

A large salmon is swimming in a stream. The water is clear, showing the fish's scales and fins. There are green leaves and brown debris floating in the water. The background is a blurred stream with more leaves and water.

PUYALLUP TRIBAL FISHERIES

Annual Salmon, Steelhead And Bull Trout Report:

Puyallup/White River Watershed
Water Resource Inventory Area 10

2019-2020

The following annual report is the culmination of a year of extensive field work and research. Funding for projects was provided through the Pacific Coast Salmon Recover Fund (PCSRF), B.I.A 638, Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST), Forest and Fish, TFW, Puyallup Tribal Funding, King County Flood Control District cooperative watershed management grant and the Puget Sound Energy Electron settlement fund.

Additional data incorporated into this report was provided by Mt. Rainier National Park staff (MORA-U.S. National Park Service), Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and Electron Hydro LLC.

The updated written material and data contained in this report supersedes and replaces all previous annual reports. Data represented may be revised as new or additional information becomes available. While the authors believe the contents of this report are accurate, readers should not presume and are encouraged to confirm the information in this report from other sources.

An electronic format of this report is available at: http://puyallup-tribe.com/fisheries/adult_research.html

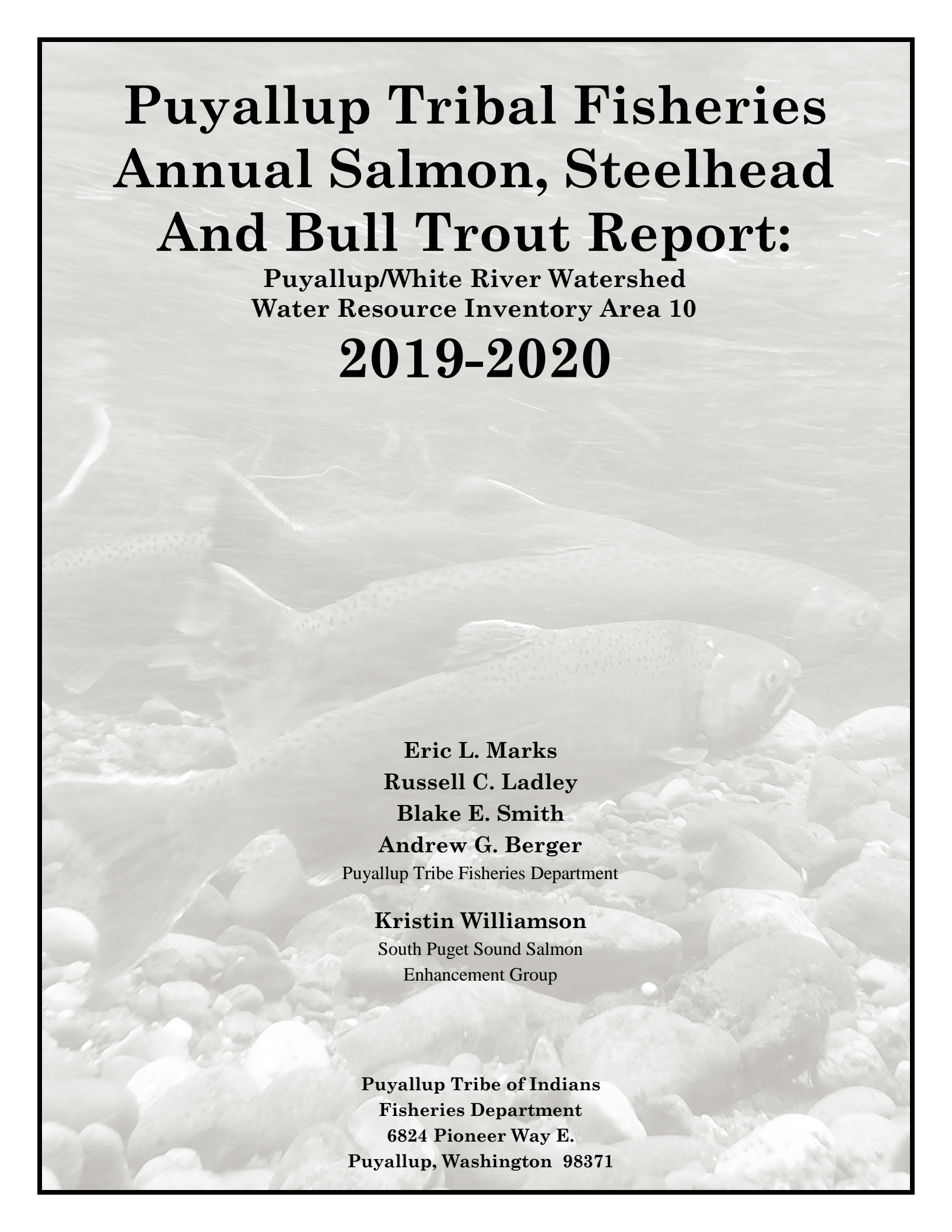
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Cover Photo: Chinook salmon ♀ (Clear Creek-Lower Puyallup River).



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Puyallup Tribal Fisheries Annual Salmon, Steelhead And Bull Trout Report:

**Puyallup/White River Watershed
Water Resource Inventory Area 10**

2019-2020

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Puyallup Tribe: Mission Statement

“The Puyallup Tribe of Indians is committed to protecting and exercising the inherent and inalienable sovereign rights of the Tribe and individuals in the interests of the Medicine Creek Treaty Territories, as stewards to ensure the preservation of our cultural and environmental integrity for common good and prosperity of all.”



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INTRODUCTION

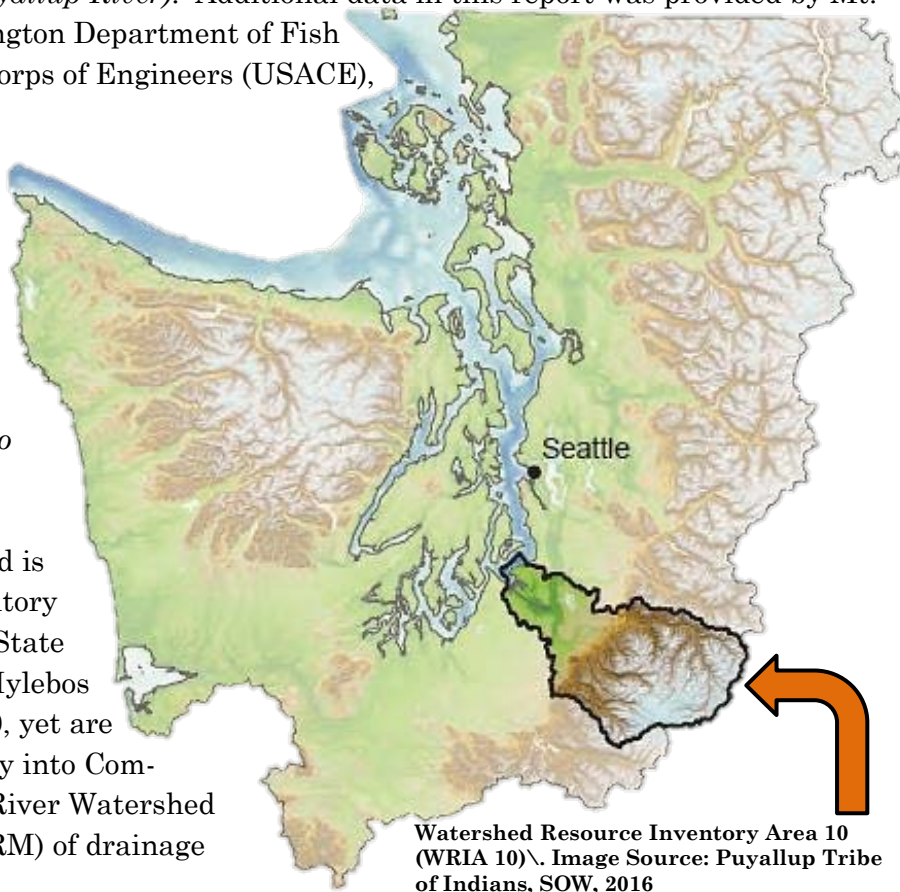
About This Report

The Puyallup Tribe's Fisheries Department goal is to: "preserve, protect and enhance salmon populations throughout all usual and accustomed areas (U&A); in company with, the water resources and habitat that determine their viability." It's the department's goal to fulfill its obligations by leading and participating in habitat restoration efforts, harvest management/policy, fish enhancement/recovery projects; as well as, research and monitoring activities. Puyallup Tribal Fisheries produces this report annually to convey fisheries information and data associated with tribal research, monitoring and enhancement projects. The updated written material and data published in this report supersedes and replaces all previous annual reports. Data represented may be revised as new or additional information becomes available. The adult salmonid (sal·mo·nid) escapement information and data presented within this report largely focuses on tributary and mainstem river reaches identified as supporting the majority of adult spawners. This report is organized alphabetically by stream, project or facility name. If applicable, each includes river miles surveyed, the WRIA designation number, as well as a brief description. Spawning ground escapement data is graphically represented by species and illustrates the seasonal total(s) of live fish, dead fish, and redds observed; as well as Chinook carcass sampling results. In addition, annual species comparisons are presented when three or more years of survey data is available; however, all raw survey data for each stream and river surveyed can be found in Appendix B. Also incorporated into this report is information and data collected from several other Puyallup Tribal Fisheries (PTF) projects including fish monitoring and sampling at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) fish trap on the White River (*Buckley Trap*); fish monitoring/sampling at Electron Hydro's fish collection facility (*Puyallup River*); the Puyallup Tribal Fisheries juvenile salmonid production assessment projects (*smolt traps*) on the Puyallup and White rivers; as well as, the Puyallup Tribe's operations of two salmon hatcheries located on Clarks and Diru creeks (*lower Puyallup River*). Additional data in this report was provided by Mt. Rainier National Park (MORA), Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and Electron Hydro LLC.

Puyallup/White River Watershed Description

The availability and nature of fish and stream habitats are frequently altered. The habitat descriptions in this report provide a general analysis of habitat conditions and fish utilization; however, descriptions are not intended to fulfill the requirements of a rigorous biological assessment/evaluation.

The Puyallup/White River Watershed is identified as Watershed Resource Inventory Area 10 (WRIA 10) by the Washington State Department of Ecology (*right image*). Hylebos and Wapato creeks are part of WRIA 10, yet are independent drainages that flow directly into Commencement Bay. The Puyallup/White River Watershed provides over 1,300 linear river miles (RM) of drainage



Watershed Resource Inventory Area 10 (WRIA 10). Image Source: Puyallup Tribe of Indians, SOW, 2016

over an area greater than 1,000 square miles. The Puyallup, White and Carbon river basins fall almost entirely within Pierce County; though, part of the White River drainage falls within South King County. All three river systems originate from north and west slope glaciers situated on Mt. Rainier. The Carbon and White rivers converge with the Puyallup River at approximately RM 17.8 and RM 10.4 respectively.

The White River is a significant tributary to the Puyallup River, with a drainage area larger than the Puyallup itself. However, the White and Puyallup drainages are often viewed and managed as two distinct entities. This management approach is due in part because prior to 1906, the White River did not flow directly into the Puyallup. Prior to 1906, the majority of the White River flowed north, where it eventually joined with the Green River. Despite this northern course, some of the water from the White often flowed south into the Puyallup through the Stuck River channel. In November of 1906, a flood event mobilized a tremendous amount of woody debris that blocked the north flowing channel in what is now downtown Auburn. The blockage forced the river to avulse and find a new channel. This newly created diversion sent nearly the entire White River flow down through the Stuck River channel into the Puyallup; more than doubling the size of the Puyallup River drainage. In 1915, a concrete diversion structure was constructed; thus, permanently diverting the White River into the Puyallup. The Puyallup River continues flowing 10.4 miles west from its confluence with the White River until it reaches Commencement Bay in the city of Tacoma. An extensive system of levees, approximately 90 miles, was constructed along the Puyallup, White, and Carbon rivers from the early-to-mid 20th century. Several significant fish bearing tributaries feed these mainstem rivers including; the West Fork White River, Clearwater River, Greenwater River, Mowich River, Huckleberry Creek, Boise Creek, and South Prairie Creek.

The West Fork White River enters the White River at RM 49.2 on the left bank, is glacially driven, and characterized by generally unconfined, anastomosing channel networks. Abundant spawning gravels are present in pool tail-outs, as well as the channel margins and low velocity areas along the lower river. Woody debris is abundant although much of it has been deposited too high to interact with the regular seasonal flows. To a great extent, the overstory riparian zone is either second growth conifer or hardwoods; except for the zone through Mt. National Park with consist of mostly old growth.

There are approximately 5 river miles between Mud Mountain Dam (*earthen flood control dam*) and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' (USACE) fish trap located downstream. The USACE operates both Mud Mountain Dam (MMD) and the fish trapping facility located at RM 24.3 on the White River in the city of Buckley. Pacific salmon (*Onchorynchus spp.*), bull trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*), and other native fishes (*mountain whitefish -Prosopium williamsoni*) and cutthroat (*O. clarki*) migrating to the upper White River enter this trap and are transported and released approximately 2 miles upstream of MMD. The Corps' trapping facility is uniquely integrated into a diversion dam and flume intake that was, up until January 2004, used to divert water from the White River to generate power (*The new trap and haul facility is estimated to begin operations in December of 2020*). Since PSE ceased power production; some measure of water has continued to be diverted from the White River by current project owner/operator Cascade Water Alliance (CWA). CWA is a water purveyor who continues to divert water to maintain the water levels and water quality in Lake Tapps (*screened for fish exclusion since May, 1996*).

The Puyallup, White, Carbon, and Mowich rivers originate from glaciers located on Mt. Rainier. Each of these river systems convey tremendous quantities of fluvial materials which extensively contributes to their dynamic configuration. The high sediment loads are responsible for the anastomosing (*braided channel morphology*) characteristic of broad unconfined upper valley segments which are quite prevalent throughout the upper reaches. Channel gradients in the upper basins are typically moderate, with a high

rifle-low pool character. River and stream bedding consists mainly of Tertiary sedimentary rock and other products created by ancient volcanic activity. Substrate size within active river channels is typically large; consisting primarily of large gravels, cobble and boulders. Significant quantities of LWD are present within channel migration zones; however, a considerable amount of the larger wood settles on the higher bars and is detached from, or perched well above active channels during average flow regimes, thereby reducing any habitat creating interactions. Headwater tributaries are typically non-glacial and are characterized by confined, steep valley channels, with comparatively short anadromous reaches of low-to-moderate gradients.

The Puyallup River has been severely impacted by over a century of land and water resource exploitation, including damming and substantial water diversions; considerable riparian alterations; dewatering and low instream flow regimes; as well as, significant channel manipulation. These impacts have led to a discernible deterioration in the land and hydrological behavior of this river system by causing water flow of poorer quality, quantity and timing. Several limiting factors have been recognized and accepted with regards to the healthy function of stream habitat and salmonid populations in the watershed. Limiting factors include lost or diminished habitat connectivity and migration corridors; fragmentation and reduction of habitat quality; diminished water quality; fish entrainment; entrapment; unknown species interactions and potential climate change impacts.

The river channel downstream of the National Park boundary courses through private and National Forest land. Most land bordering the river is primarily held by private timber and hydro power company ownership's. As a result, a prolific transportation network of roads extends throughout the basin. The transportation network within the Upper Puyallup Basin consists almost entirely of unimproved roads developed and utilized primarily for timber harvesting; as well as, hunting, recreational activities, hydroelectric operations, and wildlife/fisheries applications. Road density in timber production areas may approach as much as six lineal miles per square mile. Current road networks and bridge emplacements along the Puyallup and Mowich rivers directly interact or alter the hydrology within the upper basin. Roads have contributed many of their trademark problems such as landslides, slope failures, altered hydrology; as well as, culvert and bridge projects which can effect upstream migration and increase levels of sedimentation within effected drainages; however, improvements to bridge approaches and culverts have been made. Although timber management has contributed a great deal of habitat degradation, the greatest negative impact on fish has been the Electron hydroelectric project (*see Electron Hydro Fish Collection Facility section in this report*).

Approximately 26 miles of stream habitat located in the Upper Puyallup Basin (*upstream of RM 41.7*) was void of anadromous fish from 1904-2000, due to the construction of the Electron Diversion Dam (*formally owned/operated by Puget Sound Energy 1904-2014*). Connectivity was reestablished in the fall of 2000 with the completion a 215 foot fishway (*ladder*) at the cost of \$1.1 million dollars. The Electron Hydroelectric Project is the only human-made obstacle impacting survival and through-migration of salmon, steelhead and bull trout on the upper Puyallup River. The Electron project involves a channel spanning water diversion dam (*see Electron Hydro description in this report*) located at RM 41.7; a 10.1 mile of flume/flow line; a basin for sediment removal (*Lizard Lake*); a forebay for water storage (*approximately 124 acre-ft*); fish collocation facility (*fish trap*); a power generation station (*power house*), and transmission equipment. In 1997 the Puyallup Tribe entered into a Resource Enhancement Agreement (*REA*) with Puget Sound Energy (Puget Sound Energy and Puyallup Tribe of Indians 1997). The REA initiated fisheries restoration efforts within the project affected area.

The current REA agreement is scheduled to expire at the end of 2026. The REA includes provisions for the maintenance of minimum instream flows within the project bypass, or middle reach (*a 10.5-mile section of the Puyallup River from the diversion to the power house formerly subjected to extreme water withdrawal*). Under the REA, Electron Hydro will provide 60-cfs year-round in the bypass reach. This increases to 80-cfs during the four-month period from July 15-and-November 15 to facilitate adult salmon migrating upstream. Depending on timing, manipulations in flow regimes through the bypass reach, created by the Electron project, can have negative effects on adult mainstem spawner by altering habitat availability or dewatering redds. Completion of the 215-foot roughened channel with chevron weirs fish ladder was the centerpiece of the REA. Viable fish habitat must be accessible to realize full production potential. The fishway is designed to operate with at least 40-cfs and incorporates a modified weir and rock design. Electron Hydro had effectively maintained fish passage through the ladder since purchasing the project in 2014; however, upstream fish passage was seriously obstructed for nearly 3 months (*August-to-late October, 2020*) during major construction and modification to the diversion dam structure.

Absence of anadromous fish above the Electron Dam prior to 2000 has in all likelihood biased the scrutiny and regulatory oversight of past land use, forest practice and road construction/maintenance actions. Hancock Forest Resource Group is the primary private landowner in this WAU but the federal government has considerable holdings as well. The bulk of the Forest Service ownership is contiguous with the Mount Rainier National Park and located on the east headwaters. Primary fish bearing tributaries to the upper Puyallup include: Niesson Creek, Kellogg Creek, LeDout Creek, Swift Creek, Deer Creek, Mowich River, Rushingwater Creek and the North/South Forks of the Puyallup River. In addition, numerous unnamed wall base tributaries parallel the Puyallup River, providing prime rearing habitat.

Electron Hydro's project (*non-FERC licensed*) directly diverts up to 400 cfs. of water (*not screened to prevent fish entrainment*) from the Puyallup River at RM 41.7. This structure/operation contributes, in whole or in part, too many of the impact issues previously stated. For 96 years (*1904-2000*) the diversion dam completely severed access for anadromous salmonids, and isolated the population(s) of bull trout established throughout the 26+ miles of habitat upstream of the structure; thereby, stemming the genetic flow from bull trout (*populations*) located elsewhere in the basin or watershed for multiple generations. Prior to 1998, no methods were established or employed to remove fish entrained in the project, and as a consequence, fish losses were colossal. However, in 1998, PSE (*previous owner*) began operating a fish collection facility (*fish trap*) to help address the fish losses associated with the project. Since purchasing the project in 2014, Electron Hydro has made frequent assurances towards addressing the continuous fish losses associated with the project. However, as of the printing of this report, no improvements to fish protection measures have been made and the project is considered one of the most significant threats to fish survival and recovery in the watershed.

The long-standing presence of private industry, primarily hydroelectric and commercial timber harvesting; in addition to, the repercussions of recreational usage and negative air and water quality have all created lasting impacts on the upper watershed. These impacts include; loss of in-stream large woody debris and LWD recruitment; stream bank modifications; increased sedimentation issues and slope failures due to deforestation; unsatisfactory RMZ management; new road construction; road failures, and road decommissioning or abandonment. A great deal of the forestland throughout the Upper Puyallup Basin has been harvested at least once, and in many instances twice; leading to many of the wide-ranging issues common with deforestation and land degradation. Air and water quality issues vary from measurable levels of airborne contaminants which have been detected in Mt. Rainier National Park; including heavy metals and pesticides discovered in samples of snow, soil and fish (Landers et al. 2008).

Watershed Salmonids

The Puyallup/White River Watershed supports several species of native salmonids, including Chinook (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*), coho (*O. kisutch*), chum (*O. keta*), pink (*O. gorbuscha*), sockeye (*O. nerka*), steelhead/rainbow (*O. mykiss*), cutthroat (*O. clarki*), bull trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*), mountain whitefish (*Prosopium williamsoni*); as well as non-native brook trout (*S. fontinalis*) and brown trout (*Salmo trutta*). Both listed in 1999, Puget Sound Chinook and Coastal-Puget Sound bull trout are currently listed as threatened under the U.S. Federal Endangered Species Act enacted into law in December of 1973 (ESA Law: <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/STATUTE-87/pdf/STATUTE-87-Pg884.pdf>). In May of 2007, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) announced the listing of Puget Sound Steelhead as threatened under ESA. The ESA listing of steelhead offers protection for naturally spawned steelhead; however, it does not offer protection for rainbow trout, the fresh water resident form of the species.

Each of the eight Pacific salmonid species present in the Puyallup/White River system exhibits unique life-history strategies. However, the five major Pacific salmon species (*Chinook, coho, chum, pink, and sockeye*) all share some common life-history characteristics. Pacific salmon are all anadromous; meaning, fish spawn and reside in fresh water; however, the instream residence time varies considerably by and within species. Salmon will eventually emigrate to marine waters (*smoltification*) where they will continue to forage and grow until they return to fresh water as mature (*developed gonads*) or immature (*undeveloped gonads*) adults, or jacks (*males*), to reproduce. Furthermore, these species will only reproduce once (*semelparous*) during their life cycle. This single reproductive event requires tremendous amounts of energy and effort; as well as, proper spawning site selection to be successful. Therefore, the end result of this reproductive strategy is that all five major species of Pacific salmon will die as a result of this reproductive process. Nevertheless, this sole reproductive strategy is very successful due to the considerable degree of energy put into producing vast amounts of gametes (*eggs and sperm*), thus ensuring the survival of at least some offspring. Other salmonid species; such as steelhead, cutthroat, and bull trout, may reproduce more than once (*iteroparous*) throughout their respective life phases.

All female salmonids are oviparous (*/ˈoʊˈvɪpərəs/ producing eggs that hatch outside the body*), and during the act of spawning the male and female will release gametes in a simultaneous effort. Eggs released by the female drift to the bottom and are actively buried in the substrate creating an egg pocket. A redd is the excavated site formed in the substrate from multiple spawning events and typically contains several egg pockets. The rate of development and growth varies between species and is greatly influenced by water temperature (Piper et al. 1986; Groot and Margolis 1991). As fish age, they lay down annual growth rings on their scales, these scales are often collected to determine age; as well as important growth, environmental, and life history factors.

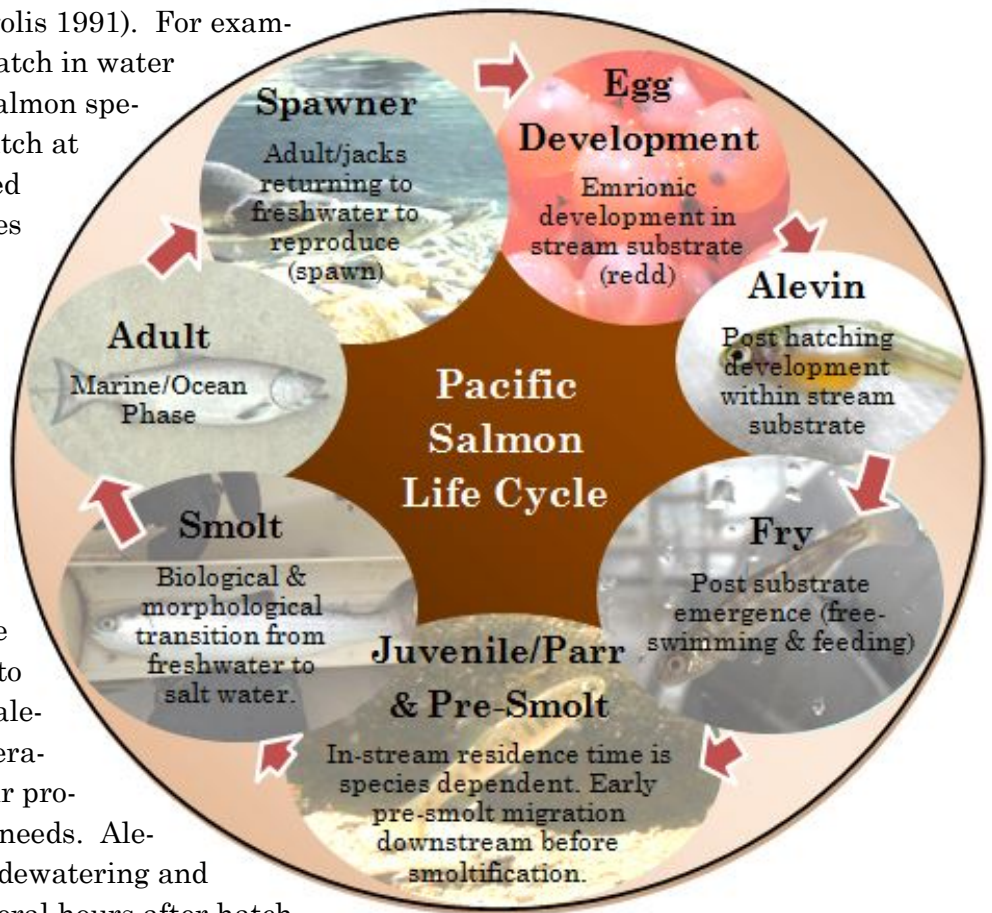
Early Salmonid Development

During the act of spawning, males and females release gametes (*eggs and sperm*) in a synchronized effort. The fertilization of eggs occurs rather quickly. The membrane surrounding each egg is gas permeable and is initially quite malleable. Penetration of a single spermatozoon into the egg (*through the micropyle*) will create a reactionary process preventing the infiltration of additional spermatozoa. However, once eggs exit the female and are exposed to water, each egg will begin to take up water causing the internal pressure of the egg to increase and swell (Alderdice et al. 1984). This process causes the outer membrane of the egg to firm up or “water harden”; whereby, closing the micropyle and preventing fertilization in as few as 30 seconds (Groot and Margolis 1991). Once an egg is fertilized it goes through three phases of development prior to hatching (*cleavage, epiboly, and organogenesis*). Some of the water

properties influencing salmonid egg survival and development are temperature, dissolved oxygen, and velocity (McNeil 1966; Leman 1993; Peterson and Quinn 1996). The rate of development and growth varies between species, and is significantly influenced by water temperature (Piper et al. 1986; Beacham and Murray 1990; Groot and Margolis 1991). For example, coho salmon take 50 days to hatch in water that is 10°C (50°F); other Pacific salmon species take between 47-65 days to hatch at the same temperature. Stream bed characteristics and water properties are additional factors that are imperative to the survival and development of salmonid eggs and larvae.

Upon hatching, young salmonid larvae (*alevins* ['aləvən]) are not fully developed and are unable to feed; therefore, they remain within the interstitial spaces of the gravel substrate while continuing to grow and further develop. Young alevins do, however, possess a considerable yolk sack necessary to fuel their prolonged growth and developmental needs. Alevins are also relatively tolerant of dewatering and low dissolved oxygen levels for several hours after hatching. Although buried, developing alevins have a sense of up and down (*geotaxis*), and if the substrate size allows, they will often migrate vertically and horizontally throughout the substrate depending on light stimulus (*Phototaxis*) and the level of dissolved oxygen available in the water (Heard 1964; Carey and Noakes 1981; Groot and Margolis 1991; Quinn 2005). Alevins will migrate toward the surface of the substrate when their yolk sacks are absorbed (*buttoned-up*). Emergence of the newly, or nearly, buttoned-up fry generally occurs during late winter and early spring; however, this emergence point is ultimately dependent on the species, ambient environmental conditions and the spawn timing of the parents.

The duration of time newly emerged fry spend instream varies by species and within species (*see species descriptions for more information*). Depending on the species, salmon fry will emigrate to marine waters within days or weeks upon emergence, or may remain in fresh water for an extensive period of time to rear (*several months or years*). Both adaptive strategies have advantages and disadvantages in regards to growth and survival. Fish that emigrate early to more productive, and possibly warmer marine waters, will grow faster; yet, they face a higher rate of mortality due to their smaller size, as well as the substantial increase in predation. Fish that rear in fresh water will grow slower (*less available food, colder water*), but face a lower predation risk and will be larger (*lower mortality risk*) when they emigrate to the marine environment.



Chinook alevin

Anadromous salmon and steelhead will inevitably emigrate to marine waters (*smolts*). For young migrating salmon and steelhead this process of “smoltification” is complex. Smolts will undergo behavioral; as well as tremendous internal and/or external physiological changes including body metamorphosis, coloration and metabolic transformations. In addition, smolts must undergo the osmoregulation adaptations necessary to make the transition from a fresh water environment to a marine environment. The physiological process of osmoregulation involves the forceful governing of the osmotic pressure of bodily fluids in order to maintain internal stability, or homeostasis, of the body's water content. In the case of fish, it essentially prevents a fish's bodily fluid from becoming too dilute or too concentrated with salt. Fish in freshwater actively expel excess water to conserve salt; whereas fish in marine waters actively excrete salt to maintain homeostasis. This process of osmoregulation is critical when making the transition from fresh water to salt water, or when undertaking the reverse process. Fish, such as salmonids, with this ability to tolerate and adapt to such a wide range of salinity are known as euryhaline species. Fish that make the transition to the marine environment successfully may spend several months, or years, foraging and growing in the more productive marine waters before returning to freshwater to spawn.

Spawning Site Selection

Spawning site selection for salmonids is critical to insure offspring survival. Stream bed characteristics and water properties are important factors in the survival and development of salmonids eggs and larvae. Some of the water properties influencing salmonid egg survival and development are temperature, dissolved oxygen, and velocity (McNeil 1966; Leman 1993; Peterson and Quinn 1996). Substrate size and density are primary factors involved in the permeability of bottom materials (Wicket 1958; McNeil and Ahnell 1964; McNeil 1966). Temperature dictates the rate of development and metabolic level of salmonids from earliest development through adulthood. Adequate levels of dissolved oxygen must be present in the water to support energetic demands of growing embryos and fry. Dissolved oxygen levels vary with stream topography (Peterson and Quinn 1996), as well as temperature and depth (Leman 1993). Survival depends on oxygenated water reaching the buried eggs and larvae within a redd site. Sources of intergravel water include ground water and surface water (McNeil 1966).

Having established the fact that oxygenated water is important for survival and development; velocity of delivery is also important (Leman 1993). Salmon may be able to detect variation in water velocity more readily than substrate quality (Witzel and MacCrimmon 1983). The variations in velocity are often influenced by different substrate types; salmonids may choose, indirectly, suitable substrate size for redd sites based on water velocity (Shirvell and Dungey 1983). The rate of oxygen utilization varies with development (McNeil 1966; Peterson and Quinn 1996). As metabolic demands of developing salmon utilize the available oxygen; more must be supplied. The velocity (*rate*) at which oxygenated water can be delivered is largely governed by the general size and density of substrate materials. McNeil (1966) states: “The permeability of bottom materials is a function of particle compaction, arrangement, and size.” According to McNeil and Ahnell (1964) the velocity of intergravel water is related to the size of the bottom materials. Smaller materials (fines) decrease the velocity of water through redds. Wicket (1958) showed that the survival of pink and chum salmon eggs and larvae increased with the increased permeability of the stream bed.

Spawning Behavior

Aggression is an integral aspect of spawning behavior in Pacific salmon (*Oncorhynchus*) species (Chebanov et al. 1983; Keenley and Dupuis 1988; Quinn et al. 1996). Several factors influence the frequency and focus of male aggression, including the operational sex ratio (*OSR*) (Quinn et al. 1996), size of the male (Chebanov et al. 1983; Foote 1989; Keenleyside and Dupuis 1991), density of spawners (Cheba-

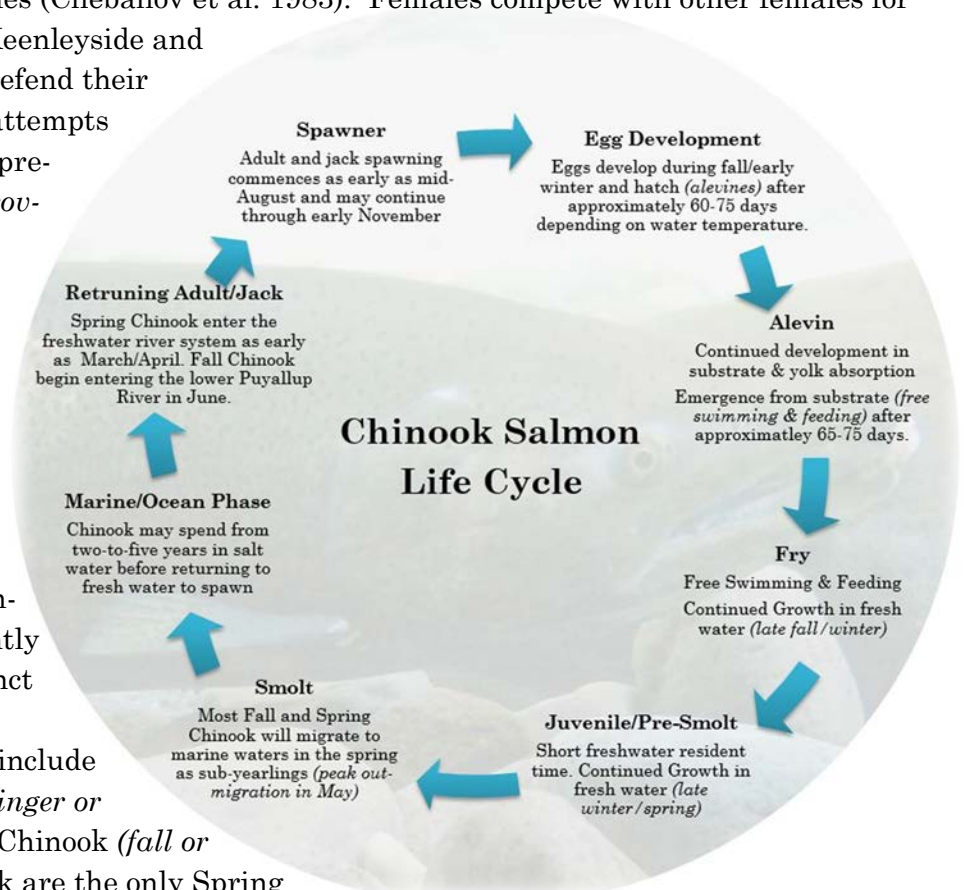
nov 1991, 1994) and an individual's status (Schroder 1973; Chebanov et al. 1983). The OSR represents the number of ripe (*ready to reproduce*) male to the number of ripe females. Variations in the OSR affect the frequency of aggression in males; changes lead to an increase (*low OSR*) or decrease (*high OSR*) in aggressive behavior (Quinn et al. 1996). Aggression can be displayed in several forms (Mork 1995); including charging, chasing, biting, fighting, as well as, lateral and frontal displays. Mork (1995) reported that lateral movements, charging, chasing, and biting were often the preferred methods of aggression displayed by salmon under study. Aggression is not only focused towards the same species, but other species as well.

The size of the male affects his position in the hierarchal structure and his success in spawning (Chebanov 1983; Foote 1989). Larger males are more successful at securing females and are therefore more often in the position of dominance. Females prefer to mate with larger males (Foote 1989) and may delay spawning if courted by small males. Holding a dominate position leads to increased encounters with other males who are trying to displace him, or attempting to mate with the female (Chebanov et al. 1983; Chebanov 1994). A change in the density of spawners leads to changes in the frequency of aggression. As the densities of spawning fish increases, so will the number of aggressive actions (Schroder 1973; Panskiy 1990); this holds true for both males and females. Furthermore, at lower densities, aggressive actions decrease.

An individual's status may also determine the frequency and focus of aggressive actions. Schroder (1973) describes how dominate or "Alpha" males take up positions just behind the females and shift from side to side defending their territory and females. Satellite males line up behind the dominate male. These sub-dominant males defend their positions in the chain. The natural drive to mate with females often leads to aggressive interactions between males. The success of males also depends on the level of aggression directed toward other males (Chebanov et al. 1983). Females compete with other females for nesting sites (Schroder 1973, 1981; Keenleyside and Dupuis 1988). Female's attempt to defend their nests (*redds*) against other female's attempts to overtake them, and guard sites to prevent superimposition (*displacing or covering over*) of their eggs (Schroder 1981; Keenleyside and Dupuis 1988). Females dig their nests and guard them until they die, or are displaced by another female (Schroder 1973).

Chinook Salmon **(*O. tshawytscha*)**

Puget Sound Chinook stocks were listed on the federal register of endangered species in 1999, and are currently designated as threatened. Two distinct stocks of Chinook are present in the Puyallup/White River system. They include the White River Spring Chinook (*springer or spring-run*) and Puyallup River Fall Chinook (*fall or fall-run*). White River Spring Chinook are the only Spring



Chinook stock existing in the Puget Sound region and are unique due to their genetic and life-history traits (WDFW et al. 1996). This unique stock of Chinook was classified as distinct in the 1992 Washington State Salmon and Steelhead Inventory (WDFW et al. 1993). Microsatellite DNA analysis of Chinook from the White River shows a distinct mixture of spring and fall-run Chinook stocks (Spidle 2010; Shaklee and Young 2003; Ford et al. 2004). Spidle (2010), analyzed 913 tissue samples collected by PTF from NOR Chinook captured in the USACE trap on the White River from 2004-2007. Genetic samples were evaluated to calculate the proportion of Spring and Fall Chinook returning to the upper White River. Results from the multilocus microsatellite genotypes analysis showed a range of 84.6% (2004) to 93.1% (2005) of samples tested were Spring Chinook (*95% confidence interval*). Spidle also stated, “In addition to mixture modeling, Bayesian lineage clustering was conducted to determine if there was evidence for multiple populations of Spring or Fall Chinook salmon, and also to look more closely at the separation of the spring and fall populations. There was no evidence of multiple populations within either run-time.” Ford et al. (2004), reported that approximately 60% of Chinook smolts genetically sampled above the Buckley diversion were spring-run, and 40% were fall-run; whereas, smolts sampled below the dam were approximately 42% springers and 58% fall.

Spring Chinook typically enter the freshwater river system as early as April, but have been documented as early as March. Springers hold in the river during spring and summer while their gonads mature. Spawning commences as early as mid-August (*typically September*); with the earlier spawn timing generally occurring higher in the watershed. Adults largely return as three-to-four-year-olds; however, the age of adult Chinook returning to spawn can range between two-to-five years. The majority of documented spawning occurs in the mid-to-larger tributaries such as the Huckleberry Creek, and the Greenwater and Clearwater rivers. However, mainstem spawning of has been documented throughout the upper mainstem White River by PTF biologists via radio telemetry studies (Ladley et al. 1996), and observations made during annual spawning ground surveys. Spring Chinook spawning also occurs throughout the lower White River (*below RM 24.3*), and species specification is verified through tags or markings observed during carcass sampling.

Egg to fry emergence of young Chinook takes approximately 90-110 days depending on water temperature variations. The majority of juvenile Spring Chinook migrate to salt water as sub-yearlings (*0 age- less than one year old-lower image*) (Dunston 1955). DNA and aging analysis of adult (NOR) Chinook collected from the USACE trap in Buckley and integrated into the Muckleshoot’s White River Spring Chinook program, showed that 77% of the springers sampled migrated to salt water as sub-yearlings (Johnson unpublished work). Aging data from 2,879 readable scale samples taken by PTF biologists from Chinook captured in the USACE Fish trap (*1994-2008*); revealed 91.73% of Chinook sampled (*springers & falls*) migrated as sub-yearlings.



Adult fall Chinook (♀) - spawning phase (Clear Creek).



Chinook just buttoning-up.

Escapement data for White River Spring Chinook has been collected from fish captured in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' (USACE) fish trap on the White River near the city of Buckley since 1941. After 1950, there was a steep decline in the number of Spring Chinook captured in the trap. Spring Chinook escapements dropped under 1,000 fish annually after 1955; continued to decline to as few as 66 fish in 1977, and plunged down to only 6 fish in 1986. This precipitous decline prompted the State of Washington and South Puget Sound Tribes to implement a recovery plan in the mid-70s (WDFW et al. 1996). The recovery plan involved starting a program involving the artificial propagation of wild and captive brood stocks. Currently, there are two Spring Chinook programs in operation; the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe's hatchery on the White River and WDFW's Minter Creek program. The White River Spring Chinook Program at Minter Creek is going to be phased out. The phasing out of the program will commence in 2020 unless there is another detection of a regulated pathogen. These artificial propagation programs in conjunction with the use of acclimation ponds, continues to be an integral part of restoring the run to near historic levels.



Chinook sub-yearling (pre-smolt), White River.

Puyallup River Fall Chinook are endemic throughout the Puyallup River, Carbon River, Lower White River; as well as, many of the tributaries associated with these mainstem river systems. A large component of the adult fall spawners are hatchery origin from the WDFW Fall Chinook program operated on Voights Creek. In 2004, the Puyallup Tribe began operation of its own Fall Chinook hatchery (@RM 1) on Clarks Creek, a tributary to the lower Puyallup River (RM 5.8). The Puyallup River Fall Chinook Baseline Report (WDFW 2000) states that genetic testing has shown similarities in both hatchery and wild Puyallup River Fall Chinook, with those of Chinook stocks found in several other watersheds within the Puget Sound region. The similarities are likely due to significant numbers of Fall Chinook imported to these watersheds from the Green River hatchery. Although Spring Chinook are known to spawn in the Puyallup River system, the straying rate is significantly less than that of Puyallup River origin Fall Chinook. Additional evidence shows a significant number of Puyallup River Fall Chinook stray into the White River system to spawn. There is no Fall Chinook supplementation program on the a White River; however, carcass sampling from 2002 to 2017 on Boise Creek, a significant Chinook spawning tributary to the White (RM 23.5), showed an average of 59% of the Chinook sampled to be of fall hatchery origin due to the presence of a coded-wire-tag and missing adipose fin, or just a missing adipose fin (*see Chinook carcass sampling results in the Boise Creek section of this report and Appendix I for fin marking ID*).

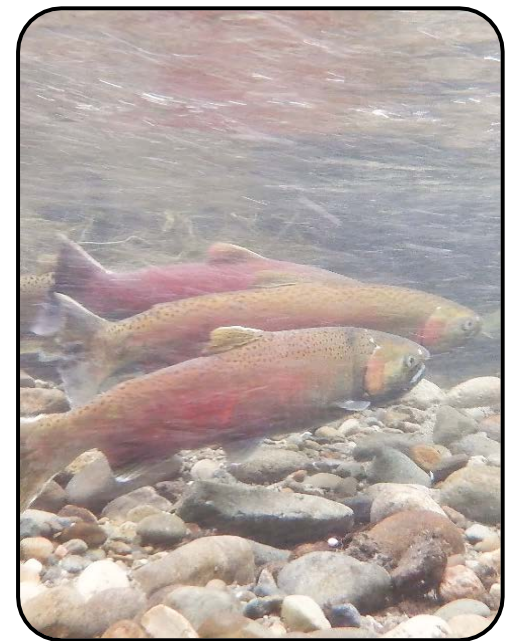
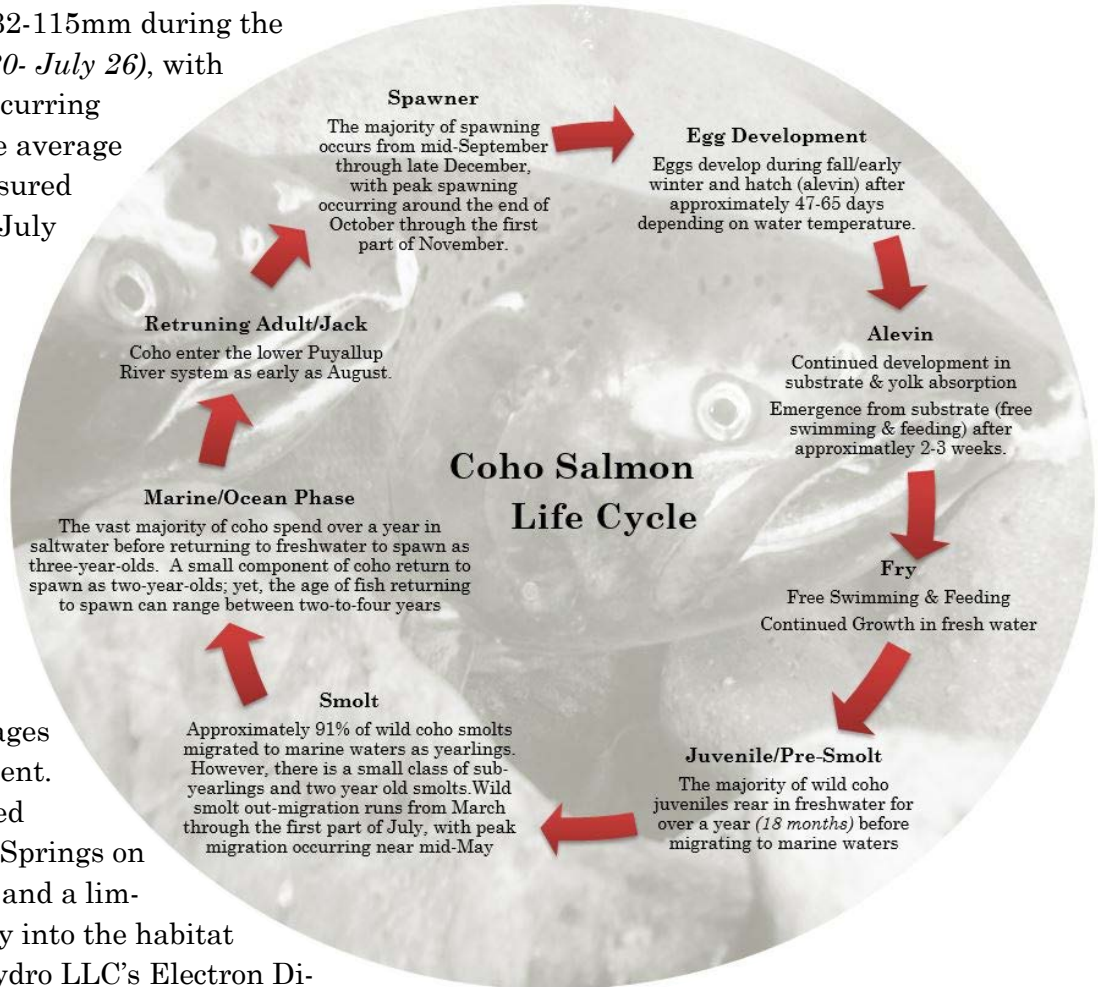
Puyallup River Fall Chinook typically enter the Lower Puyallup River in June, and continue to move through the system as late as November. The majority of tributary spawning activity occurs from September through late October, with the exception of some lower tributaries which may have fish present into early November. Initial spawning generally commences in the upper watershed; while the lower river and tributaries commonly experience active spawning beyond the time that live fish are even observed in the upper watershed. The age of adult Fall Chinook returning to spawn can range between two-to-five years of age. However, the largest constituent of adult returns are typically comprised of four-year-olds; with a smaller component of the runs returning as three-year-olds.

The majority of post emergent fry spend a moderate period of time residing instream before migrating to marine waters. Trapping data from a rotary screw trap in the lower Puyallup River showed that 99.5% ($n=869$) of wild out-migrant Chinook caught were sub-yearlings (Berger et al. 2015). Chinook emigration

in the Puyallup begins as early as January and runs well into the last week of August, with the peak of migration taking place at the end of May. Berger et al. (2015), reported that sub-yearling Chinook sampled varied in length from 32-115mm during the trapping season (*January 30- July 26*), with significant size increases occurring throughout the season. The average fork length of Chinook measured from January through late July was 61mm; yet, the minimum size range did not exceed 50mm until after June 8th.

Coho Salmon
(O. kisutch)

Coho are prevalent throughout the Puyallup/White River Watershed, with several of the lower and mid-range drainages experiencing some escapement. Coho are frequently observed spawning as high as Silver Springs on the White River (RM 60.5), and a limited number make their way into the habitat available above Electron Hydro LLC’s Electron Diversion Dam on the Puyallup River (RM 41.7). Although the majority of coho in the system are primarily tributary spawners, some mainstem spawning does take place. Key spawning areas for coho include South Prairie Creek, Boise Creek, Clearwater River, Greenwater River, Huckleberry Creek; as well as Fox Creek on the Puyallup. The WDFW hatchery on Voights Creek has artificially propagated coho since 1917, having in the past incorporated fry and smolts from other drainages, including Big Soos Creek, Minter Creek, Garrison Springs, George Adams Creek; as well as the Skagit and Washougal rivers. Voights Creek currently produces approximately 800,000, 100% mass marked (*adipose clip*) yearling pre-smolts annually, of which 100,000 (*decreased from 200K*) are transferred to acclimation ponds in the upper Puyallup Watershed when available (*see Salmon and Steelhead Hatchery Production; as well as Fish Enhancement and Restoration sections in this report*). Currently, approximately 300K coho reared at WDFW’s Puyallup Trout Hatchery fish from Voights Creek are released in April and generally move rapidly downstream. The majority of wild coho juveniles rear in freshwater for over a year (*18- months*) before migrating to marine waters. Wild smolt out-migration runs from March through the first part of July, with peak migration occurring near mid-May. Smolt trapping data in



Adult coho-spawning phase

2005 on the Puyallup River indicated that approximately 91% of wild coho smolts migrated to marine waters as yearlings (Berger and Williamson 2005). However, there is a small class of sub-yearlings and two year old smolts. The vast majority of coho spend over a year in saltwater before returning to freshwater to spawn as three-year-olds. A small component of coho return to spawn as two-year-olds; yet, the age of fish returning to spawn can range between two-to-four years.

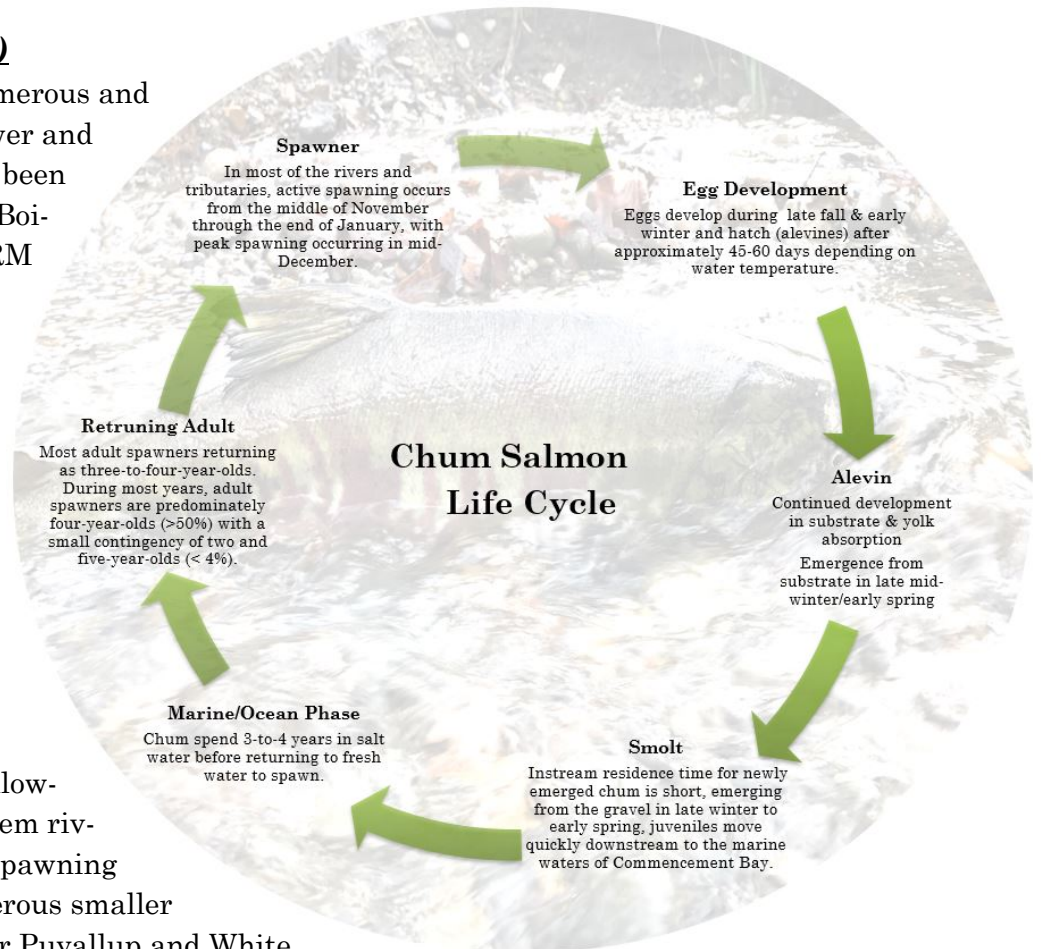
Adult coho enter the lower Puyallup River system in early August. Spawning surveys and USACE Buckley trap data show coho continue to move through the watershed as late as February/early March. The majority of spawning occurs from mid-September through late December, with peak spawning occurring around the end of October through the first part of November. The South Prairie Creek drainage has a unique late run of coho that spawn well into February and early March. Hundreds of adult coho are often observed holding in South Prairie Creek in December prior to moving into upper tributaries, such as Coal Mine (*Wilkeson Cr. Tributary*) and Spiketown creeks to spawn.



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Chum Salmon (*O. keta*)

Chum salmon are most numerous and widespread throughout the lower and mid-river system. Chum have been observed spawning as high as Boise Creek on the White River (RM 23.5), Fox Creek on the Puyallup (RM 29.5), and as high as river mile 8.5 on the Carbon and river mile 12 on South Prairie Creek. Chum are mass spawners, frequently utilizing the habitat found in the placid flows of primary side channels and secondary ephemeral side channels established along the major mainstem rivers. Also commonly utilized are the shallower outer margins of the mainstem rivers; nevertheless, most of the spawning efforts are focused in the numerous smaller tributaries located off the lower Puyallup and White rivers, as well as South Prairie Creek. A split stock of wild and hatchery origin chum are present in the Puyallup/White system. Genetic testing implies a difference between lower Puyallup River chum (*Clarks, Diru, Swan and Clear creeks*) and upper river chum (*Carbon River, White River, Salmon Tributary, South*



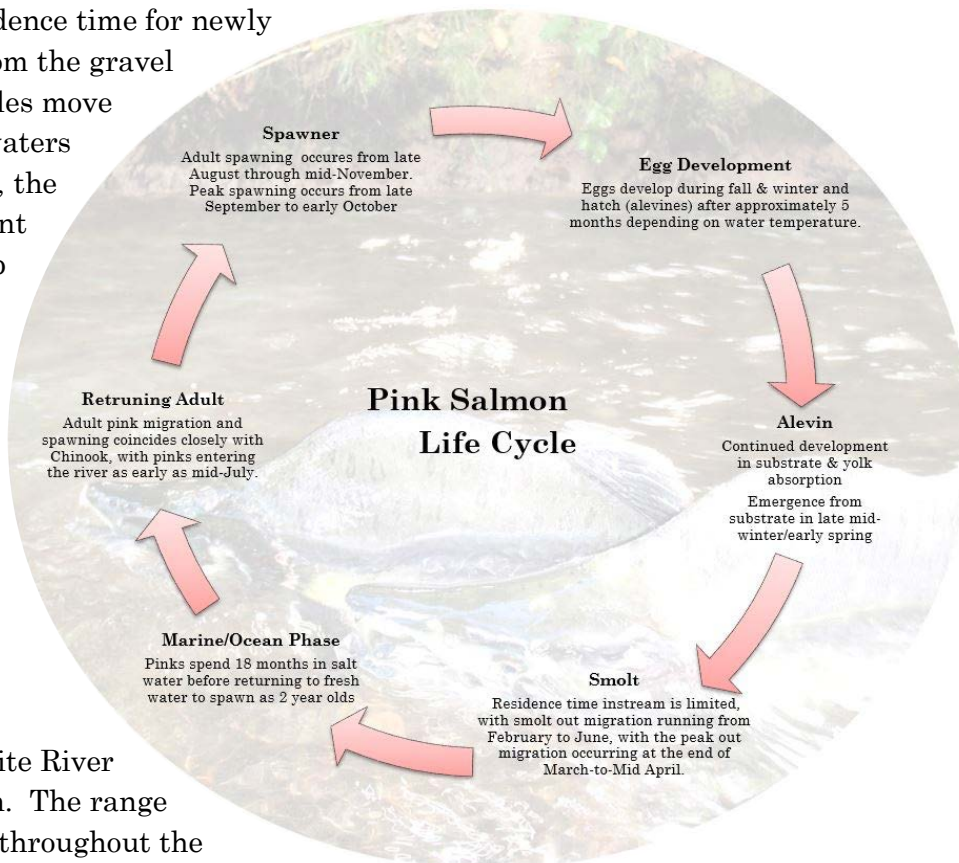
Prairie Creek, Fennel and Canyonfalls creeks) (Ford and Schwenke 2004). The Puyallup Tribe began rearing and releasing chum from its Diru Creek Hatchery facility, a small tributary to Clarks Creek on the lower Puyallup River, in 1979. The Puyallup Tribe currently raises 1.5 to 2.7 million-chum smolts annually for release into the lower Puyallup River. This program significantly augments a tribal river fishery and All Citizen purse seine fishery in East and West Pass in Puget Sound. This stock originated initially from Chambers Creek. Eliminating the need to import chum from outside the Puyallup/White River



Watershed, the Puyallup Tribe began propagating chum for its own program at Diru Creek in 1993. Currently, this is the only chum supplementation program operating in the Puyallup/White River Watershed.



Adult chum salmon enter the Puyallup River as early as October. An early run of chum in Fennel Creek and the Carbon River can be observed spawning in late October. In most of the rivers and tributaries, active spawning occurs from the middle of November through the end of January, with peak spawning occurring in mid-December. Scale data collected by Puyallup Tribal Fisheries (PTF) from commercial gill-net fisheries in the lower Puyallup and Diru Creek Hatchery returns, show most adult spawners returning as three-to-four-year-olds. During most years, adult spawners are predominately four-year-olds (>50%) with a small contingency of two and five-year-olds (< 4%). Instream residence time for newly emerged chum is short, emerging from the gravel in late winter to early spring, juveniles move quickly downstream to the marine waters of Commencement Bay. Since 2001, the Puyallup Tribal Fisheries Department has operated a rotary screw fish trap on the lower Puyallup (RM 10.6). Trapping data reports downstream migrating chum are captured in the trap as early as the first week of March, with peak out-migration occurring during the first quarter of May (Berger and Williamson 2005).



Pink Salmon
(O. gorbuscha)

Pink salmon in the Puyallup/White River system return on odd years to spawn. The range and habitat utilized by pink salmon throughout the

watershed has changed considerably since 2003. Washington Department of Fisheries biologists, in a 1975 publication, describe pink salmon utilization to be almost exclusively limited to the mainstem Puyallup River; the lower Carbon and White rivers; South Prairie Creek and Fennel Creek (Williams et al. 1975). This description of pink salmon utilization was generally accurate until 2003, when an unprecedented number of adult pink salmon returned to the Puyallup/White River Watershed. Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife escapement data from 1959 to 2001 shows the number of adult pinks returning to the Puyallup system ranged from 2,700 to 49,000, with an average seasonal return of 19,400. Pink escapement estimates obtained from WDFW reported an estimated pink return of 185,000 during the 2003 run; and in 2005 the escapement was estimated at over 466,000 (Scharpf 2006). The adult pink escapement for 2007 was estimated at well over 600,000, and just over 1.2 million in 2009. Adult pink escapement has fallen considerably since its peak in 2009.

With the increased returns, significant numbers of pink salmon have been transported above Mud Mountain Dam to spawn in the Upper White River, and the West Fork White River. Substantial escapement of pinks have been observed in several key tributaries including Silver Springs Creek, Huckleberry Creek, and the Greenwater and Clearwater rivers. In addition, several pink spawners have been documented in Cripple, Pinochle, and Wrong creeks. Pinks have been observed spawning as high as Sunrise Creek located at river mile 63. The Puyallup and Carbon River drainages have not experienced the same significant expansion of pink salmon as the White River. Even so, pink escapements have been exceedingly elevated throughout the mainstem Puyallup River below river mile 27.5; as well as the lower Carbon River, South Prairie, Wilkeson and Fennel creeks. The Puyallup and Carbon River drainages have not experienced the same significant expansion of pink salmon as the White River.



Adult pink salmon

All pink salmon in the Puyallup/White system are wild. Adult pink migration and spawning coincides closely with Chinook, with pinks entering the river as early as mid-July, and spawning from late-August through mid-November. Like chum, pinks are mass spawners and frequently utilize habitat formed in the placid flows of primary side channels and secondary ephemeral side channels established along the major mainstem rivers. Also commonly utilized are the shallower outer margins of the mainstem rivers; although, much of the spawning efforts are centered on the numerous anadromous tributaries. Peak spawning occurs from late-September to early-October, with fry emerging from late fall through winter. Residence time instream is limited, with smolt out migration running from February to June, with the peak out migration occurring at the end of March. The production estimate for the 2003 pink brood year, calculated 1,988,441 out-migrants (Berger and Williamson 2004); estimates for the 2005 brood year was 7,095,017 pink smolts (Berger et al. 2006); estimates for 2007 and 2009 pink smolt escapement is 14,936,007 and 11,148,303 (Berger et al. 2008; Berger et al. 2010). See Puyallup and White Rivers juvenile production assessment project descriptions and summary data in this report. After two years in the marine environment, adults



return to spawn as two-year-olds, hence the odd year spawn timing; however, a few pinks do return on even years. The unique life history of pink salmon does make the species more susceptible to stochastic events, which can have an immeasurable impact on an entire year class.

Sockeye Salmon
(O. nerka)

Sockeye are occasionally encountered or documented throughout most of the Puyallup/White River basin. Each year from 1980 to 2018, between 0 and 378 (*annual*

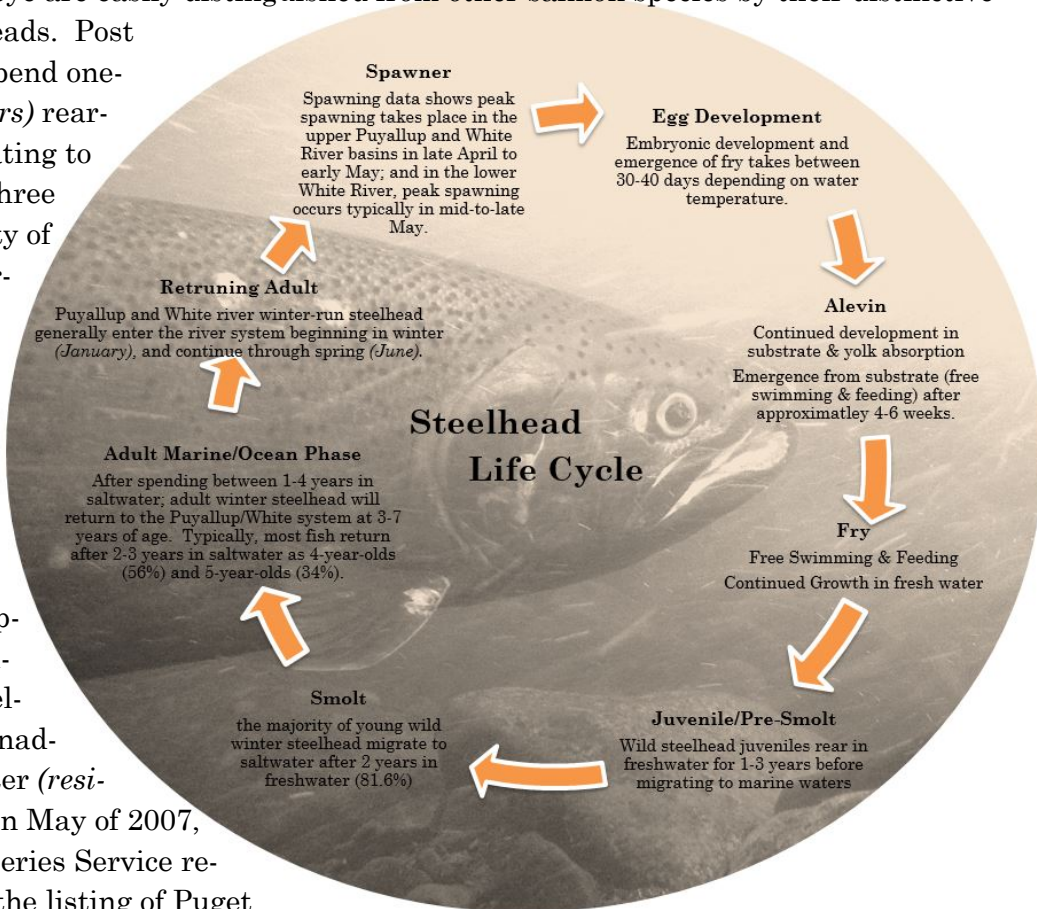


average of 33) adult upstream migrants were captured and transported above Mud Mountain Dam which provides a rare opportunity to collect data on adult sockeye. It is currently undetermined how many, if any, of the adult sockeye are native to the system or are strays from other watersheds. Migrating adults are caught in the trap from mid-July through early September. Sockeye transported to the upper White are observed in several of the major tributaries, including the Greenwater River, Clearwater River, Huckleberry Creek and Silver Springs Creek. Spawn timing runs from mid-September through October, coinciding with Chinook, pink, and coho spawners. Sockeye often utilize similar spawning habitat as Chinook and coho, which is evident by the fact that sockeye are regularly seen spawning side-by-side with these other species. Spawning sockeye are easily distinguished from other salmon species by their distinctive bright red bodies and green heads. Post emergence, juvenile sockeye spend one-to-two years (*typically two years*) rearing in freshwater before migrating to marine waters. After two-to-three years in saltwater, the majority of adults return to spawn as four-year-olds.

Steelhead/Rainbow
(O. mykiss)

Both steelhead and rainbow are present throughout the Puyallup/White River Watershed. The steelhead is simply an anadromous form of rainbow; offspring from either steelhead or rainbow can become anadromous, or remain in freshwater (*resident form*) their entire lives. In May of 2007, NOAA’s National Marine Fisheries Service released a statement regarding the listing of Puget

Sound steelhead as “threatened” under ESA. The ESA protection covers naturally spawned steelhead, in addition to a couple of hatchery stocks. However, the ESA protection does not pertain to rainbows.



Steelhead are generally categorized as *winter-run* or *summer-run*, depending on the time of the year they return to freshwater river systems to reproduce. Unlike other Pacific salmonid species, steelhead can spawn more than once (*iteroparous*) during their life-cycle. Scales collected from 1985-to-2018 by Puyallup Tribal Fisheries biologists at the USACE trap on the White River and analyzed by WDFW, show an average of 3.61% (*range 0-26.4%*) repeat spawners returning annually (*frequently females*). Puyallup and White river winter-run steelhead generally enter the river system beginning in winter (*January*), and continue through spring (*June*), whereas summers migrate during late spring and summer seasons. Summer and winter-run steelhead enter freshwater systems in various degrees of reproductive maturation (Pauley et al. 1986).

Summer steelhead enter river systems immature, and will not be ready to spawn until the following spring; whereas, winter steelhead will be ripe (*mature*) enough to spawn within a few months or less after entering freshwater (Pauley et al. 1986). The major distribution of winter-run steelhead includes many of the coastal and Puget Sound river systems such as the Humptulips, Quinalt, Chehalis, Hoh, Bogachiel, Soleduc, Skagit, Skykomish, Snoqualmie, Green, Puyallup and Nisqually rivers. Winter-run steelhead are also present in several river systems along the lower Columbia River. Summer-run steelhead distribution in the Puget Sound includes the Skagit, Stilliguamish, Skykomish and Green rivers.



Adult winter steelhead (♀)

The principal stock of steelhead returning to the Puyallup and White river system are winter-run. However, a few summer-run strays, likely from the Green or Skykomish rivers, are caught annually during August and September in the lower Puyallup; as well as the USACE trap on the White River. Therefore, steelhead are often present in the watershed throughout the year. The main run of hatchery origin winter steelhead (*Voights Creek production ceased in 2009*) enters the Puyallup River in November, with the peak of the run occurring in mid-December. On the White River, steelhead are occasionally caught in the USACE trap as early as late December. Although, most fish don't start migrating towards the upper reaches until March. The winter run continues through June, with peak migration occurring in mid-to-late April, through early May. Puyallup Tribal Fisheries spawning ground data shows peak spawning takes place in the upper Puyallup and White River basins in late April to early May; and in the lower White River, peak spawning occurs typically in mid-to-late May.

Steelhead spawners frequently utilize the mainstem Puyallup, White, and Carbon rivers; whereas, the majority of spawning occurs within many of the associated smaller tributaries. Some of the major tributaries on the White River supporting winter steelhead include Boise Creek, in addition to the Clearwater and Greenwater rivers. Along the Puyallup River, the upper reach tributaries of Kellogg, Niesson and Ledout creeks, support the majority of spawners. In addition, the roughly five miles of mainstem river channel below the Electron diversion dam (RM 41.7) consistently experiences steelhead spawning activity as well. The habitat above Electron has been accessible since the completion of a 215 foot fish ladder/fishway in the fall of 2000. Steelhead are known to be accessing habitat in the reach above the Electron Dam; yet, no long-term data has been collected regarding spawning and rearing utilization, and distribution. Prior to 2015, the majority of information available was from aerial surveys conducted on the

upper Puyallup and Mowich rivers during the spring of 2005 and 2006. Surveys conducted in 2006, revealed limited steelhead spawning activity in the mainstem Puyallup River, and no spawning activity in the Mowich. However, low flow conditions during the spring of 2015 allowed for numerous foot surveys to be conducted, and several redds were observed in the upper Puyallup and lower Mowich rivers; as well as Rushingwater Creek (*Mowich River tributary*). Additional surveys since on Rushingwater have shown consistent steelhead spawning since 2015.

The Carbon River mainstem, below river mile 11, has consistently supported steelhead spawners. Spawning ground survey data from 1995 to 2017, illustrates an average of 14 redds annually (*range 0-59*) in the mainstem Carbon; however, escapement has dropped significantly over the last decade.

South Prairie Creek, a substantial tributary to the Carbon River, has long been the one of the most significant salmon and steelhead drainage in the Puyallup basin. Survey data obtained from WDFW shows the average number of steelhead redds observed in South Prairie from 1999 to 2017, was 170 (*range 32-585*). Voights Creek, on the lower Carbon River, also experiences a small steelhead escapement.

After fertilized eggs are deposited in the gravel substrate, the embryonic development and emergence of fry takes between 4-8 weeks depending on water temperature. Juvenile steelhead will rear in freshwater for 1-4 years before migrating to marine waters in the spring. Scale data from 792 adult winter steelhead captured in the USACE trap from 1985 to 2004 shows the majority of young wild winter steelhead migrate to saltwater after 2 years in freshwater (81.6%). Approximately 2.5% of the steelhead sampled spent 1 year in freshwater, 15.6% three-years, and less than 0.25% four-years before out-migrating. None of the steelhead sampled spent more than 4 years residing in freshwater. Nearly all hatchery reared steelhead, if grown to a large enough size (*five fish-to-the-pound, or 90 grams each*); will migrate to saltwater shortly upon release as yearlings (*one-year-old plus fish*). After spending between 1-4 years in saltwater; adult winter steelhead will return to the Puyallup/White system at 3-7 years of age. Typically, most fish return after 2-3 years in saltwater as 4-year-olds (56%) and 5-year-olds (34%).

Prior to January, 2009, WDFW conducted the only long-term winter steelhead supplementation program in the basin. Each spring, the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife's hatchery on Voights Creek released yearling fish into the system. In 2005, the Voights Creek facility released over 207,000 adipose (*Appendix I for fin marking ID*) clipped steelhead, and over 231,000 in 2004 (Berger and Williamson 2005). Brood-stock for this program had originated from several different drainages, including the Humptulips, Bogachiel, and Skagit rivers; as well as Chambers and Tokul creeks. From 1980 to 2000, the Puyallup Tribe operated a winter steelhead program at the Diru Creek facility (*located in the city of Puyallup*). The brood-stock for this supplementation program came from the coastal Quinalt River system. During the 20 year span of the program, the Tribe released between 8,237 and 116,957 yearling smolts annually into the Puyallup system. The Diru Creek program was successful, with an average of 915 (*range 364-1,144*) adults returning annually from 1993 to 1999. Unfortunately, this earlier program was discontinued due the lack of water necessary to rear steelhead year-round.



During the spring of 2006, in response to the declining number of winter steelhead, the Puyallup and Muckleshoot Tribes; as well as the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, began a steelhead supplementation pilot project developed for the White River. The primary goal of this project is to restore the run to a strong self-sustaining population. The pilot project utilizes captured wild brood stock from the USACE trap in Buckley to generate approximately 25K-35K+ yearling smolts (*see appendix G for additional data*).

Beginning in January of 2009, the Puyallup Tribe assumed the majority of responsibility for continuing this important restoration/recovery effort. Steelhead brood-stock collected from the White River USACE fish trap in Buckley are currently held, spawned, incubated, and reared at the Puyallup Tribe's Diru Creek hatchery for a year. From 2007-2013, after rearing for a year, and when the fish were of size (*approximately 17 fish-per-pound*), the pre-smolts were transported to the Muckleshoot hatchery on the White River to acclimate before being released. Since 2014, the steelhead have been planted and released from one of the available acclimation ponds located in the upper White River (*see map on page 46*). The success or failure of this project will likely determine if an additional supplementation program will be implemented on the Puyallup River (*The Puyallup Tribe's Wilkeson Creek steelhead hatchery was completed in 2017*).

The winter steelhead stocks in the Puyallup basin have declined since 1990. The precipitous decline created serious concern among fisheries managers. Factor(s) responsible for the decline in steelhead escapement are unknown, especially when other salmon species are experiencing relatively good success. Escapement numbers for the USACE trap in Buckley during 2005 (*152 adults*) was the lowest ever recorded since 1941. Decreased numbers of redds have been observed in several other drainages as well; yet a few, such as Boise Creek on the White River, have experienced comparatively stronger returns in spite of the general basin-wide declines. The smolt trapping program operated by the Puyallup Tribe's Fisheries department on the Puyallup River observed a substantial decrease in the number of steelhead smolts captured from 2003 to 2005 (*average 62.6 [range 39-77] from 2003-2005 vs. average of 315 [range 156-539] from 2000-2002*) (Berger and Williamson 2005). However, significant increases in escapement were observed from 2008-2011 (*average 362 [range 189-579]*) (Berger et al. 2011). The previous numbers don't include the steelhead escapement for the White River due to the traps location approximately 0.2 miles above the White/Puyallup confluence.

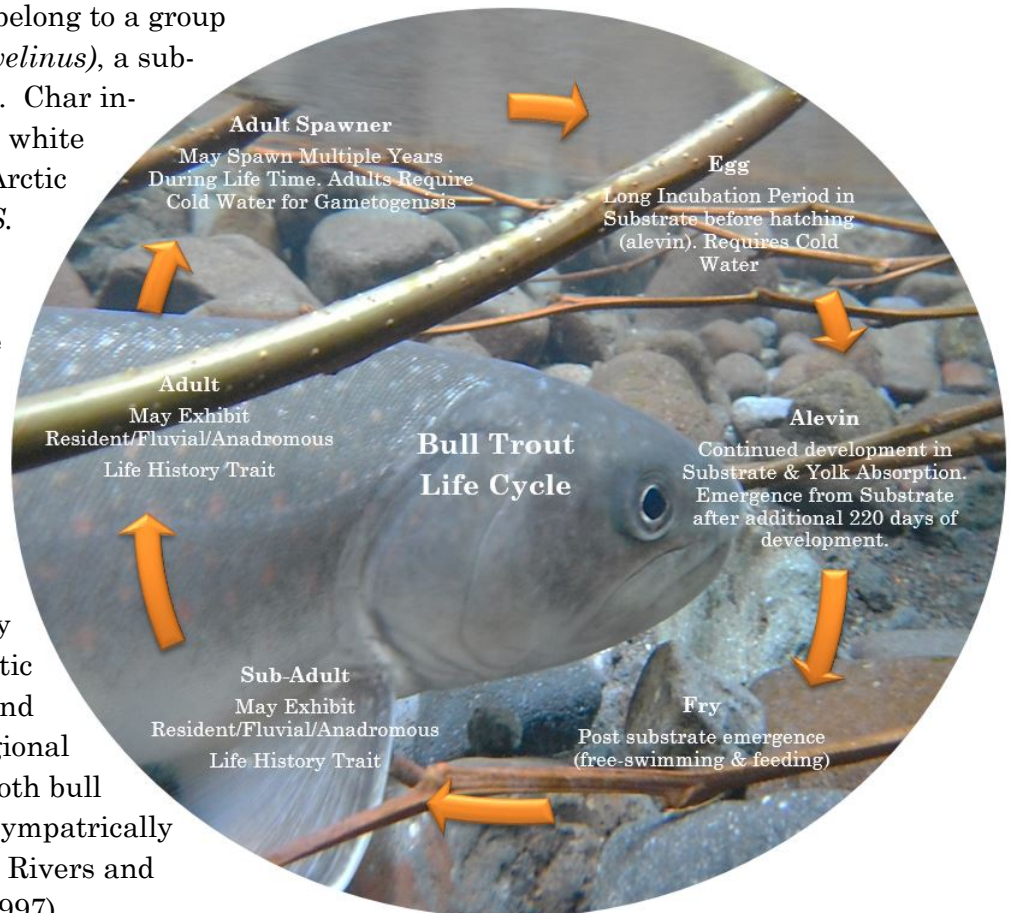
Bull Trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*)

Bull trout have existed historically throughout many Pacific Northwest coastal and inland rivers, streams, lakes, reservoirs and marine waters; from southern Alaska northern California, and inland to Idaho, western Montana and northern Nevada (Fraleigh and Shepard 1989, Buchanan et al. 1997, Rieman et al. 1997, High et al. 2008). On November 1, 1999, all bull trout in the coterminous United States were listed as "threatened" on the federal register of endangered species by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS 1999).



Adult bull trout (♀-back / ♂-front), White River headwater tributary in Mt. Rainier National Park (MORA).

Bull trout are a cold water species sensitive to deleterious changes in water quality (Selong et al. 2001, Dunham et al. 2003); as well as the fragmentation and loss of habitat (Rieman and McIntyre 1995). Bull trout require unobstructed migration corridors and connectivity of rivers, streams, and other water bodies (Rieman and McIntyre 1993) in order to provide access to spawning, rearing, foraging, and overwintering habitats. Bull trout belong to a group of fishes called char (*genus Salvelinus*), a subgroup of the family Salmonidae. Char include Dolly Varden (*S. malma*); white spotted char (*S. leucomaenis*); Arctic char (*S. alpinus*); brook trout (*S. fontinalis*), and lake trout (*S. namaycush*). Morphologically, bull trout and Dolly Varden are nearly indistinguishable; however, genetic and morphometric analysis in the late 1970s distinguished that bull trout and Dolly Varden are in fact different species (Cavender 1978). The bull trout is actually more closely related to the Asiatic white-spotted char (Cannings and Ptolemy 1998). In addition, regional research has established that both bull trout and Dolly Varden reside sympatrically in several Western Washington Rivers and streams (Leary and Allendorf 1997).



To determine the specie(s) of char present in the Puyallup/White River system, tissue samples from over 110 char were collected by Puyallup Tribal Fisheries (PTF) biologists for genetic analysis. Most of the samples collected were from char captured in the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) fish trap on the White River, as well as a limited number collected from Electron Hydro LLC's (Formally Puget Sound Energy) Electron forebay on the Puyallup River, and one sample came from the Lower Puyallup River near Commencement Bay.

Results from the genetic analysis disclosed that all samples collected were bull trout, with no indication of hybridization (Baker et al. 2003). To date, there has been no verification of Dolly Varden in the Puyallup River Watershed. Bull trout are endemic to the Puyallup, Carbon, and White River drainages in which they exhibit primarily residential and fluvial life history traits. Although diminished, the Puyallup Watershed also supports the anadromous life history form of bull trout. Resident bull trout reside in smaller headwater tributaries, while fluvial bull trout frequently utilize mainstem rivers and tributaries to forage and overwinter.

During the fall, migratory bull trout journey from spawning and foraging habitats in the upper watershed to foraging and overwintering habitats located lower in the river system. From spring through early summer, migrant bull trout commence their upstream journey to cooler spawning, rearing, and foraging refugium high in the watershed where spawning will occur primarily during the month of September (La-

dley et al. 2008, Marks et al. 2009). In response to changing habitat and reproductive needs, migratory bull trout in the White River travel up to 75 miles or more between the lower river and the headwaters located in, or near Mt. Rainier N.P. To achieve this, bull trout require unobstructed migration corridors and connectivity of streams and rivers to provide them with necessary access to spawning, rearing, foraging, and overwintering habitats. Currently, the genetic relationships and population(s) size of bull trout within the Puyallup core area is undetermined. The National Park Service conducts ongoing studies addressing bull trout ecology within the park.

Bull trout are primarily piscivorous (*fish eaters*). However, they are opportunistic feeders, feeding on a variety of prey items depending on their particular life history strategy and stage of development. Adults feed almost exclusively on other fish, including a range of salmon and trout species; as well as other resident fish species. Juveniles feed on aquatic invertebrates, including stoneflies (*Plecoptera*), caddisflies (*Trichoptera*), and mayflies (*Ephemeroptera*). Bull trout require a healthy aquatic environment in order to survive and prosper. They need an environment that provides the prey base; in addition to the rearing and reproductive habitat necessary to ensure their continued survival and reproductive success. Bull trout are endemic to the Puyallup, Carbon, and White River drainages. Currently the population dynamics of bull trout within the watershed is unknown. However, since the Coastal Puget Sound listing in 1999, the Puyallup Tribal Fisheries department has made a focused effort on collecting biological data; as well as spatial information on bull trout distribution and utilization. Documented areas of utilization include the lower and upper mainstem of the Puyallup, White, Carbon and Mowich rivers. Currently, the best documentation of bull trout utilization exists on the White and Mowich Rivers. The Upper White River provides some of the preeminent critical habitat for bull trout spawning and rearing. Significant research efforts conducted since 2000, of headwater tributaries along the White River and the West Fork White River has revealed the significant presence and utilization of adult and juvenile bull trout in several of the drainages.

Each year, since 1999, adult upstream migrants were captured and sampled in the USACE trap on the White River and transported above Mud Mountain Dam. This trap and haul operation conducted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has been functioning since 1941. The abundance of upstream migrants captured in the USACE trap has increased precipitously since 2009. From 1999-2008, an average of 36 (*range 14-49*) bull trout were captured and sampled annually. From 2009-2020, an average of 242 (*range 68-406*) bull trout were captured and sampled, a significant increase over the previous decade+. The Potential contributing factors as to why the White River bull trout population size has increased significantly over the past several years is currently under investigation. Data gathered by PTF on these captured fish strongly indicates both *fluvial* and *anadromous* life history traits. Fluvial bull trout utilize the main river system and tributaries to forage as adults; yet, migrate to their natal streams or other spawning tributaries to reproduce. Anadromous fish migrate downstream to forage in more productive marine waters.

Spawning ground surveys conducted by Puyallup Tribe Fisheries biologists on



Adult bull trout (♂) captured and PIT tagged at USACE fish trap, White River.

Klickitat Creek during the 2002 through 2006 seasons, observed floy tagged adult fish previously captured in the USACE trap, spawning with non-tagged fish. In view of the fact that larger adults are rarely observed in the smaller spawning tributaries pre-or-post spawning, it is surmised that most of the fish observed were fluvial (*mainstem river*) bull trout. However, it is undetermined what component of adults spawners, if any, are residents. Further research is needed to understand and identify the life history patterns and population dynamics of bull trout in the White River. Addressing this issue, in 2006 and 2007, Puyallup Tribe Fisheries biologists conducted extensive bull trout migration telemetry studies and redd surveys along the upper White River and West Fork White River, focusing heavily on the headwaters located within Mt. Rainier National Park.

Telemetry study results showed the cold high elevation mountain streams located within Mt. Rainier National Park provides the majority of bull trout spawning habitat throughout the basin. The study involved surgically implanting bull trout captured in the USACE trap with LOTEK radio transmitters (*10 fish in 2006, 19 in 2007*). The radio tagged bull trout were then tracked for 6-months as they made their upstream migrations to spawning sites in the upper White River; as well as their post-spawning migrations downstream. During the 2006 study, seven of the ten bull trout spawned in tributaries located on the mainstem of the White River within Mt. Rainier National Park; one spawned in Lodi Creek on the West Fork within the park, and another in Silver Creek (*lowest observed spawning elevation in White River @ 2600'*) just a half mile outside of the National Park. In 2007, 8 radio tagged bull trout were observed spawning in tributaries located on the White River inside the National Park. Two other bull trout were tracked up the West Fork White near Lodi Creek. Additional telemetry studies were conducted by USFWS since 2007 (*2014-2017*). Considerably more has been learned about bull trout distribution and utilization in the Puyallup, Carbon and Mowich rivers over the past decade.

The Upper Puyallup Basin encompasses the Mowich River; North and South Forks of the Puyallup; as well as the mainstem Puyallup River. The upper basin supports several species of salmonids including bull trout, Chinook (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*), coho (*O. kitsutch*), pink (*O. gorbuscha*), sockeye (*O. nerka*), steelhead/rainbow (*O. mykiss*), and cutthroat (*O. clarki*). Bull trout have been observed in all three river systems, yet spawning has only been documented in the upper Carbon River within Mt. Rainier National Park. Bull trout spawning throughout the watershed occurs primarily during the first three weeks in September, however, spawning has been observed taking place from the last week of August through the first week of October. Bull trout are iteroparous (*have the ability to spawn more than once*); therefore, recovering pre-or-post spawn mortalities for examination is extremely rare. Spawners in the upper White River tributaries are observed utilizing various sized substrate from small gravels to small cobble. Redds are often constructed in the tail-out of pools and along the channel margins. Embryonic development is slow (*depending on water temperatures*); it may take between 165-235 days for eggs to hatch and for alevin to absorb their yolk (Pratt 1992). Bull trout fry emerge in late winter and early spring.

Several tributaries within the Upper Puyallup River Basin have been identified as potential or known bull trout occupied habitats. However, several seasons of bull trout spawning surveys and telemetry studies conducted on the White River have shown that in addition to well established occupied habitats; bull trout frequently exploit small, often unknown or unidentified tributaries of ephemeral/intermittent flow (Marks et al. 2010). Unlike the Upper White River, much of the headwater habitat located within the Upper Puyallup Basin falls outside of the National Park boundary; where land use is intensive and natural resource protections are diminished. Bull trout habitat throughout the Puyallup and White rivers has been severely impacted by over a century of land and water resource exploitation; including, damming and substantial water diversions, considerable riparian alterations (*deforestation*), dewatering

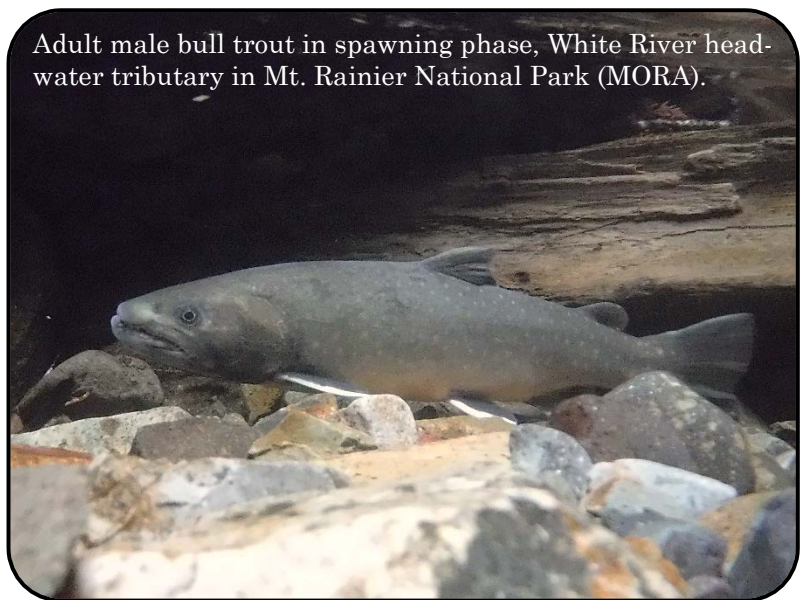
and low instream flow regimes, as well as significant channel manipulation. Impacts have led to marked habitat deterioration and hydrological modifications within these river systems. Several limiting factors are involved with regards to the healthy function of stream habitat and bull trout populations in the watershed; including lost or diminished habitat connectivity and migration corridors (*human-made fish passage barriers*), fragmentation and reduction of habitat quality (*entrainment, transportation networks, forest management practices and operations, direct water withdrawal*); in addition to, water quality, fish entrainment and entrapment, unknown species interactions, and potential climate change impacts.

Point specific areas of human-made fish migration barriers or obstacles include Electron Hydro LLC's (*formally owned/operated from 1904-2014 by Puget Sound Energy*) Electron hydroelectric facility located on the Puyallup River. The hydro operation diverts up to 400 cfs. (*179,532 gallons per minute*) from the Puyallup River at RM 41.7. For 96 years (*1904-2000*) the diversion dam completely isolated the population(s) of bull trout established throughout the 26+ miles of habitat upstream of the structure, which resulting in the stem of genetic flow from bull trout located elsewhere in the basin, and watershed, for numerous generations. A diversion dam and flume intake; as well as, a fish trap, is also located on the White River near the city of Buckley. In addition, Mud Mountain Dam, an earthen dam designed for flood control, is located on the White River just over 5 miles upstream of the Buckley diversion dam. These structures and their operations contribute, in whole or in part, to many of the limiting factors previously stated.

To summarize, based on White River studies and information collected from other Puyallup and Carbon River basin projects, we can make the following general inferences regarding migration/movement.

Adults

Adults are also observed in tributaries throughout the watershed year-round (*foraging/overwintering*). Little is known about adult resident bull trout life history. Fluvial adults are consistently moving throughout the watershed. Fluvial adults frequently overwinter in the lower and mid watershed habitats (*mainstem & tributaries*); whereas anadromous fish may go to marine waters to overwinter. It is currently hypothesized larger anadromous adults may retire from anadromy during later life stages. Upstream migrations to spawn/forage in upper watersheds typically occurs from May-to-late-August, with peak migration occurring in June/July (*peak month alternates*). Little is known about adult resident bull trout life history.



Adult male bull trout in spawning phase, White River headwater tributary in Mt. Rainier National Park (MORA).

In general, upstream spring/summer migrants continue moving upstream at fluctuating intervals; however, some do fall back downstream. Fish tend to stage in mainstem habitats for periods of days-to-several weeks at a time before eventually entering spawning habitats. However, not all fish migrating/moving upstream actually spawn; a significant number of upstream migrants are unaccounted for on spawning grounds (*White River telemetry study results*). Commencement of spawning is frequently correlated with a drop in stream temperature, typically below 8°C (*46°F*), with spawning temperatures ranging between 5.7-12°C (*42.3-53.6°F*). Since bull trout spawning surveys were initiated in 2000, an observable

adaptation in spawn timing has occurred. Overall spawn timing; as well as, peak spawning activity, has shifted slightly later into the month of September, and now extends into early-to-mid October. The early September component of spawners has chiefly disappeared, and once uncommon in earlier years, spawning activity is frequently observed into early October. Peak spawn timing has also shifting slightly later, from the second-to-third weeks of September, into the third and fourth weeks of September.

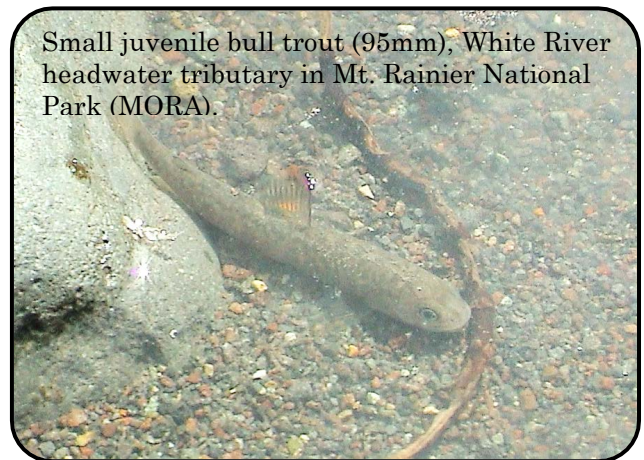
Spawners are extremely opportunistic; in addition to regularly available spawning habitat, fish will frequently utilize new/provisionally existing habitat. Due the dynamic nature of glacial river systems, habitat availability is constantly fluctuating. Downstream migration post-spawning occurs from approximately late August-to-early November, is often rapid for females, yet more prolonged for males. Males will often move through multiple streams searching for other females to spawn with.



Juvenile bull trout (140mm) captured at Electron Hydro's fish collection facility, Puyallup River.

Sub-adults (Juveniles)

Similar to adults, juveniles are consistently moving throughout the watershed and frequently overwinter in the lower and mid watershed habitats (*mainstem & tributaries*); whereas anadromous fish may migrate to marine waters. Upstream migrations to forage in the upper watershed typically occurs from May-to-late-August, with peak migration occurring in June and July. Downstream movement to overwinter in lower/mid river habitats occurs approximately late August-to-early November. In addition, sub-adults are also observed in tributaries throughout the watershed year-round (*foraging/overwintering*). Less is known about juvenile resident life history.

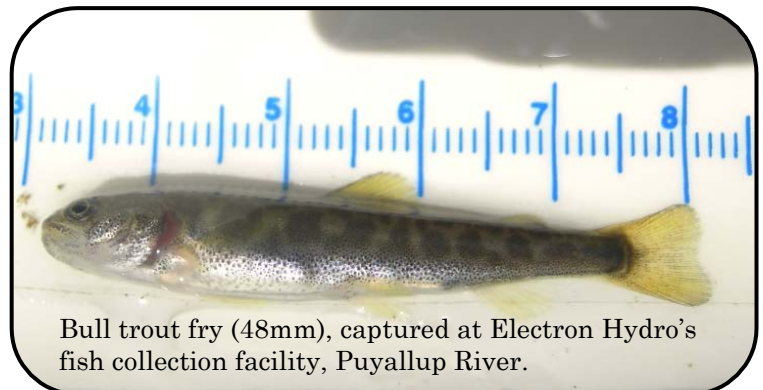


Small juvenile bull trout (95mm), White River headwater tributary in Mt. Rainier National Park (MORA).

Fry

Downstream movement can occur from late winter (*emergence*), through spring and early summer. Downstream movement can be volitional or non-volitional. Fry have been observed and captured (<50mm) throughout the upper and lower White River during the spring and early summer (*adult steelhead escapement surveys, seining*). Fry will utilize lower velocity habitat along Mainstem Rivers (*margins/side channels/pools*). The few fry captured in the fish collection facility at Electron were captured April-through-June.

A prolific transportation network of surfaced and unimproved roads extends throughout both



Bull trout fry (48mm), captured at Electron Hydro's fish collection facility, Puyallup River.

watersheds. Additionally, the upper White River Watershed has a network of trails utilized by hikers, horseback riders and mountain bikers. The transportation network within the Upper Puyallup Basin consists almost entirely of unimproved roads developed and utilized primarily for timber harvesting; as well as, hunting, recreational activities and hydroelectric operation. The transportation networks within the Upper White River basin consist of both paved and unimproved roadways. Lands in timber production areas are densely roaded with some sections approaching six lineal miles per square mile. Roads have contributed many of their trademark problems such as landslides, slope failures, altered hydrology, as well as culvert and bridge projects which can effect upstream migration, and increased levels of sedimentation within effected drainages. Current, as well as former major transportation lines such as highway 410, Sunrise Park Road and the USFS access road #74, in addition to several other road networks and bridge emplacements along the Puyallup and White rivers, all directly interact or alter the hydrology within both upper watersheds. Like the Puyallup, The Upper White River Basin has a vast network of unpaved roads developed and utilized primarily for timber harvesting; as well as recreational activities. There is no direct fishery on bull trout in the Puyallup/White drainage; however, they are legal to catch, but must be released.

The long-standing presence of private industry, primarily hydroelectric and commercial timber harvesting; in addition to recreational uses and the repercussions of negative air and water quality issues, have all produced lasting impacts on the upper watersheds. These impacts include; loss of in-stream large woody debris and LWD recruitment, stream bank modifications, increased sedimentation issues and slope failures due to deforestation, unsatisfactory RMZ management; in addition to, new road construction, road failures, and road decommissioning. A great deal of the aforementioned forestland has been harvested at least once, and in many cases twice; leading to many of the wide-ranging issues common with deforestation. Air and water quality issues vary from measurable levels of airborne contaminants which have been detected in Mt. Rainier National Park; including heavy metals and pesticides discovered in samples of snow, soil and fish (Landers et al. 2008). Additional private industrial impacts include PSE's substantial 2006 diesel fuel spill into Silver Creek (*estimated @18,000 gal.*), a well-documented bull trout spawning stream. The spill emanated from Puget Sound Energy's back-up electrical generation station on Crystal Mountain. However, current and future collective climate change affects likely pose the greatest threat to bull trout persistence throughout the watershed.

Bull trout recovery has been slow, however, this species has shown some remarkable resilience, especially in the White River where bull trout numbers have exhibited improvement since 2009. Resource managers continue to research and gather information required for the management, enhancement and protection of bull trout. Collecting and compiling species specific data will provide the foundation for the maintenance of existing bull trout occupied habitats; as well as future conservation, restoration, and recovery actions (*see following page*). The USFWS finalized bull trout recover plan (2015) and Coastal Recovery Unit Implementation Plan (RUIP) for Bull Trout is available at:

- https://www.fws.gov/pacific/bulltrout/pdf/Final_Bull_Trout_Recovery_Plan_092915.pdf
- https://www.fws.gov/pacific/bulltrout/pdf/Final_Coastal_RUIP_092915.pdf

Since bull trout were ESA listed (1999), the majority of restoration efforts within the Puyallup/White River Watershed have been supported through salmon recovery funding sources; unfortunately, little direct funding has been available for bull trout recovery. Needless-to-say, bull trout have benefitted indirectly from salmon recovery and enhancement projects conducted throughout the watershed. Additional/increased funding will be required to address the ongoing research, monitoring, evaluation, and restoration needs necessary for the full recovery of this species (*see table on the following page*).

Key Puyallup Core Area Bull Trout Recovery/Action Plan^{1,2} objectives to be addressed:

- Monitoring and assessing distribution, population status, life history, migratory movements, and genetic characteristics¹.
- Monitor additional local populations to provide more accurate abundance estimates for each core area¹.
- Minimize demographic threats to bull trout by restoring connectivity or populations where appropriate to promote diverse life history strategies and conserve genetic diversity¹.
- Puyallup Core Area Recovery Action Number 1.2.2: Practice non-intrusive flood control and flood repair activities².
- Puyallup Core Area Recovery Action Number 1.2.3: Ensure access to potential spawning and rearing refugia².
- Puyallup Core Area Recovery Action Number 2.1.1: Provide adequate fish passage around Buckley Diversion and Mud Mountain Dam².
- Puyallup Core Area Recovery Action Number 2.1.2: Provide adequate downstream passage around Electron Dam².
- Puyallup Core Area Recovery Action Number 2.3.1: Ensure protection of existing spawning areas in the Upper Puyallup and Mowich Rivers local population².
- Puyallup Core Area Recovery Action Number 4.1.1: Evaluate projected impacts from climate change induced glacial outbursts².
- Puyallup Core Area Recovery Action Number 4.1.2: Evaluate projected impacts from climate change induced channel widening².
- Puyallup Core Area Recovery Action Number 4.2.2: Assess the feasibility of enhancing populations of bull trout in the Upper Puyallup and Mowich River local populations².

¹[USFWS] U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2015a. Recovery plan for the coterminous United States population of bull trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*). Portland, Oregon. xii + 179 pages.

²[USFWS] U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2015b. Coastal Recovery Unit Implementation Plan for Bull Trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*). Portland, Oregon. xii + 160 pages.

Harvest

For thousands of years the native populations depended on the Puyallup River as a critical resource. In December of 1854, the Puyallup Tribe along with several other Western Washington Tribes, signed the Treaty of Medicine Creek with territorial governor Isaac Stevens (*March 25, 1818 – September 1, 1862*). In accordance with the treaty of Medicine Creek, the Tribes agreed to reside on appointed reservations, which further required them (*the treaty Tribes*) to relinquish much of their historic fishing and hunting lands. However, fishing and hunting rights were addressed in ARTICLE 3 of the treaty which states in part: The rights of natives to fish would be protested and challenged many times, yet the Tribe's treaty right to fish their usual and accustomed areas (*U&A*) was reaffirmed in February 1974, by Judge George Boldt (*Case number C70-9213; U.S. vs. Washington, also known as "The Boldt Decision"*). This historic decision allowed treaty member Tribes a right to take 50% of the annual harvestable returns. As a result of the Boldt decision, treaty Tribes also became responsible for managing their own fisheries.

Today, the Puyallup Tribe continues to view the Puyallup and White rivers as a valuable cultural and economical resource to be protected. In a cooperative effort with state and federal regulatory agencies,

the Puyallup Tribe has become an integral link in “Co-Managing” the fisheries and water resources of the Puyallup Watershed. The Puyallup Tribe currently targets Fall Chinook, coho and chum in its net fishery on the Lower Puyallup River. As a protection and enhancement measure, the Puyallup Tribe did not target Spring Chinook in any of its fisheries for over 30 years. Also, the Puyallup Tribe releases all wild steelhead caught incidentally in its fisheries. For additional information about native treaty rights, go to: <https://nwifc.org/downloads/understanding-tribal-treaty-rights-in-western-washington/>

The goal for all target species is to maintain a harvestable stock by ensuring that a sizable escapement component successfully makes it to the spawning grounds to reproduce. Timing and fishing efforts are focused on harvesting the stronger hatchery stocks of Fall Chinook, coho and chum; while protecting the more vulnerable stocks of wild fish. A harvest biologist with the Puyallup Tribe manages the fishery to prevent overharvest and to protect species of concern. The Puyallup Tribal Fisheries Department works closely with biologists from other state, federal, and tribal agencies to determine the tribal fishing regulations for each season. The Puyallup Tribe employs a rigorous monitoring and evaluation program to monitor and assess effects of in-river harvest management actions. Monitoring and evaluation efforts include extensive spawning ground escapement surveys for Chinook, coho, pink, chum and steelhead; as well as, sampling adult anadromous salmonid returns at the USACE fish trap on the White River.

In conjunction with tribal fishing, the Puyallup River system has long supported a significant sport fishery. Sport fishing regulations and laws are managed and enforced by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife. The sport anglers in the Puyallup basin target several species, including Chinook, coho, pink, chum, and steelhead. Seasons and limits (*quantity, size, origin: wild or hatchery, type of gear used, fishing areas*) are specifically set for each target species to prevent overharvesting and to protect threatened or depressed stocks such as bull trout, Spring Chinook, and wild winter steelhead.

In addition to in-river sport fishing and local tribal harvests, salmon produced in the Puyallup/White River system are harvested outside of the watershed by commercial, sport, and other tribal fisheries. Significant numbers of Puyallup/White River produced salmon are caught annually in the Puget Sound and other fisheries ranging from Oregon to Alaska.

For additional information on Puget Sound salmon and steelhead harvest and management, go to:

- http://wdfw.wa.gov/conservation/fisheries/salmon_steelhead.html
- <https://wdfw.wa.gov/publications/01947/wdfw01947.pdf>
- <https://wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/harvest/>

Limiting Factors Affecting Fish Populations

The following pages addressing limiting factors (through flood control history) was written by Russ Ladley, and was originally printed in the 2000 Puyallup River Fall Chinook Baseline Report. The following version has been edited multiple times since originally drafted in 1999.

Over 96 miles of levee exists along the Puyallup, White and Carbon rivers. As a result, habitat restoration and enhancement actions must emphasize the need to promote freedom for stream channel movement and natural floodplain processes. Within the Salmon Recovery Planning Act, limiting factors are defined as “conditions that limit the ability of habitat to fully sustain populations of salmon.” Clearly, levees which block access to peripheral habitat and reduce the available area of active channel have had a limiting affect on the fish production. Channel confinement by levees has dramatically reduced availability of suitable spawning habitat. Setback levees are one of the solutions to mitigating this problem. The first setback levee project on the Puyallup River (*RM 24-26*) is an outstanding example of what can be accomplished and the many benefits that are possible. In the period since the completion of the Ford set-

back levee in 1998, the river has braided and migrated forming a natural meander pattern that has reduced gradient. The lower average velocity has permitted retention of gravel material that was previously scoured away under high velocity flows. Channel braiding and large woody debris recruitment has added channel complexity and established productive spawning and rearing habitat where it did not previously exist. Additional setback levee projects include the Old Soldiers Home levee setback (2006) on the Puyallup River between river mile 21.3 and 22.3; the Calistoga setback levee (*City of Orting*) on the Puyallup River (2014), and the County Line setback levee on the White River (2017) between river mile 5 and 6.3. For additional information, go to:

- <https://www.co.pierce.wa.us/AgendaCenter/ViewFile/Item/501?fileID=566>
- <https://www.kingcounty.gov/depts/dnrp/wlr/sections-programs/river-floodplain-section/capital-projects/lower-white-river-countyline-a-street.aspx>

Development is the greatest threat to habitat restoration and enhancement. Development within both Sumner and Puyallup has, in many cases, encroached so close to the levee that any setback opportunity has either been lost or is so costly to be prohibitive. Further “infilling” will diminish restoration opportunities and at the same time increase dependency upon structural flood management alternatives.

