ANNUAL REPORT

FISCAL YEAR 1992

National Fish Hatchery
Station

Hagerman, Idaho
City, State

Project Leader — Date 12/14/92

Associate Manager/
Deputy Assistant Regional Director — Date 1/14/93

Assistant Regional Director — Date 1/11/93

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INTRODUCTION

The Hagerman National Fish Hatchery (NFH) is located along the Snake River, about 30 miles west of Twin Falls, Idaho at a point 3 miles south and two miles east of Hagerman, Idaho. The hatchery was authorized by 46 Stat, 371 on May 21, 1930 and was established in 1932. Construction of the physical facilities commenced in 1932 and fish production began in 1933. The primary goal of the hatchery was the production of rainbow trout for stocking in Idaho, eastern Oregon and northern Nevada.

In the late 1970's the hatchery became part of the Lower Snake River Fish and Wildlife Compensation Plan; which was authorized by the Water Resources Development Act of 1976, Public Law 94-587. This plan was designed to mitigate for fish and wildlife losses caused by construction of four dams on the lower Snake River. For its part in the Compensation Plan, the hatchery's primary production goal was changed from rainbow trout to steelhead trout. The U.S. Fish and wildlife Service entered into an agreement with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and Idaho Department of Fish and Game to annually rear 340,000 pounds of summer steelhead trout at 4 to 5 fish per pound (8 inches) at Hagerman National Fish Hatchery. To implement the new production goals, the hatchery was rebuilt and expanded, at a cost of $7.0 million, by the Corps of Engineers from June 1982 through April 1984.

There are 102 outside raceway rearing units at the hatchery. Of these, 66 are devoted to Compensation Plan steelhead trout rearing and 36 are reserved for other programs which the Fish and wildlife service deems appropriate. During Fiscal Year 1992 a portion of these raceways were utilized to rear rainbow trout, on contract, for the Duck Valley Indian Tribe on the Idaho-Nevada border. Other major facilities include two hatchery-rearing buildings with a total of 66 rearing tanks, an administration-visitor facility building, a combination shop-four stall garage, four residences, an oil-paint storage building, and two general storage buildings.

The hatchery's water supply is spring-fed at a constant 59 degrees Fahrenheit with a flow rate of approximately 30,000 gallons per minute. Water rights, under Idaho law, are both statutory and constitutional. Water rights for the hatchery are now in the process of adjudication by virtue of the court-ordered Snake River Water Rights Adjudication process; covering the entire Snake River basin in Idaho. A total of 17 spring sources are identified on the Fish and Wildlife Service property; several of which are controlled by the adjacent Tunison Field Station of Fishery Nutrition Research.

STATION OPERATIONS

Item II of the Fish and Wildlife Service's Statement of Responsibilities and Roles is "to seek and provide for mitigation of fishery resources adversely impacted by federal water development projects". Hagerman's steelhead trout program under the Lower Snake River Compensation Plan is in compliance with these responsibilies. The 1992 rainbow trout program, contracted through the Idaho Fishery Resource Office, to the Duck Valley Indian Tribe is fully cost-reimbursable.

General

Six years of drought in the western United States is resulting in reduced water spring flows on the Hagerman hatchery. Weekly water flow readings have been taken since 1962. The flows from Bickel Lake have shown a twenty percent decrease over the past five years. Other spring supplies have not decreased this markedly.

All water Rights in Idaho's Snake River basin are in the process of a court-ordered adjudication. Considerable time of the Hatchery Manager and Assistant Manager, during Fiscal Year 1992, was devoted to these matters; involving the Regional Office Engineering staff, the Regional Solicitor office, and the Department of Justice. It will likely be some years before this adjudication is complete. Hatchery water use, and rights, are somewhat undefined and precarious; particularly the sharing of water from Len Lewis Spring between the hatchery and the Brailsford Ditch Association in March-April.

Bird depredation, primarily black-crowned night herons, has mushroomed in the last several years. It is estimated that five percent, or 77,000, of the annual steelhead crop was consumed during the year. Bird exclosures are either under construction or will be completed during Fiscal Year 1993.

Fish Culture Operations - Steelhead Trout

The steelhead production goal for Hagerman NFH is 340,000 lbs. of smolts with a target size of 4.0 to 5.0/lb.

