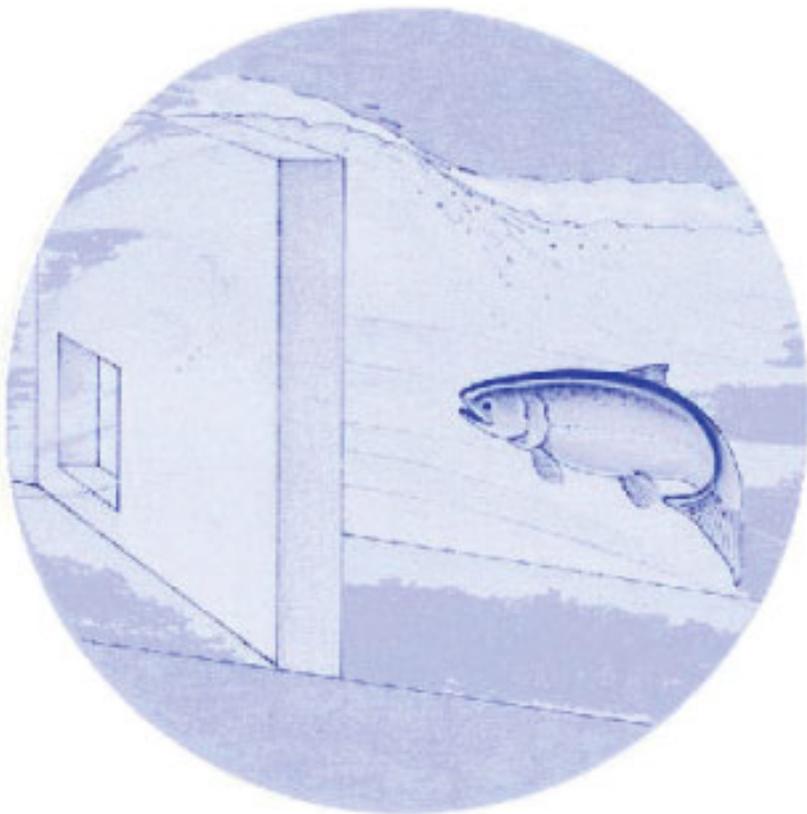


# Protect Anadromous Salmonids in the Mainstem Corridor

## Monitoring and Evaluation

**Annual Report  
2001 - 2002**



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# **Protect Anadromous Salmonids in the Mainstem Corridor**

**Annual M&E Report for the FY2001 Performance Period –  
May 15, 2001 to May 14, 2002**

Contract Number: 000000112-00001

BPA Project Number: 2000-056-00

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**November 22, 2002**

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## SECTION 1. Significant Results or Activities

In this annual Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) report to the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA), we summarize significant activities and performance measures resultant from enhanced protection by Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fisheries Enforcement (CRITFE) in the mainstem corridor (BPA Project 2000-056). This report covers the Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 performance period -- May 15, 2001 to May 14, 2002. The FY2000 Annual M&E Report and eight Quarterly progress reports have previously been submitted to BPA and are posted on the M&E Web site ([www.Eco-Law.net](http://www.Eco-Law.net)) – for the time period April 2000 through March 2002 (Table 1).

**Table 1. Summary of technical reports produced by the CRITFE mainstem enforcement Project 2000-056, during the May 2000 to May 2002 project implementation period.**

<b>Report</b>	<b>Time Period</b>	<b>Disseminated</b>
<b>Quarter 2 --2000 M&amp;E</b>	April-June, 2000	Submitted to BPA / Posted on Eco-Law.net
<b>Quarter 3 --2000 M&amp;E</b>	July-September, 2000	Submitted to BPA / Posted on Eco-Law.net
<b>Quarter 4 --2000 M&amp;E</b>	October-December 2000	Submitted to BPA / Posted on Eco-Law.net
<b>CRITFE-CE Draft Multi-Year Strategic Plan</b>	FY 2001-2004	Posted on Eco-Law.net
<b>Quarter 1 - 2001 M&amp;E</b>	January-March 2001	Submitted to BPA / Posted on Eco-Law.net
<b>Annual M&amp;E Report - FY2000</b>	January 2000-May 2002	Submitted to BPA / Posted on Eco-Law.net
<b>Quarter 2 - 2001 M&amp;E</b>	April-June, 2001	Submitted to BPA / Posted on Eco-Law.net
<b>Quarter 3 - 2001 M&amp;E</b>	July-September, 2001	Submitted to BPA / Posted on Eco-Law.net
<b>Quarter 4 - 2001 M&amp;E</b>	October-December, 2001	Submitted to BPA / Posted on Eco-Law.net
<b>Conservation Enforcement – System-wide Program Summary<sup>1</sup></b>	January 2000-December 2001	Submitted to CBFWA & NPPC / Posted on Eco-Law.net
<b>Quarter 1 --2002 M&amp;E</b>	January-March 2002	Submitted to BPA / Posted on Eco-Law.net
<b>Annual M&amp;E Report - FY2001</b>	May 2002-May 2002	This report
<b>WWV M&amp;E Report --2000-2002</b>	January 2000-June 2002	In Preparation

<sup>1</sup> The Conservation Enforcement Program Summary was funded by CBFWA, for the NPPC mainstem/system-wide Provincial Review process.

We also present comprehensive pre-project baseline data on the M&E web site for the years 1996-2000. In addition, for this report, we have charted specific annual enforcement statistics to evaluate trends during the baseline period in comparison to post-project results. In an ongoing effort, additional years of baseline data (e.g., 1990-1995) are being compiled, and will be posted on the Eco-Law web site as data summaries are completed. Selected statistics will be analyzed to provide a longer time series for evaluation of decadal trends in input, output and outcome performance standards – and will be presented in future M&E annual reports.

### ***Administration***

In May 2000, when FY 2001 funds were authorized by BPA for enhanced mainstem enforcement, three new enforcement positions – two officers and one dispatcher -- were developed and advertised. These new positions were interviewed and filled during July-September, 2000. The two new patrol officers attended Police Academy during October 2 to December 15, 2000. In addition, an experienced CRITFE officer, Mitch Hicks, was assigned as Sergeant to supervise BPA-funded activities. This field supervisor position is responsible for implementing BPA objectives and field action plans.

The CRITFE personnel roster for FY2001 – May 15, 2001 to May 14, 2002 – is presented in Appendix 1. This enhanced level of fishery protection would not have been in place during the increased salmon runs of 2000-2002 were it not for a recommendation by the Columbia Basin Fish & Wildlife Authority and the Northwest Power Planning Council – followed by a commitment by BPA to provide FY2000 and FY2001 funding.

CRITFE procured, installed and tested a Ratheon Nightsight during October 2000 – to enhance boat patrols by providing improved visibility during periods of darkness. This device has proven to increase boat patrol effectiveness during darkness and to contribute to more safe working conditions for CRITFE officers. A second Ratheon Nightsight was purchased and implemented with non-BPA funds during FY2001.

Coordination continued with the CRITFE Fisheries Department and the Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) subcontractor, Steven Vigg & Company. The CRITFE administrative and supervisory staff is developing methods and protocols to facilitate timely compilation of daily officer time logs, and subsequent transfer of this information to summary data tables needed for M&E. A revised form for collection of enforcement field data by individual officers was developed by Captain Ekker during Quarter 4, 2000. The daily activity log was revised to comply with the format recommended by NPPC; it was implemented beginning in January 2001.

The total number of personnel (Full Time Equivalent, FTEs) on the CRITFE roster for fiscal years (FY) 1992 through 2001, with the projected number for FY 2002, is summarized in Table 2. In FY 1999 the total number of baseline CRITFE personnel was 15.5 FTE. During FY 2001, the total number of baseline CRITFE personnel (derived from BIA and other federal sources<sup>2</sup>) was 15.3 FTE. The BPA Project 2000-056-00 enhanced funding resulted in an additional 4.0

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<sup>2</sup> The annual variation in CRITFE funding from “other” sources is independent of BPA funding levels.

FTE – for a total of 19.3 FTE in the CRITFE Department by September 2000<sup>3</sup>. During FY2001, BPA funding supported the four new positions (now fully trained) in addition to the baseline of 15.0 officers for a total of 19.0 FTE. The FY2001 CRITFE personnel roster specifies each position, name and funding source (Appendix 1). The projected total CRITFE enforcement staff for FY2002 is 20.3 FTE; including the four positions supported by BPA funding.

**Table 2. The number of CRITFE enforcement personnel (Full Time Equivalents, FTEs) supported by various funding sources; and the BPA enhancement budget for the fiscal years 1992 through 2002.**

Fiscal Year	CRITFE Full Time Equivalents by Funding Source			BPA Budget
	Total FTEs	BIA	Other <sup>4</sup>	
1992	18.0	13.0	0.0	\$1,210,195
1993	20.5	12.0	0.0	\$1,220,466
1994	20.5	12.0	0.0	\$909,422
1995	20.4	11.4	0.0	\$1,093,492
1996	20.0	11.0	0.0	\$904,000
1997	20.3	11.0	0.0	\$883,560
1998	15.0	13.0	2.0	\$0
1999	15.5	13.0	2.5	\$0
2000	19.3	13.0	2.3	\$388,427
2001	19.0	14.0	1.0	\$419,808
2002 (estimate)	20.3	15.0	1.3	\$434,082

The FY2000-2002 BPA funding levels of the new Project 2000-056 are less than half that of the previous BPA-funded demonstration project (#92-024) that averaged about a million dollars per year for the CRITFE component during 1992-1997. However, the total enforcement level of effort projected for FY2002 is nearly equal to the enhanced 1992-1997 levels because CRITFE has been proactive in seeking additional baseline positions and funding sources. CRITFE has been able to enhance the BPA project's goals & objectives, and leverage the effectiveness of the BPA-funded positions – via Department of Justice COPS Grants that provide community policing positions and sophisticated patrol equipment and enforcement data management software that, in turn, makes all field operations more effective.

<sup>3</sup> Hiring of new BPA-funded officer positions occurred during the initial four months of FY 2000 performance period (May 15, 2000 to May 14, 2001) and academy and field training continued throughout the period.

<sup>4</sup> Includes USACE, Department of Justice "COPS" Grants, and cultural resources funding.

### ***Resource Protection***

The enhanced fish, wildlife and habitat law enforcement provided by this project serves to protect and enhance all targeted salmonid stocks, resident fish stocks, wildlife species, essential habitats, and other commercially, ecologically and culturally important natural resources within the project area. The primary area of focused CRITFE effort is Zone 6 of the mainstem Columbia River – which encompasses about 152 linear miles of river between Bonneville and McNary Dams. The mainstem dams, reservoir pools, and natural resources targeted for protection within the Treaty fishery area (Zone 6) is summarized in Table 3. CRITFE coordinates and shares available resources<sup>5</sup> with the Nez Perce Tribe’s conservation enforcement project with primary jurisdiction in the mainstem Snake River and its tributary river systems.

**Table 3. Gross characterization of mainstem Zone 6 area and targeted natural resources.**

<i>Pool</i>	<i>Lower Dam</i>	<i>Upper Dam</i>	<i>River Miles</i>	<i>Target Resources</i>
<b><i>Bonneville</i></b>	Bonneville	The Dalles	45	All anadromous salmonid species/stocks; sturgeon; lamprey; walleye; northern pikeminnow; shad; other depleted or protected resident fish; wildlife species utilized for hunting; ecologically, culturally & commercially important plant species; and, cultural resources.
<b><i>The Dalles</i></b>	The Dalles	John Day	31	
<b><i>John Day</i></b>	John Day	McNary	76	

The vast watersheds that are tributary to the mainstem Columbia River and are under the co-management jurisdiction of the CRITFC member tribes can be subdivided into geographic regions defined by Northwest Power Planning Council as “Ecological Provinces”. The following Provinces include subbasins under the co-management or law enforcement jurisdiction of the CRITFC member Tribes in the mainstem Columbia River:

- Columbia Gorge Province;
- Columbia Plateau Ecological Province – north; and
- Columbia Plateau Ecological Province – south.

The Columbia Gorge Province includes the mainstem Columbia River between Bonneville and The Dalles Dams, and subbasins that are tributary to the mainstem. Subbasins within the Columbia Gorge Province are:

- Bonneville Reservoir;
- Fifteenmile;

<sup>5</sup> Inter-agency operations and resource sharing has been restricted during FY2001-2001 due to limited budgets.

- Hood;
- Klickitat
- Little White Salmon;
- White Salmon; and
- Wind.

The Columbia Plateau Ecological Provinces include the region from The Dalles Dam to, up the Mid-Columbia River, to Wanapum Dam on the North; and from The Dalles Dam, up the Snake River, to Lewiston on the South. The Columbia Plateau North includes the Columbia River and all tributaries upstream of The Dalles Dam up to and including Wanapum Dam. Subbasins within the Columbia Plateau – North are:

- Crab;
- Mainstem Columbia;
- Rock Creek; and
- Yakima.

The Columbia Plateau South includes the Columbia River and all tributaries on the south bank upstream of The Dalles Dam up to the confluence with the Snake River; and the Snake River and all tributaries from Lewiston, Idaho to the confluence with the Columbia River. Subbasins within the Columbia Plateau – South are:

- **Deschutes**
- **John Day**
- **Mainstem Snake**
- **Palouse**
- **Tucannon**
- **Umatilla**
- **Walla Walla**

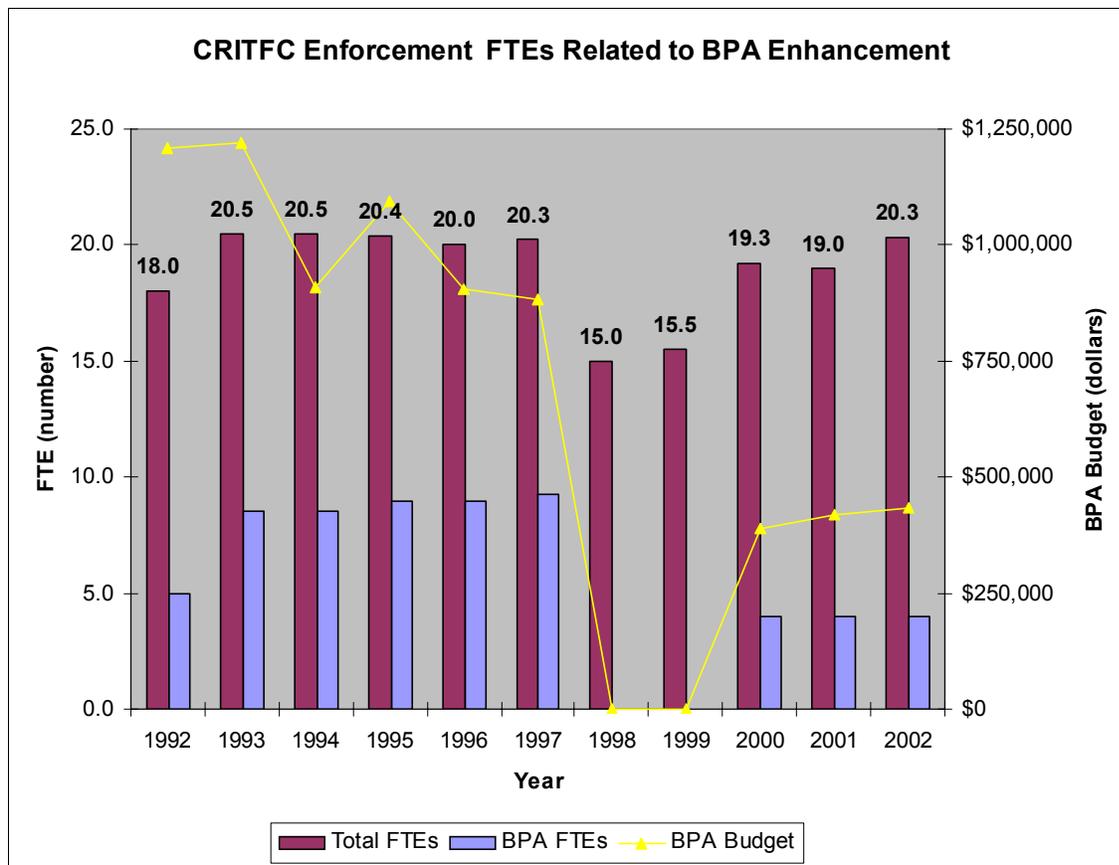
Priority fish species and harvest seasons are summarized in Table 4.

**Table 4. Priority fish species and treaty seasons for CRITFE Conservation Enforcement patrols, FY 2001.**

Fish Species	Season	Zone 6 Fishery
<b>Steelhead</b>	Spring:	C&S + commercial gill net
	Summer:	C&S
	Fall:	C&S + commercial gillnet
<b>Chinook salmon</b>	Winter:	Gillnet commercial
	Spring:	C&S + platform + commercial gillnet
	Fall:	C&S + commercial gillnet
<b>Coho salmon</b>	Fall:	Gillnet commercial
<b>Sockeye Salmon</b>	Summer:	C&S + commercial gillnet
<b>Sturgeon</b>	Winter:	Setline + gillnet
	Spring:	Setline + gillnet
	Summer:	Setline + gillnet
<b>Walleye</b>	Winter:	Commercial gillnet
	Spring:	Commercial gillnet
	Fall:	C&S + commercial gillnet
<b>American Shad</b>	Open	Spring-Summer commercial
<b>Northern pikeminnow</b>	Open	BPA bounty fishery: April-September

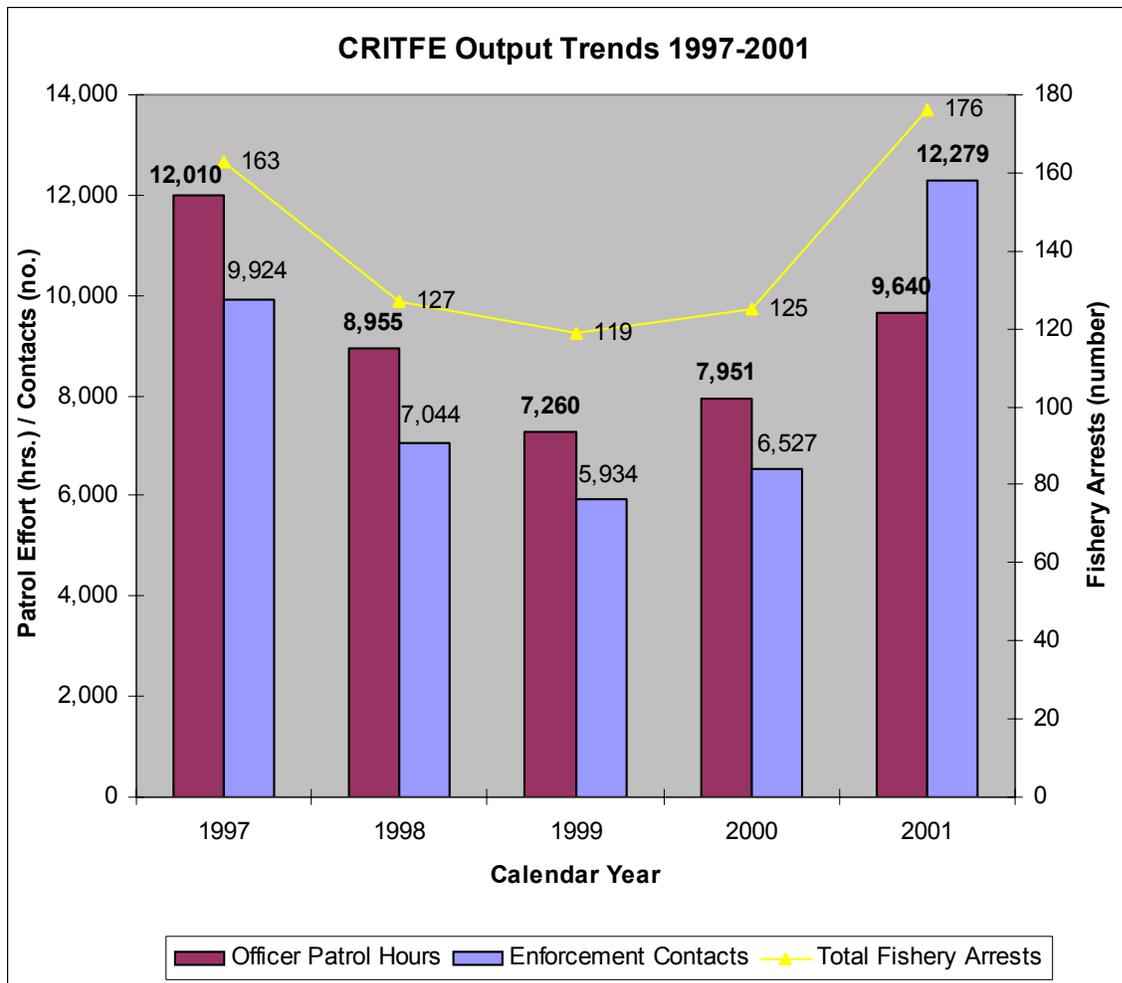
#### Annual Trends – Years 1992 to 2001

From 1992 through 1997, CRITFC Conservation Enforcement was part of a system-wide BPA project (#92-024) that greatly increased fish, wildlife and habitat enforcement throughout the Columbia Basin. The performance of the system-wide enforcement project during the 1992-94 demonstration period was documented by Vigg (1995). Performance of the CRITFE project for the five-year period 1992-1996 was evaluated by Vigg (1997). Funding for enhanced law enforcement provided to eight fish & wildlife agencies and tribes (including CRITFC) was eliminated in FY 1998 when BPA Project 92-024 was terminated. As a direct result of elimination of BPA funding, several CRITFE enforcement positions were cut in 1998. From January 1998 to May 2000, the ability of CRITFE to respond to fish, wildlife and habitat violations was diminished due to fewer officers in the field, fewer dispatchers, and reduction of the temporal enforcement coverage in Zone 6 (previously 24-7-365). Trends in BPA funding of CRITFE and the number of resulting additional fisheries enforcement officers and dispatchers (full time equivalents, FTE's) -- for fiscal years (FY) 1992 to 2002 -- is presented in Figure 1.



**Figure 1. BPA funding for CRITFE for fisheries enforcement and the number of resulting additional enforcement positions -- for fiscal years 1992 to 2002.**

Reductions in all CRITFE output statistics occurred during calendar years 1998-2000 relative to the enhanced 1992-1997 period. Temporal trends in three of the primary enforcement outputs – officer patrol effort, contacts with resource users, and total arrests for fishery violations – show decreases in CRITFE performance during 1998-2000 compared to 1997 (Figure 2). Subsequently, after funding was restored in May 2000 and new officers were trained and certified – the measures of performance rebounded during CY 2001.



**Figure 2. Trends in enforcement output statistics (patrol effort, contacts and arrests) by CRITFE Conservation Officers in Zone 6, CY 1997 to 2001.**

CRITFE patrol effort declined from a high of 12,010 officer hours in 1997 to a low of 7,260 in 1999 and returned 9,640 hours of effort during 2001. Likewise, enforcement contacts decreased from 9,924 in 1997 to 5,934 in 1999 and returned to a new high of 12,279 contacts with resource users during 2001. CRITFE officers arrested 163 violators in 1997, but only 119 in 1999. Total arrests were up to a new high of 176 in 2001.

Thus, the primary output measures – patrol effort, contacts, and arrests – showed declines of 39.6, 40.2, and 27.0 percent, respectively -- from 1997 to 1999 (Table 5). Conversely, renewed BPA funding during the second half of CY2000 has resulted in reversal of the downward trends and 5-10 percent increases in these same output statistics during the first year of the new enforcement project. Furthermore, nearly all the lost ground in enforcement outputs due to budget cuts in 1998-99 has been recovered by year 2001. The primary output measures – patrol effort, contacts, and arrests – showed increases of 32.8, 106.9, and 47.9 percent, respectively --

from CY1999 to CY2001. Both total enforcement contacts and total fishery arrests were higher in year 2001 than 1997.

**Table 5. Changes in three primary enforcement output statistics during calendar years (CY) 1997 to 2001.**

<b>Enforcement Statistic</b>	<b>Percent Decrease From CY 1997 to 1999</b>	<b>Percent Increase From CY 1999 to 2000</b>	<b>Percent Increase From CY 1999 to 2001</b>
Officer Patrol Hours	39.6%	9.5%	32.8%
Enforcement Contacts	40.2%	10.0%	106.9%
Total Fishery Arrests	27.0%	5.0%	47.9%

Since resumption of BPA funding to the new Conservation Enforcement Project 2000-056-00 in May 2000, CRITFE resource enforcement effort has been significantly enhanced. Three additional enforcement positions were hired in August and received academy and field training during the remainder of CY 2000. In addition an experienced officer was promoted to supervise BPA-funded field activities. Thus, although BPA funding in May 2000 immediately provided focus on Conservation Enforcement objectives and invigoration of the command structure, the achievement of additional fully functional and commissioned officers in the field was not fully realized until January 2001. Thus, much of the enhancement in CRITFE field effort from FY2000 funding occurred during the latter segment of the performance period – specifically, January–May 2001. During FY2001, however, the Conservation Enforcement project has reached full effectiveness, as will be demonstrated in the following section that presents results of quantitative data analyses.

