

LYONS FERRY COMPLEX ANNUAL OPERATIONS PLAN

For the Period of

OCTOBER 1, 2018 – SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

Prepared by:

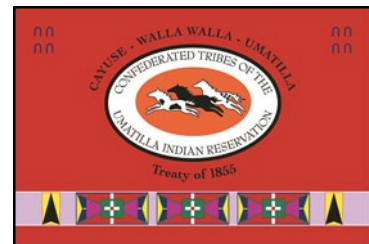
Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife



Nez Perce Tribe



Confederated Tribes of the
Umatilla Indian Reservation



**Funded By the Bonneville
Power Administration through
the
Lower Snake River
Compensation Program**



FENVAAL

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Facilities

Lyons Ferry Complex (LFC; See Figure 1) includes Lyons Ferry Hatchery (LFH), Tucannon Hatchery (TFH), Cottonwood Acclimation Facility (Cottonwood AF), Dayton Acclimation Facility (Dayton AF), and Curl Lake Acclimation Facility (Curl Lake AF).

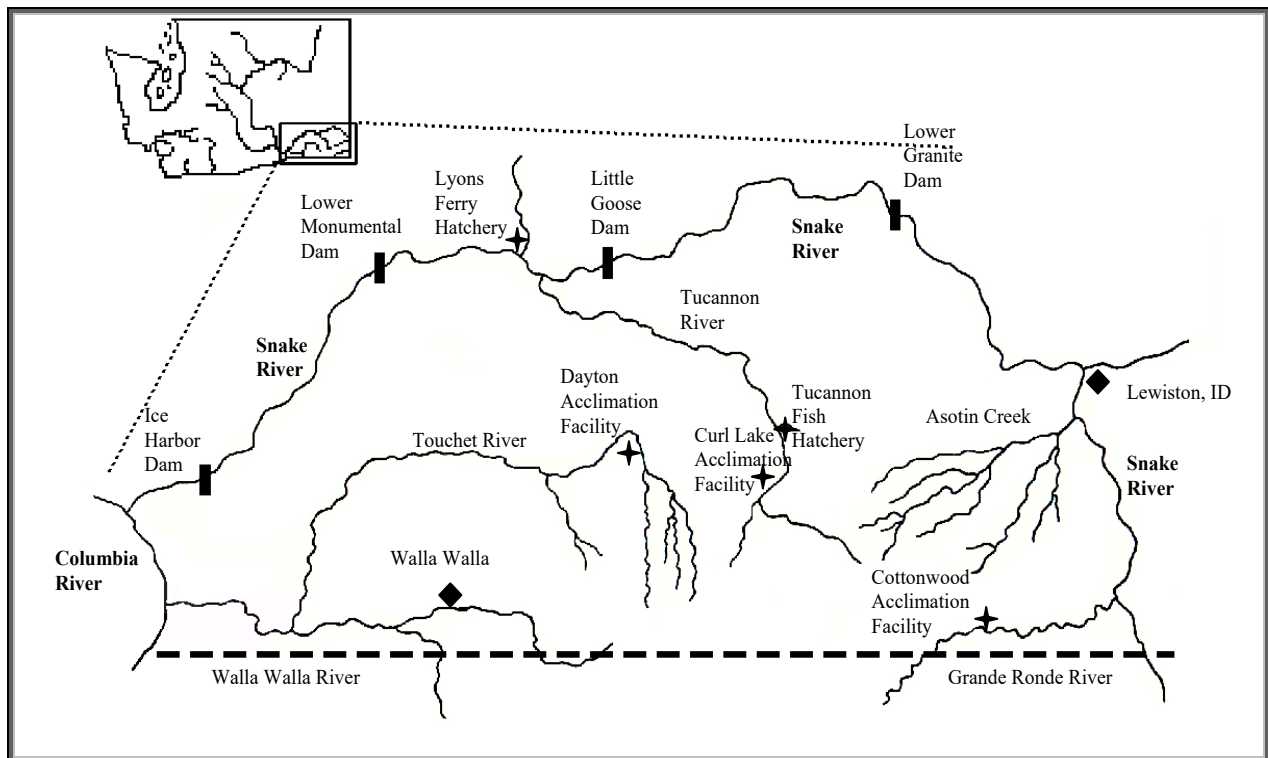


Figure 1. Map of the Lower Snake River Compensation Plan (LSRCP) LFC Facilities, and major rivers and streams in Southeast Washington.

LSRCP funded fish production in Washington began in 1983, with the construction of trout and steelhead rearing facilities at LFH. Construction of salmon hatchery facilities and steelhead acclimation sites followed, and were completed in 1985. Major upgrades at TFH also occurred at that time, and operation of that facility has been funded by LSRCP ever since. Production at all facilities has been directed toward meeting established hatchery return goals of 18,300 adult fall Chinook, 1,152 adult spring Chinook, 4,656 adult summer steelhead; plus providing 67,500 angler days of fishing opportunity from 79,000 pounds of rainbow trout production (currently planted at 2.5 fish per pound (fpp), and also including 73,200- fall Chinook, 4,608 spring Chinook and 9,312 summer steelhead for downstream harvest. In addition to these LSRCP hatchery production goals to mitigate for expected hydro system losses (approximately 48% of total desired population returns), the LSRCP hatchery program has contributed to conservation efforts to maintain and restore native populations of salmon and steelhead. Additional hatchery production of jumbo-sized (1.5 pounds each) rainbow trout at TFH that historically was state funded is now funded by the Tri-State Steelheaders (non-profit organization).

1. Lyons Ferry Hatchery

The LFH is located along the Snake River at river mile (RM) 59.1, directly below the confluence of the Palouse River in Franklin County, Washington (Figure 1). Initially it was operated as two separate facilities. Washington Department of Wildlife (WDW) operated the north-side hatchery, producing steelhead and rainbow trout. Washington Department of Fisheries (WDF) operated the south-side hatchery, rearing spring and fall Chinook. A merger of the two agencies in 1994 led to a merging of the two facilities, and has since been operated by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) through LSRCP funding as LFH.

LFH facilities include two incubation buildings with office space and feed storage, plus adult fish trapping, holding and spawning structures. A visitor center provides interpretive information for guests of the hatchery. There are eight residences on-site for staff to fulfill security and emergency response needs.

The LFH rearing facilities include twenty-eight raceways at 10 ft x 100 ft x 2.8 ft and nineteen raceways at 10 ft x 88.5 ft x 3.5 ft. The raceways rear all species produced at LFH (spring and fall Chinook, summer steelhead, and rainbow trout). These raceways are covered in 2" square mesh netting. There are three large rearing lakes (643,500 cubic feet (ft³) of water each; 1,100 ft x 90 ft x 6.5 ft dimensions) which are also covered in 2" netting holding ~. Netting has significantly reduced predation since being installed in 2006-08. The steelhead and spring Chinook adult holding facilities include three 83 ft x 10 ft x 5 ft adult raceways with an enclosed spawning building incorporated over the center of these ponds. There are four 8.5 ft x 150 ft x 4.3 ft and four 10 ft x 150 ft x 4.3 ft adult fall Chinook salmon holding ponds, which also accommodate fall Chinook subyearling rearing in the spring months. The incubation facilities include 112 full Heath Tray stacks (2 units of 8 trays each) of vertical incubators in the south-side hatching building, and 88 shallow eyeing/hatching troughs and four 3.75 ft x 27.5 ft x 2 ft intermediate rearing troughs in the north-side hatching building.

Water is supplied to LFH from the Marmes pump station, which has emergency power backup generation that was completely upgraded between 2013 and 2016. The Marmes pump (wells) facility has three 300 horsepower (hp) pumps, four 200 hp pumps and one 75 hp pump. The well water right for LFH is 53,200 gallons per minute (gpm), or 118.5 cubic feet per second (cfs) of flow and water temperature is a constant 52°F.

2. Tucannon Hatchery

The TFH is located along the Tucannon River, between the towns of Dayton and Pomeroy Washington, at RM 36 in Columbia County (Figure 1). Fish production began in 1949 by the WDW. In 1983, construction began to remodel the hatchery as part of a transfer of ownership to LSRCP. Since November 1986, when construction was completed, the LSRCP has funded operations.

The TFH includes a combined incubation and office building, back-up power generation building, feed storage shed, shop, domestic water building, two well houses and a spring water collection building. There is also a river intake and adult trapping facility located upstream of

Rainbow Lake along the Tucannon River, (Rainbow Lake intake). There are two residences for staff on site to fulfill security and emergency response needs.

The TFH is supplied with three different water sources, (river, well, and spring). River water is captured from the Tucannon River at the Rainbow Lake intake and ranges in temperatures from 33 to 60 °F during use by the hatchery. The Rainbow Lake intake is located one half mile upstream of the hatchery. The captured water travels down an open channel into Rainbow Lake. From the outlet of Rainbow Lake the water travels through an 18" above ground pipeline (replaced in 2005) to TFH. Rainbow Lake functions as a reservoir to provide the hatchery with cooler water in the summer months and warmer water in the winter months. It also provides a pool of water to draw from when encountering adverse intake conditions along the Tucannon River, resulting in temporary loss of water flows. An estimated 8 hours of water supply is currently available; however, a proposed dredging project and restructuring of Rainbow Lake will increase its capacity and supply. The water right for the Rainbow Lake intake is 16 cfs. Well water is pumped from two separate sources to an aeration tower, and then gravity fed to the rearing units and the domestic pump building. The combined well water right is 2 cfs, with temperatures from well #2 between 54 – 57 °F and well #3 a constant 61 °F. Spring water is pumped from an underground collection site to the same aeration tower as the well water and gravity fed to the rearing units. The water right for spring water is 5.3 cfs, and has a nearly stable temperature of 51 or 52 °F.

The rearing vessels at TFH include 40 concrete 1 ft x 15 ft x 0.5 ft shallow troughs, six concrete round ponds approximately 40 ft in diameter with a maximum of 2,660 ft³ of rearing area each, two concrete 10 ft x 80 ft x 3 ft raceways, one concrete 15 ft x 136 ft x 5 ft raceway and one earthen rearing pond with a maximum of 136,221 ft³ of rearing space (170 ft x 200 ft x 6.5 ft). Species reared at TFH include rainbow trout, spring Chinook and summer steelhead.

3. Cottonwood Acclimation Facility

Cottonwood AF is located along the Grande Ronde River at RM 28.7, directly above the confluence with Cottonwood Creek in Asotin County, Washington (Figure 1). Construction was completed in February 1985.

This facility includes an adult trapping facility on Cottonwood Creek, and a small storage building. Cottonwood AF has a concrete channel with earthen walls and holds ~357,000 ft³ of water. It has a water right of 2,694 gpm (6 cfs) for the period January 1st through July 1st. It is supplied with water from Cottonwood Creek through a gravity water supply system, with the intake integrated into the adult trapping facility located ~ 0.10 miles above the pond. Water temperatures range from 34 to 52 °F during operation of the facility. It also has a small trailer for use by staff required to be on-site at all times while the pond is in operation. It is presently used for acclimation and release of Wallowa stock summer steelhead into the Grande Ronde River.

4. Dayton Acclimation Facility

Dayton AF is located along the Touchet River at RM 53 in Columbia County, Washington (Figure 1). There is an adult trapping and intake facility on the Touchet River just upstream of the acclimation pond at RM 53.3.

Construction of the Dayton AF was completed in October 1986. This pond is asphalt lined and holds ~ 200,000 ft³ of water. The water right to this pond is 2,694 gpm (6 cfs) for the period of Jan 1st – June 1st of each year. It is supplied with water from the Touchet River through a gravity water supply system, with the intake located at the adult trapping and bypass facility approximately 0.3 miles upstream. Water temperatures during operations for steelhead acclimation range from 34 to 52 °F. The pond is located adjacent to the Snake River Lab evaluation office and has a storage garage for equipment and feed. It also has a small trailer for use by staff required to be on-site at all times while the pond is in operation. It is presently used for acclimation and release of both Wallowa and Touchet stock summer steelhead into the Touchet River. The water intake, adult trap, and fish ladder structure was rebuilt in 2008 and serves multiple functions. During the late spring and summer months, local irrigators collect water from this intake via a separate screen box and pipeline.

5. Curl Lake Acclimation Facility

Curl Lake AF is located along the Tucannon River at RM 41 in Columbia County, Washington (Figure 1). The construction of Curl Lake AF was completed in February 1985. Curl Lake AF is an earthen pond holding ~ 784,000 ft³ of water. It has a water right of 2,694 gpm (6 cfs). It is supplied with water from the Tucannon River through a gravity water supply system. It is currently utilized for acclimation of Tucannon spring Chinook and Tucannon summer steelhead for release into the Tucannon River. Water temperatures during spring acclimation range from 34 to 48 °F. Chinook acclimation in Curl Lake AP started in 1997 following many years of steelhead acclimation at this site. After the spring Chinook are released in mid-April, steelhead are brought in for a 1-2 week acclimation period and are volitionally released from the time they enter to early May. Following the steelhead release, the pond is stocked with resident trout for fishing. It is emptied after fishing season ends October 31st each year, and recharged by hatchery staff prior to spring Chinook acclimation the following January.

Due to high predation at Curl Lake on spring Chinook pre-smolts, LSCRP provided the funding for a cyclone fence which was installed in early 2015. WDFW staff maintains and monitors the fence and have added an electric wire around the perimeter to keep predators from climbing over the fence. The fence works great for keeping out mammalian predators, but an avian predation issue may still exist. This potentially high predation issue was found through the use of a PIT tag array that was installed at the outlet of the lake which contains five detectors. We will continue to refine the use of the PIT Tag Array and how Curl Lake is drawn down during releases to provide the most accurate estimate of fish released. In 2016, staff also added a propane cannon to scare off avian predators that seemed to help.

6. Fall Chinook Acclimation Project (FCAP)

In addition to WDFW acclimation sites, in 2019 LFC will provide about 450,000 yearling and 1,900,000 subyearling fall Chinook to three acclimation facilities operated by the Nez Perce Tribe (NPT): Pittsburg Landing -150,000 yearlings and 600,000 sub yearlings, Captain John's

Rapids - 150,000 yearlings and 650,000 subyearlings and Big Canyon - 150,000 yearlings and 650,000 subyearlings. Pittsburgh Landing will receive two groups of subyearlings, 400,000 in the first group and 200,000 in the second group. Captain John's and Big Canyon will also receive two groups of subyearlings, 450,000 each in the first group and 200,000 each in the second group. Greater details of these facilities and their operations can be found in Appendix D.