Survival of broodyear 1991 fish from eyed egg to distribution was 85.5% and 76.5% for the "A" and "B" strains, respectively. There were no incidences of severe disease outbreaks nor were any fish excessed; however, losses due to bird predation (chiefly black-crowned night herons) were estimated to be 77,000. A construction project to enclose the steelhead raceways with wire mesh is slated to commence in FY93, and should resolve this problem in the near future. The estimated completion date is March 20, 1993.

Broodyear 1992 steelhead consist entirely of the "A" strain. Eyed eggs were received April 30-June 3, 1992 from the Pahsimeroi and Sawtooth State Fish Hatcheries; egg counts were 1,076,009 and 1,256,701, respectively. Overall survival from eyed egg through September 30, 1992 was 87.6 %.

Feed conversion for all steelhead lots in FY92 was 1.23 at a feed cost/lb. weight gain of $0.2931. Average cost/lb. of steelhead feed was $0.2386.

On September 3, 1992, a total of 298,525 fish were excessed to a private contractor who will rear them in Juker Ponds near Buhl, Idaho. These fish will ultimately be used to supplement Idaho Power Company's rearing program at Niagara State Fish Hatchery.

Distribution - Steelhead Trout

Distribution of steelhead smolts (BY91) occurred between March 13 and April 22, 1992. Distribution went well with the total release of 1,453,058 smolts and a total weight of 314,255 lbs. (92.4 % of the production goal by weight). Of this number, 850,189 were of the "A" strain, weighing 186,930 lbs. The release sites, timing, and smolts sizes of these "A" strain fish varied considerably and will be discussed in greater detail in the Cold-Water Acclimation and Smolt Size Study Sections.
302,335 fish "B" strain smolts (at 4.75/lb. weighing 63,690 lbs.) were released into the East Fork of the Salmon River at the fish trap from April 6-9, 1992. The remaining 300,534 "B" strain fish (at 4.72 lb. for a total weight of 63,635 lbs.) were released into the Little Salmon River at the Warm Springs Bridge from April 14-22, 1992.

FY92 smolt distribution required 50 trips totalling 19,888 miles. Mortalities during hauling were estimated to be 2,949 or 0.2 percent.

Fish Culture Operations - Rainbow Trout

Hagerman NFH planned to produce 91,200 Eagle Lake strain rainbow trout with a goal of 5 inches in length at distribution (or 16 fish/lb. and a total weight of 5,700 lbs.). These fish were then distributed into waters on the Duck Valley Indian Reservation.

A total of 144,750 eyed eggs were received from Ennis NFH on December 17 and 24, 1991. Survival rate from eyed egg to distribution was 55.8%. The survival rate was affected both by an outbreak of IHN and a continuing bird predation problem that in itself caused an estimated loss of 17% of the total.

Feed conversion was 1.75 at a feed cost/lb. weight gain of $0.7301. Average cost/lb. of trout feed was $0.4164.

Distribution - Rainbow Trout

A total of 80,776 rainbow trout were distributed on April 27 and 28, 1992. These fish averaged 4.2" in length (26.57 fish/lb.) weighing 3,040 lbs. The fish were released into Sheep Creek Reservoir (at the boat ramp near the dam). Distribution required 2 trips with a total mileage of 624. Mortalities during hauling were estimated to be 315 or 0.4 %.

Experiments/Studies - Large vs. Normal Size Study

On April 10-13, 1992, "A" strain steelhead were released into the Salmon River at the Sawtooth State Fish Hatchery in two separate groups: 54,645 large smolts (at an average of 2.82 fish/lb. weighing 19,355 lbs.) and another group consisting of 47,895 smolts of normal size (at an average of 4.49 fish/lb. weighing 10,675 lbs.). Of the large smolts released, 53,463 carried coded-wire tags while 497 carried pit tags. Of the normal sized smolts released, 45,646 carried coded-wire tags while 501 carried pit tags. The objective of this study is to observe what influence releasing these two different smolt sizes has on the numbers of adults that subsequently return.

Experiments/Studies - Cold-Water Acclimation

This study originated via a request from Idaho Salmon and Steelheaders Unlimited. It was their feeling that fish released directly into the river were "not coming back" as well as expected. To assuage their concerns, 524,243 "A" strain steelhead (at 4.88/lb. weighing 107,405 lbs.) were released March 13-21, 1992 into raceways at the Sawtooth State Fish Hatchery. After approximately a month of acclimation to the water of the Salmon River, the fish were subsequently released directly into the Salmon River. Included in this distribution were 56,107 coded-wire-tagged and 497 pit-tagged fish.

