



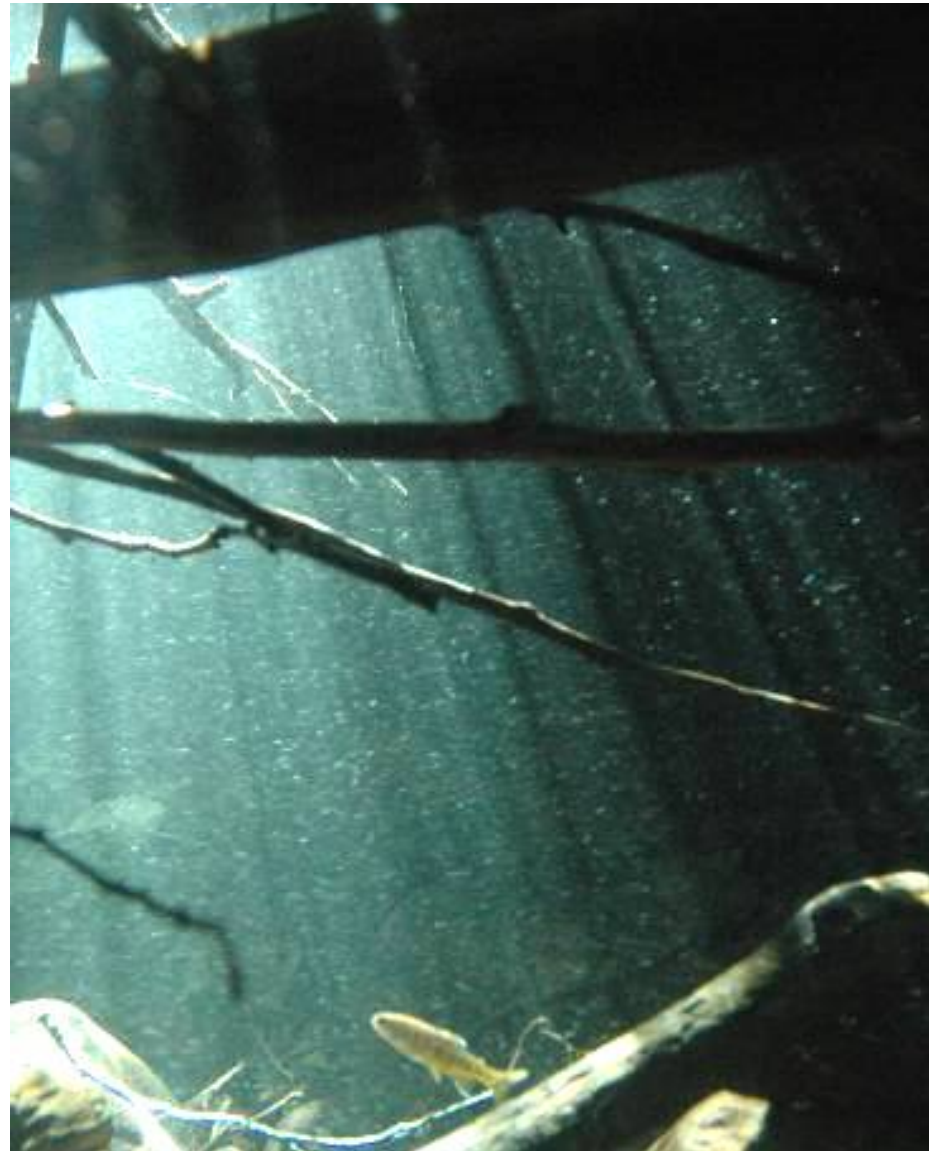
SONCC Coho Salmon Recovery Plan Development



Julie Weeder
Northern California Recovery Coordinator
National Marine Fisheries Service
Arcata, California

