Lower Snake River Compensation Plan Spring/Summer Chinook Symposium



Nathan Wiese LSRCP

- Thanks for being here!
- Bathrooms down the hall



- Please use chat for questions
- Each session will have time for questions
 - Additional questions will be captured on the back easel

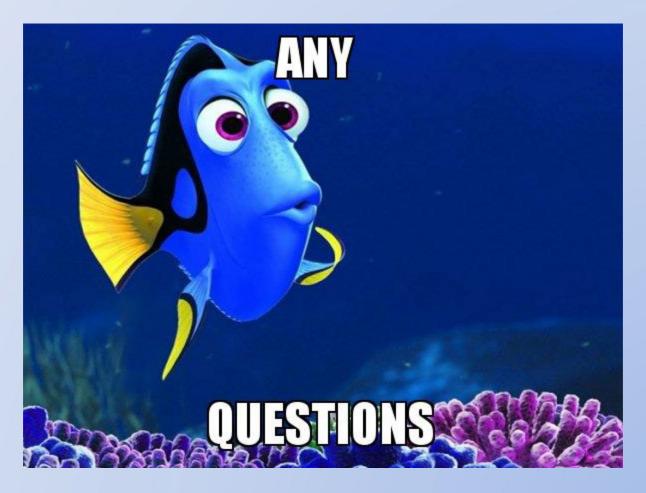
- This is meant to be a discussion/interactive
- We will record the meeting

- Snacks and refreshments are from your registration \$\$'s
- Social hour the Oxford Suites tonight
- Lunch provided tomorrow (Wednesday) from New York Pizza

Wednesday Night Hockey

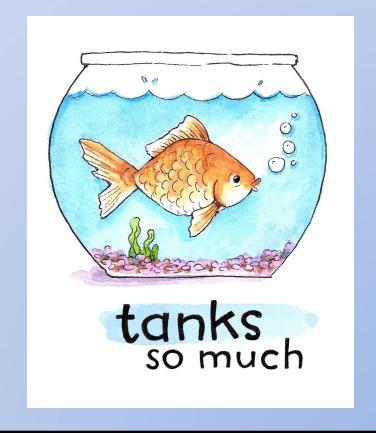
- Pick up your tickets (\$20) from Margaret
- Ride Share on Easel
- Limited "extra tickets" available
- Includes a free hot dog and Pepsi





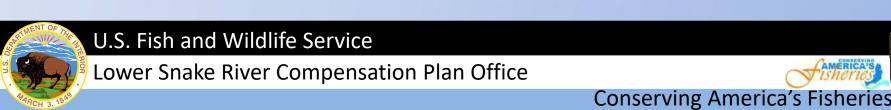
Thank You!

- Margaret Anderson Volunteer
- Rod Engle LSRCP
- Erik Merrill NPCC
- Symposium Presenters
- ISRP Panel



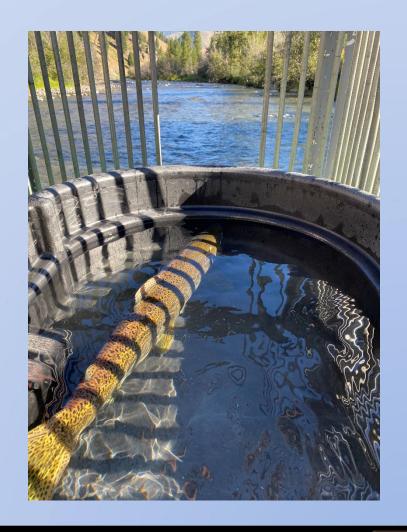
LSRCP Vision

Fish for the Euture



LSRCP Goal

 Mitigate loss of salmon and steelhead from operation of four Lower Snake River Dams

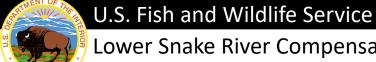


Who is LSRCP?

