

## Fish and Wildlife Management

Fish and Wildlife Management		2003 Actual	2004 Estimate	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2005 Budget Request	Change from 2004(+/-)
Anadromous Fish Management	\$(000) FTE	10,158 97	10,291 97	55	-319	10,027 97	-264
Fish and Wildlife Assistance	\$(000) FTE	38,751 225	41,468 237	131	7,223	34,376 237	-7,092 0
Marine Mammals	\$(000) FTE	3,629 20	4,569 21	14	-2,192	2,391 21	-2,178 0
<b>Total, Subactivity</b>	<b>\$(000)</b> <b>FTE</b>	<b>52,538</b> <b>342</b>	<b>56,328</b> <b>355</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>-9,734</b>	<b>46,794</b> <b>355</b>	<b>-9,534</b> <b>0</b>

### Program Overview

#### Conservation through Cooperation, Communication, and Consultation

The Fish and Wildlife Management Program (FWM) uses a cooperative and collaborative approach with states, tribes, federal agencies, foreign governments, and private citizens to restore, manage, and conserve the health of nationally significant fish, marine mammals, wildlife, other aquatic animals, and the habitats upon which they depend. This program subactivity implements DOI's Resource Protection Goal of sustaining biological communities on DOI managed and influenced lands and waters.

Activities include conducting habitat and population assessments critical for resource planning, protection, restoration, and management; providing expertise and leadership in the development of resource plans; protecting native populations from the threats of aquatic nuisance species; restoring degraded habitats; and opening up fish passage to previously fragmented habitats. These activities are evaluated through program performance measures that roll up under each of the three DOI Intermediate Outcome Goals of creating habitat conditions for biological communities to flourish, managing populations to self-sustaining levels for specific species, and improving information base, information management and technical assistance.

The Fish and Wildlife Management Program also leads the Service's efforts to fulfill Tribal trust responsibilities by providing technical assistance and expertise, training Tribal members in the management of fish and wildlife resources, and consulting with tribes regarding fish and wildlife resources for which the Service is responsible.

FWM activities for tribes effectively support the DOI Serving Communities Goal of fulfilling Indian fiduciary trust responsibilities.

## Fisheries Strategic Vision - Focusing on Priority Areas

*Conserving America's Fisheries: the Fisheries Program Vision for the Future*, is a product of collaboration with a broad array of stakeholders that focuses the Fisheries Program on several priority areas. In FY 2003, the Fisheries Program began implementing the *Vision* through the preparation of Regional implementation plans, in consultation with states and other partners. These Regional plans identify performance goals, measures, and targets that support end outcome goals in the DOI Strategic Plan. The National Fisheries Program Strategic Plan, incorporating the *Vision*, the Regional implementation plans, and the program performance goals and measures, is scheduled for completion in March 2004.

### Fisheries Strategic Vision Priority Areas

- Aquatic Species Conservation and Management
- Aquatic Habitat Conservation and Management
- Cooperation with Native Americans
- Partnerships and Accountability
- Leadership in Science and Technology
- Public Use
- Workforce Management

Source: "Conserving America's Fisheries: Fisheries Program Vision for the Future" December 2002

### Use of Cost and Performance Information

- Use of Service's Human Capital Investment Solutions to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of human resources within the Fish and Wildlife Management Program. Products include standardized position descriptions and associated competencies; a position management template that defines career paths; training and development profiles that delineate competencies and proficiency levels required at each grade level; and staffing models, validated by workload indicators, that will be used to determine the number and types of positions needed.
- The Fisheries Program recently reviewed and improved performance measures to ensure that they reflect the purpose of the program, and developed performance targets that are realistic, ambitious, and achievable.
- The Service's Scientific Excellence Initiative will assess the science knowledge and skills base to determine whether FWM employees have the scientific knowledge, skills, and training required to perform their duties and responsibilities.
- The Service uses the Fisheries Information System (FIS) to help set priorities, document performance and improve accountability. In FY 2004, a substantial upgrade of FIS was implemented to improve data used to determine resource outcomes. In FY 2005, FIS will be web-based for real time performance tracking, enhancing accountability reporting, and improving overall functionality of the system.
- Through the Fish Passage Program, FWM accomplishes significant on-the-ground habitat restoration, and uses annual performance data to direct additional fiscal resources to those Regions that consistently achieve on-the-ground results.
- Activity Based Costing will be implemented throughout the Service beginning in FY 2004 to help managers match resources consumed to results achieved by providing precise cost data for all activities performed by the agency. In turn, this information will help managers make more effective use of appropriated funds in accomplishing critical resource outcomes.
- The Invasive Species Program has worked with other bureaus and agencies, through a cross-cut budget initiative, to identify the most important invasive species issues nationwide, prioritize those issues, and develop plans to address them. The issues identified were assigned to the agencies/bureaus that had the most experience, and reports on progress are provided on a periodic basis.
- The Invasive Species Program provides grant funds to State, Interstate and Regional entities to manage invasive species on a local landscape level. The grants are contingent on development of a plan that outlines how funds will be used.
- The Invasive Species Program coordinates with the National Invasive Species Council and the Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force. This ensures that Service efforts to address Invasive Species are well coordinated with States and other Federal Agencies.
- The Marine Mammal Program has been documenting and assessing the effectiveness of numerous survey efforts and techniques, including cooperative, cross-agency activities that involve USGS BRD. This information is used to make cost projections for long term monitoring strategies that assess the status and trends of marine mammal populations, and fiscal resources are targeted to the most

The Service uses on-the-ground field capabilities and technical expertise to conserve and restore fish and wildlife resources, consistent with the *Vision* and the Regional and National program strategic plans, and with enhanced accountability under the DOI Strategic Plan. FWM is focusing its efforts on the following priority areas:

**Partnerships:** To achieve the Fisheries Vision goal for Partnerships, the Fisheries Program will develop and improve long-term partnerships with States, Tribes, other Federal agencies, non-governmental organizations, and other Service Programs to develop collaborative conservation strategies for aquatic resources. Strong partnerships enable the Program to leverage funding, identify strategies that can be embraced by a variety of interested citizens and groups, and create an environment of cooperation, consultation, and communication to serve the conservation of the nation's aquatic resources. Specifically, the Fisheries Program will:

- meet annually with partners and stakeholders at the national and regional level to identify and resolve aquatic resource problems; explore new opportunities; maintain productive working relationships; review resource results; and seek input and feedback to improve programs, processes, plans, and practices.
- leverage funding and expertise through cooperative arrangements with partners and other Service programs to achieve common goals.
- work proactively within local communities to establish new "Friends Groups" that support the goals and purposes of Fisheries facilities.
- test and employ new means of communicating with partners and stakeholders, including electronic newsletters and web pages.
- foster stronger working relationships with other Service programs to increase efficiency by reducing duplication of effort, and increase effectiveness by addressing priorities in a coordinated manner.
- involve communities, Tribes, partners, customers, contractors, volunteers, and the interested public carrying out its Vision.

**Accountability:** To achieve the Fisheries Vision goal for accountability, the Fisheries Program will develop and implement performance measures to determine the efficiency and effectiveness of Fisheries Program resource activities and financial accountability. The Fisheries Program will focus on performance, results, and following through on commitments made. By measuring performance, setting targets, and reporting on results, the Fisheries Program seeks to establish a record of accountability and to truly integrate program performance and budget.

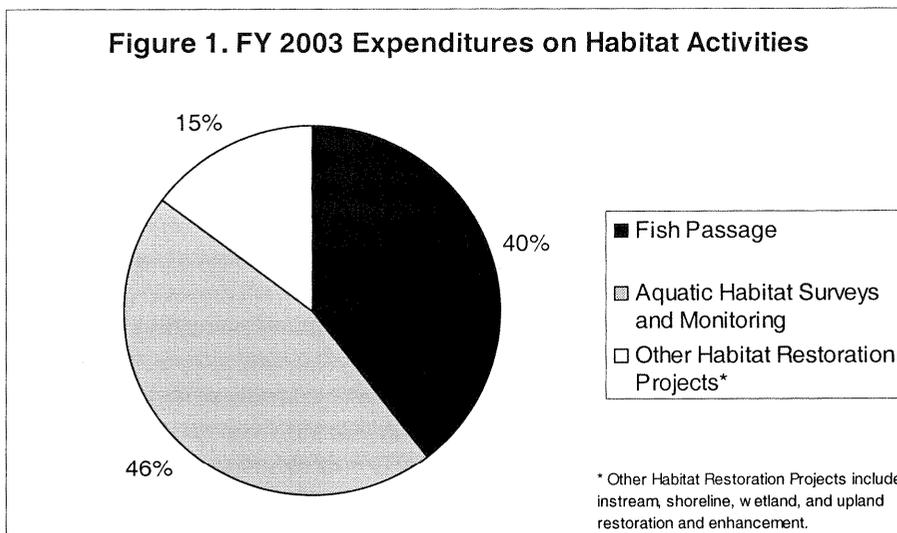
The Fisheries Program's long-term performance measures focus on outcomes and meaningfully reflect the purpose of the Program. The Program will set ambitious targets and timeframes for the long-term measures, and utilize annual performance measures that demonstrate progress toward achieving the long-term goals. For some new measures, the Program will set targets at a later date after establishing comprehensive baseline information. The performance measures will gauge progress toward meeting goals in the Fisheries Vision and the DOI Strategic Plan and measure the operating efficiency of the Program. The measures will be improved over time as new information becomes available and gaps or inconsistencies are identified.

The Fisheries Information System (FIS) is the primary management tool used by the Program to integrate budget and performance, to set performance targets, and to measure its performance against the targets. FIS is a database in which the Program records resource

needs and accomplishments, and organizes them for Regional and national reporting. Upon completion of the fiscal year, all Fisheries Program offices enter accomplishments in the FIS Accomplishments Module, indicating performance targets met, outputs produced, and other essential information. The Fisheries Program uses this information to evaluate whether performance targets were met at the field, Regional, and national levels. Performance targets will be incorporated into the annual performance plans of the Assistant Director and Regional line personnel, i.e. Regional Directors, Assistant Regional Directors, Regional supervisors, and field station project leaders.

**Aquatic Species Conservation and Management:** The Service works with partners to conserve and manage native fish and other aquatic animals, using fishery management and recovery plans to guide conservation actions. FWM helps reverse declines in fish populations by developing and implementing restoration and recovery strategies, assessing the status of remnant stocks, preventing and controlling exotic species, evaluating population responses to stocking and habitat restoration, managing subsistence fishery harvest on Federal lands in Alaska, conducting genetic population assessments, and engaging in outreach activities. These activities directly contribute to the DOI Resource Protection Goals of sustaining biological communities through managing populations to self-sustaining levels for specific species, and improving information base, information management and technical assistance.