### **FY2001 Performance Period – May 15, 2001 through May 14, 2002**

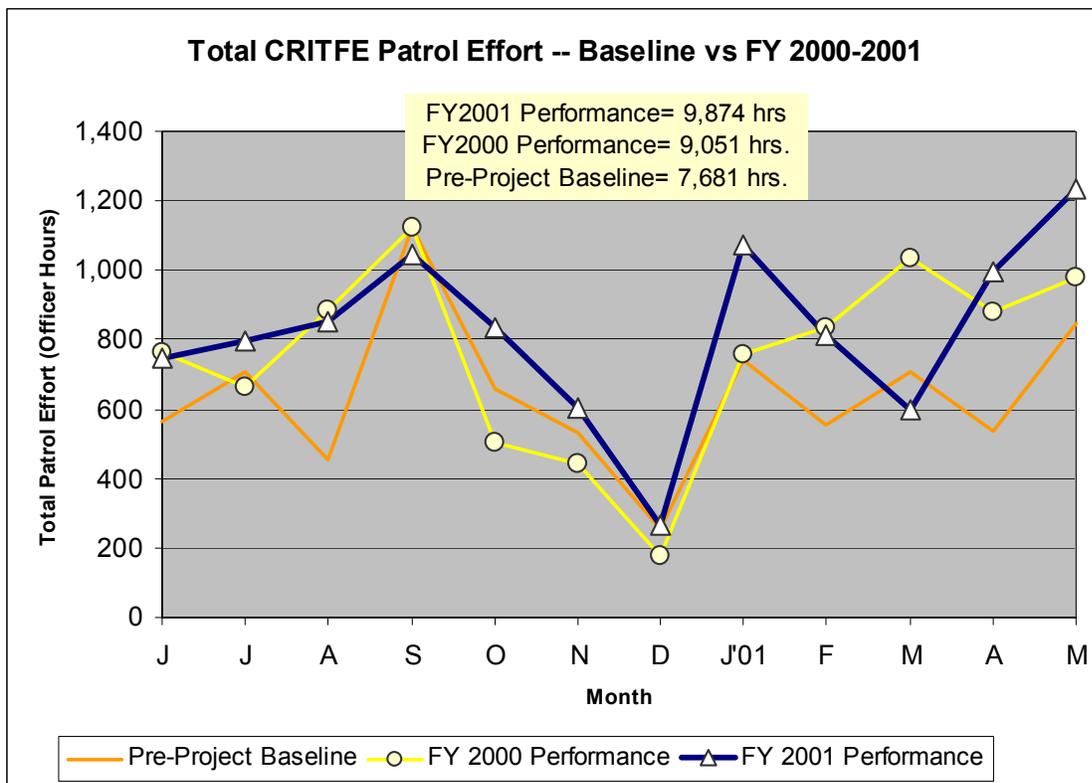
Specific enforcement statistics for the FY 2001 performance period<sup>6</sup> are summarized by quarter in Tables 6-15, and the complete array of law enforcement statistics are listed by month (May 2001 through May 2002) in Appendix 2.

Diverse and complex fisheries occur within the Zone 6 of the mainstem Columbia River. Fishing seasons and closures covered by CRITFC Conservation Enforcement for the FY2001 performance period (May 15, 2001 through May 14, 2002) are tabulated in Appendix 3. Fishing seasons and closures covered by CRITFE Conservation Enforcement for year 2001 are summarized in Appendix 3.1. Regulations and fisheries proposed for 2001 are summarized in Appendix 3.2.

<sup>6</sup> The implementation performance period for FY2001 BPA funding of Project 2000-056-00 is May 15, 2001 through May 14, 2002; however to facilitate some analyses, data are evaluated for the 12-month period June through May and the year is divided into standard quarters. For example, historical and current CRITFE data are tabulated on a monthly basis (not bi-monthly) and May is in the middle of Quarter 2 (April-June).

**Patrol Effort Statistics**

CRITFE officers spent a total of 9,874 hours conducting field patrols during the 12-month period of June 2001 through May 2002 – compared to 9,051 hours during the FY2000 performance period, and 7,681 hours during the previous 12-month baseline period (Figure 3). The FY2002 total patrol effort was 28.6% greater than the baseline period (June 2000 to May 2001). Monthly distribution of effort is variable during the year depending in part on the magnitude and timing of the winter-spring, summer and fall fishing seasons. The temporal distribution of CRITFE officer time spent on patrol illustrates that effort consistently declines in October (after the fall fishery) and is at minimum levels during November and December – due to absence of fishing activity and leave taken for holidays (Figure 3). This monthly pattern holds true for most years and actually increases enforcement effectiveness by accruing overtime and compensation hours during the times when resource protection is needed the most and taking leave during the late-fall to early-winter off-season.



**Figure 3. Total CRITFE monthly enforcement patrol effort (all categories) for the FY2001 performance period – June 2001 through May 2002 – compared the FY2000 performance period and the pre-Project 12-month baseline.**

The mean officer patrol effort was 640.1 hours per month in the pre-project baseline (June 1999-May 2000), 754.3 hours per month in FY2000, and 822.8 hours per month in FY2001. By inspection of the recent three years of record, I separated the officer patrol effort data into five time periods having similar levels of patrol effort (Table 1):

1. June-August – **medium effort** – summer fishery
2. September – **maximum annual level of effort** – fall fishery
3. October – **medium-low effort** – transition period, end of fishery seasons
4. November-December – **minimum effort** – off-season
5. January-May – **high effort** – winter-spring fisheries

**Table 6. Characterization of monthly periods having similar levels of CRITFE officer patrol effort – relative to Zone 6 fishery seasons.**

<i>Time Period</i>	<i>Average Officer Patrol Effort by Monthly Time Period</i>					
	<i>June-August (3 mo)</i>	<i>September</i>	<i>October</i>	<i>November-December (2 mo)</i>	<i>January-May (5 mo)</i>	<i>12-Mo Average</i>
<i>Pre-Project Baseline</i>	575	1,122	659	393	677.6	<b>640.1</b>
<i>FY 2000 Performance</i>	772	1,126	502	309	897.6	<b>754.3</b>
<i>FY 2001 Performance</i>	801	1,047	833	435	944.4	<b>822.8</b>
<i>2-yr Project Mean</i>	<b>787</b>	<b>1,087</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>788.5</b>
<i>2-yr Project Increase over Baseline</i>	36.7%	-3.2%	1.3%	-5.3%	35.9%	23.2%

It is interesting to note that the winter-spring and summer fishery seasons (encompassing the months January-August) have experienced a 36% increase in patrol effort for the 2-year project period (FY2000 and FY2001) compared to the same months in the pre-project baseline. The peak patrol effort during the fall chinook fishery (September to mid-October) has remained relatively constant. The effort during the off-season (November-December) has actually decreased about five percent during the 2-year project period. This reduction is probably due to more compensatory time being used during the fishing seasons (and taken during the off-season) due to the focused effort to protect ESA salmon stocks.

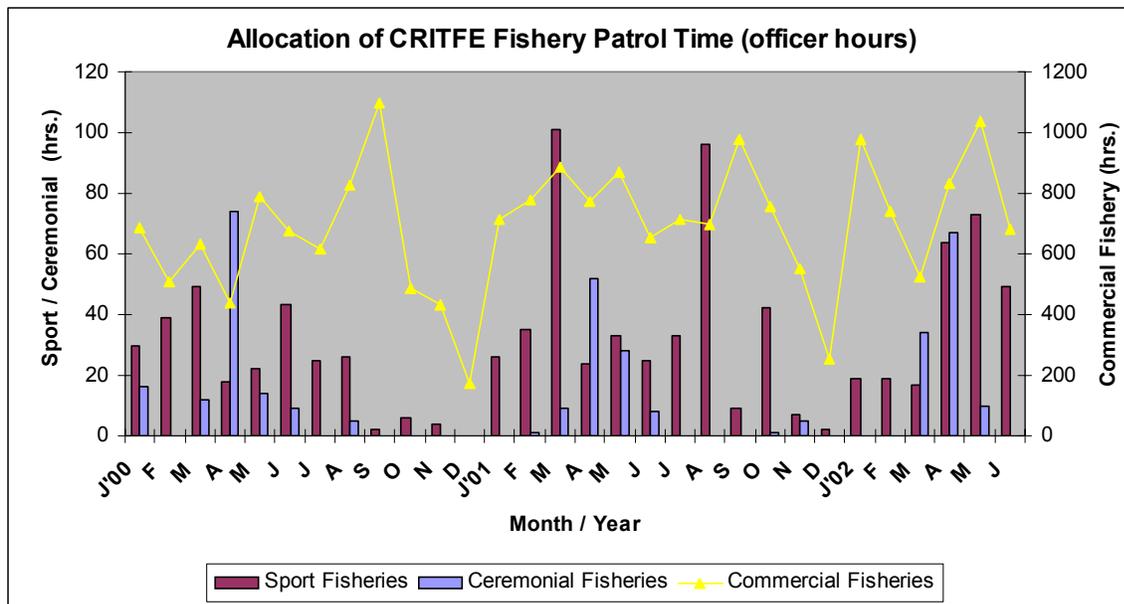
The quarterly statistics show that – with the exception of the off-season (Quarter 4) – the increased levels of patrol effort have been maintained throughout the FY2000 and FY2001 performance periods, averaging about 2,372 hours per quarter (Table 7). In comparison, pre-BPA-project patrol effort during Quarter 1 of 2000 was 2,003 hours – the effort for the same time period in FY2001 and FY2002 was 2,627 and 2,489 hours, respectively – i.e., an average increase of 27.6 percent. Total patrol effort for Quarter 2 of 2000 was 2,151 hours – compared to 2,610 hours (21.3% increase) in the same quarter of 2001 and 2,997 hours (39.3% increase) in Quarter 2, 2002. More comprehensive comparisons will be presented in future performance

reports, e.g., the longer project period will be evaluated in comparison to an extended baseline time series.

**Table 7. Total quarterly CRITFE officer patrol effort, January 2000 through June 2002; the shading below the tabular data indicates the pre-BPA-project period (blue), the FY2000 performance period (green), and the FY2001 performance period (yellow).**

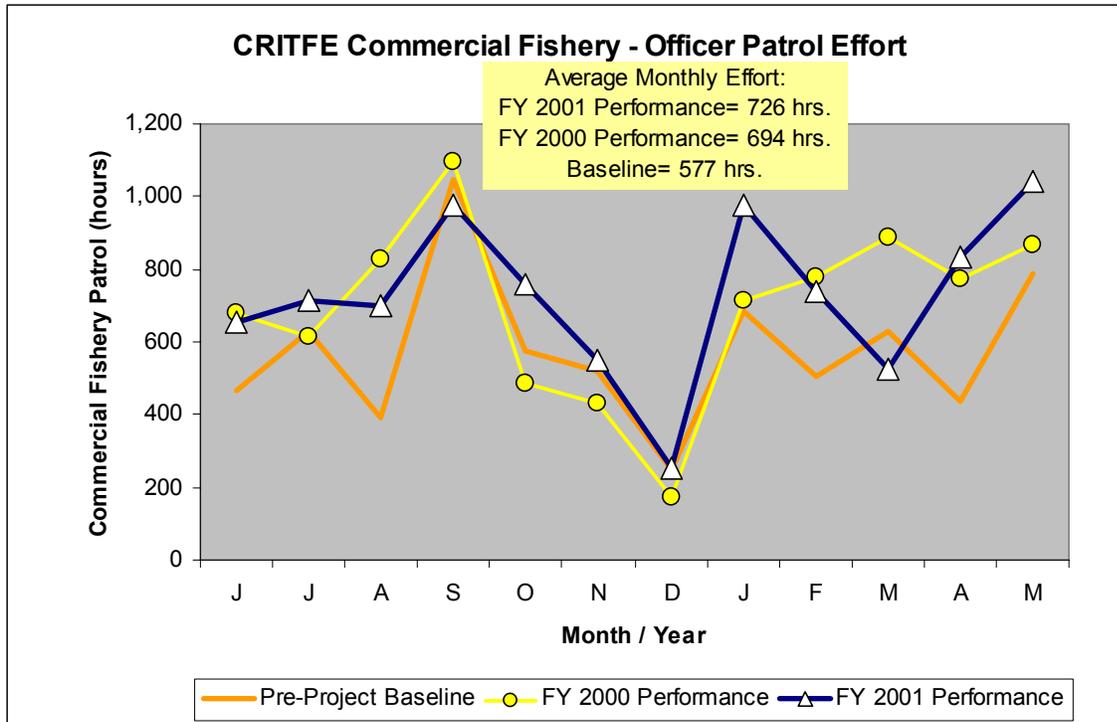
Patrol Effort Category (Hours)	Year 2000				Year 2001				Year 2002	
	Q1 (JFM)	Q2 (AMJ)	Q3 (JAS)	Q4 (OND)	Q1 (JFM)	Q2 (AMJ)	Q3 (JAS)	Q4 (OND)	Q1 (JFM)	Q2 (AMJ)
<b>Commercial</b>	1,823	1,902	2,541	1,089	2,378	2,299	2,388	1,562	2,244	2,550
<b>Ceremonial</b>	28	97	5	0	10	88	0	6	34	77
<b>Sport</b>	118	83	53	10	162	82	138	51	55	186
<b>Aircraft</b>	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
<b>Inter-Agency</b>	5	26	28	9	13	67	64	20	51	59
<b>Investigation</b>	29	43	47	12	64	74	110	64	105	121
<b>Total Effort</b>	<b>2,003</b>	<b>2,151</b>	<b>2,677</b>	<b>1,120</b>	<b>2,627</b>	<b>2,610</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>1,703</b>	<b>2,489</b>	<b>2,997</b>
<b>Time Period:</b>	Pre-project		FY2000 Performance				FY2001 Performance			

In general during the past 2 ½ years of record, over ten times more patrol effort was allocated to commercial fishing seasons and closures compared to other fisheries such as ceremonial, subsistence or sport (Figure 4).



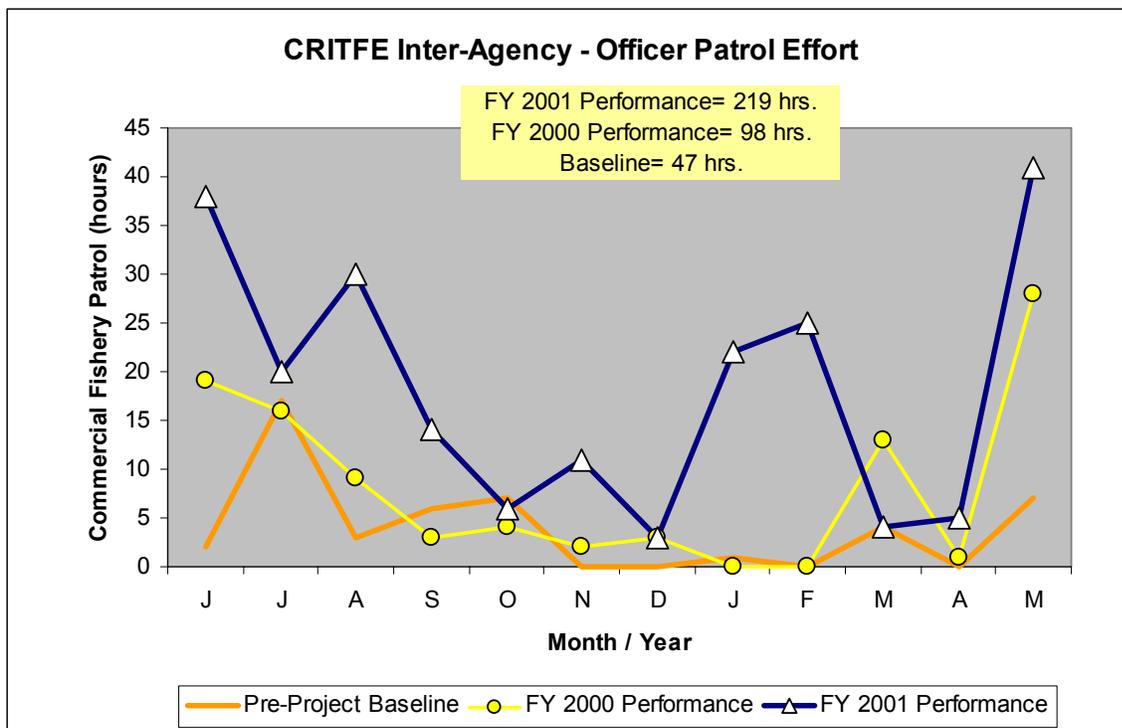
**Figure 4. Time series of CRITFE fishery patrol effort (commercial, ceremonial and sport) from January 2000 to June 2002 (note 10X scale for commercial fisheries effort).**

Average commercial fishery patrol effort was 577 hours per month during the 1999-2000 baseline, increased about 20% to 694 hours per month during FY2000, then further increased to 726 hours per month (26% over baseline) during the FY2001 performance period (Figure 5).



**Figure 5. Total CRITFE commercial fishery patrol effort for the FY2001 performance period -- June 2001 through May 2002 -- compared the FY2000 performance period and the pre-Project 12-month baseline.**

Due to restricted budgets from 1998 to the first quarter of 2000, cooperative enforcement actions with other entities – Inter-agency assists, Inter-Tribal assists, and public assists – were negligible. Starting in April 2000, an effort was re-initiated to enhance inter-agency cooperation at the command level (i.e., CBLEC meetings) and assistance at the field level (i.e., patrols). During the FY2001 performance period – June 2001 to May 2002 – 219 hours of CRITFE officer time was allocated to Inter-Agency patrols – compared to 98 hours during FY2000, and only 47 hours during the previous 12-month baseline. Thus the FY2001 CRITFE inter-agency patrol effort was a 366% increase over the June 1999-May 2000 baseline.

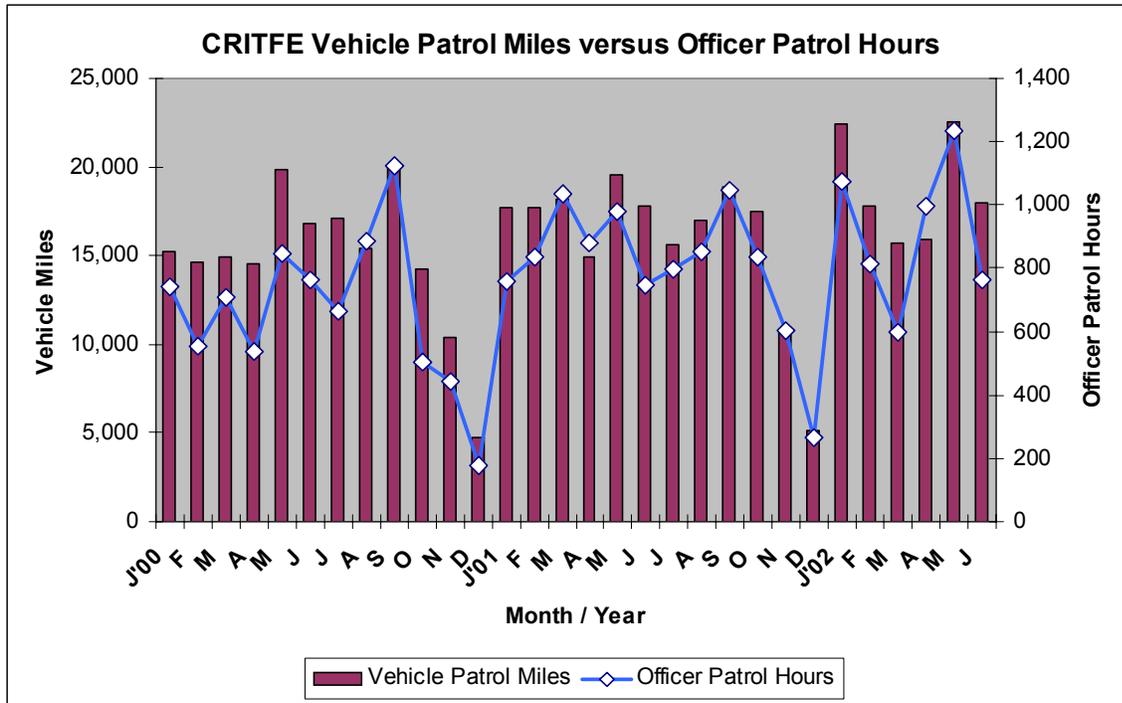


**Figure 6. Total CRITFE inter-agency patrol effort for the FY2001 performance period -- June 2001 through May 2002 – compared the FY2000 performance period and the pre-Project 12-month baseline.**

**Shore (vehicle) and Boat Patrols**

Vehicle patrol mileage is generally correlated with CRITFE officer patrol hours in Zone 6 (Figure 7); this relationship, along with supporting data, indicates that a consistently large proportion of the officers’ field time is spent patrolling shore areas from vehicles. About 150 river miles extend between Bonneville and McNary Dams; therefore the reservoir shore line under the CRITFE jurisdiction is roughly twice that – i.e., 300 miles. Monthly vehicle patrol mileage is usually high during times associated with spring-summer-fall fishing seasons, especially openings and closures. Fall fisheries are usually closed in mid-October, and as a result patrol mileage subsequently declines during the November-December off-season.

The following description of trends in monthly vehicle patrol effort follow the generalities stated above. Monthly vehicle patrol mileage was relatively stable from January to April 2000 (under 15,000 miles per month), but increased substantially to average of 17,850 miles during May-September. Fall fisheries were closed in mid-October, and as a result patrol mileage subsequently declined to an average of about 7,550 during the November-December 2000 off-season (Figure 7).



**Figure 7. Time series of CRITFE vehicle patrol mileage compared to total officer patrol time (hours) from January 2000 to June 2002.**

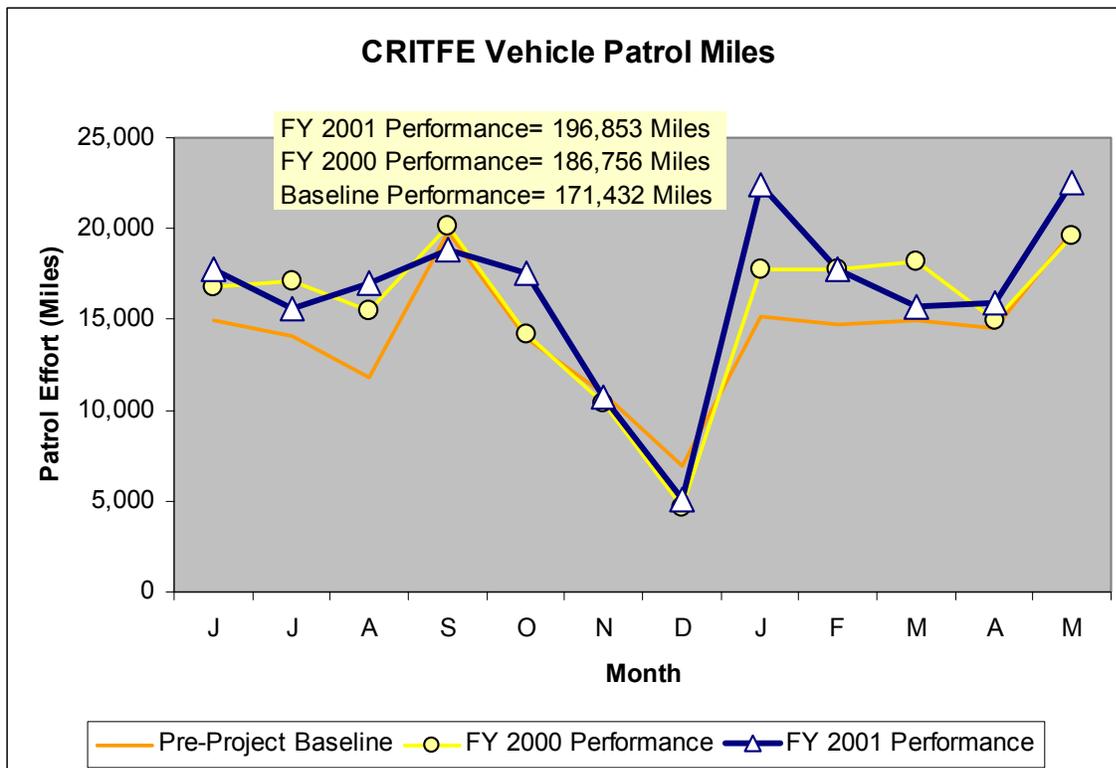
The patrol mileage for 2001 started out at higher levels than the previous year, averaging 17,113 miles per month during January-April 2001. Vehicle patrols during calendar year 2001 peaked in May (19,614 miles), but remained relatively high during June-October (average of 17,338 miles per month). As in the previous year, the minimum levels of vehicle patrols occurred during November-December 2001 (average of 7,907 miles). High levels of vehicle patrols resumed in January 2002 – averaging 17,946 miles per month during January-April 2002. Again the CY2002 annual peak in mileage occurred in May (22,564 miles). The overall pattern presented in Figure 7 exhibits increasing trends in vehicle patrols (measured by miles) from year to year; with a consistent within-year pattern of allocation of effort by month.

During the period June 2001 through May 2002 officers spent a total 9,899 hours on shore patrol driving 196,853 miles; i.e., an average of about 20 miles driven per hour of officer patrol time. On a quarterly basis, patrol miles-per-officer-hour was relatively consistent for the most quarters, ranging from about 19 to 24 miles per patrol hour (Table 8). The highest ratio of miles/officer hour during October-December, 2000 (26.1 mi/hr); this outlier was during a period of minimum officer hours.

