



# Project Report December 8, 2006

## Strategic Plan

**Objectives:** Recognize and promote the Service's distinct obligations toward Tribes within the Fisheries Program.

28 projects found

13210-A-012 - <a href="#">Quality Control of Fish Feeds Used at Pacific Region National Fish Hatcheries</a>	
<b>Facility</b>	Abernathy Fish Technology Center
<b>Expended</b>	\$118429
<b>Objective</b>	Develop and share applied aquatic scientific and technologic tools with partners.
<b>Primary Benefited Species</b>	Rainbow trout ( <a href="#">Oncorhynchus mykiss</a> )
<b>Primary Benefited Population</b>	<a href="#">Northern California ESU</a>
<b>Plans</b>	Warm Springs Hatchery and Genetic Management Plan (draft) Carson NFH Spring Chinook Salmon Hatchery and Genetic Management Plan
<b>Keyword</b>	Fish Technology
<b>Need Number</b>	N-002
<b>Partners</b>	
<b>Accomplishments</b>	
Recovery Plan production tasks implemented	2
<p><b>Accomplishment Summary</b></p> <p>Analyzed 67 samples of commercially produced fish feeds used at Pacific Region National Fish Hatcheries for use in propagating fish for mitigation and restoration of declining, threatened, and endangered species.</p> <p><b>Description</b></p> <p><b>The importance to the Resource:</b></p> <p>Abernathy FTC's Applied Research Program in Nutrition operates a Fish Feed Quality Control (FFQC) Program to monitor the quality of commercial fish feeds used at Region 1 NFHs. The information provided by the Center is critical to both contracting negotiations and to the quality and survivability of fish produced by the Pacific Region's NFHs.</p> <p><b>The problem:</b></p> <p>Commercial fish feeds do not always contain the specified concentrations of protein, fat, ash, moisture and vitamins. Such diets can result in poor growth and health when fed to NFH - reared fish.</p> <p><b>The objective:</b></p> <p>The objective of the FFQC Program is to determine whether commercial feeds fall within approved specifications. An additional</p>	

(PART)		
Number of applied aquatic scientific and technologic tools shared with partners.	1	<p>objective is to determine the chemical composition and quality (via proximate, rancidity, vitamin and mineral analyses) of commercial feeds. Staff provide feed-related technical assistance to NFHs as well as feed mills.</p> <p><b>The method:</b></p> <p>In FY06, 67 commercially produced feed samples were analyzed for proximate composition (protein, lipid, moisture, and ash). Rancidity, vitamin, and mineral level analyses were also done. Industry partners who produce these feeds use analysis results to improve the quality of subsequent batches and/or replace feed already delivered to NFHs.</p> <p><b>Further description:</b></p> <p>Here are examples of two FFQC issues dealt with at AFTC.</p> <p>In early Spring, increased mortalities were observed in fish fed Skretting Starter feeds at Makah and Quilcene NFH's. Additional testing was done (rancidity, aflatoxins, vitamin) to determine whether the mortalities resulted from a problem with the diets. It was later determined that the problem was related to poor quality soy protein used in the diets. Skretting has since indicated it will no longer use soy protein in its starter feeds.</p> <p>BioOregon announced that its popular moist fish feed called BioDiet Starter would no longer be manufactured as the company was undergoing a merger with Skretting. No other companies are capable of producing a similar high moisture fish feed. BioDiet Starter was particularly popular at Chinook salmon hatcheries as many salmon culturists have observed that this species would accept only a moist feed when the fry begin to feed for the first time. Therefore, AFTC initiated a conference call with representatives of four feed companies to discuss alternative feeds for</p>

	<p>first-feeding Chinook. Personnel from numerous Region 1 hatcheries participated in the call and had a chance to talk to feed company representatives about alternative feeds.</p>
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13310-A-121 - [Marking for Nez Perce Tribal Restoration Programs](#)

<b>Facility</b>	Columbia River Fisheries Program Office	<p><b>Accomplishment Summary</b></p> <p>Tagged a total of 60,625 coho for Nez Perce tribal restoration programs in the Snake River Basin.</p> <p><b>Description</b></p> <p><b>The importance to the Resource:</b></p> <p>Marking, tagging and evaluation of hatchery stocks is critical to west coast fisheries management and wild stock protection and recovery</p> <p><b>The problem:</b></p> <p>The Nez Perce Tribe currently does not have the staff, marking equipment, and expertise to conduct all of their necessary fish marking programs. The FWS works in partnership with the Tribe to complete selected marking projects for the Tribe's fishery restoration projects.</p> <p><b>The objective:</b></p> <p>In FY 2006, Columbia River Fisheries Program Office staff again assisted the Nez Perce Tribe by conducting a coho marking program for tribal restoration efforts in the Snake River Basin.</p> <p><b>The method:</b></p> <p>A total of 60,625 coho were tagged with coded wire tags (CWTs) at Eagle Creek NFH. These fish were subsequently transported to the Clearwater River for release as part of the Nez Perce Tribe's coho restoration program.</p> <p><b>Further description:</b></p> <p>Typically all fish tagged with CWTs are marked</p>
<b>Expended</b>	\$0	
<b>Objective</b>	Provide technical assistance to Tribes.	
<b>Primary Benefited Species</b>	Coho salmon or silver salmon ( <a href="#">Oncorhynchus kisutch</a> )	
<b>Primary Benefited Population</b>	Not specified	
<b>Plans</b>	<p>2005-2007 Interim Management Agreement for Upriver Chinook, Sockeye, Steelhead, Coho, and White Sturgeon</p> <p>2000 NMFS FCRPS Biological Opinion - December 21, 2000</p> <p>Columbia River Basin Fish and Wildlife Program (NPPC 2000)</p> <p>1999 NMFS Biological Opinion on Artificial Propagation in the Columbia River Basin.</p> <p>Conservation of Columbia Basin Fish, Final Basinwide Salmon Recovery Strategy, 12/2000 (All H Paper)</p>	
<b>Keyword</b>	Tribal	
<b>Need Number</b>	N-002	
<b>Partners</b>	Nez Perce Tribe (\$11973)	

## Accomplishments

Number of post-stocking survival tasks met, as prescribed by Recovery plans for hatchery propagated listed species. (PART)	1
Number of other Recovery Plan tasks implemented for T&E populations	2
number of marking and tagging targets met, as prescribed by Fishery management plans. (PART)	1
Number of other Fishery Management Plan tasks implemented for populations of management concern.	2
Number of technical assistance requests fulfilled to support Tribal fish and wildlife conservation	1

with an adipose clip to "flag" the presence of a CWT for monitoring purposes. None of these fish were marked with an adipose clip at the request of the Nez Perce Tribe and with concurrence from the National Marine Fisheries Service. Sampling of returning fish will need to be conducted with electronic detectors to evaluate the tribal restoration program. The Nez Perce Tribe provided funding for this project which is designed to restore coho to the Clearwater River system where the natural coho population went extinct in the 1980s and 1990s.

13310-A-122 - [Marking for Yakama Nation Mid-Columbia Coho Tribal Restoration Program](#)

<b>Facility</b>	Columbia River Fisheries Program Office	<p><b>Accomplishment Summary</b></p> <p>Tagged 1,628,894 hatchery coho for Yakama Indian Nation mid-Columbia coho tribal restoration program.</p> <p><b>Description</b></p> <p><b>The importance to the Resource:</b></p> <p>Marking, tagging and evaluation of hatchery stocks is critical to west coast fisheries management and wild stock protection and recovery</p> <p><b>The problem:</b></p> <p>The Yakama Indian Nation currently does not have the staff, marking equipment, and expertise to conduct all of their necessary fish marking programs. The FWS works in partnership with the Tribe to complete selected marking projects for the Tribe's fishery restoration projects.</p> <p><b>The objective:</b></p> <p>In FY 2006, Columbia River Fisheries Program Office staff again assisted the Yakama Indian Nation by conducting coho marking programs for tribal restoration efforts in the mid-Columbia River region.</p> <p><b>The method:</b></p> <p>At the request of the Yakama Indian Nation, the Service coded-wire tagged 270,349 coho at Winthrop NFH, 673,545 coho at Willard NFH and 685,000 coho at Cascade state hatchery for release into the Methow and Wenatchee sub-basins in spring of 2007 as part of the tribal coho restoration effort in mid-Columbia River tributaries.</p>
<b>Expended</b>	\$0	
<b>Objective</b>	Provide technical assistance to Tribes.	
<b>Primary Benefited Species</b>	Coho salmon or silver salmon ( <a href="#">Oncorhynchus kisutch</a> )	
<b>Primary Benefited Population</b>	Not specified	
<b>Plans</b>	<p>2005-2007 Interim Management Agreement for Upriver Chinook, Sockeye, Steelhead, Coho, and White Sturgeon</p> <p>2000 NMFS FCRPS Biological Opinion - December 21, 2000</p> <p>Columbia River Basin Fish and Wildlife Program (NPPC 2000)</p> <p>1999 NMFS Biological Opinion on Artificial Propagation in the Columbia River Basin.</p> <p>Conservation of Columbia Basin Fish, Final Basinwide Salmon Recovery Strategy, 12/2000 (All H Paper)</p>	
<b>Keyword</b>	Tribal	
<b>Need Number</b>	N-002	
<b>Partners</b>	Bonneville Power Administration (\$246668)	