**Aquatic Habitat Conservation and Management:** The Service has expanded on-the-ground habitat restoration using cooperation and consultation to restore aquatic habitats at multiple scales throughout the United States. The program assesses habitat conditions, identifies critical fish habitat needs, removes or bypasses artificial barriers, installs fish screens, performs instream and riparian habitat enhancement projects, and monitors and evaluates results. Since FY 1999, the National Fish Passage Program has worked with partners to complete 287 fish passage projects in 38 states, restoring access to 3,490 river-miles and 70,910 acres of habitat. The Service will serve as the lead federal partner in collaborative efforts to develop and implement a National Fisheries Habitat Plan, modeled after the successful North American Waterfowl Management Plan. The initiative will foster geographically-focused, locally-driven, scientifically-based partnerships to protect, restore, and enhance aquatic habitats, and reverse declines in aquatic species. The Plan will focus available resources on resolving aquatic habitat problems, provide technical assistance to local partnerships, and compile information on habitat problems and progress. Partners include the Sport Fishing and Boating Partnership Council, the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, and the American Fisheries Society. Aquatic habitat management activities are guided by, and contribute directly to, recovery and fishery management plans to restore depleted and listed populations. They support the DOI Resource Protection Goal of sustaining biological communities through creating habitat conditions for biological communities to flourish.



**Cooperation with Native Americans:** Conservation of America's fish and aquatic resources cannot be fully realized without the partnership of tribes, which manage and influence some of the most important aquatic and terrestrial habitats on and off reservations. FWM provides technical guidance and support to tribes managing more than 55 million acres of land and water. The program provides technical assistance in fish and wildlife management planning, assessments, management of aquatic resources for subsistence purposes, habitat restoration, and conservation enforcement training programs. These activities contribute to recovery and restoration plans and tribal resource management plans. They support DOI's Serving Communities Goal of fulfilling Indian fiduciary trust responsibilities.

**Leadership in Science and Technology:** The Service encourages and fosters scientific excellence internally, and in concert with external partners. The program uses state-of-the-art scientific and technological techniques to formulate and execute fishery management plans, and to structure and implement monitoring and evaluation critical to determine successful management actions. Data acquired from genetic analysis helps to develop appropriate conservation strategies to maintain genetic diversity and minimum viable populations. FWM uses this data to map stock-specific migration corridors, assess population-specific use of rearing habitat, determine sex ratios, and plan for future restoration projects with state and tribal partners. The program uses advanced fish passage and screening technology to restore access to historical habitats, and reduce mortalities and diversions. Consistent with DOI's end outcome goal of improving information base, information management and technical assistance, information is shared within the scientific community and with partners to enhance cooperative efforts beyond the scope of individual states, tribes, and non-governmental organizations.

**Public Use:** The Service provides the public with opportunities for high quality recreational experiences. It also provides for subsistence use of aquatic resources through native species conservation, habitat restoration, and education programs. For instance, FWM's Alaska Fisheries Subsistence Management program manages subsistence fishery harvest by rural Alaskans on 237 million acres of federal lands, encompassing 66 percent of Alaska lands and 52 percent of Alaska's rivers and lakes. These activities recognize and promote the value of responsible recreational and subsistence use of fisheries, and help states, tribes, and other partners meet shared or complementary goals. These activities support the DOI Resource

Protection Goal of sustaining biological communities by managing populations to self-sustaining levels for specific species.

**Workforce Management:** To achieve the Fisheries Vision goal for workforce management and to support achievement of other Program goals, the Fisheries Program will:

- Staff Fisheries Program field stations at levels adequate to effectively meet the Service's goals and objectives in fish and other aquatic resource conservation.
- Provide employees with opportunities to maintain competencies in the expanding knowledge and technologies needed to improve opportunities for professional achievement, advancement and recognition.
- Provide employees with access to facilities and equipment needed to effectively, efficiently and safely perform their jobs.

The Fisheries Program relies on a broad range of professionals to accomplish its mission: biologists, managers, administrators, clerks, animal caretakers, and maintenance workers. Achieving its goals requires that the Program keep its workforce aligned with changing priorities. Employees must be trained, equipped and supported in order to perform their jobs safely, often under demanding environmental conditions, and to keep current with the constantly expanding science of fish and aquatic resource management and conservation. In addition, volunteers donate thousands of hours each year for activities that are critical to the Fisheries Program mission.

The Fisheries Program will implement the Service's workforce planning solutions, focusing first on the FWM component of the program. In FY 2004, the Program established a team to develop a Workforce Management Plan for FWM that will create the infrastructure needed for sustainable strategic workforce management. Components of workforce planning include comprehensive job analysis; position management review; standardized position descriptions with associated competencies to maximize career ladders with dual career-tracks as appropriate; unit and organizational structure templates; and quantitative data and justification for staffing level requirements in the form of staffing and deployment models. In FY 2005, implementation of this plan will help allocate and deploy the workforce more efficiently and effectively, closing competency gaps and workforce issues, and linking work activities to Service and DOI Strategic Plans. This initiative supports the DOI Management Excellence Goal of the workforce having the knowledge and skills necessary to accomplish organizational goals.

Figure 2 shows FY 2003 Service expenditures based on the seven focus areas identified in the Fisheries Program Vision for the Future.

**The Fisheries Program is managing its workforce to address fiscal constraints and better meet aquatic resource conservation goals.**

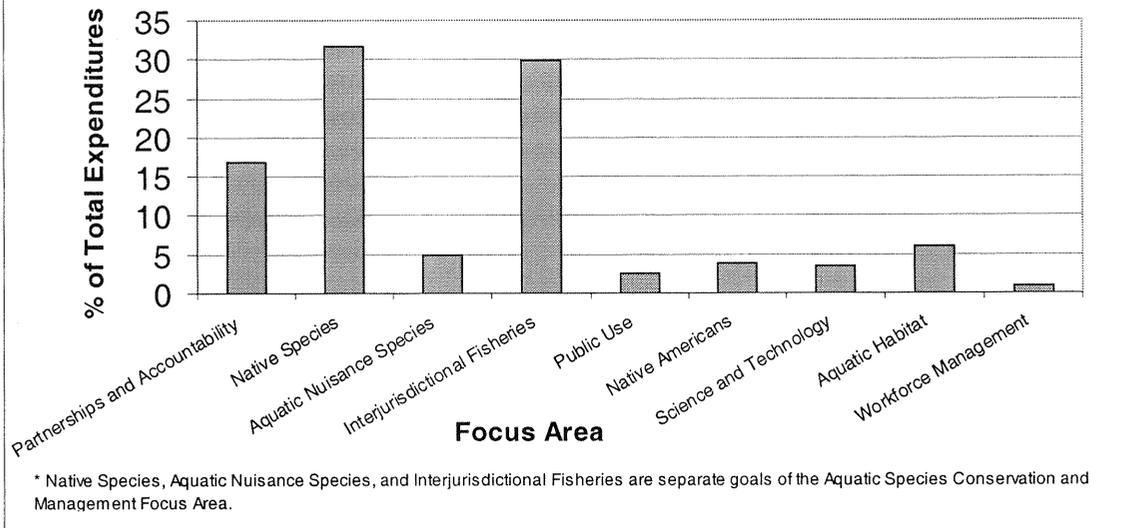
In FY 2003, volunteers donated 143,996 hours to help accomplish Fisheries Program resource and public use goals.

- Volunteer labor was equivalent to 70 full-time-equivalents (FTEs).
- Value of volunteer hours is estimated at nearly \$1.6 million.

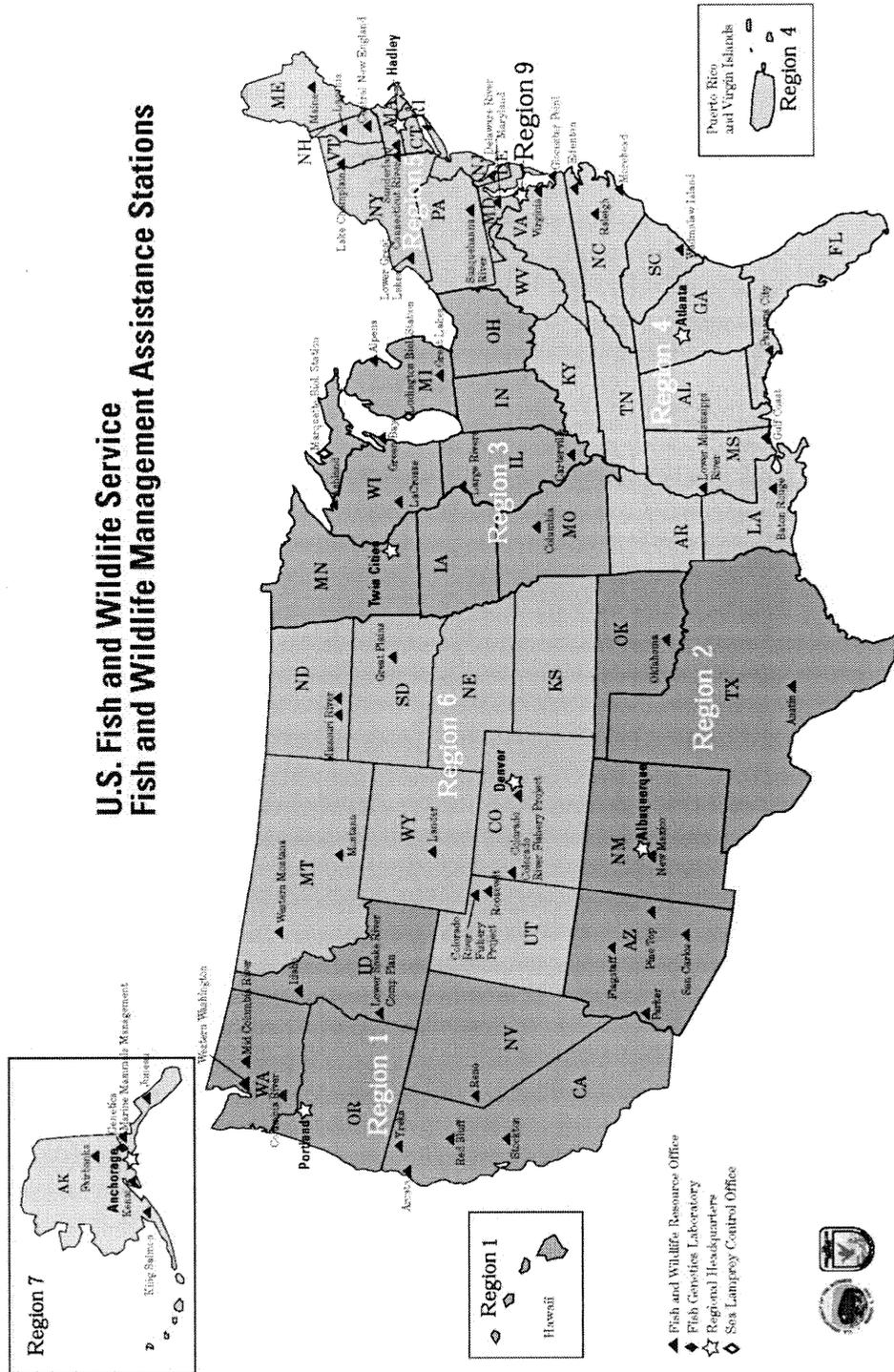
**To more efficiently address aquatic resource conservation goals the Fisheries Program has made extensive use of complexing and co-location of its offices.**

- Eighty percent of Fisheries Program field stations are complexed or co-located with other Fisheries Program offices or other Service or non-Service offices.
- The Service benefits by joining similar operations, improving operational efficiency, and providing one-stop shopping for Service customers.
- Cost savings may be realized by consolidating administrative staff functions, reducing space rental costs, and sharing equipment and other resources.