Commencement Bay/Puyallup River Estuary

The Port of Tacoma is today the third largest commercial shipping terminus in the western U.S. Since 1880, a wide variety of activities associated with industrialization and commerce have affected the physical, chemical and biological functions of the Puyallup River estuary. The physical change involves the transformation of 5,700 acres of intertidal wetlands and mudflats into uplands suitable for commercial and industrial development. In 1982, the federal government ranked Commencement Bay amongst the most hazardous waste sites in the U. S. and portions of the area were officially designated as Superfund sites under CERCLA. The Commencement Bay/Nearshore Tide flats (CB/NT) was later added to the National Priorities List (NPL) after fish, shellfish and sediments were found to contain elevated levels of harmful substances.

Commencement Bay is surrounded by industrial, commercial and residential development and is one of the most highly modified and stressed estuaries in Puget Sound (Shreffler et al. 1992). The Tacoma Pierce County Health Department has identified approximately 480 point and non-point sources that discharge into Commencement Bay (Rogers et al. 1983). The first step in cleanup actions involves source control. The industries that have contributed to this dubious distinction include, shipbuilding, coal gasification, petroleum storage and refining, ore handling and smelting, wood products storage, burning, and manufacturing, including Kraft pulp bleaching, chemical storage and manufacturing, solvent processing and many others. The chemical and biological impacts associated with industrial process contamination have proven the most difficult and costly to assess. For additional information, go to:

<https://yosemite.epa.gov/r10/cleanup.nsf/webpage/Commencement+Bay-Nearshore+Tideflats>

After numerous years of study, natural resource managers are just beginning to understand the full extent of contamination. Although some sites have been remediated, cleanup in many areas is still years away. Research related to fish health and/or injury resulting from contamination is far from conclusive. However, work by Varanasi et al. (1993) indicates juvenile Chinook are susceptible to PCB uptake in polluted estuaries. Furthermore, this contamination has been linked to suppression of the immuno-response system in these fish. Ongoing research is being conducted concerning impacts of contamination of Tidal and Nearshore habitats on Chinook salmon.

Restoration planning of the CB/NT area is the responsibility of the Natural Resource Damage Trustees. This group includes the NOAA, USFWS, DOE, DNR, WDFW, and the Puyallup and Muckleshoot Tribes. The Trustees are charged with restoring injured natural resources. The approach they will use is outlined in the Commencement Bay Restoration Plan and Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (1997). Because of the dramatic loss of intertidal wetland and salt marsh habitat during the last 120+ years, restoration planning and CB/NT mitigation projects will require the conversion of sub-tidal or upland habitat into intertidal habitat. As result of settlement agreements with the Port of Tacoma; several habitat restoration and preservation efforts along the Hylebos watershed/waterway and Commencement Bay have been completed. The restoration of this waterway provides potential environmental, cultural and economic benefits.

Sewage Treatment Facilities (Waste Water Treatment)

At the present time there are six wastewater treatment plants (WWTP) which discharge directly to the Puyallup and Carbon rivers. These are Carbonado, Wilkeson, South Prairie, Orting, Sumner, and Puyallup. For additional information access the links below:

- <http://www.cityofpuyallup.org/376/Water-Pollution-Control-Plant>
- <http://www.townofsouthprairie.com/stepinfo.htm>
- <file:///H:/e/s/%20machine/Wilkeson%20Wastewater%20Treatment%20Plant%20Final%202nd%20Statement%20of%20Basis%20-%2012-22-14.pdf>
- https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/wqreports/public/f?p=110:1000:1115854400608296::NO:RP:P1000_FACILITY_ID,P1000_FACILITY_NAME:2391549,CARBONADO%20STP

The outfall from the City of Tacoma's WWTP was moved from the Puyallup River to Commencement Bay in 1990. That outfall extends 1200-feet offshore and discharges 38 MGD at a depth of 150-feet. Most of the existing WWTP's provide secondary treatment. Both Puyallup and Orting plants were expanded to provide both increased capacity as well as advanced treatment. The Wilkeson plant and South Prairie plant are undersized for current capacity. The City of Sumner WWTP has a permitted capacity of 2.62 MGD. Sumner employs chlorine disinfection and sulfur dioxide dechlorination. The actual outfall diffuser is located on the White River 0.4 mile upstream of the confluence with the Puyallup River.

Pierce County is presently evaluating its sewer system within the context of a programmatic EIS. This is being done as part of Comprehensive Plan requirements to prepare and update a long-range service plan. The concepts under review include centralized treatment where all potential sewer service areas will route to the Chambers Creek Regional WWTP. This concept differs from the current decentralized treatment that utilizes facilities based on watershed or sub-watershed proximity and maximizes gravity flow. One of the major concerns with this alternative relates to instream flow loss resulting from the transfer of water out of basin. Storm water in upper Leach Creek has been pumped out of basin and discharged into city waterway since the late 60's. Given low instream summer/fall flows, this practice should be discontinued. All of the alternatives under consideration have controversial impacts as does the no-action alternative. Defining the impacts of increased wastewater discharge on fisheries, fish habitat, and the state's antidegradation policy for groundwater are significant and complex matters. Although these issues apply to both centralized and decentralized systems, fisheries impacts are probably greater with a decentralized system because of required plant capacity increases necessary to accommodate future growth.

Upper Puyallup River

The Upper Puyallup Basin had been void of anadromous fish between the construction of the Electron Dam in 1904 and the completion of the 215 foot roughened channel fish ladder in 2000. The Electron Hydro-project (*formally Puget Sound Energy*) involves a water diversion structure located at RM 41.7, 10.1 miles of flume, a forebay for sediment removal, power generation station and transmission equipment. The project operates under a 400-cfs water right but typical operating flows utilize about 350-cfs withdrawal. In 1997 the Puyallup Tribe entered into a Resource Enhancement Agreement (REA) with Puget Sound Energy, the project owner/operator, to begin fisheries restoration efforts within the project affected area. The REA includes provisions for the maintenance of minimum instream flows within the project bypass (*a 10.1-mile reach of the Puyallup River formerly subject to withdrawal of all water save for tributary inflow*). The Electron project was sold and ownership transferred to Electron Hydro LLC in the fall of 2014; however, the project continues to operate under the REA agreement since no sale or transfer agreement was made with the Puyallup Tribe. PSE canceled its power purchase agreement with Electron Hydro in November, 2020. How this will affect future operations of this project is unclear.

Excellent fish habitat exists throughout the Upper Puyallup Watershed, including the riverine environments located upstream of Electron Hydro's diversion structure (*RM 41.7*). Adult Chinook were reintroduced to the Upper Puyallup River in 1999. Surplus Chinook from the WDFW Voights Creek Hatchery were trucked and released at three different locations to maximize disbursement. Subsequent spawning redds surveys revealed excellent results. Additional adult Chinook plants have been made annually when surplus fish were available. Low spring flows in 2015 provided a rare opportunity to survey habitat upstream of the Electron diversion. Several steelhead redds were documented on the North Fork and mainstem Puyallup River, Mowich River, and Rushingwater Creek. The REA also provided for construction and operation of rearing ponds for coho and Chinook supplementation. The fish production potential of the upper Puyallup is unknown. The ladder is designed to operate with at least 40-cfs and incorporates a modified weir and rock design. The REA also provides for minimum instream flows which were not previously required despite established state law. Under the REA, Electron Hydro will provide 60-cfs year-round in the bypass reach. This will increase to 80-cfs during the four-month period from July-15 and November-15 to facilitate adult salmon migrating upstream. Water spilled at the dam in conjunction with tributary and spring flow accretion will provide sufficient flow for upstream passage.

Completion of the fish ladder was the centerpiece of the REA. Viable fish habitat must be accessible to realize full production potential. The absence of anadromous fish above Electron Dam prior to 2000 has in all likelihood biased the scrutiny and regulatory oversight of past land use, forest practice and road construction/maintenance actions. Hancock Forest Resource Group (*formally Camble Group L.L.C.*) is the primary private landowner in this WAU but the federal government has considerable holdings as well. The bulk of the Forest Service ownership is contiguous with the Mount Rainier National Park and located on the east headwaters. Primary tributaries to the upper Puyallup include: Niesson Creek, Kellogg Creek, LeDout Creek, Swift Creek, Deer Creek, Mowich River and the North Fork Puyallup River. In addition, numerous small-unnamed wall base channels parallel the Puyallup River and provide prime rearing habitat. Because of the large basin size (110,080 acres) and the quality of habitat available, recovery efforts are a high priority for the Tribe.

Carbon River

The Carbon River flows 33 miles before reaching the Puyallup River near the City of Orting and has a mean annual flow of 664-cfs. The Carbon supports all five species of salmon as well as steelhead/rainbow, cutthroat and bull trout. Hancock Forest Resource Group and the US Forest Service have roughly equal

land ownership in this 92,000-acre WAU. Approximately 66,000-acres are in federal ownership, including National Park designation. The upper 12 miles of the Carbon River in the vicinity of Carbonado and Fairfax are deeply incised in a bedrock gorge which restricts human access. A number of small tributaries enter in this reach but plunge vertically into the river and hence, are not fish bearing. The lower 8.5 miles of the river are artificially confined with a network of levees built and maintained by Pierce County for flood control purposes. This reach of the Carbon also supports a number of naturally spawning Chinook, chum, and steelhead. Productive habitat is severely limited due to confinement between levees and levee/culvert blockages of wall base channels.

South Prairie Creek

South Prairie Creek has long been considered the heart of the Puyallup River fisheries resource. Although returns have declined over the past several decades, it remains one of the top salmon and steelhead producers in the Puyallup/White River system. No other stream in the Puyallup/White basin, with the exception of Boise Creek on the White River, is as productive in terms of both spawning density (*number of spawners per mile*) and total escapement. The 15.4-miles of anadromous habitat in South Prairie Creek support more Chinook, pink, coho, chum and steelhead than the entire 68 miles of the mainstem Puyallup River. South Prairie is also provides critically important bull trout habitat. Resource protection within this drainage is therefore paramount. Land use policy, increasing development and water allocation are three issues that will play a critical role in the long-term viability of this unique and vital drainage. South Prairie Creek was placed on the state 303-(d) list in 1997 for water temperature excursions. This is alarming particularly because the causal mechanism is not evident. South Prairie Creek flows westward within a steep valley and is bordered by a relatively healthy RMZ throughout much of its course. The fact that the excursion was measured on private timberlands is all the more mysterious. Perhaps ambient water temperatures are naturally warm in this system. Further monitoring will hopefully help edify this enigma.

Lower Puyallup River

Two primary landform processes are responsible for the current configuration of the Puyallup River valley; glaciation and deposition of alluvial materials. The valley is bordered by uplands made up of unstratified till deposits that were carried by moving ice. They consist of clay, sand and gravel and boulders. Tills are generally stable and well compacted from the weight of glacial ice they once supported. The valley walls often lack the same compaction and consist primarily of sand and gravel. This material is open and loose. This geological makeup makes them prime candidates for aggregate materials commonly used for Portland cement and structural fill. This high demand resource explains the proliferation of gravel mines in such areas. The primary component of the floodplain is alluvial deposits from streams and rivers. This material is made up of fine sand, silt and clay. These are the nutrient rich soils that brought agricultural fame to the Puyallup valley. Prior to flood control projects, alluvial materials were deposited on the valley floor during seasonal flood events.

The “Limiting Factors Analysis” for the Puyallup River Basin completed by the Washington State Conservation Commission (WCC 1999) found the lower section of the Puyallup River to function primarily as a transportation corridor having lost most of its riparian habitat, spawning habitat, and rearing habitat. Tidal influence can extend upstream to approximately RM 6.0. The salinity halocline has been observed as far upstream as Interstate 5 (WDOT). Solutions to today’s absence of estuarine habitat focus on introducing historical processes, functions and conditions where possible. Although the Commencement Bay tide-flats area may never again resemble pre-European settlement conditions, many opportunities remain to improve upon current conditions. In the fall of 2008, the Puyallup Tribe completed construc-

tion of one of its most prevalent watershed restoration projects to date. The Sha Dadx (*Frank Albert Road*) wetland restoration project is located on the lower Puyallup River (*see Habitat Restoration section in this report*).

Flood Control History

The flood control history described in the White River Spring Chinook Recovery Plan also applies to much of the Puyallup and Carbon rivers. Essentially, flood control was achieved through a combination of practices such as dredging, straightening, revetment and levee construction. The most intensive application of these methods was directed toward the lower Puyallup River from the confluence of the White River to Commencement Bay. In this 10.4-mile stretch, the river is channeled and constrained within a concrete trapezoidal revetment. This effort was initiated by a legislative Act in 1913 which created the Inter-County River Improvement District. This entity was a joint King and Pierce County entity was established to address flooding problems that primarily originated on the White River but which have the greatest impact on the lower Puyallup River.

The bulk of the gravel mining has traditionally taken place in the vicinity of Orting both on the Carbon and Puyallup rivers. Both rivers are tightly confined by levees, which further fuels the perceived need for gravel removal. When a gravel bar is deposited after high flow events, the obvious perception is that it is blocking the channel and must be removed. Many local residents believe gravel mining is an essential component of flood prevention. Public visibility has been an important factor in siting gravel removal operations. The problem with this is that we are recruiting and familiarizing more and more people to the practice who will likely acquire the sentiment that gravel extraction is necessary for flood safety. Gravel removal operations have ceased since the ESA listing of Chinook. Surprisingly, there is little if any scientific data that supports gravel removal as a viable means of flood protection. On the other hand, if residents understood the fact that the flood carrying capacity of the Carbon and Puyallup rivers is less than the 100-year flood at numerous locations (Prych 1988) then they might acknowledge the need for additional land acquisitions and/or setback levee construction. They might also be less willing to purchase homes located in close proximity to the floodway.

The annual volume of gravel material removed from the Puyallup and Carbon rivers has not been well documented. However, most recently, HPA data reveal a trend toward diminishing volumes. Part of this relates to increased concerns about impacts to fish habitat and related difficulties in permitting. Pierce County Water Programs (*formerly River Improvement*) targets gravel removal sites in proximity to public facilities. Bridges and levees that are prone to material buildup (*aggradation*) are typically at the top of the list for gravel removal. The Department of Natural Resources had the option of charging royalties on aggregate materials mined from waters of the state. The term waters of the state apply to navigable waters which have been determined to be the Puyallup River downstream of the confluence with the Carbon River (RM 17.3). Ideally, mining royalties could be collected and applied to WRIA based mitigation, enhancement and/or land acquisition programs.

On the Puyallup River upstream of Orting, RM 21-25, Pierce County has emphasized property acquisition in lieu of costly maintenance repairs and reconstruction. For additional information on the Pierce County Land Acquisition Program, go to: <https://www.co.pierce.wa.us/1600/Property-Acquisition-Program>. This approach was taken to reduce maintenance expenditures associated with repetitive losses of high-risk levee facilities. In 1997 a 2-mile long setback levee was constructed on the right-bank of the Puyallup between RM 23 and 25. Over 123 acres of public land was added to the floodplain as part of the levee setback. The expanded floodplain will allow flood flow energy to dissipate over a greater area

thereby reducing scour depth and providing greater channel stability. In 2006, a 6000 foot levee set-back was completed upstream of the Calistoga Bridge in the town of Orting. This new set-back added over 55 acres to the floodplain within this reach. Freedom from levee confines has permitted natural fluvial processes to reengage the surrounding landscape. Already significant and beneficial changes are apparent. The wooded bottom lands are being flooded, scoured and are forming a diverse floodplain providing characteristic physical and biological features and functions that have been absent since the levees were constructed over 50 years ago. In 2016, King County initiated a levee setback project on the lower White River to help address flooding issues. The levee project will install a new 6,000 foot setback. For additional information, go to: <http://www.kingcounty.gov/depts/dnrp/wlr/sections-programs/river-floodplain-section/capital-projects/lower-white-river/lower-white-river-countyline-a-street.aspx>

Property buyout and setback programs must be encouraged. Although expensive, this approach represents the best opportunity for reestablishing natural production. The levee setbacks should be considered only the first in a long list of habitat recovery projects. Additional restoration opportunities offering flood protection benefits are discussed in the Puyallup Tribes, Restoration Site Catalog (Ladley and Smith, 1999). However, there are many more sites that can be added to this list to provide significant habitat additions. Language governing take propose significant restrictions to current land use policies. For example, the recognition of channel migration zone (CMZ) will be a key element within the evolving ESA § 4(d) rule now being packaged by the Tri-County governments. It is possible that levee repairs in repetitive loss locations may conflict with CMZ management principles currently under development. This issue is also pertinent to the NMFS concept of properly functioning conditions (PFC). Rule language in the Federal Register reads: properly functioning conditions is the sustained presence of natural habitat forming processes in a watershed (*e.g. riparian community succession, bedload transport, precipitation runoff pattern, channel migration*) that are necessary for the long term survival of the species through the full range of environmental variation. Gravel mining operations clearly affect three of the four italicized elements.

In 1997, at the request of the Puyallup Tribe, Pierce County formed an ad hoc committee on gravel mining. After the February 8, 1996 flood event, a renewed interest in flood protection and gravel removal arose. Pierce County went as far as to prepare a public bid package for the removal of 1-million cubic yards of gravel from the Puyallup River system. Fortunately, no action was taken. The committee addressed local demand for riverine aggregate materials while at the same time recognized the need to protect fish and their habitat. The group was instrumental in approving gravel removal proposals and for the first time used current spawning survey data to minimize adverse impacts to significant spawning habitat. Vegetation management is another important component of flood management in the Puyallup River, particularly on levees and/ or revetment. For over 65 years vegetation was actively managed to limit size and distribution. The general theory follows that any vegetation that covers revetments may hide obvious signs of structural weakness or potential problems. Root structures from trees were also perceived as a threat to levee integrity. Root balls torn out by flooding or high wind may expose the underlying levee fill material. Without the armor layer to provide protection a levee can rapidly unravel and is susceptible to catastrophic failure.

The Puyallup Tribe has entered in to a levee vegetation management agreement with both Pierce County and the Corps of Engineers. The Corps has flood facility jurisdiction on the lower Puyallup River from RM 3.0 to the mouth. Pierce County has jurisdiction upstream of RM 3.0 to RM 8.26 on the Carbon and to RM 27 on the Puyallup. These agreements were designed to reform levee management practices and reduce habitat injury associated with levee maintenance. The agreements specify where and what

vegetation is permissible both on and/or near revetment structures. The arrangement provides for both structural inspection needs and a modicum of fisheries habitat requirements. Since the agreements were adopted, levee vegetation has flourished. Although riparian conditions are still far from ideal, the existing vegetation does provide an important shading function.

Salmonid Escapement Monitoring and Evaluation Program

Project Description

The project involves rigorous watershed monitoring and evaluation efforts to determine the status, trends, responses and uses by various life history stages of ESA listed Chinook and winter steelhead; as well as non-listed coho, pink, sockeye and chum salmon within the Puyallup/White River Watershed (*Puget Sound ESU*). Project elements include: monitoring and evaluating adult and juvenile escapements and survival; migration; distribution; habitat utilization; as well as, monitoring and assessing effects of in-river harvest management actions. The monitoring program is an ongoing annual program supported through several funding sources. Monitoring and evaluation efforts involve extensive spawning ground escapement surveys for salmon and steelhead; escapement monitoring and biological sampling of adult Chinook, steelhead and bull trout upstream migrants captured in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' (*USACE*) fish trap on the White River; adult and juvenile salmonid migrant and mortality monitoring at the Electron hydroelectric project forebay fish collection facility (*Electron Hydro LLC*); juvenile salmonid escapement by the use of a rotary screw trap operated on the Puyallup and White Rivers (*Puyallup Tribe*); examination of significant fisheries impact related projects that arise; continuous monitoring of the watershed for deleterious habitat, water quality and hydraulic violation issues affecting salmonids; as well as surveying and sampling habitat restoration sites for salmonid utilization.

Goals, Tasks and Expected Benefits

Recovery and sustainability of ESA listed Spring/Fall Chinook, and winter steelhead stocks; as well as non-listed coho, pink, chum and sockeye. The RM&E project is vital for constructing informative and adaptive management decisions leading to effective actions in support of maintaining and improving fisheries stocks for implementation of tribal treaty and subsistence fishing rights. The monitoring and evaluation project is a high priority for the Puyallup Tribe and is vital towards assessing the status and trends of Natural Origin Recruits (NORs) and hatchery salmonids and their environments; as well as, investigating factors affecting salmonid population viability and providing information essential for resolving existing and potential habitat, water quality and hydraulic violation issues through corrective and/or mitigatory actions. The following project tasks/objectives (*following page*) addresses and supports the needs presented in the WDFW, Puyallup and Muckleshoot Tribes Recovery Plan for White River Spring Chinook Salmon¹; WDFW's Statewide Steelhead Management Plan: Statewide Policies, Strategies, and Action²; the National Marine Fisheries Service Recovery Plan for the Puget Sound Chinook Salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*)³ and the National Marine Fisheries Service Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Plan - Volume 1⁴.

¹Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Puyallup Indian Tribe and Muckleshoot Indian Tribe. 1996. Recovery Plan for White River Spring Chinook Salmon. WDFW, Olympia WA.

²Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife. 2008. *Statewide Steelhead Management Plan: Statewide Policies, Strategies, and Action*. WDFW, Olympia WA.

³National Marine Fisheries Service. 2006. Recovery Plan for the Puget Sound Chinook Salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*). National Marine Fisheries Service, Northwest Region. Seattle, WA.

⁴National Marine Fisheries Service. 2007. Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Plan - Volume 1. Plan adopted by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and Submitted by the Shared Strategy Development Committee. Seattle, WA.

Monitoring and Evaluation Program Tasks/Objectives, Deliverables and Expected Benefits	
<p>Species: Pacific salmon, steelhead and bull trout</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Winter Steelhead (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>) ➤ Fall Chum (<i>Oncorhynchus keta</i>) ➤ Spring & Fall Chinook (<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>) ➤ Coho (<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i>) ➤ Pink Salmon (<i>Oncorhynchus gorbuscha</i>) ➤ Sockeye Salmon (<i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i>) ➤ Bull Trout (<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>)
<p>Species Federal ESA listed status.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Steelhead (Winter): Threatened ➤ Chum Salmon (Fall & Winter): Non-Listed ➤ Chinook Salmon (Spring & Fall): Threatened ➤ Coho Salmon (Fall): Non-Listed ➤ Pink Salmon: Non-Listed ➤ Sockeye Salmon: Non-Listed ➤ Bull Trout: Threatened
<p>Tasks/Objectives that will be achieved by the project.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Determine spatial and temporal distribution, annual escapement and composite of NORs and hatchery origin Spring/Fall Chinook and coho spawners. ➤ Determine spatial and temporal distribution, and annual escapement of adult steelhead. ➤ Estimate annual Puyallup River escapement for juvenile Spring/Fall Chinook, coho, steelhead, chum and pink salmon. ➤ Assess the status of ESA threatened Puget Sound Spring/Fall Chinook and Steelhead, to determine if current recovery actions are working. ➤ Monitor ecological interactions. ➤ Monitor genetic stock compositions of Chinook and steelhead. ➤ Estimate fry/smolt survival and run forecasts. ➤ Develop and institute harvest management plans for the Puyallup Tribe’s commercial, subsistence and ceremonial in-river fisheries actions provided under treaty rights. ➤ Support federal, state and tribal managers in their development and establishment of harvest management actions for commercial and sport fisheries. ➤ Monitor escapement of ESA listed Chinook and steelhead; as well as non-listed coho entrained in Electron Hydro LLC’s Hydroelectric Project on the Puyallup River. ➤ Ascertain escapement of ESA listed Chinook and steelhead through the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers’ (USACE) adult fish trapping project on the White River. ➤ Determine salmonid utilization within site specific habitat restorations sites. ➤ Identify deleterious habitat, water quality, and hydraulic violation issues affecting salmonids or salmon ecology.

<p>Tasks/Objectives that will be achieved by the project (Continued).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Provide Coded-Wire Tags (CWT) collected from Chinook and coho for inclusion in the RMIS database. ➤ Exchange and communicate pertinent data and information with watershed co-managers and regulating agencies.
<p>Time period tasks occurred:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ August 2019-to-October of 2020.
<p>Deliverables that will be produced by completing tasks/objectives.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Conduct comprehensive monitoring of native anadromous salmonids which is essential for exercising tribal-treaty fishing and native subsistence fishing rights; as well as, the regulation of non-tribal harvest management actions affecting ESA listed and non-listed salmonids. ➤ Provide future tribal harvest opportunities. ➤ Provide extensive and statistically rigorous data and information on the status and trends of ESA listed and non-listed salmonids within the Puyallup/White River Watershed. ➤ Provide data addressing factors significant to natural events or human activities that impact the viability and ecology of anadromous salmonids. ➤ Disseminate monitoring and evaluation program discoveries to resource managers. ➤ Compile comprehensive annual report on the final project findings.
<p>Species benefits that will be achieved.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Develop adaptive management plans resulting in effective enhancement, and protection of ESA listed (Chinook & steelhead) and non-listed salmonids present in the Puyallup/White River Watershed. ➤ Provide account of genetic makeup of Chinook and steelhead present in the Puyallup/White River basin to distinguish and preserve genetic diversity and gene flow among local populations. ➤ Protection and maintenance of pacific salmon and steelhead habitat may benefit other ESA listed salmonid species including bull trout. ➤ Recommendation of potential restoration or recovery projects, including additional research, assessment or monitoring needs. ➤ Protection and maintenance of existing salmonid occupied habitats. ➤ Monitoring of additional salmonid local populations. ➤ Comprehensive index of spawning reaches necessary for monitoring reproductive salmonid abundance and productivity trends. ➤ Formulate and institute plans to insure that operations can be adaptively managed to optimize hatchery and natural production, sustain harvest, and minimize ecological impacts. ➤ Provide statistically analyzable data to establish relationship between adult and juvenile escapements and subsequent smolt production. ➤ Resolve existing or potential habitat, water quality and hydraulic violation issues through corrective and/or mitigatory actions.

The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife regularly conducts surveys on several key (*index*) drainages, including the Clearwater River and Wilkeson Creek for steelhead; as well as South Prairie Creek for Chinook and steelhead. Precise escapement for the upper White River drainage is known, given that all adult salmon and steelhead that spawn in the upper White are first captured in the USACE fish trap, then transported and released above Mud Mountain Dam (*MMD @ RM 29.6*). Therefore, surveys conducted on the upper White River are done primarily to determine fish distribution and spawning success. Adult spawning data is especially important regarding Spring Chinook, since adult production monitoring is an integral part of the White River Spring Chinook Recovery Plan.

Fall and early winter river conditions are often marked by extremely low, turbid flows. Early in the Chinook run, flows in the main stem river side channels and tributaries are often too low to allow fish access to these key spawning habitat areas. The resulting focus by Chinook on mainstem spawning is therefore extremely difficult to document due to highly turbid conditions in the Puyallup, White, and Carbon Rivers. Low water visibility during the spring often affects the late steelhead surveys in the mainstem rivers as well. Most of this report summarizes spawning ground data gathered from August through June of each spawning season. Chinook (*pink in odd years*) surveys commence in mid-to-late-August and continue through the first week of November, with peak spawning occurring around the later part of September into early October. The window for bull trout reproduction is quit brief; with the majority of spawning taking place during September and continuing into early October. Coho are observed on the spawning grounds the mid-part of September through late December, peaking around the end of October through the first part of November (*upper South Prairie Creek experiences a late run into February/March*). Chum spawn as early as the end of October (*Fennel Creek*), continuing through the first half of February, hitting their spawning peak in mid-to-late December. Steelhead (*winter run*) surveys begin in mid-March and conclude in mid-June. However, do to the occurrence of both summer and winter steelhead, adult steelhead are often present in the Puyallup/White River Watershed year round. Most streams are surveyed by foot, with the exception of the Puyallup, White and Carbon Rivers, as well as South Prairie Creek, which are floated by raft. Peak spawning in the upper watershed occurs in late April to early May; while peak spawning in the lower river system occurs mid-to-late May.

Data collected for all species during spawning surveys include the number of live and dead fish observed throughout the survey reach. With respect to Chinook, steelhead, and bull trout; the number and locations of redds are also documented. Redds are marked with flagging, and the redd locations are collected using a hand held GPS unit. Maps are generated from the GPS data collected, showing the redd locations for Chinook (*even years*), bull trout, and steelhead (*Appendix C*). Significant carcass sampling is conducted for adult Chinook and coho throughout the watershed. Carcasses are examined for fin clips (*“marked fish” removal of adipose or left/right ventral fin--see Appendix D*) and checked for coded wire tags (*CWT’s*) with a metal detecting wand. Chinook carcasses with a left or right ventral clip are White River Spring Chinook from acclimation ponds located above Mud Mountain Dam. Carcasses with an adipose clip or a combination adipose clip, and CWT, are hatchery origin Fall Chinook. Adult coho carcasses are examined for adipose clips and CWT’s. Coho carcasses with no marks or CWT’s are considered wild, whereas coho with a missing adipose, and/or CWT’s, are considered hatchery origin fish. The snouts are removed from carcasses with detectable CWT’s, labeled, and then forwarded to the WDFW for identification and entry into the Regional Mark Processing Center’s RMIS database accessible at: <http://www.rmpc.org/>.

Puyallup Tribal Fisheries has worked to improve collection of fish and habitat data upstream of the Electron diversion; however, a void continues to exist regarding bull trout and other salmonid species dis-

tribution and utilization within the Upper Puyallup (*above Electron Diversion @RM 41.7*). Identifying and assessing the tributary and mainstem habitat available along more than 26 miles of the Upper Puyallup River Basin supporting bull trout, Chinook, coho, and steelhead will provide an invaluable foundation for future conservation, restoration, land acquisition, and recovery actions. Evaluating physical and biological data collected on salmonids in the Upper Puyallup will assist in differentiating genetic diversity among basin populations and aid in recovery planning and implementation. However, such extensive undertakings require additional funding to accomplish. Yet, continuing efforts are being made by the Puyallup Tribe to increase and expand the survey coverage area in order to improve escapement estimates. Improved effort is especially needed in expanding bull trout and steelhead survey areas.

To date, only modest effort has been applied toward surveying the habitat above the Electron diversion dam on the Puyallup River, as well as the mainstem White above Mud Mountain Dam, or the habitat above the upper Carbon River Gorge. Through spawning survey observations and data collected from adult and juvenile fish caught in the Electron forebay; it is known that Chinook, coho, steelhead and bull trout are accessing and spawning in the upper reach of the Puyallup, as well as the Mowich River. Unfortunately, limited data has been collected on escapement and spawning distribution of fish in the upper Puyallup River basin.

Adult Salmon and Steelhead Escapement Estimates

It is important to note that the numbers of live fish observed and represented in the graphs are an accumulation of all fish seen throughout the survey season. The total number of live fish observed does not depict the actual estimated escapement which is derived through either statistical analysis (AUC method) or by expanding the number of redds observed by a pre-established number of fish per redd. The area-under-the-curve method used for most of the salmon escapement estimates is the trapezoidal approximation (English et al. 1992, Bue et al. 1998).

Currently, adult Chinook escapement during non-pink years is typically determined by expanding the number of redds observed by 2.5 fish per redd (Smith and Castle, 1994). Due to the tremendous volume of pink salmon during odd years, the success of determining Chinook redds from pinks is vastly reduced. Therefore, the Area Under the Curve (AUC) method is used to determine escapement during pink runs. At present, the Puyallup Tribal Fisheries Department and WDFW determine steelhead escapement based on redd counts. Since the mid 1980's, state biologists have derived steelhead escapement from data obtained through WDFW's (*formally Washington Department of Game*) Snow Creek Research Project (Freymond and Foley 1985). Researchers placed a weir on Snow Creek, and over several years were able to count the number of steelhead passed above, as well as the number of redds produced by spawners. A final factor of 0.81 females per redd was calculated. Furthermore, a ratio of 1 male to 1 female is used when no sex ratio is known; which is the case throughout the Puyallup/White River system. Therefore, to determine the total escapement for steelhead, each redd is typically multiplied by a factor of 1.62 (*i.e. 42 redds x 1.62 steelhead per redd = total escapement of 68 steelhead*). Additional biological expansion factors are applied to some rivers and streams to estimate escapement for suitable habitat reaches that are often unsurveyable (*i.e. South Prairie Cr. & Carbon River*). This system; however, is not applied to steelhead redds observed in the upper White River drainage. Accurate escapement numbers for the upper White River drainage are derived from the USACE trap counts. Adult salmon and steelhead that spawn in the upper White are first captured in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' fish trap, then transported and released above Mud Mountain Dam. Therefore, surveys conducted on the upper White River are done primarily to determine fish distribution and spawning success.

Juvenile Salmon and Steelhead Production Estimation

The Puyallup Tribe began monitoring marine-migrating salmonids (*smolts*) on the lower Puyallup River (*RM 10.6*) in 2000, and the White River (*RM 3.6*) in 2016. The principal objectives of the Puyallup and White Rivers Juvenile Salmonid Production Assessment Projects are to obtain juvenile production estimates, run-timing, survival; as well as growth and species composition indices on Chinook, coho, chum, pink and steelhead out-migrants (*wild and hatchery for Chinook, coho, and steelhead*). Fisheries managers can correlate these indices with the estimated adult escapements obtained through spawning surveys to produce juvenile survival rates, along with forecasting future adult returns. The “smolt trapping” mechanism utilized on both traps is an E.G. Solutions’ 8-foot diameter rotary screw mounted on two 40-foot pontoon floats (*see Puyallup and White Rivers Juvenile Salmonid Production Assessment Project sections in this report*). Depending on budget and river conditions, the traps are generally operated on a continuous basis from February/March-through-August/September. To obtain copies of report findings, contact the Puyallup Tribal Fisheries Department.

Salmon and Steelhead Production

There are six salmon and steelhead hatchery facilities; as well as seven acclimation ponds located within the Puyallup/White River Watershed. These facilities are operated by the Puyallup Tribe (*3 facilities + 6 acclimation ponds*), WDFW (*2 facilities*), Muckleshoot Indian Tribe (*1 facility*). Collectively, the hatcheries produce and/or rear; Spring and Fall Chinook, coho, chum, and winter steelhead (*see Appendix D for data*).

Spring Chinook

Currently, there are two White River Spring Chinook programs in operation; the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe’s hatchery on the White River and WDFW’s Minter Creek (*located outside of the watershed*). Due to the success of the White River Spring Chinook Program, the Minter Creek Program is going to be phased out. All fish produced at Minter will be transferred and reared at Puyallup Trout then marked by WDFW and transferred to the White River acclimation ponds. Currently, there is a moratorium on transferring fish from Minter Creek Hatchery because of an IHN detection in the 2016 broodstock. The phasing out of the program will commence in 2020 unless there is another detection of a regulated pathogen. The MIT White River hatchery currently releases approximately 500,000 (*on station*) 100% marked 0-age Spring Chinook. Since 2013, approximately 800K Spring Chinook from the White River hatchery have been reared and marked at WDFW’s Clarks Creek Puyallup Trout hatchery (*transferred as eyed eggs*). Juveniles are later transported by PTF to acclimation ponds within the White River Basin.

Fall Chinook

Two Fall Chinook hatchery facilities currently operate in the Puyallup Basin. In 2004, the Puyallup Tribal Fisheries Department began acclimating and releasing Fall Chinook from the Clarks Creek salmon hatchery facility, thereby discontinuing all Chinook releases from the Diru Creek hatchery. The incubation building at Clarks houses 32 incubator stack; with each stack capable of holding up to 77,000 Chinook eggs. This provides for a total capacity of approximately 2.5 million eggs. The Tribe’s Clarks Creek hatchery has released between 163,880-to-1,538,977 zero-aged Fall Chinook annually since 2004 (*see Clarks Creek salmon hatchery section in this report*).

The Tribe’s Clarks Creek hatchery facility was constructed in order to address several fish management, and water supply issues which included minimizing the straying of adult Fall Chinook reared by the Tribe; providing additional space for rearing and acclimating White River Spring Chinook, chum and winter steelhead; creating an independent and self-sustaining Fall and Spring Chinook program for the Tribe; as well as, providing a reliable water supply to rear and expand fish production. The Puyallup Tribe’s newest

facility (2017) located on Wilkeson Creek (*tributary to South Prairie Creek → Carbon River*) will rear and release up to 200K Fall Chinook, which are transferred from the Clarks Creek hatchery as juveniles.

WDFW operates a Fall Chinook facility at RM 0.5 on Voights Creek, a tributary to the Carbon River. The current facility, which replaced the old flood prone facility, began operations in 2015. The current hatchery facility rears Fall Chinook and coho (*Chinook propagation initiated circa 1917 from local and lower Columbia River stocks*). Current Chinook productions stands at approximately 1.6 million, of which approximately 400K are transferred to the Puyallup Tribe's Clarks Creek hatchery as eyed eggs. For more information on Voight Creek hatchery escapements, go to: <https://wdfw.wa.gov/hatcheries/escapement/>

Coho

Three terminal hatchery facilities currently rear and release coho. WDFW has artificially propagated coho on Voights Creek since 1917, having in the past incorporated fry and smolts from other drainages including Big Soos Creek, Minter Creek, Garrison Springs, George Adams Creek; as well as, the Skagit and Washougal rivers. The newly constructed Voights Creek facility, which replaced the old flood prone complex, began operations in 2015. Voights Creek currently produces approximately 1.2 million, 100% mass marked (*adipose fin clip*) coho pre-smolts annually; of which, 100K are customarily transferred to acclimation ponds in the upper Puyallup Watershed when available, and an additional 300K (*as eyed eggs*) are transferred to WDFW's Puyallup Trout hatchery on Clarks Creek (*program initiated in 2015*). Starting in 2016, the Puyallup Tribe began producing up to 100,000 mass marked coho at its Clarks Creek facility. The coho yearlings are destined for the tribe's net-pen enhancement program located on Lake Kapowsin (*re-initiated during winter of 2019*). The Kapowsin net-pen program was initially conducted from 1995-1997 with tremendous success.

Chum

The Puyallup Tribe currently raises 1.5-to-2.3 million winter chum smolts for release into the lower Puyallup River from the Diru Creek hatchery facility located in the City of Puyallup (*1,000-to-3,000 pounds annually based on available brood stock returns to Diru Creek hatchery*). The program was started in 1991 and has become self-sustaining (*see Diru Creek Hatchery section in this report*). This program significantly augments a tribal in-river fishery and All Citizen purse seine fishery in East and West Pass in Puget Sound. This stock originated initially from Chambers Creek.

Steelhead

The Puyallup Tribe is currently rearing around 25,000+ winter steelhead pre-smolts on station at its Diru Creek facility. In 2006, the Puyallup Tribe, in partnership with WDFW and the Muckleshoot Tribe, began artificially propagating White River winter steelhead. Rearing young steelhead is an integral part of the White River winter steelhead pilot project, a program designed to increase winter steelhead escapement in the White River. With the temporary closure of WDFW's Voights Creek hatchery in January of 2009, the Puyallup Tribe has since assumed the majority of responsibility for continuing this important enhancement effort. Steelhead brood-stock collected from the White River USACE fish trap in Buckley are currently held, spawned, incubated, and reared at the Puyallup Tribe's Diru Creek hatchery for a year. After rearing for a year and fish are of size (*approximately 11 to 17 fish-per-pound/average size of 150mm*), the pre-smolts are currently transported to one of the acclimation ponds located on the White River to imprint before being released (*Appendix G*).

Salmon and Steelhead Acclimation Ponds

The Puyallup Tribe currently operates 6 salmon and steelhead acclimation ponds in the watershed (*see image on pg. 46*). Acclimation ponds are an extension, or satellite rearing facility, operating outside of the tradition hatchery matrix. Acclimation ponds are a well-established method at increasing the quantity of harvestable fish; as well as, the number of adults returning successfully to the spawning grounds to reproduce naturally (*escapement*). An acclimation pond can take up to 4-years to complete, at a cost of over 325K.

White River Acclimation Ponds

Since 1994, the Puyallup Tribe has constructed and operated acclimation ponds to enhance White River Spring Chinook recovery by transferring juvenile Spring Chinook into acclimation ponds located in the upper reaches of the White River. Depending on availability, between 100,000-to-900,000+ Spring Chinook program fish are transported to the acclimation ponds in early spring, and volitionally released in late spring (*an approximately 3 month acclimation period*). Spring Chinook are mass marked with left or right ventral fin clips before being planted in acclimation ponds. Odd brood years (*year the fish were collected & spawned*) are marked with left ventral fin clips (*see Appendix I*), and even brood years with right ventral clips. These fish can later be immediately identified and aged when caught at the USACE fish trap in Buckley, and then transported above Mud Mountain dam to spawn naturally.

The four functional acclimation ponds (*see map of current operational acclimation pond sites on page 46 or Appendix D*) the Puyallup Tribe currently operates are satellite facilities to the White River Spring Chinook hatchery (*Muckleshoot Tribe*) and the White River winter steelhead recovery/enhancement program (*Puyallup Tribe*). The acclimation ponds are located in the upper White River Watershed on the Clearwater River (*Jensen Creek*); Huckleberry Creek; Greenwater River (*George Creek*) and Twentyeight Mile Creek (*Greenwater R.*). Spring Chinook production levels for planting in the acclimation ponds fluctuates depending on the number of brood stock available and the survival of offspring through early develop, but planting numbers average around 400,000+ pre-smolts annually.

Puyallup River Acclimation Ponds

The Puyallup Tribe operates two natural salmon acclimation ponds in the Upper Puyallup River Watershed. Acclimation ponds are a proven method for increasing fish numbers on the spawning grounds. The acclimation ponds are used for reestablishing Fall Chinook (*reared at PTI's Clarks Cr. hatchery*) and coho reared at WDFW's Voights Creek hatchery, into a 26+ mile reach of the Upper Puyallup River above Electron Dam (*RM 41.7*). Currently, up to 100,000 (*reduced from 200K*) coho yearlings are acclimated (*imprinted*) and released from the Cowskull and Rushingwater ponds. Coho originate from WDFW's Voights Creek Hatchery where 100,000 juvenile coho are adipose clipped and coded wire tagged (*CWT*). Fish are planted in late winter and released at the end of May. Fish are released at 20 fish-per-pound, for a total biomass of approximately 5,000 pounds.

Salmon and Steelhead Enhancement and Recovery

Project Description

Currently, the Puyallup Tribe operates up to six acclimation ponds in the Puyallup/White River Watershed designed to reestablish and enhance Spring/Fall Chinook, winter steelhead and coho stocks. Each of two acclimation ponds (*Cowskull & Rushingwater*) on the Puyallup River receive as many as 100K+ hatchery origin Spring/Fall Chinook and/or coho. Four additional acclimation ponds located in the Upper White River basin (*George Creek [Greenwater River], Huckleberry, Jensen, and Twentyeight Mile creeks*) can be planted collectively with up to 900K+ White River Spring Chinook and 25K+ White River winter steelhead

pre-smolts. The pond located on Twentyeight Mile Creek (*Greenwater River*) was completed in the fall of 2015. The Jensen Creek pond (*Clearwater River*) was completed in the fall of 2012.

When obtainable, the Puyallup Tribe will collect, haul and plant surplus adult hatchery Fall Chinook and coho from WDFW's Voights Creek hatchery (*Carbon River*) to spawn naturally in minor spawning or underutilized areas in the upper Puyallup River basin. Also when available, the Puyallup Tribe will in-stream plant juvenile hatchery Fall Chinook and chum from the Tribe's Clarks and Diru Creek hatchery facilities to underutilized habitat areas.

In 2006, the Puyallup Tribe initiated a partnership with WDFW and the Muckleshoot Tribe to artificially propagate White River winter steelhead. This program has become an integral part of the White River winter steelhead recovery process. Since 2014, the Puyallup Tribe has assumed the sole responsibility for the continuance of this vital fish enhancement program. Steelhead brood stock (*adults*) collected from the White River are currently held at the Puyallup Tribe's Diru Creek facility where they are live spawned and released back into the river. Developing fish are incubated/reared at Diru Creek hatchery for nearly a year before being transferred to one of the acclimations ponds in the Upper White River basin. Acclimation, or imprinting, is a critical phase-responsive learning process necessary to induce fish to return to specific ranges. After approximately 3-months of acclimation, steelhead are volitionally released in May.

Goals

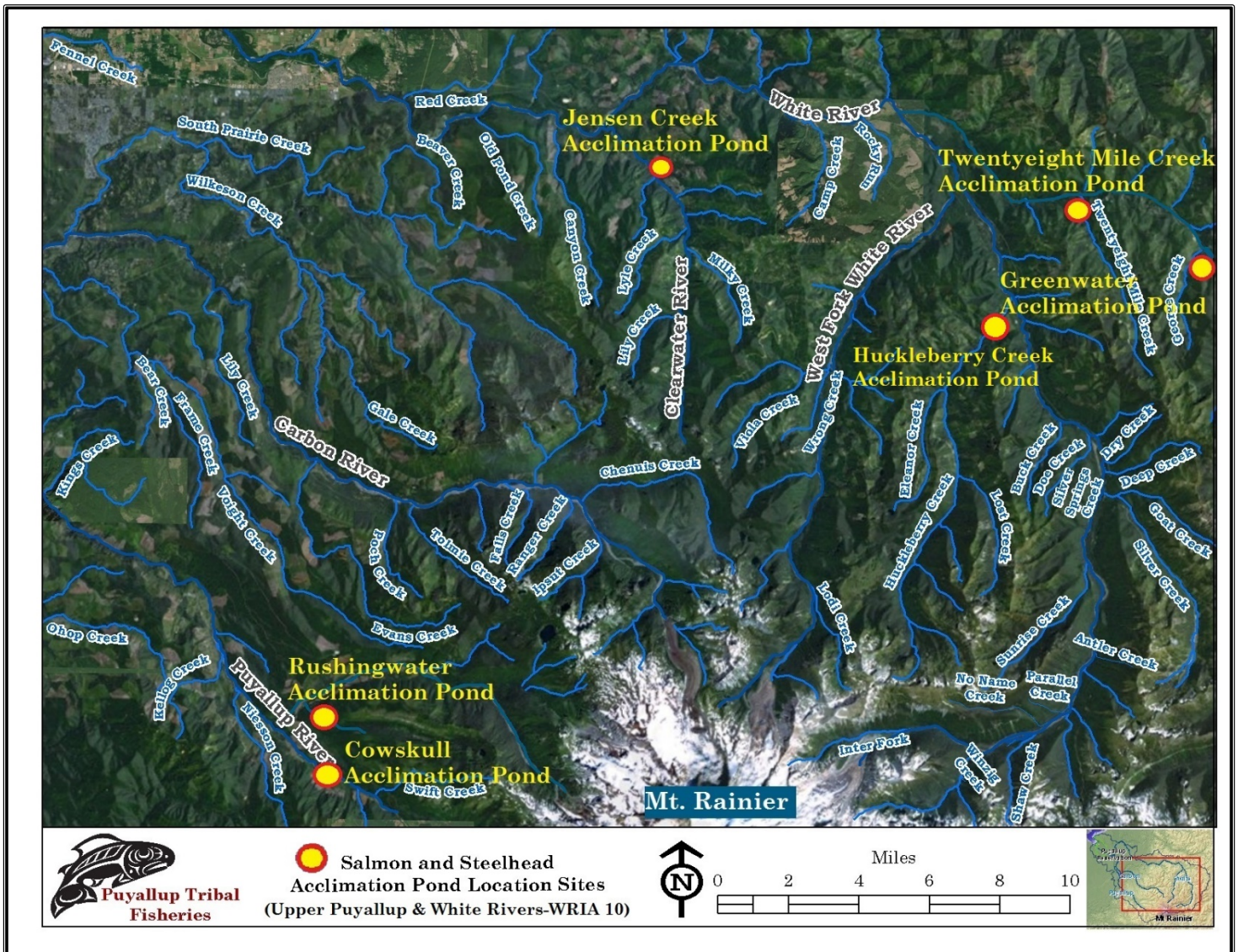
One of the Puyallup Tribe's most significant restoration goals is to rebuild depressed Chinook and steelhead stocks, ultimately leading to their removal from ESA listing. Acclimation ponds, juvenile in-stream plants and adult surplus fish plants are a proven method for increasing fish stocks, and are key component to restoration goals. Using acclimation ponds, limiting harvest, and creating substantial gains in habitat restoration, the Tribe will be able to accomplish restoration and recovery goals.

Purpose

- Produce Spring/Fall Chinook, winter steelhead and coho for the Puyallup/White River salmon conservation and harvest programs.
- Establish a total annual return of Spring Chinook Natural Origin Recruits (NORs) that meets/exceeds the escapement goals for White River Spring Chinook recovery.
- Provide sustainable harvest for tribal and non-tribal fisheries on Fall Chinook and non ESA listed coho.
- Optimize hatchery/natural production consistent with conservation of naturally produced native fish.
- Maintain genetic makeup of Chinook and steelhead populations spawned or reared in captivity.

Benefits

- Reestablish and enhance ESA listed Spring/Fall Chinook and steelhead; as well as non-listed coho into their endemic range.
- Increased total abundance of the composite natural/hatchery populations.
- Increased spawning ground escapement and trend of Natural Origin Recruits (NORs).
- Improve distribution of salmon to minor spawning and underutilized rearing habitat areas.
- Provide future tribal and sport harvest opportunities.
- Nutrient enhancement in oligotrophic (*nutrient poor*) streams.



Current salmon and steelhead acclimation pond sites located within the upper Puyallup and White rivers.

Habitat Restoration

Sha Dadx (Lower Puyallup River)

In the fall of 2008, at the cost of over \$4 million dollars, the Puyallup Tribe completed construction of one of its most prevalent watershed restoration projects to date. The Sha Dadx (*Frank Albert Road*) wetland restoration project, located on the lower Puyallup River at RM 4.6, created a 17-acre off-channel wetland habitat for salmonids and other freshwater resident fish. The project was instrumental in reestablishing an old disconnected oxbow; in addition to a low lying wetland back into the mainstem river. The reclaimed habitat was originally lost during the construction of the lower river levee system in the early twentieth century. In response to the loss of nearly an entire estuarine ecosystem that once existed, the creation of this critical and necessary lower river environment will provide overwintering; as well as foraging opportunities for young juvenile salmon. In addition, this habitat will offer some of the benefits that the estuary once provided to out migrating (*smolting*) salmon during the transition from fresh water to salt water. For more information about this site/project go to:

- <https://www.estuaries.org/pdf/2010conference/tuesday16/harbor/session3/hilgart-m.pdf>
- <http://nwtreatyTribes.org/puyallup-Tribe-looking-for-new-residents-in-sha-dadx/>
- <http://www.activeconstruction.com/08-011-sha-dadx/>

Clearwater River Floodplain Restoration Project (White River)

Kristin Williamson -South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group

<http://nwifc.org/puyallup-Tribe-tracking-salmon-making-way-newly-restored-habitat/>

Project Description (Completed 2015)

The Clearwater River Floodplain Restoration Project is planned to address major limiting habitat factors and impaired processes on the Clearwater River through strategic placement of large wood structures and removal of nearly a mile of road from the historic floodplain. Historically, the Clearwater River meandered through a forested valley floor with large trees, a dense canopy, and a system of branching channels. The advent of timber harvest in the watershed and construction of a rail line (now road) in the Clearwater River floodplain for transport of timber in the early 1900s removed critical riparian structure from the valley floor and confined the floodplain. Loss of the riparian buffer has resulted in easily erodible banks due to root loss and associated soil cohesion, dramatic reductions in large wood debris recruitment to the stream channel, and loss of overhanging vegetation.

Project efforts would install up to 39 wood structures of varying types and sizes to meter natural wood through the system, trap sediment, and aggrade incised sections of the channel for the long term reconnection of a network of 19 side channels in the floodplain. The project would also decommission nearly a mile of road and remove 10 associated culverts. Removal of three of the culverts would provide immediate improved passage to wall-based wetland channels, and the removal of the other 7 would provide long term access to spring fed channels and alluvial fans currently impounded by the road.

The Puyallup and White River Salmon Recovery Strategy specifically identifies the Clearwater River as a high priority geographic area for White River Spring Chinook recovery, as determined by Mobrاند EDT modeling. By extension, this project will also benefit other native stocks, including coho and pink salmon, steelhead, and bull trout. This project will specifically address strategic priorities identified within the strategy including: increasing the quantity and quality of instream habitat through input of wood structures and improving the riparian conditions in the watershed through abandonment and decompaction of a stream adjacent road prism and active plantings.

Watershed and Aquatic Benefits

The overall goal of the project is to increase spawning and rearing capacity of the watershed for Spring Chinook, steelhead, coho, pink, and coastal and resident cutthroat trout species. Realized benefits from project actions will include:

- Activate 14.5 acres of historic floodplain through road decommissioning and removal of 10 culverts.
- Active 70 acres of floodplain through placement of wood structures and subsequent aggradations of the channel bed.
- Activate 19 existing side channels and promote the formation of new side channels through channel migration.
- Dissipate flood energy through placement of wood structures to partition sheer stress.
- Increase quantity and quality of instream, pool, and refuge habitat via placement of wood structures.
- Improve riparian function through abandonment/ripping of a stream adjacent road.
- Establish a riparian corridor on former road prism through planting of 2,500 native trees.

A total of 18 large and small engineered log jams were installed in the Clearwater River between river mile 2.3 and 3.1 in summer 2013. Placement of these log jams will activate flows to a network of 11 existing side channels, dissipate flood flows, and increase instream structure and cover in the river. This work completed about half of the proposed work plan. An additional 10 ELJ's were installed during the summer of 2015; as well as the decommissioning of the old roadway from the 6000 bridge to the lower washout (*phase 2&3*)

Greenwater River Floodplain Restoration Project (White River)

Written by: Kristin Williamson

South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group

<http://spsseg.org/whats-new/wria-10-puyallup-white-rivers/>

Project Description (Completed 2014)

The objective of the Greenwater River Floodplain Restoration Project is to restore aquatic and riparian habitat within a 2 mile reach of the Greenwater River. The project reach is River Mile 5.0 to 7.0 within the Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest, adjacent to Forest Service Road 70. Restoration is focused on the re-introduction of functional wood and the removal of .8miles/4,500 linear feet of the abandoned Forest Service Road 7000 located within the Greenwater River Floodplain.

Historically, the Greenwater River was one of the principle spawning and rearing areas in the White River watershed for Spring Chinook, bull trout, steelhead and coho. Based upon the old-growth forest in the Greenwater Valley floor, evident in the 1956 aerial photographs, recruitment of large trees to the floodplain was likely the primary factor maintaining salmon habitat in the River. Early photos show the River to be in pristine condition, characterized by sinuous channels with many large, deep pools associated with log jams. Pool habitat is critical for rearing salmon, bull trout, and other resident fishes to provide cool places for forage and refuge from predators.

A legacy of timber harvest altered the Greenwater River between the late 1950s and mid 1980's. During this period, the majority of the trees in the Greenwater River were removed from the valley all the way to the banks of the River. These practices effectively stripped the Greenwater River of all instream wood, removed the forest structure from the floodplain, and subsequently increased channel incision, stream velocities, and river bed scour. The current channel is incised with very few pools, little holding and rearing habitat available to salmonids, and almost no functional stream side cover to provide shade, structure, input of nutrients, and recruitment of woody debris.

Given these impacts and the current lack of large woody debris, the young age of the existing stream-side forest, and large volumes of sediment available in the Greenwater River, it could take centuries for the system to return to a river sustained by natural processes. To help reestablish the natural conditions needed to sustain salmon and other species utilizing the system, a restoration plan was developed to rehabilitate the lost processes of wood recruitment, forest canopy, and floodplain connection through strategic placement of Engineered Log Jams (ELJs) and removal of road fill and armor from the floodplain.

Watershed and Aquatic Benefits

Overall, project efforts will increase flood storage within the project reach and reduce downstream peak flows, thereby providing greater stability and balance to the watershed. The proposed log jam structures will accelerate and maintain system-wide natural processes while reducing sediment loading, stabilizing banks for establishment of stream-side forest, and providing habitat for salmon and other fish. The species benefiting from this project include: White River Spring Chinook, Puget Sound steelhead, pink salmon, coho salmon, bull trout, and coastal and resident cutthroat.

Specifically, project efforts will:

- Create large, persistent structures that will trap mobile wood and sediment.
- Reduce erosion and sediment sources within the project reach by dampening peak flow velocities.
- Aggrade the existing river bed elevation to reconnect stream flows to the floodplain to increase flood storage, and provide back-water, flood refuge for rearing juvenile fish.
- Increase side channel rearing capacity and spawning opportunity for juvenile and adult salmon.

- Encourage trapping and sorting of spawning gravels within the main stream channel to increase spawning opportunity.
- Improve salmon egg retention and survival by reducing scour stress of the river.
- Increase the quantity and quality of pools with lots of overhead, woody cover for predator avoidance for juvenile salmon, and for staging of upstream-migrating adult salmon.
- Provide interim, instream structure and stability to allow the Greenwater valley forest to regenerate to a size that will naturally stabilize the river.

South Fork Channel Restoration (Puyallup River)

An extensive side channel restoration project conducted by Pierce County near the community of Alderton, added over 4,000 linear feet of off channel fish habitat and flood protection.

Upper Clear Creek Mitigation Site (Lower-Puyallup River)

In 2016, Port of Tacoma finished constructed of a roughly 40-acre restoration project on upper Clear Creek. The project created a floodplain wetland and a new, more naturalized stream channel. The project was created as a result of a mitigation settlement with the EPA, at a cost of \$9 million dollars. For more information about this restoration project, go to:

<http://www.portoftacoma.com/community/environment/habitat>

Boise Creek Restorations (White River)

In 2013 & 2018, King County Water and Land Resources Division initiated channel enhancement projects along the middle Boise Creek channel above (Evan's project), and below (Van Wieringen project) 268th. In 2010, the establishment of a new lower channel restoration was completed; starting from Mud Mountain Dam Road, downstream to the White River. The new lower channel restoration provides improved rearing and spawning habitat. The project is designed to improve instream and surrounding wetland complexity, as well as fish and wildlife utilization. For more information about this restoration project, go to:

- <http://www.kingcounty.gov/services/environment/animals-and-plants/restoration-projects/boise-creek/lower-boise-creek-restoration.aspx>
- <https://www.kingcounty.gov/services/environment/animals-and-plants/restoration-projects/projects/middle-boise-van-wieringen.aspx>

Meeker Creek Restoration Project (Clarks Creek-Lower Puyallup River)

Meeker Creek is a small tributary to Clarks Creek located in the city of Puyallup. The restoration project created floodplain wetland and a new, more naturalized stream channel with the goal of improving water quality and salmon habitat. For more information about this restoration project, go to:

<http://www.geoengineers.com/project/meeker-creek-channel-restoration>

Gog-le-hi-te Wetlands 1&2 (Lower-Puyallup River)

The Gog-le-hi-te wetlands (1&2) are located near the mouth of the Puyallup River. The two lower river wetlands sites were constructed as a result of a mitigation settlement with the Port of Tacoma for filling in tidal wetlands. The Gog-le-hi-te wetlands currently sustain a diverse ecosystem of plants, mammals, fish and amphibians. For more information about these restoration sites/projects, go to:

- <http://www.portoftacoma.com/community/explore-port>
- <http://www.metroparkstacoma.org/gog-le-hi-te-wetlands>
- <https://www.eopugetsound.org/sites/default/files/features/resources/TheGog-Le-Hi-TeWetlandSysteminthePuyallupRiverEstuary.pdf>
- <https://casedocuments.darrp.noaa.gov/northwest/cbay/pdf/restplan.pdf>

South Prairie Creek Preserve Floodplain Restoration Project

Written by: Kristin Williamson

South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group

The South Prairie Creek Preserve Floodplain Restoration project aims to restore habitat for fish and wildlife in the South Prairie Creek valley. Project actions will restore critical habitat functionality, thermal diversity, hydrologic stability, and geomorphic structure to support adult to juvenile out-migrant survival and productivity for spawning, rearing, foraging, migrating, and overwintering life history stages in South Prairie Creek for fall Chinook, Steelhead, Coho, Chum, Pink, Cutthroat and Bull Trout.

South Prairie Creek is one of the most productive tributaries for Puyallup River Fall Chinook and Steelhead and yet the effects of historical land use practices have limited the potential of this sub-basin to provide the highest level of spawning and rearing opportunity for salmon and trout populations. The project properties were previously managed for agricultural production since the early 1900s and much of the project area was cleared, burned, plowed, filled, and used for pasture and hay production for nearly a century. The loss of the floodplain forest resulted in a deficit of instream complexity and floodplain connectivity, creating high velocity conditions which limit egg-to-fry survival for peak-flow timed spawners (Chinook, Pink, Coho, and Chum). Existing flow velocities in the mainstem project reach exceed 8 feet per second (fps) during annual, bankfull flows events typically occurring during egg incubation periods for Fall Chinook, Pink, Coho and Chum salmon. Currently summer low flow conditions in South Prairie Creek result in elevated temperatures creating thermal stress on upstream migrating and staging adult fall Chinook and Pink salmon. Summer stream temperatures also create thermal barriers for rearing and foraging Chinook, Coho, Steelhead, Cutthroat, and Bull Trout

Between 2005 and 2011, the Pierce Conservation District acquired the former Inglin Dairy Farm and Pierce County acquired 3 adjacent properties upstream, therein securing 129 acres for large scale restoration efforts. Since 2013, the Pierce Conservation District, Puyallup Tribe, Pierce County, and South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group have been working towards implementation of a reach-scale floodplain reconnection and off-channel restoration project between river mile 4.0 and 4.5 on South Prairie Creek on these properties.

The whole project scope includes the following actions:

- Demolition of 11 former dairy buildings and a creosote bridge over South Prairie Creek.
- Installation of a new bridge over Silver Springs Creek and removal of a culvert and water supply tank from the Silver Springs channel.
- Restoration of 2,600 linear feet of side channel on the north floodplain.
- Installation of 113 engineered log structures, totaling 4,648 new pieces of wood in the project reach.
- Noxious weed treatment and re-vegetation of 36 acres of floodplain and riparian forest.

Installation of wood structures in the mainstem South Prairie Creek will induce hydraulic complexity to slow water velocities, reduce scour potential of spawning bed substrates, and partition flood flows into floodplain side channels to reduce effects of high flows on egg incubation. Installation of engineered log jams will provide near-term instream complexity and floodplain function, while reestablishment of native plant communities will ensure habitat complexity sustained by a healthy floodplain forest will persist into the future.

Project floodplain reconnection efforts will boost water storage and groundwater recharge to increase thermal diversity year-round, and the restored floodplain forest and wetland vegetation will further retain water, sequester carbon, and provide shade and root structure to support groundwater dynamics and mitigate temperature impacts under changing climate conditions. Project efforts will also improve over-

winter rearing conditions by providing flood refuge and improve summer rearing conditions through groundwater recharge and therein thermal refuge through metering of cold groundwater discharge and hyporheic exchange during periods of summer low flows

The project will yield an immediate 100% increase in habitat area equating to an additional half mile of off-channel/side channel habitat for rearing and spawning life stages of salmon and trout. Project actions are also expected to improve main channel habitat complexity and reduce mean substrate size in South Prairie Creek to increase spawning potential and capacity for adult life stages. The project will alleviate velocity barriers to upstream migration during high flows to increase spatial distribution of fish within the watershed. Improved rearing conditions may yield greater life-history diversity by sustaining river-type life history strategies for Chinook, Steelhead, Coho, Cutthroat and foraging Bull Trout.

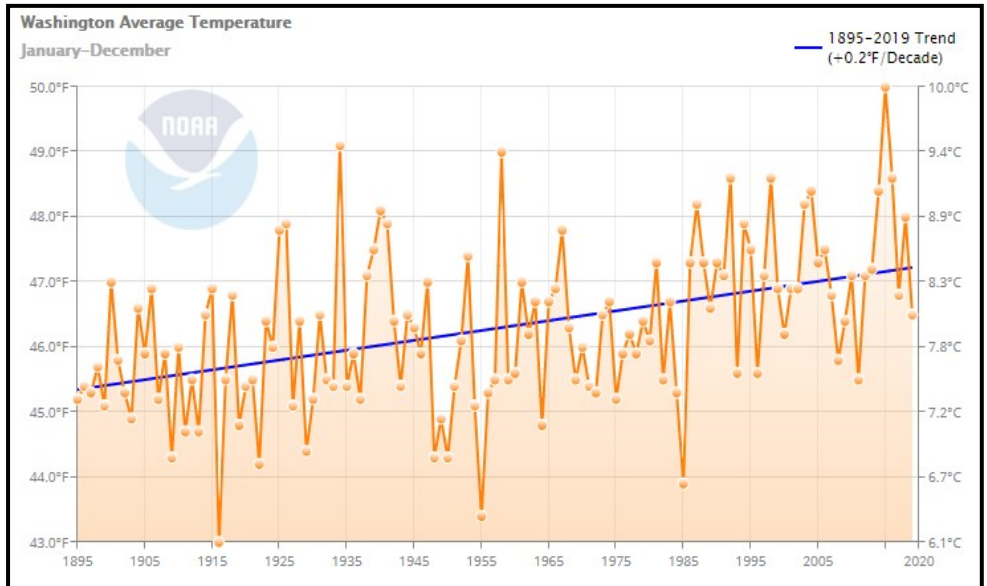
Funding to support design and construction of this project has been a collaborative effort spanning many years. With strong partnerships between the Pierce Conservation District, Pierce County, Puyallup Tribe, and South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group, the project team has been able to raise funding support from the Puyallup and Chambers Watershed Salmon Recovery Lead Entity and the Recreation and Conservation Office along with the many other State, Local, and Federal funding sources, see **Table 1** below. Project construction was completed in fall of 2020 and planting efforts will be ongoing through at least 2022, pending funding to adequately support those efforts.

Table 1. South Prairie Creek Preserve Floodplain Restoration Project Funding Package

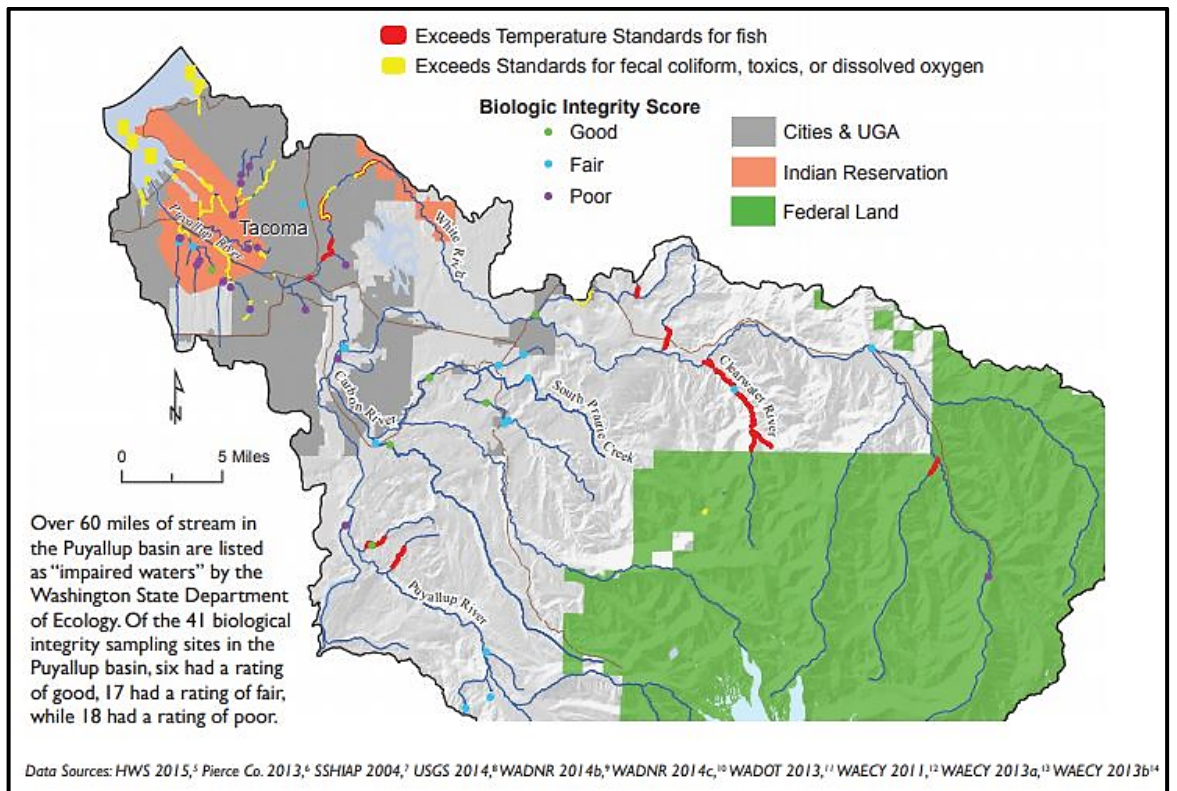
South Prairie Creek Restoration River Mile 4.0-4.5 Funding Package			
Source	Year	Stage	Amount
WRIA 10/12 Lead Entity Project Development Funds	2013	30% Design	\$81,850
Puyallup Tribe Grant Funds, EPA	2013	60% Design	\$40,000
Pierce County Surface Water Management	2013	60% Design	\$40,000
Salmon Recovery Funding Board and Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration (RCO 14-1504)	2014	Final Design	\$198,000
Salmon Recovery Funding Board and Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration (RCO 15-1224)	2015	Construction and Planting	\$1,363,438
Salmon Recovery Funding Board and Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration (RCO 16-1577)	2016	Construction and Planting	\$1,653,413
Value of Forest Service Donated Wood to Puyallup Tribe	2016	Construction	\$280,000
Habitat Strategic Initiative, Near Term Action, National Estuary Program Funds	2017	Construction	\$248,000
Conservation Commission Funds, Pierce Conservation District	2018	Planting	\$15,984
Ecology Coastal Protection Fund, Pierce Conservation District	2018	Planting	\$20,000
Ecology Clean Water Act Section 319, Pierce Conservation District	2019	Planting	\$325,125
Pierce County Surface Water Management	2020	Construction	\$100,000
Puyallup Tribe Fish Commission	2020	Construction	\$487,574
Total for Design and Construction			\$4,853,384

Climate Change Impacts and the Puyallup/White River Watershed

Despite skepticism and conjecture, an overwhelming scientific consensus prevails regarding the anthropogenic climate change hazards on our oceans, watersheds and natural resources as a result of an increasingly warming planet. Unfortunately, it is widely expected salmonid populations will decline due to deleterious environmental impacts over the next century. Annual and seasonal climate variances throughout the Pacific Northwest have shifted over the past century. As the average annual temperature graph (*top right figure*) taken from NOAA's National Centers for Environmental information illustrates, the average annual atmospheric temperature in the Pacific Northwest has risen by about 1.3°F (2.3°C) (Kunkel et al. 2013). Stream temperatures have increased by approximately 0.2°C (0.36°F) per decade since 1980 (Isaak et al. 2011). Salmonids subjected to, or exceeding thermal tolerances (*lower right figure*) can experience several harmful effects including: elevated levels of stress; increased vulnerability to diseases, toxins and parasites; face greater risk of mortality; alteration of emergence timing; as well as, adverse effects on growth and reproduction. Annual temperatures throughout the northwest and Puget Sound region are predicted to increase by approximately 3°F-to-10°F (5.4°C-18°C) by the end of the century; with the largest increases expected to occur during the summer seasons (Kunkel et al. 2013). Future annual precipitation is projected to fall



WASHINGTON STATE AVERAGE AMBIENT AIR TEMPERATURE TREND CHART
 Chart represents the temperature average, mean and trend of Washington from 1895-2020.
 Source: NOAA National Centers for Environmental information, Climate at a Glance: Statewide Time Series, published February 2020.
 Image retrieved from: <https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/cag/statewide/time-series>



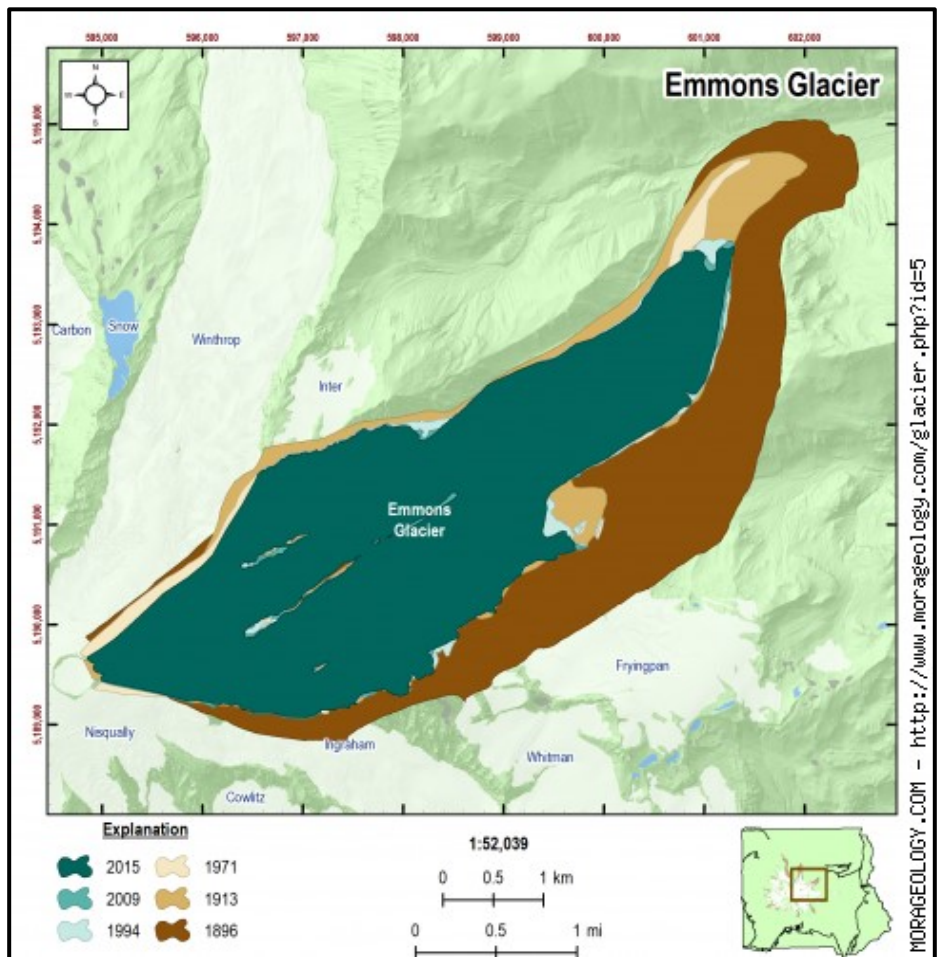
Over 60 miles of stream in the Puyallup basin are listed as "impaired waters" by the Washington State Department of Ecology. Of the 41 biological integrity sampling sites in the Puyallup basin, six had a rating of good, 17 had a rating of fair, while 18 had a rating of poor.

Data Sources: HWS 2015,⁵ Pierce Co. 2013,⁶ SSHIAP 2004,⁷ USGS 2014,⁸ WADNR 2014b,⁹ WADNR 2014c,¹⁰ WADOT 2013,¹¹ WAECY 2011,¹² WAECY 2013a,¹³ WAECY 2013b¹⁴

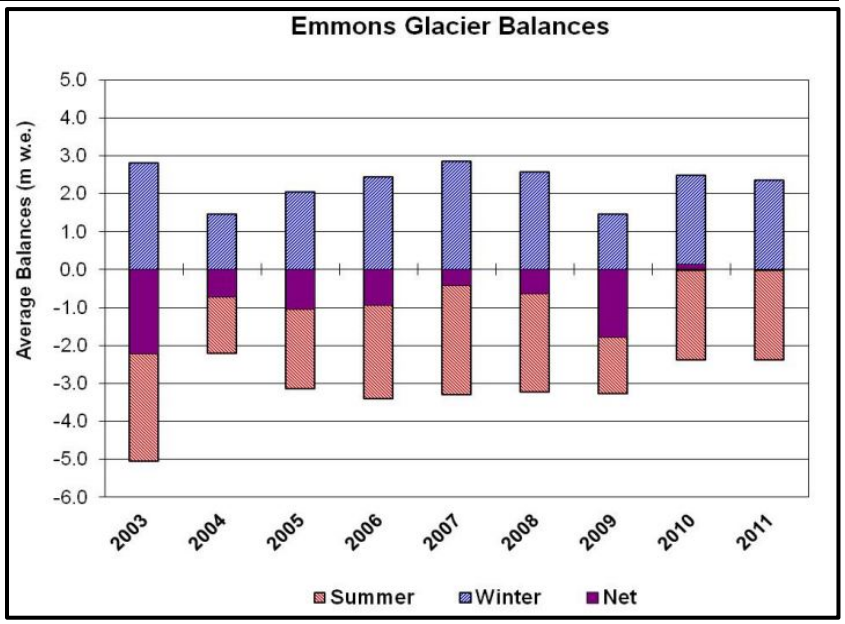
TEMPERATURE AND BIOLOGICALLY IMPAIRED WATERS IN THE PUYALLUP RIVER WATERSHED
 Source: Puyallup Tribe of Indians, 2016. Image retrieved from: https://geo.nwifc.org/SOW/SOW2016_Report/Puyallup.pdf

more in the form of rain rather than snow, leading to increased flooding and high flow events in both frequency and intensity; as well as, an anticipated decrease in spring and summer flow regimes (*average annual precipitation expected to remain the same*). This shift has, and will continue to generate consequential alterations of river and stream hydrology, and is expected to be a major factor in the decline of salmonid populations through the end of century or beyond.

Prominent glaciers on Mt. Rainier continue to retreat at an alarming rate (*top right figure*); contributing heavily to the aggradation of main-stem river channels and the elevated probability of glacial outburst events. Aggradation can lead to increased flooding risks, higher peak river flows and channel widening. Geologists reported glacial volume on Mt. Rainier has likely decreased by as much as 18% from 2003-to-2009, a loss of approximately 3% per year, which is a rate loss of nearly 10 times that of any past scientific reporting (Beason et al. 2009). A study of the Emmons glacier's (*White River*) mass balance in 2011 (Riedel and Larrabee 2015), showed a glacial mass net loss of 89.4 million m³ (*lower right figure*). The study also determined during the summer of 2011 (*May 1-to-September 30*), glacial melt water contributed approximately 9% (*65.2 million m³*) of the total in-river flows; the lowest flow contribution recorded since 2003. Aggradation levels of rivers located within Mt. Rainier National Park were reported to have increased an average of 1 foot (*0.3m*) from 1997 to 2006; however, some rivers recorded significantly higher levels of aggradation (Beason 2007). Aggradation rates have reportedly increased since the 1980s along



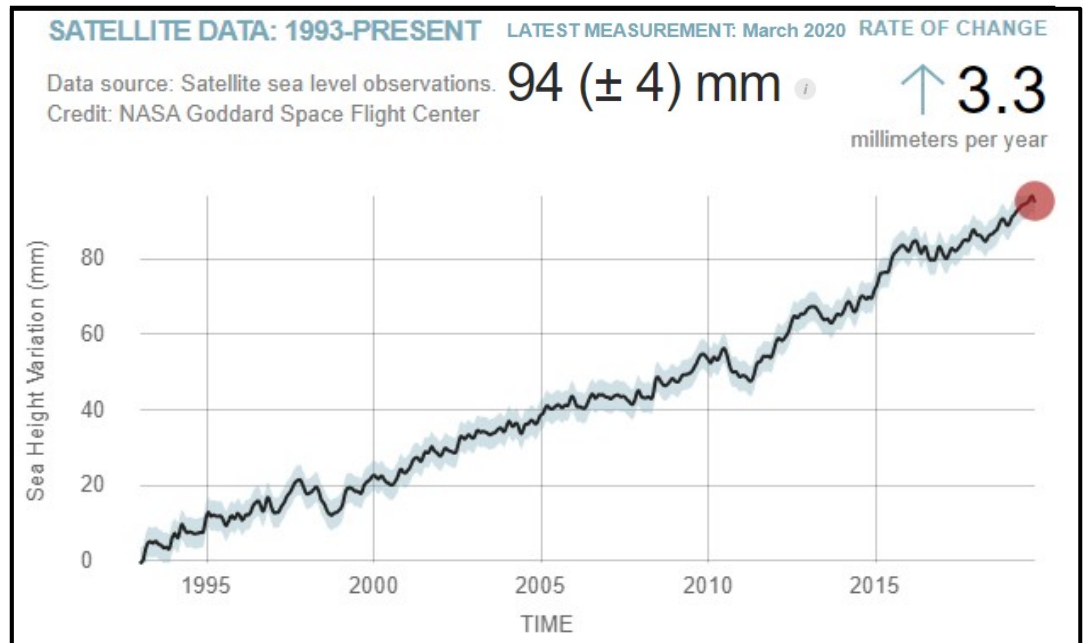
CHANGE IN EXTENT OF EMMONS GLACIER, 1896-2015 (Beason, 2017)
 Image illustrates the glacial extent of the Emmons glacier from 1896-2015. The Emmons glacier is the largest on Mt. Rainier and is the origin of the White River.
 Source: Mount Rainier Geology and Weather, Emmons Glacier.
 Image retrieved from: <http://www.morageology.com/glacier.php?id=5>



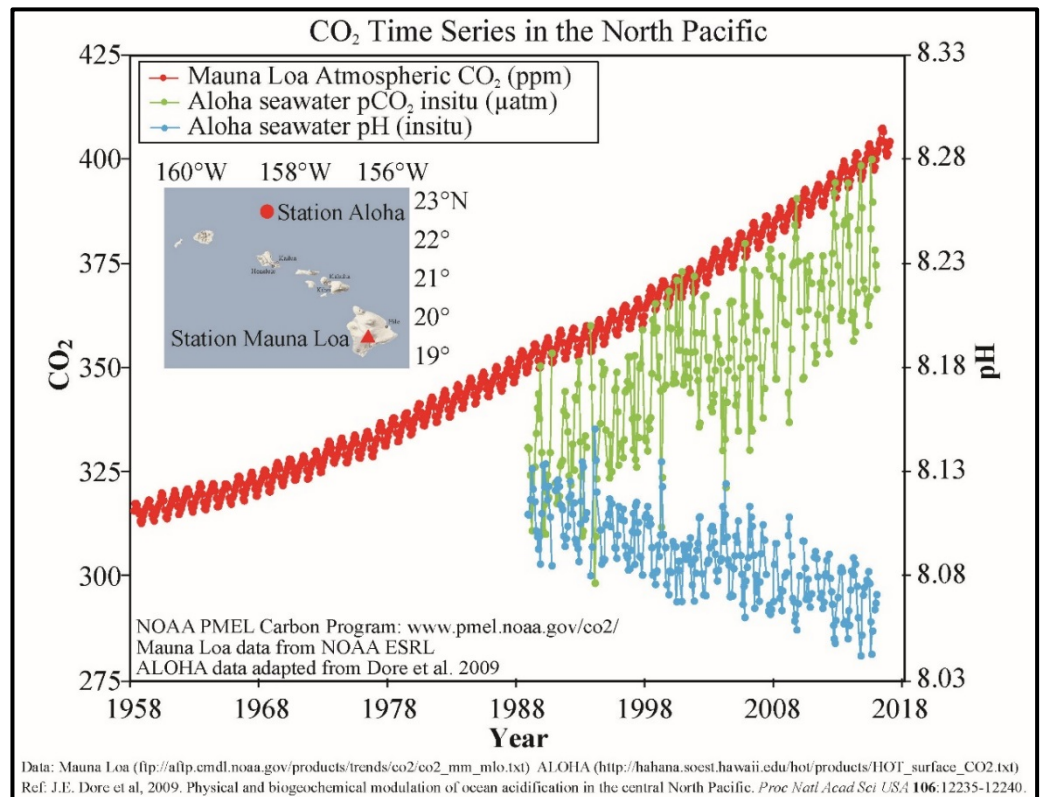
EMMENS GLACIER MASS BALANCE (2003-2011). Source: Riedel, J., and M. A. Larrabee. 2015. Mount Rainier National Park glacier mass balance monitoring annual report, water year 2011: North Coast and Cascades Network. Natural Resource Data Series NPS/NCCN/NRDS—2015/752.
 Report and image downloaded from: <https://www.nps.gov/im/nccn/glaciers.htm>

the lower reaches of Puyallup and White Rivers; with the White River channel near Auburn reportedly accumulating up to 1.8 inches per year; however, less aggradation was recorded on the lower Puyallup River and the White River reach downstream of Mud Mountain Dam at RM 29.6 (Czuba et al. 2010).

Ocean and marine conditions play a major role in salmonid survival since species typically spend from 1-to-5 years in the marine environment. The temperature of the upper 75m (246 feet) of ocean surfaces have experienced an increase of $>0.1^{\circ}\text{C}$ (0.18°F) per decade over a period 39 years (Pörtner et al. 2014). Ocean acidification (OA) has increased with the elevated absorption of CO_2 , and seawater pH is expected to continue declining over the next century. Oceanic pH levels are currently below 8.1 (down from 8.2-lower figure), which is slightly basic. Unabating global sea level rise over the next century due to glacial and polar ice melt (top figure) is projected to have acute deleterious impacts on marine ecosystems in the Puget Sound. The decline of salmonid populations over the next century seems inevitable despite possible natural adaptations that may occur, or any human interventions employed to combat climate change. The following is a summary of expected hazard impacts on watershed salmonids and their habitat; as well as, proposed adaptive actions that may be taken to abate the anticipated consequences of a warming Puget Sound climate.



GLOBAL SEA LEVEL RISE FROM 1993-(March) 2020. Source: NASA, Global Climate Change, Vital Signs of the Planet: Sea Level, published February 7, 2019. Image retrieved from: <https://climate.nasa.gov/vital-signs/sea-level/>



CARBON DIOXIDE (CO₂) TIME SERIES IN THE NORTH PACIFIC. Source: NOAA, Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory (PMEL), Carbon Program, Hawaii Carbon Dioxide Time-Series. Image retrieved from: <https://www.pmel.noaa.gov/co2/file/Hawaii+Carbon+Dioxide+Time-Series>

Climate Change and Potential Impacts on Watershed Salmonids and Stream Habitat

- The Puget Sound Region has faced annual/seasonal temperature increases and declines in annual snowpack over the past several decades.
 - Decreases in spring stream flows which are critical for out-migrating salmon (*smolts*).
 - Earlier shifts in peak spring flows can alter downstream migration queues of smolts.
- Significant and rapid loss of glacial volume and increased aggradation of river channels.
 - Increased flood risks, higher peak river flows and channel widening.
 - Elevated risk of losing critical fish habitat, especially in headwater streams due to channel widening, glacial outburst and high flow (*scour*) events.
- Winter precipitation is projected to fall more in the form of rain rather than snow; leading to increased flood and high flow events in both frequency and intensity (*average annual precipitation expected to remain the same*).
 - Escalated risk of early developmental fish stage losses (*eggs and alevins*) due to streambed scour and fine sediment deposition (*redd smothering*) caused by flood/high flow events.
 - Non-volitional (*forced*) movement/migration of young fish from primary rearing habitats (*i.e. natal tributary streams, alcoves, overwintering/off-channel habitats*).
- Loss/decline of streamside riparian habitat and surrounding established/mature forest lands.
 - Reduced solar protection of river and streams resulting in increased water temperatures.
 - Decreased terrestrial retention/regulation of rain fall and snow melt.
 - Increased sedimentary input caused by erosion, surface water runoff, and bank/slope failures.
 - Diminished recruitment of in-stream large woody debris (*LWD*). LWD formations are fundamental for creating vital salmonid habitat (*i.e. cold water refugia*); in addition to largely dissipating flood/high flow forces.
- Elevated stream temperatures, declining annual snowpack, lower spring/summer stream flows and increasing flood/high flow events are anticipated to result in the following harmful effects on salmonid populations:
 - Low river and stream flows can alter migration queues and run timing; increase the inability of fish to access spawning habitat; decreased the amount of habitat available for spawning, rearing and foraging; as well as, the dewatering of redds post spawning.
 - Salmonids subjected to, or exceeding higher thermal tolerances (*natural and hatchery environments*), can experience several detrimental effects including: increased levels of stress; are more vulnerability to diseases, toxins and parasites; face greater risk of mortality; alteration/shift of emergence timing; as well as, adverse effects on growth and reproduction. Cold-water temperatures are crucial for salmonid gametogenesis (*i.e. egg development in female salmonids*) and early instream development of larvae.
 - The metabolic activity/state of salmonids rises with the increase in ambient water temperature. The result is a greater requirement for oxygen; however, the amount of dissolved oxygen available in water decreases with the increase in water temperature.
 - Salmon hatcheries lacking alternate sources of cold water (*i.e. well water or other ground water resources*) may encounter difficulties with incubating and rearing young salmon; as well as holding adult salmon prior to spawning (*effects of general water quality & thermal tolerances*).

- Warmer stream temperatures will favor non-salmonids such as largemouth bass, yellow perch, rock bass, black crappie, bluegill, pumpkin seed sunfish, walleye, and bullhead catfish.
- Warmer stream temperatures will reduce or extirpate benthic stream invertebrates (*i.e. insects*) which are an essential prey resource for salmonids.

Adaptive Actions Regarding Climate Change Impacts on Salmonids and Stream Habitat

Developing and implementing adaptation plans will be essential for the management, enhancement and protection of salmonids in the future. Maintaining effective research, monitoring and evaluation programs to look for deviations from current baseline conditions will provide resource protection managers and stakeholders with the essential tools necessary to achieve effective strategies towards assisting salmonids adjust to a warming climate. The following are several adaptive options and actions to consider:

- Preserve and expand the availability and quality of cold-water refugia through aquatic and forest habitat protection, enhancement, and recovery measures in order to insure the stability and persistence of Pacific salmon, steelhead and bull trout populations.
- Support collaborative strategies among resource managers and stakeholders regarding the development and implementation of fish and habitat policies, strategies, procedures, programs, and projects.
- Identifying and cataloging essential salmonid spawning, rearing, and foraging areas highly vulnerable to anthropogenic hazard impacts and developing effective protection measures.
- Categorize known and potential fish and habitat limiting factors (*i.e. diminished habitat connectivity and migration corridors; fragmentation and reduction of habitat quality; water quality; hydro and logging*).
- Identify and inventory priority sites where habitat restoration or protection projects will help mitigate anticipated anthropogenic hazard impacts; in addition to, addressing current recovery needs.
- Protect current cold water sources and develop additional/supplementary resources of cold water.
- Execute restoration, enhancement, protection, and recovery projects identified by resource managers; as well as conducting/achieving additional research, assessment and monitoring needs.
- Improve river flows through by-pass reaches; as well as, increasing minimum in-stream flow requirements (*improve thermal refugia available during lower summer flows; in addition to, habitat and migratory connectivity*).
- Reduce or eliminated surface water withdrawals, water impoundment and anthropogenic instream flow manipulations/alterations (*improved water quality, prevent fish entrainment and stranding*).
- Diminish causes of environmental degradation through improved protection and resource management.
- Improve and maintain riparian buffer zones throughout forested areas to better retain/regulate rain fall and snow melt; as well as, reducing sedimentary input and water temperatures. Cooling of smaller and moderate streams through natural shading would benefit salmonid species since a significant amount of spawning and rearing occurs in tributary habitats.

- Increase and improve storm water (*and wastewater*) catchment and treatment before releasing into rivers and streams.
- Expand and improve the flood capacity of rivers and streams through development and implementation of capital projects including levee setbacks, reconnecting floodplains/side channels, and increasing off channel storage habitats.
- Prevent or reduce the damaging impacts (*degradation*) of stream channel widening, incision, and aggradation through the design and application of natural and effective slope, streambank, and streambed, restoration and stabilization projects.

For additional information on regional anthropogenic hazard impacts, adaptation plans and options check out the following links.

- ❖ State of Knowledge Report Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation in Washington State: Technical Summaries for Decision Makers (2013). <http://cses.washington.edu/db/pdf/snoveretalsok816.pdf>
- ❖ Climate Change Impact Assessment and Adaptation Options Puyallup Tribe of Indians (2016). http://www.puyallup-tribe.com/tempFiles/PuyallupClimateChangeImpactAssessment_2016_FINAL_pages.pdf
- ❖ Climate Change and Our Natural Resources A Report from the Treaty Tribes in Western WA. http://nwifc.org/w/wp-content/uploads/downloads/2017/01/CC_and_Our_NR_Report_2016-1.pdf
- ❖ IPCC Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar5/wg2/>
- ❖ Ocean ecosystem indicators of salmon marine survival in the Northern California Current <https://www.nwfsc.noaa.gov/research/divisions/fe/estuarine/oeip/>
- ❖ Regional Climate Trends and Scenarios for the U.S. National Climate Assessment: Part 6. Climate of the Northwest U.S. NOAA Technical Report NESDIS 142-6. https://www.nesdis.noaa.gov/sites/default/files/asset/document/NOAA_NESDIS_Tech_Report_142-6_Climate_of_the_Northwest_U.S.pdf
- ❖ Impacts of Climate Change on Salmon of the Pacific Northwest. https://www.nwfsc.noaa.gov/assets/4/9042_02102017_105951_Crozier.2016-BIOP-Lit-Rev-Salmon-Climate-Effects-2015.pdf
- ❖ Primer for Identifying Cold-Water Refuges to Protect and Restore Thermal Diversity in Riverine Landscapes (EPA, 91 pp, 20 MB, February 2012). [Primer for Identifying Cold-Water Refuges to Protect and Restore Thermal Diversity in Riverine Landscapes \(PDF\)](#)

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SUMMARY OF 2019-2020 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Several fisheries escapement and enhancement projects were continued or completed during the 2019-2020 seasons. Most of the following projects or studies are covered in more detail in this report. Other Puyallup tribal fisheries projects involving harvest, TFW, environmental, management, and habitat are covered in separate reports.

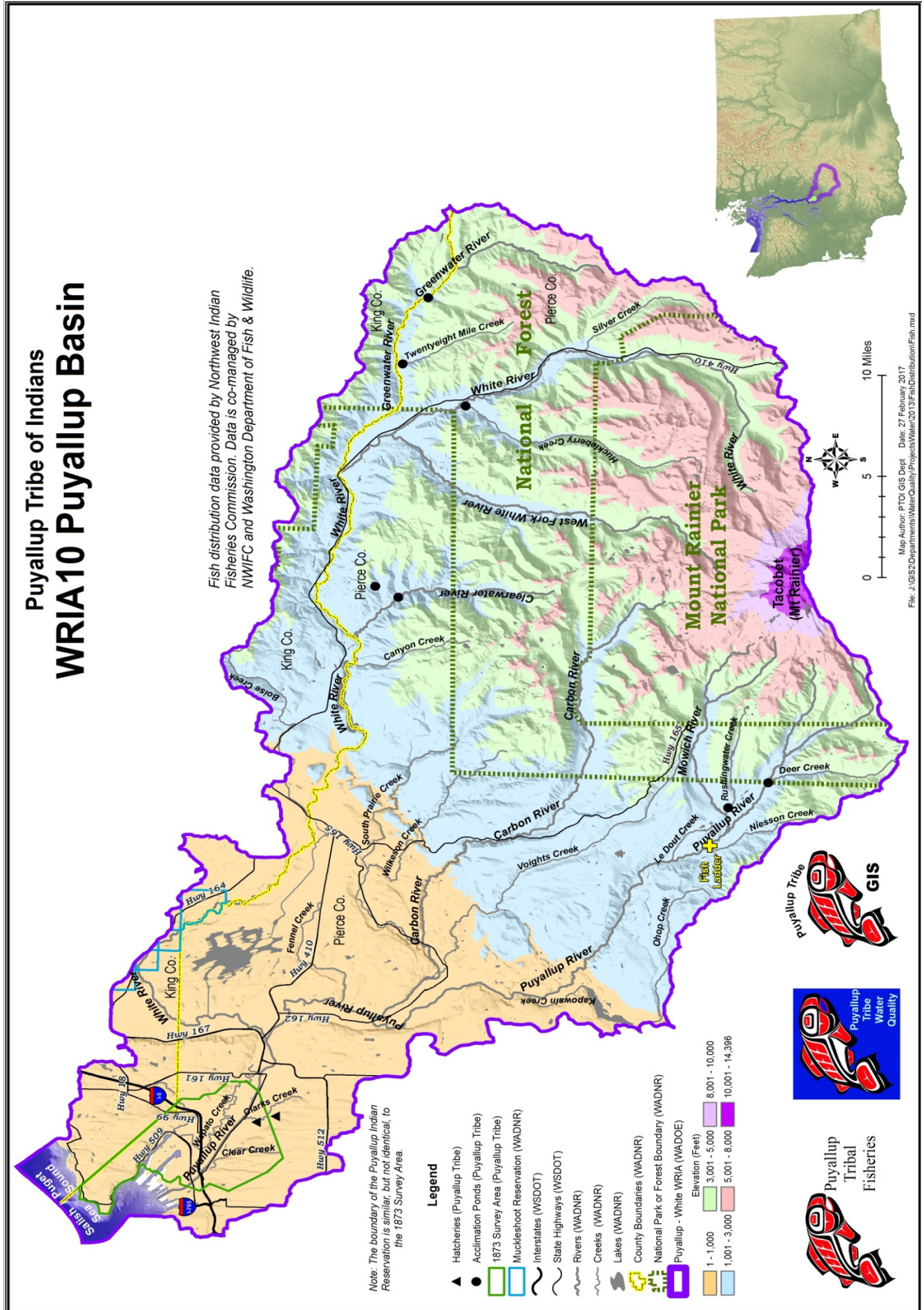
- ❖ Spring Chinook spawning surveys in the upper White River above Mud Mountain Dam.
- ❖ Spring/Fall Chinook spawning surveys in the Puyallup and lower White River Watershed.
- ❖ Upper White and Puyallup Rivers bull trout spawning surveys.
- ❖ Coho spawning surveys in the Puyallup/White River Watershed.
- ❖ Chum spawning surveys in the Puyallup and White Rivers.
- ❖ Winter steelhead spawning surveys in the Puyallup and White Rivers.
- ❖ Juvenile salmonid production assessment projects on the lower Puyallup and White Rivers.
- ❖ Sampled and monitored adult salmonids at the USACE trapping facility on the White River.
- ❖ Monitored, sampled and evaluated the migration and survival of salmonids at Electron Hydro's (*formally owned/operated by PSE*) Electron fish collection facility (*Puyallup River*).
- ❖ Spring Chinook acclimation project on upper White River tributaries.
- ❖ Fall Chinook juvenile/pre-smolt plants in Hylebos Creek.
- ❖ Coho acclimation project on the Upper Puyallup River.
- ❖ Fall Chinook production at Puyallup Tribe's hatchery facility on Clarks Creek.
- ❖ Chum production at Puyallup Tribe's hatchery facility on Diru Creek.
- ❖ Collected and live-spawned adult steelhead wild brood-stock for the White River winter steelhead supplementation project (*project initiated in 2006*).
- ❖ White River Winter steelhead pre-smolt acclimation pond plants in the Upper White River.
- ❖ Juvenile coho net-pen enhancement program on Lake Kapowsin (*Reinitiated in 2018*).

ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

AUC: Area under the curve	PTF: Puyallup Tribal Fisheries
AP: Acclimation Pond	PTOI: Puyallup Tribe of Indians
BWT: Blank Wire Tag	TFW: Timber, Fish and Wildlife
CB/NT: Commencement Bay/ Nearshore Tideflat	U: Unmarked fish (no internal/external tags or fin clips), Wild
CERCLA: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act	UP: Upper Pond
CFS: Cubic Feet per Second	USACE: United States Army Corps of Engineers
CMZ: Channel Migration Zone	USFS: United States Forest Service
CWT: Coded Wire Tag	USFWS: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
DNA: Deoxyribonucleic acid (genetic sample)	WDFW: Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
DNR: Department of Natural Resources	WRIA: Water Resource Inventory Area
EIS: Environmental Impact Statement	0 (age): Sub-yearling, zero aged fish (less than one year old), young of the year
ELJ: Engineered Log Jam	Yearling: (1 year + age fish)
ESA: Endangered Species Act	
FERC: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	
GIS: Geographic Information Systems	
GPM: Gallons per Minute	
GPS: Global Positioning System	
HOR: Hatchery Origin Return	
IHN: Infectious Haematopoietic Necrosis (infectious viral disease)	
LP: Lower Pond	
LWD: Large Woody Debris	
M: Marked fish (internal/external tags or fin clipped), Hatchery origin	
MIT: Muckleshoot Indian Tribe	
MGD: Million Gallons per Day	
MMD: Mud Mountain Dam (USACE Facility)	
MORA: Mount Rainier (NPS Designation)	
MS-222: Tricaine methanesulfonate (anesthetic)	
N/O: None Observed	
NOAA: National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration	
NOR: Natural Origin Recruit (Wild)	
NPS: National Park Service	
NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units	
NWIFC: Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission	
PCSRF: Pacific Coast Salmon Recovery Fund	
RM: River Mile	
RMIS: Regional Mark Information System	
RMZ: Riparian Management Zone	
PIT: Passive Integrated Transponder (internal)	
PSE: Puget Sound Energy	

Puyallup Tribe of Indians WRIA10 Puyallup Basin

Fish distribution data provided by Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission. Data is co-managed by NWIFC and Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife.



Note: The boundary of the Puyallup Indian Reservation is similar, but not identical, to the 1873 Survey Area.

Legend

- ▲ Hatcheries (Puyallup Tribe)
 - Acclimation Ponds (Puyallup Tribe)
 - 1873 Survey Area (Puyallup Tribe)
 - Muckleshoot Reservation (WADNR)
 - Interstates (WSDOT)
 - State Highways (WSDOT)
 - Rivers (WADNR)
 - Creeks (WADNR)
 - Lakes (WADNR)
 - County Boundaries (WADNR)
 - National Park or Forest Boundary (WADNR)
 - Puyallup - White WRIA (WADOE)
- Elevation (Feet)
- 1 - 1,000
 - 1,001 - 3,000
 - 3,001 - 5,000
 - 5,001 - 8,000
 - 8,001 - 10,000
 - 10,001 - 14,396



Map Author: PTO, GIS Dept. Date: 27 February 2017
 File: J:\GIS2\Departmental\Water\Quality\Proposed\Water2013\FishDistribution\Fish.mxd

ANTLER CREEK

WRIA
10.0352



Bull trout in Antler Creek.

Antler Creek is not officially named; however, for easy identification the creek is referred to as “Antler” by PTF staff. Antler is a small, short run (1.2+ miles total length), west facing right bank headwater tributary to the White River. Primarily supporting bull trout and cutthroat, Antler Creek is a small stream located entirely within Mt. Rainier National Park (MORA). Despite its lack of habitat accessibility by salmon and steelhead, the lower reach of Antler does provide suitable habitat conditions for bull trout rearing and spawning.

Since 2006, the Puyallup Tribe has surveyed the creek for bull trout spawning activity which usually takes place anytime from late August through early October, with peak spawning typically occurring around the third week in September



(see Appendix B for survey data). Additional salmonid species utilizing Antler include Ju-

venile coho and cutthroat.

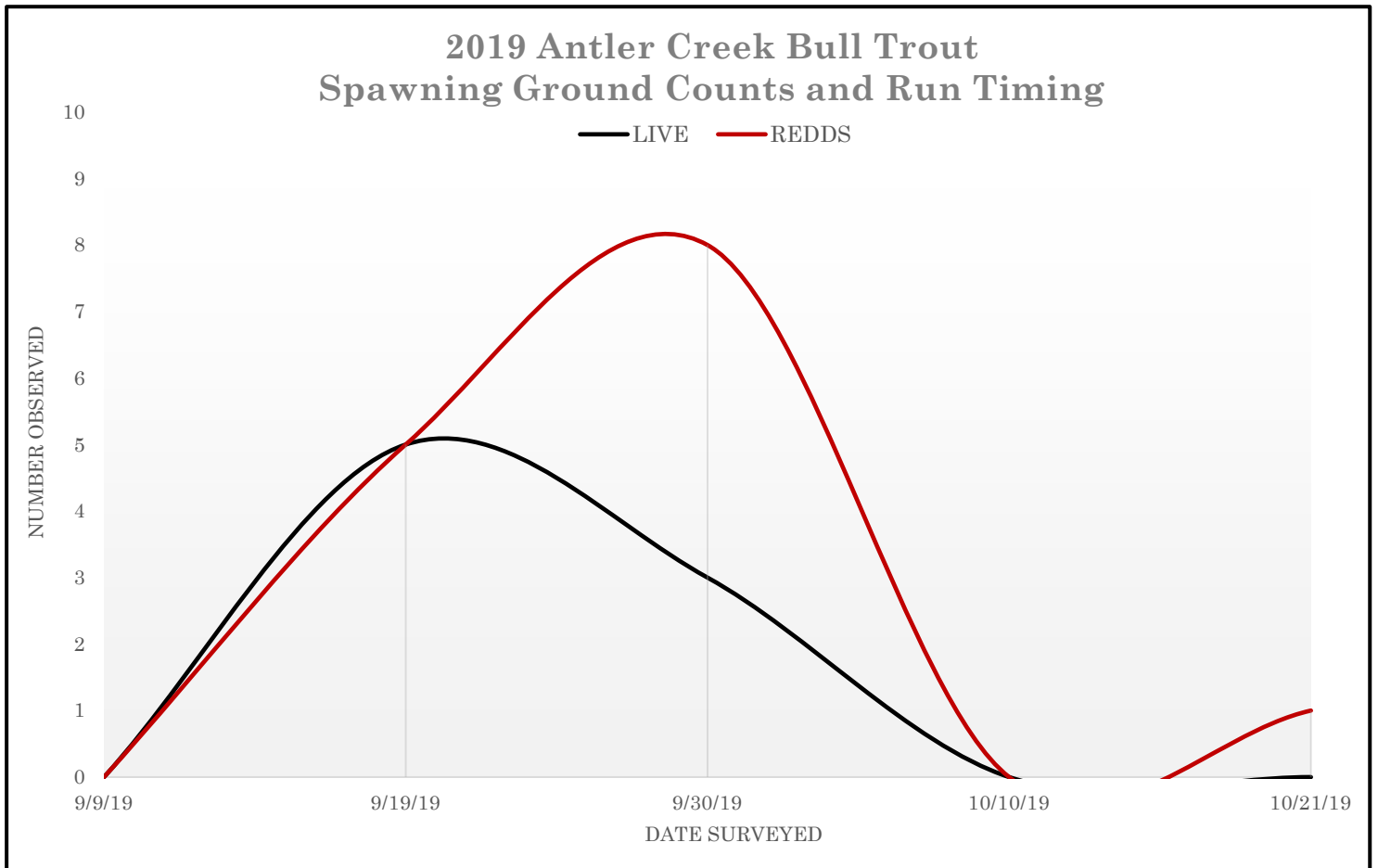
Antler originates along the slopes of Crystal Mountain Ridge and flows entirely within Mt. Rainier National Park (*NPS stream designation w09-00a*), eventually entering the White River at approximately RM 65.9; which is 0.4 miles downstream of Crystal Creek. Characteristic of many headwater tributaries, the mouth of the creek frequently drifts due to its position within the open channel migration zone of the White River. As a result of mainstem river incursions, the creek's lower channel (100'+) and riparian habitat are frequently impacted. In addition, this reach of the creek is highly subjected to the possibility of redd scouring or heavy silt deposition due to the influences of the mainstem White River.