**Accomplishments**

Number of marking and tagging targets met, as prescribed by Recovery plans	1
Number of post-stocking survival tasks met, as prescribed by Recovery plans for hatchery propagated listed species. (PART)	1
Number of other Recovery Plan tasks implemented for T&E populations	2
number of marking and tagging targets met, as prescribed by Fishery management plans. (PART)	3
Number of other Fishery Management Plan tasks implemented for populations of management concern.	1
Number of technical assistance requests fulfilled to support Tribal fish and wildlife conservation	3

**Further description:**

The Yakama Indian Nation requested that the tagged fish not be adipose fin clipped so they would not be targeted in non-tribal selective sport fisheries. The Yakama Indian Nation is conducting the assessments of these tagging and release programs. Funding for these programs was provided for by the Bonneville Power Administration. This marking program assists the Yakama Tribe in the evaluation of their coho restoration program.

13310-A-194 - [Marking Program for Umatilla River Tribal Spring Chinook Restoration Program](#)

<b>Facility</b>	Columbia River Fisheries Program Office	<p><b>Accomplishment Summary</b></p> <p>Marked and/or tagged 229,470 spring chinook for the Umatilla Tribe.</p> <p><b>Description</b></p> <p><b>The importance to the Resource:</b></p> <p>Marking, tagging and evaluation of hatchery stocks is critical to west coast fisheries management and wild stock protection and recovery.</p> <p><b>The problem:</b></p> <p>The Umatilla Tribe currently does not have the staff, marking equipment, and expertise to conduct all of their necessary fish marking programs. The FWS works in partnership with the Tribe to complete selected marking projects for the Tribe's fishery restoration projects.</p> <p><b>The objective:</b></p> <p>In FY 2006, Columbia River Fisheries Program Office staff again assisted the Umatilla Tribe by conducting spring Chinook marking programs for tribal restoration efforts in the Umatilla River.</p> <p><b>The method:</b></p> <p>In FY 2006, the Service marked 40,063 spring Chinook with an adipose, left ventral clip and coded-wire-tag. In addition, 189,407 spring Chinook were adipose fin clipped for the Umatilla Tribal restoration program.</p> <p><b>Further description:</b></p> <p>In 1997 the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service began rearing and marking spring Chinook at</p>
<b>Expended</b>	\$0	
<b>Objective</b>	Provide technical assistance to Tribes.	
<b>Primary Benefited Species</b>	Chinook salmon or king salmon ( <a href="#">Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</a> )	
<b>Primary Benefited Population</b>	Not specified	
<b>Plans</b>	<p>Little White NFH Spring Chinook Salmon Hatchery and Genetic Management Plan</p> <p>2005-2007 Interim Management Agreement for Upriver Chinook, Sockeye, Steelhead, Coho, and White Sturgeon</p> <p>2000 NMFS FCRPS Biological Opinion - December 21, 2000</p> <p>Columbia River Basin Fish and Wildlife Program (NPPC 2000)</p> <p>1999 NMFS Biological Opinion on Artificial Propagation in the Columbia River Basin.</p> <p>Conservation of Columbia Basin Fish, Final Basinwide Salmon Recovery Strategy, 12/2000 (All H Paper)</p>	
<b>Keyword</b>	Tribal	
<b>Need Number</b>	N-002	

<b>Partners</b>	Bonneville Power Administration (\$18458)	<p>Little White Salmon NFH for the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation as part of a cooperative tribal restoration program for the Umatilla River. Fish from the Little White Salmon NFH are a critical component of the Umatilla River Basin monitoring and evaluation effort that is conducted by the Tribe and funded by the Bonneville Power Administration. The Umatilla Tribe is conducting the monitoring and assessment aspects of the tagging and release program. The cooperative marking program conducted by the Service provides assistance to the Umatilla Tribe for their Umatilla River restoration program.</p>
<b>Accomplishments</b>		
Number of marking and tagging targets met, as prescribed by Recovery plans	2	
Number of post-stocking survival tasks met, as prescribed by Recovery plans for hatchery propagated listed species. (PART)	1	
Number of other Recovery Plan tasks implemented for T&E populations	2	
number of marking and tagging targets met, as prescribed by Fishery management plans. (PART)	1	
Number of other Fishery Management Plan tasks implemented for populations of management concern.	1	
Number of technical assistance requests fulfilled to support Tribal fish and wildlife conservation	2	

14220-A-005 - [Coho salmon production in the Clearwater River, ID](#)

<b>Facility</b>	Dworshak National Fish Hatchery
<b>Expended</b>	\$11193
<b>Objective</b>	Provide technical assistance to Tribes.
<b>Primary Benefited Species</b>	Coho salmon or silver salmon ( <a href="#">Oncorhynchus kisutch</a> )
<b>Primary Benefited Population</b>	<a href="#">Clearwater River Coho</a>
<b>Plans</b>	The Service's Native American Policy Cooperative Agreement between United States Fish and Wildlife Service and Nez Perce Tribe for fish production services.
<b>Keyword</b>	Tribal
<b>Need Number</b>	N-002
<b>Partners</b>	

**Accomplishments**

Number of other Fishery Management Plan tasks implemented for populations of management concern.	2
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**Accomplishment Summary**

Coho are raised at Dworshak in a cooperative agreement with the Nez Perce Tribe. In FY2006, there were approximately 190,000 BY04 presmolts of Clearwater River stock raised at Dworshak. There were also 160,000 BY05 fingerlings of Clearwater River stock and 120,000 of Eagle Creek stock (Oregon) reared at Dworshak.

**Description**

**The importance to the Resource:**

The Nez Perce Tribe, through testimony of elders and review of historical literature, have identified streams that historically supported populations of coho salmon, (Clearwater River Coho Salmon Master Plan, First Stage Draft, February 1999). This includes several streams in the Clearwater River Basin.

**The problem:**

Coho salmon were not found in the Clearwater River in recent history.

**The objective:**

In a cooperative agreement with the Nez Perce Tribe, staff at Dworshak NFH are assisting in the rearing of coho salmon in the Clearwater Basin.

**The method:**

Coho trapped in the Clearwater River basin were spawned at Dworshak NFH. Personnel from Dworshak assisted the tribe in spawning and incubation of coho eggs, along with other fish culture activities. Dworshak staff provides technical expertise on feeding, cleaning, handling, transport and sampling of the coho.

14220-A-008 - [Snake River Basin Adjudication Agreement \(SRBAA\)](#)

<b>Facility</b>	Dworshak National Fish Hatchery
<b>Expended</b>	\$20000
<b>Objective</b>	Develop and improve long-term partnerships with States, Tribes, other Federal agencies, non-governmental organizations, and other Service Programs to develop collaborative conservation strategies for aquatic resources.
<b>Primary Benefited Species</b>	Rainbow trout ( <a href="#">Oncorhynchus mykiss</a> )
<b>Primary Benefited Population</b>	Not specified
<b>Plans</b>	The Service's Native American Policy Snake River Basin Ajudication
<b>Keyword</b>	Tribal
<b>Need Number</b>	N-002
<b>Partners</b>	

**Accomplishments**

Number of other Fishery Management Plan tasks implemented for populations of management concern.	6
Number of technical assistance requests fulfilled to support Tribal fish and wildlife conservation	1
Number of training session to support Tribal fish & wildlife conservation.	1

**Accomplishment Summary**

We negotiated an approach to the joint management of Dworshak NFH with the Nez Perce Tribe.

**Description**

**The importance to the Resource:**

In July, 2004, the Department of Interior, Nez Perce Tribe, and the State of Idaho all signed the Snake River Basin Adjudication which will, when finalized, settle 1,900 water right claims the Tribe has made in the Snake River Basin. Included in this settlement was the joint management of Dworshak NFH.

**The problem:**

The Service was charged with working out the details of what joint management meant and what exactly would be implemented at Dworshak.

**The objective:**

Through numerous meetings and conference calls the Service and Tribe developed four Memorandums of Agreement (MOUs), including one for Dworshak joint management.

**The method:**

Through the MOUs, defining of each party's responsibilities was accomplished. Items such as daily hatchery activities along with employment goals for Dworshak and how and when Tribal employees are incorporated into hatchery staff were included. A Tribal coordinator position to act as a liaison between the Service and the Tribe was developed.