**Figure 2. FY 2003 Expenditures by Focus Area in the Fisheries Program *Vision* (1331 and 1332 funds combined)**



# U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Fish and Wildlife Management Assistance Stations



## Anadromous Fish Management

### Program Overview

The Anadromous Fish Management (AFM) program is one of three program elements within the FWM subactivity. It conserves and manages anadromous (migratory) fishery resources and their habitat, consistent with DOI's Resource Protection Strategic Goal of sustaining biological communities, and all three Intermediate Outcome Goals of creating habitat conditions for biological communities to flourish, managing populations to self-sustaining levels, and improving information base, information management, and technical assistance. AFM focuses on culturally and economically significant species, such as Pacific salmon, Atlantic salmon, American shad, sturgeon, and striped bass, with particular emphasis on improving aquatic habitat and conducting genetic population assessments. These assessments allow managers to delineate genetic distinctions among different aquatic species populations, expand genetic baselines, and enhance recovery planning for listed species. In 2005, projects to improve anadromous fish habitat will include (1) improving fish passage for long-term sustainability of naturally reproducing anadromous species including spring-run chinook salmon and steelhead, (2) restoring riparian and instream habitat, and (3) restoring historic access, flows, and water quality for shad, striped bass, and other aquatic species. Efforts will be conducted in concert with partners and stakeholders to enhance the effectiveness of AFM financial resources.

### 2003 Program Performance Accomplishments

The Anadromous Fish Management program accomplished the following critical tasks with the \$10.158 million appropriated in FY 2003:

#### Aquatic Species Conservation and Management

- Supported the recovery of listed species, including Atlantic salmon and shortnose sturgeon in the Northeast Region; bull trout, Pacific salmon, and Pacific lamprey in the Pacific Region; and Gulf sturgeon and pallid sturgeon in the Southeast Region through recovery plan development, population assessment, and habitat assessment and restoration.
- Supported the management of interjurisdictional fisheries for alewife, American eel, American shad, Atlantic sturgeon, blueback herring, horseshoe crab, and striped bass in the Northeast Region; and Pacific salmon in the Pacific Region.
- Completed 30 management plans, including recovery plans, restoration and fishery management plans, and habitat plans in partnership with others.
- Conducted 240 population assessments that provided scientific information critical to the development and updating of management plans, pertaining to the status and trend of listed and depleted populations, and to be used to improve fisheries management decisions. Assessments included marking and tagging fish, genetic sampling, and quantitative stock assessments.

#### Public Use

- Provided 106 aquatic outreach and education events in support of anadromous fish recovery and restoration, providing children, students, and adults with information about ongoing conservation efforts and public involvement.

#### Cooperation with Native Americans

- Conducted 5 training sessions with Native American Tribes in Arizona to limit the spread of aquatic invasive species, and with Alaska Natives collecting biological data needed to manage fisheries.
- Completed 15 cooperative agreements to involve Tribes in the recovery and restoration of culturally important species.
- Conducted 18 tribal consultations requesting information from tribal governments regarding fish and wildlife management for which trust responsibilities and other fiduciary obligations are attached to the United States.

#### **Leadership in Science and Technology**

- Tested safer and more cost effective methods for sampling species, such as developing a less invasive method to tag horseshoe crabs in Delaware Bay; and using video equipment to remotely monitor salmon populations in Alaska's Togiak River.
- Provided biometric expertise in support of recovery and fisheries management, including development of strategies for assessing the status of listed bull trout; reviewing population assessment and analysis of recovery strategies for listed salmon and steelhead; and estimating sample size and protocol for estimating abundance of chum salmon in the Columbia River.

#### **Aquatic Habitat Conservation and Management**

- Restored 48 miles of stream and riparian habitat, removing non-native species, restoring natural stream flows, planting native vegetation, stabilizing decommissioned roads, and fencing lands to exclude livestock access. These projects increased habitat diversity, while decreasing water temperature, nutrient loading, and fine sediment in spawning areas.
- Opened 529 acres and 88 miles of historical habitat to fish passage by removing or bypassing 30 barriers through dam removal, culvert and road crossing renovation, renovating or screening irrigation diversions, and constructing fishways.
- Completed 132 habitat assessments that determined critical habitat of listed populations, identified degraded habitats and areas needing enhancement or restoration, and improved management of interjurisdictional fisheries. Assessments covered 778 miles of instream and riparian habitat, and 558,601 acres of wetland and upland habitat.

#### **2004 Planned Program Performance**

Program performance targets are set at the Fish and Wildlife Management Subactivity level. See the Program Performance Summary table.

In 2004, FWMA is focusing more on improving anadromous fish habitat and conducting genetic population assessments to help managers delineate genetic distinctions among different populations of aquatic species, expand genetic baselines, and enhance recovery planning for listed species. Projects to improve anadromous fish habitat include (1) improving fish passage for long-term sustainability of naturally reproducing anadromous species including spring-run chinook salmon and steelhead, (2) restoring riparian and instream habitat, and (3) restoring historic access, flows, and water quality for shad, striped bass, and other aquatic species. Specifically, FWMA will focus on:

#### **Aquatic Species Conservation and Management**

- Continuing to support Atlantic salmon recovery in coordination with the states and other partners, implementing fish culture genetic protocols to maintain genetic

diversity, collecting information on natural production to prioritize habitat restoration and supplementation efforts, and coordinating with cooperators on wild stock recovery.

- Assessing interjurisdictional fish populations, and conducting population and habitat analyses, watershed planning, and habitat restoration to restore ecosystem functions with partners for the benefit of anadromous fish.
- Providing technical expertise and analysis to the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commissions and Regional Councils, benefiting Pacific salmon, American shad, river herring, steelhead, American eel, striped bass, Atlantic sturgeon, and other species of national interest.
- Expanding the Cooperative Tagging Program for striped bass, weakfish, and other anadromous species of special concern to assess restoration efforts. AFM provides technical assistance and on-the-ground capabilities for habitat restoration and essential fish habitat identification, determination of growth rates and population abundance to further the activities of the Commissions, and fishery management plan development.

#### **Public Use**

- Enhancing recreational fishing for native fish species on Refuge and military lands by updating Refuge comprehensive conservation plans and fishery management plans, monitoring fish population status and trends, creating additional fishing access, enhancing habitat, and conducting outreach activities.
- Supporting National Fishing and Boating Week events, and other federal, state, tribal, and conservation organization fishing day events through coordination, assistance, and technical expertise.

#### **Cooperation with Native Americans**

- Providing technical expertise and assistance to Tribes through such activities as management plan development, population assessment, and habitat restoration.
- Developing training programs for Tribes for activities including fish and wildlife management and law enforcement, and inviting Tribes to additional training programs offered by the Fish and Wildlife Service.
- Entering into Intergovernmental Personnel Act agreements with Tribes for the purposes of training, intergovernmental understanding and facilitation.
- Assisting Tribes in developing proposals under the Tribal Wildlife Grant, Tribal Landowner Incentive, and other federal and national programs.

#### **Leadership in Science and Technology**

- Publishing applied research in peer-reviewed scientific journals in order to disseminate information and ensure that information is state-of-the-art, scientifically sound, and legally defensible.
- Strengthening Fisheries Program reviews of proposals, study plans, statistical designs and analyses, and reports.
- Training FWMA staff to maintain strong skills in experimental design, scientific methods, peer review, and scientific ethics.
- Initiating interagency technical and management forums to improve understanding of currently available scientific information and technologies, shortcomings and data gaps in existing scientific information and technologies, and priority needs for new scientific information and technology.

### Aquatic Habitat Conservation and Management

- Increasing management and habitat restoration activities to recover Columbia River Basin salmon, including participation in the planning process to develop sub-basin plans, and providing critical technical analyses concerning fish passage issues.
- Implementing projects to improve anadromous fish habitat, including (1) improving fish passage for long-term sustainability of naturally reproducing anadromous species including spring-run chinook salmon and steelhead, (2) restoring riparian and instream habitat, and, (3) restoring historic access, flows, and water quality for shad, striped bass, and other aquatic species.

### Justification of 2005 Program Changes

Subactivity: Fish and Wildlife Management	2005 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Anadromous Fish Management	10,027	-319
	FTE 97	0

The FY 2005 budget request for Anadromous Fish Management is \$10,027,000 and 97 FTE, a net program decrease of \$319,000 and 0 FTE from the 2004 enacted level.

### Vehicle Reduction (-\$10,000)

According to recent Office of Management and Budget statistics, among civilian agencies Interior has the third largest motor vehicle fleet. Vehicles are used by Interior employees and authorized volunteers to support multiple mission activities, many in remote areas. In some locations, government vehicles are provided to support service contractors. Over 4,000 vehicles are used seasonally (i.e., only in winter or summer), or for special purposes, such as law enforcement or fire fighting. Nearly 90 percent of the fleet vehicles are trucks, vans, buses and ambulances, and 10 percent are sedans and station wagons.

In 2004, the Department and the bureaus began a collaborative effort to improve the management of vehicle fleets including examination of the infrastructure for fleet management within each bureau, the identification of best practices that could be used Department-wide, and the development of action plans to improve fleet management and realize cost savings.

In anticipation of improved fleet management and the resultant savings, the 2005 budget proposes a reduction in funding. To achieve these savings, the bureau will undertake fleet reductions and cost-savings by: (1) reducing the size of the fleet; (2) employ energy saving practices by fleet operators; (3) acquire more efficient vehicles; (4) acquire the minimum sized vehicle to accomplish the mission; (5) dispose of underutilized vehicles; (6) freeze the acquisition of vehicles from the General Services Administration (GSA) Excess Vehicle program; and (7) explore and develop the use of inter-bureau motor pools.

### General Program Activities (-\$62,000)

The Anadromous Fish Management program (AFM) conserves and manages anadromous (migratory) fishery resources and their habitats, focusing on culturally and economically significant species, such as Pacific salmon, Atlantic salmon, American shad, sturgeon, and striped bass, with particular emphasis on improving aquatic habitat and conducting genetic population assessments. General program funding in AFM will be reduced by \$62,000. The Service will reduce its role in partnerships to manage anadromous fish, primarily Pacific salmon in the Pacific Northwest and Alaska, by reducing scientific assessment of anadromous fish populations, restoration of habitats of anadromous fishes, and the development and

operation of coast-wide marking and tagging systems. Specific reductions in performance by AFM will be determined at the Regional level in consultation with states, tribes, and other partners. Expected effects on program performance include reductions of 2 population assessments conducted and 2 consultations with tribes completed. The decrease may reduce the rate of recovery and restoration of trust fish species and recreational and commercial fishing opportunities. The Service will continue to pursue these goals through other options by working with our State and tribal partners, and utilizing alternative funding sources such as the State and Tribal Grant Programs.

