareness of** agency funding (relevant to fish habitat work) described in the IIJA, agency priorities for those funds, and process/timeline of spending funds.
- **Board awareness of** how Alaska FHPs are partnering to access IIJA funding.
- **Board discussion of** ripe opportunities for NFHP and Fish Habitat Partnerships to access infrastructure funding and capitalize on the opportunities afforded by America the Beautiful.

- Steve Guertin (USFWS, Board Member)
- Sam Rauch (NOAA Fisheries, Board Member)
- Doug Beard (USGS, Board Member proxy for Anne Kinsinger)
- ~~Barnie Gyant (USFS, Board Member)~~
- Kurt Thiede (AFWA Director of Government Affairs)
- Christy Plumer (TRCP, Board Member)

- Debbie Hart (Southeast Alaska Fish Habitat Partnership Coordinator)

During this roundtable, Federal Board members (Steve Guertin and Sam Rauch) were asked to share:

- Updates of funding opportunities from your agency relevant to fish habitat;
- Updated information about spend plans; and
- How agencies plan to engage NFHP Board and FHPs to disburse IIJA funding.

Steve Guertin highlighted that the USFWS views NFHP as a key to America the Beautiful, Build Back Better, and the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL). He explained that the voluntary restoration ($400M) work will go through the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF), but the USFWS will be engaged. He also noted that the USFWS is planning a summer workshop of Federal agencies and NFHP Board members.

Sam Rauch reviewed the provisions that authorize NOAA funding and reminded the Board how the NOAA funding is different from the USFWS funds – all NOAA funds will be disbursed via public, competitive process. FHPs can apply for the NOAA funding. NOAA has had Tribal consultations and 15% of the Community Based Restoration Program funding is slated for Tribal projects. NOAA is also in discussions with the Department of Transportation who is authorized $1B for culvert replacements/.

The Board also heard updates from Kurt Thiede (AFWA), Christy Plumer (TRCP), and Debbie Hart (Southeast Alaska FHP). Kurt Theide shared that AFWA solicited shovel-ready projects (e.g. wildlife crossings, hydrological connectivity, and fish passage) to facilitate states access of BIL funding. He highlighted that states face a capacity issue and is encouraged that ongoing dialogues will continue to include states engagement. Christy Plumer highlighted TRCP's policy council and supported AFWA's engagement in BIL discussions. She identified the non-federal funding match waiver or reduction as one of TRCP's key roles in assisting groups to access funding. She reminded the group that they should consider applying for funding slated for abandoned mine reclamation.

Debbie Hart and SEAKFHP partners (Austin, Neil, Barb) shared their engagement in accessing BIL funding which identifies natural infrastructure as a focus. SEAKFHP also shared the site to access their recent Alaska Fish Passage Workshop resources: https://seakfhp.org/2022/04/27/the-2022-alaska-stream-crossing-workshop-recording-is-live/

Finally, Board member, Doug Austen (AFS), shared that the American Fisheries Society is working on a session at their summer meeting in Spokane, WA that will address BIL funding.

3:30* **Break**

3:45* **USFWS & Interagency Operational Plan (IOP) Update**

Desired outcomes:

- **Board awareness of** the status of FY22 project funds.
- **Board awareness of** the plan for FY23 FHP project administration.

- Steve Guertin (US Fish & Wildlife Service, Board Member)
- Mike Bailey (US Fish & Wildlife Service, Board Staff)

- **Board awareness of** the next steps for the IOP revisions.

Steve Guertin provided an update about the status FY22 project funding and the plan for administering FY23 funding. The final FY22 budget for NFHP contains about $90K less for NFHP projects than we requested and we are working to post a directed announcement soon and communicate to FHPs. The FY23 green book has been put forward. The Interagency Operational Plan (IOP) drafting team met with the comment letter authors (Doug Austen, Gary Whelan, Christopher Estes, and Christy Plumer) on March 10 and will be meeting again in May to continue revisions. The Federal family will continue to be engaged in IOP discussions. Chairman Schriever highlighted the important connection between the IOP and the scientific and technical assistance funds ($400K) described by the ACE Act – the IOP should be the 'recipe book' so NGO partners can support the full funding of this legislation.

4:00* **Wrap Up**

The Board meeting wrapped up with Chairman Schriever thanking the Board for their willingness to have some tough conversations at this meeting. He also shared a thank you to all of the FHPs who attended in person as well as on the Zoom – their input was critical for this meeting and will be for future meetings. Appreciation was also shared for Debbie Hart and Therese Thompson who both brought lots of "FHP swag" to share with Board members.

4:30* **Adjourn**

Draft NFHP Board Member Appointment Process

1. At each Fall Board Meeting, Board staff shall provide an update on that the status of all Board seats and point out which seats need renewal or replacement in the first quarter of the following year.

2. A minimum of 60 days before a Board member term expires, the Board Chair shall distribute an open solicitation for the expiring seat to Board members and post the solicitation on the NFHP website, the American Fisheries Society website, the Native American Fish and Wildlife Society website, and other recommended websites.

3. At the same time that the Board member seat solicitation occurs and a minimum of 60 days before a Board member term expires, the Board staff will contact the Board member whose term is expiring to ask if they are interested in continuing to fill the Board seat. If they are interested in continuing to serve, they will be considered for the seat.

4. Any new individuals interested in filling the vacant Board seat shall submit a letter of interest and a CV to the Board a minimum of 30 days prior to the expiration date of the expiring Board seat. Board members whose terms are expiring and wish to be considered for the open Board seat are not required to submit a letter of interest or a new CV.

5. A minimum of 21 days in advance of the next Board meeting, the Board staff will distribute any application packages for the vacant Board seat for Board member review and consideration. At the next Board meeting, the Board shall discuss applicants for the expiring Board member seat in Executive Session. At the same meeting where the applicants are discussed in the Executive Session, the full Board shall vote in public session to fill the vacant Board seat.

6. Within 30 days of the Board meeting, where Board voting on membership occurs, new Board members will be required to attend an orientation session to be held by Board staff and other Board members.

Board Governance Structure ● Proposed Committees for NFHP Board

Standing Committees

Committee	Role	Potential Focus and Tasks
Executive	Coordinate Board and Committee functioning and staff direction, in lieu of an Exec Director or Exec Secretary type of role or to assist that person if ever able to hire them	• Responsible for urgent decisions made in between Board meetings. • Assist Board Chair and Vice Chair in keeping the Board on task, setting the agenda/focus for each Board meeting.

Governance (this committee can be small, maybe 3-4 people)	Principal responsibility is to ensure that the Board continuously strives to be as effective as it can be.	• Annual Board meeting calendar and other meeting logistics.
		• Write the bylaws, which should include at a minimum:
		  o how members are appointed by the board;
		  o what the terms of office are for officers/members;
		  o how ineffective board members are removed from the board;
		  o the stated number of board members to make up a quorum which is required for all policy decisions;
		  o how urgent decisions are made between Board meetings.
		• Manage recruitment, filling of open Board positions as needed, vetting potential Board members, per the rules set by Congress. The board's nominating process should also ensure that the board attempts to remain appropriately diverse with respect to gender, ethnicity, culture, economic status, disabilities, and skills and/or expertise needed on the Board.
		• Writing Board policies: Conflict of Interest, other policies as needed.
		• Writing standing Committee charters, recruiting/recommending Committee chairs and vice chairs.
		• Conduct annual Board evaluation of the Board itself (collectively and also individual Board member performance).
		• Provide orientation to new Board members: including the organization's mission, bylaws, policies, and programs, as well as their roles and responsibilities as board members. Discover new Board members' interests and abilities so as to strategically involve them in committees or workgroups. Assign them a Board "buddy" type of mentor.

Partnerships	Serves as a forum for preliminary discussions, fact-finding, and formulating recommendations for Board actions that affect Fish Habitat Partnerships.	• Develop recommended approaches for how to meet the cost share/match outlined in the ACE Act (if the Board wants to be involved in this issue). • Develop recommended approach for NFHP funding allocation process for FY24 and the future. • Review the previously written Document of Interdependence; still relevant? Can this document still serve a purpose? • Review the previously written criteria for becoming a FHP and compare with Congressional criteria, make recommendations to Board on how to proceed with establishing written criteria and interpretations by August 2022. • Provide comments/recommendations to the Board about Board deliberations and decisions where FHPs have knowledge/experience. • Consider and recommend FHP Performance Evaluation measures: annual performance measures and also longer term evaluation processes to obtain then maintain status as a recognized FHP. • Review and identify the scale and scope of the linkages between FHP priorities and the NFHP National Conservation Strategies. • Liaise with the FHPs: issues they are facing, issues that need to be brought to the attention of the full Board or other Board committees.
Communications	Develops guidelines and oversees consistent, effective communication aligned with the NFHP mission and brand. Maintains the brand standards and defines the voice and tone of the organization. This committee acts as the voice of the organization and the messages it sends influences the organization's most important asset: its reputation. Perceptions of its reputation affect the organization's ability to attract funding and enhance its influence.	• Establish/review a communications/branding plan with key messages, logo/brand guidelines, communication channels. • Write the annual NFHP report, e-newsletters, press releases. • Develop other media/stories as possible. • Develop graphics/dashboards/etc. that encapsulate NFHP successes for strategic audiences. • Waters to Watch and other national or regional campaigns. • Develop talking points for Board members. • Oversee communications program staff to ensure website and other platforms are accurate, updated, and reflect the organization’s communications goals and objectives.

Board Governance Structure ● Proposed Committees for NFHP Board

Science and Data	Primary purpose is to provide scientific and data management expertise and oversight to advance the goals and objectives of the NFHP Board in a scientifically sound and strategic manner.	• Advise on setting future science and data priorities to include national conservation priorities. • Develop strategies to support Board science and data priorities by ensuring the completion of appropriate fish habitat assessments and the NFHP National Assessment. • Project Tracking Database implementation and upkeep. • Assisting the Board in setting performance evaluation measures for projects (*not* FHP organizational metrics which are under Partnership Committee): How do we evaluate the actual projects being implemented – did the design work, did the work succeed in the short term/long term, cost/benefit analysis, etc.
Policy Tim Schaeffer agreed to chair at Apr 2021 Board meeting once the committee is formally established	Primary function is to coordinate and advance legislative and administrative policies and funding opportunities for the benefit of NFHP and its associated fish habitat partnerships.	• Coordinate NFHP Board reporting requested by Congress. • Work to fully fund the ACE Act, and ensure that 400K for technical support is appropriated to the five federal agencies per the ACE Act. • Suggest clarifications or amendments to the ACE Act as determined by the Board. • Coordinate bringing FHPs to Congress for reauthorization when applicable.
Projects review annual workgroup	Functions to review annual project submissions from the RFP process; prepare recommended table of projects for full Board review	• Should be Board members only (no FHP participation) in lieu of having dedicated staff to fulfill this role

Additional tasks specific to the ACE Act and the NFHP Board that will need to be assigned to committees:

1. One of the committees should be tasked with writing the letter to Congress each year.
2. One of the committees should be tasked with liaising with Beyond the Pond (Board to Board, and also the communications/messaging the two organizations need to share).

3. One of the committees should be tasked with organizing/writing collective grant applications on behalf of the Board or the FHPs (i.e. Multi state grants or others).
4. One of the committees should be tasked with overseeing the Interagency Operational Plan process/authors/timeline.

Considerations for Advancement of Board Governance & Effectiveness

Board Roles and Responsibilities

Establish Direction

- Develop and maintain focus on mission and vision.
- Establish strategic direction.
- Delegate authority for organizational management.
- Articulate, safeguard, model, and promote organizational values.

Ensure Resources

- Develop policies related to the generation of financial resources.
- Ensure that the necessary resources are made available for implementation of the mission.
- Ensure that NFHP has the leadership needed at both the programmatic level and the board level.

Provide Oversight

- Establish financial policies and ensure accountability.
- Ensure compliance with applicable laws and ethical standards.
- Monitor progress toward strategic goals and evaluate outcomes.

Individual Board member responsibilities

- Attend all board and committee meetings and functions, such as special events.
- Stay informed about the organization's mission, services, policies, and programs.
- Review agenda and supporting materials prior to board and committee meetings.
- Serve on committees and offer to take on special assignments.
- Suggest possible nominees to the board who can make significant contributions to the work of the board and the organization.
- Keep up-to-date on developments in the organization's field.
- Follow conflict-of-interest policy.
- Refrain from making special requests of the staff.
- Assist the board in carrying out its fiduciary responsibilities.

Board Governance Structure ● Proposed Committees for NFHP Board

National Fish Habitat Board Meeting
June 28, 2022
Tab 3

Governance

The NFHP Board needs to agree on its bylaws and standing committees and what temporary workgroups are needed, what their tasks are and in the case of workgroups when/if they should be disbanded. Each standing committee and work group should be chaired by a Board member. Each Board member should be required to sit on a committee, or to put a staff person from their organization on a committee in their place if they cannot personally meet the time commitment.

This Board needs to engage in some planning activities:

- What is the strategic mission of NFHP, what does the Board want the organization to look like 10 years from now, 20 years from now?
- Research the internal and external environment.
- Identify changing community needs including the program's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT analysis).
- Review the previous NFHP Action Plan to determine which parts are still relevant and which parts need to be tweaked or replaced entirely.
- Identify the critical issues facing the organization.
- Set goals and measurable objectives that address these critical issues.
- Integrate all the organization's activities around a focused mission.
- Prioritize NFHP goals and develop timelines for their accomplishment. Goals should be conservation goals but can also be organizational goals.
- Establish an evaluation process and performance indicators to measure the progress toward the achievement of national goals and objectives.

Other observations to consider:

- NFHP is not a standalone 501c3-6 nonprofit organization nor a strictly governmental type of Board, so it does not completely fit under either model BUT can draw governance strengths from both of those types of organizations.
- This is a large Board and should have a facilitator to assist at every Board meeting.
- This Board needs an executive director or an executive secretary or an individual with similar job responsibilities to an executive director if that is an inappropriate title. This person needs to be responsible to the Board first and foremost, not an employee of another organization.
- Can the 400K for those federal agencies as described in the ACE Act be used to help pay for Board/Standing Committee staff support or did Congress mean "technical support" as in a very narrow definition to mean science/data technical support only?
- Consider pros/cons of establishing an Executive Committee to assist Board Chair

FY2023 FHP Allocation Subcommittee Update

Membership

- Stan Allen
- Bryan Moore
- Carter Kruse
- Pat Rivers
- Adam Ringia
- Doug Austen
- Steve Perry
- Joe Slaughter
- Jesse Trushenski
- Gary Whelan *(Board staff)*
- Mike Bailey *(Board staff)*
- Alex Atkinson *(Board staff)*

FHP Project Review Process:

The FHP Allocation Subcommittee (Subcommittee) consisting of a subgroup of Board and Board staff members reviewed all the FHP project submissions for FY23 and developed a set of funding suggestions for FHP allocations with a list of FHP projects for presentation and Board approval at the June meeting. All 20 FHPs submitted funding requests which totaled $8.5M for 139 projects and 19 FHPs submitted operational funding proposals. One FHP, the Great Lakes Basin Fish Habitat Partnership, submitted only for operational funds and has other funding sources for projects.

To determine FHP allocations and project lists, the subcommittee developed a scoring system which used a combination of "soft" and "hard" ACE Act criteria (which were weighted differently in the final scoring) in addition to standard questions about funding, project details, and National Conservation Priorities to develop funding tiers for each FHP. The details of the procedure are further detailed described below in the methodology notes. The project list was then narrowed to fit within the each FHP suggested allocation level and a recommended set of projects for Board consideration was determined. After the Board reviews the Subcommittee recommendations and approves by consensus a project package, a final recommendation package including the methodology, project summary table, and cover letter will be submitted to Department of Interior by July 1, 2022.