B. Fish Production Summary

Annual hatchery production is intended to meet LSRCP adult return goals for several species. Current production levels are set to both conserve and rebuild the Chinook populations, or to meet the adult hatchery return goals for steelhead while minimizing any adverse effects on Endangered Species Act (ESA) listed salmon and steelhead (Table 1). Production levels for salmon and steelhead at LFC have been approved through the U.S. v Oregon (US v OR) 2018-2027 Management Agreement, and specified in species specific tables within. The overall fall Chinook production goal is 4.25 million smolts (includes LFH, FCAP, and Idaho Power Company releases). The spring Chinook production goal is 475,000 smolts per year, 225,000 Tucannon stock for the Tucannon River, (initial release of 225,000 began in 2007 from the original program of 132,000 for the Tucannon stock), and 250,000 Carson stock for the Touchet River (as agreed to under US v OR). LFC is currently utilizing two hatchery steelhead stocks (Wallowa and Tucannon) to fulfill harvest mitigation objectives under LSRCP, and also utilizes two stocks (Touchet and Tucannon), for conservation purposes in the Touchet and Tucannon rivers. The summer steelhead production goal is 585,000 (385,000 Wallowa stock, 150,000 Tucannon Stock, and 50,000 Touchet stock).

It is important to stress that *any* change to a specific program at LFH or TFH will potentially impact the other programs, so “current capacity” values shown in (Table 1) represent rearing limits *as the programs are structured today*. Additionally, restrictions anywhere within the rearing cycle will determine program size. Restrictions can be rearing vessels, water, tagging groups and schedules, fish management decisions regarding harvest or adult return contribution and carrying capacity, etc.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) has been ongoing since 1983 and 1985 for trout and salmon programs respectively. Recent emphasis has centered on meeting ESA permitting and recovery planning requirements. Routine monitoring includes length, weight, K factor, external fin evaluation, tag retention and fish health examinations. Pre-release quality control checks on fin clips, tag retention, etc. is completed on all WDFW releases by WDFW staff.

Table 1. LFC production capacities (historical design versus current 2018-19 production goals).

Facility	Location River (Mile)	Water Source	Species	Designed Capacity (#Fish)	Designed Capacity (Pounds)	Current Program Capacity (#Fish)	Current Program Capacity (Pounds)
Lyons Ferry ^a	Snake (59)	Wells	Fall Chinook	9,160,000	101,800	3,050,000	131,141
			Spring Chinook	132,000	8,800	475,000	30,033
			Steelhead	931,200	116,400	585,000	111,944
			Rainbow	260,000	86,000	126,750	48,443
			TOTALS	10,483,200	313,000	4,686,750	277,357
Tucannon ^b	Tucannon (36)	Wells, Springs, Tucannon R.	Spring Chinook	132,000	8,800	225,000	14,056
			Rainbow	210,000	39,285	98,000	43,719
			Steelhead	-0-	-0-	50,000	11,111
			TOTALS	342,000	48,085	373,000	68,886
Cottonwood AF	Grande Ronde (28.7)	Cottonwood Creek	Steelhead	250,000	31,250	225,000	50,000
Curl Lake AP	Tucannon (41)	Tucannon R.	Steelhead	160,000	32,000	50,000	11,111
			Spring Chinook			225,000	18,750
			TOTALS	160,000	-0-	275,000	29,861
Dayton AF	Touchet (53)	Touchet R.	Steelhead	125,000	27,750	150,000^c	33,333^c

^aLyons Ferry Hatchery was designed to accommodate subyearling Chinook based on the traditional density factor of 0.18. However, with regards to fish health, fish quality, increased yearling production, marking strategies that have been implemented since construction, and water composition, the density index must not exceed 0.09 for subyearlings and 0.14 for yearlings.

^bTucannon Hatchery was initially designed for rainbow and spring Chinook. Following facility modifications in the 1980's, and the construction of Curl Lake as an acclimation site, increased production for rainbow trout, spring Chinook, and incorporating a steelhead conservation program, were all implemented.

^c 50,000 endemic smolts will be added to the AF when volitional release begins on the Wallowa stock. No feeding will occur at this point and fish will be leaving the pond.

Table 2. LFC plants and transfers by brood years (BY) – three-year profile.

Species	Year slated for release/transfer				
	2018 Goal	2018 Actual Plants and Transfers	2019 Goal ^a	Fish/Eggs on Hand For 2019 Goal	2020 Tentative Plan ^a
Fall Chinook					
<u>Yearling releases:</u>	<u>BY 2016</u>	<u>BY 2016</u>	<u>BY 2017</u>	<u>BY 2017</u>	<u>BY 2018</u>
LFH-on station	450,000	472,511	450,000	449,225	450,000
NPT – FCAP (transfer)	465,000	462,956	453,000	451,046	0
<u>Subyearling releases:</u>	<u>BY 2017</u>	<u>BY 2017</u>	<u>BY 2018</u>	<u>BY 2018</u>	<u>BY 2019</u>
LFH-on station	200,000	199,788	700,000	0	700,000
NPT – FCAP	1,403,000	1,456,324	1,900,000	0	1,900,000
NPT – Capt. John 2	201,000	201,644	0	0	0
<u>Eyed Egg Transfers:</u>	<u>BY 2017</u>	<u>BY 2017</u>	<u>BY 2018</u>	<u>BY 2018</u>	<u>BY 2019</u>
Irrigon-IPC	1,100,000 ^b	1,141,282	1,100,000 ^b	0	1,100,000 ^b
Irrigon - Direct – GRR	440,000 ^b	400,000	210,000 ^b	0	210,000 ^b
Spring Chinook (Stock)					
	<u>BY 2016</u>	<u>BY 2016</u>	<u>BY 2017</u>	<u>BY 2017</u>	<u>BY 2018</u>
Tucannon River (Tucannon)	225,000	211,141	225,000	153,609	225,000
Touchet River (Carson)	0	0	0	0	250,000
Summer Steelhead (Stock)					
	<u>BY 2017</u>	<u>BY 2017</u>	<u>BY 2018</u>	<u>BY 2018</u>	<u>BY 2019</u>
On Station (Wallowa)	60,000	65,159	60,000	65,000	60,000
Touchet (Wallowa)	100,000	101,000	100,000	110,000	100,000
Walla-Walla (Wallowa)	0	0	0	0	0
Cottonwood (Wallowa)	160,000	172,652	225,000	230,000	225,000
ODFW Wallowa Hat	40,000	40,000	0	0	0
Tucannon (Endemic, Harvest)	100,000	64,692	100,000	104,500	100,000
Tucannon (Endemic, Cons)	50,000	52,531	50,000	53,671	50,000
Touchet (Endemic WxW)	25,000	23,310	25,000	24,374	25,000
Touchet (Endemic HxW)	25,000	34,080	25,000	15,078	25,000
Spokane Rainbow Trout					
<u>Mitigation</u>	<u>BY 2016</u>	<u>BY 2016</u>	<u>BY 2017</u>	<u>BY 2017</u>	<u>BY 2018</u>
Catchables	197,500	219,188	197,500	244,921	197,500
Jumbo's	1,000	1,512	1,000	1,500	1,000
IDFG Catchables	16,000	15,965	16,000	16,000	16,000
Jumbo's – NPT's	1,650	1,653	1,650	2,100	1,650
<u>State Program</u>					
Jumbo's – TSS organization	4,000	5,447	4,000	4,284	4,000

^a Based on the *US v. Oregon* table B4.;

^b Transfer numbers include an overage to assure meeting mitigation goals due to possible coagulated yolk .

II. SNAKE RIVER FALL CHINOOK

The fall Chinook production program at LFH is the cornerstone of a highly coordinated and integrated artificial program for Snake River fall Chinook, implemented through the LSRC program, the Idaho Power Company (IPC) Hells Canyon Settlement Agreement, and the Nez Perce Tribal Hatchery (NPTH) with funding through BPA. Broodstock for the program at LFH are primarily collected at Lower Granite Dam (LGR), but may be collected at LFH if trapping at LGR is limited.

The *US v OR* 2018-2027 Management Agreement Table B4 shows priority release locations and numbers for fall Chinook production at LFH and NPTH (Table 3). A new production Table for each hatchery has been agreed to by the managers and NOAA Fisheries finished consultation. The new table reflects the most recent changes in production and priorities, and marking/tagging.

Table 3. *US v OR* 2018-2027 Management Agreement Table B4

Priority	Production Program				
	Rearing Facility	Number	Age	Release Location(s)	Marking
1	Lyons Ferry	450,000	1+	On Station	450,000 Ad/CWT
2	Lyons Ferry	450,000	0+	Captain John Rapids	200,000 Ad/CWT 250,000 Unmarked
3	Lyons Ferry	450,000	0+	Big Canyon	200,000 Ad/CWT 250,000 Unmarked
4	Lyons Ferry	500,000	0+	On Station	200,000 Ad/CWT 300,000 Unmarked
5	Lyons Ferry	400,000	0+	Pittsburgh Landing	200,000 Ad/CWT 200,000 Unmarked
6	Lyons Ferry	200,000	0+	Captain John Rapids 2	200,000 Ad/CWT
7	Lyons Ferry	200,000	0+	Big Canyon 2	200,000 Ad/CWT
8	Lyons Ferry	200,000	0+	Pittsburg Landing 2	200,000 Ad/CWT
9	Irrigon	1,000,000	0+	Salmon River	200,000 Ad/CWT 800,000 Unmarked
10	Irrigon	200,000	0+	Grande Ronde	200,000 Ad/CWT
11	Lyons Ferry	200,000	0+	On Station	200,000 Unmarked
TOTAL	Yearlings	450,000			
	Subyearlings	3,800,000			

The LFH was initially designed to release 9.16 million fall Chinook subyearlings (Table 1) at around 90 fpp. Since program inception, multiple interagency negotiations, new management agreements, and changes to the release locations based on survival information, the program has been reprogrammed/restructured to maximizing adult returns for harvest and supplementation benefits. In 2019 production at LFH for on-station releases will be, 700,000 subyearlings at approximately 50fpp and another 450,000 yearlings at 10-12 fpp. LFH will transfer another 1,900,000 subyearlings to the FCAP facilities. Size at transfer to the FCAP facilities is 65 - 75 fpp for subyearlings. LFH will also transfer the final release of yearlings to the FCAP facilities in 2019. Size at transfer is 12-14fpp. Size at release goal for acclimated fall Chinook is 50 fpp for subyearlings, and 10-12fpp for yearlings. In addition, approximately 1,310,000 eyed eggs will be transferred to and reared at the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife’s (ODFW) Irrigon Hatchery for the LSRCP and IPC programs. The size at release for these subyearling programs are also 50 fpp. 1,000,000 subyearlings will be released into the Salmon River for the IPC program and another 200,000 subyearlings will be released into the Grande Ronde River as part of LSRCP production. An additional 200,000 subyearlings that were previously reared and released by Irrigon Hatchery into the Grande Ronde River as part of that release were brought back to LFH to be reared. This decision was made and agreed upon due to the low success of these fish to return to the Grande Ronde River, and the expected greater survival from releasing them at LFH, which will equate to greater downriver fishery contributions.

A. Fish on Hand

Brood Year 2017

At the end of September 2018, LFH had 900,271 juvenile Snake River fall Chinook on hand. Fish were marked in July/August. The program goal is to transfer 451,000 yearlings to FCAP facilities in February and March of 2019, and release 450,000 yearlings on-station at LFH in early spring 2019 (Table 4). LFH expects to transfer 451,000 yearlings to the FCAP facilities and direct release 449,000 yearlings at LFH. 10,000 of the on-station yearlings will be PIT tagged in August 2018. Fall Chinook released from FCAP facilities will also receive PIT tags (Table 4, **Appendix D**). The PIT tag detections will be used to estimate downstream juvenile survivals and to estimate the magnitude of the adult return as the fish are returning to the Columbia and Snake Rivers.

Table 4. BY17 Snake River yearling fall Chinook tagging, transfers and proposed releases.

Site	Expected Transfer	Expected Release	Size (fpp)	Age	Mark/CWT	PIT Tags	Transfer/Release Date
LFH	N/A	449,000	10	1+	225,000 Ad/ CWT 224,000 CWT Only	5,000 5,000	April 2019
Capt. John Rapids	151,000	150,000	12	1+	70,000 Ad/CWT 80,000 CWT Only	1,500*	Feb – 2019 (transfer)
Pittsburg Landing	151,000	150,000	12	1+	70,000 Ad/CWT 80,000 CWT Only	1,500*	Mar – 2019 (transfer)
Big Canyon	151,000	150,000	12	1+	70,000 Ad/CWT 80,000 CWT Only	1,500*	Feb - 2019 (transfer)

*Note: tags and tagging to be provided by NPT

B. Trapping

Brood Year 2018

Tribal, state and federal inter-jurisdictional management of fisheries for conservation of natural populations, sharing of harvestable returns and ESA take, trapping of hatchery broodstocks and distribution of fish trapped in excess of brood needs is extremely complex. In an effort to better coordinate hatchery and harvest management, agencies in the basin have implemented a structured pre-season planning, in-season coordination, post season review and evaluation process. Weekly in-season coordination teleconferences occur and run projections, harvest estimates and hatchery trapping and broodstock collection data are exchanged. Co-managers have agreed to maximize natural origin fish that are incorporated into the broodstock. Trapping protocols at LGR (within reasonable assumptions of what the Lower Granite Trap can handle) and broodstock spawning in-season management will be targeted to achieve 30% pNOB if possible.

The trapping objective (**Appendix B**) for broodstock at Lyons Ferry is up to 2,600 fish based upon previously observed stray rates and pre-spawning mortalities. The female collection goal for 2018 is 1,323. Each male may be used on multiple females so males are not needed at a 1:1 rate and fewer may be collected. This goal is the total numbers of fish that will need to be trapped to meet egg take goals through *Priority 11*. Brood collection occurs primarily at LGR, but may also occur at LFH or NPTH. Adults trapped at NPTH may be used to supplement LFH production shortages of LGR and volunteer adult returns, and vice versa.

1. Lyons Ferry Hatchery

Trapping at LFH will not occur unless necessary to meet broodstock goals.

2. Lower Granite Dam

Trapping of fall Chinook at LGR is scheduled to begin in early August, but will be water temperature dependent (**Appendix B**). For 2018, the trap rate was set at 70% from the beginning of collection through September 8th and then dropped to 20% for the remainder of the season. From this strategy, it was determined that overall less natural origin steelhead would be handled at the LGR trap over the course of the season, minimizing the incidental “take” from trapping operations, and staying below the 30% threshold per the Section 10 Permit. Due to the higher than expected number of adults collected during the 70% trap rate period, the collection rate was dropped to 20% on September 6th. Collected broodstock are divided between the LFH and NPTH (usually based on 70:30 ratio of females collected) as agreed upon annually, with a predetermined hauling schedule shared between both facilities to meet this need, and adjusted as necessary. Additional fish needed for run reconstruction needs will be hauled to LFH.

