



Lower Snake River Compensation Plan or LSRCP



Funding for the LSRCP comes from the Bonneville Power Administration.



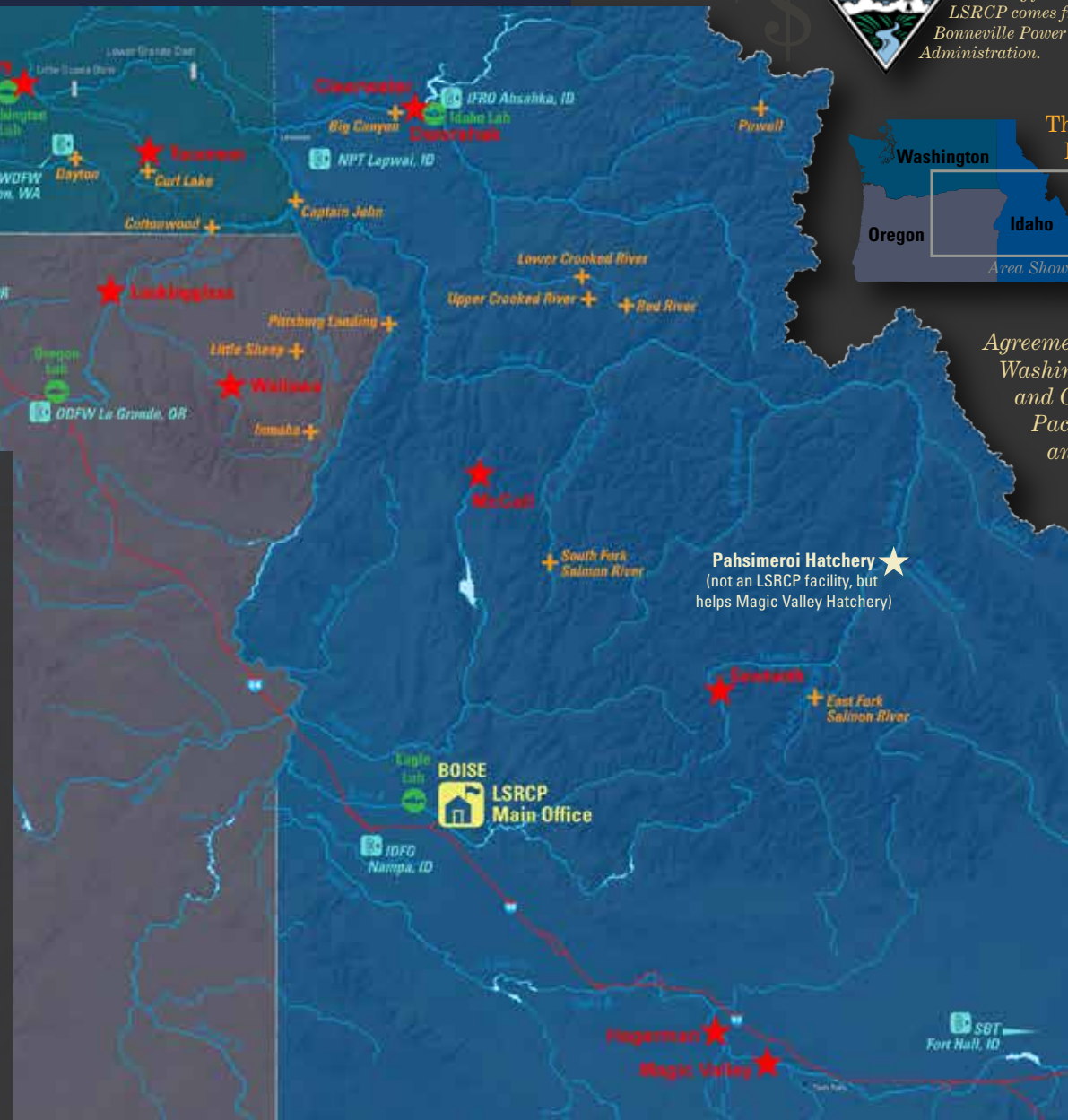
The LSRCP program is administered by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service



The Lower Snake River Compensation Plan was authorized by Congress in 1976 to mitigate for the adverse impact four lower Snake River dams had on commercial, recreational and tribal fisheries. Our hatcheries and evaluation programs are conducted under Cooperative Agreements with the States of Idaho, Oregon and Washington, the Nez Perce, Shoshone-Bannock and Confederated Umatilla Tribes, and the Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission and Service hatcheries and field stations.