Nearly the entire accessible reach of the creek is low gradient. Although spawning does occur within this small stretch (*depending on mainstem influence*), it is often limited due the lack of quality spawning substrate created by the fine alluvial deposits (*sand & silt*) from the White River. There are small quantities of instream LWD present, as well as a beneficial riparian buffer zone of primarily conifers along the majority of the creek. Upstream of the accessible reach, the creek enters the heavily forested lower slope of the valley floor as it begins to climb up the valley wall.

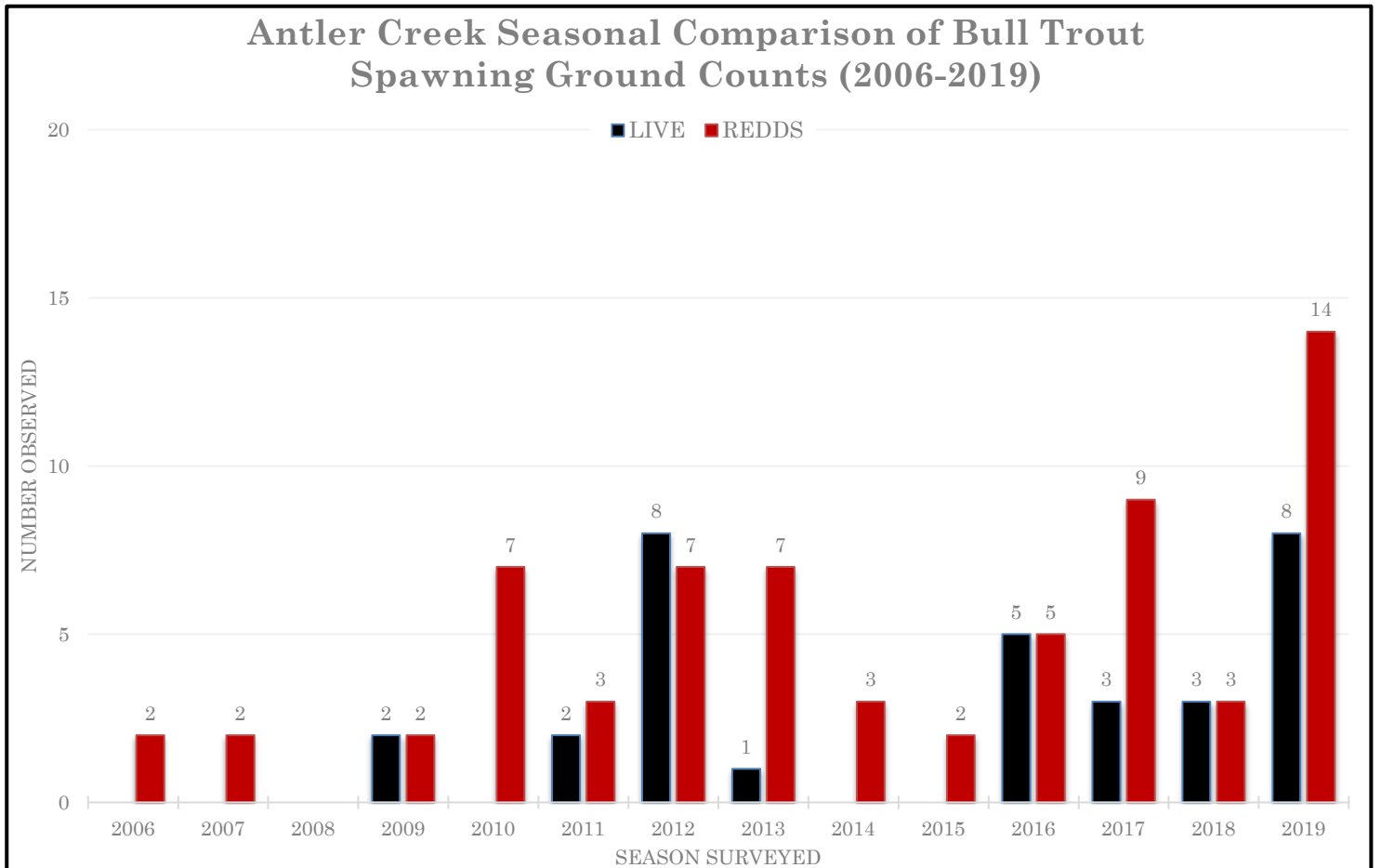


From this point, the creek assumes a pool-riffle-cascade configuration up the steep basin wall. At approximately RM 0.2, the creek passes under Hwy 410, near mile marker 61. For more information on bull trout, refer to the Klickitat Creek section in this report. The USFWS finalized bull trout recovery plan is available at the following site:

http://www.fws.gov/pacific/bulltrout/pdf/FinalBullTroutRecoveryPlan_092915.pdf



See Appendix B for spawning data, and Appendix C for bull trout redd locations. 2019 surveys conducted by PTF & National Park Service-MORA.



BOISE CREEK

WRIA
10.0057



Pink salmon spawning in Boise Creek.

Boise Creek is a significant tributary to the White River, converging with the White River at RM 23.5, just upstream of where highway 410 crosses the river north of the city of Buckley. In contrast to most of the Puyallup/White River Watershed which falls within Pierce County, Boise Creek lies within South King County, where much of the lower creek flows just south of the city of Enumclaw. With its headwaters located in a well forested area of the Grass Mountain Range, Boise creek drains an area of approximately 15.4 mi². Despite its numerous impairments, Boise Creek has often proven to be a highly productive tributary. The majority of the lower 4.5 miles of the creek provides suitable spawning, rearing and foraging habitat for several salmonid species including Spring and Fall Chinook (*right image*), coho, pink, chum, sockeye, steelhead/rainbow, bull trout and cutthroat.

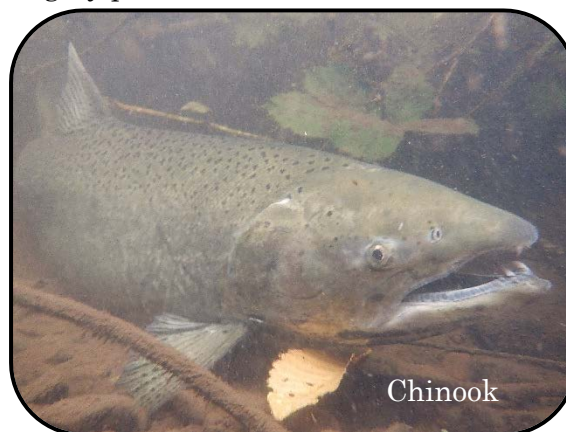
A 12-ft bedrock falls at RM 4.5 marks the upper extent of adult salmon and steelhead migra-

tion. Cutthroat and rainbow have been observed above the falls; although, no data is available on the size or range of the population(s). Above the falls, the gradient increases, becoming a small cascade/step-pool configuration. The channel upstream of the falls, to where Boise crosses under highway 410, was altered back in the mid 1930's to accommodate for the construction of the highway. Upstream of 410, the creek passes through the old Weyerhaeuser mill site, which continues to be a source of sedimentary input. For approximately 0.2 miles below the falls, Boise flows through a lower gradient riffle-pool channel bordered by a dense second growth forest; there are several spawning opportunities throughout this forested stretch. Continuing downstream of the forested area is a low gradient reach flowing for approximately 0.5 miles within the Enumclaw Golf Course. The riparian zone alongside this section is exceptionally sparse; the banks are merely ripped and bordered by maintained turf grass, blackberry, and small deciduous trees. There is, however, a short section located within the golf course below RM 4.0 with an intact hardwood riparian zone. Spawning is noticeably reduced throughout the entire reach of the creek flowing within the open range of the golf course. Downstream from the golf course, Boise Creek begins to flow through residential and agricultural lands. This more developed reach extends from approximately RM 3.7 down to RM 0.3; much of the stream along this stretch is incised to depths of 20 feet or more. Extensive tracts of land bordering

Boise Creek below RM 3.5 are primarily used for maintaining cattle and other livestock.

Spawning activity for all species, except bull trout, occurs throughout the entire 4.5 miles. Boise has continued to support a significant number of Chinook spawners, as well as pinks on odd years. Carcass sampling from 2002-to-2017 on Boise

Creek, showed an average of 59% of the Chinook sampled to be of fall hatchery origin due to the presence of external/internal tags or markings



Chinook

(*coded-wire-tag/missing adipose fin, or just a missing adipose fin. See Chinook carcass sampling results*). DNA sampling studies of Chinook in the White River, Ford et al. (2004), showed an approximately 60% fall and 40% Spring Chinook component in the lower river (*below RM 24.3/Buckley diversion*). The pink salmon returns to Boise in 2005, 2007 and 2009 were unprecedented. Estimate calculations put the escapement at nearly 16,000 fish in 2005, nearly 28,000 in 2007, and over 100,000 in 2009 (*peak escapement year*). Although still significant, pink returns since 2009 have diminished. During the 2005 season, the first significant numbers of chum salmon were observed as high as RM 1.5. Chum were observed in the lower 2.5 miles of the creek during the 2008-through-2010 seasons. However, few chum have not been observed since 2010. Despite its many habitat related shortcomings, Boise Creek continues to support returns of wild steelhead, a remarkable fact in light of the basin-wide declines since the late 80's. In fact, Boise has exhibited some of the highest steelhead redd densities found anywhere in the watershed, including South Prairie Creek. Spawning opportunities for all species is considerably reduced in the lower 0.1-to-0.3 miles of the creek (*upstream of Mud Mountain Dam Road*). The gradient throughout this short stretch is steeper, the banks are confined by high sheer walls, and the substrate consists of mostly boulders and large cobble with some isolated pockets of gravel.

Chinook, coho, and steelhead are especially vulnerable to poaching and harassment in this urban stream. In addition, surrounding agricultural land use continues to impact channel and water

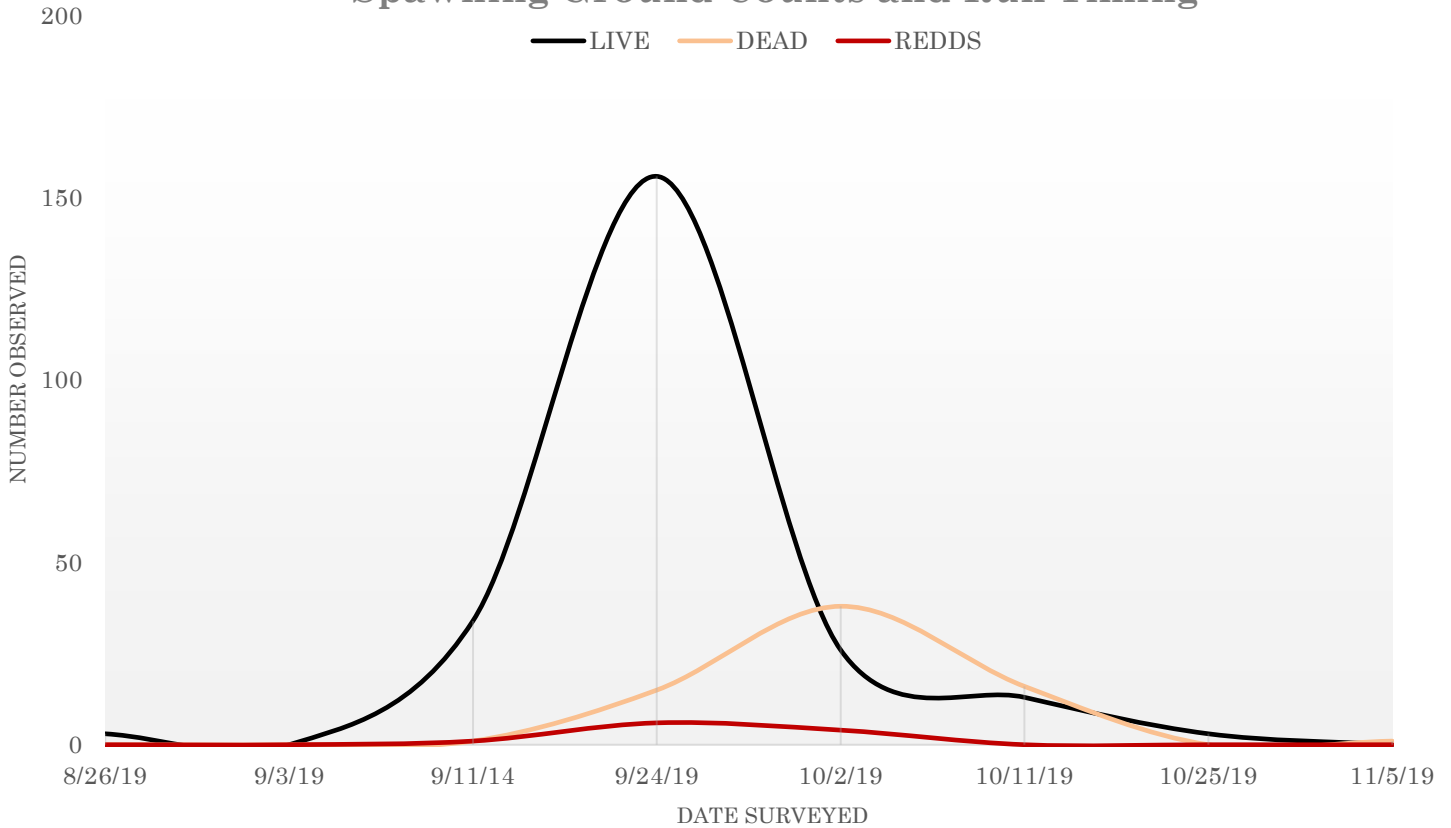
quality conditions. Several limiting factors affect the creek including the loss of, and connection to historic flood plain habitat; the absence of sufficient streamside riparian and buffer widths; significant channel confinement and realignment; temperature and other water quality issues (*surface water discharge*); as well as, reduced LWD inputs and the removal of instream LWD and substrate material (*dredging*) by land owners. Tremendous improvements to riparian and stream channel conditions are possible but require willing land owners, technical expertise and funding.

In 2013 & 2018, King County Water and Land Resources Division initiated channel enhancement projects along the middle Boise Creek channel above (Evan's project), and below (Van Wieringen project) 268th. In 2010, the establishment of a new lower channel restoration was completed; starting from Mud Mountain Dam Road, downstream to the White River confluence. The new channel provides improved rearing and spawning habitat. The project is designed to improve instream and surrounding wetland complexity, as well as fish and wildlife utilization. For additional information on King County restoration projects in Boise Creek, go to: <https://www.kingcounty.gov/services/environment/animals-and-plants/restoration-projects/boise-creek.aspx>.

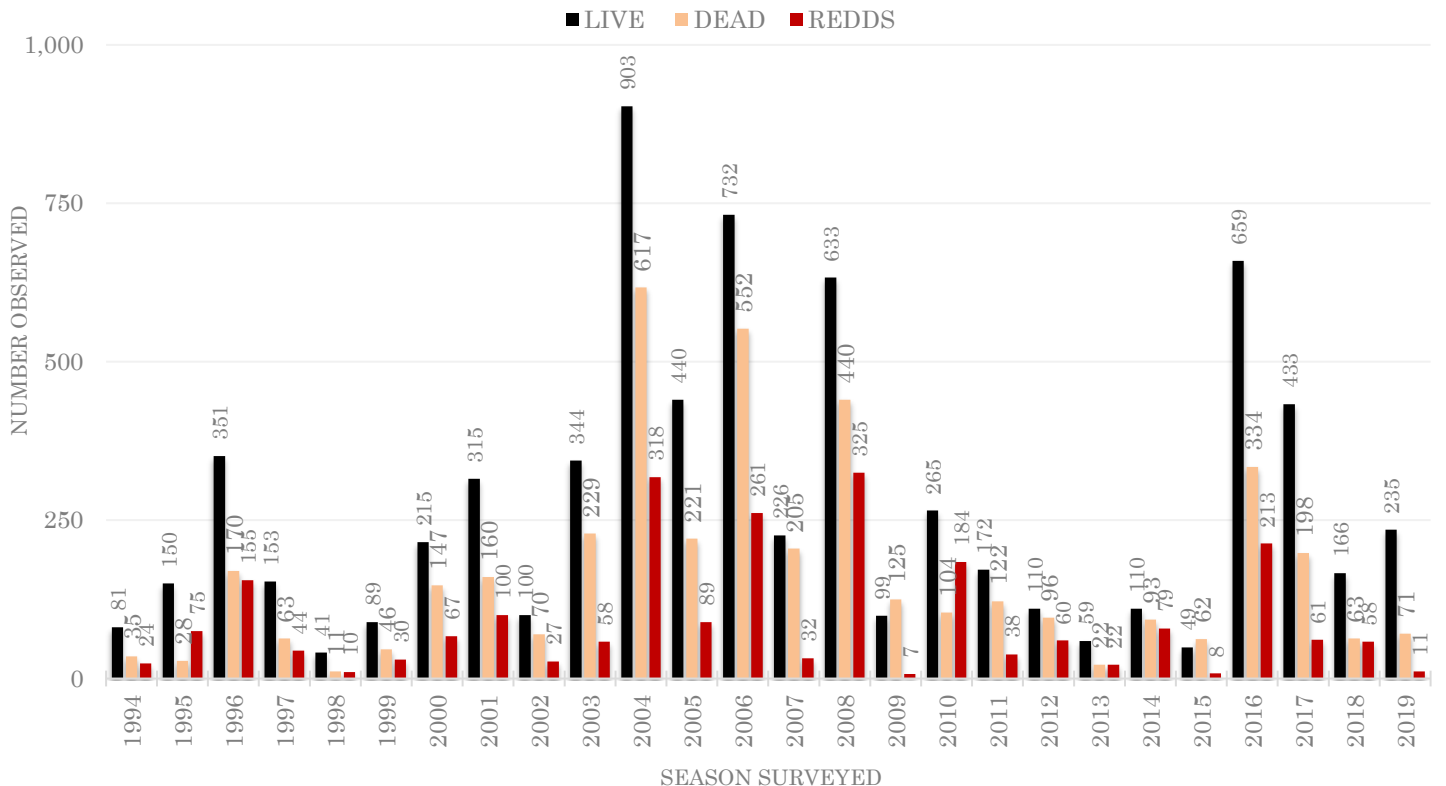
In August of 2003, the city of Tacoma (*TPU*) removed its 99 year old concrete pipeline crossing located at RM 23 on the White River. The concrete and rebar structure had long been suspected of injuring salmon and limiting upstream migration of weaker swimmers like chum salmon. The removal of the old concrete structure has resulted in chum salmon being able to access Boise Creek.



2019 Boise Creek Chinook Salmon Spawning Ground Counts and Run Timing

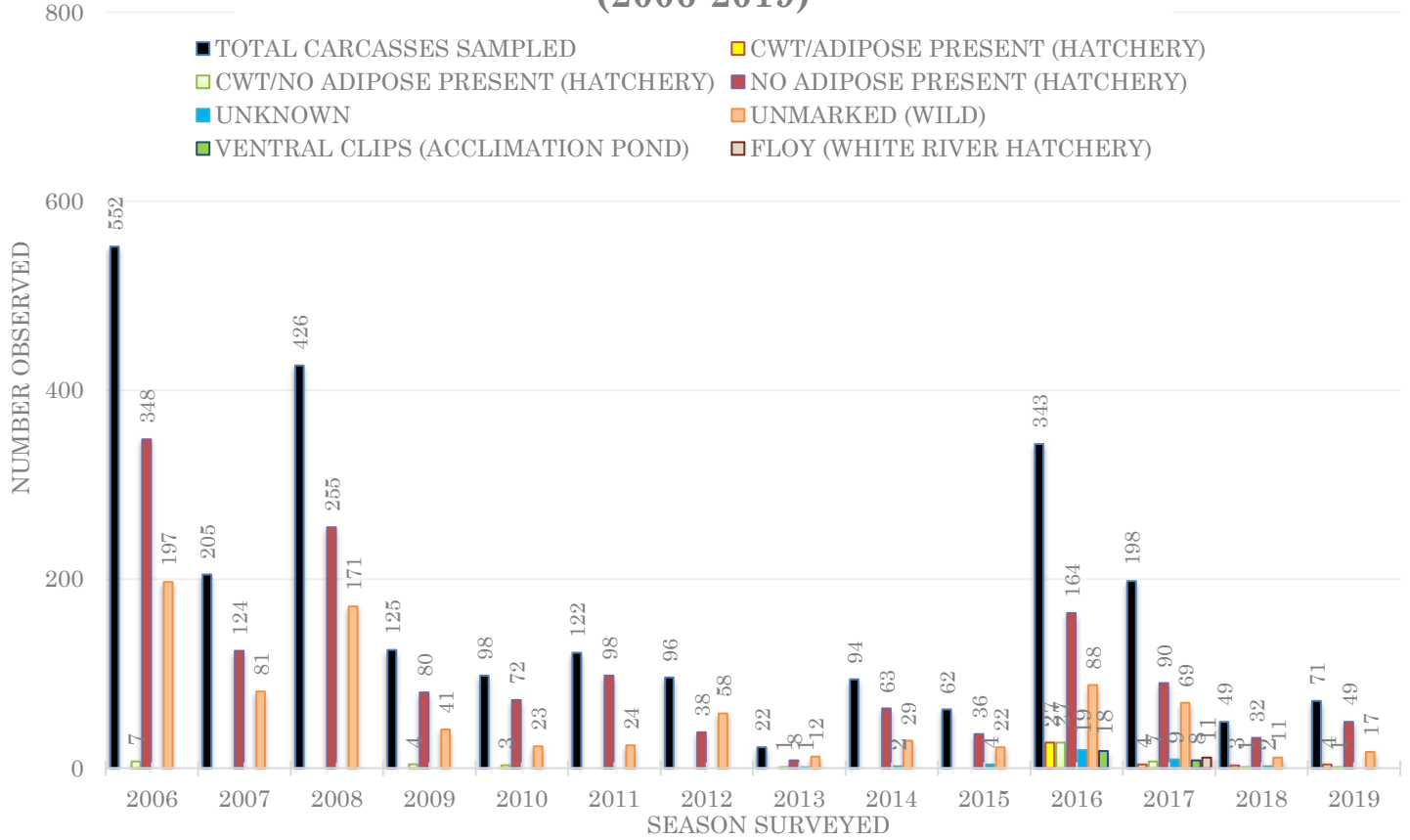


Boise Creek Seasonal Comparison of Chinook Salmon Spawning Ground Counts (1994-2019)

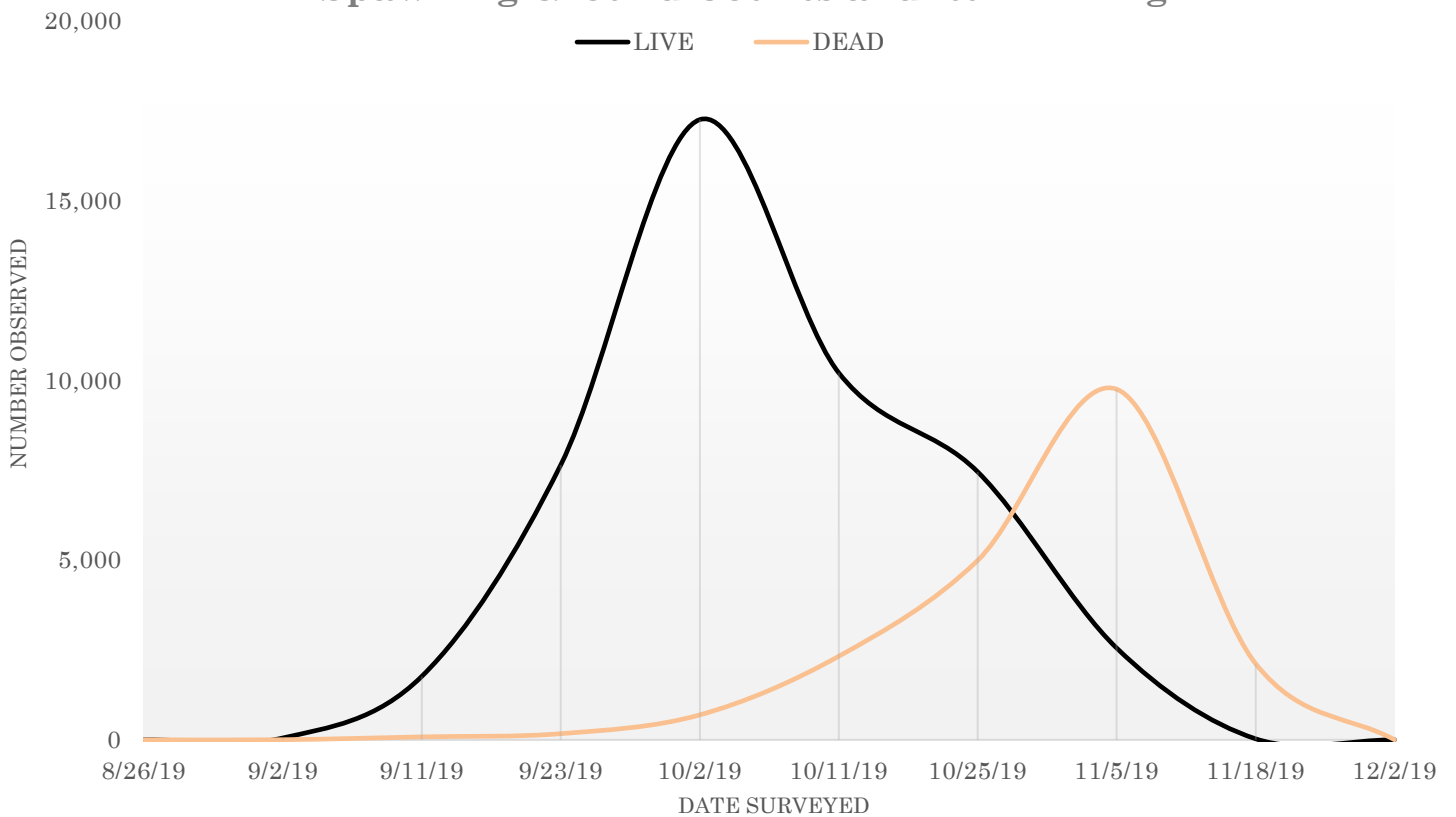


Adult Chinook escapement is determined by expanding the number of redds observed by 2.5 fish per redd (Smith and Castle, 1994). Due to the tremendous volume of pink salmon during odd years (since 2003), the success of determining Chinook redds from pinks is vastly reduced. Therefore, the AUC method is used to determine escapement during pink runs (odd years).

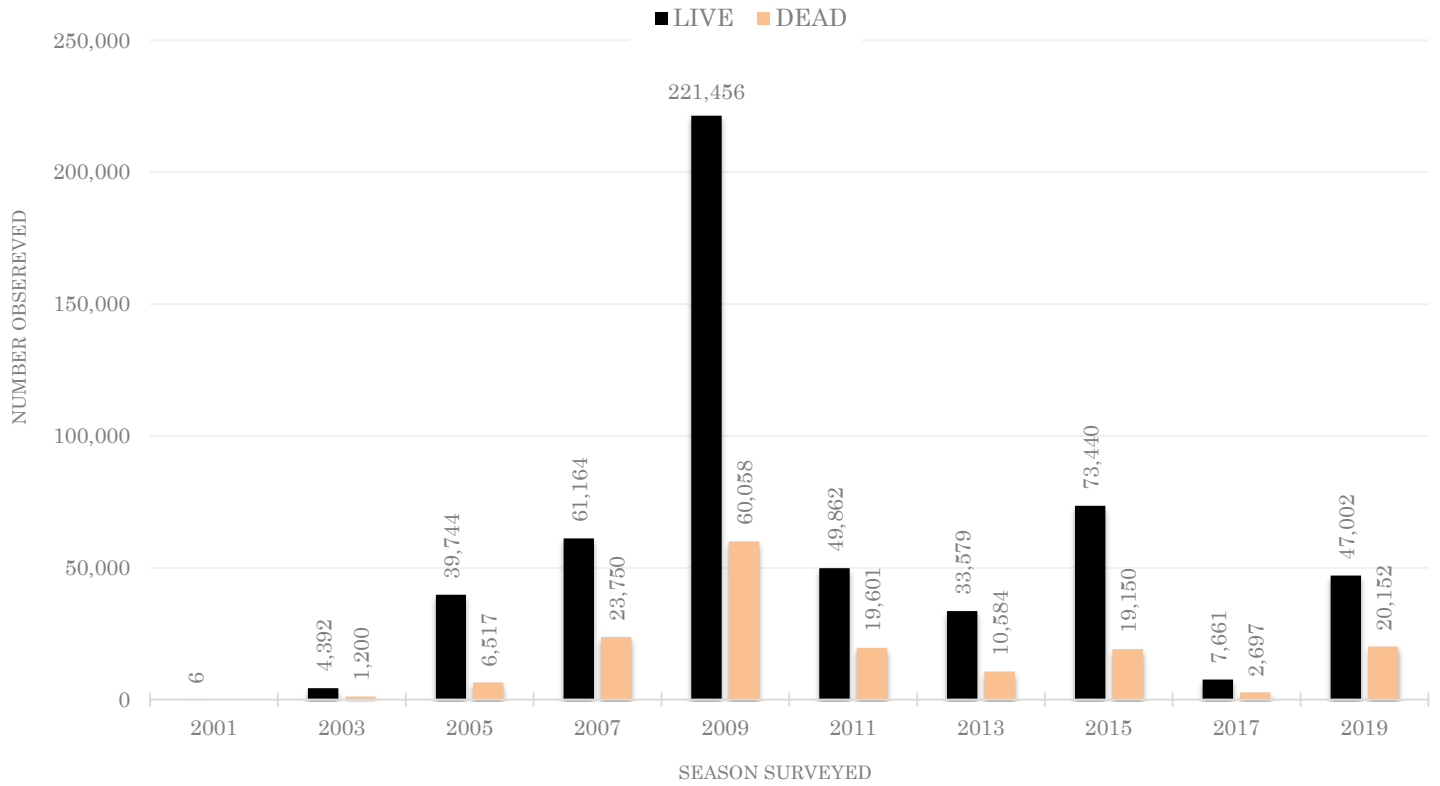
Boise Creek Chinook Carcass Sampling Results (2006-2019)



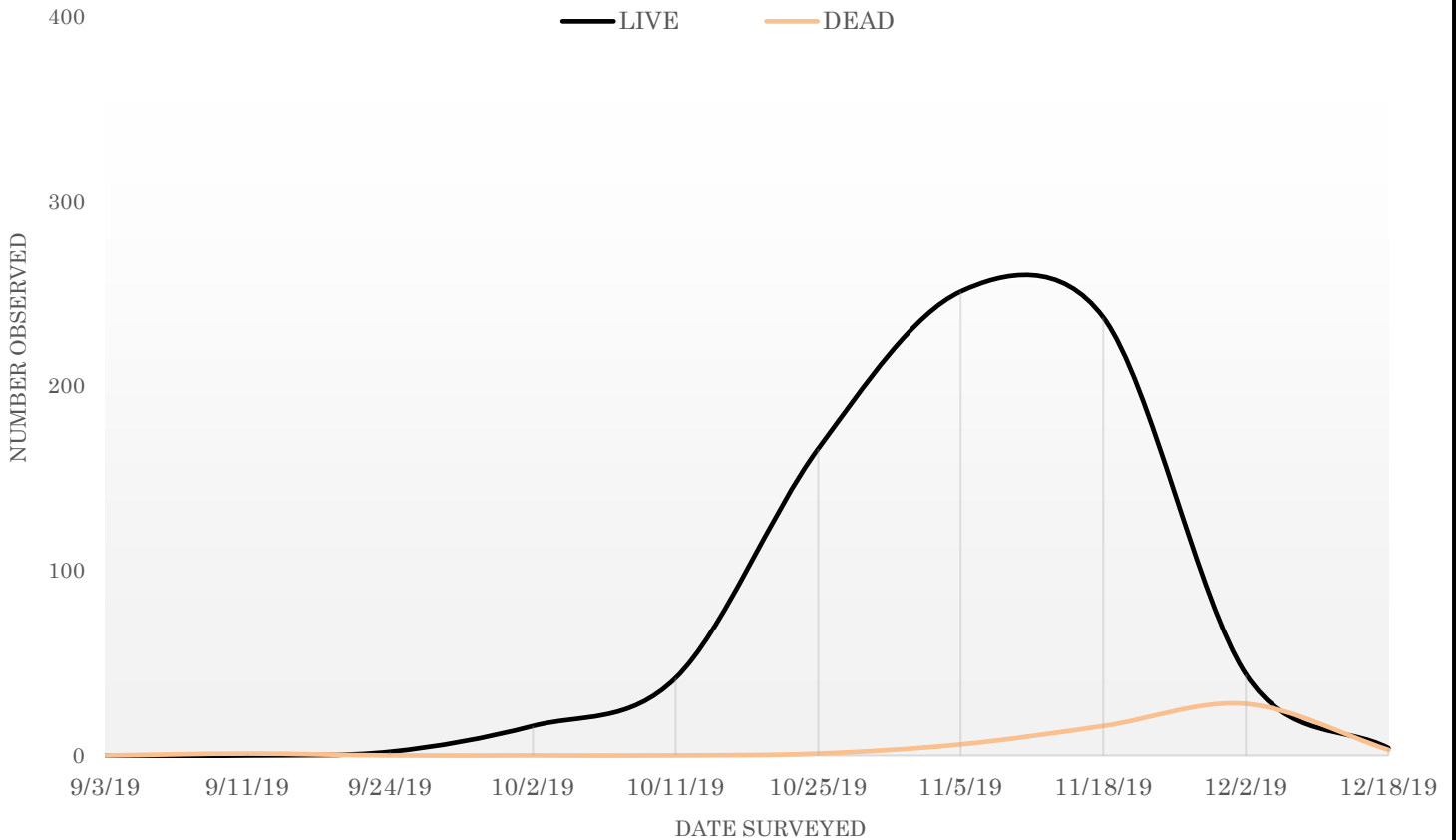
2019 Boise Creek Pink Salmon Spawning Ground Counts and Run Timing



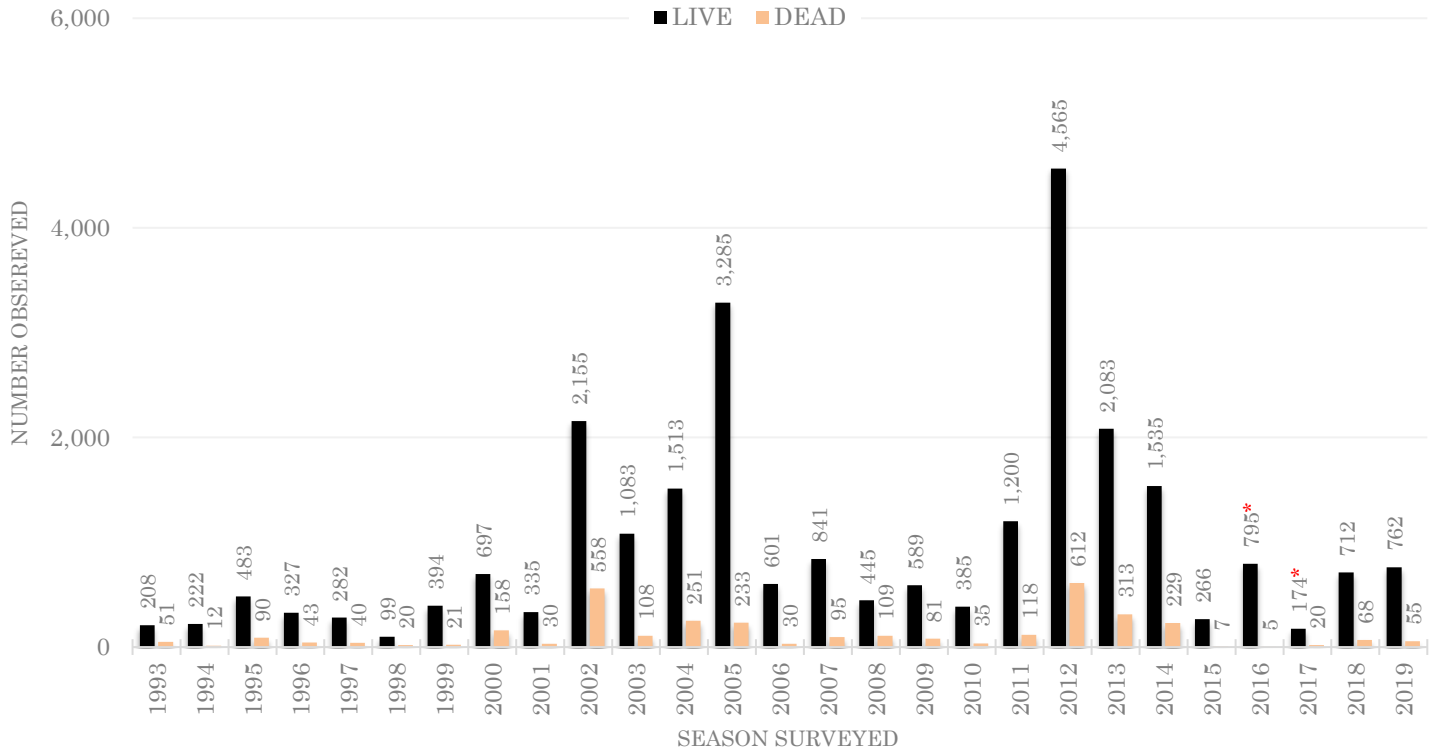
Boise Creek Seasonal Comparison of Pink Salmon Spawning Ground Counts (2001-2019)



2019 Boise Creek Coho Salmon Spawning Ground Counts and Run Timing

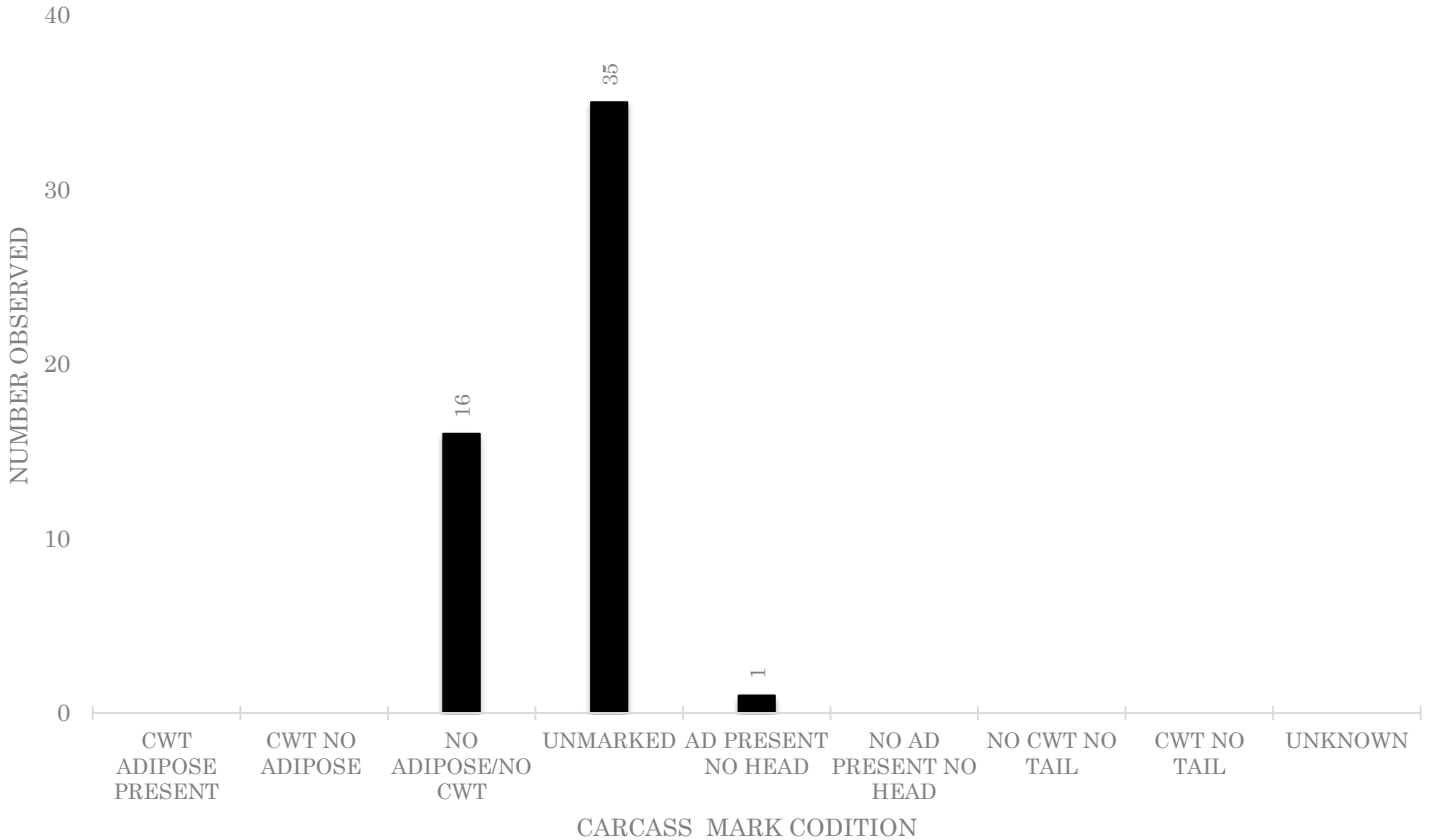


Boise Creek Seasonal Comparison of Coho Salmon Spawning Ground Counts (1993-2019)

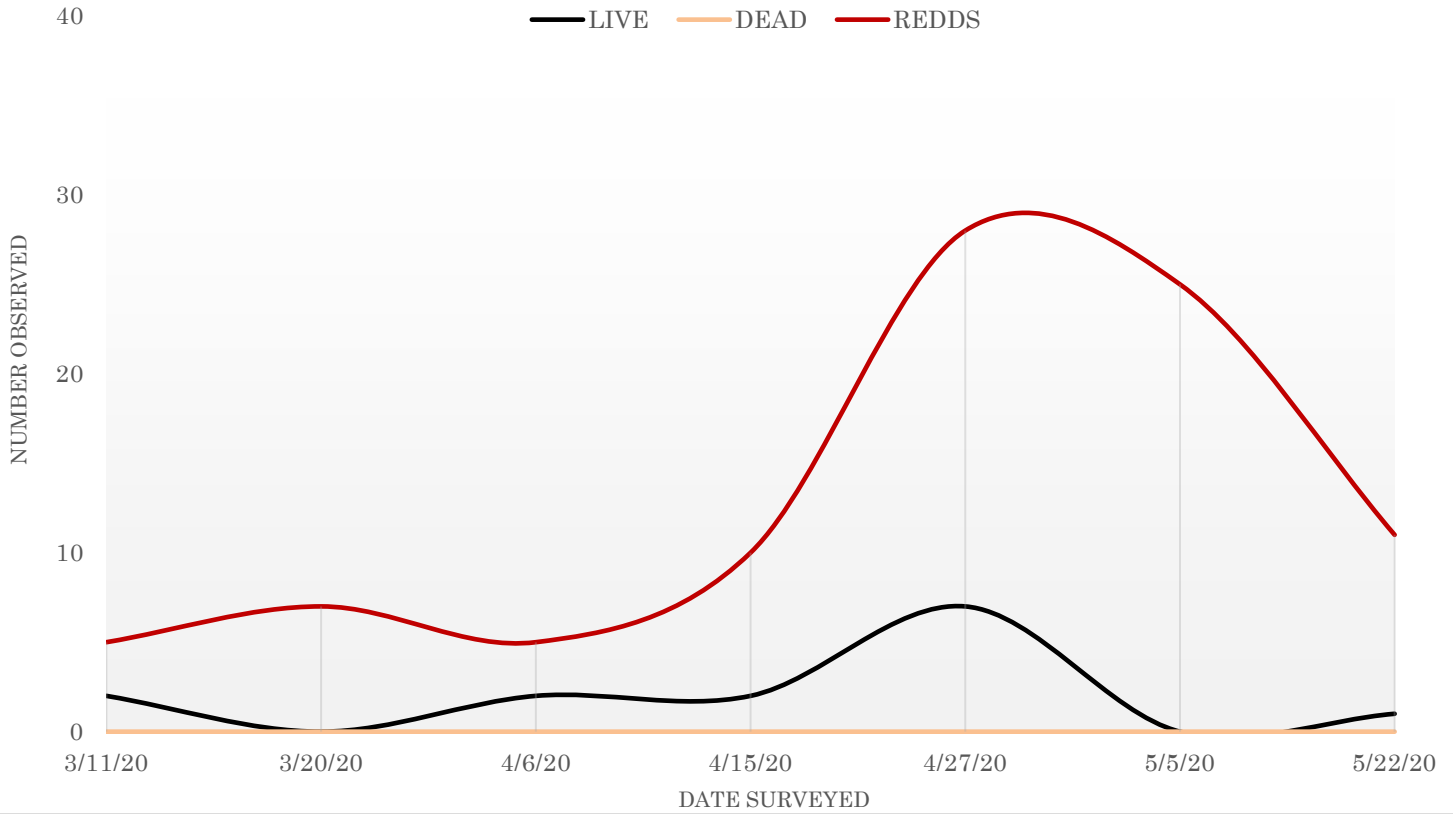


*Data is incomplete due to high flows preventing regular surveys from being conducted throughout the entire run.

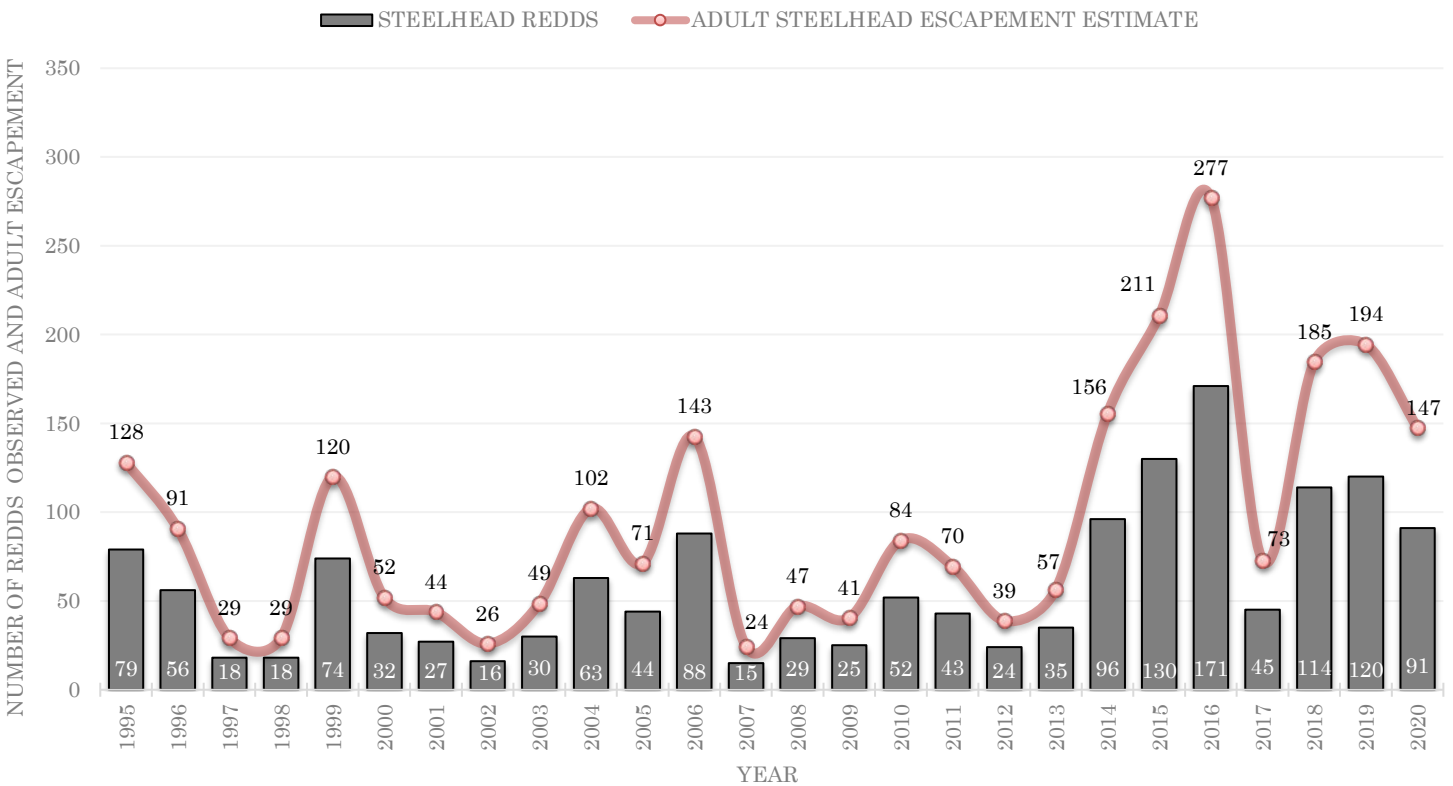
Boise Creek Coho Carcass Mark Type Sampling Results (2019)



2020 Boise Creek Steelhead Spawning Ground Counts and Run Timing



Boise Creek Seasonal Comparison of Steelhead Redd Counts and Adult Escapement Estimates (1995-2020)



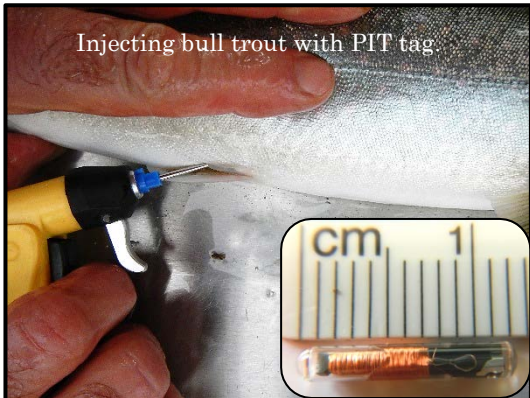
To determine the total escapement for steelhead, each redd is multiplied by a factor of 1.62 (i.e. 42 redds x 1.62 steelhead per redd = total escapement of 68 steelhead); no additional expansion factors are applied. See steelhead redd locations map in appendix C.

BUCKLEY: USACE FISH TRAP WHITE RIVER



Steelhead sampling

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' (USACE) fish trapping facility (circa 1948) is located at RM 24.3 near Buckley. Salmon, steelhead (*top image*), bull trout and other native fishes (*mountain whitefish, rainbow & cutthroat*) migrating to the upper White River enter this trap and are transported above Mud Mountain Dam. Fish not allowed upstream during sampling include marked hatchery released Fall Chinook and summer-run steelhead strays (*ad clipped*). Only BWT steelhead released as part of the White River recovery program are passed upstream. The Corps' trapping facility is uniquely integrated into a diversion dam and flume intake that was, up until January 2004, used to divert water from the White River to generate power. Since PSE ceased power production, some measure of water has continued



Injecting bull trout with PIT tag

to be diverted from the White River to maintain the water levels and water quality in

Lake Tapps. Construction began in June 2018, to replace the antiquated diversion dam and fish trapping facility. The new diversion and trap should be complete by late 2020/early 2021. The USACE facility offers unparalleled access to significant numbers of salmonids, which has been invaluable tool for research, salmon recovery and escapement estimates. During the months that salmon, steelhead and bull trout return to the upper White River, the USACE empties the trap daily, the trap is hoisted to a tanker truck, and fish are released from the trap into the truck. Fish are then transported above Mud Mountain Dam and released back into the White River at RM 33.6; four miles above the dam and approximately one mile below the confluence with the Clearwater River.

Species of salmonids captured in the trap include Spring and Fall Chinook, coho, pink, sockeye, chum, steelhead, cutthroat and bull trout. Puyallup Tribe Fisheries staff samples the contents of the trap once a week throughout the entire year. Species sampled regularly include Chinook, steelhead, sockeye, and bull trout. During the Spring Chinook/sockeye/bull trout run (*May-to-early October*) PTF staff sample the trap 1 to 7 days per week; the frequency is dependent on the number of fish captured throughout the entire run. Steel-



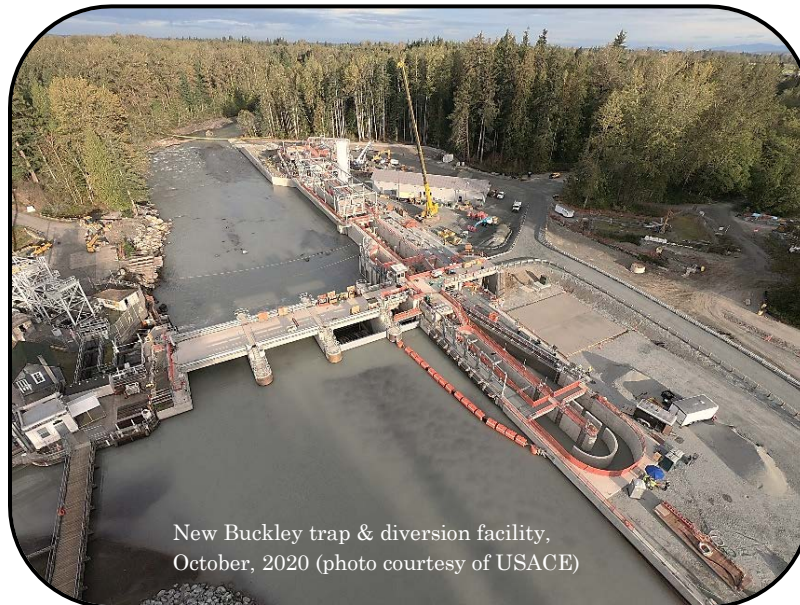
Chinook sampling

head are sampled regularly by PTF staff from late January through June. All fish sampled are dip-netted from the trap and placed into a 30 gallon water filled stainless steel bin and anesthetized with MS-222. All fish are examined for fin-clips; in addition, Chinook and steelhead are sampled for coded/blank wire tags with a metal detector (*right image*), and bull trout are scanned for PIT tags. Further sampling efforts includes measuring each of the previous species for fork length; collecting a

tissue sample for DNA analysis; as well as several scales for aging and other life history information (*top image*). DNA sampling involves removing a small amount of the anal fin tissue and placing it on a DNA blotting sheet for later analysis. In addition to DNA and scale samples, bull trout are PIT tagged and transported above Mud

Mountain Dam. Wild, and White River program steelhead are transported and release approximately 2 miles above Mud Mountain dam, while non- White River steelhead (*adipose clipped*) are returned back to the White River below the USACE trap as per agreement with the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe and the State of Washington.

In 2006, the Puyallup Tribe, in partnership with WDFW and the Muckleshoot Tribe, began artificially propagating White River winter steelhead. Rearing young steelhead is an integral part of the White River winter steelhead project; the program is intended to increase winter steelhead escapement in the White River. Since January of 2009, the Puyallup Tribe has assumed the majority of responsibility for continuing this significant restoration/recovery effort. Steelhead brood-stock (*approximately 10 males and 10 females*) are collected from the White River USACE fish trap in Buckley and are currently held, spawned, incubated and reared at the Puyallup Tribe's Diru Creek hatchery for a year. Each fish is implanted with a blank wire tag (*same as a CWT-minus the binary code*) for later identification. The project goal is to release up-to 40,000+ steelhead pre-smolts annually. Currently, the project releases approximately 25K+ pre-smolts. This project



New Buckley trap & diversion facility,
October, 2020 (photo courtesy of USACE)

has resulted in some moderate success; several hundred marked (*blank wire tag*) steelhead have been captured and passed above Mud Mountain dam since 2009 (*see data in this section and appendix G*). However, damage to the diversion dam structure in 2015 and 2016, allowed

an undetermined number of steelhead to migrate upstream of the fish trap (*between the two dams*). Dozens of steelhead were observed congregating at the base of Mud Mountain Dam in 2015. In cooperation with the USACE, Puyallup Tribal biologist recovered 14 steelhead and released them upstream near the community of Greenwater.

Since the fall of 2003, substantial returns of pink salmon (*odd years*) have been transported above Mud Mountain Dam to spawn in the Upper White River, and the West Fork of the White. The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife escapement data from 1959 to 2001 shows the number of adult pinks returning to the Puyallup/White River system ranged from 2,700-to-

49,000. In 2009, over 540,000 pinks were transported above MMD by the USACE (*peak escapement year*). Unfortunately, the sheer number of pink salmon attempting to reach the upper White River has at times overtaxed the Corps' resources and capabilities.

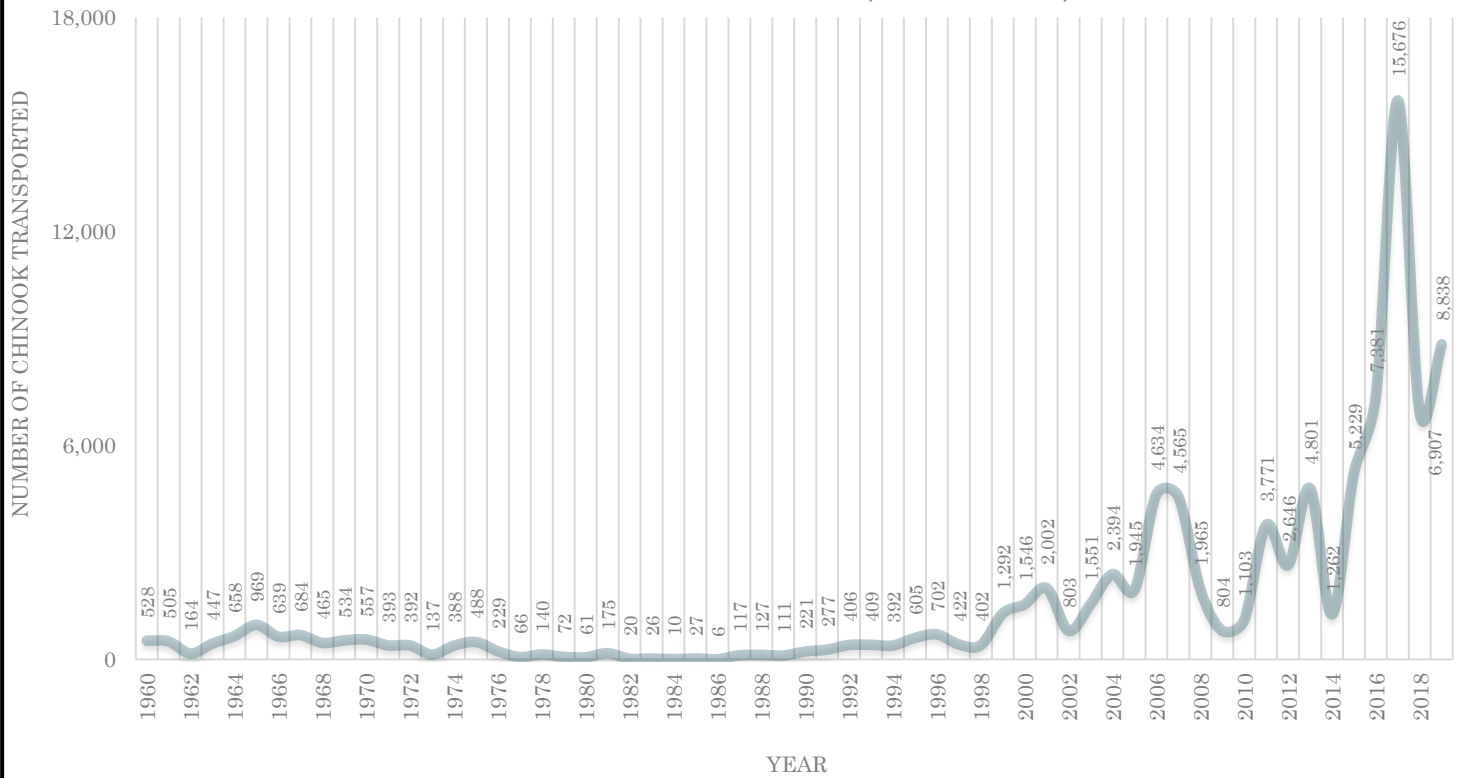
The current fish trapping and hauling operation is at times

incapable of managing the magnitude of pinks returning to the White River. The current design is also responsible for causing numerous injuries to fish (*bottom center*).



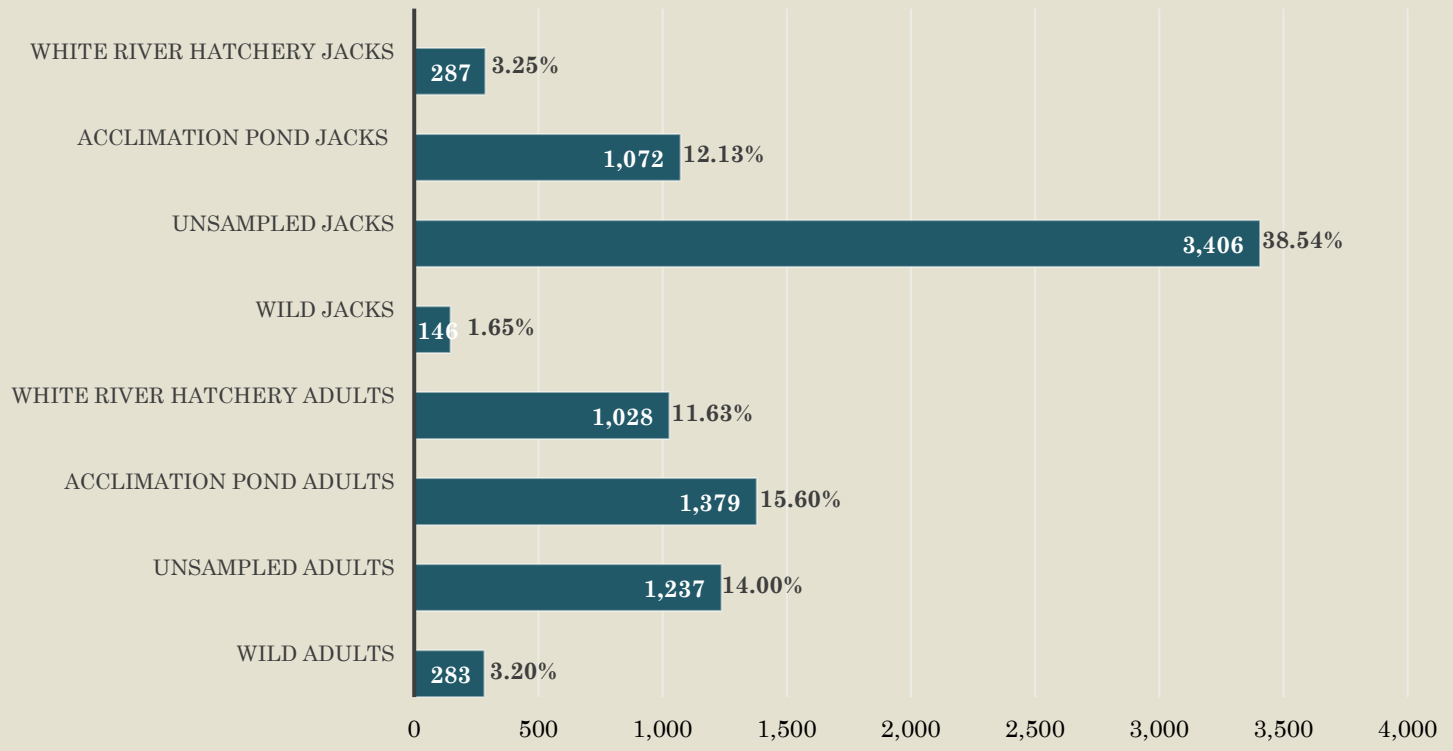
Common injury observed on fish sampled at the trap; however, the specific causes are not known.

Adult and Jack Chinook Captured in the USACE Fish Trap (White River) and Transported Above Mud Mountain Dam (1960-2019)



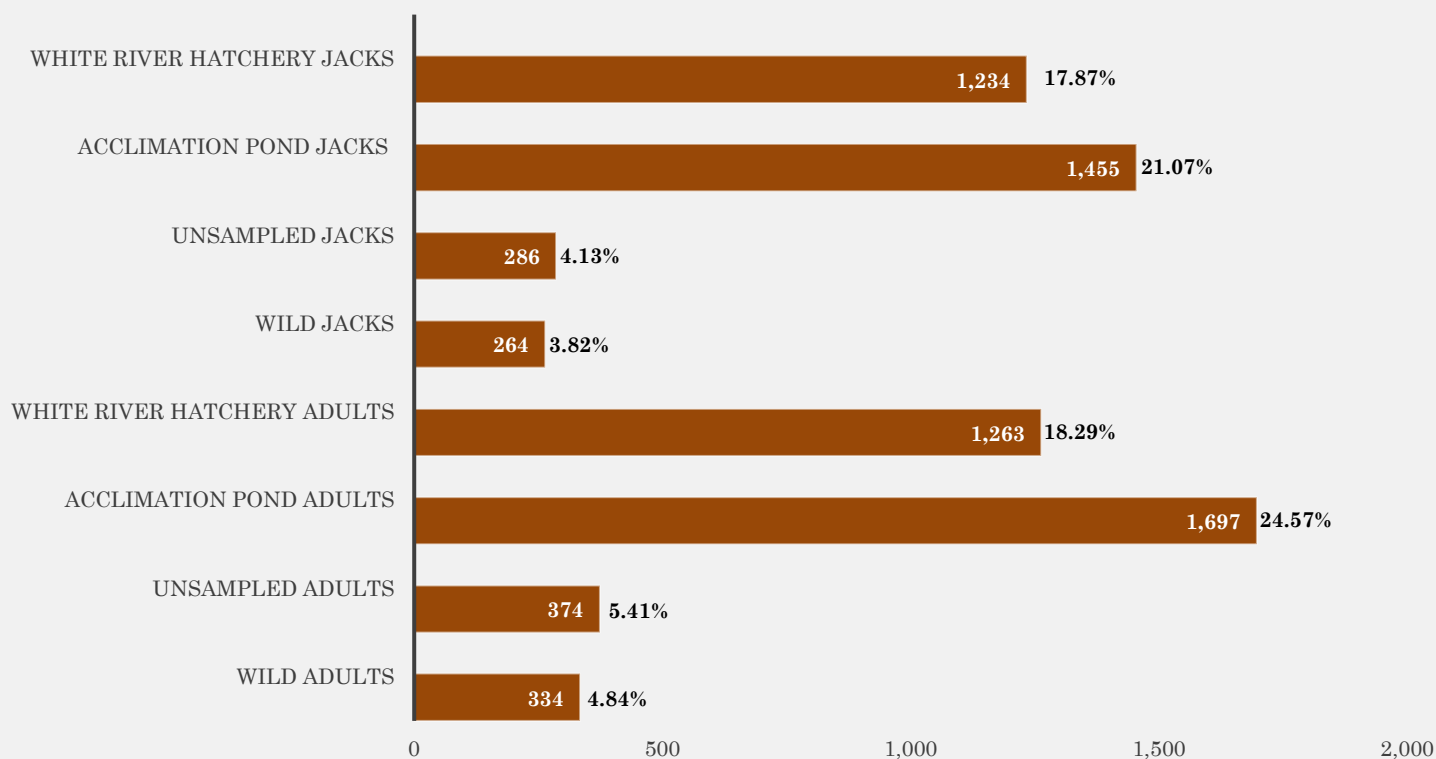
Data sources: Puyallup Tribe and USACE. Chinook totals include both Spring and Fall Chinook stocks.

2019 Breakdown of Buckley Trap Sampled and Unsampled Chinook Transported and Released Upstream of Mud Mountain Dam (White River) N=8,838

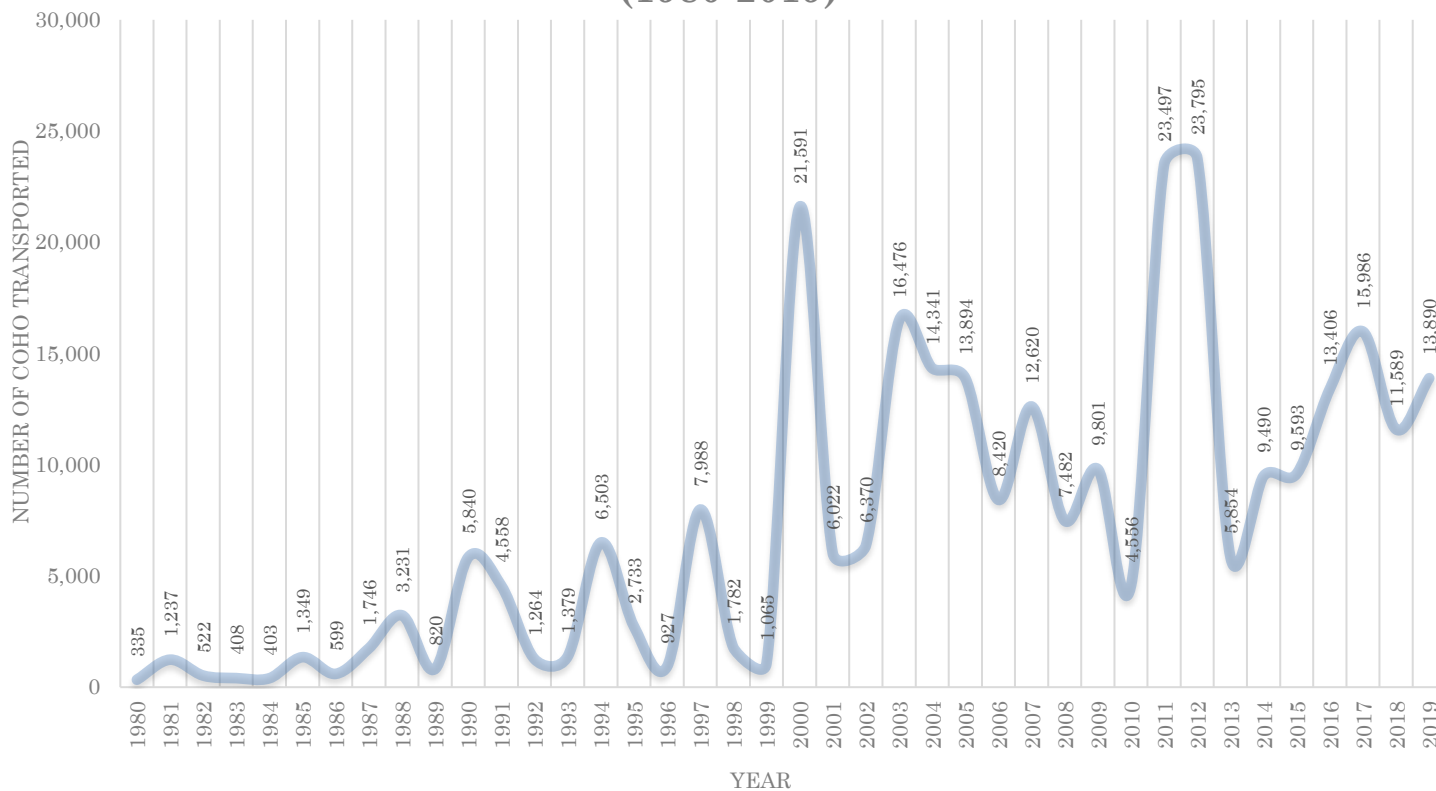


See Appendix F for data on Chinook returns and age compositions. Chinook totals include both Spring and Fall Chinook stocks.

2018 Breakdown of Buckley Trap Sampled and Unsampled Chinook Transported and Released Upstream of Mud Mountain Dam (White River) N=6,907

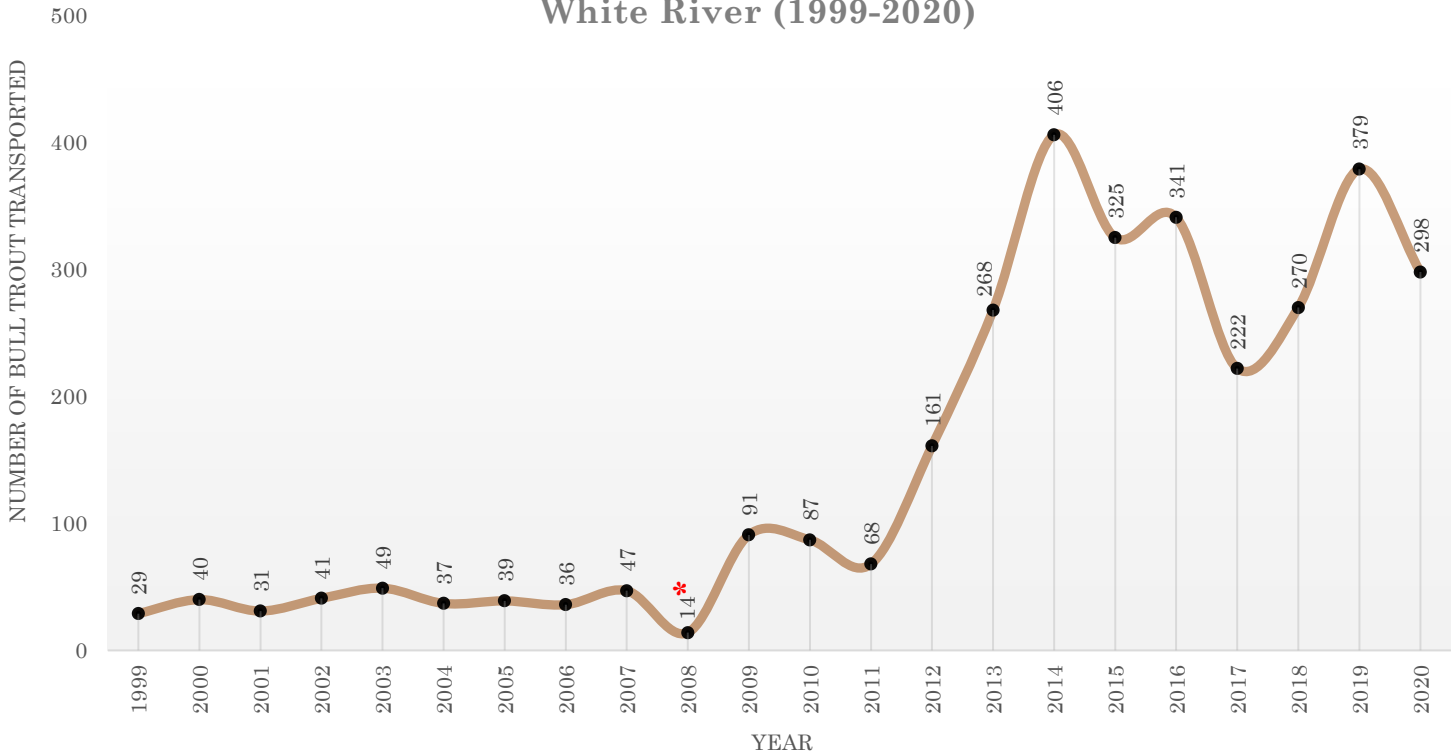


Adult Coho Captured in the USACE Fish Trap (White River) and Transported Above Mud Mountain Dam (1980-2019)



Data source: USACE MMD website <http://www.nws.usace.army.mil/Missions/CivilWorks/LocksandDams/MudMountainDam/FishCounts.aspx>

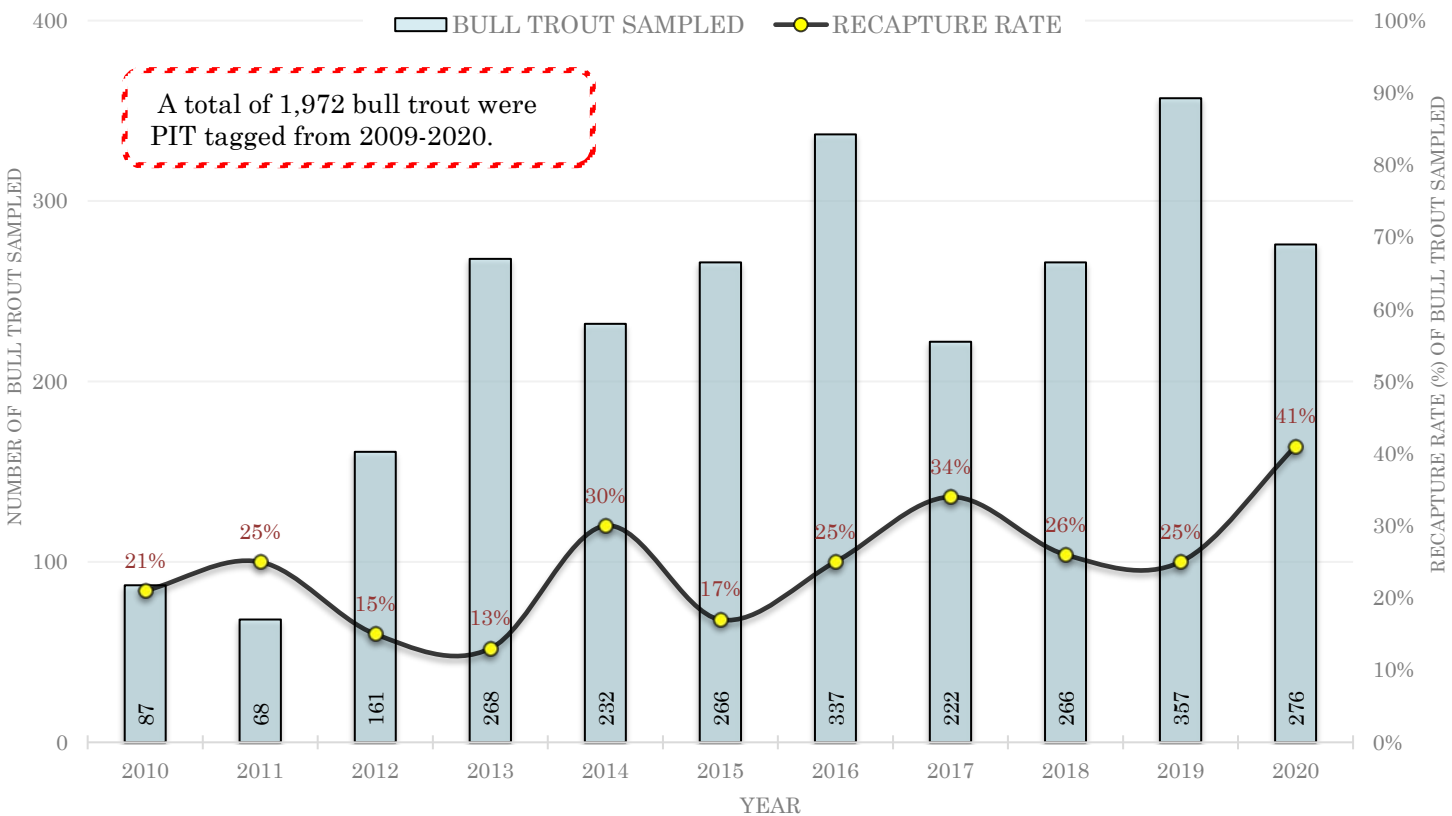
Total Number of Bull Trout Captured Annually in the USACE Fish Trap and Transported Above Mud Mountain Dam, White River (1999-2020)



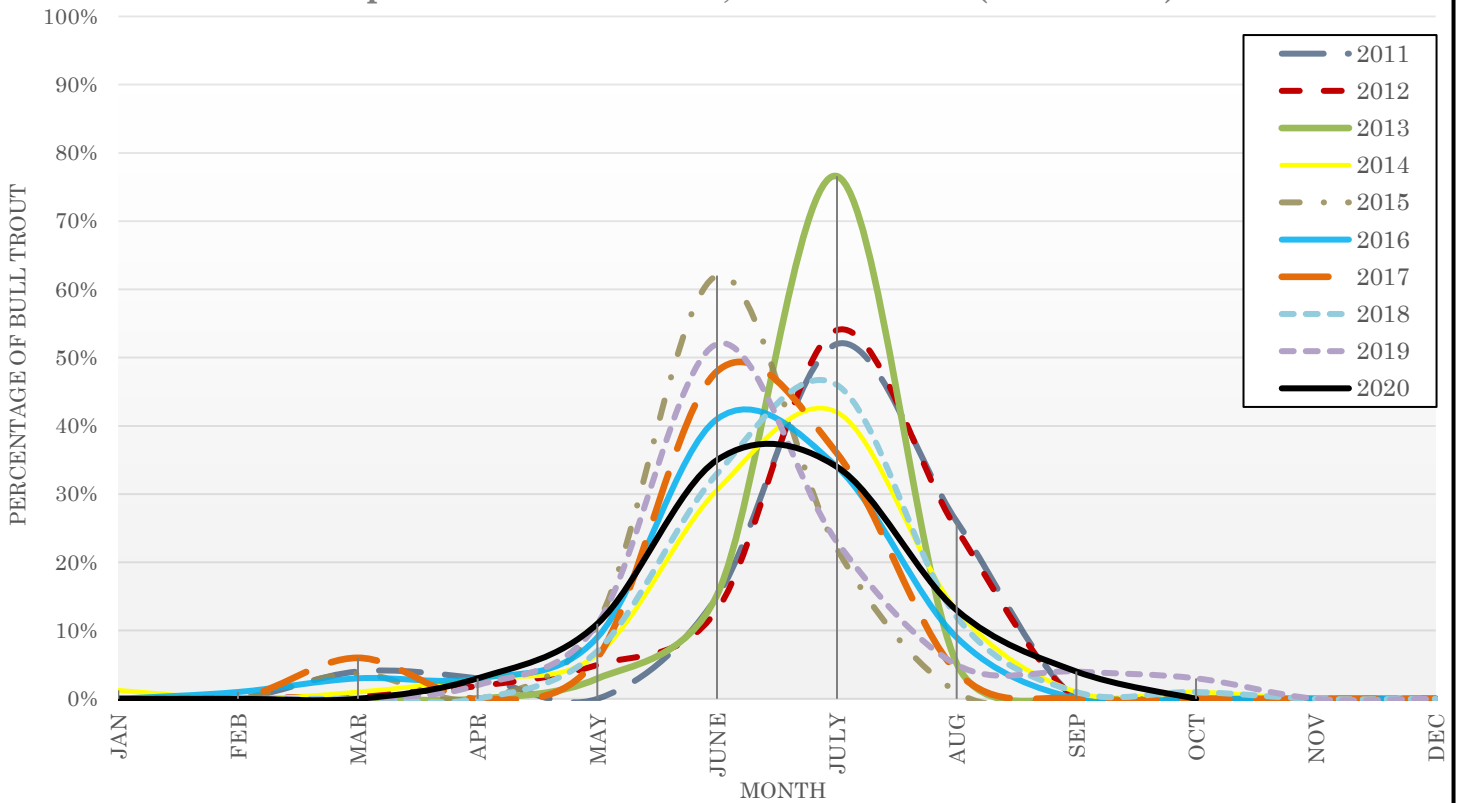
2020 data shows the total number of bull trout transported (sampled & unsampled) through October 30th (See Appendix E for sampling data).

*The low number of bull trout captured in 2008 is likely due to significant complications which occurred with trapping operations.

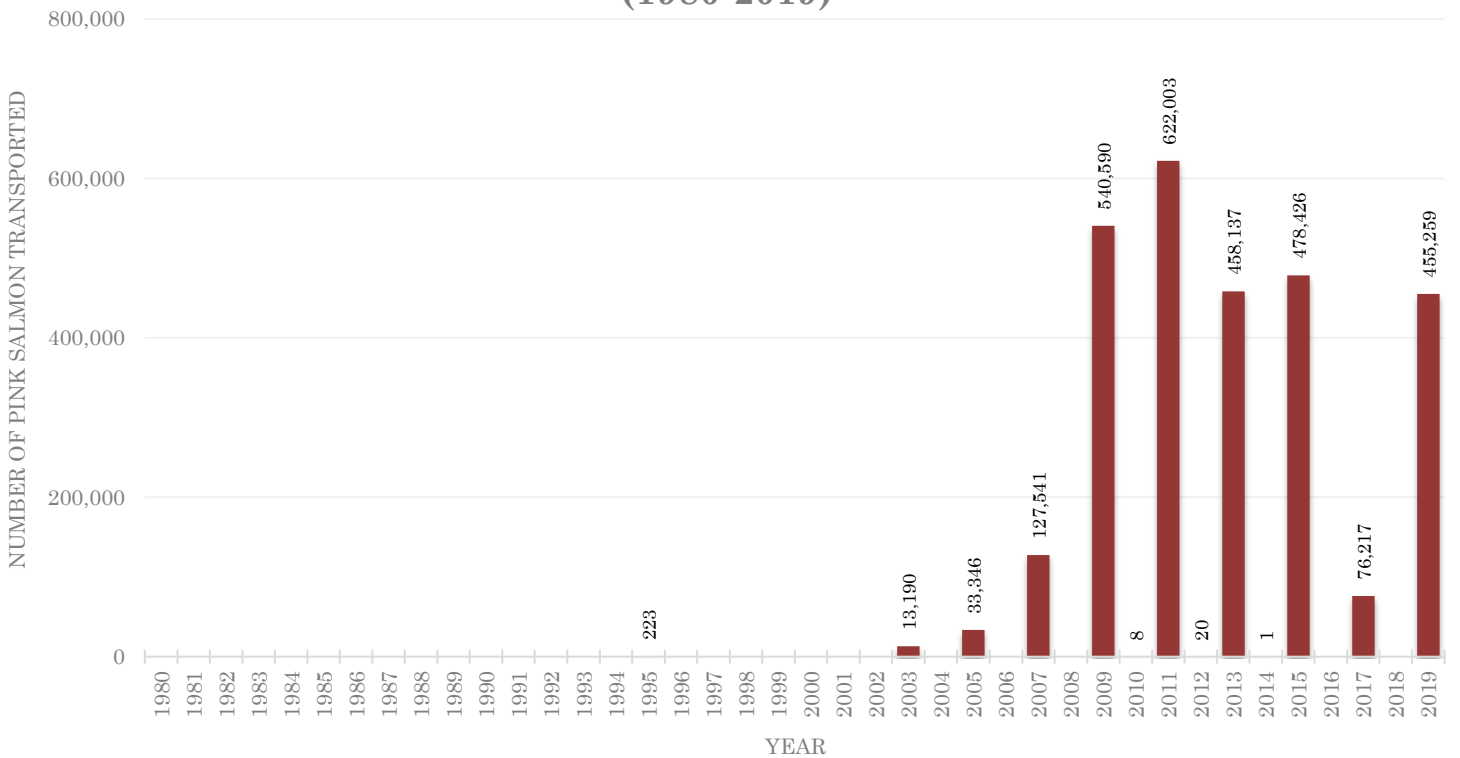
Annual Recapture Rates of PIT Tagged Bull Trout Sampled at USACE Fish Trap, White River (2010-2020)



Monthly Percentage of Annual Upstream Bull Trout Migrants Captured in the USACE Buckley Trap and Transported Above MMD, White River (2011-2020)

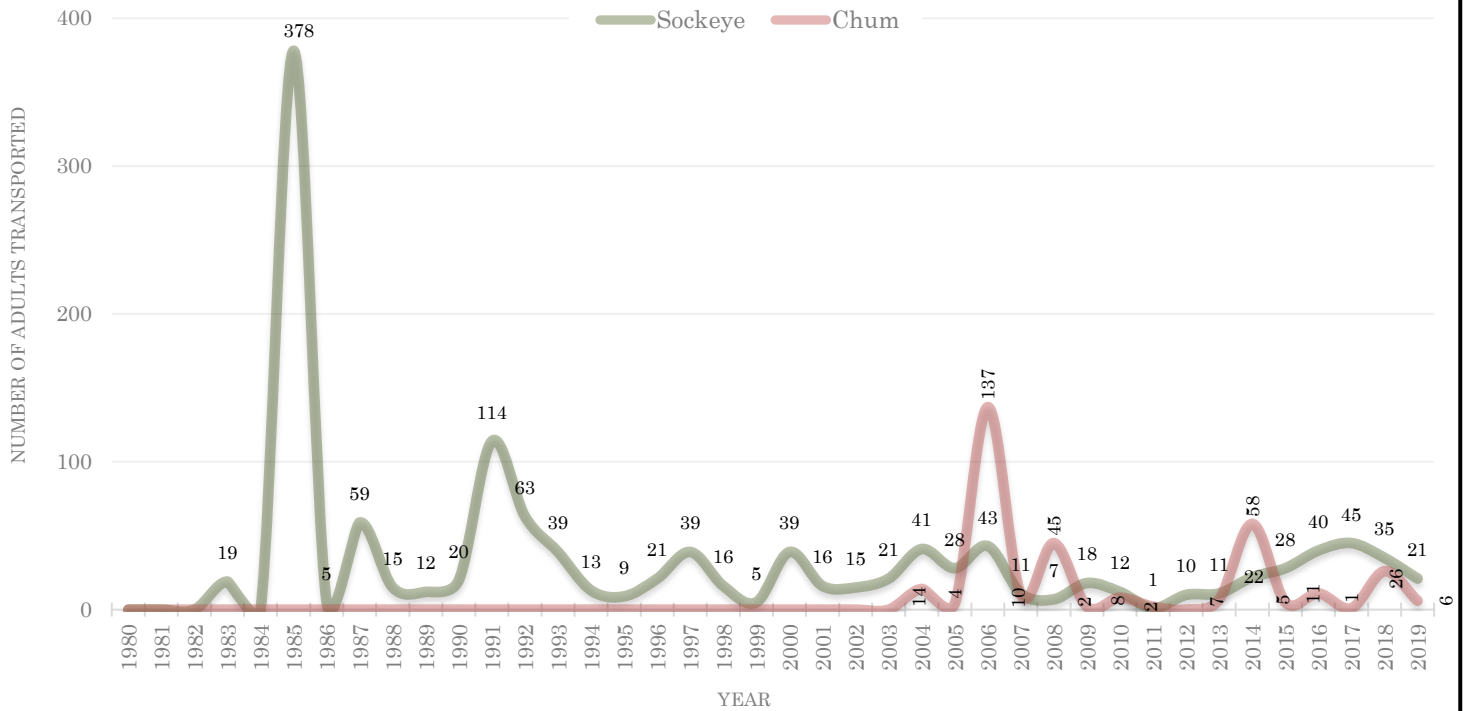


Adult Pink Salmon Captured in the USACE Fish Trap (White River) and Transported Above Mud Mountain Dam (1980-2019)



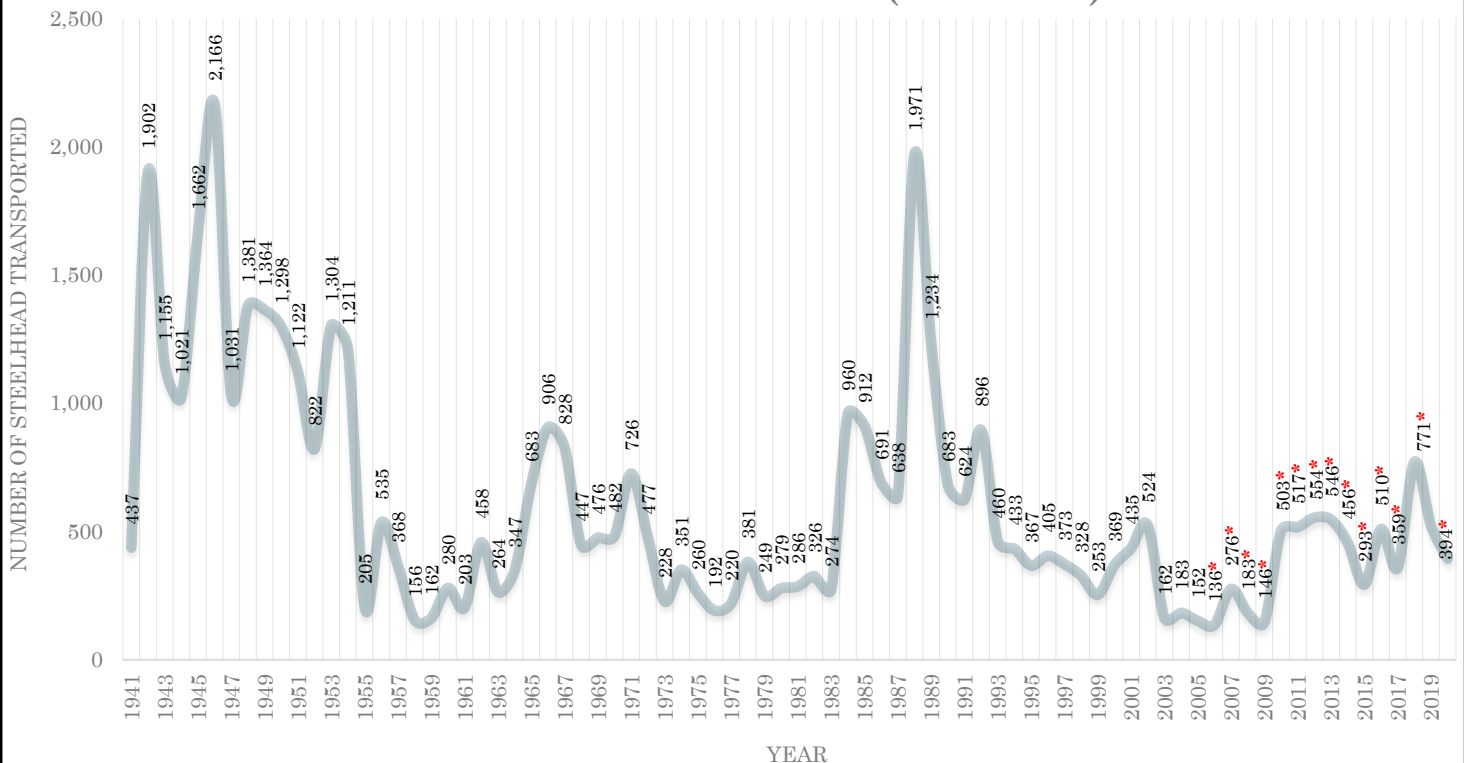
Data Source: USACE MMD website <http://www.nws.usace.army.mil/Missions/CivilWorks/LocksandDams/MudMountainDam/FishCounts.aspx>

Adult Sockeye and Chum Salmon Captured in the USACE Fish Trap and Transported Above Mud Mountain Dam , White River (1980-2019)



Data Source: USACE MMD website <http://www.nws.usace.army.mil/Missions/CivilWorks/LocksandDams/MudMountainDam/FishCounts.aspx>

Adult Winter Steelhead Captured and Sampled at the USACE Fish Trap (White River) and Transported Above Mud Mountain Dam (1941-2020)



The graph above details the number of steelhead transported above Mud Mountain Dam. *Additional steelhead captured in the trap since 2006 have been utilized as brood-stock for the White River steelhead supplementation project and were not transported above MMD. See following page; as well as, Appendix G&H for the breakdown/age of steelhead returns sampled.

Winter Steelhead Adult Returns Sampled at USACE Fish Trap and Pre-Smolts Released, White River (2008-2020)

YEAR SAMPLED/RELEASED	ADULTS N=	ADULTS WILD(NOR)	*FISH TAKEN FOR BROOD-STOCK PROGRAM	ADULTS WITH †BWT (PROGAM FISH)	PRE-SMOLTS RELEASED (BROOD YEAR) [RELEASE SITE]
2020	394	293	24	77	30,200 (2019) [Direct plant into Clearwater River]
2019	547	447	24	76	34,550 (2018) [Jensen Cr. Acclimation Pond]
2018	795	582	24	189	30,000 (2017) [Jensen Cr. Acclimation Pond]
2017	385	288	26	71	27,625 (2016) [Twentyeight Mile Cr. Acclimation Pond]
†2016	533	476	23	34	29,920 (2015) [Jensen Cr. Acclimation Pond]
†2015	319	273	26	20	31,219 (2014) [Jensen Cr. Acclimation Pond]
2014	479	392	23	64	49,998 (2013) [Huckleberry Cr. Acclimation Pond]
2013	574	338	28	208	27,990 (2012) [Muckleshoot WR Hatchery]
2012	578	345	24	209	31,129 (2011) [Muckleshoot WR Hatchery]
2011	539	164	22	353	27,876 (2010) [Muckleshoot WR Hatchery]
2010	523	204	20	299	25,650 (2009) [Muckleshoot WR Hatchery]
2009	165	116	19	30	31,900 (2008) [Muckleshoot WR Hatchery]
2008	207	177	24	6	56,378 (2007) [Muckleshoot WR Hatchery]

Steelhead juveniles are reared at PTOI's Diru Creek facility for approximately 9 months before being transferred to an acclimation pond. Adult steelhead sampling conducted by Puyallup Tribal Fisheries. See Appendix H for additional steelhead sampling results. See Appendix D for current salmon and steelhead acclimation pond sites.

*During the spring of 2006, in response to the declining number of winter steelhead, the Puyallup and Muckleshoot Tribes; as well as the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, began a steelhead supplementation pilot project developed for the White River. Since 2014, the Puyallup Tribe has assumed the sole responsibility for the continuance of this vital fish enhancement program. The primary goal of this project is to restore the run to a strong self-sustaining population. The project is currently funded and managed by the Puyallup Tribe and utilizes captured wild brood stock from the USACE trap in Buckley to generate approximately 25K-35K+ yearling smolts.

†An undetermined number of adult steelhead ascended above the Buckley diversion dam due to missing panels.

‡ Blank Wire Tag (BWT): Small piece of wire implanted in the snout that is the same as a Coded Wire Tag (CWT) implant minus the binary code.

CAMP CREEK

WRIA 10.0112



Camp Creek is a left bank tributary of the upper White River (RM 43.3), located near the community of Greenwater. Camp is approximately 3.6 miles in length; however, only the lower 0.75 miles is anadromous. The creek supports ESA listed Spring Chinook, steelhead and bull trout; as well as non-listed coho, pink and cutthroat, by providing foraging, spawning and overwintering habitat for all life stages. However, insufficient flows can prevent adult Chinook from accessing the creek in late summer and early fall. Therefore, the creek is surveyed essentially for adult steelhead spawning activity. All adult salmon



Lower Camp Creek

and steelhead that spawn in the Upper White River and its tributaries are initially captured in the USACE fish trap in Buckley; then transported above Mud Mountain dam (RM 29.6). Since precise escapement numbers for the Upper White River

drainage are known, surveys are conducted to determine fish distribution and spawning success. This is especially important regarding Spring Chinook and steelhead, given that adult production monitoring is an essential part of recovery planning.

Typical of many upper river tributaries, the mouth of the creek frequently drifts due to its position within the open channel migration zone of the White River. As a result of mainstem river incursions, the creek's lower channel and riparian habitat are frequently altered. The habitat within this section is the least conducive to spawning due to a primarily sandy substrate. In addition, this reach of the creek is highly subjected to the possibility of redd scouring or heavy silt deposition due to the influences of the mainstem White River.

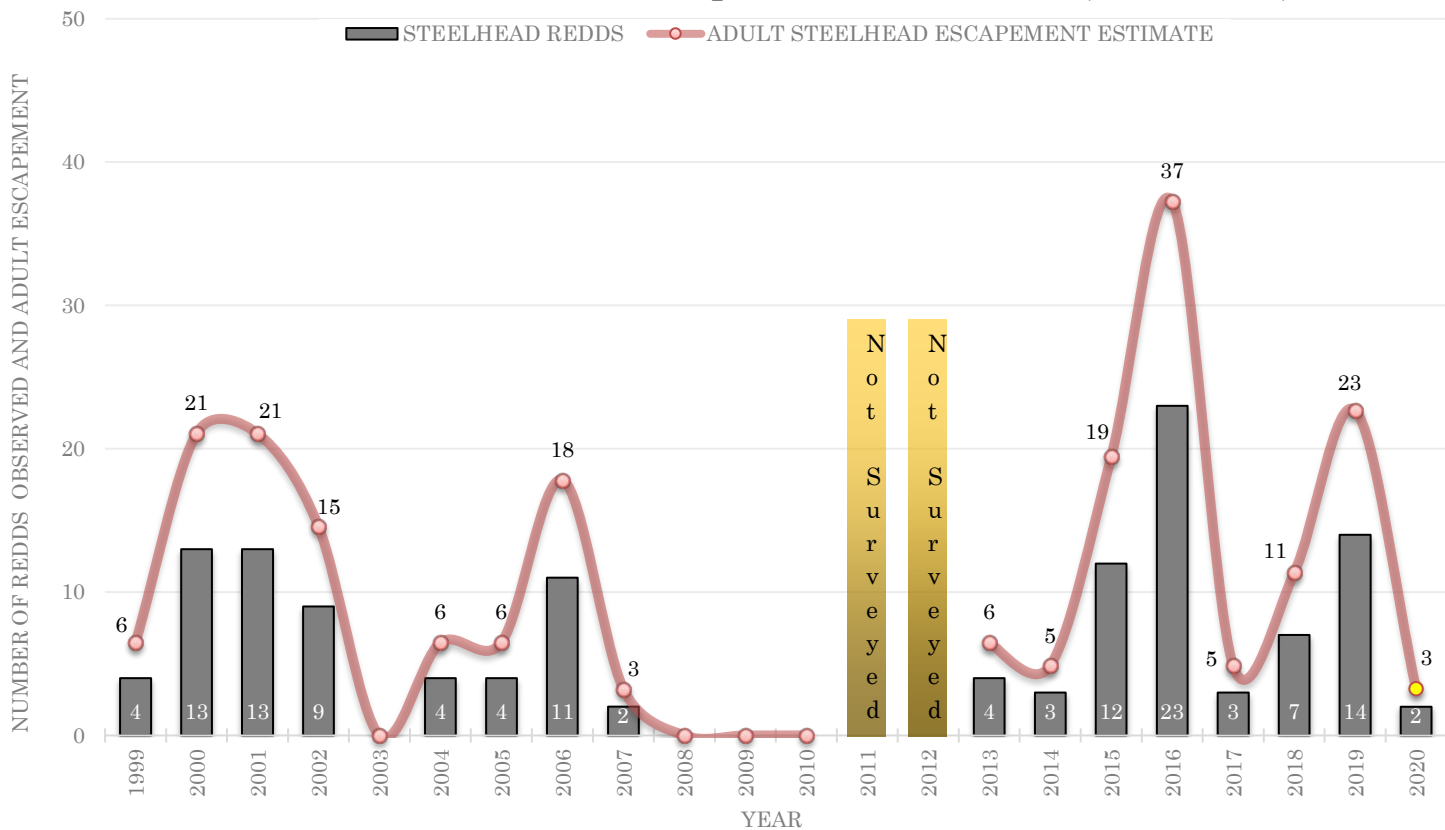
Nearly the entire anadromous reach of the creek (*approximately 0.75 miles*) is low gradient (*lower images*). Although spawning does occur within this anadromous reach (*depending on mainstem river influence*), it is limited due to the quantity and quality spawning substrate created by the fine alluvial deposits (*sand & silt*) from the White River. In addition, adult salmon spawning has



Lower Camp Creek

more consistent and frequent in this tributary compared to that observed in other upper river tributaries located along the White River such as Rocky Run Creek, located 1.2 miles upstream. Limited quantities of small and medium instream woody debris is present, as well as a beneficial riparian buffer zone of primarily alders and conifers along the majority of the creek. Upstream of the anadromous reach, the creek enters the more heavily forested lower slope of the valley floor as it begins to climb up the valley wall. From this point, the creek assumes a pool-riffle-cascade configuration as it ascends the lower valley slope.

Camp Creek Seasonal Comparison of Steelhead Redd Counts and Adult Escapement Estimates (1999-2020)



● 2020 data is incomplete (results based on single survey). All adult steelhead that spawn in the Camp Creek were captured at the USACE fish trap in Buckley, and transported above Mud Mountain dam. Since precise escapement numbers for the Upper White River are known (Appendix G & H), surveys for steelhead are conducted for distribution, timing and spawning success. See steelhead redd location map in appendix C.

CANYON CREEK

WRIA
10.0022A



Chinook salmon in lower Canyon Creek.

Canyon Creek is a small tributary within the larger 12.1 mi² Clear Creek Basin (10.0022). The Clear Creek Basin drains the plateaus and flatlands running along the southern valley of the lower Puyallup River, just west of the city of Puyallup. Canyon Creek doesn't appear on the hydrology of most common mapping systems. Canyon supports several species including: Chinook, coho, pink, chum, steelhead/rainbow, cutthroat and bull trout.