C. Spawning

Brood Year 2018

Spawning will occur weekly, generally on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, starting on the 23rd of October. It will continue until late November or early December, as necessary to meet egg-take goals.

All CWT's will be read prior to matings to determine origin and age (we want to avoid using jacks). We will continue to increase the percentage of four and five year old fish in the broodstock to offset the past high incorporation rate of jacks in the broodstock and the higher harvest rate of these older age classes in lower river fisheries. Also, the goal for BY18 is to continue the strategy for reducing the number of "true jacks or jills" (i.e. one-salt fish) in the broodstock. Fork length criteria for broodstock will be adjusted in season to reflect accurate size at age estimates.

Full exclusion of strays in broodstock is preferred to retain Snake River stock integrity. To abide by the *US v Or* agreement to reach eggtake goals, if broodstock limited, stray females may be included in broodstock as long as matings including a stray do not exceed 5% of the total numbers of matings at LFH. In addition, any unmarked / untagged males used on a stray must be used on a known origin female in order to assure that gametes from potentially natural origin males will remain in production, even if the stray cross is culled. Strays will be incubated separately until we can determine if production goals can be met with Snake River origin females. If the goals can be met without using strays, the progeny will be culled. Jills, (one salt fish), will not be used in production unless it has been determined that we are broodstock limited, but their eggs will be fertilized for fecundity estimates. Jills that are spawned are to be mated with true adults. We desire to minimize the numbers of jills in the broodstock so they will be incubated separately until we can determine if production goals can be met with older aged females. If production goals can be met without using jills: 1) the progeny of jills will be culled after fecundity counts at eye up, or 2) released as unfed fry as they would be tagged by Parental Based Tagging (PBT), with option one as the top preference. See Table 5 for disposition of these unfed fry. If we are short on males during spawning, jacks may be used if they come from subyearling production groups. Priority would be to keep known Snake River origin jills before keeping gametes from strays.

The mating protocol, (**Appendix C**), will minimize hatchery stray incorporation into LFH broodstock while incorporating potentially as many wild fall Chinook as possible, striving to maximize the proportion of Natural Origin fish in Broodstock (pNOB).

Tissue samples (fin clips) will be collected on all broodstock and any unmarked fish during spawning. This action began with the 2011 broodstock. Refer to the Hatchery and Genetic Management Plan (HGMP) and its Addendum for the full intent of the marking and tagging program.

Fertilized eggs will be water hardened for one hour in 100 ppm iodophor and incubated in vertical stack incubators. Distribution of progeny based on BKD ELISA sampling as identified in the fish health section of this document.

There is the potential that surplus Snake River origin fall Chinook may be available at the broodstock collection stations once egg take goals have been met. If so, all LGR transported adults with CWT will be sacrificed and sampled if needed for run reconstruction purposes, and

any remaining non-CWT fish will be released back into the Snake River according to Table 5. In the event of broodstock releases during an ongoing fishery, the fish will be marked with a top caudal lobe clip to identify them as fish exposed to MS-222 or Aqui-S 20E. At this time LFH is not using Aqui-S as an anesthetic.

Table 5. Identified areas for fall Chinook juvenile and *adult out planting as presented in the June 1, 2006 Draft SRFMP.

Facility	Out plant Locations		
	Adults/jacks	Fry	Subyearlings
Lyons Ferry Hatchery	-Tucannon River -Grande Ronde River -Mainstem Snake River	-Tucannon River -Mainstem Snake River near LFH -Mainstem Snake River above LGR -Mouth of Palouse River	-Mainstem Snake near Captain John Rapids -Big Canyon -Grande Ronde River -Mainstem Snake downstream of Clearwater River
NPTH	-Lower mainstem Clearwater River, below North Fork	-Lower mainstem Clearwater River	-Lower mainstem Clearwater River

*-According to fish health guidelines, adults receiving antibiotic injections and/or being anesthetized must meet the withdrawal period for the antibiotic and/or anesthetic used prior to out planting.

D. Rearing

Brood Year 2018

Eggs are reared in the vertical incubators and are treated with formalin at a rate of 1:600 to control fungus on a daily basis. Eggs are shocked at eye-up around 580 temperature units (TU's). After eggs are picked, vexar screening is added to each tray to simulate substrate. Formalin treatments stop just before hatching. Hatched fry are transferred to raceways for rearing after yolk sac absorption at approximately 1,600 fpp, at approximately 1,900 TU's. Head troughs providing well water to the incubators are alarmed and visual inspections of flow through the trays along with head trough levels are conducted daily. This will be the first BY in which all release groups will be independently PBT marked, and reared to the release site/time.

In addition to the standard raceways available for rearing fall Chinook, the adult salmon holding raceways are also utilized for subyearling fall Chinook rearing. By utilizing these larger ponds, densities in other raceways are substantially reduced. In addition, this will be the first BY that the on-station subyearling release group will be partially reared (April/May) in one of the large rearing lakes, immediately following the release of yearlings from that same lake. All subyearling release groups will have a 200,000 Ad/CWT group and the remainder of each release group will be unmarked untagged. The 450,000 on-station yearlings will be 100% Ad/CWT, this will be the first year this entire group is Ad/Clipped. Previously it was 50% CWT only. The current density index for fall Chinook subyearlings up to marking is monitored so as

not to exceed 0.09 lbs/ft³/in. Density index values can increase on a sliding scale to a maximum value of 0.14 lbs/ft³/in. for yearlings at 10-12 fpp. These density index goals were developed and agreed upon by all parties to improve fish quality and survival.

E. Tagging, Transfers and Releases

Brood Year 2018

This section outlines the anticipated subyearling and yearling production for BY18 assuming full production of Table 3. All tagging, transfers and releases are listed in Table 6.

Egg Transfers

Irrigon Hatchery will receive 1,310,500 eyed eggs for the IPC program and Grande Ronde direct release (LSRCP program). Eyed eggs are transferred from LFH to the Irrigon Hatchery in mid-December where the fish are reared, marked and tagged prior to release. Coded wire tags for the fish destined for the Grande Ronde will be purchased by WDFW and will have a WDFW Agency prefix. Quality control checks will be completed by WDFW and PIT tags will be inserted by IPC and WDFW staff as part of a cooperative effort. In first week of June, ODFW will direct stream release 200,000 subyearlings at 50 fpp into the Grande Ronde River at Cougar Creek near the Washington border. All 200,000 subyearlings will be Ad/CWT marked/tagged, (*Priority 10* in Table 3). See also Table 6.

The IPC subyearling program at Irrigon Hatchery will receive eggs from LFH in December. Coded wire tags for this release will be funded by IPC and will have an ODFW Agency prefix. Quality control checks will be completed by WDFW and funded by IPC. PIT tags will be inserted by IPC and WDFW staff as part of a cooperative effort. The IPC group is direct released into the Salmon River at the Hammer Creek boat ramp at a release goal of 50 fpp. The release target is mid to late May. These fish will be 200,000 Ad/CWT and 800,000 unmarked (*Priority 9* in Table 3). See also Table 6.

PNNL has requested 2,000 green eggs. Jills and stray males can be used to meet this need and not impact our current programs. PNNL intends to use the fish for an otolith microchemistry study and all fish will be killed when done.

Sub-Yearling Releases

A total of 700,000 subyearlings are intended to be released from LFH into the Snake River in early June. A total of 200,000 will be Ad/CWT marked and the remaining 500,000 will be unmarked, (*Priorities 4 & 11* in Table 3). See also Table 6. WDFW staff will insert 20,000 PIT tags into the on-station subyearlings as they are being released into the Snake River at the release structure. Quality control checks will be completed by WDFW staff. The 200,000 fish from priority 11 are the last priority of the program and this production will not happen if broodstock needs are not met. BY18 will be the first group of subyearlings for on-station release that will be reared in Lake 1 at LFH. The 500,000 fish that will be unmarked will be moved from the raceways directly to Lake 1 once the yearling fall Chinook have been released.

All FCAP release sites will receive two different release groups of subyearlings, (*Priorities 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 & 8* in Table 3). See also Table 6. Captain John Rapids (CJR) Acclimation Facility (AF) will receive the first group, 450,000, tentatively on April 29, 2019 with a planned release

date of May 16. The second group, 200,000, is planned to be received on May 20 with a planned release date of June 6. Big Canyon (BC) AF will receive the first group, 450,000, tentatively on April 29 with a planned release date of May 15. The second group, 200,000, is planned to be received on May 20 with anticipated release date of June 7. Both release sites will have 200,000 Ad/CWT and 250,000 unmarked/untagged fish in the first groups and 100% Ad/CWT fish in the second groups. Pittsburg Landing (PL) AF will receive the first group, 400,000, tentatively on April 22 with a planned release date of May 8. The second group, 200,000, is planned to be received on May 13 with a planned release date of May 29. The first group will be comprised of 200,000 Ad/CWT and 200,000 unmarked/untagged fish and the second group will be 100% Ad/CWT.

All marking and tagging is completed by WDFW in March and April, prior to transfer. PIT tagging may occur prior to and/or post transfer to acclimation sites. All of these subyearling groups are acclimated and released by NPT at a goal of 50 fpp. Quality control checks, PIT tagging, and the purchase of the PIT tags for fish destined for FCAP facilities will be completed by NPT staff.

Yearlings

A yearling release of 450,000 fish from LFH directly into the Snake River at 10 fpp is programmed for 2020. All of these fish will be Ad/CWT'd during July-August 2019 and transferred into Lake 1. A portion of these fish will also be PIT tagged (10,000) approximately 21 days later by WDFW staff. PIT tags will provide improved estimates of escapement of adults through the hydro system to the Snake River, and to estimate SARs. In 2020, these fish will be released over an anticipated 3 to 4 day period into the Snake River the first week in April (or late March), depending on river flows.

BY18 will be the first BY with no yearling releases above Lower Granite Dam.

Table 6. Proposed BY18 Snake River fall Chinook tagging, transfers and releases.

Site	Transfer Goal	Release Goal	Size (fpp)	Age	Mark/CWT	PIT Tags	Transfer/Release Date
Irrigon (IPC)	1,100,000	1,000,000	Eyed Eggs	0+	200,000 Ad/CWT 800,000 Unmarked	4,000 ¹	Dec 2018 (eggs transfer)
Grande Ronde Direct - Irrigon	210,000	200,000	Eyed Eggs	0+	200,000 Ad/CWT	4,000 ¹	Dec 2018 (egg transfer)
PNNL Egg study	2,000	0	Green eggs		None	None	Oct - Nov 2018 (egg transfer)
LFH	N/A	700,000	50	0+	200,000 Ad/CWT 500,000 Unmarked	20,000 ¹	May – Jun 2019
Capt. John 1	451,000	450,000	75	0+	200,000 Ad/CWT 250,000 Unmarked	26,000 ²	April – 2019 (transfer)
Big Canyon 1	451,000	450,000	75	0+	200,000 Ad/CWT 250,000 Unmarked	11,000 ²	April - 2019 (transfer)
Pittsburg Landing 1	401,000	400,000	75	0+	200,000 Ad/CWT 200,000 Unmarked	26,000 ²	April – 2019 (transfer)
Capt. John 2	201,000	200,000	75	0+	200,000 Ad/CWT	4,000 ³	May - 2019 (transfer)
Pittsburg Landing 2	201,000	200,000	75	0+	200,000 Ad/CWT	4,000 ³	May – 2019 (transfer)
Big Canyon 2	201,000	200,000	75	0+	200,000 Ad/CWT	4,000 ³	May - 2019 (transfer)
LFH	N/A	450,000	10	1+	450,000 Ad/CWT	10,000 ¹	April 2020

¹. Provided by LSRCP

². Provided by the Fish Passage Center for Comparative Survival Studies (CSS).

³. Provided by the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA).

III. TUCANNON SPRING CHINOOK

The Tucannon River Spring Chinook Hatchery production began in 1985 using endemic broodstock. Currently, both natural origin and hatchery supplementation fish are collected for broodstock. Returning adults are collected at the Rainbow Lake Intake and transported to LFH for holding, spawning, hatching and initial rearing. The release goal is 225,000 yearling smolts. WDFW will be initiating discussions on different release strategies for the future. Discussions will include whether or not we mix all of the BY17 fish into Curl Lake or release some at a different time and location.

A. Fish on Hand

Brood Year 2017

At the end of September 2018, LFH had 153,609 juvenile spring Chinook on hand. Approximately one third of the population has been segregated due to high Elisa results for BKD at Lyons Ferry. If possible, segregation will continue when the fish are transferred to the Tucannon Hatchery in October and the fish will not be mixed until they are moved to Curl Lake in February or March.

B. Tagging, Transfers, and Releases

Brood Year 2017

In July 2018, the BY17 progeny were 100% CWT tagged with no fin clip at LFH.

The spring Chinook at LFH will be transferred to TFH in October for final rearing and eventual release from Curl Lake AF in late March/early April (Table 7). At TFH these fish are reared in concrete round ponds or raceways with river water supply, except when well water is added mid-winter to maintain water temperatures near 40⁰ F. Checks for CWT retention are conducted prior to transferring the fish to Curl Lake AF in March.

Prior to fish being moved to Curl Lake AF for final acclimation, Biomark Inc. will PIT tag 15,000 fish. We will continue to attempt to determine smolt survival while in Curl Lake by PIT tags detected going out of the lake by means of a PIT tag array that was installed in 2015 on the outlet pipe. To date, results from the PIT array have been limited because of tag collisions and noise between antennas. While fine tuning the PIT tag arrays, a 1% mortality rate will be used for out migrating smolts while they are in the lake.

Table 7. Proposed BY17 Tucannon River spring Chinook tagging, transfers and releases.

Site (Type)	BY17 Release Goal	Expected at release	Size (fpp)	Age	Mark/CWT	PIT Tags	Release Date
Curl Lake AP	225,000	153,500	12	1+	100% CWT	15,000	Mar – Apr 2019

C. Spawning / Outplants

Brood Year 2018

The egg take goal for BY18 is approximately 245,000 green eggs. Seventy-five females are needed to meet the egg take goal at a fecundity of 3,500. We will continue collecting adults for spawning needs until the eggtake goal is met or spawning at the hatchery is done. Fish being held for broodstock were inoculated for a second time on July 24th. At that time, staff held 80 females for brood and the remainder are in the holding pond to be put back into the Tucannon River on August 16 and 17.