- ★ LSRCP Fish Hatchery**
The heart of the program is ten hatcheries: two national (Dworshak and Hagerman), two Washington, three Oregon, and three Idaho.
- + LSRCP Satellite Facility**
14 satellite facilities are key places where adults are trapped and juvenile fish (smolts) are acclimated to their river of origin before release.
- 🏠 LSRCP Fish Health Lab**
There are four fish health labs that work with the hatcheries to keep fish thriving. The goal is to release healthy fish into the wild rivers.
- 📡 LSRCP Monitoring & Evaluation Facility**
Data gathering is the primary task of these seven facilities. Tagged fish (Coded Wire, PIT and genetic Parental Based Tags) are tracked from river to ocean and back.
- 🏠 LSRCP Administrative Office**
All the parts above report to the LSRCP office in Boise where six full-time staff work.
Web: <http://www.fws.gov/office/lower-snake-river-compensation-plan>



LSRCP yearly adult PRODUCTION:

91,500	Fall Chinook
293,500	Summer/Spring Chinook
165,300	steelhead...

for harvest in the ocean and Columbia below McNary Dam and to escape Chinook and steelhead adults along the lower Snake River. Subtract return goal (below) for coast wide harvest.

LSRCP yearly adult RETURN GOALS:

18,300	Fall Chinook
58,700	Summer/Spring Chinook
55,100	steelhead...

returning above McNary Dam to the LSRCP project or above.

LSRCP facilities raise 86,000 pounds of rainbow trout for local recreational fishing in Washington and Idaho.



NOAA's National Marine Fisheries lists Snake River Chinook and steelhead as threatened and sockeye as endangered. The LSRCP supports recovery of these endangered stocks through outplanting juvenile and adult fish.



U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

Magic Valley Fish Hatchery

Magic Valley Steelhead Hatchery
2036 River Road
Filer, ID 83328

208/326-3230
<http://idfg.idaho.gov>

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
<http://www.fws.gov/office/lower-snake-river-compensation-plan>

December 21, 2023



Part of the ~
LOWER SNAKE RIVER
COMPENSATION PLAN



Cover photo AI, © Edvard Ellric



Magic Valley Hatchery yearly LSRCP steelhead production goals: 1,550,000 smolts released / 11,660 adults returning

1

Magic Valley fish hatchery does not trap or spawn any adult fish. It is one of two LSRCP hatcheries outside the project area. We support the Salmon River steelhead LSRCP goal.

2

Magic Valley receives eyed-eggs shipped in a cooler with chilled water each spring from Sawtooth, Clearwater and Pahsimeroi fish hatcheries. The latter is a non-LSRCP Idaho facility positioned on a key tributary.

3

For 30 years, the hatchery has received B-run eyed-eggs from Clearwater hatchery. Today we support a run of the larger fish sourced from and returned to the Salmon River.

4

Magic Valley is supported by the Eagle Lab for fish health and the IDFG Nampa Research Office for monitoring and evaluation of fish tagged with coded wire tags and passive integrated transponders.

5

The majority of Magic Valley's production is for the purpose of sustaining steelhead trout runs in the Salmon River and its tributaries to provide both sport and tribal fisheries

6

One major concern for Magic Valley hatchery is the declining supply of water from Crystal Springs, part of the Thousand Springs complex fed by the Eastern Snake Plain Aquifer.