Subcommittee Recommendation:

Given the uncertainties in the Federal budget at this time, **the Subcommittee is proposing $5.02M in project funding that has a total of $34.1M in non-federal match for 71 Fish Habitat Conservation projects (includes Tribal-led projects). The recommendation also includes $330,000 in support of the Board project proposal.** If final appropriations for NFHP project funding are increased over last year, the FHP allocation levels for the two tiers will be scaled up and the FHP project lists will be expanded to include the next highest priority projects.

Other Important Methodology Notes

Funding Tiers – The subcommittee used two small groups to score 10 FHPs each. The subcommittee used a 3-tier system to divide the FHPs based on their average scores from 5 subcommittee members. The top five average FHP scores from each small team received an

allocation in tier 1 at an allocation level of 1.5X. The full subcommittee agreed upon the FHPs for tier 3 at an allocation level of 0.75X and then the remaining FHPs, scored in tier 2 at an allocation of X. One FHP only requested operational funds at a level of $85K.

Operational Funds & Match – A total of 19 of 20 FHPs requested base operational funding ($85K). Most FHPs demonstrated full 1:1 non-federal match at the FHP-level. Not all FHPs could demonstrate 1:1 non-federal match at the individual project level.

Unallocated Funds – In some cases, the recommended FHP allocation exceeds the individual FY2023 FHP request. In those cases the subcommittee recommends that those be fed back into the allocation methodology and proportionally redistributed among all remaining FHPs per the tier system (0.75X, X, 1.5X)

Tribal Projects – The ACE Act requires that 5% of the total appropriation projects carried out by Indian Tribes. A total of $485K in project funding was recommended by the subcommittee in support of Tribal-led projects (4 projects) which would be 6.7% if NFHP receives the authorized amount of funding ($7.2M).*
NOTE: additional Tribal projects for consideration of funding will be submitted soon and distributed to the Board in a revised project list by June 28, 2022.

Materials to be submitted to the Department of Interior Secretary by July 1, 2022:

1. Cover letter from the NFHP Board Chairman on behalf of the Board referring to the ACE Act
2. FY2023 FHP allocation level table;
3. FY2023 FHP project table; and
4. FY2023 FHP project descriptions.

PRELIMINARY

FY2023 Preliminary FHP Project Allocation Suggestions

Fish Habitat Partnership	FY21 Allocation	FY22 Allocation	FY23 Request	FY23 Recommended Allocation	# of Fully Funded Projects
Atlantic Coastal FHP	$258,333	$335,000	$516,157	$294,000	3
CA Fish Passage Forum	$258,333	$244,769	$417,965	$294,000	5
Desert FHP	$258,333	$294,682	$470,185	$196,000	2
Driftless Area Restoration Effort ‡	$119,667	$205,000	$262,000	$294,000	7
Eastern Brook Trout Joint Venture	$258,333	$307,598	$319,793	$196,000	3
Fishers and Farmers Partnership	$189,000	$230,156	$335,756	$294,000	5
Great Lakes Basin FHP	$85,000	$85,000	$85,000	$85,000	1
Great Plains FHP	$258,333	$164,500	$264,822	$196,000	1
Hawaii FHP	$189,000	$323,900	$552,597	$196,000	2
Kenai Peninsula FHP	$258,333	$223,914	$414,556	$196,000	4
Mat Su FHP	$258,333	$335,305	$377,039	$196,000	3
Midwest Glacial Lakes Partnership	$258,333	$324,237	$641,995	$294,000	5
Ohio River Basin FHP	$258,333	$199,722	$951,755	$147,000	1
Pacific Lamprey Conservation Initiative	$85,000	$214,286	$443,361	$294,000	6
Pacific Marine Estuarine Partnership	$258,333	$316,780	$347,915	$294,000	4
Reservoir FHP	$258,333	$325,000	$571,980	$294,000	6
Southeast Alaska FHP	$85,000	$224,203	$434,032	$294,000	4
Southeast Aquatic Resources Partnership	$189,000	$204,972	$202,051	$196,000	2
Southwest Alaska FHP	$258,333	$204,972	$289,947	$147,000	1
Western Native Trout Initiative	$258,333	$320,000	$675,618	$294,000	5
NFHP Board Proposal		$333,532	$330,000	$330,000	1

‡ denotes FHPs whose FY23 request for project funding will be fully funded (all projects proposed will receive funding – pending Federal appropriations)

PRELIMINARY

NFHP FY23 Project ID	Project Title	Project funded (Y=1/N=0)	State where project is located	Tribal (Y=1/N=0)	FHP submitting the project	Rank of the project by the FHP's Steering Committee	NFHP PROJECT FUNDS (Requested)	Total Contributions (cash and in-kind) All Sources	Federal Match	Non-Federal Match	TOTAL PROJECT COST	Project Description
1	ACFHP Operational Support	1	VA-base but ACFHP-wide	0	Atlantic Coastal Fish Habitat Partnership	1	$ 85,000	$ 146,707	$ 111,420	$ 35,287	$ 270,155	Funding will go towards coordinator salary, one Steering Committee (SC) meeting, and one Science and Data Committee meeting. ACFHP will develop and work towards the objectives, strategies, and actions in its new Strategic and Action Plans. This will be accomplished through meetings and the execution of conservation projects. Immediate success will be the publication of ACFHP's new Plans in the 1st quarter of FY23.
2	Paulina Dam (NJ 21-2) Removal on the Paulins Kill, NJ	0	NJ	0	Atlantic Coastal Fish Habitat Partnership	2	$ 50,000	$ 275,000	$ 125,000	$ 150,000	$ 4,998,713	ACFHP has supported 2 successful TNC barrier removal projects in the same watershed. The project manager has 20 years of experience in river restoration and served as project manager on 7 other dam removals. Removal of the Paulina Dam will reconnect 7.6 miles of riverine habitat. It is the final step in a watershed-wide restoration program that will open 45 miles to American shad, American Eel, sea lamprey, eastern brook trout, and three state-threatened mussels. This project will remove the dam and stabilize the bank. Goals: (1) improve aquatic and terrestrial connectivity, increase target fish, mussel, and macroinvertebrate populations; (2) improve water quality, restore hydrology; and (3) enhance recreation, public safety. The Paulins Kill Watershed Monitoring Program was developed in 2015 and will continue through 2025. Presence/absence, relative abundance, and/or diversity of fish species; freshwater mussels; reach-scale geomorphic and habitat characteristics; temperature, DO,
3	Salt Marsh Restoration and Donor Marsh at Wards Creek, North River Wetlands Reserve, Carteret County, NC	1	NC	0	Atlantic Coastal Fish Habitat Partnership	3	$ 159,658	$ 189,117	$ -	$ 189,117	$ 345,316	This project creates 1 acre of "donor" salt marsh from farmed land to provide scarce native saltmarsh plants to sustainably enable future restoration and improve water quality in greater Ward Creek. Species benefitted include tarpon, spotted sea trout, and more. Vegetation type and quantity will be monitored pre- and post-construction annually for 2 years. If plant standards aren't met, adaptive management will consist of: adding more plugs to marsh; planting different natives, and altering the hydrologic profile.
4	Engineering, Design and Permitting for the Removal of the Lower E.R. Collins Dam (NJ Dam #24-28) on the Pequest River in New Jersey	1	NJ	0	Atlantic Coastal Fish Habitat Partnership	4	$ 50,000	$ 525,000	$ 375,000	$ 150,000	$ 869,406	Dam removal will open 3 miles for American shad and American eel migration, improve instream habitat, and reduce threat of flooding to homes and businesses; there are zero barriers downstream. Funding is sought for engineering, design, and permitting to make the project "shovel-ready." The goal is to bring both dams through engineering, design, and permitting for their removal. These two removals should increase fish and macroinvertebrate populations, improve fish passage, restore hydrology, and improve water
5	Engineering, Design and Permitting for the Removal of the Upper E.R. Collins Dam (NJ Dam #24-29) on the Pequest River in New Jersey	0	NJ	0	Atlantic Coastal Fish Habitat Partnership	5	$ 50,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	*see project above: combined costs for the Lower and Upper E.R. Collins Dam	Dam removal will open 3 miles for American shad and American eel migration, improve instream habitat, and reduce threat of flooding to homes and businesses; there are zero barriers downstream. Funding is sought for engineering, design, and permitting to make the project "shovel-ready." The goal is to bring both dams through engineering, design, and permitting for their removal. These two removals should increase fish and macroinvertebrate populations, improve fish passage, restore hydrology, and improve water quality. Removal of the upper dam will mitigate flooding for the 10-, 50- and 100-year floods by up to 3 ft.
6	Town Brook Stream Restoration: Jenney Grist Mill Nature-Like Fishway Bypass	0	MA	0	Atlantic Coastal Fish Habitat Partnership	6	$ 121,499	$ 322,977	$ 23,477	$ 299,500	$ 511,837	Funding is requested for the design and permitting of the Jenney Grist Mill nature-like fishway bypass. This is part of the Town Brook Restoration Program to restore ecological health, improve climate change resiliency, and alleviate public safety concerns along the brook. The bypass will ensure unobstructed passage for river herring and American eel to 1.67 miles of river and 269 acres of pond spawning habitat. The fishway bypass will circumvent the Jenney Pond Dam and increase the number of fish reaching their spawning habitat. It will decrease downstream mortality during migration.
7	CFPF Coordination & Operational Support	1	CA	0	California Fish Passage Forum	1	$ 85,000	$ 85,000	$ -	$ 85,000	$ 170,000	The California Fish Passage Forum (Forum) coordinator and staff at Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission (PSMFC) have a strong history of successfully providing coordination and other technical support (GIS, data stewardship, project and contract management, etc.) to the Forum for many years. The Forum coordinator has been in this role with the Forum since September 2018, and also serves as the coordinator for the Pacific Lamprey Conservation Initiative since November 2019. PSMFC has supported the Forum for more than a decade.
8	Little Case Fish Passage Project	1	CA	0	California Fish Passage Forum	1	$ 26,000	$ 614,000	$ -	$ 614,000	$ 640,000	California Department of Fish and Wildlife has identified the culverts targeted by this project as a high priority for removal and funded the design phase of this project. By removing two culverts and replacing them with structures that do not impede fish passage, habitat connectivity will be restored for Coho Salmon and steelhead trout, listed species under state and federal Endangered Species Acts. This project will provide juvenile salmonids access to currently inaccessible summer habitat and winter refugia and will protect them from increased winter flows caused by climate change enhanced storms. This project will replace two culverts with bridges that will provide passage for Coho Salmon and steelhead at all flows, construct nine fish habitat structures made of 16 logs, and plant 50 native trees along project reaches. The project will also open access to one mile of extremely valuable spawning and rearing habitat for all life stages of Coho Salmon and steelhead trout.
9	Mid-Klamath Tributary Fish Passage Improvement Project	1	CA	0	California Fish Passage Forum	2	$ 45,188	$ 45,746	$ -	$ 45,746	$ 90,934	Seasonal low flow barriers to anadromous fish passage on key tributaries in the Klamath watershed will be identified and treated, resulting in improved juvenile and adult fish passage into 30 to 40 tributaries in the Klamath and Salmon River subbasins. This work is seasonal and is not expected nor intended to remain after annual winter flooding but is cost-effective and provides immediate results to the fishery. The objectives of this project are to maintain and improve access to existing salmonid habitat by removing or manipulating seasonal barriers that impede fish passage and to improve connectivity at coldwater refugia sites. Project is designed to ensure both juvenile and adult fish passage into high-quality thermal refugia and spawning habitat during critical periods of rearing and migration. Deliverables include: assessments for the first 1000 feet of up to 40 tributaries to identify barriers and prescribe treatment to improve fish passage, conduct fish passage improvements on identified barriers, snorkel surveys up and downstream of barrier sites before and after treatment to establish baseline fish abundance estimates and assess treatment effectiveness. Before and after photos will be taken, all barriers will be mapped and documented with information on barrier type, characteristics, and fish counts before and after treatment.
10	Native Fish Passage in San Joaquin River at Eastside Bypass Control Structure**	1	CA	0	California Fish Passage Forum	3	$ 51,890	$ 6,273,000	$ -	$ 6,273,000	$ 7,730,000	This project will improve passage at the EBCS, especially during drought conditions, help rebuild native fish populations in the San Joaquin River, and build on the larger on-going investment for volitional passage for native fish in the Restoration Area. Long-term this project will improve the overall conditions for Chinook Salmon and other native fish species. Design criteria will be structured around life stages of the target anadromous species and the timing of runs for upstream movement of adult fall and spring-run Chinook Salmon and winter steelhead and the downstream movement of juvenile life stages spawned from these runs. This project is the last element that needs to be completed to allow volitional passage of Chinook Salmon between 45-4,500 cfs through the Eastside Bypass and will also support passage for other native fish species to return to the San Joaquin River across varying flows. Project objectives include installing a full-width rock ramp roughened channel below the EBCS and modifications to the EBCS to improve fish passage, while retaining its ability to provide flood control. The modifications to the EBCS and adding a 380 ft long rock ramp downstream will allow passage for salmonids and improve passage for other native fish such as sturgeon and lamprey. Outcomes and deliverables of