**Table 8. Total quarterly CRITFE vehicle patrol mileage versus officer patrol effort, January 2000 through June 2002.**

Vehicle Patrol Statistic	Year 2000				Year 2001				Year 2002	
	Q1 (JFM)	Q2 (AMJ)	Q3 (JAS)	Q4 (OND)	Q1 (JFM)	Q2 (AMJ)	Q3 (JAS)	Q4 (OND)	Q1 (JFM)	Q2 (AMJ)
Officer Patrol Effort (hours)	2,003	2,151	2,677	1,120	2,627	2,610	2,700	1,703	2,489	2,997
Vehicle Patrol Effort (miles)	44,775	51,113	52,624	29,280	53,562	52,304	51,405	33,301	55,880	56,435
Patrol miles/hour	22.4	23.8	19.7	26.1	20.4	20.0	19.0	19.6	22.5	18.8
<b>Time Period:</b>	Pre-project		FY2000 Performance				FY2001 Performance			

CRITFE officers drove a total of 196,853 miles conducting vehicle patrols during the 12-month period of June 2001 through May 2002 – compared to 186,756 miles during the FY2000 performance period, and 171,432 miles during the previous 12-month baseline period (Figure 8). Thus, the FY2002 total vehicle patrol effort was 15% greater than the baseline period (June 2000 to May 2001). Monthly distribution of vehicle patrol mileage is relatively stable during January-October, but varies on a monthly basis depending in part on the magnitude and timing of the winter-spring, summer and fall fishing seasons. The temporal distribution of CRITFE vehicle patrol effort consistently declines each month from a peak in September (fall fishery) to the annual low in December – this decline is due to absence of fishing activity in late-fall and leave taken for Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays. As clearly seen in Figure 8, each year vehicle patrols increase substantially in January, remain at moderate-high levels during February-April, and exhibit another peak in May.



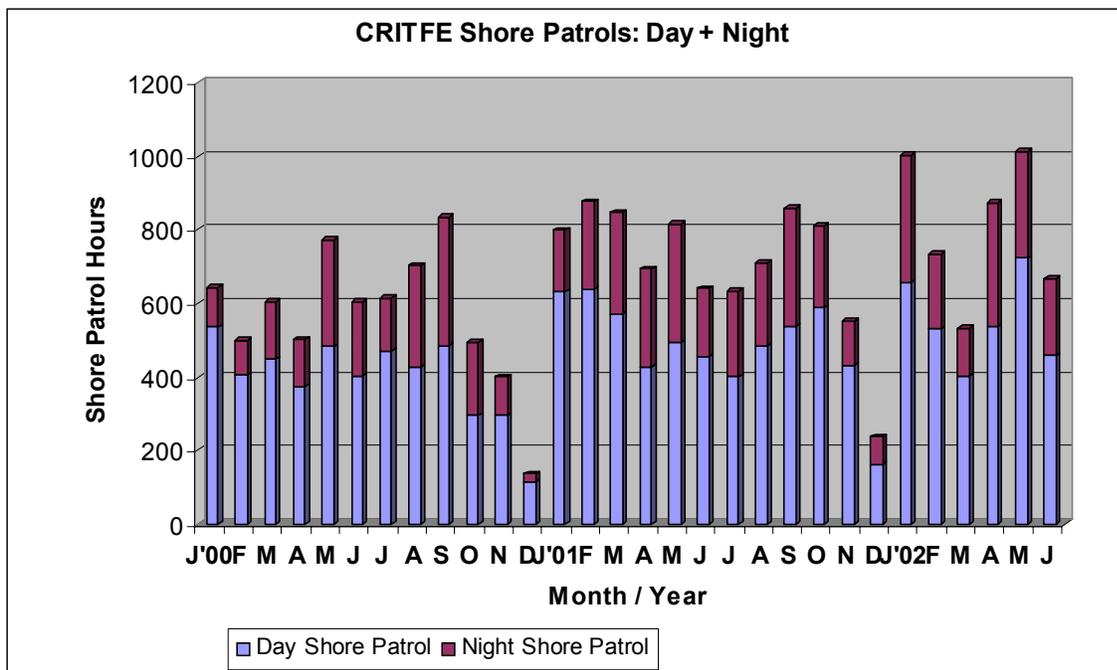
**Figure 8. Total vehicle patrol mileage by CRITFE officers during the FY2001 performance period -- June 2001 through May 2002 -- compared the FY2000 performance period and the pre-Project 12-month baseline.**

During the June 2001 - May 2002 performance period, total shore patrol effort (day+night= 8,604 hrs.) comprised about 87% of the 9,874 total officer hours (all patrol categories combined). Other patrols and duties excluded, the proportion of boat (versus shore) patrol effort was greatest on a quarterly basis during Quarters 2 and 3 (April-September) – averaging 20.5% in FY2000 and 17% percent in FY2001 (Table 9). Conversely, the minimum boat patrol effort relative to vehicle-based shore patrols occurs during Quarter 4 (October to December) – 11.3% in FY2000 and 8.7% percent in FY2001. Intermediate levels of boat patrol effort relative to shore patrols occurs during the winter months of Quarter 1 – 15% in FY2000 and 12% percent in FY2001.

**Table 9. Total CRITFE boat and shore patrol effort (officer hours) – day versus night – by quarter, January 2000 through June 2002.**

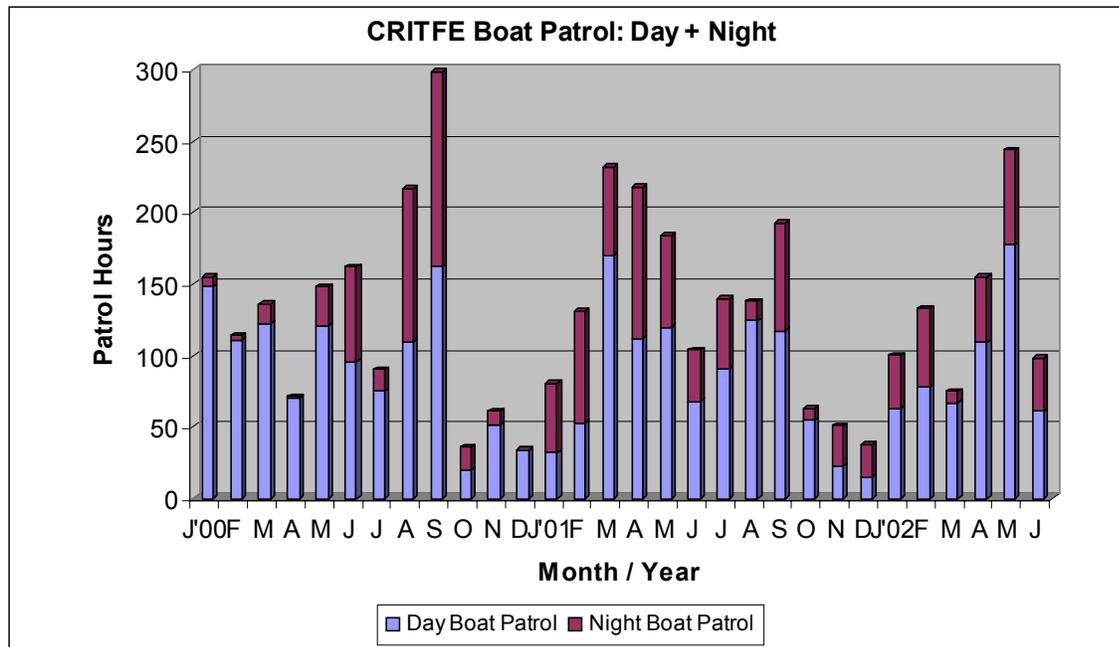
Patrol Effort Category (Hours)	Year 2000				Year 2001				Year 2002	
	Q1 (JFM)	Q2 (AMJ)	Q3 (JAS)	Q4 (OND)	Q1 (JFM)	Q2 (AMJ)	Q3 (JAS)	Q4 (OND)	Q1 (JFM)	Q2 (AMJ)
Day Boat Patrol	381	287	347	106	255	300	332	93	208	347
Night Boat Patrol	24	94	259	25	189	206	139	59	100	150
Percent Night	5.9%	24.7%	42.7%	19.1%	42.6%	40.7%	29.5%	38.8%	32.5%	30.2%
Day Shore Patrol	1,388	1,258	1,382	706	1,840	1,378	1,423	1,181	1,594	1,717
Night Shore Patrol	358	621	771	325	684	773	779	422	677	837
Percent Night	20.5%	33.0%	35.8%	31.5%	27.1%	35.9%	35.4%	26.3%	29.8%	32.8%
<b>Total Boat Patrol</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>497</b>
<b>Total Shore Patrol</b>	<b>1,746</b>	<b>1,879</b>	<b>2,153</b>	<b>1,031</b>	<b>2,524</b>	<b>2,151</b>	<b>2,202</b>	<b>1,603</b>	<b>2,271</b>	<b>2,554</b>
<b>Percent Boat</b>	<b>18.8%</b>	<b>16.9%</b>	<b>22.0%</b>	<b>11.3%</b>	<b>15.0%</b>	<b>19.0%</b>	<b>17.6%</b>	<b>8.7%</b>	<b>11.9%</b>	<b>16.3%</b>
<b>Time Period:</b>	<b>Pre-project</b>	<b>FY2000 Performance</b>				<b>FY2001 Performance</b>				

Shore patrol effort increased about 10 percent from FY2000 (7,824 hours) to FY2001 (8,604 hours). Of the total time spent on shore patrol during the FY2001 performance period (June 2001 through May 2002) – about 5,913 hours (69%) were spent in day patrols versus 2,691 hours (31%) allocated to night patrols (Figure 9). The proportion of day versus night shore patrols was very similar during the FY2000 period (June 2000 through May 2001) – about 5,253 hours (67%) were spent in day patrols versus 2,517 hours (33%) allocated to night patrols.



**Figure 9. Time series of CRITFE shore patrol effort (day versus night) from January 2000 to June 2002.**

The total boat patrol effort during the FY2001 performance period (June 2001 – May 2002) was 1,434 hours compared to 1,745 hours during FY2000 (a 17.8% reduction). Night-time boat patrol effort decreased at a greater rate in FY2001 – both in terms of patrol hours (i.e., a 37% reduction: 447 hours in 2001 versus 709 in 2000) and proportion of day versus night patrols. The percentage of night patrols decreased from 40.6 percent in FY2000 to 31.2 percent in 2001. Over the period of record, it is apparent that the proportion of day-night patrols varies substantially on a monthly basis – e.g., from zero to 61 percent night patrols (Figure 10). It is difficult to discern a management rationale or cause-effect explanation for the observed pattern of allocation of boat patrol effort. We hypothesize that night boat patrols would be less frequent during winter due to adverse weather conditions (officer safety issue), and that effort should be proportionately greater during salmon fishing seasons (resource protection issue). It may be, however, that decisions on when to conduct night-time patrols are made opportunistically and/or boat patrol effort allocation is simply not being managed effectively. A more rigorous analysis of a longer time series of data will be needed to achieve a better understanding of these interactions. Night boat patrol effort is an area we expect an improvement during FY2002 -- given the fact that considerable resources have been expended this year for larger more sea-worthy patrol boats and night-vision navigation equipment specifically designed for facilitating night-time boat patrols.



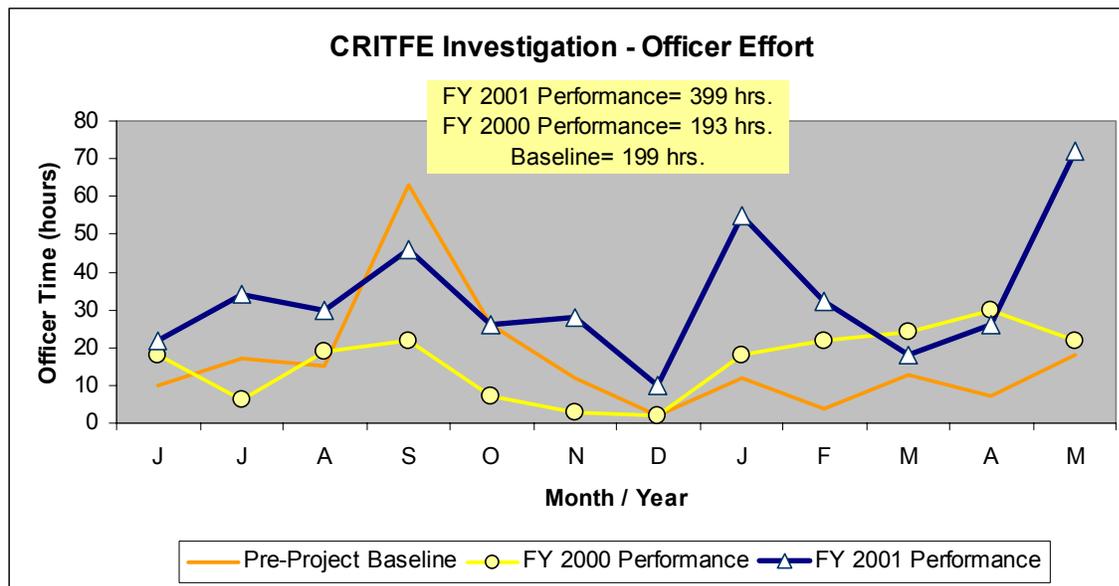
**Figure 10. Time series of CRITFE boat patrol effort (day versus night) from January 2000 to June 2002.**

During FY2001 only 1 patrol flight and 4 officer hours were logged (Table 10). Similarly, only one aircraft patrol was performed during the previous year. This negligible level of air patrol effort can be explained by restricted “no-frills” budgets and low levels of interagency support during recent years. Air patrols are a powerful tool, however, and a clear need exists to seek opportunities to expand the level of effort.

**Table 10. Total CRITFE aircraft patrol effort, by quarter, January 2000 through June 2002.**

Aircraft Patrol Effort (Hours / Number)	Year 2000				Year 2001				Year 2002	
	Q1 (JFM)	Q2 (AMJ)	Q3 (JAS)	Q4 (OND)	Q1 (JFM)	Q2 (AMJ)	Q3 (JAS)	Q4 (OND)	Q1 (JFM)	Q2 (AMJ)
Officer Effort (hours)	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Patrol Flights (number)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Time Period:</b>	Pre-project		FY2000 Performance				FY2001 Performance			

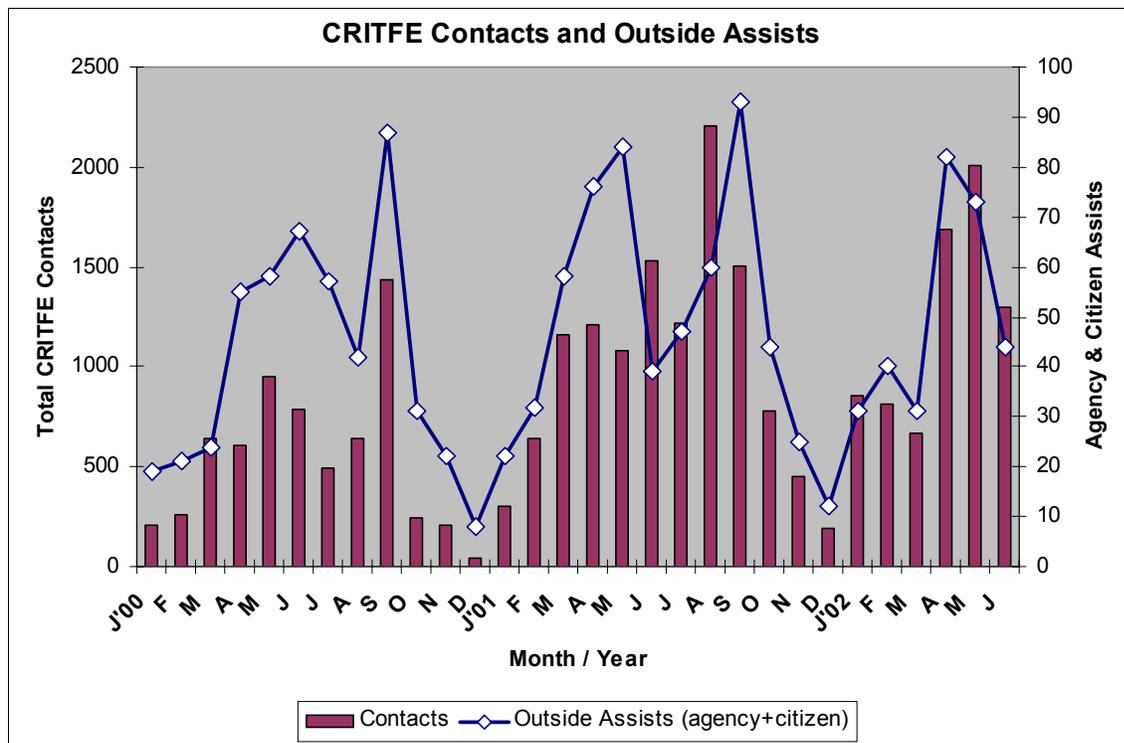
CRITFE investigation effort for the FY2001 performance period -- June 2001 through May 2002 totaled 399 officer hours (Figure 11). The FY2001 investigation effort constitutes about a 100% increase over the level of effort in FY2000 (193 hours) and the pre-project baseline (199 hours).



**Figure 11. CRITFE investigation effort for the FY2001 performance period -- June 2001 through May 2002 – compared the FY2000 performance period and the pre-Project 12-month baseline.**

**Contacts with Resource Users**

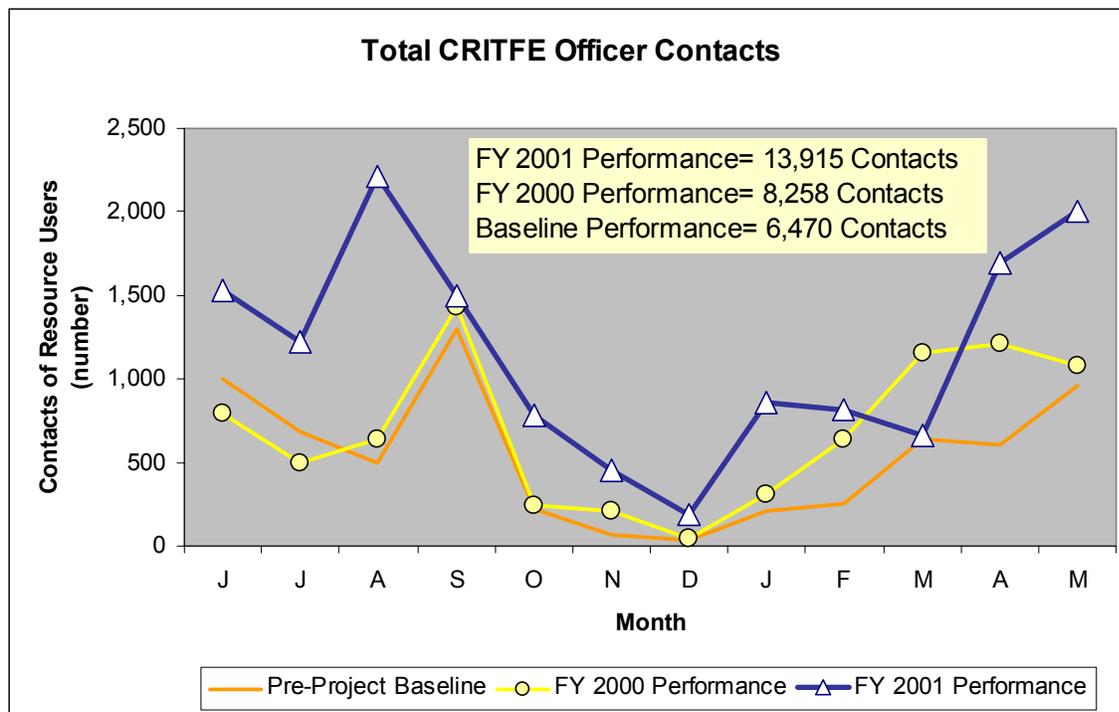
The overall temporal pattern of total CRITFE officer contacts with resource users from January 2000 through June 2002 is presented in Figure 12. This figure also illustrates the time series of CRITFE contacts compared to outside agency and public assists. In general, the number of monthly contacts with resource users is correlated with enforcement assists from other agencies and the public.



**Figure 12. Total CRITFE contacts between enforcement officers and resource users and outside assists -- January 2000 – June 2002.**

During the FY2001 performance period CRITFE officers contacted **over twice** the number of resource users as during the pre-BPA-project baseline (Figure 13). From June 2001 through May 2002, CRITFE officers made a total of 13,915 contacts with resource users – compared to 8,258 during the FY2000 performance period (June 2000 - May 2001), and 6,470 during the pre-project baseline (June 1999 - May 2000).

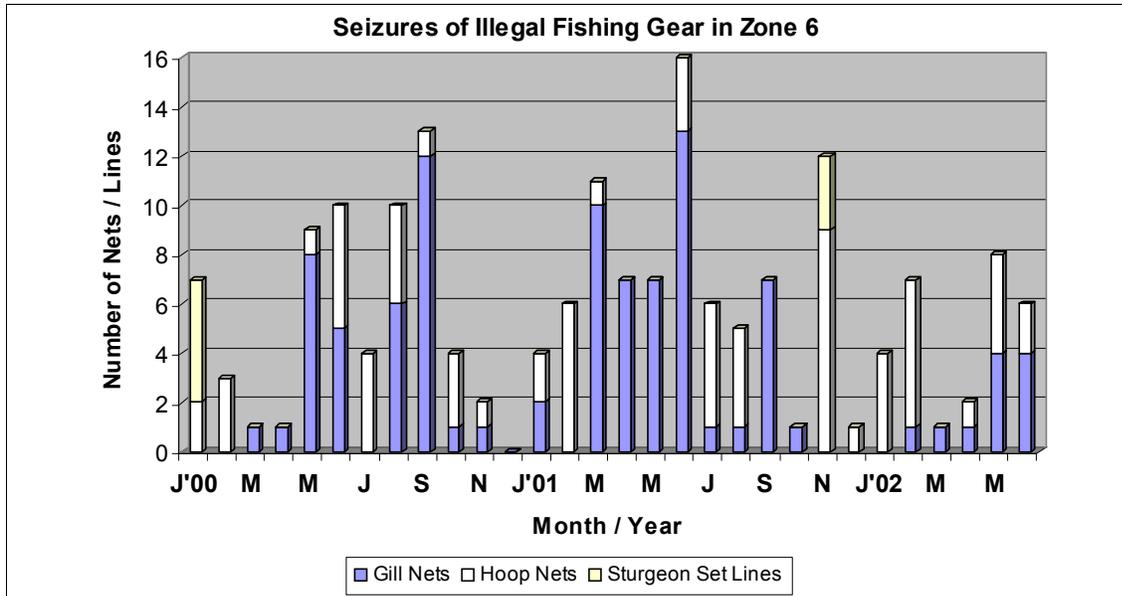
In addition, 577 outside agency assists and public assists were conducted during FY2001. Two peaks in the number of enforcement contacts occurred during FY2001 – in August 2001 (2,210 contacts) and May 2002 (2,009 contacts). A similar temporal pattern of peak contacts was observed during the previous year, albeit at a lower level. The two time periods of maximum conservation enforcement contacts during the FY 2001 performance period were September 2000 (1,436 contacts) and March-May 2001 (average of 1,150 contacts) – corresponding to major fall chinook salmon and spring salmonid fishing seasons in Zone 6. The monthly pattern of contacts during the 1999-2000 pre-project baseline was very similar to that observed in FY2000.



**Figure 13. Total contacts with resource users by CRITFE officers during the FY2001 performance period – compared the FY2000 performance period and the pre-Project 12-month baseline.**

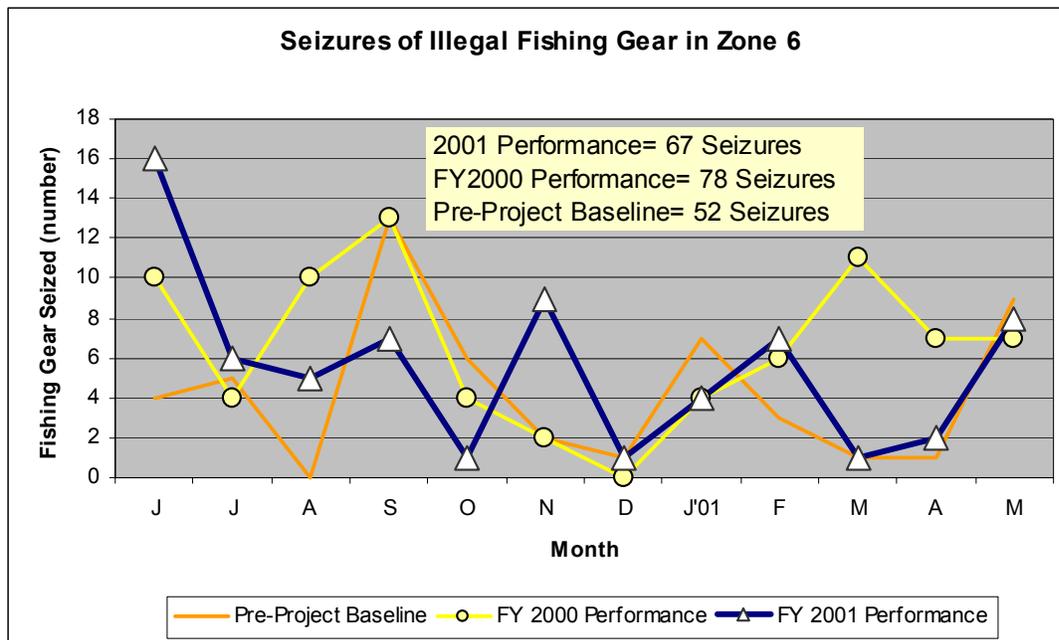
#### Fishing Gear Seized

The number of salmon hoop nets and gill nets seized for illegal fishing activities in Zone 6 increased from a monthly average of about 1.8 during January-April 2000 to about 9.2 per month during May-September 2000, followed by a period of low gear seizures (average of 2.5 per month) from October 2000-January 2001 (Figure 14). No gill nets and 6 hoop nets were seized in February 2001. Relatively high numbers of salmon gear seizures occurred during March-September 2002 (average of 8.4 per month) – with a peak of 13 gill nets and three hoop nets confiscated in June. Illegal salmon gear seizures dropped off in to one gill net in October 2001, with relatively high numbers of hoop nets seized (5.0 per month average) during November 2001 to February 2002. Gear seizures were low during March-April (1.5 per month), with increasing numbers of both gill nets and hoop nets seized during May-June 2002 (7.0 per month average). Five illegal sturgeon set lines were confiscated in January 2000 and three in November 2001, with none for the remainder of the time period.