- Nez Perce Tribe (NPT)
- Shoshone-Bannock Tribe (SBT)
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)
- Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR)
- Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW)
- Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW)
- Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG)
- Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission (PSMFC)

Conserving America's Fisheries

Bonneville Power Administration (BPA)



Goal of Chinook Symposium

- Review past 12 years of performance
- Identify current bottlenecks to meeting adult mitigation goal of 58,700 Chinook
- Brainstorm ideas to surmount current issues
- Build on our 40-years of experience to outline the next 10-year plan

Why a Symposium?

"Saving salmon is far more a social problem than a scientific problem."

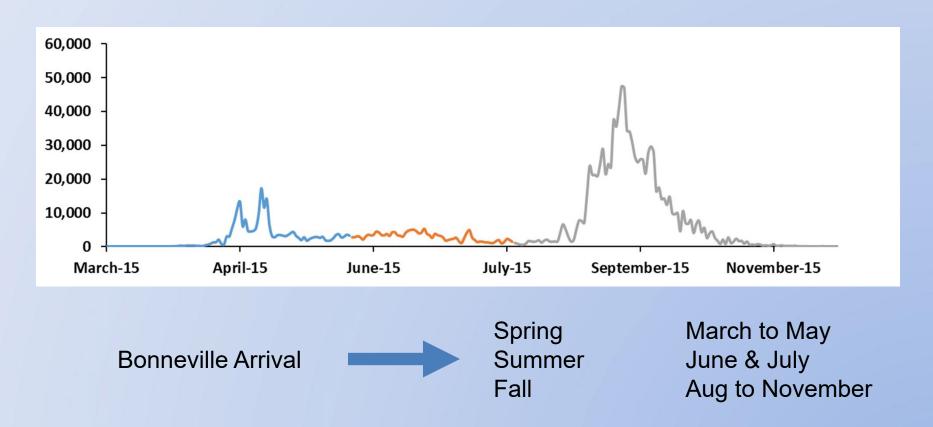
Courtland Smith, Cultural Anthropologist, 1998

Outline of Presentation

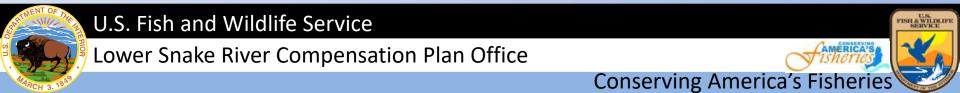
- History
- Implementation
- Funding
- Agenda



Difference between Spring/Summer/Fall Chinook



https://idfg.idaho.gov/blog/2021/06/spring-summer-or-fall-whats-difference-idahos-salmon



