Project Report December 8, 2006

Strategic Plan Objectives: Achieve full cost recovery from water project sponsors.

5 projects found

13231-A-028 - White River Spring Chinook Salmon: Fish Health Care for Endangered Species Recovery Project

Facility	Lower Columbia River Fish Health Center
Expended	$7619
Objective	Recover fish and other aquatic resource populations protected under the Endangered Species Act.
Primary Benefited Species	Chinook salmon or king salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*)
Primary Benefited Population	Wenatchee River (UCWEN) spring chinook salmon
Plans	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service National Aquatic Animal Health Policy 2000 NMFS FCRPS Biological Opinion - December 21, 2000 Conservation of Columbia Basin Fish, Final Basinwide Salmon Recovery Strategy, 12/2000 (All H Paper) Wenatchee Subbasin Plan
Keyword	Fish Health
Need Number	N-002

Accomplishment Summary

The 2005 progeny of the endangered White River spring Chinook salmon are successfully rearing in their first year at the Little White Salmon NFH. Fish health, as measured by bi-weekly exams and special tests, show that this stock of salmon is doing well, with only minor incidence of bacterial kidney disease. A MOU with the Grant Co. Public Utility District for the care of these fish was achieved.

Description

The *importance* to the Resource:

The White River spring Chinook salmon are listed as endangered. A scant 14 pairs of spawning adults were noted in past years in this upper Columbia Basin river.

The *problem*:

Deteriorating habitat, warm water conditions and dams have contributed to the near demise of this population.

The *objective*:

Recover the salmon through the use of a captive broodstock program and rear fish for restoration back into the White River in the upper Wenatchee Basin.

Partners	Grant County Public Utility District Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

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	1
Number of Fishery Management Plan production tasks implemented (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)	1

The *method*:

Bacterial kidney disease severely limits the viability of this stock in captivity. The Lower Columbia River Fish Health Ctr. is monitoring the stock at the Little White Salmon National Fish Hatchery and providing fish health care in attempts to produce viable smolts that can survive in the White River after their release from the hatchery.

14110-A-504 - Fall Chinook salmon harvest mitigation

Facility	Lower Snake River Compensation Plan Office
Expended	$1025841
Objective	Meet the Service's responsibilities for mitigating fisheries.
Primary Benefited Species	Chinook salmon or king salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*)
Primary Benefited Population	Snake River Fall Chinook Salmon
Plans	Lower Snake River Compensation Plan
Keyword	Mitigation
Need Number	N-002
Partners	Bonneville Power Administration Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation Idaho Department of Fish and Game Idaho Power Company National Marine Fisheries Service Nez Perce Tribe Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife United States Army Corps of Engineers Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

Accomplishment Summary

Approximatly 3.2 million juvenile fall Chinook salmon were released from the Lyons Ferry Fish Complex in 2006. Fish were marked/tagged for LSRCP evaluations, and in accordance with the U.S. versus Oregon Settlement agreement. Approximatly 16,188 adult fall Chinook returned to the Snake River basin in 2005 of which about 8,351 were attributed to the Lyons Ferry Fish complex. The LSRCP annual adult return goal back to the project area for fall chinook is 18,300.

Description

The *importance* to the Resource:

Prior to completion of four hydroelectric dams on the lower Snake River, an average of 32,700 fall Chinook salmon returned to spawn in the basin annually. The progeny of these fish help support commercial, recreation and tribal fisheries in S.E. Alaska, British Columbia, along the Oregon and Washington coasts, and in the Columbia River Basin.

The *problem*:

The U.S. Army COE Coordination Act Report (June 1975) estimated that constructing and operating the 4 dams would reduce the annual spawning escapement in the Snake River by about 18,300 adults, which would lead to a reduction of about 73,200 fish from the coast-wide harvest.

The *objective*:

To mitigate for the lost harvest of Fall Chinook Salmon caused by the existence and operation of the lower four Snake River Dams as required by the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act.