**Figure 14. Time series of Zone 6 fishing gear confiscated (hoop nets, gill nets and set-lines) from January 2000 to June 2002.**

A total of 67 seizures of illegal fishing gear by CRITFE officers occurred during the 12-month period of June 2001 through May 2002 – compared to 78 illegal nets during the FY2000 performance period, and 52 illegal gear seizures during the previous 12-month baseline period (Figure 8). Thus, the FY2000 and FY2001 total illegal gear seizures were 50% and 29% greater, respectively – compared to the baseline period (June 2000 to May 2001). Monthly trends in illegal fishing gear confiscated were somewhat erratic for the past three years of record; but seizures were generally low in December, moderate during winter-spring months, and relatively high during June-September.



**Figure 15. Seizures of illegally fished gear by CRITFE officers during the FY2001 performance period -- June 2001 through May 2002 – compared the FY2000 performance period and the pre-Project 12-month baseline.**

On a quarterly basis, the maximum seizures of illegal fishing gear occurred during Quarter 3 of 2000 and Quarter 2 of 2001, with minimum levels during Quarter 4 of each year (Table 11). The quarterly analysis does not provide much additional insight over the monthly trends illustrated above.

**Table 11. Total illegal fishing gear seized or recovered by CRITFE officers, by quarter, January 2001 through June 2002.**

<i>Fishing Gear Seized or Recovered</i>	<i>Year 2000</i>				<i>Year 2001</i>				<i>Year 2002</i>	
	Q1 (JFM)	Q2 (AMJ)	Q3 (JAS)	Q4 (OND)	Q1 (JFM)	Q2 (AMJ)	Q3 (JAS)	Q4 (OND)	Q1 (JFM)	Q2 (AMJ)
Gill Nets	1	14	18	2	12	27	9	1	2	9
Hoop Nets	5	6	9	4	9	3	9	10	10	7
Sturgeon Set Lines	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
<b>Total Gear Seized</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Time Period:</b>	<b>Pre-project</b>		<b>FY2000 Performance</b>				<b>FY2001 Performance</b>			

## Target Fish Seized

The number of illegally caught salmon and steelhead confiscated for commercial fishery violations in Zone 6 increased from a monthly average of about 3.3 fish during January-April 2000 to a peak of 52 salmonids during May (spring fisheries), with a subsequent decline during summer (Figure 16). The annual maximum seizures of illegally caught fish occurred during the fall chinook season, i.e., 151 illegally caught salmonids taken in September. Subsequently, salmonid seizures dropped off minimum levels during October-December 2000. The pattern of two annual peaks – during spring and fall fisheries – repeated itself in 2001 and 2002. The salmonid seizures during spring fisheries (April-June total) was 66 fish during 2000, increased in magnitude to 178 fish in 2001, then declined to 79 fish in 2002. The September 2001 peak (65 seized salmonids) was less than half of the level observed during September 2000.

The disposition of illegally caught salmonids and other food fish is based on fish condition<sup>7</sup>. The primary objective of enforcement seizures is to release target fish alive if possible (increase survival and reproductive potential). A secondary objective is to deter illegal fishing activities (increase prosecution and reduce profitability); and a third objective is to reduce waste of resources by providing seized fish for beneficial uses. Of the 262 illegally caught salmon & steelhead handled by enforcement officers during January-December 2000 – 119 (45.4%) were spoiled and wasted, 125 (47.7%) were mortalities in edible condition, and 18 (6.9%) were released alive to the river. In comparison, of the 328 salmonids seized in CY2001: 222 (67.7%) were spoiled and wasted, 85 (25.9%) were mortalities in edible condition, and 21 (6.4%) were released alive to the river. During the first half (January-June) of 2002, 122 illegally-caught salmonids were confiscated: 79 (64.8%) were spoiled and wasted, 41 (33.6%) were mortalities in edible condition, and 2 (1.6%) were released alive to the river. From these data, it is apparent that there is a trend for a higher proportion of spoiled and wasted fish and a lower proportion of fish released alive during the past three years.

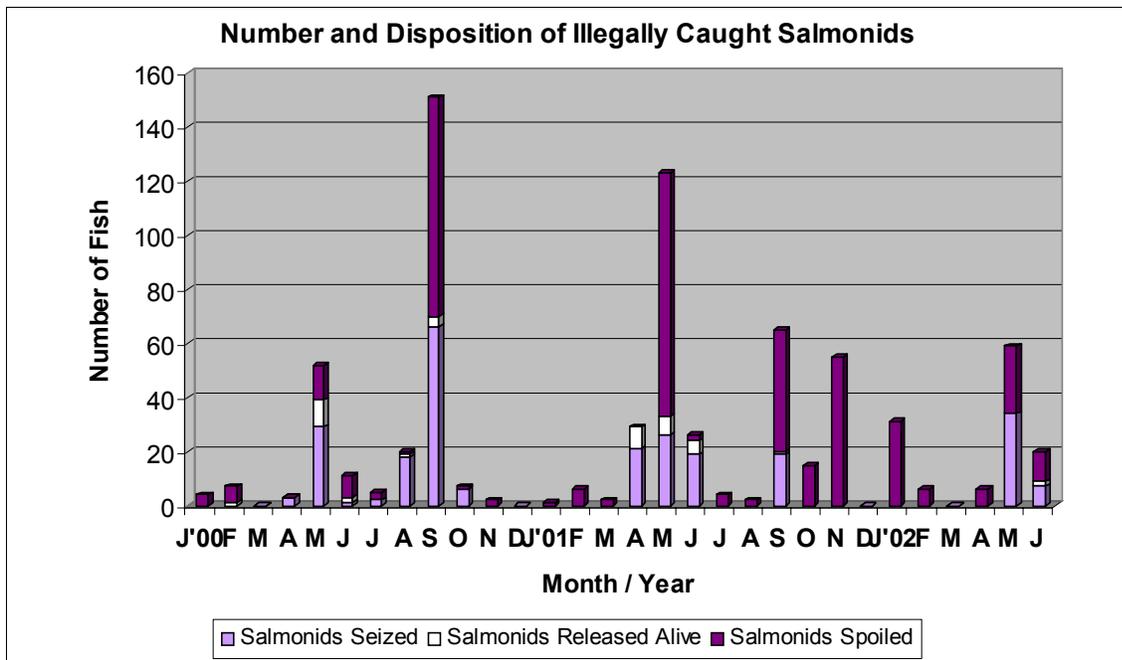
Clearly, more enforcement efforts are needed to discover illegally-set nets sooner and release more salmon and steelhead alive. The specific season that the majority of salmonids are confiscated in a given year may explain some of the differences in the proportions of wasted versus saved fish. Environmental conditions during a given year (e.g., flow and water temperature) also contribute to the ability of enforcement to release illegally caught fish alive.

During each year, most illegally-caught salmonids are saved (released alive) during spring fisheries in Zone 6. For example, from January 2000 through June 2002 CRITFE officers released a total of 41 adult salmonids alive, and 40 (97.6%) of these were released during the months of April-June. The probable explanation for this temporal pattern, is that cooler water temperatures in the spring result in longer survival times of salmonids entangled in gill nets –

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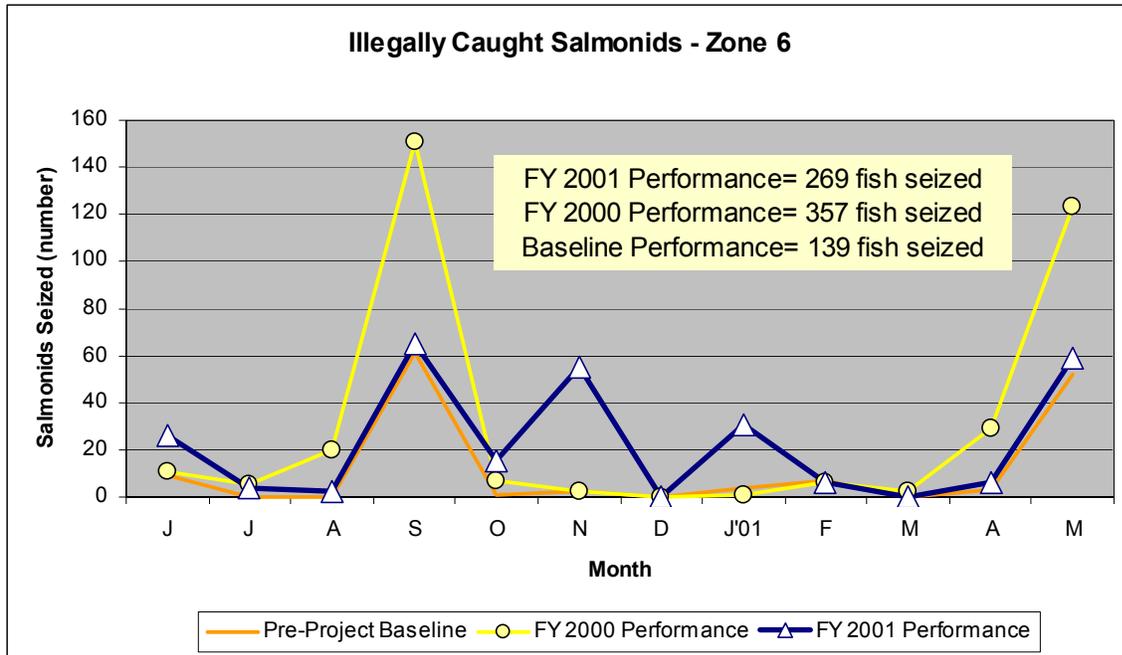
<sup>7</sup> The three disposition categories for illegally caught fish are (a) **“alive”** - unharmed and released alive to the river, (b) **“seized”** - mortalities in good (edible) condition that are seized and frozen for beneficial uses, and (c) **“spoiled”** mortalities in various stages of decomposition that are returned dead to the river.

thus facilitating live releases. Conversely, warm water temperatures during summer and fall fisheries result in high mortality rates of captured salmonids – before illegally-set nets are discovered and pulled. Increased enforcement-focused aircraft patrols during season closures could help remedy this problem and result in more saved salmon and steelhead during all fishery seasons.



**Figure 16. Time series of CRITFE seizures and disposition of illegally caught salmon and steelhead in Zone 6 from January 2000 to June 2002.**

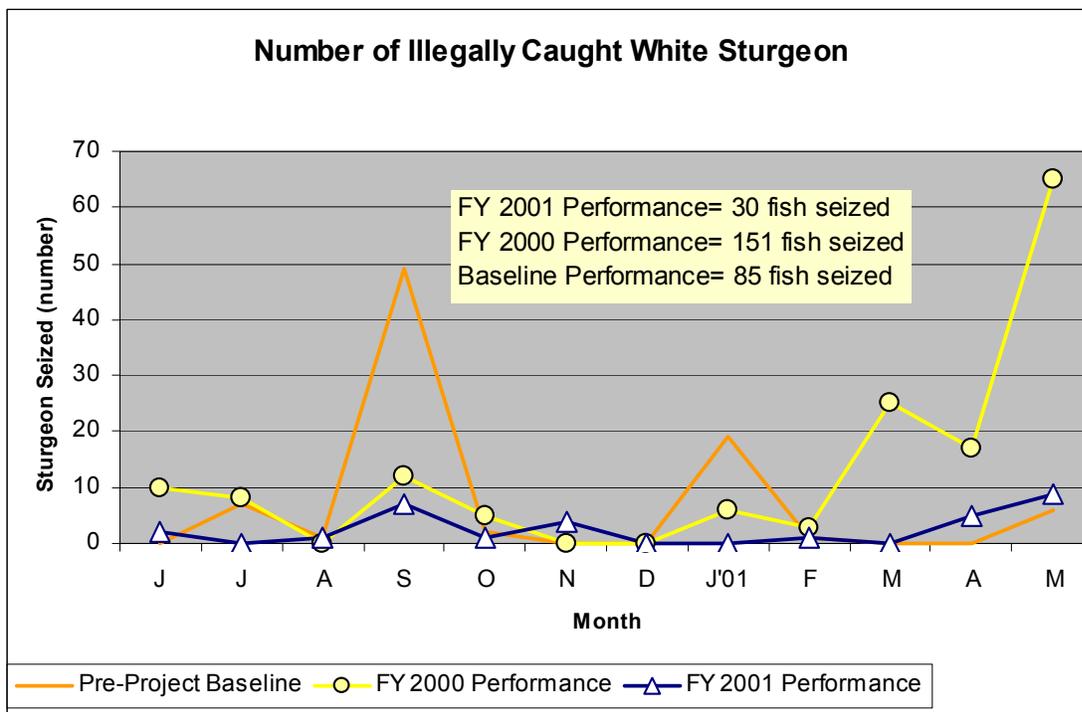
Seizures of illegally caught salmon and steelhead for commercial fishery violations in Zone 6 increased dramatically since the BPA-funded project was initiated in May 2000 (Figure 17). A total of 139 illegally caught salmonids were seized during the 12-month pre-project baseline period (June 1999-May 2000) – compared to 357 illegally caught salmonids seized by CRITFE officers during the FY2000 performance period (June 2000-May 2001) and 269 illegally caught salmonids seized during FY2001 (June 2001 through May 2002). Thus, the FY2000 and FY2001 total illegal salmonid seizures were 156.8% and 93.5% greater, respectively – compared to the baseline period (June 2000 to May 2001). Monthly trends clearly show peaks in September and May of each year (discussed in the previous section).



**Figure 17. Seizures of illegally caught salmonids by CRITFE officers during the FY2001 performance period -- June 2001 through May 2002 -- compared the FY2000 performance period and the pre-Project 12-month baseline.**

Post-BPA project levels of illegally caught sturgeon confiscated for fishery violations in Zone 6 substantially increased in FY2000, but then declined significantly below pre-project levels during FY2001 (Figure 18). A total of 85 illegally caught sturgeon were seized during the 12-month pre-project baseline period (June 1999-May 2000) – compared to 151 illegally caught salmonids seized by CRITFE officers during the FY2000 performance period (June 2000-May 2001). However, only 30 illegally caught sturgeon were seized during the FY2001 performance period of June 2001 through May 2002. Thus, the total number of sturgeon seized during the initial year of the BPA-enhanced enforcement project (FY2000) was 77.6% greater than the number seized during the previous baseline period (June 2000 to May 2001); while the same FY2001 statistic was about 65% lower than the baseline level.

Monthly trends in sturgeon seizures exhibited peaks in September 1999 and May 2000 – corresponding to fall and spring fishery seasons. Likewise, during FY2001, the highest monthly seizures of illegally-caught sturgeon were in September and May, although relatively low in magnitude compared to previous years.



**Figure 18. Seizures of illegally caught white sturgeon by CRITFE officers during the FY2001 performance period -- June 2001 through May 2002 – compared the FY2000 performance period and the pre-Project 12-month baseline.**

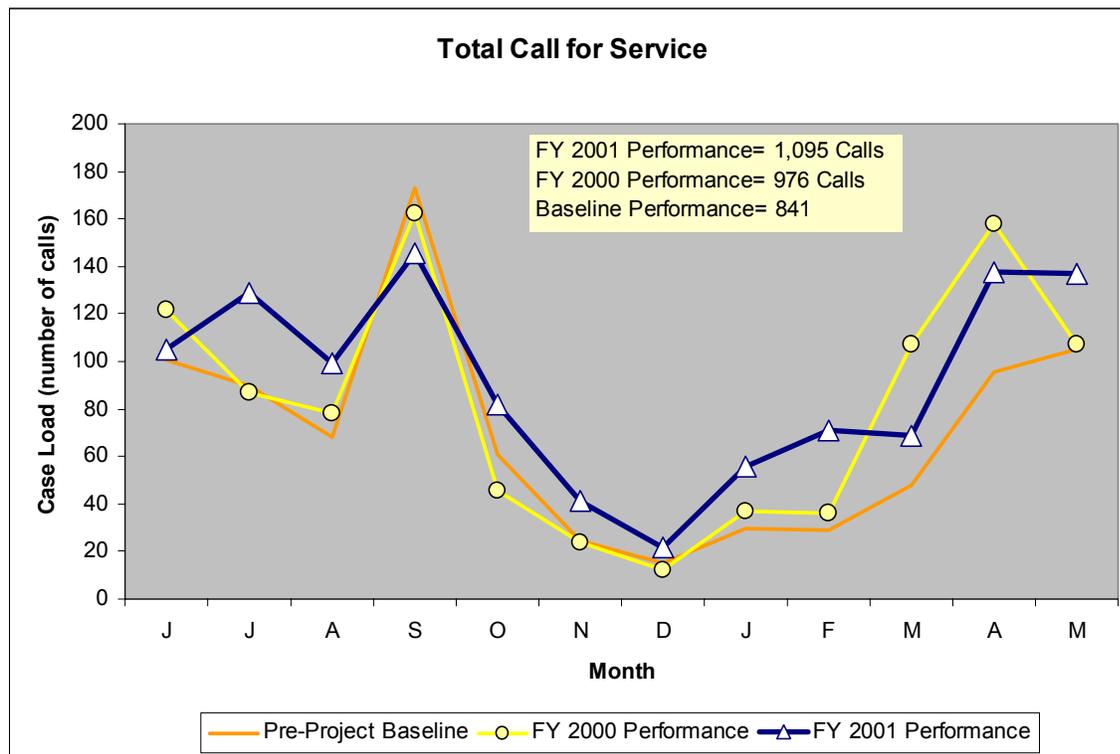
The quarterly fish confiscation summary shows illegal fishing problems existed during Quarter 3, 2000 corresponding to fall fisheries and Quarter 2, 2001 corresponding to spring fisheries (Table 12). Total fish seizures were down substantially during the FY2001 performance period – e.g., Quarter 3 seizures decreased from 196 to 79 fish (60.0% reduction), while Quarter 2 seizures decreased from 262 to 101 fish (61.5% reduction). If the trend of decreasing illegally caught fish continues – during a period of high anadromous salmonid runs and high enforcement presence – it will substantiate the hypothesis that enhanced enforcement is creating and maintaining a deterrent effect in Zone 6.

**Table 12. Total number of illegally-caught fish seized or recovered by CRITFE officers, by quarter, January 2001 through June 2002.**

Fish Seized (Number)	Year 2000				Year 2001				Year 2002	
	Q1 (JFM)	Q2 (AMJ)	Q3 (JAS)	Q4 (OND)	Q1 (JFM)	Q2 (AMJ)	Q3 (JAS)	Q4 (OND)	Q1 (JFM)	Q2 (AMJ)
Salmon Seized	0	32	79	2	0	66	17	0	0	38
Salmon Released Live	0	11	4	0	0	19	0	0	0	1
No. Spoiled Salmon	2	14	82	2	6	91	26	67	32	29
Steelhead Seized	0	1	7	4	0	0	2	0	0	3
Steelhead Released Live	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
No. Spoiled Steelhead	8	7	3	1	3	1	25	3	5	13
<b>Total Salmonids Seized</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>85</b>
Sturgeon Seized	2	3	2	4	2	2	0	1	1	2
Sturgeon Released Live	14	7	3	0	27	21	1	1	0	11
No. Spoiled Sturgeon	4	6	15	1	5	61	7	3	0	3
<b>Total Sturgeon Seized</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Total Fish Seized</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>101</b>
<b>Time Period:</b>	<b>Pre-project</b>	<b>FY2000 Performance</b>				<b>FY2001 Performance</b>				

#### Calls to Duty, Violations Reported and Warnings Issued

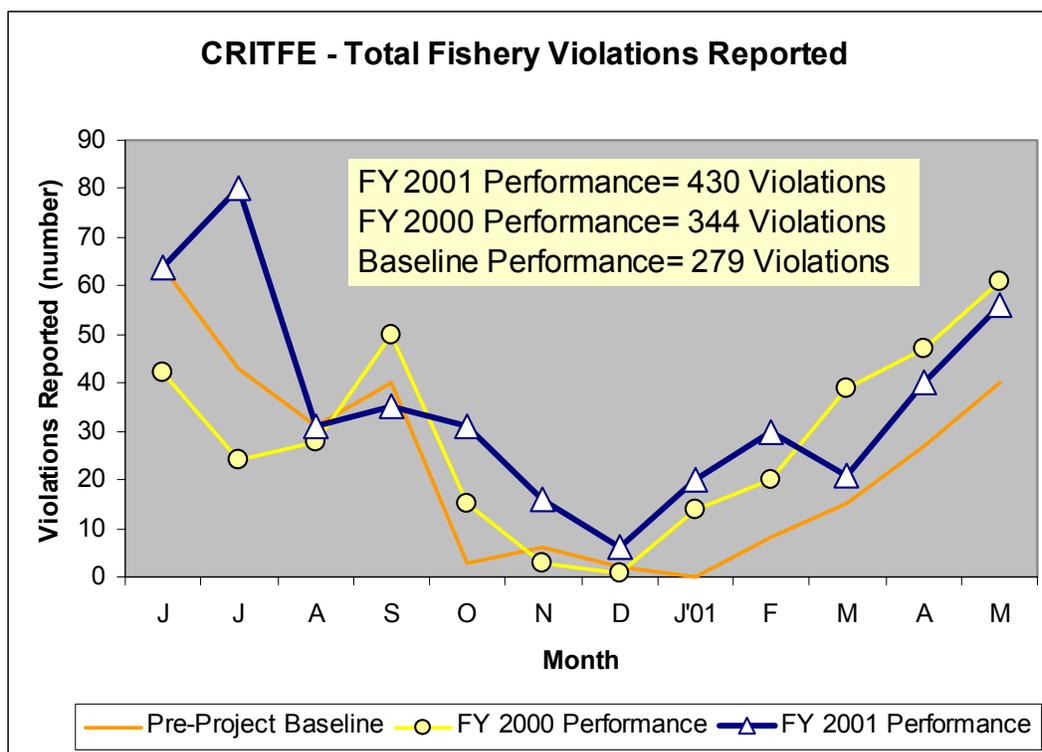
Both the overall demand for enforcement services in Zone 6 fisheries and the level of CRITFE enforcement actions – during the FY2000-2001 performance period (May 2000 to May 2002) for the BPA-enhanced the mainstem Columbia River enforcement project – were substantially higher than that of the pre-project baseline. Total calls for CRITFE services increased steadily (16 percent annually) since the BPA-funded project was initiated in May 2000 (Figure 19). A total of 841 calls for service occurred during the 12-month pre-project baseline period (June 1999-May 2000) – compared to 976 calls for CRITFE officers during the FY2000 performance period (June 2000-May 2001), and 1,095 calls during FY2001 (June 2001 through May 2002). Thus, the FY2000 and FY2001 total calls for service were 16.0% and 30.2% greater, respectively – compared to the baseline period (June 2000 to May 2001).



**Figure 19. Total calls to service for CRITFE officers during the FY2001 performance period – compared the FY2000 performance period and the pre-Project 12-month baseline.**

Monthly trends in enforcement service requests show a peak in September and another during April-May of each year – corresponding to the fall and spring anadromous salmonid fishery seasons. The lowest demand for enforcement services consistently occurs during November-January, i.e. the Zone 6 fishery off-season.

The total number of fishery violations reported in Zone 6 has progressively increased since the BPA-funded project was initiated in May 2000 (Figure 20). A total of 279 fishery violations were reported during the 12-month pre-project baseline period (June 1999-May 2000) – compared to 344 fishery violations were reported to CRITFE officers during the FY2000 performance period (June 2000-May 2001) and 430 fishery violations were reported during FY2001 (June 2001 through May 2002). Thus, the FY2000 and FY2001 fishery violations were reported were 23.3% and 54.1% greater, respectively – compared to the baseline period (June 2000 to May 2001).



