PSPAP v. 2.0: A workshop to refine and reinvent the Missouri River Pallid Sturgeon Population Assessment Program

March 21, 2017, Nebraska City, Nebraska

Objective of the workshop

The objective of this workshop is to explore options for refining the population monitoring approach for pallid sturgeon so it is effective and efficient in meeting the information needs of the Missouri River Recovery Program. Information needs are defined by the MRRP pallid sturgeon management objectives¹ as affirmed jointly by the USFWS and USACE. Monitoring will be designed within the framework of the Missouri River Science and Adaptive Management Program, with emphasis on tracking population status, estimating key metrics and demographic parameters, and integrating/associating population responses with management actions.

Workshop anticipated deliverables

- Shared understanding of how objectives fit within the MRRP and FWS objectives and constraints.
- Shared understanding of roles of implementation, effectiveness, and population monitoring and modeling in providing decision-relevant information.
- Clarified, prioritized list of monitoring objectives and sub-objectives.
- Sufficient understanding of logistics and costs involved with potential population monitoring objectives to inform monitoring simulations.
- List of tasks required to further explore a set of options for the PSPAP v. 2.0, and trade-offs among the identified objectives.

Logistics

The workshop will be held at the Lied Lodge Center, Nebraska City, Nebraska. The meeting will be 8 hours, in advance of the 2017 Missouri River Natural Resources Conference. The workshop overlaps with the 2017 MRNRC afternoon field trip.

¹ **Fundamental Objective:** Avoid jeopardizing the continued existence of the pallid sturgeon from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers actions on the Missouri River. **Sub-objective 1:** Increase pallid sturgeon recruitment to age 1. **Sub-objective 2:** Maintain or increase numbers of pallid sturgeon as an interim measure until sufficient and sustained natural recruitment occurs.