Little stream complexity exists within Canyon Creek, and seasonal flows are rarely adequate to allow access for adult Chinook or steelhead to spawn. However, adult Chinook have been observed in the creek and it's highly likely juveniles from adult spawners (*Chinook and coho*) in Clear and Swan creeks utilize Canyon Creek, especially for foraging and overwintering. There is often an abundance of chum fry during the spring, as well as coho fry throughout spring and



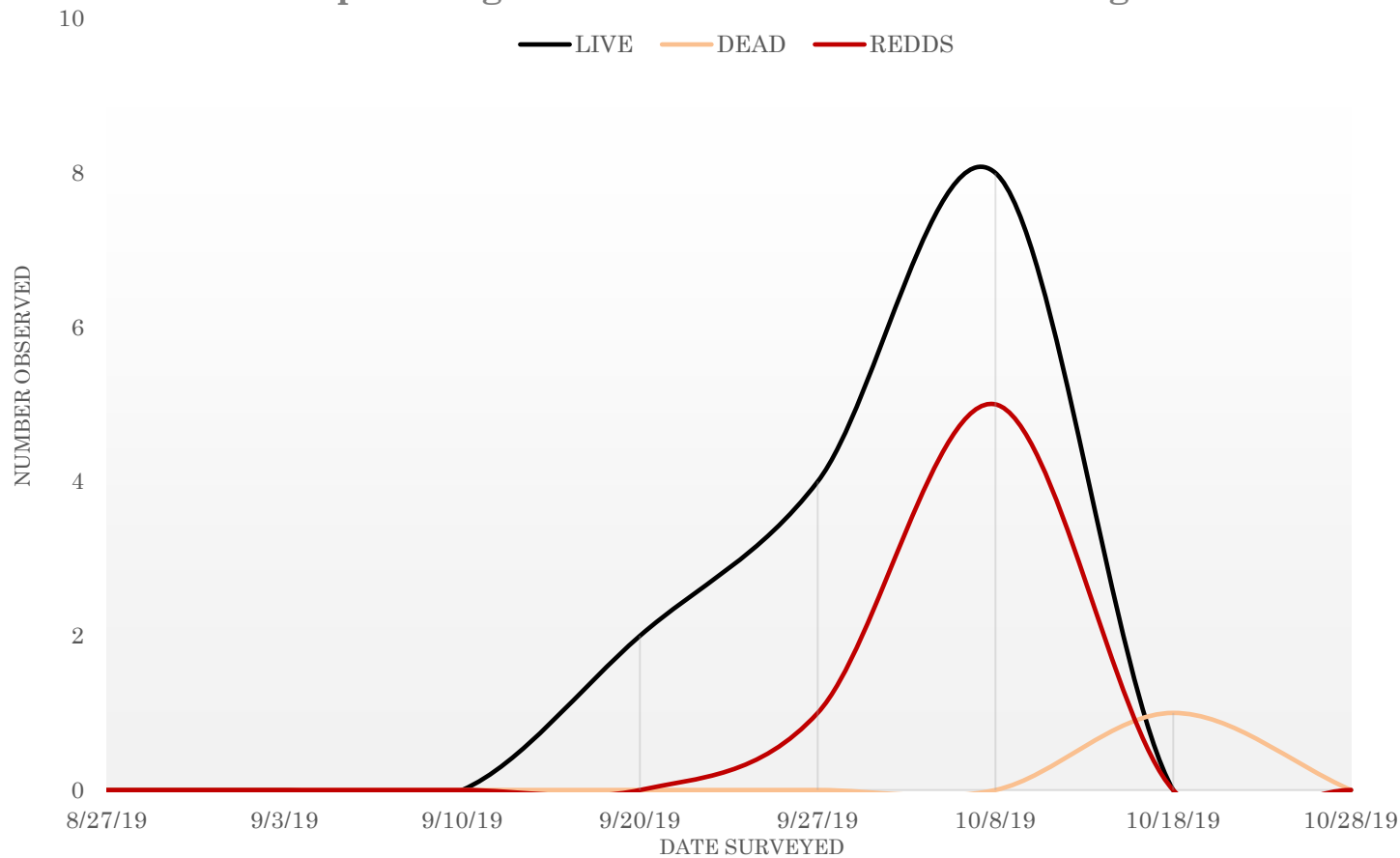
Chum salmon

summer for steelhead and cutthroat to forage on. Adult fluvial bull trout are also known to forage in the smaller tributaries of the lower Puyallup, including Canyon Creek.

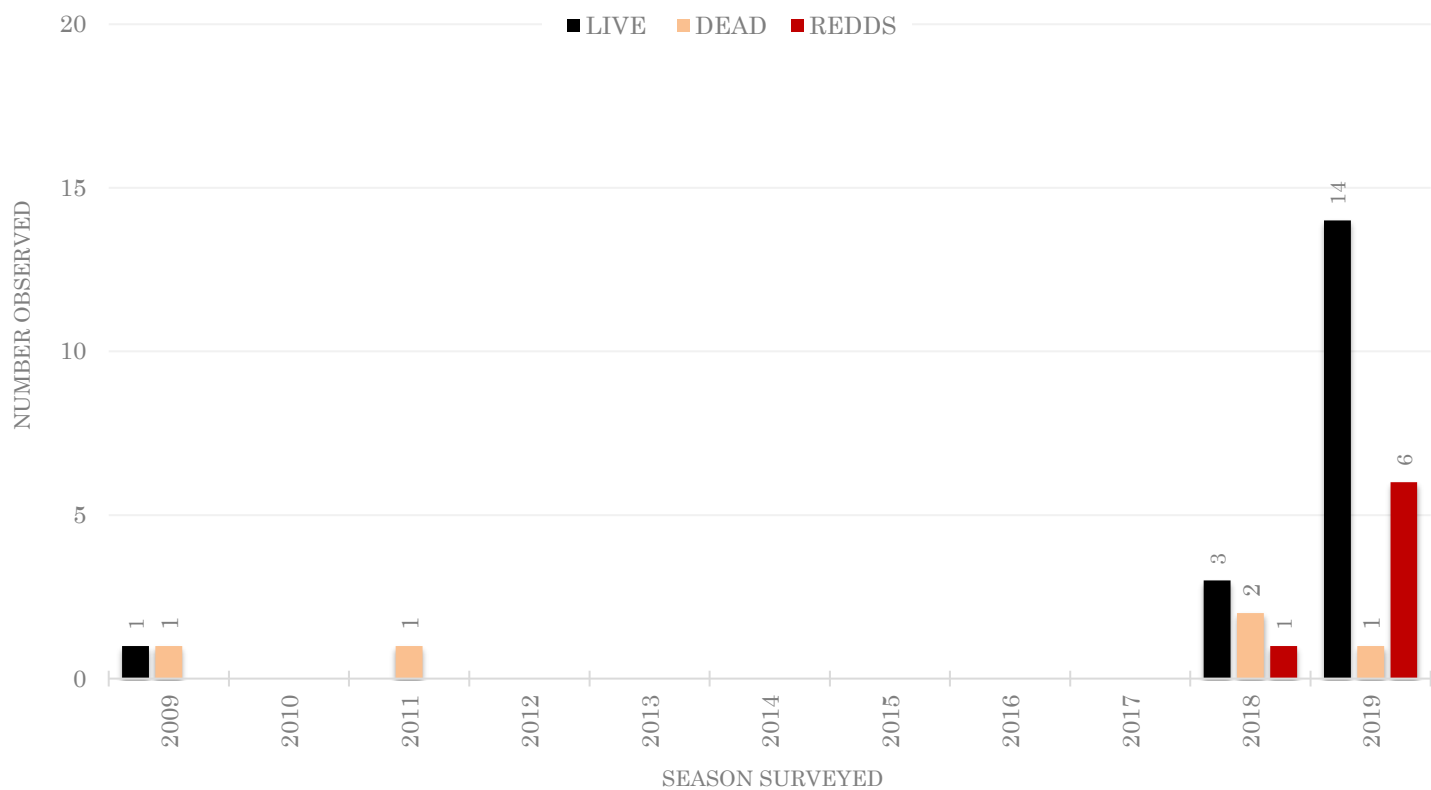
Chum salmon are the only species regularly observed spawning in Canyon, and can be seen spawning from late November through January. Unfortunately, chum escapement has dropped precipitously since 2011. Adult Chinook and coho are periodically observed, but regular surveys are conducted for coho by the Puyallup Tribe given their escapement numbers are extremely low and spawning habitat is limited; however, juvenile coho are often observed. Canyon lacks significant habitat complexity such as LWD, riparian, off channel habitat, or variation in stream channel type. The greater part of the lower reach of the creek consists of a flat low gradient channel with few hydraulic breaks. All species are able to ascend just upstream of the culvert running under Canyon Road. Cutthroat and bull trout are capable of ascending the steeper gradient beyond the culvert. Cutthroat and sculpin are the predominant species present in the upper anadromous reach located below the culvert crossing adjacent to the Miles quarry on Canyon Road.

Upstream of the culvert crossing under lower Canyon Road, the gradient increases and prevents weaker swimmers like chum from ascending further. In the past, the culvert itself did not appear to be an encumbrance to chum, since they were often observed spawning on the fine gravel within the culvert. The main channel above the culvert has been engineered with the placement of log weirs to retain gravel. They appear to be only moderately effective because the amount of fines in the entire reach is excessive. However, a problematic issue is the continuing bedload accumulations within the culvert and at the downstream opening causing the channel below to avulse when bedload builds. Downstream of Pioneer, the substrate consists largely of fines and patches of extremely compacted small gravel.

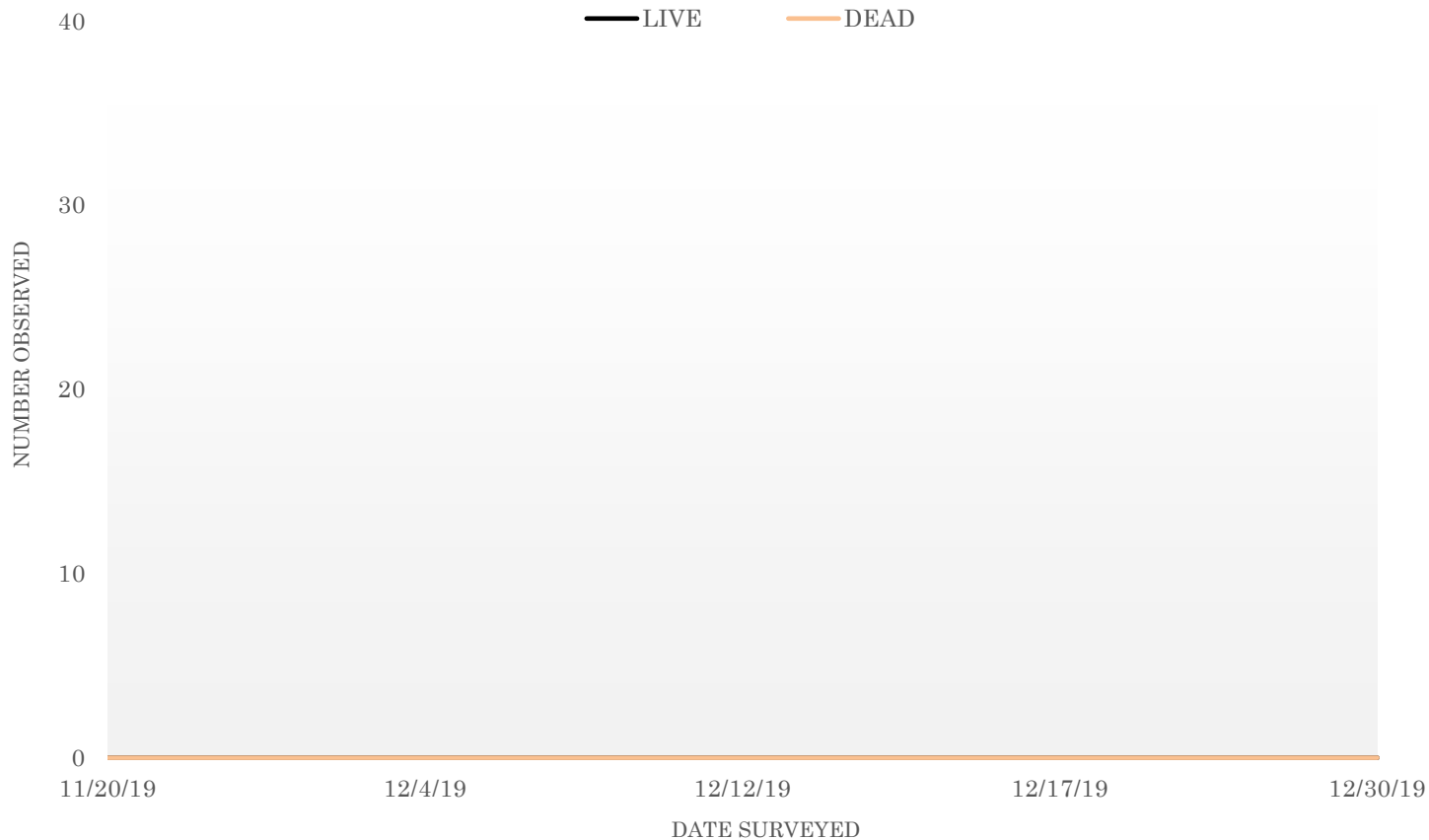
2019 Canyon Creek Chinook Salmon Spawning Ground Counts and Run Timing



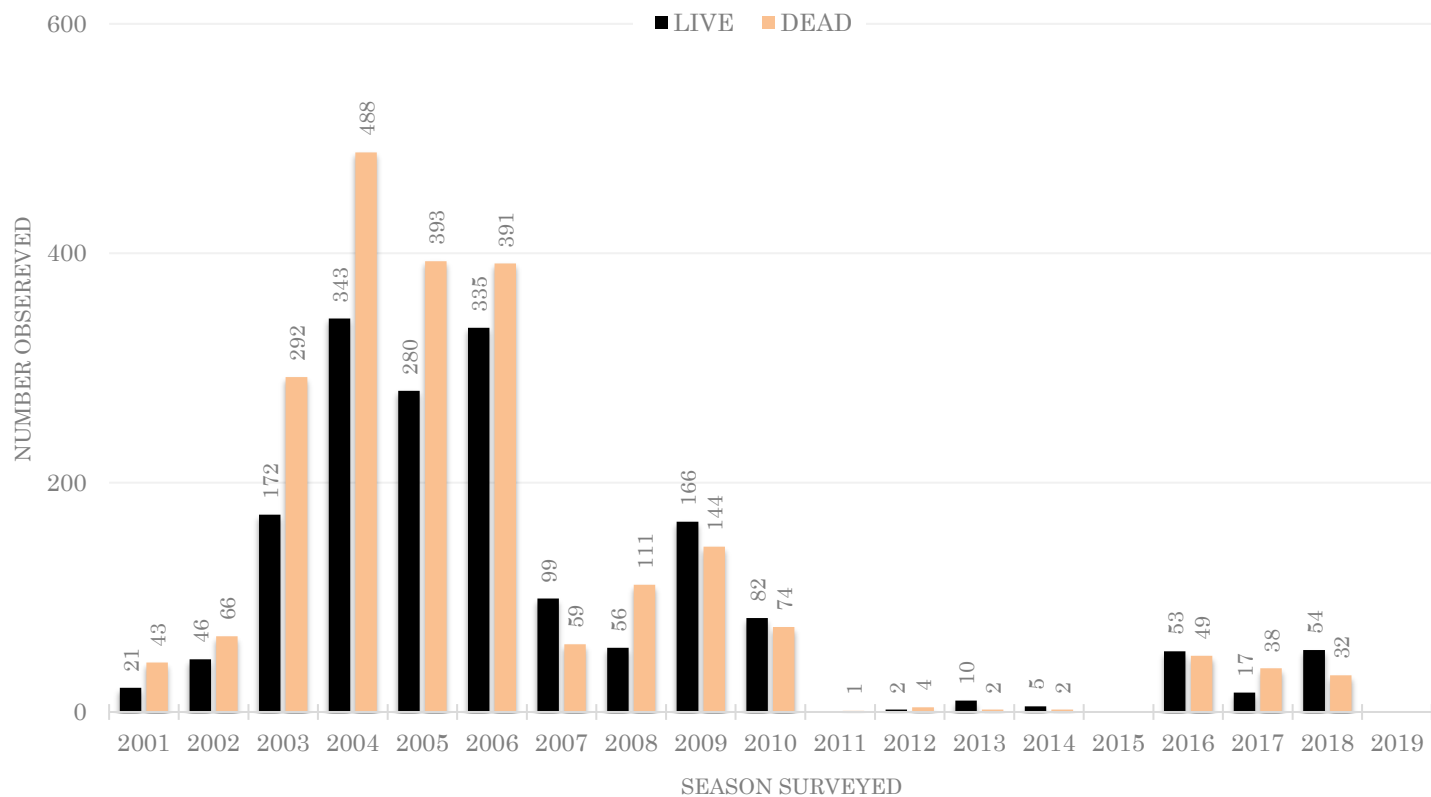
Canyon Creek Seasonal Comparison of Chinook Salmon Spawning Ground Counts (2009-2019)



2019 Canyon Creek Chum Salmon Spawning Ground Counts and Run Timing



Canyon Creek Seasonal Comparison of Chum Salmon Spawning Ground Counts (2001-2019)



CANYONFALLS CREEK

WRIA
10.0410



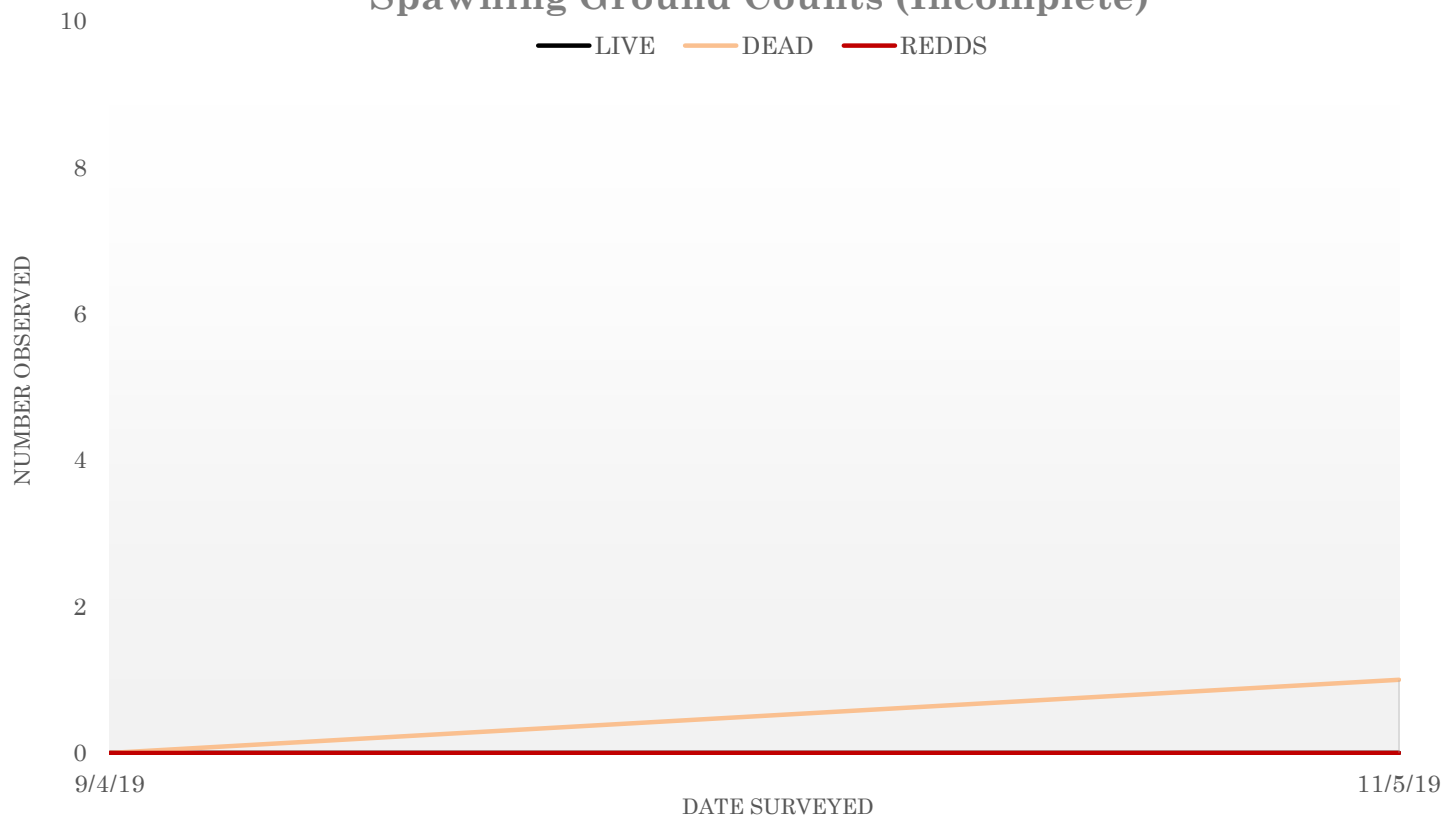
Canyonfalls Creek is a small tributary entering the Puyallup River at approximately RM 16.2, near the town of McMillin (*north of the city of Orting*). Canyonfalls is primarily a spring fed stream that has relatively consistent instream flows, even in late summer. Although the stream length is three mile, nearly all spawning activity for species common to the creek takes place below the culvert under McCutcheon Rd. at RM 0.5. The gradient quickly increases above the culvert, but several pockets of usable spawning gravel exist just upstream of the culvert. In 2003, Pierce County replaced the culvert under McCutcheon Road with a larger cement box culvert. However, significant aggradation of bedload has created potential road flooding risks; as well as, upstream anadromous access to spawning habitat. This culvert is once again due for replacement in order to meet current hydraulic and fish passage needs.

Approximately 400 feet upstream of the culvert, the creek rapidly climbs nearly 300 feet in elevation to where it's discharged from a privately owned hatchery (*Trout Lodge*). The creek is diverted to meet the needs of raising trout for planting in regional lakes. Above the hatchery the creek continues to climb through a forested area. As mentioned,

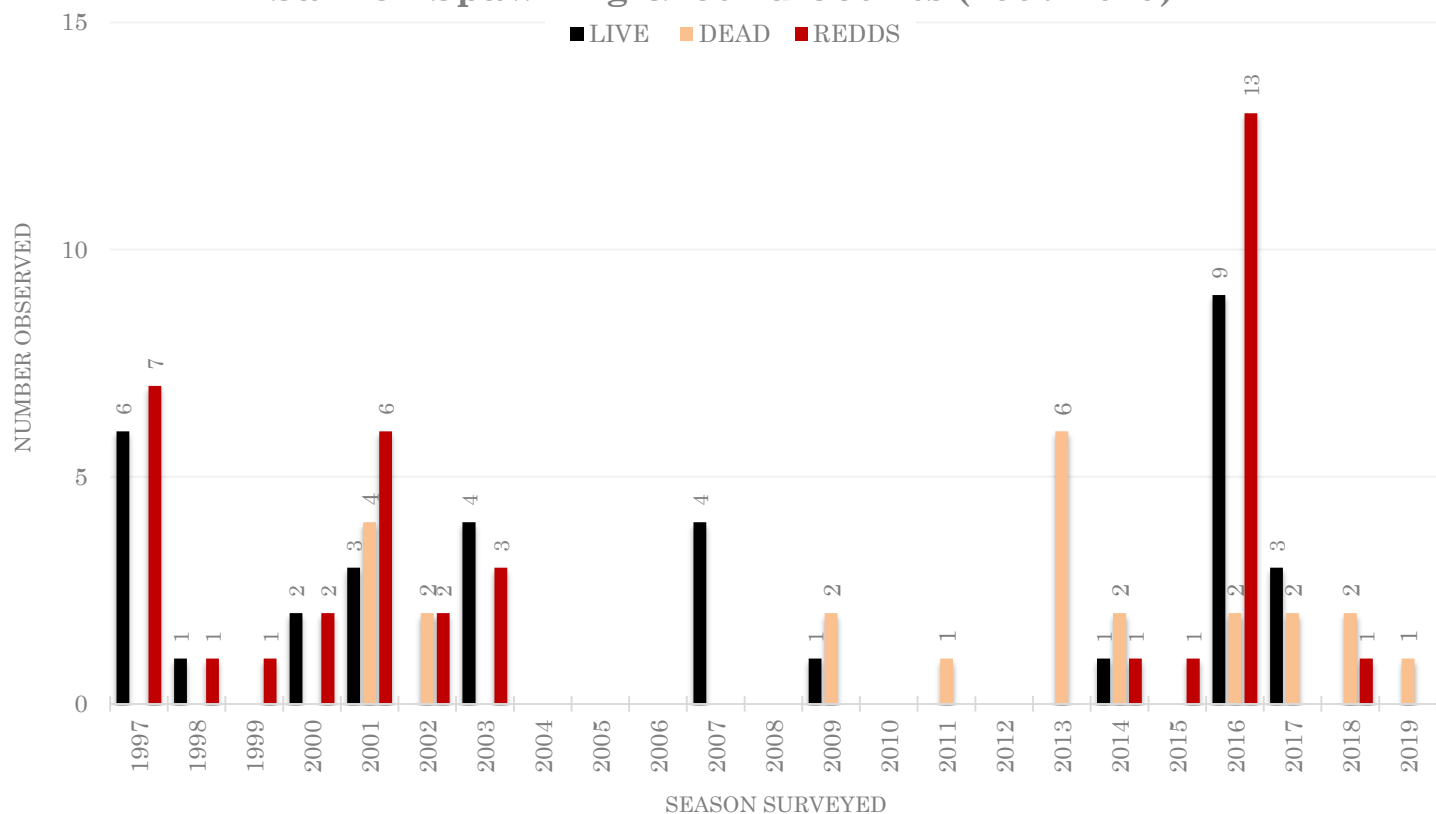
the lower anadromous reach of the creek extends downstream of McCutcheon road; the substrate is a combination of sand and gravel within a low gradient pool-rifle channel. In the summer of 2002, 220 cubic yards of 1-to-3 inch spawning quality drain rock was deposited directly downstream of the McCutcheon road culvert, and distributed along an approximately 0.2 mile (*1,000'*) stretch of the creek. The rock was deposited as a result of a settlement agreement between the Puyallup Tribe, and Fennel Resources, which has a gravel mining operation located on Fennel Creek. Nearly all spawning activity observed occurs within this short 0.2 mile stretch of the creek. Below this point the substrate consists primarily of fines, which is more typical for this stream type, but unfortunately is rarely suitable for spawning. The riparian is primarily alder and salmonberry. The width of the riparian zone along the right bank is limited due to the extremely close proximity of McCutcheon Rd. Canyonfalls creek also benefits from small amounts of woody debris inputs; as well as excellent coho habitat created by frequent beaver (*Castor canadensis*) activity. Although in 2004, a beaver dam below the survey reach prevented Chinook from accessing the spawning habitat farther upstream. Currently, beaver dams are notched in the fall to establish connectivity to spawning habitat.

Chinook, coho and chum are the most prevalent species observed spawning in the creek. Coho juveniles and fry are present in the creek year round, and are often observed during adult spawning surveys. In addition to these key species, pink salmon have been observed consistently during odd years since 2003. Prior to 1998, steelhead were documented spawning in the creek on a regular annual basis. Unfortunately, similar to many lower watershed streams within the Puyallup and White Rivers, few live steelhead or signs of spawning activity have been observed over the past decade. Adult bull trout have been caught by sport anglers in the Puyallup River near the mouth of Canyonfalls; however, bull trout utilization within this spring fed drainage is unknown, but presumed. Canyonfalls does offer excellent foraging and overwintering opportunities for all species, including bull trout.

2019 Canyonfalls Creek Chinook Salmon Spawning Ground Counts (Incomplete)

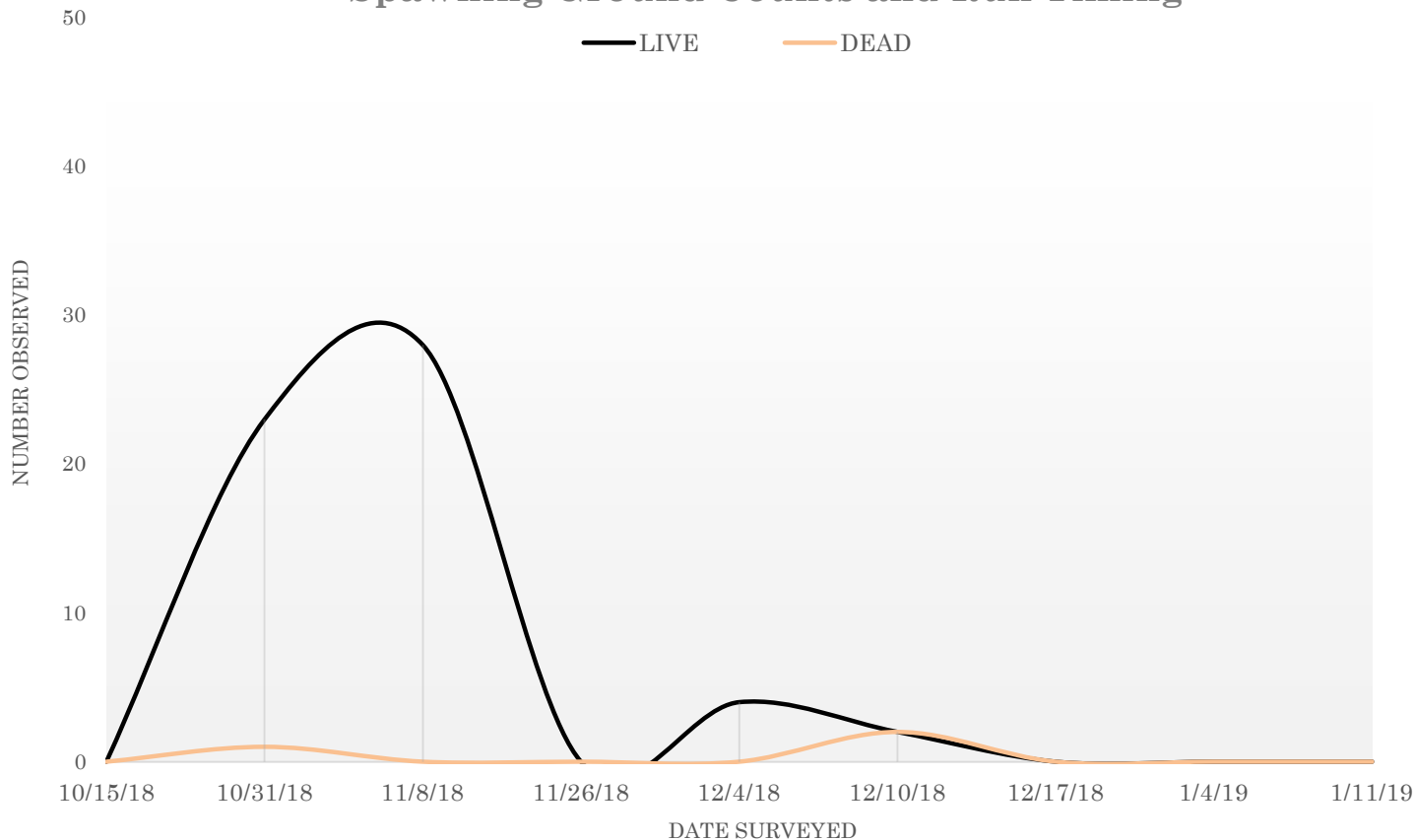


Canyonfalls Creek Seasonal Comparison of Chinook Salmon Spawning Ground Counts (1997-2019)



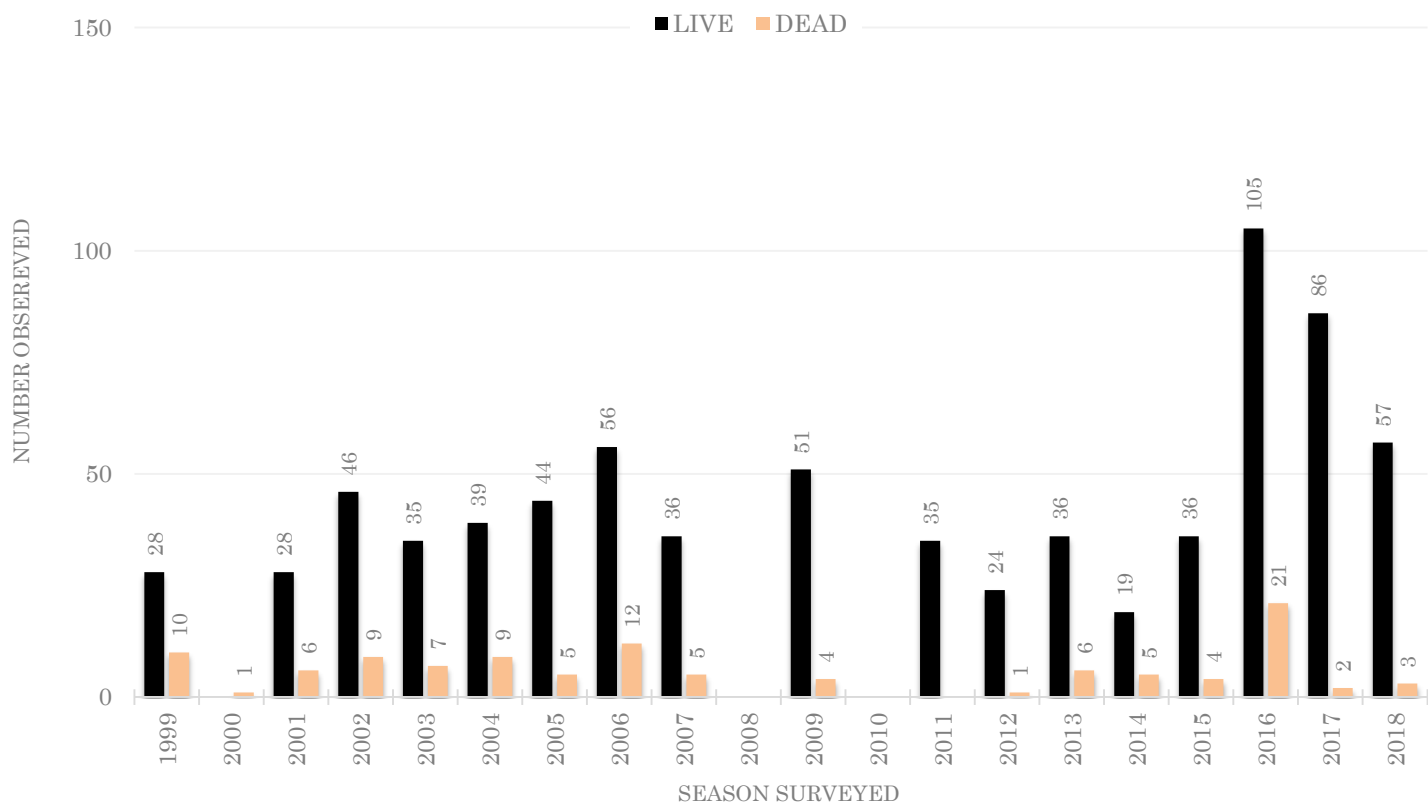
Adult Chinook escapement is determined by expanding the number of redds observed by 2.5 fish per redd (Smith and Castle, 1994). Due to the tremendous volume of pink salmon during odd years, the success of determining Chinook redds from pinks is vastly reduced. Therefore, The AUC method is used to determine escapement during pink runs (odd years).

2018 Canyon Creek Coho Salmon Spawning Ground Counts and Run Timing

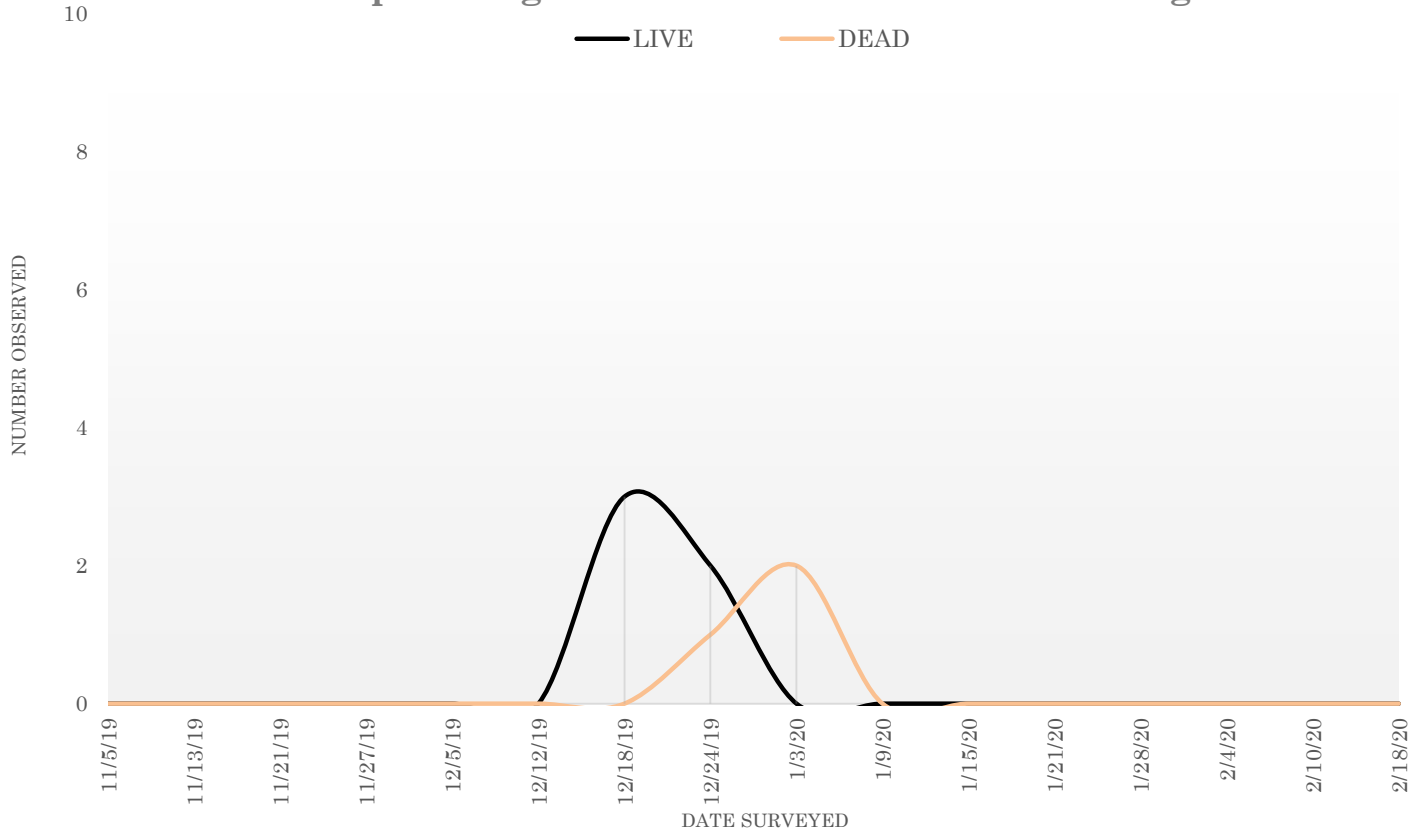


Canyonfalls Creek coho graphs were generated using survey data collected and provided by WDFW biologists.

Canyonfalls Creek Seasonal Comparison of Coho Salmon Spawning Ground Counts (1999-2018)

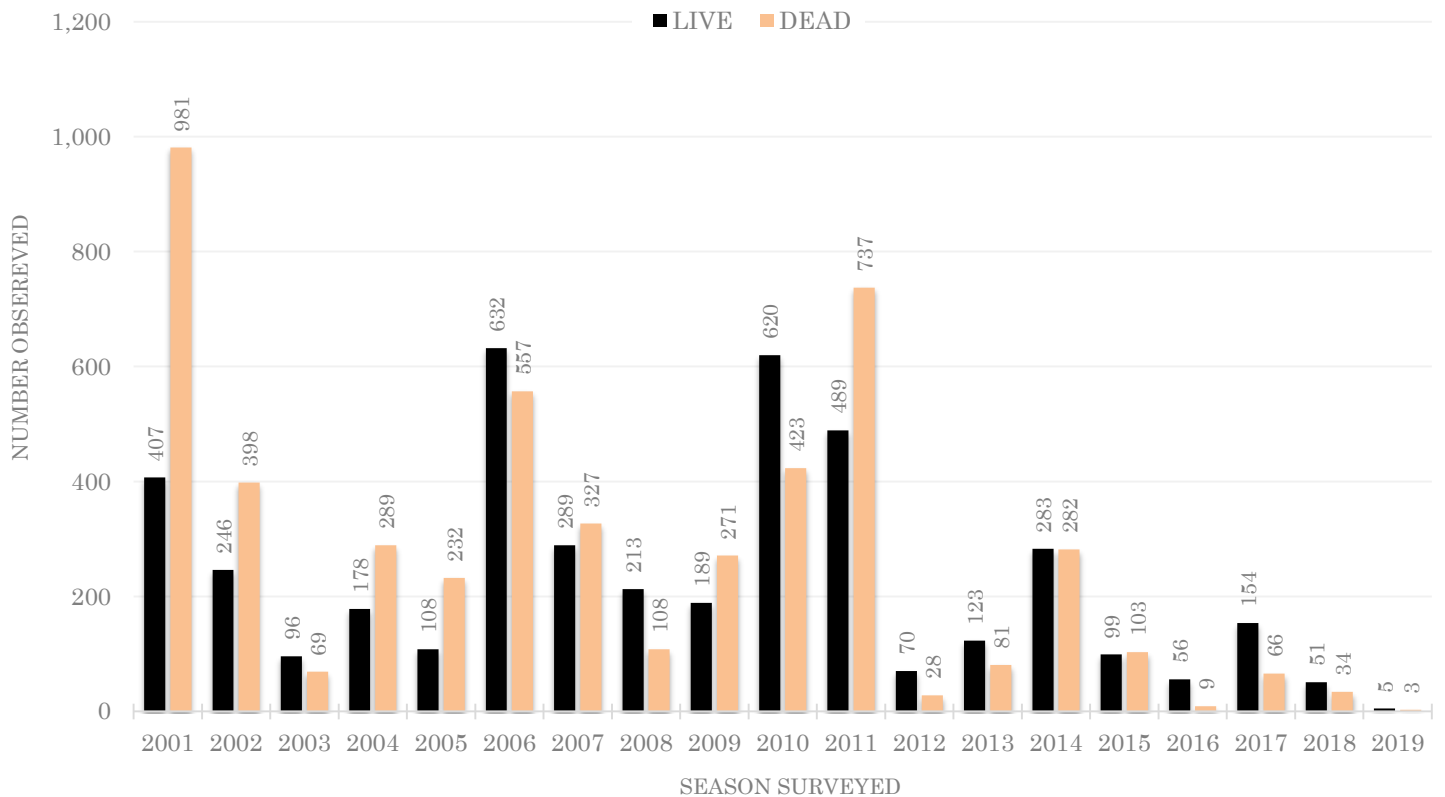


2019 Canyonfalls Creek Chum Salmon Spawning Ground Counts and Run Timing



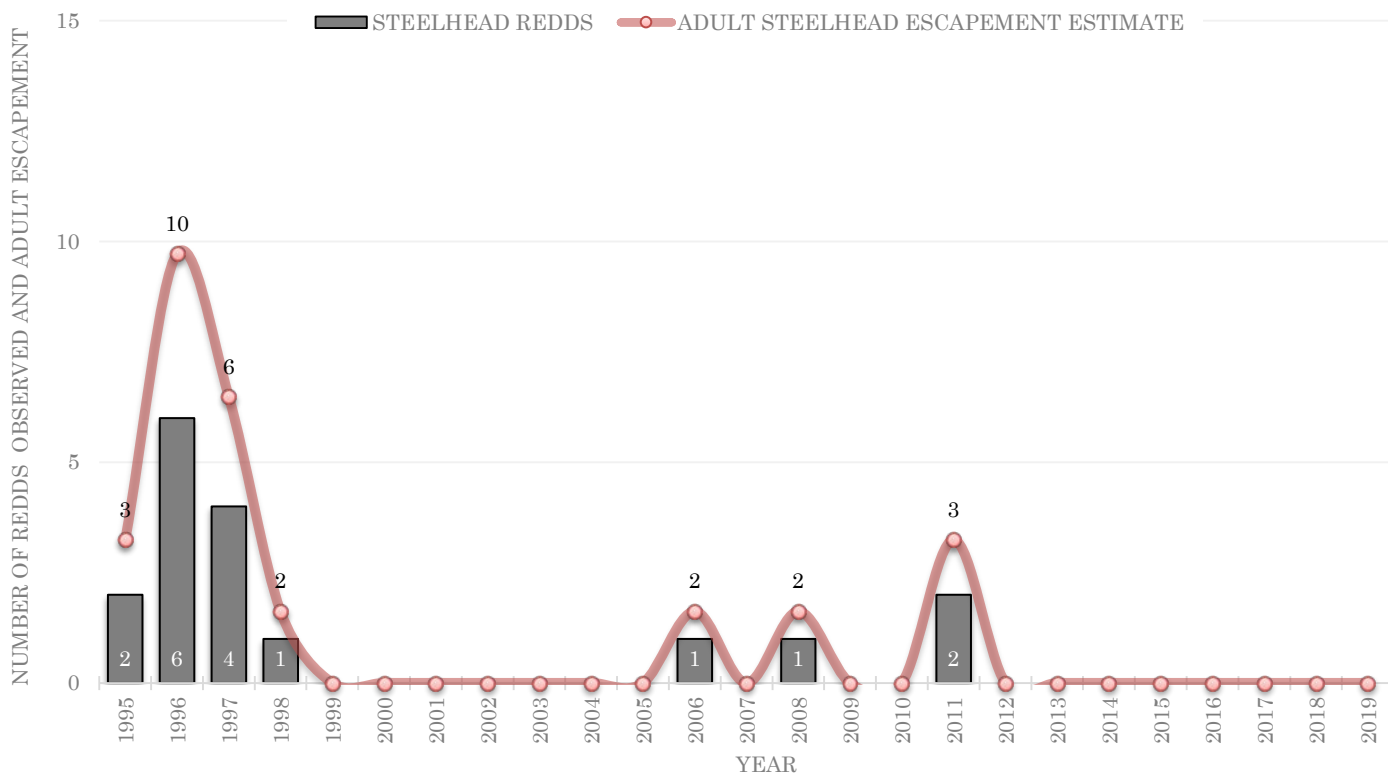
Canyonfalls Creek chum graphs were generated using survey data collected and provided by WDFW biologists.

Canyonfalls Creek Seasonal Comparison of Chum Salmon Spawning Ground Counts (2001-2019)



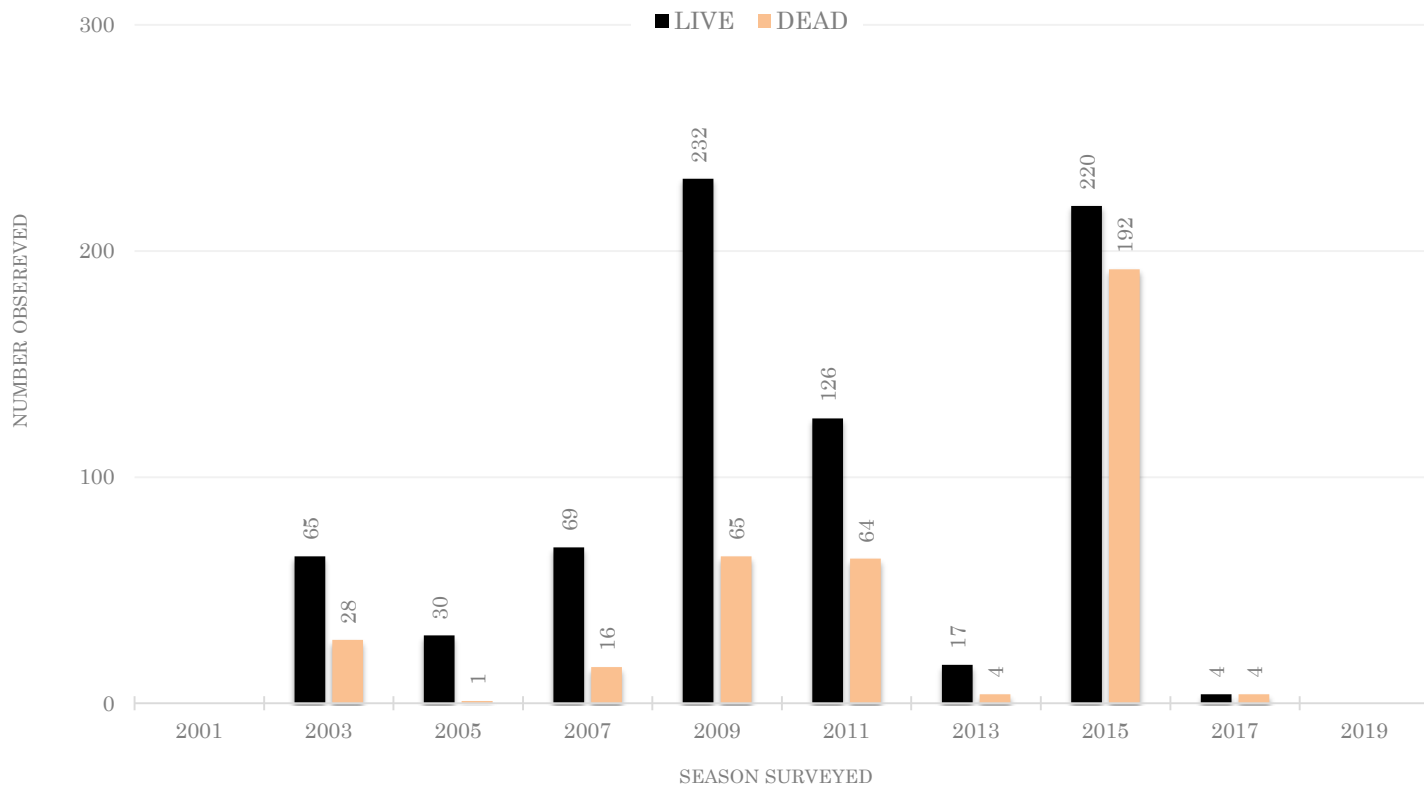
Canyonfalls Creek chum graphs were generated using survey data collected and provided by WDFW biologists.

Canyonfalls Creek Seasonal Comparison of Steelhead Redd Counts and Adult Escapement Estimates (1995-2019)



To determine the total escapement for steelhead, each redd is multiplied by a factor of 1.62 (i.e. 42 redds x 1.62 steelhead per redd = total escapement of 68 steelhead).

Canyonfalls Creek Seasonal Comparison of Pink Salmon Spawning Ground Counts (2001-2020)



CARBON RIVER

WRIA
10.0413



The Carbon River is a major tributary of the Puyallup River, entering the Puyallup at RM 17.9, just north of the city of Orting.

The Carbon River drainage provides excellent spawning and rearing opportunities for salmon, steelhead and bull trout. In the past, steelhead have been documented as high as the Mt. Rainier National Park boundary.

However, the majority of spawning for all species within this drainage, with the exception of bull trout, occurs within the lower 11 miles of the mainstem Carbon River and lower 12.6 miles of South Prairie Creek.

The lower 3 miles of the Carbon River are constrained by earthen levees. Failures along this levee system during the November 2006 flood event reinforces the need for levee set-backs, which would help address the need for improved fish habitat and in-

crease flood capacity within this drainage. Currently, the lower river channel varies considerably in width (*up to 1000'*). The resulting channel is only moderately diverse with a pool riffle character. Spawning gravel exists in limited quantities and is utilized by all species of salmonids present, although not in the numbers observed in the upper reaches. From RM 3.0 to the mouth of South Prairie Creek at RM 6.0, the river is constrained by a levee along the south bank. Large natural bluffs hold the Carbon along its northern bank allowing the river to migrate over a channel of up to 0.5 miles wide. This reach contains multiple channels and many woody debris jams throughout its length. The spawning and rearing habitat is more improved throughout this reach and spawning densities are frequently higher along this section of the river.

The reach above South Prairie Creek, from RM 6.0 to 8.5, is again constrained by both levees and natural bluffs along the north bank. This reach has a slightly higher gradient than the lower reach and as a result contains less spawning habitat. There are portions that are utilized by Chinook and steelhead, but not in the densities observed in the stretch above Voights Creek (*RM 4.0*). Above RM 8.5, the Carbon River flows through a narrow canyon for several miles before becoming unconstrained downstream of the Mt. Rainier National

Park boundary. This canyon reach supports Chinook and steelhead spawning, however, chum and pink salmon have not been observed above RM 8.

The Mt. Rainier National Park boundary is located at RM 23. From the park boundary, up to approximately RM 26, the gradient remains low enough to provide some spawning opportunities along channel margins and pool tail-outs. Several small and moderate debris jams occur throughout this reach. Above RM 26, the gradient gradually increases to the terminus of the Carbon glacier. There is less



channel braiding in this section and the substrate is considerably larger providing far fewer spawning opportunities. Several tributaries of the Carbon River providing critical habitat for fish include South Prairie Creek, Voights Creek, Ranger and Ipsut creeks.

South Prairie Creek is a major tributary of the Carbon River, entering the Carbon near RM 6, just downstream of the Highway 162 and the Foothills Trail bridge crossings. With a drainage area over 90 mi², South Prairie Creek is considered one of the most productive drainages in the Puyallup/White River Watershed. The headwaters originate along the northwest foothills of Mt. Rainier within the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest. The mainstem creek flows for over 21.5 miles; coursing its way through or near the communities of Wilkeson, Burnett, and South Prairie. The creek offers critical spawning and rearing habitat for adult and juvenile salmonids including; Chinook, pink, coho, chum and steelhead. Bull trout have been documented in the creek, but distribution and utilization is unknown. Limiting factors associated with South Prairie include; low summer flows, channel confinement and narrowing, bank erosion, disconnected floodplain, water quality (*303 (d) listed for temperature*), areas of deficient riparian cover, and

invasive non-native plant species.

The anadromous range extends roughly the first 15 miles of the mainstem; a series of impassable falls near RM 15.4 prevents any further upstream migration. Tributaries including Wilkeson, Spiketon, Beaver, plus several unnamed tributaries, add miles of additional spawning and rearing habitat, as well as flow contributions.

From the mouth, upstream to RM 12.6, the stream is typically a low to moderate gradient pool-riffle channel with many deep pools and a few short low gradient cascades. The lower 8 miles flows within a broad valley floor and spawning opportunities for all species is abundant throughout. Land use along this section is mainly agricultural and recreational. Chinook spawning occurs primarily within the lower 8 miles, while coho show increased usage throughout the middle and upper reaches of the 15 mile anadromous section of the creek. South Prairie experiences a unique late-run of coho, which often spawn into late February and early March. Chum regularly utilize the lower 3 miles heavily but are frequently observed well above RM 10. Steelhead utilize areas along the entire stream below the barrier falls; however, usage is reduced in the canyon reach below the falls. The valley walls narrow significantly above RM 8; at this point the

creek channel becomes more confined and the gradient increases. Spawning and rearing opportunities are still prevalent here, as is the increase in LWD and LWD inputs from the surrounding forest.

From RM 12.6 to the falls at RM 15.4, the channel gradient increases substantially and the creek channel becomes moderately to extremely confined within a steep canyon. Spawning and rearing opportunities are severely reduced or non-existent. Spawning gravel is scarce in this upper reach and many



Carbon River near RM 9.

heavily scoured bedrock sections exist.

The riparian zone changes dramatically over the 15.4 miles of anadromous stream. The upper canyon reach flows through a commercial forest and streamside vegetation consists of second growth fir and alder. Buffer widths along recent harvest areas are generally wider than the state regulated minimum due to steep, potentially unstable slopes along the canyon. From RM 12.6 to RM 6.0 the riparian zone is relatively intact, consisting of mature hardwoods with some fir. Below this point, to the confluence, significant portions of the banks are armored and streamside residential development is common. Much of the lower 6 miles flows through active agricultural land where alder and cottonwood are the most common streamside tree species.

Winter steelhead stocks have experienced declines for the better part of the past twenty years. Tribal and state fisheries managers are currently working on a recovery plan to improve future steelhead returns and hope to implement this plan within the next few years. Continuing efforts are being made by the Puyallup Tribe fisheries staff to increase the survey coverage along the Carbon River through increased rafting and helicopter surveys from the NPS boundary at RM 23, to its confluence with the Puyallup River.

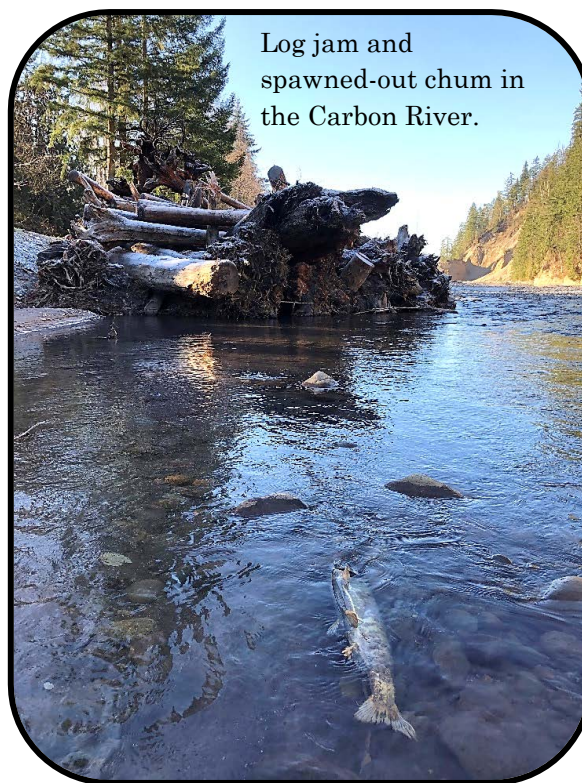
Voights Creek is a tributary to the lower Carbon River, entering the Carbon at RM 4.0. Voights is currently only surveyed for steelhead due to the presence of a state salmon hatchery at RM 0.5. There are just less than 4 miles of anadromous habitat available in Voights Creek, an impassable falls at RM 3.9 blocks any further upstream migration. Steelhead are often observed spawning throughout the entire creek, right up to the falls. During higher autumn flows, coho, and occasionally Chinook, easily bypass the hatchery and

spawn throughout the entire creek up to the falls. The stream channel varies in complexity from wide, braided channels, to confined narrow gorges. Nearly the entire 3.9 miles below the falls contains excellent, although somewhat sporadic patches of gravel within a moderate gradient stream channel. However, below the water intake for the state hatchery at RM 1.0 the gradient decreases, the substrate size is more consistent although smaller and somewhat compacted. The riparian zone is a mix of 2nd growth conifer and deciduous trees. There is a moderate amount of small and medium woody debris recruited, and minute amounts of LWD present, what little is present is generally quite old.

Ranger Creek is a left bank tributary to the upper Carbon River; entering at RM 28.3. Typical of many headwater tributaries, Ipsut Creek is non-glacial and is characterized by confined steep valley channels with a comparatively short, low-to-moderate gradient anadromous reach. This mountain stream flows for just over 2.8 miles through a steep glacial valley originating near Castle Peak along the Alki Crest. Ipsut flows entirely within Mt. Rainier National Park. Headwater sources are derived from snowpack accumulations; as well as

other surrounding surface and groundwater sources including Doe Creek (*right bank- RM 1.2*) and an unnamed tributary (*right bank- RM 0.8*). Neither tributary is accessible by fish. The creek continues to drop precipitously from through much of its length until it reaches the lower channel migration zone of the Carbon River, at which point the creek channel is reduced to a low-moderate gradient pool-riffle channel capable of supporting salmonids.

Past surveys have verified bull trout utilization within



Log jam and spawned-out chum in the Carbon River.

Ipsut; furthermore, the creeks 2300' elevation makes it one of the lowest elevation streams known to support bull trout spawning and is quite capable of supporting Chinook, coho, pink and steelhead as well. Other species including cutthroat, non-native brook trout and sculpins are known to inhabit the creek. However, salmonid migration upstream to reach headwater tributaries in the upper Carbon Basin, including Ipsut, is assumed to be extremely limited due to substantial cascades present throughout the roughly 5 mile long Carbon River Gorge. The Puyallup Tribe conducted salmon, steelhead and bull trout spawning surveys during 2000 and 2001; yet, no salmon or steelhead were observed. However, surveyors did observe several bull trout redds. Despite access issues, the National Park Service has been able to conduct bull trout surveys most years since 2002.

The riparian zone along Ipsut consists primarily of old growth cedar, fir and hemlock which contributes greatly to the large woody debris in the stream; as well as diversity to the channel habitat. Unfortunately, spawning opportunities are limited due to the size and makeup of the substrate material; much of which consists of flat and angular stones not conducive to movement, especially by smaller fish such as bull trout. However, small patches of suitable gravel do exist. The lower anadromous reach of the creek is also subject to, and has frequently experienced disturbances caused by Carbon River flood events. These intrusions often deposit significant amounts of fine material and woody debris. An impassable falls at approximately RM 0.7 prevents any further upstream migration.

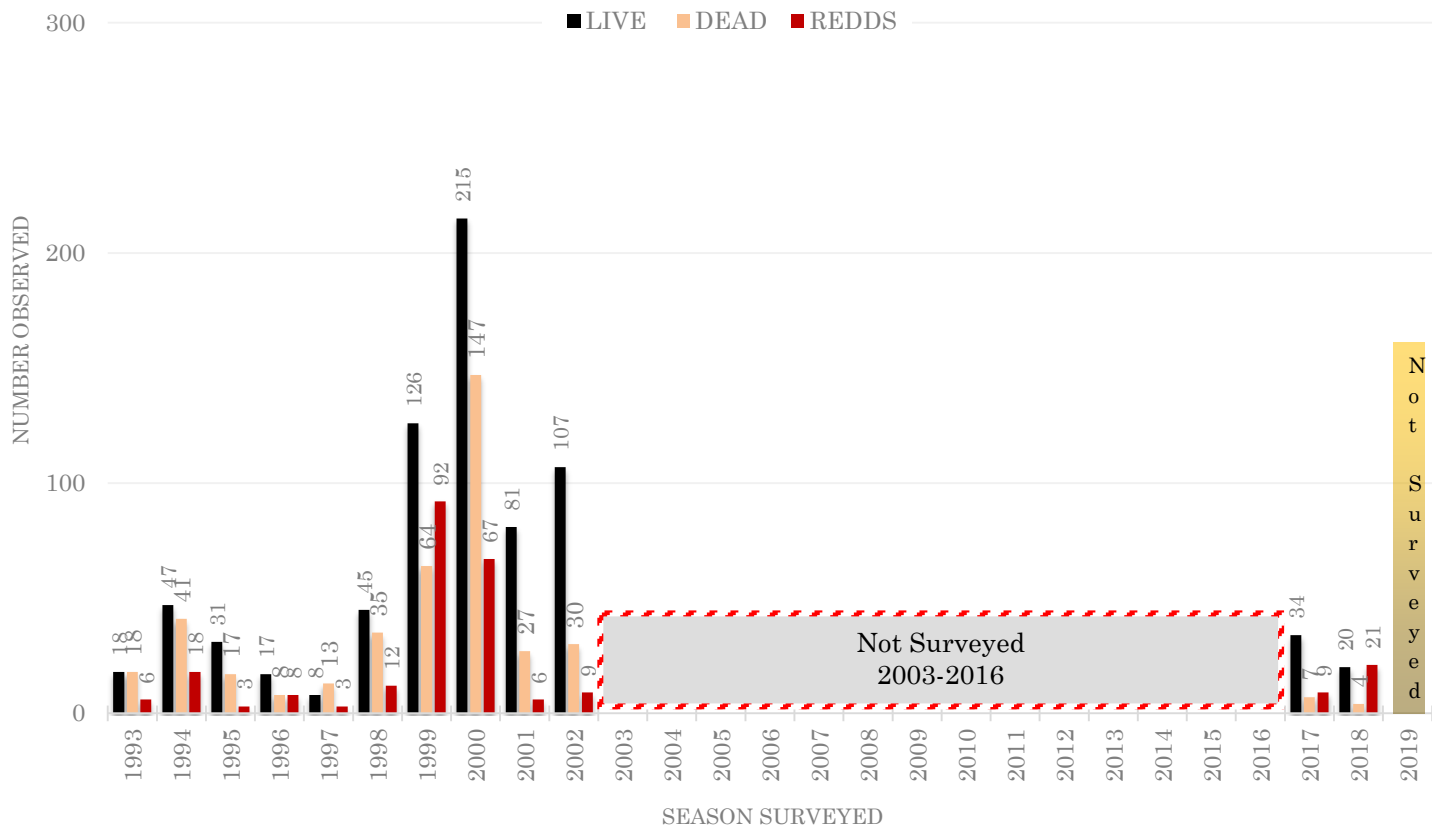
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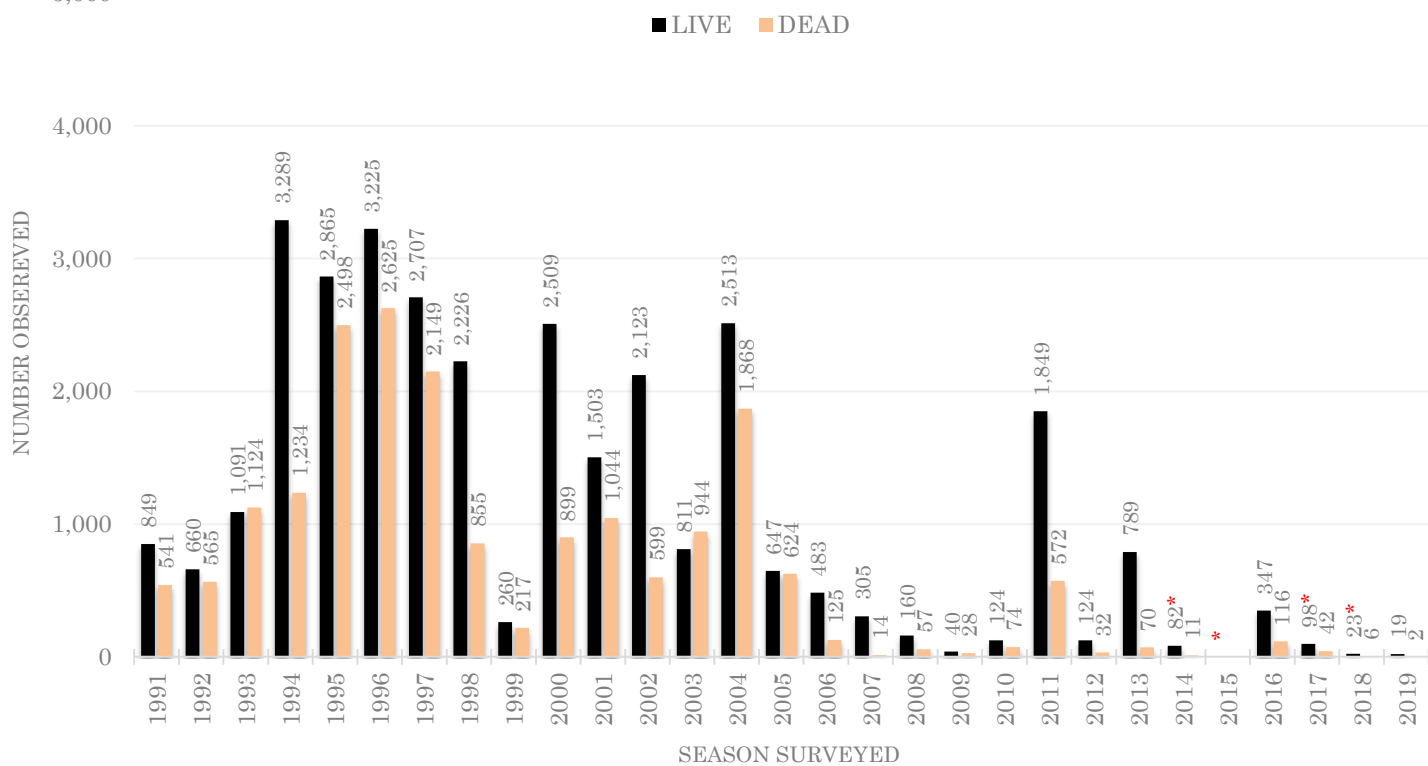
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Carbon River Seasonal Comparison of Chinook Salmon Spawning Ground Counts (1993-2019)

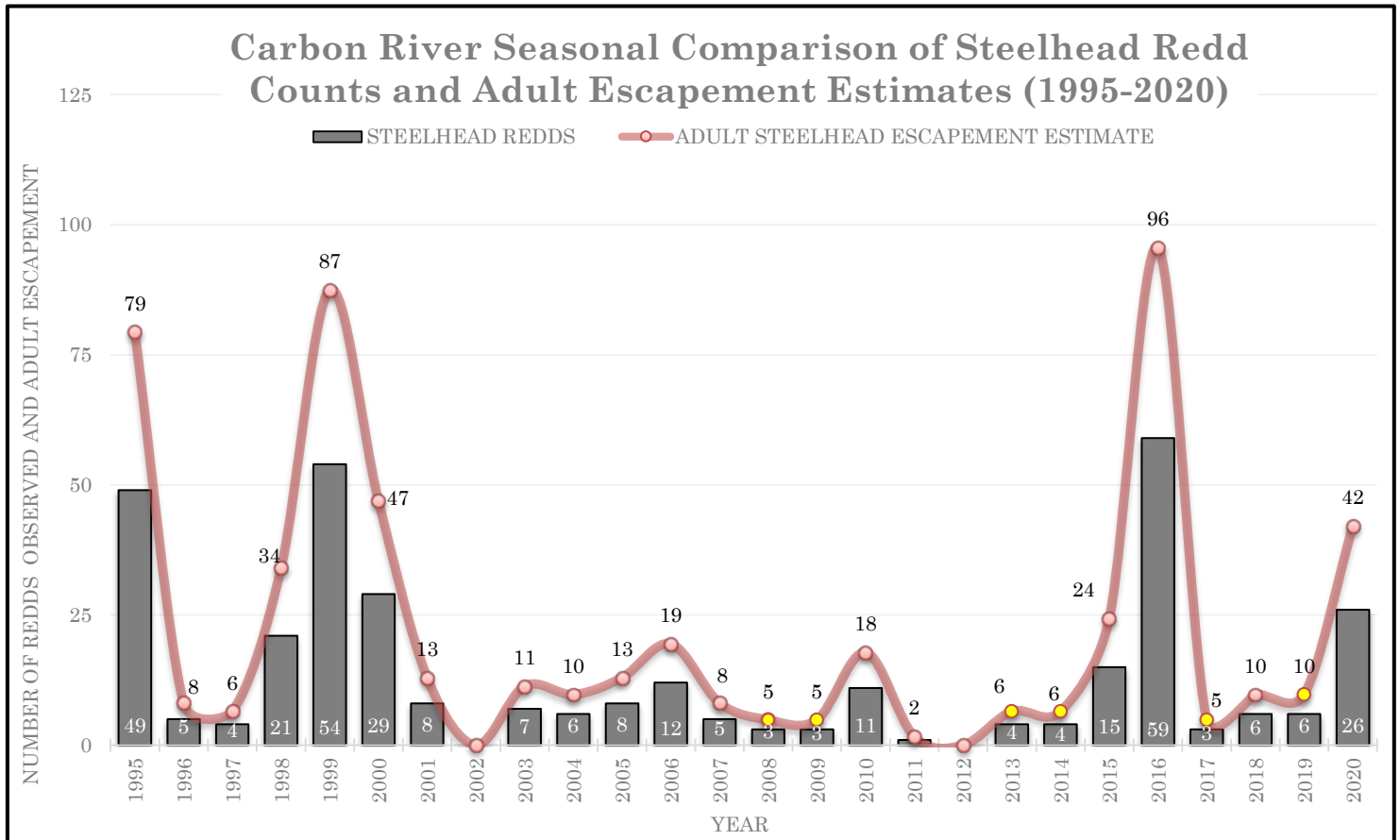
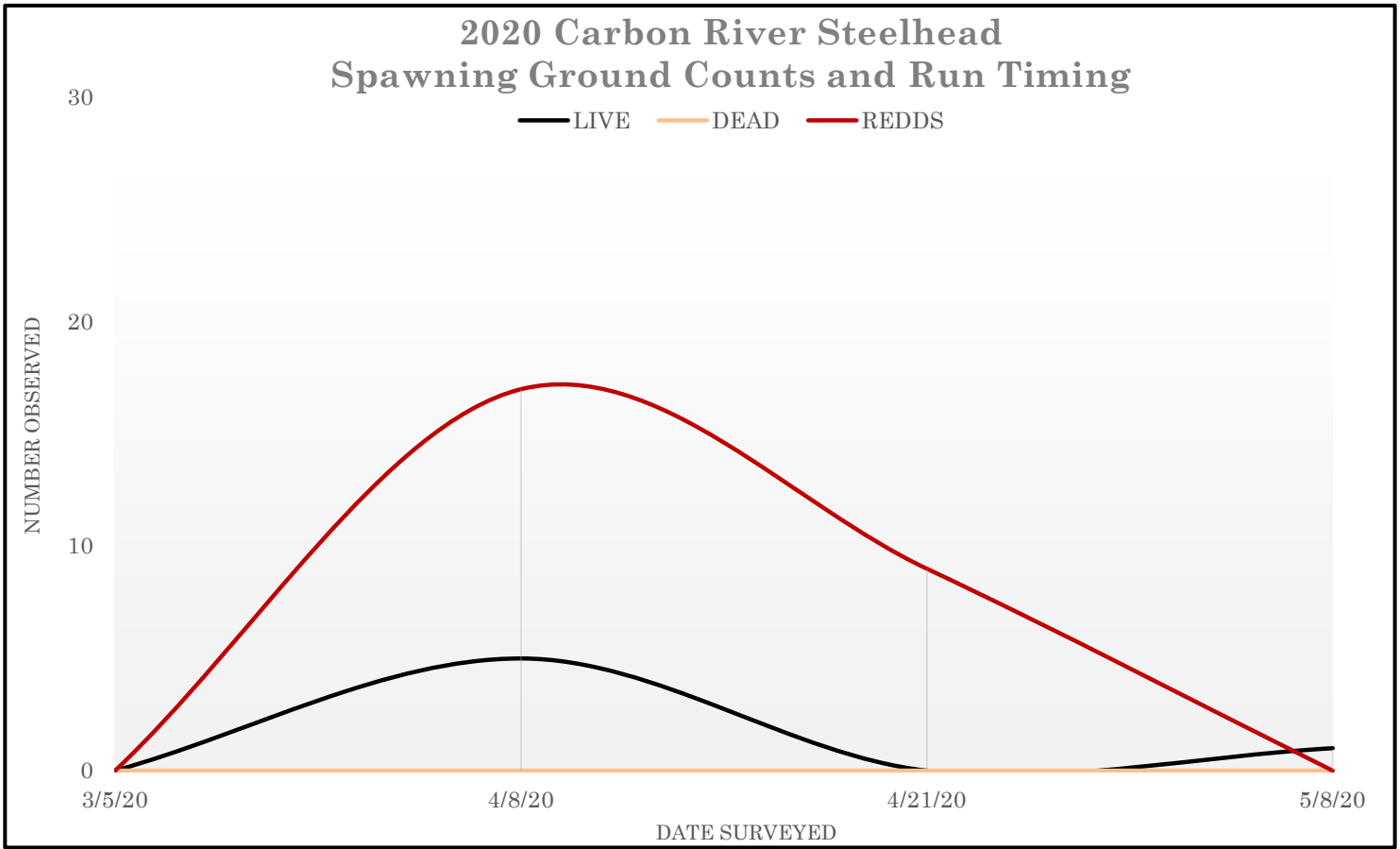


Surveys were not conducted from 2003-2016 due to unsatisfactory survey conditions.

Carbon River Seasonal Comparison of Chum Salmon Spawning Ground Counts (1991-2019)



*The 2014, 2015, 2017, 2018 & 2019 chum data is incomplete due to survey condition which prevented a regular full season of surveys.



● The redd data is incomplete due to extremely poor survey condition which prevented a regular full season of surveys. To determine the total escapement for steelhead, each redd is multiplied by a factor of 1.62 (i.e. 42 redds x 1.62 steelhead per redd = total escapement of 68 steelhead). Additional biological expansion factors are applied to estimate escapement for suitable habitat areas that are often unsurveyable. See steelhead redd location map in appendix C.

CLARKS CREEK

WRIA
10.0027



Chum salmon in Clarks Creek.

Clarks Creek is an urban tributary flowing into the lower Puyallup River, entering the Puyallup at RM 5.8. The Clarks Creek Basin drains the plateaus and flatlands running along the southern valley of the lower Puyallup River, just west of the city of Puyallup. The basin drains a 13 mi² area, with an average flow of nearly 60 cfs (*Basin Gauge #12102075*). Clarks has several smaller tributaries, including Diru and Rody creeks; both of which are salmon bearing streams supporting Chinook (*above*), coho, chum, pink, steelhead, and bull trout. Woodland Creek and Meeker Ditch contribute additional flow. Several salmonid species are known to utilize Clarks Creek for spawning, rearing and foraging. Species include ESA threatened Chinook, steelhead and bull trout; as well as non-listed coho, pink, chum and cutthroat. Brown trout, a non-native species is also present in the basin.

Several fish and habitat limiting factors associated with Clarks include; channel confinement, complete fish barriers, no off-channel habitat, flooding and channel erosion, absent or deficient riparian cover, water quality (*Iron, pH & bacteria*), conveyance of storm water run-off, and the expansive growth of elodea (*Elodea canadensis*). In addition,

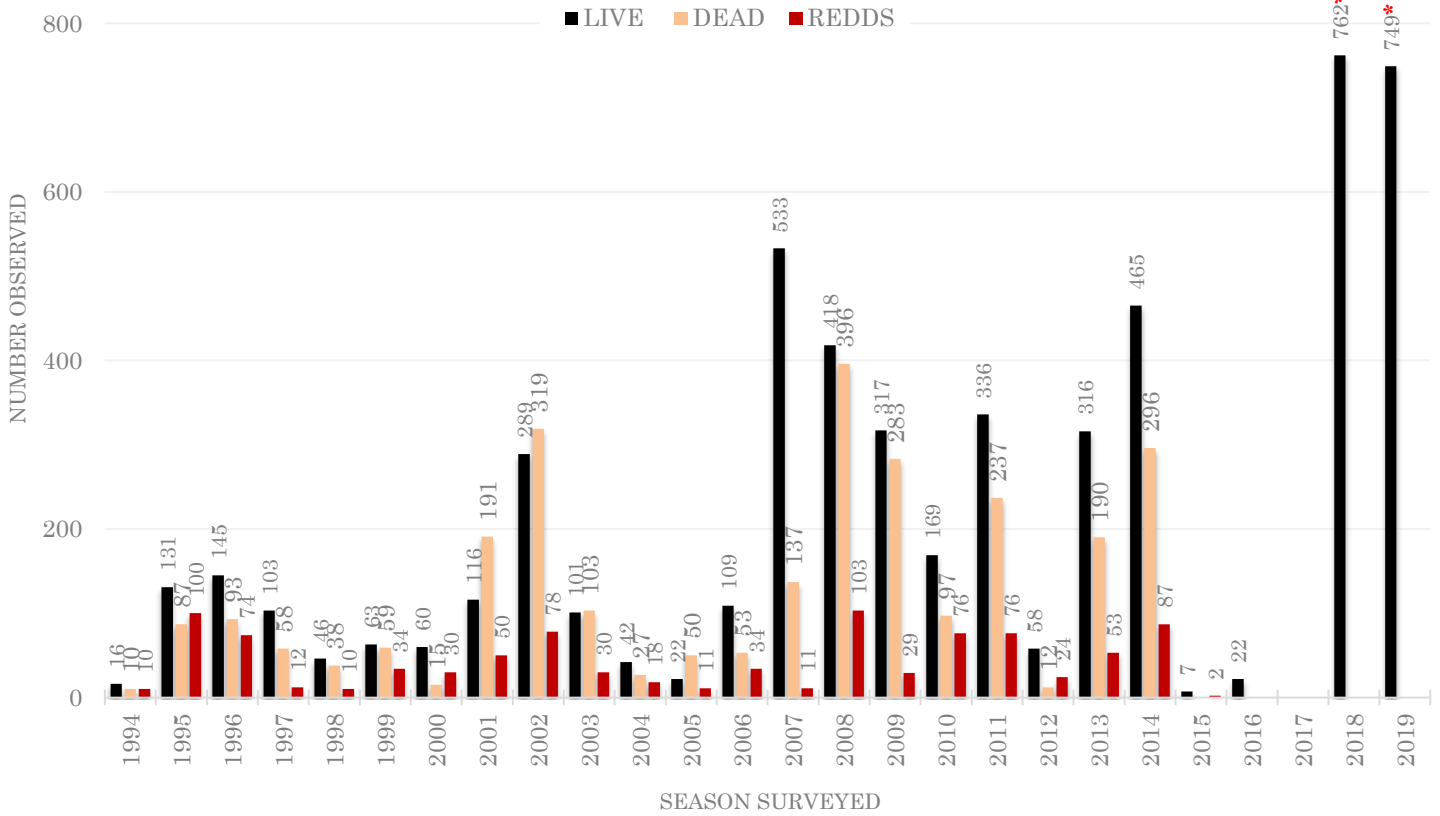
there is considerable development along the creek, primarily rural residential.

The anadromous reach of Clarks is a low gradient spring-fed stream (*Maplewood Springs*) with a pool-riffle character. The surveyed reach of Clarks Creek (*RM 3.4 to 3.7*) provides abundant spawning opportunities for all species; however, upstream migration is blocked by a dam at RM 3.7. Consequently, the dam also prevents the continuity of gravel conveyance downstream to critical spawning areas.

Salmonberry, maple, and alder dominate the overstory riparian zone along much of the upper surveyed reach. The remaining stream channel below the surveyed reach (*RM 3.4*) contains little gravel and the substrate consists of fine sand and mud; subsequently, little or no spawning has been observed downstream of this point. WDFW operates a fish hatchery near the barrier dam on Clarks. The state operated hatchery raises trout for stocking local lakes; as well as, rearing Spring Chinook (*transferred as eyed eggs from White River Hatchery since 2013*) for planting in White River acclimation ponds, and coho (*300k transferred as juveniles from Voights Creek Hatchery*) which are released on station. Spawning size gravel was introduced into the channel from RM 3.5 to 3.7 in the fall of 1997, and the summer of 1999. In addition to gravel inputs, several log weirs have been placed above the interpretive bridge to aid in gravel retention. This has greatly enhanced the spawning opportunities for Chinook, pink, coho and chum salmon. Unfortunately, adult steelhead spawning activity has rarely been observed in Clarks Creek since 1997. However, steelhead are occasionally captured or observed in tributaries of Clarks Creek. Due to limited availability of spawning habitat, high densities of Chinook and chum has often resulted in considerable redd superimposition throughout this short reach. Adult and sub-adult bull trout are also known to forage in Clarks Creek.

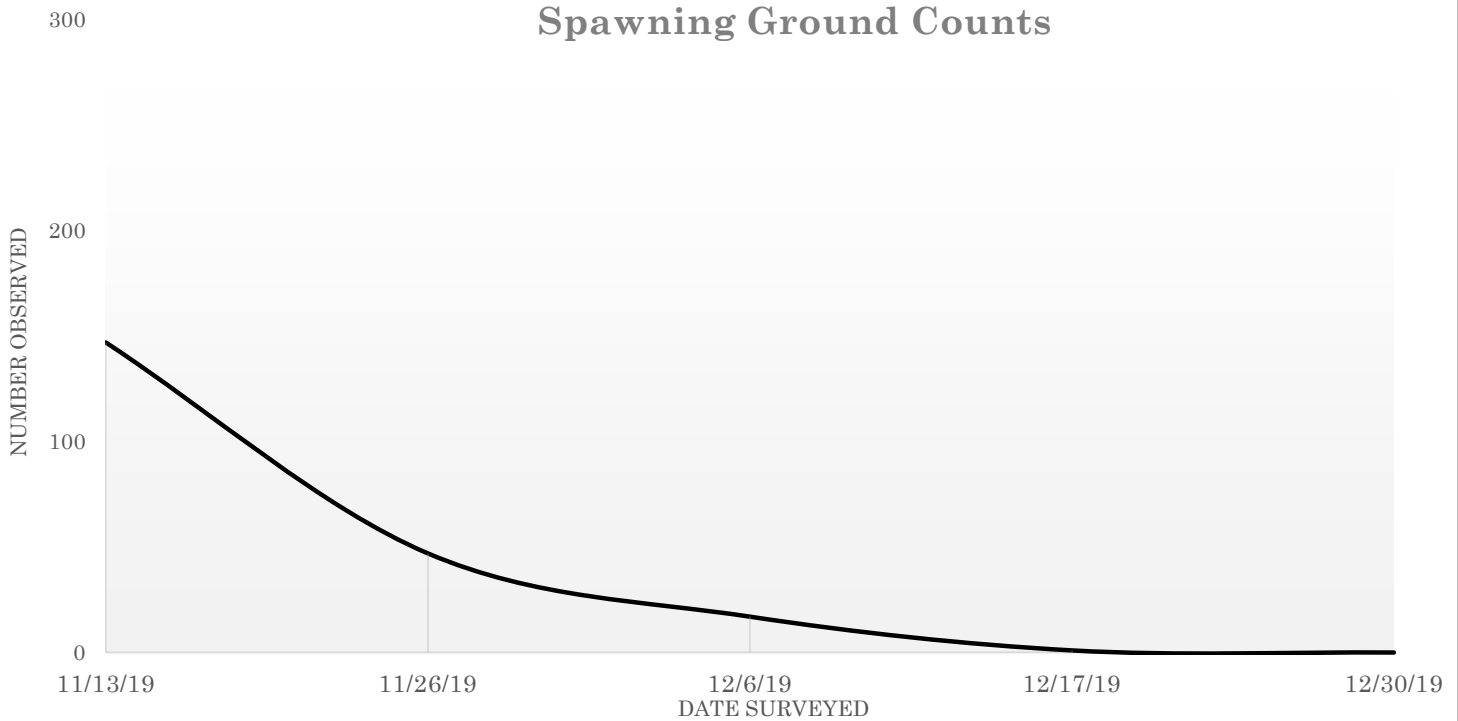
In 2004, the Puyallup Tribe completed construction of a Fall Chinook salmon hatchery on Clarks Creek (*RM 1.0*). The hatchery was constructed in order to address several fish management issues, one of which includes minimizing the straying of adult Fall Chinook reared by the Puyallup Tribe and previously released from Diru Creek hatchery.

Clarks Creek Seasonal Comparison of Chinook Salmon Spawning Ground Counts (1994-2019)



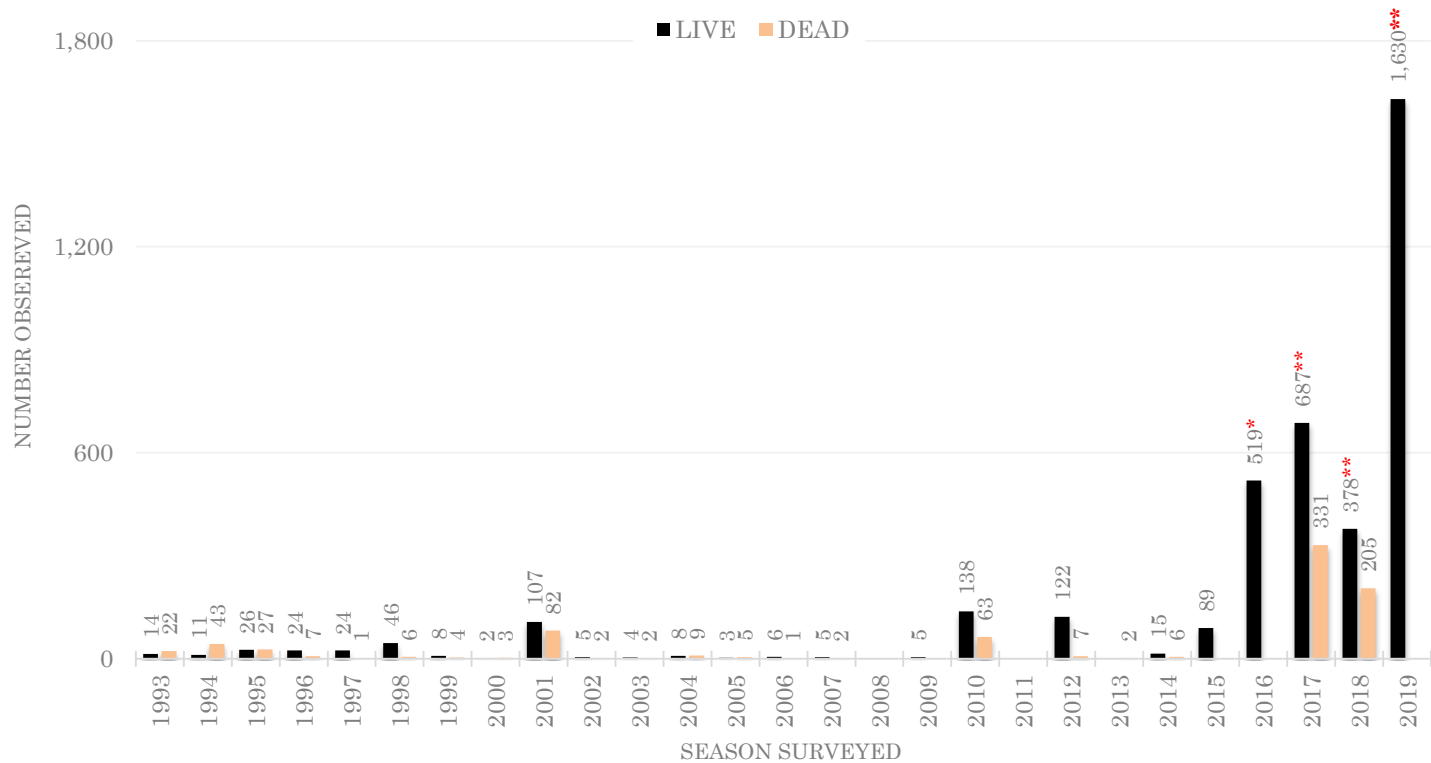
Adult Chinook escapement is determined by expanding the number of redds observed by 2.5 fish per redd (Smith and Castle, 1994). Due to the tremendous volume of pink salmon during odd years, the success of determining Chinook redds from pinks is vastly reduced. Therefore, The AUC method is used to determine escapement during pink runs (odd years). **Note:** A high proportion of the Chinook observed in 2007, were jacks (2 year old males). *Fish counts are adults passed upstream of PTOI Clarks Creek hatchery.

2019 Clarks Creek Live Coho Salmon Spawning Ground Counts



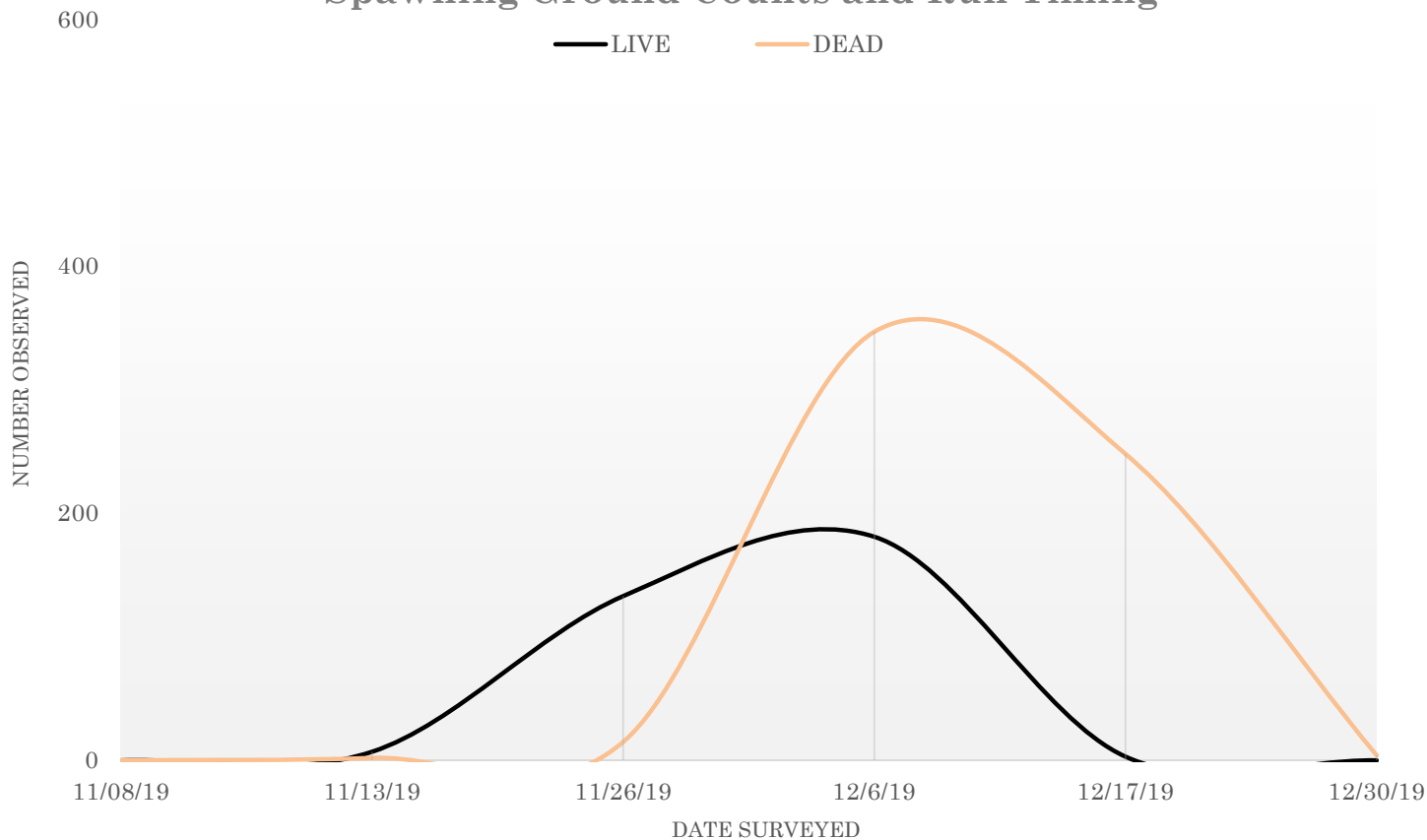
Fish counts are number of adults observed on spawning ground after being passed upstream of PTOI Clarks Creek hatchery.

Clarks Creek Seasonal Comparison of Coho Salmon Spawning Ground Counts (1993-2019)

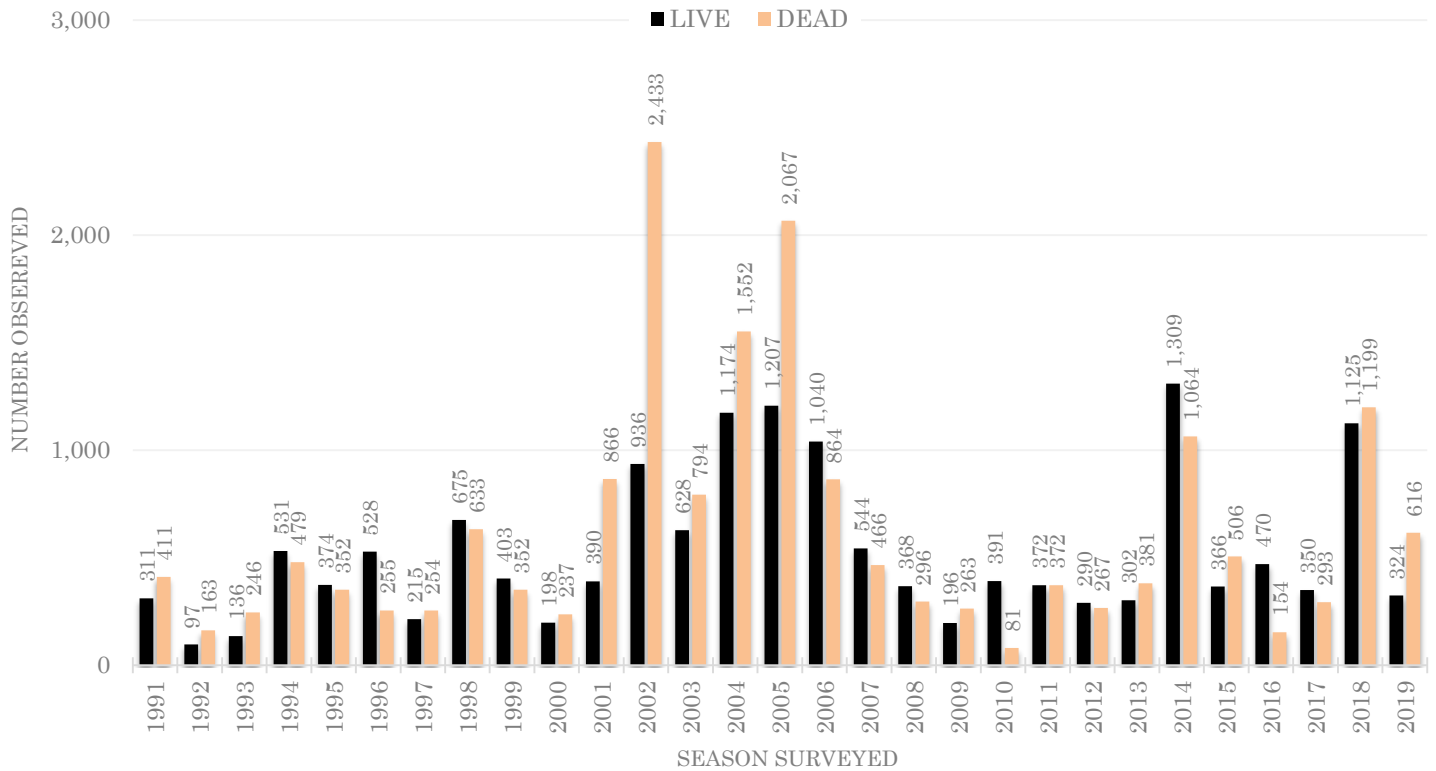


**Fish counts are adults passed upstream of PTOI Clarks Creek hatchery. Primarily hatchery returns from WDFW's Puyallup Trout hatchery which began releasing up to 300K coho annually beginning in 2015.

2019 Clarks Creek Chum Salmon Spawning Ground Counts and Run Timing

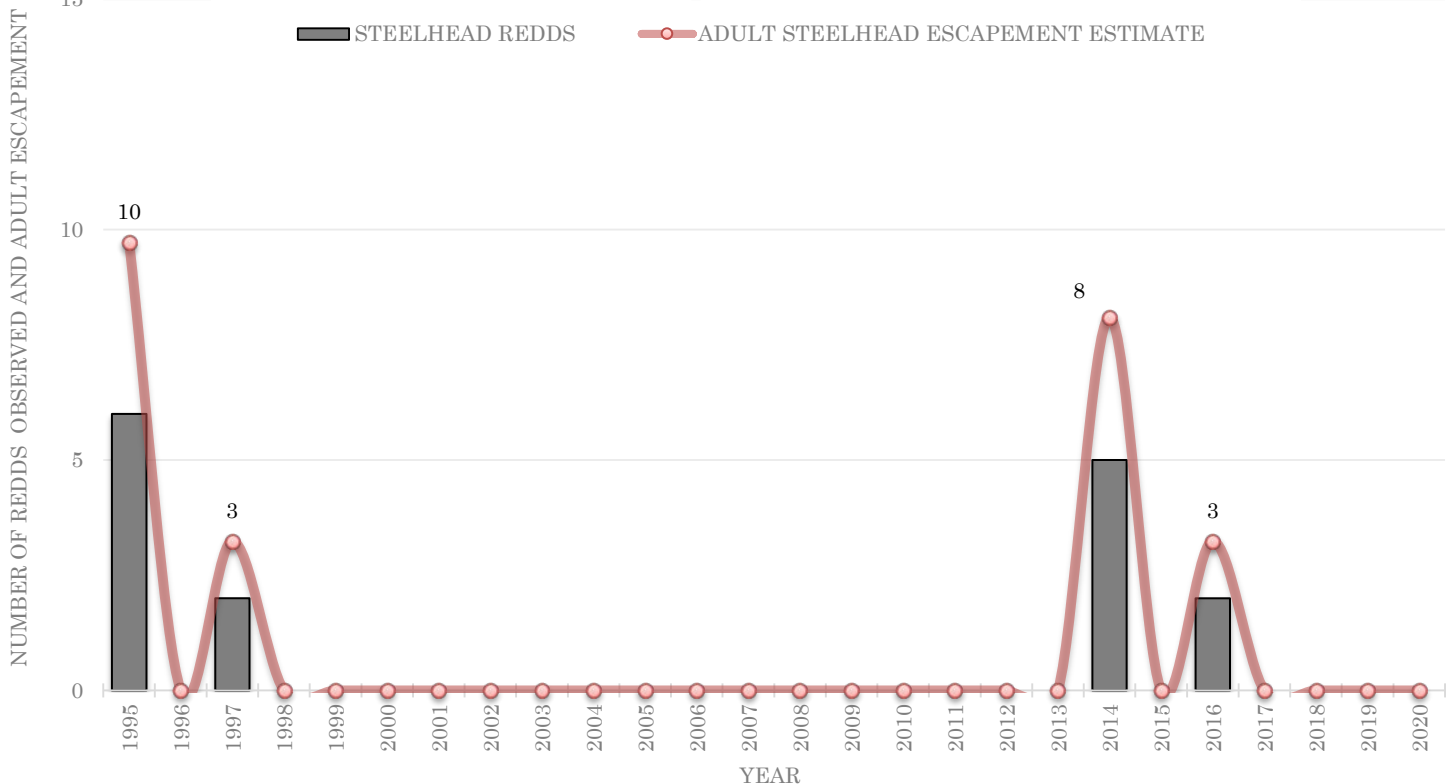


Clarks Creek Seasonal Comparison of Chum Salmon Spawning Ground Counts (1991-2019)



Superimposition of chum redds is a frequent occurrence due the short spawning reach and the density of spawners.

Clarks Creek Seasonal Comparison of Steelhead Redd Counts and Adult Escapement Estimates (1995-2020)



To determine the total escapement for steelhead, each redd is multiplied by a factor of 1.62 (i.e. 42 redds x 1.62 steelhead per redd = total escapement of 68 steelhead); no additional expansion factors are applied. See steelhead redd location map in appendix C.

CLARKS CREEK SALMON HATCHERY

Puyallup Tribe of Indians (PTOI) Hatchery Facility



Clarks Creek Salmon Hatchery is a Puyallup Tribe of Indians facility located at RM 1 on Clarks Creek (10.0027), a tributary to the lower Puyallup River. The Clarks Creek hatchery (*below*) was constructed in order to address several fish management, and water supply issues including; minimizing the straying of adult Fall Chinook reared by the Tribe; providing space for rearing and acclimating White River Spring Chinook, chum and winter steelhead if necessary; creating an independent and self-sustaining fall and Spring Chinook program for the Tribe; as well as providing a reliable water supply to rear and expand fish production.

Water is supplied from five vertical turbine pumps, each 20-horsepower. Each pump has a flow capacity of 1,600 gpm. Each pump is capable of



supplying one of four ponds with approximately 3.6 cfs. Each of the four ponds has approximately 12,000+ cubic feet of water volume, two ponds are concrete lined and designed to hold adult and juveniles, while the other two are natural acclimation ponds.

In addition, the Puyallup Tribe operates several salmon acclimation ponds in the Puyallup Watershed. Two of the acclimation ponds (*Cow Skull & Rushingwater*) are used for reestablishing Fall Chinook and coho into a 30-mile reach in the Upper Puyallup River above the Electron Dam. Anadromous fish passage was reestablished around the Electron diversion dam (RM 41.7) in the fall of 2000. The project had prevent upstream fish passage for 97 years. Several additional acclimation ponds are located in the Upper White River drainage (*Huckleberry Cr., Greenwater River (George Cr.), Twentyeight Mile Cr. (Greenwater R.) & Jensen Cr. (Clearwater R.)*). These ponds are used for reestablishing White River Spring Chinook and steelhead back into their endemic ranges. All ponds have approximately 25,000 cubic feet of rearing space and between 1 to 3 cubic feet per second flow. A 35,000 cu. ft. Spring Chinook acclimation pond was completed in the summer of 2007 near George Creek (*Greenwater River*) and has the capacity for rearing/acclimating over 500,000 Spring Chinook. The newest pond located on 28 Mile Creek (*Greenwater River*) was completed in the fall of 2015 and is utilized for acclimating Spring Chinook and winter steelhead.

The Puyallup Tribe's restoration goal is to rebuild depressed Chinook and steelhead stocks and remove them from ESA listing. Using acclimation ponds, limiting harvest, and making substantial gains in habitat restoration, the Tribe will be able to accomplish this task. Levee setbacks, oxbow reconstructions both inter tidal and upland, Commencement Bay cleanup, and harvest cutbacks have already been initiated. Only the re-establishment of

Chinook in habitat areas devoid of fish has remained one of our biggest challenges. Acclimation ponds are a proven method in increasing fish numbers on the spawning grounds. Hatchery rearing 200,000 Fall Chinook for release on station and 200,000 for acclimation ponds in the upper Puyallup River for a combined 6,857 pounds of fish. Historically, Fall Chinook have been reared since 1980 with a variety of stocks, goals, and objectives.

Spring Chinook Hatchery Production

The Puyallup Tribe operates several acclimation ponds in the Upper White River Watershed designed to reestablish and enhance Spring Chinook stocks (*Huckleberry Cr., Greenwater River (George Cr.), Twentyeight Mile Cr. (Greenwater R.) & Jensen Cr. (Clearwater R.)*). Acclimation ponds could be planted collectively with up to 900K+ White River Spring Chinook and 25K+



White River winter steelhead pre-smolts. The Jensen Creek Pond (*Clearwater River*) was completed in the fall of 2012. The newest pond located on 28 Mile Creek (*Greenwater River*) was completed in the fall of 2015. Currently, Spring Chinook designated for ac-

climation ponds are reared at WDFW's Clarks Creek facility (*since 2013*), and Muckleshoot White River hatchery.