**Connecticut River Atlantic Salmon Commission (-\$247,000)**

The Connecticut River Atlantic Salmon Commission is an interstate, multi-agency partnership created by Congress in 1983 and re-authorized in 2002. Members include the states of New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut; the National Marine Fisheries Service; and the Fish and Wildlife Service. Its mission is to promote restoration, preservation and protection of Atlantic salmon and other anadromous fishes in the Connecticut River basin through a regional program of stocking, protection, management, research and regulation. Since initiation of the Program three decades ago, an annual return of sea-run Atlantic salmon, numbering in the hundreds, has been established, and permanent fish passage has been restored at more than 12 dams and numerous tributaries. The Commission receives strong support from state and federal resource management agencies, as well as from private organizations, industry and individuals. While the funding of this program is reduced by \$247,000 to offset funding increases elsewhere in the President's budget request, the Service will continue to pursue project goals through other options by working with our State and tribal partners, and utilizing alternative funding sources such as the State and Tribal Grant Programs.

## Fish and Wildlife Assistance

### Program Overview

Fish and Wildlife Assistance (FWA) is the second of three program elements within the FWM subactivity. It implements the DOI Resource Protection Goal of sustaining biological communities through all three Intermediate Outcome Goals of creating habitat conditions for biological communities to flourish, managing populations to self-sustaining levels, and improving information base, information management and technical assistance. It provides leadership and technical expertise to help federal, state, tribal, and private partners restore and manage fish and wildlife resources. The program conducts scientific assessments of fish and wildlife populations and their habitats, develops and implements fish and wildlife management plans, and communicates scientific knowledge and expertise to tribes, other federal agencies, states, foreign governments, and other Service programs.

The program works with the National Wildlife Refuge System to conduct population surveys in Refuge waters and help develop Comprehensive Conservation Plans. It works with the Endangered Species program by serving on and/or leading recovery teams, and with the Habitat Conservation program to review hydropower and other development projects. The program also restores aquatic habitats, controls aquatic nuisance species, and restores fish passage to reconnect aquatic species to historical habitats. Through coordinated planning and evaluation, FWA works with the National Fish Hatchery System to make hatcheries an effective tool for restoration and recovery of native fish and mussels. FWA measures the performance of captive propagation programs, works with stakeholders to develop management and restoration plans that define the appropriate use of hatchery fish, and measures progress toward meeting plan objectives. The program also restores aquatic habitats that become the destination of fish reared in the hatchery system.

In 2005, efforts will focus on restoring and assessing habitat for imperiled species, developing and implementing recovery plans (sturgeon, bull trout, and freshwater mussels), evaluating hatchery fish contribution and interactions with wild populations of depleted native fish species (such as coaster brook trout, lake sturgeon, and lake trout), and continuing to manage salmon and other fish species in Alaska's rivers and lakes under federal subsistence management authority. Priorities include:

### Fish Passage Program

Millions of man-made barriers block fish movement in the United States and contribute to the depletion of migratory fish species, including many that are threatened or endangered. The Fish Passage program removes and bypasses barriers on a voluntary basis in cooperation with willing partners who contribute approximately 60% of project funds. The program directly implements the DOI Resource Protection Goal and Intermediate Outcome Goal of creating habitat conditions for biological communities to flourish. Since its inception in 1999, 287 fish passage barriers have or will be removed or bypassed, and access to 3,490 miles of stream habitat and 70,910 acres has been restored. At least 20 federally-listed or candidate species have directly benefited. In FY 2005, FWA will continue its efforts to restore access to previously fragmented habitats by working in cooperation with partners to identify and implement the highest priority projects.

### Whirling Disease

Since 1996, the Service has supported whirling disease research activities to identify causes and potential solutions. Funds have been matched two-fold by in-kind contributions from

states, non-governmental organizations, and universities, resulting in development of a large, diverse, talented, and coordinated consortium finding ways to control whirling disease. Combined efforts have expanded the knowledge of the disease, its causative agent, and the agent's hosts (salmon and trout species and tubifex worms). Activities have raised awareness of the disease and increased support needed to study it throughout affected States. These efforts will continue in FY 2005, as will efforts to identify potential management solutions.

#### **National Wild Fish Health Survey (NWFHS)**

The NWFHS is a dynamic fishery management tool initiated in FY1997 to provide information on pathogens in free-ranging fish and improve aquatic resource management. The NWFHS database became Internet-accessible September 2001, generating scientifically-sound information on a broad range of ecosystems and regions. Aquatic resource managers use this information to improve restoration, recovery, and resource management plans, and help draft legislation pertaining to aquatic animal movements. In FY 2005, the NWFHS will continue to improve information collection, thus supporting the President's Management Agenda for expanded E-government.

#### **Alaska's Subsistence Fisheries Management Program**

Since 1999, the Service has successfully managed subsistence fisheries in 60 percent of Alaska's waters and will continue this program in FY 2005. The program is administered by the Federal Subsistence Board, whose members include a chair appointed by the Secretary, and the Alaska directors of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (lead agency), National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service. A management and regulatory program integrates federal, state, tribal and local entities on more than 200 million acres of federal lands; implements a \$7 million annual fisheries monitoring plan to provide better information to managers; and develops technical capabilities in rural and tribal organizations to participate in subsistence fisheries management. The federal program supplements the State's management activities for 82 fish populations managed for subsistence fishery harvests. During fishing seasons, state and federal fisheries managers work cooperatively to evaluate fishery run strengths and strive to reach common management decisions. The program directly supports the DOI Resource Protection goal and Intermediate Outcome goal of managing populations to self-sustaining levels for specific species.

#### **Native American Tribal Assistance**

Tribal governments manage or influence some of the nation's most important fish and wildlife resources on more than 55 million acres on more than 300 Indian reservations. In FY 2005, FWM will continue work with tribes to assess fish and wildlife resources, develop management plans, coordinate fish stockings and habitat improvement, and evaluate results of management actions on fish and wildlife resources under tribal jurisdiction. For example, FWM will continue to implement the 2000 Consent Decree to enhance fishery stocks in the Great Lakes with the 5 Chippewa/Ottawa Tribes and the State of Michigan, and work with Tribes to evaluate big game herds such as deer, elk, and pronghorn antelope on Montana reservations. The program directly supports the DOI Serving Communities goal to fulfill Indian fiduciary trust responsibilities by improving management of land and natural resource assets.

Coordinated Fish and Wildlife Management with Department of Defense on Military Installations

The Sikes Act, as amended, requires development and regular revision of Integrated Natural Resource Management Plans (INRMPs) for military installations, as mutually agreed to by the Service, DoD and the appropriate State, without compromising the military mission of the installations. The Service provides technical expertise to meet these requirements by: (1) participating in site visits and interagency meetings to plan and coordinate projects, (2) conducting fish, wildlife, and plant surveys and studies, (3) conducting habitat assessments, (4) monitoring fish and wildlife populations, (5) rearing and stocking recreational fisheries, (6) developing and implementing habitat restoration plans, and (7) developing and implementing public recreation programs for hunting, fishing, bird watching, and environmental education activities. These activities support DOI's Resource Protection End Outcome Goal of improving health of watersheds, landscapes, and marine resources, through the intermediate Goal of improving information base, information management and technical assistance. The Service will continue to work with DoD in FY 2005 to improve fish and wildlife conservation and management on military lands.

**Aquatic Nuisance Species Program**

Under the mandates of the Nonindigenous Aquatic Nuisance Prevention and Control Act of 1990 (as amended, National Invasive Species Act of 1996), the Aquatic Nuisance Species Program (ANS) prevents, detects, rapidly responds to, and controls aquatic invasive species. Through the ANS Program, FWA supports implementation of state and interstate ANS management plans, fosters development of new plans where none currently exist, and facilitates non-federal governmental and international involvement by encouraging development of new regional ANS panels. Working with the Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force, the Invasive Species Council and other partners, FWA develops and implements management plans to prevent the introduction and control the spread of specific aquatic nuisance species, and generates baseline information by conducting ecological surveys to facilitate better management. The program educates the general public through the *Stop Aquatic Hitchhikers!* public awareness campaign, as well as many other education and outreach efforts. These activities support DOI's Resource Protection Goal of sustaining biological communities through the Intermediate Outcome Goal of creating habitat conditions for biological communities to flourish through prevention, early detection, rapid response, and control/management of aquatic invasive species. These activities also support the Intermediate Outcome Goal to improve information base, information management and technical assistance. Efforts to prevent the introduction of new invasive species, detect and rapidly respond to new invasive species, and control invasive species will be expanded in FY 2005.

**2003 Program Performance Accomplishments**

Program Performance Summary: Fisheries/Fish and Wildlife Management

End Outcome Goal: Resource Protection - Sustain Biological Communities on DOI Managed and Influenced Lands and Waters in a Manner Consistent with Obligations Regarding the Allocation and Use of Water							
End Outcome Measures	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Budget Request	FY 2004 Plan	FY 2005 Budget Request	Change in Performance FY 2004 to FY 2005	Long-term Target FY 2008
% of species of management concern managed to self-sustaining levels, in cooperation with affected States and others, as defined in approved management plans (SP)  AFM/FWA							

	UNK	UNK	UNK	22% 39/176	22% 39/176	0	39% 68/176
<i>Marine Mammals</i>	50% 5/10	50% 5/10	50% 5/10	50% 5/10	50% 5/10	0	50% 5/10
% of threatened or endangered species listed a decade or more that are stabilized or improved (SP)	UNK	UNK	N/A	24% 26/108	24% 26/108	0	38% 41/108
% of candidate species where listing is unnecessary as a result of conservation actions or agreements (SP)	UNK	UNK	N/A	50% 7/14	50% 7/14	0	57% 8/14
<b>Intermediate Outcome: Create habitat conditions for biological communities to flourish.</b>							
<b>Intermediate Outcome Measures (Key and Non-Key) and Bureau and PART Outcome Measures</b>							
<i>Habitat Restoration: Number of acres and stream/shoreline miles restored or enhanced to achieve habitat conditions to support species conservation (SP)</i>							
Wetland acres.....	669	428	566	949	257	-692 (-73%)	1,306
Upland acres.....	9,734	654	8,245	1,004	976	-28 (-3%)	3,066
Stream miles.....	210	62	184	152	150	-2 (-1%)	1,258
Shoreline miles.....	113	56	99	95	93	-2 (-2%)	535
Habitat restoration: # of acres/miles re-opened to fish passage (BUR)							
Acres.....	9,731	1,017	1,353	25,971	8,039	-17,932 -69%	1,900
Miles.....	572	722	452	1,273	357	-916 -72%	690
Prevention: # of risk assessments conducted (BUR)	29	2	4	4	4	0	10
Invasive Species Prevention: # of ballast water technologies evaluated (BUR)	2	3	2	2	2	0	4
Early Detection: # of surveys conducted for early detection (invasive species) (BUR)	40	-	29	40	45	+5 +11%	68