A problem could occur if water temperatures in the raceways were in the 32-35 degree Fahrenheit range, but the water temperatures this year were in a higher 40-46 degree range. The study did have incidental benefits to Hagerman NFH, however, since area farmers subsequently called for their irrigation water on April 8; the earliest date on record.

This was the first year of this study. It will take several years to tabulate the adult returns.

Experiments/Studies - Diet Test

A diet test was conducted to compare the "traditional" feeding program to a Bio-Products feeding program for steelhead trout from initial feeding to approximately 30/lb. Parameters examined included feed conversion, feed cost/lb. of gain, percent mortality, average cost/lb. of feed used and general observations.

The traditional feeding program consists of feeding Rangen Soft-Moist (starter, 1/32" and 3/64") until the fish reach 500/lb., then changing to Silver cup Salmon diet (#2, #3 and #4 crumbles).

The Bio-Products feeding program consisted of feeding Bio-Diet in the following sequence: Starter #1, Starter #2, 1.0 mm and 1.3 mm pellets until the fish reached 300/lb., then changing to Bio-Dry 1000 1.3 mm and 1.5 mm pellets followed by Bio-Dry 500 2.5 mm pellets.

This study was not intended to be a detailed diet test, but a comparison of feeding programs using routine production methods. The Rangen-Silver Cup group started with 237,000 feeding fry and the Bio-Products group started with 67,900 feeding fry. Initial feeding was by "eye" until the fish were moved outside. Once outside, they were fed a measured amount calculated by a computer program to obtain the desired rate of growth necessary to meet target size at distribution. The feed size changes approximated the recommendations of the manufacturer.

The overall feed conversion and feed cost/lb. of gain for the Bio-Products group was better than for the Rangen-Silvercup group (with, respectively, a conversion of 0.87 vs. 0.96 and a cost/lb. gain of $.3611 vs. $.3954). The overall percent mortality was slightly higher for the Bio-Products group (1.79% vs. 1.41%).

The most noticeable observation difference was in feeding the first three sizes of starter feeds while the fish were in the hatchery building. The fish fed much more actively on the Rangen Soft-Moist diet than on the Bio-Diet. It was often observed that fish on the Soft-Moist diet would swim toward the person doing the feeding while the fish on the Bio-Diet would swim away or remain in the same area. The feed conversion while the fish were in the hatchery building was almost the same (0.94 for Soft-Moist vs. 0.92 for Bio-Diet). There were no noticeable differences in the appearance of the two groups of fish and the fish health examination showed no differences.

The major difference in the feeding programs was in the cost/lb. of gain for fish in the hatchery building ($.5481 for Soft-Moist vs. $.7779 for Bio-Diet). This cost is directly related to the average cost/lb. of feed used (Soft-Moist averaged $.7304 vs. the Bio-Diet average of $.8983/lb.).

The performance of the fish while in the outside raceways on the dry feeds was very similar. The conversions were 0.97 for Silver Cup Salmon diet vs. 0.86 for the Bio-Dry diet. The average cost/lb. of Silver Cup Salmon diet was $0.3119 vs. the average cost of the Bio-Dry used outside was $0.3487. The result was a very similar feed cost/lb. of gain ($0.3030 for Silver Cup vs. $0.3000 for Bio-Dry).

The overall results of the study indicate there is a cost advantage to feeding Rangen Soft-Moist diet while the small fish are in the hatchery building. Once the fish are moved to the outside raceways there is no apparent advantage of one feed over another in the parameters examined.

Official Visitors

Bud Ainsworth,	Idaho	Department	of	Fish	& Game,	Filer, ID
Rick Alsager,	"	"	"	"	" ,	Stanley, ID
Dave Canamella,	"	"	"	"	" ,	Eagle, ID
Jerry Mowery,	"	"	"	"	" ,	Wendell, ID
Bill Hutchinson,	"	"	"	"	" ,	Boise, ID
Steve Yundt,	"	"	"	"	" ,	Boise, ID
Phil Coonts,	"	"	"	"	" ,	Stanley, ID
Tom Rogers,	"	"	"	"	" ,	Boise, ID