Current Fall Chinook Hatchery Production

In 2004, the Puyallup Tribal Fisheries Department began acclimating and releasing Fall Chinook from the Clarks Creek facility; thus, discontinuing all Chinook releases from the Diru Creek hatchery. Adult and jack Chinook begin moving into the hatchery holding pond in September, and continue to arrive well into late October. Ripe (*ready to spawn*) adults are collected 2-3 times a week. Eggs



Salmon egg incubators

and sperm, at a 1male-to-1 female ratio, are mixed in a small bucket to induce fertilization (*left*). Fertilized eggs are placed into an incubator tray until they hatch. In early 2005, construction of a new incubation building was completed at Clarks Creek.



Raceways constructed in 2016

Once fish are ready to be moved from the incubators, they are transferred to one of the concrete raceways (*top image*).

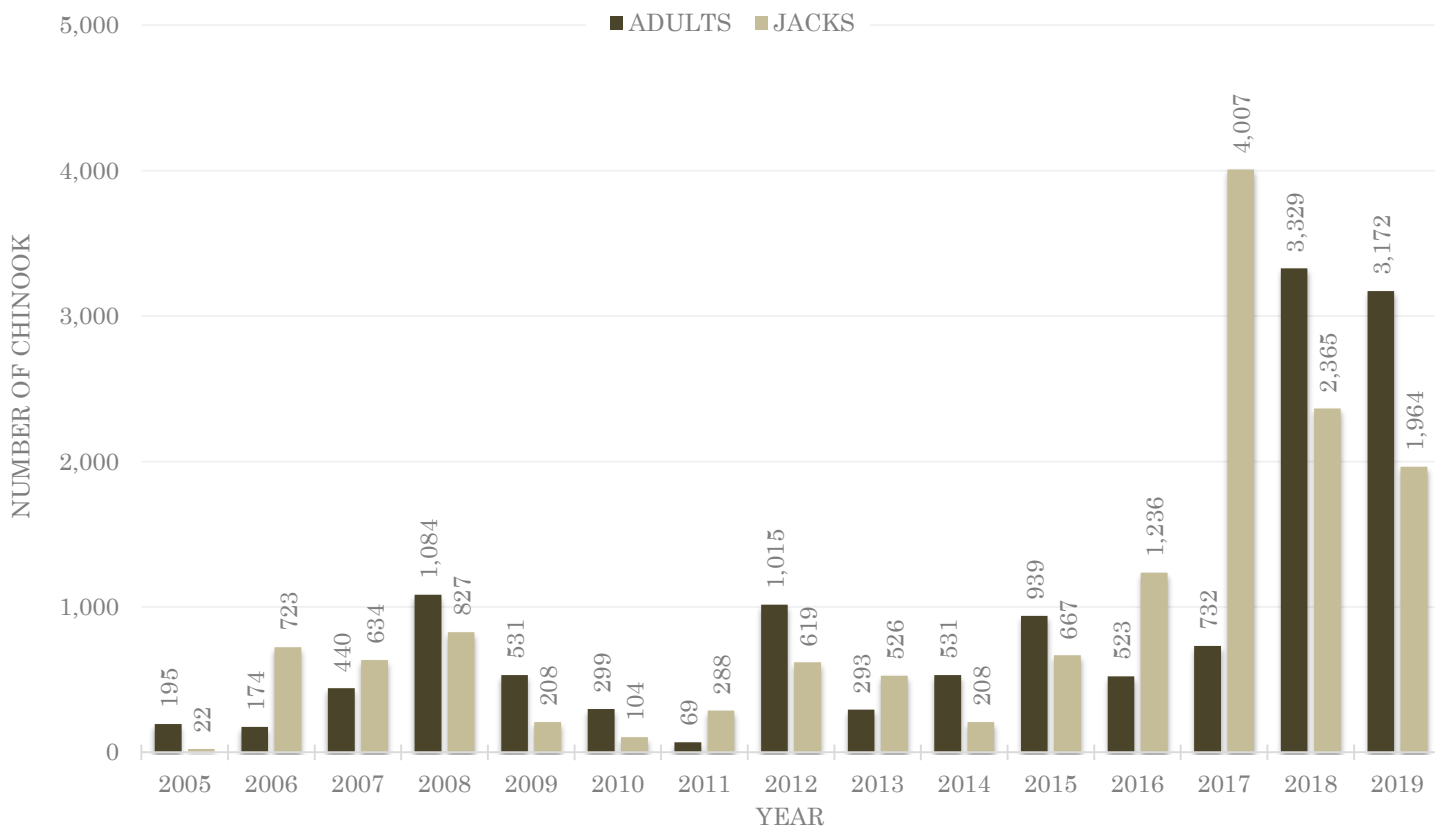
Holding the Chinook in the raceways is only temporary until they are up to a large enough size, usually sometime during late March to early April, to be massed marked with an automated tagger (*right*) and transferred to one of two natural ponds. The automated fish tagging trailer is operated by the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission (*NWIFC*) out of Olympia. A proportion of the young Chinook are implanted with a coded wire tag (*CWT*) and the adipose fin is removed. The remaining fish are all massed



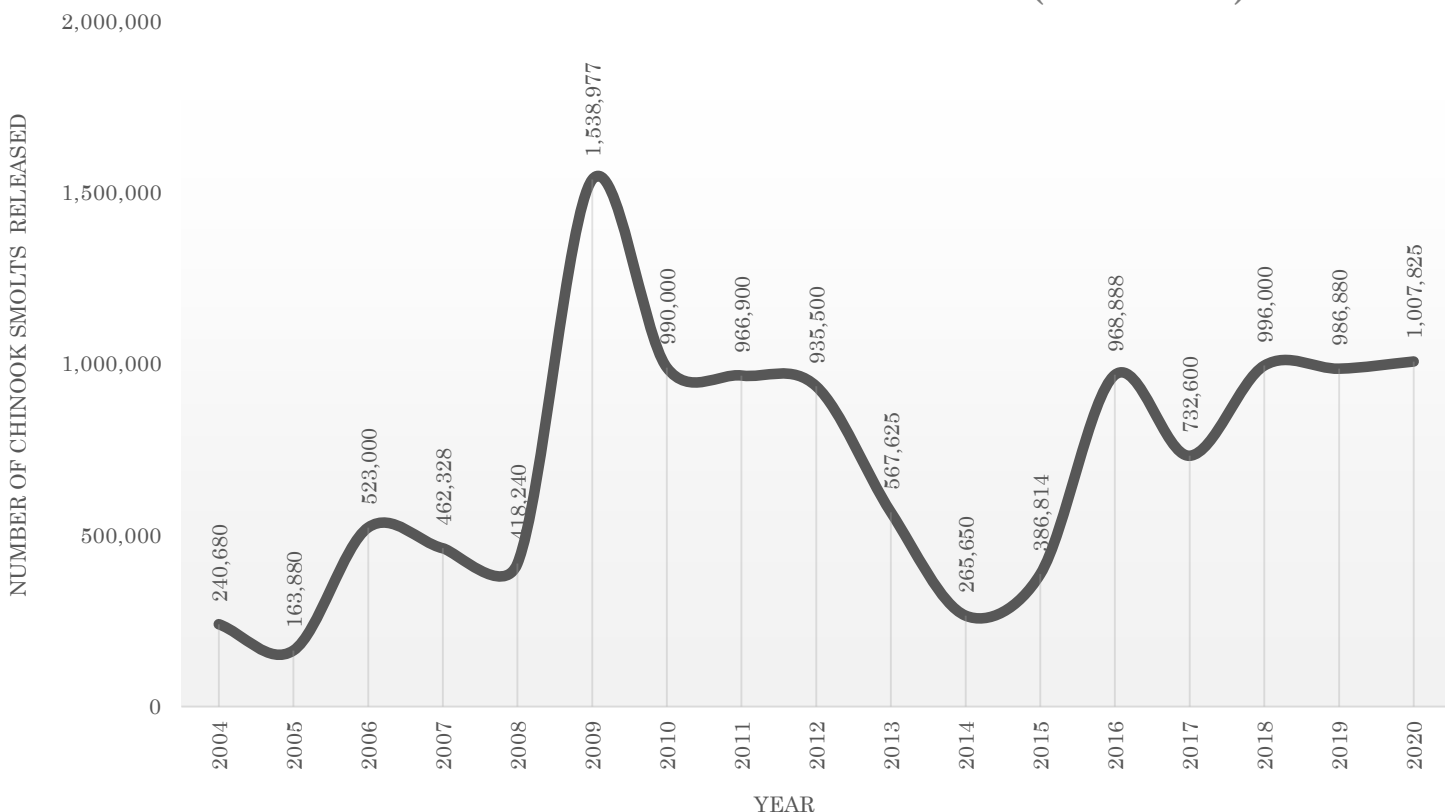
Automated fish tagger

marked by removing the adipose fin only. The markings and *CWT*'s will be used to identify these Chinook as hatchery origin fish in the future when they return to the hatchery, are caught by fisherman, or are observed on the spawning grounds. The *CWT* is inscribed with a specific code that will identify the particular hatchery where the fish was tagged. Once tagged, fish are planted in one of the two natural acclimation ponds. The young Chinook are fed regularly to increase their size until they are ready to be released into the creek in late May or early June.

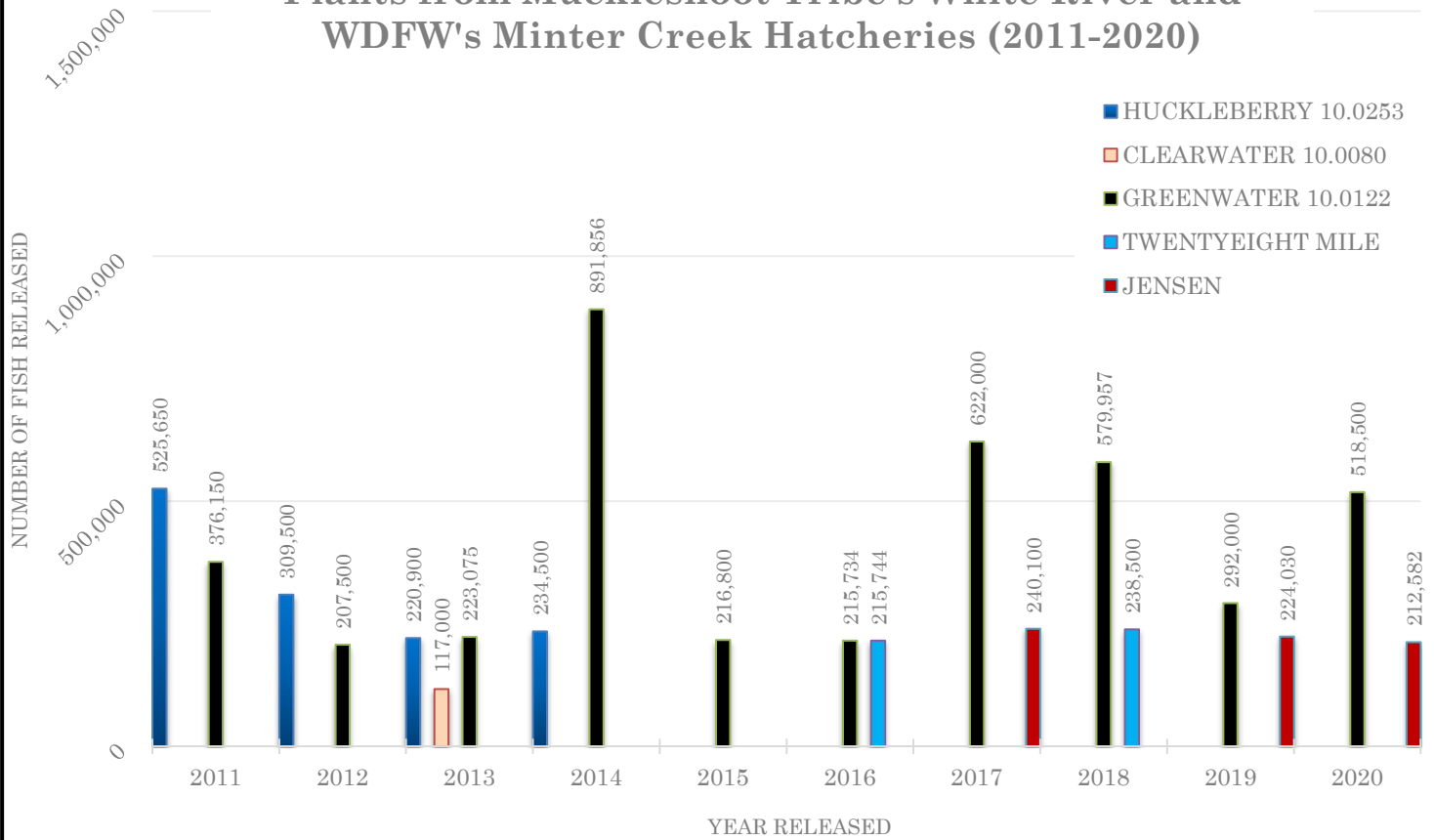
PTOI Clarks Creek Salmon Hatchery Adult Fall Chinook Total Rack Return (2005-2019)



PTOI Clarks Creek Hatchery Fall Chinook Salmon Smolt Releases (2004-2020)

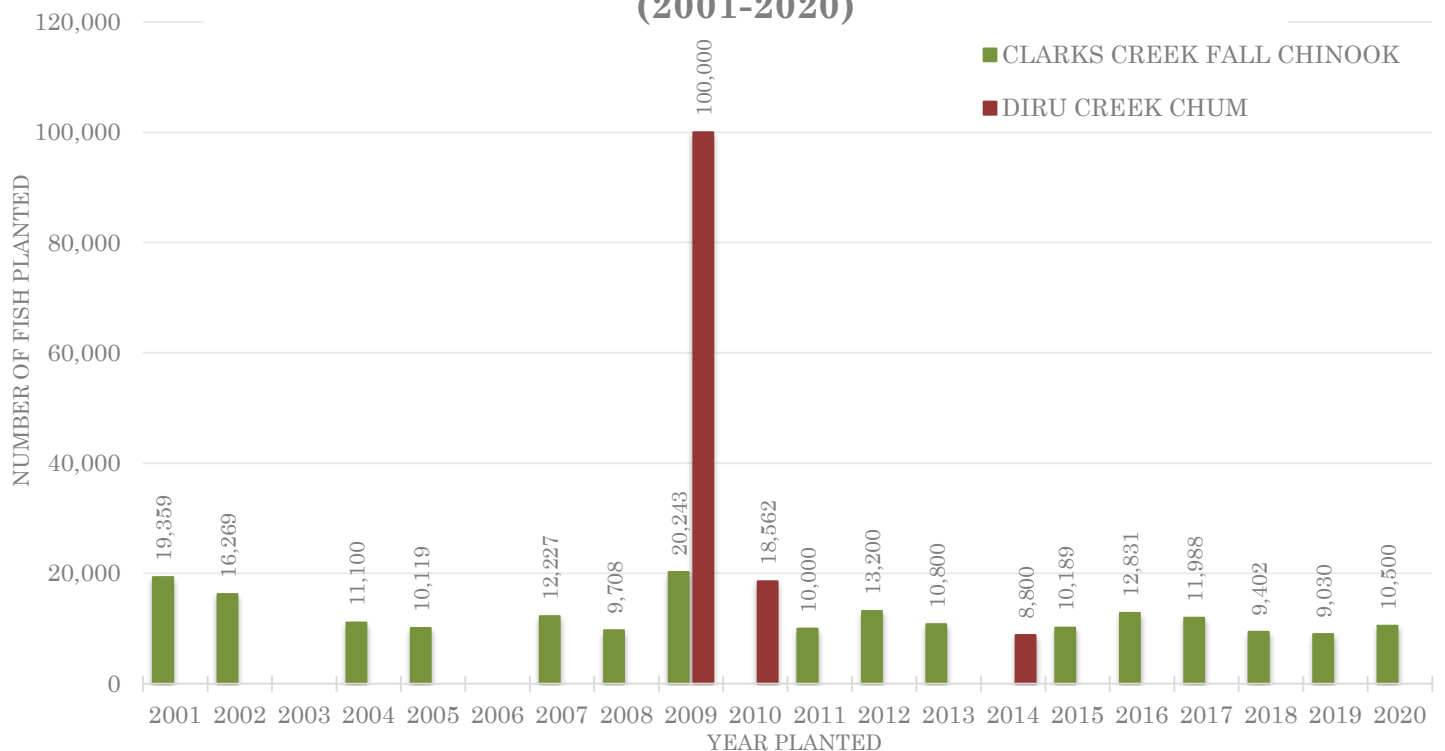


Juvenile White River Spring Chinook Acclimation Pond Plants from Muckleshoot Tribe's White River and WDFW's Minter Creek Hatcheries (2011-2020)



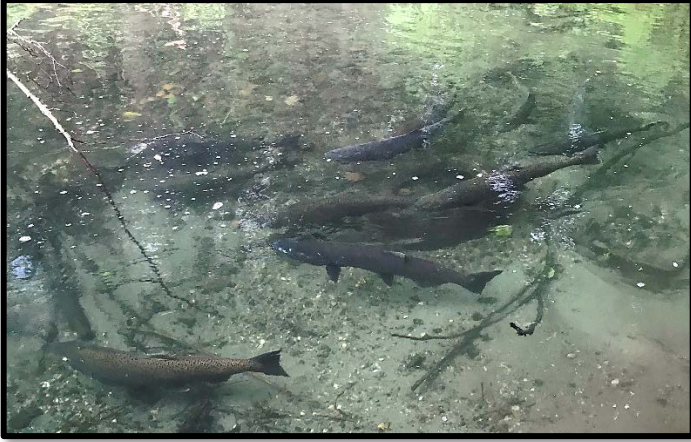
Acclimation ponds operated by Puyallup Tribe. See map of acclimation pond location sites on Page 44. No data indicates no fish were planted. Clarks Creek Fall Chinook and Diru Creek chum salmon are spawned and reared at Puyallup Tribal salmon hatcheries. No data indicates no fish were planted.

Clarks Creek Hatchery Juvenile Fall Chinook and Diru Creek Hatchery Chum Planted in Hylebos Creek (2001-2020)



CLEAR CREEK

WRIA
10.0022



Chinook salmon in Clear Creek.

Clear Creek is a tributary to the lower Puyallup River, joining with the Puyallup at RM 2.9. The Clear Creek Basin (12.1 mi^2) drains the plateaus and flatlands running along the southern valley of the lower Puyallup River, between the cities of Puyallup and Tacoma. Clear Creek has several tributaries which include; Swan Creek; Squally Creek; Canyon Creek and an unnamed tributary entering at RM 3.05 on the right bank. Only Swan, Squally and Canyon creeks are accessible to adult salmon.

Several salmonid species are known to utilize Clear Creek for spawning, rearing and foraging. Species include ESA listed Chinook (*top image*), steelhead and bull trout; as well as, non-listed species including coho, pink, chum and cutthroat. Various limiting factors involved with Clear Creek include; low flows, channel confinement, an anadromous barrier, lack of spawning habitat, aquatic noxious weeds, flooding and channel erosion, conveyance of storm water run-off, water quality (*D.O. & bacteria*); as well as, absent or poor riparian cover.

Above Pioneer Way, Clear Creek flows as a low-to-moderate gradient pool-riffle stream before paralleling the road for several hundred feet. The upper anadromous (*spawning*) reach contains good spawning gravel from RM 1.7 to 1.9. Although a significant section of the riparian area is not intact, there

are undercut banks and moderate amounts of in-stream cover. A high density of reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*) and other vegetation (*watercress*) chokes approximately 300 feet of the spawning reach every summer/early fall; effectively trapping a significant amount of fine sediment which covers the available spawning gravel by several inches.

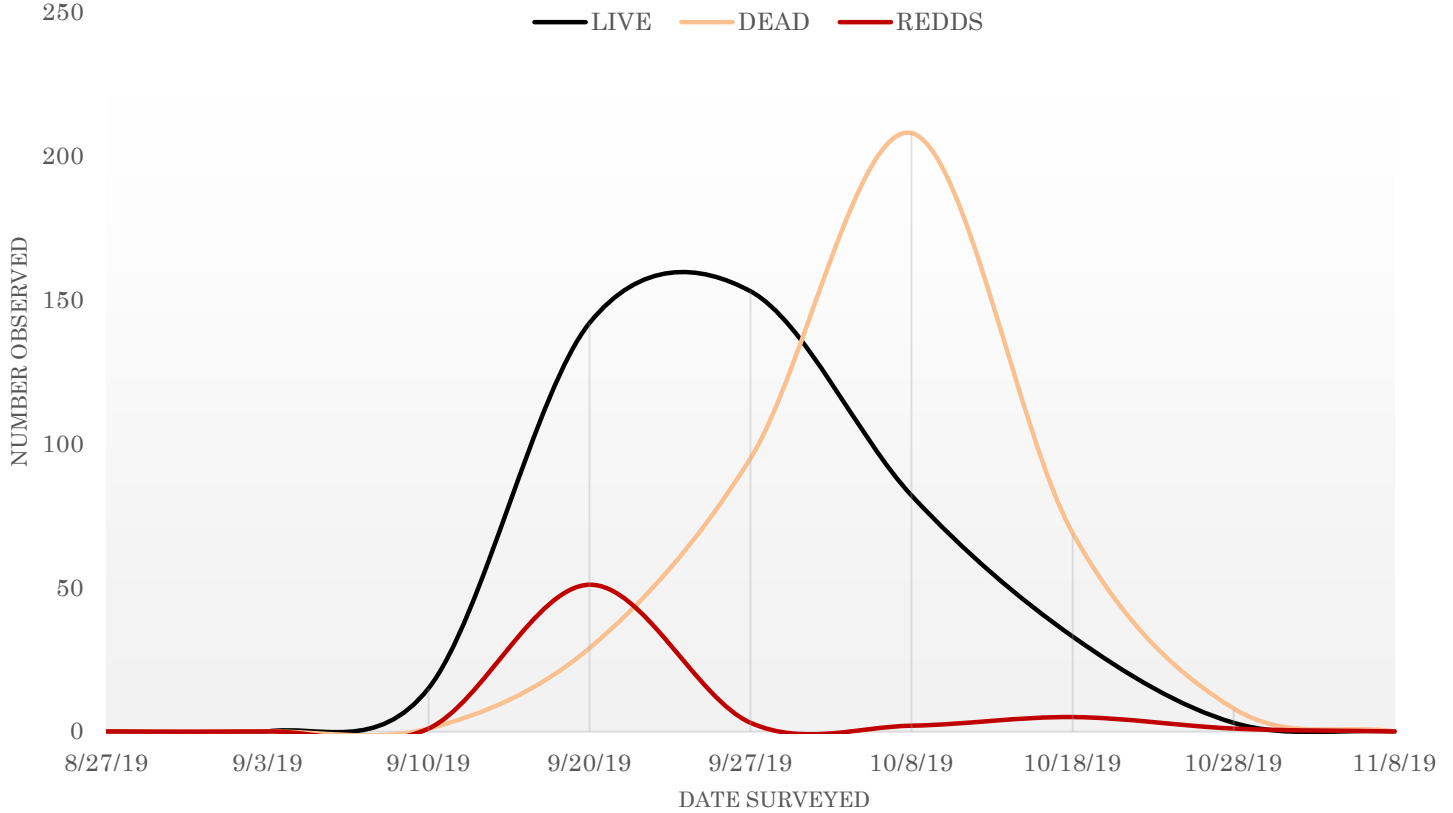
An anadromous blockage in the form of a cement diversion dam is located at RM 1.9; the dam is in place to ensure pathogen free water for hatchery raised rainbow at the Trout Lodge facility. Consequently, this also disrupts the continuity of gravel recruitment downstream to vital spawning areas. The reach above the dam is not surveyed; however, suitable spawning habitat does exist and could be utilized if access were established. The draw off of water by the hatchery, specifically during the summer and fall seasons, significantly reduces the water throughout the bypass (*spawning*) reach. The bypass reach is the section of stream from the water intake for the hatchery, to its discharge point downstream. Chinook are often observed holding in a large pool located at the hatchery discharge outlet. The low flows resulting from the hatchery draw regularly prevent Chinook from accessing the bypass reach where suitable spawning habitat is available.

Late fall and winter flows are regularly sufficient for chum salmon to spawn in the 0.2 miles of available habitat below the barrier dam. Adult steelhead and coho also utilize Clear Creek; however, escapement for these species is low. Bull trout are also known to utilize Clear Creek, which offers excellent foraging and overwintering opportunities.

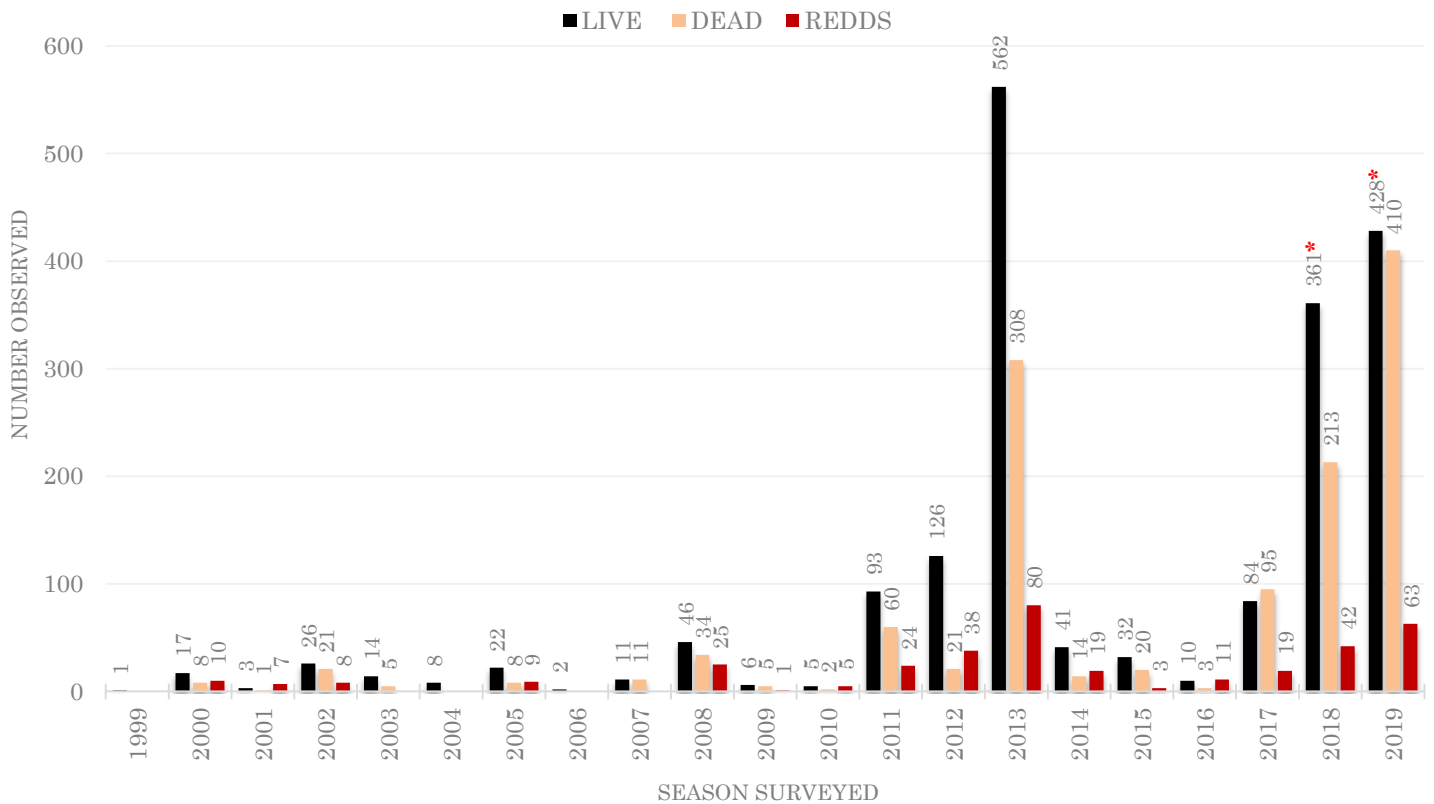
In 2016, Port of Tacoma finished constructed of a roughly 40-acre restoration project on upper Clear Creek. The project created floodplain wetland and a new, more naturalized stream channel. The project was created as a result of a mitigation settlement with EPA, at a cost of approximately \$9 million dollars. Also, Pierce County initiated development of a lower Clear Creek flood plan (*link below*) to address bottomland flooding issues (2018).

<http://www.co.pierce.wa.us/3321/Clear-Creek-Flooding>

2019 Clear Creek Chinook Salmon Spawning Ground Counts and Run Timing

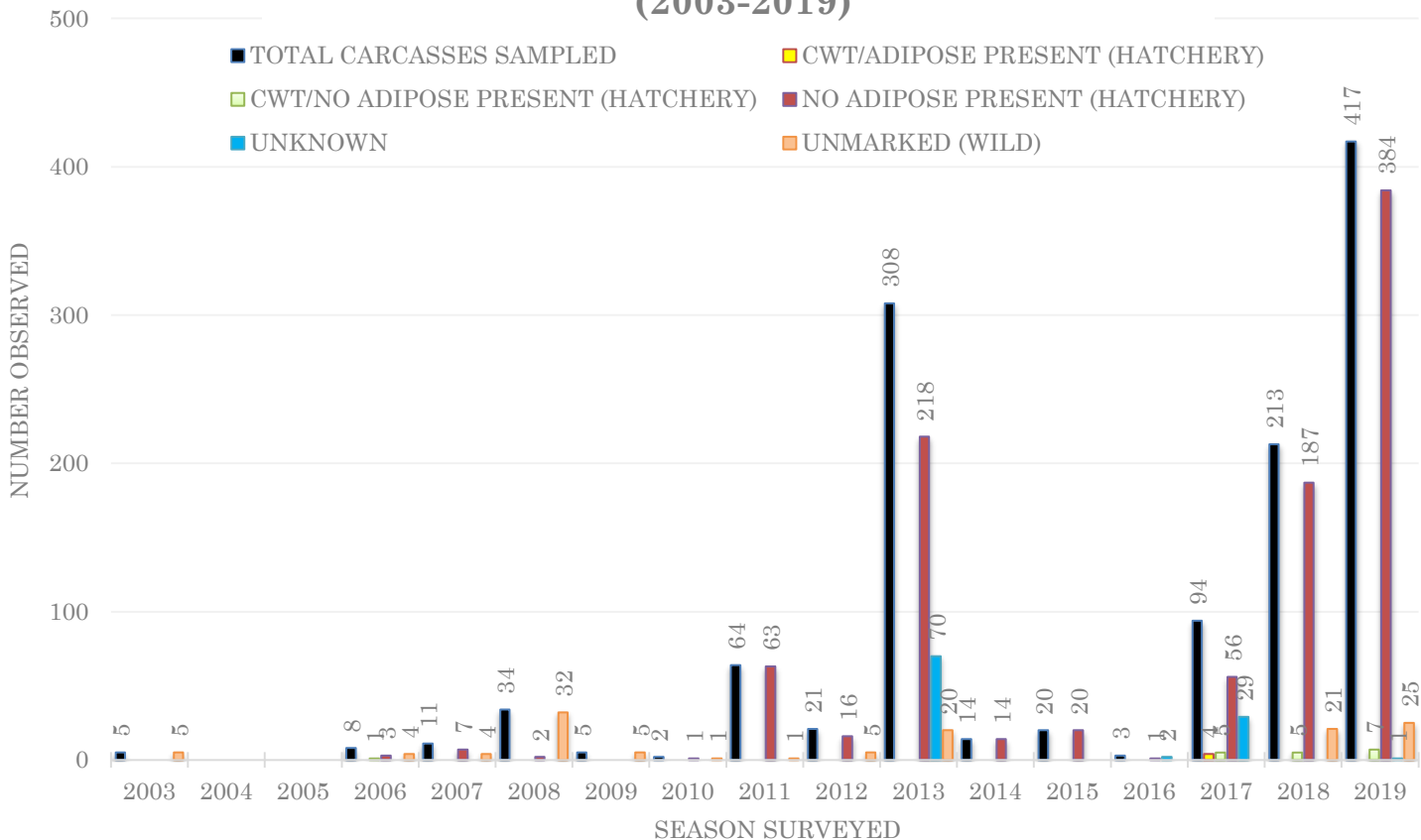


Clear Creek Seasonal Comparison of Chinook Salmon Spawning Ground Counts (1999-2019)

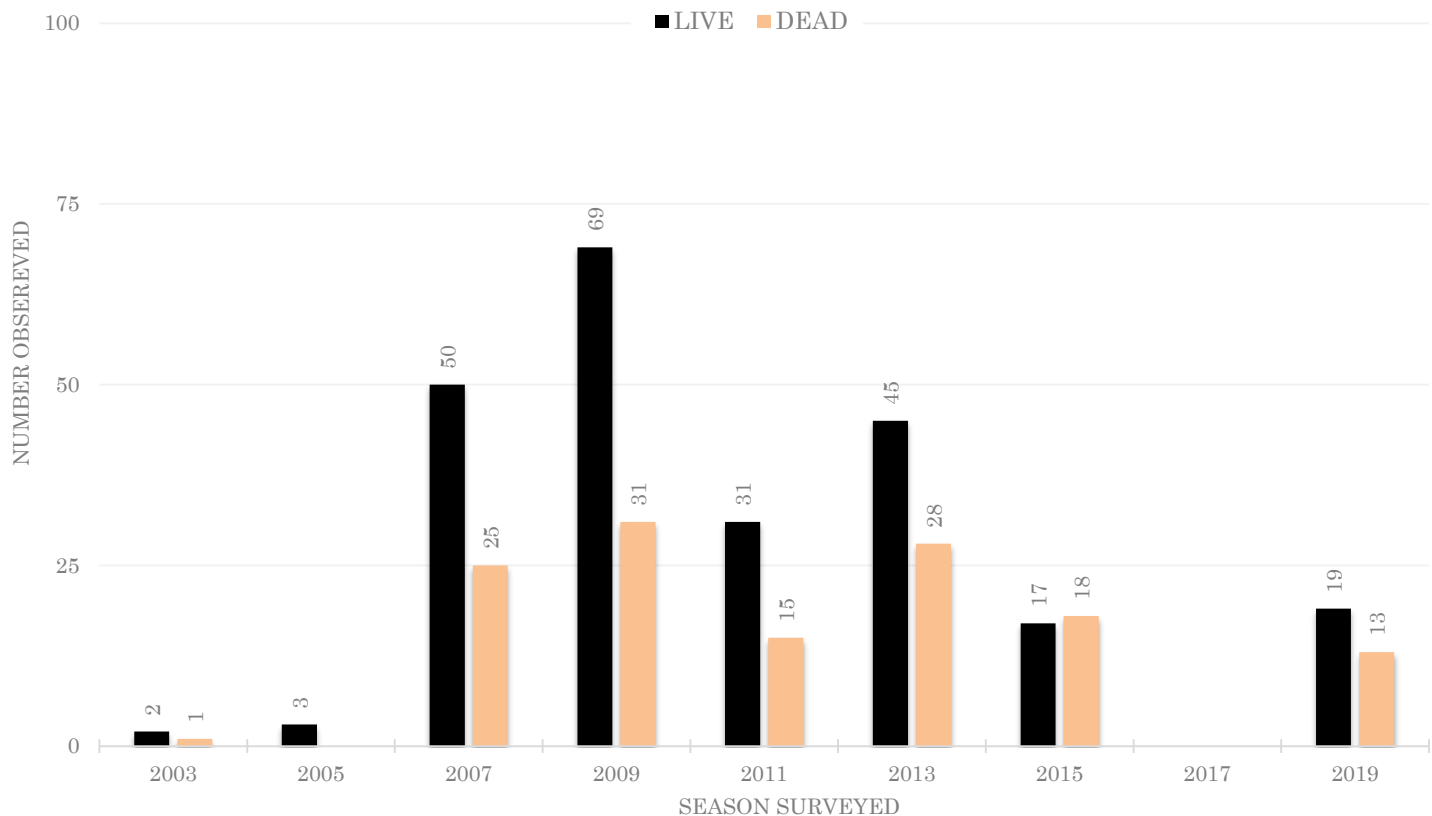


Superimposition of redds is a frequent occurrence due to the extremely short spawning reach and the density of spawners. *Pre-spawn mortality of females was extremely high.

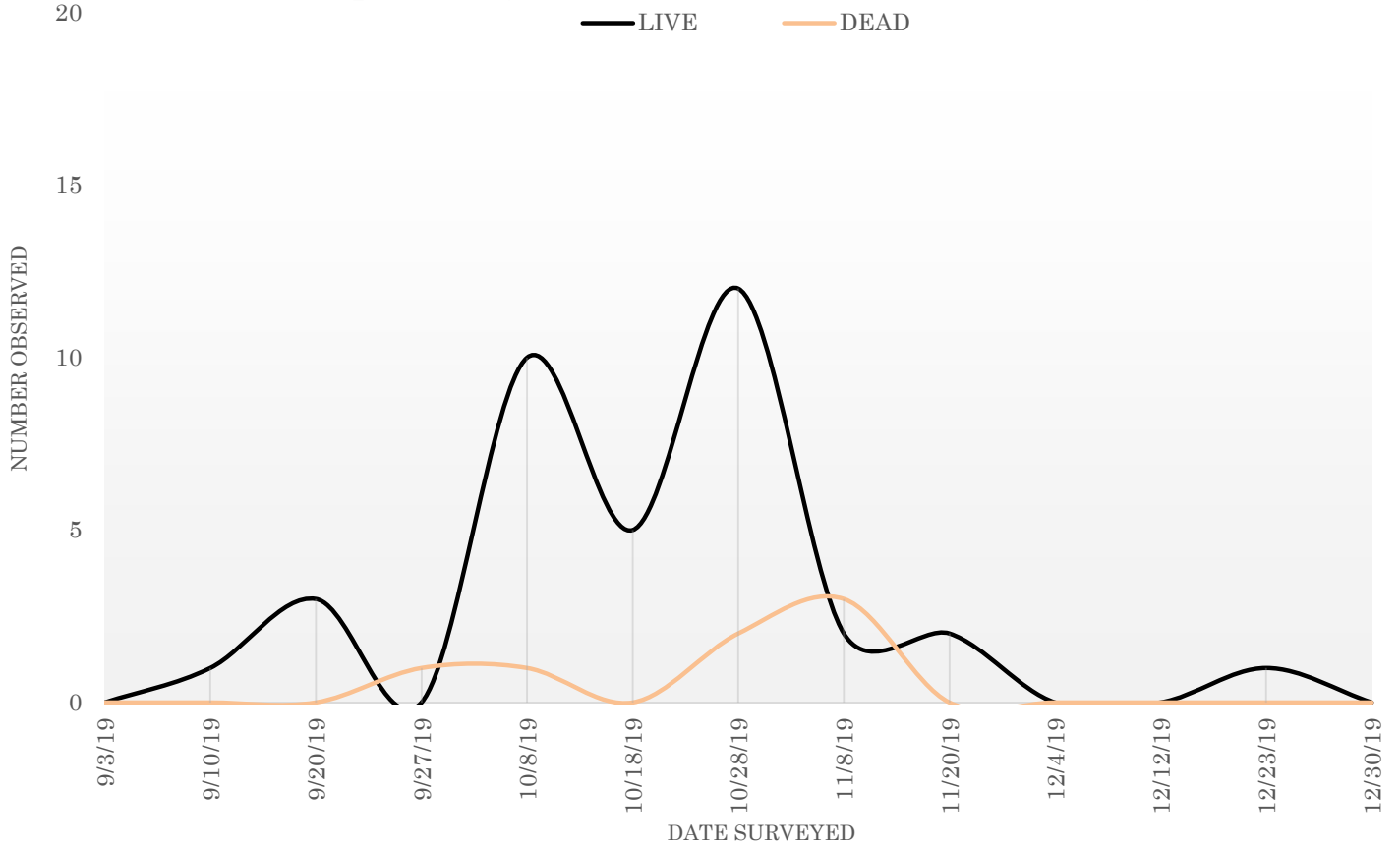
Clear Creek Chinook Carcass Sampling Results (2003-2019)



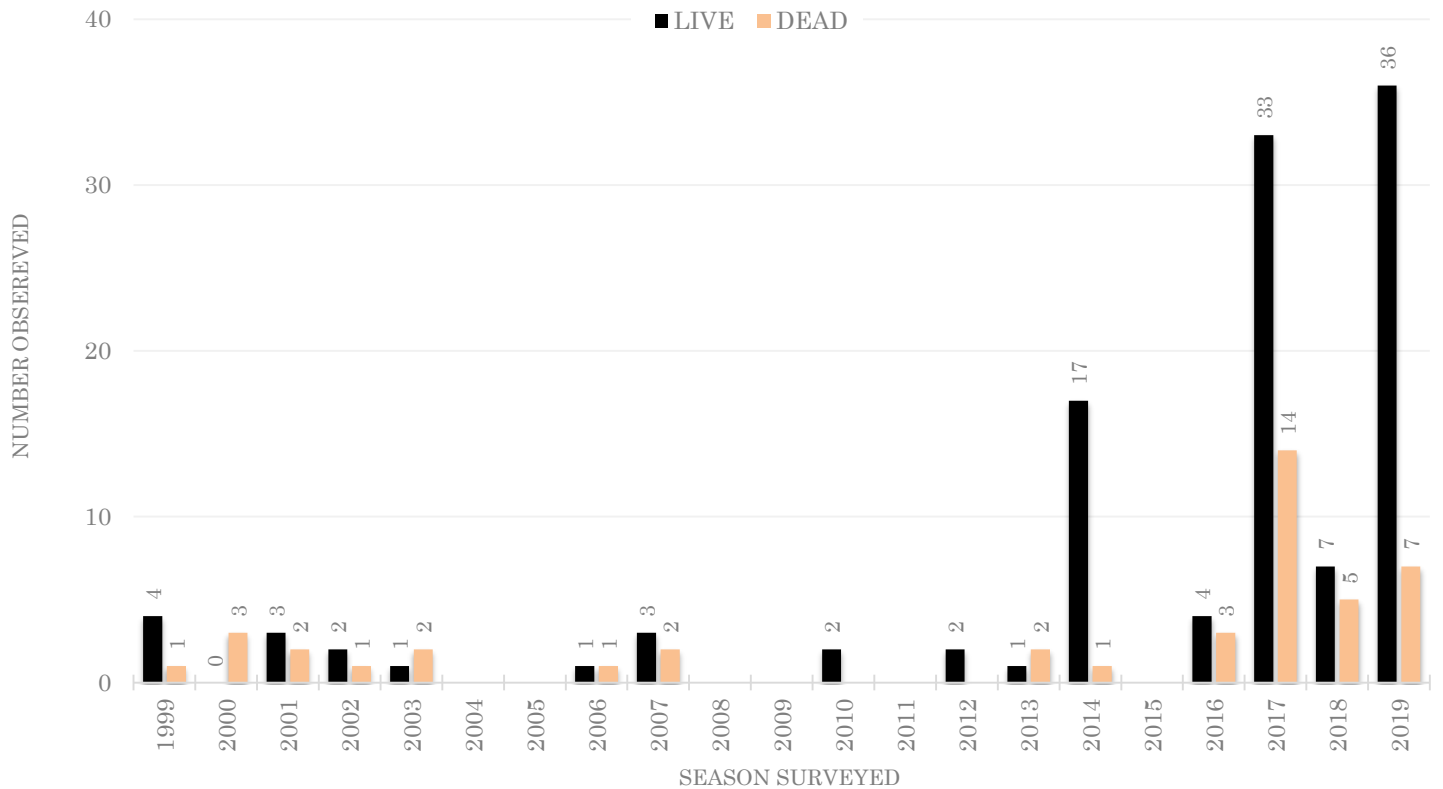
Clear Creek Seasonal Comparison of Pink Salmon Spawning Ground Counts (2003-2019)



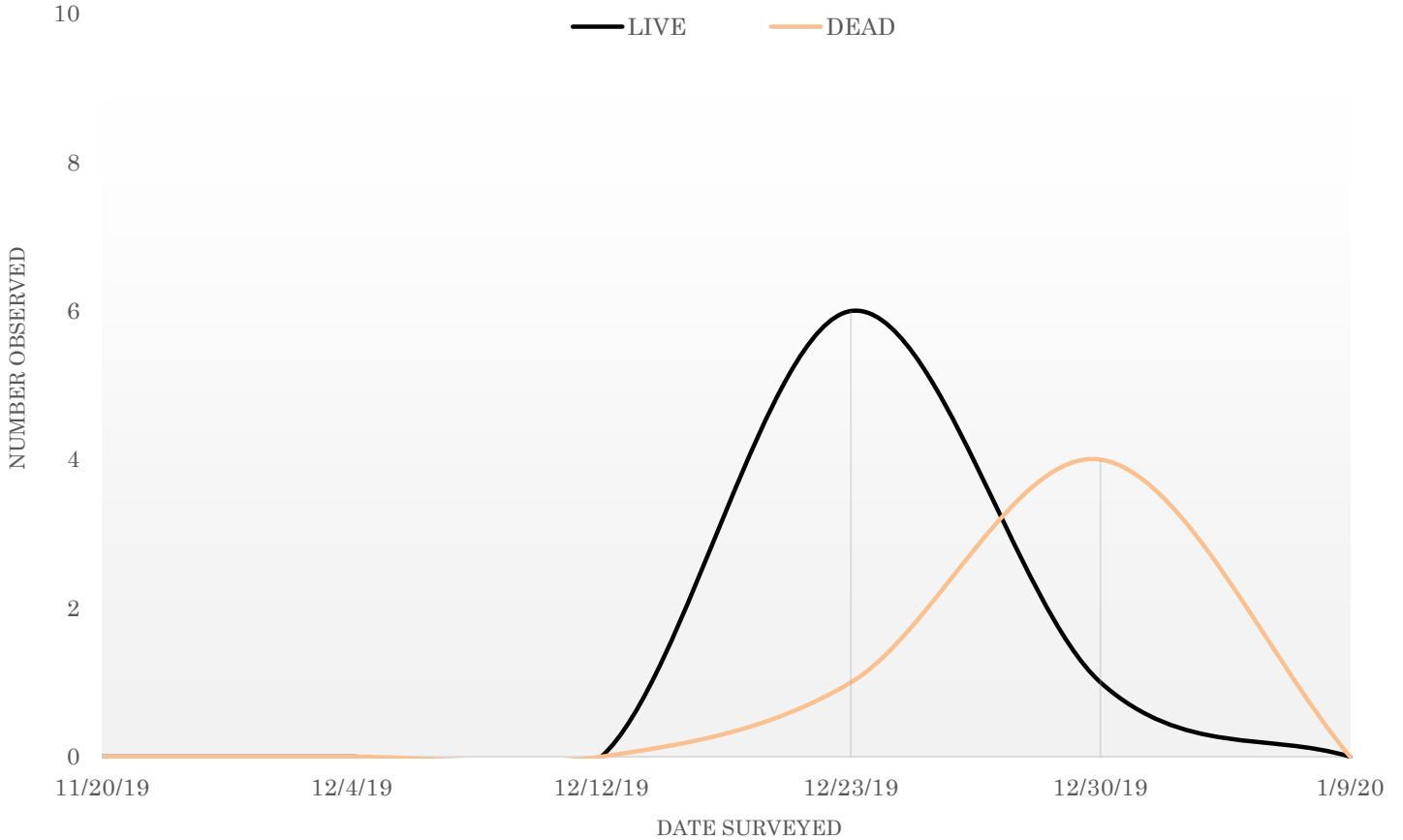
2019 Clear Creek Coho Salmon Spawning Ground Counts and Run Timing



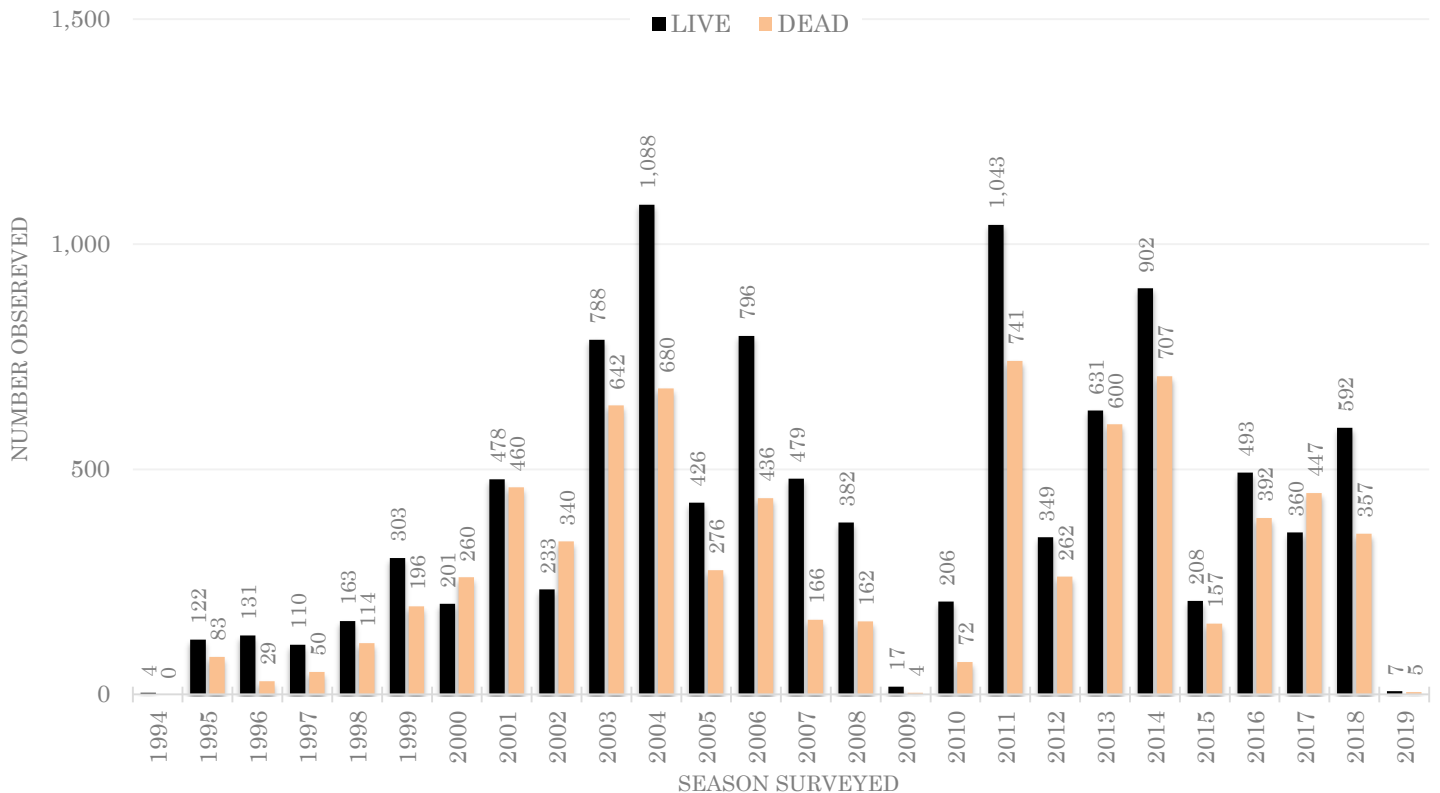
Clear Creek Seasonal Comparison of Coho Salmon Spawning Ground Counts (1999-2019)



2019 Clear Creek Chum Salmon Spawning Ground Counts and Run Timing



Clear Creek Seasonal Comparison of Chum Salmon Spawning Ground Counts (1994-2019)



CLEARWATER RIVER

WRIA
10.0080



The Clearwater River is a large tributary to the Upper White River, draining an area of nearly 40 mi². The Clearwater is a non-glacial river and originates on Bear Head Mountain, just west of the White River (*south of Greenwater*). From Bear Head Mountain, the river flows just over 10.5 miles to its confluence with the White River at RM 35.3. The upper 5 miles of the river runs through a steep narrow channel within the Snoqualmie National Forest. The lower 5.5 miles of the Clearwater flows within a broader valley plain located within the privately owned White River tree farm (*owned by Muckleshoot Indian Tribe*), and currently managed by Hancock Forest Management.



undersized or hardwood in origin. There are a series of cascades just above Lyle Creek at approxi-

mately RM 4.5; these cascades are considered a block to further upstream migration. However, much of the spawning takes place in the lower 2 miles of the river, although fish and redds are often observed and documented in the upper reaches later in the season.

The substrate throughout much of the lower reach of the river consists of small cobbles and flat angular stone, with smaller spawning size gravel in the many of the lower gradient riffles and tail-outs. The riparian area is primarily second growth conifer forest; however, recent clear cutting is evident along several areas of the upper and lower survey reach (*RM 0-3.8*). The Clearwater River hosts several tributaries; such as, Falls, Mineral, Byron, Lyle, Lilly, and Milky creeks. There is some limited coho and pink spawning in both Byron and Mineral creeks.

Some of the habitat and fish limiting factors associated with the Clearwater River include, water quality issues, timber harvesting (*heavier silt load intrusion*) and channel confinement by logging roads which continues to affected the rivers natural morphology. Channel confinement has reduced the adequacy of off channel habitat critical for adult spawning, as well as overwintering for juvenile Chinook, steelhead and coho. In addition, low in-stream flows are often encountered during the late summer and early fall, and can prevent Chinook from advancing beyond the lower 1 or 2 miles of the river to spawn. Chinook, pink and coho are often seen holding in pools in the lower river for extended periods of time before increased flows (*freshet*) allow further upstream migration. Despite these deficiencies, the Clearwater River continues to support a substantial number of Chinook, coho, pink and steelhead spawners. Bull trout utilization is unknown, but presumed. Predation and scavenging is common along the Clearwater. Observations and signs of black bear (*Ursus americanus*) and river otter (*Lutra canadensis*) are prevalent. It's important to note that all adult salmon and steelhead that spawn in the Clearwater River were captured at the USACE fish trap in Buckley, and transported above Mud Mountain dam. Since precise escape-ment numbers for the upper White River drainage

are known, surveys are conducted to determine fish distribution and spawning success.

This is especially important regarding Spring Chinook, since adult production monitoring is part of the White River Spring Chinook Recovery Plan.



Pink salmon

Puyallup tribal fisheries biologists survey the Clearwater annually for Chinook, coho and pink (*odd years*) salmon. Coho have been observed in the Clearwater since surveys began for Chinook in 1991, but were not surveyed for until 2002. Coho survey data is often incomplete because it's often difficult to survey the river when late autumn and winter flows increase. The first pink salmon surveys were conducted beginning in 2003. Prior to 2003, few or no pinks were captured at the Buckley trap to be transported upriver to spawn. Biologists with WDFW regularly survey the Clearwater for steelhead spawning activity in the spring.

As part of the Spring Chinook recovery plan, the Puyallup Tribe has operated a Spring Chinook acclimation pond since 1995. Prior to 2009, approximately 200,000 plus Spring Chinook from the Muckleshoot White River hatchery were transported to the Clearwater pond on Mineral Cr. in early spring, and released in late May. All Spring Chinook destined for acclimation ponds fish are mass marked with left or right ventral fin clips. Odd brood years are marked with left ventral clips, and even years with right ventral clips. These acclimation pond fish are easily identified in the future when caught as adults or jacks at the USACE fish trap in Buckley, and can be passed above Mud Mountain dam to spawn naturally. Unfortunately, the road accessing the Mineral Cr. acclimation pond was washed out in

January, 2009. The active river channel currently occupies the old road base; preventing future repairs and access to the pond site and the acclimation pond has since been decommissioned. Construction of a new acclimation pond, located approximately one mile downstream near Jensen Creek, began in July 2012 (*lower right*), and was completed in late August. The new pond will be utilized to enhance both White River Spring Chinook and winter steelhead. In addition, a large woody debris enhancement project through SPSSEG slated for the lower Clearwater in 2012, was initiated during the summer of 2013 (*see following page*). Also, the installation of a USGS flow gauge at the 6050 road bridge in 2011 will help correlate fish spawning density, and upstream access extent, with instream flows.



Jensen Creek acclimation pond

Clearwater River Floodplain Restoration Project

Written by: Kristin Williamson

Salmon Restoration Biologist

South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group

(Reprinted with Permission)

Project Completed in 2015

A total of 18 large and small engineered log jams were installed in the Clearwater River between river mile 2.3 and 3.1 in summer 2013. Placement of these log jams will activate flows to a network of 11 existing side channels, dissipate flood flows, and increase instream structure and cover in the river. This work completed about half of the proposed work plan. An additional 10 ELJ's were installed during the summer of 2015; as well as the decom-

missioning of the old roadway from the 6000 bridge to the lower washout (*phase 2&3*).

Original Project Description and Benefits

The Clearwater River Floodplain Restoration Project is planned to address major limiting habitat factors and impaired processes on the Clearwater River through strategic placement of large wood structures and removal of nearly a mile of road from the historic floodplain. Historically, the Clearwater River meandered through a forested valley floor with large trees, a dense canopy, and a system of branching channels. The advent of timber harvest in the

Channel spanning Engineered Log Jam (ELJ)



watershed and construction of a rail line (now road) in the Clearwater River floodplain for transport of timber in the early 1900s removed critical riparian structure from the valley floor and confined the floodplain. Loss of the riparian buffer has resulted in easily erodible banks due to root loss and associated soil cohesion, dramatic reductions in large wood debris recruitment to the stream channel, and loss of overhanging vegetation.

Project efforts would install up to 39 wood structures of varying types and sizes to meter natural wood through the system, trap sediment, and aggrade incised sections of the channel for the long term reconnection of a network of 19 side channels in the floodplain. The project would also decommission nearly a mile of road and remove 10 associated culverts. Removal of three of the culverts would

provide immediate improved passage to wall-based wetland channels, and the removal of the other 7 would provide long term access to spring fed channels and alluvial fans currently impounded by the road. wetland channels, and the removal of the other 7 would provide long term access to spring fed channels and alluvial fans currently impounded by the road.

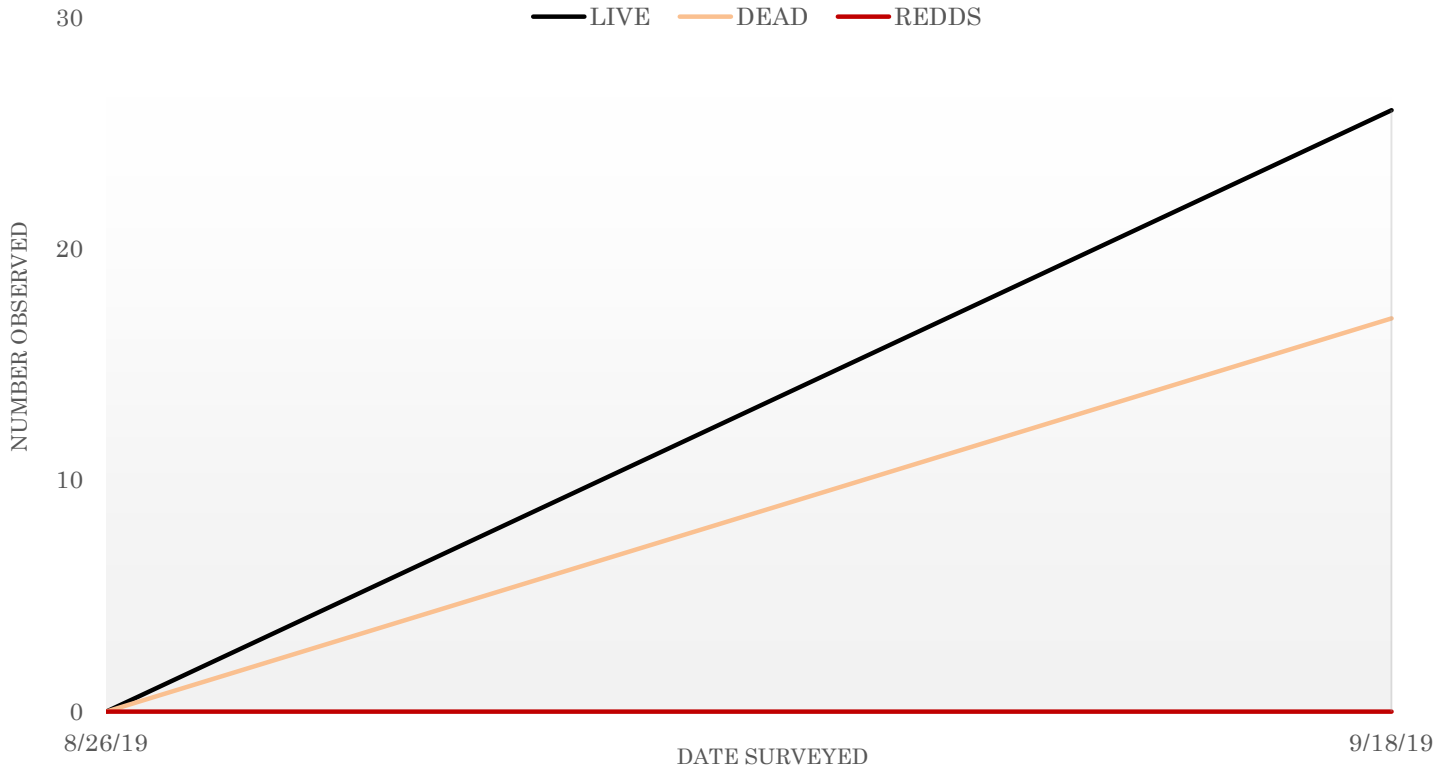
The Puyallup and White River Salmon Recovery Strategy specifically identifies the Clearwater River as a high priority geographic area for White River Spring Chinook recovery, as determined by Mobrand EDT modeling. By extension, this project will also benefit other native stocks, including coho and pink salmon, steelhead, and bull trout. This project will specifically address strategic priorities identified within the strategy including: increasing the quantity and quality of instream habitat through input of wood structures and improving the riparian conditions in the watershed through abandonment and decompaction of a stream adjacent road prism and active plantings.

Watershed and Aquatic Benefits:

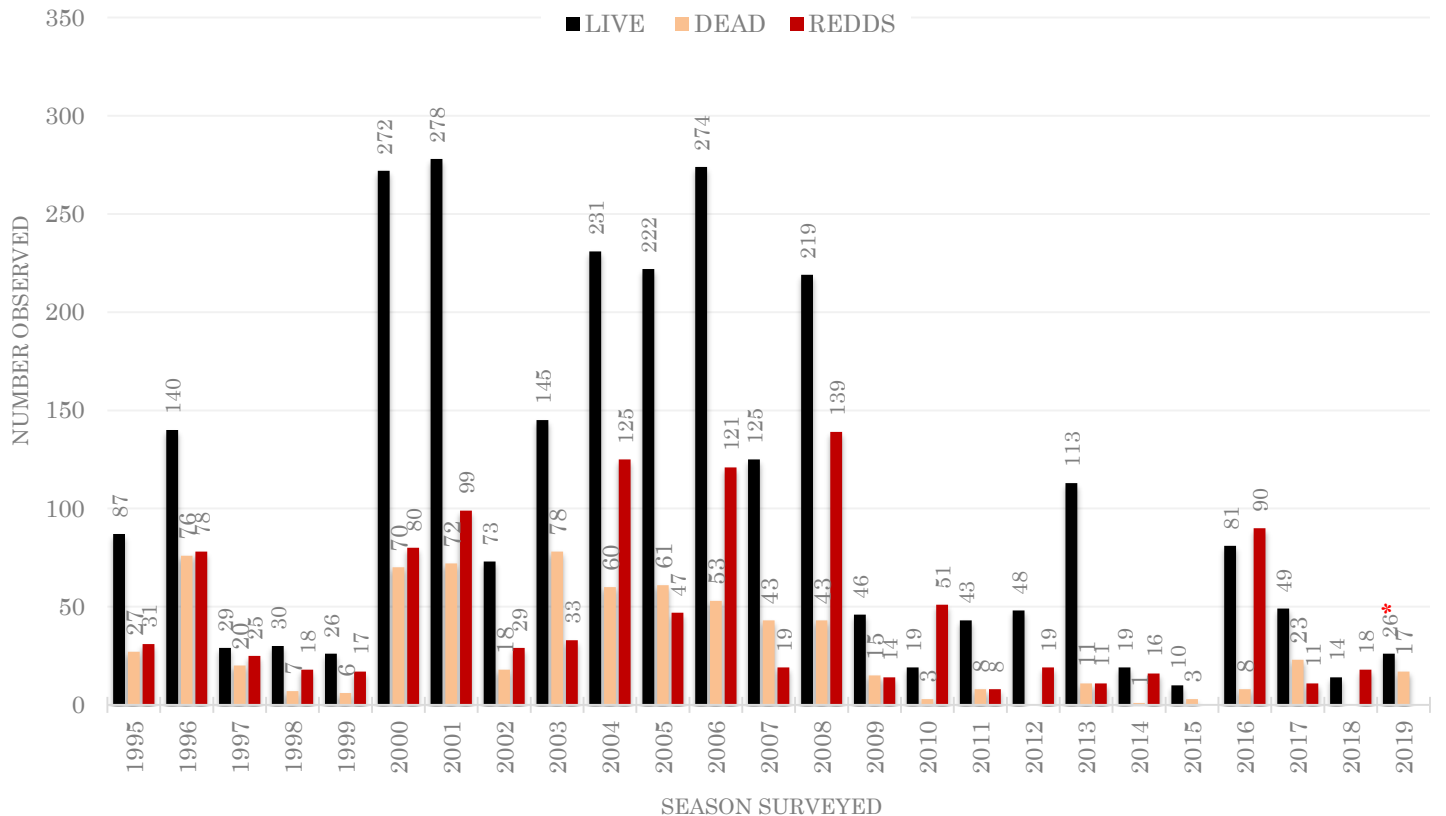
The overall goal of the project is to increase spawning and rearing capacity of the watershed for Spring Chinook, steelhead, coho, pink, and coastal and resident cutthroat species. Realized benefits from project actions will include:

- Activate 14.5 acres of historic floodplain through road decommissioning and removal of 10 culverts.
- Active 70 acres of floodplain through placement of wood structures and subsequent aggradations of the channel bed.
- Activate 19 existing side channels and promote the formation of new side channels through channel migration.
- Dissipate flood energy through placement of wood structures to partition sheer stress.
- Increase quantity and quality of instream, pool, and refuge habitat through placement of wood structures.
- Improve riparian function through abandonment/ripping of a stream adjacent road.
- Establish a riparian corridor on former road prism through planting of 2,500 native trees.

2019 Clearwater River Chinook Salmon Spawning Ground Counts (Incomplete)

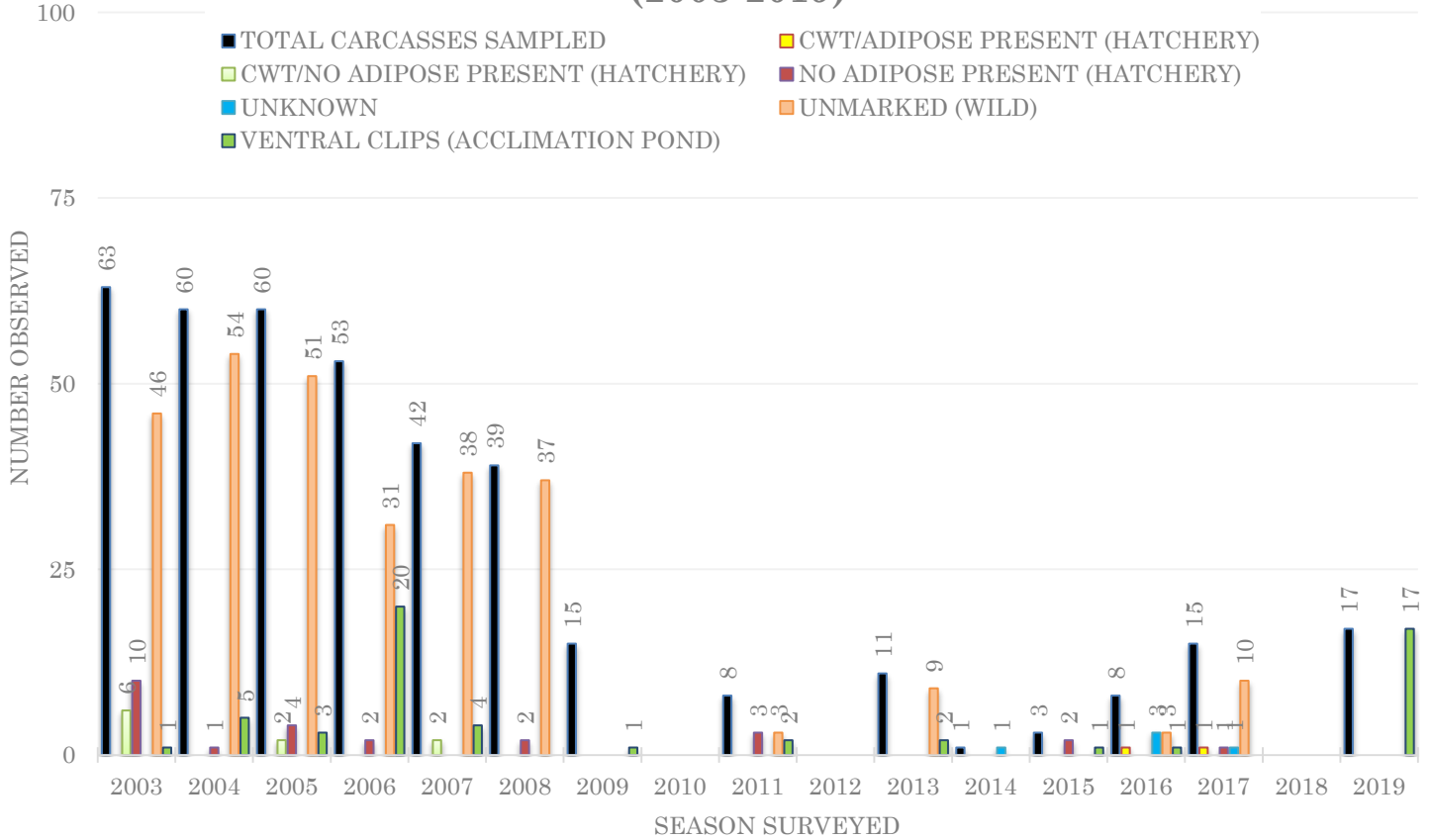


Clearwater River Seasonal Comparison of Chinook Salmon Spawning Ground Counts (1995-2019)

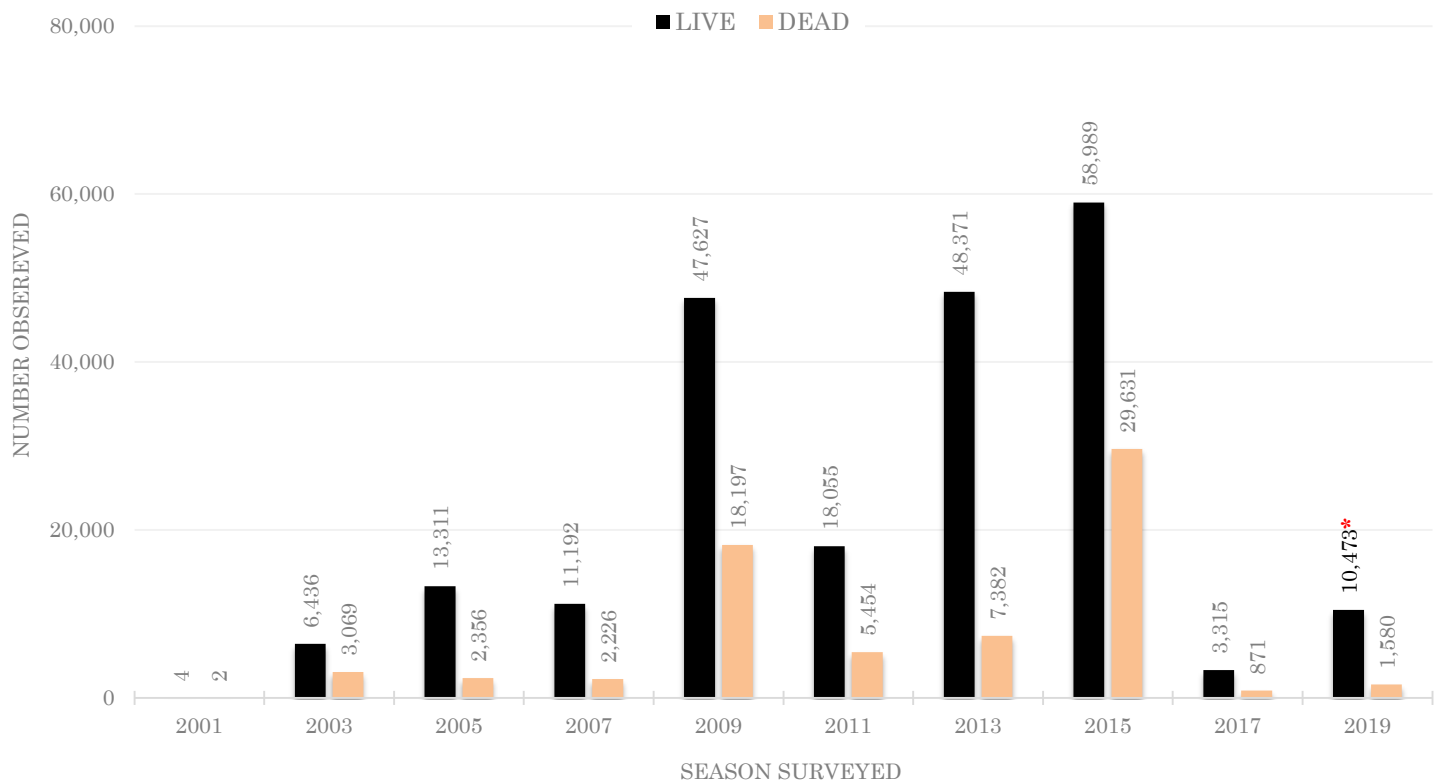


Adult Chinook escapement is determined by expanding the number of redds observed by 2.5 fish per redd (Smith and Castle, 1994). Due to the tremendous volume of pink salmon during odd years, the success of determining Chinook redds from pinks is vastly reduced. Therefore, The AUC method is used to determine escapement during pink runs (odd years). *2019 survey data is incomplete.

Clearwater River Chinook Carcass Sampling Results (2003-2019)

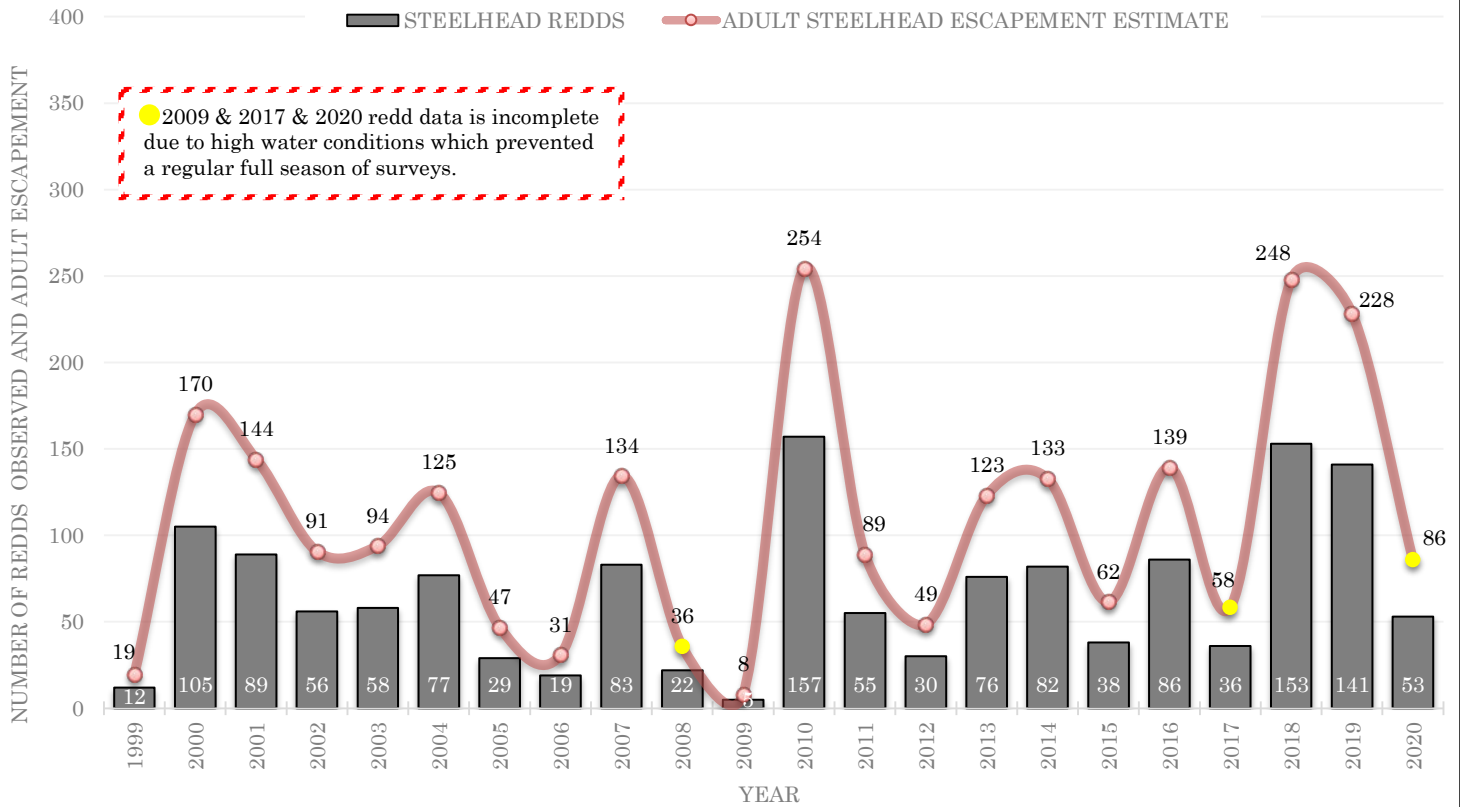


Clearwater River Seasonal Comparison of Pink Salmon Spawning Ground Counts (2001-2019)



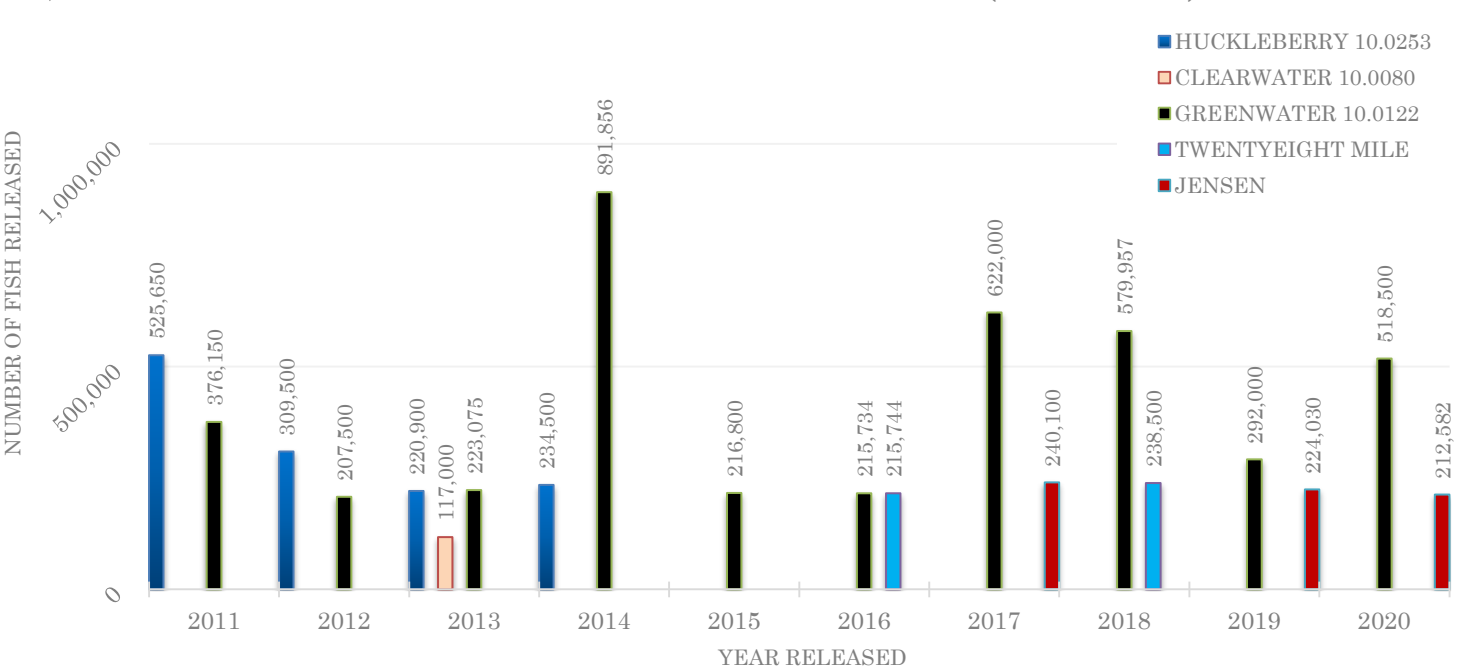
*2019 survey data is incomplete.

Clearwater River Seasonal Comparison of Steelhead Redd Counts and Adult Escapement Estimates (1999-2020)

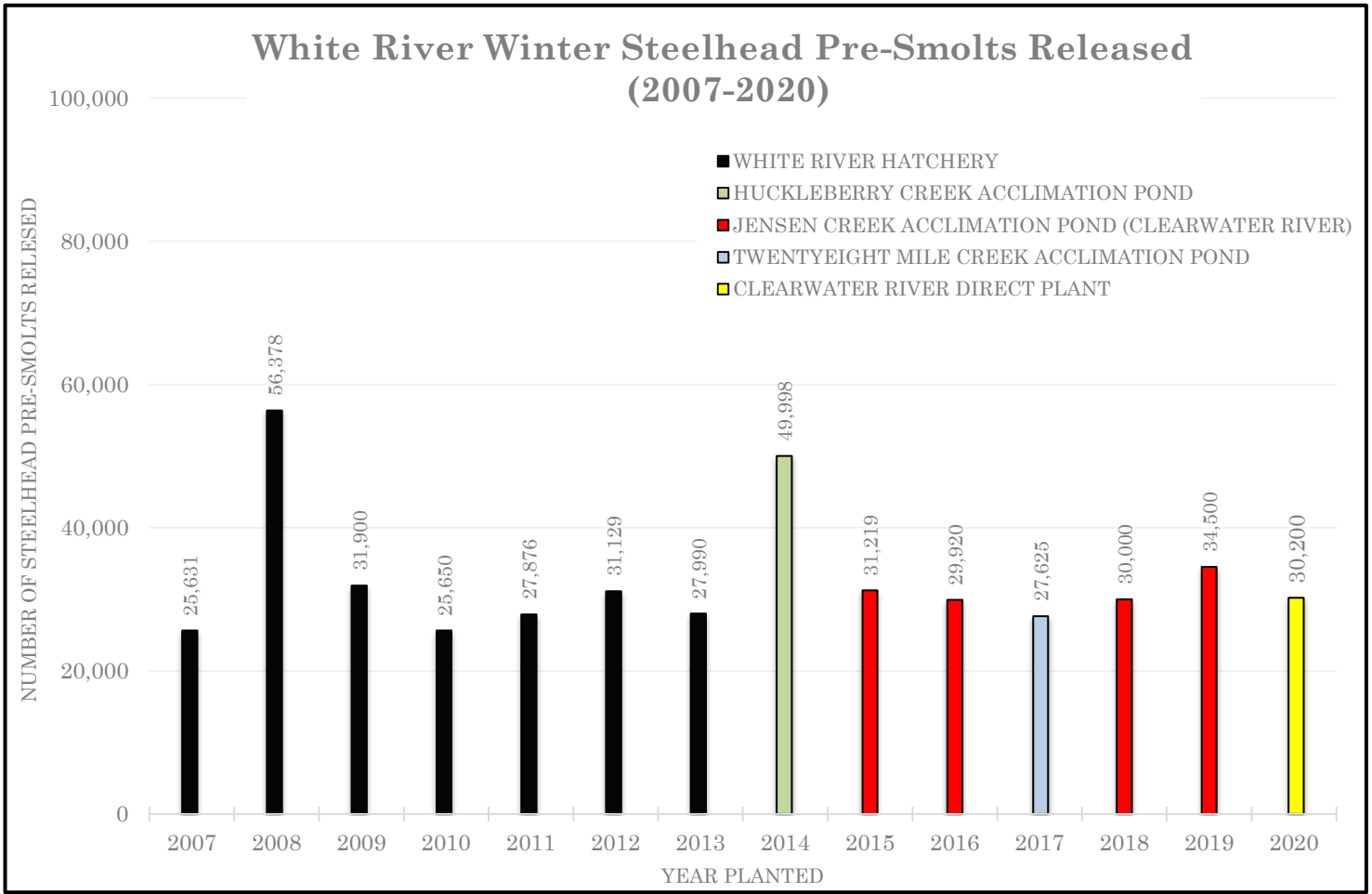


All adult salmon and steelhead that spawn in the Clearwater River were captured at the USACE fish trap in Buckley, and transported above Mud Mountain dam. Since precise escapement numbers for the upper White River drainage are known, surveys are conducted to determine fish distribution and spawning success. All survey data collected by WDFW/MIT biologists. To determine the total escapement for steelhead, each redd is multiplied by a factor of 1.62 (i.e. 42 redds x 1.62 steelhead per redd = total escapement of 68 steelhead).

Juvenile White River Spring Chinook Acclimation Pond Plants from Muckleshoot Tribe's White River and WDFW's Minter Creek Hatcheries (2011-2020)



Acclimation ponds operated by Puyallup Tribe. See Appendix D for acclimation pond location sites. No data indicates no fish were planted.



Acclimation ponds operated by Puyallup Tribe. See map of acclimation pond location sites in Appendix D.

COAL MINE CREEK

WRIA
10.0432A



Coal Mine Creek, which derived its name from the local areas profound history in the coal mining industry, is a small tributary to Wilkeson Creek (10.0432). Wilkeson Creek in turn is a major tributary to South Prairie Creek (10.0429). The creek flows southwest for just over a mile before entering Wilkeson Creek near RM 5.7, just south of the community of Wilkeson.

Coal Mine is one of 5 index streams in the Puyallup Watershed that is surveyed for coho by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife. State biologists use the coho escapement from five "Index" tributaries (*Coal Mine, Spiketon, Fiske, Fennel and Canyonfalls*) to estimate the total escapement for the Puyallup River. Surveys of the creek over the past decade have yet to document adult Chinook or steelhead spawning utilization. Low instream seasonal flows in Wilkeson, as well as Coal Mine, are likely the strongest limiting factors preventing these species from reaching the stream to spawn. Although inconsistent from season to season, small numbers of chum have been observed spawning in Coal Mine during the month of December. Bull trout utilization within this small stream is unknown.

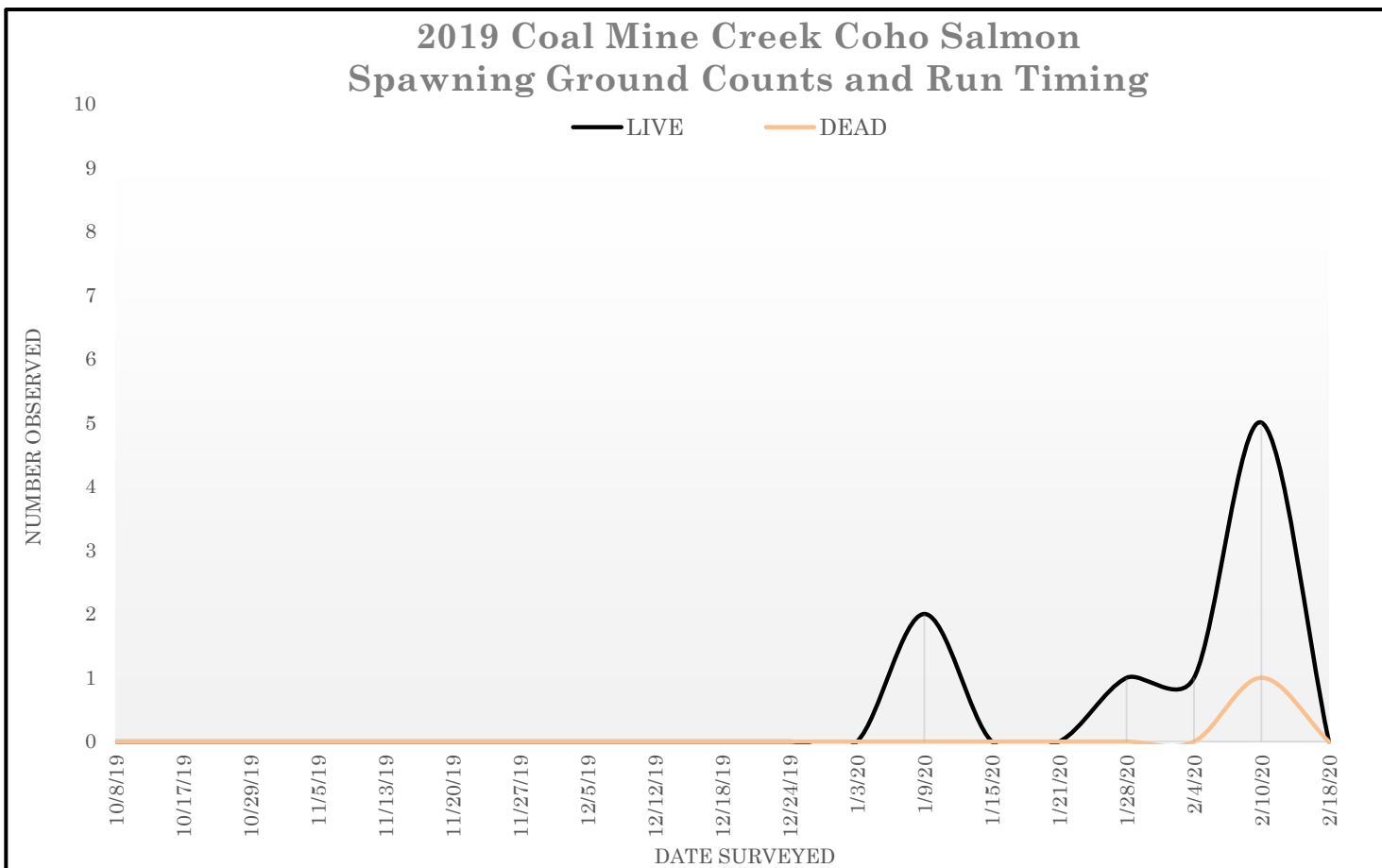
Coal Mine is a small order short run stream with moderately low gradient; making it somewhat ideal

for coho, pink and chum. Unfortunately, the majority of the stream has little complexity; several portions of the creek have minimal natural bank protection, little or no instream woody debris or quality spawning gravel. However, the creek does provide good quality rearing and overwintering conditions for juvenile salmonids. Coho juveniles are frequently observed throughout the entire surveyed reach of the creek. Cutthroat are also ever-present in this small rural stream. It is likely that juvenile steelhead, the offspring from adult spawners in Wilkeson Creek, utilize Coal Mine for rearing, foraging and overwintering as well.

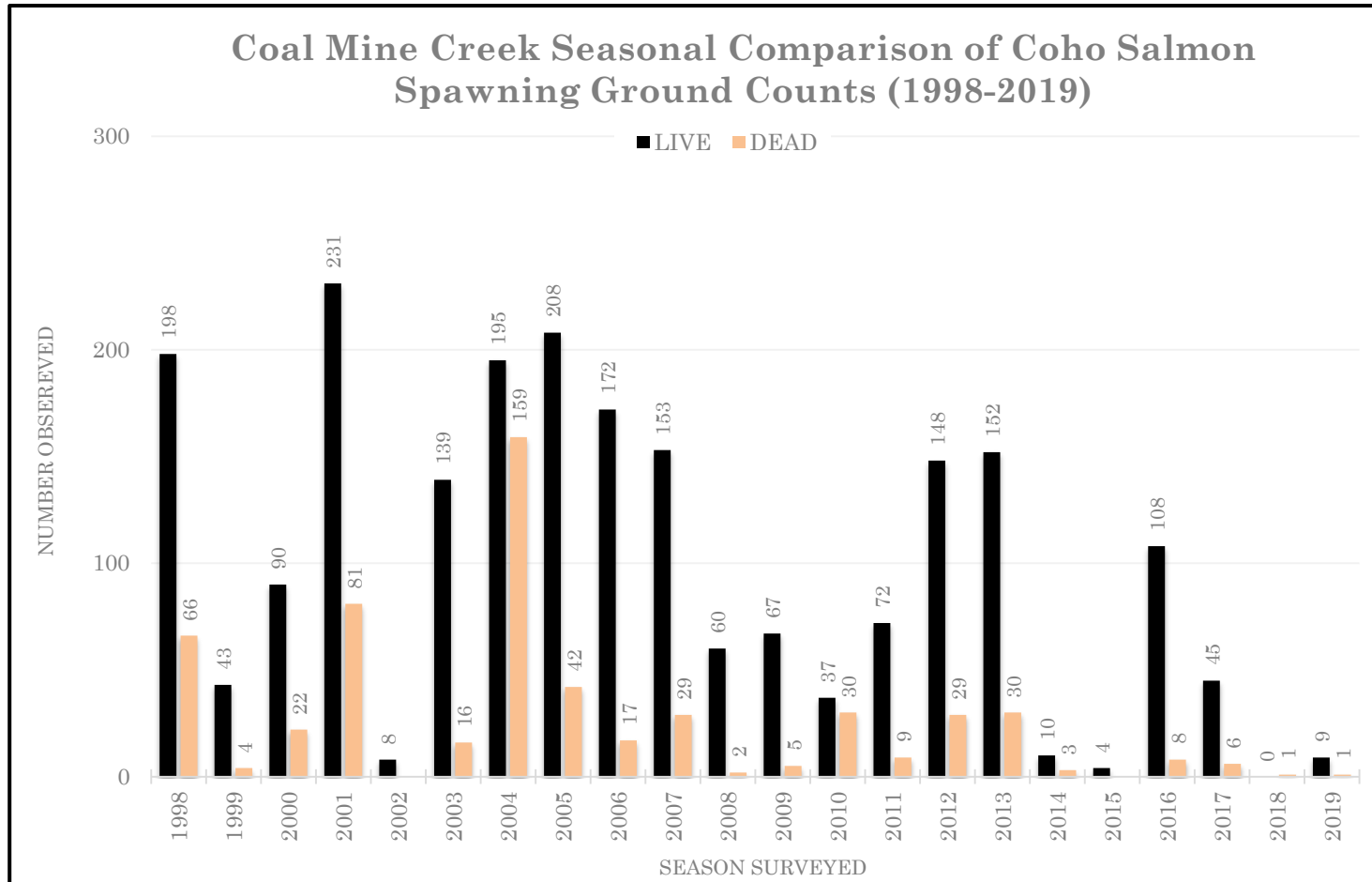
Moderate rural development exists along the lower 0.5 mile section of the creek; consisting primarily of private family homes, county and private roads, as well as a rock quarry and public school. The creek flows through a fish passable cement box culvert approximately 0.15 miles up from the mouth, and a second culvert near RM 0.6. When the fish passable box culvert was installed under Railroad Avenue several years ago, some complexity had been added to the creek via a small restoration project which included the placement of small sill logs, root wads, boulders, along with native tree and vegetative plantings. The alder along the banks have since grown to provide improved coverage of the stream (*top left image*).

Spawning opportunities are noticeably reduced downstream of the culvert crossing at Railroad Ave. due to a narrow confined channel, in addition to the absence of suitable spawning gravel (*right image*). Most of the substrate through this section consists of fine silt, sand, and exceedingly small patches of undersized gravel; however, relatively abundant spawning gravel exists above the culvert. Nevertheless, several silt deposits exist throughout the entire surveyed section. The rock and gravel quarry site located near the creek is one of the suspected sources of the silt.





Graphs generated using survey data provided by WDFW.



COW SKULL CREEK

SALMON
ACCLIMATION
POND



Cowskull Cr. natural acclimation pond

Cow Skull Creek is not officially named; however, for easy identification the creek is referred to as “Cow Skull” by PTF staff.

Cow Skull Creek is a small left bank tributary to the upper Puyallup River, entering the Puyallup at RM 45.5. Unfortunately, anadromous salmon were unable to access Cow Skull for nearly a century due to the streams location upstream of the Electron diversion dam. With the completion of the Electron fish ladder (@ RM 41.7) in the fall of 2000, anadromous fish passage was restored for the first time since 1904. Restoring anadromous access to the upper Puyallup River has made approximately 26+ miles of spawning, rearing, and foraging habitat above the diversion available for several species, including Chinook, coho, pink, steelhead, and bull trout. Cow Skull is the location of one of two acclimation ponds used for reestablishing coho, and occasionally Chinook (*spring & fall*), into a 26+ mile reach of the Upper Puyallup River. Acclimation ponds are a proven method in increasing fish numbers on the spawning grounds. The pond is located just off the main channel of the Puyallup at RM 0.1. The pond holds approximately 14,000 cu. ft. of water with a flow rate of 1-3 cfs; in past years (2001-2007), 20,000 to 100,000+ coho yearlings were imprinted

and released from Cow Skull annually. Coho yearlings originated from Voights Creek Hatchery, where they were adipose clipped and coded wire tagged for future identification. Fish were released at 20 fish per pound, for a total biomass of 10,000 pounds. When available, Fall Chinook are acclimated in Cowskull as well. During the summer of 2015, the pond was given its first maintenance dredging since it was originally constructed. This was necessary due to more than half of the ponds capacity being lost due to sediment build-up.

The Cow Skull drainage flows within the Kapowsin tree farm, which is private timber property managed by Hancock. This high mountain stream originates from snowpack accumulations near 3,400'; as well as, surface and groundwater from the surrounding valley. Cow Skull is non-glacial and flows northwest through a steep narrow valley for much of its 1.2 mile length. The gradient decreases substantially over the lower 0.46 miles; in so doing, provides beneficial habitat for fish rearing, foraging and spawning. Cow Skull supports juvenile Chinook (*planted*); as well as juvenile and adult coho (*planted and NOR*), and cutthroat. Steelhead and bull trout utilization is unknown. However, bull trout utilization is presumed, to some degree, since the upper Puyallup is a documented occupied habitat area.

Watershed Fish Enhancement Program

Project Description: The Puyallup Tribe operates several acclimation ponds in the Puyallup/White River Watershed designed to reestablish and enhance Spring/Fall Chinook, winter steelhead and coho stocks. Each of two acclimation ponds (*Cowskull & Rushingwater*) on the Puyallup would receive as many as 100K+ hatchery origin Spring/Fall Chinook and/or coho. Additional acclimation ponds located in the Upper White River drainage (*Huckleberry Cr., Greenwater River (George Cr.), Twentyeight Mile Cr. (Greenwater R.) & Jensen Cr. (Clearwater R.)*) would be planted collectively with up to 900K+ White River Spring Chinook and 25K+ White River winter steelhead pre-smolts. The newest pond located on 28 Mile Creek (*Greenwater River*) was comple-

tion in the fall of 2015. The Jensen Creek pond (*Clearwater River*) was completed in the fall of 2012. When obtainable, the Puyallup Tribe will collect, haul and plant surplus adult hatchery Fall Chinook and coho from WDFW's Voights Creek hatchery to spawn naturally in minor spawning or underutilized areas.

Goals, Purpose and Expected Benefits: One of the Puyallup Tribe's most significant restoration goals is to rebuild depressed Chinook and steelhead stocks and remove them from ESA listing. Acclimation ponds, juvenile in-stream plants and adult surplus fish plants are a proven method for increasing fish stocks, and are key components to restoration goals. Using acclimation ponds, limiting harvest and creating substantial gains in habitat restoration, the Tribe will be able to accomplish restoration goals. Levee setbacks, oxbow reconstructions both inter tidal and upland, Commencement Bay cleanup, and harvest cutbacks have already been initiated.

Purpose:

- Produce Spring/Fall Chinook, winter steelhead and coho for the Puyallup/White River salmon conservation and harvest programs.
- Establish a total annual return of Spring Chinook Natural Origin Recruits (NORs) that meets the escapement goals for White River Spring Chinook Recovery.
- Provide sustainable harvest for tribal and non-tribal fisheries on Fall Chinook and non ESA listed coho.
- Optimize hatchery and natural production con-

sistent with the conservation of naturally produced native fish.

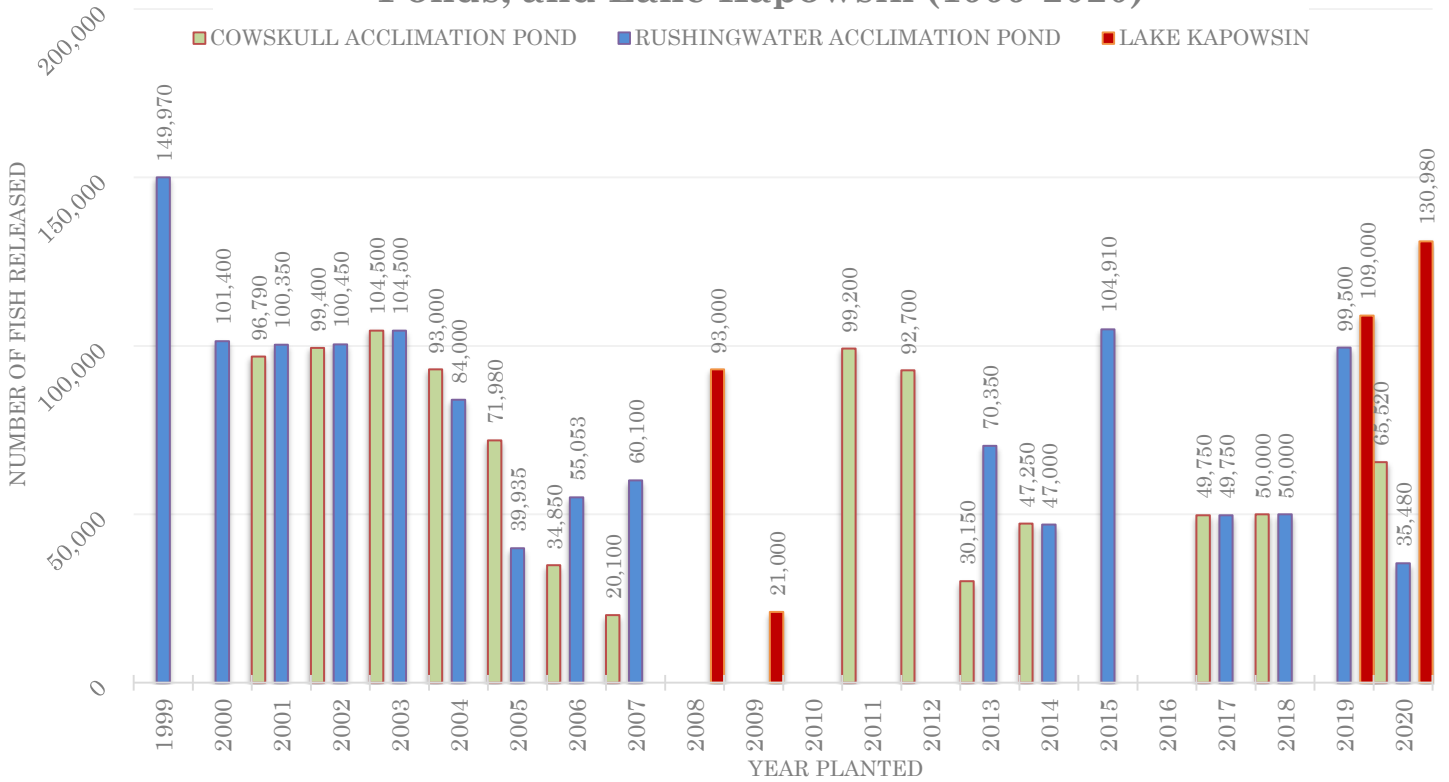
- Maintain genetic makeup of Chinook and steelhead populations.

Benefits:

- Reestablish and enhance ESA listed Spring/Fall Chinook and steelhead; as well as non-listed coho into their endemic ranges.
- Increased total abundance of the composite natural/hatchery population.
- Increased spawning ground escapement and trend of Natural Origin Recruits (NORs).
- Improve distribution (*out planting of live fish*) of salmon to minor spawning and underutilized rearing habitat areas.
- Provide future tribal and sport harvest opportunities.
- Nutrient enhancement in oligotrophic (*nutrient-poor*) streams.