	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Budget Request	FY 2004 Plan	FY 2005 Budget Request	Change in Performance FY 2004 to FY 2005	Long-term Target FY 2008
<b>Intermediate Outcome Measures (Key and Non-Key) and Bureau and PART Outcome Measures (cont'd.)</b>							
Rapid Response: # of populations (plant and animal) rapidly responded to (invasive species) (BUR)	2	6	2	8	8	0	17
Forge Effective Partnerships: # of state/interstate plans supported (invasive species) (BUR)	9	13	15	15	14	-1 -6%	37
<b>PART Efficiency and other Output measures</b>							
# of fish passage barriers removed or bypassed (BUR)	58	91	60	99	24	-75 -76%	138
Forge Effective Partnerships: # of National public awareness campaigns conducted and supported (invasive species) (BUR)	1	2	2	2	3	+1 +50%	3
Forge Effective Partnerships: # of partnerships (invasive species) (BUR)	51	-	64	47	50	+3 +6%	75
# of surveys conducted for baseline/trend information (invasive species) (BUR)	21	23	21	43	43	0	83
<b>Intermediate Outcome: Manage populations to self-sustaining levels for specific species.</b>							
<b>Intermediate Outcome Measures (Key and Non-Key) and Bureau and PART Outcome Measures</b>							
Number of marine mammal stocks with voluntary harvest guidelines (BUR)	2	2	2	2	2	0	3
Number of cooperative agreements with Alaska Natives for marine mammal management and monitoring (BUR)	3	3	3	3	3	0	3
Number of marine mammal stocks with incidental take regulations that require mitigating measures (BUR)	2	2	N/A	2	2	0	2
<b>PART Efficiency and other Output measures</b>							
# of populations managed for subsistence fishery harvest (BUR)	82	82	82	82	82	0	82

	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Budget Request	FY 2004 Plan	FY 2005 Budget Request	Change in Performance FY 2004 to FY 2005	Long-term Target FY 2008
<b>Intermediate Outcome: Improve information base, information management, and technical assistance.</b>							
<b>Intermediate Outcome Measures (Key and Non-Key) and Bureau and PART Outcome Measures</b>							
% of populations managed or influenced by the Fisheries Program for which current condition (e.g., quantity and quality) and trend is known (BUR)							
<i>AFM/FWA</i>	UNK	UNK	UNK	31% 323/1041	31% 323/1041	0	41% 429/1041
<i>Marine Mammals</i>	50% 5/10	60% 6/10	70% 7/10	60% 6/10	70% 7/10	+10% 1/10	80% 8/10
% of populations managed or influenced by the Fisheries Program with approved management plans (e.g., Recovery Plans, Restoration Plans, Fishery Management Plans, etc.) (BUR)	UNK	UNK	N/A	81% 640/794	81% 640/794	0	83% 662/794
% of watersheds supporting listed or depleted populations under DOI authority or influence with approved watershed plans (BUR)	UNK	UNK	N/A	4% 46/1297	4% 46/1297	0	14% 188/1297
% of watersheds supporting listed or depleted populations under DOI authority or influence with current habitat assessments, as called for in approved plans (BUR)	UNK	UNK	N/A	3% 44/1297	3% 43/1297	-1/1297	13% 172/1297
% of DOI watershed units with wild fish health surveys current. (PART)	UNK	20% 435/2150	NA	21% 456/2150	21% 461/2150	+<1% +5/2150	35% 759/2150
% of technical assistance requests fulfilled on DOI managed and influenced lands and waters (BUR)	UNK	UNK	N/A	87% 879/1013	79% 842/1068	-8%	89% 970/1087
Number of current marine mammal stock assessments (BUR)	6	6		6	6	0	9
<b>PART Efficiency and other Output measures</b>							
# of management plans in development, completed, or revised (BUR)	275	126	291	76	72	-4 -5%	NA
# of population assessments completed (BUR)	838	825	688	530	501	-29 -5%	NA
# of habitat assessments completed (BUR)	290	300	286	92	70	-22 -24%	NA
# miles of in-stream and shoreline habitat assessed (BUR)	819	1,467	940	518	461	-57 -11%	NA
# of aquatic outreach and education events (BUR)	394	242	382	197	197	0	NA

	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Budget Request	FY 2004 Plan	FY 2005 Budget Request	Change in Performance FY 2004 to FY 2005	Long-term Target FY 2008
<b>End Outcome Goal: Serving Communities - Fulfill Indian Fiduciary Trust Responsibilities</b>							
<b>Intermediate Outcome: Improve Indian Fiduciary Trust Beneficiary Services</b>							
<b>Intermediate Outcome Measures (Key and Non-Key) and Bureau and PART Outcome Measures</b>							
% of technical assistance requests fulfilled on Tribal lands and waters (BUR)	UNK	UNK	N/A	69% 492/709	68% 487/709	-1% -5/709	78% 564/723
<b>PART Efficiency and other Output measures</b>							
# of training sessions (BUR)	92	90	82	31	30	-1 3%	NA
# of new or modified cooperative agreements or Intergovernmental Personnel Act Agreements (BUR)	83	53	69	53	49	-4 -8%	NA
# of Tribal consultations (BUR)	391	271	163	78	72	-6 -8%	NA

Notes:

UNK denotes data are unknown because the Program did not collect data in those years.

N/A denotes data are not available because the measure was not included in the FY 2004 budget request.

NA denotes long-term targets for certain output measures are not appropriate; these outputs are not goals in and of themselves.

The Fish and Wildlife Assistance program accomplished the following activities with the \$38,751,000 appropriated toward Fish and Wildlife Assistance in FY 2003:

**Aquatic Species Conservation and Management**

- Supported recovery of listed fish, mussel, and plant species including trout, salmon, sturgeon, various minnow, shiner, and chub species through recovery plan development, population assessment, and habitat assessment and restoration. Often the Fish and Wildlife Management Assistance program played a lead role in recovery plan development.
- Supported management of interjurisdictional fisheries for American eel, American shad, Atlantic sturgeon, western trout, lake trout, Pacific salmon, and striped bass by providing technical expertise and assistance through management plan development and population assessments. The Alaska Subsistence Fisheries Management Program coordinated the management of 82 fish populations to ensure that rural subsistence fisheries retained priority harvest rights.
- Completed 122 management plans, including Recovery Plans, restoration and fishery management plans, and habitat plans, with the leadership or support of the Fish and Wildlife Management Assistance Program.
- Conducted 754 population assessments that provided scientific information critical to the development and updating of management plans, pertaining to the status and trend of listed and depleted populations, and to be used to improve fisheries management decisions. Assessments included marking and tagging fish, genetic sampling, and quantitative stock assessments.
- Conducted science-based risk assessments on bighead and silver carp, 2 potentially invasive species, to evaluate and determine their potential risk to fish and wildlife resources, and whether the species should be listed under the injurious wildlife provisions of the Lacey Act and in development of an Asian carp management plan.
- Supported implementation of 13 comprehensive State and interstate ANS management plans, establishing important incentives for prevention and control initiatives for 15 state and Tribal entities.

**Public Use**

- Held 186 aquatic outreach and education events in supporting of fish and wildlife conservation, providing children, students, and adults with information about ongoing conservation efforts and public involvement.
- Cooperation with Native Americans
- Conducted 103 training sessions on fish and wildlife management, ecology and biology, biological data collection and assessment, law enforcement, habitat restoration, and land use.
- Completed 49 cooperative agreements to involve Tribes in the recovery and restoration of culturally important species.
- Conducted 308 tribal consultations requesting information from Tribal governments regarding fish and wildlife management for which trust responsibilities and other fiduciary obligations are attached to the United States.

**Leadership in Science and Technology**

- Developed a new freshwater mussel survey protocol that coordinates activities by state and federal partners and furthers mussel recovery efforts in the Southeast.
- Developed GIS and other databases to improve recovery and fisheries management decisions, including identifying all known freshwater mussel records from the northeast Gulf of Mexico ecosystem; monitoring all fish stocked into the Great Lakes; and inventorying the status and distribution of lake sturgeon throughout the Great Lakes.
- Provided technical reviews and editorial comments to Biological Assessments, Biological Opinions, technical reports, management plans, conservation plans, research proposals, and manuscripts submitted for publication to scientific journals. FWMA has a reputation for providing unbiased reviews and ensuring that edited documents are technically accurate and based on sound scientific principles.

**Aquatic Habitat Conservation and Management**

- Restored or enhanced 94 miles of stream and riparian habitat by removing non-native species, restoring natural stream flows, planting native vegetation, stabilizing decommissioned roads, and fencing lands to exclude livestock access. These projects increased habitat diversity, while decreasing water temperature, nutrient loading, and fine sediment in spawning areas.
- Opened 696 acres and 782 miles of historical habitat to fish passage by removing or bypassing 80 barriers through dam removal, culvert and road crossing renovation, renovating or screening irrigation diversions, and constructing fishways.
- Completed 229 habitat assessments that determined critical habitat of listed populations, identified degraded habitats and areas needing enhancement or restoration, and improved management of interjurisdictional fisheries. Assessments covered 990 miles of instream and riparian habitat, and 28,258 acres of wetland and upland habitat.

**2004 Planned Program Performance**

Program performance targets are set at the Fish and Wildlife Management Subactivity level. See the Program Performance Summary table.

In 2004, FWMA is focusing on restoring and assessing habitat for imperiled species, developing and implementing recovery plans (sturgeon, bull trout, and freshwater mussels),

evaluating hatchery fish contribution and interactions with wild populations of depleted native fish species (such as coaster brook trout, lake sturgeon, and lake trout), and continuing to manage salmon and other fish species in Alaska's rivers and lakes under federal subsistence management authority. Priorities include:

### **Aquatic Species Conservation and Management**

- Participating on recovery teams that develop and implement recovery plans (sturgeon, bull trout, and freshwater mussels), and monitor and evaluate hatchery fish performance compared to wild populations of rare or declining native fish species (such as coaster brook trout, lake sturgeon, and lake trout).
- Working with the 28 Mississippi River basin states to assess paddlefish and sturgeon, and provide population level biological data required to manage export certifications of these interjurisdictional species.
- Monitoring Yukon River salmon stock escapements on National Wildlife Refuges and the mainstem Yukon River in cooperation with the State of Alaska and stakeholders living along the Yukon River drainage to maintain the conservation of the Yukon River salmon stocks and implement the Yukon River Salmon Agreement with Canada.
- Fulfilling legal responsibilities for the US v. Michigan Consent Decree by providing critical biological and management assistance to tribal and state partners, participating on the Technical Fisheries Committee, and conducting studies to evaluate the success of the management actions to enhance lake trout restoration efforts in Lakes Michigan, Huron, and Superior. These activities will lead to the restoration of native lake trout and the optimal harvest of tribal and state sport and commercial fisheries.
- Continuing to manage salmon and other fish species that occur on 52 percent of Alaska's rivers and lakes under federal subsistence management authority, focusing on conserving healthy populations for rural subsistence users while minimizing the disruption to commercial and recreational fisheries. Resource monitoring is conducted by Service, federal, and state biologists, as well as tribal, native, and other organizations.
- Conducting risk assessments to evaluate at least 2 new non-native species that threaten native species populations or habitats, focusing attention on species with the greatest potential to adversely affect native species and their habitats. If warranted, species may be considered for listing under the injurious wildlife provisions of the Lacey Act.