Accomplishments

Number of visitors to service facilities.	600
Number of mitigation tasks implemented as prescribed in approved plans. (PART)	6
Number of mitigation production tasks implemented as prescribed in approved plans. (PART)	2
Number of mitigation post-stocking survival tasks implemented as prescribed in approved plans.	2

The *method*:

The Lyons Ferry Fish Hatchery and off-site acclimation ponds were constructed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to hatch, rear and release fall Chinook salmon back into the Snake River basin. Returning fish surplus to broodstock would be available for harvest.

Further description:

The LSRCP program is directly funded as a Power Related Cost by the Bonneville Power Administration. The Lyons Ferry Hatchery, the associated Monitoring and Evaluation Program, and the Fish health Program are operated by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife under a cooperative agreement with the FWS.

14110-A-510 - Steelhead harvest mitigation

Facility	Lower Snake River Compensation Plan Office
Expended	$7462822
Objective	Meet the Service's responsibilities for mitigating fisheries.
Primary Benefited Species	Rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*)
Primary Benefited Population	Not specified
Plans	Lower Snake River Compensation Plan
Keyword	Mitigation
Need Number	N-002
Partners	Bonneville Power Administration Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation Idaho Department of Fish and Game National Marine Fisheries Service Nez Perce Tribe Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission Shoshone-Bannock Tribe United States Army Corps of Engineers Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

Accomplishment Summary

Approximately 4.2 million juvenile steelhead were released in 2006 from five LSRCP hatcheries (Magic Valley, Clearwater, Irrigon, Wallowa, and Lyons Ferry). Fish were marked for LSRCP evaluaitions, and in accordance with the U.S. vs Oregon Settlement Agreement. Approximately 156,000 adult steelhead returned to the Snake River basin, above Lower Granite Dam, in 2005, of which nearly 72,000 were originated from the LSRCP. The LSRCP annual adult return goal for steelhead is 55,100.

Description

The *importance* to the Resource:

Prior to completion of four hydroelectric dams on the lower Snake River, an average of 114,800 steelhead returned to spawn in basin annually. The progeny of these fish helped support commercial, recreational and tribal fisheries in the mainstem Columbia River and Snake River basin.

The *problem*:

The U.S. Army COE Coordination Act Report (June 1975) estimated that constructing and operating the 4 dams would reduce the annual steelhead spawning escapement in the Snake River by about 59,700, which would lead to a significant reduction of steelhead for harvest.

The *objective*:

To mitigate for the lost harvest of steelhead caused by the construction and operation of the four lower Snake River dams as required by the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act.

Accomplishments

Number of visitors to service facilities.	4250
Number of mitigation tasks implemented as prescribed in approved plans. (PART)	6
Number of mitigation production tasks implemented as prescribed in approved plans. (PART)	2
Number of mitigation marking & tagging tasks implemented as prescribed in approved plans.	1

The *method*:

Five fish hatcheries (Lyons Ferry, Wallowa, Clearwater, Magic Valley and Irrigon) and off-site acclimation ponds, were constructed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to hatch, rear and release steelhead into the basin. Returning adults, surplus to broodstock needs, would be available for harvest.

Further description:

The LSRCP program is directly funded as a Power Related Cost by the Bonneville Power Administration. The Lyons Ferry Fish hatchery is operated by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife. The Irrigon and Wallowa hatcheries are operated by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. The Magic Valley and Clearwater fish hatcheries are operated by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game. Each agency listed above also participates in an integrated hatchery evaluation program and operates an ongoing fish health program.

14110-A-511 - Spring/Summer Chinook salmon harvest mitigation.

Facility	Lower Snake River Compensation Plan Office
Expended	$8641973
Objective	Meet the Service's responsibilities for mitigating fisheries.
Primary Benefited Species	Chinook salmon or king salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*)
Primary Benefited Population	Snake River Spring/Summer Chinook ESU
Plans	Lower Snake River Compensation Plan
Keyword	Mitigation
Need Number	N-002
Partners	Bonneville Power Administration Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation Idaho Department of Fish and Game National Marine Fisheries Service Nez Perce Tribe Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission Shoshone-Bannock Tribe United States Army Corps of Engineers Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

Accomplishment Summary

Approximately 6.2 million juvenile spring/summer chinook were released in 2006 from five LSRCP hatcheries (McCall, Sawtooth, Clearwater, Lyons Ferry, and Lookingglass). Portions of the production was marked for LSRCP evaluations, and portions were marked for U.S. vs Oregon Agreements. Approximately 35,100 adult spring/summer chinook returned to the Snake River basin, above Lower Granite Dam in 2005. Nearly 18,500 were due to LSRCP efforts. The LSRCP annual adult return goal is 58,700.