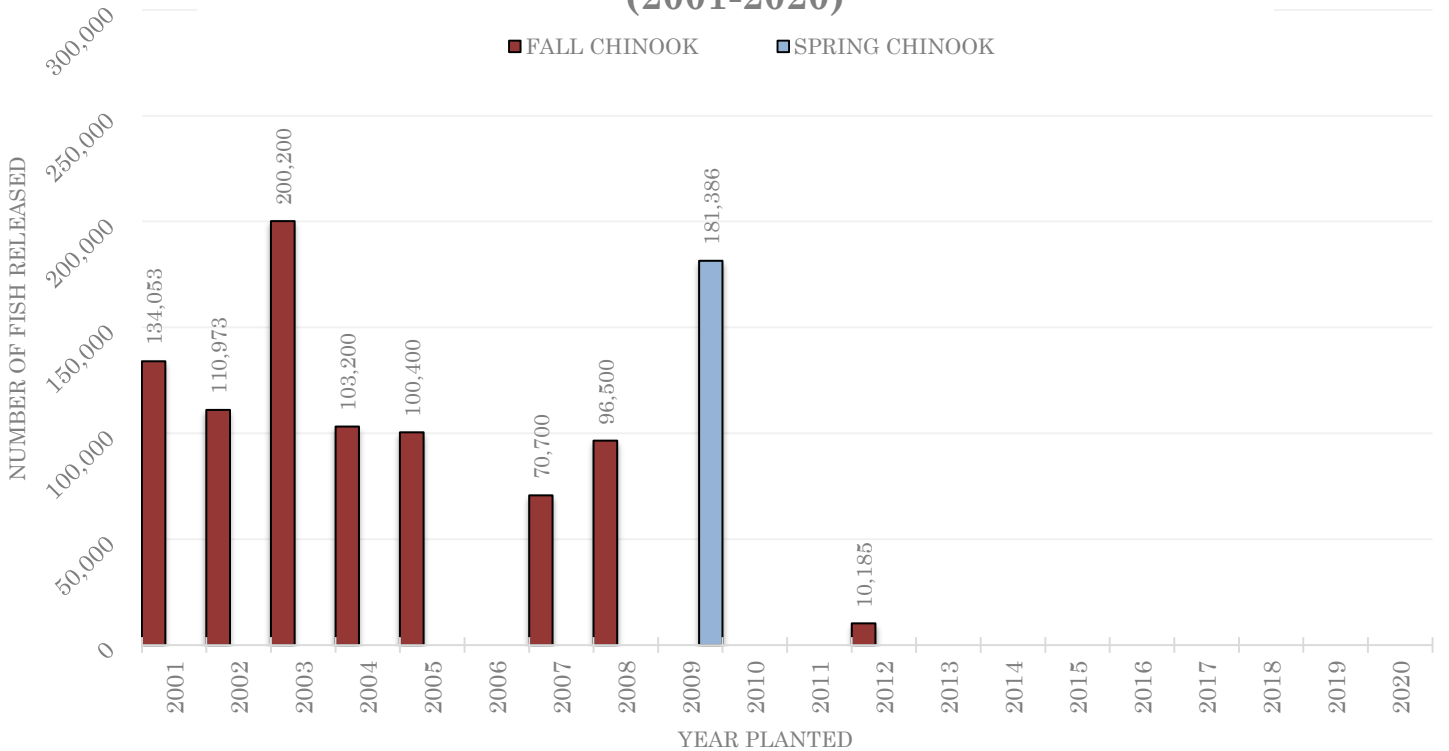


WDFW Voight's Creek Hatchery Juvenile Coho Salmon Planted in Cowskull and Rushingwater Acclimation Ponds, and Lake Kapowsin (1999-2020)



Acclimation ponds operated by Puyallup Tribe. See Appendix D for acclimation pond location sites. No data indicates no fish were planted.

Juvenile Hatchery Fall Chinook and Spring Chinook Salmon Planted in Cowskull Creek Acclimation Pond (2001-2020)



Acclimation ponds operated by Puyallup Tribe. See Appendix D for acclimation pond location sites. No data indicates no fish were planted.

CRIPPLE CREEK

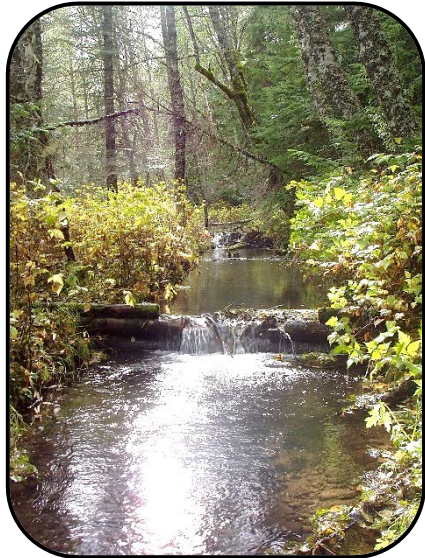


Cripple Creek is a short-run tributary that flows within the West Fork White River flood plain. The stream channel has a moderate amount of stream complexity created by a few well-placed pieces of LWD; in addition to the stream natural sinuosity. Cripple quickly joins Pinochle Creek approximately 0.5 miles above Pinochle’s confluence with the West Fork White River. Cripple Creek flows through a low gradient pool riffle channel with generally thick, brushy riparian cover; as well as a mix of coniferous and deciduous trees. The substrate contains a large amount of fine materials, but several small patches of suitable spawning gravel exist throughout the entire reach. Coho frequently spawn within the lower 0.3 miles of the creek; however, low flows can prevent Chinook from accessing the creek to spawn in August and early September. Other species known to utilize the creek include pink, sockeye, cutthroat, rainbow and bull trout.



Acclimation pond

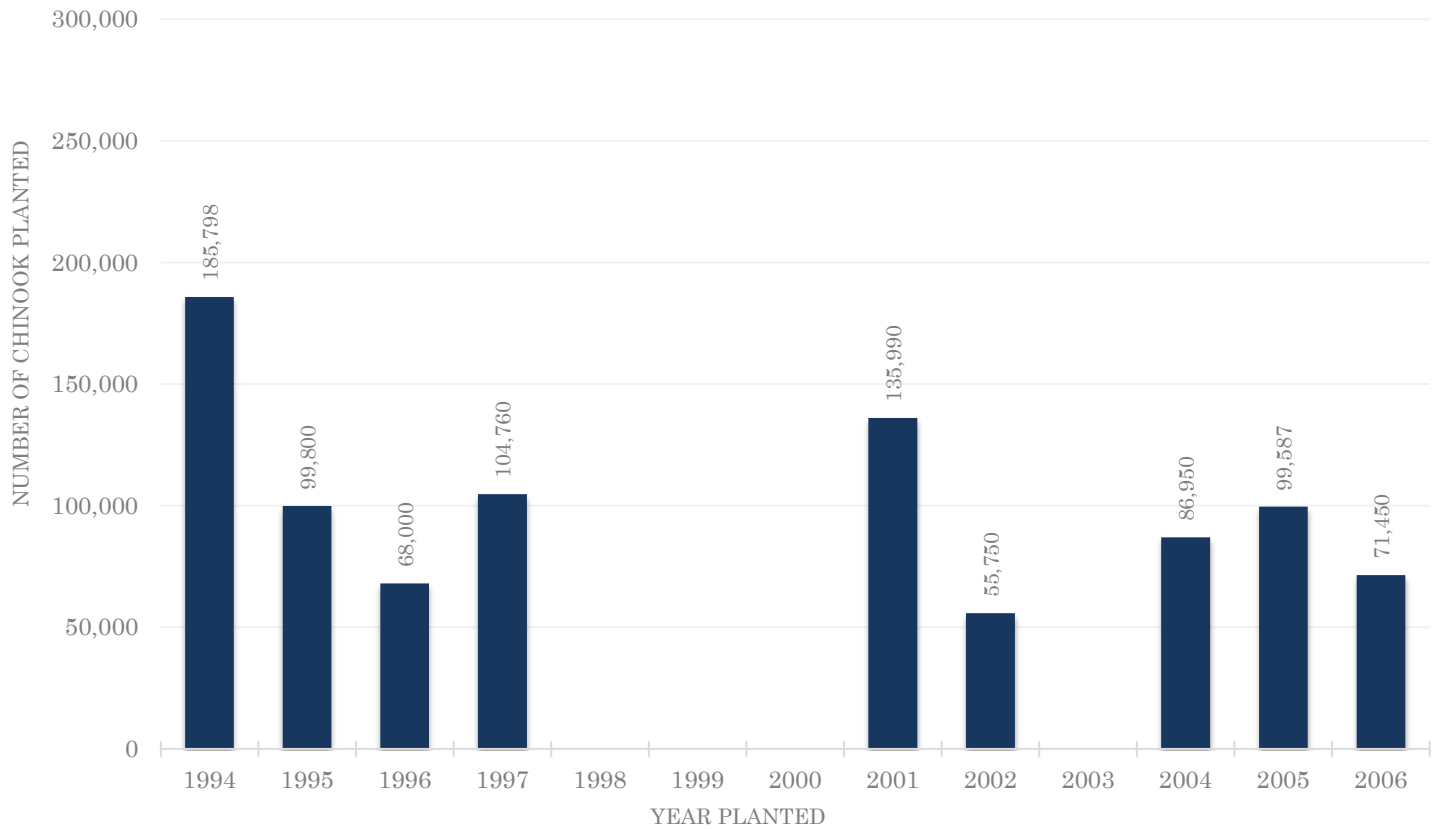
Cripple was surveyed for adult salmon escapement, and is the site for one of the Puyallup Tribe’s acclimation ponds. Unfortunately, flood damage to Forest Service Road 74 has prevented access to the creek since 2006; so, no escapement



surveys or fish plants have occurred since. All adult salmon that spawn in Cripple Creek were initially captured at the USACE fish trap in Buckley, and transported above Mud Mountain dam. Specific escapement numbers for the upper White River drainage are known; therefore, surveys were conducted to determine fish distribution and spawning success. This is especially important regarding Spring Chinook, since adult production monitoring is part of the White River Spring Chinook Recovery Plan. Also, as part of the recovery plan, the Puyallup Tribe operated a Spring Chinook acclimation pond located at RM 0.3 (*bottom image*). Spring Chinook were reared and released from Cripple Creek for several years (1994-2006). Approximately 50,000 plus Spring Chinook from the Muckleshoot White River hatchery were transported annually to the Cripple Creek acclimation pond in early spring, and released in late spring. Returns

to this small stream, as well as Pinochle and Wrong creeks, are likely the result of these earlier plantings. The current state of the acclimation pond is unknown; however, when access is reestablished, it is anticipated that the pond can be reutilized and spawning surveys will resume.

White River Juvenile Spring Chinook Planted in Cripple Creek Acclimation Pond, West Fork White River (1994-2006)



Acclimation ponds operated by Puyallup Tribe. See Appendix D for acclimation pond location sites. No data indicates no fish were planted.

DEADWOOD CREEK

WRIA
10.0355



Deadwood Creek is a significant right bank headwater tributary to the White River. The creek is exclusively surveyed for bull trout from late August through early October. Deadwood Creek is a phenomenal non-glacial stream, originating from the Deadwood Lakes (*elev. 5236'*) near Yakima Peak (*Chinook Pass*). Deadwood is a north facing stream flowing entirely within Mt. Rainier National Park. Deadwood enters the White River at approximately RM 67.5, roughly 0.4 miles downstream from Klickitat Creek. The creek is surrounded by old growth and the water temperature is tempered by cold clear water year round. Deadwood flows for approximately 2.5 miles from upper Deadwood Lake to its convergence with the White River; however, only the lower 0.45 miles provides spawning and rearing opportunities. A single unnamed tributary adds flow to Deadwood; unfortunately, it does not contribute



any beneficial spawning or rearing habitat given it is located above natural anadromous barriers.

Deadwood provides exceptional habitat conditions for bull trout rearing and spawning. The first 0.1 miles is low gradient, with significant fines and sparse spawning gravel; as well as significant amounts of in-channel LWD. The next 0.44 miles flows through the perimeter of the forested area along the White River channel. The creek channel contains several pieces of LWD and abundant spawning gravels (*left image*), in addition to a heavily mixed conifer riparian overstory. Numerous pools and side channels provide excellent habitat for all life history stages of bull trout; from newly emerged fry to adults. At approximately RM 0.45-0.6, the creek curves and swiftly climbs up the valley wall. At this point the stream quickly develops into a series of impassable cascades preventing any further upstream migration. Numerous surveys have been conducted above this point; however, no fish or redds have been observed, nor have any other salmon species been observed spawning in the creek. Fluvial and residential bull trout are observed spawning in the creek during late summer and early fall. In addition, juvenile bull trout have been observed within pools and lateral habitats during annual surveys. The few dead bull trout encountered during surveys appear to be pre-spawned mortalities due to predation.

For three seasons (2005-2007), PTF biologists conducted extensive bull trout migration telemetry studies in conjunction with redd surveys along the upper White River and West Fork White River. The study focused heavily on the headwater tributaries located within and adjacent

to Mt. Rainier National Park. Study results showed that the cold high mountain streams located within the park provide the majority of the critical bull trout spawning habitat within the basin. The USFWS conducted additional telemetry studies from 2014-2017.

Resident bull trout reside in smaller headwater tributaries, while fluvial bull trout frequently travel long distances; utilizing the mainstem rivers and larger tributaries to forage and overwinter. During the fall, migratory forms of bull trout journey from spawning and rearing habitats in the upper watershed to foraging and overwintering habitats located lower in the river system. Beginning in spring and early summer, they begin the return journey back to spawning and foraging areas high in the watershed. In response to changing habitat and reproductive needs, migratory bull trout in the White River travel up to 75 miles or more between the lower river and headwaters located in or near Mt. Rainier N.P. To accomplish this, bull trout require unobstructed migration corridors and connectivity of streams and rivers in order to provide them with access to spawning, rearing, foraging, and overwintering habitats.

Bull trout spawning occurs primarily during the first three weeks in September, however, spawning has been observed taking place from the last week of August through the first week of October. Bull trout are iteroparous (*have the ability to spawn more than once*); therefore, recovering pre-or-post spawn mortalities for examination is extremely rare. Spawners in the upper White River tributaries are observed utilizing various sized substrate from small gravels to small cobble. Redds are often constructed in the tail-out of pools and along channel margins. Embryonic development is slow (*depending on water temperatures*); it may take between 165-235 days for eggs to hatch and for alevin to absorb their yolk (Pratt 1992). Bull trout fry emerge in late winter and early spring and young fry can be observed by mid-March foraging.

Bull trout habitat throughout the Puyallup and White rivers has been severely impacted by over a century of land and water resource exploitation; including, damming and substantial water diver-

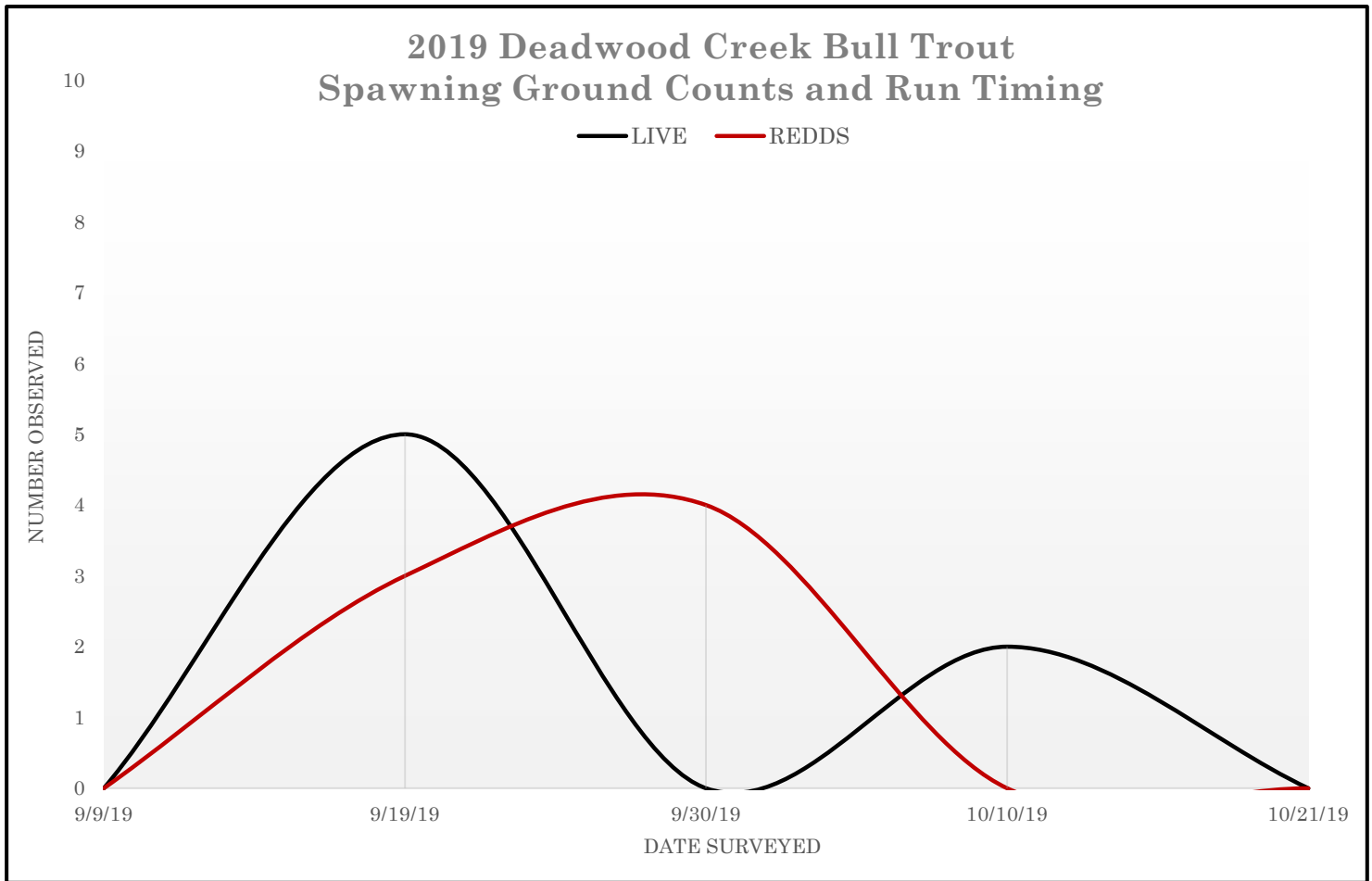
sions, considerable riparian alterations (*deforestation*), dewatering and low instream flow regimes, as well as significant channel manipulation. These impacts have led to a marked deterioration in land and hydrological behavior within these river systems by causing water flow of poorer quality, quantity and timing. Several limiting factors are involved with regards to the healthy function of stream habitat and bull trout populations in the watershed; including lost or diminished habitat connectivity and migration corridors (*human-made fish passage barriers*), fragmentation and reduction of habitat quality (*entrainment, transportation networks, forest management practices and operations, direct water withdrawal*); in addition to, water



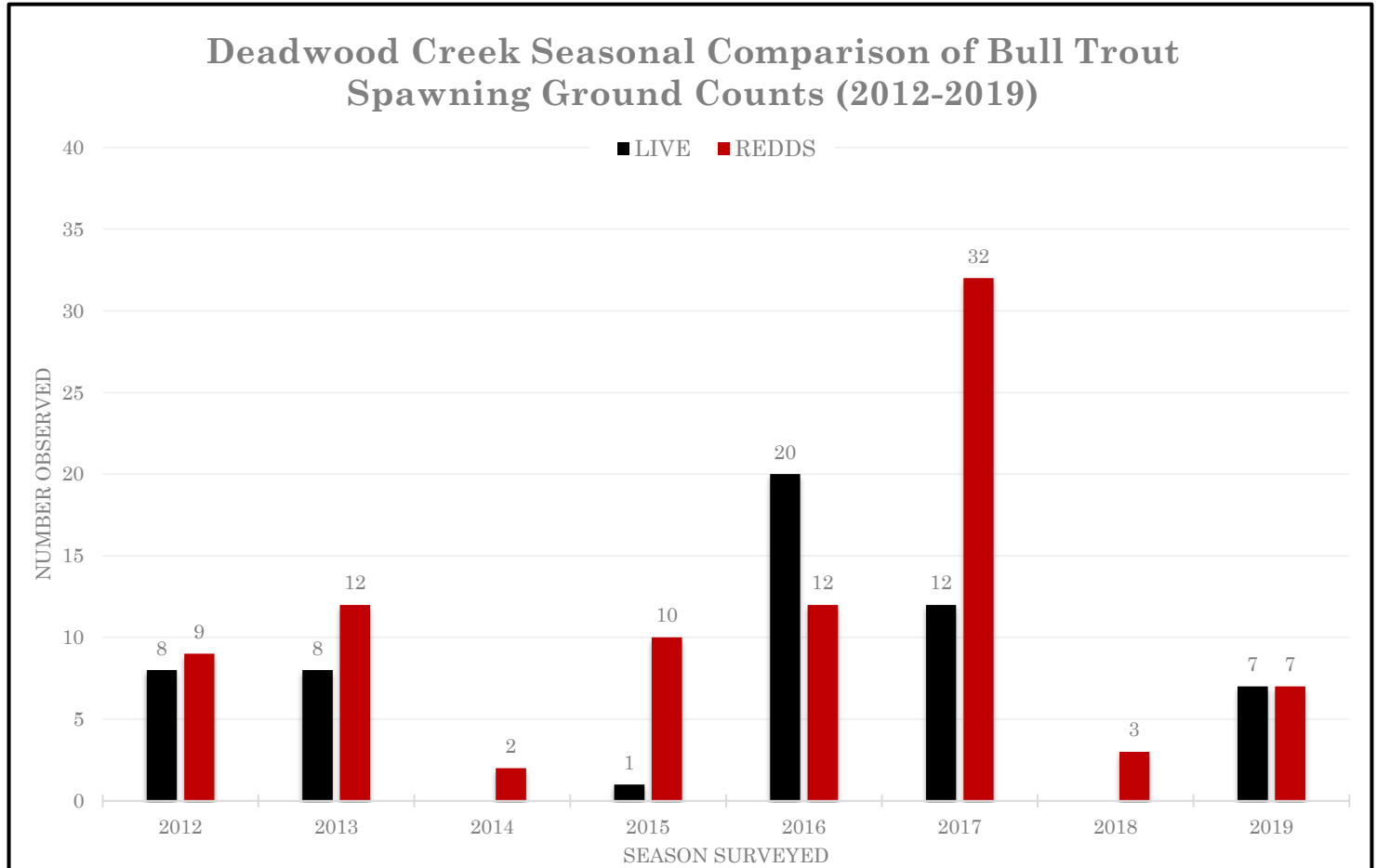
quality, fish entrainment and entrapment, unknown species interactions, and potential climate change impacts (*changes in flow regimes, scour effects, thermal variations, changes in water chemistry*).

Bull trout are primarily piscivorous [pi-siv-er-uh s] (*fish eaters*); however, they are opportunistic feeders, feeding on a variety of prey items depending on their particular life history strategy and stage of development. Adults feed almost exclusively on other fish, including a range of salmon and trout species; as well as other resident fish species. Juveniles feed on aquatic invertebrates, including stoneflies (*Plecoptera*), caddisflies (*Trichoptera*), and mayflies (*Ephemeroptera*). Bull trout require a healthy aquatic environment in order to survive and flourish. They need an environment that provides the necessary prey base; in addition to the rearing and reproductive habitat essential to ensure their continued survival and reproductive success. The USFWS finalized bull trout recover plan is available at:

http://www.fws.gov/pacific/bulltrout/pdf/Final_Bull_Trout_Recovery_Plan_092915.pdf.



See Appendix B for spawning data, and Appendix C for redd locations. 2019 surveys conducted by PTF & National Park Service-MORA.



DEER CREEK

WRIA
10.0685



Deer Creek is a left bank headwater tributary to the Puyallup River; entering the upper Puyallup at mile 45.7, approximately 0.6 miles below Swift Creek. This high mountain stream flows northwest through a steep narrow glacial valley along the lower western slope of Mt. Rainier. Nearly the entire 6.5 miles of the Deer Creek drainage flows within the Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest and is non-glacial in origin. Instead, its sources originate from snowpack accumulations; as well as other surface and groundwater sources from the surrounding valley. Additional surface water sources are derived from three tributaries including Big Creek, and two unnamed tributaries. Unfortunately, these tributaries do not add any beneficial spawning or rearing habitat given their locations are well above natural anadromous barriers.

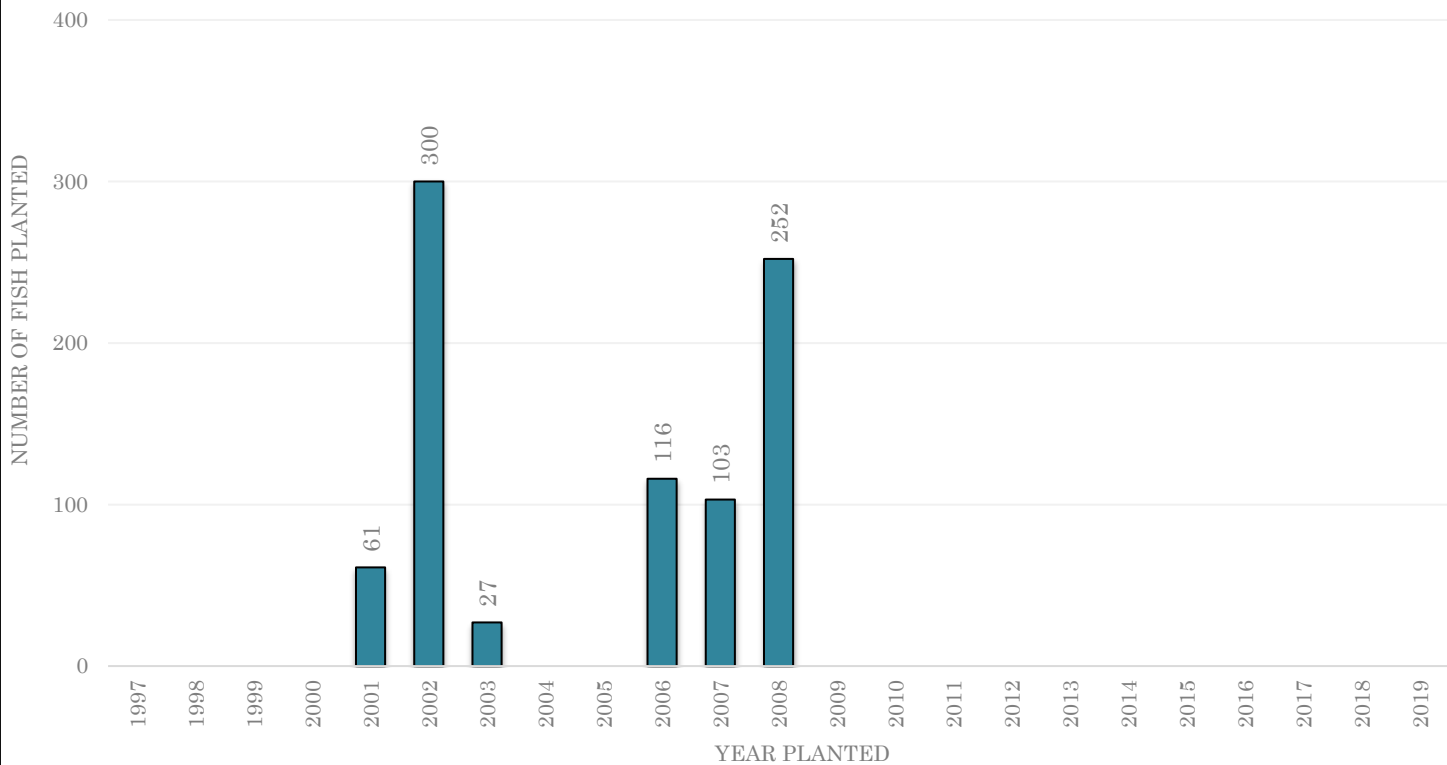
Past forestry operations along the creek, primarily timber harvesting and road construction, have had negative impacted on portions of the stream. Currently, a beneficial riparian buffer zone of conifers and mixed deciduous trees exists along the majority of the creek. The creek channel is confined by moderate to steep valley walls, with an impassable falls located at approximately RM 2.7. Spawning is significantly reduced upstream of RM 1.2 due to the

substantial increase in gradient, flow velocities, and the lack of suitable spawning substrate. The gradient along the lower 1.2 miles is moderate with numerous deep pools. The substrate throughout a great deal of this spawning reach consists of small boulders, cobble, and flat/angular stones; however, several pockets of good spawning medium are often located along the stream margins and pool tail-outs.

Unfortunately, anadromous salmon were unable to access Deer Creek for nearly a century due to the streams location upstream of the Electron diversion dam on the Puyallup River. With the completion of the Electron fish ladder (@ RM 41.7) in the fall of 2000, anadromous fish passage was restored for the first time since 1904. Restoring anadromous access to the upper Puyallup River has made approximately 26+ miles of spawning, rearing, and foraging habitat above the diversion available for several species including Chinook, coho, pink, steelhead, and bull trout.

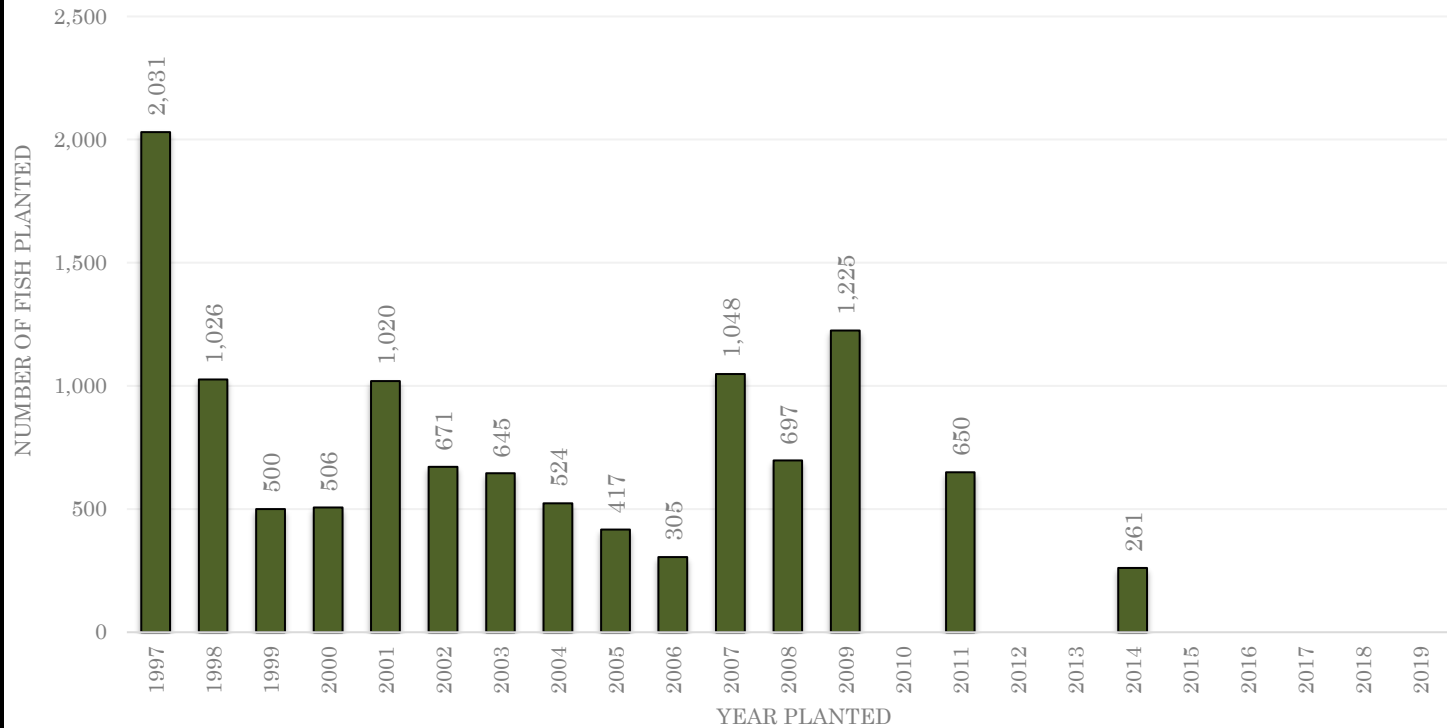
Deer Creek has been part of the surplus adult Chinook and coho planting program for over 20 years. Deer Creek is one of the few streams in late summer and early fall with adequate water flow to plant adult Chinook. Surplus adult Chinook from the WDFW hatchery located on Voights Creek are planted during late summer-to-early fall, and coho in late fall when available. The Puyallup Tribe has been hauling surplus adults from Voights Creek and planting them in the upper Puyallup Watershed since 1997; unfortunately, no natural returns of Chinook or coho have been documented in Deer Creek as a result of these efforts. However, natural returns of adult coho have occurred in Rushingwater, Cow Skull, Niesson, and Kellog creeks. Deer Creek is not surveyed regularly; rather, it is spot checked to see how successful the adult plants were. The creek does; on the other hand, have a resident population of cutthroat. Bull trout are well documented in the Mowich River and upper Puyallup; however, the degree of bull trout utilization in Deer creek is unknown, but presumed. Steelhead utilization is also unknown; however, steelhead spawning is well documented within the Puyallup River reach where Deer Creek is located.

Live Plants of Surplus Adult Fall Chinook From WDFW's Voights Creek Hatchery in Deer Creek, Puyallup River (1997-2019)



Surplus Fall Chinook adults provided by WDFW Voights Creek Hatchery when available. No data indicates no fish were planted.

Live Plants of Surplus Adult Coho From WDFW's Voights Creek Hatchery in Deer Creek, Puyallup River (1997-2019)



Surplus coho adults provided by WDFW Voights Creek Hatchery when available. No data indicates no fish were planted.

DIRU CREEK SALMON HATCHERY

Puyallup Tribe of Indians (PTOI)
Salmon and Steelhead
Hatchery Facility



have approximately 25,000 cubic feet of rearing space and between 1 to 3 cubic feet per second flow. A 35,000 cu. ft. acclimation pond was completed in the summer of 2007 near George Creek. Capable of holding over 500,000 Spring Chinook, the construction of the acclimation pond was funded by the City of Tacoma as a result of a mitigation settlement.

The Puyallup Tribe's restoration goal is to rebuild depressed Chinook and steelhead stocks and remove them from ESA listing. Using acclimation ponds, limiting harvest, and making substantial gains in habitat restoration, the Tribe will be able to accomplish this task. Levee setbacks, oxbow reconnections both inter tidal and upland, Commencement Bay cleanup, and harvest cutbacks have already been initiated. Only the ongoing enhancement efforts of increasing Chinook populations in habitat areas lacking, or devoid of fish, remains the largest challenge. Acclimation ponds are a proven method in increasing fish numbers on the spawning grounds. Hatchery rearing 200,000 Fall Chinook for release on station and 200,000 for acclimation ponds in the upper Puyallup River for a combined 6,857 pounds of fish. Historically, Fall Chinook have been reared since 1980 with a variety of stocks, goals, and objectives.

Spring Chinook Hatchery Production

The Puyallup Tribe operates several acclimation ponds in the Puyallup/White River Watershed designed to reestablish and enhance Spring/Fall Chinook, winter steelhead and coho stocks. Each of two acclimation ponds on the Puyallup would receive as many as 100K+ hatchery origin Spring or Fall Chinook and/or coho. Four additional acclimation ponds located in the Upper White River drainage (*See Appendix D for current salmon and steelhead acclimation pond sites.*) would be planted collectively with up to 900K+ White River Spring Chinook and 25K+ White River winter steelhead pre-smolts. The Jensen Creek in the Clearwater River drainage was completed in the fall of 2012.

Fall Coho Hatchery Production

Currently, up to 100,000 coho yearlings are acclimated (*imprinted*) and released in the Upper Puyallup Watershed (*acclimation ponds*). Coho originate from Voights Creek Hatchery where

Diru Creek Hatchery is located on Diru Creek (*Rainbow Springs*), a tributary to Clarks Creek in Puyallup. Water for the hatchery is supplied from two pumped wells (*800 gpm*); as well as gravity flow from of Diru Creek (*200-500 gpm*). Incubation consists of 20 vertical stacks of 12 trays. Initial rearing uses 16 shallow troughs in the hatchery building. Additional rearing containers include four 50'x5'x5' raceways, two 6,696 cubic foot ponds (*UP1 and UP2*), and one 13,000 cubic foot pond that are also used for holding returning adults, as well as juveniles.

In addition, the Puyallup Tribe operates several acclimation ponds in the Puyallup Watershed. Two of the acclimation ponds (*Cowskull & Rushing-water*) are used for reestablishing Spring/Fall Chinook and coho into a 30-mile reach in the Upper Puyallup River above Electron Dam. Electron Dam has been an anadromous barrier for 97 years. A fish ladder was constructed, and completed in fall of 2000. The other acclimation ponds are located in the Upper White River drainage. These ponds are used for reestablishing White River Spring Chinook back into their endemic range. All ponds

100,000 are adipose clipped and coded wire tagged. Fish are released at 20 fish per pound, for a total biomass of approximately 5,000 pounds.

Winter Chum Hatchery Production

The Puyallup Tribe currently raises 1.5 to 2.3 million chum smolts for release into the lower Puyallup River. This program significantly augments a Tribal river fishery and All Citizen purse seine fishery in East and West Pass in Puget Sound. This stock originated initially from Chambers Creek. Puyallup Tribal Fisheries releases 1,000 to 3,000 pounds annually based on available brood-stock returns to Diru Creek Hatchery. The



Spawning chum

program was started in 1991 and has become self-sustaining. **Fall Chinook Hatchery Production**

In 2004, the Puyallup Tribal Fisheries Department began acclimating and releasing Fall

Chinook from its Clarks Creek facility, thereby discontinuing all Chinook releases from the Diru Creek Hatchery. In early 2005, construction of a new incubation building was completed at Clarks Creek. The incubation building houses 32 incubator stack; each stack is capable of holding up to 77,000 Chinook eggs. This provides for a total capacity of approximately 2.5 million eggs. Once fish are ready to be moved from the incubators, they can be place in one of the 16 aluminum raceway-troughs and hand feeding can begin. The troughs are 16 feet in length with a flow rate of up to 25 gpm. When the fish are approximately 500 to the pound, they are transferred to one of two cement lined rearing ponds. Holding the Chinook in the cement pond is only temporary until they are up to a large enough size, usually in late April, to be massed marked via an automated tagger. Once tagged, the fish are planted in one of the two natural acclimation ponds until they are released in late May or early June.

White River Winter Steelhead Production

In 2006, the Puyallup Tribe, in partnership with WDFW and the Muckleshoot Tribe, began artificially propagating White River winter steelhead. Rearing young steelhead is an integral part of the White River winter steelhead pilot project, a program designed to increase winter steelhead escapement in the White River. Beginning in 2009, the Puyallup Tribe assumed the majority of responsibility for continuing this important restoration effort. Steelhead brood-stock (*approximately 10 males and 10 females*) are collected from the White River USACE fish trap in Buckley and are held, spawned (*right*), incubated, and reared at the Puyallup Tribe's Diru Creek hatchery for a year. Each fish is implant-



Live spawning steelhead.

ed with a coded wire tag for later identification. After rearing for a year and fish are of size (*approximately 17 fish per pound*), the pre-smolts are transported to the White River to acclimate before being released into the White River (*see data in*

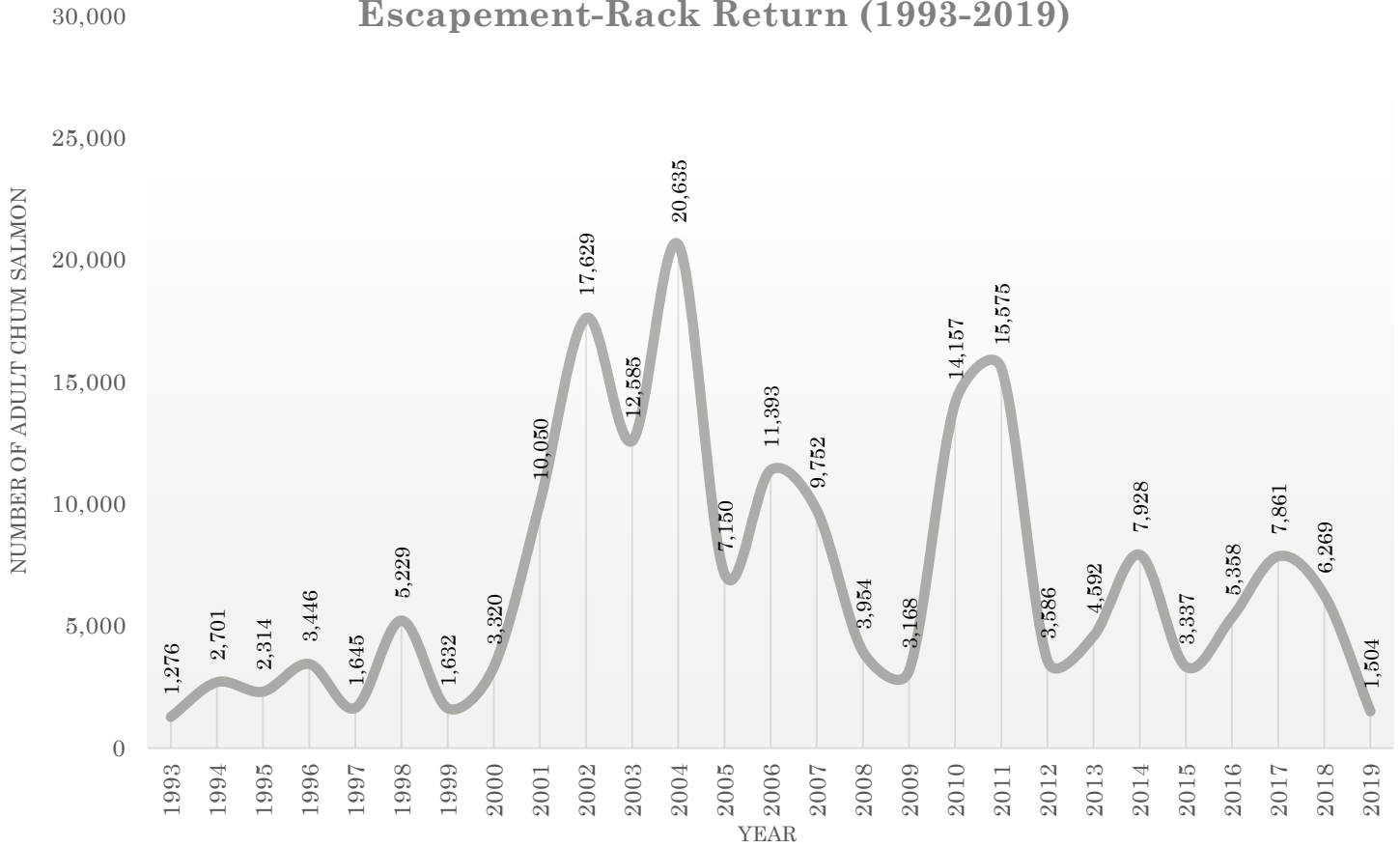
Buckley and White River sections of this report). The project goal is to release between 35,000-40,000 steelhead pre-smolts annually. This project has already experienced success; several hundred marked (*coded wire tag*) steel-



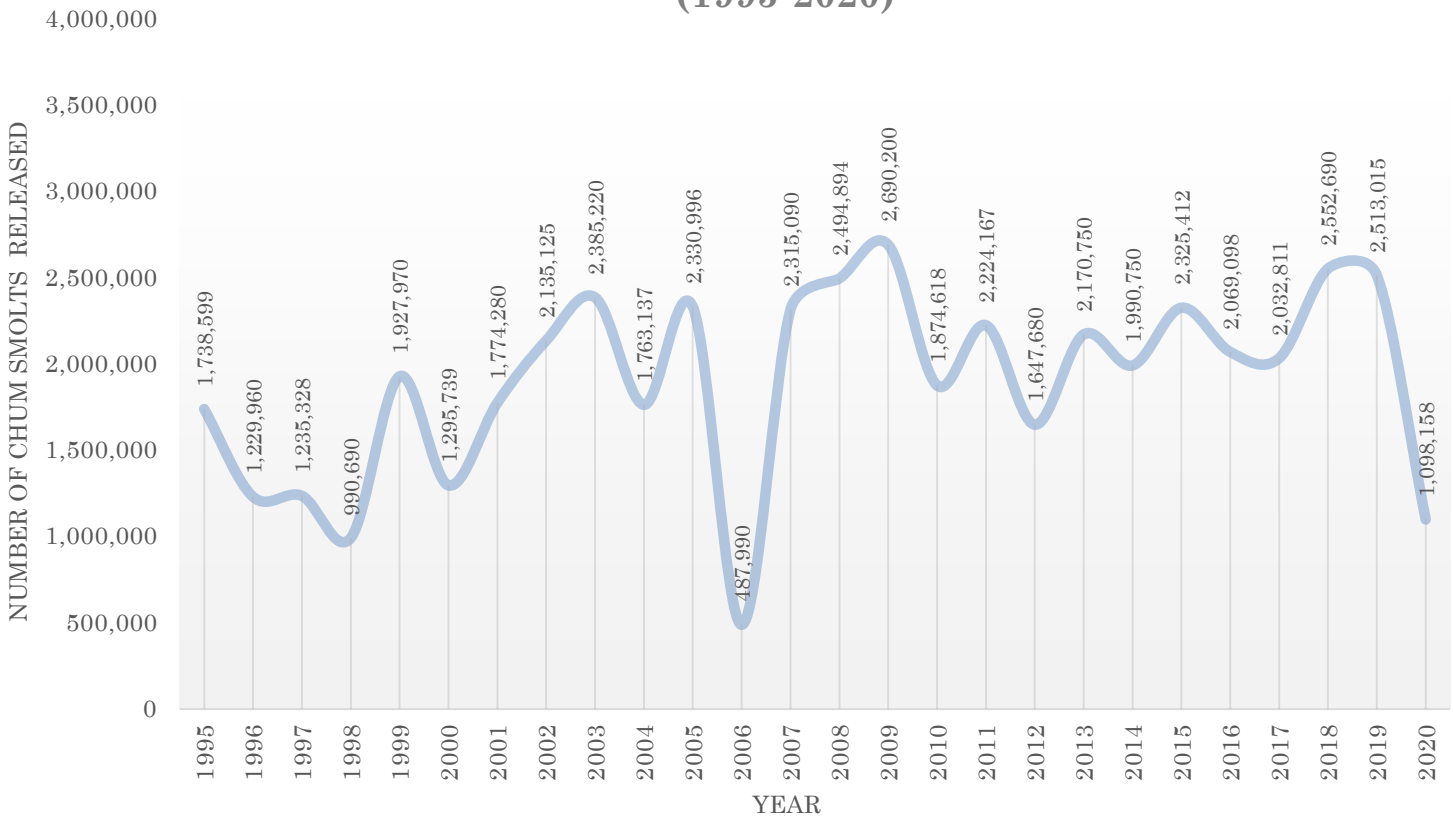
White River winter steelhead juveniles.

head have been captured and passed above Mud Mountain dam since 2009 (*see the Buckley and White River sections in this report for more information, and appendix G for data*).

Diru Creek Hatchery Adult Chum Salmon Escapement-Rack Return (1993-2019)



PTOI Diru Creek Hatchery Chum Salmon Smolt Releases (1995-2020)



Winter Steelhead Adult Returns Sampled at USACE Fish Trap and Pre-Smolts Released, White River (2008-2020)

YEAR SAMPLED/RELEASED	ADULTS N=	ADULTS WILD(NOR)	*FISH TAKEN FOR BROOD-STOCK PROGRAM	ADULTS WITH †BWT (PROGAM FISH)	PRE-SMOLTS RELEASED (BROOD YEAR) [RELEASE SITE]
2020	394	293	24	77	30,200 (2019) [Jensen Cr. Acclimation Pond]
2019	547	447	24	76	34,550 (2018) [Jensen Cr. Acclimation Pond]
2018	795	582	24	189	30,000 (2017) [Jensen Cr. Acclimation Pond]
2017	385	288	26	71	27,625 (2016) [Twentyeight Mile Cr. Acclimation Pond]
†2016	533	476	23	34	29,920 (2015) [Jensen Cr. Acclimation Pond]
†2015	319	273	26	20	31,219 (2014) [Jensen Cr. Acclimation Pond]
2014	479	392	23	64	49,998 (2013) [Huckleberry Cr. Acclimation Pond]
2013	574	338	28	208	27,990 (2012) [Muckleshoot WR Hatchery]
2012	578	345	24	209	31,129 (2011) [Muckleshoot WR Hatchery]
2011	539	164	22	353	27,876 (2010) [Muckleshoot WR Hatchery]
2010	523	204	20	299	25,650 (2009) [Muckleshoot WR Hatchery]
2009	165	116	19	30	31,900 (2008) [Muckleshoot WR Hatchery]
2008	207	177	24	6	56,378 (2007) [Muckleshoot WR Hatchery]

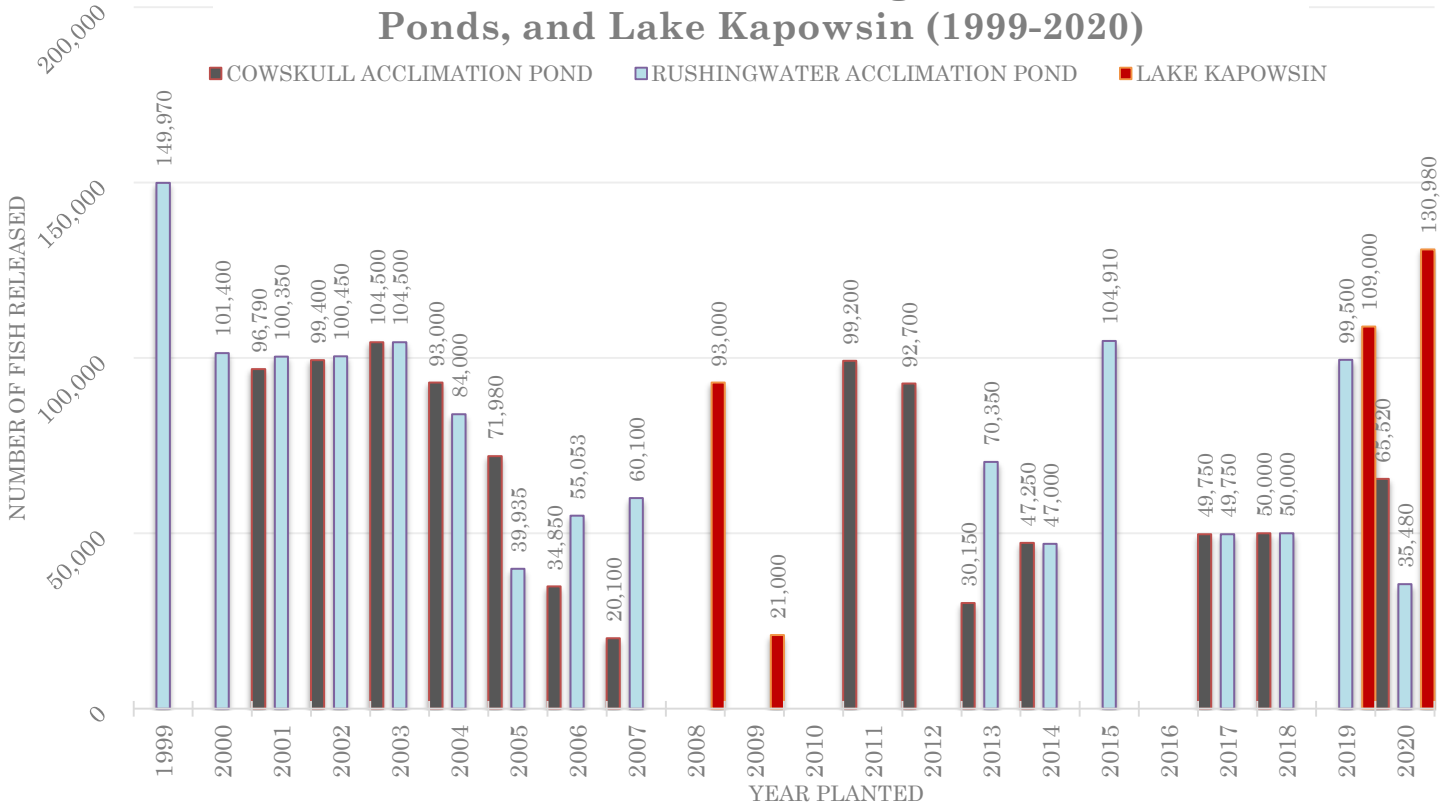
Steelhead juveniles are reared at PTOI's Diru Creek facility for approximately 9 months before being transferred to an acclimation pond. Adult steelhead sampling conducted by Puyallup Tribal Fisheries. See Appendix H for additional steelhead sampling results. See Appendix D for current salmon and steelhead acclimation pond sites.

*During the spring of 2006, in response to the declining number of winter steelhead, the Puyallup and Muckleshoot Tribes; as well as the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, began a steelhead supplementation pilot project developed for the White River. Since 2014, the Puyallup Tribe has assumed the sole responsibility for the continuance of this vital fish enhancement program. The primary goal of this project is to restore the run to a strong self-sustaining population. The project is currently funded and managed by the Puyallup Tribe and utilizes captured wild brood stock from the USACE trap in Buckley to generate approximately 25K-35K+ yearling smolts.

†An undetermined number of adult steelhead ascended above the Buckley diversion dam due to missing panels.

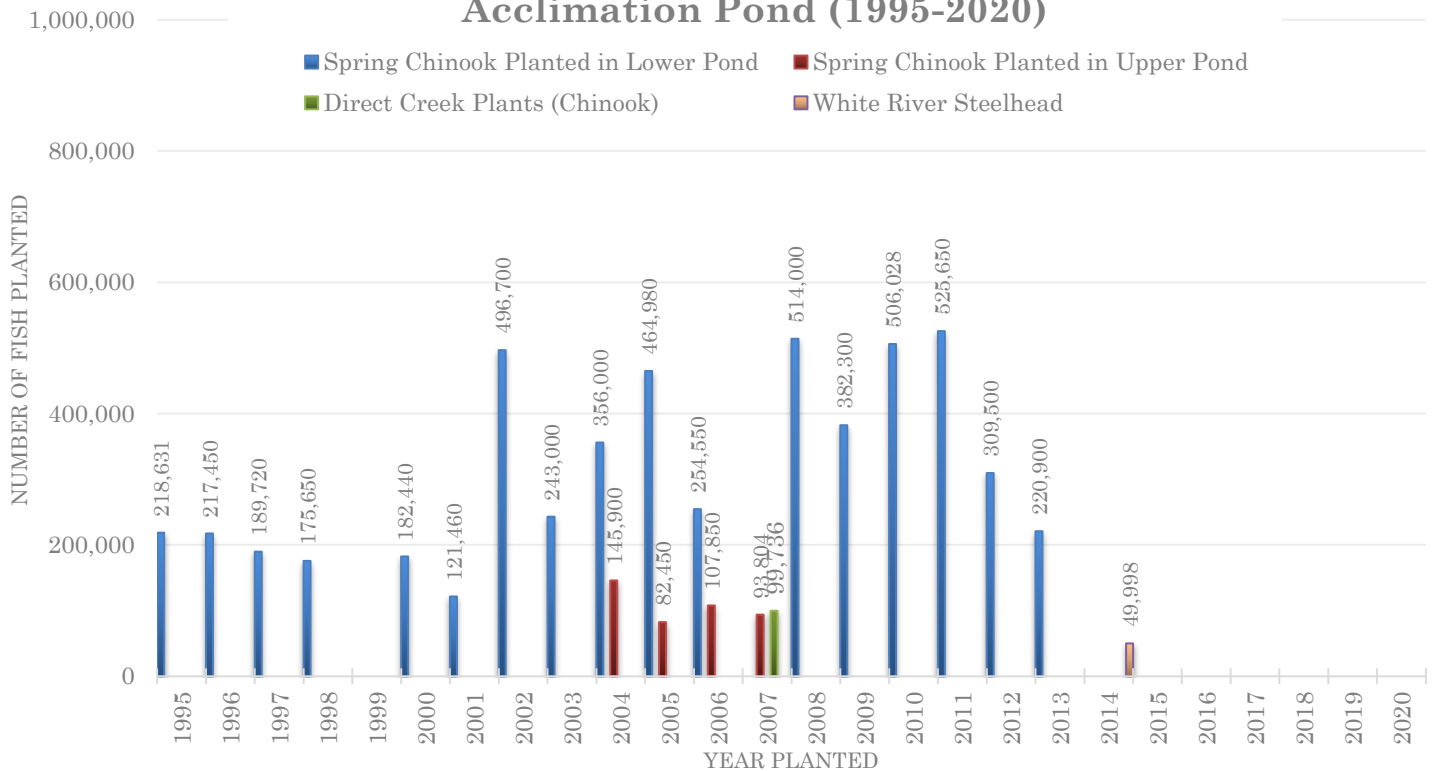
‡ Blank Wire Tag (BWT): Small piece of wire implanted in the snout that is the same as a Coded Wire Tag (CWT) implant minus the binary code.

WDFW Voights Creek Hatchery Juvenile Coho Salmon Planted in Cowskull and Rushingwater Acclimation Ponds, and Lake Kapowsin (1999-2020)



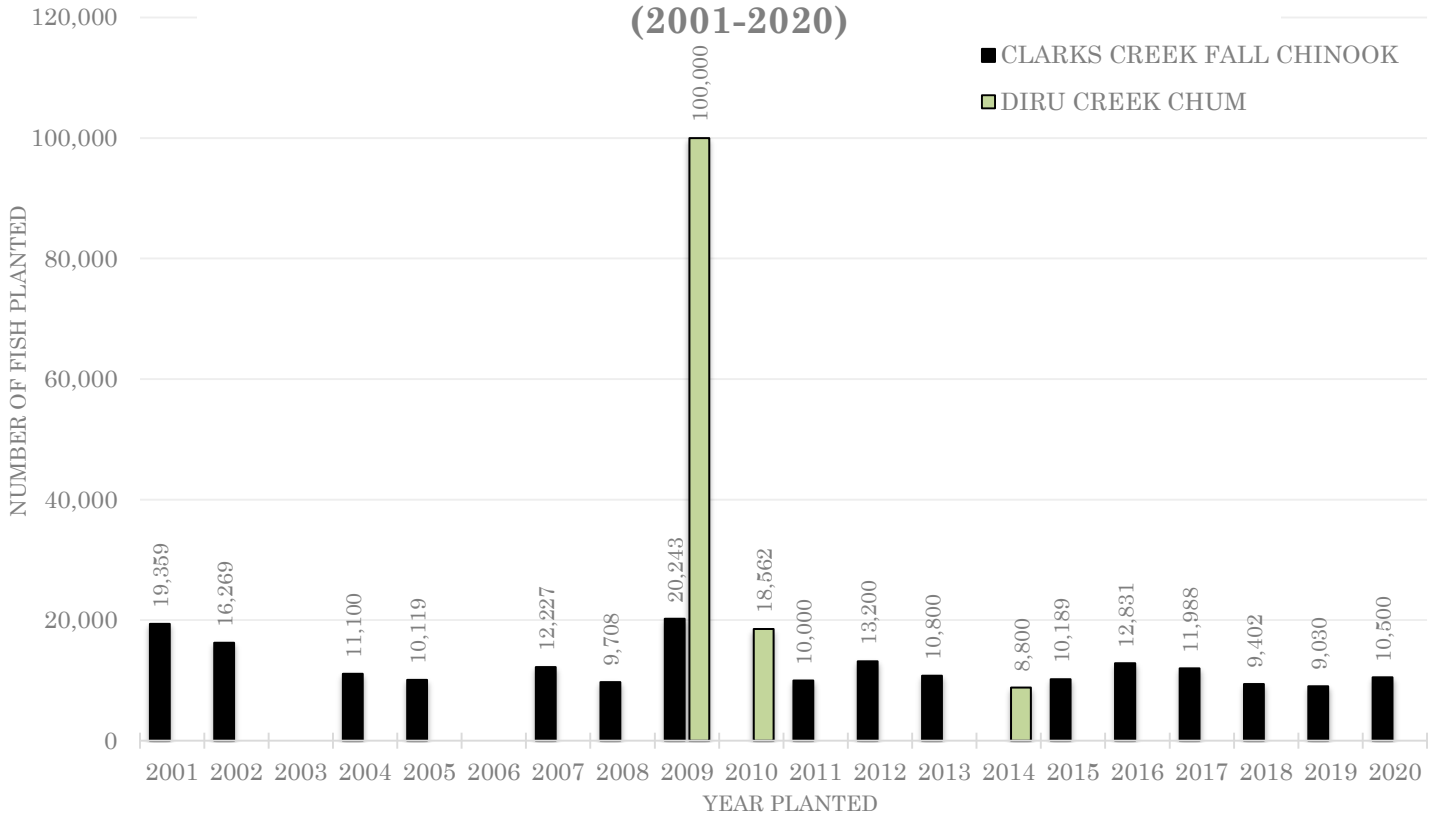
Acclimation ponds operated by Puyallup Tribe. See Appendix D for acclimation pond location sites. No data indicates no fish were planted.

White River Juvenile Spring Chinook and Winter Steelhead Pre-Smolts Planted in Huckleberry Creek Acclimation Pond (1995-2020)

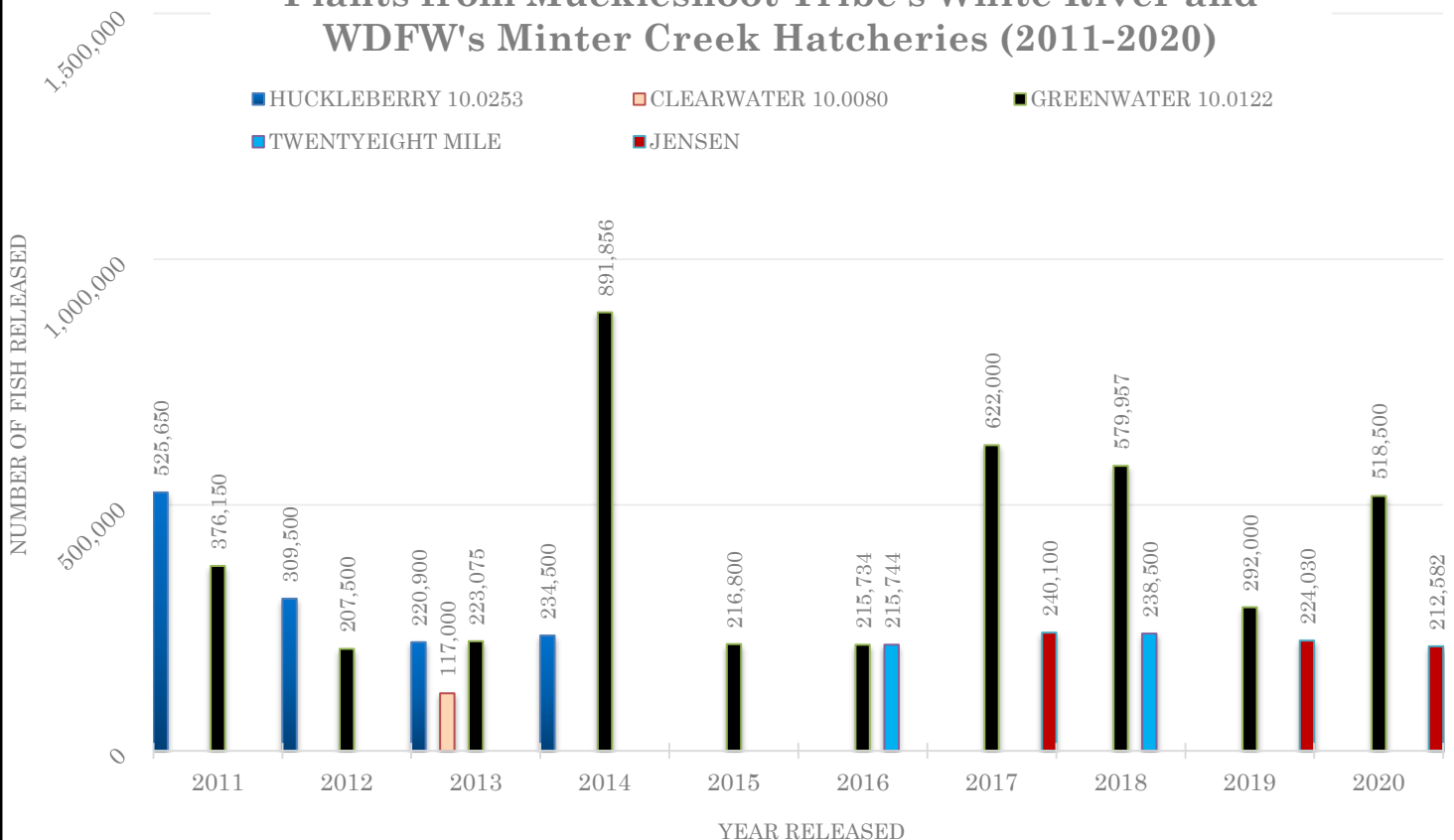


Acclimation ponds operated by Puyallup Tribe. See Appendix D for acclimation pond location sites. No data indicates no fish were planted.

Clarks Creek Hatchery Juvenile Fall Chinook and Diru Creek Hatchery Chum Planted in Hylebos Creek (2001-2020)



Juvenile White River Spring Chinook Acclimation Pond Plants from Muckleshoot Tribe's White River and WDFW's Minter Creek Hatcheries (2011-2020)



Acclimation ponds operated by Puyallup Tribe. See Appendix D for acclimation pond location sites. No data indicates no fish were planted.

DISCOVERY CREEK



Discovery Creek is not officially named, nor is it identified on most topological or hydrological maps; however, for easy identification the creek is referred to as “Discovery Creek” by PTF staff. Discovery Creek is a small right bank tributary to the upper White River; this small creek was discovered in 2007 while conducting telemetry and spawning ground surveys for bull trout, hence the name. Discovery Creek originates from a spring at the base of a small ridge running parallel to the White River access road. Discovery Creek enters the White River just upstream of Shaw Creek at approximately RM 69.5, and provides 0.5+ miles of exceptional habitat conditions for bull trout rearing and spawning.

The creek is low gradient and flows within the channel migration zone (CMZ) and floodplain of the White River. The habitat within this section offers suitable spawning

conditions for bull trout. However, a 2-3 foot jump in the creek channel. Conversely, higher flows would undoubtedly provide access to the upper reach above this small bench. The remaining 0.5 miles of the creek meanders through the edge of the forested area along the White River floodplain. The creek channel gradient increases slightly, as well as the stream complexity due to some small debris jams and LWD input. The surrounding riparian consists of primarily mature conifers with a limited number of mixed deciduous trees. Near RM 0.5 the creek turns sharply into the base of a small valley ridge.

From 2005-2007, PTF biologists conducted extensive bull trout migration telemetry studies and redd surveys along the upper White River and West Fork White River, focusing heavily on the headwaters located within Mt. Rainier National Park. The study results determined that the cold high mountain streams located within the National Park, including Discovery, provide the majority of the critical bull trout spawning habitat in the basin. In addition, bull trout spawning was less frequent in this tributary compared to that observed in several significant headwater tributaries.

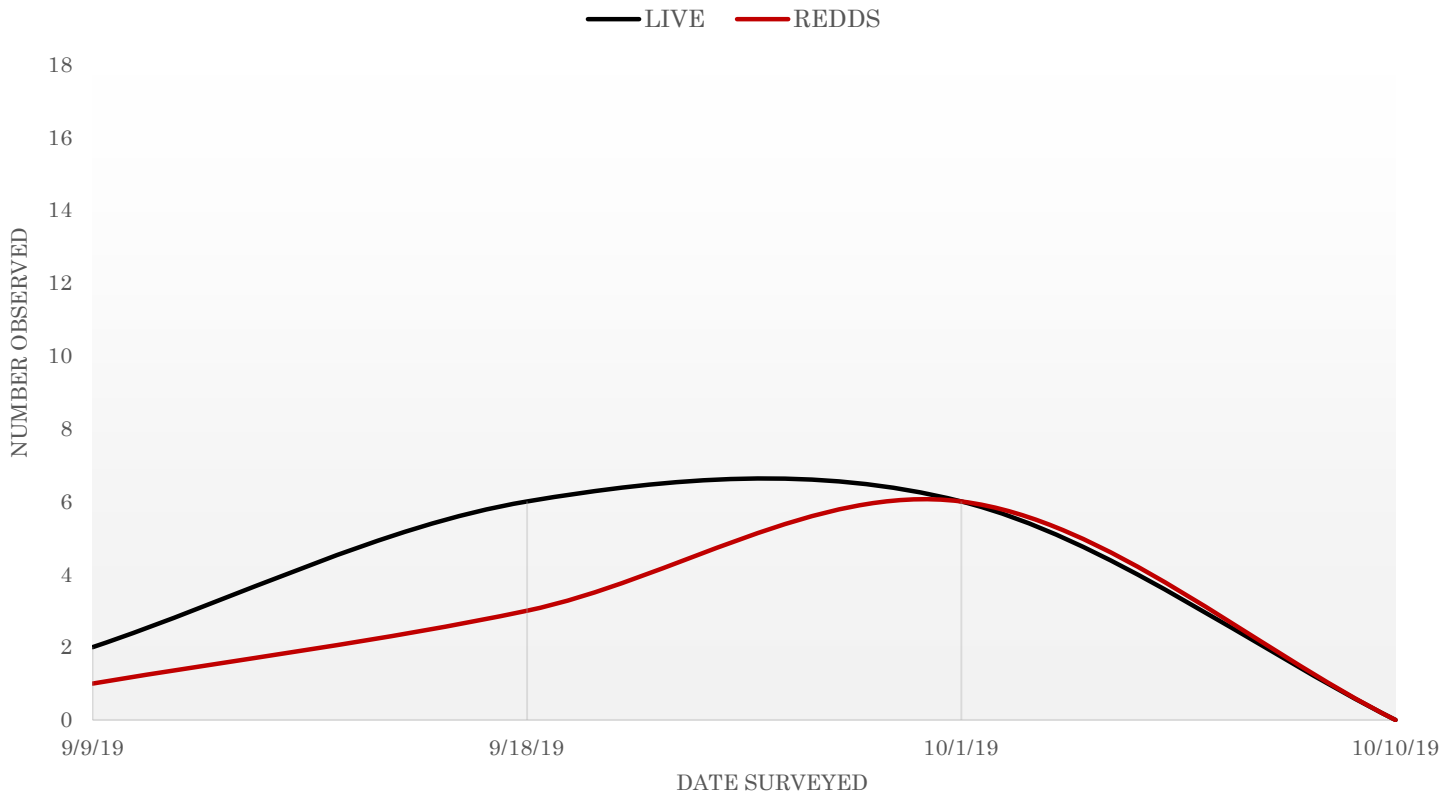
Spawning activity was first observed during the 2007 season. During 2007, two of the bull trout observed spawning were part of the PTF migration



telemetry study. Both bull trout were surgically implanted with LOTEK® Wireless Inc.’s Nano Tag Series transmitters (*NTC-4-2L*) and released near the Greenwater River (*RM 45*) in late June. The USFWS conducted additional telemetry studies from 2014-2017. The USFWS finalized bull trout recovery plan is available at:

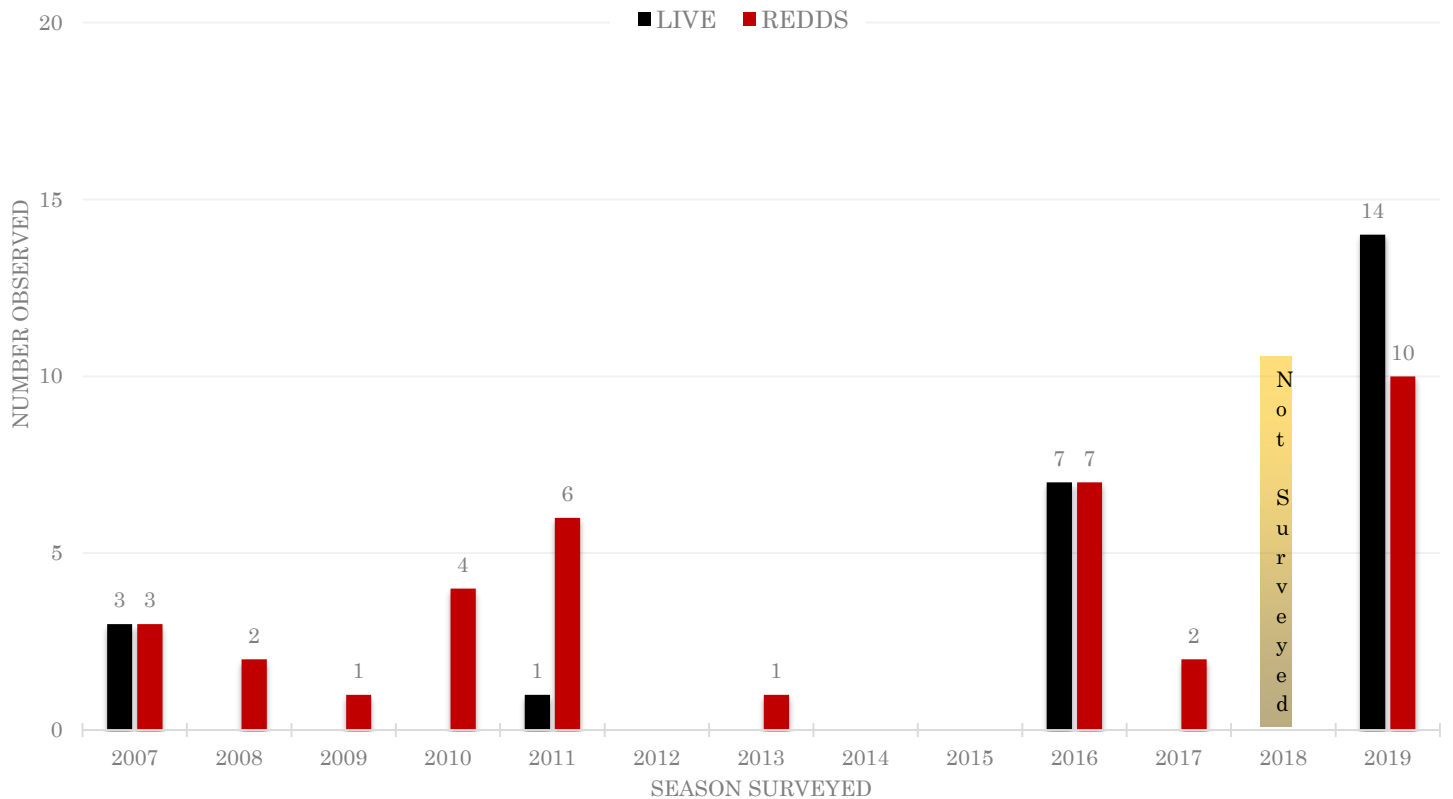
<https://www.fws.gov/pacific/bulltrout/pdf/FinalBullTroutRecoveryPlan092915.pdf>

2019 Discovery Creek Bull Trout Spawning Ground Counts and Run Timing



See Appendix B for spawning data, and Appendix C for bull trout redd locations. 2019 surveys conducted by National Park Service-MORA

Discovery Creek Seasonal Comparison of Bull Trout Spawning Ground Counts (2007-2019)



ELECTRON HYDRO LLC

FISH COLLECTION FACILITY

Electron Hydro LLC
 PUYALLUP RIVER
 DIVERSION & HYDRO PROJECT



Electron Hydro fish collection facility (trap), and water-to-water fish transfer into hauling trailer.

a Resource Enhancement Agreement

(*REA*) with Puget Sound Energy (Puget Sound Energy and Puyallup Tribe of Indians 1997). The *REA* initiated fisheries restoration efforts within the project affected area.

The current *REA* agreement is scheduled to expire in 2026. The Electron project was sold and ownership transferred to Electron Hydro LLC in the fall of 2014. The *REA* includes provisions for the maintenance of minimum instream flows within the project bypass, or middle reach (*a 10.5-mile section of the Puyallup River from the diversion to the power house formerly subjected to extreme water withdrawal*). Currently, the project operates under a 400-cfs water right. The *REA* also provides for minimum instream flows which were not previously required despite established state law. Under the

Electron Hydro LLC’s hydroelectric facility (*formally owned/operated by Puget Sound Energy 1904-2014*) utilizes water diverted from the Puyallup River at RM 41.7 (*bottom image*). Approximately 26 miles of stream habitat located in the Upper Puyallup Basin (*upstream of RM 41.7*) was void of anadromous fish from 1904-2000 due to the construction of the Electron Diversion Dam in 1904. Connectivity was reestablished in the fall of 2000 with the completion of a 1.1 million dollar 215 foot fish ladder. The Electron Hydroelectric Project is the only human-made obstacle impacting survival and through-migration of salmon, steelhead and bull trout on the Puyallup River. As of October, 2020, the Electron project involves a channel spanning water diversion dam constructed from large rock and timber (*lower center*) located at RM 41.7; a 10.1 mile of flume/flow line; a basin for sediment removal (*Lizard Lake*); a forebay for water storage (*approximately 124 ac-ft.*); fish collocation facility (*fish trap top right*) and a power generation station (*power house*) and transmission equipment. In 1997 the Puyallup Tribe entered into

REA, Electron Hydro will provide 60-cfs year-round in the bypass reach. This increases to 80-cfs during the four-month



period from July 15 and November 15 to facilitate adult salmon migrating upstream. Depending on timing, manipulations in flow regimes through the

bypass reach, created by the Electron project, can have negative effects on adult mainstem spawner by altering habitat availability or dewatering redds (*lower figures*). Completion of the 215 foot roughened channel with chevron weirs fish ladder was the centerpiece of the REA. Viable fish habitat must be accessible to realize full production potential. The fishway is designed to operate with at least 40-cfs and incorporates a modified weir and rock design. Electron Hydro has effectively maintained fish passage through the fishway since procuring the project in 2014.

The absence of anadromous fish above the dam prior to 2000, has in all likelihood biased the scrutiny and regulatory oversight of past land use, forest practice and road construction/maintenance actions. Hancock (*formally Camble Group LLC*) is the primary private landowner in this WAU but the federal government has considerable holdings as well. The bulk of the Forest Service ownership is contiguous with the Mount Rainier National Park and located on the east headwaters. Primary fish bearing tributaries to the upper Puyallup include: Niesson Creek, Kellogg Creek, LeDout Creek, Swift Creek, Deer Creek, Mowich River, Rushingwater Creek and the North/South Forks of the Puyallup River. In addition, numerous small-unnamed wall base channels parallel the Puyallup River and provide prime rearing habitat.

Electron Hydro’s project directly diverts up to 400 cfs. of water (*unscreened*) from the Puyallup River. This structure contributes, in whole or in part, several of the impact issues previously stated. For 96 years (*1904-2000*) the diversion completely severed anadromous access and isolated the popula-

tion(s) of bull trout (*and other salmonids*) established throughout the 26+ miles of habitat upstream of the structure; thereby, stemming the genetic flow from bull trout (*populations*) located elsewhere in the basin, or watershed, for multiple generations.

Prior to 1998, there were no means of removing fish

entrained in the project, and fish losses were tremendous. However, in 1998, PSE began operating a fish collection facility to help address the fish losses associated with the project. The Puyallup Tribe has advocated for over twenty years the need to properly screen the project to prevent fish inclusion. Since purchasing the project in 2014, Electron Hydro has made frequent assurances they will address the continuous fish losses associated with the project.

However, as of the printing of this report, no improvement to fish protection measures have been made and the project is considered the most significant threat to fish survival and recovery in the watershed. Electron Hydro had effectively maintained fish passage through the ladder

since purchasing the project in 2014; however, upstream fish passage was seriously obstructed for nearly 3 months (August-to-November) during major construction to the diversion dam structure. In late July, 2020, Electron hydro made the dreadful decision to place over 2,400 sq. yards of used Astro-Turf material to underlay an HDPE liner in the Puyallup River during construction at the diversion dam. An estimated 4-6 C.Y. of granular rubber turf material was swept into the upper Puyallup River and is estimated to have travelled the entire 40+ miles of the Puyallup within the first 24 hours. Unfortunately, the ecological risks/impacts of the release of turf materials downstream have yet to be evaluated.



Flow change within a 24 hour period over a steelhead redd (*location indicated by red arrow*) in the bypass reach before (*top*) and after (*bottom*) Electron flow manipulation.



Electron forebay, and location of the fish collection facility.

Forebay and Fish Collection Facility

Fish entrained in the Electron project travel 10.1 miles through the flume (*flow line*) and a settling pond (*Lizard Lake*) before collecting into a reservoir, or forebay. The water held in the forebay is used to generate power via four turbines located in the power house approximately 873 feet below the Forebay. Upon entering the forebay, water flow is directed towards the fish collection facility by large steel plates suspended underwater by surface buoys. An exclusionary guide net is also in place across the forebay, and is maintained and kept in place year-round. The steel plates and guide net are designed to direct fish toward the fish collection facility. All age classes of salmonids are regularly entrained in the project, from alevins-to-adults. Juveniles, alevins and fry diverted into the forebay are regularly able to migrate beyond the exclusionary guide net and are likely drawn to the intake flow of the penstocks where they are subsequently destroyed in the powerhouse generators below. Larger predatory fish and adults are too large to pass through the penstock screens. The larger predatory fish including steelhead/rainbow, cutthroat and bull trout have a high propensity of residing in the forebay foraging on smaller fish; however, the level of predation by these larger fish is unknown. Bull trout are known to be proficient at exiting the fish collection facility trap; making them even more difficult to capture and remove. As a result, several reproductive bull trout are removed from the spawning population due to long term entrainment in the project.

Throughout the projects history, maintenance activities have required periodic shutdowns, or “outages”. These outages typically require eliminating all flow to the forebay. The duration of these outages can vary from hours to months. During extended outage operations when water is retained in the forebay, but flow is shut-off, water quality becomes an issue of concern for fish occupying the forebay. Depending on forebay levels, the fish collection facility may, or may not be operational. It is possible for fish to be impounded in the forebay for the duration of an outage with no method of removal. Fortunately, during these operations, Electron Hydro allows the Puyallup Tribe to monitor the water quality in the forebay. However, if the fish collection facility is non-operational and water quality becomes deleterious, there are no methods in place to successfully remove fish. Some maintenance outages call for a complete drawdown (*drainage*) of the forebay, which necessitates a fish salvage operation to remove fish that are trapped and would otherwise perish if not removed. Unfortunately, it is not possible to successfully remove 100% of the fish during salvage operations. Fish salvage operations often result in the removal of larger predatory fish including bull trout (*multiple age classes*); steelhead/rainbow and cutthroat; which frequently avoid entering the fish collection facility. Fish salvages have also resulted in the capture of pre-spawned adult steelhead and kelts; as well as mature cutthroat and rainbow trout. Unfortunately, salvage operations frequently result in tremendous fish losses. Angling has proven to be an effective measure to remove larger predatory fish as well. The

majority of fish captured include smaller juvenile coho, Chinook and cutthroat.

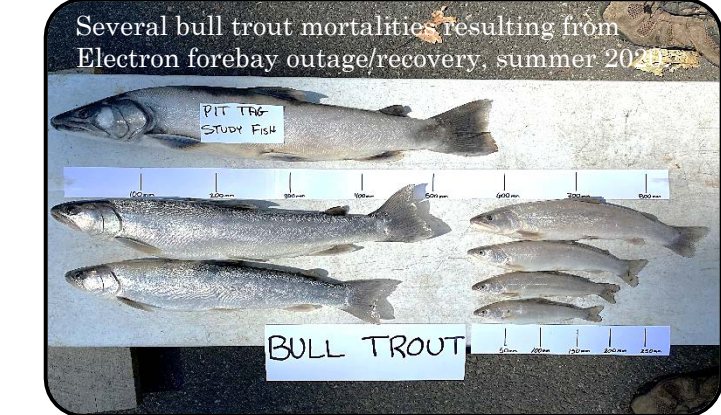
Fish Sampling

The fish collection facility is operated continuously, with the exception of maintenance outages/shutdowns. The trap is checked 1-4 days a week depending on the density of fish entering the trap. Electron Hydro and PTF staff biologists coordinate trap checks and sampling efforts. Electron Hydro has had a full-time on site biologist since the fall of 2014. Prior to 2014, much of the fish sampling conducted by PSE was not performed by a qualified fish biologist or fisheries technician. Fish captured in

the fish collection facility are mechanically crowded into a lift hopper, and subsequently deposited into a large holding tank to be sampled. Fish are dip-netted from the holding tank and placed into a smaller sampling container and anesthetized with MS222 (*tricaine methanesulfonate*). Fish are identified by species and age class. All fish are examined for fin-clips to distinguish wild from acclimation pond/hatchery origin and measured for fork length. In addition, DNA and scale samples are collected from bull trout, steelhead adults and steelhead smolts. DNA collection involved removing a small amount of the

anal or pelvic fin and placing it on a DNA blotting

sheet for later analysis. After sampling, fish are placed into a water trailer (*with Oxygen*) for transport down to a release site where they are released back into the Puyallup River below the pow-



erhouse (RM 31.2). Salmonids captured and sampled include: Chinook (*hatchery & wild*), coho (*hatchery & wild*), steelhead/rainbow, cutthroat and bull trout. When fish densities are high in the trap, a water-to-water transfer is conducted from the trap to the water trailer to reduce stress/mortality on fish. Well after the fish collection facility went online in the late 1990's, Chinook and coho losses continued; with coho rates slightly higher than Chinook. Future improvements are essential to prevent these



Adult steelhead mortality

prevent these continues losses.



Juvenile bull trout captured at Electron (140mm).

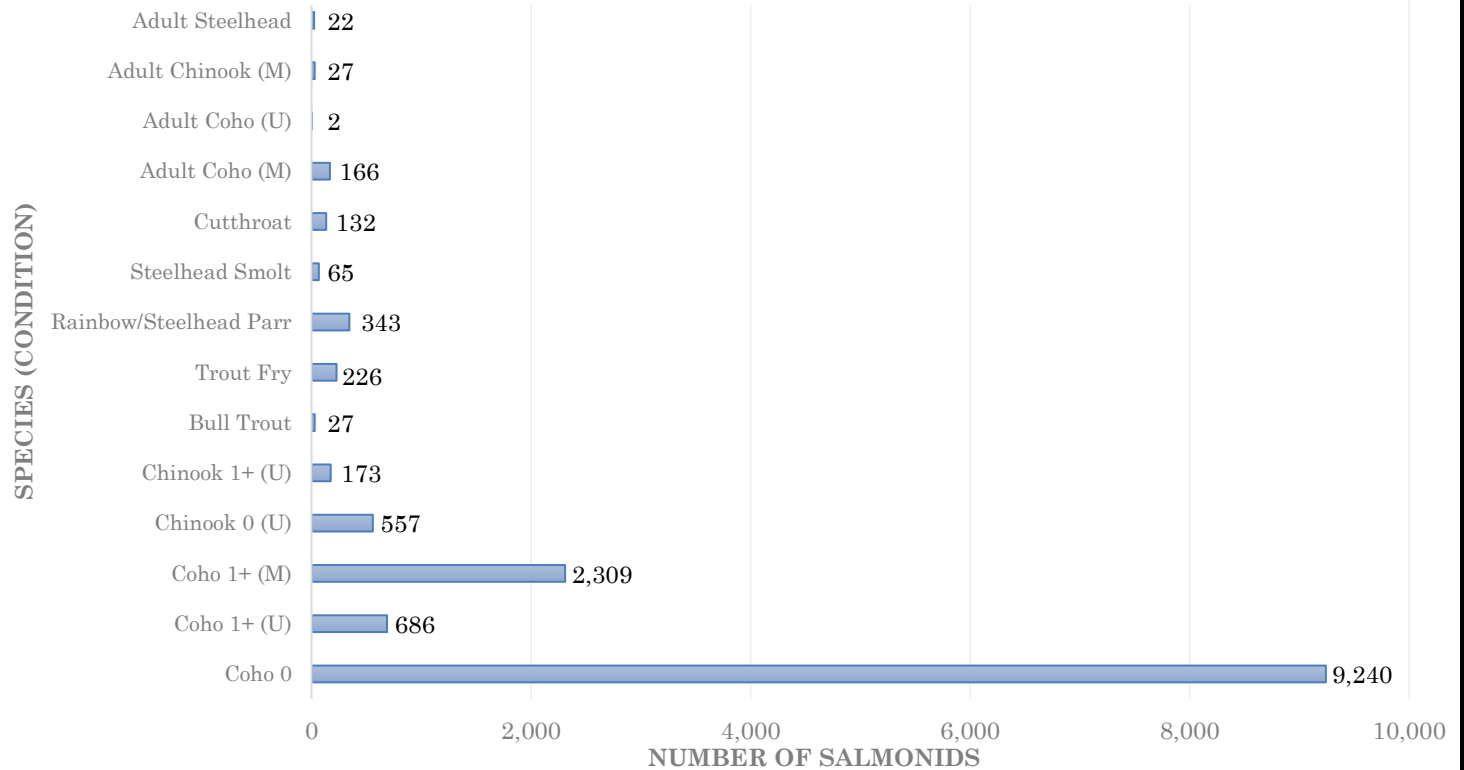
prevent these continues losses.

Chinook pre-smolt (85mm) sampled at Electron.

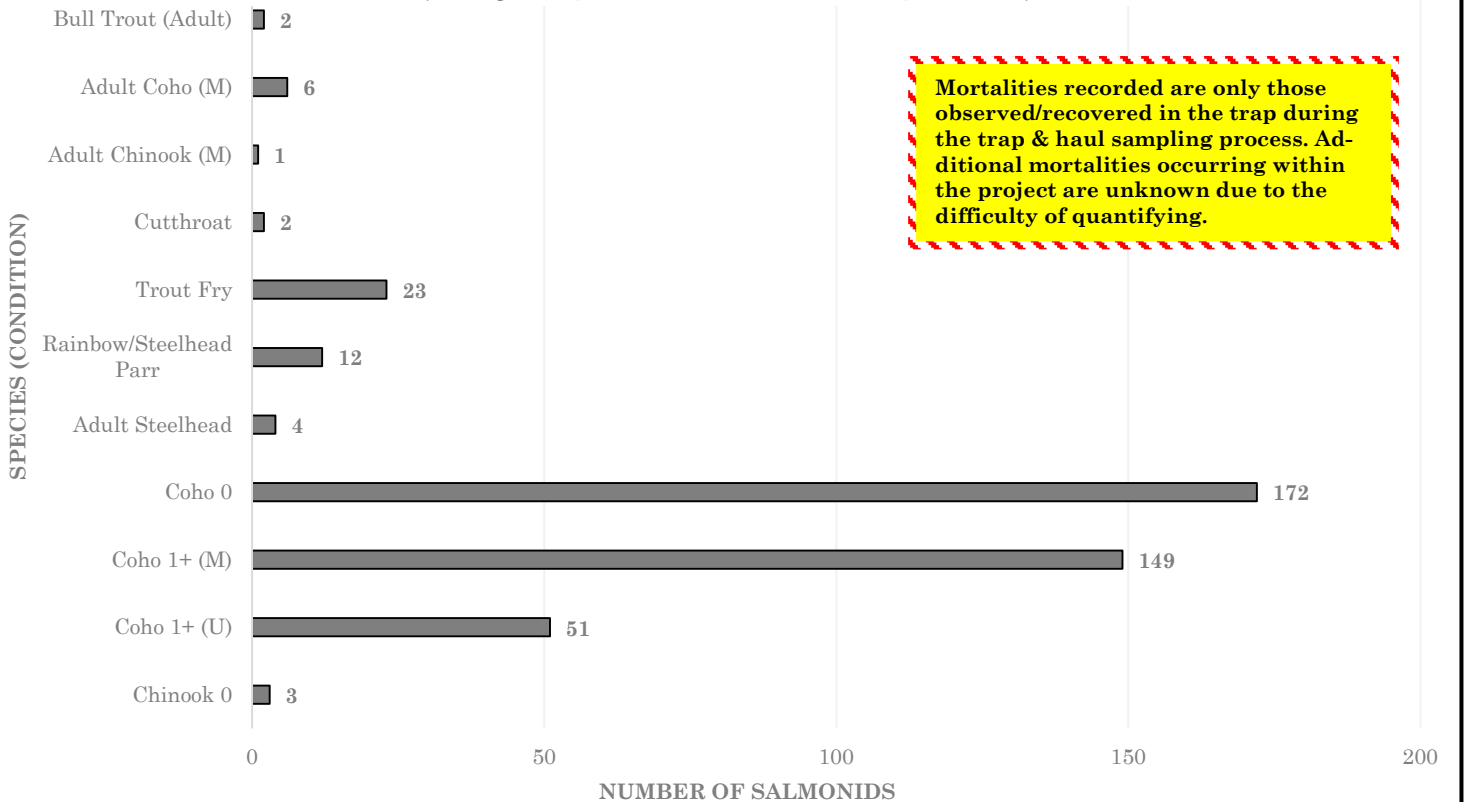


Steelhead/rainbow parr.

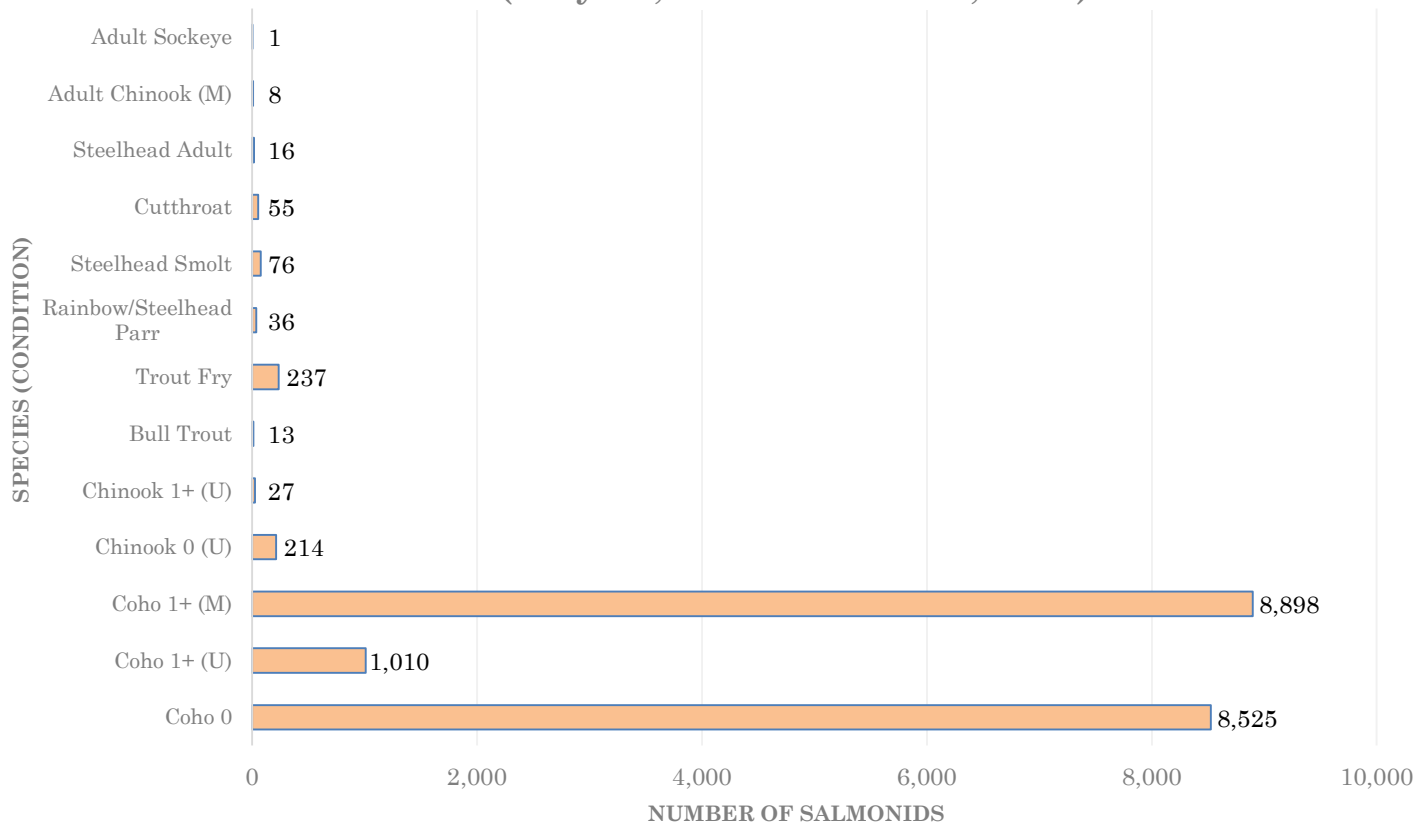
Salmonids Captured, Sampled and Hauled from the Electron Hydro's Fish Collection Facility (July 1st, 2019 - June 30th, 2020)



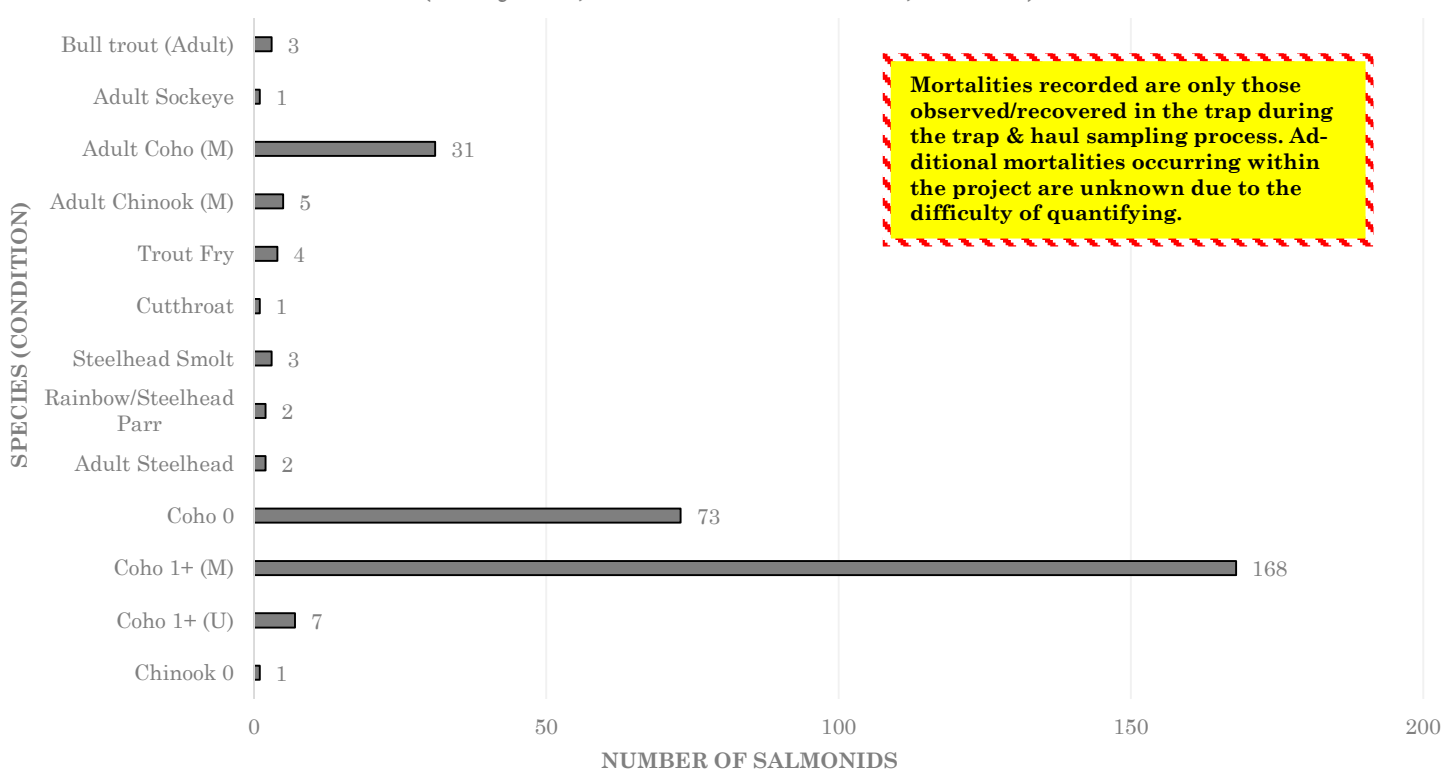
Recorded Number of Salmonid Mortalities Encountered At Electron Hydro's Fish Collection Facility (July 1st, 2019 - June 30th, 2020)



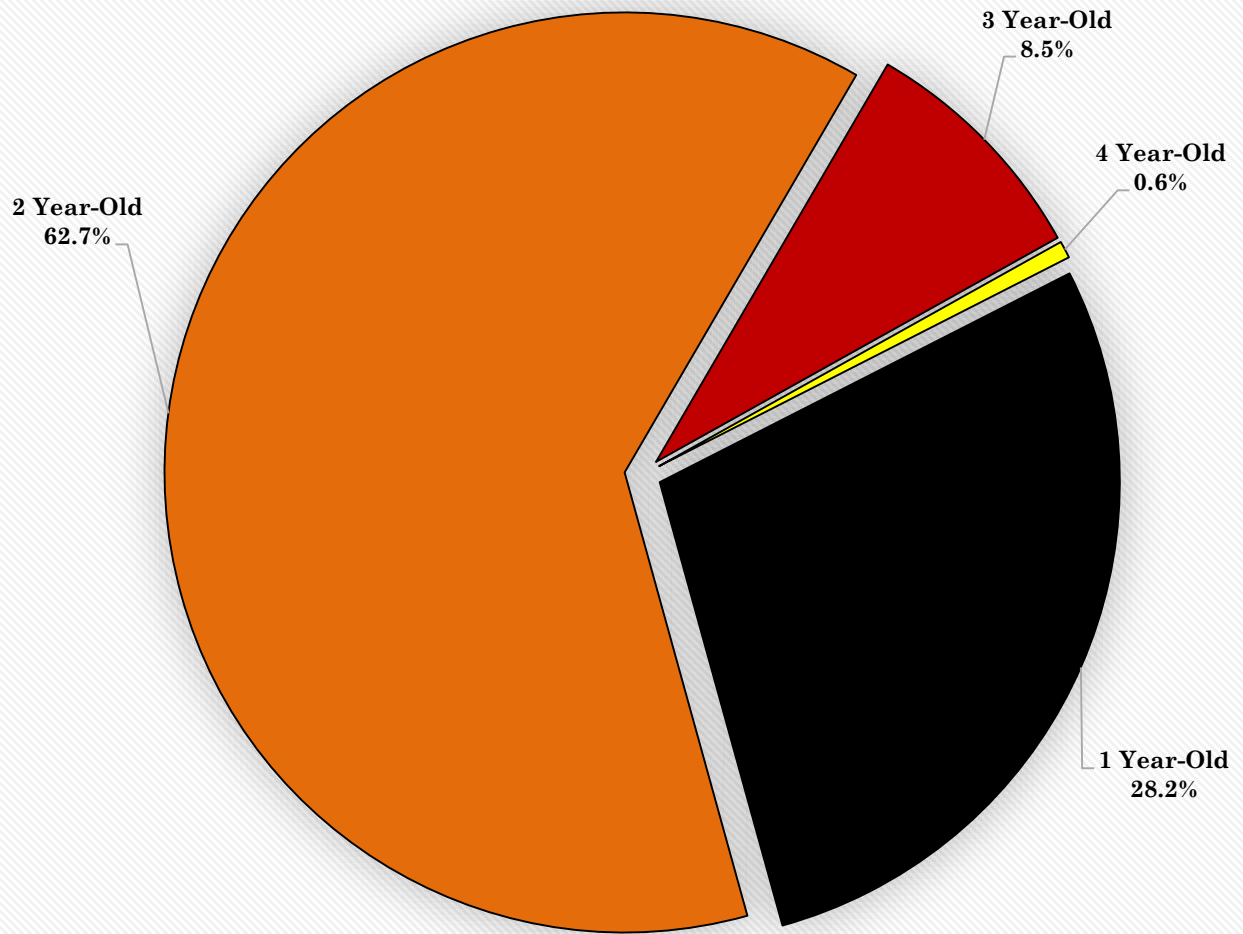
Salmonids Captured, Sampled and Hauled from the Electron Hydro's Fish Collection Facility (July 1st, 2018 - June 30th, 2019)



Recorded Number of Salmonid Mortalities Encountered At Electron Hydro's Fish Collection Facility (July 1st, 2018 - June 30th, 2019)



Age of Steelhead Smolts Sampled at Electron, Puyallup River (n=177)



Sampling conducted by Electron Hydro and Puyallup Tribal Fisheries. Scale age reading conducted by WDFW.

FENNEL CREEK

WRIA
10.0406



Coho salmon (♂) in Fennel Creek.

Fennel Creek (*Kelly Cr.*) flows nearly 8 miles from its source of wetlands and lowland lakes located on the plateau near Bonney Lake and HWY 410. The creek eventually convergence with the Puyallup River near Alderton at RM 15.5. With a drainage area of over 6.5 square miles, Fennel Creek provides approximately 2 miles of anadromous usage. A natural 100 foot falls (*Victor Falls*) is located at river mile 1.9. The anadromous reach provides abundant suitable habitat for Chinook (*top image*), coho, pink, chum, and steelhead. Pink and chum salmon are undoubtedly the most prolific species to spawn in the creek; unfortunately, steelhead escapement has dropped precipitously over the past decade. Bull trout utilization in Fennel Creek is unknown; however, it is assumed that adult/sub adult fluvial bull trout likely exploit prey species in Fennel Creek. Other species present throughout Fennel include cutthroat, sculpins, sticklebacks, and lamprey.

In 2015, Pierce

County completed the construction of a new lower channel restoration on Fennel creek (*bottom image*). The new channel; in addition to the bordering 40 acres is designed to improve instream and surrounding wetland complexity, as well as fish and wildlife utilization. The new stream channel restoration meanders downstream over 1,800 feet from McCutchen Road.

Approximately 0.2 miles upstream of the McCutcheon Bridge is a short run spring fed tributary, Fennel Tributary, which contains excellent spawning gravel and has supported high densities of adult chum spawners in the past. The upper anadromous reach of Fennel Creek is a complex, moderate gradient, pool-riffle/step-pool stream flowing through a broad valley. Victor falls, at RM 1.9, blocks any further upstream migration. The riparian zone is well intact due to little or no agricultural or residential land use development along most of the creek channel; the overstory riparian consists of a mature hardwood and conifer forest with a dense understory of salmonberry and vine maple.