Dan Diggs,	Fish & Wildlife Service,	Portland, OR
Tom Shelldrake,	" " " " ,	Portland, OR
Bill Shake,	" " " " ,	Portland, OR
John Miller,	" " " " ,	Portland, OR
Joe Lientz,	" " " " ,	Orofino, ID
Wayne Olson,	" " " " ,	Orofino, ID
Ray Jones,	" " " " ,	Orofino, ID
Ed Crateau,	" " " " ,	Boise, ID
Dan Herrig,	" " " " ,	Boise, ID
Joe Krakker,	" " " " ,	Boise, ID
Lori Arden,	" " " " ,	Boise, ID
Tamra Swerdlik,	" " " " ,	Portland, OR
Bob Winfree,	" " " " ,	Hagerman, ID
Dale Honeyfield,	" " " " ,	Hagerman, Id
Bill Lellis,	" " " " ,	Hagerman, ID
Jack Gunderman,	Shoshone-Bannock Tribe,	Ft. Hall, ID
Keith Kutchins,	" " " ,	Ft. Hall, ID
Lionel Boyer,	" " " ,	Ft. Hall, ID
Rick Westerhof,	Bonneville Power Administration,	Portland, OR

Training

Hagerman NFH participated in the Region One Employee Development Program. Fiscal Year 1992 participant was Ginger Phalen.

Additional training received by hatchery staff included:

Jim Kirsch Maintenanceworker	Electronic Ignition Systems	10/2/91	Tigard, OR
	Intro to Computers	10/8-11/13/91	Twin Falls, ID
Brian Clifford Motor Vehicle Operator	Intro to Computers	10/8-11/13/91	Twin Falls, ID
Bea Martindale Hatchery Assistant	WordPerfect Shortcuts	5/12/92	Boise, ID
	Lotus 1-2-3, Level II	11/6-12/11/91	Twin Falls, ID
Tom Shaw Ass't. Manager	DOS, Level I	10/3-10/31/91	Twin Falls, ID
	WordPerfect, Level I	2/19-4/1/92	Twin Falls, ID
	Pre-Retirement	6/2-4/92	Seattle, WA
	Water Rights Expert Witness	8/21/92	Boise, ID

Ginger Phalen Fishery Biologist	Intro to Computers	10/8-11/5/91	Twin Falls, ID
	Lotus 1-2-3, Level I	10/2-10/30/91	Twin Falls, ID
	Module I, Fisheries Academy	1/6-17/92	Leetown Academy
	Lotus 1-2-3, Level II	11/6-12/11/91	Twin Falls, ID
	WordPerfect, Level I	2/18-3/31/92	Twin Falls, ID

STATION CYCLICAL MAINTENANCE/CONSTRUCTION

Cyclical Maintenance

Item	Cost
Replaced satellite tv decoder - Qtrs. 4	$1,500
Trailer-mounted generator repair	1,000
Above-ground 500 gallon fuel storage tank	4,943
Raceway screen modification	2,162

Rehabilitation

Five underground storage tanks were removed, under contract, at a cost of $100,000. Funds for removal and cleanup of contaminated soil, from two leaking tanks, were provided by the Regional Office Engineering contaminant account. (see Appendix photo)
Replaced concrete headbox at raceways 13-24 at a cost of $1,990.

Construction

Item	Cost
Disabled accessible fishing ramp at Oster Lake #1 (see Appendix photo)	$15,124
Bird exclosure at raceways 1-12 (partially completed; materials only)	7,529
Bird exclosure over 66 steelhead raceways	157,407

Equipment Purchases

Item	Cost
Gasoline-powered raceway cleaning machine	$4,500
Photocopy machine	1,758

FUTURE OUTLOOK

The steelhead rearing program fully utilizes the 66 raceways constructed by the Corps of Engineers in 1984; as part of the Lower Snake River Compensation Plan. The 36 Fish and Wildlife Service raceways, in recent years, have been only partially utilized; currently to rear rainbow trout for the Duck Valley Indian Tribe. At present, there appears to be no forthcoming production program to fully utilize the latter raceways. Available water limits the time of utilization of these rearing units; as nearly all the water is needed for steelhead production from December to April.

REVIEW OF FISH RELEASES COMPARED WITH GOALS OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER FISH MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Columbia River Fish Management Plan, dated November 9, 1987, includes fish release goals for the Hagerman hatchery: (1) 500,000 steelhead "A" smolts at Sawtooth hatchery; (2) 93,500 smolts to the Little Salmon River; (3) 500,000 "B" smolts at the East Fork Salmon River Trap; and (4) 93,500 "B" smolts to the Little Salmon River.