### **Public Use**

- Enhancing recreational fishing for native fish species on Refuge and military lands by updating Refuge comprehensive conservation plans and fishery management plans, monitoring fish population status and trends, creating additional fishing access, enhancing habitat, and conducting outreach activities.
- Supporting National Fishing and Boating Week events, and other federal, state, tribal, and conservation organization fishing day events through coordination, assistance, and technical expertise.
- Actively participate in the Southeast Aquatic Resource Partnership, comprising 12 states, NOAA-Fisheries, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and the fishery management councils and commissions, for the expressed purpose of increasing recreational fishing and other sustainable uses of aquatic resources by the public.

### **Cooperation with Native Americans**

- Administering the Partners for Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program to build capacity in rural Alaska to include local involvement in fisheries research and

monitoring. FWMA work with people in the villages and Alaska Native organizations to incorporate local hires and internships in the Service's research and monitoring projects.

- Providing technical expertise and assistance to Tribes through such activities as management plan development, population assessment, and habitat restoration.
- Developing training programs for Tribes for activities including fish and wildlife management and law enforcement, and inviting Tribes to additional training programs offered by the Fish and Wildlife Service.
- Entering into Intergovernmental Personnel Act agreements with Tribes for the purposes of training, intergovernmental understanding and facilitation.
- Assisting Tribes in developing proposals under the Tribal Wildlife Grant, Tribal Landowner Incentive, and other federal and national programs.

#### **Leadership in Science and Technology**

- Publishing applied research in peer-reviewed scientific journals in order to disseminate information and ensure that information is state-of-the-art, scientifically sound, and legally defensible.
- Strengthening Fisheries Program reviews of proposals, study plans, statistical designs and analyses, and reports.
- Training FWMA staff to maintain strong skills in experimental design, scientific methods, peer review, and scientific ethics.
- Initiating interagency technical and management forums to improve understanding of currently available scientific information and technologies, shortcomings and data gaps in existing scientific information and technologies, and priority needs for new scientific information and technology.
- Improving the Fish Passage Decision Support System to provide sound biological data on fish passage impediments.

#### **Aquatic Habitat Conservation and Management**

- Serving as the lead federal partner with the Sport Fishing and Boating Partnership Council, International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, American Fisheries Society and other partners to develop the National Fisheries Habitat Plan.
- Working with partners to remove or bypass 56 fish passage barriers (selected from 301 identified FONS projects) in interjurisdictional waters, and on federal, tribal, and private lands to open a minimum of 370 miles of stream habitats, benefiting at least 20 listed and 25 recreational species.
- Coordinating restoration and monitoring activities in cooperation with the Trinity River Task Force, integrating collection and modeling of biological, physical, and hydrology/water quantity and quality information. The flow study is helping the Service recover species and avoid further listings for salmon, cutthroat trout, green sturgeon, and Pacific lamprey populations. FWA is focusing on monitoring and adaptive management components, and is currently working with the Trinity Management Council to select highest priority monitoring and restoration projects.
- Continuing to collect baseline information for the Klamath River Flow Study to assess fish habitat conditions, determine the relationship between habitat and flow regimes, and evaluate conditions limiting species survival in the river and its tributaries below Iron Gate Dam. Actions resulting from the study will help recover species, avoid further listings, enhance tribal trust responsibilities, restore recreational fisheries and related local economies, and reduce impacts of conservation efforts on water users. Primary responsibilities for Interior bureaus are as follows: USFWS - project

coordination; collection of biological information. USGS - hydrological data collection and systems modeling. USBR - hydrological data collection, particularly as affected by Klamath Project Operations; and BIA- Collection of biological data and tribal coordination.

### Justification of 2005 Program Changes

Subactivity		2005 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Fish and Wildlife Assistance	\$(000)	34,376	-7,223
	FTE	237	0

The FY 2005 budget request for Fish and Wildlife Assistance is \$34,376,000 and 237 FTE, a net program decrease of \$7,223,000 and 0 FTE from the 2004 enacted level.

#### Vehicle Reduction (-\$22,000)

According to recent Office of Management and Budget statistics, among civilian agencies Interior has the third largest motor vehicle fleet. Vehicles are used by Interior employees and authorized volunteers to support multiple mission activities, many in remote areas. In some locations, government vehicles are provided to support service contractors. Over 4,000 vehicles are used seasonally (i.e., only in winter or summer), or for special purposes, such as law enforcement or fire fighting. Nearly 90 percent of the fleet vehicles are trucks, vans, buses and ambulances, and 10 percent are sedans and station wagons.

In 2004, the Department and the bureaus began a collaborative effort to improve the management of vehicle fleets including examination of the infrastructure for fleet management within each bureau, the identification of best practices that could be used Department-wide, and the development of action plans to improve fleet management and realize cost savings.

In anticipation of improved fleet management and the resultant savings, the 2005 budget proposes a reduction in funding. To achieve these savings, the bureau will undertake fleet reductions and cost-savings by: (1) reducing the size of the fleet; (2) employ energy saving practices by fleet operators; (3) acquire more efficient vehicles; (4) acquire the minimum sized vehicle to accomplish the mission; (5) dispose of underutilized vehicles; (6) freeze the acquisition of vehicles from the General Services Administration (GSA) Excess Vehicle program; and (7) explore and develop the use of inter-bureau motor pools.

#### General Program Activities (-\$206,000)

The Fish and Wildlife Assistance program (FWM) provides leadership and technical expertise to help federal, state, tribal, and private partners restore and manage fish and wildlife resources. The program conducts scientific assessments of fish and wildlife populations and their habitats, develops and implements fish and wildlife management plans, and provides scientific knowledge and expertise to tribes, other federal agencies, states, foreign governments, and other Service programs. General program funding in FWA will be reduced by \$206,000. The Service will continue to pursue these goals through other options by working with our State and tribal partners, and utilizing alternative funding sources such as the State and Tribal Grant Programs. The Service will reduce its role in these partnerships by reducing activities to restore and recover native fishes (for example, pallid sturgeon and several western trout species); fishery assistance on National Wildlife Refuges; interjurisdictional fisheries assistance in the Mississippi River basin, Great Lakes, and Lake Champlain; and fish and wildlife assistance to Native American tribes. Specific reductions in performance will be determined at the Regional level in consultation with states, tribes, and

other partners. Expected effects on program performance may include reductions of 12 miles of stream re-opened to fish passage, 4 miles of stream/shoreline and 31 acres of wetland/upland restored, 11 population assessments completed, 8 technical assistance requests on DOI lands fulfilled, 5 technical assistance requests from tribes fulfilled, and 4 consultations with tribes completed. A reduction of 3 FTE's will be managed through attrition in affected Regions. The decrease may reduce the rate of recovery and restoration of trust fish species and recreational fishing opportunities.

**Fish Passage Improvements (-\$479,000)**

Since FY 2000, Congress has provided \$1,690,000 in base funds for the Fish Passage Program to address the problem of fish barriers through partnerships on a national level. The goal of the program is to restore native fish and other aquatic species to self-sustaining levels by reconnecting habitat that has been fragmented by barriers. The program uses a voluntary, non-regulatory approach in working with local communities and partner agencies to restore natural flows and fish migration, and address the estimated 2.5 million dams, culverts, and other barriers that have blocked access to important aquatic habitats. Funding for this program is reduced by \$479,000. This reduction may result in 13 (56%) fewer fish passage barriers removed or bypassed, and a reduction of 166 miles (22%) and 3,356 acres (14%) of habitat opened for fish passage, relative to FY 2004 targets. The Service will continue to pursue these goals through other options by working with our State and tribal partners, and utilizing alternative funding sources such as the State and Tribal Grant Programs.

**Fish Passage/Cooperative Projects (-\$1,975,000)**

In FY 2004, Congress provided additional funding for on-the-ground projects that remove or bypass barriers to fish migration, and to further develop the web-based Fish Passage Decision Support System. Projects funded in FY 2004 will remove or bypass 52 barriers, resulting in 688 miles and 14,309 acres of habitat opened for fish passage, primarily in Alaska, Washington, Michigan, Montana, Arizona, and Idaho. In addition, a portion of the funds was used to incorporate existing barrier databases and enhance Fish Passage Decision Support System user capabilities. In FY 2005 funds have been eliminated in the President's budget request. The Service will continue to pursue these goals through other options by working with our State and tribal partners, and utilizing alternative funding sources such as the State and Tribal Grant Programs.

**Fish Passage Improvement Along Railroads in AK (-\$148,000)**

In FY 2004, Congress provided funding to improve fish passage along railroads in Alaska. The funds supported projects to remove or bypass 3 barriers, resulting in 15 miles of habitat opened for fish passage. In FY 2005 the Service will continue to pursue achieving these goals through other options by working with our State and tribal partners, and utilizing alternative funding sources such as the State and Tribal Grants Programs.

**Aquatic Nuisance Species (-\$180,000)**

The 2005 budget proposes an \$180,000 reduction for aquatic nuisance species activities in order to fund other initiatives. The Service has designated a reduction in its direct support of State/Interstate ANS Management Plans, the 100<sup>th</sup> Meridian Initiative, and in support of risk assessments to determine the invasive potential of certain species. Anticipated impacts on the performance of these program areas are as follows:

- Service support for State/Interstate ANS Management Plans will be reduced by \$60,000. The proposed decrease means the Service will support one less State/Interstate ANS Management Plan. And, since the Service shares

responsibilities with the states to address the aquatic nuisance species (ANS) issue, one less State/Interstate ANS Management Plan means that the state and federal collective capacity to address ANS is subsequently reduced.

- The 100<sup>th</sup> Meridian Initiative will absorb a \$60,000 decrease. This reduction will decrease the Service's opportunities to continue to prevent aquatic nuisance species from spreading into western waters, specifically, the ability to provide education and outreach capabilities to the aquatic recreation community. The reduction will also affect zebra mussel identification training for State law enforcement agencies and the development of a zebra mussel monitoring network.
- Species evaluations and risk assessments will be reduced by \$60,000. Data from risk assessments and species evaluations are among the tools used to evaluate the invasive potential of introduced species. In some cases, the data is used to support the listing of a species as injurious under the injurious wildlife provision of the Lacey Act. If the data demonstrate that a species is or has the potential to be injurious to the interests of human beings, horticulture, forestry or agriculture, or to the wildlife and wildlife resources of the United States, the Service may add it to the list of injurious wildlife under the Lacey Act thereby prohibiting its importation into and interstate movement within the United States, as was the case with the Channidae family of snakehead fishes in October 2002.
- The Service anticipates a decrease in the ability to conduct risk assessments/species evaluations on one to two potentially invasive species, which will result in a decrease in the ability to list species as injurious or potentially injurious under the Lacey Act.