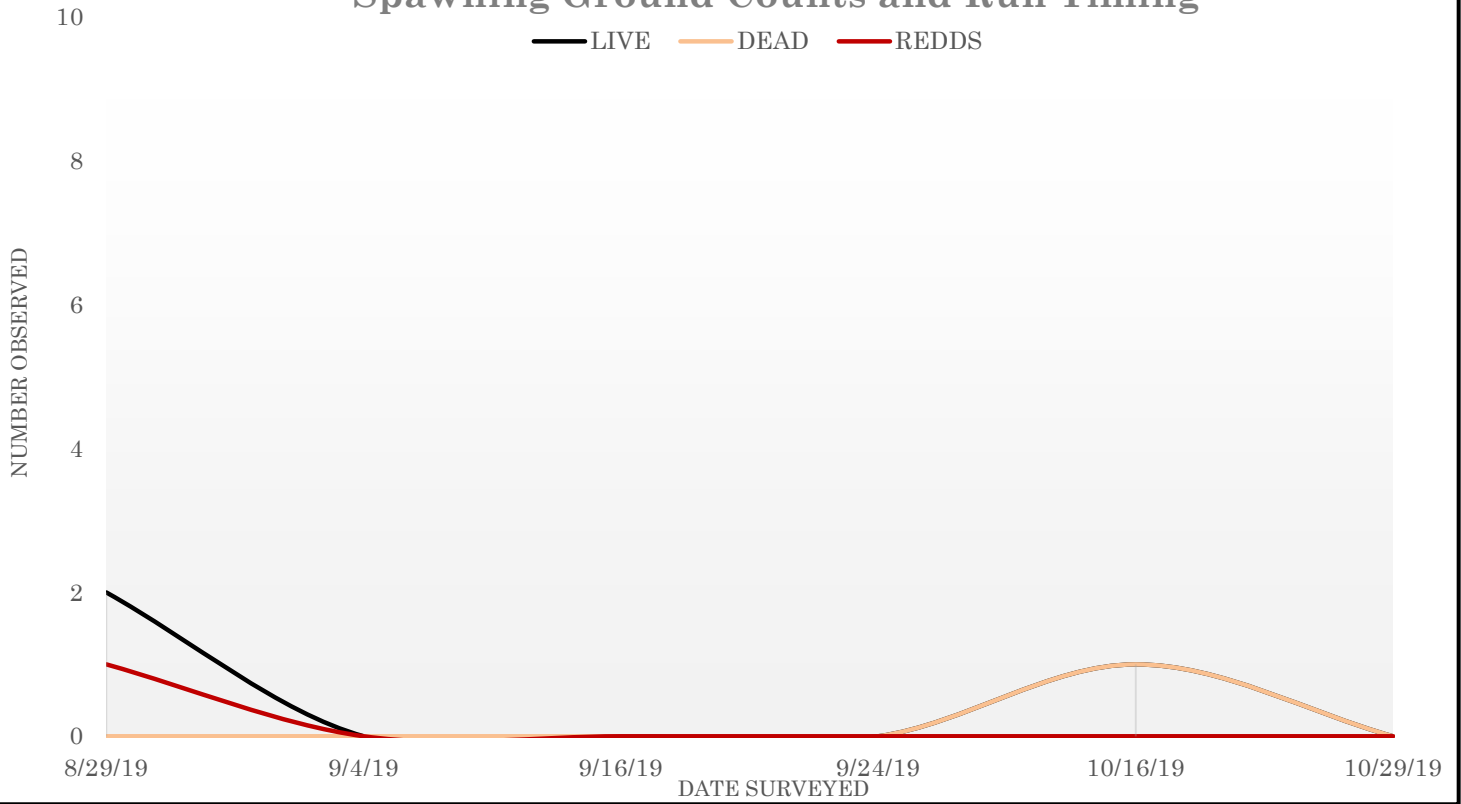
Throughout the upper 1.5 mile anadromous stretch, abundant LWD lies in and adjacent to the channel; as well as several small in-stream logjams. Spawning gravel is abundant and excellent throughout this reach, as are numerous deep resting pools for juveniles and adult migrants. Uniquely, Fennel Creek experiences an early run of chum salmon each year; with fish often entering the creek in late October, nearly three weeks earlier than most lower Puyallup tributaries. In May of 2009, a 9.75-acre land conservation area along Fennel Creek in Bonney Lake was created through a cooperative partnership between Pierce County, the City of Bonney

Lake, and the Cascade Land Conservancy. The land conservancy will protect habitat along Fennel Creek and will eventually be the location of the Fennel Creek Trailhead.

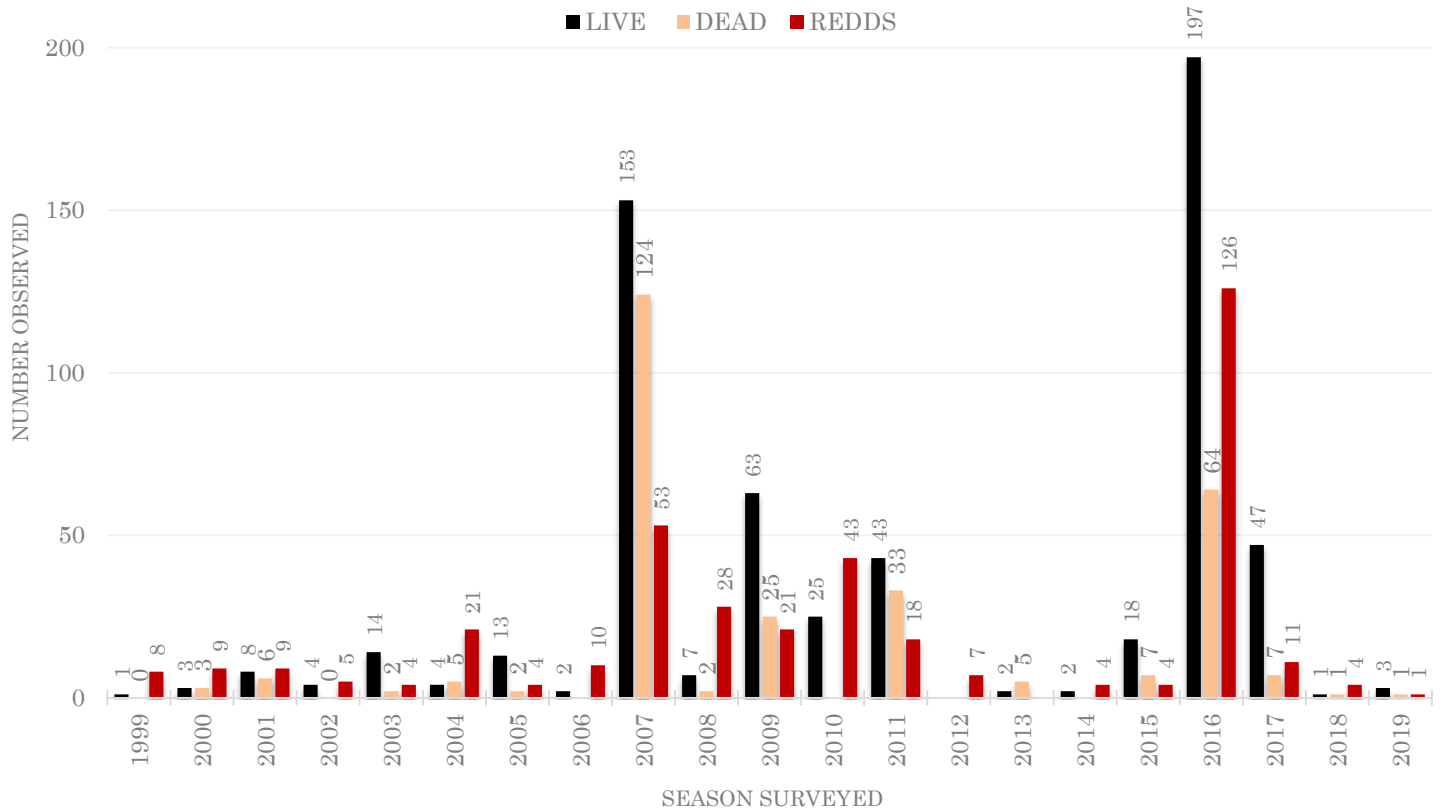


Lower Fennel Creek downstream of McCutchen Road.

2019 Fennel Creek Chinook Salmon Spawning Ground Counts and Run Timing

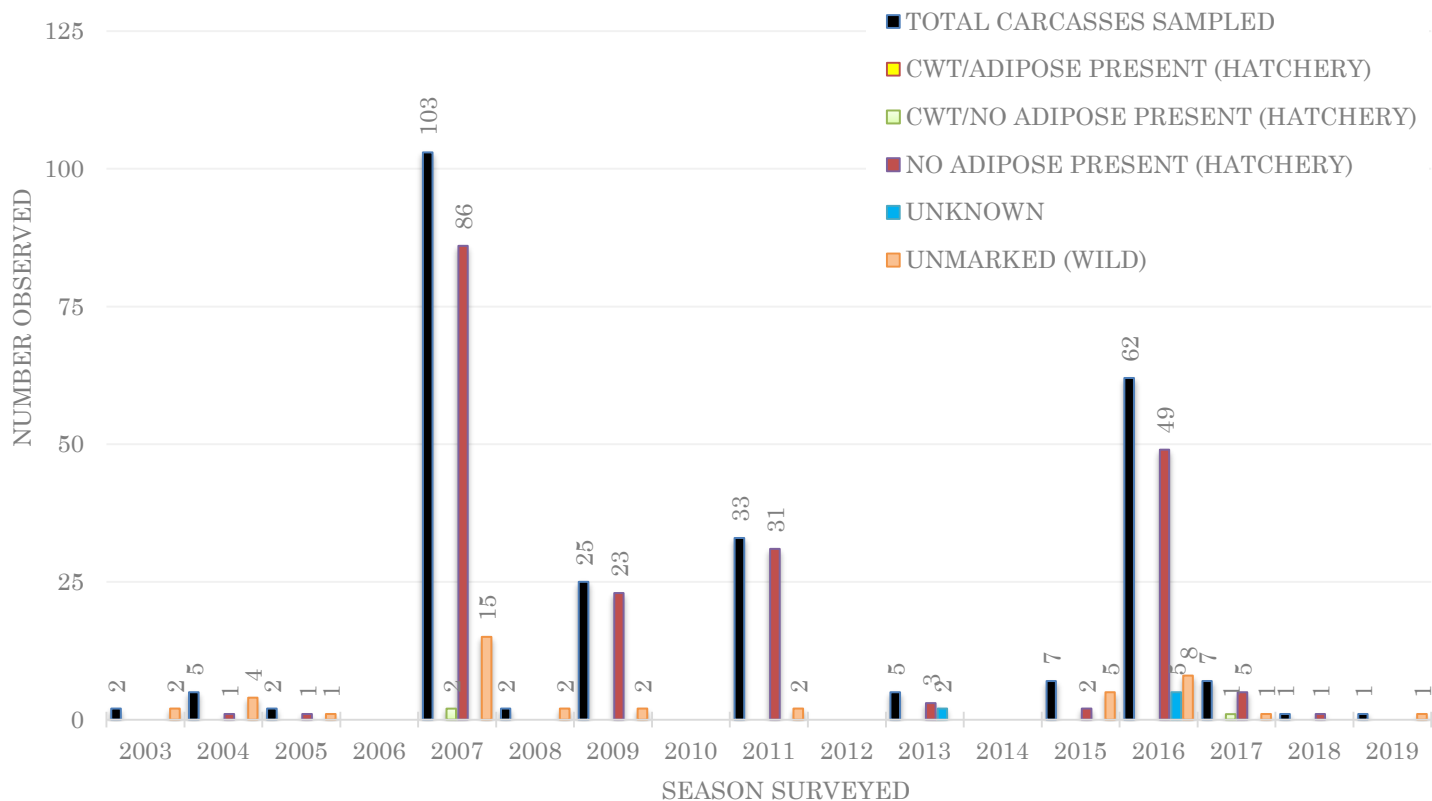


Fennel Creek Seasonal Comparison of Chinook Salmon Spawning Ground Counts (1999-2019)

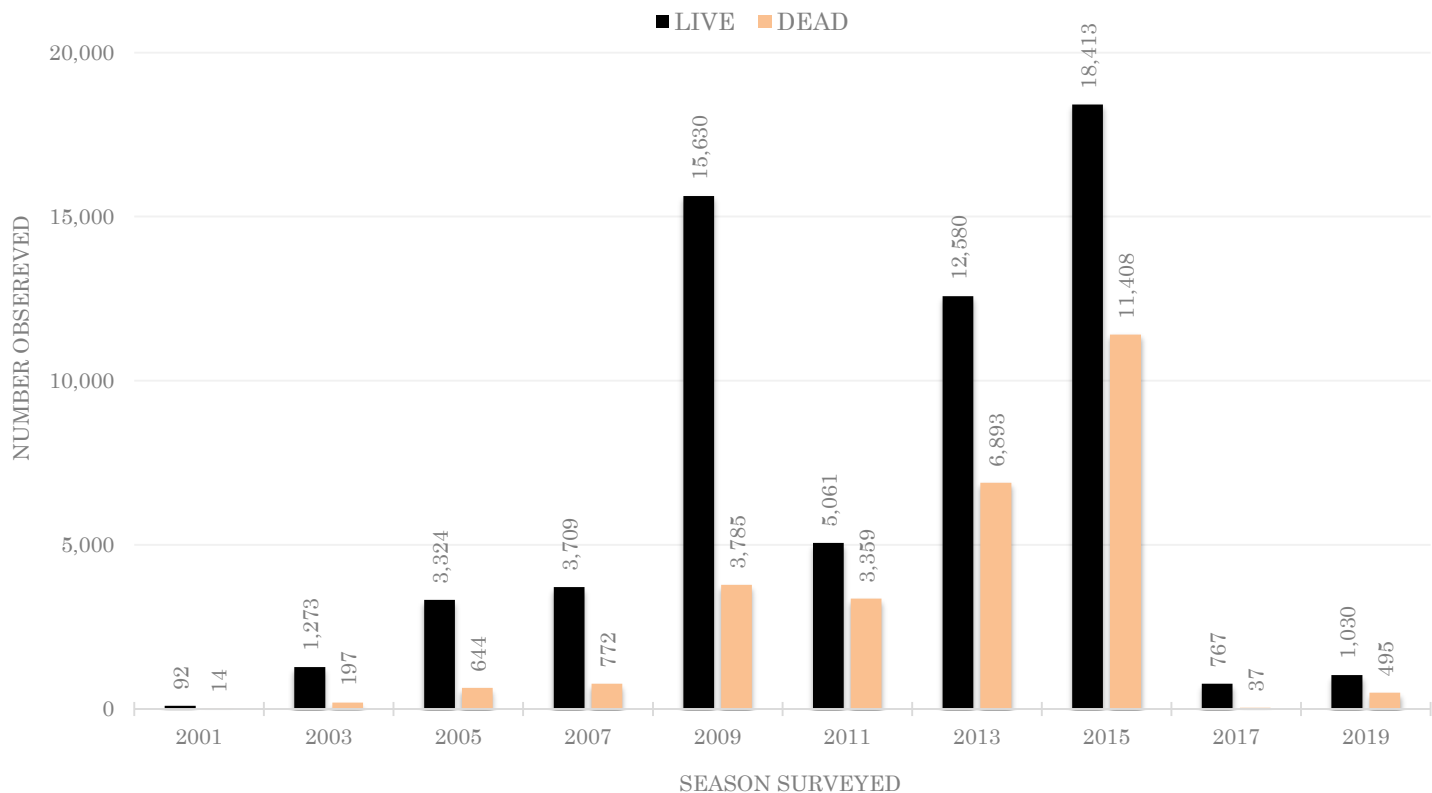


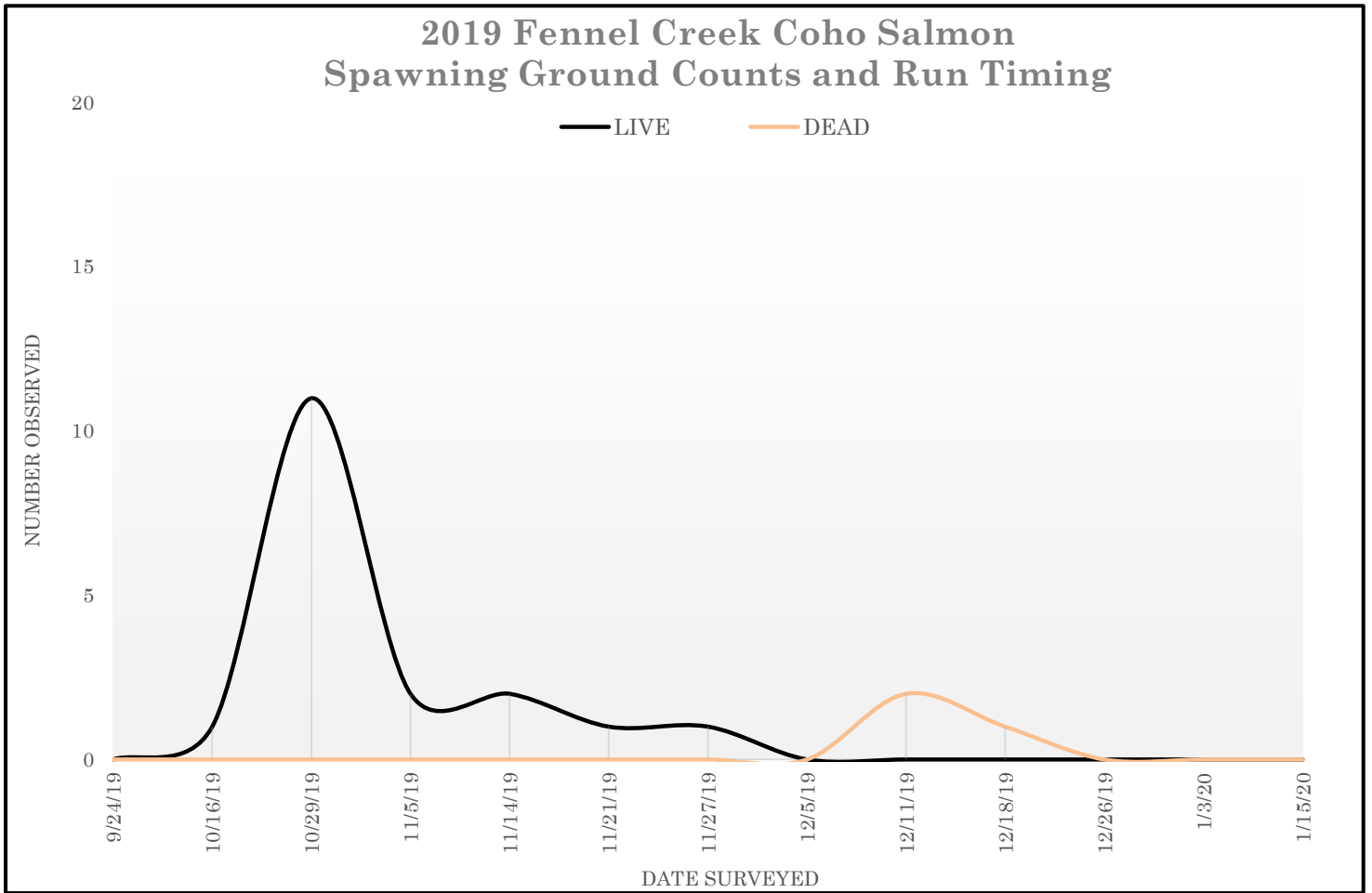
Adult Chinook escapement is determined by expanding the number of redds observed by 2.5 fish per redd (Smith and Castle, 1994). Due to the tremendous volume of pink salmon during odd years, the success of determining Chinook redds from pinks is vastly reduced. Therefore, The AUC method is used to determine escapement during pink runs (odd years).

Fennel Creek Chinook Carcass Sampling Results (2003-2019)

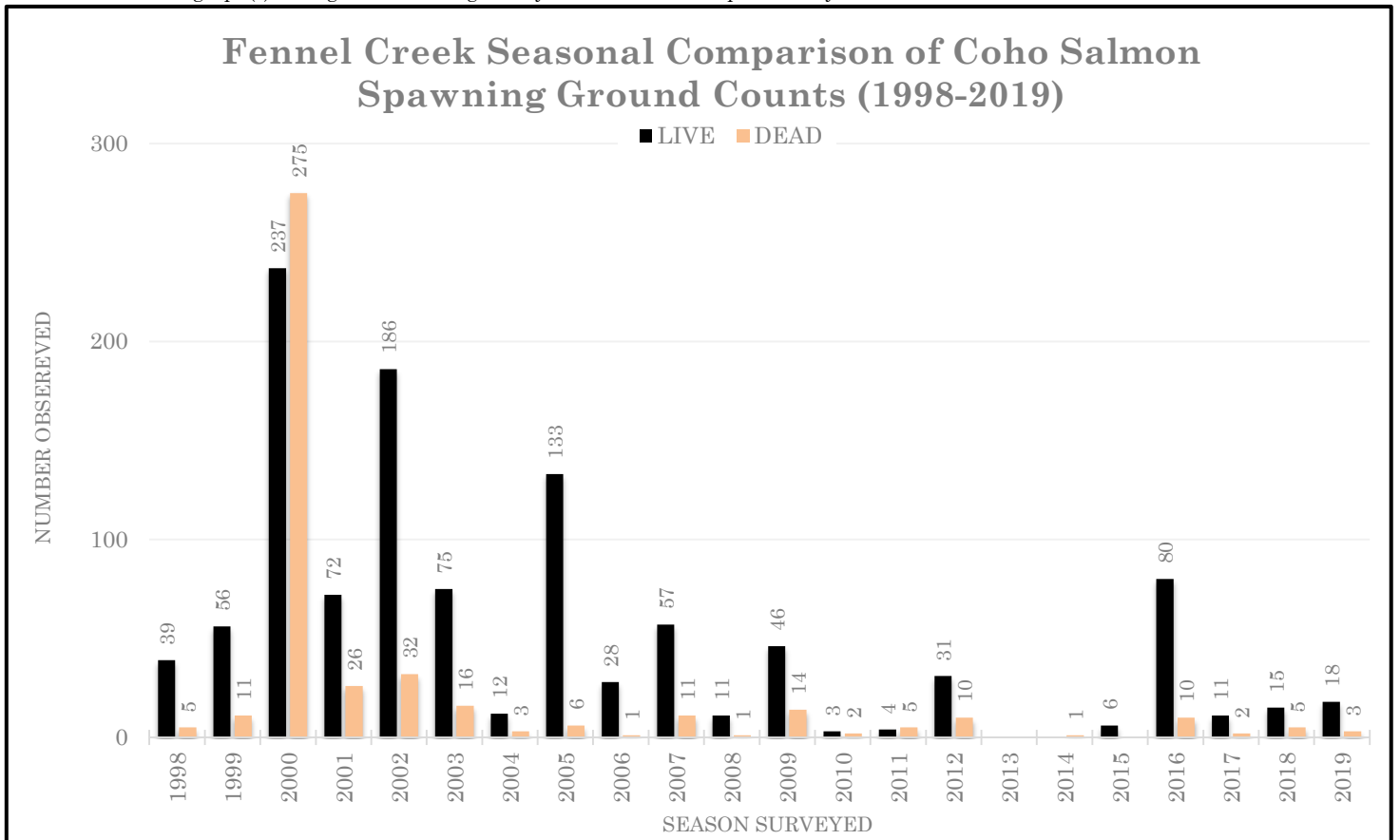


Fennel Creek Seasonal Comparison of Pink Salmon Spawning Ground Counts (2001-2019)

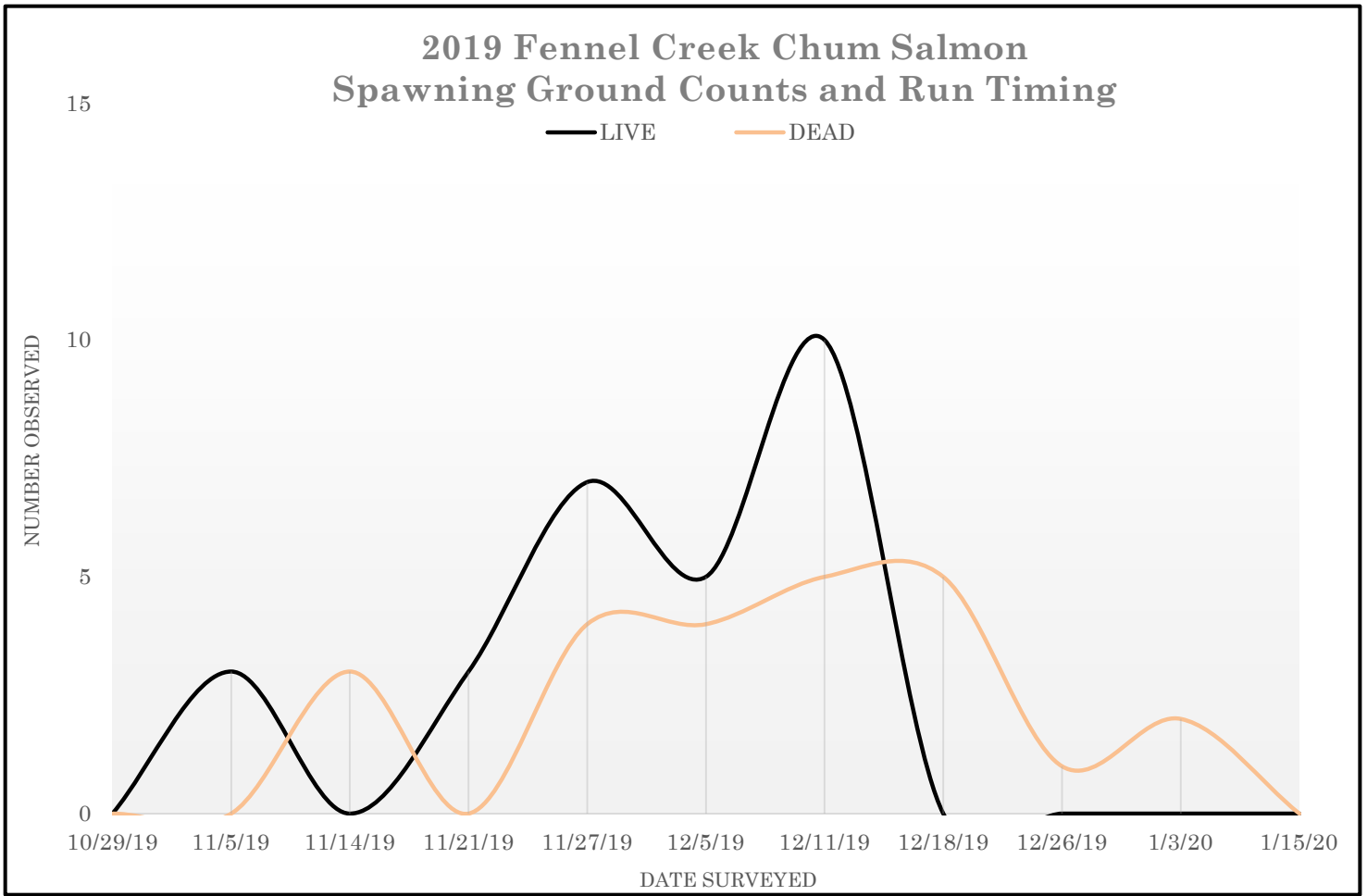




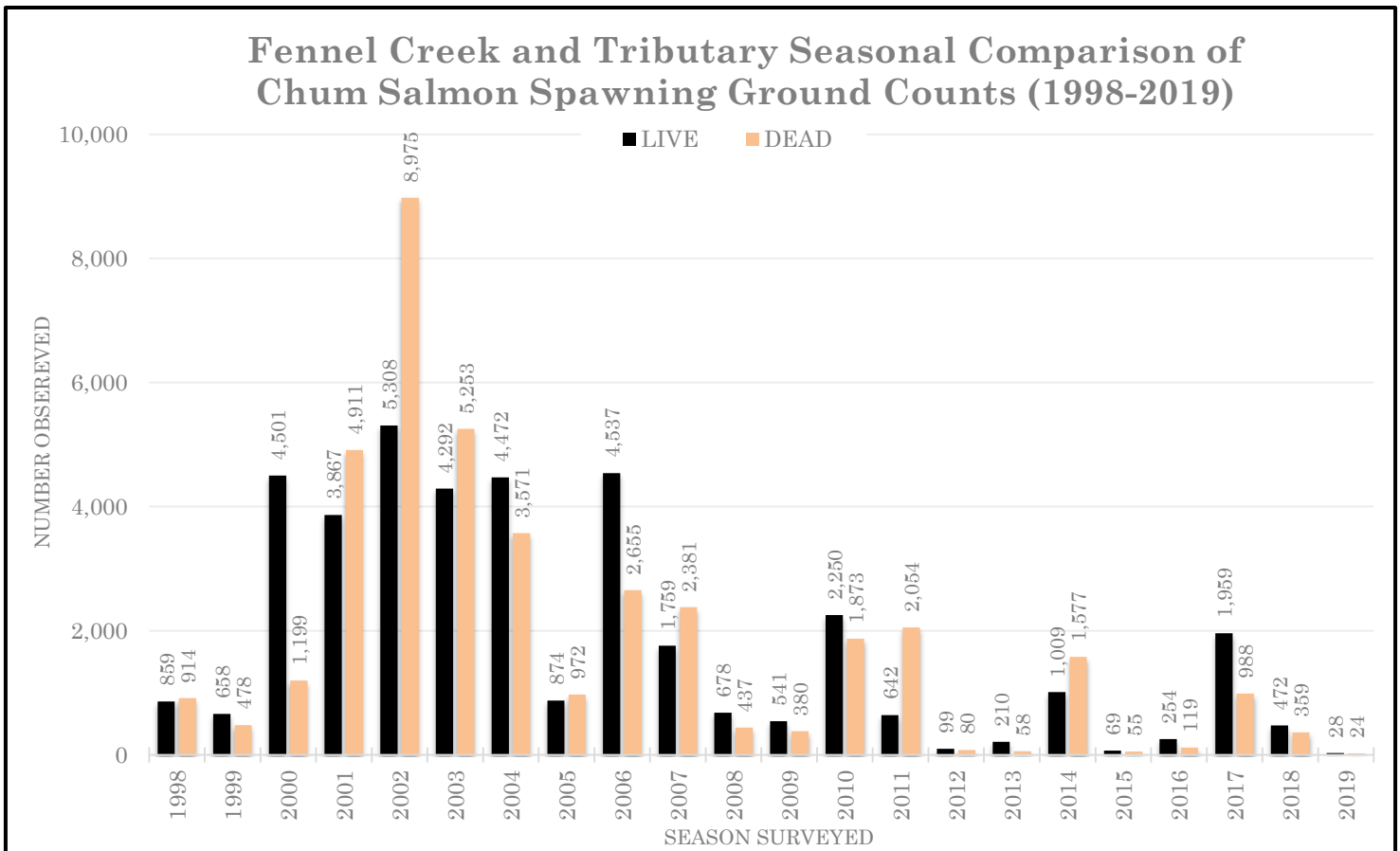
Fennel Creek coho graph(s) were generated using survey data collected and provided by WDFW.



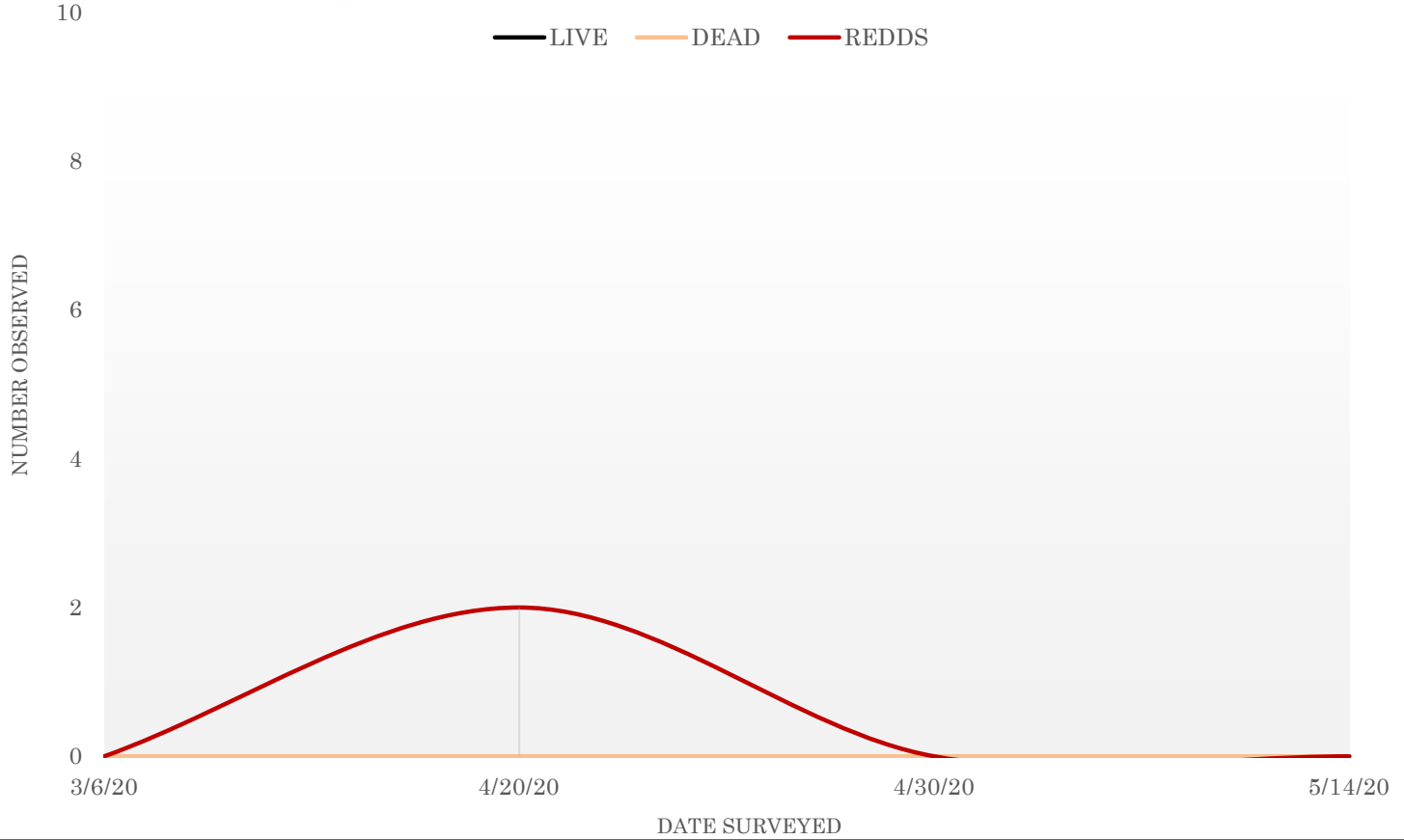
Fennel Creek and Fennel Tributary coho graph(s) were generated using survey data collected by WDFW biologists.



Fennel Creek and Fennel Tributary chum graph(s) were generated using survey data collected by WDFW biologists.



2020 Fennel Creek Steelhead Spawning Ground Counts and Run Timing



Fennel Creek Seasonal Comparison of Steelhead Redd Counts and Adult Escapement Estimates (1999-2020)



To determine the total escapement for steelhead, each redd is multiplied by a factor of 1.62 (i.e. 42 redds x 1.62 steelhead per redd = total escapement of 68 steelhead).

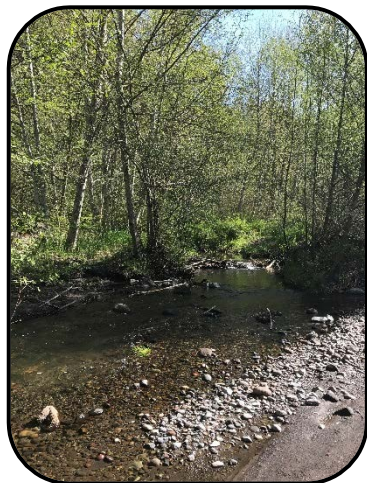
FISKE CREEK

WRIA 10.0596



Fiske Creek is a small tributary to the Puyallup River, entering the Puyallup at approximately RM 26.6. Fiske Creek, (*fiske* is a Swedish word meaning “fish”) is one of 5 index streams in the Puyallup Watershed surveyed for coho by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife. State biologists use the coho escapement from five “index” tributaries (*Coal Mine, Spiketon, Fiske, Fennel and Canyonfalls creeks*) to estimate the total escapement for the Puyallup River.

Coho are the only species observed spawning within Fiske Creek in significant numbers, although those numbers are relatively low. In the past, steelhead, pink and chum have been documented spawning in the creek as well. Unfortunately, seasonal flows within Fiske Creek can be insufficient to allow access for Chinook or steelhead to spawn. Furthermore, the streams location in the watershed, nearly 27 miles from Commencement Bay, make it less than ideal for chum. Bull trout are



known to utilize the mainstem river; however, it’s currently unknown what bull trout utilization is, if any, within Fiske.

Fiske Creek is a small stream flowing just over 2 miles, with a small unnamed tributary entering its right bank at RM 1.0. The upper headwaters reach is primarily cascades/step pool, with a substrate consisting primarily of large cobble and boulders. The lower reach of the creek consists of a low to moderate gradient pool-riffle channel with moderate riparian cover from the surrounding conifer and deciduous forest. Relatively abundant spawning gravel exists throughout most of the stream, but is somewhat compacted in the lower portion of the channel

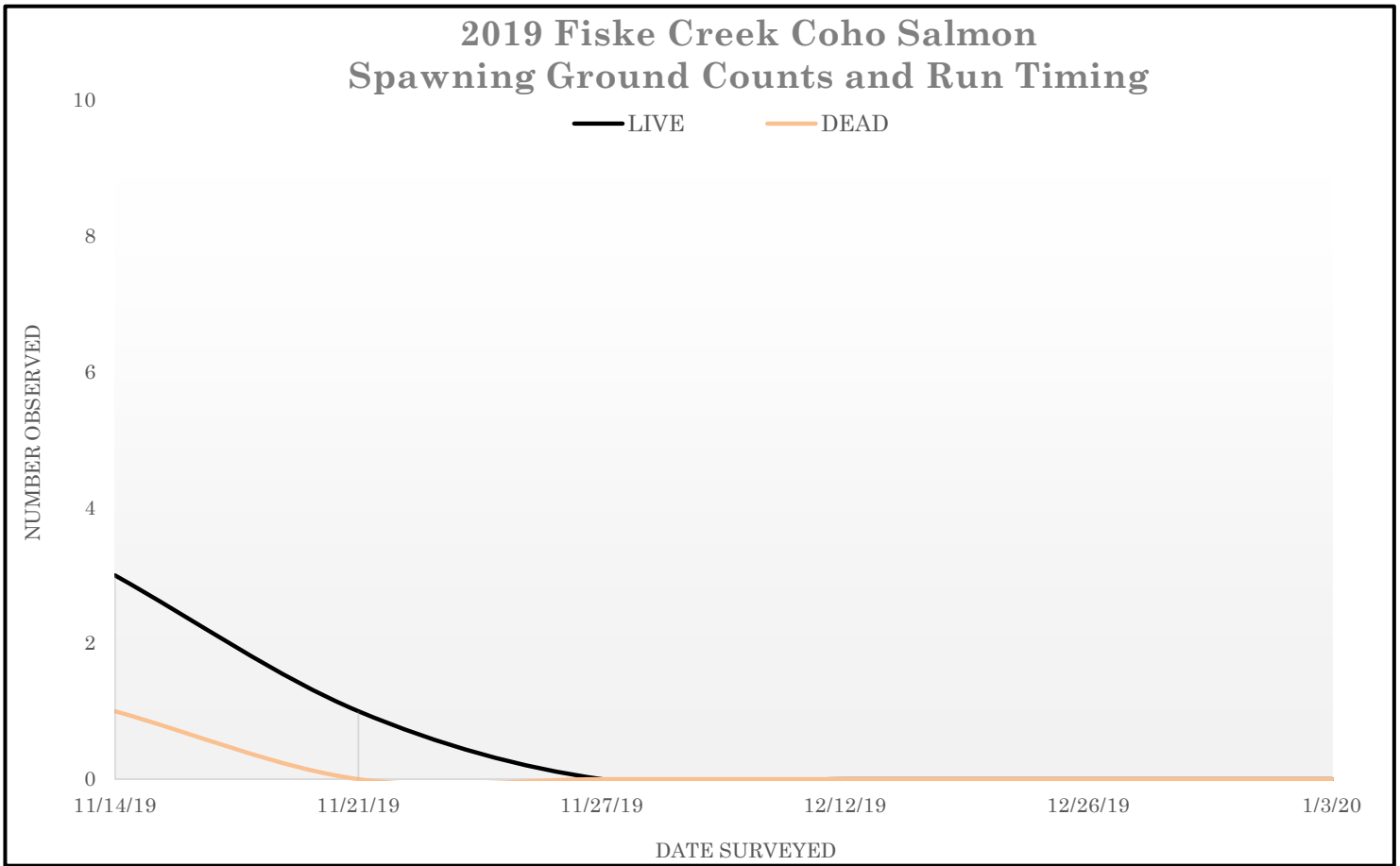
There are several limiting factors affecting fish and habitat within Fiske. The creek channel is confined due to natural channel cutting, steep banks (*erosion*) and rip-raped banks. Along the road and within the boundaries of private property, the channel is slightly incised and lacks any real complexity or off-channel habitat such as wetlands, side channels, or large woody debris. Moderate amounts of residential and other land use development exist along the creek, including private forest management. Land use along the lower reach consists mostly of private family residences and a county road (*Brooks Road*) which often traverses the creek. In addition, water is regularly

diverted from the creek into a private pond on the lower reach. The creek passes through a

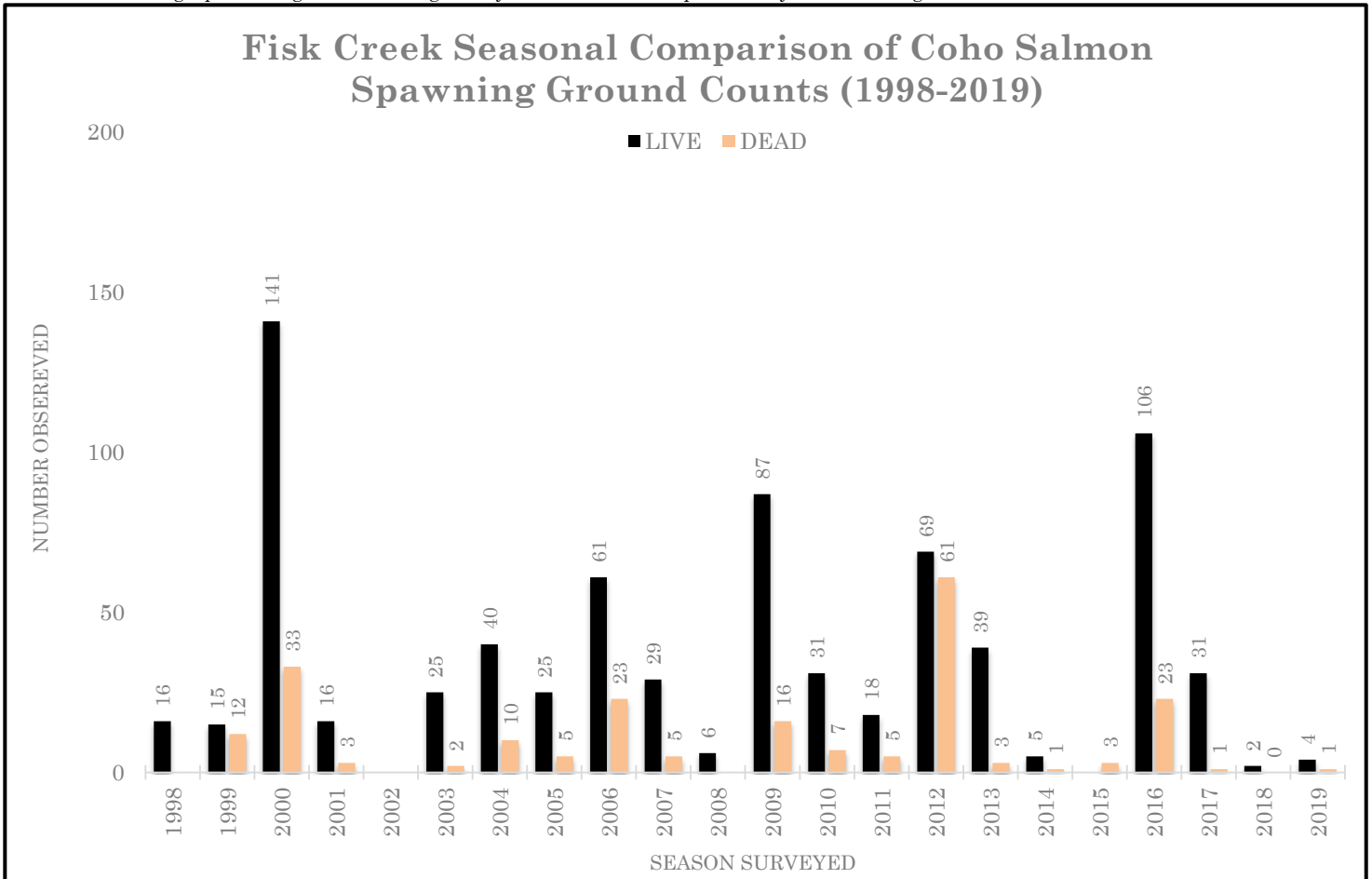


Fiske Creek & Brooks Road

couple of small, yet fish passable culverts (*right*), as well as a low narrow bridge located approximately 0.3 miles up from its mouth. Several years ago, some complexity was added to the creek via a small restoration project which included the placement of small sill logs and boulders. However, tremendous improvements are still possible to stream channel habitat and instream flows.



Fiske Creek coho graphs were generated using survey data collected and provided by WDFW biologists.



Fiske Creek coho graphs were generated using survey data collected and provided by WDFW biologists.

FOX CREEK

WRIA
10.0608



Juvenile coho

Fox Creek joins the Puyallup River at RM 29.5. Fox Creek is primarily a coho stream (above), with fish likely ascending as far up as the 6 Road; however, the majority of spawning occurs within the first mile of the creek. Other species observed spawning in Fox include Chinook, steelhead and chum. Fox Creek flows within the Kapowsin tree farm (*Hancock Forest Management*); where roads and timber harvesting have impacted several portions of the stream in the past. The most suitable spawning habitat exists from the mouth, up to the Road 1 Bridge.

Extensive sampling of coho carcasses for coded wire tags and fin clips has revealed that many of the spawners in Fox are Voights Creek hatchery origin fish. As juveniles, these fish were relocated from Voights Creek hatchery to acclimation ponds in the upper Puyallup River (*Cowskull and Rushingwater*) or Lake Kapowsin. Each spring, as many as 200,000+ coho yearlings are imprinted and

released from the acclimation ponds, or are planted directly into the lake. All fish are marked with an adipose fin clip and approximately half are implanted with a coded wire tag, in addition to an adipose fin clip.

From its confluence with the Puyallup River, to approximately RM 0.3, Fox is a low gradient pool-riffle stream flowing through a moderately dense forested area consisting mostly of alders. There's abundant spawning habitat available throughout the lower 1 mile reach. Spawning activity by pink, coho, chum and steelhead have been observed within this lower reach. Beyond this, from RM 0.3 to 0.5 the creek meanders through a grassy area with little riparian cover and moderate amounts of fine materials obscuring the gravelly substrate. The channel is relatively narrow and incised, yet coho spawning is prolific throughout the entire segment. This "middle reach" often has the highest spawning densities. Beyond RM 0.5, Fox becomes a moderate gradient step-pool/riffle stream with good pool frequency, along with adequate small conifer and hardwood riparian cover. There are few mature conifers in this reach, although many young Grand firs were planted as a part of a past restoration project. Bear and otter predation is also extremely heavy along the spawning reach of the creek

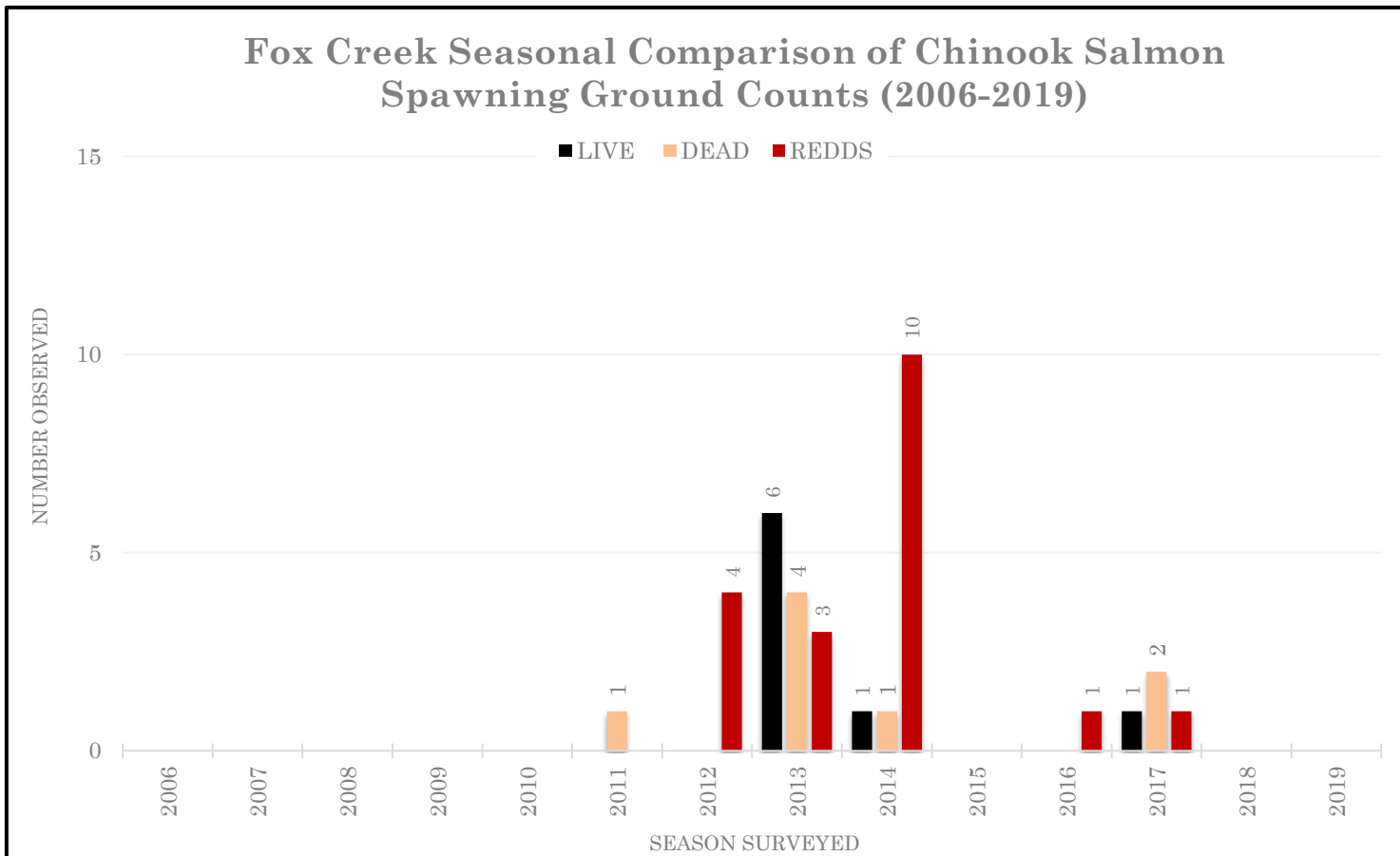
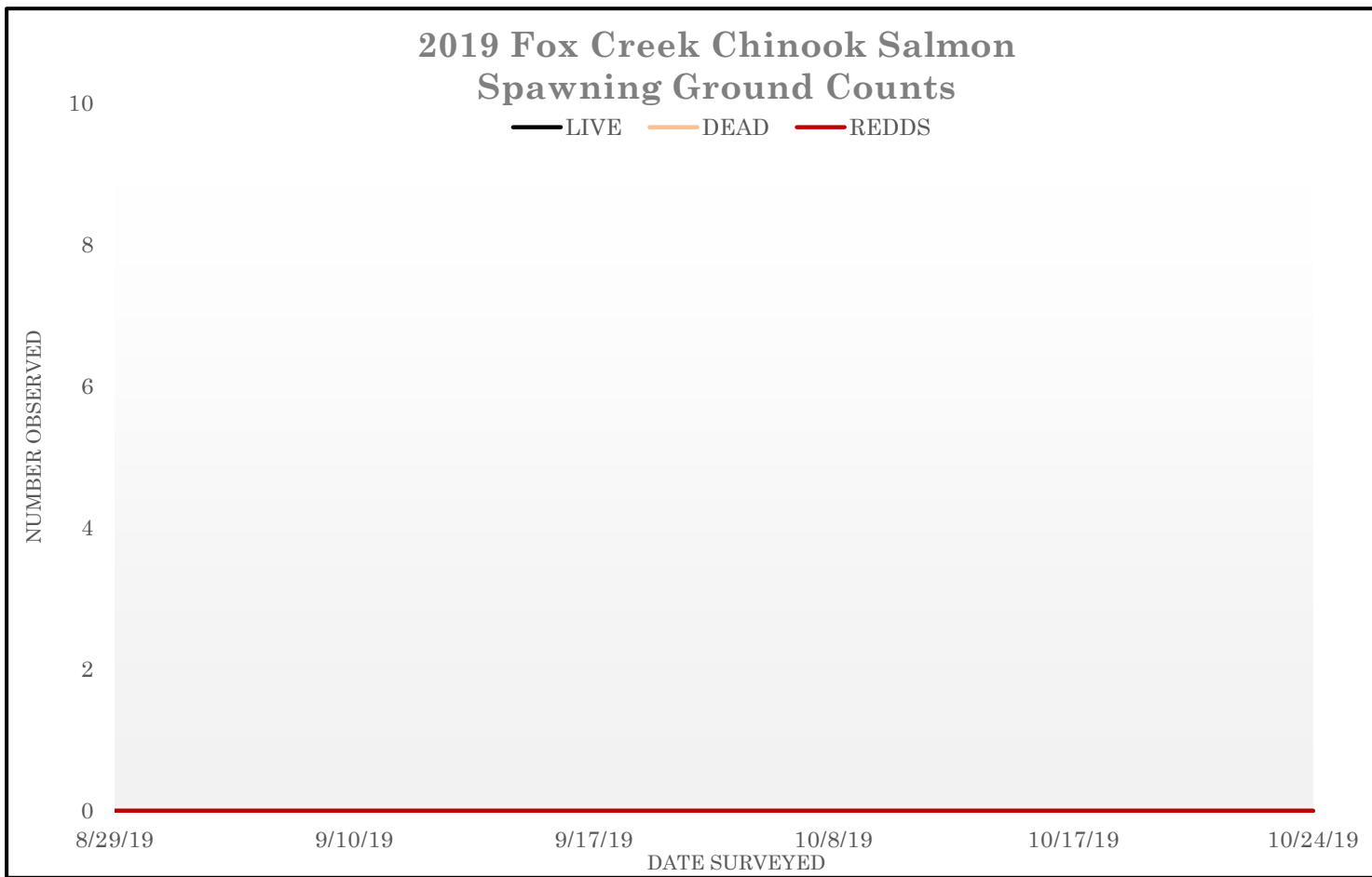
A substantial amount of beaver (*Castor canadensis*) activity exists throughout Fox Creek (center image). Beaver dams, some up to six feet in height, often completely block and prevent fish from migrating upstream.

Dams located along the lower mile of the creek are often breached during the beginning of the coho season to allow fish access to the spawning

habitat above. Currently, the lower reach of the creek (RM 0-0.15) is a low gradient channel flowing within the open channel migration zone of the Puyallup River; a section repeatedly manipulated by mainstem river incursions.

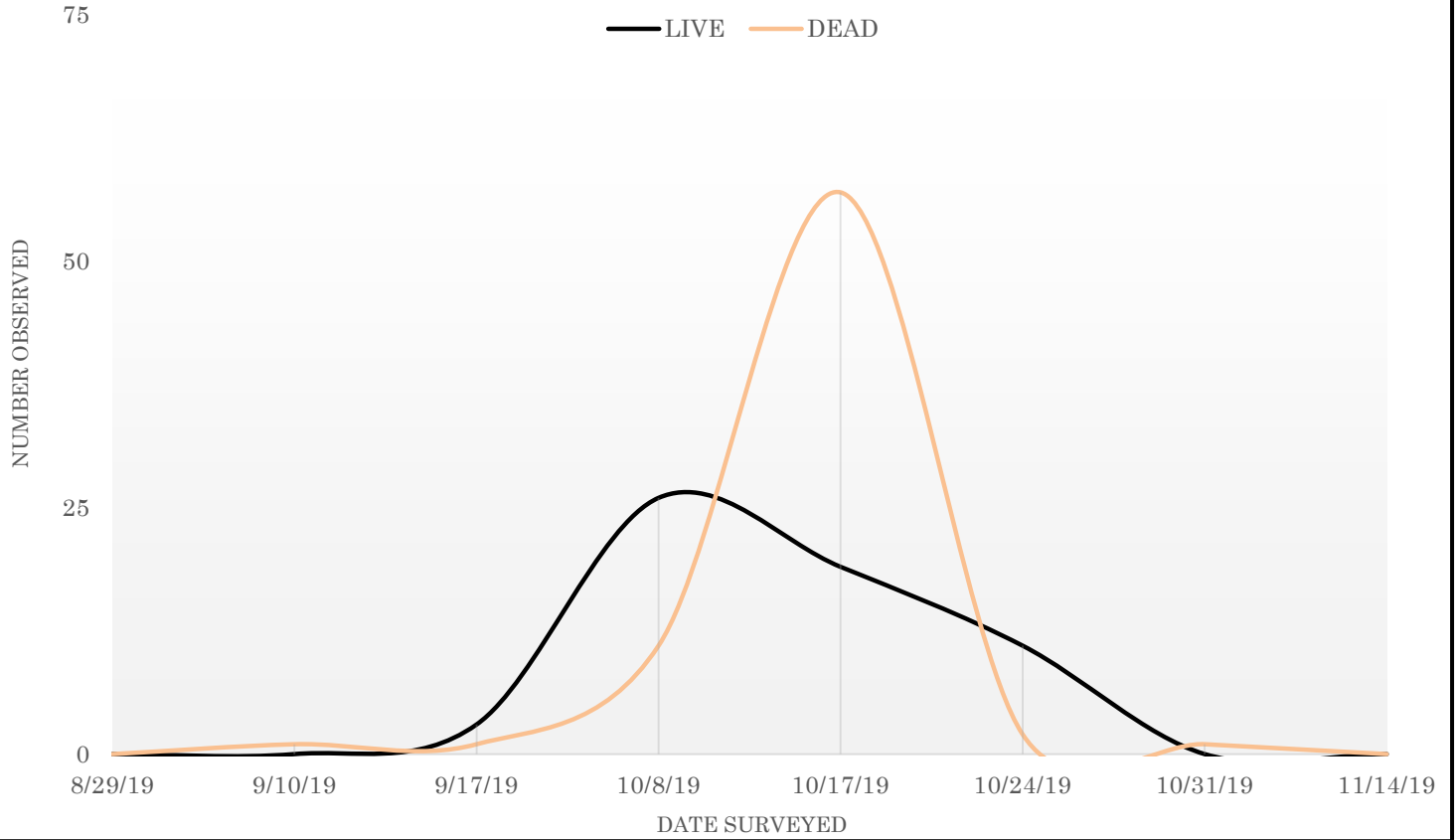


Lower Fox Creek.

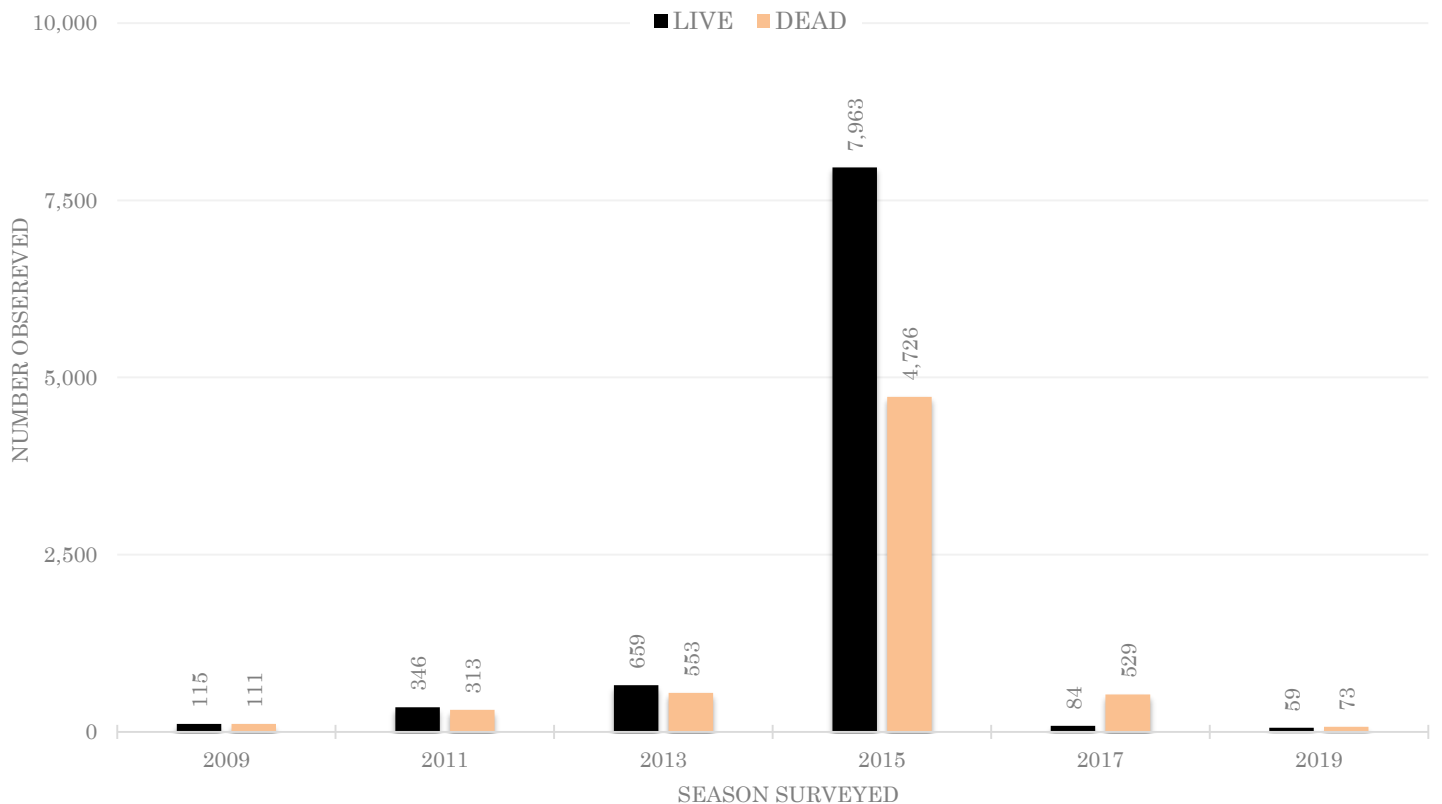


Adult Chinook escapement is determined by expanding the number of redds observed by 2.5 fish per redd (Smith and Castle, 1994). Due to the tremendous volume of pink salmon during odd years, the success of determining Chinook redds from pinks is vastly reduced. Therefore, The AUC method is used to determine escapement during pink runs (odd years).

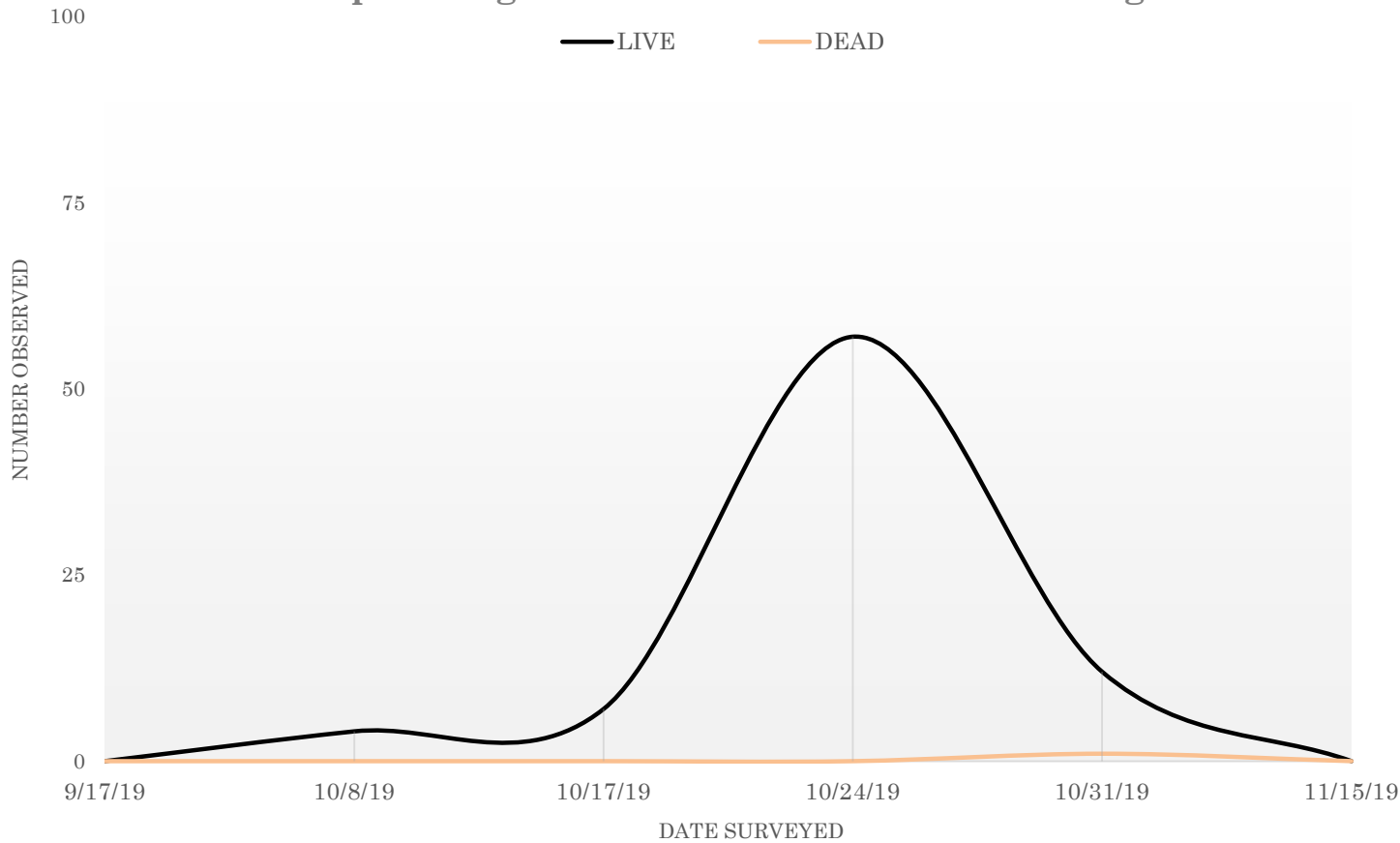
2019 Fox Creek Pink Salmon Spawning Ground Counts and Run Timing



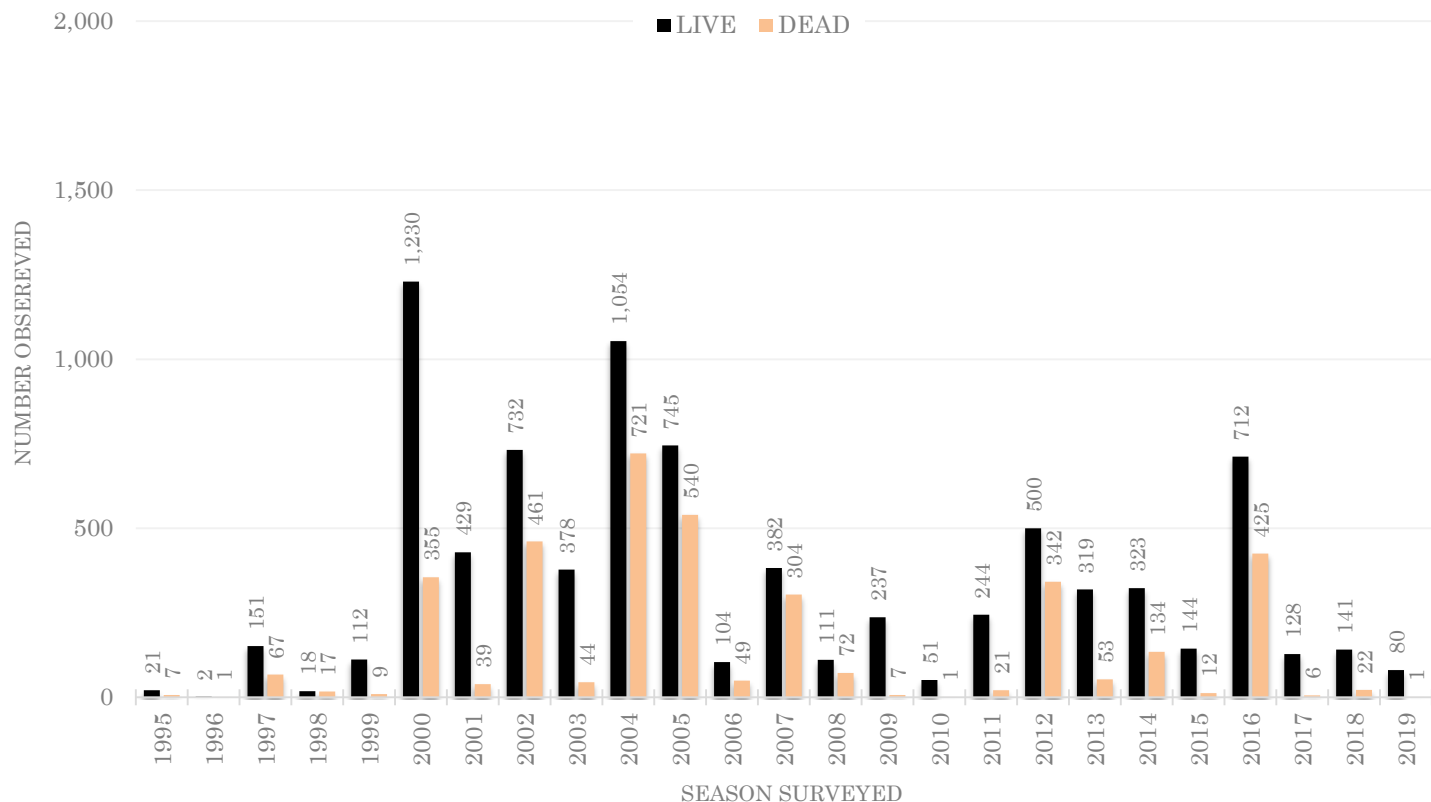
Fox Creek Seasonal Comparison of Pink Salmon Spawning Ground Counts (2009-2019)

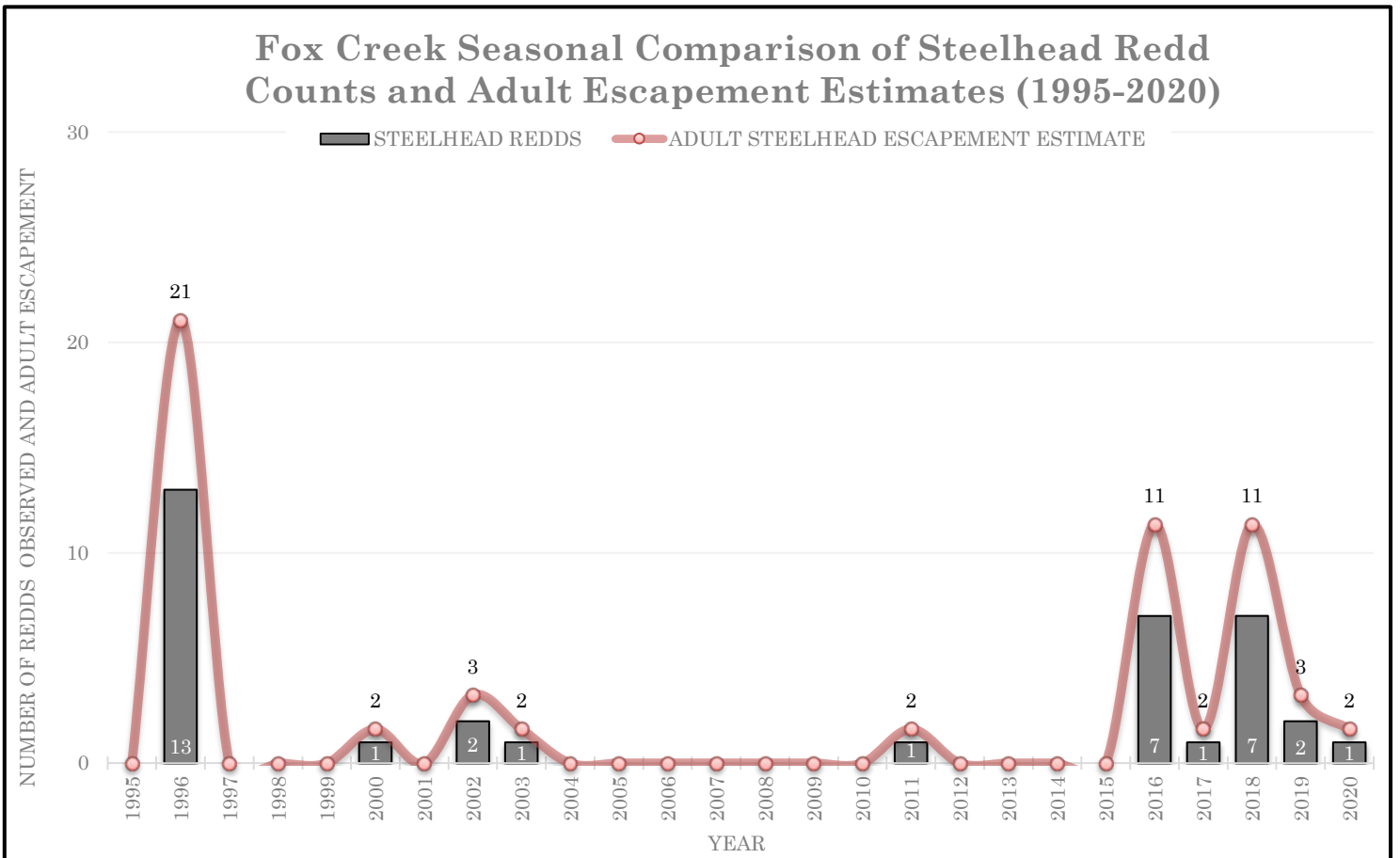
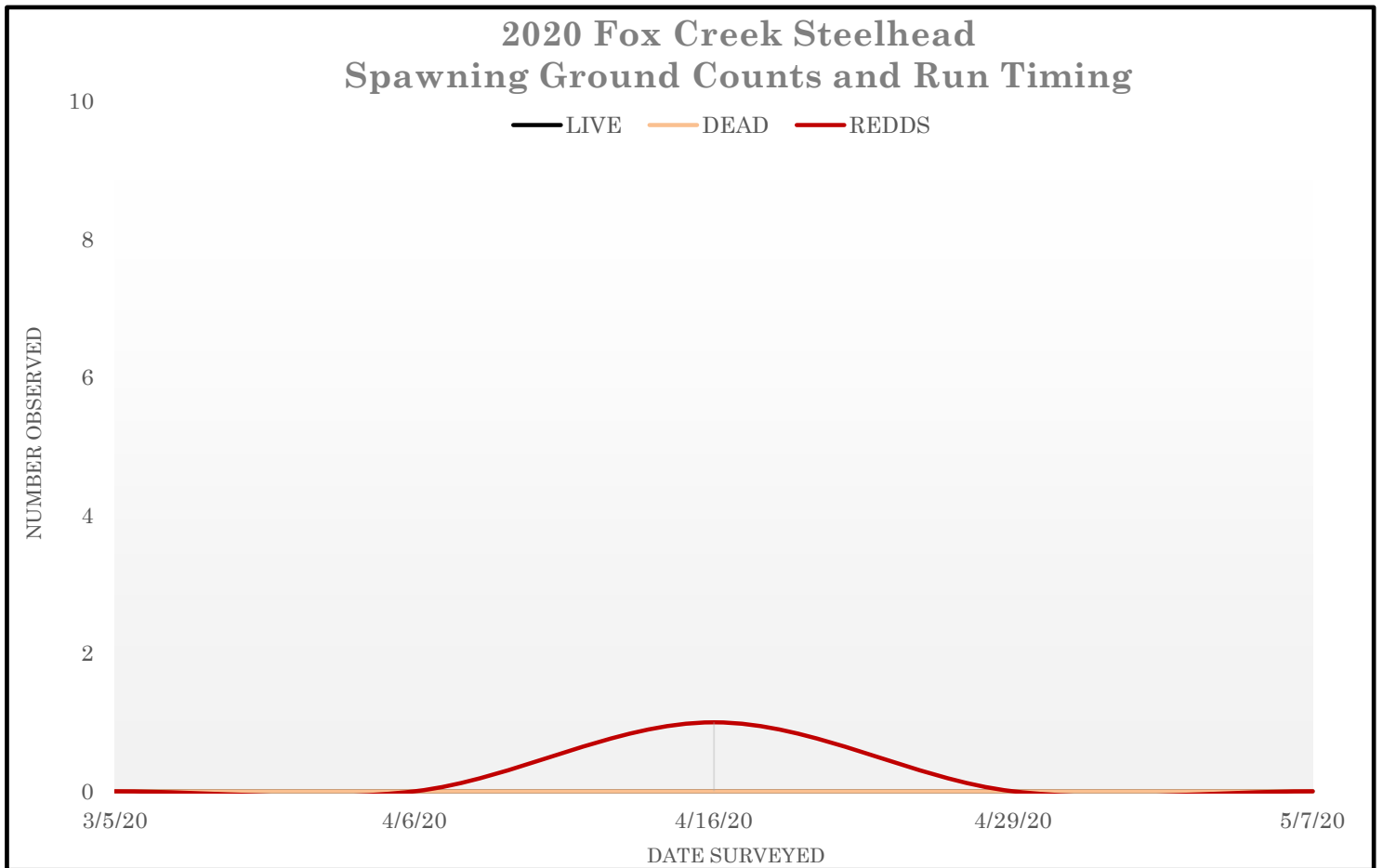


2019 Fox Creek Coho Salmon Spawning Ground Counts and Run Timing



Fox Creek Seasonal Comparison of Coho Salmon Spawning Ground Counts (1995-2019)





To determine the total escapement for steelhead, each redd is multiplied by a factor of 1.62 (i.e. 42 redds x 1.62 steelhead per redd = total escapement of 68 steelhead). See steelhead redd location map in appendix C.

FRYINGPAN CREEK

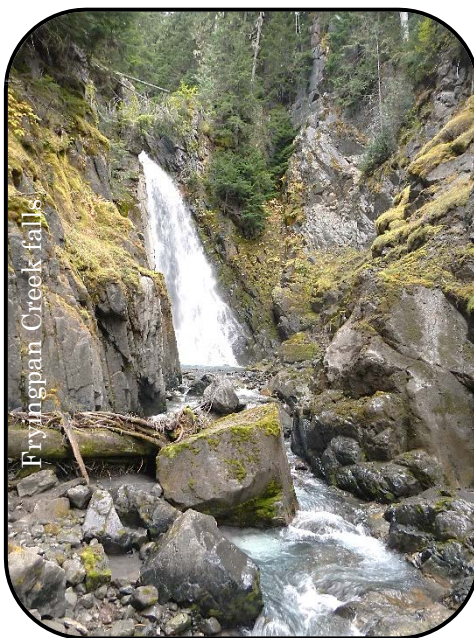
WRIA
10.0369



Bull trout.

Fryingpan Creek is a moderate sized right bank tributary to the Upper White River. This headwaters creek is surveyed for bull trout from late August through September. However, steelhead are quite capable of ascending to this headwater tributary to spawn; therefore, this should not preclude the possibility of steelhead utilization within this stream. Fryingpan does host a population of resident cutthroat and bull trout (*above*), and provides excellent rearing and spawning habitat for these two species.

Fryingpan enters the White River north of Sunrise Park Road at approximately RM 70.5. Fryingpan provides approximately 1.7 miles of anadromous usage. A falls (*right image*) located at approximately RM 1.7 blocks any further upstream migration. The creek is almost entirely bordered by an old growth coniferous forest, and the water is cooled year round by glacial melt water from Fryingpan Glacier. In addition to the glacial influenced mainstem flow, there are several smaller non-glacial tributaries



Fryingpan Creek falls

contributing flow along Fryingpan's nearly 4.7 mile length.

Typical of headwater streams, substrate bedding consists mainly of Tertiary sedimentary rock and other products created by ancient volcanic activity. Substrate size within active river channels is typically large; consisting primarily of large gravels, cobble and boulders. Significant quantities of LWD are present within the channel migration zone; however, a considerable amount of the larger wood which is deposited during high flow events and settles on the higher bars is detached from, or perched well above active channels during average flow regimes, thereby reducing any habitat creating interactions. The first 1.4 miles of Fryingpan consists of a large active braided channel that is low-to-moderate gradient. Several patches of excellent spawning gravel are available throughout this lower reach of the creek. Considerable amounts of LWD are present in the channel, although a great deal of it doesn't interact with the stream during average seasonal flows. Nevertheless, ample amounts of LWD are embedded in the creek channel creating beneficial fish habitat. In addition to spawning habitat, numerous pools and side channels are located throughout this lower reach; providing excellent rearing habitat for juvenile fish. Wright Creek and an unnamed tributary (*see Winzig Cr. in this report*), both right bank tributaries located at RM 1.5 and 1.3, provide additional spawning and rearing habitat for bull trout.

From approximately RM 1.4 to the falls, the channel begins to narrow considerably due to the confinement created by steep upper valley walls. The channel assumes a step-pool configuration from this point on. Throughout this final reach of fish utilization, spawning opportunities are reduced due to the increased gradient, predominately larger substrate and rapid flows encountered. Bull trout have been documented ascending as far as the base of the falls.

Resident bull trout reside in smaller headwater tributaries, while fluvial bull trout frequently travel long distances; utilizing the mainstem rivers and larger tributaries to forage and overwinter.

During the fall, migratory forms of bull trout journey from spawning and foraging habitats in the upper watershed to foraging and overwintering habitats located lower in the river system. Beginning in spring and early summer, they begin the return journey back to spawning and rearing areas high in the watershed. In response to changing habitat and reproductive needs, migratory bull trout in the White River travel up to 75 miles or more between the lower river and headwaters located in or near Mt. Rainier N.P. To accomplish this, bull trout require unobstructed migration corridors and connectivity of streams and rivers in order to provide them with access to spawning, rearing, foraging, and overwintering habitats.

Bull trout spawning occurs primarily during the month of September, however, spawning has been observed taking place from the last week of August through the first week of October. Bull trout are iteroparous (*ability to spawn more than once*); therefore, recovering pre-or-post spawn mortalities for examination is extremely rare. Spawners in the upper White River tributaries are observed utilizing various sized substrate from small gravels to small cobble. Redds are often constructed in the tail-out of pools and along the channel margins. Embryonic development is slow (*depending on water temperatures*); it may take between 165-235 days for eggs to hatch and for alevin to absorb their yolk (Pratt 1992). Bull trout fry emerge in late winter and early spring. Young fry can often be seen by mid-March foraging in the lateral habitat along the upper mainstem White River and associate tributaries.

Bull trout habitat throughout the Puyallup and White rivers has been severely impacted by over a century of land and water resource exploitation; including, damming and substantial water diversions,

considerable riparian alterations (*deforestation*), dewatering and low instream flow regimes, as well as significant channel manipulation. These impacts

have lead to a marked deterioration in land and hydrological behavior within these river systems by causing water flow of poorer quality, quantity and timing. Several limiting factors are involved with regards to the healthy func-

tion of stream habitat and bull trout populations in the watershed; including lost or diminished habitat connectivity and migration corridors, fragmentation and reduction of habitat quality (*entrainment, transportation networks, forest management practices and operations, direct water withdrawal*); in addition, water quality, fish entrainment and entrapment, unknown species interactions, and potential climate change impacts (*changes in flow regimes, scour effects, thermal variations and water chemistry*).

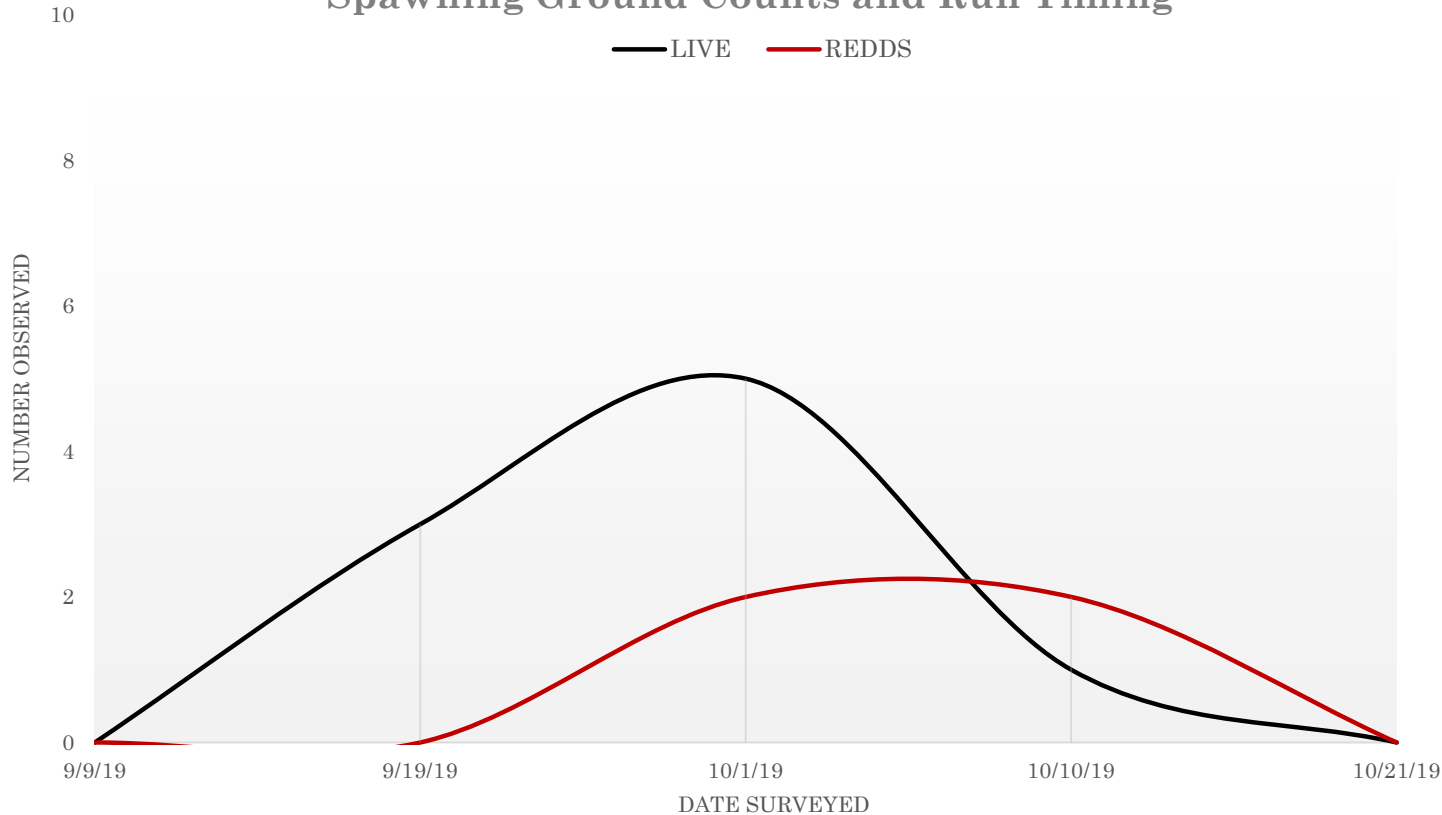
Bull trout are primarily piscivorous [pi-siv-er-uhs] (*fish eaters*). However, they are extremely opportunistic feeders, feeding on a variety of prey items depending on their particular life history strategy and stage of development. Adults feed almost exclusively on other fish, including a range of salmon and trout species; as well as other resident fish species. Juveniles feed on aquatic invertebrates, including stoneflies (*Plecoptera*), caddisflies (*Trichoptera*), and mayflies (*Ephemeroptera*). Bull trout require a healthy aquatic environment in order to survive and flourish. Furthermore, they need an environment that provides the necessary prey base; in addition to the rearing and reproductive habitat essential to ensure their continued survival and reproductive success. The USFWS finalized bull trout recover plan is available at:

<https://www.fws.gov/pacific/bulltrout/pdf/FinalBullTroutRecoveryPlan092915.pdf>

Lower Fryingpan Creek

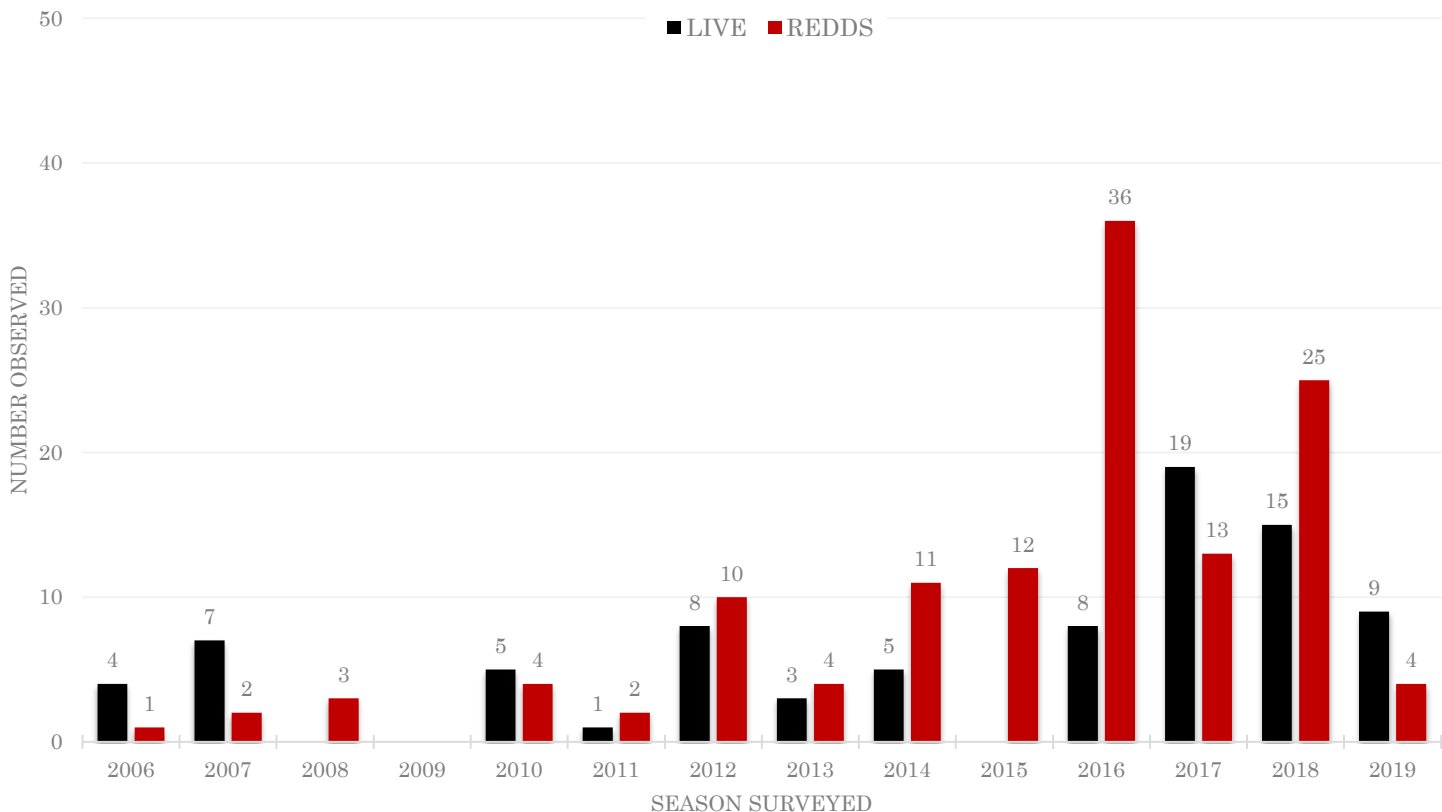


2019 Fryingpan Creek Bull Trout Spawning Ground Counts and Run Timing



2017-2019 bull trout survey data provided by National Park Service (MORA). See Appendix B & C for spawning and redd location data.

Fryingpan Creek Seasonal Comparison of Bull Trout Spawning Ground Counts (2006-2019)



GREENWATER RIVER

WRIA
10.0122



The Greenwater River is a right bank tributary to the upper mainstem White River. The Greenwater originates in the Norse Peaks Wilderness area on Castle Mountain and flows westerly until it converges with the White River (RM 46) near the small town of Greenwater. The Greenwater basin drains an area over 73 square miles with an average water discharge of 210 cfs (USGS gauge #12097500). Several significant tributaries contribute flow along the Greenwater River's 21 mile course including Pyramid; Lost; Maggie; Slide; Midnight and Twentyeight Mile creeks. Historically, the Greenwater River has supported ESA listed Spring Chinook (1999 listing) and steelhead (2007 listing). In addition to Chinook and steelhead, the Greenwater supports large runs of pink and coho salmon. Other species present include bull trout (1999 ESA listing), rainbow and cutthroat. Traditionally, the Greenwater Basin has also supported a substantial amount of recreational use, which has had its impacts on fish and wildlife.



Acclimation pond

The Greenwater is a modest sized, low gradient pool-riffle stream with abundant high quality spawning gravel. Much of the river flows through U.S. Forest Service land and the riparian zone consists primarily of second growth conifers, and hardwoods. Forestry operations along the river, primarily timber harvesting and road construction, have negatively impacted portions of the stream. Only limited amounts of LWD exist in the channel, and the average size reflects the surrounding young forest and is therefore generally small in nature. Unfortunately, large key pieces of timber are located too far from the river channel; thus, the need for additional ELJ projects.

The Greenwater has been surveyed in the past for both Chinook and steelhead by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife; however, surveys are not conducted for coho. As with all upper White River surveys; adult salmon and steelhead that spawn in the Greenwater River were captured at the USACE fish trap in Buckley, and transported above Mud Mountain dam. Since precise escapement numbers for the upper White River drainage are known, surveys are conducted to determine fish distribution and spawning success. The Upper White River coho escapement is derived from counts made at the Army Corps of Engineers' Buckley trap.

In the spring of 2007, the Puyallup Tribe transported 223,740 juvenile Spring Chinook from WDFW's Minter Creek facility, to the Greenwater River. These fish were planted directly into the creek since there was no acclimation pond available on the Greenwater prior to 2007. To address this issue, a Spring Chinook acclimation pond was completed in the summer of 2007, near George Creek (center image). Capable of holding over 500,000 Spring Chinook; the construction of the acclimation pond was funded by the City of Tacoma as a result of a

mitigation settlement. Design engineering was funded by the Pacific Coast Salmon Recovery Fund (*PCSRF*). The Twentyeight Mile Creek acclimation pond was completed in 2015 (*below*). The bulk of the funding for Twentyeight Mile (\$385,685) was provided from two sources including the NRDA trustees as partial mitigation to the PSE Crystal Mountain/ Silver Creek oil spill of November, 2006 and an EPA Puget Sound Restoration and Protection grant for \$112,450. Project coordination, permitting and planning time by tribal staff was paid for using Cascade Water Alliance funding.

Watershed Fish Enhancement Project: The Puyallup Tribe operates up to several acclimation ponds in the Puyallup/White River Watershed designed to reestablish and enhance Spring/Fall Chinook, winter steelhead and coho stocks. Each of two acclimation ponds (*Cowskull & Rushing-water*) on the Puyallup would receive as many as



Twentyeight Mile Creek acclimation pond

100K+ hatchery origin spring/Fall Chinook and/or coho (*depending on availability*). The additional acclimation ponds located in the Upper White River drainage (*Huckleberry Cr., Greenwater River (George Cr.), Twentyeight Mile Cr. (Greenwater R.) & Jensen Cr. (Clearwater R.)*) can be planted collectively with up to 900K+ White River Spring Chinook and 25K+ White River winter steelhead pre-smolts. When obtainable, the Puyallup Tribe will collect, haul and plant surplus adult hatchery Fall Chinook and coho from WDFW's Voights Creek hatchery to spawn naturally in minor spawning or underutilized areas. When available,

the Puyallup Tribe will in-stream plant juvenile hatchery Fall Chinook and chum smolts from the Tribe's Clarks and Diru Creek hatchery facilities to underutilized habitat areas.

Goals, Purpose and Expected Benefits: One of the Puyallup Tribe's most significant restoration goals is to rebuild depressed Chinook and steelhead stocks and remove them from ESA listing. Acclimation ponds, juvenile in-stream plants and adult surplus fish plants are a proven method for increasing fish stocks, and are key components to restoration goals.

Purpose:

- Produce Spring/Fall Chinook, winter steelhead and coho for the Puyallup/White River salmon conservation and harvest programs.
- Establish a total annual return of Spring Chinook Natural Origin Recruits (NORs) that meets the escapement goals for White River Spring Chinook Recovery.
- Provide sustainable harvest for tribal and non-tribal fisheries on Fall Chinook and non ESA listed coho.
- Optimize hatchery and natural production consistent with the conservation of naturally produced native fish.
- Maintain genetic makeup of Chinook and steelhead populations spawned or reared in captivity.

Benefits:

- Reestablish and enhance ESA listed Spring/Fall Chinook and steelhead; as well as non-listed coho into their endemic ranges.
- Increased total abundance of the composite natural/hatchery population.
- Increased spawning ground escapement and trend of Natural Origin Recruits (NORs).
- Improve distribution (*out planting of live fish*) of salmon to minor spawning and underutilized rearing habitat areas.
- Provide future tribal and sport harvest opportunities.
- Nutrient enhancement in oligotrophic (*nutrient-poor*) streams.

In 2011, an extensive floodplain restoration project was completed on the Greenwater River. The following aptly describes the project that restored a two mile reach along the lower river.

Greenwater River Floodplain Restoration Project

Written by: Kristin Williamson

-South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group
(Reprinted with Permission)

Project Description

The objective of the Greenwater River Floodplain Restoration Project is to restore aquatic and riparian habitat within a 2 mile reach of the Greenwater River. The project reach is River Mile 5.0 to 7.0 within the Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest, adjacent to Forest Service Road 70. Restoration is focused on the re-introduction of functional wood and the removal of .8miles/4,500 linear feet of the abandoned Forest Service Road 7000 located within the Greenwater River Floodplain.

Historically, the Greenwater River was one of the principle spawning and rearing areas in the White River watershed for Spring Chinook, bull trout, steelhead and coho. Based upon the old-growth forest in the Greenwater Valley floor, evident in the 1956 aerial imagegraphs, recruitment of large trees to the floodplain was likely the primary factor maintaining salmon habitat in the River. Early images show the River to be in pristine condition, characterized by sinuous channels with many large, deep pools associated with log jams. Pool habitat is critical for rearing salmon, bull trout, and other resident

fishes to provide cool places for forage and refuge from predators.

A legacy of timber harvest altered the Greenwater River between the late 1950s and late 1960s. During this period, the majority of the trees in the Greenwater River were removed from the valley all the way to the banks of the River. These practices effectively stripped the Greenwater River of all instream wood, removed the forest structure from the floodplain, and subsequently increased channel incision, stream velocities, and river bed scour. The current channel is incised with very few pools, little holding and rearing habitat available to salmonids, and almost no functional stream side cover to provide shade, structure,

input of nutrients, and recruitment of woody debris.

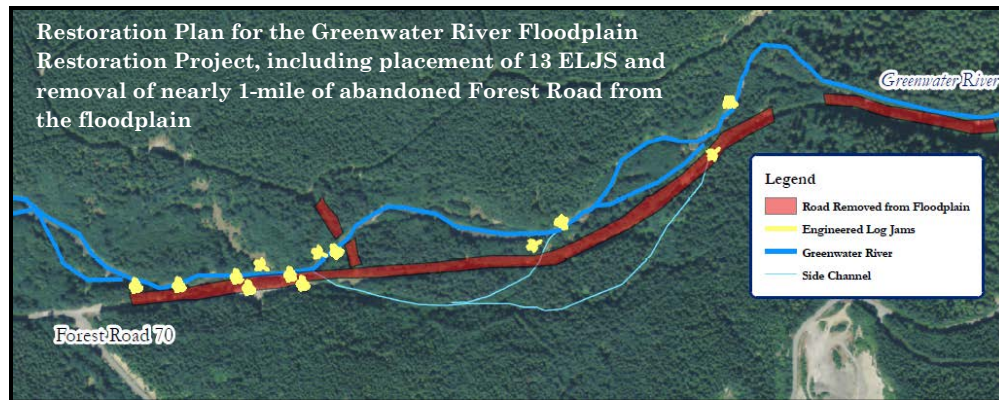
Given these impacts and the current lack of large

woody debris, the young age of the existing stream-side forest, and large volumes of sediment available in the Greenwater River, it could take centuries for the system to return to a river sustained by natural processes. To help reestablish the natural conditions needed to sustain salmon

and other species utilizing the system, a restoration plan was developed to rehabilitate the lost processes of wood recruitment, forest canopy, and floodplain connection through strategic placement of Engineered Log Jams (ELJs) and removal of road fill and armor from the floodplain.

Watershed and Aquatic Benefits

Overall, project efforts will increase flood storage within the project reach and reduce downstream peak flows, thereby providing greater stability and balance to the watershed. The proposed



log jam structures will accelerate and maintain system-wide natural processes while reducing sediment loading, stabilizing banks for establishment of stream-side forest, and providing habitat for salmon and other fish. The species benefiting from this project include: White River Spring Chinook, Puget Sound steelhead, pink salmon, coho salmon, bull trout, and coastal and resident cutthroat.

Specifically, project efforts will:

- Create large, persistent structures that will trap mobile wood and sediment
- Reduce erosion and sedimentation sources within the project reach by dampening peak flow velocities
- Aggrade the existing river bed elevation to reconnect stream flows to the floodplain to increase flood storage, and provide back-water, flood refuge for rearing juvenile fish
- Increase side channel rearing capacity and spawning opportunity for juvenile and adult salmon
- Encourage trapping and sorting of spawning gravels within the main stream channel to increase spawning opportunity
- Improve salmon egg retention and survival by reducing scour stress of the river
- Increase the quantity and quality of pools with lots of overhead, woody cover for predator avoidance for juvenile salmon, and for staging of upstream-migrating adult salmon.
- Provide interim, instream structure and stability to allow the Greenwater valley forest to regenerate to a size that will naturally stabilize the River.

Project Partners

- **Project Managers:** South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group
- **Engineers:** Herrera Environmental Consultants, Cardno EN-TRIX, Olympic Region Engineering Cluster

- **Contractors:** RV Associates, McClung Construction, Southworth and Sons
- **Stakeholders:** US Forest Service, Muckleshoot Tribe, Puyallup Tribe, Community of Greenwater
- **Funding Partners:** Salmon Recovery Funding Board, Forest Service, Puyallup Tribe and Puget Sound Partnership, Natural Resource Damage Assessment Trustees, Washington State Department of Transportation.

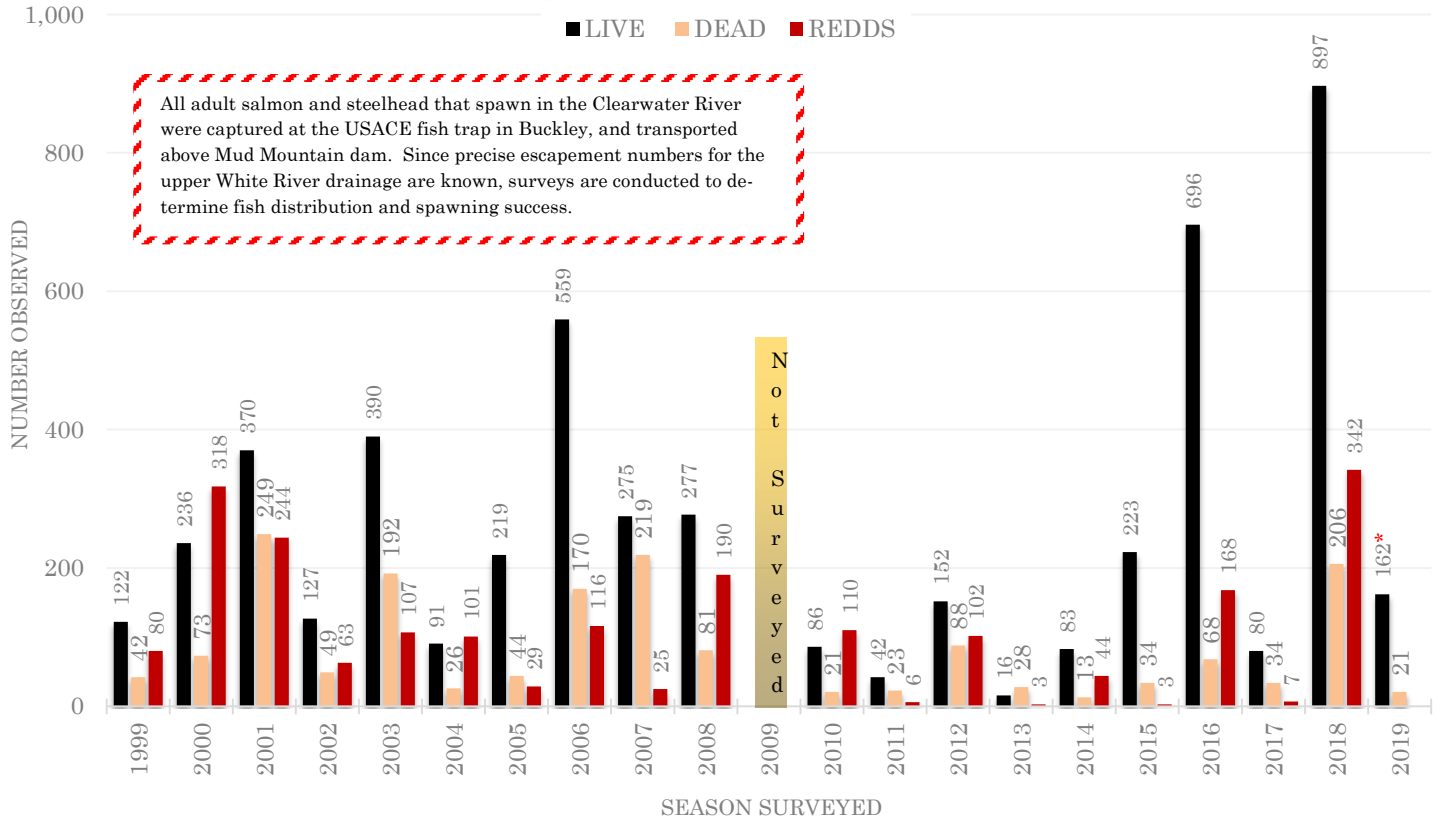
Funding: Collective funding for the project totaled \$1.9million in salmon recovery and mitigation dollars.