13280-A-001 - [Support of the coho salmon mitigation program in the Snake River basin.](#)

<b>Facility</b>	Eagle Creek National Fish Hatchery	<p><b>Accomplishment Summary</b></p> <p>The hatchery provided 552,214 eyed coho salmon eggs to the Nez Perce Indian Tribe in FY 2006, to help meet the coho salmon mitigation goal for the Snake River sub-basin of the Columbia River basin. This year the Tribe requested eyed eggs from earlier spawning adults.</p> <p><b>Description</b></p> <p><b>Further description:</b></p> <p>The mitigation for lost coho salmon stocks in the Snake River basin as a result of main-stem Columbia River and Snake River Dams, as initiated by the Nez Perce Indian Tribe, incorporates three approaches. The first involves the release of 550,000 yearling pre-smolts reared at the Eagle Creek National Fish Hatchery and trucked to two release sites in the Clearwater River basin. The second involves the trapping and spawning of returning coho salmon adults for local incubation and rearing. The third, when needed, involves the transfer of up to 600,000 eyed eggs from the Eagle Creek National Fish Hatchery for local incubation and on-site rearing of coho salmon for release as yearling smolts. In FY 2006 the Eagle Creek National Fish Hatchery provided 552,214 eyed eggs to the tribe to assist in meeting their coho salmon egg goal.</p>
<b>Expended</b>	\$2500	
<b>Objective</b>	Provide fish for Tribal resource management.	
<b>Primary Benefited Species</b>	Coho salmon or silver salmon ( <a href="#">Oncorhynchus kisutch</a> )	
<b>Primary Benefited Population</b>	Not specified	
<b>Plans</b>	Eagle Creek NFH Coho Salmon Hatchery and Genetic Management Plan The Service's Native American Policy U. S. vs OR Columbia River Fishery Management Plan (under renegotiation)	
<b>Keyword</b>	Mitigation	
<b>Need Number</b>	N-002	
<b>Partners</b>	Idaho Department of Fish and Game National Marine Fisheries Service Nez Perce Tribe	
<b>Accomplishments</b>		
Recovery Plan production tasks implemented (PART)	1	
Number of other Recovery Plan tasks implemented for T&E populations	1	
Number of other Fishery Management Plan	1	

tasks implemented for populations of management concern.	
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13280-A-017 - [Surplus salmon food program](#)

<b>Facility</b>	Eagle Creek National Fish Hatchery	<p><b>Accomplishment Summary</b></p> <p>Surplus coho salmon and winter steelhead trout were supplied to the Yakama Indian Nation, Cowlitz Tribe, Confederated Tribes of the Siletz, Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde and U.S. Department of Justice-Bureau of Prisons.</p> <p><b>Description</b></p> <p><b>Further description:</b></p> <p>The Eagle Creek National Fish Hatchery provided 1,224 coho salmon and 549 winter steelhead trout carcasses to the Yakama Indian Nation, Confederated Tribes of the Siletz, the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde, and the U.S. Bureau of Prisons. The fish were transferred by vehicles of the various tribes and the processor for the U.S. Bureau of Prisons..</p>	
<b>Expended</b>	\$6400		
<b>Objective</b>	Recognize and promote the Service's distinct obligations toward Tribes within the Fisheries Program.		
<b>Primary Benefited Species</b>	Coho salmon or silver salmon ( <a href="#">Oncorhynchus kisutch</a> )		
<b>Primary Benefited Population</b>	<a href="#">Lower Columbia River ESU (Threatened)</a>		
<b>Plans</b>	The Service's Native American Policy		
<b>Keyword</b>	Tribal		
<b>Need Number</b>	N-002		
<b>Partners</b>	Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde U.S. Bureau of Prisons Yakama Indian Nation		
<p><b>Accomplishments</b></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Number of other Fishery Management Plan tasks implemented for populations of management concern.</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>			Number of other Fishery Management Plan tasks implemented for populations of management concern.
Number of other Fishery Management Plan tasks implemented for populations of management concern.	1		

13280-A-019 - [Support of coho salmon mitigation in the Clearwater River, Snake River basin](#)

<b>Facility</b>	Eagle Creek National Fish Hatchery	<p><b>Accomplishment Summary</b></p> <p>The Eagle Creek National Fish Hatchery provided 506,000 coho salmon smolts to meet the Nez Perce Tribe's coho salmon production goal in the Clearwater River basin.</p> <p><b>Description</b></p> <p><b>Further description:</b></p> <p>This project involves the annual production of coho salmon smolts at the Eagle Creek NFH for transport to release sites on tributaries of the Clearwater River in Idaho. The adults returning from these releases will provide a future egg bank for continuing coho production plans in concert with the Nez Perce Tribe. These fish are part of a mitigation effort due to the construction of main stem Columbia River and Snake River dams</p>			
<b>Expended</b>	\$141200				
<b>Objective</b>	Provide fish for Tribal resource management.				
<b>Primary Benefited Species</b>	Coho salmon or silver salmon ( <a href="#">Oncorhynchus kisutch</a> )				
<b>Primary Benefited Population</b>	<a href="#">Clearwater River Coho</a>				
<b>Plans</b>	Eagle Creek NFH Coho Salmon Hatchery and Genetic Management Plan The Service's Native American Policy U. S. vs OR Columbia River Fishery Management Plan (under renegotiation)				
<b>Keyword</b>	Tribal				
<b>Need Number</b>	N-002				
<b>Partners</b>	Idaho Department of Fish and Game National Marine Fisheries Service Nez Perce Tribe				
<p><b>Accomplishments</b></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Recovery Plan production tasks implemented (PART)</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of other Fishery Management Plan tasks implemented for populations of management concern.</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </table>			Recovery Plan production tasks implemented (PART)	1	Number of other Fishery Management Plan tasks implemented for populations of management concern.
Recovery Plan production tasks implemented (PART)	1				
Number of other Fishery Management Plan tasks implemented for populations of management concern.	3				

13231-A-022 - [Ecological Interactions between Hatchery and Wild Fish in the Wind River, WA](#)

<b>Facility</b>	Lower Columbia River Fish Health Center	<p><b>Accomplishment Summary</b></p> <p>The interaction, habitat use, and disease status of hatchery salmon and wild steelhead in the Wind River has been done. No fish health problems have been found thus far. According to PIT tag data, the young hatchery salmon that reared naturally in the river in 2005-6 survived and migrated to Bonneville Dam. This year's crop of salmon have a poor survival rate, likely due to the big spring rains and river flush-outs. This information is available for management decisions.</p> <p><b>Description</b></p> <p><b>The importance to the Resource:</b></p> <p>Valuable tribal, sport and commercial fishing is provided by Chinook salmon from Carson National Fish Hatchery on the Wind River in the Columbia River Basin. However, these fish are not native to the river and may interfere with the native-borne steelhead which are a threatened population. Results from this work apply to other NW basins.</p> <p><b>The problem:</b></p> <p>Concerns have been raised whether current salmon management practices (leaving some hatchery salmon in the river to spawn outside the hatchery) are limiting the recovery of steelhead. This may have disease and competition implications that could be easily avoided.</p> <p><b>The objective:</b></p> <p>Determine if the Carson salmon fry that rear naturally in the Wind River are a source of competition and/or disease for the native steelhead, the original inhabitants of the Wind River in WA.</p>
<b>Expended</b>	\$24083	
<b>Objective</b>	Recover fish and other aquatic resource populations protected under the Endangered Species Act.	
<b>Primary Benefited Species</b>	Rainbow trout ( <a href="#">Oncorhynchus mykiss</a> )	
<b>Primary Benefited Population</b>	<a href="#">Wind River summer run steelhead</a>	
<b>Plans</b>	<p>Carson NFH Spring Chinook Salmon Hatchery and Genetic Management Plan</p> <p>National Wild Fish Health Survey</p> <p>1999 NMFS Biological Opinion on Artificial Propagation in the Columbia River Basin.</p> <p>2000 NMFS FCRPS Biological Opinion - December 21, 2000</p> <p>Conservation of Columbia Basin Fish, Final Basinwide Salmon Recovery Strategy, 12/2000 (All H Paper)</p> <p>Comprehensive Hatchery Management Plan - Carson NFH</p>	
<b>Keyword</b>	Recovery	
<b>Need Number</b>	N-002	
<b>Partners</b>	U. S. Forest Service U.S. Geological Survey,	

Columbia River Research Lab  
 (\$12000)  
 Underwood  
 Conservation District  
 Washington  
 Department of Fish and  
 Wildlife  
 Yakama Indian Nation

**The method:**

The spawning habitat below and above the hatchery has been surveyed to ascertain the interactions, densities, habitat use and disease levels of salmon and steelhead. Salmon fry that have reared naturally in the river have been individually identified by PIT tags so that their survival can be tracked. Young salmon are checked for disease.