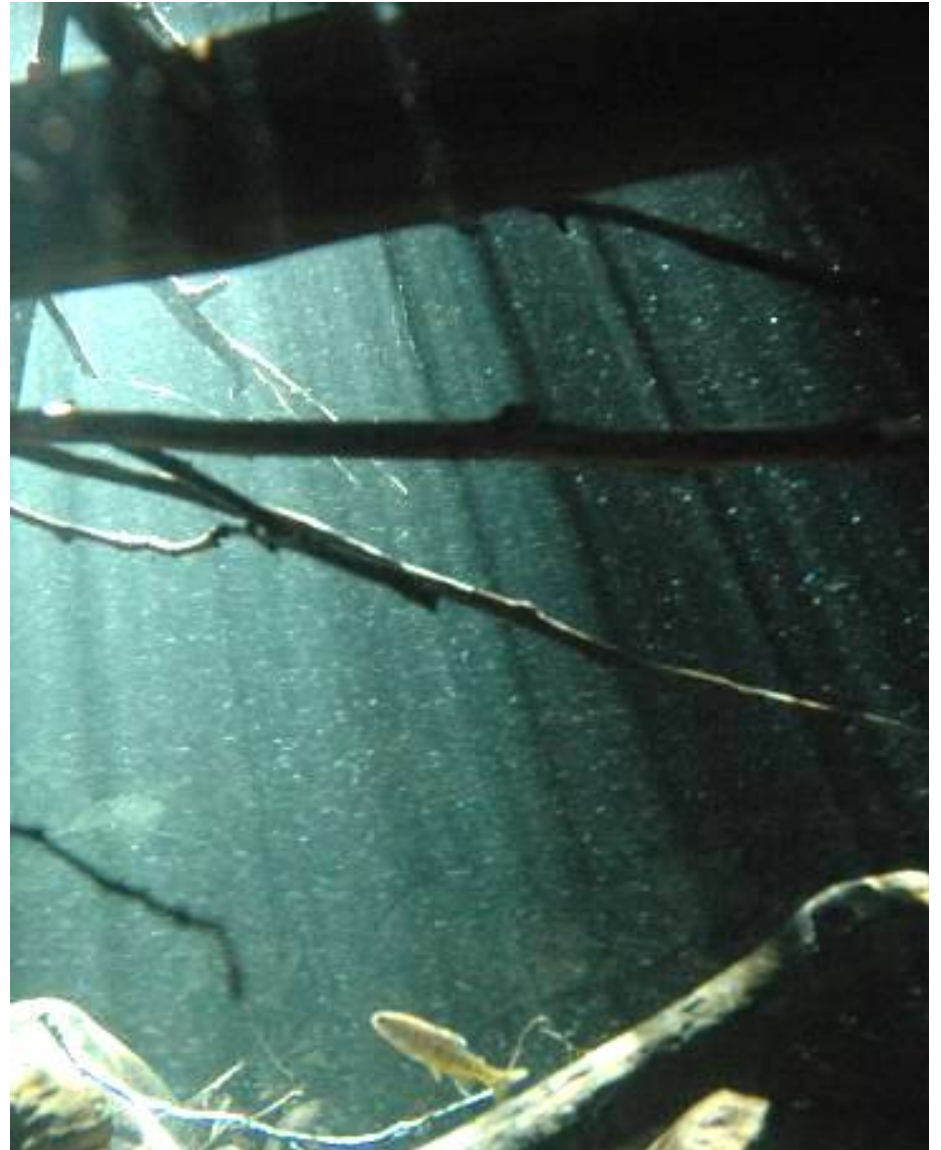
What is a federal recovery plan?

- Roadmap to recovery.
- Guidance document – not regulatory.
- ESA envisions as the central organizing tool for guiding the recovery of a species.



Who implements a federal recovery plan?

- NMFS is only one of many entities which must implement the plan in order for a species to recover.
 - Resources
 - Authority



To delist:

- The ESU must be at low risk of extinction.

and

- All stresses and threats must be sufficiently abated.