LSRCP History

1945

Congressional Approval

1962

Ice Harbor Dam

1969

• U.S. v Oregon

Lower Monumental Dam

1970

Little Goose Dam

1972

LSRCP Coordination Act Report

1974

Lower Granite Dam





LSRCP History

1975

LSRCP Goals Established

COE/Agency Special Report to Congress

1976

Environmental Impact Assessment

Congressional Authorization

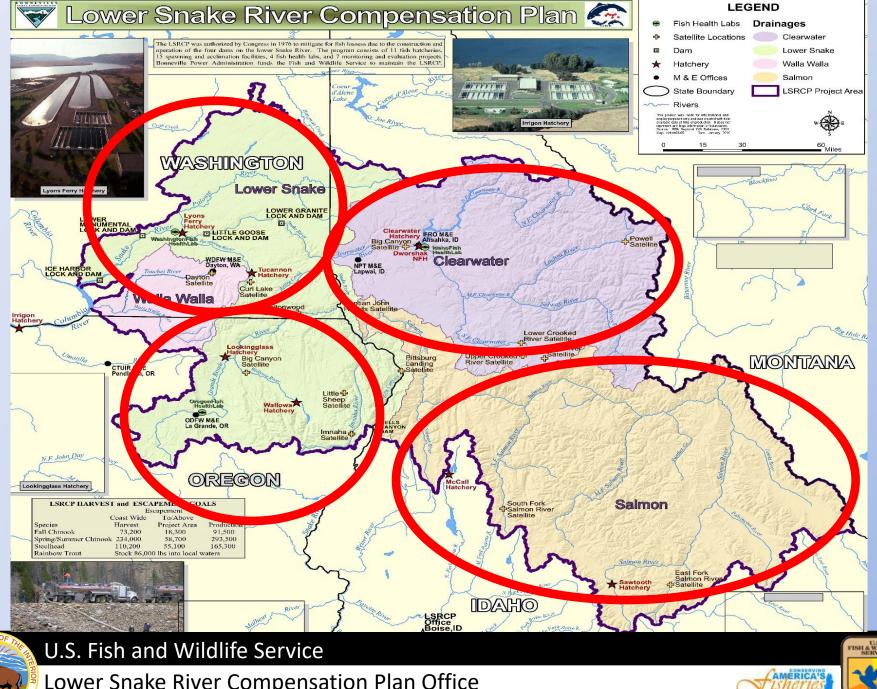
1978

• Start of Implementation

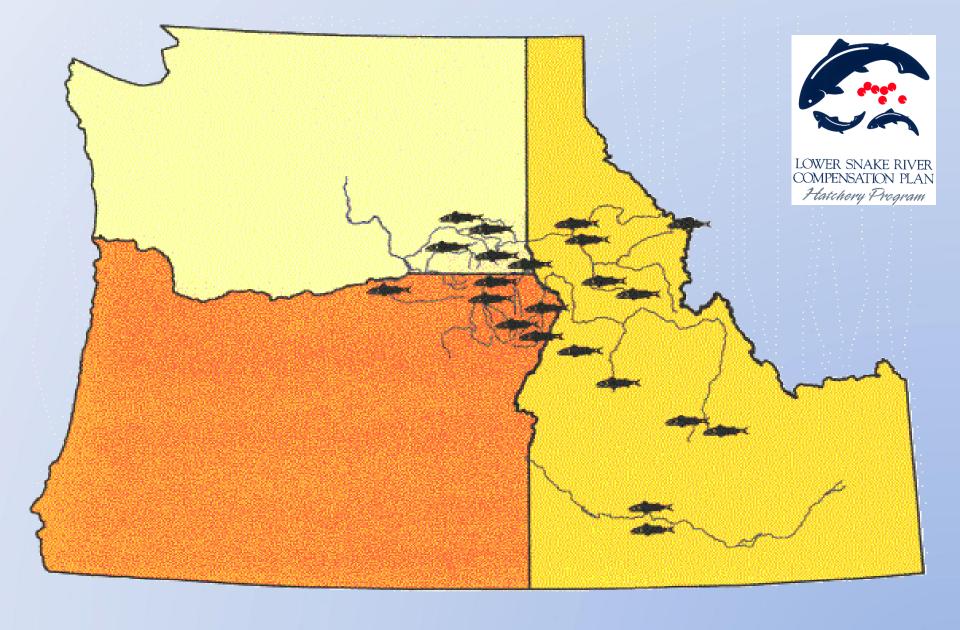


U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service





Lower Snake River Compensation Plan Office





U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

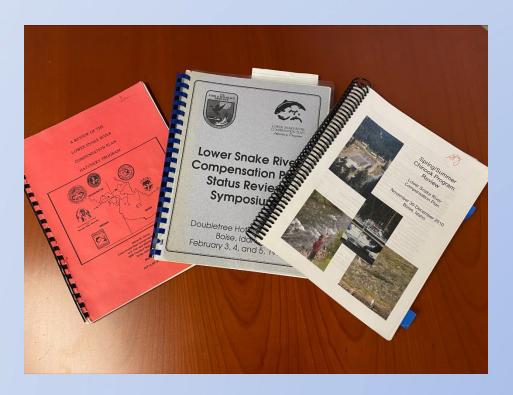
Program Reviews

- 1990 Internal Review Herrig
- 1998 Internal Review
- 2002 ISRP Total Program Review
- 2009-2011 HRT/HSRG
- 2011 ISRP Spring Chinook
- 2013 ISRP Steelhead
- 2014 ISRP Fall Chinook
- 2016-2018 BiOps
- Ongoing Annual Operating Plan Meetings



1998 Chinook Symposium

 "I would be surprised to see Chinook last that long (2025)" – Howard Burge, 1998 Symposium



Previous Symposium Format

- Presentations at Symposium
- Questions posed
- Questions/Answers returned in written format
- 2022 Review
 - Written format provided before Symposium
 - Symposium presentations
 - Follow-up questions and updates of reports

Conserving America's Fisherie

Final document compilation

Previous ISRP Recommendations

- Adjust smolt releases to freshwater carrying capacity
- Take action to establish viable natural populations
- No goal established for juvenile survival to Granite and survival not well understood

Conserving America's Fisherie

– How are programs being modified?

Overall Chinook Program

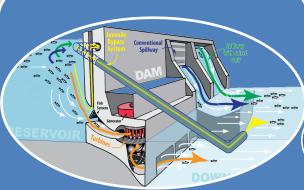
- Egg to Smolt survival goal is well above 70%
- Smolt production has increased from 6.75M to 10.5 M
- 65% average survival to Lower Granite Dam (range 54%-77%)
- SAR is <0.42% (target = 0.87%)

Fall Chinook History



Escapement

- Adult Estimates Pre-Dams
 - Fall Chinook = 37,700+*



Hydrosystem Loss

- Construction/Operations
- 48% loss
- Project Area goals
- 37,700 * 0.48 = 18,300



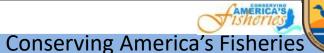
Harvest/Habitat Loss

- Habitat (spawning)
- Harvest
 - 4:1 Chinook
 - 18,300 * 4 = 73,200

Fall Chinook Total Adults = 18,300 + 73,200 = 91,500



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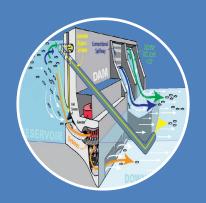


Spring Chinook History



Escapement

- Adult Estimates Pre-Dams
 - Sp/Su Chinook = 122,000+



Hydrosystem Loss

- Construction/Operations
- 48% loss
- Project Area goals
- 122,000 * 0.48 = 58,700



Harvest/Habitat Loss

- Habitat (spawning)
- Harvest
 - 4:1 Chinook
 - 58,700 * 4 = 293,500

Spring Chinook Total Adults = 58,700 + 234,800 = 293,500



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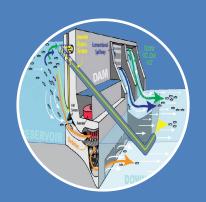


Steelhead History



Escapement

- Adult Estimates Pre-Dams
 - Sp/Su Chinook = 114,800+



Hydrosystem Loss

- Construction/Operations
- 48% loss
- Project Area goals
- 114,800 * 0.48 = 55,100



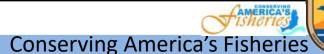
Harvest/Habitat Loss

- Habitat (spawning)
- Harvest
 - 2:1 Steelhead
 - 55,100 * 2 = 110,200

Steelhead Total Adults = 55,100 + 110,200 = 165,300



U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service



History

Species	Project Area Goals	Harvest/Habitat Goals	Total Production Goals	
Fall Chinook	18,300	73,200	91,500	
Spring/Summer Chinook	58,700	234,800	293,500	
Steelhead	55,100	110,200	165,300	
Rainbow Trout	86,000 pounds stocked			

Conserving America's Fisheries

Rainbow trout are to compensate losses of riverine fishing access

Implementation

1975 Goals	Fall Chinook	Spring Chinool	Steelhead
Adults	18,300	58,700	55,100
SAR	0.20	0.87	0.50
Smolts	9,160,000	6,750,000	11,000,000
Fish/lb	90	15	8

Fall Chinook		Spring Chinook		Steelhead
18,300		58,700		55,100
0.77		0.42		1.41
3,050,000		10,500,000		5,500,000
25		19		4.6
	18,300 0.77 3,050,000	18,300 0.77 3,050,000	18,300 58,700 0.77 0.42 3,050,000 10,500,000	18,300 58,700 0.77 0.42 3,050,000 10,500,000



U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Infrastructure

- We've significantly changed the program with existing infrastructure
- Facilities are 40 years old
- \$180M DM backlog
- Anticipated \$25M investment in DM in early 2023



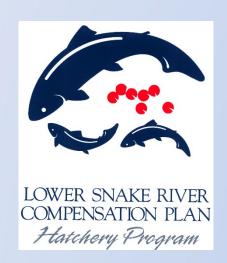
Implementation Summary

- Program has changed from 6.75M smolts (1975) at 15 fpp to 10.5M smolts at an average of 19 fpp (2022).
- Significant program changes with infrastructure designed for original design rearing parameters
- Not meeting adult goals for Spring/Summer Chinook



Funding









MOA with BPA

- Outlines annual funding
- Funding follows BPA Rate Cases
- No Capital spending authority
 - New infrastructure over \$1M
- Cooperative Agreements with NPT, SBT, CTUIR, IDFG, WDFW, PSMFC, and ODFW

In reference to Contract No. 00-GS-75064

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

between the

Department of the Energy

acting by and through the

Bonneville Power Administration

nd the

Department of the Interior

acting by and through the

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

or

Direct Funding of

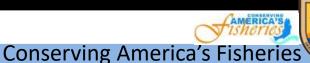
Operations and Maintenance Costs

Of the

Lower Snake River Compensation Plan Program

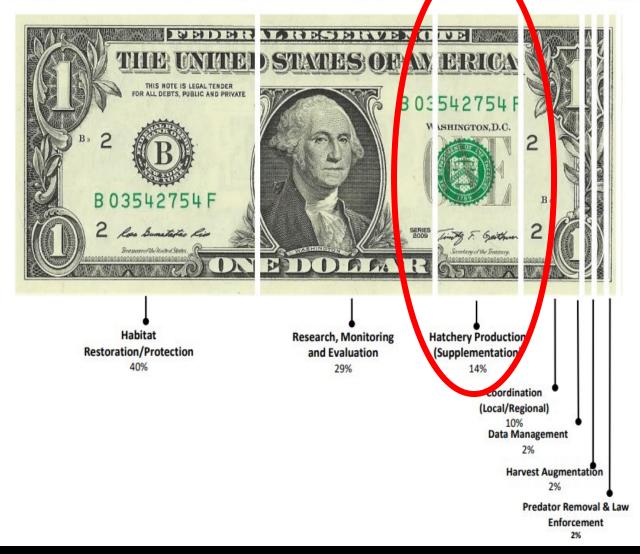


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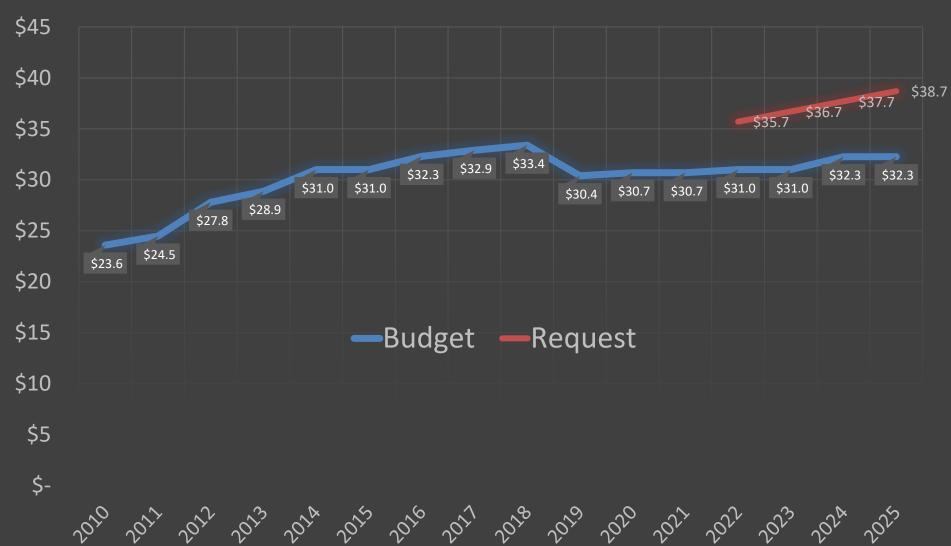
Percentage of EXP spending for each program area



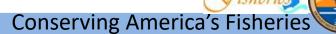


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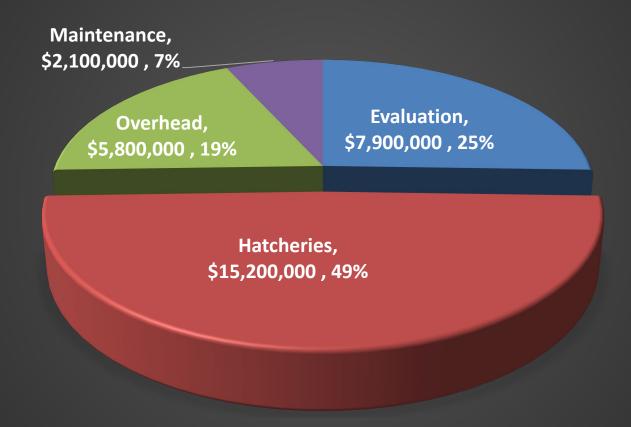
LSRCP Funding (Millions)





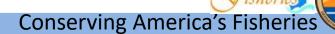


LSRCP BUDGET - \$31M

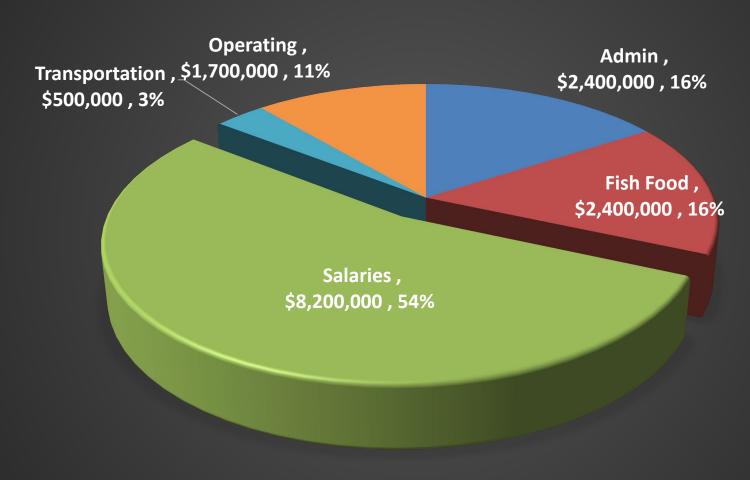




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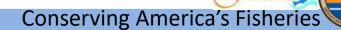


LSRCP HATCHERY - \$15.2M





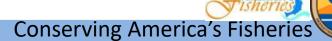
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LSRCP EVALUATION - \$7.9M







Budgets – FY22-FY23

Inflation

- Fish Food 18%
- Labor 3% to 10%
- Minimum Wage -\$10.95 to\$15.00/hr
- Transportation –17%



LSRCP Cost per adult returned 2010-2020

	SCS \$/Adult		
McCall	\$	292	
Dworshak	\$	213	
Lookingglass	\$	410	
Clearwater	\$	221	
Sawtooth	\$	382	
Lyons Ferry	\$	877	
Average	\$	399	

Conserving America's Fisheries



U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Agenda Overview

- Overview of success of program
 - How are we performing against the goals?
 - 2 days
- LSRCP 2032: The Next Decade
 - What is our plan for the next 10 years
 - 1 day



Agenda Topics

- Basin Presentations
- Special Topics
 - FINS, ESA, PBT
 - Climate Change and McCall FH
 - Tucannon Recovery Proposal
 - Rearing densities and acclimation
 - Bull trout passage
- Panel discussions about LSRCP 2032