**Figure 20. Total violations reported to CRITFE dispatchers and officers during the FY2001 performance period – June 2001 through May 2002 – compared the FY2000 performance period and the pre-Project 12-month baseline.**

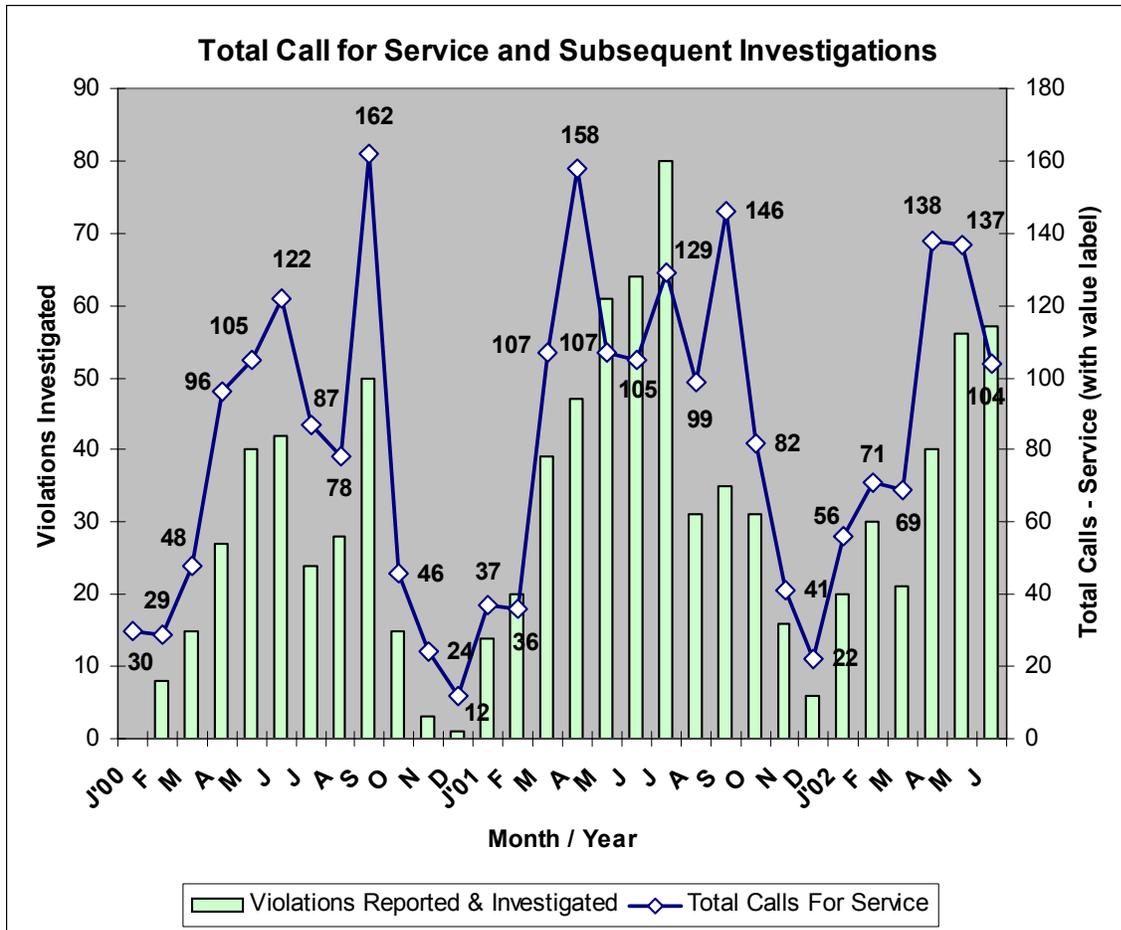
Monthly trends in fishery violations show high levels of reports to CRITFE dispatchers during June-September, followed by relatively low levels during October-January of each year. A consistent temporal trend was exhibited each year – steadily increasing violation reports from the minimum activity in December to the peak of spring salmon fisheries in May.

The quarterly summary of CRITFE enforcement contacts, calls for service (demand) and violations reported shows increases in all these enforcement functions during the FY2001 performance period (Table 13). In fact, the last quarter of record (Q2-2002) has exceptionally high levels for all these performance measures, i.e. 4,994 contacts, 379 calls to duty, and 153 violations reported and investigated. To date demand for enforcement services appears to be growing without bounds in mainstem Columbia River fisheries; and no diminishing returns have been observed for the greatly increased enforcement effort provided by CRITFE during the past two years. It would probably be wise to plan for more enforcement officers in Zone 6 in the near future, although current budget levels have been restricted by regional funding entities since project inception.

**Table 13. Total CRITFE enforcement contacts, calls for service (demand) and violations reported -- by quarter, January 2000 through June 2002.**

Enforcement Contacts / Demand (Number)	Year 2000				Year 2001				Year 2002	
	Q1 (JFM)	Q2 (AMJ)	Q3 (JAS)	Q4 (OND)	Q1 (JFM)	Q2 (AMJ)	Q3 (JAS)	Q4 (OND)	Q1 (JFM)	Q2 (AMJ)
Total Contacts	1,106	2,351	2,573	497	2,110	3,817	4,936	1,416	2,335	4,994
Total Calls For Service	107	323	327	82	180	370	374	145	196	379
Violations Reported & Investigated	23	109	102	19	73	172	146	53	71	153
<b>Time Period:</b>	<b>Pre-project</b>	<b>FY2000 Performance</b>				<b>FY2001 Performance</b>				

On a temporal basis, the total number of violations is generally correlated with the total number of calls to duty (cases) documented by CRITFE enforcement personnel each month. The time series comparison of these two output statistics during January 2000 – June 2002 is presented in Figure 21. A substantial proportion of cases are developed from telephone tips from the public taken by CRITFE enforcement dispatchers. Cases can also be initiated by “discovery” – i.e., field officers finding physical evidence or direct observation of resource violations. Regardless of the origin of a case that is opened by enforcement personnel, it will ultimately be determined by the investigating officer to be either unfounded or to be a valid violation. For the FY2001 performance period (June 2001 through May 2002) 430 violations were documented – out of 1,095 total cases initiated, i.e., a validity rate of about 39.3 percent.



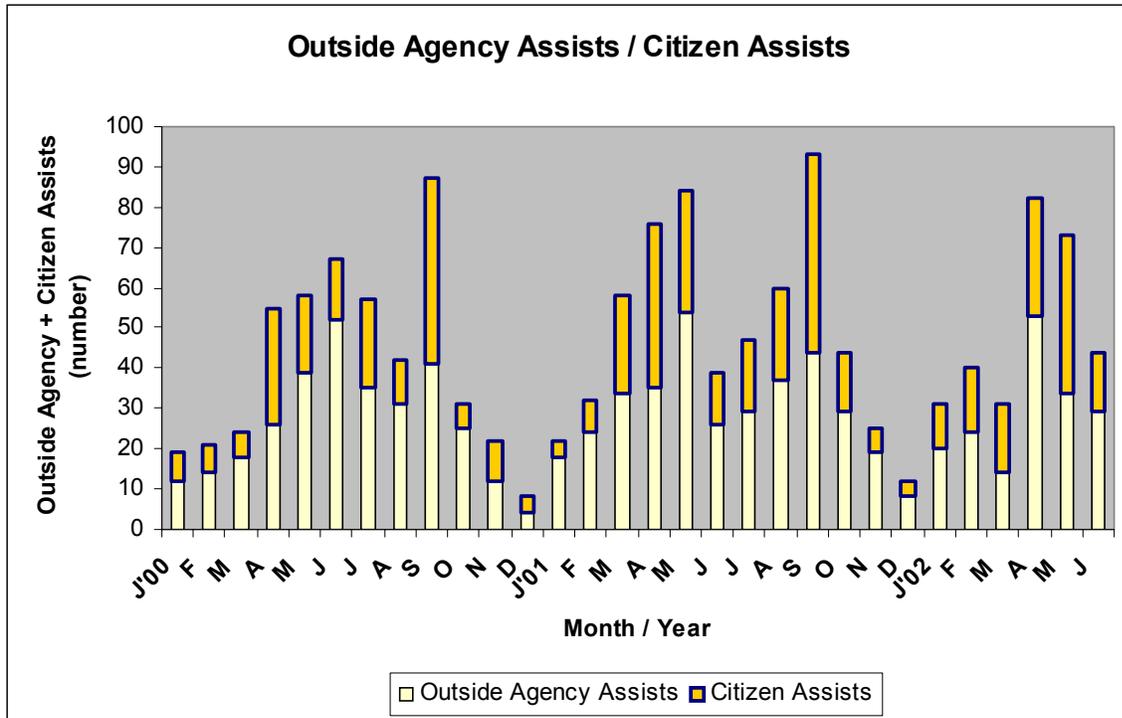
**Figure 21. Time series of CRITFE calls to duty and subsequent violations investigated -- from January 2000 to June 2002.**

The quarterly summary of secondary CRITFE output statistics (warnings, assists, and property complaints) is presented in Table 14. The spring season (Quarter 2) and the fall season (Quarter 4) generally account for the majority of the activity regarding these secondary output statistics.

**Table 14. Secondary CRITFE output statistics (warnings, assists, and property complaints), by quarter, January 2001 through June 2002.**

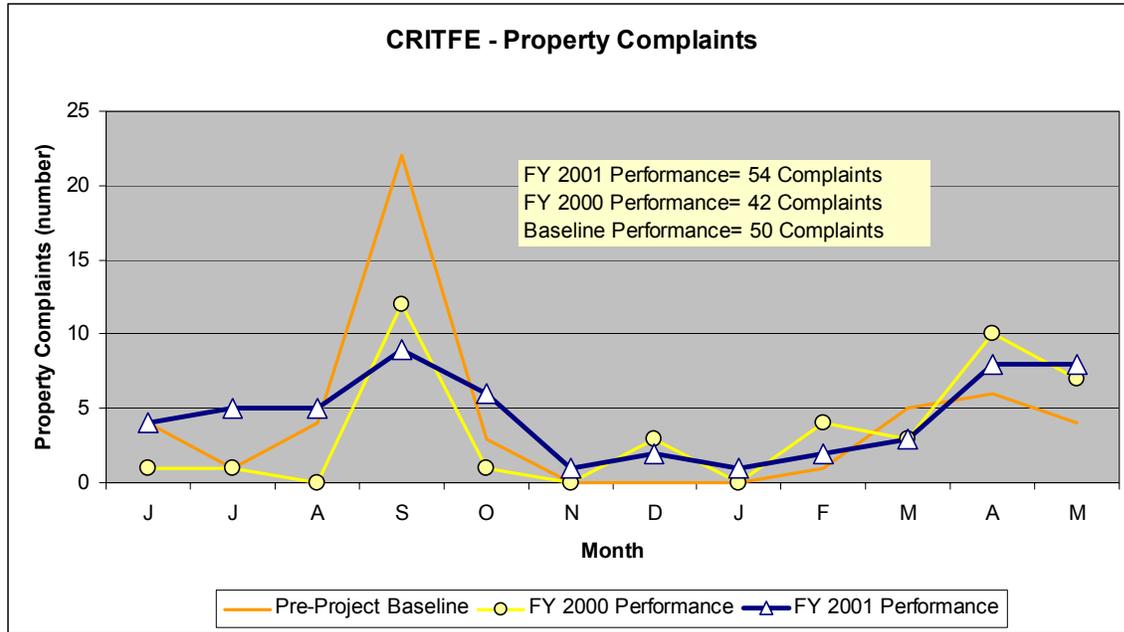
Patrol Effort Category (Hours)	Year 2000				Year 2001				Year 2002	
	Q1 (JFM)	Q2 (AMJ)	Q3 (JAS)	Q4 (OND)	Q1 (JFM)	Q2 (AMJ)	Q3 (JAS)	Q4 (OND)	Q1 (JFM)	Q2 (AMJ)
Warnings	17	40	25	5	31	100	77	13	26	86
Outside Agency Assists	44	117	107	41	76	115	110	56	58	116
Citizen Assists	20	63	79	20	36	84	90	25	44	83
Lost/Stolen Property Complaints	4	7	6	4	5	6	7	9	5	14
Damaged Property Complaints	2	4	7	0	2	15	12	0	1	6
<b>Time Period:</b>	<b>Pre-project</b>	<b>FY2000 Performance</b>				<b>FY2001 Performance</b>				

The number of CRITFE assists to other enforcement entities totaled 365 during the FY2000 performance period (June 2000 – May 2001) and 337 during FY2001. Citizen assists from CRITFE totaled 221 during FY2000 and 240 during FY2001. Thus, for the entire project period (June 2000 – May 2002) CRITFE officers provided an average of about 48.5 assists per month. The temporal trends in assists provided by CRITFE officers to outside agencies and citizens show a pattern of high activity from March-October and relatively low assistance from November-February (Figure 22).



**Figure 22. Time series of outside agency assists and citizen assists in Zone 6 from January 2000 to June 2002. Overall column height indicates total number assists provided by CRITFE officers.**

The number of complaints by fishers in Zone 6 regarding damaged or stolen property has remained at low background levels over the past three years (Figure 23). The level during the pre-project baseline (50 per year) is nearly the same as the average of 48 per year during FY2000-2002. The peak in property loss complaints, generally occurs in September of each year (fall fishery season); the annual maximum has decreased from 22 complaints during September 1999 to about 12/month in 2000 and 10/month in 2002.

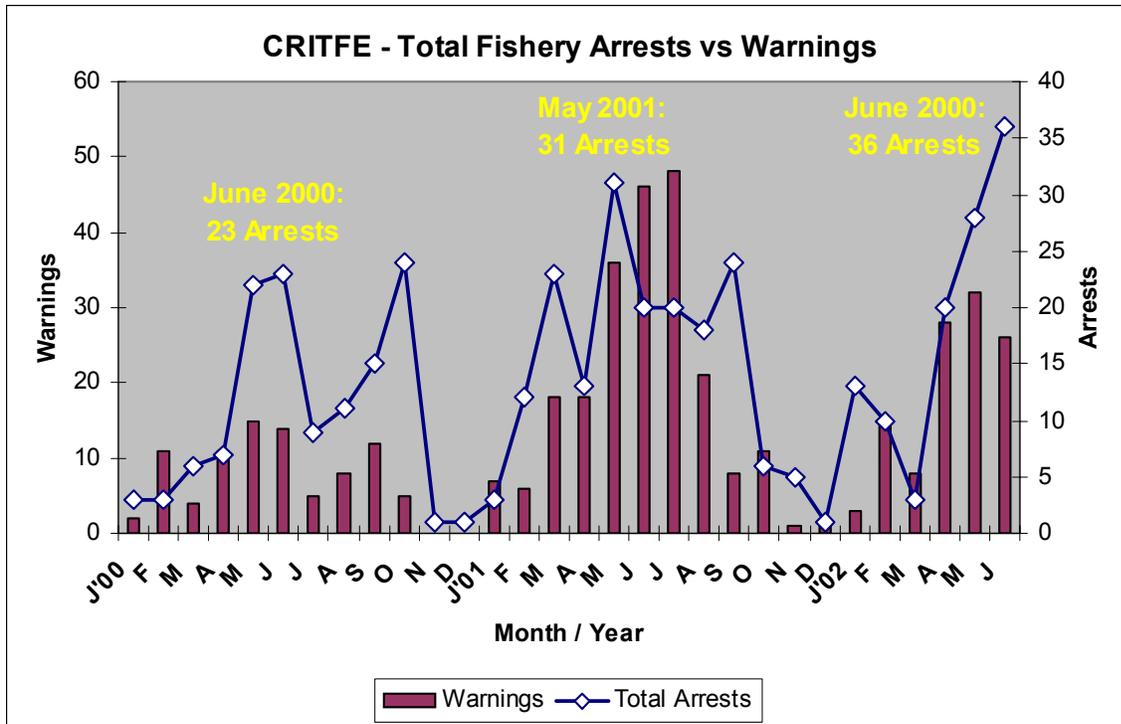


**Figure 23. Total property complaints (damage/theft) by resource users in Zone 6 during the FY2001 performance period – compared the FY2000 performance period and the pre-Project 12-month baseline.**

**Fishery Arrests**

During year 2000, the number of total arrests for fishery violations in Zone 6 increased from a monthly average of about 4.8 during January-April 2000 to about 22.5 per month during May and June (Figure 24). Concurrently, the number of warnings increased from a monthly average of about seven during January-April 2000 to about 14.5 per month during May and June. Fishery arrests declined in July, with an increasing trend through October – corresponding to the execution of the fall salmon fishery. Low arrests were observed during the late-fall to winter off-season.

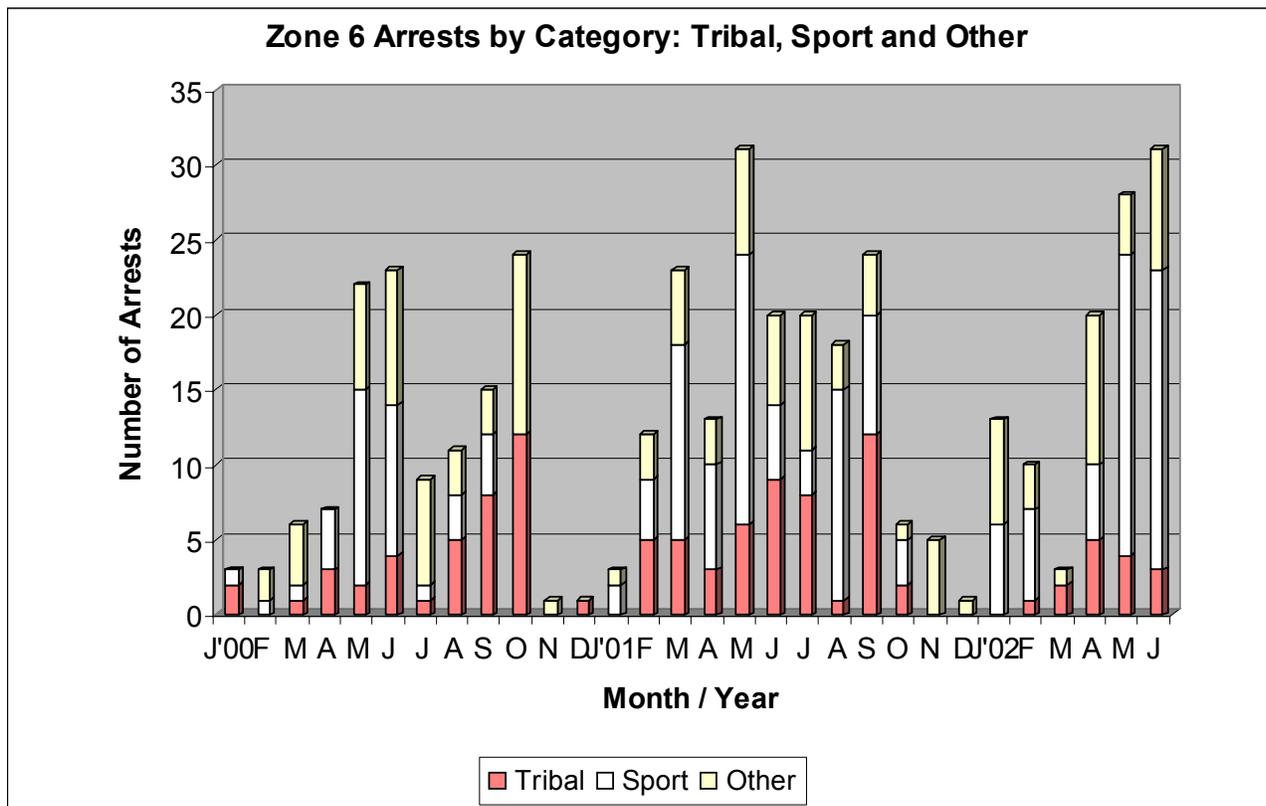
An increasing trend in fishery arrests and warnings was observed for the first half of CY2001. The number of total arrests for fishery violations in Zone 6 averaged 12.8 arrests per month during January-April 2001 (Figure 24). Elevated arrest levels persisted from May-September,



**Figure 24. Time series of CRITFE total arrests compared to enforcement warnings -- from January 2000 to June 2002.**

2001 – an average of 22.6 arrests per month. Concurrently, the number of warnings increased from a monthly average of about 12.3 during January-April 2001 to about 32 per month during May-September. During the October-December off-season, enforcement actions decreased to an average of 4.0 arrests and 4.3 warnings per month. Enforcement actions remained relatively low during January-March 2002 – i.e., an average of 8.7 arrests and 8.7 warnings per month. Arrests were at a very low level during March 2002 (3 arrests) but steadily increased during the spring fishery season – i.e., 20 in April, 28 in May, and peak of 36 arrests in June 2002. The number of warnings issued during April-June 2001 was also high, averaging about 29 per month.

Generally the annual maximum arrest level occurred during the spring fishery season; for example: 23 in June 2000, 31 in May 2001, and 36 arrests in June 2002. High arrest levels also occurred during the fall chinook fishery season; i.e., 24 arrests in October 2000 and 24 arrests in September 2001.



**Figure 25. Time series of tribal, sport and other fishery-related arrests in Zone 6 from January 2000 to June 2002. Overall column height indicates total number of fishery-related arrests by month.**

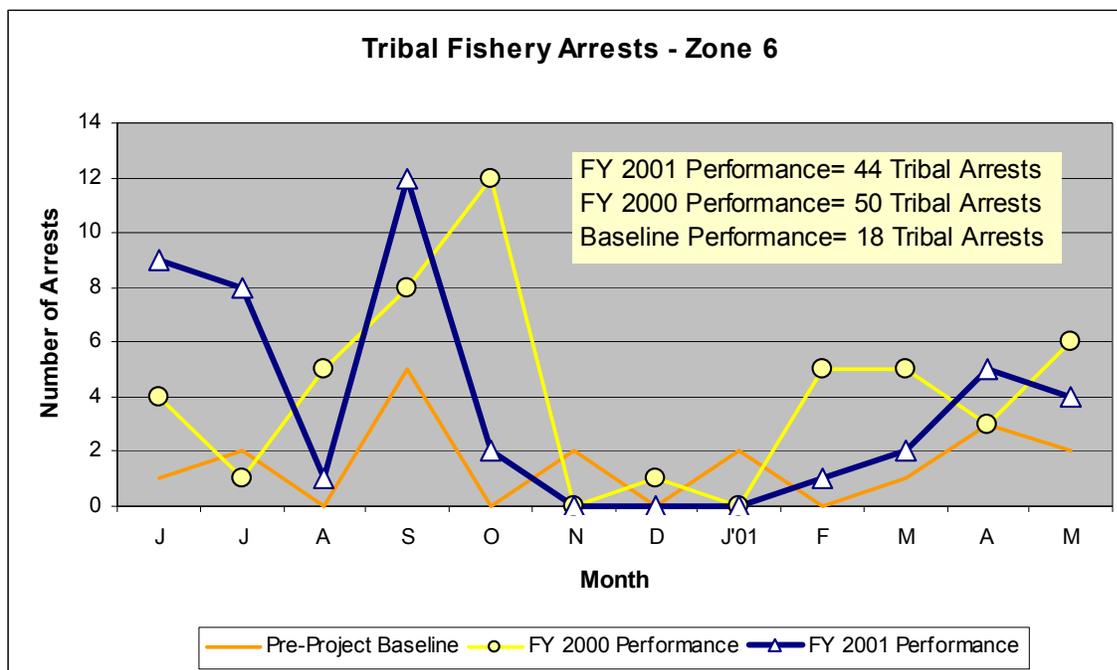
Arrests in Zone 6 by the three major categories (tribal, sport, and other) are illustrated in Figure 25. Sport fishery arrests generally comprise the majority of the enforcement actions during the spring fisheries, whereas tribal fishery arrests generally comprise the majority of the enforcement actions during the fall fisheries (Table 15).

**Table 15. CRITFE sport versus tribal arrests – compared for spring (May-June) and fall (September-October) fishery seasons, years 2000-2002.**

<i>Calendar Year</i>	<i>Fishery Arrest Category</i>	<i>May-June (Percent)</i>	<i>Sept.-Oct. (Percent)</i>
<b>2000</b>	Tribal	<b>13.3%</b>	<b>51.3%</b>
	Sport	<b>51.1%</b>	<b>10.3%</b>
<b>2001</b>	Tribal	<b>29.4%</b>	<b>46.7%</b>
	Sport	<b>45.1%</b>	<b>36.7%</b>
<b>2002</b>	Tribal	<b>10.9%</b>	--
	Sport	<b>62.5%</b>	--

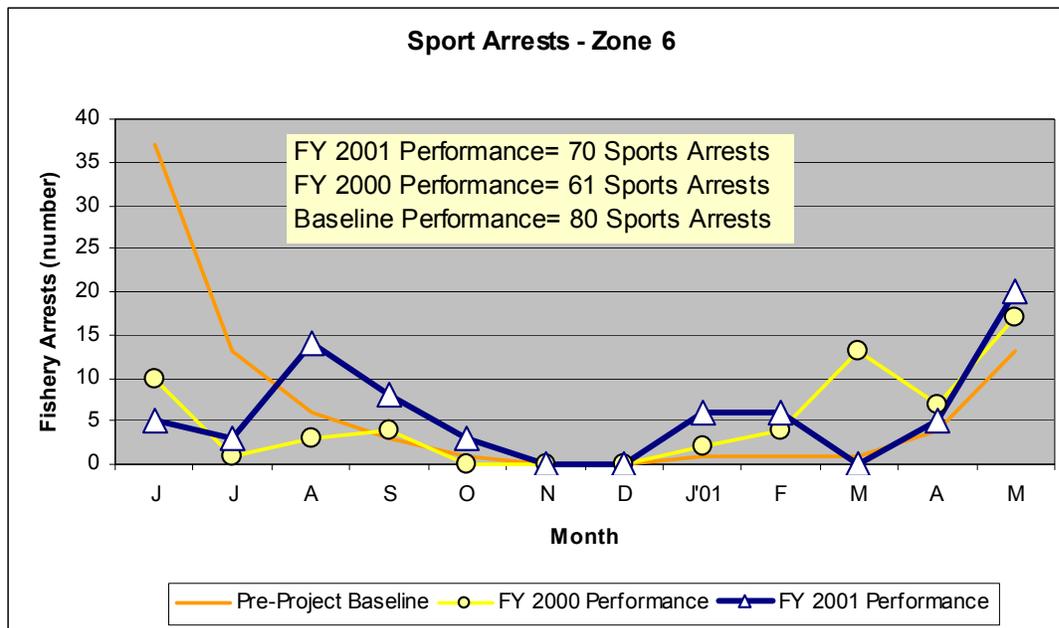
For example sport arrests comprised 51.1%, 45.1%, and 62.5% of the total during May-June of years 2000, 2001, and 2002, respectively. During May-June of the three years, tribal arrests comprised only 13.3%, 29.4%, and 10.9% of the total arrests. Conversely, tribal arrests are proportionately greater during the fall chinook fishery: 51.3% tribal versus 10.3% sport and 46.7% tribal versus 36.7% sport – during September-October of years 2000 and 2001, respectively.