**Further description:**

Valuable tribal, sport and commercial fishing is provided by Chinook salmon from Carson National Fish Hatchery on the Wind River in the Columbia River Basin. However, these fish are not native to the river and may interfere with the native-borne steelhead which are a threatened population. Concerns have been raised whether current salmon management practices (leaving some hatchery salmon in the river to spawn outside the hatchery) are limiting the recovery of steelhead. Good progress has been made in FY06, the third year of this study. The spawning habitat below and above the hatchery has been surveyed by biologists to ascertain the interactions, densities, habitat use and disease levels of salmon and steelhead. Salmon fry that have reared naturally in the river have been individually identified by PIT tags so that their survival can be tracked. This contributes needed information to meet the Biological Opinions and the hatchery's Genetic and Management Plan. Tribal, state and USFWS entities can manage the Wind River to save and protect the native steelhead by minimizing negative interactions while providing highly valued salmon to tribal fisheries, Columbia River and Wind River recreational fisheries. FONS 2002-002

**Accomplishments**

Number of miles of in-stream habitat assessed	9.0
Number of population assessments completed	1
Number of other Recovery Plan tasks implemented for T&E populations	4
Number of post stocking survival tasks met as prescribed by Fishery Management Plans, for hatchery propagated depleted species (PART)	1
Number of other Fishery Management Plan tasks implemented for populations of management concern.	1
Number of applied science and technology tasks implemented as prescribed by Fishery Management Plans. (PART)	2

13240-A-009 - [Sooes River strain fall chinook salmon production for out planting.](#)

<b>Facility</b>	Makah National Fish Hatchery
<b>Expended</b>	\$214691
<b>Objective</b>	Provide fish for Tribal resource management.
<b>Primary Benefited Species</b>	Chinook salmon or king salmon ( <a href="#">Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</a> )
<b>Primary Benefited Population</b>	Not specified
<b>Plans</b>	Makah NFH Cooperative Agreement The Service's Native American Policy Vision Action Plan and the Hatchery Evaluation Action Plan
<b>Keyword</b>	Tribal
<b>Need Number</b>	N-002
<b>Partners</b>	Makah Indian Nation

**Accomplishments**

Number of Fishery Management Plan production tasks implemented (PART)	1
number of marking and tagging targets met, as prescribed by Fishery management plans. (PART)	1
Number of other Fishery Management Plan tasks implemented for populations of management concern.	3

**Accomplishment Summary**

Restore run of native Fall Chinook salmon to the Sooes River. Returning adults benefit domestic and international ocean fisheries, tribal river fisheries and sport fishing for the general public.

**Description**

**The importance to the Resource:**

Returning adult Sooes river Fall Chinook salmon contribute to salmon returns region wide, supporting ocean commercial fisheries. In addition, Chinook salmon returning to the Sooes River support important tribal commercial and river subsistence fisheries on the Makah Reservation and a thriving sport fishery for non-tribal members.

**The problem:**

The hatchery 's Fall Chinook program was initiated in response to the low returns of adult salmon to the region by the early 70's, due primarily to overfishing, habitat degradation and poor ocean conditions.

**The objective:**

Yearly releases of young Sooes River strain Fall Chinook salmon on the Makah Indian Reservation help to rebuild the depleted run of this unique species to harvestable levels.

**The method:**

In FY2006, the hatchery released 2,149,898 young fall Chinook salmon at 3.13 inches in length into the lower Sooes River.

**Further description:**

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**13240-A-010 - [Coho salmon production for out planting into the Sooes river, Makah Indian Reservation.](#)**

<b>Facility</b>	Makah National Fish Hatchery	<p><b>Accomplishment Summary</b></p> <p>Restore depleted run of coho salmon to the Sooes River. Returning adult salmon contribute to international and domestic ocean fisheries, tribal river fisheries and sport fishing for the public.</p> <p><b>Description</b></p> <p><b>The importance to the Resource:</b></p> <p>Returning adult coho salmon contribute to restoring regional salmon returns, supporting ocean commercial fisheries. In addition, adult coho salmon returning to the Sooes river provide important river commercial and subsistence fisheries to tribal members on the Makah Indian Reservation and offer sport fishing opportunities to the general public</p> <p><b>The problem:</b></p> <p>The hatchery's coho salmon program was initiated in response to the low returns of adult salmon to the region by the early 70's, due primarily to overfishing, habitat degradation and poor ocean conditions.</p> <p><b>The objective:</b></p> <p>Yearly releases of young coho salmon within the Makah Indian Reservation help to rebuild depleted runs of this unique species to harvestable levels.</p> <p><b>The method:</b></p> <p>During FY2006, the hatchery released 181,394 yearling coho salmon at 5.2 inches into the lower Sooes River.</p> <p><b>Further description:</b></p>							
<b>Expended</b>	\$157108								
<b>Objective</b>	Provide fish for Tribal resource management.								
<b>Primary Benefited Species</b>	Coho salmon or silver salmon ( <a href="#">Oncorhynchus kisutch</a> )								
<b>Primary Benefited Population</b>	Not specified								
<b>Plans</b>	Makah NFH Cooperative Agreement The Service's Native American Policy Vision Action Plan and the Hatchery Evaluation Action Plan								
<b>Keyword</b>	Tribal								
<b>Need Number</b>	N-002								
<b>Partners</b>	Makah Indian Nation								
<p><b>Accomplishments</b></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Number of Fishery Management Plan production tasks implemented (PART)</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>number of marking and tagging targets met, as prescribed by Fishery management plans. (PART)</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of other Fishery Management Plan tasks implemented for populations of management concern.</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of technical assistance requests</td> <td>5</td> </tr> </table>			Number of Fishery Management Plan production tasks implemented (PART)	1	number of marking and tagging targets met, as prescribed by Fishery management plans. (PART)	1	Number of other Fishery Management Plan tasks implemented for populations of management concern.	4	Number of technical assistance requests
Number of Fishery Management Plan production tasks implemented (PART)	1								
number of marking and tagging targets met, as prescribed by Fishery management plans. (PART)	1								
Number of other Fishery Management Plan tasks implemented for populations of management concern.	4								
Number of technical assistance requests	5								

fulfilled to support Tribal fish and wildlife conservation	.
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**13240-A-011 - [Coho salmon production for transfer to the Waatch River, Makah Indian Reservation.](#)**

<b>Facility</b>	Makah National Fish Hatchery
<b>Expended</b>	\$7058
<b>Objective</b>	Provide fish for Tribal resource management.
<b>Primary Benefited Species</b>	Coho salmon or silver salmon ( <a href="#">Oncorhynchus kisutch</a> )
<b>Primary Benefited Population</b>	Not specified
<b>Plans</b>	Makah NFH Cooperative Agreement The Service's Native American Policy Vision Action Plan and the Hatchery Evaluation Action Plan
<b>Keyword</b>	Tribal
<b>Need Number</b>	N-002
<b>Partners</b>	Makah Indian Nation

**Accomplishments**

Number of Fishery Management Plan production tasks implemented (PART)	1
Number of other Fishery Management Plan tasks implemented for populations of management concern.	4

**Accomplishment Summary**

Rebuild depleted run of coho salmon to the Waatch River. Returning adult salmon contribute to international and domestic ocean fisheries, tribal river fisheries and sport fishing for the public.

**Description**

**The importance to the Resource:**  
Returning adult coho salmon to the Waatch River contribute to international and domestic ocean commercial fisheries. In addition, adult returns support important tribal commercial and river subsistence fisheries on the Makah Reservation and offer quality sport fishing opportunities to the general public

**The problem:**

The hatchery's coho salmon program was initiated in response to the low returns of adult salmon to the region by the early 70's, due primarily to overfishing, habitat degradation and poor ocean conditions.

**The objective:**

Yearly releases of young coho salmon within the Makah Indian Reservation help to rebuild depleted runs of this unique species to harvestable levels.

**The method:**

During FY2006, the hatchery transferred 32,396 coho yearling at 5 inches to the Educkett Creek holding facility for later release into the Waatch River.