A 2 x 2 spawning matrix protocol will be followed for spring Chinook spawning at LFH. During the spawning activity, eggs and milt are collected in individual bags and placed in a cooler until fertilization. Spawning matrices are determined after all fish are spawned, all CWT's are

checked for origin, and then fertilization takes place at the spawning building. Fertilized eggs are then brought to the dirty room where they are laid down individually into heath baskets, rinsed and placed into heath stacks to water harden in 100 ppm iodophor for one hour. All pre-spawn mortalities and spawned spring Chinook carcasses are disposed of on site, or will be used for nutrient enhancement in the upper Tucannon River if possible.

Due to high pre-spawn mortality of adults passed above the trap in the Tucannon River in the past, and expected low returns for 2018, agreement was reached to bring all adults that would be passed above the trap back to LFH to be held for spawning or adult out planting. WDFW has been doing this for three years now and in 2017 we did not have enough adults return to the trap to meet broodstock needs, or do adult outplants.

D. Rearing

Brood Year 2018

The production goal for BY18 is 225,000 smolts at release (Table 8). Eggs are treated with formalin daily to reduce fungus and are reared in vertical incubation trays. At eye-up, eggs from individual females are shocked, picked and placed in separate trays with vexar screening to simulate substrate. Upon complete yolk-sac absorption (~1600 fpp), they will be transferred to the north side shallow troughs for introduction to feed or ponded directly into raceways on the south side of LFH.

Table 8. Proposed BY18 Tucannon River spring Chinook tagging, transfers and releases.

Site (Type)	BY18 Release Goal	Expected at release	Size (fpp)	Age	Mark/CWT	PIT Tags	Transfer/Release Date
Curl Lake AP	225,000	225,000	12	1+	100% CWT	15,000	Mar – Apr 2020

E. Trapping

Brood Year 2019

Trapping for the spring Chinook broodstock program is conducted exclusively at the TFH adult trap, located upstream of TFH and incorporated to the Rainbow Lake Intake. Broodstock collection is permitted up to 170 adults. The proportion of hatchery and natural origin adults incorporated into the broodstock is based on the estimated run size and the Tucannon Spring Chinook HGMP sliding scale (Appendix H) and will be adjusted in-season, if necessary, to meet the 225,000 smolt production goal. One-ocean age (jacks: <61 cm FL) fish may be included in the brood at a rate not to exceed 10% of the adult males during low run years.

Adults collected for spawning are transferred by truck to LFH for holding. Adults will receive 167 ppm formalin treatments every-other day to control fungus and decrease pre-spawning mortality

Depending on the pre-season forecast, experience from past out planting success, and expected environmental conditions in the Tucannon River in 2019, WDFW (with co-manager agreement)

may collect and hold some portion or all of the returning adults that would normally be passed upstream to spawn naturally. All held fish will be brought back to LFH and released back into the river just prior to spawning in August 2019. Percentage collected will be dependent upon preseason run forecasts and actual numbers back to the river. Conversations will be ongoing up to and through adult collection.

Staff will pass, or collect for holding, hatchery jacks to mimic the NOR jacks returning to the best of their ability and cull the excess hatchery jacks at the trap. Jacks culled at the adult trap will be utilized for food bank or stream enrichment purposes. On a low male proportion year, we will pass more HOR jacks to help ensure there are enough males on the spawning grounds.

IV. ASOTIN CREEK SPRING CHINOOK

WDFW has begun exploring options with the co-managers to implement a spring Chinook program in Asotin Creek using Tucannon River stock. This program would allow for another broodstock source in years of low returns, and would act as a safety net to the Tucannon River population. Much planning still needs to occur, along with ESA consultation with NOAA Fisheries before such a program can be implemented. WDFW has completed a draft HGMP for this program at the currently agreed to program level of 75,000 smolts. WDFW is committed to work with the co-managers and LSRCP over the coming year to develop an agreed upon plan, and finalize up the HGMP.

V. TOUCHET SPRING CHINOOK

WDFW brought forth a proposal to PAC in January of 2018 to initiate a harvest mitigation program for spring Chinook in the Touchet River. This proposal was agreed to in PAC, passed on and accepted through the US vs OR Policy Committee. The HGMP for this program has been submitted to NOAA Fisheries for consultation. WDFW will be getting 270,000 to 275,000 eyed Carson stock eggs from the USFWS for BY18 to produce 250,000 smolts to be released in the spring of 2020 from the Little White Salmon Hatchery. Hatching and rearing will take place at LFH. Fry will be ponded and reared in raceways until marking and tagging, (see table 9). Fish will be marked and CWT directly into Lake 2 at LFH, or will be moved to a lake about a month after marking/tagging has occurred. Smolts will be PIT tagged as they are removed from the lake for transport. Smolts will be direct stream released into the mainstem Touchet, North Fork, and or Wolf Fork rivers (sites to be determined). Descriptions of future broodstock collections, spawning and rearing of this group of fish at LFH will be provided in future AOP's.

A. Rearing

Brood Year 2018

The first year of this program will be in 2018. WDFW will be receiving green eggs from the Carson National Fish Hatchery. Lyons Ferry staff will be going down to assist in spawning and then bring the gametes back for fertilization and incubation. Eggs are treated with formalin daily to reduce fungus and are reared in vertical incubation trays. At eye-up, eggs from individual females are shocked, picked and placed in trays with vexar screening to simulate substrate.

Upon complete yolk-sac absorption (~1600 fpp), they will be ponded directly into raceways on the south side of LFH.

Table 9. Proposed BY18 Touchet River spring Chinook tagging, transfers and releases.

Site (Type)	BY18 Release Goal	Expected at release	Size (fpp)	Age	Mark/CWT	PIT Tags	Transfer/Release Date
Touchet River	250,000	250,000	12	1+	85,000 Ad/CWT 165,000 Ad Only	15,000	Mar – Apr 2020

VI. SUMMER STEELHEAD - GENERAL

The LFC currently uses two stocks of steelhead in the Snake River basin, (Tucannon and Wallowa) and two stocks in the Walla Walla basin (Touchet and Wallowa). The Wallowa stock is a non-endemic stock and was originally collected by ODFW from Lower Snake River dams (likely comprised of both A- and B-run fish from Washington, Oregon and Idaho), and then released in the Wallowa River in the Grande Ronde Basin. The Wallowa stock steelhead will be released in the Grand Ronde and Touchet rivers, and on-station at LFH into the Snake River.

The NMFS 1999 Biological Opinion ruled that continued use of Lyons Ferry and Wallowa stocks were causing jeopardy to listed ESU Steelhead populations in the Snake and mid-Columbia rivers. It was recommended by NMFS to convert to endemic stock populations where possible. The Touchet and Tucannon endemic broodstock programs began with BY2000. Additional changes to the steelhead program are likely in response to results from evaluation of fish stock performance and ESA related concerns regarding the ongoing releases of Wallowa stock steelhead into the Snake, Touchet and Grande Ronde rivers. Such changes may require a departure from the general mitigation approach used for steelhead so far, but also will need careful planning to ensure that the change can be implemented within the limits of the hatchery facilities now or as planned to exist in the near future.

VII. TOUCHET SUMMER STEELHEAD

The Touchet River summer steelhead program is considered an endemic program. Through BY2014, all production was derived from natural parentage broodstock. With BY2015, WDFW began incorporating hatchery origin returns into the broodstock after agreement from the co-managers. HxW crosses were made by using only female hatchery returns and natural origin males. A four year study will be conducted comparing performance of 100% pNOB against 50% pNOB groups. Broodstock adults are trapped on the Touchet River at the Dayton AF intake structure and transferred to LFH for holding and spawning. Historically progeny have been planted in the North Fork of the Touchet River as yearlings each spring. Starting in BY15, smolts were trucked to the Dayton AF and allowed 10 to 14 days to acclimate with the Wallowa stock at the time the volitional release began. At the end of the acclimation period, the remaining fish will be forced out to the Touchet River. All adults trapped and handled are anesthetized by electronarcosis (EN).

A. Fish on Hand

Brood Year 2018

At the end of September 2018, LFH had approximately 39,452 Touchet River summer steelhead juveniles on hand. 24,374 of these are WxW crosses and 15,078 are WxH crosses. The non-equal split is due to differences of age and fecundity of females used for broodstock in each group. We are short of program due to not achieving broodstock needs and BCWD.

B. Tagging, Transfers, and Releases

Brood Year 2018

In August, all Touchet River endemic stock steelhead were CWT tagged, with no external fin clips, thereby making them unsusceptible to sport fisheries. Smolts will be put into the Dayton AF and allowed to comingle with the Wallowa stock and then volitionally out migrate with the Wallowa stock.

Table 10. Proposed BY18 Touchet summer steelhead smolts tagging, transfers and releases.

Site	BY18 Goal	Expected at release	Size (fpp)	Age	Mark/CWT	PIT Tags	Transfer/Release Date
WxW- Touchet River (Dayton AF)	25,000	24,000	4.5	1+	100% CWT	5,000	April 2019
HxW - Touchet River (Dayton AF)	25,000	15,000	4.5	1+	100% CWT	5,000	April 2019

C. Trapping

Brood Year 2019

Trapping of BY19 Touchet River endemic stock will begin in January or February (depending on seasonal weather) at the Dayton AF adult trap (located adjacent to the pond intake) and is generally completed by early May. WDFW evaluation staff checks the trap daily, using EN to calm the fish for handling, transferring only a portion of unmarked natural origin adults and tagged endemic origin adults to LFH based on broodstock needs. All NOR's and endemics not needed for broodstock are released up river of the trap. All trapped Wallowa stock fish are: 1) transferred to the Dayton Juvenile Fishing Pond to remove them from the river and provide additional fishing opportunities within Dayton, 2) sacrificed for CWT retrieval, and/or 3) donated to a local food bank.

Current survival estimates indicate that 14-15 spawned females (depending on age structure) should provide enough eggs to meet the smolt production goal (Table 11). Per co-manager agreement, WDFW evaluation staff target collecting 16 females and 20 males for the broodstock (75% natural origin and 25% hatchery endemic origin), with all other natural origin and hatchery endemic origin fish passed upstream for natural spawning. Managers agreed that should low

production numbers (i.e., less than 20,000 fish at smolt release, ~5 females at trapping) occur in the future, the fish will not be reared full term, but released as parr/fingerlings into the Touchet River. Less than 20,000 fish production would not allow enough fish for evaluations to occur. An additional 5,000 PIT tags are being purchased through the Walla Walla Monitoring Project (BPA #2000-039-00) to provide a total of 10,000 PIT tags to monitor adult returns on WxW and WxH crosses.

D. Spawning

Based on fecundity and survival estimates, LFH typically spawns 14-15 females to provide 65,000 green eggs for the program. Up to 60,000 smolts may be reared full cycle and planted as yearlings in the spring. Fish in excess of 60,000, will be planted into the Touchet River as fingerlings in the fall, untagged. Spawning usually occurs in March and April. A matrix-type spawning protocol is employed, (2x1; two males to every female), to increase the effective breeder population (N_b) due to the relatively small founding population for this program. If not enough males are ripe to achieve this goal; 1:1 spawning is employed.

E. Rearing

After spawning, fertilized eggs are water hardened in 100 ppm iodophor. They are incubated in down-welling iso-incubation buckets (one fish per bucket) until the eggs eye up. The eyed eggs are shocked, ran through an automated egg sorting machine or handpicked and enumerated, and placed in hatching baskets suspended over shallow troughs. After hatch and swim-up, they are introduced to feed, and transferred to intermediate raceways at around 500 fpp in June. They are transferred again to outside raceways at roughly 200 fpp in July.

Table 11. Proposed BY19 Touchet summer steelhead smolts tagging, transfers and releases.

Site	BY19 Goal	Expected at release	Size (fpp)	Age	Mark/CWT	PIT Tags	Transfer/Release Date
WxW- Touchet River (Dayton AF)	25,000	25,000	4.5	1+	100% CWT	5,000	April 2020
HxW - Touchet River (Dayton AF)	25,000	25,000	4.5	1+	100% CWT	5,000	April 2020

VIII. TUCANNON SUMMER STEELHEAD

The Tucannon River summer steelhead program is considered an endemic program, meaning all production is derived from natural parentage, or from 1st generation hatchery reared endemic stock fish. The adults for this program are collected at TFH and their progeny planted in the Tucannon River as yearlings. Current release goal is 150,000 smolts at 4.5 fpp, with 50,000 smolts being released for the conservation portion of the program (unclipped) and 100,000 smolts being released for the mitigation portion (ad-clipped) of the program. According to the Tucannon Steelhead Program broodstock sliding scale (Appendix E), the 50,000 smolts for the conservation portion will come from NOR's and endemic returns. The 100,000 smolts for the mitigation portion will come from hatchery endemic returns and ad-clipped/cwt or cwt-only

adults. In the future, ad-clipped or ad/cwt adults will be chosen and used at a lower priority due to the other ad-clipped hatchery strays at the TFH adult trap.

A. Fish on Hand

Brood Year 2018

As of the end of September 2018, LFH had an estimated 172,171 Tucannon River summer steelhead juveniles on hand. 53,671 fish for the conservation program and 118,500 fish for the mitigation program. 14,000 of the mitigation group will be planted in early October, at the Marengo bridge, to reduce program size. The fish released early will be Ad clipped.

B. Tagging, Transfers, and Releases

In September, all Tucannon River endemic steelhead for the conservation portion of the program will be CWT only. The mitigation portion of the program will be 100% ad-clipped with 25,000 also receiving a CWT. In February-March 2019, the conservation group fish (50,000) will be moved to the TFH where they will be reared until release as yearlings in April or early May from Curl Lake AF. Prior to 2016, releases have been roughly five miles upstream of the TFH, just below the Curl Lake intake structure. Beginning in 2016, WDFW staff began transferring the smolts into Curl Lake after the spring Chinook were released. This release method is expected to continue into the future. The group marked for harvest mitigation will be full term reared at LFH and released at Marengo Bridge in April or early May, depending on size. A total of 15,000 fish will be PIT tagged prior to release (Table 12).

Table 12. Proposed BY18 Tucannon River summer steelhead production.

Site	BY18 Goal	Expected at Release	Size (fpp)	Age	Mark/CWT	PIT Tags	Transfer/Release Date
Tucannon River at Curl Lake	50,000	53,300	4.5	1+	100% CWT Only	7,500	April 2019
Tucannon River (Marengo Bridge)	100,000	104,000	4.5	1+	25,000 Ad/CWT 85,000 Ad Only	7,500	April 2019

C. Trapping

Brood Year 2019

Trapping of BY19 Tucannon River endemic stock will begin in February (depending on seasonal weather) at the Tucannon FH adult trap (located adjacent to the Rainbow Lake Intake) and is generally completed by mid-May. Tucannon FH staff use EN to calm the fish for handling, transferring only a portion of unmarked natural origin adults and tagged endemic origin adults to

LFH based on broodstock needs. All NOR's and endemics not needed for broodstock are released up river of the trap.