11	North Fork Ryan Creek Fish Passage Design	1	CA	0	California Fish Passage Forum	4	$ 60,500	$ 5,525	$ -	$ 5,525	$ 66,025	The project will address the most downstream barrier in highly valuable habitat along a tributary to one of the longest migration corridors for Coho Salmon in California by funding the development of 100% design plans for a stream crossing that will pass steelhead and Coho Salmon at all life stages and all flows. The project will provide juvenile salmonids access to summer habitat and winter refugia that is currently inaccessible, and protection from increased winter flows caused by climate change enhanced storms. The project will develop 100% design plans that will include the removal of blown out culverts and fish passage barrier rock weir. Once site characterizations are complete, an engineering firm will produce 35% designs and a draft basis of designs report to be shared with CDFW, the Forum, and other stakeholders for review and comments. This feedback will inform the development of 65%
12	Designing for Sturgeon Passage in San Joaquin Eastside Bypass**	0	CA	0	California Fish Passage Forum	5	$ 49,387	$ 6,276,000	$ 3,000	$ 6,273,000	$ 6,325,387	This project will provide currently lacking information about the presence and distribution of San Francisco Estuary (SFE) White Sturgeon in the Upper San Joaquin River and the potential for planned and proposed restoration projects to create needed spawning habitat to bolster the SFE White Sturgeon population. The project will provide information on flows and temperatures that may attract sturgeon and will more generally support migratory access of other anadromous populations (including Green Sturgeon and Pacific Lamprey) in the Restoration Area. This project will gather much needed information on the presence and distribution of White Sturgeon in the Upper San Joaquin River to inform final design modifications for fish passage through the EBCS by 1) monitoring (surveys for, tagging, and acoustic telemetry monitoring of adult sturgeon); 2) 1uarterly receiver maintenance and data collection; and 3) analysis and outreach (presentations of findings and analysis to state and federal partners, stakeholders, water operators, local
13	Long Creek Fish Screen, Sycan Marsh Preserve	0	OR	0	California Fish Passage Forum	6	$ 100,000	$ 75,000	$ -	$ 75,000	$ 175,000	Trout Unlimited (TU), The Nature Conservancy (TNC), USFWS, and ODFW are partnering to reduce the risk of entrainment to Bull Trout and Redband Trout in Long Creek on the Sycan Marsh Preserve. The Long Creek population of Bull Trout is the only remaining population of Bull Trout in the Sycan River Core Area and eliminating the risk of entrainment is listed as an important recovery metric in the Klamath Recovery Unit Implementation Plan for Bull Trout. Removal of the four dams on the Klamath River is expected to open this area to anadromous steelhead and Chinook Salmon, and ODFW is planning to stock hatchery-produced Chinook into Agency Lake as soon as 2023. This diversion threatens safe passage of through risk entrainment for migratory bull trout, redband trout, and possibly future Chinook Salmon and steelhead through lower Long Creek and the Sycan River, which is unoccupied bull trout critical habitat. Restoration and safe passage for these migratory populations is critical for the persistence and resilience of the species. ODFW engineers will lead the design phase of the project, in conjunction with the project team and private landowners who use water from Small's Ditch. This funding will be used for fabrication (by ODFW Central Point Screen Shop) and installation of the fish screen. TU, TNC, and USFWS will partner to complete and acquire all necessary permitting and compliance for project implementation and will be responsible for monitoring. The project occurs on an easement that TNC has with the USDA Natural Resources
14	Driftless Area Restoration Effort national fish habitat partnership, Cordination, and Operational Support	1	MN, WI, Il & IA	0	Driftless Area Restoration Effort	1	$ 85,000	$ 85,000	$ -	$ 85,000	$ 170,000	objectives of the Driftless Area Aquatic Conservation Plan (http://www.darestoration.com) while contributing to the goals, objectives and strategies of the National Fish Habitat Partnership Plan. Priorities of the DARE partnership improve riparian and in-stream habitat for both native and nongame species; increase angling opportunities; and raise awareness about upland and aquatic conservation through outreach and education. Since its inception, DARE has developed a network of partnerships that have increased the stream restoration work in the Driftless Area fourfold! DARE has been working with the state agencies and universities on updating assessments, monitoring, and completing evaluations. Most recently development of a mobile application for use by anglers to collect data that could be used for more strategic conservation decisions. The WiseH2O app uses a color-reactive test strip paired with a mobile phone to screen for contaminants. Project Manager will continue to work with TU chapters and state agencies to document trout response to stream
15	Bruce Valley Creek DARE Habitat Improvement Project-WI	1	WI	0	Driftless Area Restoration Effort	2	$ 25,000	$ 34,000	$ -	$ 34,000	$ 59,000	Riparian vegetation in project reach is dominated by invasives resulting in bank erosion, sediment inputs and poor in-stream habitat for trout. Goals of project are to improve the water quality and habitat for this Brook stream in a focal fhp watershed. Work will be completed on private land with a perpetual easement. Upon completion of this 2000' project, there will have been 7.75 miles of stream restoration completed involving 26 different landowners in the Middle Trempealeau Watershed. WI DNR will assess brook
16	Promoting the Restoration of DARE Streams as an Alternative to Facility Upgrades for Municipalities	1	WI	0	Driftless Area Restoration Effort	3	$ 40,000	$ 40,000	$ -	$ 40,000	$ 80,000	Trout Unlimited, TU recognizes there is an opportunity to accelerate stabilizing streambanks, incorporate fish and wildlife habitat, reduce phosphorous and sediment discharges to streams, improve angler access and local economies by developing an outreach and education program around Wisconsin Water Quality Trading, WQT. WQT is a compliance option that provides point sources with the flexibility to acquire pollutant reductions from other sources in the watershed to offset their point source load to comply with a permit limit or water quality-based effluent limitation. TU will educate municipalities on how to implement stream restoration projects as a more cost-effective method of achieving P-reductions than upgrading their facilities. TU will be working with Resource Environmental Solutions, RES, nation's largest ecological restoration company. A municipality reduces/meets their phosphorous goals by obtain implementing a conservation practice that ties up phosphorous and receives nutrient credits. RES will hold the credits, develop the necessary plans, permits, design and oversee the project implementation. Trout Unlimited will work with RES in
17	Casey Springs DARE Brook Trout Habitat Project-IA	1	IA	0	Driftless Area Restoration Effort	4	$ 36,000	$ 37,276	$ -	$ 37,276	$ 73,276	Casey Springs is 1 of only 13 naturally reproducing, self-sustaining brook trout streams in Iowa. Project area is in protection-surrounded by 17-acre wildlife area of native tree and prairie. Reconnecting stream section with adjacent floodplain will improve natural hydrology, sediment transport and reduce soil erosion. Actions will result in exposing natural substrate for spawning and feeding, deeper pools for overhead cover and overwintering, and general increase in stream resiliency. Project goals are to reduce sediment and nutrient inputs in this Class I brook trout stream and enhance instream habitat. Objectives include reconnecting stream channel to adjacent floodplain by re-establishing a floodplain bench along 0.1 miles of stream and restoring 0.9 acres of riparian,
18	Evaluating the Distribution and Drivers of Sculpin and Brook Trout Populations in NE Iowa; Advancin DARE in the Volga River Watershed	1	IA	0	Driftless Area Restoration Effort	5	$ 36,000	$ 52,000	$ -	$ 52,000	$ 72,000	Knowledge of fish populations and distribution of cold-water habitats within the Volga River watershed of NE Iowa is limited. Proposed project objectives are to conduct fish surveys at ~80 sites and document the distribution of SGCN Slimy and Mottled Sculpin and Brook Trout and the distribution of cold-water habitats within the priority watershed and identify primary landscape variables influencing distribution of target species. Proposed work will aid resource managers in the identification of priority areas for habitat conservation and restoration to benefit brook trout and sculpin. Identification of specific landscape and in-stream predictor variables
19	Crowdsourcing DARE Water Quality Monitoring APP	1	WI, IA, MN, IL	0	Driftless Area Restoration Effort	6	$ 15,000	$ 15,000	$ -	$ 15,000	$ 30,000	Using a patented mobile phone App designed specifically for the Driftless Area. The App, using volunteer anglers and others will crowdsource (1,000 observation goal) and capture basic water quality information and input observations on stream site disturbances such as bank erosion, fish barriers, and tile drainage. Success would be expanding the use of the App to capture consistent WQ variable measurements by the same method across the Driftless Area and house them in a single location. Collected data would be available and usable as an interactive interface on the contractors' website and the data would aid natural resource manager in the
20	Traverse Valley Creek DARE Habitat Improvement Project-WI	1	WI	0	Driftless Area Restoration Effort	7	$ 25,000	$ 36,500	$ 8,500	$ 28,000	$ 60,500	Completed work expected to improve habitat to benefit brook trout and associated coldwater community. Goal of project is to improve habitat quality for brook trout on Traverse Valley, a priority stream in above fhp focal brook trout watershed. Objectives are to restore 1.2 acres of riparian buffer, enhance 0.28 miles of instream habitat, and will include public access with perpetual fishing easement from willing private landowner. Project will complement previous work completed on priority stream and expected to
21	Partnership Operational Support	1	WA, OR, CA, NV, ID, WY, UT, CO, AZ, NM, TX	0	Desert Fish Habitat Partnership	1	$ 85,000	$ 75,000	$ 50,000	$ 25,000	$ 85,000	Stable operational support is vital for DFHP to continue its long history of success. DFHP will continue to increase and strengthen partnerships, identify and fund high priority projects that meet both DFHP and NFHP goals and objectives, and increase public engagement and excitement about DFHP's unique, underserved, and imperiled fishes. DFHP has prepared a proposal to the WAFWA board to request be incorporated as an initiative similar to how WNTI is being managed. This proposal will hopefully be voted on in July 2022. This endeavor would greatly expand DFHP's ability to fundraise from external sources, overall increasing our benefit to native desert fish species. This move is planned to be finalized in FY2023.
22	White River Conservation and Restoration	1	UT	0	Desert Fish Habitat Partnership	2	$ 54,843	$ 104,279	$ 49,807	$ 54,472	$ 406,259	This project will explore the effectiveness of utilizing large wood to support on-going beaver activity and large wood recruitment in the White River. Beaver activity provides many ecosystem services commonly associated with river conservation and restoration, namely maintaining and enhancing complex in-stream habitat that is frequently used by endangered big river desert fishes of the
23	Drews Creek Fish Passage and Stream Restoration	0	OR	0	Desert Fish Habitat Partnership	3	$ 71,500	$ 337,751	$ -	$ 337,751	$ 409,251	upstream (1 mile), while enhancing stream and riparian function using large wood and willow plantings. The project will compliment and build upon several conservation actions that have been executed on the ranch over the last three decades.
24	Cottonwood Creek Fish Habitat Restoration	0	OR	0	Desert Fish Habitat Partnership	4	$ 71,500	$ 320,236	$ -	$ 320,236	$ 391,736	The work proposed in this application will take place on Cottonwood Creek, one of the largest tributaries to Goose Lake. Project objectives aim to support instream water availability, reduce sediment pollution, create and improve pool habitat, and provide streambank stability. Tasks that will be accomplished include finals designs, compliance assurance, and contracting the implementation of the work that will restore and enhance 1.5 miles of stream habitat. Final reporting and photos point monitoring will also be completed. The overarching goal is to create quality habitat to support native fish populations, abundance, and resiliency
25	Desert Fish Stream Habitat Enhancement in Desert Biome of BioSphere II	0	AZ	0	Desert Fish Habitat Partnership	5	$ 37,842	$ 38,971	$ -	$ 38,971	$ 76,813	The University of Arizona's Biosphere 2 is the world's largest controlled environment dedicated to understanding the implication, mitigation, and adaptation solutions for resilience of our planet (Biosphere 1) due to the global climate crisis. DFHP funds will be used to construct a desert stream/pond/cienega to be stocked with Gila topminnow and desert pupfish. While this habitat will primarily serve as an educational and outreach opportunity about endangered fishes to over 100,000 visitors and students annually, the project
26	Escalante Watershed Restoration Project	0	CO	0	Desert Fish Habitat Partnership	6	$ 34,000	$ 193,500	$ 11,500	$ 182,000	$ 574,421	This project will deploy numerous NRCS conservation practices to improve irrigation water use efficiency and reconnect the floodplain to the creek to improve riparian conditions. These methods include building permanent rock dam structures, providing new headgates, fencing off riparian areas to exclude cattle, native riparian vegetation planting, and building beaver dam analogs.
27	Lower Snake River Ranch Stabilization and Fish Habitat Project	0	WY	0	Desert Fish Habitat Partnership	7	$ 40,000	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	$ 96,985	$ 686,863	

