Implementing Hatchery Reform in the State of Idaho

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Idaho’s Hatchery Programs

• Idaho anadromous hatcheries are operated by the State, the Nez Perce Tribe, the USFWS and soon - the SBT

• Funding is provided by BPA, USFWS, and the Idaho Power Company

• Mitigation for hydropower dam construction and operation

• Primary purpose - to produce fish for Tribal and non-tribal harvest
Idaho’s Hatchery Programs

- Idaho hatchery production approximately:
  - 14 M Sp/su Chinook Salmon
  - 5 M Fall Chinook Salmon
  - 8 M Summer Steelhead
  - 1.5 M Coho Salmon
  - 1 M Sockeye Salmon

- TOTAL: 29.5 M

13 hatcheries plus satellites
Idaho’s Hatchery Programs

• Putting release numbers in perspective for sp/su Chinook Salmon and Summer Steelhead:
  
  • Snake River hatcheries produce 34% of all sp/su Chinook Salmon produced in Columbia River drainage and...

  • 61% of all Summer Steelhead produced in Columbia River drainage
Columbia Basin Hatchery Reform

1990     RASP process
1994     IHOT process
1998     APR process
2000     Return to the River (ISG)
2003     ISAB review of supplementation
2003    ... report
2005     ISRP/ISAB review of sup. RME
2008     ADHOC Supplementation Work
2009     Hatchery Scientific Review (HSRG)

Report to Congress on Columbia River Basin Hatchery Reform
Hatchery Scientific Review Group
February 2009
Columbia Basin Hatchery Reform

- The HSRG recommended that managers:
  - Develop clear hatchery program goals for conservation and harvest
  - Design and operate hatcheries in a scientifically defensible manner
  - Monitor, evaluate, and adaptively manage hatchery programs
Columbia Basin Hatchery Reform

- The HSRG:
  - Reviewed natural populations status
  - And situations where hatchery programs operated in or adjacent to natural populations....
  - Provided recommendations to meet conservation and harvest goals
  - Also recognized the importance of wild fish management zones
Columbia Basin Hatchery Reform

**Integrated Goal:**
1 population, 2 environments

**Segregated Goal:**
2 populations, 2 environments

Integrated

- Hatchery
- Wild

Segregated

- Hatchery
- Wild

NOR  HOR  pHOS  pNOB  PNI
State Policy Guidance

• Fish Management plan - Commission-approved policy

• “The Department will emphasize maintaining remaining populations of wild, native stocks of salmon and steelhead where they occur in sustainable habitat”

• “Hatcheries produce fish primarily for harvest but can be used to address supplementation as well as gene rescue/conservation goals”
Implementing Hatchery Reform

Columbia River Basin, Mountain Snake Province
Salmon and Clearwater River Watersheds
Steelhead release sites
Clearwater River
Steelhead MPG
ESA threatened
Blocked
Wild fish management
Segregated
Developing localized broodstocks
Sp/Su Chinook release sites

Clearwater River Sp/Su Chinook not-listed

Segregated

Sp/Su Chinook release sites
Steelhead release sites
Salmon River Steelhead MPG
ESA Threatened

Wild fish management
Integrated
Segregated
Localized Brood
Integrated
Sp/Su Chinook release sites

Salmon River Sp/Su Chinook MPGs
SF Salmon, MF Salmon, Up. Salmon
ESA Threatened

Wild fish management
Segregated
Integrated

Sp/Su Chinook release sites
Implementing Hatchery Reform

Columbia River Basin, Mountain Snake Province
Salmon and Clearwater River Watersheds

Fall Chinook
Integrated

Sockeye
Integrated

Coho
Integrated
Implementing Hatchery Reform

- Applying HSRG principles:
  - Integration = “stepping stone” programs
  - Most programs NOR limited
  - “Sliding scale” frameworks used
  - Using PBT to evaluate RRS
In summary, the state is implementing hatchery reform (consistent with HSRG recommendations) as part of it’s salmon and steelhead mitigation program.

The state supports the importance of maintaining wild fish management zones but also supports using hatcheries to augment natural production where appropriate.

The state places high importance on ensuring that mitigation promises are met and that hatchery fish continue to be produced to meet harvest objectives.
Time for questions?