Current survival estimates indicate that 35-38 spawned females (depending on age structure) will provide enough eggs to meet the current smolt production goal. WDFW will target 40 to 42 females to be brought to the hatchery for broodstock needs. Any females not used will be returned to the river to spawn naturally. Per co-manager agreement, a pre-season estimate based on PIT tag returns on the number natural origin fish expected at the TFH adult trap will be made. Per the Tucannon Steelhead Broodstock Sliding Scale (Appendix G), the appropriate number of natural and hatchery origin fish will be collected for either the conservation or mitigation broodstock.

Following the low return of BY08, managers agreed that should low production numbers (i.e., less than 20,000 fish at smolt release, ~5 females at trapping) occur in the future, the fish will not be reared full term, but released as parr/fingerlings in the upper Tucannon River. Less than 20,000 fish production would not allow enough fish for evaluations to occur.

D. Spawning

Based on fecundity and survival estimates, LFH typically spawns 35-38 females to provide 180,000 green eggs to meet the current conservation and harvest program release goals (Table 13). Spawning occurs in March and April. Matrix spawning is employed due to the relatively small founding population for this program. The intent of this protocol is to spawn two males with each female, increasing genetic diversity and helping ensure successful fertilization of eggs. If not enough males are ripe to achieve this goal; a 1:1 spawning matrix is employed.

E. Rearing

After spawning, fertilized eggs are water hardened in 100 ppm iodophor. They are incubated in down-welling iso-incubation buckets (one fish per bucket) until the eggs eye up. The eyed eggs are shocked, ran through an automated egg sorting machine or handpicked and enumerated, and placed in hatching baskets suspended over shallow troughs. After hatch and swim-up, they are introduced to feed, and transferred to intermediate raceways at around 500 fpp in June. They are transferred again to outside raceways at roughly 200 fpp in July.

Table 13. Proposed BY19 Tucannon River summer steelhead production.

Site	BY19 Goal	Size (fpp)	Age	Mark/CWT	PIT Tags	Transfer/Release Date
Tucannon River (at Curl Lk.)	50,000	4.5	1+	100% CWT Only	7,500	April 2020
Tucannon River (Marengo Bridge)	100,000	4.5	1+	25,000 Ad/CWT 75,000 Ad only	7,500	April 2020

IX. WALLOWA SUMMER STEELHEAD

The Wallowa stock program was initiated to provide a fishery for summer steelhead in the Grande Ronde River (for both Oregon and Washington anglers), and contribute to both tribal, and sport fisheries in the mainstem Columbia and Snake rivers. The overall production of this stock was increased in December 2012, following the elimination of the Lyons Ferry stock steelhead program, and now produces steelhead that are released in the Touchet River from the Dayton AF (100,000), Grande Ronde River from the Cottonwood AF (225,000) and into the Snake River at Lyons Ferry (60,000).

A. Fish on Hand

Brood Year 2018

As of the end of September 2018, LFH had 404,568 Wallowa stock summer steelhead juveniles on hand. After marking, all fish in excess of the needs in Table 2 were out planted into local lakes.

B. Tagging, Transfers, and Releases

Brood Year 2018

All of these fish were 100% adipose fin clipped into Lake #3 in August, 2018. BY18 will be the first group that a single CWT group will be used to represent all three release groups, with the CWT fish reared in the lake with the AD only fish (Table 14). A portion of each release group will be PIT tagged just prior to release.

In February 2019, 225,000 smolts from Lake 3 will be transferred to the Cottonwood AF for final rearing and released into the Grande Ronde River. The fish will be reared/acclimated at Cottonwood AF for approximately 2.5 months and then volitionally released. A total of 6,000 juveniles will be PIT tagged by WDFW for Cottonwood AF prior to release in April; 2,000 of those PIT tags will be used as part of the Comparative Survival Study (CSS) for steelhead production above LGR (Fish Passage Center). Also in February 2019, 100,000 fish from Lake #3 will be transferred to the Dayton AF. They are reared for approximately 2.5 months, with volitional release into the Touchet River completed by mid-to the end of April 2018. The final remaining fish from Lake #3 will be released directly from LFH into the Snake River in mid-April, with a portion being tagged at release.

Table 14. Proposed BY18 Wallowa stock summer steelhead production.

Site	BY18 Goal	Expected at Release	Size (fpp)	Age	Mark/CWT	PIT Tags	Transfer/Release Date
Cottonwood AF on the Grande Ronde River	225,000	230,000	4.5	1+	Ad Only Ad/CWT	6,000* total	Transfer to Cottonwood AF in Feb from LFH, release in April 2019
Dayton AF on the Touchet River	100,000	110,000	4.5	1+	Ad Only Ad/CWT	4,000 total	Transfer to Dayton AF in February 2019 for release in April
Snake River (On site at Lyons Ferry)**	60,000	65,000	4.5	1+	Ad Only Ad/CWT	4,000 total	On station release in mid-April 2019.

*2,000 of these PIT tags are part of the CSS study from the Fish Passage Center

C. Trapping

Brood Year 2019

Trapping of returning Wallowa stock adults occurs on Cottonwood Creek (a small tributary to the Grande Ronde River) March through April. This creek also supplies water to the Cottonwood AF. Because of potential low egg survival and/or IHN virus (both of which have been experienced in recent years), about 110 complete spawned females are needed to provide 475,000 green eggs for the program of 385,000 smolts (Table 15). All unmarked (presumably natural origin) steelhead captured in the Cottonwood Creek adult trap are passed upstream to spawn naturally. All spawned carcasses not considered good quality for food banks will be returned to LFH for burial. If low water flow in the creek does not allow returning adults access to the trap, three alternate strategies may be employed: 1), release juveniles early and begin trapping adults, 2) collection of broodstock at Big Canyon or the Wallowa Hatchery may occur and 3) trap at LFH. Surplus hatchery origin adults are removed from the creek at the trap to reduce the potential impacts of IHN to the spawning population and to juvenile hatchery fish being held in the AF. Options for disposition of excess fish (Wallowa Stock HGMP) include 1) killed to collect any CWT fish, 2) offered to local food banks, or 3) killed outright to prevent hatchery swamping of natural origin spawners and hauled to LFH to be buried. Each of these will be explored annually for best use of the excess fish.

D. Spawning

Spawning generally occurs in late March and early April on a weekly basis. All fish are spawned at the Cottonwood Creek trap site, with the gametes transported to LFH for fertilization, incubation and rearing. A 1:1 male to female mating ratio will continue to be employed whenever possible (see research section below). Excess adults from ODFW's Wallowa Hatchery or Big Canyon site may be used to provide eggs for this program.

E. Rearing

After spawning, fertilized eggs are water hardened in 100 ppm iodophor. They are incubated in down-welling iso-incubation buckets (one fish per bucket) until the eggs eye up. The eyed eggs are shocked, ran through an automated egg sorting machine or handpicked and enumerated and placed in hatching baskets suspended over shallow troughs. After hatch and swim-up, they are introduced to feed, and transferred to outside raceways at roughly 500 fpp in June.

Table 15. Proposed BY19 Wallowa stock summer steelhead production.

Site	BY19 Goal	Size (fpp)	Age	Mark/CWT	PIT Tags	Transfer/Release Date
Cottonwood AF on the Grande Ronde River	225,000	4.5	1+	Ad Only Ad/CWT	6,000* total	Transfer to Cottonwood AF in Feb from LFH, release in April 2020
Dayton AF on the Touchet River	100,000	4.5	1+	Ad Only Ad/CWT	4,000 total	Transfer to Dayton AF in February 2020 for release in April
Snake River (On site at Lyons Ferry)	60,000	4.5	1+	Ad Only Ad/CWT	4,000 total	Direct stream release in mid-April 2020

*2,000 of these PIT tags are part of the CSS study from the Fish Passage Center

X. SPOKANE RAINBOW TROUT

Rainbow trout are reared and planted in both southeast Washington and northwest Idaho to meet LSRCP mitigation goals in both states for lost fishing opportunities as a result of construction and operation of the lower Snake River dams. The original LSRCP goal was 93,000 lbs. However, the WDW determined that in stream habitat improvements, equivalent to the cost of producing 7,000 lbs annually of hatchery trout, was a reasonable exchange, and that was implemented in 1983, which reduced the annual production goal to 86,000 lbs for the Snake River Basin. The SE Washington production goal is 79,000 lbs and the NW Idaho production goal is 7,000 lbs. A small, privately funded program (Tri-State Steelheaders, TSS) at the TFH rears rainbow to 1.5 lbs each, providing a unique fishing opportunity in local lakes. This locally funded program replaced the previously state funded program in 2011 which had been in place since the LSRCP took ownership of the Tucannon Hatchery. The agreement at that time was that the state funded program would be allowed to continue at the TFH.

A. Fish on Hand

Brood Year 2017

At the end of September 2018, LFH and TFH had a combined total of approximately 245,285 Spokane stock rainbow trout on hand, this includes diploids and triploids. At the time of fish splits and plants in the fall of 2018, staff will determine the exact overage and plant the excess fish into area lakes at the recommendation of fish management. LFC will keep approximately 5% over release goals in the fall to accommodate for mortality and predation.

B. Tagging, Transfers, and Releases

The IDFG fall catchables will be planted in the Moose Creek Reservoir by IDFG staff in late September or early October 2018. All fish for IDFG are triploids from the Spokane stock rainbow trout. Refer to Table 15.

In the spring of 2019, 74,000 catchable diploids (2.5 fpp) and 1,000 jumbos (1.5 lbs. each) will be planted by LFH staff into various lakes in southeast Washington. Spring planting begins in February and is completed in early April.

At the TFH, the goal is to plant 94,000 rainbow trout into various lakes in southeast Washington as catchables (2.5 fpp average.). Planting typically begins in April and is generally completed by the end of June. The jumbo trout from TSS program (usually around 4,000) are planted February through May each year, supplementing catchable plants. No Spokane stock rainbow trout are tagged or fin clipped at LFH or TFH.

Table 16. Proposed BY 2017 Spokane rainbow trout tagging, transfers and plants

Facility	BY17 Goal	Expected at release	Size (fpp)	Lbs.	Age	Transfer/Release Date
Lyons Ferry	16,000	16,000	3.0	5333	1+	Transfer to and planted by IDFG in Sept/Oct 2018
	32,500	32,500	3.0	9,833	1+	Planted in early Oct 2018
	74,000	74,000	2.5	29,600	1+	Planted in Feb-Apr 2019
	1,000	1,000	0.67	1,493	1+	Planted in Feb-Apr 2019
	1,650	1,700	1.0	1,650	1+	Transfer to and planted by NPT in Mar-May 2019
Tucannon	94,000	105,348	2.5	37,600	1+	Planted in Mar-June 2019
	4,000*	4,000*	0.67	6,119	1+	Planted in Feb-May 2019

* These fish are funded by TSS.

C. Rearing

Brood Year 2018

Eggs for Washington's legal and jumbo programs, along with Idaho's fall catchable plants come from WDFW's Spokane Hatchery (Spokane stock). WDFW managers completed an Inland Trout Stocking Plan in 2012 for all hatcheries and water bodies in Washington. The management strategy is to plant larger catchables (2.5 fpp) at reduced numbers. Total pounds reared were not affected (Table17).

Approximately 65,000 eyed triploid rainbow eggs for IDFG, NPT and the WDFW Rock Lake fall plant will be transferred from the Spokane Trout Hatchery to LFH in December. After trough rearing, they are transferred to outside standard raceways in March. In January, LFH will receive about 91,500 eyed Spokane diploid rainbow eggs for the balance of its catchable and jumbo program. Early rearing is conducted in either shallow troughs or intermediate raceways before transfer to outside standard raceways in April.

The Tucannon Hatchery will receive about 125,000 eyed rainbow eggs in January. Of these, 94,000 will be destined for planting as catchables (2.5 fpp) and 4,000 are destined for planting as jumbos (1.5 lbs each). After receiving these eggs in January, a small portion (1,750) is transferred from TFH to regional education programs, now privately funded by the TSS club. The catchable program group is started in shallow troughs, intermediate reared in outside round tanks and final reared in the earthen rearing pond. The jumbos start in shallow troughs as well and finish in the round tanks. The entire jumbo program at TFH is privately funded by the TSS organization.

Table 17. Proposed BY 2018 Spokane rainbow trout releases.

Facility	BY18 Goal	Expected at release	Size (fpp)	Lbs.	Age	Transfer/Release Date
Lyons Ferry	16,000	16,000	3.0	5333	1+	Transfer to and planted by IDFG in Sept/Oct 2019
	32,500	32,500	3.0	9,833	1+	Planted in early Oct 2019
	74,000	74,000	2.5	29,600	1+	Planted in Feb-Apr 2020
	1,000	1,000	0.67	1,493	1+	Planted in Feb-Apr 2020
	1,650	1,700	1.0	1,650	1+	Transfer to and planted by NPT in Mar-May 2020
Tucannon	94,000	105,348	2.5	37,600	1+	Planted in Mar-June 2020
	4,000*	4,000*	0.67	6,119	1+	Planted in Feb-May 2020

*NOTE; Jumbo trout from TSS funding. Total numbers and/or pounds not included in mitigation.

XI. RESEARCH

WDFW (Fish Management or Fish Science staff) are involved in a variety of research, monitoring and evaluation projects throughout SE Washington. Funding of these activities comes from a variety of sources and many are not directly related to the LSRCP Lyons Ferry/Tucannon Annual Operations Plan, but are provided here in general context for the co-managers so they are aware of activities. Some of the below activities are covered under the RM&E Statement of Work submitted to LSRCP under the hatchery evaluation program.