28	Teaching the Value of Water Conservation on T & E Species within the Rio Grande	0	NM	0	Desert Fish Habitat Partnership	8	$75,500	$ 75,500	$ -	$ 75,500	$ 156,000	There are several underserved communities, with little access to the recreational and educational benefits offered by our outdoor spaces. This program will be offered to every fourth-grade classroom in Albuquerque. On-site education will be delivered about threatened and endangered species within the Rio Grande, NM, and how water conservation contributes to species persistence and recovery. Additionally, all students will be able to participate in releases of Rio Grande Silvery Minnow, creating a physical connection
29	EBTJV Operations	1	WV	0	Eastern Brook Trout Joint Venture	1	$ 85,000	$ 44,048	$ 10,915	$ 33,133	$ 129,048	The EBTJV anticipates utilizing the $85,000 available from the partnership's FY23 stable funding allocation to support its base operational functions such as: updating our strategic plan; maintaining and growing our website, social media, other outreach campaigns; coordinating efforts with other conservation groups and NFHAP; sharing information about advances and needs in brook trout management across the scientific and management communities; collaboratively identifying needs and finding coordinating the next range-wide and regional data projects; recruiting and selecting on-the-ground projects; and supporting and growing our own
30	Administrative role within Grant Solutions for EBTJV coordinator	1	WV	0	Eastern Brook Trout Joint Venture	1	$ 29,256	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 29,256	To assist partners with grant agreement paperwork and compliance, the EBTJV coordinator has acquired Affiliate status and credentials with USFWS and is (in FY22) beginning the training needed to be a Grant Administrator in Grant Solutions. This will require a large amount of additional time on top of EBTJV operations, and we are requesting a separate line item of operational support in FY23. We are asking for 20% indirect on each on-the-ground project. This has not been matched with nonfederal funds.
31	Quinapoxet Dam Removal, Worchester, MA	1	MA	0	Eastern Brook Trout Joint Venture	2	$ 50,000	$ 1,350,000	$ 1,300,000	$ 50,000	$ 2,350,000	Dam removal will provide upstream fish access to high-quality coldwater habitat, restore river processes for downstream benefits (e.g., sediment and organic matter transport), and ensure genetic health for brook trout and landlocked salmon. The project will make 35 miles of river accessible to fish, restore 0.2 miles of upstream habitat, restore 1 acre riparian habitat, add an ADA compliant
32	Evaluation and Mitigation Steps for Threats to the Moshannon Creek Watershed Upstream of Roup Run	0	PA	0	Eastern Brook Trout Joint Venture	3	$ 43,500	$ 47,266	$ -	$ 47,266	$ 90,766	This project will result in a written plan for a series of restoration steps for the AMD- impaired Moshannon Creek watershed, which once implemented would result in the restoration of health to the main stem of Moshannon Creek. This project will advance steps to allow passive AMD treatment of the Moshannon Creek watershed (specifically 6.3 miles of headwaters affected by AMD discharges and coal refuse pile sites). MCWA will continue to monitor water chemistry below the pollution input points upon completion of the
33	Culvert Replacement and Habitat Restoration, Box Cover Brook, Somerset, Vermont	0	VT	0	Eastern Brook Trout Joint Venture	4	$ 25,500	$ 27,000	$ 1,500	$ 25,500	$ 220,000	Box Cover Brook is a wild brook trout stream that is currently fragmented by an undersized culvert. Replacing the culvert with an adequately sized bridge will improve connectivity, particularly to a unique reservoir life history of brook trout. The project will also improve brook trout habitat diversity, protective cover, and potential for thermal refugia in the face of climate change. The objective
34	Cady Brook Culvert Replacement, Cady Brook, Hartland, Vermont	0	VT	0	Eastern Brook Trout Joint Venture	5	$ 41,560	$ 66,000	$ 1,000	$ 65,000	$ 107,560	The project will replace an undersized culvert with a bridge (160% bankfull width) to restore fish passage and sediment transport processes, in a watershed with a high quality brook trout population. The project will open 14.5 miles total and 2.5 miles of upstream tributary to aquatic organism passage and reduce erosion of the crossing and adjacent trail. Green Mountain Horse Association has
35	Lower Wells Brook Stream Restoration: Post-Construction Evaluation and Maintenance Dover Plains, NY	0	NY	0	Eastern Brook Trout Joint Venture	6	$ 14,977	$ 83,636	$ 51,136	$ 32,500	$ 98,613	This project will perform post-construction maintenance and 2nd year riparian plantings on a project to stabilize actively eroding streambanks and reconnect the Wells Brook channel to its floodplain. Wells Brook supports brook trout and logger data suggest it could be an important cold water refuge. Ecological benefits include reduction of sediment and nutrient pollution and restoration of
36	EBTJV scientific assessment project: update to eastern brook trout range-wide occupancy dataset and informing our strategic plan	0	WV	0	Eastern Brook Trout Joint Venture	7	$ 30,000	$ 40,825	$ -	$ 40,825	$ 70,825	This range-wide brook trout assessment is central to our science-based conservation planning for wild brook trout, and is also used by other organizations and member states in their own prioritizations. It also helps visualize the need and opportunities for conservation. Our new web portal is now ready and allows states to update the catchment data on the web. The objectives of this FY23 project will be to 1)assist all 17 member states in updating their data, 2) to summarize range-wide patch and catchment metrics, and 3)to track progress towards our EBTJV range-wide goals and objectives. We will work collaboratively with the states, federal
37	1. Operations/Base Funding: Coordination, Communications & Science Team	1	IA	0	Fishers and Farmers Partnership	1	$ 85,000	$ 61,643	$ 3,705	$ 57,938	$ 146,643	Project provides outreach to educate partners/put more conservation on ground. Drives social/science aspect of projects: Watershed Leaders Network, farmer-led committees, social networks, bringing attention to science, elements to make ecological impact. Project measured: # of people attending workshops, # of farmers engaged, SC engagement, project #, accomplishments reported to NFHP, #
38	2. Huzzah/Shoal Creeks Woodlands for Wildlife, MO	1	MO	0	Fishers and Farmers Partnership	2	$ 75,000	$ 249,500	$ -	$ 249,500	$ 324,500	stream/fish/mussels. Instream habitat 0.1mi, 5 stream crossings, maintain Fish IBI ≥37, 30 pop. assessed, 500' streambank stabilization, 8.3mi riparian, 121ac riparian, 185ac upland, 5 alternative watering systems, 250ac grasslands/perennial cover, 20ac native pasture/riparian corridor, 50ac woodlands, 1 farm tour demo BMPs, 1 conservation easement. NFHP Goal/Obj 1,2,3,4, FFP 1-13.
39	3. Habitat Restoration & Landowner Education & Outreach on the Vermillion River, MN	1	MN	0	Fishers and Farmers Partnership	3	$ 29,571	$ 69,561	$ -	$ 69,561	$ 99,131	Unique project combines on-the-ground habitat restoration with landowner outreach/education to create tangible upland & in-stream habitat benefits & to engage Vermillion River community/farmers in conservation & habitat restoration for water quality, healthy fish pop. Will enhance 1.1 mi riparian, 7 ac riparian/5,892 ft., 11 ac wetland, 10 ac upland, assess 1 fish pop. NFHP Strat 1,2,4.
40	4. Devils Creek Watershed Rusk County, WI	1	WI	0	Fishers and Farmers Partnership	4	$ 32,688	$ 53,675	$ -	$ 53,675	$ 86,363	Rusk County, WIDNR, TU, Bruce School District working to protect (headwaters), restore (lower watershed) Devils Creek, Class I trout stream, working with farmers in-stream, riparian, upland habitats. Restore 3 streambank erosion sites, 2 in-stream habitat structures, 1 riparian livestock exclusion fence, 1 grassed waterway/buffer, 7.3ac riparian, 24ac upland, baseline WQ measurements, planning for
41	5. Leveraging State Water Quality Initiative Funds to Increase Boone River Watershed Oxbow Restorations for Topeka Shiner and Water Quality, IA	1	IA	0	Fishers and Farmers Partnership	5	$ 31,102	$ 41,963	$ -	$ 41,963	$ 73,065	Protects intact/healthy waters bringing attention to/improving land use practices, restores hydrologic conditions for fish, reconnecting floodplain/providing storage for water, reconnects spawning habitat for federally listed Topeka shiner, other fish &wildlife, restores WQ filtering/decreasing sediment/nutrients into streams. Measureable goals/obj.: 4 tile-fed oxbows 0.5 ac - 2 ac wetland/oxbow habitat total, 2-4 ac native grassland/riparian, 4 fish passage barriers (natural) removed, 2ac opened to spawning habitat, 2 field
42	6. Jumpstarting Conservation Drainage in Illinois for Improved Water Quality, IL	0	IL	0	Fishers and Farmers Partnership	6	$ 82,395	$ 92,710	$ -	$ 92,710	$ 175,105	CDP critical component of IL Nutrient Loss Reduction Strategy & IL Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Plan. Protects intact/healthy waters, restore hydrologic conditions for fish, restore WQ. Goal: increase awareness of CDP, adoption of practices across IL, improve WQ impacting local fisheries, drinking water supplies, nutrients leaving IL. 3-5 CDP installations (bioreactors, wetlands, drainage management, oxbows, saturated buffers), video series featuring installation process with farmer testimonials, 2 newsletters ISAP
44	Bighorn River Side Channel Reactivation	1	MT	0	Great Plains Fish Habitat Partnership	1	$ 66,280	$ 78,500	$ -	$ 78,500	$ 144,780	This work would reverse the loss of connectivity by restoring up to twelve side channels representing approximately 5.5 miles of river habitats reconnected. The project would benefit a number of species native to this system including Longnose dace and Sauger. Existing side channels will be reconnected to the mainstem Bighorn River to create a more diverse channel structure to promote habitat diversity. The twelve side channels will be mechanically opened to create a flow through system that has been interrupted by
45	North Laramie River Fish Passage	0	WY	0	Great Plains Fish Habitat Partnership	2	$ 85,142	$ 751,785	$ 228,600	$ 523,185	$ 836,927	This work is similar to other work they have accomplished in the past and continues their work to both re-open the Laramie River to native aquatic species and control identified invasives. This work would remove two barriers and enhance another barrier to protect native species upstream on the North Laramie River. Several Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN) including Hornyhead chub, Plains topminnow, Brassy minnow and Common shiner would benefit from this project. The North Laramie Canal and Wilson No. 2 diversions are 0.25 miles apart and would be removed to allow year round passage. The third structure would be enhanced to preclude upstream invasion of Smallmouth bass from downstream sources. The project will remove two barriers and enhance
46	Silver Lake Outlet Modification	0	MN	0	Great Plains Fish Habitat Partnership	3	$ 58,400	$ 230,000	$ -	$ 230,000	$ 288,400	This project would create a functioning connection between Silver Lake and the Buffalo River to connect upstream river sections as the next priority project within the Buffalo River for 54 fish species and 12 native mussels including the Creek heelsplitter and Black sandshell. Monitoring will be conducted on both the design and the population response.
47	Upper Yellowstone Project Prioritization Plan	0	MT	0	Great Plains Fish Habitat Partnership	4	$ 55,000	$ 62,000	$ -	$ 62,000	$ 117,000	A major effort would be to build the coalition of partners including landowners that would be essential successfully implementing this work. The outcomes of the project would be a strong outreach component along with a list of agreed upon shovel ready projects to implement in the foreseeable future. This work would direct the habitat restoration efforts for multiple agencies and partners to benefit not only the aquatic species but the landowners along about 182 miles of the Yellowstone River and its tributaries.
48	Operational Support - Hawaii FHP	1	HI	0	Hawaii Fish Habitat Parntership	1	$ 85,000	$ 25,000	$ -	$ 25,000	$ 110,000	the Steering Committee include staff from three State agencies, three non-profit organizations and a large landowner/educational trust
49	Estuarine Habitat Restoration at Kīholo Fishpond	1	HI	0	Hawaii Fish Habitat Parntership	2	$ 109,300	$ 109,446	$ -	$ 109,446	$ 218,746	This project will result in the removal of sediment from 0.5 acres of estuarine habitat, and 0.25 acre of native species planted, in order to improve water quality and hard bottom habitat utilized by marine and estuarine fish, invertebrates, and reptiles. TNC will measure ecological benefits of the restoration using the monitoring methods described below.The anticipated project outcomes are as follows: 0.25 acre of estuarine habitat restored with native species outplanted, 0.5 acres of estuarine habitat restored via sediment removal, 10 workdays held, At least 100 volunteers engaged, contingent upon COVID-19 protocols to ensure safety, Project impact measured via monitoring surveys and results summarized in a technical report, Lessons learned shared with local community, resource managers and scientific researchers. The ecological impact of this project will be demonstrated by TNC's long-term datasets on vegetation, sediment, water quality and fish, to understand and share how restoration efforts lead to measurable improvements in fish habitat.
50	Alakoko/Hūleʻia Aquatic Habitat Restoration	0	HI	0	Hawaii Fish Habitat Parntership	3	$ 128,000	$ 129,728	$ -	$ 129,728	$ 257,728	Restoration will include removing accumulated organic debris and removing invasive vegetation from a series ponds adjacent to the estuary. These actions will "daylight" approximately five acres of aquatic habitats including springs, small streams and dainageways and wetlands that are completely occluded by invasive grasses and shrubs. These shallow marginal areas are preferred habitat for juvenile recreationally and culturally important native fish including 'ama'ama (Mugil cephalus), ālohehole (Kuhlia sandvichensis), and 'akupa (Eleotris sandwichensis). The primary objective of this project is to remove invasive vegetation from five acres of wetlands adjacent to the Alakoko Fishpond/Hūleʻia Estuary restoration site. Total acreage will be measured using photopoints and geospatial interpretation, habitat quality will be measured with water quality instrumentation targeting suspended solids, temperature, and
51	Large-scale Nearshore Marine Habitat Restoration in Maunalua Bay, Oah	0	HI	0	Hawaii Fish Habitat Parntership	4	$ 70,600	$ 71,600	$ -	$ 71,600	$ 142,200	recreationally and culturally important native fish. Removal and control of invasive algae throughout the reef flat along the margins of the bay increases preferred benthic habitat conditions.
52	Increasing Recreational Fisheries Engagement through the Fish Habitat Partnerships in Coordination with the Hawai'i Fish Habitat Partnership	0	HI	0	Hawaii Fish Habitat Parntership	5	$ 32,013	$ 29,710	$ -	$ 29,710		To address a primary cause of coral reef habitat loss, Kuleana Coral will carry out coral restoration on the West Coast of O'ahu. Coral colonies and colony fragments become dislodged from reefs due to high wave impacts and storms, marine debris, ship groundings, anchor damage, and impacts from tourism. These dislodged coral fragments will die without being secured to the reef. In Kuleana Coral's Coral Restoration Program, living coral fragments are recovered from West O'ahu reefs, and a health assessment is conducted. Corals are then temporarily relocated to a safe location to prevent further injury, and they are subsequently transplanted back onto
53	Place-based and Community-assisted Invasive Species Removal to Improve Habitat Connectivity in the Ala Wai Watershed	0	HI	0	Hawaii Fish Habitat Parntership	6	$ 127,684	$ 129,668	$ -	$ 129,668	$ 257,352	This proposal is an extension and an expansion of a successful restoration and outreach and education program that to date has been implemented across 20 study sites and 184 site visits. The project has reached 22,748 students and 2,325 teachers from a variety of educational institutions on the island of O'ahu. The goal of the proposed project is to support, extend, and evaluate on-going outreach education, citizen science, and stream and watershed restoration efforts with participation of educators, students, and
54	KPHFP Coordination and Operational Support	1	AK	0	Kenai Peninsula Fish Habitat Partnership	1	$ 85,000	$ 85,000	$ 25,000	$ 60,000	$ 170,000	The KPFHP coordinator supports all projects within the Partnership, as well as working with unfunded projects to develop them for future FHP funding or for funding through an alternate source, so long as the project outcomes support the FHPs goals and objectives. These projects have wide-ranging benefits that address the habitat needs of freshwater and anadromous fish species that at some point in their life cycle reside in the rivers, lakes, and estuaries of the Partnership geography (Kenai Peninsula Borough). Conservation targets of the KPFHP are organized and tracked by watershed type, with seven distinct watershed types intended to encompass the full spectrum of freshwater fish habitat found throughout the partnership. In addressing the goals and objectives of the KPFHP, the
55	Stream Watch: Deepening Impact of Volunteer Fish Habitat Stewardship	1	AK	0	Kenai Peninsula Fish Habitat Partnership	2	$ 24,266	$ 24,267	$ -	$ 24,267	$ 48,533	As development, invasive species, and climate change threaten Kenai Peninsula rivers, Stream Watch provides vital education and stewardship activities at the region's most trafficked recreational areas to promote ecologically stable river systems, good fish habitat, and an informed public. Stream Watch staff will recruit 80+ volunteers who will manage 3 miles of riparian habitat protection fencing, remove 3,500 pounds of fish endangering debris, complete erosion control projects, and educate 4,000 people about fish habitat.
56	Quartz Creek Watershed Instream Flow Reservations and AWC Nominations	1	AK	0	Kenai Peninsula Fish Habitat Partnership	3	$ 41,413	$ 41,413	$ -	$ 41,413	$ 82,826	FY23 funds will be used to continue an ongoing project that includes two stream gaging sites and six discharge stations while also adding two new discharge stations. Most waterbodies selected for this project are currently listed in ADF&G's AWC and this project aims to add habitat to the AWC. These water bodies provide habitat for up to five species of Pacific salmon, and some also support Dolly Varden, rainbow trout, and whitefish. Water of adequate quantity is needed to sustain fish production in these areas. The main objective of this project is to quantify and protect instream flows for salmon-producing waterbodies in the Quartz Creek watershed, and beyond, by filing applications for instream flow reservations with the Alaska Dept. of Natural Resources (DNR). Reservations specify the amount of flow necessary to maintain healthy fish populations at different times of the year. The project will allow for
57	Freshwater Invasive Species Mitigation and Control on the Kenai Peninsula	1	AK	0	Kenai Peninsula Fish Habitat Partnership	4	$ 43,655	$ 43,682	$ -	$ 43,682	$ 88,337	This project seeks to protect the integrity of fish habitat through early detection and rapid response to novel aquatic invasive species on the Kenai Peninsula. Additionally, this project seeks to understand and mitigate the negative effects that existing invasive species have on riparian systems that support rearing habitat for salmon. Through this project, KWF will survey 6 remote and 10 roadside
58	Creating Kenai Watershed Stewards Through Adopt-A-Stream Program	0	AK	0	Kenai Peninsula Fish Habitat Partnership	5	$ 26,683	$ 26,786	$ -	$ 26,786	$ 53,469	As future leaders and resource managers of Alaska, children and their families play a significant role in managing the health of the ecosystem. Themed in conservation, AAS delivers programming that promotes responsible recreation behavior and builds a passion for the resource. By providing opportunities that expose children to our environmental needs. AAS are designed to increase an understanding of watersheds through the delivery of interdisciplinary curriculum centered on environmental experiences. Through a hands-on and engaging model, AAS aims to support the connection between healthy watersheds, salmonid life cycle, and
59	Designing of nature-based stormwater management solutions for urban areas along the Kenai River	0	AK	0	Kenai Peninsula Fish Habitat Partnership	6	$ 49,945	$ 25,000	$ -	$ 25,000	$ 74,945	Heavy metals, zinc and copper have documented negative effects on salmonids and their habitats when these metals directly enter streams. Water quality monitoring has identified that pollutants are increasing in the Kenai watershed on a concerning level. Mitigation infrastructure would capture and hold runoff thus protecting salmon and their habitat. The primary goal of this project is to protect water quality and promote healthy fish populations. Although urban growth in Kenai and Soldotna is advantageous for the local economy, transition from vegetated landscapes to impervious cover can increase stormwater runoff.Restoring and protecting existing natural banks and habitat has been shown to positively affect salmon populations. Monitoring effectiveness of completed rehabilitation and protection projects will help ensure these projects are achieving project goals and improving available fish habitat. ADF&G are proposing to collect baseline data on a subset of the 750 projects, using ADFG's current monitoring protocols to evaluate the long-term effectiveness of the different bioengineering techniques. Upon completion of data collection, techs will enter and
60	Post-Treatment Effectiveness Monitoring of Streambank Rehabilitation and Protection Projects	0	AK	0	Kenai Peninsula Fish Habitat Partnership	7	$ 48,549	$ 49,500	$ -	$ 49,500	$ 98,049	Restoring and protecting existing natural banks and habitat has been shown to positively affect salmon populations. Monitoring effectiveness of completed rehabilitation and protection projects will help ensure these projects are achieving project goals and improving available fish habitat. ADF&G are proposing to collect baseline data on a subset of the 750 projects, using ADFG's current monitoring protocols to evaluate the long-term effectiveness of the different bioengineering techniques. Upon completion of data collection, techs will enter and organize photos, GPS points, and data into a computer database. Habitat Biologists will then QA/QC
61	Stewardship: Keeping Protected Land Protected for Salmon	0	AK	0	Kenai Peninsula Fish Habitat Partnership	8	$ 5,358	$ 4,400	$ -	$ 4,400	$ 9,758	The completion of this project will provide KHLT's conservation partners and neighbors with information for use of best management practices for their salmon-related property in a manner that is sensitive to fish habitat. Increase landowner access to and understanding of Best Management Practices (BMPs) for land important to salmon, conservation easement land, and land adjacent to
62	Prioritizing Fish Passage Improvement on the Kenai Peninsula	0	AK	1	Kenai Peninsula Fish Habitat Partnership	9	$ 27,150	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 27,150	their productivity. Fish passage improvement projects restore access to spawning and rearing grounds that wild salmon require to complete their life cycle.
63	Nanwalek Fishery Enhancement Project – Derelict Weir Removal	0	AK	1	Kenai Peninsula Fish Habitat Partnership	10	$ 62,537	$ 13,270	$ 13,270	$ -	$ 75,807	Our main goal is to create projects with objectives to support salmon conservation with measurable outcomes. This project will contribute to improved stewardship and conservation of the EBL system by cleaning up the banks and assessing the stream habitat in an effort to record a baseline survey of the habitat to begin the improvement process. We aim to improve the biological parameters controlling the EBL system sockeye production utilizing different knowledge, acknowledging Indigenous selfdetermination, and
64	Mat-Su Salmon Partnership Outreach and Coordination	1	AK	1	Matanuska Susitna Basin Salmon Habitat Partnership	1	$ 85,000	$ 123,931	$ 38,740	$ 85,191	$ 216,930	This project furthers the collective efforts of the Partnership to address some of the most pressing salmon habitat issues in the Mat-Su through basic operations support, education and outreach, and by providing a forum for information exchange, discussion and collaboration.
65	Mat-Su Salmon Partnership NFHP-Funded Projects Administration	1	AK	0	Matanuska Susitna Basin Salmon Habitat Partnership	1	$ 25,000	$ 25,000	$ -	$ 25,000	$ 50,000	This project furthers the collective efforts of the Partnership by providing essential support to meet its priority conservation goals identified in the FY23 RFP through grant administration support to Mat-Su/NFHP funded projects. With uncertainty and transition brought about by the ACE Act, who will provide grant administration for NFHP funded projects for FY23 and how it will be funded, is not clear. By funding this project, TU would provide fiscal-admin support for FHP partner projects through Grant Solutions (project detail uploads and follow-up with partners); additional support as needed in setting up cooperative agreements (potentially eight);
66	Anadromous Waters and Elodea Surveys in the Remote Western Matanuska-Susitna Borough: Phase 2	1	AK	1	Matanuska Susitna Basin Salmon Habitat Partnership	2	$ 53,112	$ 41,222	$ 25,000	$ 16,222	$ 98,457	This project will increase cataloged miles of anadromous waters in the remote western Mat-Su, providing these streams greater state protections that come with being listed. It will also increase the number of high-risk waterbodies surveyed for the presence/absence of Elodea canadensis – minimizing potential for further spread and impacts to Mat-Su Salmon. TTCD staff will survey a minimum of 15 high priority locations that are vulnerable to development and will be submitted for inclusion in the state Anadromous Waters
67	Monitoring Juvenile Salmon and Stream Temperatures in the Little Susitna Watershed	0	AK	0	Matanuska Susitna Basin Salmon Habitat Partnership	3	$ 66,454	$ 20,134	$ -	$ 20,134	$ 86,588	This work will identify thermally optimal habitats for juvenile salmon, in addition to identifying cold water refugia - increasingly important in a warming climate, that can be used to guide conservation and development actions within the Little Susitna watershed. Project goals include (1) monitor stream temperatures in the Little Susitna watershed for a fourth year, (2) monitor juvenile salmon for a second summer season, (3) summarize relationships between stream thermal regimes and juvenile salmon abundances and growth, and (4)