3 Major Steps

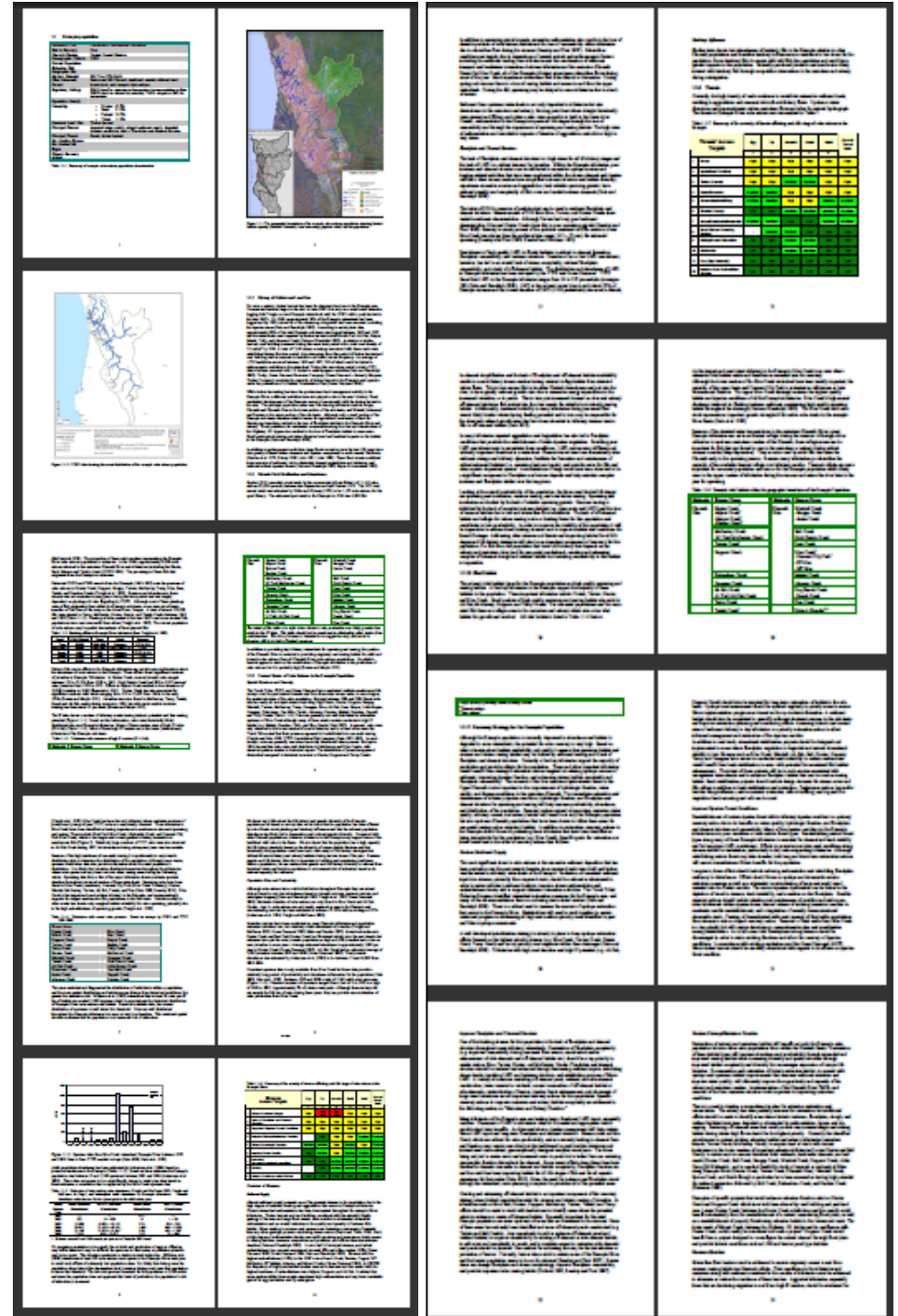
1. Write population profiles which identify:
2. Determine what role each population should play in recovery of its diversity stratum
3. Determine which recovery actions are needed
 - Determine what monitoring is needed