Fall Chinook

- 1) WDFW currently conducts fall Chinook spawning ground surveys in the Tucannon River to document abundance, distribution, and origin of spawners. Coho salmon redds are also estimated during these surveys. (LSRCP)
- 2) WDFW operates a smolt trap on the lower Tucannon River for estimating natural origin salmonid smolt production (spring Chinook, fall Chinook, and summer steelhead). (LSRCP)
- 3) In 2018, WDFW will again collect fecundity samples from fall Chinook spawned at Lyons Ferry. With PBT being able to distinguish between hatchery and natural origin fall Chinook, a subsample of individual females will be sampled at eye-up so fecundity by origin (hatchery [yearling or subyearling] or natural) can be documented. (LSRCP)

Spring Chinook

- 1) Due to the recent history of high pre-spawn mortality for Tucannon River spring Chinook salmon, it was agreed for 2018 returns that all the fish at the TFH adult trap be kept at LFH for broodstock or adult out planting in late August. Outplant success from the previous two years when this was done varied considerably (>90% in 2015, ~60% in 2016). Based on the numbers on hand currently, outplants will occur in August 2018. (LSRCP)
- 2) TFH vs LFH rearing: A study was initiated a few years ago to determine if survival could be increased, and straying above LGR might be decreased, if fish were reared full term at TFH. Initial results from PIT tags (incomplete brood returns) do not indicate any advantage of rearing fish full term at TFH. (LSRCP)
- 3) WDFW currently conducts spring Chinook carcass and spawning ground surveys in the Tucannon River to document pre-spawn mortality, abundance, distribution, and origin of spawners. Surveys are also used to estimate total returns to the river. (LSRCP)
- 4) WDFW operates a smolt trap on the lower Tucannon River for estimating natural origin smolt production (spring Chinook, fall Chinook, and summer steelhead). Annually, up to 5,000 NOR spring Chinook are PIT tagged for juvenile outmigration and adult return monitoring. (LSRCP)
- 5) WDFW conducts spring Chinook redd surveys (as needed) in the Touchet River to document spawning from adult outplants by CTUIR in the North Fork and Wolf Fork of the Touchet River. (BPA, WDFW State Funds)

Summer Steelhead (by basin)

Asotin Creek:

- 1) WDFW operates adult weirs for summer steelhead in the Asotin Creek population. Current trap locations include Asotin Creek, George Creek, and Alpowa Creek. The weirs are used to estimate natural and hatchery origin abundance at all locations, and for collection of biological samples of returning steelhead for population age and genetic structure. (BPA)
- 2) WDFW operates a smolt trap in the mainstem of Asotin Creek (below the Asotin Creek and George Creek weirs) for estimating natural origin smolt production (primarily summer steelhead, but spring/fall Chinook are also captured) from the basin. Annually, up to 3,500 summer steelhead are PIT tagged for juvenile outmigration and adult return monitoring. (BPA)
- 3) WDFW is partially funded by the Asotin Creek Intensively Monitored Watershed (IMW) for juvenile sampling in the upper basin, some hook/line sampling and PIT tagging of summer steelhead, and maintenance/operation of PIT Tag arrays within the Asotin Creek basin that are part of the IMW study. (Pacific Salmon Coastal Fund, WA State Salmon Recovery Fund).

Small Snake River Tributaries:

- 1) WDFW operates adult weirs (rotating panel selection) of small tributaries located between the mouth of the Tucannon River and Lower Granite Dam. Currently, these

tributaries have been designated as part of the Tucannon or Asotin populations. The weirs are used to estimate natural and hatchery origin abundance at all locations, and for collection of biological samples of returning steelhead for population age and genetic structure. (BPA project #2010-028-00)

Touchet:

- 1) A paired release study is currently being performed utilizing 10,000 PIT tags to monitor the success of WxW or WxH crosses in the Touchet Endemic steelhead program. Fish will be tagged in January by WDFW staff, 5,000 WxW crosses and 5,000 WxH crosses (to compare survival differences to adult return). This study will be conducted for four years. Releases of these two study groups will be from the Dayton Acclimation pond. First year of release was in 2016. First full generation adult returns (1 and 2-salt fish) are will be complete with the 2018 run year. The 1-salt return from the 2017 run year did not show significant difference in SARs (0.46% for HxW, 0.42% for WxW) (LSRCP, BPA, - Walla Walla Monitoring Project)
- 2) WDFW operates a smolt trap on the lower Touchet River for estimating natural origin smolt production (primarily summer steelhead, but spring and fall Chinook have also been captured/documentated). Annually, we target 4,000 (or more) summer steelhead to PIT tagged for juvenile outmigration, estimating adult returns, and overshoot monitoring. (WA State Salmon Recovery Fund – Fish In/Fish Out Projects, BPA – Walla Walla Monitoring Project, LSRCP)
- 3) WDFW operates adult steelhead traps on Coppei and Patit creeks to monitor abundance of natural and hatchery origin spawners, and collection of biological samples for age composition. (Walla Walla Monitoring Project – BPA)
- 4) WDFW currently conducts summer steelhead spawning ground surveys in the Touchet River basin (locations above Dayton and Coppei Creek) and Walla Walla (Mill Creek) to estimate abundance and distribution of spawners. (LSRCP, BPA – Walla Walla Monitoring Project)
- 5) WDFW operates and maintains a series of PIT tag arrays (Harvey Shaw, Bolles, Coppei, Patit, and Dayton), for monitoring adult steelhead (hatchery and wild) returns to the basin. (BPA – Walla Walla Monitoring Project, LSRCP)

Tucannon:

- 1) WDFW operates a smolt trap on the lower Tucannon River for estimating natural origin smolt production (spring Chinook, fall Chinook, and steelhead). Annually, we target 2,500 summer steelhead (or more) for PIT tagging for adult return estimation and overshoot monitoring. (LSRCP, BPA – PIT Tags for Steelhead only)
- 2) WDFW currently conducts summer steelhead spawning ground surveys in the upper Tucannon River only (and Cummings Creek) to estimate abundance of spawners in correlation with fish passed at the Tucannon adult trap. (BPA)
- 3) WDFW operates and maintains a series of PIT tag arrays (Lower Tucannon, Middle Tucannon, Upper Tucannon, Tucannon FH), for monitoring adult steelhead (hatchery and wild) returns and distribution throughout the basin. Arrays are also used for adult spring Chinook and bull trout monitoring. (BPA, LSRCP)

Grande Ronde:

- 1) See additional document sent with the 2014/2015 AOP, Wallowa Stock rearing/acclimation study proposed by WDFW and ODFW: *A Survival and Straying Comparison of Wallowa Stock Steelhead Reared at WDFW's Lyons Ferry and ODFW's Irrigon Fish Hatcheries*. This study is examining survival and stray rate differences from summer steelhead reared at either Irrigon Fish Hatchery or Lyons Ferry Fish Hatchery. Groups from each rearing facility were transferred to either Wallowa Hatchery or Cottonwood Acclimation for release. At Cottonwood, both CWT's and PIT's will be used to evaluate the groups, while at Wallowa Hatchery, just PIT tags will be used for comparisons. First release of this study occurred in the spring of 2015, with 1-salt returns occurring for the 2016 run year. Based on returns to date, for the 2015 migration year (1 and 2-salt returns), returns were 1.6 times greater (at Bonneville and Lower Granite) for the LFH reared fish as compared to Irrigon Fish. For the 2016 migration year (1-salt returns only), returns were 1.5 and 1.4 times greater (at Bonneville and Lower Granite, respectively) for the LFH reared fish as compared to Irrigon fish. Differences in stray rates from these groups from either release location have yet to be examined. (LSRCP)

XII. FISH HEALTH

A. Guiding Policies

All fish production at LFH is conducted according to the Salmonid Disease Control Policy of the Fisheries Co-Managers of Washington State and Integrated Hatchery Operations Team (IHOT) fish health policy. Specifically, all lots of fish are monitored for fish health, all broodstock are inspected annually, strict hatchery sanitation procedures and fish culture practices (rearing criteria) are followed, and egg and fish transfer and release requirements are met. The attending aquatic veterinarian will respond to all fish disease outbreaks and oversee fish health-related services. Bacterial kidney disease (BKD) management for Chinook stocks, imposed by Idaho and Oregon state agencies' transfer policies, is outlined in Section C.

B. Monitoring

The aquatic veterinarian will regularly visit LFH and TFH to inspect stock, address mortality events, and provide consultation per their discretion and as needed to maintain a veterinary client patient relationship (VCPR). During site visitations, any fish cohorts exhibiting clinical signs, morbidity, and/or abnormal mortality may be examined by the veterinarian; approximately five to ten fish of each species may be sacrificed for necropsy. Updated mortality records, loading forms, and treatments logs will be provided to the veterinarian upon their request. Copies of fish health reports, veterinary feed directives (VFDs), and prescriptions referencing fish at each respective hatchery will be kept on file on site for at least three years.

At spawning, all broodstock will be tested for viral pathogens. Samples of ovarian fluid from 60 females and kidney/spleen tissue from 60 adults of either sex will be submitted for testing. Samples will be pooled into groups of up to five individual fish. In the event that 60 female fish cannot be obtained, all eligible fish from the population will be sampled (i.e. steelhead stocks for

the Tucannon and Touchet). Standard hatchery practices of egg disinfection and use of pathogen-free rearing water during early rearing are considered sufficient fish health measures for the control of viral pathogens, including infectious hematopoietic necrosis virus (IHNV).

To comply with Idaho's fish import regulation, kidney/spleen samples from 60 rainbow trout will be tested for viral pathogens four to six weeks before transfer. Upon completion, results will be communicated to IDFG.

C. Specific Fish Health Management

1. BKD Management – Fall Chinook

Starting with BY16, all females spawned at Lyons Ferry will be 100% tested using ELISA. This is to allow more flexibility in shipping eggs and also for using fry for either yearling or subyearling programs.

WDFW categorizes BKD-ELISA optical densities as follows:

- Below-low = < 0.099,
- Low = 0.099 to 0.198,
- Moderate = 0.199 to 0.45,
- High = > 0.45

Progeny of negative (below low) females will be selected for the yearling fall Chinook program. Eggs from below low and low females will be selected for shipment to the states of Oregon and Idaho. ODFW has agreed to perform the sampling and testing on 150 females at LFH during spawning. WDFW takes the remaining samples, with a portion of the ELISA testing paid for by IPC (350 females/season). Progeny of all low, moderate and high BKD-ELISA females may be utilized in the subyearling fall Chinook program for WDFW releases and FCAP.

2. BKD Management – Spring Chinook

Starting with BY17, all pre-spawning antibiotic injections intended for 1) the control of adult mortalities associated with *Renibacterium salmoninarum* and/or 2) the mitigation of vertical transmission of *R. salmoninarum* to progeny were suspended until an evidence-based risk of disease, confirmed by necropsy findings and appropriate ancillary testing, and which reasonably threatens the welfare of the broodstock program, was established. Starting with BY18, all female spring Chinook broodstock will receive a pre-spawning injection of tulathromycin (Draxxin®) at a target dose of 2.5 mg/kg in the dorsal sinus upon collection and a second injection of tulathromycin (Draxxin®) at the same dose in the dorsal sinus 30 days prior to spawning. Pre-spawning female spring Chinook will be evaluated for BKD-antigen via ELISA assay and indexed according to the resulting value. (Refer to WDFW categorizes of optical densities under section C. 1. "BKD Management of Fall Chinook"). The following culling program is intended to minimize bacterial load within the population and reduce risk of infection:

Until the ELISA results are known, eggs from individual females will be incubated separately. Egg reductions required to meet production targets will begin with the highest ELISA range and

proceed downward by range until the production target is met. If possible, all eggs from adults with an ELISA value of 0.45 or higher will be culled from the program. If it is determined that all eggs must be kept to meet program requirements, and space is available, groups with ELISA readings above 0.45 may be segregated and reared separately. No segregation between production groups with ELISA readings below 0.45 will occur. Preferably, only the eggs from females with the lowest ELISA values will be kept for the program.

3. Summer Steelhead

At spawning, all broodstock will be tested for viral pathogens. Samples of ovarian fluid from 60 females and kidney/spleen tissue from 60 adults of either sex will be submitted for testing. Samples will be pooled into groups of up to five individual fish. In the event that 60 female fish cannot be obtained, all eligible fish from the population will be sampled (i.e. steelhead stocks for the Tucannon and Touchet). Standard hatchery practices of egg disinfection and use of pathogen-free rearing water during early rearing are considered sufficient fish health measures for the control of viral pathogens, including infectious hematopoietic necrosis virus (IHNV). No culling is planned due to IHNV.

4. Broodstock and Egg Fungus Management

All adult Chinook and steelhead held for broodstock or for adult out planting will be treated with formalin every other day to control external fungus. All eggs will be treated with formalin daily to control fungus. Treatments will be started 24 hours after fertilization. Treatment of Chinook eggs will halt seven days before hatch. Steelhead egg treatments will stop when the eggs are transferred to baskets for hatching.

Rainbow trout eggs are received at the eyed stage and are not treated with formalin.

XIII. COMMUNICATION

The list of people on the following table are either directly involved in the operation of the LFC, or in related programs and facilities.

Name	Agency	Position	Phone	Email
Policy				
Chris Donley	WDFW	Reg. 1 Fish Program Mgr.	509-892-7861	christopher.donley@dfw.wa.gov
Julie Collins	USFWS	LSRCP Project Lead	208-378-5668	julie_collins@fws.gov
Mark Robertson	USFWS	LSRCP Permitting	208-378-5323	mark_robertson@fws.gov
Gary James	CTUIR	Fisheries Program Mgr.	541-276-4109	garyjames@ctuir.org
Dave Johnson	NPT	Fisheries Dept. Mgr.	208-621-3736	davej@nezperce.org
Lance Hebdon	IDFG	Anadromous Fish Mgr.	208-334-3791	lhebdon@idfg.idaho.gov
Production				
Ace Trump	WDFW	LFC Manager	509-646-9201	Ace.Trump@dfw.wa.gov
Derek Gloyn	WDFW	LFH Manager	509-646-3454	Derek.Gloyn@dfw.wa.gov
Doug Maxey	WDFW	TFH Manager	509-843-1430	Douglas.Maxey@dfw.wa.gov
Chris Starr	USFWS	Hatchery Coordination	208-378-5329	chris_starr@fws.gov
Brian Zimmerman	CTUIR	Production Supervisor	541-429-7286	brianzimmerman@ctuir.org
Jon Lovrak	CTUIR	Production Leader	541-429-7278	jonlovrak@ctuir.org
Becky Johnson	NPT	Production Coordinator	208-621-4629	beckyj@nezperce.org
Bruce McLeod	NPT	Acclimation Facilities	208-621- 2403	brucem@nezperce.org
Mike Key	NPT	FCAP	208-791-2984	mikek@nezperce.org
Carl East	NPT	NPTH Manager	208-621-3502	Carle@nezperce.org
	NPT	Production Biologist	208-621-3503	
Terry Blessing	ODFW	Umatilla Complex Mgr.	541-922-5732	Terry.Blessing@state.or.us
Stuart Rosenberger	IPC	Hatchery Supervisor	208-388-6121	srosenberger@idahopower.com
Evaluation				
Joe Bumgarner	WDFW	SRL Lead	509-382-1004	Joseph.Bumgarner@dfw.wa.gov
Afton Oakerman	WDFW	Fall Chinook Biologist	509-382-1710	Afton.Oakerman@dfw.wa.gov
Michael Gallinat	WDFW	Spring Chinook Biologist	509-382-4755	Michael.Gallinat@dfw.wa.gov
Todd Miller	WDFW	Steelhead Biologist	509-382-1710	Todd.Miller@dfw.wa.gov
Rod Engle	USFWS	Fishery Biologist	208-378-5298	Rod.Engle@fws.gov
Jay Hesse	NPT	Research Coordinator	208-621-3552	jayh@nezperce.org
Jason Vogel	NPT	Research Division	208-621-3602	jasonv@nezperce.org
Bill Young	NPT	Hatchery Eval Coordinator	208-634-5290	billy@nezperce.org
Bill Arnsberg	NPT	Fall Chinook M & E	208-621-3758	billa@nezperce.org
Stuart Rosenberger	IPC	Hatchery Supervisor	208-388-6121	srosenberger@idahopower.com
Management				
Jeremy Trump	WDFW	Fish Management	509-382-1005	Jeremy.Trump@dfw.wa.gov
Chris Sullivan	IDFG	Anadromous Coordinator	208-334-3791	Chris.Sullivan@idfg.idaho.gov
Joe Dupont	IDFG	Regional Fisheries Manager	208-799-5010	Joe.DuPont@idfg.idaho.gov
Fish Health				
Kelly Britt	WDFW	Aquatic Veterinarian	360-552-2142	Kelly.Britt@dfw.wa.gov
Richard Stocking	ODFW	Fish Pathologist	541-962-3823	richard.w.stocking@state.or.us