68	Removing Salmon Barriers Through the Mat-Su Fish Passage Program	0	AK	0	Matanuska Susitna Basin Salmon Habitat Partnership	4	$ 60,000	$ 150,000	$ 90,000	$ 60,000	$ 300,000	This project replaces one barrier to fish passage and restores access to 3.4 miles of upstream habitat and 102.4 acres of lake habitat that will increase the ability of Coho and Sockeye salmon to access key winter habitat and cold water refugia in the summer - as well as benefit smolt out during periods of low flow. The crossing has been identified as a partial barrier to juvenile salmon by the State. A new embedded culvert with a low slope and roughened riffle to reduce velocity and provide resting areas for juvenile salmon will
69	Susitna Tributaries Instream Flow Protection	0	AK	0	Matanuska Susitna Basin Salmon Habitat Partnership	5	$ 40,192	$ 55,892	$ 15,700	$ 40,192	$ 96,084	This project will provide long term protection to more than 12 miles of anadromous fish habitat vulnerable to development in Caswell Creek and more than 35 miles of anadromous fish habitat in other tributaries: Lilly Creek, 196 Mile Creek, and Goose Creek. It will benefit salmon and salmon-dependent fisheries, by legally reserving water needed to sustain salmon habitat and production. So, as the region grows, and demand for water increases, salmon will retain the water they need. Funding would support installation, operation, and maintenance of an ADFG operated stream gauge on Caswell Creek, and a network of discharge measurement stations
70	Baseline Stream Temperature, Water Quality Monitoring, and Salmon Genetics in the Eklutna River	0	AK	1	Matanuska Susitna Basin Salmon Habitat Partnership	6	$ 33,558	$ 8,064	$ 8,064	$ -	$ 50,046	This project will provide two years of important baseline temperature (loggers in 5-6 locations) and water quality data (key water quality parameters in stream temperature locations) in key habitat of the Eklutna River to help inform streamflow restoration and habitat enhancement decisions and projects in the future. Project will also obtain over 50 genetic samples from salmon to identify genetic stocks – of which none currently exist. Project results will be assessed based on meeting the following protocols
71	Elodea Surveys within Nancy Lake State Recreation Area	0	AK	0	Matanuska Susitna Basin Salmon Habitat Partnership	7	$ 13,723	$ 13,723	$ -	$ 13,723	$ 27,446	This project will survey for the presence of the invasive waterweed in 22 waterbodies within the high-risk Nancy Lake State Recreation Area and conduct outreach directed to recreationalists in this high-use area, benefiting coho, sockeye, pink and Chinook salmon and other native fish species. The project will be deemed successful when the surveys are completed along with in-season outreach; the survey data submitted to AKEPIC; outreach completed through CIAA print and electronic media and website; and a presentation made
72	Midwest Glacial Lakes Partnership Operations	1	MI	0	Midwest Glacial Lakes Partnership	1	$ 60,271	$ 74,650	$ 5,000	$ 69,650	$ 134,921	MGLP operations will continue progress toward strategic plan objectives through outreach and operation of the MGLP Lake Conservation Grant funded by NFHP/DOI. MGLP operations will enable all benefits from FY23 projects identified in this assessment.
73	Phase 4: Data and Approaches to Support Conservation Efforts of the Midwest Glacial Lakes Partnership	1	MI	0	Midwest Glacial Lakes Partnership	2	$ 73,364	$ 78,476	$ -	$ 78,476	$ 151,840	Develop a database of fish survey information to conduct analyses determining how fish populations respond to changes in habitat. The database and associated viewer will promote more strategic habitat conservation by MGLP partners. This project will incorporate data for at least 5 new variables into the MGLP's lake habitat database and produce a revised Lake Conservation Planner that
74	Fostering Stewardship on Michigan's Glacial Lakes	1	MI	0	Midwest Glacial Lakes Partnership	3	$ 68,910	$ 69,410	$ -	$ 69,410	$ 138,320	Improves water quality and fish habitat on six high-priority lakes to benefit coldwater fishes such as Threatened populations of Cisco. 1) Conduct shoreline assessments to assess conditions, prioritize conservation, and motivate landowner action. 2) Teach lakefront property owners the connection between land and water quality. 3) Provide free plantings and deed restrictions for conservation. 4) Maintain long-term engagement of lake ambassadors established through the project.
75	Linking Forests Water & Fisheries in the Midwest Glacial Lakes Region: Building a Shared Conservation Funding Vision	1	MN	0	Midwest Glacial Lakes Partnership	4	$ 30,000	$ 30,000	$ 8,000	$ 22,000	$ 60,000	The project will create a forum dedicated to sharing knowledge, strategies, and implementation processes to connect forest, water quality, and fish habitat management, which will generate a strategy for funding watershed protection and restoration projects. The project will develop a presentation and report identifying priority lakes, watersheds, and levels of forestland protection, an inventory of private forest capacity, a report with strategies for protection, two workshops, and a vision document for implementing the
76	Nutrient and sediment loadings in Clear Lake of Steuben County, Indiana: Water quality improvement and sustainable fish habitat	1	IN	0	Midwest Glacial Lakes Partnership	5	$ 59,450	$ 44,555	$ -	$ 44,555	$ 202,355	This project will collect data to establish a baseline and strategy for habitat restoration and Cisco reintroduction. The project will generate valuable data on the input rate, accumulation, greatest source, and best strategic pathway for reduction of nutrient and sediment pollution that extirpated Cisco.
77	Remote sensing of water quality for around 37,000 lakes included within the MGLP states 2017 - 2023	0	MN	0	Midwest Glacial Lakes Partnership	6	$ 350,000	$ 3,604,000	$ 480,000	$ 3,124,000	$ 3,954,000	This project will develop a database of water quality measurements on 37,000 lakes within the MGLP. The project provides assessment data for more efficient and effective lake conservation prioritization and implementation as well as the basis for outreach. The project will produce water transparency, chlorophyll-a, and coarse dissolved organic matter data on 37,000 lakes at daily,
78	FHP Operational Support	1		0	Ohio River Basin Fish Habitat Partnership		$ 85,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 85,000	
79	Callen Run Dam Removal	0	PA	0	Ohio River Basin Fish Habitat Partnership	1	$ 169,680	$ 105,320	$ -	$ 105,320	$ 275,000	Barrier removal will remove two obsolete dams that are blocking 12 miles of High-Quality Coldwater habitat on Callen Run, a tributary to the Wild & Scenic Clarion River. This project will restore access to high-quality aquatic habitat for mussel fish-host species and benefit robust SGCN mussel populations in the Clarion River. Barrier removal and ecosystem benefits from such action is 100% sustainable thru time. Dam removals are one of the greatest, single effort ecological lifts projects within the ORBFHP boundary.
80	Albright Power Dam Removal: Phase II	1	WV	0	Ohio River Basin Fish Habitat Partnership	2	$ 59,968	$ 70,000	$ 10,000	$ 60,000	$ 119,968	2 conservation actions taken (barrier removal and river habitat restoration), 1 aquatic organism passive barrier removed, and 74.6 river miles reconnected for fish passage (and hundreds of miles of tributaries). Barrier removal and ecosystem benefits from such action is 100% sustainable thru time. Dam removals are one of the greatest, single effort ecological lifts projects within the ORBFHP boundary. The connection of the Lower Cheat HUC 10 Watershed to the Cheat River's four major HUC 10 tributaries, including Shavers Fork, Dry Fork, Glady Fork, and the Blackwater River along with a minimum of two miles of reconnected mainstem exchange for local
81	Indian Run Aquatic Organism Passage (AOP) Project	0	WV	0	Ohio River Basin Fish Habitat Partnership	3	$ 60,000	$ 60,000	$ -	$ 60,000	$ 120,000	The barrier removal will connect the headwaters of Indian Run through Left Fork of Clover Run, and the Clover Run mainstem, to the Cheat River (approximately 17.35 stream miles). Anticipated outcomes include but are not limited to the following: improved system-wide stream connectivity; improved water quality and habitat conditions coldwater species; improved climate resiliency of coldwater species populations; improved overall ecosystem health, function, and climate resiliency; eliminated risk of resource damage due to structure failure and sedimentation; and improved local knowledge on stream ecosystem health and the importance of stream connectivity to our freshwater resources. Barrier removal and ecosystem benefits from such action is 100% sustainable thru time.
82	Whitewater River Fish Habitat Restoration	0	OH	0	Ohio River Basin Fish Habitat Partnership	4	$ 10,000	$ 29,500	$ -	$ 29,500	$ 39,500	Approximately, 5,000 native live stake trees and aquatic forbs will be installed along 3.3 miles of river banks of the Whitewater River in Hamilton County, OH. The area has been scouted by boat and suitable for live stake project. ORF recently completed a 6-mile live stake installation of 10,000 trees and bushes, and is well suited and experienced to perform this project. Ohio EPA Draft Biological and Water Quality Report –Whitewater River Watershed, 2017, and a data assessment for a TMDL development (2021), indicated that sedimentation is a chief problem for the river and in the project area. This effort will provide bank stabilization and reduce sedimentation thru vegetation of the river bank while also provide critical habitat and flow refugia. The identified 3.3 miles of
83	Eelgrass (Vallisneria Americana) restoration in the Eel River of northern Indiana	0	IN	0	Ohio River Basin Fish Habitat Partnership	5	$ 35,000	$ 58,400	$ -	$ 58,400	$ 93,400	The ecological lift potential for establishing a minimum viable population for stream restoration using eelgrass holds tremendous potential to initiate a cascade of positive riverine ecological responses temporally and spatially. The purpose of this project is to examine the efficacy of using previously collected data to test the minimum viable population to establish new areas of Eelgrass at two locations. Previous fish sampling over remnant Eelgrass indicates drastic increases in fish abundance and diversity associated with Eelgrass beds This study is critically important as a scientific approach to better understand the efficacy of eelgrass reintroduction
84	Sidney, OH Water Intake Dam Modification	0	OH	0	Ohio River Basin Fish Habitat Partnership	6	$ 246,000	$ 33,500	$ 6,000	$ 27,500	$ 279,500	ORBFHP and many miles of tributaries. This riffle will be graded at ~3% to allow for fish passage and recreational paddlers passage. This modification will achieve the following four goals…Increase in quantity and number of aquatic species found upstream of dam, Increase number of recreationalists utilizing this stretch of the river, Elimination of deaths of recreationalists, Increase structural stability of dam
85	Hydrologic Restoration of Cooper Creek	0	OH	0	Ohio River Basin Fish Habitat Partnership	7	$ 168,380	$ 236,791	$ 66,645	$ 170,146	$ 338,526	The primary cause of biological impairment in the creek is urban hydrologic alteration (HA). This project will address HA by restoring a more natural runoff regime from the most intensely developed properties in the watershed. Expansion of the service areas basin from 9.8 acres to 18.9 acres. Doing so will limit peak discharge rates during a 2-year, 24-hour storm event to 40% pre-development levels. This outcome will stabilize sediment and limit bed mobilization, leading to improved habitat conditions for fishes, freshwater
86	Connecting Dam Owners with Sponsors & Removal/Modification Funding	0	IN	0	Ohio River Basin Fish Habitat Partnership	8	$ 40,000	$ 40,000	$ -	$ 40,000	$ 80,000	This project will foster additional resources by connecting dam owners with sponsors to remove or modify these structures and create a path forward for the most cost effective and efficient means to do so. Biological response from dam removals is one of the largest positive ecological lifts available to improve fish habitat and ecosystem health with the ORBFHP boundary.
87	Sauger Recruitment	0	WV	0	Ohio River Basin Fish Habitat Partnership	9	$ 77,727	$ 77,753	$ -	$ 77,753	$ 155,480	This project has will assess the influence of pool-specific flow regimes on young-of-year production and year class strength
88	PLCI Coordination & Operational Support	1	AK, CA, ID, OR, WA	1	Pacific Lamprey Conservation Initiative	1	$ 85,000	$ 191,000	$ 106,000	$ 85,000	$ 85,000	This project provides coordination and operational support of PLCI's various activities and initiatives in support of its mission to achieve long-term persistence of Pacific Lamprey, their habitats, and support their traditional tribal use across their historical range (AK, CA, ID, OR, and WA).
89	Distribution and Life History of Larval and Spawning-Stage Pacific Lamprey in the Susitna River Drainage (AK)	1	AK	1	Pacific Lamprey Conservation Initiative	1	$ 25,000	$ 25,000	$ -	$ 25,000	$ 50,000	This study will contribute to the literature on critical habitat needs for larval and adult Pacific Lamprey but will provide a benchmark from which to evaluate changes in habitat quality and lamprey distribution within this poorly studied RMU. Observations of Pacific Lamprey within these systems will be nominated to the Anadromous Waters Catalog, providing additional level of protection for water bodies that provide critical rearing and spawning habitat for anadromous fishes. Project will benefit other lamprey species that co-occur within this system (Arctic lamprey), Alaskan brook lamprey), and other species (e.g., Pacific salmon). The project will expand
90	Scott Valley, Klamath Basin, Lamprey Passage, Habitat Evaluation and Public Outreach	1	CA	0	Pacific Lamprey Conservation Initiative	2	$ 21,631	$ 21,750	$ -	$ 21,750	$ 43,381	Project will remediate the lamprey passage barrier at Youngs Dam on the Scott River (specifically identified in the California North Coast Regional Implementation Plan) increasing accessibility to 30% of the Scott Watershed for lamprey spawning and rearing. The overarching goal is to improve lamprey access to 2/3 of the Scott Watershed while improving the understanding of their habitat
91	West Fork Smith River & Coon Creek Lamprey Passage and Channel Improvement	1	OR	0	Pacific Lamprey Conservation Initiative	3	$ 50,000	$ 284,381	$ 174,381	$ 110,000	$ 334,381	Removing the concrete sills and replacing the culvert at the mouth of Coon Creek, along with the instream channel structures in the West Fork Smith River (WFSR), will provide uninhibited passage for Pacific Lamprey, improve instream habitat, and increase access to spawning grounds. The culvert replacement will ensure continuous surface flow and allow lamprey access to Coon Creek during all
92	Integrating Lamprey into Restoration Projects & Lamprey ID Workshop Series in Washington & Alaska	1	WA & AK	1	Pacific Lamprey Conservation Initiative	4	$ 85,000	$ 159,200	$ 71,680	$ 87,520	$ 85,000	The integration of Pacific Lamprey, and other native lamprey species, into restoration actions and conservation activities is a top priority of PLCI's LTWG Restoration Subgroup – and has been identified as a particular need in the Washington Coast/Puget Sound and Alaska RMUs. Many of the restoration actions and conservation activities that typically occur in these regions are focused on salmonids, and often conservation work that is funded and/or designed for salmonid recovery could also benefit lamprey if they are
93	San Luis Obispo Pacific Lamprey Monitoring & Outreach	1	CA	0	Pacific Lamprey Conservation Initiative	5	$ 20,160	$ 6,550	$ -	$ 6,550	$ 26,660	San Luis Obispo Creek (SLOC) represents the southern extent of a watershed with a viable Pacific Lamprey population, and was the first water body nominated by PLCI to NFHP's annual list of Waters to Watch in 2020 due to the success of a previous project documenting successful recolonization following remediation of a passage barrier. This project will build off previous monitoring efforts and expand them into nearby watersheds, documenting their current status and improving understanding of the extent of
94	Salmon River Lamprey Distribution and Habitat Assessment	0	CA	1	Pacific Lamprey Conservation Initiative	6	$ 45,848	$ 45,010	$ 9,000	$ 36,010	$ 90,858	Historical abundance in the Salmon River subbasin is unknown, but recollections from tribes and anecdotes from local residents suggest that Pacific Lamprey have declined considerably since the 1970s. The Salmon still supports an active tribal fishery with families continuing to rely on lamprey for subsistence. As one of the last remaining undammed rivers in the West, the information gathered through this assessment of the Salmon River is critical to ensuring that it is managed and restored in a way that sufficiently supports
95	Assessing the Potential for Lamprey Recovery in Key Perennial Tributaries of the Napa River	0	CA	0	Pacific Lamprey Conservation Initiative	7	$ 30,000	$ 30,000	$ -	$ 30,000	$ 60,000	This project addresses critical knowledge gaps necessary to recover lampreys in the Napa River watershed by assessing the restoration potential for lamprey recovery in key perennial tributaries of the watershed: Napa Creek and the upper Conn Creek watershed. The Napa River supports Pacific, River, and Brook lamprey species and while significantly altered, major restoration efforts have improved habitat quality throughout the watershed to support an intact native fish community. Conn Dam prevents lamprey from accessing
96	Upper Hayfork Creek Lamprey Passage and Habitat Assessment	0	CA	1	Pacific Lamprey Conservation Initiative	8	$ 46,529	$ 15,000	$ -	$ 15,000	$ 61,529	Hayfork Creek is a major tributary to the undammed South Fork Trinity River, the southernmost watershed in the Klamath Basin still accessible and occupied by Pacific Lamprey, however, the Hayfork Creek falls fish ladder is a barrier to upstream migration of adult Pacific Lamprey. Hayfork Creek historically supported anadromous species including Pacific Lamprey, however since the installation of the fish ladder lamprey presence has not been recorded above the falls. Improving lamprey passage could provide access to 9.3
97	Lamprey BACI Study and Education & Outreach in South Fork Eel River	0	CA	1	Pacific Lamprey Conservation Initiative	9	$ 34,193	$ 18,244	$ -	$ 18,244	$ 52,438	Pacific Lamprey are widespread in the South Fork Eel River watershed, including Redwood Creek (focus area of this project). This project would build off restoration efforts already funded and underway by the project lead and partners to consider and incorporate the needs of lamprey. The proposed before-after-control-impact (BACI) study, with accompanying outreach to salmonid restoration professionals, will benefit all lamprey life stages in the river, and provide information and resources that can be used in this region and
98	PMEP Operations	1	OR	0	Pacific Marine and Estuarine Partnership	1	$ 85,000	$ 14,500	$ 5,300	$ 9,200	$ 99,500	Through its operations, PMEP supports on-the-ground restoration and assessment projects designed to protect and restore estuary and nearshore habitats and restore connectivity between habitats. PMEP also supports the compilation and dissemination of spatial data on estuary and nearshore fish habitat all along the U.S. West Coast for the purposes of resource, resource management, and habitat restoration planning. PMEP's work include publication of documents designed to improve restoration successes, such as the
99	Flower Pot Creek Fish Passage and Tidal Reconnection Project	1	OR	0	Pacific Marine and Estuarine Partnership	2	$ 74,500	$ 958,775	$ 884,275	$ 74,500	$1,195,158	This project will improve connectivity to approximately 1.4 stream miles and 14.6 acres of tidally influenced wetland. We will replace an undersized, deteriorating culvert with a bridge and streambed simulation. This will correct a fish passage barrier and allow for natural tidal and steam functions to occur. This culvert is highly ranked on the Salmon SuperHwy priority list and the adjacent wetlands are ranked medium-high priority in the Tidal Wetlands Prioritization for Tillamook Bay. The project addresses Goals 1 and 3
100	Smith River Estuary Backwater Habitat Enhancement Project (Tedsen Backwater)	1	CA	0	Pacific Marine and Estuarine Partnership	3	$ 49,169	$ 461,155	$ -	$ 461,155	$604,592.00	The project will enhance a naturally occurring backwater feature on the south bank of the Smith River estuary, benefitting three PMEP focal species: Southern Oregon and Northern Coastal California ESU Coho Salmon, SONCC Chinook Salmon, and Klamath Mountain Province Steelhead. The project will increase channel complexity along the mainstem Smith. River and addresses impaired estuary function by increasing the quantity and quality of off-channel slow water rearing habitat and benefit up to 8,000 out-migrating Coho Salmon smolts. Tidally influenced backwater habitat is extremely beneficial but rare in the Smith River estuary and this project will
101	Clayton Beach Nearshore Restoration Project	1	WA	0	Pacific Marine and Estuarine Partnership	4	$ 70,000	$ 70,000	$ -	$ 70,000	$1,311,751	The project seeks to address prey species availability through restoration of coastal processes and forage fish spawning habitats. Failed and unnecessary armor is burying spawning habitat of surf smelt and sand lance, two critical prey species for salmonids and marine birds. Estimates of sea-level rise suggest that on beaches with armored shoreline, substantial forage fish spawning habitat could be lost in the next few decades, and most might be lost by 2100. The project will restore coastal and biological processes and functions
102	Blowers Ranch Morton Creek Restoration	0	OR	0	Pacific Marine and Estuarine Partnership	5	$ 69,246	$ 547,058	$ 13,529	$ 533,529	$616,305	The Curry Watersheds Partnership (CWP) have implemented over a 1,000 watershed restoration projects over the last 25 years, ranging from riparian restoration to channel reconstruction. Their experience includes every aspect of the Blowers Ranch project. Swanson Ecological Services, LLC (SES) is managing the Blowers Ranch project on behalf of the Curry SWCD. SES is a watershed restoration and natural resource management company located in Langlois, Oregon that provides grant writing, project development, design, implementation, and monitoring services. SES has contracted to the CWP since 1998 and is currently on retainer to provide
103	Reservoir Fisheries Habitat Partnership Coordination and Operational Support	1	All	0	Reservoir Fish Habitat Partnership	1	$ 85,000	$ 32,789	$ 7,080	$ 25,709	$ 117,789	RFHP was recognized by the NFHP Board in October 2009. Since that time RFHP has administered 55 projects in 19 states. RFHP Coordinator has been the author (with project leader review) of most of the documents required for project approval. Coordination funding is essential for all projects that provide ecological benefits to reservoir systems.
104	Pymatuning Shoreline Stabilization and Fish Habitat	1	PA	0	Reservoir Fish Habitat Partnership	2	$ 75,000	$ 163,174	$ -	$ 163,174	$ 238,174	The project will stabilize highly erodible shoreline and restore structural habitat in a high public use state park. The riparian buffer will filter and slow storm water runoff and provide shade at the edge of the lake. The shoreline project will stabilize 900 linear feet of lake shore. The deflectors and rock rubble humps will provide 13,500 square feet of stabilization and rock fish habitat. The riparian buffer will improve 45,000 square feet of shoreline. The 150 proposed short vertical plank structures will provide 2,400 square feet of new
105	Lake Shelbyville Fish Habitat Development and Restoration Project	1	IL	0	Reservoir Fish Habitat Partnership	3	$ 30,000	$ 74,315	$ 16,776	$ 57,539	$ 104,315	The project will continue to build on structure enhancement (sampling has demonstrated high fish use) and evaluate innovative methods to try to establish native aquatic vegetation under difficult environmental conditions.
106	Rend Lake Fish Habitat Development and Shoreline Protection / Restoration Project	1	IL	0	Reservoir Fish Habitat Partnership	4	$ 40,000	$ 740,288	$ 680,000	$ 60,288	$ 780,288	USACE will use Stone Toe Protection methods to reduce wave action on 26,000 ft2 of eroded shoreline. Bald cypress trees will be planted behind the STP to further stabilize the bank. An additional 70,000 ft2 of shoreline will be planted with native aquatic and wetland plant species. The bank stabilization will reduce localized sedimentation and turbidity. USACE is using herbicide to reduce abundance of common reed. Native vegetative plantings between the rock revetment and the bank will provide competition for the
107	Three-Mile Lake Restoration Project	1	IA	0	Reservoir Fish Habitat Partnership	5	$ 40,000	$ 3,250,723	$ -	$ 3,250,723	$ 3,290,723	Water quality issues are derived from non-point pollution sources from the watershed especially sediment erosion, excess nutrients and pesticides, and bacteria from livestock operations. A comprehensive watershed management plan has been developed and a complete restoration of the lake has begun. Sediment catch basins will be constructed in the watershed, over 1300 feet of eroding shorelines stabilized and existing fishing jetties will be enhanced. NFHP funding will be used to provide structural habitat to the lake basin. The Creston area lakes draw in 175,872 visits annually and support over 200 local jobs and result in $16.7 million in direct
108	Farms and Fish: utilizing water-saving technology to improve sport fish habitat, water quality, climate adaptation, and economic opportunity for Island Park Reservoir and the Henry's Fork of the Snake River, Idaho	1	ID	0	Reservoir Fish Habitat Partnership	6	$ 50,000	$ 106,195	$ -	$ 106,195	$ 156,195	System and RFHP funding will continue our research and drought mitigation efforts that have already proven effective for conserving and restoring important sportfish in Island Park Reservoir. Each Farms and Fish project results in an exponential increase in sportfish populations; 1,000 acre-feet saved in Island Park Reservoir due to this Farms and Fish project or Precision Management results in an approximate 5% cumulative "return" for fish populations. Outcomes of this project will result both in scientific advances as well as effective conservation and improvement of sportfish populations.
109	McFarland Lake Restoration	0	IA	0	Reservoir Fish Habitat Partnership	7	$ 75,000	$ 700,270	$ -	$ 700,270	$ 1,117,325	This projects number one objective is to improve water quality of McFarland Lake. Once the lake restoration is complete, a sustainable fishery will be managed through SCC and the IDNR.