3 Major Steps

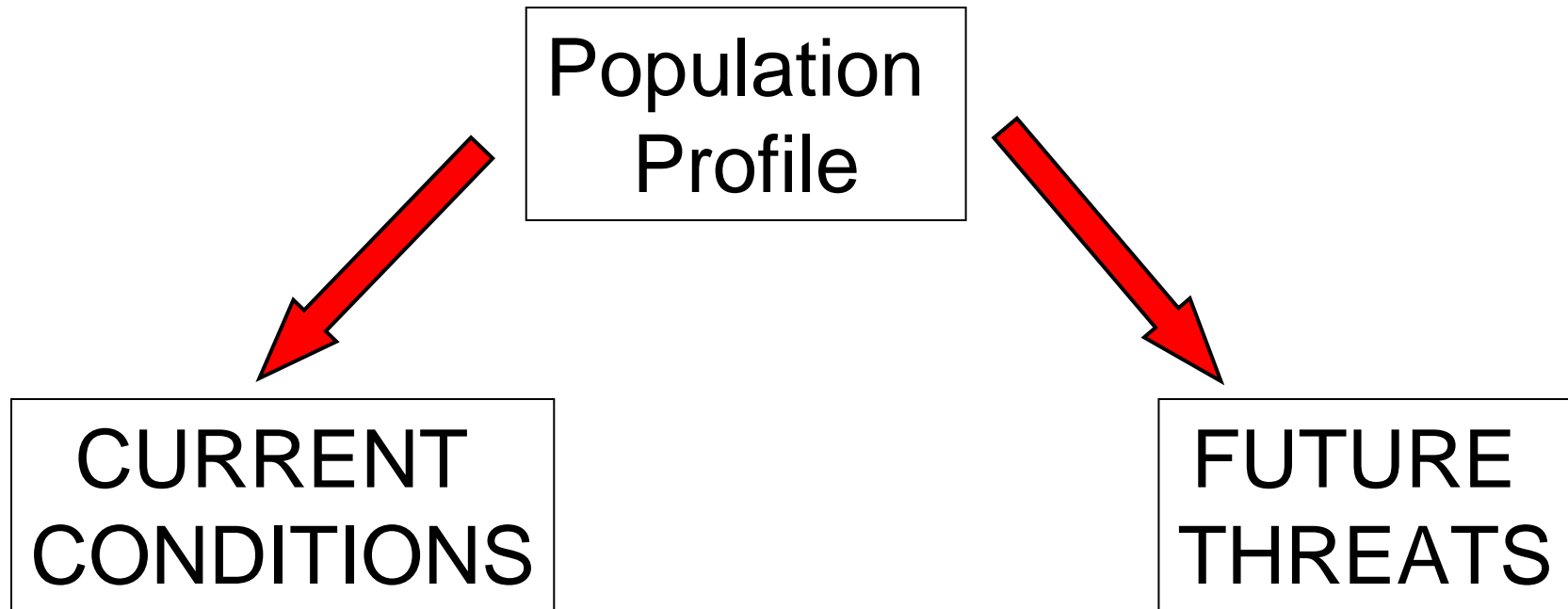
1. Write population profiles which identify:

Population profiles

- Comprehensive descriptions of the habitat and species status in coho salmon population areas.