Appendix A: 2018 Requests for Fall Chinook Production Fish/Eggs (2018 Broodyear)

2018-2027 US v Oregon	Who	Release site	Age	# for release	transfer	Survival to release or transfer (revised 6/16/14)	Expanded for loss prior release (1/F)	Estim # green eggs to meet priority	SRL Calcs	Total estim eggtake which will cover needs through this priority
1	WDFW	onstation	yearlings	450,000		94.2%	1.06123	477,555	94.2% mean survival BY11-15	477,555
		total yearlings	450,000							
2	NPT	CJ	subs	450,000	453,492	94.9%	1.05383	474,223	99.23% survival transfer to rel BY11-15	951,778
3	NPT	BC	subs	450,000	453,492	94.9%	1.05383	474,223	3.1% green to eye, est 2% eye-transf, 1% transf-rel	1,426,002
4	WDFW	onstation	subs	500,000		94.4%	1.05988	529,942	94.4% mean survival BY11-15	1,955,943
5	NPT	PIT	subs	400,000	403,104	94.9%	1.05383	421,532	99.95% surv transf to rel BY13-15	2,377,475
6	NPT	CJ2	subs	200,000	200,100	94.9%	1.05383	210,766		2,588,241
7	NPT	BC2	subs	200,000	200,100	94.9%	1.05383	210,766		2,799,007
8	NPT	PIT2	subs	200,000	200,100	94.9%	1.05383	210,766		3,009,773
11	WDFW	onstation	subs	200,000		94.4%	1.05988	211,977		4,574,175
		total subyearlings	2,600,000						2,618,231	
9	WDFW/Irrigon	Salmon R	eyed eggs	1,000,000	1,100,000	96.9%	1.03199	1,135,191	3.1% green to eye loss at LFH	4,144,964
10	WDFW/Irrigon	GRR-direct rel	eyed eggs	200,000	210,500	96.9%	1.03199	217,234	requested numbers by IPC and Irrigon	4,362,198
		total eyed eggs	1,200,000						1,352,425	
				4,250,000 released				4,574,175	green eggs to meet needs through priority 11	
<p>number of Snake River origin females needed to spawn: 1236 (Estimated using 3500 eggs/F) BY16-17 LGR and LFH</p> <p>Female trapping goal to meet requests through priority 11: 1323 (approx 5% strays, 2% mortality, non-viable)</p>										

Appendix B: 2018 Fall Chinook Trapping/Sampling Protocols at LGR

August 17, 2018

Protocols:

- 1) **These protocols presume a 24 hour/day, 7 days per week trapping at 70%.** Fish trapped during a 24 hour 7 day a week trapping period will not be operculum punched. **If the systematic sampling rate is changed, all fish hauled to hatcheries must receive an operculum punch on the right side (ROP) and if trapping changes to only 4 hours per day (100% trap rate), all fish hauled to the hatcheries must receive an operculum punch on the left side (LOP).**
- 2) Males and females will not be inoculated.
- 3) All fish > 70 cm will be hauled to LFH and NPTH. LFH will haul 70% and the NPT will haul 30%.
- 4) Wire tagged males <70 cm hauled to LFH.
- 5) Wire tagged females <70 will be hauled to LFH and NPTH under the normal 70/30 split. Based on water quality conditions, fish hauled for NPT brood may be held at LFH.
- 6) Unmarked/untagged females <70 will be hauled to LFH.
- 7) Jacks suspected of being summers will need to be subsampled for wires.
- 8) Only scale sample fish released from the trap. Do not scale sample hauled fish.
- 9) DNA sample all fish trapped regardless if hauled to the hatchery or released.

Wire tagged fish:

Fork Length	Action
≥ 70cm	Haul all wires (DNA sample all)
<70 cm	Haul 1 out of 4 wires (put F in with “LARGES” for LFH and NPT and M go into tank for LFH), DNA sample all Release 3 out of 4 wires (DNA sample all)

Untagged fish:

Fork Length	Action
≥ 70 cm	Haul all fish (DNA sample all). Haul 1 out of 4 F to LFH (DNA sample all). Release 3 out of 4 F (collect scales and DNA).
<70 cm	Release all M (collect scales and DNA).

Appendix C: 2018 Fall Chinook Trapping, Mating, and Sampling Protocols at LFH

LFH may start up the volunteer trap if a shortfall of females or males being collected at LGR happens. If volunteer trap is started, staff will try to high grade for larger adults.

Sorting protocol

Count and sex all fish: 1) Males and females.

Count LGR trapped females returned to the pond during the spawn day.

Sampling protocol

LFH staff processing DIPS: Document Fork length, sex, presence/absence of CWT, and PIT tag number. Take scales and a fin clip (DNA) on all untagged fish and take the snout of the fish if CWT is detected.

SRL staff processing during spawning days:

Processing table: Fin clips for DNA: take sample on every fish so data can be used for run reconstruction purposes, as well as profiling broodstock.

Scales: taken on all fish

Female broodstock total body weights

1st week of spawning: weigh first 50 females that have a CWT and the first 50 females that are unmarked/untagged (appear wild) and note fish ID number

2nd week-4th week: weigh first 25 females that have a CWT and 25 females that are unmarked/untagged each spawn day

Carcasses for nutrient enhancement: After otoliths are taken from the carcasses, a tote of fish will be filled and dumped into a bin next to the loading dock. These fish will be frozen separately and taken to the Tucannon River for nutrient enhancement after ELISA testing.

2018 Mating protocol at LFH

Our goals are to maximize the use of potentially natural origin fish and larger/older aged fish and to exclude jills and strays from broodstock if possible.

All wire tagged males must wait until their CWTs are decoded before they are used in a mating.

Stray males will be culled based on CWTs.

Wire tagged males verified as adults can be used on multiple females.

Untagged males ≥ 70 cm can be used on multiple females.

Untagged males < 70 cm will only be used in 1 x 1 crosses unless there is a shortage of males. Semen bag will be marked to indicate as a smaller sized male.

Fecundity monitoring and jills

All females will be spawned when ripe and the gametes will be held in incubators until we can determine if we have enough adult females to offset the culling, and to monitor fecundity. If we have enough adult females to make production goals, after eye up and fecundity estimation, a portion or all jills and strays will be culled.

Appendix D: FCAP Facilities

1.1 Pittsburg Landing

The acclimation facility at Pittsburg Landing consists of: 16 -20ft aluminum circular tanks; 2 aluminum distribution boxes; 4 river intake screens; ring lock flexible hose: 4" = 1,260 ft, 6" = 1,780 ft, 8" = 3,110 ft; camlock flexible hose: 6" = 2,080 ft; 1 - 500 gallon diesel storage tank; 1 - 20ft storage container; 2 - 30ft camp trailers; 1 - 1996 Chevy S-10 pickup; two alarm systems; 16 emergency oxygen systems - hoses, micro diffusers and regulators (1 per tank); a trailer mounted 4,000 watt generator light plant; one utility storage trailer; 16 camouflage nets; 2 trailer mounted hydrocyclones; miscellaneous bolts, seals, camlock fittings, etc. Equipment used at Pittsburg Landing and the other two facilities was purchased by USCOE, Walla Walla under the FY95 Congressional Add-on (Senate Report, 103-672, p7).

Water is pumped directly from the Snake River to the acclimation tanks by four, 4-inch electric pumps powered by diesel generators. Generators are rented from a contractor because leasing appeared to offer the least cost over a ten-year life cycle. Each pump has a portable water intake screen that is placed into the river each year and connected to the pump by 120 ft of 6-inch plastic hose. The pumps provide 500 gpm of water and operate 24 hours each day throughout the 6-week acclimation period except for oil checks and servicing. A 1,000 gallon tank, placed within a spill containment barrier, supplies fuel for the pumps. The water is pumped to one of two 12 ft. high water distribution boxes, containing degassing towers to remove nitrogen gas, before flowing through a series of downsizing pipes to the rearing units.

The rearing units consist of 16 circular aluminum tanks, 20 ft in diameter and 4 feet deep. The tanks are transported from the storage area by a 20 ft flatbed lift-truck and placed on leveled 6-inch by 6-inch wood timbers. The tanks, made in two pieces and bolted together, drain water from the center of the tank through an 8-inch pipe placed in a plywood manhole running under the tank. The tank is fitted with vertical 12-inch circular perforated aluminum screen and the water depth controlled by a 6-inch center PVC standpipe.



The rearing water enters the tank through a 4-inch pipe located on the edge of the tank and is directed in a manner to facilitate a circular motion to aid the movement of fish waste and mortality to the center screen. Water flow is controlled by a 4-inch gate valve located on the incoming line and maintains flows at 100 gpm. The water discharge line is connected from the tank to the river by an 8-inch flexible plastic pipe, which is also used to release the fish.

A 24-volt alarm system constantly monitors water levels in each rearing tank and each of the two water distribution towers. An enunciator panel that provides a visual and audio alarm when a low water level is detected monitors the alarm system. The alarm control box and enunciator panel is located near the staff-housing trailer.

Assembly of the acclimation site begins in February each year with the transport of equipment and material from an offsite storage area. In 2006, the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) agreed to a trial operation of allowing the NPT to leave half of the assembled fish rearing tanks in place and remove the other half and related equipment at a storage site near the fish acclimation site. This agreement should greatly reduce equipment fatigue and reduced assembly and disassembly time by half.

1.2 Big Canyon

The Big Canyon facility uses identical or similar equipment to that of Pittsburg Landing. The rearing tank assembly has been changed over the years to include a single row of tanks that sit flat on the gravel surface. The center drain line is located in a trench dug under the tank, thus eliminating the need for 12-inch deep gravel pad that was previously used. This method can only be used where the proper elevation is available to facilitate water discharge to the river.

The USCOE agreed to furnish electric pumps to replace the diesel units that were rented each year. Electric pumps were installed and tested before the 2002 acclimation season. The electric pumps provide the same performance as the diesel pumps while reducing rental and maintenance costs, allowing onsite staff reduction and eliminates the risk of a major fuel spill.

FCAP Project Leader received verbal agreement from the Nez Perce Tribe that allows the fish rearing tanks and water distribution tower to remain assembled at the site the entire year. This eliminates the need for an assembly and disassembly contract and reduces equipment fatigue hence provide dollar savings to the program.

1.3 Capt. John Rapids

The Capt. John Rapids Fall Chinook Acclimation Facility is a single 150'x50' in-ground, lined pond that is supplied with Snake River water by two independent 1,250 gpm submersible electric pumps. Other facility equipment and capital construction consists of: 2 river intake screens; one camp trailer; one standby propane generator; one water well (domestic water); septic system; commercial electric service; alarm system; telephone service. The pumps and intake screens were designed to be placed into the river and then removed following fish acclimation each year but were replaced in 2001 with permanent intake screens located in the main Snake River channel. The pump intake screens are provided with an air back flush system to remove debris and an alarm system is available to monitor flows.

The pumps deposited large amounts of sand in the acclimation pond, which was removed by hand tools between each group of fish. The deposited sand created extremely poor environmental conditions for the fish during release

Negotiations with the USCOE resulted in the installation of two sand separators, two larger sized water pumps, and upgrade of the electrical and pump control panels and changes in the pond water alarm system. Installation of the new equipment began in the fall of 2007 and testing indicated that the sand separators removed most of the sand load that had been deposited in previous years.

2. Operations

2.1 Fish transport

Approximately 150,000 fall Chinook salmon yearlings will be transferred from Lyons Ferry Hatchery to CJR and Big Canyon around the 1st of February at 12.5 fish per pound. Fish acclimated at these facilities are transported by WDFW one month earlier than the other acclimation facility to make rearing space available for sub-yearlings at Lyons Ferry Hatchery. On or about 01 March, 150,000 yearlings will be transported to Pittsburg Landing at 12 fish per pound. Transport to Pittsburg Landing will be shared by WDFW and NPT.

Approximately 500,000 sub-yearlings will be transferred to the Big Canyon and CJR facilities and 400,000 will be transferred to Pittsburg Landing. CJR sub-yearlings will be transported by WDFW, while Pittsburg Landing and Big Canyon transports will be shared by NPT and WDFW. Big Canyon and Captain John Rapids sub-yearlings will be transferred in late April while Pittsburg landing sub-yearlings will be transferred around the third week in April. Lyons Ferry Hatchery personnel provide schedules and facilitate loading and enumeration of the fish. Fish transport permits will be requested from IDFG.

Beginning in 2019 with BY 2018, a second release group of approximately 200,000 sub-yearlings will be transferred to all three facilities approximately 4-5 days after the release of the first group.

2.2 Rearing

During acclimation, staff perform daily scheduled fish culture duties that includes: checking and recording oxygen levels in the rearing units three times each day, feeding the rearing units three times each day and picking fish mortality twice each day. Staff also observes fish behavior for abnormalities and assist in fish health checks and the fish-marking program. The fish are fed Bio-Clark's fry and Bio-Pro, manufactured by Bio-Oregon of Longview Washington. Fish culture methods are the same as per Integrated Hatchery Operations Team (IHOT) guidelines and consistent with WDFW fish culture techniques at Lyons Ferry Hatchery. Environmental precautions are necessary to handle diesel and oil for the portable water pumps.

Fish health services are provided by contract with the USFWS, Dworshak Fish Health Center (DFHC). The contract provides diagnostic and pathogen survey services for all fall Chinook juveniles and smolts transported to the fish acclimation facilities. The services include a fish health check before transfer, and a pre-release exam. Other health checks are performed as requested. Fish health protocols are as per AFS Blue Book, IHOT and Nez Perce Tribe fish health protocols.