The total number of tribal fishery arrests by CRITFE officers in Zone 6 has greatly increased since the BPA-funded project was initiated in May 2000 (Figure 26). A total of 18 tribal arrests were reported during the 12-month pre-project baseline period (June 1999-May 2000) – compared to 50 tribal arrests during the FY2000 performance period (June 2000-May 2001) and 44 tribal arrests during FY2001 (June 2001 through May 2002). Thus, the FY2000 and FY2001 tribal arrests were 178% and 144% greater, respectively – compared to the baseline period (June 2000 to May 2001).



**Figure 26. Arrests of fishers during Zone 6 tribal fisheries by CRITFE officers during the FY2001 performance period -- June 2001 through May 2002 – compared the FY2000 performance period and the pre-Project 12-month baseline.**

The total number of sport arrests reported in Zone 6 has decreased moderately since the BPA-funded project was initiated in May 2000 (Figure 27). A total of 80 sport arrests were reported during the 12-month pre-project baseline period (June 1999-May 2000) – compared to 61 sport arrests during the FY2000 performance period (June 2000-May 2001) and 70 sport arrests during FY2001 (June 2001 through May 2002). Thus, the FY2000 and FY2001 sport arrests were 23.8% and 12.5% lower, respectively – compared to the baseline period (June 2000 to May 2001). It should be noted, however, that one month accounted for nearly half of the sport arrests during the baseline period – i.e., 37 sport arrests in June 1999. For the remainder of the months (July-May) sport arrests were generally higher during FY2000-2001 than the baseline period.



**Figure 27. Arrests of fishers during Zone 6 sport fisheries by CRITFE officers during the FY2001 performance period -- June 2001 through May 2002 – compared the FY2000 performance period and the pre-Project 12-month baseline.**

The quarterly summary of CRITFE arrests, tabulated by eight categories, is presented in Table 16. Quarters 2 and 3 generally have the highest number of total arrests. The dynamics of tribal versus sport arrests, by month, were discussed in previous sections.

**Table 16. Total CRITFE fishery arrests, by quarter, January 2001 through June 2002.**

<i>Fishery Arrest Category</i>	<i>Year 2000</i>				<i>Year 2001</i>				<i>Year 2002</i>	
	Q1 (JFM)	Q2 (AMJ)	Q3 (JAS)	Q4 (OND)	Q1 (JFM)	Q2 (AMJ)	Q3 (JAS)	Q4 (OND)	Q1 (JFM)	Q2 (AMJ)
Commercial Arrests	2	2	11	5	7	11	17	0	2	3
Subsistence Arrests	1	5	3	8	3	7	4	0	1	7
Ceremonial Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Other Tribal Arrests	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Sport Arrests	3	27	8	0	19	29	25	3	12	50
State Court Arrests	0	7	5	1	2	5	5	3	7	5
Arrest Assists	4	8	6	11	6	7	3	3	2	8
Arrest Warrants Served	2	1	2	1	1	5	8	1	2	9
<b>Total Arrests:</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>Time Period:</b>	<b>Pre-project</b>	<b>FY2000 Performance</b>				<b>FY2001 Performance</b>				

### Compliance Rate

We calculated compliance rates<sup>8</sup> from CRITFE conservation law enforcement action statistics (violations and/or arrests) as a percent of total contacts, by quarter, for the period January 2000 through June 2002 (Table 17). The average quarterly violation compliance rate was above 95 percent for all quarters examined. The average quarterly compliance rate based on arrests was greater than 97 percent for nine of the 10 quarters examined. During Quarter 4, 2000 the arrest compliance rate was 94.8% -- the lowest for the period under study. It should be noted that this quarter did not exhibit exceptionally high numbers of arrests, but it had the lowest number of contacts for the period of record.

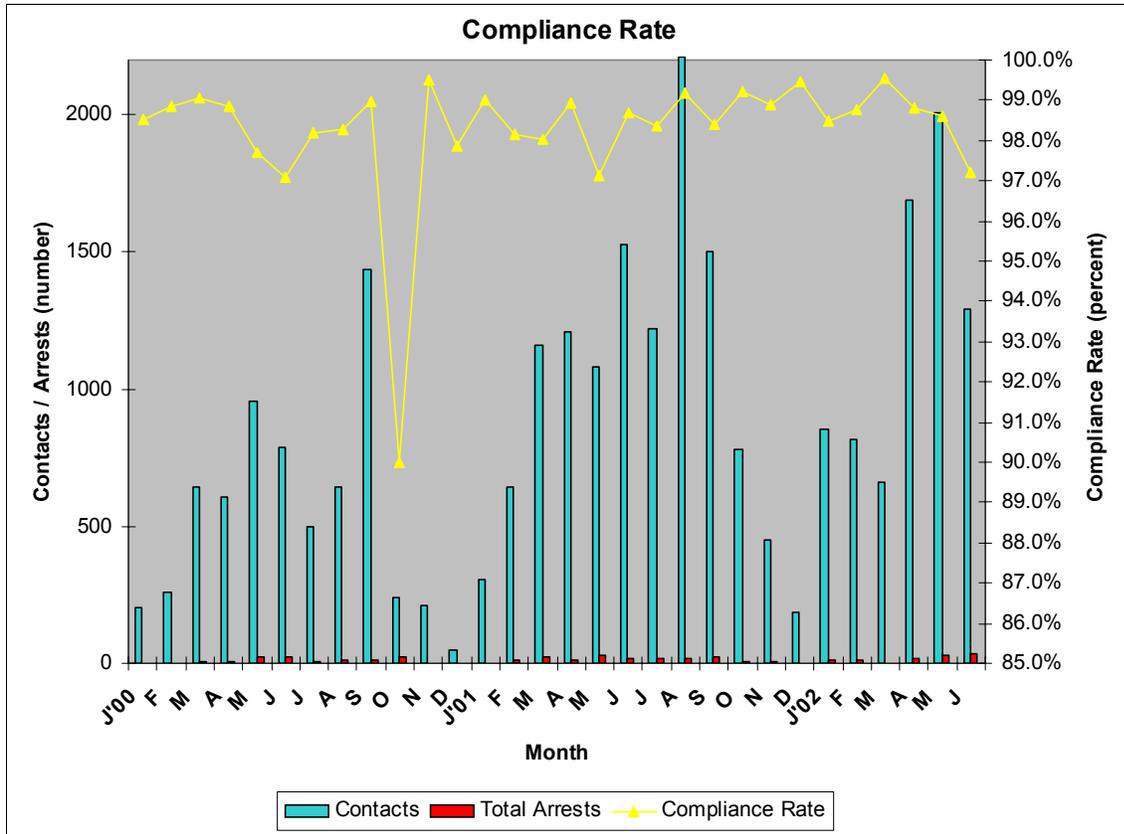
**Table 17. Total CRITFE enforcement violations reported & investigated, arrests, and mean compliance rates – by quarter, January 2000 through June 2001.**

Enforcement Statistics / Compliance Rates	Year 2000				Year 2001				Year 2002	
	Q1 (JFM)	Q2 (AMJ)	Q3 (JAS)	Q4 (OND)	Q1 (JFM)	Q2 (AMJ)	Q3 (JAS)	Q4 (OND)	Q1 (JFM)	Q2 (AMJ)
Violations Investigated	23	109	102	19	73	172	146	53	71	153
Total Arrests	12	52	35	26	38	64	62	12	26	83
Total Contacts	1,106	2,351	2,573	497	2,110	3,817	4,936	1,416	2,335	4,994
Compliance Rate #1*	97.9%	95.4%	96.0%	96.2%	96.5%	95.5%	97.0%	96.3%	97.0%	96.9%
Compliance Rate #2*	98.9%	97.8%	98.6%	94.8%	98.2%	98.3%	98.7%	99.2%	98.9%	98.3%
<b>Time Period:</b>	<b>Pre-project</b>		<b>FY2000 Performance</b>				<b>FY2001 Performance</b>			

*Compliance Rate #1	Calculated as 1-(total number of <b>violations reported and investigated</b> divided by total contacts) expressed as a percentage.
*Compliance Rate #2	Calculated as 1-(total number of <b>arrests</b> divided by total contacts) expressed as a percentage.

The monthly time-series of fishery compliance rates for January 2000 through June 2001 is illustrated in Figure 28. Compliance rate was greater than 97% during 29 of the 30 the months of record (i.e., 97% of the time). The lowest recorded compliance rate during the 30-month time-period was 90% compliance during October 2000.

<sup>8</sup> Two compliance rates were calculated for a specified time period: (1) violations/total contacts, and (2) violations+warnings/total contacts – expressed as a percentage. The compliance rate based on violations only is probably the more consistent statistic for temporal comparisons because it excludes the infractions that are considered to be in the “gray area”, have extenuating circumstances, or are less damaging to the resource – based on the conservation officers’ subjective judgment.



**Figure 28. Monthly compliance rate calculated from CRITFE Zone 6 fishery arrests as a percent of total enforcement contacts – for the period, January 2000 through June 2002.**

This datum may be considered an outlier due to instability of the index when sample size is low. In other words, for a time period with a low number of enforcement contacts with resource users, the discovery or non-discovery of a relatively low number of violations leading to arrests can have a relatively great impact on the compliance rate index. Regardless of one relatively low monthly compliance rate, it is clear that Zone 6 Fishers have maintained exceptionally high compliance over the past three years examined in this report.

**Public Outreach**

A list of public outreach activities during FY2001 performance period – at which CRITFE enforcement personnel participated – is presented in Table 18. During these conferences, enforcement officers and dispatchers provided information on fish & wildlife conservation and promoted the goals and objectives of the CRITFC Conservation Enforcement department.

**Table 18. Public information and outreach activities performed by CRITFE personnel, for FY2001 (May 2001 – May 2002).**

<b>Public Information and Outreach Activities</b>
May 2001:
Officer Tegner gave class presentations to grades 1-5 at A. C. Houghton Elementary School in Irrigon, Oregon on May 29- 30 and June 4. Questions ranged from "How much a citation for no angling license was, littering, rescues, how fast are the boats, what tribes fish, how many Salmon were in the river, how much area does CRITFE patrol" etc. She also distributed BNSF Railroad rulers, book markers and zipper pulls with the safety motto on them; this gave her the opportunity to discuss boating and railroad safety. Officer Tegner took a patrol boat so the classes could see the various equipment and safety gear. Officer Tegner received a certificate of appreciation.
Officer L. Watlamet gave a joint presentation with Linda Walker, CoE Archeologist, in Coquille on May 20 <sup>th</sup> , Lori described enforcement problems in Zone 6 and how it's being dealt with through public education, training, brochures, etc.
Officer L. Watlamet gave a joint presentation with Tim Simmons and Jeff Van Pelt in Warm Springs. Lori described the enforcement problems in Zone 6, Tim Simmons discussed ARPA./NAGPRA law, and Jeff Van Pelt explained the purpose of the WPKK group (tribes working together towards one goal).
June 2001:
Officer Tegner gave class presentations to grades 1-5 at A. C. Houghton Elementary School in Irrigon, Oregon on June 4 (see description above).
Officer Mendoza gave a presentation to the Mt. Adams Fish and Game club on June 7 <sup>th</sup> . Officer Mendoza fielded questions about the Underwood boat launch and the restricted use for tribal fishers only. He also provided some ARPA info due to the possibility of low water. Officer Mendoza concluded with telling the group they could call CRITFE with information about poaching or looting along the Columbia River.
July 2001:
No public education activities during this month.
August 2001:
Chief Johnson, Sgt. Lame Bull, Admin. Supv. Lame Bull, and Officers Mendoza, P. Watlamet, and L. Watlamet worked at the Jammin' for Salmon event in Portland on August 4-5. Officers L. and P. Watlamet were responsible for setting up and manning the CRITFE display for both Cultural Resources and Fisheries. Chief Johnson, Sgt. Lame Bull and Officer Mendoza assigned to security for the "money runs" (e.g. shuttling cash to security and to the bank). Admin. Supv. Lame Bull was assigned to the Hospitality tent and CRITFC t-shirt booth.
Officers L. Watlamet, P. Watlamet Ellingson, Mendoza, Tegner, McCrum, Ocheskey and Frazier worked the CRITFE booth at the Klickitat County fair, August 22-26th.
Capt. Ekker and Officer Tegner attended the Treaty Fishing Access Site dedication at Mary Hill on August 17th.
September 2001:
No public education activities during this month.
October 2001:
On October 6 <sup>th</sup> , Officer L. Watlamet gave a lecture on archaeological site protection at the Columbia Gorge Interpretive Center in Stevenson, WA for Washington's Archaeology Month.
Officer L. Watlamet gave an ARPA presentation to the senior class of Beaverton's Merlo Station High School on October 12 <sup>th</sup> . The presentation was held at the Dry Hollow Elementary School in

<b>Public Information and Outreach Activities</b>	
<b>The Dalles.</b>	
November 2001:	
<b>November 13<sup>th</sup>, Officer Watlamet gave the CRITFE Dispatchers a power point presentation with a brief overview of ARPA/NAGPRA/Washington and Oregon State laws.</b>	
December 2001:	
<b>No public education activities during this month.</b>	
January 2002:	
<b>A Hood River High School student completed his internship at CRITFE with Sgt. Hicks. The intent of this internship was for the student to perform as if he were a new hire officer. He rode with officers on patrol, was shown dispatch operations, watched police training videos, read tribal and state codes, learned Zone 6 geography, and reviewed CRITFE department policy/procedures.</b>	
February 2002:	
<b>No public education activities during this month.</b>	
March 2002:	
<b>Officer Mendoza took a Hood River High School student on a two hour ride-a-long in the local area on March 20<sup>th</sup>. Officer Mendoza explained CRITFE authority and responsibilities.</b>	
April 2002:	
<b>Sgt. Lame Bull held the 11<sup>th</sup> annual basketball tournament, proceeds were divided among the Stevenson Food Bank, The Class of 2002 Graduation party, and the NAFWS scholarship fund.</b>	
<b>On April 10<sup>th</sup>, Officer L. Watlamet conducted a full day of cultural resource presentations to the US Forestry department as part of their training. They started in Hood River, and then proceeded to conduct fieldwork at Horsethief Butte, The Dalles Mountain Road, and other various sites. Officer L. Watlamet's presentation included documenting looting sites/suspects and what authorities to contact.</b>	
May 2002:	
<b>Officers P. Watlamet and Spino conducted a CRITFE presentation at the Civic Center in The Dalles, to parents of Native American students on May 20th. General information included patrol areas, the four tribes served, training/education, the salmon, and tribal history.</b>	

### *Training*

During the FY2001 performance period, conservation enforcement training consisted of federal academies and on-the-job training leading to conservation officer certification by the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fisheries Enforcement:

- Indian Police Academy – Bureau of Indian Affairs, Artesia, New Mexico
- Basic Land Management Academy – National Marine Fisheries Service, Glynco, Georgia
- Field Recruit training (officer ride along) – Zone 6
- Officer Certification -- Federal Land Management Training Academy<sup>9</sup>

<sup>9</sup> The Federal Land Management Training Academy is a multi-agency facility for training of federal conservation law enforcement personnel stationed throughout the United States; the National Marine Fisheries Service sponsors the CRITFE officers.

In addition to basic police training, specialized training for CRITFE conservation officers includes resource management fundamentals, fish & wildlife biology, Endangered Species Act processes, Federal and State fish & wildlife regulations, CRITFE fish & Wildlife code, manual & computerized record keeping, physical fitness, hand to hand combat, emergency medical assistance, and search & rescue. In the Quarter 2-2000 M&E progress report, we documented the professional training completed by CRITFE enforcement personnel for 1996-1999, and the first quarter of year 2000 (refer to the M&E web site [www.Eco-Law.net](http://www.Eco-Law.net) ). A list of professional training completed by CRITFE enforcement personnel during the performance period for FY2001 (April 2000-March 2001) is presented in Appendix 2.

### ***BPA Officer Time Allocation Analysis – FY2000-2001***

The current staffing roster for CRITFE is listed in Appendix 1. The Administrative and Dispatch positions (8 FTE) spend no time on patrol; the operations supervisor spends less than 10 percent of his time on patrol, field supervisors spend about 30 percent of their time on patrol and field officers spend the majority of their time on patrol. In addition, it takes about 2-3 months to advertise and hire recruits (from the time funding is available) and new recruits spend the majority of their time during the first year in Police Academy and training.

The BPA funded positions include 1 field supervisor, 1 dispatcher, and 2 officer recruits. A detailed time allocation analysis is presented below. An actual time allocation analysis of the three enforcement officers funded by BPA (see graphs below) show a very reasonable and realistic trend in patrol effort allocation. During the first year of employment, CRITFE recruits generally spend only about one-third of their work time on enforcement patrols; but by the second year the new officers spend two-thirds of their time on field patrols. For example, during FY 2000, CRITFE Recruit #1 had a relatively large proportion of his time spent on Police Academy and training in the initial year resulting in only 33.4% of his time spent on direct field enforcement (Figure 29). By the second year, however, a majority of the new officer's time (62.2%) is spent on direct field enforcement.

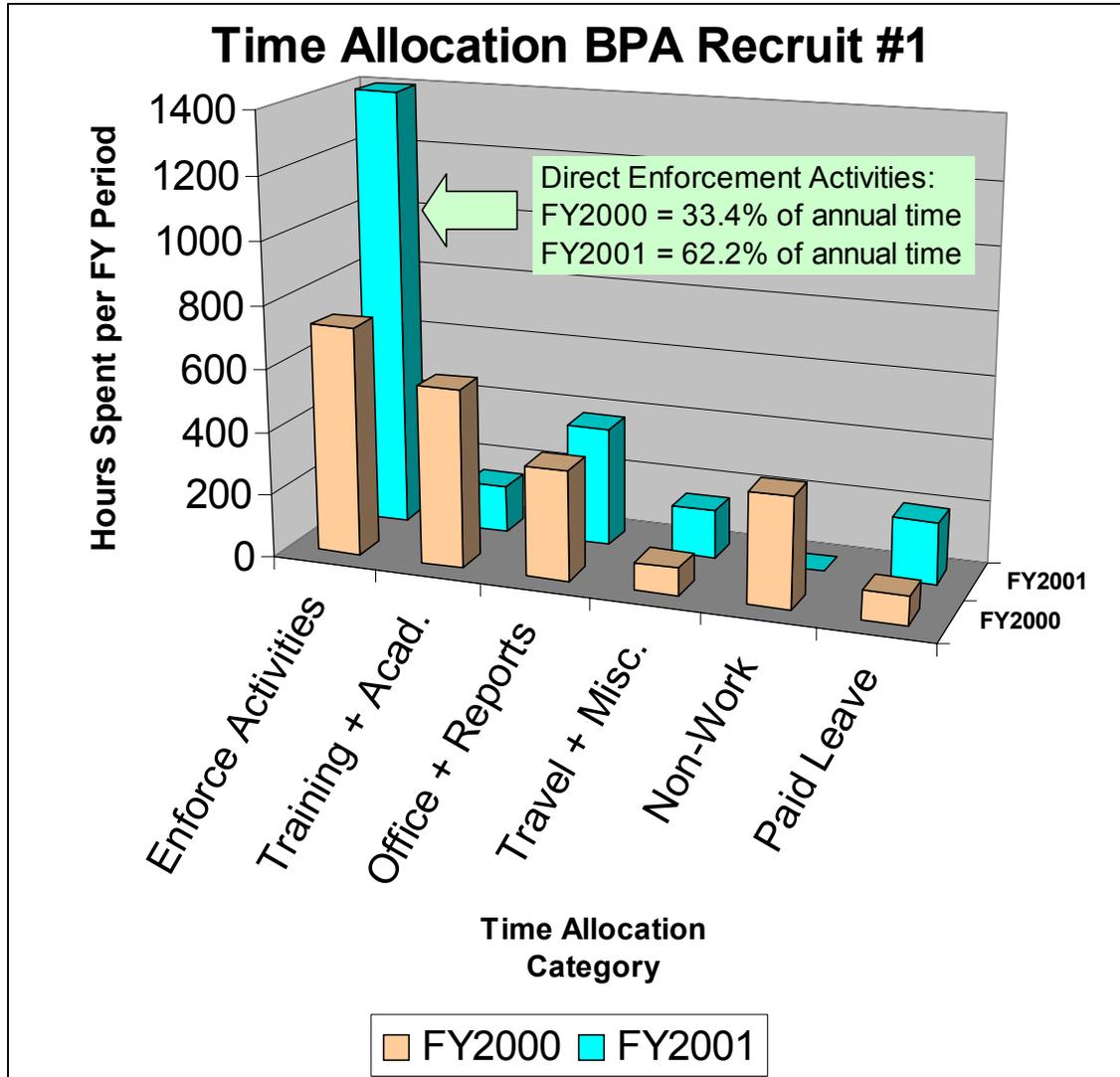


Figure 29. Time allocation of BPA recruit #1, June 2000 to May 2001.

A nearly identical time allocation profile was quantified for the second new BPA-funded officer. The temporal analysis for CRITFE Recruit #2 exhibited a high levels of training in the initial year resulting in only 33.6% of his time spent on direct field enforcement (Figure 30). During the second year (FY2001) a majority of the officer’s time (62.4%) is spent on direct field enforcement.

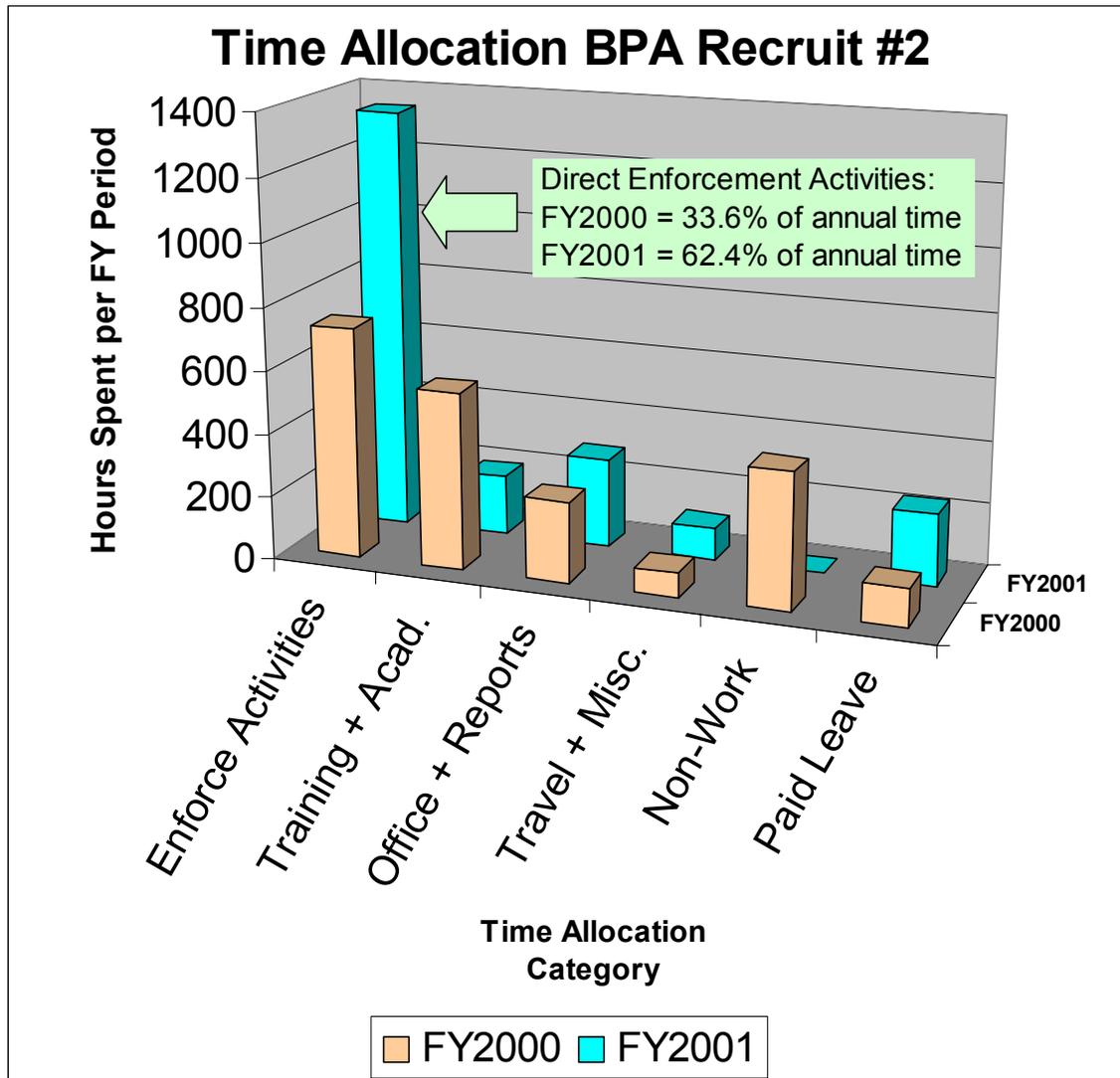
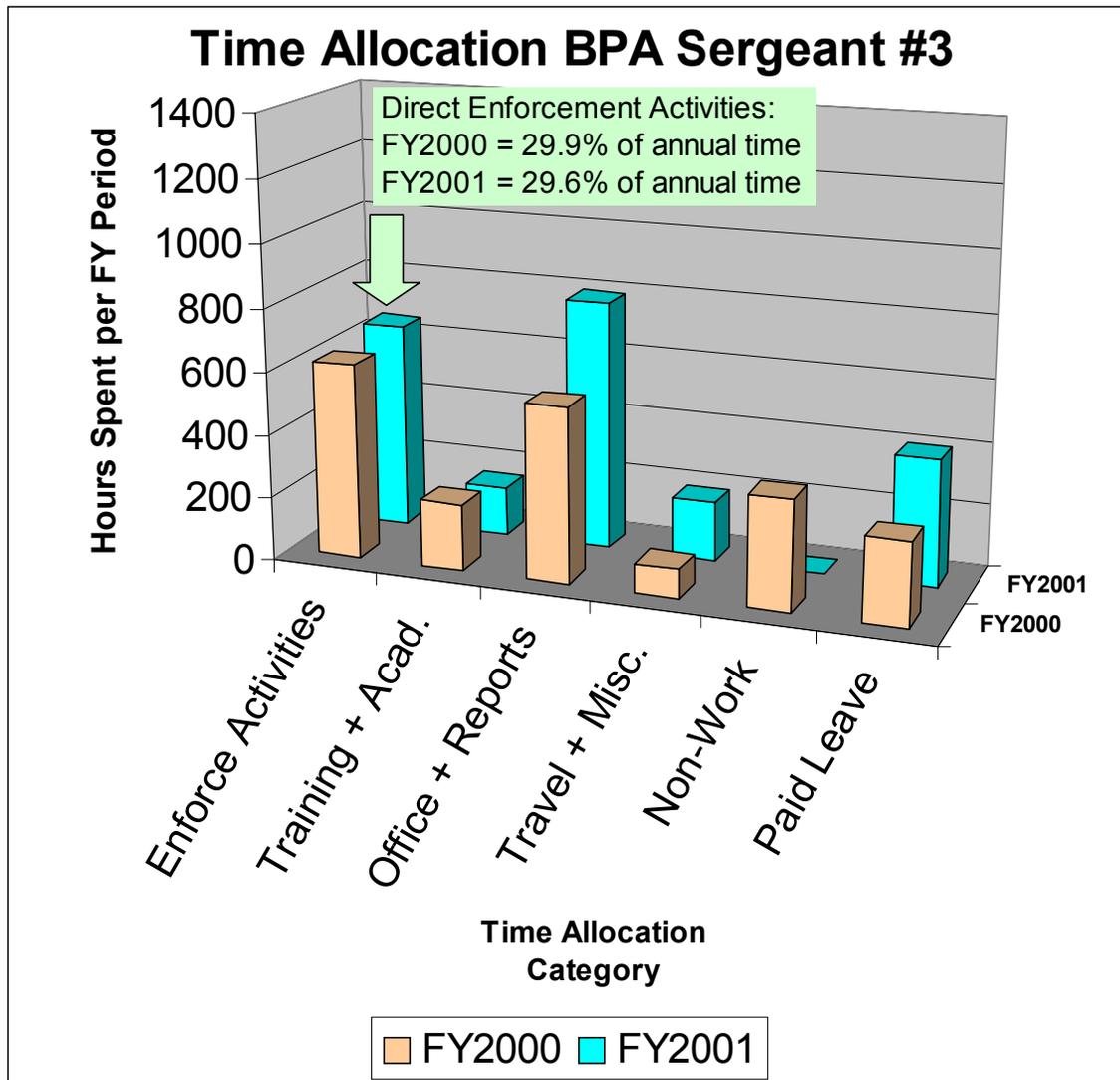


Figure 30. Time allocation of BPA recruit #2, June 2000 to May 2001.