Actual releases, as listed in the Fish Culture Operations section of this document, deviated considerably from the Columbia River Plan. The annual steelhead program fluctuates due to egg availability and program adjustments. Idaho Department of Fish and Game has stated the intent to raise "A" strain steelhead only at Hagerman. The Broodyear 1992 crop currently on hand is solely "A" strain. Thus, it is doubtful that the above mentioned Plan will be followed; making it outdated.

HATCHERY PRODUCTION SUMMARY (Intensive Culture)

Station: Hagerman, ID NFH	Period Covered: October 1, 19 91 through September 30, 1992									
Species/Strain and Lot Number	Fish on Hand Last Day of Period					To Date This Fiscal Year				
						Weight Gain	Feed Expended		Conversion	Percent Survival
	Number	Weight	Length	D.I.	F.I.		Pounds	Costs		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
STT-CRW-91-DWO-1 (49)	0	0	0	0	0	17,433	28,031	6,225	1.61	81.8
STT-PAW-91-ID-1 (50)	0	0	0	0	0	42,322	50,053	11,128	1.18	88.3
STT-CRW-91-DWO-2 (51)	0	0	0	0	0	89,448	118,760	26,733	1.33	93.0
STT-CRW-91-ID-2 (52)	0	0	0	0	0	103,641	124,144	27,929	1.20	93.9
STT-SAW-91-ID (53)	0	0	0	0	0	20,469	23,761	5,387	1.16	94.1
RBT-ELD-91-ENN (54)	0	0	0	0	0	3,005	5,269	2,194	1.75	66.1
STT-PAW-92-ID-1 (55)	0	0	0	0	0	5,049	5,185	1,856	1.03	89.5
STT-PAW-92-ID-2 (56)	661,383	13,961	3.850	.06	.15	13,730	13,555	4,812	.99	94.2
STT-SAW-92-ID-1 (57)	684,034	15,125	3.910	.05	.13	14,849	14,978	5,361	1.01	86.5
STT-SAW-92-ID-2 (58)	399,528	6,872	3.596	.04	.10	6,751	6,895	2,520	1.02	97.2
Totals/Averages	1,744,945	35,958				316,697	390,631	94,145	1.23	90.6

Form 3-103a (Rev. 1/89)

FIVE YEAR HATCHERY PRODUCTION SUMMARY

Station:

	Fiscal Year				
	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988
I. Fish Production Data					
Intensive Culture:					
Fish Weight Gain (pounds)	316,697	349,782	404,599	383,733	375,297
Fish Numbers	1,744,945	1,586,078	2,151,246	1,743,604	1,976,914
Percent Survival	90.6	90.2	92.2	94.1	94.7
Feed Conversion	1.23	1.39	1.27	1.33	1.22
Extensive Culture:					
Fish Weight Gain (pounds)					
Fish Numbers					
Percent Survival					
Pounds per Acre					
II. Broodstock Production Data:					
Number of Females Spawned					
Number of Eggs					
Number of Fish					
III. Management Data:					
Full-Time Equivalents	7.6	8.0	8.0	8.3	8.6
Operational Costs	618,942	472,463	494,324	493,335	449,250
Vehicle/Equipment Costs (Items over $1,000)	6,258	23,655	0	14,037	14,235
Cyclical Maintenance Costs	4,000	0	37,394	12,475	55,100
Quarters Costs	0	9,725	7,120	6,268	6,851

Form 3-115 (Rev. 1/89)

FISH HEALTH ACTIVITIES SUMMARY -
NATIONAL FISH HATCHERY

Station: Hagerman ID NFH

Fiscal Year: 19 92

Problem/Incident/Activity 1	Species 2	Therapeutic Treatment 3	Results/Comments 4
IHN	Rainbow Trout	None	Let disease run it's course
Egg Disinfection	Rainbow Trout Steelhead Trout	PVP Iodine at 100 ppm for 10 minutes	Routine Disinfection

Chemical Summary:

Chemical:	Purpose:	Total Amount Used:	Total Cost:
PVP Iodine	Egg Disinfection	5 gals.	$137.80
Propoly Aqua	Fish Distribution	55 gals.	$745.58

Form 3-108 (Rev. 1/89)