#### **Washington State Mass Marking (-\$1,580,000)**

In the FY 2004 Interior Appropriations bill, Congress directed the Service to implement a system of mass marking of salmonid stocks, intended for harvest, that are released from federally operated or federally financed hatcheries. Marked fish must have a visible mark that can be readily identified by commercial and recreational fishers, to allow harvest of hatchery-produced fish with minimal impact on listed stocks. The Service has made great progress with mass marking of Pacific salmon from hatcheries over the last decade. Currently, adipose fin clips are applied to 84 percent of the Pacific salmon from hatchery programs operated or funded by the Service in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho. The remaining 16 percent are not presently deemed suitably available for selective fisheries due to their population status or management purposes in conservation programs. In FY 2004, funds were used to purchase two mass marking machines to enable the Service to more efficiently apply mass marks. These reductions reflect the purchase of mass marking equipment with FY 2004 funds, representing a one-time expenditure not required in FY 2005.

#### **Regional Mark Processing Center (-\$247,000)**

The Service received these pass-through funds that were provided to the Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission for activities at the Regional Mark Processing Center to pay for

additional marking/tagging of salmon smolts from four hatcheries before they were released into the Columbia River basin. Service programs, including State Wildlife Grants, the Multistate Conservation Grant Program, and the Sport Fish Restoration State Grant program, which provide alternative funding sources that could be used to provide these same resources. Although this work is important, the budget proposes directing resources toward other activities that do more to conserve and restore salmon. Consequently, we are proposing to terminate the funding and redirect discretionary reserves to higher priorities in FY 2005.

**National Partnership for the Management of Wild and Native Cold Water Fisheries - Whirling Disease Initiative (-\$773,000)**

In FY 2004, Congress provided the seventh year of funding for the National Partnership to subcontract research on prevention and control measures for whirling disease in salmonids. Activities to date have generated significant information that has been applied in field settings for the management of whirling disease. The Partnership has been very successful for a number of years and the major objectives of the partnership have been achieved. As a result, in FY 2005, the Service has reduced funding for these activities. As the National Partnership winds down its research on whirling disease, remaining base funds will be directed to Service conducted disease and fish health activities. The Service continues to view whirling disease work by the National Partnership as a major issue and will evaluate the application of base funding depending of other Service priority needs.

**Whirling Disease Foundation (-\$346,000)**

In FY 2004, Congress added \$99,000 to the \$247,000 in base funds that the Service has been providing to the Whirling Disease Foundation for research targeted at mechanisms of disease resistance in several salmonid strains and their potential for helping control whirling disease. As a result these funds have been eliminated in the 2005 budget request. The three year research strategy/objectives of the Foundation have been fulfilled and implemented.

**Great Lakes Fish and Wildlife Restoration (-\$494,000)**

Funding for this program is eliminated to offset funding increases elsewhere in the President's budget request. In FY 2004, as authorized by the Great Lakes Fish and Wildlife Restoration Act of 1998 as amended, Congress provided funding for state and tribal proposals to aid in the fulfillment of Service responsibilities for implementation of the 32 recommendations in the Great Lakes Fishery Resources Restoration Study. In FY 2004, the Service is providing \$569,000 to states and tribes to restore native fish and aquatic habitats. Alternative funding sources that could support these activities include State and Tribal Wildlife Grants.

**Wildlife Health Center in Montana (-\$395,000)**

Funding for this program is eliminated to offset funding increases elsewhere in the President's budget request. The mission of the Wildlife Health Center is to investigate diseases of wildlife that can negatively impact the health of livestock and humans. The Service does not have the necessary expertise or infrastructure to oversee this type of research program and relies on the Biological Resources Division (BRD) of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) to address its biological research needs. This project is not directly related to Service performance goals under the DOI strategic plan. As a result, this decrease will not affect FWM's ability to meet strategic goals.

**Yukon River Treaty Implementation, AK (-\$378,000)**

The Service requests \$2,980,000 to implement the highest priority aspects of the Yukon River Salmon Agreement, a decrease of \$378,000 from the FY 2004 enacted level. This request, while a reduction from the enacted FY 2004 budget, actually represents an

increase of \$2,383,000 over the President's requested budget of \$597,000 for FY 2004. Signed as an Executive Agreement in 2002 after 16 years of deliberation between the U.S. and Canada, the Agreement amends the Pacific Salmon Treaty and sets into place conservation measures and catch shares for Canadian-origin salmon that are harvested by U.S. and Canadian fishers. The cooperative management approach outlined in the Agreement promotes coordinated management, on-the-ground habitat assessment and restoration, and much-needed scientific assessment. Implementation of the Agreement is contributing substantially to U.S. and Canadian efforts to rebuild depressed Canadian-origin salmon populations, bolster efforts to protect and restore spawning and rearing habitats in Canada, and thereby benefit U.S. and Canadian fishers. Most of the funds are being distributed to the State of Alaska and the private sector via contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements.

FY 2005 funds will be used to:

- Pay the U.S. share of costs associated with the Yukon River Panel and its advisory groups. (\$450,000)
- Meet the U.S. financial obligation to the Yukon River Salmon Restoration and Enhancement Fund for Canadian-origin salmon. (\$1,200,000)
- Fund local-scale research and management projects in the U.S. portion of the drainage, in cooperation with Native and fishing organizations, and individual fishers. Approximately four population assessments will be conducted. (\$350,000)
- Fund large-scale Service and State projects to improve information for salmon management, and ensure escapements to Canada without unnecessarily foregoing harvests of salmon in U.S. waters. Approximately four population assessments will be conducted. (\$980,000)

The reduction of \$378,000 is reflected in the funds for local-scale research and management projects (-\$95,000, reducing populations assessments conducted from 6 to 4) and the large-scale Service and State projects (-\$283,000, reducing population assessments conducted from 6 to 4).

## Marine Mammals

### Program Overview

The Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) assigns the Department of the Interior responsibility, which has been delegated to the Service, for the management of polar bears, walrus, sea and marine otters, three species of manatees, and dugongs. Under the MMPA, marine mammal populations, and the health and stability of marine ecosystems upon which they depend, are required to be maintained at, or returned to, healthy levels. The Marine Mammal Program manages northern sea otter in Alaska and Washington, polar bear and Pacific walrus in Alaska, and supports recovery of the listed southern sea otter in California and the West Indian manatee in Florida and Puerto Rico.

Although the Service has sole responsibility for managing our trust species, to be successful, it is imperative that we collaborate with our partners and stakeholders who have expertise and interest in marine mammal science and issues. This includes cooperation, consultation and communication with other Federal agencies (including, NOAA-Fisheries, the Marine Mammal Commission, and USGS BRD), State Governments, Alaska Native Organizations, scientists from numerous institutions and organizations, non-governmental organizations, and others. Through this collaborative process valuable information and strategies are obtained, which enhance the effectiveness of our efforts to implement the MMPA.

To carry out its responsibilities, the Service:

- prepares, reviews, and revises species management plans and stock assessments (required by the MMPA);
- assesses population status and trends;
- develops and implements management plans and habitat conservation strategies;
- promulgates and implements incidental take regulations;
- conducts harvest monitoring projects for Alaska species;
- implements the Marking, Tagging, and Reporting Program for polar bears, walrus, and northern sea otters harvested by Alaska Natives;
- implements the 1973 International Agreement on the Conservation of Polar Bears between the U.S., Canada, Russia, Norway, and Denmark (for Greenland); and
- develops other international agreements for shared marine mammal populations.

The MMPA does not provide a mechanism for regulating subsistence harvest of marine mammals until a stock becomes depleted. However, the Service works with Alaska Native organizations to develop voluntary harvest management guidelines for Alaska species, thereby providing the primary harvest management tool for non-depleted Alaska stocks. The Service is also working with the Administration, partners, and Congress to reauthorize the MMPA.

The above activities support DOI's Resource Protection End Outcome Goal of sustaining biological communities on DOI managed and influenced lands and waters in a manner consistent with obligations regarding the allocation and use of water, and roll up under the Intermediate Outcome Goals of managing populations to self-sustaining levels for specific species and improving information base, information management, and technical assistance. These activities also help to ensure a traditional subsistence lifestyle for Alaska Natives by contributing to the long-term health and stability of Alaska marine mammals.

### 2003 Program Performance Accomplishments

The Marine Mammal Program, working in collaboration with other Federal agencies, State partners, Alaska Native partners and others, accomplished the following critical tasks in FY 2003 with \$3.629 million in appropriated funds:

- **MMPA Section 119 Cooperative Agreements:** Cooperative agreements with three Alaska Native Organizations for monitoring and management of polar bears, northern sea otters, and walrus, were maintained. As a result of added funds provided by the FY 2003 Interior Appropriations Act, the scope of these agreements, which were expanded in FY 2002 to include activities pertaining to harvest monitoring, traditional knowledge surveys, and biological monitoring, were maintained.
- **Status and Trends of Marine Mammal Populations:** The status of the southwest Alaska distinct population segment (DPS) of northern sea otter, a candidate for listing under the Endangered Species Act, was further assessed. Working cooperatively with USGS Biological Resources Division (BRD), the Service surveyed indexed sites in the Central and Western Aleutians, which documented a continued decline of the species in that region. Information to be used in a future ESA rulemaking was compiled and analyzed.
- The Service tested and refined methods for using thermal imagery to conduct walrus surveys in the Bering and Chukchi Seas. From the results of these tests, we have concluded that conducting walrus surveys using thermal imagery systems is more efficient and safer than traditional visual surveys.
- The Service continued surveys of polar bears along the Beaufort Sea coast in the fall, as well as a focus study of polar bear use of whale bone piles at subsistence whaling sites.
- **Managing Marine Mammal Incidental Take:** Regulations were proposed under Section 101(a)(5)(A) of the MMPA to renew previous regulations that authorized the incidental taking of polar bear and Pacific walrus, primarily by passive harassment, during the course of oil and gas industry activities in the area of the North Slope of Alaska. These regulations require terms and conditions that minimize the total takings and establish processes for monitoring industry impacts to the species.
- Washington Office staff provided support to complete a rulemaking process that assessed the possibility of promulgating regulations under the MMPA to authorize the incidental taking of manatees by watercraft in Florida.

### 2004 Planned Program Performance

In FY 2004, the Marine Mammal Program will engage in activities that support DOI's Resource Protection End Outcome Goal of sustaining biological communities on DOI managed and influenced lands and waters in a manner consistent with obligations regarding the allocation and use of water, under the Intermediate Outcome Goals of managing populations to self-sustaining levels for specific species and improving information base, information management, and technical assistance. We will continue to in collaboration with our partners to accomplish our goals, and we will seek to develop other beneficial partnerships. Significant accomplishments in the program at the appropriated funding level of \$4.569 million will include:

- **MMPA Section 119 Cooperative Agreements:** Maintaining cooperative agreements with three Alaska Native Organizations for monitoring and management of polar bears, sea otters, and walrus. As a result of added funds provided by the FY 2004 Interior Appropriations Act, the scope of these agreements, which were expanded in FY 2002, will continue to include activities pertaining to harvest monitoring, traditional knowledge surveys, and biological monitoring.
- **International Agreements:** Continuing work with Congress, Alaska Native partners, and Russia to ensure implementation of the bi-lateral U.S.-Russia agreement for the conservation and management of the shared Chukchi/Bering Seas polar bear population. The agreement unifies management programs between the U.S. and Russia and calls for the active involvement of Native people and their organizations in Russia and Alaska in managing the shared polar bear population, including the establishment of harvest levels.
- **Status and Trends of Marine Mammal Populations:** Using additional funds provided in the FY 2004 Interior Appropriations Act to develop techniques to conduct a range-wide walrus survey in FY 2005. This will include working cooperatively with Russian colleagues to develop Russian thermal scanner technology that is compatible with U.S. systems, and with USGS BRD to develop functional satellite transmitters to determine walrus haulout cycles on ice.
- Supporting outreach and public hearings related to the proposed listing of the southwest Alaska DPS of northern sea otter under ESA.
- **Managing Marine Mammal Incidental Take:** Reviewing the oil and gas industry request for regulations authorizing the incidental taking of polar bears and walrus during the course of the industry activities in the area of the North Slope of Alaska for a period of five years. Efforts will be made to propose such regulations in 2004.
- Providing Washington Office technical and coordinating assistance for efforts pertaining to listed California sea otters and Florida manatees. These efforts include determining whether the experimental sea otter population at San Nicolas Island, CA is a failure; and further assessing the possibility of promulgating incidental take regulations for watercraft activities that take manatees in Florida.