The CRITFE supervisor of the BPA project was a fully commissioned officer at the beginning of the project period – so training was at a maintenance level. The BPA-project Sergeant spent about 30% of his time on direct field supervision – during both FY2000 and FY2002 – and a substantial proportion of time was allocated to reporting requirements (Figure 31). On average, the supervisor of the BPA project had the following time allocation for the 2-year period: 31.3% on office/reporting, 8.6% on training, and 15.4% on annual leave. The “non-work” category (16.8% in FY2000) represents the lag time before the BPA project was implemented in the first year.



**Figure 31. Time allocation of BPA enforcement project supervisor, June 2000 to May 2001.**

## SECTION 2. Logistical Constraints and Adjustments

This section consists of a brief discussion of any major problems encountered during the FY2001 performance period; including changes in personnel, work plans, or schedule deviations. Academy and field training of enforcement officer recruits continued throughout the FY 2000 performance period and the officers were fully trained and certified by the FY2001 performance period.

Due to rigorous conservation enforcement training requirements, discussed and quantified in the previous sections, a lag time of 8-12 months is needed before a newly hired law enforcement recruit is transformed into a fully functional certified officer. In order for tribal members to have a real opportunity for employment as CRITFC Conservation Enforcement officers, the positions must be offered at the trainee level. That is, a hiring policy that required fully trained and commissioned officers at the entry level would exclude most CRITFC tribal members that are seeking work. Furthermore, CRITFE personnel policy requires that hiring of enforcement recruits comply with proper procedures and legal requirements, including tribal preference. Thus, in order to comply with mandated hiring procedures, an initial delay of 1 to 3 months may occur -- from the time funding becomes available until a recruit starts work.

For the first two years of the BPA-enhanced enforcement project 2000-056-00, BPA policy has limited annual budget increases to a cost of living adjustment (cola) index of about 3.4% per year. The CRITFE project is designed to enhance field enforcement effort -- specifically to fund three additional enforcement officers. Since the initial year budget was mostly to pay personnel costs and direct support services, little flexibility is available in the budget to make other enhancements. Therefore, no additional BPA funding has been available to provide extra services such as air patrols, FLIR remote sensing, public outreach, inter-agency coordination and patrols, and prosecutorial support. M&E analyses have shown that demand for enforcement services is growing each year in Zone 6 and that the significantly increased level of enforcement effort over the past two years has not satiated demand (no indication of diminishing returns). The Conservation Enforcement projects are based on Adaptive Management principles of using M&E and experience gained from implementation to make refinements and enhancement in the projects. Based on the results of the M&E and the Adaptive Management logic, I recommend:

1. More field enforcement officers (e.g., 1-3 FTE) be added to the CRITFE project focused on ESA salmon stocks (perhaps as a cost share using COPS grant funds).
2. Air patrol flights be increased -- perhaps through coordination with CRITFC harvest management or via inter-agency cooperation; M&E has indicated that more anadromous fish can be saved if illegally-set nets are discovered and removed sooner.
3. Additional funding be allocated (to CRITFE or other cooperating entities) to increase inter-agency operations, including sharing of personnel, equipment and services.
4. Efforts be initiated to enhance public outreach using three alternative approaches to determine the best mix of enforcement personnel and public education to produce the greatest net enforcement benefit:

- a. Historical Perspective -- examine the methods and proportions used in the previous (1992-97) system-wide project (Project 92-024) with nine participating enforcement entities;
- b. Adaptive Management -- look at current project (2000-056) levels of effort and strategies for public education and identify opportunities for improvement; and
- c. Innovative -- consider new approaches that would utilize advanced technology, web sites, and e-mail to reach out and inform various segments of the public.

### **SECTION 3. Planned Activities**

This section consists of a short description of planned activities for the following fiscal year's performance period, i.e., May 15, 2001 through May 14, 2002. Planned activities for FY2002 include:

- (1) Continued enhanced resource protection patrols, with focus on BPA objectives;
- (2) Continue to implement Mobile Data Terminals (MDTs) via the COPS Grant to enhance efficiency and effectiveness of all field operations;
- (3) Install and utilize a second Ratheon Nightsight to increase safety and effectiveness of nighttime boat patrols;
- (4) Pursue 75% matching DOJ funding for additional enforcement personnel that can leverage and implement BPA project 2000-055-00 goals and objectives;
- (5) Advertise, interview and fill new officer positions – if DOJ funding is secured; and,
- (6) Continue monitoring and evaluation (M&E) data collection and compilation.

Tribal fisheries, under the jurisdiction of the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fisheries Enforcement Tribe, are being planned pursuant to 2002 seasons. The relevant fishery management entities have made policy decisions and agreements for some, but not all, of the overall harvest limits. Detailed information is not yet available on the 2002 fisheries, but Stuart Ellis (CRITFE Harvest Biologist) has provided us with preliminary projections concerning year 2002 fishery structure (Appendix 3) – to help us plan fishery enforcement activities.

The fall chinook salmon run has been the primary Zone 6 tribal fishery for decades; therefore, it is important to track relative to pre-season planning of enforcement operations. According to preliminary forecasts by the US v Oregon Technical advisory Committee (TAC), the fall chinook run in 2002 could be exceptionally large – totaling 677,900 adult salmon – which would be 25% higher than the actual run size (544,000 fish) in 2001. Year 2002 salmon run size forecasts for fall chinook salmon are presented in Table 19.

**Table 19. Columbia River fall chinook 2002 preseason forecasts (Source: Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife and U.S. v Oregon Technical Advisory Committee Sub-group February 7, 2002).**

Fall Chinook Stock / Group	2002 Forecast Relative to Historical Data	2002 February Forecasts	2001 Actual Returns	2001 February Forecasts
Lower River Hatchery (LRH)	LRH forecast represents the largest return since 1988 and is 2.5 times greater than recent 10-year average of 55,400.	137,600	94,300	32,200
Lower River Wild (LRW)	LRW forecast would be best return since 1991 and greater than the 10-year average of 11,300.	18,700	15,700	16,700
Bonneville Pool Hatchery (BPH)	BPH forecast would be 5 <sup>th</sup> largest return since 1964 and best since 1976 return of 182,200.	144,400	125,00	56,600
Upriver Bright (URB)	URB forecast would be best return since 1988 and 4 <sup>th</sup> largest since 1964. URB forecast of 281,000 is 64% greater than recent 5-year average return.	281,000	232,600	127,200
Bonneville Upriver Bright (BUB)	BUB forecast would be the 2 <sup>nd</sup> largest return and over two times greater than the 10-year average.	48,900	43,200	19,300
Pool Upriver Bright (PUB)	PUB forecast would be the largest return of this stock and 42% greater than 2001 return.	47,300	33,200	24,200
Columbia River Total	If correct, the forecast of 677,900 Columbia River fall chinook would be the third largest return since 1948.	677,900	544,000	276,200

#### SECTION 4. Non-expendable property

This section provides an itemized list of non-expendable property (cost greater than \$3,000) and each designated sensitive item procured under this contract during the FY 2001 performance period, i.e., May 15, 2001 – May 14, 2002. CRITFE non-expendable equipment procurement information (all funding sources) for April 1, 2001 through June 30, 2002 is listed in Table 20. During the FY 2001 performance period, the only BPA-funded non-expendable/sensitive property purchase consisted of specialized Law Enforcement computer software (LEDS/NCIC) costing \$2,966 (purchased in July 2001). Just prior to the FY2001 performance period, night vision binoculars were purchased with BPA funds at a cost of \$6,121. There were no BPA-funded purchases of non-expendable property or sensitive items from August 2001 through May 14, 2002.

**Table 20. Non-expendable property (cost greater than \$3,000) and “sensitive items” procured under this contract during quarters encompassing the FY 2001 implementation period – April 2001 through June 2002 (BPA-funded purchases are shaded in green).**

DATE	Fund	DESCRIPTION	COST	VENDOR
4/27/2001	BPA	Night Vision Binoculars	\$6,121	Cabela's
6/12/2001	COPS	Infrared Nightsight for Boat	\$11,179	Rodgers Marine Electronics
6/14/2001	ARPA	Video Surveillance System	\$10,705	First Witness Video
7/19/2001	BPA	LE Software (LEDS/NCIC)	\$2,966	Tailored Solutions Corporatio
8/16/2001	ARPA	Intrusion Detection System	\$22,514	Eagle Telonics
10/15/2001	COPS	Computer Aided Software	\$19,150	ADSI
10/15/2001	COPS	Records Management Software	\$35,600	ADSI
10/15/2001	COPS	Services/Training/ Conversion	\$37,300	ADSI
10/15/2001	COPS	Server Computer for CAD/RMS	\$5,512	Dell Computers
10/16/2001	COPS	Data Radio System (1st part)	\$12,514	ESTeem
12/10/2001	BIA	Shooting Target Training System	\$2,555	Advanced Training Systems
3/2/2002	COPS	Data Radio System Modem	\$2,855	ESTeem
3/25/2002	COPS	Voice Radio base and repeaters	\$98,501	Motorola
4/2/2002	COPS	MDC Communications Switch	\$25,000	ADSI
5/30/2002	COPS	Vehicle Computer for MDC project	\$7,120	Palomar Display Products
5/30/2002	COPS	Vehicle Computer for MDC project	\$7,038	Litton Integrated Systems
6/25/2002	COPS	Data Radio System (2nd part)	\$30,307	ESTeem
TOTAL			\$336,937	

A Ratheon Nightsight (model 4000B) -- for use during nighttime boat patrols -- was procured in June, 2001 with COPS funding at a cost of \$11,179. This device was installed on the CRITFE east end patrol boat (24 foot); it will increase boat patrol effectiveness during darkness and contribute to more safe working conditions for CRITFE officers.

CRITFE is in the process of procuring and implementing Mobile Data Terminals (MDTs), with non-BPA funds, for use by officers in the field; however, the system is not completed at this time. These computer terminals will facilitate the recording of field-generated enforcement data and should increase the overall efficiency of field operations, especially information compilation needed for Monitoring & Evaluation.

From April 2001 through June 2002 CRITFE procured approximately \$337,000 of specialized enforcement equipment. The goal of this equipment procurement is to make CRITFE's overall enforcement department function more effectively, while increasing the safety of the field officers. Only \$9,087 in funding from BPA was used in these equipment purchases (2.7% of the total cost); however, the BPA project will fully benefit from these technology enhancements in terms of achieving its goals and objectives.

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**APPENDICES**

***Appendix 1. Law enforcement positions, personnel and primary funding support during FY2001 – for the performance period May 15, 2001 to May 14, 2002 – Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fisheries Enforcement, Hood River, Oregon.***

<b>Position</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Primary Funding</b>	<b>Code</b>
Chief	John Johnson	Bureau of Indian Affairs	126000
Captain	Jerry Ekker	Bureau of Indian Affairs	126000
Sergeant	Ted Lame Bull	Bureau of Indian Affairs	126000
Sergeant	Mitch Hicks	Bonneville Power Admin.	206020
Officer	Don Ellingson	Bureau of Indian Affairs	126000
Officer	Justin Frazier	Bonneville Power Admin.	206020
Officer	Mark Jubitz	DOJ COPS/BIA	446001
Officer	Bob McCrum	Bureau of Indian Affairs	126000
Officer	Michael Mendoza	Bureau of Indian Affairs	126000
Officer	Brent Ocheskey	Bonneville Power Admin.	206020
Officer	Christine Tegner	DOJ COPS/BIA	446001
Officer	Lori Watlamet	Corps Archeological Protection	466002
Officer	Phillip Watlemt	Bureau of Indian Affairs	126000
Admin Supervisor	Cathy Lame Bull	Bureau of Indian Affairs	126000
Dispatcher	Carol Daniels	Bureau of Indian Affairs	126000
Dispatcher	Beth Deskin	Bonneville Power Admin	206020
Dispatcher	Misty Green	Bureau of Indian Affairs	126000
Dispatcher	Ida Hatch	Bureau of Indian Affairs	126000
Dispatcher	Sue MacKenzie	Bureau of Indian Affairs	126000
Part Time Dispatcher	Barbara Christjansen	Bureau of Indian Affairs	126000

Code:

126000= Bureau of Indian Affairs

446001= Department of Justice COPS Grant

206020= Bonneville Power Administration Fisheries

466002= Corps of Engineers Archeological Protection

**Appendix 2. FY2001 performance period CRITFE conservation law enforcement statistics, May 2001 - May 2002.**

Statistic (number)	May 2001	Jun	Jul	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	
<b>PATROL TIME</b>													
Hours Patrolled Commercial	870	656		698	978	758	552	252		740	526	832	1,039
Hours Patrolled Ceremonial	28	8	0	0	0		5	0	0	0	34		10
Hours Patrolled Sport	33	25		96	9	42	7	2	19	19	17	64	73
Hours Patrolled Aircraft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Hours Worked Inter-Agency	28	38	20	30	14	6	11	3		25	4	5	41
Hours Investigation	22	22	34	30	46	26	28	10	55	32	18	26	72
Hours Day Boat Patrol*	120	68	91	124	117	55	23	15	63	78	67	109	177
Hours Night Boat Patrol*	64	36	49	14	76	8	28	23	37	55	8	46	67
Hours Day Shore Patrol*	494	456	400	486	537	588	431	162	659	531	404	536	723
Hours Night Shore Patrol*	322	185	235	223	321	225	121	76	343	205	129	338	290
Total Officer-hours Patrolled	981	749	799	854	1,047	833	603	267	1,074	816	599	998	1,235
<b>NETS</b>													
Gill Nets Seized/Recovered	7	13	1	1	7	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	4
Hoop Nets Seized/Recovered	0	3	5	4	0	0	9	1	4	6	0	1	4
Sturgeon Set Lines Seized/Rcvr.	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>FISH</b>													
Salmon Seized	26	19	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34
Salmon Released Live	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spoiled Salmon	90	1	2	0	24	13	54	0	27	5	0	6	15
Steelhead Seized	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Steelhead Released Live	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

<b>Statistic (number)</b>	<b>May 2001</b>	<b>Jun</b>	<b>Jul</b>	<b>Aug</b>	<b>Sep</b>	<b>Oct</b>	<b>Nov</b>	<b>Dec</b>	<b>Jan 2002</b>	<b>Feb</b>	<b>Mar</b>	<b>Apr</b>	<b>May</b>
<b>Spoiled Steelhead</b>	0	1	2	2	21	2	1	0	4	1	0	0	10
<b>Sturgeon Seized</b>	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
<b>Sturgeon Released Live</b>	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	6
<b>Spoiled Sturgeon</b>	61	0	0	1	6	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>ARRESTS</b>													
<b>Commercial Arrests</b>	1	8	5	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2
<b>Subsistence Arrests</b>	5	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2
<b>C eremonial Arrests</b>	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
<b>Other Tribal Arrests</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>State Sport Arrest</b>	17	5	3	14	8	3	0	0	6	6	0	5	20
<b>State Court Arrest</b>	1	4	4	1	0	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	2
<b>Arrest Assists</b>	5	2	0	0	3	0	3	0	2	0	0	6	1
<b>Arrest Warrants Served</b>	2	0	5	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	3	1
<b>Total Of Arrests</b>	31	20	20	18	24	6	5	1	13	10	3	20	28
<b>OTHER</b>													
<b>Vehicle Miles Patrolled</b>	19,614	17,799	15,583	16,988	18,834	17,487	10,707	5,107	22,452	17,738	15,690	15,904	22,564
<b>Aircraft Patrol Flights</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
<b>Warnings</b>	36	46	48	21	8	11	1	1	3	15	8	28	32
<b>Outside Agency Assists</b>	54	26	29	37	44	29	19	8	20	24	14	53	34
<b>Citizen Assists</b>	30	13	18	23	49	15	6	4	11	16	17	29	39
<b>Contacts</b>	1,080	1,528	1,223	2,210	1,503	782	448	186	855	817	663	1,691	2,009
<b>Lost/Stolen Property Complaints</b>	4	0	1	3	3	6	1	2	1	2	2	4	6
<b>Damaged Property Complaints</b>	3	4	4	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	2
<b>Violations Reported &amp; Investigated</b>	61	64	80	31	35	31	16	6	20	30	21	40	56
<b>Total Calls For Service</b>	107	105	129	99	146	82	41	22	56	71	69	138	137

## Appendix 2 Notes:

\*Already Calculated In Total

\*\* In the CRITFE data base, some enforcement statistics are further broken down according to the following area and time codes:

<u>Area Codes:</u>	<u>Area Description:</u>
West Bonneville	Bonneville Dam to Hood River Bridge
East Bonneville	Hood River Bridge to The Dalles Dam
West The Dalles	The Dalles Dam to west-end Miller Island
East The Dalles	Miller Island to John Day Dam
West John Day	John Day Dam to Arlington
East John Day	Arlington to McNary Dam
Other Areas	Outside Zone 6
Night Hours	1800 to 0600
Day Hours	0600 to 1800

***Appendix 3. Fishery management information relevant to CRITFC enforcement responsibilities: fishing seasons enforced by the CRITFC Conservation Enforcement Department; preliminary catches CY 2001 and CY2002; proposed seasons & regulations for CY 2001 and CY2002; and, preliminary year 2002 Zone 6 fishery prospectus and fish run size projections.***

**Appendix 3.1. Priority fish species, fisheries and seasons for CRITFE Conservation Enforcement patrols – with preliminary catch for CY 2001 (Source Stuart Ellis, CRITFC Harvest Manager, revised July 2002).**

2001 Zone 6 Preliminary Catch – by Species								
Fishery	Dates	Special Regs.	Special					
			Chinook	Steelhead	Sockeye	Coho	Sturgeon	Walleye
<b>Winter Fisheries</b>								
C&S and Platform	1/1-3/14		0	n/a	0	0	134	0
Sturgeon Setline	1/1-1/31		0	0	0	0	35	0
Winter Gillnet	2/1-3/14		85	185	0	0	1,975	86
Winter Totals			85	185	0	0	2,144	86
<b>Spring Fisheries</b>								
Ceremonial Permits			6,846	7	0	0	5	n/a
Platform	3/15-5/31	1	3,460	300	0	0	n/a	n/a
Gillnet #1	4/17-4/19		16,890	120	0	0	10	50
Gillnet #2	4/26-4/28		14,270	80	0	0	50	40
Gillnet #3	5/4-5/5		2,720	20	0	0	10	0
Gillnet #4	5/10-5/12		5,660	30	0	0	20	20
Gillnet #5	5/24-5/26		4,090	60	0	0	10	0
Permit	5/28-5/31		541					
Spring Totals			54,477	617	0	0	105	110
<b>Summer Fisheries</b>								
Platform	6/1-7/31	2	680	7,570	1,720	0		
Sturgeon Setline	6/1-8/18	3	0	0	0	0	571	0
Sockeye	6/25-6/26		100	340	3,920	0	23	10
Sockeye	6/30-7/1		50	310	1,660	0	13	10
Summer Totals			830	8,220	7,300	0	607	20
<b>Fall Fisheries</b>								
August Platform		4	300	6,400	0	0	0	0
Gillnet #1	8/28-9/1		28,599	5,493	0	809	42	11
Gillnet #2	9/4-9/8		38,146	5,401	0	1,222	62	5
Gillnet #3	9/11-9/15		38,388	8,281	0	2,369	86	0
Gillnet #4	9/27-9/29		6,223	3,274	0	538	0	0
Late Fall Platform			65	341	0	436	0	0
Subsistence Permits			0	0	0	0	0	0
Sturgeon Setline	10/1-12/31		0	0	0	0	147	0
Sturgeon Setnet	11/2-12/9		0	0	0	0	469	
Fall Totals			111,721	29,190	0	5,374	806	16
<b>Chinook Steelhead Sockeye Coho Sturgeon Walleye</b>								
<b>Total for Year 2001</b>			<b>167,113</b>	<b>38,212</b>	<b>7,300</b>	<b>5,374</b>	<b>3,662</b>	<b>232</b>

Special Regulations:

1. Sales of platform caught fish allowed from 4/21 to 5/28/2001.
2. Sales of platform caught fish allowed from 6/30 to 7/15/2001.
3. Bonneville and John Day Pools open only.
4. Sales of platform caught fish allowed from 8/20 to 9/30/2001.

**Appendix 3.2. Priority fish species, fisheries and seasons for CRITFE Conservation Enforcement patrols – with preliminary catch for CY 2002 (Source Stuart Ellis, CRITFC Harvest Manager, revised July 2002).**

2002 Zone 6 Preliminary Catch								
Fishery	Dates	Special Regulations	Chinook	Steelhead	Sockeye	Coho	Sturgeon	Walleye
Winter Fisheries								
C&S and Platform	1/1-3/14		169	n/a	0	0	0	0
Sturgeon Setline	1/1-1/31		0	0	0	0	7	0
Winter Gillnet	2/1-3/21	1	45	78	0	0	1,365	76
Winter Totals			214	78	0	0	1,372	76
Spring Fisheries								
Ceremonial Permits			6,737	20	0	0	0	n/a
Platform	3/14-5/31	2	2,000	200	0	0	n/a	n/a
Gillnet #1	4/17-4/19		7,768	300	0	0	0	38
Gillnet #2	5/2-5/4		10,603	57	0	0	0	35
Gillnet #3	5/10-5/11		4,114	47	0	0	6	0
Gillnet #4	5/17-5/18		1,724	0	0	0	0	0
Spring Totals			32,946	624	0	0	6	73
Summer Fisheries								
Platform	6/1-7/31	3	620	1,410	70	0		
Sturgeon Setline Permit	6/1-6/8-6/18		0	0	0	0	44	0
Summer Totals			620	1,410	70	0	44	0
Total for Year (Preliminary as of 6/2002)								
			<b>33,780</b>	<b>2,112</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,422</b>	<b>149</b>

1. The John Day pool closed on 3/15. Sale of Spring chinook prohibited as of 3/9.
2. Sales of Platform Caught fish were allowed during commercial gillnet openings through 6:00 PM 5/23. Retention of unmarked spring chinook is not allowed after 6:00 PM 5/23 through 5/31.
3. Sales of platform caught fish allowed 7/3-7/7 and 7/19-7/31.