	<b>Further description:</b> .
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**13240-A-012 - [Winter steelhead trout production for transfer to the Waatch River, Makah Indian Reservation.](#)**

<b>Facility</b>	Makah National Fish Hatchery	<p><b>Accomplishment Summary</b></p> <p>Rebuild winter steelhead trout run in the Waatch River, increasing fishing opportunities on the Makah Indian Reservation for both tribal members and the general public.</p> <p><b>Description</b></p> <p><b>The importance to the Resource:</b></p> <p>Returning adult winter steelhead trout to the Waatch River provide quality fishing opportunities on the Makah Indian Reservation for tribal commercial and subsistence fisheries and sport fishing for the general public</p> <p><b>The problem:</b></p> <p>The hatchery's winter steelhead trout program was initiated in response to the low returns of adult trout to the region by the early 70's, due primarily to overfishing, habitat degradation and poor ocean conditions.</p> <p><b>The objective:</b></p> <p>Yearly releases of young winter steelhead trout within the Makah Indian Reservation help to rebuild depleted runs of this unique species to harvestable levels.</p> <p><b>The method:</b></p> <p>During FY2006 the hatchery transferred 25,913 steelhead trout yearling at 7.4 inches to the Educkett Creek holding facility for later release into the Waatch River.</p> <p><b>Further description:</b></p> <p>.</p>			
<b>Expended</b>	\$8000				
<b>Objective</b>	Provide fish for Tribal resource management.				
<b>Primary Benefited Species</b>	Rainbow trout ( <a href="#">Oncorhynchus mykiss</a> )				
<b>Primary Benefited Population</b>	Not specified				
<b>Plans</b>	Makah NFH Cooperative Agreement The Service's Native American Policy Vision Action Plan and the Hatchery Evaluation Action Plan				
<b>Keyword</b>	Tribal				
<b>Need Number</b>	N-002				
<b>Partners</b>	Makah Indian Nation				
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Number of Fishery Management Plan production tasks implemented (PART)	1				
Number of other Fishery Management Plan tasks implemented for populations of management concern.	4				

13240-A-013 - [Winter steelhead trout production for outplanting in the Sooes River](#)

<b>Facility</b>	Makah National Fish Hatchery	<p><b>Accomplishment Summary</b></p> <p>Rebuild winter steelhead trout run in the Sooes River, increasing fishing opportunities on the Makah Indian Reservation for both tribal members and the general public.</p> <p><b>Description</b></p> <p><b>The importance to the Resource:</b></p> <p>Returning adult winter steelhead trout to the Sooes River provide increased fishing opportunities on the Makah Indian Reservation for tribal commercial and subsistence fisheries and sport fishing for the general public.</p> <p><b>The problem:</b></p> <p>The hatchery's winter steelhead trout program was initiated in response to the low returns of adult steelhead trout to the region by the early 70's, due primarily to overfishing, habitat degradation and poor ocean conditions.</p> <p><b>The objective:</b></p> <p>Yearly releases of young winter steelhead trout within the Makah Indian Reservation help to rebuild depleted runs of this unique species to harvestable levels.</p> <p><b>The method:</b></p> <p>During FY2006, the hatchery released 143,320 steelhead trout yearling at 7.6 inches into the lower Sooes River.</p>					
<b>Expended</b>	\$157000						
<b>Objective</b>	Provide fish for Tribal resource management.						
<b>Primary Benefited Species</b>	Rainbow trout ( <a href="#">Oncorhynchus mykiss</a> )						
<b>Primary Benefited Population</b>	Not specified						
<b>Plans</b>	Makah NFH Cooperative Agreement The Service's Native American Policy Vision Action Plan and the Hatchery Evaluation Action Plan						
<b>Keyword</b>	Tribal						
<b>Need Number</b>	N-002						
<b>Partners</b>	Makah Indian Nation						
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Number of Fishery Management Plan production tasks implemented (PART)	1						
number of marking and tagging targets met, as prescribed by Fishery management plans. (PART)	1						
Number of other Fishery Management Plan tasks implemented for populations of management concern.	4						

13240-A-014 - [Salmon and steelhead trout carcass distribution to the Makah Indian Tribe](#)

<b>Facility</b>	Makah National Fish Hatchery
<b>Expended</b>	\$4000
<b>Objective</b>	Provide fish for Tribal resource management.
<b>Primary Benefited Species</b>	Chinook salmon or king salmon ( <a href="#">Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</a> )
<b>Primary Benefited Population</b>	Not specified
<b>Plans</b>	The Service's Native American Policy Vision Action Plan and the Hatchery Evaluation Action Plan
<b>Keyword</b>	Tribal
<b>Need Number</b>	N-002
<b>Partners</b>	

**Accomplishments**

Number of other Fishery Management Plan tasks implemented for populations of management concern.	2
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**Accomplishment Summary**

Distribution of adult salmon and steelhead trout carcass to members of the Makah Indian Tribe.

**Description**

**The importance to the Resource:**

Traditionally, adult salmon and steelhead trout provided much needed food through the winter months for Indian tribes in the Pacific Northwest. Adult salmon and steelhead trout carcasses distributed by the hatchery provides a source of food to Makah Tribal members and also non-members when fish numbers are abundant

**The problem:**

The Makah Hatchery was established about 1982 to increase adult salmon and steelhead trout returns to the region. By the early 1970's adult fish returns to the Makah Reservation had dwindled to literally dozens of adult fish returning to local rivers. The decline was due primarily to over fishing and habitat degradation.

**The objective:**

Through a Business lease agreement established between the Makah Tribe (Tribe) and the Makah National Fish Hatchery, the Hatchery is required to provide all spawned and excess adult fish to the Tribe at the time of adult fish return to the Hatchery.

**The method:**

During FY2006, the hatchery distributed approximately 1,000 adult Fall Chinook salmon, 1,500 adult coho salmon and 600 adult winter steelhead trout carcasses to

	<p>members of the Makah Indian Tribe, with a portion going to non-tribal members.</p> <p><b>Further description:</b></p>
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13240-A-015 - [Egg Incubation Isolation Unit for Lake Ozette Sockeye recovery.](#)

<b>Facility</b>	Makah National Fish Hatchery
<b>Expended</b>	\$7200
<b>Objective</b>	Provide technical assistance to Tribes.
<b>Primary Benefited Species</b>	Sockeye salmon ( <a href="#">Oncorhynchus nerka</a> )
<b>Primary Benefited Population</b>	<a href="#">Ozette Lake ESU</a>
<b>Plans</b>	The Service's Native American Policy Puget Sound and Coastal Washington Hatchery Reform Project Makah NFH Cooperative Agreement
<b>Keyword</b>	Tribal
<b>Need Number</b>	N-002
<b>Partners</b>	Makah Indian Nation

**Accomplishments**

Number of other Fishery Management Plan tasks implemented for populations of management concern.	4
Number of technical assistance requests fulfilled to support Tribal fish and wildlife conservation	1

**Accomplishment Summary**

Assist the Makah Tribe with their Lake Ozette sockeye recovery efforts. The Makah NFH provides an isolation quarantine facility for egg incubation and thermal marking of egg otoliths.

**Description**

**The importance to the Resource:**

Lake Ozette sockeye salmon have provided food and spiritual sustenance to the Makah Indians since before the arrival of European settlers. Historically, adult returns numbered in the thousands.

**The problem:**

During the last few decades this stock has been reduced to a few hundred adults, due primarily to the loss of freshwater habitat, poor ocean conditions and over harvest. As a result, this stock has been listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act.

**The objective:**

This project will contribute to the recovery of the Lake Ozette sockeye through propagation efforts conducted at the Makah National Fish Hatchery(Hatchery). Recovery will be accelerated by making available sufficient numbers of young fish to meet stocking requirements specified in the Lake Ozette Sockeye Hatchery and Genetic Management Plan.

**The method:**

In FY06, \$7,200 was used to fund yearly operational costs associated with the egg isolation building, \$2,500 of which the Makah Tribe purchased chlorine tablets. The Hatchery

	<p>successfully incubated 233,000 Lake Ozette sockeye eggs to the eyed stage ( 81 percent) and thermally marked the developing eggs for the Tribe's mark recovery program.</p>
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**Further description:**

13240-A-022 - [Tribal Employment Rights Ordinance \(TERO\) Employee](#)

<b>Facility</b>	Makah National Fish Hatchery
<b>Expended</b>	\$25754
<b>Objective</b>	Recognize and promote the Service's distinct obligations toward Tribes within the Fisheries Program.
<b>Primary Benefited Species</b>	Chinook salmon or king salmon ( <a href="#">Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</a> )
<b>Primary Benefited Population</b>	Not specified
<b>Plans</b>	Makah NFH Cooperative Agreement The Service's Native American Policy
<b>Keyword</b>	Tribal
<b>Need Number</b>	N-002
<b>Partners</b>	Makah Indian Nation

**Accomplishments**

Number of Fishery Management Plan production tasks implemented (PART)	5
Number of other Fishery Management Plan tasks implemented for populations of management concern.	5

**Accomplishment Summary**

Supported the Service's trust responsibilities to Native American tribe's and elements of the National and Regional Fisheries Program Strategic Plans. This activity contributed to adult salmon and trout returns to the region, benefiting ocean commercial and sport fisheries and tribal river fisheries and sport fishing for non-members.