110	Salmon Creek Fish Habitat Improvement Project	0	PA	0	Reservoir Fish Habitat Partnership	8	$ 74,480	$ 90,319	$ -	$ 90,319	$ 164,799	Instream habitat for cold and cool-water species will be improved and streambank stabilization will reduce nutrient and sediment input into the reservoir.
111	Lake Red Rock Fish Habitat Development and Restoration Project	0	IA	0	Reservoir Fish Habitat Partnership	9	$ 52,500	$ 53,440	$ -	$ 53,440	$ 105,940	The AMMP provides for habitat restoration initiatives which will benefit aquatic and terrestrial species alike. Currently, Lake Red Rock is one of four designated SRP Science project sites. SRP is funding the Iowa State University Cooperative Research Unit to conduct a 2-year research program associated with the fisheries, mussels, and their habitat in the Des Moines River, with the goal of evaluating how fisheries and mussel resources respond to the operations of Red Rock Dam. In a complimentary effort, the Corps of Engineers has
112	John Martin Reservoir Riverside Restoration Initiative	0	CO	0	Reservoir Fish Habitat Partnership	10	$ 50,000	$ 119,400	$ 49,050	$ 70,350	$ 169,400	35 acres of invasive tamarisk removed, 40 acres of wetland protected and revegetated with native species, 4,000 feet of riverbank protected from channelization, increased soil health, and an improved water regime. The restoration initiative targets habitat for Suckermouth minnow (State Endangered), Arkansas Darter (State Threatened), and Flathead Chub (Colorado Species of Concern).
113	SARP Operations	1	SE Region	0	Southeast Aquatic Resources Partnership	1	$ 85,000	$ 78,000	$ 38,000	$ 40,000	$ 163,000	region by leveraging the administration and operations from this agreement to implement on-the-ground actions that will improve aquatic habitats and secure external funding through competitive awards.
114	Aquatic Habitat Restoration and Fisheries Improvement in the Guadalupe River Watershed, Lake Dunlap	1	TX	0	Southeast Aquatic Resources Partnership	2	$ 73,491	$ 361,665	$ -	$ 361,665	$ 435,156	The project will enhance 410-acres of wetland reservoir habitat. Objective-based sampling will be utilized to monitor changes in fish population dynamics such as relative abundance, size composition, body condition, and growth. In-reservoir and shoreline physical habitat enhancement project areas will be circumnavigated to delineate restoration boundaries and monitored to assess restoration success (i.e., restoration native planting expansion) or failure (restoration native planting contraction). Side scan sonar will be utilized
115	Restoring Oyster and Salt Marsh Fish Habitat with Living Shorelines at the N.C. Aquarium	0	NC	0	Southeast Aquatic Resources Partnership	3	$ 43,560	$ 46,758	$ -	$ 46,758	$ 90,318	The living shoreline will reduce wave energy and hold sediment, restoring salt marsh and oyster habitat that has eroded through the years. In addition to fish habitat and water quality benefits, the proposed living shoreline at this location will protect the saltwater intake infrastructure of the aquarium, an important public, educational and economic resource critical for fish and other organisms. The 350-ft living shoreline sill will be built parallel to ensure maximum oyster recruitment. To document the success of the project the living shoreline will be monitored routinely through qualitative assessments and photographs taken before, during and after construction at designated photo points. In addition, the Federation and the Aquarium will collaborate with local researchers to
116	SEAKFHP Coordination and Operations	1	AK	1	Southeast Alaska Fish Habitat Partnership	1	$ 85,000	$ 85,000	$ 11,500	$ 73,500	$ 170,000	The Southeast Alaska Fish Habitat Partnership (SEAKFHP) brings together partners utilizing the framework created under the National Fish Habitat Action Plan (NFHAP) to collaboratively improve freshwater and coastal fish habitats across Southeast Alaska. The partnership was initiated from an early working group in 2011, received formal recognition from the National Fish Habitat Partnership (NFHP) Board in 2014, and has evolved into a robust regional forum providing key services to a broad set of partners across Southeast
117	SEAKFHP NFHP-Funded Projects Administration	1	AK	0	Southeast Alaska Fish Habitat Partnership	1	$ 25,000	$ 25,000	$ -	$ 25,000	$ 50,000	Each SEAKFHP/NFHP-funded project includes some form of ecological benefit; this project in essence executes the project and thereby fosters the same ecological outputs. This project in essence executes the project and thereby fosters the same measurable goals and objectives. In addition, Trout Unlimited routinely goes through a formal auditing process and has sound business goals and
118	TWC Ecosystem-Based Conservation Plan for the Greater Chilkat Watershed: $70K requested	1	AK	1	Southeast Alaska Fish Habitat Partnership	2	$ 70,000	$ 137,560	$ 66,800	$ 70,760	$ 207,560	This project will generate a comprehensive watershed plan with extensive vegetation, wetland, and fish and wildlife habitat maps and associated information that can be shared with others, independent of the conservation plan itself. An ArcGIS Online platform is already forming for sharing this growing dataset with project partners. As the project evolves, this platform will also be used to share data with agencies and the public. Outcomes from this project will inform a clearinghouse for ecological, hydrological, and geographical information and provide land managers, project developers, agencies, and also educators, with up-to-date and accurate
119	ADFG Instream Flow Protection in Southeast Alaska	1	AK	0	Southeast Alaska Fish Habitat Partnership	3	$ 72,712	$ 72,712	$ -	$ 72,712	$ 145,424	This project will use streamflow data collected at the existing ADF&G Freshwater Bay, Central Prince of Wales Island, and Davies Creek stream gauge and discharge station networks to prepare 10 Reservations of Water (ROW) applications. Completed ROW applications will be submitted to the Alaska Department of Natural Resrouces (ADNR) for reaches of Freshwater Creek (and tributary), Kennel Creek, Pavlof River, Davies Creek, Cowee Creek, Control Creek, Luck Creek (and tributary), Eagle Creek, Ratz Creek, and Log Jam Creek.
120	SAWC Fish Habitat and Restoration Assessments: Filling Gaps in Southeast Alaska	0	AK	0	Southeast Alaska Fish Habitat Partnership	4	$ 50,000	$ 50,000	$ -	$ 50,000	$ 100,000	This project will focus on conducting watershed assessments in Gustavus (HUC8 19010302), Yakutat Forelands (HUC8 19010405), and Ketchikan Area (HUC8 19010102) of Southeast Alaska. These areas are prioritized due to high-value habitat, assessment gaps or a lack of previous assessment work, land ownership, and land management activities. It is anticipated that this project will result in over 500
121	TU AK Fish Habitat Mapping and Community Science Project	0	AK	0	Southeast Alaska Fish Habitat Partnership	5	$ 50,300	$ 51,483	$ -	$ 51,483	$ 101,783	Through the work of the project anadromous fish habitat identified in the survey area will qualify for recognition in the State of Alaska's Anadromous Waters Catalog (AWC) and, as a result, will receive additional protections under state law. As a result of these protections, anadromous habitat across SE Alaska will remain intact and connected, allowing the best possible future for salmon and
122	SAWC Building Green Stormwater Infrastructure Capacity in Southeast Alaska	0	AK	0	Southeast Alaska Fish Habitat Partnership	6	$ 31,020	$ 37,000	$ -	$ 37,000	$ 68,020	This project is expected to benefit all species of freshwater and nearshore fishes that use urban watersheds during their life history. The magnitude of benefit will depend on the existing pollutant concentrations, the susceptibility of different species and life history stages to those pollutants, and the degree to which stormwater pollution can be managed by GSI. As increased knowledge of GSI improves in this region, each implemented GSI has the potential to create both short-term and long-term benefits for fish and fish habitat. Every effective GSI that is implemented will have an immediate and incremental positive impact on water quality by capturing
123	City and Borough of Sitka Peterson Creek Fish Passage Barrier Removal	0	AK	0	Southeast Alaska Fish Habitat Partnership	7	$ 50,000	$ 812,500	$ 650,000	$ 162,500	$ 1,000,000	Barrier removal will make 2.8 miles of upstream habitat accessible for chinook and coho salmon.
124	Partnership Coordination	1	AK	0	Southwest Alaska Salmon Habitat Partnership	1	$ 85,000	$ 18,385,000	$ 85,000	$ 18,300,000	$ 18,385,000	The salmon and other freshwater fish of Bristol Bay will benefit from a strong regional land trust and a fully functioning FHP. Evidence of such benefit is the creation of the Bristol Bay Fly Fishing & Guide Academy by BBHLT, the coordination of the annual Southwest Alaska Interagency Meeting and the successful negotiation of a conservation easement deal with Pedro Bay Native Corporation in 2021 to protect 44,000 acres of habitat critical for the spawning and rearing of sockeye salmon that return to Lake Iliamna. BBHLT is now
125	Instream Flow Protection for Aniak River	0	AK	1	Southwest Alaska Salmon Habitat Partnership	2	$ 66,572	$ 128,794	$ 71,572	$ 57,222	$ 138,176	This project is designed to provide statutory protection under Alaska's unique water law to preserve the habitat-forming processes in the Aniak River watershed. Stream flow data collected will be used to establish a priority reservation of water levels for fish, levels that are critical for continued ecological function and connectivity in this watershed.
126	Salmon River Anadromous Fish Assessment	1	AK	0	Southwest Alaska Salmon Habitat Partnership	3	$ 38,375	$ 266,189	$ 266,189	$ -	$ 266,189	that can be directly used by Refuge managers and regulatory agencies to develop permit stipulations designed to protect and conserve both fish and their habitat
127	Nuyakuk Fish and Habitat Assessment	0	AK	0	Southwest Alaska Salmon Habitat Partnership	4	$ 100,000	$ 200,000	$ 100,000	$ 100,000	$ 200,000	The fish and fish habitat of the Nuyakuk River is relatively understudied. By assessing the distribution and abundance of resident and anadromous fish in the Nuyakuk River the project will produce information that can be directly used by the Co-operative, federal regulators and the people of the region to determine whether an in-river hydroelectric plant can be built without serious harm to fish and fish habitat. If the project is not built the information obtained will still be useful for managers and regulatory agencies charged
128	Western Native Trout Initiative FY23 Operational Support	1	CO	0	Western Native Trout Initiative	1	$ 85,000	$ 211,820	$ 126,820	$ 85,000	$ 296,820	Covering over 1.75 million square miles of public and privately managed lands, WNTI and its partners combine science-based assessments along with expert and local knowledge to establish joint priorities for native trout conservation at a landscape scale. Project activities include coordination, facilitation, project development/implementation/administration; outreach and education activities and products; social media strategies; professional and public events; and WNTI's 12 state Western Native Trout Challenge. WNTI performs an annual evaluation against performance metrics related to coordination, administration, fundraising, and outreach/communications. An annual report is produced each year and published on WNTI's website. Other annual reports include a
129	Reconnecting Canyon Creek	1	ID	0	Western Native Trout Initiative	1	$ 50,000	$ 3,221,302	$ 2,100,000	$ 1,121,302	$ 3,271,302	Project improves irrigation infrastructure and points of diversion in a century old concrete canal system to restore 10,680 acre-feet of instream flow annually, re-connecting 45 miles of historically productive fish habitat, while providing greater water supply reliability downstream. Project permanently closes the main diversion to restore 10.2 miles of natural creek flow, providing ecological benefit for a core conservation population of Yellowstone Cutthroat Trout, while restoring ecosystem function at a landscape scale.
130	River Bend Ranch Restoration and Passage Project Phase 2	1	WY	0	Western Native Trout Initiative	2	$ 40,000	$ 158,575	$ 96,750	$ 61,825	$ 606,240	roject is a collaborative effort to improve floodplain, riparian function, and bank/channel stability to benefit a genetically pure, self-sustaining population of Snake River Yellowstone Cutthroat Trout. Phase 1 removed two seasonal fish passage barriers. Phase 2 restores 2.5 miles of river corridor using the river's ecological processes to address collective impacts from cattle grazing, elk browse,
131	Restoring the Northern Extent of Coastal Cutthroat Habitat in the Copper River Watershed, AK	1	AK	0	Western Native Trout Initiative	3	$ 46,750	$ 808,439	$ 756,439	$ 52,000	$ 1,820,489	Project replaces an undersized, failing culvert impacting connectivity to the entire Copper River delta and a passage barrier to an estimated 3.2 stream miles of upstream habitat and 12 acres of lake habitat for Coastal Cutthroat Trout, Dolly Varden, (and Coho Salmon) spawning and rearing. The barrier, rated Red by ADF&G fish passage criteria, disrupts natural hydrology and is currently the highest priority for removal on the Copper River Highway based on a prioritization tool developed with ADF&G, USFWS and other partners. Project replaces the culvert with a channel spanning structure, providing unimpeded access for all aquatic organisms. Project
132	South Flat Creek Channel Restoration Phase 2	1	WY	0	Western Native Trout Initiative	4	$ 50,000	$ 515,000	$ 465,000	$ 50,000	$ 1,407,535	Project is Phase 2 of a collaborative effort to restore 1.2 miles of habitat on a first order tributary to the Snake River to benefit Yellowstone Cutthroat Trout. Phase 2 objectives consist of approximately 0.6 miles of priority II stream restoration, channel and floodplain grading and fish passage. Plans include two outside meander bends finished with soil lifts and plantings, four toewood bends, two reinforced livestock crossing riffles and four engineered riffles. Extensive use of native vegetation and bioengineering is
133	Implementing Actions to Recover Native Lahontan Cutthroat Trout in the Upper Walker Basin	0	CA	0	Western Native Trout Initiative	5	$ 55,666	$ 99,393	$ 5,768	$ 93,625	$ 155,059	Extensive efforts to remove non-native Brook Trout over three decades with rotenone, traps, and electrofishing have been ineffective. Recent pilot efforts by CDFW based on successful methods used for Owens Pupfish restoration have successfully de-watered small reaches of Lahontan Cutthroat Trout (LCT) habitat, followed by electrofishing to extirpate Brook Trout from treated areas, improving removal efficiency by over 300%. Project is a one-year segment on 3 miles of stream with a multi-year goal of restoring 11.5 miles of critical LCT habitat. A sizable LCT population is already established and once restored, Silver Creek will hold one
134	Clear Fork of Muddy Creek Cutthroat Restoration Barrier Project	0	CO	0	Western Native Trout Initiative	6	$ 35,000	$ 93,000	$ 38,000	$ 55,000	$ 287,279	Project will restore and protect a healthy conservation population of native green lineage Colorado River Cutthroat Trout (CRCT) by constructing one permanent barrier to protect 13 miles of stream habitat on USFS lands in SW Colorado from invasive non-native Brook Trout. This CRCT population contains the unique "Twin Creek" haplotype as well as strong genetic diversity and has potential to
135	Thomas Fork Ranch Diversion Rebuild	0	ID	0	Western Native Trout Initiative	7	$ 50,000	$ 689,000	$ 519,000	$ 170,000	$ 739,000	Removal of a full-span dilapidated concrete diversion on the lower Thomas Fork near the confluence with the main stem of the Bear River will provide access to over 175 miles of spawning habitat for resident and fluvial Bonneville Cutthroat Trout (BCT). This project replaces an existing, failing irrigation diversion structure with a new structure, headgates, and larger bypass channel to facilitate upstream and downstream movement by BCT. A previously installed fish screen prevents fish entrainment. Monitoring will be completed by Idaho Dept. of Fish and Game. Currently the Thomas Fork is managed as a BCT conservation population according to the IDFG State Management Plan, providing angling opportunities but harvest of BCT is not permitted. Project implementation is expected to increase the amount of available spawning habitat for fluvial BCT, including 1,100 acres on the Bear Lake National Wildlife Refuge,
136	Mill Creek Fish Barrier	0	MT	0	Western Native Trout Initiative	8	$ 100,000	$ 283,255	$ 183,255	$ 100,000	$ 558,678	Project constructs a concrete fish barrier at one of two potential barrier sites to secure the entire Upper Mill Creek subwatershed as a stronghold for core YCT populations and a metapopulation in a climate shield. The Upper Yellowstone GMU considers this project among its highest priorities for YCT conservation. The objective is to construct a cast-in place concrete with a double drop design fish barrier that protects between 10.3 and 13.9 interconnected YCT-bearing stream miles (depending on the final barrier location); equal to 23% (upper barrier site) or 31% (lower barrier site) of the total YCT occupied stream miles (44.9) in the Mill Creek drainage above
137	Fall Creek Barrier - San Juan Lineage Colorado River Cutthroat Trout	0	CO	0	Western Native Trout Initiative	9	$ 25,000	$ 78,000	$ 53,000	$ 25,000	$ 153,000	The Fall Creek SJCT population exists in a short reach between a 105-foot natural waterfall and a steep and lengthy culvert under a major highway that has isolated the approximately ¼ mile habitat patch from downstream non-native fish. Project objective is to build a stacked block waterfall-type fish migration barrier in Fall Creek upstream of its confluence with Wolf Creek, adding roughly 1,000 linear feet of available stream habitat, as well as providing more habitat diversity beyond the current limited step-pool section above
138	5 Bar 6 Mill Creek Restoration Project	0	MT	0	Western Native Trout Initiative	10	$ 44,000	$ 55,000	$ -	$ 55,000	$ 145,000	berms (dikes) reconnecting access to side channel habitats, reconnection of 20 acres of historic floodplain to improve groundwater recharge and storage.
139	Little Lime Creek Colorado River Cutthroat Trout Barrier Project	0	CO	0	Western Native Trout Initiative	11	$ 50,000	$ 50,000	$ -	$ 50,000	$ 100,000	Construction of a primary barrier at Crooked Creek Reservoir's dam and a secondary barrier downstream will prevent reinvasion from downstream fish, decrease the proximity of Whirling Disease infected sportfish from the reclaimed stream and reservoir, and provide redundant protection should one barrier fail. Two velocity-type barriers have been designed for the Little Lime complex utilizing a weir and sloped apron design that utilizes high-velocity shallow water below a vertical step to prevent fish movement upstream. The secondary barrier allows for downstream removal of non-native fish and removes a potential source for bait bucket introduction during the period needed to break the life-cycle of the WD parasite. Success will be evaluated by CPW and the USFS to validate that
140	Evaluating the Role of Spring-fed Streams to Yellowstone Cutthroat Trout	0	WY	0	Western Native Trout Initiative	12	$ 44,202	$ 44,202	$ -	$ 44,202	$ 127,402	This project evaluates the role of spring-fed streams to Yellowstone Cutthroat Trout (YCT) in the upper Snake River watershed of northwest Wyoming. Project assesses four watersheds and 50 YCT populations.
						Sum of FY23 rec projects	**$ 4,129,473.74**					
						FY23 Board budget	**$ 330,000.00**	**Total Contributions (cash and in-kind) All Sources**	**Federal Match**	**Non-Federal Match**	**TOTAL PROJECT COST**	
	Count of funded projects	**71**				**TOTAL FY23 request**	**$ 4,459,473.74**	**$ 42,084,148.67**	**$ 7,979,077.00**	**$ 34,105,071.67**	**$ 49,213,011.80**	