**Appendix 3.3. A preliminary summary of year 2001 Zone 6 Fisheries and regulations (Source Stuart Ellis, CRITFC Harvest Manager, July 2002).**

Fishery	Dates (Start-Stop)	Special Regulations
<b>Winter Fisheries:</b>		
C&S and Platform	1/1-3/14	
Sturgeon	1/1-1/31	
Gillnet	2/1-3/14	
<b>Spring Fisheries:</b>		
Ceremonial Permits	3/15-4/15, 5/28-5/31	1
Platform	3/15-5/31	2
Sturgeon	Closed	
Chinook gillnet Fisheries	4/17-4/19, 4/26-4/28, 5/4-5/5, 5/10-5/12, 5/24-5/26, 5/28-5/31	
<b>Summer Fisheries:</b>		
C&S and platform	6/1-7/31	3
Sockeye gillnet	6/25-6/26, 6/30-7/1	
Sturgeon setline	6/1-8/18	4
<b>Fall Fisheries:</b>		
C&S and Platform	8/1	5
Gillnet	8/28-9/1	
Gillnet	9/4-9/8	
Gillnet	9/11-9/15	
Gillnet	9/27-9/29	
Sturgeon Setline	10/1-12/31	4,6
Sturgeon Setnet	11/2-12/9	4,7

**Special Regulations:**

1. Ceremonial Permit fishery was managed individually by each tribe. Process and dates varied slightly by tribe.
2. Sales of platform caught fish allowed from 4/21-5/28.
3. Sales of platform caught fish allowed from 6/30-7/15.
4. Bonneville and John Day pools open only.
5. Sales of platform caught fish allowed from 8/20 to 9-30.
6. Setline fishing ended in Bonneville Pool at noon on December 13. Setline fishing continued in John Day pool until noon, December 31.
7. Bonneville Pool 11/23-11/30, John Day Pool 11/23-12/7

**Appendix 3.4. A preliminary summary of year 2002 Zone 6 Fisheries and regulations (Source Stuart Ellis, CRITFC Harvest Manager, July 2002).**

<b>Fishery</b>	<b>Dates (Start-Stop)</b>	<b>Special Regulations</b>
<b>Winter Fisheries:</b>		
<b>C&amp;S and Platform</b>	<b>1/1-3/14</b>	
Sturgeon Setline	1/1-1/31	
Sturgeon Gillnet	2/1-2/21	1
<b>Spring Fisheries:</b>		
Ceremonial Permits	3/14-4/15	2
Platform	3/14-5/31	3
Chinook gillnet Fisheries	4/17-4/19, 5/2-5/4, 5/10-5/11, 5/17/5/18	
<b>Summer Fisheries:</b>		
C&S and platform	6/1-	4
Subsistence Permit	6/8-6/18	
Sturgeon setline	6/1-	5
<b>Fall Fisheries:</b>		
C&S and Platform		
Gillnet		
Gillnet		
Gillnet		
Sturgeon ♦		

Special Regulations:

1. The John Day pool closed on 3/15. Sale of Spring chinook prohibited as of 3/9.
2. Ceremonial Permit fishery was managed individually by each tribe. Process and dates varied slightly by tribe.
3. Sales of Platform Caught fish were allowed during commercial gillnet openings through 6:00 PM 5/23. Retention of unmarked spring chinook dis-allowed after 6:00 PM 5/23 through 5/31..
4. Sales of platform caught fish allowed 7/3-7/7 and 7/19-7/31.
5. Bonneville and John Day pools open only.

♦: Data not yet available

**Appendix 3.5. Preliminary year 2002 Zone 6 fisheries projections, for planning CRITFE activities (Source Stuart Ellis, CRITFC Fisheries Scientist, July 2002).**

<b>Fish Species</b>	<b>Harvest Guidelines</b>	<b>Zone 6 Fishery Notes</b> (commercial, C&S, platform, set-line, gill net, sport, bounty, etc.)
Steelhead	Agreement is expected soon. For Fall Season fisheries harvest limit will be 15% on wild B-Index steelhead	The forecasts for B run steelhead are good this year.
Spring Chinook salmon	The tribal harvest rate was 11%.	Fisheries were divided into Ceremonial Permit fishery, platform fishery and 4 commercial gillnet openings.
Summer Chinook	We will manage fisheries to stay within a 5% harvest rate.	Fisheries will be divided into subsistence permit fishery and platform fishery with some sales allowed of platform catch.
Fall Chinook	Agreement on Fall Fisheries is expected soon. Tribal fisheries will be managed to stay within a 23.04% impact on Upriver Bright Chinook which include listed Snake River Fall chinook.	The forecasts for fall chinook are good this year. If the allocations are similar percentages as last year, we should see increased catches – because the forecast for larger run sizes should result in a substantial fall chinook fishery.
Coho salmon	There is no specific harvest limit on up-river coho.	
Sockeye Salmon	We will manage fisheries to stay within a 5% harvest rate.	The runs size forecast is less than last year, Fisheries will be limited to platforms and possibly some small harvest in C&S permit catches.
White Sturgeon	Bonneville Pool = 1,300 The Dalles Pool = 1,100 John Day Pool = 335	We have completed the January setline fishery with a catch of seven (7) fish and the winter gillnet fishery with a catch of 1,365 fish. The harvest guideline was met in the John Day Pool during the winter gillnet fishery. Setline fisheries began June 1.
Walleye	No limit	
American Shad	No Limit	Spring-Summer (retention and sale is allowed in all open fisheries, no targeted fisheries have occurred in 2001)
Northern pikeminnow	No Limit	BPA bounty fishery: May-December

**Appendix 3.6. Final 2002 preseason salmon run forecasts to the mouth of the Columbia River; (source US v. Oregon TAC January 7, 2002).**

<b>Salmon Run Forecasts<sup>10</sup> to the Columbia River Mouth</b>						
<b>Species / Stock</b>	<b>River Run</b>	<b>Group</b>	<b>2001 Forecast</b>	<b>Actual 2001 Return</b>	<b>Accuracy of 2001 Forecast (% differ.)</b>	<b>2002 Forecast</b>
<b>Spring chinook</b>	Willamette		61,000	80,300	-24.0%	<b>73,800</b>
	Sandy		4,000	5,600	-28.6%	<b>4,300</b>
	Cowlitz <sup>11/</sup>		1,000	1,700	-41.2%	<b>3,100</b>
	Kalama <sup>4/</sup>		1,000	1,700	-41.2%	<b>1,600</b>
	Lewis <sup>4/</sup>		2,800	2,200	+27.3%	<b>2,000</b>
	Upriver		364,600	416,500	-12.5%	<b>294,900</b>
	<i>Columbia River</i>		<i>434,400</i>	<i>508,000</i>	-14.5%	<i>418,500</i>
	Leaburg (McKenzie)	Mixed	2,300	4,400	-47.7%	<b>3,200</b>
	North Fork		2,800	3,700	-24.3%	<b>2,300</b>
	Wind <sup>4/</sup>		42,600	25,600	+66.4%	<b>40,400</b>
	Drano Lake <sup>4/</sup>		11,100	14,300	-22.4%	<b>18,500</b>
	Klickitat <sup>4/</sup>		1,900	1,100	+72.7%	<b>1,600</b>
	Yakima <sup>4/</sup>		26,100	21,500	+21.4%	<b>21,800</b>
	Ringold <sup>4/</sup>		2,200	3,100	-29.0%	<b>500</b>
	Icicle <sup>4/</sup>		9,300	12,800	-27.3%	<b>NA</b>
	Snake River	Total	206,700	NA	NA	<b>149,800</b>
		Hatch.	167,400	NA	NA	<b>104,900</b>
		Wild	39,300	NA	NA	<b>44,900</b>
	Upper Columbia	Total	38,100	66,200	-42.4%	<b>51,000</b>
	Hatch.	31,800	55,600	-42.8%	<b>45,900</b>	
	Wild	6,300	10,600	-40.6%	<b>5,100</b>	
<b>Summer chinook</b>	Upriver		24,500	76,400	-67.9%	<b>77,700</b>
	Snake River	Total	6,100	NA	NA	<b>17,000</b>
	Snake River	Wild	3,100	NA	NA	<b>6,600</b>
<b>Sockeye</b>	Wenatchee		37,000	42,900	-13.8%	<b>14,000</b>
	Okanogan		41,000	73,800	-44.4%	<b>27,200</b>
	Snake River	Wild	105	51	+105.9%	<b>26</b>
	<i>Total Upriver</i>		<i>78,105</i>	<i>116,600</i>	-33.0%	<i>41,200</i>

Note: The accuracy of 2001 preseason forecasts is presented in comparison to actual run sizes – calculated as the difference (forecast-actual) as a percentage of the actual run size.

<sup>10</sup> Final preseason forecasts to mouth of Columbia River, except where noted.

<sup>11</sup> Tributary returns.

Appendix 3.6 (continued). Final 2002 preseason salmon run forecasts to the mouth of the Columbia River; (source US v. Oregon TAC January 7, 2002).

<b>Salmon Run Forecasts to the Columbia River Mouth</b>						
<b>Species / Stock</b>	<b>River Run</b>	<b>Group</b>	<b>2001 Forecast</b>	<b>Actual 2001 Return</b>	<b>Accuracy of 2001 Forecast (% differ.)</b>	<b>2002 Forecast</b>
<b>Summer Steelhead</b> <sup>12/</sup>	Upriver Skamania Index	Hatch.	9,000	20,800	-56.7%	<b>11,300</b>
		Wild	3,000	7,900	-62.0%	<b>6,200</b>
		Total	<i>12,000</i>	<i>28,700</i>	-58.2%	<b>17,400</b>
	Upriver A-run Index	Hatch.	152,300	377,800	-59.7%	<b>264,700</b>
		Wild	49,000	137,300	-64.3%	<b>105,000</b>
		Total	<i>201,300</i>	<i>515,100</i>	-60.9%	<b>369,700</b>
	Upriver B-run Index	Hatch.	27,100	74,500	-63.6%	<b>39,000</b>
		Wild	8,900	12,100	-26.4%	<b>21,600</b>
		Total	<i>36,000</i>	<i>86,400</i>	-58.3%	<b>60,600</b>
	Upriver Combined	Hatch.	188,400	473,100	-60.2%	<b>315,000</b>
		Wild	60,900	157,300	-61.3%	<b>132,800</b>
		Total	<i>249,300</i>	<i>630,200</i>	-60.4%	<b>447,800</b>

Note: The accuracy of 2001 preseason forecasts is presented in comparison to actual run sizes – calculated as the difference (forecast-actual) as a percentage of the actual run size.

<sup>12</sup> *Bonneville Dam returns.*

***Appendix 4. Training courses and academies for CRITFC Conservation Enforcement personnel, January 2001 - June 2002.***

**Appendix Table 4.1. Specific training activities for Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fisheries Enforcement personnel (supervisors, officers and dispatchers) during CY 2001.**

<b>CRITFE Training Record – CY 2001</b>				
Dates	Course/Training	Location	Status	Officer
01/05	LEDS Training Guide	Hood River	Completed	Frazier
01/16	Computer Maintenance	Stevenson	Completed	Daniel
01/16	PSETS 2001	Gleneden	Completed	Ekker
01/16	Computer Maintenance	Stevenson	Completed	Green
01/16	PSETS 2001	Gleneden	Completed	Johnson
01/16	Computer Maintenance	Stevenson	Completed	C Lame Bull
01/23	Roll Call: Communication Skills	Hood River	Completed	Green
01/24	Shotgun/Rifle Qualifications	Hood River	Completed	Ellingson
01/24	Shotgun/Rifle Qualifications	Hood River	Completed	Frazier
01/24	Shotgun/Rifle Qualifications	Hood River	Completed	Ocheskey
01/26	Roll Call: Communication Skills	Hood River	Completed	Daniel
01/26	Applied Leadership Principles	Beaverton	Completed	Hicks
01/26	Applied Leadership Principles	Beaverton	Completed	T Lame Bull
01/26	LEDS Manual	Hood River	Completed	Ocheskey
01/27	LEDS Manual	Hood River	Completed	P Watlamet
01/29	Supervisor Training	Monmouth	Completed	Hicks
01/31	Shotgun/Rifle Qualifications	Hood River	Completed	Jubitz
01/31	Shotgun/Rifle Qualifications	Hood River	Completed	McCrum
01/31	Shotgun/Rifle Qualifications	Hood River	Completed	Tegner
01/31	Shotgun/Rifle Qualifications	Hood River	Completed	L Watlamet
01/31	Shotgun/Rifle Qualifications	Hood River	Completed	P Watlamet
02/02	Med Detectives: Micro-Clues	Hood River	Completed	Green
02/05	School Resource Officers	Hood River	Completed	Ocheskey
02/06	Officer Survival Tactics	Pendleton	Completed	Ellingson
02/06	LEDS Training Guide	Hood River	Completed	Ellingson
02/06	Officer Survival Tactics	Pendleton	Completed	Frazier
02/06	Roll Call: Suspect Mgmt	Hood River	Completed	Green
02/06	Med Detectives: Postal Mortem	Hood River	Completed	Green
02/06	Officer Survival Tactics	Pendleton	Completed	T Lame Bull
02/06	Roll Call: Suspect Management	Hood River	Completed	Ocheskey
02/06	Med Detectives: Postal Mortem	Hood River	Completed	Ocheskey
02/06	Officer Survival Tactics	Pendleton	Completed	Ocheskey
02/20	Unspoken Dialogue: Part I	Hood River	Completed	Green

<b>CRITFE Training Record – CY 2001</b>				
02/21	ATV Basic Operations	Hood River	Completed	Frazier
02/21	ATV Basic Operations	Hood River	Completed	Ocheskey
02/21	ATV Basic Operations	Hood River	Completed	Tegner
02/27	Verbal Judo	Salem	Completed	Tegner
03/09	LEDS Review & Disp Liability	Hood River	Completed	Christjansen
03/09	LEDS Review & Disp Liability	Hood River	Completed	Daniel
03/09	LEDS Review & Disp Liability	Hood River	Completed	Deskin
03/09	LEDS-Dispatch Responsibilities	Hood River	Completed	Green
03/09	LEDS Review & Disp Liability	Hood River	Completed	Hatch
03/09	LEDS Review & Disp Liability	Hood River	Completed	C Lane Bull
03/09	LEDS Review & Disp Liability	Hood River	Completed	Mackenzie
04/02	Marine Safety/LE Academy	Warrenton	Completed	Jubitz
04/02	Marine Safety LE Academy	Warrenton	Completed	McCrum
04/06	LEDS Review/Boats & WA PIC#	Hood River	Completed	Christjansen
04/06	LEDS Review/Boats & WA PIC#	Hood River	Completed	Daniel
04/06	LEDS Review/Boats & WA PIC#	Hood River	Completed	Deskin
04/06	LEDS Review/Boats & WA PIC#	Hood River	Completed	Green
04/06	LEDS Review/Boats & WA PIC#	Hood River	Completed	Hatch
04/06	LEDS Review/Boats & WA PIC#	Hood River	Completed	C Lane Bull
04/06	LEDS Review/Boats-WA PIC#	Hood River	Completed	Mackenzie
04/17	BIA Criminal Jurisdiction	Pendleton	Completed	Frazier
04/17	BIA Criminal Jurisdiction	Pendleton	Completed	Tegner
04/17 to 04/20	BIA Criminal Jurisdiction	Pendleton	Completed	Ocheskey
05/02	LEDS	Portland	Completed	Deskin
05/02	LEDS	Portland	Completed	Hatch
06/05-06	Essentials of Management	Portland	Completed	C Lane Bull
05/08	LEDS Review/Warrants-Arrests	Hood River	Completed	Christjansen
05/08	LEDS Review/Warrants-Arrests	Hood River	Completed	Daniel
05/08	LEDS Review/Warrants-Arrests	Hood River	Completed	Deskin
05/08	LEDS Review/Warrants-Arrests	Hood River	Completed	Green
05/08	LEDS Review/Warrants-Arrests	Hood River	Completed	Hatch
05/08	LEDS Review/Warrants-Arrests	Hood River	Completed	C Lane Bull
05/08	LEDS Review/Warrants-Arrests	Hood River	Completed	Mackenzie
05/10	LEDS	Portland	Completed	Green
05/10	LEDS	Portland	Completed	Mackenzie
05/14 to 05/18	Field Training & Evaluation	Hermiston	Completed	Tegner
06/04	Basic Police Certificate	Monmouth	Completed	Frazier
06/04	Marine Ofcr Survival & Tactics	Blackfeet	Completed	Hicks

<b>CRITFE Training Record – CY 2001</b>				
06/04	Basic Police Certificate	Monmouth	Completed	Ocheskey
06/06	BUII Training	Hood River	Completed	Ocheskey
06/06-07	BUII Training	Hood River	Completed	T Lame Bull
06/06-07	BUII Training	Hood River	Completed	Mendoza
06/06-07	BUII Training	Hood River	Completed	Tegner
06/18	Conflict Mgmt Skills for Women	Portland	Completed	Deskin
06/18	Conflict Mgmt Skills for Women	Portland	Completed	Hatch
06/19	Motivation	Hood River	Completed	Daniel
06/19	Motivation	Hood River	Completed	Deskin
06/19	Cultural Diversity/Govt to Govt	Toppenish	Completed	Frazier
06/19	Motivation	Hood River	Completed	Green
06/19	Motivation	Hood River	Completed	Hatch
06/19	BIA Criminal Jurisdiction	Great Falls	Completed	Jubitz
06/19	Motivation	Hood River	Completed	C Lame Bull
06/19	Motivation	Hood River	Completed	Mackenzie
06/19	Cultural Diversity-Govt to Govt	Toppenish	Completed	Ocheskey
06/19 to 06/21	BIA Criminal Jurisdiction	Great Falls	Completed	Ellingson
07/15	WorkForce Native America	Las Vegas	Completed	Ekker
07/17	Values In Leadership	Gresham	Completed	Hicks
07/17	Values in Leadership	Gresham	Completed	Johnson
07/17	Values in Leadership	Gresham	Completed	C Lame Bull
07/17	Values in Leadership	Gresham	Completed	T Lame Bull
07/20	LEDS Review/CA inquiries	Hood River	Completed	Christjansen
07/20	LEDS Review/CA inquiries	Hood River	Completed	Daniel
07/20	LEDS Review/CA inquiries	Hood River	Completed	Deskin
07/20	LEDS Review/CA inquiries	Hood River	Completed	Green
07/20	LEDS Review/CA Inquiries	Hood River	Completed	C Lame Bull
07/20	LEDS Review/CA Inquiries	Hood River	Completed	Mackenzie
08/27	Adv HAZMAT Preparedness	The Dalles	Completed	Deskin
09/14	GroupWise-E mail management	Hood River	Completed	Christjansen
09/14	GroupWise-E mail management	Hood River	Completed	Daniel
09/14	GroupWise-E mail Management	Hood River	Completed	Deskin
09/14	GroupWise-E mail management	Hood River	Completed	Green
09/14	GroupWise-E mail Management	Hood River	Completed	Hatch
09/14	GroupWise-E mail Management	Hood River	Completed	C Lame Bull
09/14	GroupWise-E mail Management	Hood River	Completed	Mackenzie
09/18	LEDS Conference	Pendleton	Completed	Daniel
10/15	LEDS Training Guide	Hood River	Completed	Deskin
10/15	Tactical Tracking Ops School	Panama City	Completed	Hicks

<b>CRITFE Training Record – CY 2001</b>				
10/17	Basic Instructor Development-I	Salem	Completed	C Lame Bull
10/17	Basic Instructor Development-I	Salem	Completed	T Lame Bull
10/25	Defensive Tactics Training	Portland	Completed	Tegner
10/15 to 10/26	Tactical Tracking Ops School	Panama City	Completed	McCrum
10/24 to 10/26	ARPA Training	Richland	Completed	Mendoza
11/01	Windows '98	Hood River	Completed	Green
11/01	Windows '98	Hood River	Completed	Mackenzie
11/09	Med Detectives: The Dirty Deed	Hood River	Completed	Green
11/13	ARPA Presentation	Hood River	Completed	Daniel
11/13	ARPA Presentation	Hood River	Completed	Deskin
11/13	ARPA Presentation	Hood River	Completed	Green
11/13	ARPA Presentation	Hood River	Completed	Hatch
11/13	ARPA Presentation	Hood River	Completed	C Lame Bull
11/13	ARPA Presentation	Hood River	Completed	Mackenzie
11/14	Reid Interview/Interrogation	Beaverton	Completed	Johnson
06/11-15	BIA LE Communications	Artesia, NM	Completed	Deskin
11/14 to 11/16	Reid Interview/Interrogation	Beaverton	Completed	Frazier

**Appendix Table 4.2. Specific training activities of CRITFE personnel (supervisors, officers and dispatchers) during Quarter 1, January-March 2002.**

<b>CRITFE Training Record – Quarter 1, 2002</b>
January:
<b>ADSI Installation and training January 7-9. ADSI is the new CAD, mobile computer and records management system CRITFE will be using to track patrol activities, reports, and evidence.</b>
<b>Chief Johnson, Captain Ekker, and Sergeants Lame Bull and Hicks attended the BIA District V Law Enforcement conference in Portland on January 15-16. Featured presentations were made by Robert Ecoffey, the new Director for the BIA Office of LE Services, Linda Rosen, Director-Dept of Justice COPS Program, Tracy Toulou, Director-Dept of Justice Office of Tribal Justice. Other presenters include reps from GSA Fleet Management, Indian Police Academy, Internal Affairs, Inspection and Evaluation, LE PL 638-Self Governance and BIA Drug Enforcement.</b>
<b>Chief Johnson and Capt. Ekker attended the DPSST Public Safety Executive Training Seminar in Sunriver, OR.</b>
<b>Officers Russell Spino and Matthew Potts entered the Basic Police Academy in Monmouth, OR on January 28<sup>th</sup>. Upon successful completion of their training, they will</b>

<b>CRITFE Training Record – Quarter 1, 2002</b>
<b>graduate in April.</b>
February:
<b>Officer L. Watlamet attended ‘Commercial Assessment of Artifacts’ on February 5-6, class was relative to her ARPA duties.</b>
<b>Sgt. Lame Bull held semi-annual handgun qualifications on February 13<sup>th</sup> and the 22<sup>nd</sup> at the Dee range. All CRITFE officers and patrol supervisors are required to pass qualifications to carry their duty weapons.</b>
<b>Sgt. Lame Bull presented the Oregon 2001 Legislative News Laws Training video at the patrol meeting on February 27<sup>th</sup>. All attending officers received 2 hours of training credits.</b>
<b>Officer Lori Watlamet also conducted a two hour presentation on Protecting Cultural Resources and the History of the Columbia River Gorge.</b>
March:
<b>Officer Bob McCrum attended “Ethics for FTO and Supervision” in Woodburn on March 4<sup>th</sup>.</b>
<b>Capt. Ekker, Carol Daniel, Cathy Lame Bull, and Misty Green received training on the ADSI CAD and Write Force systems (CAD and Records Management programs) from March 4-7.</b>
<b>Sgt. Hicks attended the “Marine Safety and Law Enforcement” class in Salem on March 6<sup>th</sup>.</b>
<b>Sgt. Lame Bull, Sgt. Hicks, and Officers P. Watlamet, Frazier, Tegner, and McCrum attended “Investigating Water Related Deaths” in Salem on March 7<sup>th</sup>.</b>
<b>Sgt. Lame Bull and Officers L. Watlamet and Tegner attended the “5<sup>th</sup> Annual Federal Columbia River Power System Conference” in Coeur D’Alene, Idaho on March 11-14.</b>
<b>Officers Brent Ocheskey and Justin Frazier attended the two-week Marine Board Academy at Camp Rilea in Warrenton on March 18-29.</b>
<b>Chief Johnson and Capt. Ekker attended the “BIA Criminal Justice in Indian Country” class in Madras on March 26-28.</b>

**Appendix Table 4.3. Specific training activities of CRITFE personnel (supervisors, officers and dispatchers) during Quarter 2, April-June 2002.**

<b>CRITFE Training Record – Quarter 2, 2002</b>
<b>April:</b>
<b>Sgt. Lame Bull attended the “Field Training and Evaluation Program” in Clackamas during the week of April 1-5.</b>
<b>Officers Spino and Potts graduated from the Basic Police Academy in Monmouth on the April 5<sup>th</sup>. Both officers successfully completed the required 12-week course.</b>
<b>Capt. Ekker and Dispatcher Daniel completed two days of training on April 22-24 for “ADSI System Administration and Basic Linux”.</b>
<b>May:</b>
<b>Officers completed a one-hour “Blood Borne Pathogens” class on May 2<sup>nd</sup> during a patrol meeting.</b>
<b>Sgt. Lame Bull and Admin. Supv. Lame Bull attended the two-day “Basic Instructor Development Course-Part II” in Gresham on May 7-8. This completes the 40-hour basic course.</b>
<b>June:</b>
<b>CRITFE hosted a 3-day “Marine Officer Survival” class on June 12-14. Classroom instruction and live fire practices were conducted in Hood River and Cascade Locks. Sgt. Hicks coordinated the training, Sgt. Lame Bull and Sgt. Hicks conducted segments of the training, and Capt. Ekker monitored activities from the marina.</b>
<b>Officers Frazier and Ocheskey attended “Field Training &amp; Evaluation Program” in The Dalles during the week of June 17-21.</b>
<b>Admin. Supv. Lame Bull attended the Washington APCO conference in Wenatchee, WA on June 26-28. She attended training sessions on “CTO/Coaching Update”, “Overview of Tactical Dispatching”, “Introduction to Agency Administration”, and “Be Smart, Confronting Personnel Problems”.</b>