**Description**

**The importance to the Resource:**

Tribal Employment Rights Ordinance (TERO) employees work with Service fish culturists, maintenance staff, biologists and management to develop necessary skills relating to feeding fish, cleaning ponds, egg care, spawning operations, and light maintenance projects. Thus providing valuable experience to Makah tribal members.

**The problem:**

Members of the Makah Indian Nation lack opportunities to gain needed experience to compete for vacancies at federal, state, and tribal salmon and steelhead trout hatcheries in the Pacific Northwest.

**The objective:**

By offering temporary employment, Tribal members are given the opportunity to increase their technical knowledge of a fish production facility which generates potential candidates for employment with the USFWS Makah NFH. Total hours worked will exceed 1,500 hours

**The method:**

During fiscal year 2006, \$25,754.29 was

	obligated to the Makah Nation TERO office to fund a worker at the Makah NFH.
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13245-A-002 - [Transfer coho eyed eggs and fish for Port Gamble tribal net pens.](#)

<b>Facility</b>	Quilcene National Fish Hatchery
<b>Expended</b>	\$53000
<b>Objective</b>	Provide fish for Tribal resource management.
<b>Primary Benefited Species</b>	Coho salmon or silver salmon ( <a href="#">Oncorhynchus kisutch</a> )
<b>Primary Benefited Population</b>	<a href="#">Puget Sound/Strait of Georgia ESU</a>
<b>Plans</b>	Hood Canal Salmon Management Plan (Quilcene NFH) Puget Sound Salmon Management Plan Pacific Region Fisheries Outreach Action Plan
<b>Keyword</b>	Tribal
<b>Need Number</b>	N-002
<b>Partners</b>	Port Gamble S'Klallam tribe (\$1500) Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (\$240000)

**Accomplishments**

Number of Fishery Management Plan production tasks implemented (PART)	2
number of marking and tagging targets met, as prescribed by Fishery management plans. (PART)	2
Number of other Fishery Management Plan	3

**Accomplishment Summary**

Transferred 450,100 coho salmon eyed eggs to George Adams Washington State Hatchery (November 2006) with final destination of Port Gamble S'Klallam bay tribal net pens. Also transferred 108,000 coho fingerlings (4,046 pounds) directly to the Port Gamble S'Klallam bay tribal net pens on February 8, 2006. These transfers increased terminal recreational, commercial and tribal fishing opportunities.

**Description**

**The importance to the Resource:**

This program provides hatchery fish for increased fishing opportunities and relieves fishing pressure on wild fish stocks

**The problem:**

Provide fishing opportunity for treaty / non-treaty; recreational, and commercial fishermen

If these hatchery fish were not there for fishermen, the fishing pressure on wild stocks would be increased.

**The objective:**

Increase fishing opportunity for the treaty / non-treaty; recreational, and commercial fishermen. The fish return to the Port Gamble Bay for the Port Gamble S'Klallam tribal fishermen and other fishermen.

**The method:**

Quilcene NFH will collect, fertilize, and incubate eggs from returning adult coho salmon. Then transferred as eyed eggs to George Adams State hatchery to be hatched and reared until final transfer to tribal net pens

tasks implemented for populations of management concern.

before release.

This year Quilcene NFH also transferred 108,000 coho fingerling to the Port Gamble S'Klallam tribal net pens.

**Further description:**

The fish will be raised in the Port Gamble S'Klallam tribal net pens for several months prior to release. The returning adult salmon are then targeted by tribal/non tribal, recreational and commercial fishermen in the terminal fishing area.

All adults used in spawning are inspected by US Fish and Wildlife Service fish pathologist prior to any egg transfers. The fish raised at Quilcene National Fish Hatchery are routinely inspected by a US Fish and Wildlife Service fish pathologist.

13245-A-004 - [Big Quilcene River on station release of coho salmon smolts](#)

<b>Facility</b>	Quilcene National Fish Hatchery	<p><b>Accomplishment Summary</b></p> <p>Released 488,080 coho salmon smolts (21,912 pounds) into the Big Quilcene river. The returning adult fish will provide increased fishing opportunity for tribal/ non-tribal; recreational and commercial fishermen.</p> <p><b>Description</b></p> <p><b>The importance to the Resource:</b></p> <p>If these hatchery fish were not there for fishermen, the fishing pressure on wild stocks would be increased.</p> <p><b>The problem:</b></p> <p>Provide fishing opportunity for treaty / non-treaty; recreational, and commercial fishermen</p> <p>If these hatchery fish were not there for fishermen, the fishing pressure on wild stocks would be increased.</p> <p><b>The objective:</b></p> <p>Increase fishing opportunity for the treaty / non-treaty; recreational, and commercial fishermen. If these hatchery fish were not there for fishermen, the fishing pressure on wild stocks would be increased</p> <p><b>The method:</b></p> <p>Quilcene NFH will collect, fertilize, incubate eggs and hatch fry from returning adult coho salmon. The fish will be raised for 1 1/2 years at the hatchery prior to release as smolts into the Big Quilcene river</p> <p><b>Further description:</b></p> <p>Release of these coho salmon should result in</p>
<b>Expended</b>	\$275284	
<b>Objective</b>	Provide fish for Tribal resource management.	
<b>Primary Benefited Species</b>	Coho salmon or silver salmon ( <a href="#">Oncorhynchus kisutch</a> )	
<b>Primary Benefited Population</b>	<a href="#">Puget Sound/Strait of Georgia ESU</a>	
<b>Plans</b>	Hood Canal Salmon Management Plan (Quilcene NFH) Puget Sound Salmon Management Plan Pacific Region Fisheries Outreach Action Plan	
<b>Keyword</b>	Tribal	
<b>Need Number</b>	N-002	
<b>Partners</b>	Jamestown S'Klallam tribe Lower Elwha S'Klallam tribe Point No Point Treaty Tribes Port Gamble S'Klallam tribe Skokomish Tribe Suquamish tribe Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	
<b>Accomplishments</b>		

Number of Fishery Management Plan production tasks implemented (PART)	2	adult fish available for harvest by treaty and non-treaty commercial fisherman and recreational fishers.  Quilcene NFH released 488,080 coho smolts into the Big Quilcene river at the end of April 2006. This amount exceeded the task of releasing 400,000 coho smolts.
number of marking and tagging targets met, as prescribed by Fishery management plans. (PART)	2	
Number of other Fishery Management Plan tasks implemented for populations of management concern.	3	

**13245-A-006 - [Excess adult Salmon carcass distribution to Treaty Tribes & provide tribal fishing opportunity](#)**

<b>Facility</b>	Quilcene National Fish Hatchery	<p><b>Accomplishment Summary</b></p> <p>Supplied 7,638 adult salmon carcasses @ 42,647 pounds for subsistence to Treaty Tribes. Provided two tribal commercial fisheries conducted below Quilcene National Fish Hatchery electric fish weir ( 71 fish @ 462 pounds) and tribal commercial fishing in Quilcene Bay ( 20,752 fish @ 134,888 pounds).</p> <p><b>Description</b></p> <p><b>The importance to the Resource:</b></p> <p>Provide excess adult salmon carcasses to tribes. This removes hatchery fish from the system and reduces the contribution of nitrogen from the decaying fish carcasses in Hood Canal. This is identified as a seasonal problem contributing to low oxygen levels in Hood Canal.</p> <p><b>The problem:</b></p> <p>Excess salmon carcasses that are not utilized decay increasing the nitrogen contribution to the system that has been identified as a seasonal problem that contributes to low oxygen levels in Hood Canal. The low oxygen levels in Hood Canal have killed bottom fish and shellfish. This also meets federal obligations to the tribes.</p> <p><b>The objective:</b></p> <p>Transfer of the adult salmon carcasses and providing fishing opportunity to the tribes meets federal obligations to the tribes. If these fish were not used they would remain in the watershed and Hood Canal contributing to the low oxygen problems.</p>
<b>Expended</b>	\$5450	
<b>Objective</b>	Recognize and promote the Service's distinct obligations toward Tribes within the Fisheries Program.	
<b>Primary Benefited Species</b>	Coho salmon or silver salmon ( <a href="#">Oncorhynchus kisutch</a> )	
<b>Primary Benefited Population</b>	<a href="#">Puget Sound/Strait of Georgia ESU</a>	
<b>Plans</b>	Hood Canal Salmon Management Plan (Quilcene NFH) Puget Sound Salmon Management Plan Pacific Region Fisheries Outreach Action Plan	
<b>Keyword</b>	Tribal	
<b>Need Number</b>	N-002	
<b>Partners</b>	Jamestown S'Klallam tribe (\$500) Lower Elwha S'Klallam tribe (\$1400) Port Gamble S'Klallam tribe (\$1250) Skokomish Tribe (\$2500) Suquamish tribe (\$350)	

**Accomplishments**

Number of other Fishery Management Plan tasks implemented for populations of management concern.	5
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**The *method*:**

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service and Bureau of Indian Affairs agreement to distribute excess adult salmon carcasses from Quilcene National Fish Hatchery to several local tribes for subsistence purposes. The tribes are the Port Gamble S'Klallam, Jamestown S'Klallam, and Lower Elwha S'Klallam, Skokomish and Suquamish tribes.