Title: National Conservation Priorities Development

Desired Outcomes:

- **Board Understanding** of the status of the FY2024 National Conservation Priorities development.

The ACE Act Section 203 (e)(1)(C) requires the Board to develop and use National Conservation Priorities (NCPs) as the basis for Fish Habitat Partnership (FHP) project development. NCPs are also needed to inform the 5-year Congressional report (Section 209 (a)(2)) which must include: an estimate of the amount of fish habitat maintained or improved by NFHP; a description of public access to fish habitat established or improved; a description of improved public recreational fishing; and an assessment of the status of fish habitat conservation projects.

NCPs are developed regularly by the Board to guide FHP project development and are critical to the FHP Request for Proposal (RFP) processes. To develop the FY2024 NCPs, a workgroup has been formed consisting of 6 Board members (Adam Ringia, Joe Slaughter, Carter Kruse, Jesse Trushenski, Stan Allen, and Gene Gilliland), 3 FHP Coordinators (Joan Drinkwin, Lori Maloney, and Jeff Boxrucker), and 4 Science and Data Committee members (Moe Nelson, Kate Sherman, Daniel Wieferich, and Gary Whelan).

After an initial organization meeting on March 23, the Workgroup received input from the Board on NCP scale expectations at the April Board Meeting. The Workgroup also requested input via a survey from the FHPs in April and May. This survey provided a range of information concerning the current priorities (whether to add or delete NCPs, ranking NCPs, reworking needs and metrics, and match availability) and whether FHPs have performance metrics and goals to measure NCP effectiveness along with if they considered the ACE Act requirements in those metrics. Information from 8 FHPs was received and considered in the deliberations of the Workgroup in their June 10 meeting.

At the June 10th meeting, the Workgroup developed a draft set of FY2024 NCPs based on all available information and the selected draft NCPs were as follows:

1. *Conserve intact healthy waters*
2. *Conserve hydrologic conditions for fish*
3. *Conserve physical and living habitat for fish*
4. *Reconnect fragmented fish habitats*
5. *Conserve water quality for fish*
6. *Maintain and improve structure and function of FHPs to conserve fish habitat*
7. *Enhance recreational, commercial, subsistence, and traditional fishing opportunities*

As used in the NCPs, *conserve* is broadly defined as protect, rehabilitate, restore, and improve.

The next steps are to receive any Board comments on the draft NCPs at the June Board meeting then send the NCPS out for review by the FHPs and the Science and Data Committee in July. A final draft set of NCPs will be provided to the Board in August for action in September. Additionally, the Workgroup will work to develop strategies under each NCP to guide FHP's in how those NCP's should be used, and develop measurement metrics that will be nested under each of the NCPs.

For Immediate Release: June 15, 2022

Contact: Ryan Roberts (rroberts@fishwildlife.org)

Bass Pro Shops/National Fish Habitat Partnership U.S. Open Grant Program Funds Nine Projects in 2022

(Washington, DC) - The National Fish Habitat Partnership (NFHP) announced today nine projects funded through a nearly $1.6 million grant program established through proceeds from the Bass Pro Shops U.S. Open Amateur Bass Fishing Championships held in 2021. The projects funded through this opportunity are high-priority focus areas of the Reservoir Fish Habitat Partnership. These projects were selected out of 30 proposals from across the U.S.

The selected projects will bring over $3 million in total match funding in support of the Bass Pro Shops grant that will go directly to on-the-ground projects benefitting fish habitat and improving angling opportunities.

Projects funded through this opportunity include:

Beaver Lake, Norfolk Lake, Bull Shoals Lake, Arkansas
The proposed project will directly benefit anglers by concentrating fish around fish habitat structures and improving angler success rates. Many of these natural structures in these lakes are degraded. New structures will provide habitat and refuge for fish and improve fishing.

Blue Marsh Lake, Pennsylvania
The shoreline projects through this grant will take areas that are unavailable or not favorable to shoreline anglers and turn them into fishing hot spots with easy angler access. The increased shoreline habitat will draw more fish to the project areas and allow anglers access to catch those fish. The stone-framed deflectors used in shoreline stabilization provide a stable platform for anglers to fish from, increasing the ease of use and enjoyment for many anglers.

Lake Shelbyville, Illinois
The success of this project will be gauged primarily by improved quality of the fishery, fish use of habitat structures, quality improvements, bank stabilization, and reduced sedimentation. Shoreline stabilization will also provide increased angler access.

Mark Twain Lake, Missouri
Through this grant, the installation of artificial structures at two locations will restore

approximately 60 acres of underwater fisheries habitat. The artificial structures are constructed of PVC materials and concrete that provide long-term durability, are capable of withstanding the stresses of submerged and dry environments, and are designed to reduce snagging of traditional fishing tackle and equipment. The structures will be placed at differing elevations in the reservoir basin to provide stability and integrity. Furthermore, this project incorporates the development of direct shoreline access to the restoration site, which appeals to a broad demographic, including families, youth, senior citizens, and novice anglers.

Old Hickory Lake, Tennessee
This project will benefit anglers by providing a substantial increase in access to quality fish habitat structures for anglers of all skill levels. Specifically, the project will add 400 artificial structures spread out among ten sites with a design that has a proven track record of attracting sportfish species. These sites will receive a special marker buoy as part of the new Bill Dance Fishing Trail in Tennessee and be specially chosen to increase angler success at various times throughout the year. Ten additional sites will receive two new 10-ft tall artificial attractors named Tennessee Towers. Ten large rock humps and two rock reefs approximately 75 ft in length will add offshore habitat for more experienced anglers. This diversity of habitat types will greatly increase the enjoyment and recreational opportunities for our anglers by providing new access to high-quality fishing locations.

Pymatuning Reservoir, Pennsylvania/Ohio
Pymatuning Reservoir is the largest impoundment in Pennsylvania at 17,088 acres. With 70 miles of shoreline along the reservoir, the Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources is responsible for maintaining over 42 miles. The lake also includes 28 miles of shoreline in the state of Ohio. The reservoir was built on what used to be the largest swamp in Pennsylvania, and the former wetland soils are prone to erosion. Pymatuning Dam was completed in 1934, and as the lake continues to age, many miles are in need of stabilization to improve safe fishing access, better fish habitat, and water. The offshore fish habitat has also deteriorated over time. The Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission has developed a fish habitat improvement plan in cooperation with the Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources. This plan includes shoreline stabilization structures that will enhance shoreline rock habitat for fish, increase safe angler access, and improve water quality.

Ralph Hall Reservoir, Texas
The large number of fish habitat structures constructed through this grant will provide popular areas for anglers to target for multiple decades and potentially the life of the reservoir. The habitat created will serve to increase the ultimate carrying capacity of sportfish in the reservoir, as well as angler success rate and overall yield of fish. Maps and the precise coordinates and descriptions of all fish habitat structures will be published online on Texas Parks and Wildlife's fish habitat website and shared with the angling public.

Table Rock Lake, Missouri
Through this grant, Table Rock Lake will be will replenished with 645 brushpiles to ensure they remain viable as fish attractors for anglers as well as serve as nursery habitats for sportfish recruitment. This project will enhance a pilot project through the Missouri Department of Conservation and the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission, Bass Pro Shops, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 2007. From 2007 to 2013, more than 2,100 megastructures were deployed on Table Rock Lake and Bull Shoals Lake using specialty-built habitat barges made by Tracker Boats.

Three-Mile Lake, Iowa
Through this grant, new natural fish habitat structures, including gravel spawning areas, rock piles, rock fields, and rock reefs, will be constructed to improve the fish habitat in Three-Mile Lake. In addition, over 1,300 feet of shoreline in critical need of repair will be deepened and fortified with rip rap gravel. This shoreline enhancement will prevent future erosion into the lake. In addition, the shoreline improvements will prevent future water quality issues and provide some additional underwater rock habitat for sportfish.

The funding for this grant program is managed through Beyond the Pond, the non-profit organization established in 2015 to benefit the National Fish Habitat Partnership and associated Fish Habitat Partnerships under NFHP.

"We are pleased today to announce these nine projects that will make a difference not only in conserving Reservoir and Lake Habitat but will also improve angling opportunities and experiences for many families and anglers," **said Ed Schriever, Chairman of the National Fish Habitat Partnership.** "The diversity of these projects across the country will touch a significant population and promote volunteerism and community involvement. These projects are truly a win-win for conservation and angling, and we couldn't do this work without the contributions of conservation-minded retailers like Bass Pro Shops. Thank you to Johnny Morris for supporting our nationwide effort to conserve fish habitat through such a significant event in the first-ever Bass Pro Shops U.S. Open Amateur. We hope this first-ever grant program will provide additional opportunities to work with partners in the future to conserve fish habitat."

The projects funded through the Bass Pro Shops/National Fish Habitat Partnership U.S. Open Grant Program will be completed by the end of 2023.

About the National Fish Habitat Partnership:
Since 2006, the National Fish Habitat Partnership has supported 1,115 projects benefiting fish habitat in all 50 states. The National Fish Habitat Partnership works to conserve fish habitat nationwide, leveraging federal, state, tribal, and private funding resources to achieve the greatest impact on fish populations through priority conservation projects of 20 regionally-based Fish Habitat Partnerships. For more information, visit:

https://fishhabitat.org/
https://www.facebook.com/NFHAP
https://twitter.com/FishHabitat

Title: Science and Data Committee Report

Desired Outcomes:

- **Board Understanding** of current National Fish Habitat Assessment products to start scoping the 2025 National Fish Habitat Assessment.
- **Board Understanding and Awareness** of the status of the Project Tracking Database System
    - **Announce Project Funding -** Proposal to USGS Community of Data Integration
    - **Request** if any Board members would like to participate on SDC subcommittee focused on guiding improvements to Project Tracking Database
    - **Request** Board feedback on specific metrics to include in reporting tools (i.e., what queries of NFHP projects would be helpful for the community)

National Fish Habitat Assessment Scoping – Current Assessment Overview

The ACE Act requires the Board report to Congress on the condition of the nation's aquatic habitat by 2025 and to fill the gaps in the National Fish Habitat Assessment (Assessment). One gap specifically noted in the ACE Act is the omission of socioeconomic data. To accomplish this reporting task, the Board's desired Assessment needs to be fully scoped by early 2023. The SDC is starting this process with an overview of existing assessment products at this Board meeting.

The Board has developed two Assessments, one in 2010 and another in 2015, both of which followed the guidance laid out in the National Fish Habitat Action Plan. Both Assessments use NHDPlusV1 as the spatial framework in the lower 48 states and a similar system in Hawaii. Since NHDPlusV1 does not exist for Alaska, HUC12 watershed units were used as the spatial layer. The Assessments evaluated rivers and streams for all of the U.S., although at different resolutions in Alaska and Hawaii, and had a high-level analysis of coastal areas of the lower 48 states with regional analyses in Southeast Alaska, Hawaii and the Gulf of Mexico. These Assessments did not fully cover lakes, reservoirs, coastal or marine habitats. The Assessments also did not include Great Lakes waters of the U.S.

Both assessments had a very broad audience that included the general public, congressional and state legislators along with their staff, FHP coordinators and their staff, Board and Board staff, and the scientific community. Both assessments were designed to withstand the peer review process, and both did through a number of presentations made at professional society meetings and publications in peer reviewed books and journals.

For each of the 2.7 million NHDPlusV1 segments in the lower 48 states, the equivalent system in Hawaii, and for HUC12 watersheds in Alaska, nationally and consistently developed data layers

ranging from local geology to land use to fish community data were attributed to the spatial framework. Approximately 80 variables are attributed to each of the lower 48 states' 2.7 million river and stream segments and since less data was available, fewer variables were attributed to spatial units in Hawaii and Alaska. For the lower 48 states, these attributed variables were combined with fish community data, collected with single pass electrofishing, from appropriately 40,000 segments to produce statistical dose-response curves that allowed degradation risk scores to be generated for all lower 48 state segments. For Alaska and Hawaii along with coastal systems, attributed stressor data was scored using expert opinion to generate system scores. The one exception is the Gulf Coast estuaries which used fish community data generated statistical dose-response curves to develop degradation risk scoring. System degradation risk scores were generated for all parts for the U.S. were spatial and stress data were available. Maps were generated for the lower 48 states, Alaska and Hawaii. Summaries, techniques, and data products are all available for the 2015 Assessment in the online Through a Fish's Eye Report at http://assessment.fishhabitat.org.

The Science and Data Committee during the development of both Assessment products did evaluate if and how FHP assessments could be integrated into the Assessments. Due to the differences in spatial formats and inconsistently measured datasets, there was no practical way to integrate this important information into the Assessments. Another analysis of these FHP data should be done to understand current transferability of information into future Assessments with a report to an early 2023 Board Meeting.

While both the 2010 and 2015 National Fish Habitat Assessments reached a level of analysis that had not been achieved previously, there were still significant gaps that could not be filled. The key gaps are as follows:

- Spatial
    - Inland – There was a lack of coverage for lakes and reservoirs.
    - Coastal – There was a lack of a consistent spatial framework to properly map estuaries, nearshore areas, and coastal waters for both marine and Great Lakes areas.
    - Alaska and Hawaii–NHDPlus was not available for these states, although similar products were derived for Hawaii and Southeast Alaska.
- Fisheries Data Layers
    - Inland – Lack of consistent spatial coverage of fish community data for many river and stream areas was noted. Similarly, fish community data could not be easily gathered with consistent methods for lakes and reservoirs. This resulted in macrohabitat analysis gaps and low sample sizes for some types of rivers and streams.
    - Coastal - Fish community data could not be easily gathered with consistent methods for most of the coastal waters with some data allowing analysis for Gulf of Mexico estuaries. Development of dose-response curves could not be conducted for most coastal U.S. waters.

    - Alaska – Fish community data is not available for most Alaskan waters and coverage is spotty in most areas. The use of the Alaska Anadromous Fish Catalog was attempted but this dataset is incomplete with respect to the species coverage and is not intended for this type of analysis.
- Anthropogenic Layers
    - Hydrology – National databases for hydrology which included both gauged and ungauged stream reaches was not available so this key variable could not be included in the analysis.
    - Grazing Intensity – Appropriate databases for this key regional variable were not available and it could not be included in the analysis.
    - Timber Harvest Intensity - Appropriate databases for this key variable were not available and it could not be included in the analysis.
    - Barriers – While national data layers for dams and road-stream crossings were available and used in the Assessment, it was acknowledged to be incomplete for those variables. Available data also did not include tidal gates, chemical barriers or concrete stream/river channels.
    - Water Quality – While available national data layers for water quality were included in the Assessment, there were significant gaps in coverage both spatially and for a range of chemicals.
    - Material Recruitment and Transport – Complete national data layers for material recruitment and transport (i.e. sediment and woody debris) were not available and could not be incorporated into the Assessment.
    - Geomorphology - Complete national data layers for geomorphology and bottom form were not available and could not be incorporated into the Assessment. This includes data on harbor installations, jetties, channelized stream segments, and shoreline hardening.
    - Living Habitat and Invasive Species – Complete layers for living habitat (i.e. oyster and mussel beds and SAV) and invasive species were not available and could not be incorporated into the Assessment.

Even with the known gaps and flaws, the Assessments are remarkable compilations of data and the peer-reviewed statistical analytical approaches are sound with the available data. The 2015 Assessment map does provide broad scale information on where most of the intact systems are located and an image of the degradation of our aquatic systems. The data gaps and spatial scales do cause some interpretation issues, particularly in the desert and low precipitation regions of the U.S.

Since 2015, considerable progress has been made to address some of the data gaps noted above. For example, a layer of unimpaired hydrology is now available from USGS with more detailed work being done on specific large watersheds such as the Delaware River. New and much improved coastal assessments are being done in the Northeast and West Coast at this time. A new and much

improved spatial framework is now available for the Great Lakes. Other important new assessments have been done on barriers in the Southeast, Northeast and Northwest along with new information on impairments in glacial lakes to name a few examples. An analysis of newly available datasets and updated existing datasets will need to be done prior to developing the next Assessment depending on what the Board wishes the Assessment to examine and look like.

Project Tracking System Update

FY2022 Project Tracking System Priorities and Progress

- Work with FHPs to keep Project Tracking System up to date by entering new project information
    - System includes data through FY2021 and FY2022 data is in progress
- Secure funding to upgrade project tracking system technology and data structure
    - USGS and PSMFC submitted $50,000 proposal to USGS Community of Data Integration. (**Funded,** project period June-November 2022 and work beginning)
- Improve reporting capabilities of database
    - Update feature service of project information (**Completed**)
    - Develop NFHP Project Reporting Dashboard Prototype.
        - Initial development and progress can be tracked at https://data-beta.usgs.gov/nfhp-dashboard/. (**In-kind USGS, In Progress**)
- Improve overall utility of database
    - Hold a two-day virtual workshop with FHP coordinators, Board members, and Board staff to receive input on best approaches to improve data system (**Completed – June 2022**)
    - Develop workshop report on next steps to improve database