OPERATIONS/MAINTENANCE COST DATA

Station: Hagerman, ID NFH

Fiscal Year: 1992

	Funding Source			
	Operations (Fisheries) 4710 1	Cyclical Maintenance (Fisheries) 2	Quarters Maintenance 8610 3	Other Funding 1937 4
1. Salaries, Permanent (Including Benefits):	283,681			3,461
2. Salaries, Temporary (Including Benefits):	4,273			
3. Operating Costs:				
A. Utilities				
1. Telephone	1,665			
2. Electricity	6,470			
3. Heating Oil	478			
4. Natural Gas				
5. Other				
B. Vehicle Maintenance				
1. Distribution Vehicles	5,996			-0-
Total Mileage:	(19,888)			(624)

Form 3-110 (Rev. 1/89)

Station: Hagerman, ID NFH

OPERATIONS/MAINTENANCE COST DATA

Fiscal Year: 1992

	Funding Source			
	Operations (Fisheries) 4710 1	Cyclical Maintenance (Fisheries) 2	Quarters Maintenance 8610 3	Other Funding 1937 4
3. B. Vehicle Maintenance (continued)				
2. Non-Distribution Vehicles	894			
Total Mileage:	(23,575)			
C. Fuel for Vehicles/Equipment	2,872			
D. Supplies				
1. Fish Food	95,516			1,195
2. Chemicals/Drugs	1,681			
3. Fertilizer	0			
4. Tags and Tagging Supplies	0			
5. Office Supplies/Custodial/Other Supplies	20,305			
E. Travel	8,749			

Form 3-110 (Continued) (Rev. 1/89)

OPERATIONS/MAINTENANCE COST DATA

Station: Hagerman, ID NFH

Fiscal Year: 1992

	Funding Source			
	Operations (Fisheries) 4710 1	Cyclical Maintenance (Fisheries) 2	Quarters Maintenance 8610 3	Other Funding 1937 4
3. F. Moving Expense	-0-			
G. Miscellaneous (List) Bird Exclosures	164,936			
Leased Trucks	14,403			258
Disabled fishing pier and ramp	7,023			
4. Operations (Total: Lines 1, 2, 3A-G)				
5. Vehicles/Equipment Purchased (Over $1,000)	6,258			
6. Cyclical Maintenance	4,000			
7. Quarters Maintenance	-0-		4,880	
8. Total Maintenance (Total: Lines 5, 6, and 7)				
9. Column Totals (Total: Lines 4 and 8)	629,200		4,880	4,914

10. Total Expenditures (Add Totals of Column 1-4) $ 638,994

REPORT OF STATION PERSONNEL

Station: Hagerman, ID NFH **Fiscal Year:** 1992

Part I - Permanent Personnel (FTE's: 7.4)				
Name Of Employee	**Functional Title**	**Grade**	**Period Worked**	**Remarks**
David S. Bruhn	Supervisory Fishery Biologist	GS-12	91/10/1 - 92/9/30	
Harry T. Shaw	Supervisory Fishery Biologist	GS-11	91/10/1 - 92/9/30	
Virginia G. Phalen	Fishery Biologist (Mgmt)	GS-5	91/10/1 - 92/6/12	
Beatrice M. Martindale	Fisheries Program Asst.	GS-6	91/10/1 - 92/9/30	
M.J. Kirsch, Jr.	Maintenance Worker	WG-8	91/10/1 - 92/9/30	
Michael Jacobson	Motor Vehicle Operator	WG-8	91/10/1 - 92/9/30	
Samuel D. Martindale	Motor Vehicle Operator	WG-8	91/10/1 - 92/9/30	
Part II - Temporary Personnel (FTE's:0.2)				
Name Of Employee	**Functional Title**	**Grade**	**Period Worked**	**Remarks**
Carey Koepplin	Fish Culturist	WG-2	91/10/1 - 92/4/17	

Form 3-114 (Rev. 1/89)

REPORT OF STATION PERSONNEL

Station: Hagerman, ID NFH

Fiscal Year: 1992

Part I - Permanent Personnel

Name Of Employee	Functional Title	Grade	Period Worked	Remarks
Brian P. Clifford	Motor Vehicle Operator	WG-6	91/10/1 - 92/9/30	

Form 3-114 (Continued) (Rev. 1/89)

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Station: Fiscal Year: 19

1. Presentations:	Number of Groups	Number of People
On Site	25	250
Off Site	4	120

2. Number of Visitors:

Official	27
Public	10,000

3. Other Public Relation Activities:

Type of Activity	
National Fish Day	100
State School for Deaf and Blind	
Fishing Day	30

Remarks:

Form 3-172 (Rev. 1/89)

Removal of leaking underground fuel tank and contaminated soil

Disabled accessible fishing platform at Oster Lake #1