**Further description:**

After tribal commitments are met, fish are distributed to the Federal Prisons Food Bank Program

13245-A-009 - [Coho salmon to Quilcene Bay net pens \( Tribal\)](#)

<b>Facility</b>	Quilcene National Fish Hatchery	<p><b>Accomplishment Summary</b></p> <p>Transferred 199,191 coho salmon fingerlings weighing 7,758 pounds to Skokomish tribal net pens in Quilcene Bay.</p> <p><b>Description</b></p> <p><b>The importance to the Resource:</b></p> <p>Provide fishing opportunity for treaty / non-treaty; recreational, and commercial fishermen .</p> <p>If these hatchery fish were not there for fishermen, the fishing pressure on wild stocks would be increased.</p> <p><b>The problem:</b></p> <p>Provide fishing opportunity for treaty / non-treaty; recreational, and commercial fishermen .</p> <p>If these hatchery fish were not there for fishermen, the fishing pressure on wild stocks would be increased.</p> <p><b>The objective:</b></p> <p>Increase fishing opportunity for the treaty / non-treaty; recreational, and commercial fishermen. The fish return to the Quilcene Bay for the Skokomish tribal fishermen and other fishermen.</p> <p><b>The method:</b></p> <p>At Quilcene NFH, spawn coho salmon adults, incubate and hatch eggs, and raise fish for over a year until transfer to tribal net pens in Quilcene Bay. These fish are raised for several months before release. The returning hatchery adult salmon are targeted by all groups of fishermen</p>					
<b>Expended</b>	\$96721						
<b>Objective</b>	Provide fish for Tribal resource management.						
<b>Primary Benefited Species</b>	Coho salmon or silver salmon ( <a href="#">Oncorhynchus kisutch</a> )						
<b>Primary Benefited Population</b>	<a href="#">Puget Sound/Strait of Georgia ESU</a>						
<b>Plans</b>	Hood Canal Salmon Management Plan (Quilcene NFH) Puget Sound Salmon Management Plan Pacific Region Fisheries Outreach Action Plan						
<b>Keyword</b>	Tribal						
<b>Need Number</b>	N-002						
<b>Partners</b>	Skokomish Tribe (\$4000) Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (\$500)						
<p><b>Accomplishments</b></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Number of Fishery Management Plan production tasks implemented (PART)</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>number of marking and tagging targets met, as prescribed by Fishery management plans. (PART)</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of other Fishery Management Plan</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </table>			Number of Fishery Management Plan production tasks implemented (PART)	2	number of marking and tagging targets met, as prescribed by Fishery management plans. (PART)	2	Number of other Fishery Management Plan
Number of Fishery Management Plan production tasks implemented (PART)	2						
number of marking and tagging targets met, as prescribed by Fishery management plans. (PART)	2						
Number of other Fishery Management Plan	3						

tasks implemented for populations of management concern.

**Further description:**

Provided 180,582 coho salmon weighing 6,433 pounds to net pens in Quilcene Bay. This provides additional fishing opportunities to tribal and non tribal fishermen.

All adult fish used in spawning are inspected by US Fish and Wildlife Service fish pathologist prior to any fish transfers. The fish raised at Quilcene National Fish Hatchery are routinely inspected by a US Fish and Wildlife Service fish pathologist.

13250-A-002 - [Tribal Employment Rights Ordinance \(TERO\) Workers](#)

<b>Facility</b>	Quinault National Fish Hatchery	<p><b>Accomplishment Summary</b></p> <p>Provided 1600 hours of temporary employment for Quinault Nation Tribal members at Quinault National Fish Hatchery.</p> <p><b>Description</b></p> <p><b>The importance to the Resource:</b></p> <p>Tribal Employment Rights Ordinance (TERO) workers work in conjunction with USFWS fish culturists, maintenance staff, biologists and management to accomplish necessary tasks such as feeding fish, cleaning ponds, egg care, spawning operations, and light maintenance projects.</p> <p><b>The problem:</b></p> <p>Members of the Quinault Indian Nation need the necessary work experience and opportunities to fill vacancies at National Fish Hatcheries, specifically, an anadromous fish production facility.</p> <p><b>The objective:</b></p> <p>By offering temporary employment, Tribal members are given the opportunity to increase their technical knowledge of a fish production facility which generates potential candidates for employment with USFWS at Quinault NFH. Total hours worked will exceed 1,500 hours.</p> <p><b>The method:</b></p> <p>In fiscal year 2006, \$30,000 was obligated to TERO workers from 1311 -fisheries resource funding.</p>					
<b>Expended</b>	\$30000						
<b>Objective</b>	Recognize and promote the Service's distinct obligations toward Tribes within the Fisheries Program.						
<b>Primary Benefited Species</b>	Coho salmon or silver salmon ( <a href="#">Oncorhynchus kisutch</a> )						
<b>Primary Benefited Population</b>	Not specified						
<b>Plans</b>	Quinault NFH Cooperative Agreement						
<b>Keyword</b>	Tribal						
<b>Need Number</b>	N-002						
<b>Partners</b>	Quinault Indian Nation						
<p><b>Accomplishments</b></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Number of Fishery Management Plan production tasks implemented (PART)</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of partnerships</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of consultations conducted to support Tribal fish &amp; wildlife conservation.</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>			Number of Fishery Management Plan production tasks implemented (PART)	4	Number of partnerships	1	Number of consultations conducted to support Tribal fish & wildlife conservation.
Number of Fishery Management Plan production tasks implemented (PART)	4						
Number of partnerships	1						
Number of consultations conducted to support Tribal fish & wildlife conservation.	1						

13250-A-008 - [Coho Salmon Production and Distribution](#)

<b>Facility</b>	Quinault National Fish Hatchery
<b>Expended</b>	\$240463
<b>Objective</b>	Recognize and promote the Service's distinct obligations toward Tribes within the Fisheries Program.
<b>Primary Benefited Species</b>	Coho salmon or silver salmon ( <a href="#">Oncorhynchus kisutch</a> )
<b>Primary Benefited Population</b>	<a href="#">Olympic Peninsula ESU</a>
<b>Plans</b>	Quinault NFH Cooperative Agreement
<b>Keyword</b>	Tribal
<b>Need Number</b>	N-002
<b>Partners</b>	Quinault Indian Nation

**Accomplishments**

Number of Fishery Management Plan production tasks implemented (PART)	1
number of marking and tagging targets met, as prescribed by Fishery management plans. (PART)	1
Number of technical assistance requests fulfilled to support Tribal fish and wildlife conservation	1
Number of consultations conducted to support Tribal fish & wildlife conservation.	1

**Accomplishment Summary**

Brood Year 2005: 649,573 Coho salmon were released into Cook Creek on April 24th, 2006.

**Description**

**The importance to the Resource:**

Adult coho salmon returning to the Quinault River and its tributaries provide important river commercial and subsistence fisheries to tribal members on the Quinault Tribal Reservation and offer quality tribal-guided sport fishing opportunities available to the general public

**The problem:**

Quinault NFH's coho salmon program was initiated in response to the low returns of adult salmon to the region beginning in the early 70's, due primarily to overfishing, habitat degradation and poor ocean survival conditions

**The objective:**

As part of Quinault NFH's Tribal Trust responsibilities, yearly releases of young coho salmon within the Quinault Reservation help to rebuild to harvestable levels, maintain or supplement runs of this unique species in order to maintain adequate harvest levels.

**The method:**

During FY2006, the hatchery reared and released 649,573 BY05 Coho salmon at 15 fish/pound into Cook Creek.

13250-A-010 - [Chum Salmon Production and Distribution](#)

<b>Facility</b>	Quinault National Fish Hatchery
<b>Expended</b>	\$10930
<b>Objective</b>	Provide fish for Tribal resource management.
<b>Primary Benefited Species</b>	Chum salmon ( <a href="#">Oncorhynchus keta</a> )
<b>Primary Benefited Population</b>	Not specified
<b>Plans</b>	Quinault NFH Cooperative Agreement
<b>Keyword</b>	Tribal
<b>Need Number</b>	N-002
<b>Partners</b>	Quinault Indian Nation

**Accomplishments**

Number of Fishery Management Plan production tasks implemented (PART)	1
Number of technical assistance requests fulfilled to support Tribal fish and wildlife conservation	1
Number of consultations conducted to support Tribal fish & wildlife conservation.	1

**Accomplishment Summary**

Brood Year 2005; 1,027,187 Chum salmon were released into Cook Creek as part of Quinault NFH's tribal trust responsibilities.