**Justification of 2005 Program Changes**

Subactivity: Fish and Wildlife Management		2005 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Marine Mammals	\$(000)	2,391	-2,192
	FTE	21	0

The FY 2005 budget request for Marine Mammals is \$2,391,000 and 21 FTE, a net program decrease of \$2,192,000 and 0 FTE from the 2004 enacted level.

**General Program Activities (-\$19,000)**

Funding for this program is reduced by \$19,000. The decrease minimally affects the Service's coordination and partnership efforts, primarily with Alaska Natives, Russia, and Canada. We will minimize the effects of this reduction by seeking ways to increase the efficiency of our coordination efforts, and by spreading it across program activities to minimize the reduced effectiveness of any one activity. This decrease will not

compromise the Service's focus on high priority marine mammal issues, impact the number of FTEs, or affect the Service's ability to achieve performance measures related to marine mammals. The Service will continue to implement activities to conserve and manage marine mammals in support of the DOI Strategic Plan End Outcome Goal to Sustain Biological Communities on DOI Managed and Influenced Lands and Waters in a Manner Consistent with Obligations Regarding the Allocation and Use of Water.

**Alaska Marine Mammals, AK (-\$2,173,000):**

Projects and grant-funded tasks under this activity are anticipated to be successfully completed in FY 2004, therefore, funding for this activity is eliminated to offset funding increases elsewhere in the President's budget request that are necessary to address higher priority needs. In FY 2004, funding of Alaska Marine Mammals is targeted to two areas: (1) \$1,173,000 for cooperative agreements with Alaska Native organizations and (2) \$1,000,000 for marine mammal surveys in Alaska.

The FY 2004 appropriation included \$1.173 million for grants to develop and implement cooperative agreements with Alaska Native organizations, under Section 119 of the *Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972*, as amended in 1994. These agreements enhance the management of polar bears, Pacific walrus, and sea otters. In FY 2004, funds are being provided to the Eskimo Walrus Commission, the Alaska Sea Otter and Steller Sea Lion Commission, and the Alaska Nanuq (Polar Bear) Commission, where they continue to be used to develop the management capabilities of the Native community for locally directed subsistence harvest. As noted above, the Service anticipates that these grants funded tasks will be completed in FY 2004.

**Program Performance Summary: Fisheries/Fish and Wildlife Management**

End Outcome Goal: Resource Protection - Sustain Biological Communities on DOI Managed and Influenced Lands and Waters in a Manner Consistent with Obligations Regarding the Allocation and Use of Water							
End Outcome Measures	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Budget Request	FY 2004 Plan	FY 2005 Budget Request	Change in Performance - FY 2004 to FY 2005	Long-term Target FY 2008
% of species of management concern managed to self-sustaining levels, in cooperation with affected States and others, as defined in approved management plans (SP)							
AFM/FWA	UNK	UNK	UNK	22% 39/176	22% 39/176	0	39% 68/176
Marine Mammals	50% 5/10	50% 5/10	50% 5/10	50% 5/10	50% 5/10	0	50% 5/10
% of threatened or endangered species listed a decade or more that are stabilized or improved (SP)	UNK	UNK	N/A	24% 26/108	24% 26/108	0	38% 41/108
% of candidate species where listing is unnecessary as a result of conservation actions or agreements (SP)	UNK	UNK	N/A	50% 7/14	50% 7/14	0	57% 8/14

Intermediate Outcome: Create habitat conditions for biological communities to flourish.							
Intermediate Outcome Measures (Key and Non-Key) and Bureau and PART Outcome Measures							
<i>Habitat Restoration:</i> Number of acres and stream/shoreline miles restored or enhanced to achieve habitat conditions to support species conservation <b>(SP)</b>	669	428	566	949	225	-724 (-76%)	631
Wetland acres.....	9,734	654	8,245	1,004	948	-56 (-6%)	2,056
Upland acres.....	210	62	184	152	145	-7 (-5%)	912
Stream miles.....	113	56	99	95	90	-7 (-5%)	351
Shoreline miles.....						-5 (-5%)	
Habitat restoration: # of acres/miles re-opened to fish passage <b>(BUR)</b>							
Acres.....	9,731	1,017	1,353	25,971	8,039	-17,932 (-69%)	1,900
Miles.....	572	722	452	1,273	357	-916 (-72%)	690
Prevention: # of risk assessments conducted <b>(BUR)</b>	29	2	4	4	4	0	10
Invasive Species Prevention: # of ballast water technologies evaluated <b>(BUR)</b>	2	3	2	2	2	0	4
Early Detection: # of surveys conducted for early detection (invasive species) <b>(BUR)</b>	40	-	29	40	45	+5 (+11%)	68

	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Budget Request	FY 2004 Plan	FY 2005 Budget Request	Change in Performance FY 2004 to FY 2005	Long- term Target FY 2008
<b>Intermediate Outcome Measures (Key and Non-Key) and Bureau and PART Outcome Measures (cont'd.)</b>							
Rapid Response: # of populations (plant and animal) rapidly responded to (invasive species) (BUR)	2	6	2	8	8	0	17
Forge Effective Partnerships: # of state/interstate plans supported (invasive species) (BUR)	9	13	15	15	14	-1 -6%	37
<b>PART Efficiency and other Output measures</b>							
# of fish passage barriers removed or bypassed (BUR)	58	91	60	99	24	-75 -76%	138
Forge Effective Partnerships: # of National public awareness campaigns conducted and supported (invasive species) (BUR)	1	2	2	2	3	+1 +50%	3
Forge Effective Partnerships: # of partnerships (invasive species) (BUR)	51	-	64	47	50	+3 +6%	75
# of surveys conducted for baseline/trend information (invasive species) (BUR)	21	23	21	43	43	0	83
<b>Intermediate Outcome: Manage populations to self-sustaining levels for specific species.</b>							
<b>Intermediate Outcome Measures (Key and Non-Key) and Bureau and PART Outcome Measures</b>							
Number of marine mammal stocks with voluntary harvest guidelines (BUR)	2	2	2	2	2	0	3
Number of cooperative agreements with Alaska Natives for marine mammal management and monitoring (BUR)	3	3	3	3	3	0	3
Number of marine mammal stocks with incidental take regulations that require mitigating measures (BUR)	2	2	N/A	2	2	0	2
<b>PART Efficiency and other Output measures</b>							
# of populations managed for subsistence fishery harvest (BUR)	82	82	82	82	82	0	82

	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Budget Request	FY 2004 Plan	FY 2005 Budget Request	Change in Performance FY 2004 to FY 2005	Long- term Target FY 2008
<b>Intermediate Outcome: Improve information base, information management, and technical assistance.</b>							
<b>Intermediate Outcome Measures (Key and Non-Key) and Bureau and PART Outcome Measures</b>							
% of populations managed or influenced by the Fisheries Program for which current condition (e.g., quantity and quality) and trend is known (BUR)							
<i>AFM/FWA</i>	UNK	UNK	UNK	31% 323/104	31% 323/104	0	41% 429/10
<i>Marine Mammals</i>	50% 5/10	60% 6/10	70% 7/10	1 60% 6/10	1 70% 7/10	+10% 1/10	41 80% 8/10
% of populations managed or influenced by the Fisheries Program with approved management plans (e.g., Recovery Plans, Restoration Plans, Fishery Management Plans, etc.) (BUR)	UNK	UNK	N/A	81% 640/794	81% 640/794	0	83% 662/79 4
% of watersheds supporting listed or depleted populations under DOI authority or influence with approved watershed plans (BUR)	UNK	UNK	N/A	4% 46/1297	4% 46/1297	0	14% 188/12 97
% of watersheds supporting listed or depleted populations under DOI authority or influence with current habitat assessments, as called for in approved plans (BUR)	UNK	UNK	N/A	3% 44/1297	3% 43/1297	-1/1297	13% 172/12 97
% of DOI watershed units with wild fish health surveys current. (PART)	UNK	20% 435/215 0	NA	21% 456/215 0	21% 461/215 0	+<1% +5/2150	35% 759/21 50
% of technical assistance requests fulfilled on DOI managed and influenced lands and waters (BUR)	UNK	UNK	N/A	87% 879/101 3	79% 842/106 8	-8%	89% 970/10 87
Number of current marine mammal stock assessments (BUR)	6	6		6	6	0	9
<b>PART Efficiency and other Output measures</b>							
# of management plans in development, completed, or revised (BUR)	275	126	291	76	72	-4 -5%	NA
# of population assessments completed (BUR)	838	825	688	530	501	-29 -5%	NA
# of habitat assessments completed (BUR)	290	300	286	92	70	-22 -24%	NA
# miles of in-stream and shoreline habitat assessed (BUR)	819	1,467	940	518	461	-57 -11%	NA
# of aquatic outreach and education events (BUR)	394	242	382	197	197	0	NA

	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Budget Request	FY 2004 Plan	FY 2005 Budget Request	Change in Performance FY 2004 to FY 2005	Long- term Target FY 2008
<b>End Outcome Goal: Serving Communities - Fulfill Indian Fiduciary Trust Responsibilities</b>							
<b>Intermediate Outcome: Improve Indian Fiduciary Trust Beneficiary Services</b>							
<b>Intermediate Outcome Measures (Key and Non-Key) and Bureau and PART Outcome Measures</b>							
% of technical assistance requests fulfilled on Tribal lands and waters (BUR)	UNK	UNK	N/A	69% 492/ 709	68% 487/709	-1% -5/709	78% 564/72 3
<b>PART Efficiency and other Output measures</b>							
# of training sessions (BUR)	92	90	82	31	30	-1 3%	NA
# of new or modified cooperative agreements or Intergovernmental Personnel Act Agreements (BUR)	83	53	69	53	49	-4 -8%	NA
# of Tribal consultations (BUR)	391	271	163	78	72	-6 -8%	NA

Notes:

UNK denotes data are unknown because the Program did not collect data in those years.

N/A denotes data are not available because the measure was not included in the FY 2004 budget request.

NA denotes long-term targets for certain output measures are not appropriate; these outputs are not goals in and of themselves.

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