2.3 Marking

Yearling and sub-yearling fish will be marked with coded wire tags (CWT), adipose fin clipped and pit tagged prior to transfer to the FCAP facilities.

2.4 Release

Yearling fish are reared and acclimated in the temporary facilities for approximately four to eight weeks before release into the Snake and Clearwater Rivers in April, at a size of approximately 10 fpp, or 160-170 mm fork length. Anticipated yearling transfer and release dates for 2019:

- Pittsburg Landing – Transfer March 4 – Release April 04
- Captain John Rapids – Transfer February 4 – Release April 1
- Big Canyon – Transfer February 4 – Release April 2

Subyearling fish are acclimated approximately three weeks before release in mid to late May at 50fpp. The second group of sub-yearlings are released in late May to early June, also at 50 fpp. Anticipated sub-yearling transfer and release dates for 2019:

- Pittsburg Landing – Transfer April 22 – Release May 8
- Pittsburg Landing(2) – Transfer May 13 – Release May 29
- Captain John Rapids – Transfer April 29 – Release May 16
- Captain John Rapids(2) – Transfer May 20 – Release June 6
- Big Canyon – Transfer April 29 – Release May 15
- Big Canyon(2) – Transfer May 20 – Release June 7

Emergency low water, water temperatures or facility equipment failure may necessitate an early release of fish from the facilities. The facility operator is authorized to determine when to release the fish if emergency circumstances warrant. Co-management agencies will be contacted within 24 hours with notification of an early release.

2.3 Communication

Verbal communications between FCAP personnel and co-managers is done on an as needed basis to facilitate planning, transportation and acclimation. Co-managers will be involved in any planned deviation to the fish acclimation schedule.

Fish release numbers will be reported and a FCAP fish acclimation summary will be completed by Nez Perce Tribe Research division. FCAP fish acclimation summary and other pertinent information will be presented to co-managers at the Snake River Fall Chinook Technical Group meeting.

FCAP personnel will complete and submit a project annual report to BPA in August each year.

FCAP contact list:

Becky Johnson: 208-621-4629; Cell #: 208-791-3392; E-mail: beckyj@nezperce.org

Bruce McLeod: 208-621-2403; Cell #: 208-791-9625; E-mail: brucem@nezperce.org

Mike Key: 208-388-2353; Cell #: 208-791-2984; E-mail: mikek@nezperce.org

Appendix E: Tucannon River Summer Steelhead Broodstock and Weir Management Sliding Scale.

Estimated NOR Return to Weir (based on PIT Tag Estimates)	Total NOR & HOR needed for Broodstock	Total Broodstock Needed for Conservation Program	Conservation Brood		Total Broodstock Needed for Mitigation Program	Mitigation Brood		# of NOR's Used for Total Broodstock needs	# of HOR's Used for Total Broodstock needs	NOR's Released Above Weir		
			NOR	HOR		NOR	HOR			Min	Max	
<50	78	26	16	10	52	0	52	16	62	10	34	
50	200	78	26	18	8	52	0	52	18	60	37	187
201	400	78	26	21	5	52	0	52	21	57	185	384
401	600	78	26	26	0	52	5	47	31	47	378	577
601	800	78	26	26	0	52	10	42	36	42	574	773
801	1000	78	26	26	0	52	15	37	41	37	770	969

Table Continued.....

Estimated NOR Return to Weir (based on PIT Tag Estimates)	Actual HOR Returns		Total Fish Released Above Weir		%NOR Used in Broodstock from Total Return to Weir		% NOR in Conservation Program	% NOR in Total Program	pHOS (effective) above the Weir		PNI above the Weir	
	Low	High	Min	Max	Min	Max	PNOB	PNOB	High	Low	Low	High
<50	68	313	78	347	NA	32%	62%	21%	0.96	0.58	0.39	0.51
50	70	315	107	502	36%	9%	69%	23%	0.86	0.21	0.45	0.77
201	73	318	258	702	10%	5%	81%	27%	0.55	0.12	0.6	0.87
401	83	328	461	905	8%	5%	100%	40%	0.38	0.09	0.73	0.92
601	88	333	662	1106	6%	5%	100%	46%	0.29	0.07	0.78	0.93
801	93	338	863	1307	5%	4%	100%	53%	0.23	0.06	0.81	0.94

1) F1 hatchery origin fish - from the conservation program - will be used for broodstock needs in both conservation and harvest programs.

2) No AD-clipped fish will be used for broodstock, though some will be passed upstream to meet the maximum hatchery fish upstream of the weir (375-broodstock needs)

3) Goal is to have about 300-350 total hatchery origin fish (of either group - conservation preferred over mitigation) above the weir - to ensure future broodstock needs

Appendix F: Adult Disposition Model for Tucannon Spring Chinook.

Appendix F - Adult Disposition Model for Tucannon spring Chinook (to be reconsidered and revised by 2017)

HOR = Hatchery origin return modified based on Tribal comments on Jan 18, 2013 -corrected formulas for 65% of run at trap

NOR = Natural origin return MAT = 750, so 555 NOR at trap provides ~750 NOR to river

								Disposition Table				PNI Prior to harvest or transfer					
Predicted HOR =		203	at trap	Total predict. HOR=		312		NOR	NOR	HOR	HOR	Program	Tribal & Nontribal		PNI	pNOB=	
Predicted NOR =		51	at trap	Total predict. NOR=		78		Brood	SpEsc	Brood	SpEsc	Size	Harvest	Transfer		pNOS=	
Tot. Est Return at Trap =		254	at trap					50	23	106	175	225,000	0	0	0.27	pHOS=	
Total River Return =		391	w/ 35% below trap			391		w/o harvest or transfer mgmt									
Brood Target =		156															
Enter predicted Adult run size at the TFH trap in cells C5 and C6																	
Predicted	NOR	NOR	HOR	PNOB (NOR)	At trap (NOR)	At trap (HOR)	At Trap (Total)	At trap (NOR)	NOR total river escapem.	HOR total river escapem.	Total River Escapem NOR +HOR	Total Run Size in Tuc. R.	Total Escap after 15% prespawm loss	Total NOS Escapement after 15% presp loss	pNOS (NOS escapement %)	Total HOS Escapement after 15% presp loss	pHOS (HOS escapement %)
at Trap	Broodst.	Broodst.	Brood %)	SpEsc	SpEsc	Esc	Esc%										
50	50	106	32%	0	97	97	0.0%	27	206	233	389	198	23	11.5%	175	88.5%	
100	50	106	32%	50	97	147	34.0%	104	206	310	466	264	88	33.5%	175	66.5%	
150	75	81	48%	75	122	197	38.1%	156	231	387	543	329	132	40.2%	197	59.8%	
200	85	71	54%	115	132	247	46.6%	223	241	464	620	394	189	48.0%	205	52.0%	
250	85	71	54%	165	132	297	55.6%	300	241	541	697	460	255	55.4%	205	44.6%	
300	100	56	64%	200	147	347	57.6%	362	256	618	774	525	307	58.5%	218	41.5%	
350	110	46	71%	240	157	397	60.5%	428	266	695	851	591	364	61.7%	226	38.3%	
400	125	31	80%	275	172	447	61.5%	490	281	772	928	656	417	63.5%	239	36.5%	
450	140	16	90%	310	187	497	62.4%	552	296	849	1005	721	469	65.1%	252	34.9%	
500	156	0	100%	344	203	547	62.9%	613	312	926	1082	787	521	66.3%	265	33.7%	
550	156	0	100%	394	203	597	66.0%	690	312	1002	1158	852	587	68.8%	265	31.2%	
600	156	0	100%	444	203	647	68.6%	767	312	1079	1235	917	652	71.1%	265	28.9%	
650	156	0	100%	494	203	697	70.9%	844	312	1156	1312	983	717	73.0%	265	27.0%	
700	156	0	100%	544	203	747	72.8%	921	312	1233	1389	1048	783	74.7%	265	25.3%	
750	156	0	100%	594	203	797	74.5%	998	312	1310	1466	1114	848	76.2%	265	23.8%	
800	156	0	100%	644	203	847	76.0%	1075	312	1387	1543	1179	914	77.5%	265	22.5%	
850	156	0	100%	694	203	897	77.4%	1152	312	1464	1620	1244	979	78.7%	265	21.3%	
900	156	0	100%	744	203	947	78.6%	1229	312	1541	1697	1310	1044	79.7%	265	20.3%	
950	156	0	100%	794	203	997	79.6%	1306	312	1618	1774	1375	1110	80.7%	265	19.3%	
1000	156	0	100%	844	203	1047	80.6%	1382	312	1695	1851	1441	1175	81.6%	265	18.4%	
1100	156	0	100%	944	203	1147	82.3%	1536	312	1849	2005	1571	1306	83.1%	265	16.9%	
1200	156	0	100%	1044	203	1247	83.7%	1690	312	2002	2158	1702	1437	84.4%	265	15.6%	
1300	156	0	100%	1144	203	1347	84.9%	1844	312	2156	2312	1833	1567	85.5%	265	14.5%	
1400	156	0	100%	1244	203	1447	86.0%	1998	312	2310	2466	1964	1698	86.5%	265	13.5%	
1500	156	0	100%	1344	203	1547	86.9%	2152	312	2464	2620	2094	1829	87.3%	265	12.7%	

Model Calculations and Assumptions										
Cell C5 - Predicted HOR at Tucannon FH trap: This is an entered number based on preseason projection										
Cell C6 - Predicted NOR at Tucannon FH trap: This is an entered number based on preseason projection										
Cell C7 - Total Estimated Run at the trap: Sum of HOR and NOR preseason projections										
Cell C8 - Total run at trap divided by 0.65 to estimate total return to Tucannon River, including downstream of trap (35%).										
Cell C9 - Brood Number: This is a constant number of 170 based on a 225,000 production level at HOR levels >500 - would be adjusted downward at lower HOR levels										
Column A - Predicted NOR at the trap: Lookup value column based on cell C6 preseason projection at trap.										
Column B - NOR Broodstock Requirement: generally 50% of brood need up to 350 NOR predicted return to trap, except at NOR < 100										
Column C - HOR Brood Requirement: Total brood need - NOR brood										
Column D - NOR Brood Percent: % NOR in broodstock										
Column E - NOR at trap minus NOR broodstock taken										
Column F - HOR Spawning Escapement above the trap after broodstock taken										
Column G - Total NOR and HOR Spawning Escapement above the trap: after broodstock										
Column H - % NOR Escapement Percent above trap										
Column I - NOR total spawning escapement (trap passage plus 35% below the trap)										
Column J - HOR total spawning escapement (trap passage plus 35% below trap)										
Column K - Sum of NOR and HOR total spawning escapement (trap passage plus 35% below trap)										
Column L - Total return to the Tucannon River, including all broodstock taken										
Column M - Total escapement in the Tucannon River after broodstock collection, minus 15% prespawn mortality										
Column N - NOR escapement after broodstock collection and 15% prespawning loss in river										
Column O - HOR escapement after broodstock collection and 15% prespawning loss in river										

Appendix G. Numbers of PIT Tags and Coded-Wire Tags implanted into spring Chinook, fall Chinook, or summer steelhead at Lyons Ferry Hatchery Complex, and funding source of those tags (BY 2018).

Species	Rearing Facility	Stock	Age	Release Location	Program Release Goal	Priority # (If Applic)	PIT Tags (LSRCP)	PIT Tags (BPA)	PIT Tags (Other)	CWT (LSRCP)	CWT (BPA)	CWT (Other)	PBT Baseline Evaluation
SPCHK	LFH/TUC/CLP	Tucannon	1+	Tucannon River @ Curl Lake	225,000		7,500	7,500		225,000			BPA
SPCHK	LFH	Carson	1+	Touchet River	250,000		15,000			80,000			BPA
SPCHK	NA	Tucannon	1+	Tucannon River at Smolt Trap	NA		5,000			NA			NA
FACHK	LFH	Snake River	1+	Snake River, Lyons Ferry FH	450,000	1	10,000			450,000			BPA
FACHK	LFH	Snake River	0	Snake River, Lyons Ferry FH	700,000	4, 11	20,000			200,000			BPA
FACHK	LFH/FCAP	Snake River	0	Snake River, Pittsburgh Landing 1	400,000	5			26,000	200,000			BPA
FACHK	LFH/FCAP	Snake River	0	Snake River, Pittsburgh Landing 2	200,000	8		4,000		200,000			BPA
FACHK	LFH/FCAP	Snake River	0	Snake River, Captain Johns Landing 1	450,000	2			26,000	200,000			BPA
FACHK	LFH/FCAP	Snake River	0	Snake River, Captain Johns Landing 2	200,000	6		4,000		200,000			BPA
FACHK	LFH/FCAP	Snake River	0	Clearwater River, Big Canyon 1	450,000	3			11,100	200,000			BPA
FACHK	LFH/FCAP	Snake River	0	Clearwater River, Big Canyon 2	200,000	7		4,000		200,000			BPA
FACHK	IRRIGON	Snake River	0	Salmon River @ Hammer Creek	1,000,000	9			4,000			200,000	BPA
FACHK	IRRIGON	Snake River	0	Grande Ronde River @ Cougar Creek	200,000	10	4,000			200,000			BPA
FACHK	NPTH	Snake River	0	Nez Perce Tribal Hatchery	500,000	1		4,000			200,000		BPA
FACHK	NPTH/LG	Snake River	0	Lukes Gulch Acclimation	350,000	2		4,000			200,000		BPA
FACHK	NPTH/CF	Snake River	0	Ceder Flats Acclimation	350,000	3		4,000			200,000		BPA
FACHK	NPTH/NLV	Snake River	0	North Lapwai Valley Acclimation	200,000	4		4,000			200,000		BPA
STL	LFH/DP	Wallowa	1+	Touchet R. @ Dayton Acclimation	100,000		4,000			40,000 - all three groups combined			BPA
STL	LFH	Wallowa	1+	Snake River @ Lyons Ferry Hatchery	60,000		4,000						BPA
STL	LFH/CW	Wallowa	1+	Grande Ronde R. @ Cottonwood Pond	225,000		4,000		2,000				BPA
STL	LFH/DP	Touchet	1+	Touchet R., Dayton Acclimation	50,000		5,000	5,000		50,000			BPA
STL	LFH	Tucannon-Harvest	1+	Tucannon River (lower)	100,000	2		7,500			25,000		BPA
STL	LFH/TUC/CLP	Tucannon-Cons	1+	Tucannon River @ Curl Lake	50,000	1		7,500			50,000		BPA
STL	NA	Tucannon	1+	Tucannon River at Smolt Trap	NA			2,500		NA			NA