**Description**

**The importance to the Resource:**

Cook Creek adult Chum salmon contribute to regional salmon returns that support and contribute to international and domestic ocean commercial and sport fisheries. Adult Chum salmon returning to the Quinault River and its tributaries provide important river commercial and subsistence fisheries to tribal members on the Quinault Tribal Reservation.

**The problem:**

Quinault NFH's Chum salmon program was initiated at the request of the Quinault Indian Nation to develop additional fishing opportunities and the associated revenue.

**The objective:**

As part of Quinault NFH's Tribal Trust responsibilities, yearly releases of young chum salmon within the Quinault Reservation help to support this unique and important fishery.

**The method:**

During FY2006, the hatchery released 1,027,187 BY2005 Chum salmon at 447 fish/pound into Cook Creek.

**13320-A-036 - [Chehalis Fisheries Restoration Program - Quinault Indian Nation Salmon Spawning Survey](#)**

<b>Facility</b>	Western Washington Fisheries Resource Office	<p><b>Accomplishment Summary</b></p> <p>Collect spawning information on coho and fall Chinook salmon within the Chehalis Basin that is sufficient to estimate the annual spawning escapement of both species. Data will be used to estimate the adult spawning escapement of coho and fall Chinook salmon in the Chehalis Basin. This data is critical for the management and monitoring of Chehalis Basin salmon stocks.</p> <p><b>Description</b></p> <p><b>The importance to the Resource:</b></p> <p>The Chehalis Basin is the second largest in Washington. It has unlisted stocks of Chinook, coho and chum salmon and cutthroat and steelhead trout. The lower Chehalis Basin is designated foraging, migration, and overwintering habitat for bull trout. These resources are important for sport and commercial, tribal, and interjurisdictional fisheries.</p> <p><b>The problem:</b></p> <p>Numerous habitat degradations, along with other factors including overfishing, have caused a decline in Chehalis Basin salmonid populations. This has diminished the fisheries opportunities and economic benefits for all users and the rural communities that depend on them.</p> <p><b>The objective:</b></p> <p>To provide an accurate estimate of the adult spawning escapement for coho and Chinook salmon and thus determine optimal harvest in tribal, commercial, and recreational fisheries while protecting sufficient numbers of adult</p>			
<b>Expended</b>	\$33493				
<b>Objective</b>	Recognize and promote the Service's distinct obligations toward Tribes within the Fisheries Program.				
<b>Primary Benefited Species</b>	Coho salmon or silver salmon ( <a href="#">Oncorhynchus kisutch</a> )				
<b>Primary Benefited Population</b>	<a href="#">SW Washington Coast ESU</a>				
<b>Plans</b>	Chehalis River Basin Fishery Resources Study and Restoration Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-452) Chehalis Fisheries Restoration Program - Quinault Indian Nation Salmon Spawning Survey - FY2006				
<b>Keyword</b>	Tribal				
<b>Need Number</b>	N-002				
<b>Partners</b>	Quinault Indian Nation Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife				
<p><b>Accomplishments</b></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Number of population assessments completed</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of other Fishery Management Plan</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </table>			Number of population assessments completed	2	Number of other Fishery Management Plan
Number of population assessments completed	2				
Number of other Fishery Management Plan	3				

tasks implemented for populations of management concern.

spawners.

**The *method*:**

Crews will walk spawning stream reaches and count the number of adult coho and Chinook spawners. This data will be used in conjunction with Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife survey data to estimate the adult spawning escapements.

**13320-A-037 - [Chehalis Fisheries Restoration Program - Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Riparian Restoration](#)**

<b>Facility</b>	Western Washington Fisheries Resource Office	<p><b>Accomplishment Summary</b></p> <p>Remove invasive blackberry and scotch broom and plant 5,600 native trees over 10 acres or 3.4 miles within the riparian zones of the Chehalis and Black Rivers and Willamette Creek. The species that will benefit from increased shading and future wood are coho, spring Chinook, fall Chinook and chum salmon; steelhead, and coastal cutthroat trout.</p> <p><b>Description</b></p> <p><b>The <i>importance</i> to the Resource:</b></p> <p>The Chehalis Basin is the second largest in Washington. It has unlisted stocks of Chinook, coho and chum salmon and cutthroat and steelhead trout. The lower Chehalis Basin is designated foraging, migration, and overwintering habitat for bull trout. These resources are important for sport and commercial, tribal, and interjurisdictional fisheries.</p> <p><b>The <i>problem</i>:</b></p> <p>Numerous habitat degradations have caused a decline in Chehalis Basin salmonid populations. This has diminished the fisheries opportunities and economic benefits for all users and the rural communities that depend on them.</p> <p><b>The <i>objective</i>:</b></p> <p>Re-establish a native riparian plant community along 3.4 miles of the Chehalis and Black Rivers and Willamette Creek.</p> <p><b>The <i>method</i>:</b></p> <p>Invasive blackberry and scotch broom will be</p>
<b>Expended</b>	\$33493	
<b>Objective</b>	Recognize and promote the Service's distinct obligations toward Tribes within the Fisheries Program.	
<b>Primary Benefited Species</b>	Chinook salmon or king salmon ( <a href="#">Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</a> )	
<b>Primary Benefited Population</b>	<a href="#">Washington Coast ESU</a>	
<b>Plans</b>	<p>Chehalis River Basin Fishery Resources Study and Restoration Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-452)</p> <p>Chehalis Basin Salmon Habitat Restoration and Preservation Work Plan</p> <p>Chehalis Basin Watershed Management Plan</p> <p>Chehalis Fisheries Restoration Program - Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Riparian Restoration - FY2006</p>	
<b>Keyword</b>	Tribal	
<b>Need Number</b>	N-002	
<b>Partners</b>	Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation	
<b>Accomplishments</b>		

Number of riparian miles restored	3.4	removed and 5,600 native trees and shrubs will be planted.
Number of other Fishery Management Plan tasks implemented for populations of management concern.	4	
Number of activities conducted to support the management and control of aquatic invasive species	1	

13265-A-006 - [Production and Distribution of Coho salmon](#)

<b>Facility</b>	Winthrop National Fish Hatchery
<b>Expended</b>	\$0
<b>Objective</b>	Recognize and promote the Service's distinct obligations toward Tribes within the Fisheries Program.
<b>Primary Benefited Species</b>	Coho salmon or silver salmon ( <a href="#">Oncorhynchus kisutch</a> )
<b>Primary Benefited Population</b>	<a href="#">Methow River Coho</a>
<b>Plans</b>	The Service's Native American Policy 2005-2007 Interim Management Agreement for Upriver Chinook, Sockeye, Steelhead, Coho, and White Sturgeon
<b>Keyword</b>	Tribal
<b>Need Number</b>	N-002
<b>Partners</b>	Bonneville Power Administration (\$50000) Yakama Indian Nation

**Accomplishments**

Number of Fishery Management Plan production tasks implemented (PART)	2
number of marking and tagging targets met, as prescribed by Fishery management plans. (PART)	2
Number of other Fishery Management Plan	4

**Accomplishment Summary**

Reared and released 311,000 yearling Coho salmon into the Methow River (tributary to the Columbia River). Produced 310,000 Coho salmon eggs from 354 returning adult salmon for use in Coho salmon production and distribution at Winthrop NFH.

**Description**

**The importance to the Resource:**

Assisting the Yakama Nation with the reintroduction of Coho to the mid-Columbia River basin is important because it supports recovery of a functionally extirpated salmonid species and meets tribal trust responsibilities.

**The problem:**

Indigenous natural Coho salmon were decimated in the early 1900s and no longer occupy the mid-Columbia river basins. Reasons for decline include the construction and operation of mainstem Columbia River hydropower projects, habitat degradation, release locations, harvest management, and hatchery practices.

**The objective:**

The objective is to assist, primarily, the Yakama Nation and other partners in re-establishing naturally spawning Coho populations in mid-Columbia tributaries to biologically sustainable levels which provide significant harvest in most years.

**The method:**

Assist the Yakama Nation with the mid-Columbia Coho reintroduction feasibility project by providing facilities, resources, manpower

tasks implemented for populations of management concern.

and technical expertise.

**Further description:**

Coho salmon have been extirpated from the Mid-Columbia basin for almost half a century. The Yakama Nation, in cooperation with the Bonneville Power Administration, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and additional state and federal agencies initiated a Coho salmon Reintroduction Feasibility Project in 1999. The Winthrop National Fish Hatchery plays an integral role in the reintroduction project. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service-Winthrop National Fish hatchery has a cooperative agreement with the Yakama Nation to rear and release 250,000 Coho salmon in specified areas of the Mid-Columbia Basin. Up to 250,000 additional Coho salmon may be transported in to Winthrop NFH for short term acclimation and release.