Description

The *importance* to the Resource:

Prior to completion of four hydroelectric dams on the lower Snake River, an average of 122,700 Spring/Summer Chinook Salmon returned to spawn in the basin annually. The progeny of these fish helped support commercial, recreational and tribal fisheries in the mainstem Columbia River and Snake River basin.

The *problem*:

The US Army COE Corrdination Act Report (June 1975) estimated that constructing and operating the four dams would reduced the annual spawning escapement in the Snake River basin by about 63,500 adults, which would lead to a significant reduction of spring/summer chinook for harvest.

The *objective*:

To mitigate for the lost harvest of Spring/Summer Chinook Salmon caused by the construction and operation of the four lower Snake River dams as required by the Fish and

Accomplishments

Number of visitors to service facilities.	20600
Number of mitigation tasks implemented as prescribed in approved plans. (PART)	7
Number of mitigation production tasks implemented as prescribed in approved plans. (PART)	2
Number of mitigation post-stocking survival tasks implemented as prescribed in approved plans.	2

Wildlife Coordination Act.

The *method*:

Six fish hatcheries (Lyons Ferry, Tucannon, Lookingglass, Clearwater, Sawtooth and McCall) and off-site acclimation ponds were constucted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to hatch, rear and release Spring/Summer Chinook Salmon into the Snake River Basin. Returning fish, surplus to broodstock needs, would be available for harvest.

Further description:

The LSRCP program is directly funded as a Power Related Cost by the Bonneville Power Administration. The Lyons Ferry and Tucannon Fish hatcheries are operated by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife. The Lookingglass hatchery is operated by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. The McCall and Sawtooth Fish Hatcheries are operated by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game. Each agency listed above also participates in an integrated hatchery evaluation program and operates an ongoing fish health program.

14110-A-512 - Resident recreational fishery harvest mitigation

Facility	Lower Snake River Compensation Plan Office
Expended	$387663
Objective	Meet the Service's responsibilities for mitigating fisheries.
Primary Benefited Species	Rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*)
Primary Benefited Population	Not specified
Plans	Lower Snake River Compensation Plan
Keyword	Mitigation
Need Number	N-002
Partners	Bonneville Power Administration Idaho Department of Fish and Game United States Army Corps of Engineers Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

Accomplishments

Number of visitors to service facilities.	600
Number of mitigation tasks implemented as prescribed in approved plans. (PART)	2
Number of mitigation production tasks implemented as prescribed in approved plans. (PART)	1

Accomplishment Summary

Approximately 86,000 pounds of resident rainbow trout (nearly 400,000), were released in 2006 from the Lyons Ferry Hatchery Complex, which includes the Tucannon hatchery. The annual LSRCP release goal for resident rainbow trout is 86,000 pounds.

Description

The *importance* to the Resource:

Smallmouth bass, channel catfish, sturgeon and whitefish were the primary resident fish species sought by anglers fishing the free-flowing lower Snake River prior to construction of the four hydroelectric dams. This fishery provided substantial social, recreational and economic benefits to the region.

The *problem*:

Construction of the dams created large reservoirs that are more favorable to other species, and of course eliminated the stream-type fishery. The U.S. Army COE Coordination Act Report (June 1975) estimated that this transition reduced recreational fishing effort by the equivalent of 67,500 angler days.

The *objective*:

To compensate for the lost fishery and decline in fishing effort by creating new put-and-take rainbow trout fisheries in southwestern Washington and northern Idaho.

The *method*:

Components of the Lyons Ferry Hatchery Complex, including the Tucannon Hatchery, were constructed to accomodate rearing 86,000 pounds of resident rainbow trout to

		mitigate for lost angling opportunities on the Snake River due to construction of the Lower Snake River Dams. **Further description:** The LSRCP program is directly funded as a Power Related Cost by the Bonneville Power Administration. The Lyons Ferry Hatchery Complex is operated by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife.