



**Lewis River Bull Trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*)
Annual Operations Plan – FINAL**

North Fork Lewis River – 2017

Merwin Hydroelectric Project (P-935)
Yale Hydroelectric Project (P-2071)
Swift No. 1 Hydroelectric Project (P-2111)
Swift No. 2 Hydroelectric Project (P-2213)

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I. INTRODUCTION

Monitoring of bull trout populations in the North Fork Lewis River (Figure 1.0) has occurred annually since 1989. Monitoring activities are a collaborative effort between PacifiCorp and the Public Utility District No. 1 of Cowlitz County, Washington (Cowlitz PUD), federal, and state resource agencies.

On September 15, 2006, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) issued a Biological Opinion (BiOp) including associated Incidental Take Statement for the operation of the Lewis River hydroelectric projects. Though there are no specific Annual Operating Plan requirements included within the BiOp, there are specified annual monitoring activities and reporting requirements with respect to bull trout within the basin.

On June 26, 2008 (effective date), the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) issued new 50-year operating licenses for all Lewis River hydroelectric projects. Article 401(a) of the new licenses requires completion of an all-encompassing Monitoring & Evaluation Plan (M&E Plan) for the North Fork Lewis River. The M&E Plan was finalized and implementation begun in 2010. Recently the M&E Plan underwent a five year evaluation and rewrite. New bull trout monitoring mandates were established and those are listed below. Within this M&E Plan are provisions for the annual monitoring of bull trout specifically addressed by 9.6.2 of the Lewis River Settlement Agreement (SA) which states,

“The Licensees shall include in the M&E Plan elements to monitor and evaluate PM&E Measures relating to bull trout, including specific methods and measures to be used in monitoring bull trout populations, including, but not limited to, tagging and snorkel surveys.”

As required under section 2.17, Objective 17 of the Lewis River M&E Plan, the Utilities are to develop an Annual Operating Plan (AOP) that contains at minimum, specific elements to address the following five objectives:

- Demographic Characteristics.
- Vital Rates
- Spatial Distribution
- Movement Patterns
- Genetic Diversity

This AOP and the contents found therein was collaboratively developed by the Utilities and representatives from the USFWS, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), and United States Forest Service (USDA-FS) as members of the Lewis River

Bull Trout Recovery Team, and may adaptively change in the future per their direction or as new scientific information becomes available.

For 2017, the following six programs are proposed for action, and one program proposed for hold.

1. Swift Reservoir Bull Trout Migration Snorkel Peak Count, Effective Population (N_e), and Survival (S) Estimates
2. Yale Tailrace Collection and Transportation
3. Swift Bypass Reach Collection and Transportation – on hold
4. Fixed Half-duplex Passive Integrated Transponder (PIT) Antenna Arrays in Swift, Pine, Rush, P8, and Cougar Creeks
5. Cougar Creek Spawning Population Estimate
6. Comprehensive Bull Trout Redd Surveys of Pine Creek, Pine Creek Tributary P8 and Rush Creek
7. Assessment to Estimate Observer Error within Monitoring Methods in the Lewis River

A schedule of activities and estimated effort to complete each task is provided in the task descriptions below. Many of the tasks or programs are designed to estimate the number of bull trout present in either known spawning locations (e.g. Cougar Creek) or in tailrace areas (e.g. Yale). Spawner survey data are used to identify population risks (e.g., sharp declines in numbers) and, if necessary, to help develop appropriate management actions to protect these populations and stem any declines.

II. PROPOSED MONITORING PROGRAMS

2.1 SWIFT RESERVOIR ADULT BULL TROUT ESTIMATES

Annual Swift Reservoir Adult Bull Trout Migration Estimate

Radio tracking studies in 1990, 1991 and 1994 revealed a pre-migrant congregation of bull trout at the Swift Reservoir headwaters (Eagle Cliffs). The studies further indicated that most tagged bull trout migrated into either Rush or Pine Creeks (tributaries to the Lewis River mainstem), with Rush Creek being preferred. These behavioral patterns have historically allowed for the use of a Peterson type estimator to document the number of migrants ascending the North Fork Lewis River (Lewis River) from the Eagle Cliffs area. Historically the annual estimate of bull trout migrants has been a joint effort between PacifiCorp, WDFW, USDA-FS, and the USFWS.

New in 2017, based on recent evaluations and analysis that identified a negative correlation between Eagle Cliffs captured and handled bull trout and the rate and frequency of their migration, fish scientists from the Lewis River Bull Trout Recovery Team decided it best to forego netting activities as part of the historical mark/recapture assessment of bull trout staging at Eagle Cliff prior to their spawning migration. Instead, to lessen negative handling effects, only snorkel counts of the confluence areas of Rush, Muddy, and Pine creeks as well as the section of the mainstem Lewis River directly downstream of Pine Creek to below the Forest Road 90 bridge at Eagle Cliffs were recommended. These snorkel counts will be conducted on a weekly basis in August and September. Snorkelers will be equally spaced apart, and to alleviate double-counting will only count bull trout that move past them on their left-side. As there will be no newly Floy® tagged bull trout available to distinguish, all bull trout will be enumerated and pooled in order to assess a weekly peak count.

This snorkel data, coupled with redd counts from Rush and Pine creeks, will be cross-walked to historical Eagle Cliffs tangle net capture numbers in an attempt to continue the established mark/recapture trend line. Though tangle netting will not occur in 2017, it was decided during the collaborative construction of this planning document to still tangle net and capture bull trout at Eagle Cliffs every three years. This future capture data will help to refine correlations between snorkel/redd count data and historical Eagle Cliffs tangle net capture information.

Annual Swift Reservoir Adult Bull Trout Survival (S) Estimate

Detections of previously tagged bull trout at fixed PIT antenna arrays located in Swift, Rush, Pine, and P8 Creeks, the Swift Floating Surface Collector (FSC), will be used to assess migration patterns, preferred habitat and to generate estimates of the following using the population structure software program MARK (White and Burham 1999):

- Probability of participating in a spawning migration
- Probability of detection during spawning
- Annual Survival (S)

Swift and Yale Reservoir Effective Population (N_e) Size Evaluation

Data will be collected in 2017 that will eventually guide an evaluation of the Effective Population (N_e) size of bull trout within Swift and Yale reservoirs. This data will be collected in order to fulfill bull trout objectives within the M&E Plan concerning genetic diversity.

Estimation of effective population size can provide information on the level of genetic variation within a population and how fast genetic variation may be lost through genetic drift (Luikart et al. 2010). The effective population size represents the size of an ideal population that would have the same rate of loss of genetic variation as the observed population (Wright 1931). Although general guidelines for minimum effective population sizes have been suggested (e.g., the 50/500 rule; Franklin 1980), evaluating temporal trends in estimates of N_e are often more useful than determining whether a population meets some minimum threshold number. For example, a population that shows a large decrease in N_e over the course of one or two generations could be experiencing a genetic bottleneck or decline in abundance. Alternatively, an increase in effective size following implementation of new management actions could be one indication that the population is responding positively (Pers. Comm. Pat DeHaan, USFWS).

To evaluate N_e it is anticipated genetic tissue from 30-50 juvenile bull trout from the same cohort (presumably age 1) will need to be attained from utilized spawning tributaries (Cougar, Pine and Rush creeks, Figure 2.1-1). In order to get maximum genetic representation, fish captures will also need to be spatially balanced along the length of usable habitat within the stream (Pers Comm. Pat DeHaan, USFWS).

To collect tissue samples from juvenile bull trout, two biologists will conduct electrofishing surveys with a Smith-Root® model LR-24 backpack electrofisher. All electrofishing activities will follow protocols as recommended by the electrofishing unit manufacturer and the National Marine Fisheries Service's (NMFS) Guidelines for Electrofishing Waters Containing Salmonids listed under the Endangered Species Act (NOAA 2000). To minimize impact and incidental injury to collected juvenile bull trout, the electrofisher will be set to straight DC current and voltage settings will be turned to the lowest output possible to capture fish.

A small clip of tissue from the upper lobe of each bull trout's caudal fin will be preserved in labeled vials filled with 95 percent ethanol. The size of fin clip will be relative to the size of fish captured. Regardless of fish size, at no time will the tissue sample be greater than 1 square centimeter. All captured fish will also be measured to their caudal fork and capture location recorded. Tissue samples will then be sent to the USFWS Abernathy Conservation Genetics Lab for genotypic and N_e analysis.

Also, during bull trout juvenile collection, all encountered coho juveniles captured during electrofishing surveys will be enumerated and recorded to get a proportion of coho juveniles to bull trout juveniles residing within the same habitat. A sub-sample of captured coho will also be measured to their caudal fork.

Table 2.1-1 Proposed Schedule, Tasks and Effort for the Swift Reservoir estimates

Task	Schedule	Effort (person days)
Conduct snorkel surveys in the Lewis River at the confluences with Rush, Muddy and Pine creeks.	10 Aug – 28 Sep	24
Electrofish Pine, Rush, and Cougar creeks for bull trout juveniles	July	8 (or as needed to capture sufficient number of same brood year juveniles)
Total Effort = 32 person days		

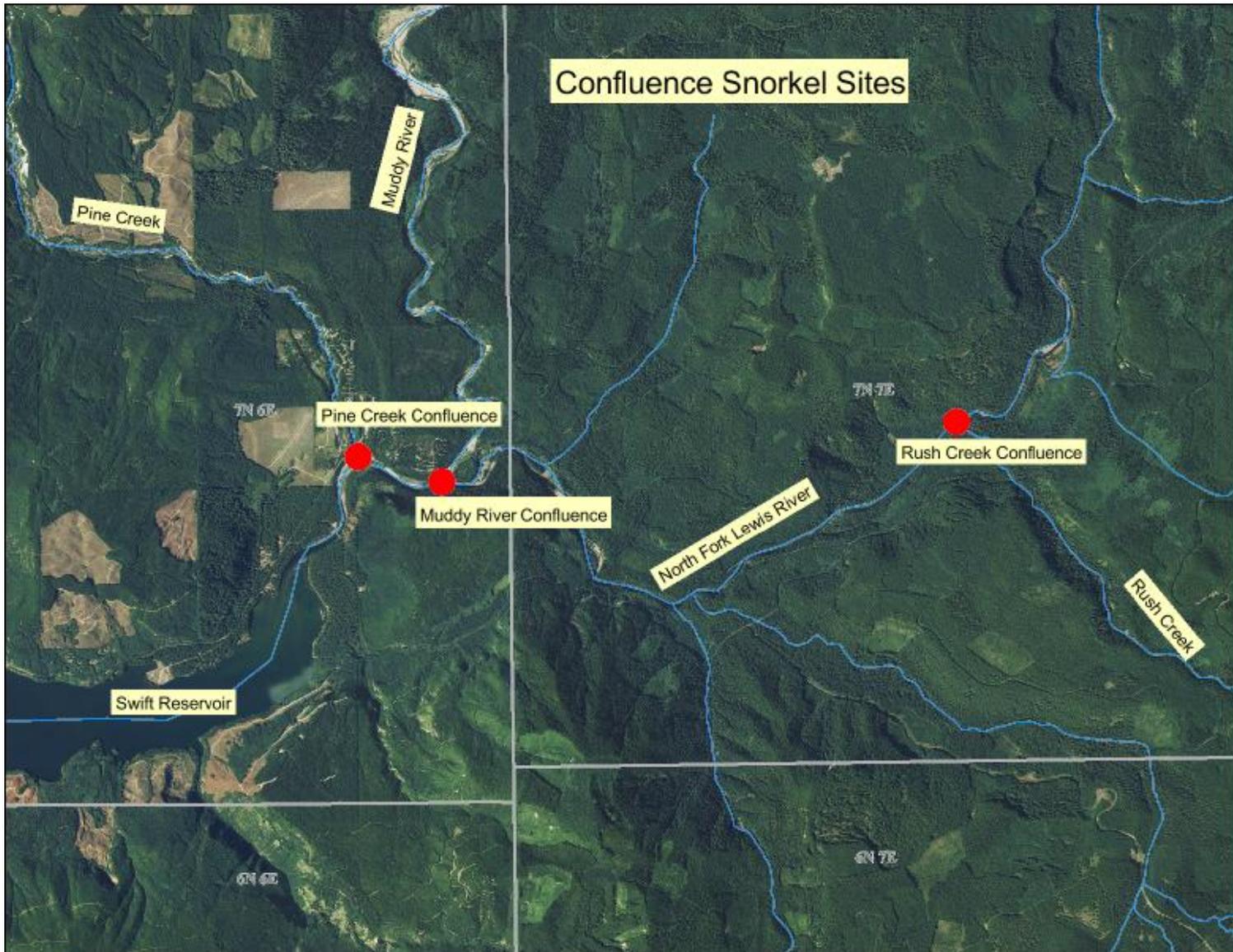


Figure 2.1-1. Snorkel sites (recapture) associated with the Swift Reservoir bull trout migration estimate

2.2 YALE TAILRACE COLLECTION AND TRANSPORTATION

PacifiCorp annually collects and transports bull trout from the Yale powerhouse tailrace (Merwin Reservoir) to the mouth of Cougar Creek, a Yale Reservoir tributary. A total of 159 bull trout have been captured at the Yale tailrace since the program began in 1995. Of these, 123 have been transferred to Cougar Creek, twenty were left in Merwin Reservoir for various monitoring efforts, nine were mortalities while being held at Merwin Hatchery during 2003 capture efforts and two were transported to Swift Reservoir per their laboratory assessed genetic assignment.

To capture bull trout from the Yale tailwaters, monofilament tangle nets (6.5 cm stretch), trammel nets, beach seines, and angling have all been used. Tangle nets have proven to be the most effective and remain the method employed to date. Tangle nets are tied to the powerhouse wall or shoreline and then stretched across the tailrace area using a jet boat. The nets are then allowed to sink to the bottom (about 30 feet). Depending on conditions or capture rate, the nets are held by hand on one end or allowed to fish passively. The maximum time nets are allowed to fish is 10 minutes.

Upon capture of a bull trout, the fish is immediately removed from the net (usually by cutting the monofilament strands) and placed in a live well. Once biological information is gathered (length, weight, general fish condition) and a PIT-tag is inserted using the same methods and protocols as described in Section 2.1 of this Plan, the bull trout is placed in either an aerated holding box, or a live cart in the stream. After collection activities are completed for the day, the captured bull trout are transported to a waiting truck with transport tank.

All maiden Yale tailrace bull trout captures in 2017 will be transported to Merwin Hatchery and held while rapid response genetic analysis of each individual fish is performed at the USFWS Abernathy Conservation Genetics Lab (Abernathy Lab).

Bull trout captures transported to Merwin Hatchery will be held in circular tanks while awaiting genetic assignment. Circular tanks will be watered up with continually circulating fresh-water. Tank diameter is approximately three meters (m) wide and 1.5 meters deep; troughs will be covered completely with two centimeter thick plywood affixed with clamps to prohibit bull trout from jumping out. Based on past activities, the longest anticipated holding time will be 72 hours. The average time bull trout were held during 2015 was less than 48 hours. Water temperature of holding tanks is anticipated to be less than 10° C during the entire sampling period (June – August). Only like-sized bull trout will be held in the same tanks. Fish less than 250 millimeters will be held in separate tanks from larger fish.

In order to determine disposition of captured bull trout, tissue samples will be sent to the Abernathy Lab and compared to the most current Lewis River genetic baseline. Tissue samples will be analyzed using the program GENECLASS2 which assigns the sample a probability score concerning its Greatest Likelihood of Origin. Bull trout found to be genetically endemic to either the Rush or Pine Creek local population at a Greatest Likelihood of Origin analysis score of greater than or equal to 0.99 will be transported upstream and released into Swift Reservoir. Bull trout with a score of less than 0.99 to the Rush or Pine Creek local population (or combination thereof) will be released to Yale Reservoir. A sheet detailing genetic analysis of all

previously captured fish that were sampled and released will be on board the sampling vessel so as to determine real-time origin of any recaptured fish. If origin of recaptured fish is known, that fish will not be held at Merwin Hatchery, but instead taken to one of the release points described above as determined by its Greatest Likelihood of Origin analysis score. Materials and methods concerning lab genetic analysis of Lewis River bull trout can be found in the report titled “Rapid Response Genetic Analysis of Bull Trout Collected in the Lewis River, WA” (DeHaan and Adams 2011).

It is proposed for 2017 to continue netting during the same historical time-frame of June – August, but only net at the frequency of once per month for a total of three bull trout netting events (Table 2.2-1).

Netting typically occurs between the hours of 0800 and 1200; however, powerhouse generation schedules may cause netting activities to occur in the afternoon. During fish collection, powerhouse generators are taken off-line to enable deployment of nets. In years past biologists have netted for longer periods, however, capture efficiency drops substantially and very few if any fish are captured after about two hours of effort in the tailrace.

Alternative Capture Methodology

At this time no other capture method has been as feasible or efficient as tangle nets in capturing bull trout from the Yale tailrace waters. PacifiCorp continues research on possible alternative methods of effective capture and transport. However, upon investigation of each concept or pilot tests conducted at other Northwestern dams, PacifiCorp has not been successful in finding a better alternative to the current method. Therefore, future capture techniques will continue to use tangle nets as the preferred method unless a better method emerges or formal fish passage is constructed at Yale dam.

Table 2.2-1 Proposed Schedule, Task and Effort for the Yale Tailrace Netting and Transportation Program

Task	Schedule	Effort (person days)
Netting and Transportation of bull trout from the Yale tailrace to Yale Reservoir	June 1 – Aug 15	6
Total Effort = 6 person days		

2.3 SWIFT BYPASS REACH COLLECTION AND TRANSPORTATION

In 1999, PacifiCorp and the WDFW began netting the Swift No. 2 powerhouse tailrace as part of Yale enhancement measures filed with the Yale license application to FERC in April 1999. However, due to the canal breach in May 2002 and subsequent low reservoir conditions, there was no netting at the Swift No. 2 powerhouse from 2001-2005; netting resumed in 2006. Due to the low capture numbers at Swift No. 2 (two fish in 1999 and zero since then) and large numbers of bull trout in the Swift Bypass Reach from July through October, the Swift No. 2 tailrace netting effort was relocated to the Swift Bypass Reach in 2007. Since the onset of netting

activities in the Swift Bypass Reach (Figure 2.3-1) in 2007, 209 bull trout have been captured and tagged.

Based in part on the negative handling effects analysis described in Section 2.1 of this Plan, and the fact that upstream and downstream bull trout passage from Yale Reservoir to Swift Reservoir and vice versa will be implemented at the very latest by year 2025, the Lewis River Bull Trout Recovery Team advised that this collection and haul program be halted indefinitely moving forward. No bull trout will be captured and handled from the Swift Bypass Reach and held at Merwin hatchery while awaiting genetic assignment in 2017.

2.4 HALF-DUPLEX PASSIVE INTEGRATED TRANSPONDER TAG - FIXED ANTENNA ARRAYS

Fixed PIT tag antenna arrays will be used to further evaluate Lewis River bull trout spatial and temporal distribution, migration patterns related to spawning events, survival (S), and spawning site fidelity. Arrays will be constructed near the mouths of Pine, Rush, P8, Swift and Cougar Creeks in 2017 (Figures 2.5-1 and 2.5-2).

Due to the greater read-range, flexible antenna construction scenarios, lower power consumption, and more affordable cost, an HDX system will be utilized in each identified stream. Depending on stream flow conditions, antennas will be placed in each creek in July and taken out of the creek the first week of November, in an attempt to capture the entire bull trout spawn time-frame.

Each stream PIT antenna system will consist of two stream-width HDX PIT tag antennas. Conducive to higher detection efficiencies and as much as practically possible, antennas will be placed in a shallow area of each stream. Each PIT-tag array will have two antennas multiplexed (synchronized) and spaced approximately two meters apart. Each antenna will consist of a rubber-coated 1/0-gauge welding cable or 10 gauge speaker wire. Antennas will be either looped along the stream bottom (flat-plate design) or designed as a swim thru loop, depending on location. An Oregon RFID RI-Acc-008B antenna tuner box will be attached to each 1/0-gauge copper welding cable or 10-gauge copper wire. Copper coax from each tuner box will then connect to an Oregon RFID RI-RFM-008 reader board and data logger. The antenna at Cougar Creek will be hooked up to electricity on-site which will then be passed through a 110-volt AC to 12-volt DC converter for continuous power. The antennas at the remaining sites will be powered by two or three 12-volt deep-cycle batteries in parallel which will require replacement every two-three weeks. Some sites, if location is conducive, will also receive power from one or two 90-120 watt solar panels. Solar panels will be run to a charge controller which will then be connected to 12-volt batteries.

Attempts to quantify fixed antenna detection efficiency will be performed during 2017 field activities. Given that each antenna site consists of two antennas multiplexed together, this detection efficiency number will most likely come from directionality detection events of tagged fish at each site (e.g. downstream antenna interrogates tagged fish as it migrates upstream, while the upstream antenna misses the interrogation. Subsequently, the upstream antenna interrogates the same tagged fish later during the downstream migration).

Table 2.5-1 Proposed Schedule, Task and Effort for fixed HDX antennae arrays in Pine, Rush, P8, Swift, and Cougar Creeks.

Task	Schedule	Effort (person days)
PIT-tag antenna set-up and weekly download/battery change	July-November	60
Total Effort = 60 person days		



Figure 2.5-1. Fixed PIT-tag antenna stream sites upstream of Swift Reservoir planned for 2017

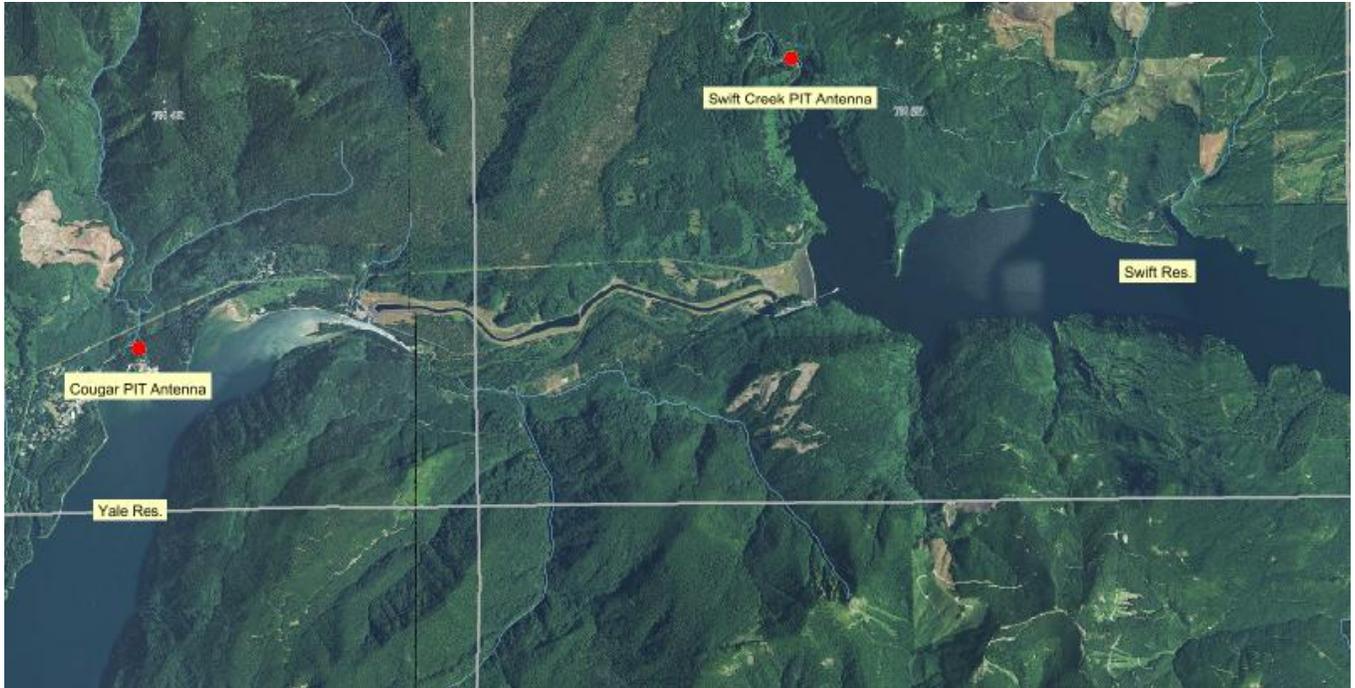


Figure 2.5-2. Fixed PIT-tag antenna sites downstream from the head of Swift Reservoir planned for 2017

2.5 COUGAR CREEK SPAWNING ESTIMATE

Since 1979, PacifiCorp biologists, along with various state and federal agencies, have conducted annual surveys to estimate spawning escapement of kokanee (*Oncorhynchus nerka*) in Cougar Creek, a tributary to Yale Reservoir. Along with the kokanee counts, bull trout (since 1979) and bull trout redds (since 2007) are also counted, as their spawn-time overlaps with that of kokanee.

Surveys are performed by one or two biologists, and the entire length of Cougar Creek is surveyed – a distance of about 2400 m. Bull trout spawner population estimates have ranged from 0 to 40 fish from foot surveys (since 1979) and between 38 and 58 fish based on redd counts (since 2007). This variability is due in part to sampling error, but is also indicative of a low spawning run size. Results of Cougar Creek kokanee surveys are reported annually and provided in the Aquatic Coordination Committee/Terrestrial Coordination Committee Annual Report.

Sampling effort in 2017 will be consistent with historical efforts to date. Depending on high water levels or other environmental issues (water turbidity), surveys will consist of weekly bull trout redd counts from September thru October; or until bull trout or new redds are no longer observed (Table 2.6-1). Live bull trout within the stream will continue to be enumerated, but the surveys will focus on locating redds. Redds will be mapped using a GPS and flagged until no longer visible to avoid double counts. Along with a population estimate, these surveys will also allow for a better understanding of bull trout spawning habitat characteristics.

Table 2.6-1 Proposed Schedule, Task and Effort of the Cougar Creek Survey Program

Task	Schedule	Effort (person days)
Redd surveys of Cougar Creek (weekly)	Sep – Oct	16
Additional surveys if “new redds” are present in the creek.	November	2
Total Effort = 18 person days		

2.6 REDD SURVEYS OF PINE CREEK TRIBUTARY P8, PINE CREEK MAINSTEM AND RUSH CREEK

The Utilities propose to continue bull trout redd surveys within P8 (Figure 2.7-1) in 2017 in order to build upon existing abundance trend data. Surveys will be conducted within the first one mile of the stream. Depending on high water levels or other environmental issues (water turbidity), surveys will plan to be performed once every ten days in September and October (Table 2.7-1). All redd surveys will be consistent with methodologies performed on Cougar Creek for bull trout (Section 2.6).

Along with the ten day rotation of surveys within P8, and depending on high water levels or other environmental issues (water turbidity) Rush and Pine creek will also be surveyed on a ten day rotation for bull trout redds. Pine Creek surveys will encompass the entire creek to its anadromous fish barrier at approximately river mile 8, while surveys within Rush Creek will extend from the stream mouth upstream to the Forest Road Bridge at approximately river mile

0.5 (Figure 2.7-1) (Figure 2.7-1). As this will be a census count of redds, survey methodology will follow methods identified within Section 2.6 of this Plan.

Though no barrier exists on Rush Creek at the Forest Road 90 Bridge, upstream of this point the habitat becomes mainly bedrock and river gradient greatly increases. With this change of gradient survey conditions become exceedingly more difficult and concerns for surveyor safety become an issue. Bull trout observations above this point in the past have been minimal, and recent environmental DNA (eDNA) samples taken from the stream in this reach came back as negative for bull trout presence. That being said, in order to safely assess bull trout usage in the stretch of stream upstream of the bridge, eDNA samples will be gathered on an every other year basis and analyzed for the presence of bull trout.

Objective 19 of the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan highlights the need for information to be collected concerning resident and anadromous fish interactions. A portion of Objective 19 specifically seeks an assessment of later spawning coho (*O. kisutch*) superimposing redds over previously constructed bull trout redds. To evaluate this, bull trout redds observed during P8 redd surveys in 2017 will be uniquely visually marked in order to assess if and any disturbance occurs to the bull trout redd egg pocket by later spawning coho.

Along with standard flagging and taking of a GPS point of each identified bull trout redd during 2017 surveys, detailed notes and additional flagging spatially demarcating bull trout redd egg pockets (redd mound) will also be taken and hung. The detailed notes and additional flagging will give a visual cue to where within the stream the egg pocket lies even after natural hydrologic and biological processes have returned the stream bottom to a more natural appearance.

Redd surveys of P8, depending on high water levels or other environmental issues (water turbidity), will be extended through November to encompass the early and late-run coho spawn timeframe and each bull trout redd recorded from earlier surveys will be re-visited and assessed for new excavation over the egg pocket.

Table 2.7-1 Proposed Schedule, Tasks and Effort for P8 bull trout redd surveys.

Task	Schedule	Effort (person days)
Bull trout redd surveys of P8, Pine and Rush Creeks	September - November	38
Total Effort = 38 person days		



Figure 2.7-1

2.7 ASSESSMENT TO ESTIMATE OBSERVER ERROR WITHIN MONITORING METHODS ON THE LEWIS RIVER

In order to understand how sampling error may influence metrics of bull trout abundance across different survey methods, an estimate of observer error within bull trout redd and snorkel surveys will be generated during the 2017 field season. Key to this assessment will be to identify how observer error differs across different levels of bull trout abundance and across different streams, particularly given inherent differences in stream characteristics and water clarity.

Methods to assess observer error with concern to redd surveys will comprise of the following:

- Study will occur on all major bull trout spawning tributaries in the basin, Cougar, Rush, P8 and Pine creeks.
- All flagging indicating locations of redds from previous years or previous surveys will be removed prior to study surveys.
- Assessment will occur across two separate time periods to capture the range of bull trout abundance, one survey during an early period and one during the typical peak spawning period.
- Streams will be broken down into distinct reaches based on historical spawning information with reaches delineated by flagging.

- Surveys will be conducted by observers on the same day or consecutive days to minimize additional redds being constructed.
- Each observer will walk each reach/stream and take GPS coordinates and notes of location of each redd. No flagging will be used.

Methods to assess observer error with concern to snorkel surveys will comprise of the following:

- Assessment will occur at areas where bull trout stage prior to spawning including Eagle Cliffs and the confluences of Muddy River and Pine and Rush creeks.
- Study will occur across two time periods to capture the range of bull trout abundance at these locations, time periods will be driven by previous snorkel data.
- Boundaries of areas to be snorkeled will be clearly demarcated by flagging.
- Four experienced bull trout snorkelers will conduct the study. Snorkeler will proceed to snorkel entire section and estimate the size of all bull trout observed by 100 mm increments and record on an underwater slate. Data from each snorkeler will not be reviewed by other snorkelers until after the study survey.
- Each snorkeler will conduct survey of a specific site within the same day and separated by approximately one hour.

Analysis of study data to generate estimates of observer error will consist of analyzing the data using mixed model approaches for estimates of signal noise which will be utilized to identify how sampling error may influence the ability to detect trends in bull trout abundance. By delineating sampling efforts by stream/location, it will be possible to identify how sampling error varies by population. Conducting trials across different levels of relative abundance will help quantify potential bias and if sampling error varies across by relative abundance. Comparing the two different monitoring approaches will help identify which approach can provide more robust estimates of bull trout population trends in the future.

III. Reporting

An Annual Report detailing all activities and corresponding data gathered concerning this 2017 Annual Bull Trout Operating Plan, will be included in the Aquatic Coordination Committee/Terrestrial Coordination Committee Annual Report submitted to FERC in the spring of 2018.

IV. References

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V. Agency Comments

This 2017 Lewis River Bull Trout Annual Operating Plan was collaboratively produced through a series of meetings by representatives from the Utilities, USFWS, USDA-FS, and WDFW. As is the case, no specific individual comments were submitted during the official comment period for address and inclusion here.