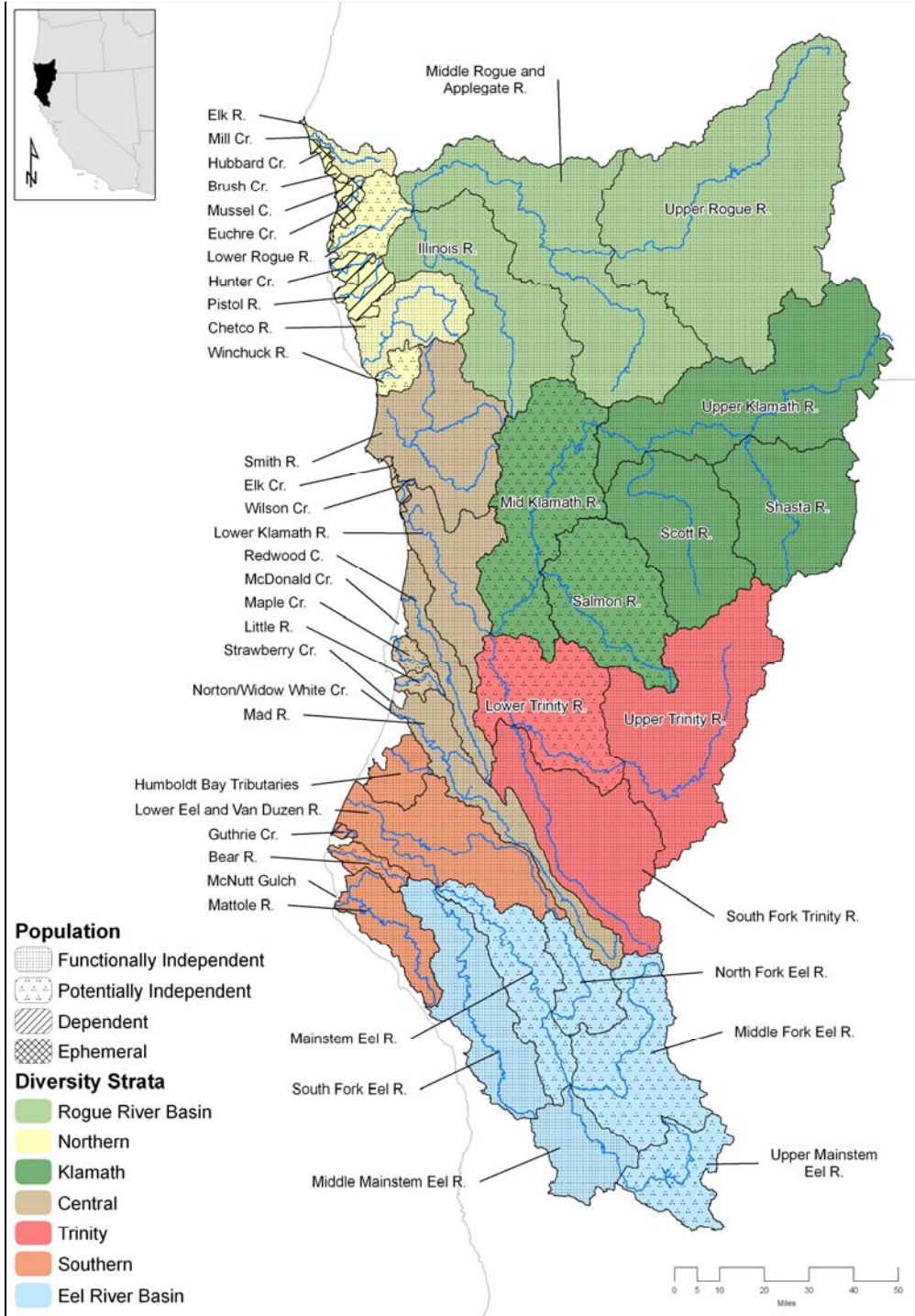


Develop population profiles



3 Major Steps

1. Write population profiles which identify:
2. Determine what role each population should play in recovery of its diversity stratum



To delist, each diversity stratum must be at low risk of extinction.

TRT documents provide rules for how this can occur.

Delisting Criteria lead to different states of recovery for populations

Prerequisites:

- Core populations
 - Must be at low risk of extinction.
 - Must meet “low risk threshold” – thousands of fish.
- Non-core independent populations
 - Must be at moderate risk of extinction.
 - Must exceed “depensation threshold” – hundreds of fish.
- Dependent populations
 - Must support immigration from core populations.

Delisting Criteria lead to different states of recovery for populations

Prerequisites:

- Core populations
 - Must be at low risk of extinction.
 - Must meet “low risk threshold” – thousands of fish.
- Non-core independent populations
 - Must be at moderate risk of extinction.
 - Must exceed “depensation threshold” – hundreds of fish.

Dependent populations

- Must support immigration from core populations.

Delisting Criteria lead to different states of recovery for populations

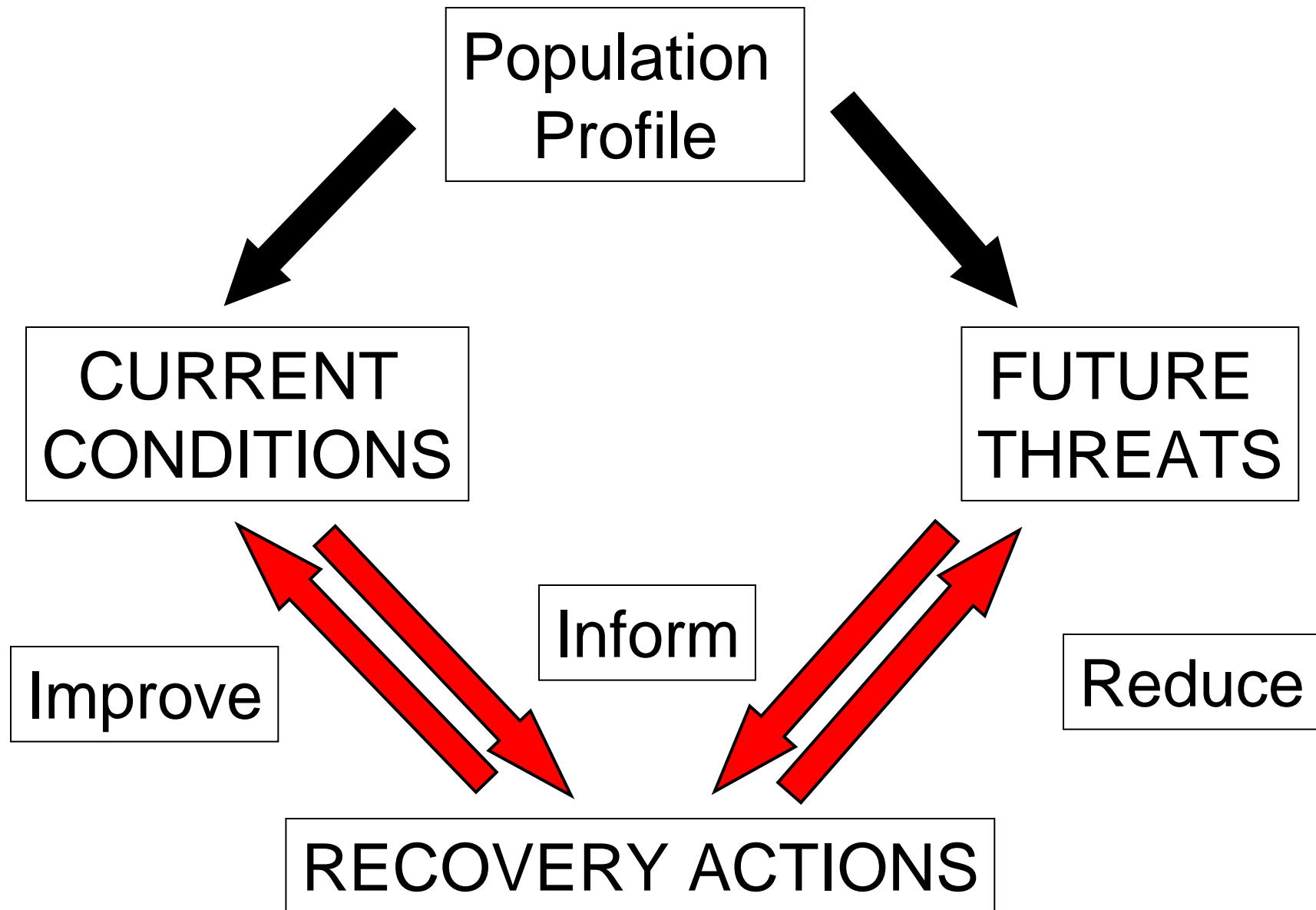
Prerequisites:

- Core populations
 - Must be at low risk of extinction.
 - Must meet “low risk threshold” – thousands of fish.
- Non-core independent populations
 - Must be at moderate risk of extinction.
 - Must exceed “depensation threshold” – hundreds of fish.
- Dependent populations
 - Must support immigration from core populations.

3 Major Steps

1. Write population profiles
2. Determine what role each population should play in recovery of its diversity stratum
3. Determine which recovery actions are needed to allow each population to fulfill its role and to sufficiently abate stresses and threats
 - Determine what monitoring is needed

Recovery actions lead to delisting



**May 17, 2011- Released for
internal and comanager review**

**Sometime after that in 2011:
Expected Release
for Public Review**

Integrating watershed group plans and recovery plan