Looking downstream at restoration site.

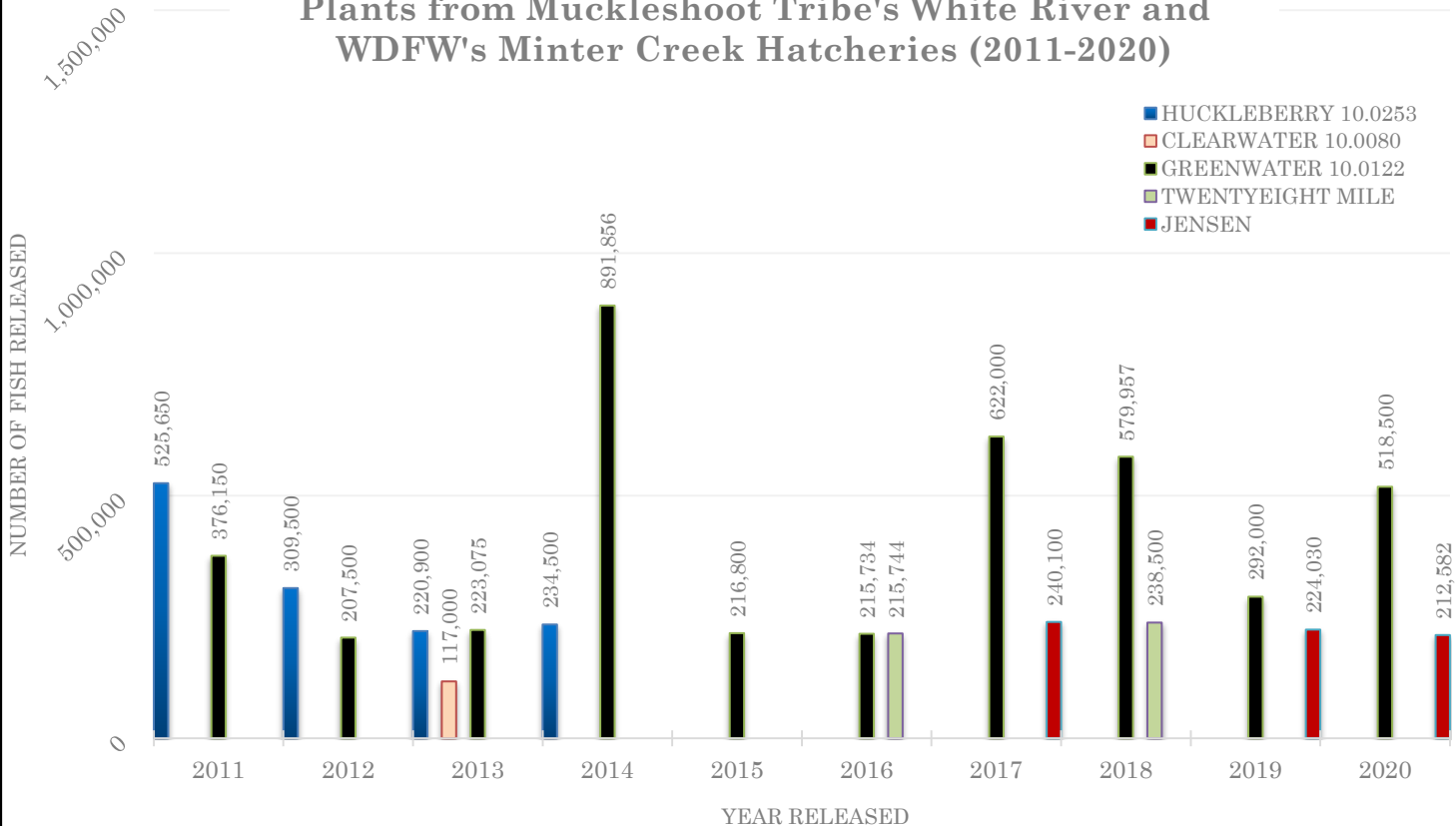
Source	Amount
SRFB/RCO 06-2223	485,000
SRFB/RCO 07-1867	590,000
Forest Service RAC Grant	10,300
EPA/PSP-Puyallup Tribe	101,300
Donated Wood, Forest Service and USACE	145,100
WSDOT Mitigation	287,000
NRDA Funds-PSE Spill	313,000
Total Funding	\$1,931,700

Greenwater River Seasonal Comparison of Chinook Salmon Spawning Ground Counts (1999-2019)



Greenwater River Chinook graph was generated using survey data collected by WDFW & PTF biologists. *2020 survey data is incomplete.

Juvenile White River Spring Chinook Acclimation Pond Plants from Muckleshoot Tribe's White River and WDFW's Minter Creek Hatcheries (2011-2020)



Acclimation ponds operated by Puyallup Tribe. See map of acclimation pond location sites on Page 44. No data indicates no fish were planted.

HUCKLEBERRY CREEK

WRIA
10.0253



Huckleberry Creek is a tributary to the Upper White River. The creek originates from the Huckleberry basin along the North Slope of Mt. Rainier and is non-glacial. The creek flows through the National Park and Snoqualmie National Forest lands before meeting the West Fork of the White at RM 53.1. The lower 0.5 miles consists of a low gradient, occasionally braided channel with a large side channel complex breaking off around RM 0.3. The surrounding riparian is a mixture of conifers and deciduous trees. The spawning gravel is excellent in the first half mile reach, which consistently supports the highest densities of Spring Chinook and coho spawners each season; as well as, a significant escapement of pinks on odd years. Steelhead usage has also been documented in Huckleberry; however, steelhead surveys have not been conducted for several years. Bull trout presence has been documented; however, the extent of utilization is unknown. The gradient increases slightly From RM 0.5 to 1.5, but the gravel quality remains excellent, although

slightly larger and patchy in nature. The riparian corridor consists of old growth conifers upstream of the acclimation pond at RM 0.5, offering excellent LWD recruitment. In-stream LWD is moderate throughout the entire creek, creating several log-jams, as well as free and fixed channel spanning structures.

As with all upper White River tributaries, adult salmon and steelhead that spawn in Huckleberry Creek were captured at the USACE fish trap in Buckley, then transported and released approximately 4 miles above Mud Mountain Dam. Since precise adult fish escapement for the upper White River drainage is known, spawning surveys are conducted to determine fish distribution and spawning success. This is important regarding Spring Chinook, since adult production monitoring is part of the recovery plan process.

The Puyallup Tribe currently operates a single acclimation pond used for acclimating Spring Chinook (*center*). Juveniles are planted in March, and released in late May or early June. The Spring Chinook plants are an integral part of the White River Spring Chinook Recovery Plan. The juvenile Spring Chinook originated from the Muckleshoot White River Hatchery and WDFW's hatchery on Minter Creek. Unfortunately, WDFW terminated fish contribution to the Spring Chinook restoration project in 2012. Production levels have been around 400,000 smolts; although, it fluctuates based on available brood-stock. They have a production capacity of 837,000 zero age smolts. Be-

tween 100,000 to 500,000+ Spring Chinook are transported to the Huckleberry Creek acclimation ponds in early spring, and released in late spring. All fish are mass marked with left or right ventral fin clips. Odd brood years are marked with left ventral clips, and even years with right ventral clips. These fish can later be identified when caught at the USACE fish trap in Buckley and passed above the Mud Mountain dam to spawn.



Spring Chinook

Pink salmon in Huckleberry Creek.



Watershed Fish Enhancement Project: The Puyallup Tribe operates several acclimation ponds in the Puyallup/White River Watershed designed to reestablish and enhance Spring/Fall Chinook, winter steelhead and coho stocks. Each of two acclimation ponds (*Cowskull & Rushingwater*) on the Puyallup would receive as many as 100K+ hatchery origin Spring/Fall Chinook and/or coho. Additional acclimation ponds located in the Upper White River drainage (*Huckleberry Cr.*, *Greenwater River* (*George Cr.*), *Twentyeight Mile Cr.* (*Greenwater*



R.) & *Jensen Cr.* (*Clearwater R.*) can be planted collectively with up to 900K+ White River Spring Chinook and 25K+ White River winter steelhead pre-smolts. When available, the Puyallup Tribe will collect, haul and plant surplus adult hatchery Fall Chinook and coho from WDFW's Voights Creek hatchery to spawn naturally in minor spawning or underutilized areas. When available, the Puyallup Tribe will in-stream plant juvenile hatchery Fall Chinook and chum from the Tribe's Clarks and

Diru Creek hatchery facilities to underutilized habitat areas.

Goals, Purpose and Expected Benefits: One of the Puyallup Tribe's most significant restoration goals is to rebuild depressed Chinook and steelhead stocks and remove them from ESA listing. Acclimation ponds, juvenile in-stream plants and adult surplus

fish plants are a proven method for increasing fish stocks, and are key component to restoration goals.

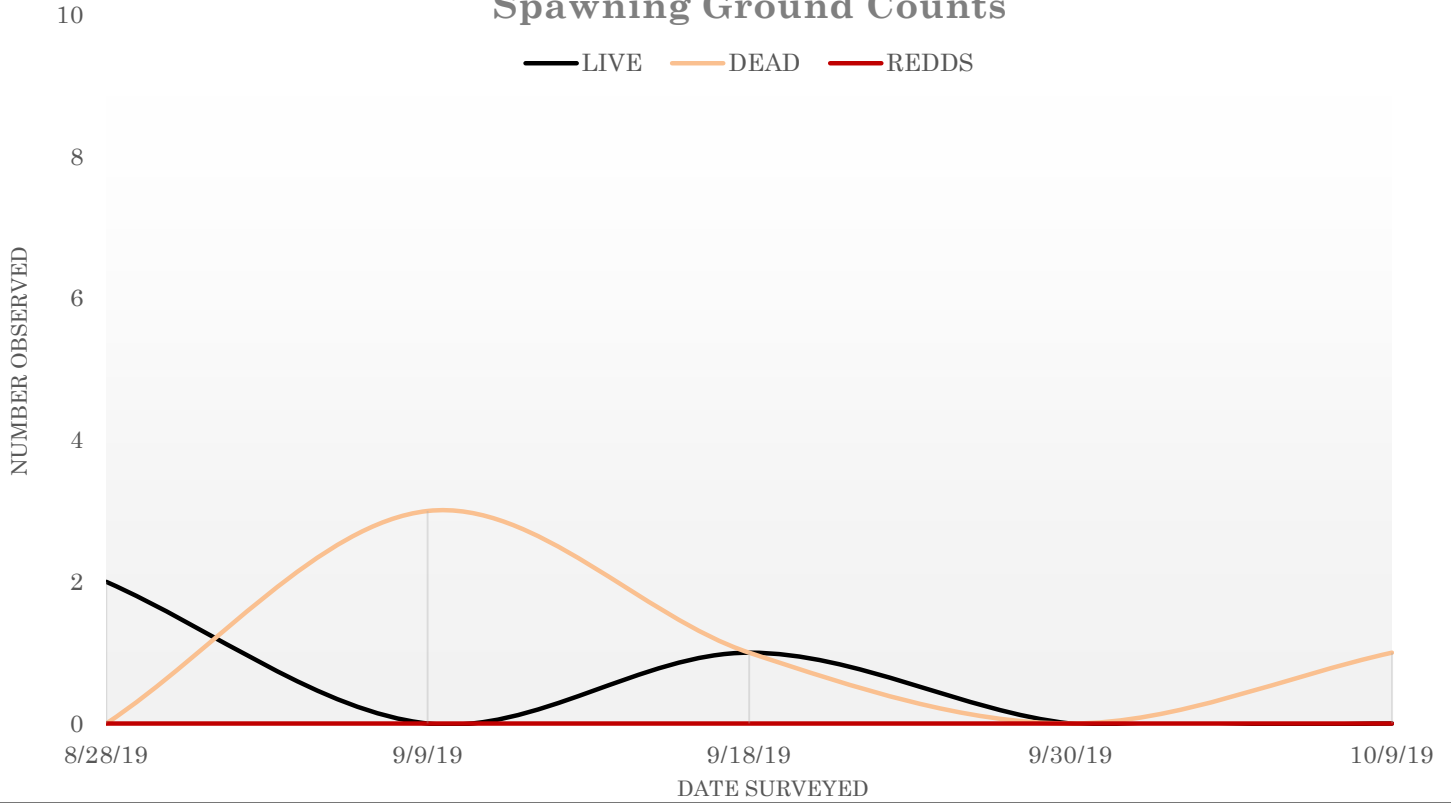
Purpose:

- Produce Spring/Fall Chinook, winter steelhead and coho for the Puyallup/White River salmon conservation and harvest programs.
- Establish a total annual return of Spring Chinook Natural Origin Recruits (NORs) that meets the escapement goals for White River Spring Chinook Recovery.
- Provide sustainable harvest for tribal and non-tribal fisheries on Fall Chinook and non ESA listed coho.
- Optimize hatchery and natural production consistent with the conservation of naturally produced native fish.
- Maintain genetic makeup of Chinook and steelhead populations spawned or reared in captivity.

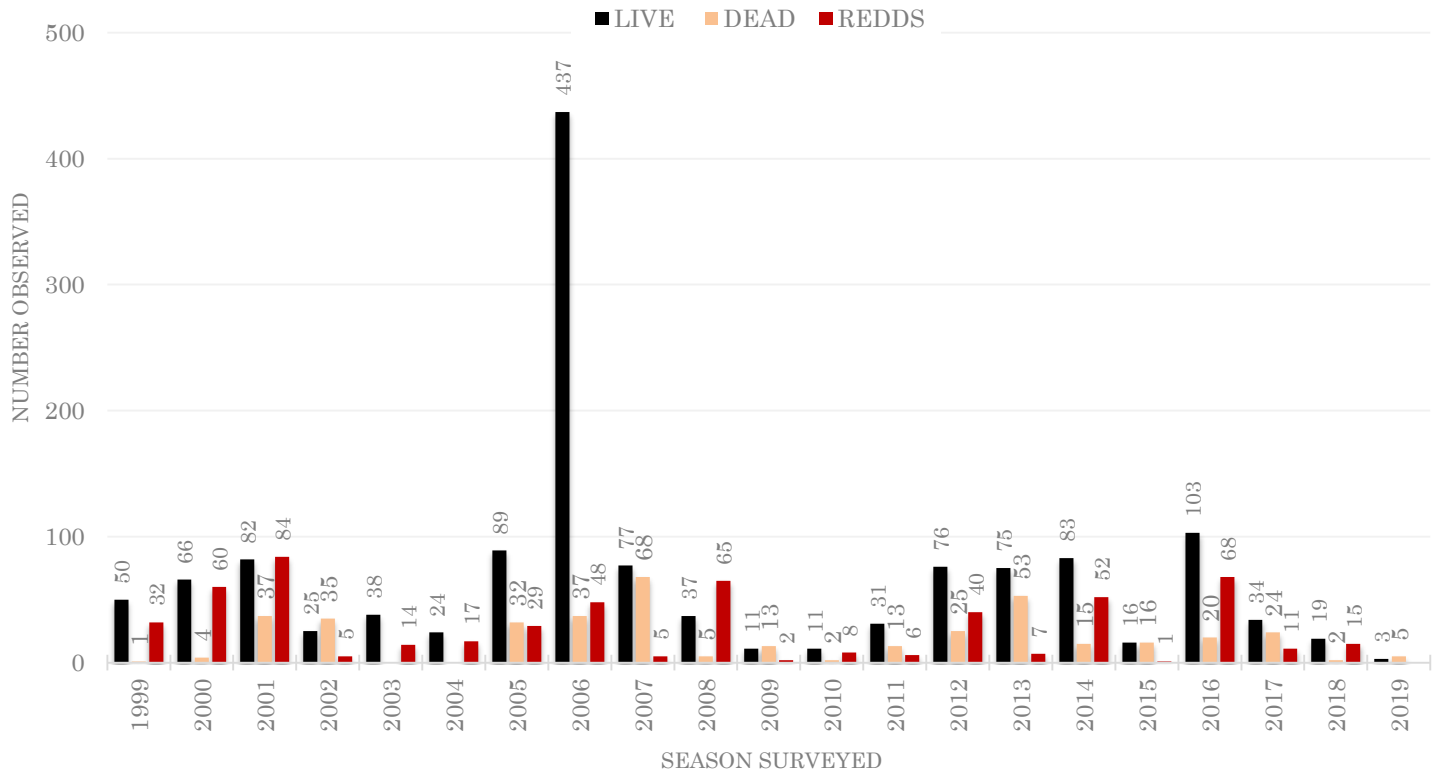
Benefits:

- Reestablish and enhance ESA listed Spring/Fall Chinook and steelhead; as well as non-listed coho into their endemic ranges.
- Increased total abundance of the composite natural/hatchery population.
- Increased spawning ground escapement and trend of Natural Origin Recruits (NORs).
- Improve distribution (*out planting of live fish*) of salmon to minor spawning and underutilized rearing habitat areas.
- Provide future tribal and sport harvest opportunities.
- Nutrient enhancement in oligotrophic (*nutrient-poor*) streams.

2019 Huckleberry Creek Chinook Salmon Spawning Ground Counts

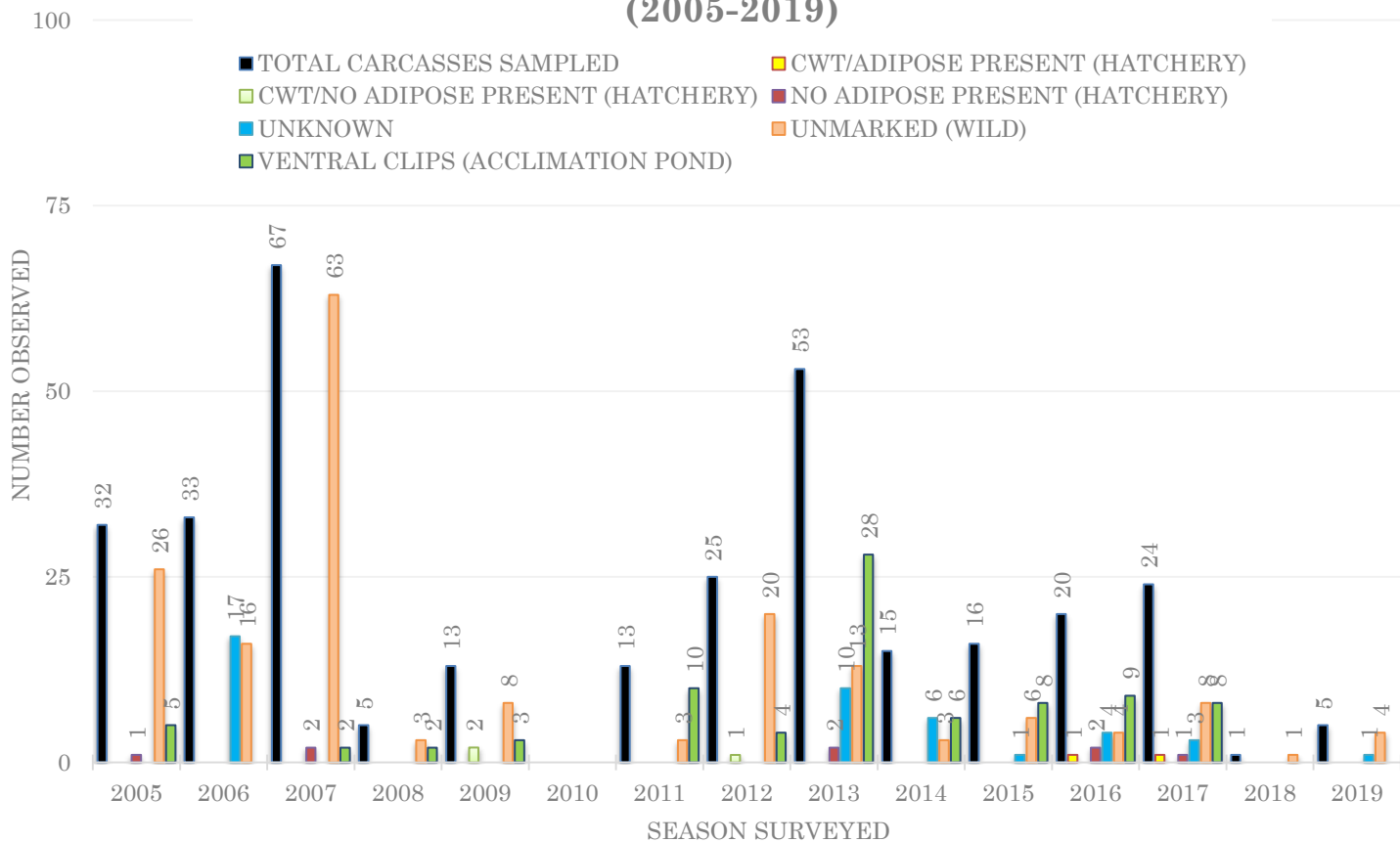


Huckleberry Creek Seasonal Comparison of Chinook Salmon Spawning Ground Counts (1999-2019)

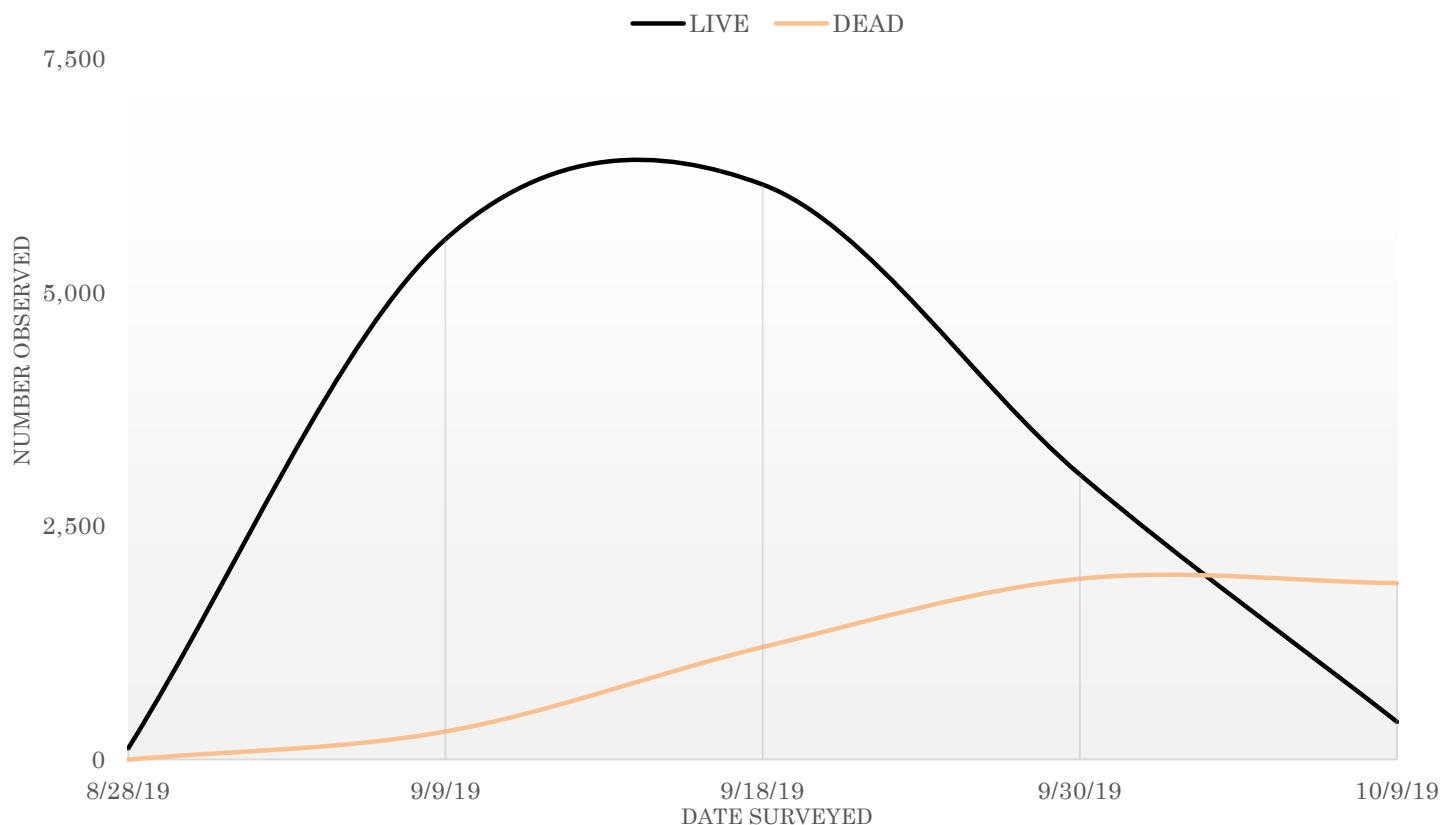


Upper White River surveys show distribution and timing. Actual escapement totals are known from the USACE trap counts. Adult Chinook escapement is determined by expanding the number of redds observed by 2.5 fish per redd (Smith and Castle, 1994). Due to the tremendous volume of pink salmon during odd years, the success of determining Chinook redds from pinks is vastly reduced. Therefore, The AUC method is used to determine escapement during pink runs (odd years).

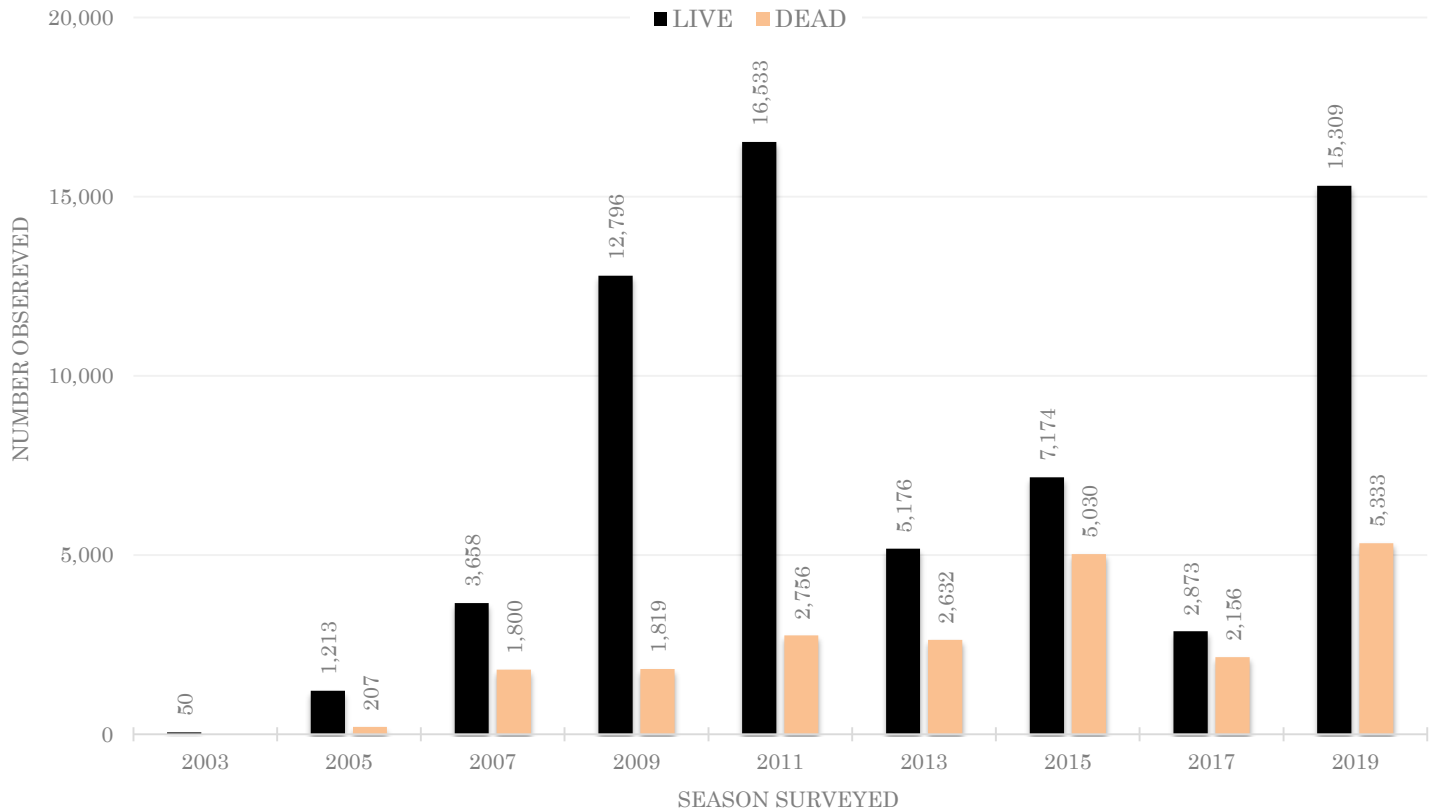
Huckleberry Creek Chinook Carcass Sampling Results (2005-2019)



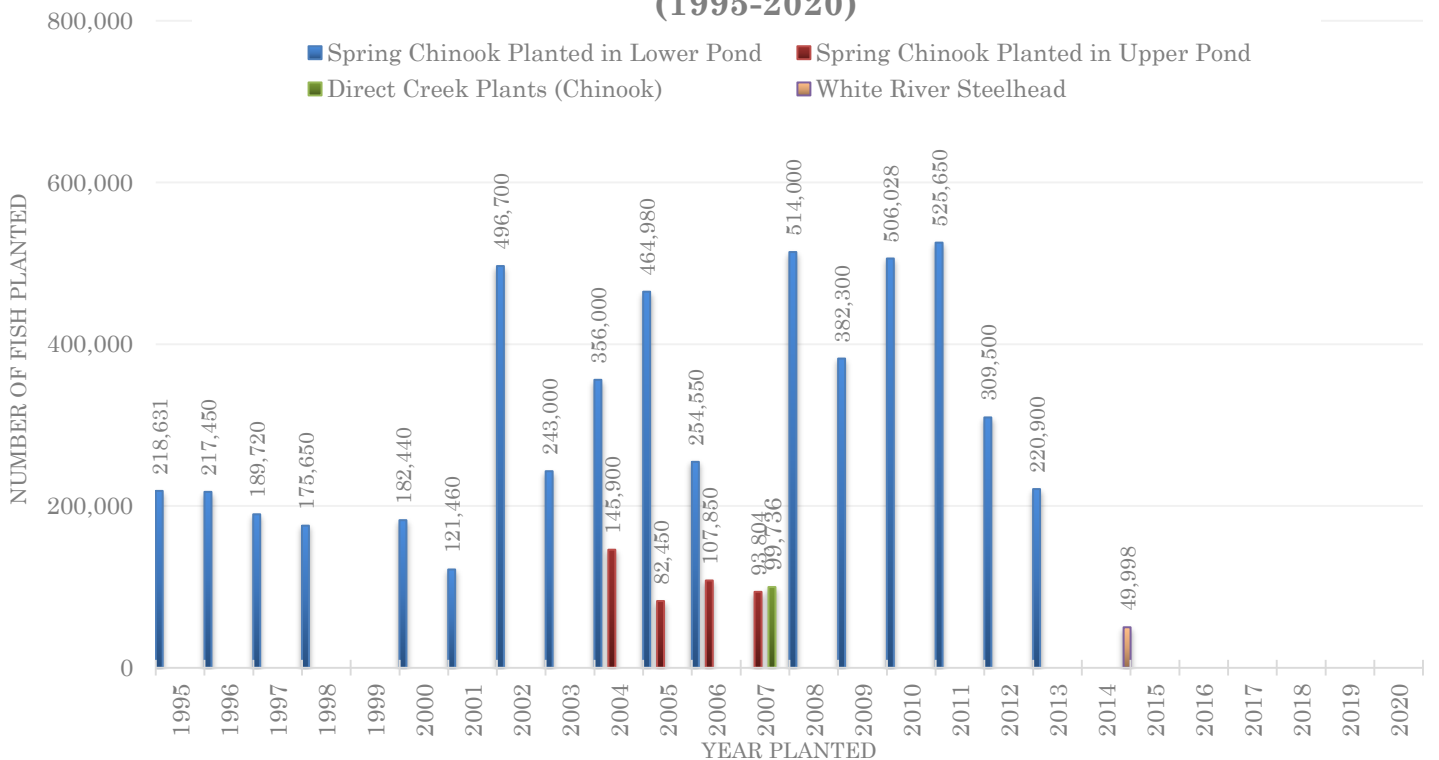
2019 Huckleberry Creek Pink Salmon Spawning Ground Counts and Run Timing



Huckleberry Creek Seasonal Comparison of Pink Salmon Spawning Ground Counts (2003-2019)



White River Juvenile Spring Chinook and Winter Steelhead Pre-Smolts Planted in Huckleberry Creek Acclimation Pond (1995-2020)



Acclimation ponds operated by Puyallup Tribe. See Appendix D for acclimation pond location sites. No data indicates no fish were planted. Damage to the pond, and isolation of the water intake from channel flow, has prevented fish from ben planted since 2015.

HYLEBOS

CREEK

WRIA
10.0006



Hylebos Creek (Named after Peter Francis Hylebos (1848-1918), original native name *haxtl*¹, also called “Koch” by early natives)¹ is an large, independent drainage from that of the Puyallup/White River system. Draining an area of over 18 square miles, the headwaters of the Hylebos system originate in the city of Federal Way and flow southwest until it empties into the Hylebos Waterway; one of several waterways located in Commencement Bay within the city of Tacoma. The East and West Forks of the Hylebos comprise two of the three basins within this system, and make up the upper part of the watershed. The East and West Forks converge just east of I-5 to form the Lower Hylebos.

The Hylebos Watershed has been severely impacted by urban development. Land uses over the past several decades has resulted in an extensive loss of estuarine and wetland habitats, reduction of water quality (*303(d) listed*) and fish production, as well as diminished instream flows and stream channel continuity. Nevertheless, the watershed does have protected areas, and substantial parcels

of the creek and surrounding land have been acquired in recent years for protection and restoration.

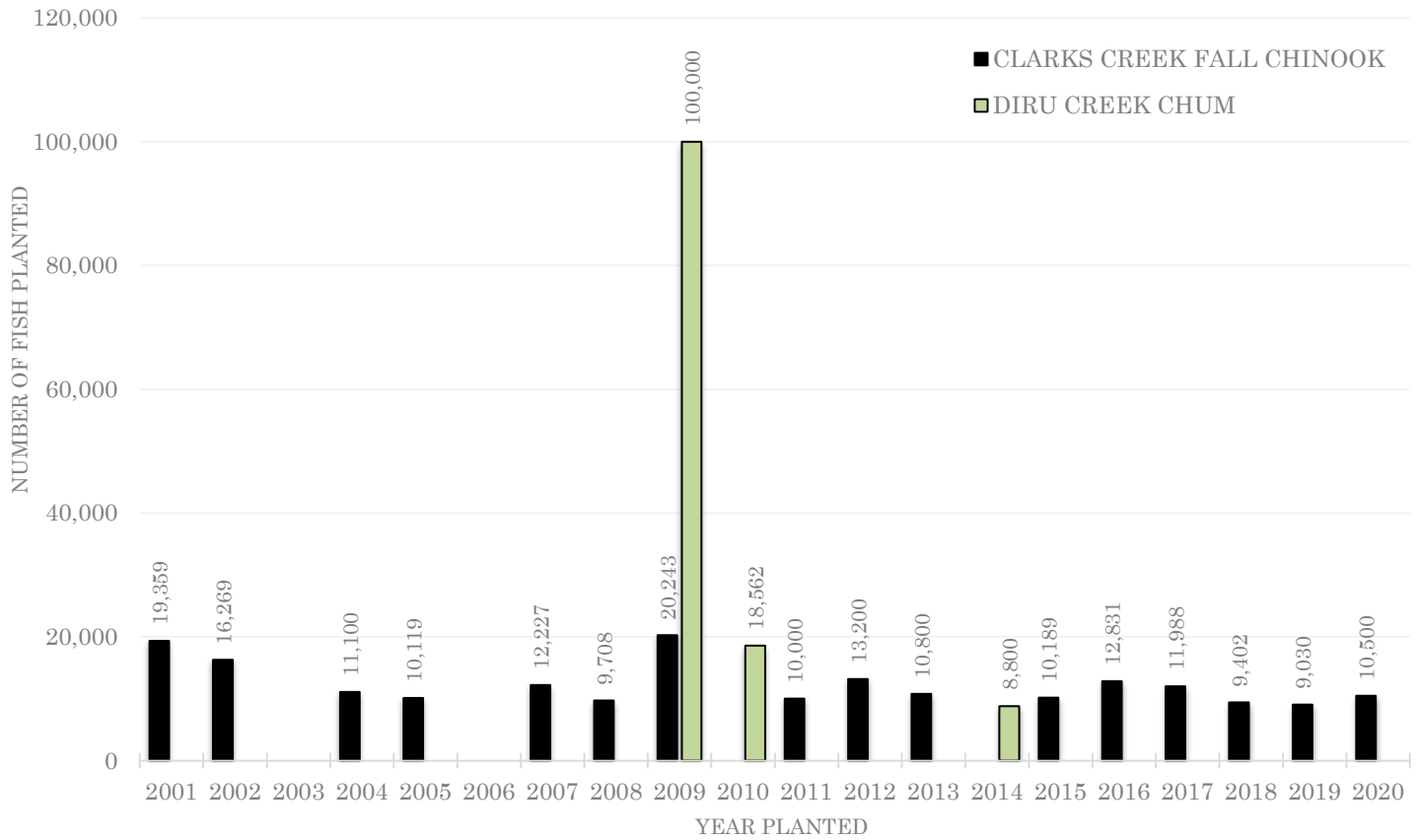
Although spawning frequency is low for all species and inconsistent for some; Chinook, chum, pink, coho, and steelhead have all been observed spawning within the surveyed area of Hylebos Creek. In addition, Hylebos Creek also host a large population of cutthroat, as well as other native and nonnative species including sticklebacks, sculpins, lamprey and bass. The stream section most often surveyed by the Puyallup Tribe is the Lower West Fork Hylebos extending from 373rd St., upstream to the Montessori school at Hwy. 99 and downstream from 373rd to the East Fork. The upper extent of Chinook spawning is generally a half mile past the convergence of the East and West Forks. Passage beyond this is often difficult due low instream flows that can prevent Chinook from migrating far up either fork. Higher instream flows experienced during the fall and winter often allow coho and chum to access the upper reaches of the Hylebos.

As part of the continuing fish and habitat restoration efforts, the Puyallup Tribe regularly released between 10-to-20 thousand juvenile Fall Chinook into the West Fork of Hylebos Creek during the spring. Spawning surveys over time have identified these fish on the spawning grounds due to fin clips administered at the hatchery prior release. In addition, the 27 acres above 373rd St., known as the Spring Valley Ranch, was purchased by the Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) in 2004. Restoration efforts for this site were completed in 2007. The restoration project restored nearly a quarter mile of creek channel and wetland habitat. The project will also establish a riparian buffer zone comprised of native trees and plants. In 2008, the City of Federal Way acquired the 22 acre Goldmax property. This acquisition will preserve 1,200 feet of creek channel and surrounding land located on the West Fork of the Hylebos. For additional information about the Hylebos Creek watershed, go to:

- https://www.earthcorps.org/ftp/ECScience/Hylebos/HylebosWatershedPlan_2016.pdf
- <http://www.earthcorps.org/hylebos.php>

¹ Caster, D. 2003. Father Hylebos, St. George's Indian School and Cemetery, and St. Claire's Mission Church. Prepared for the Historical Society of Federal Way. 18pp.

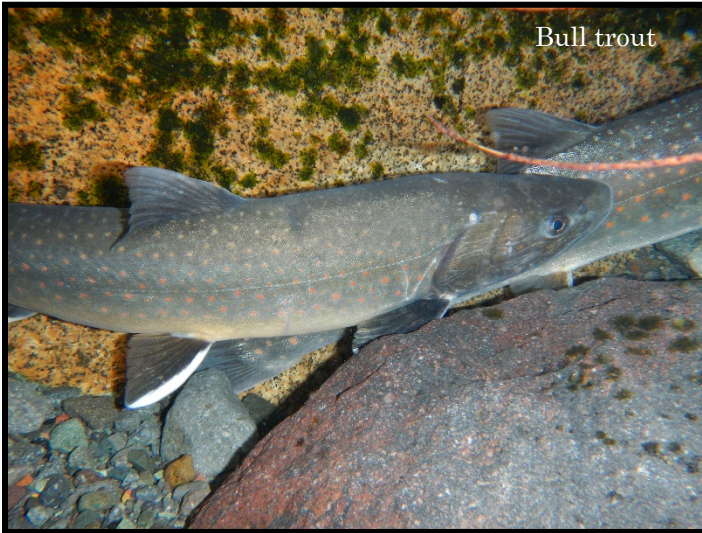
Clarks Creek Hatchery Juvenile Fall Chinook and Diru Creek Hatchery Chum Planted in Hylebos Creek (2001-2020)



Clarks Creek Fall Chinook and Diru Creek chum salmon are spawned and reared at Puyallup Tribal salmon hatcheries. No data indicates no fish were planted.

IPSUT CREEK

WRIA
10.0550



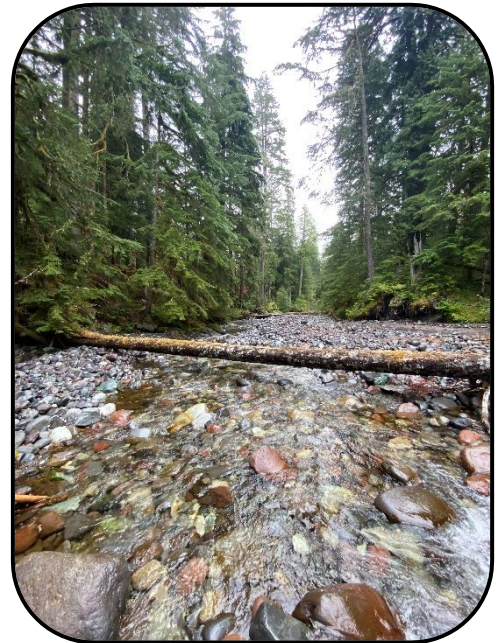
Ipsut Creek is a left bank tributary to the upper Carbon River; entering at RM 28.3. Typical of many headwater tributaries, Ipsut Creek is non-glacial and is characterized by confined steep valley channels with a comparatively short, low-to-moderate gradient anadromous reach. This mountain stream flows for just over 2.8 miles through a steep glacial valley originating near Castle Peak along the Alki Crest. Ipsut flows entirely within Mt. Rainier National Park. Headwater sources are derived from snowpack accumulations; as well as other surrounding surface and groundwater sources including Doe Creek (*right bank- RM 1.2*) and an unnamed tributary (*right bank- RM 0.8*). Neither



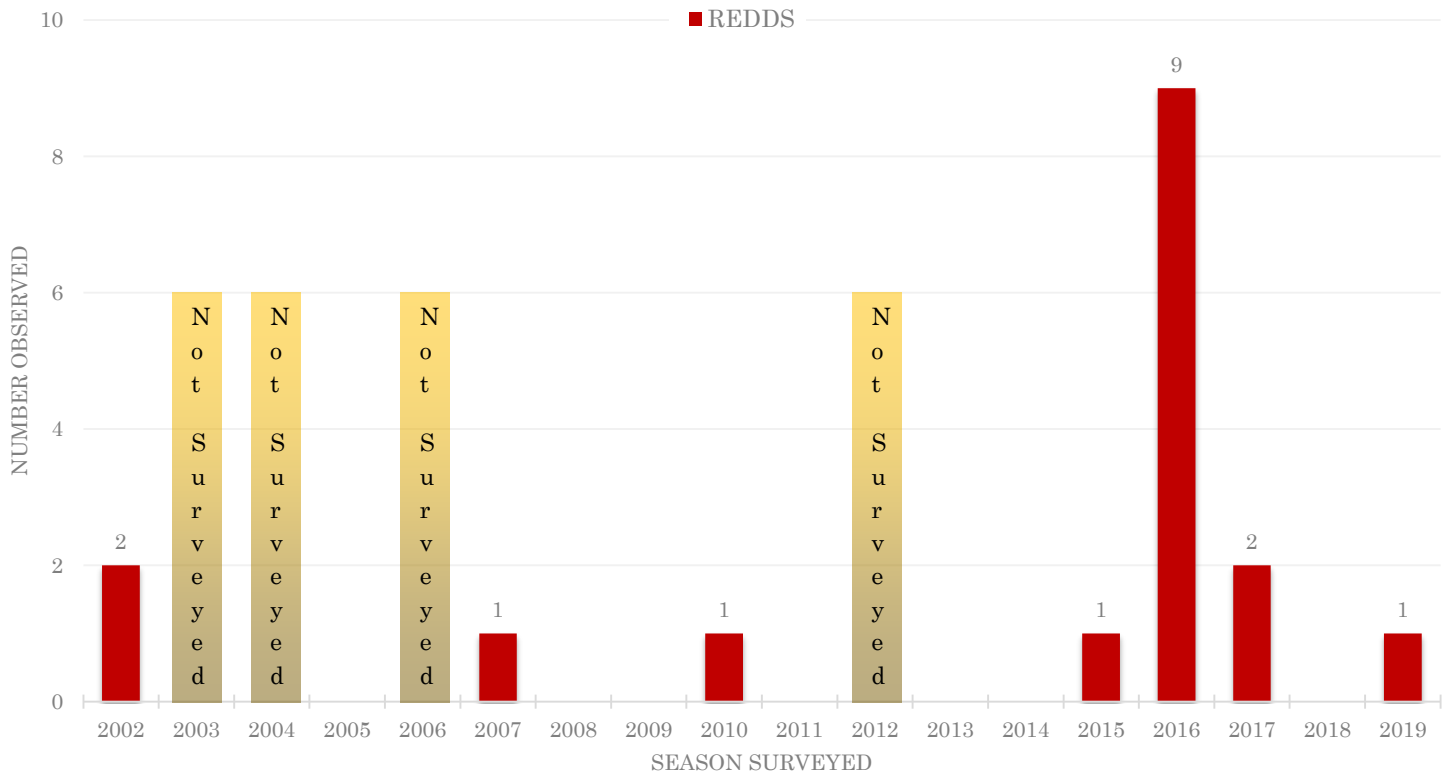
tributary is accessible to fish. The creek continues to drop precipitously throughout much of its length until reaching the lower channel migration zone of the Carbon River, at which point the creek channel is reduced to a low-moderate gradient pool-riffle channel capable of supporting salmonids.

Past surveys have verified bull trout utilization within Ipsut; furthermore, the creek's 2300' elevation makes it one of the lowest elevation streams known to support bull trout spawning and is quite capable of supporting Chinook, coho, pink and steelhead as well. Other species including cutthroat, non-native brook trout and sculpins are known to inhabit the creek. However, salmonid migration upstream to reach headwater tributaries in the upper Carbon Basin, including Ipsut, is assumed to be extremely limited due to substantial cascades present throughout the roughly 5 mile long Carbon River Gorge.

The riparian zone along Ipsut consists primarily of old growth cedar, fir and hemlock which contributes greatly to the large woody debris in the stream; as well as diversity to the channel habitat. Unfortunately, spawning opportunities are limited due to the size and makeup of the substrate material; much of which consists of flat and angular stones not conducive to movement, especially by smaller fish such as bull trout. However, small patches of suitable gravel do exist. The lower anadromous reach of the creek is also subject to, and has frequently experienced disturbances caused by Carbon River flood events. These intrusions often deposit significant amounts of fine material and woody debris. An impassable falls at approximately RM 0.15 prevents any further upstream migration.



Ipsut Creek Seasonal Comparison of Bull Trout Spawning Ground Redd Counts (2002-2019)



Ranger Creek bull trout survey data was collected and provided by Mt. Rainier National Park Service (MORA) biologists.

KAPOWSIN CREEK

WRIA
10.0600



Kapowsin Creek is a tannic stream originating at the north shore of Lake Kapowsin, which sits approximately 3.6 miles upstream from the creek's confluence with the Puyallup River. Kapowsin Creek supports a host of adult salmon species including; Chinook (*above*), pink, coho, steelhead, bull trout and occasionally a few chum. Chinook have not been observed beyond the top of Kapowsin Creek where it enters the lake. On the other hand, coho, and occasionally a few steelhead move through Kapowsin Lake into Ohop Creek to spawn. Ohop Creek, which enters the south end of the lake, is technically considered the continuation of Kapowsin creek. Lake Kapowsin supports a large population of game fish including: bluegill, largemouth bass, black crappie, yellow perch and pumpkinseed. WDFW also stocks the lake annually with rainbow.

Unfortunately, steelhead escapement in Kapowsin is low, however, this drop in escapement is not uncommon; winter steelhead stocks in the Puyallup basin have been declining since 1990. The precipitous decline within just the past few years has created serious concern among fisheries managers. Factor(s) responsible for the decline in steelhead escapement are unknown, especially when

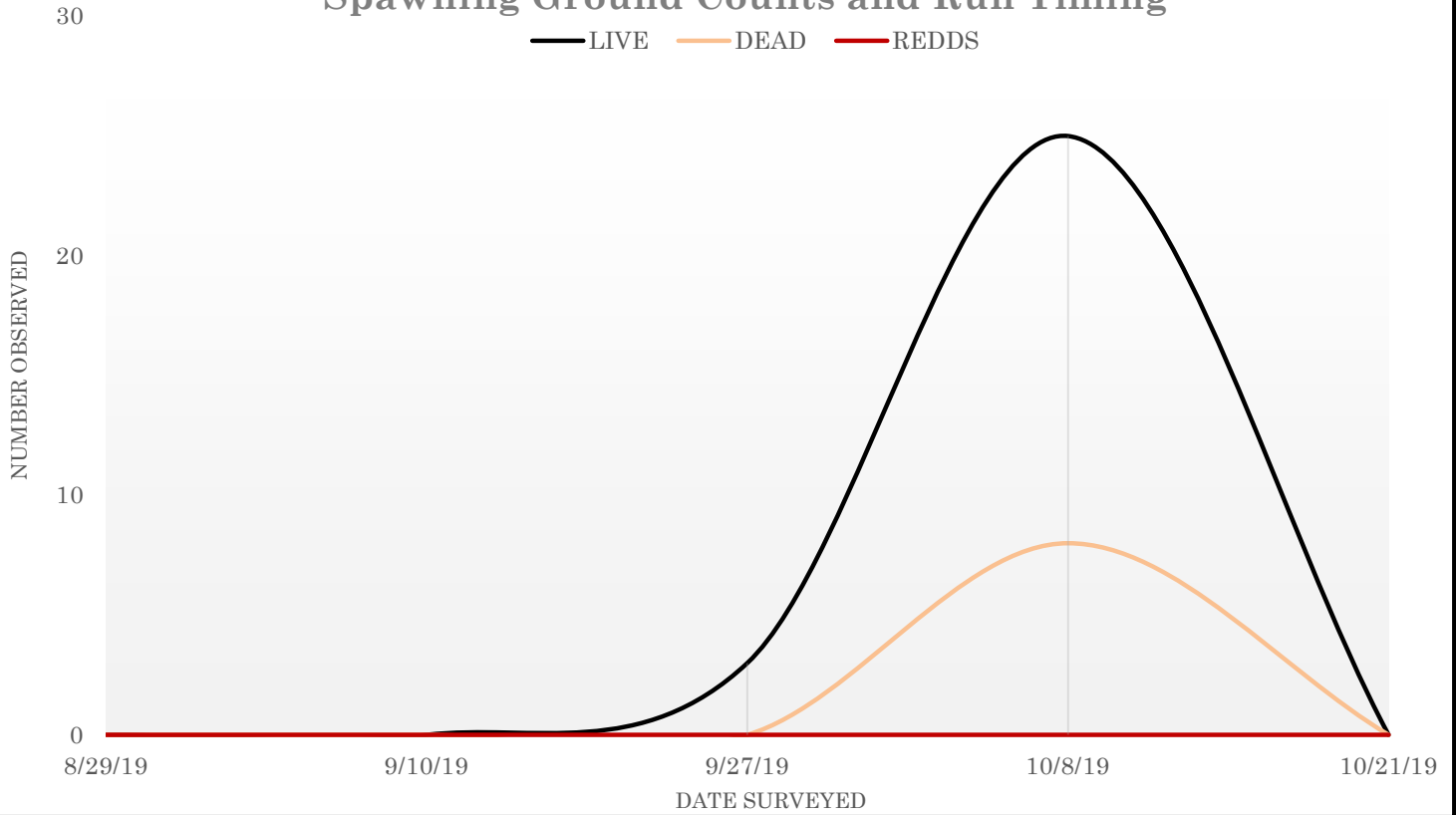
other salmon species are experiencing relatively good success.

Coho are the predominate species in the creek. Recovered CWT data has shown that many of the coho spawning in Kapowsin are fish that were released a couple of years earlier as juveniles from the upper Puyallup acclimation ponds (*Cowskull and Rushingwater*), or are descendants of the net-pen acclimation project in Kapowsin Lake. From 1993 to 1997, the Puyallup Tribe fisheries staff transported juvenile coho from WDFW's Voights Creek hatchery to four net-pens in Kapowsin Lake to acclimate. Prior to this fish restoration project, few or no coho were observed in Kapowsin or Ohop.

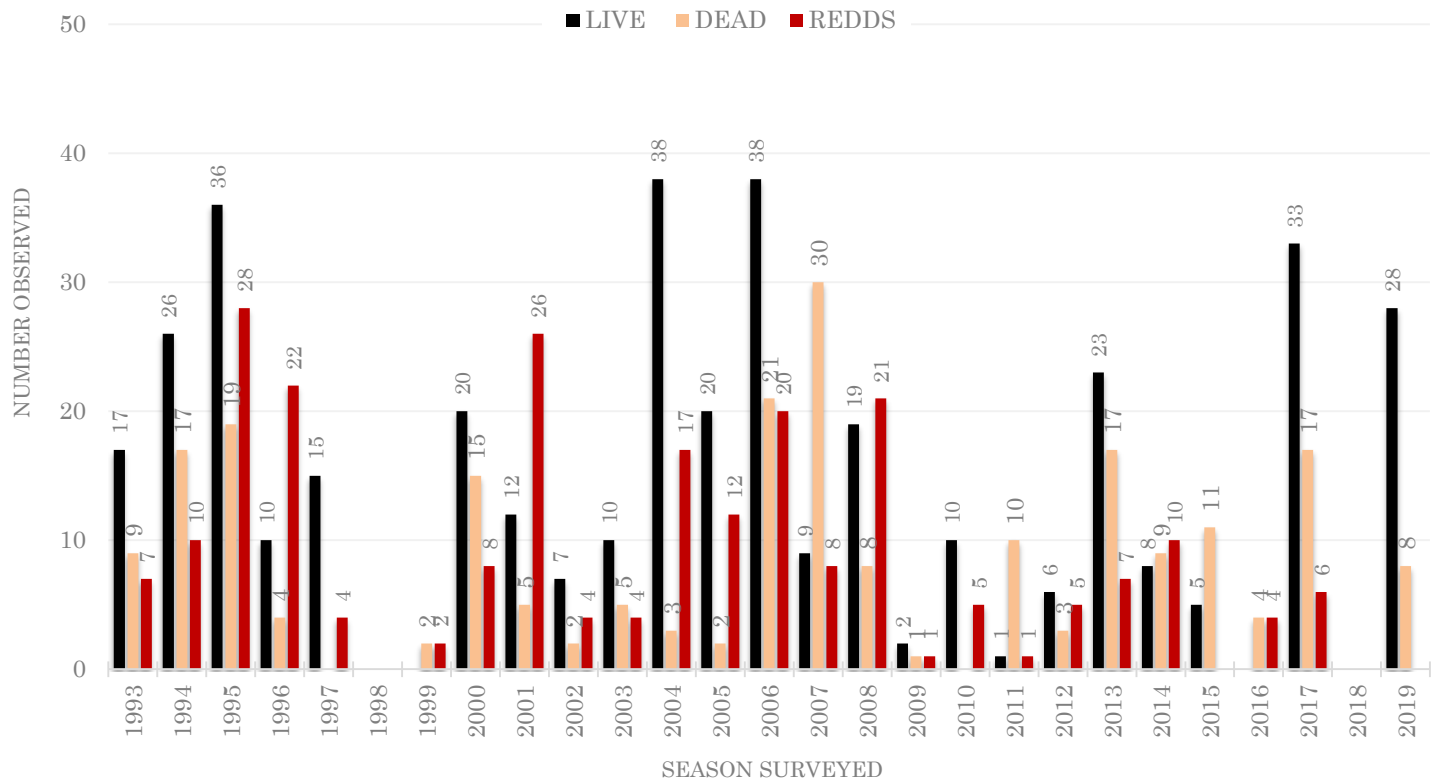
Suitable spawning gravel is available throughout the 3.6 mile survey reach of Kapowsin, although much of it is sporadic. A number of downed trees within the channel along with several sizable logjams create complexity throughout the stream. Cattle and other livestock have been allowed access to the stream channel at approximately RM 1.7. Homes and outbuilding are frequently present along the creek between RM 0.5 and RM 2.0. Human-made rock dam structures; as well as sill logs, span the creek and alter the channel hydrology along this stretch. During the summer and fall when water levels are low, these formations that can cause upstream migration issues for adult salmon. In addition to human-made obstacles, the creek experiences frequent beaver (*Castor canadensis*) activity. Beaver dams, often constructed during the low summer flow, regularly occlude the entire creek channel preventing upstream migration. Most of the stream has a dense riparian zone consisting of fir, cedar, alder, cottonwood, and salmonberry.

Pierce County completed construction of the new Orville road bridge over the head of Kapowsin Creek in early 2006. In addition, the 2006 flood event destroyed extended portions of the levee along Orville Rd. near Kapowsin Creek. Currently, the lower segment of the creek (*RM 0-0.2*) is a low gradient channel flowing within the open channel migration zone of the Puyallup River, and is repeatedly occupied by mainstem river incursions.

2019 Kapowsin Creek Chinook Salmon Spawning Ground Counts and Run Timing

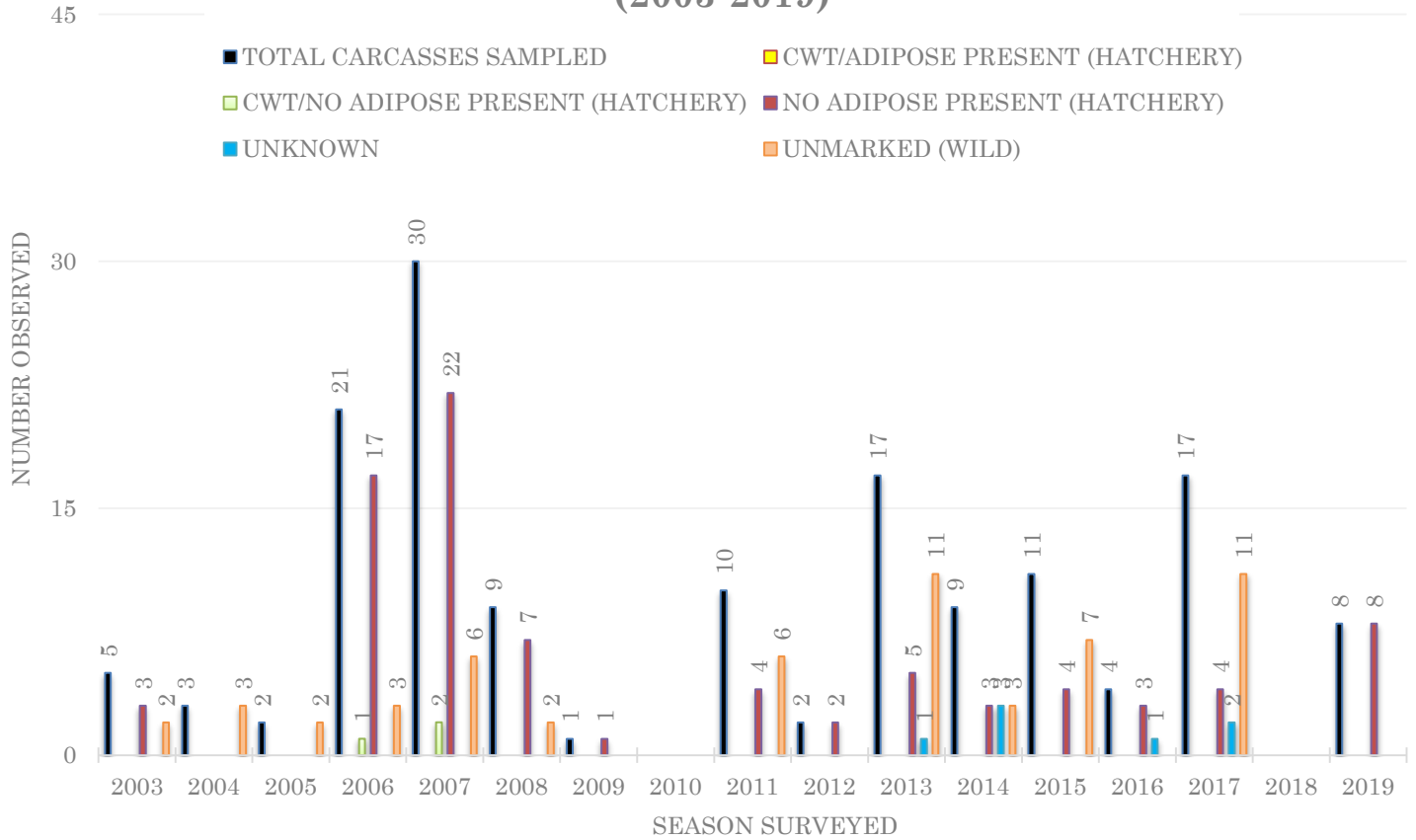


Kapowsin Creek Seasonal Comparison of Chinook Salmon Spawning Ground Counts (1993-2019)

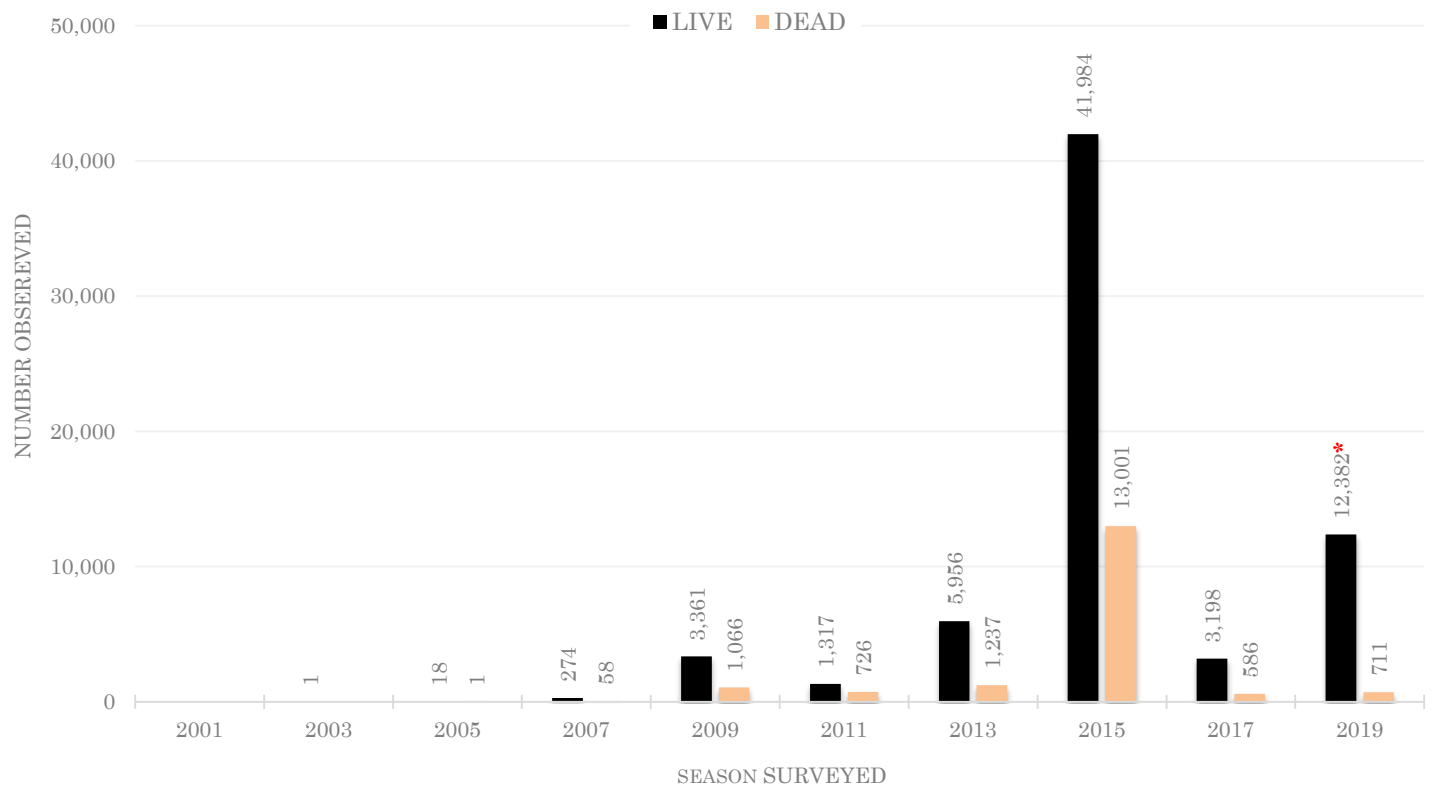


Adult Chinook escapement is determined by expanding the number of redds observed by 2.5 fish per redd (Smith and Castle, 1994). Due to the tremendous volume of pink salmon during odd years, the success of determining Chinook redds from pinks is vastly reduced. Therefore, The AUC method is used to determine escapement during pink runs (odd years).

Kapowsin Creek Chinook Carcass Sampling Results (2003-2019)

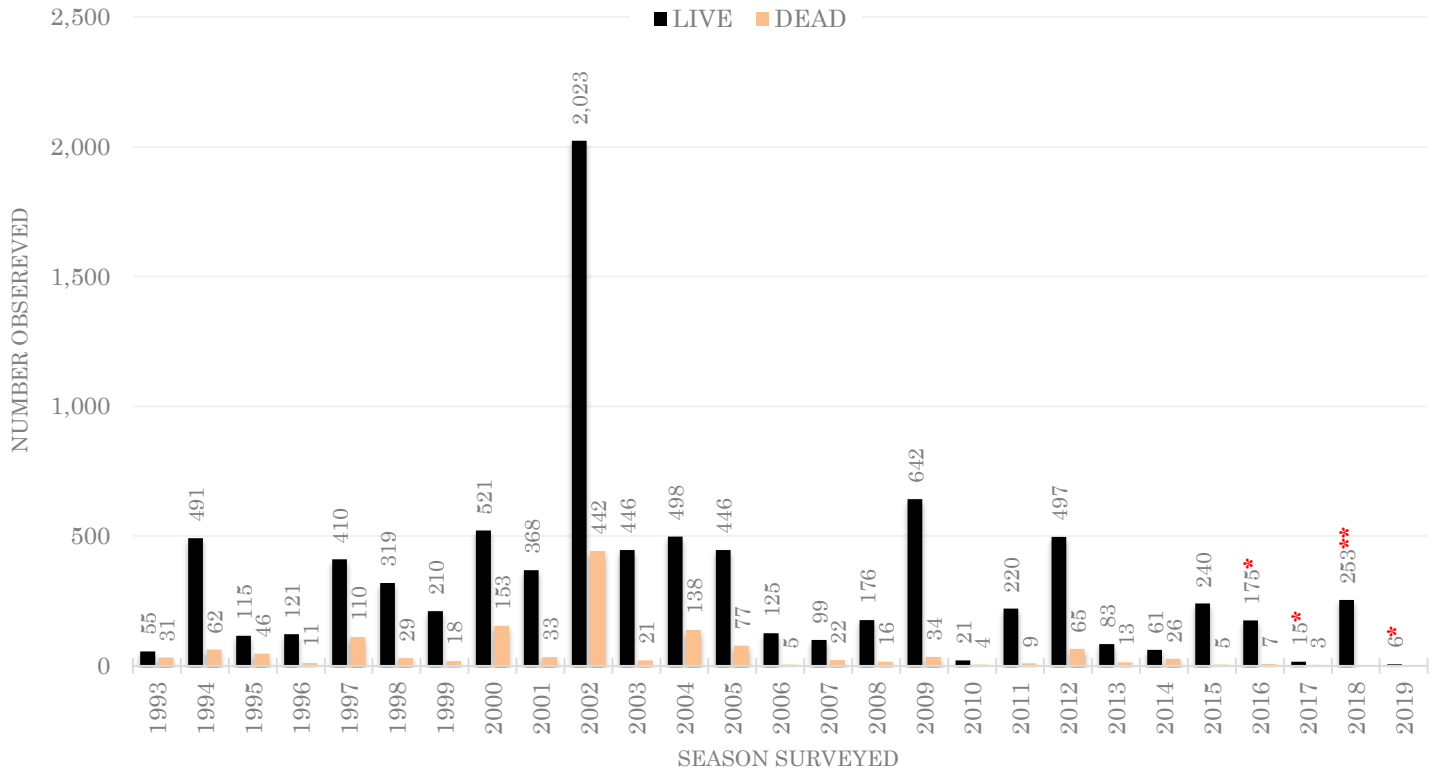


Kapowsin Creek Seasonal Comparison of Pink Salmon Spawning Ground Counts (2001-2019)



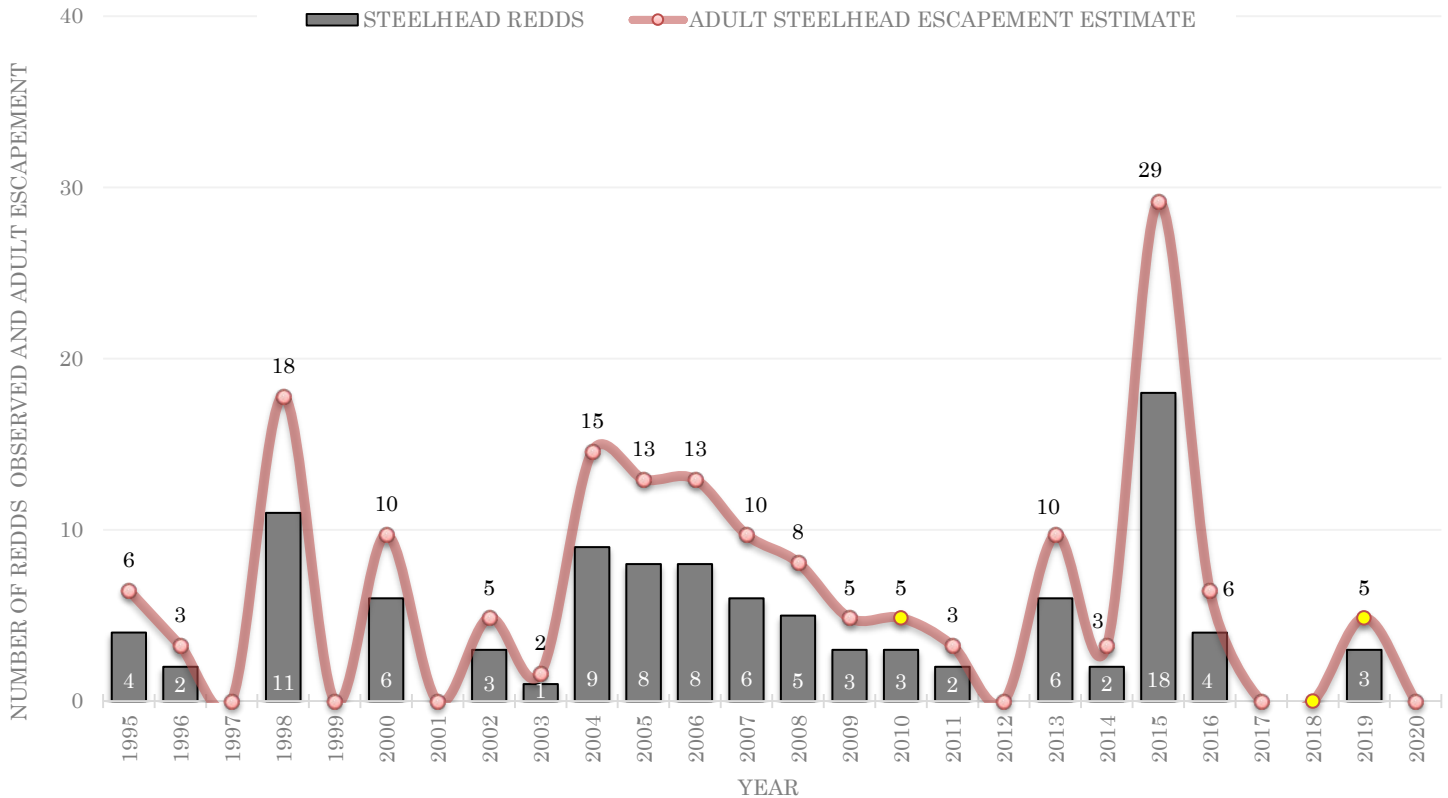
*2019 survey data incomplete.

Kapowsin Creek Seasonal Comparison of Coho Salmon Spawning Ground Counts (1993-2019)



*Survey data is incomplete due to extreme high water and poor visibility. **Live fish are from Voights Creek hatchery surplus plant.

Kapowsin Creek Seasonal Comparison of Steelhead Redd Counts and Adult Escapement Estimates (1995-2020)



● Survey data is incomplete due to extreme high water and poor visibility. To determine the total escapement for steelhead, each redd is multiplied by a factor of 1.62 (i.e. 42 redds x 1.62 steelhead per redd = total esc. of 68 steelhead). See steelhead redd location map in appendix C.

KELLOG CREEK

WRIA
10.0621



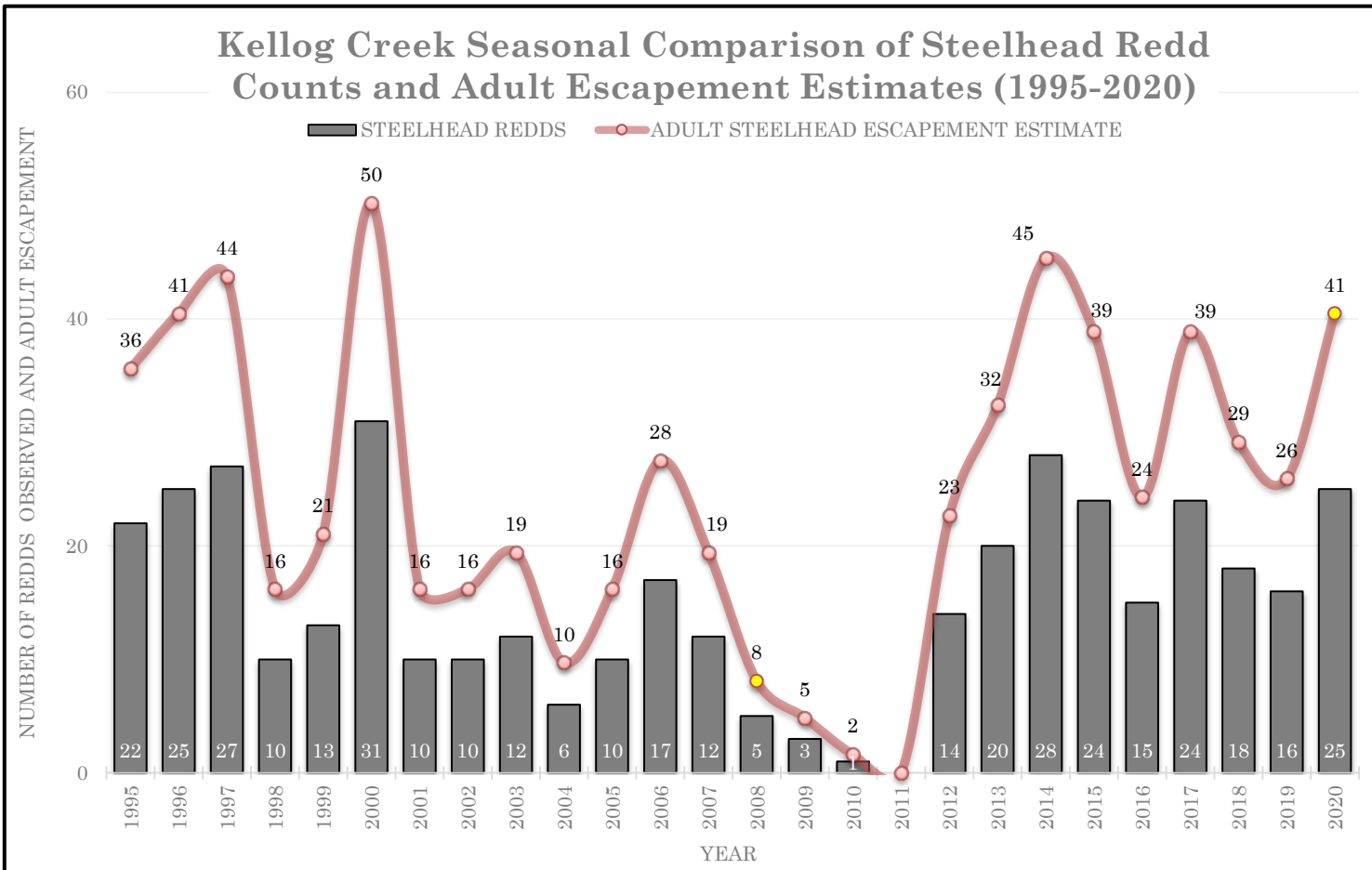
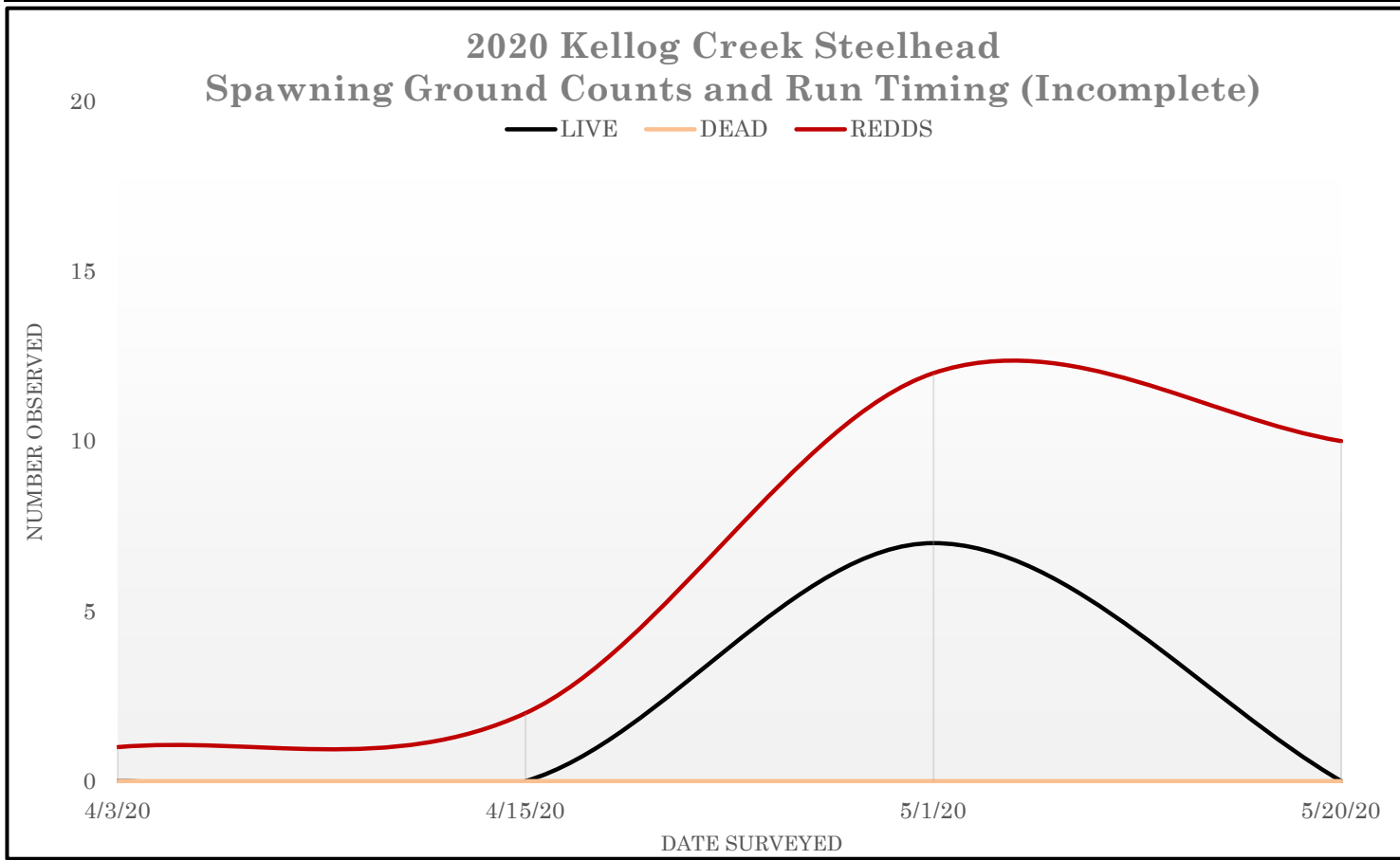
Kellog Creek is a headwater tributary to the Puyallup River, entering the Puyallup at approximately RM 39.7. Kellog is a short run stream with nearly three miles of accessible habitat; however, the anadromous spawning usage extends approximately the first 2 miles of the creek. At RM 2.5, Kellog passes through a large fish passage culvert (*installed 2008*) running under the Mainline 2 Road within the Kapowsin tree farm currently managed by Hancock (*Hancock Forest Management*). Kellog Creek flows entirely within the privately owned Kapowsin tree farm where roads and past timber harvests have negatively impacted several portions of the stream.

Kellog provides spawning and rearing habitat for adult; as well as juvenile steelhead, cutthroat, coho and Chinook. Wild steelhead maintained a small foothold in Kellog Creek prior to 2000 due to the fact that the mouth of the creek is located downstream of the Electron diversion dam. Flows over the past century have frequently been sufficient during late winter and spring; thereby allowing steelhead access to tributaries located downstream of the diversion dam at RM 41.7. Naturally returning coho were observed in Kellog Creek in 2004. These were the first natural spawners seen since adult and juvenile coho plants began in the upper

Puyallup basin in 1997. Coho activity has been observed as high as RM 1.4, whereas steelhead activity is observed as high as RM 2.1. Bull trout have been observed; however, spawning utilization is unknown. It is suspected bull trout utilize the creek for rearing, overwintering, and foraging. The first adult Chinook spawner was observed in 2013.

Upstream of the culvert, the creek assumes a moderate to high gradient step-pool composition unsuitable for larger adult spawners such as coho or steelhead. Steelhead surveys are conducted from the culvert, downstream to the mouth. From the culvert at RM 2.5, downstream to RM 1.6, the creek flows through a moderate gradient step-pool/cascade channel containing patchy gravel. Several sections of the surrounding banks are comprised of exposed compacted glacial debris; contributing both fine and small course materials to the stream. Due to timber harvesting, the riparian zone throughout this reach consists of a thin mature 2nd growth conifer buffer on both sides. However, there is a significant amount of wind-throw in the channel associated with this insufficient riparian buffer. Steelhead spawning activity is occasionally observed in this segment; however, steelhead spawning generally begins below RM 1.6. At this point, substantial flow from a left bank tributary, and the reduction in gradient, create a more beneficial spawning environment.

Below RM 1.5, the gradient relaxes over the ensuing mile and excellent spawning gravel is consistently available. The majority of steelhead spawning activity is observed within this lower 1.5 miles. The RMZ is more intact along this lower reach as well. In addition to a few substantial debris jams, there are several interactive pieces of LWD present in the stream channel. The gradient increases near RM 0.5 as the creek drops down into the Puyallup River flood plain. A large, structurally complex section of the channel exists just below the Electron flume line. This wood complex was created by historic amounts of course materials moved during the 1996 flood event (*still largely intact*). Near the mouth of Kellog, the creek initially drops into the Puyallup River channel migration zone and may flow for an additional 0.1-0.5 miles before dumping into the active main river channel.



● The 2008 & 2020 redd data is incomplete due to extremely poor survey conditions which prevented a regular full season of surveys. To determine the total escapement for steelhead, each redd is multiplied by a factor of 1.62 (i.e. 42 redds x 1.62 steelhead per redd = total escapement of 68 steelhead). See steelhead redd location map in appendix C.

KLICKITAT CREEK

WRIA
10.0357

Bull Trout



Klickitat Creek is a significant right bank headwater tributary to the White River. The word Klickitat is a native word meaning “beyond” or “prairie people”. The creek is exclusively surveyed for bull trout from late August through early October. In 2007, PTF biologist observed pink salmon in Sunrise Creek (RM 63-elev. 2800’) which is located just inside the National Park boundary. During 2019, 2 two pink salmon were observed in No Name Creek (elev. 3600’) which is located at approximately RM 68.4 on the White River.

Klickitat Creek is a phenomenal non-glacial stream, originating from Ghost Lake (elev. 4396’) near Cayuse Pass. Klickitat is a north facing stream flowing entirely within Mt. Rainier National Park, and is the source of drinking water for the NPS White River compound. Klickitat enters the White River



north of Sunrise Park Road at approximately RM 67.9. The creek is surrounded by old growth and the water temperature is tempered by cold clear water year round (*three year average summer temperature from 2006-2008 was 6.56 °C [range 3.8-8.5 °C]*). The only drawback being, there is only about 0.3 miles of anadromous usage. Three significant unnamed tributaries add flow to Klickitat; unfortunately, they do not contribute any beneficial spawning or rearing habitat given they are located well above natural anadromous barriers.

Lower Klickitat provides exceptional habitat conditions for bull trout (*char*) and cutthroat rearing and spawning. The first 0.3 miles is low gradient, with excellent spawning gravel and significant amounts of in-channel LWD (*lower right*). Numerous pools and side channels provide excellent habitat for all life history stages of bull trout; from newly emerged fry to adults. A series of bedrock falls and cascades at RM 0.3 blocks any further upstream migration. The Puyallup Tribe has surveyed Klickitat for bull trout escapement since 1999; thus far, no other salmon species have been observed spawning in the creek. Bull trout from the mainstem White River are observed spawning in the creek early in the fall, and juvenile bull trout have been observed in the pools and lateral habitat during these surveys. The few dead bull trout encountered during surveys appear to be pre-spawned mortalities due to predation.

Klickitat Creek has been recognized as a key index stream for bull trout spawning. During the 2002 through 2007 survey seasons, bull trout floy tagged at the USACE trap in Buckley were observed spawning in the creek. Resident bull trout reside in smaller headwater tributaries, while fluvial bull trout frequently travel long distances; utilizing the mainstem rivers and larger tributaries to forage and overwinter. During the fall, migratory forms of

bull trout journey from spawning and rearing habitats in the upper watershed to foraging and overwintering habitats located lower in the river system. Beginning in spring and early summer, they begin the return journey back to spawning and foraging areas high in the watershed. In response to changing habitat and reproductive needs, migratory bull trout in the White River travel up to 75 miles or more between the lower river and headwaters located in or near Mt. Rainier N.P.

To accomplish this, bull trout require unobstructed migration corridors and connectivity of streams and rivers in order to provide them with access to spawning, rearing, foraging, and overwintering habitats.

Bull trout spawning occurs primarily during the first three weeks in September, however, spawning has been observed taking place from the last week of August through the first week of October. Bull trout are iteroparous (*ability to spawn more than once*); therefore, recovering pre-or-

post spawn mortalities for examination is extremely rare. Spawners in the upper White River tributaries are observed utilizing various sized substrate from small gravels to small cobble. Redds are often constructed in the tail-out of pools and along channel margins. Embryonic development is slow (*depending on water temperatures*); it may take between 165-235 days for eggs to hatch and for alevin to absorb their yolk (Pratt 1992). Bull trout fry emerge in late winter and early spring. Young fry can often be seen by mid-March foraging in the lateral habitat along the upper mainstem White River and associate tributaries.

Bull trout habitat throughout the Puyallup and White rivers has been severely impacted by over a century of land and water resource exploitation; including, damming and substantial water diversions, considerable riparian alterations (*deforestation*),

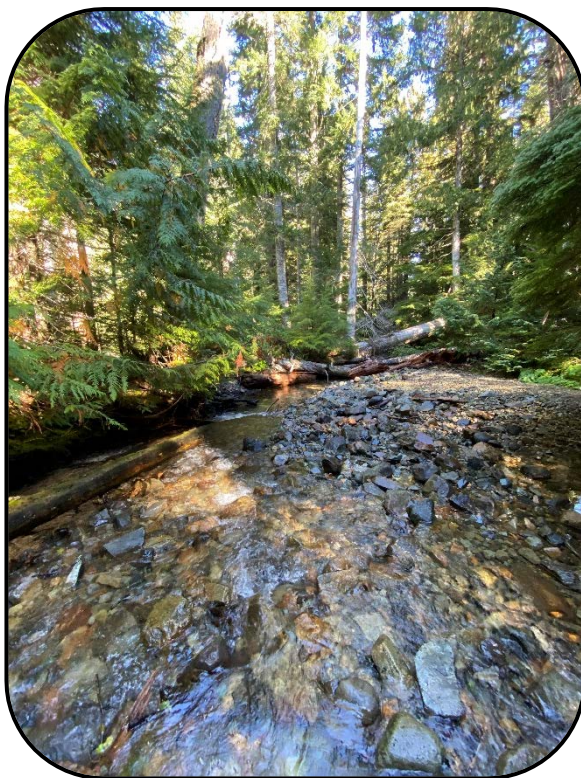
dewatering and low instream flow regimes, as well as significant channel manipulation. These impacts have led to a marked deterioration in land and hydrological behavior within these river systems by causing water flow of poorer quality, quantity and timing. Several limiting factors are involved with regards to the healthy function of stream habitat and bull trout populations in the watershed; including lost or diminished habitat connectivity and mi-

gration corridors (*human-made fish passage barriers*), fragmentation and reduction of habitat quality (*entrainment, transportation networks, forest management practices and operations, direct water withdrawal*); in addition to, water quality, fish entrainment and entrapment, unknown species interactions, and potential climate change impacts (*changes in flow regimes, scour effects, thermal variations, changes in water chemistry*).

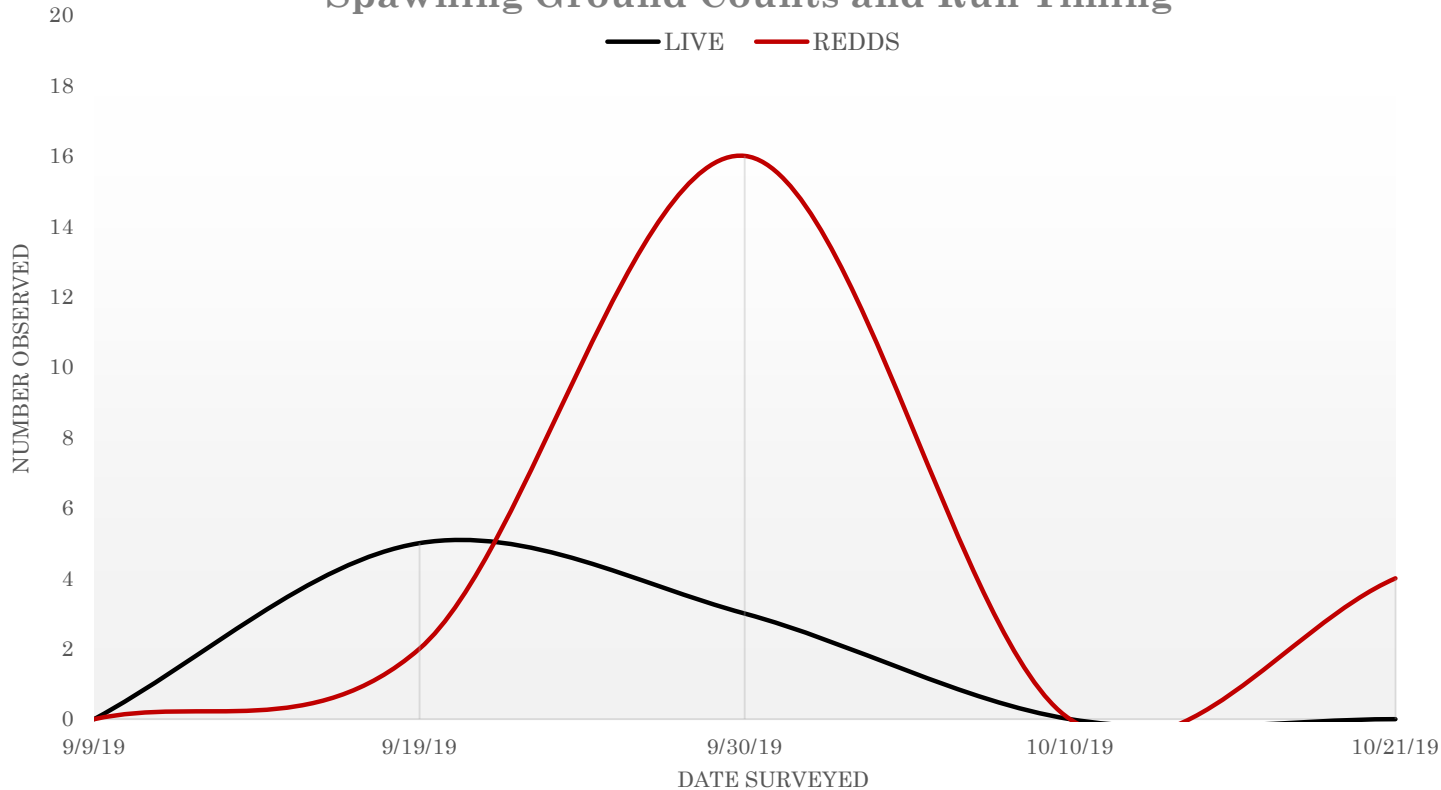
Bull trout are primarily piscivorous [*pi-siv-er-uh s*] (*fish eaters*); however, they are opportunistic feeders, feeding on a variety of prey items depending on their particular life history

strategy and stage of development. Adults feed almost exclusively on other fish, including a range of salmon and trout species; as well as other resident fish species. Juveniles feed on aquatic invertebrates, including stoneflies (*Plecoptera*), caddisflies (*Trichoptera*), and mayflies (*Ephemeroptera*). Bull trout require a healthy aquatic environment in order to survive and flourish. They need an environment that provides the necessary prey base; in addition to the rearing and reproductive habitat essential to ensure their continued survival and reproductive success. The USFWS finalized bull trout recover plan is available at:

<https://www.fws.gov/pacific/bulltrout/pdf/FinalBullTroutRecoveryPlan092915.pdf>

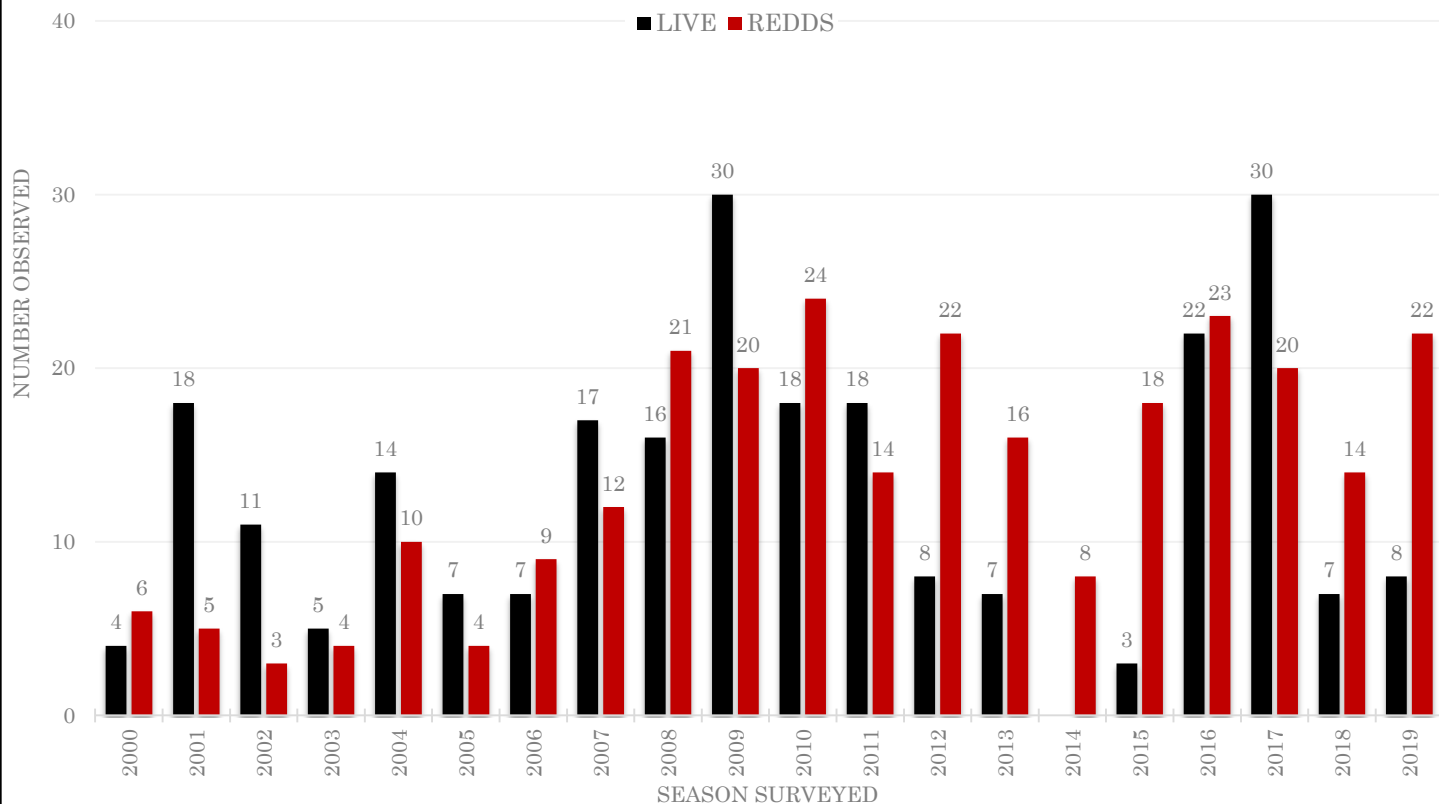


2019 Klickitat Creek Bull Trout Spawning Ground Counts and Run Timing



2019 Klickitat Creek bull trout survey data collected by PTF & National Park Service-MORA. See Appendix B for bull trout spawning data, and Appendix C for redd locations.

Klickitat Creek Seasonal Comparison of Bull Trout Spawning Ground Counts (2000-2019)



LAKE KAPOWSIN

Coho net-pen in Lake Kapowsin



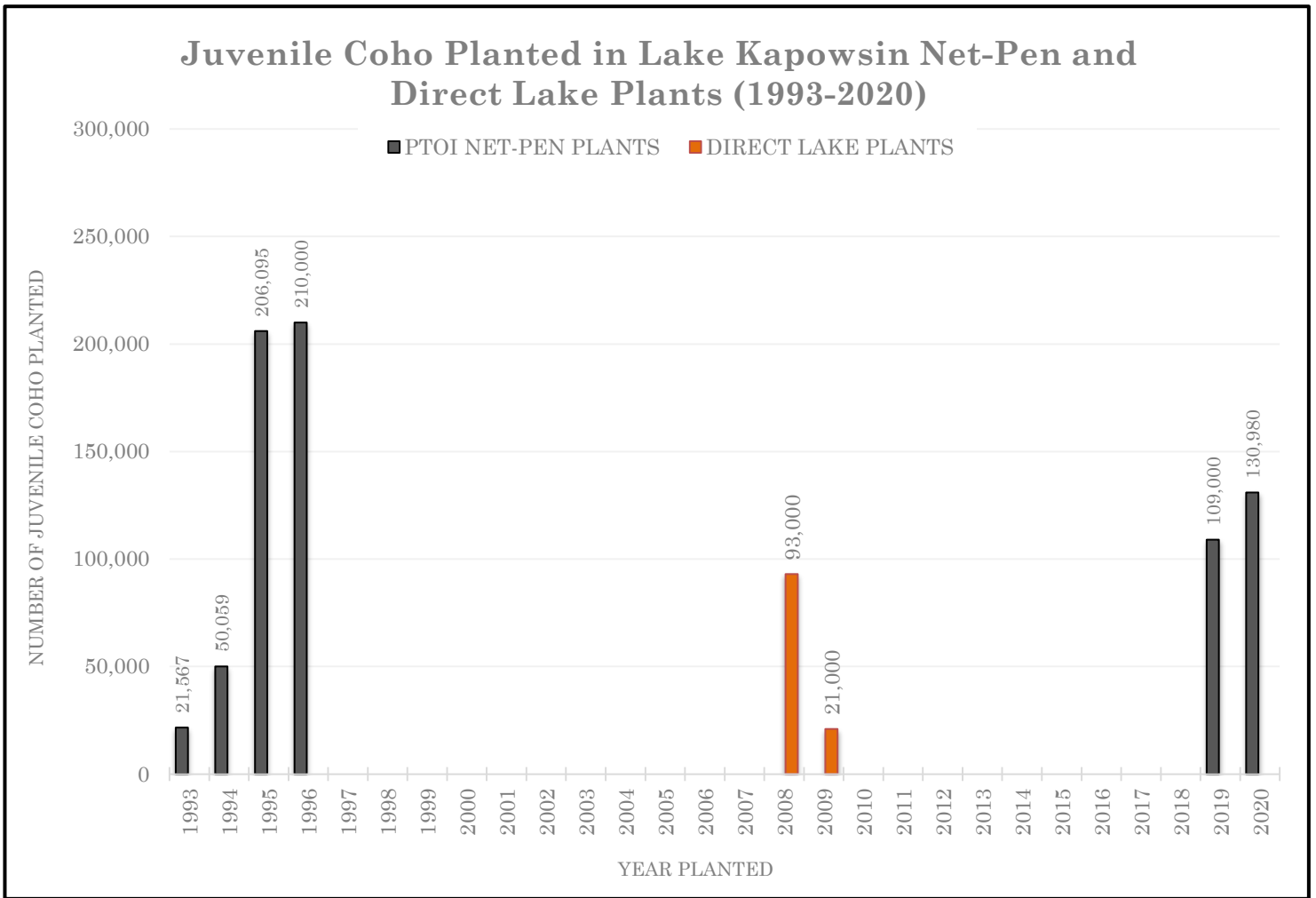
Lake Kapowsin is a 512-acre naturally formed lowland lake located near the town of Graham. Uses of the lake and surrounding lands include recreation, conservation and enhancement. The lake was designated as a State Aquatic Reserve in September of 2016 http://file.dnr.wa.gov/publications/aqr_resv_lake_kapowsin_draft_mgmtplan_0716.pdf. There are several organizations that own land adjacent to this largely undeveloped lake, including the Puyallup and Muckleshoot Tribes.

Kapowsin Lake was formed approximately 500 years ago by a significant geological event. The Electron lahar/mud flow (*hydrothermally altered rock - highly fluidic slurry of soil materials, rocky debris and water*) originated along the west slope of Mt. Rainier and coursed its way down the mountain into the lower valley, inflicting tremendous destruction on the lowland forest habitat. In its wake, the resulting lahar deposits created a dam which formed Lake Kapowsin. The remnants of the forest that once occupied the area the

lake currently rests, is still visible today. The woody materials (*stumps, trees*) which have persisted in the lake provide vital and sustaining habitat for many forms of wildlife including fish, amphibians and mammals. The lake also provides critical wetland habitats for wildlife. Lake Kapowsin is a relatively shallow (20'-30'), and links Ohop Creek (*inlet*) and Kapowsin Creek (*outlet*). The lake supports a significant array of salmonids and warm water species including; coho, pink, steelhead, cutthroat and rainbow trout, largemouth bass, yellow perch, rock bass, black crappie, bluegill, pumpkin seed sunfish, walleye, and bullhead catfish. Kapowsin Creek also supports Chinook, chum and bull trout.

Lake Kapowsin is also an essential fisheries enhancement resource. From 1993-1997, the Puyallup Tribe operated an extremely successful coho net-pen enhancement program in the lake with the purpose of establishing a self-sustaining coho run in Kapowsin and Ohop creeks (*program reactivated in 2018-top left image*). Currently, specially tagged coho (*coded wire tags*) from The Puyallup Tribe's Clarks Creek hatchery are reared in the lake. Although coho escapements in Kapowsin and Ohop creeks have decreased, decedents of the original net-pen program continue to return to the creeks to spawn. Additional enhancement efforts are made seasonally to supplement the coho run by planting surplus adult coho, when available, from WDFW's Voights Creek Hatchery into Ohop Creek.





Net-Pen operated by Puyallup Tribe. No data indicates fish were not planted.

LE DOUT CREEK

WRIA
10.0620



Le Dout Creek is a small tributary to the Upper Puyallup River, entering the mainstem river channel at RM 39.2. This small order stream drains a wetland area at just over 1,800 feet, and flows northwest for approximately 2.5 miles before meeting the Puyallup. Unfortunately, low flows (*major factor*) can prevent adult salmon from ascending past the first 0.45 miles. Le Dout is located within the Kapowsin tree farm currently managed by Hancock (*Hancock Forest Management*). Several areas along the upper reach have undergone several timber harvests in the past. Le Dout Creek supports an exceptionally limited number of coho and steelhead spawners. Creek flow can be insufficient during late summer to allow Chinook access to spawn; however, higher than average flow allowed the first significant number of adult Chinook to enter the creek in 2013. Bull trout utilization is unknown. However, bull trout utilization is well documented in the Mowich and Puyallup; as



Steelhead spawning site

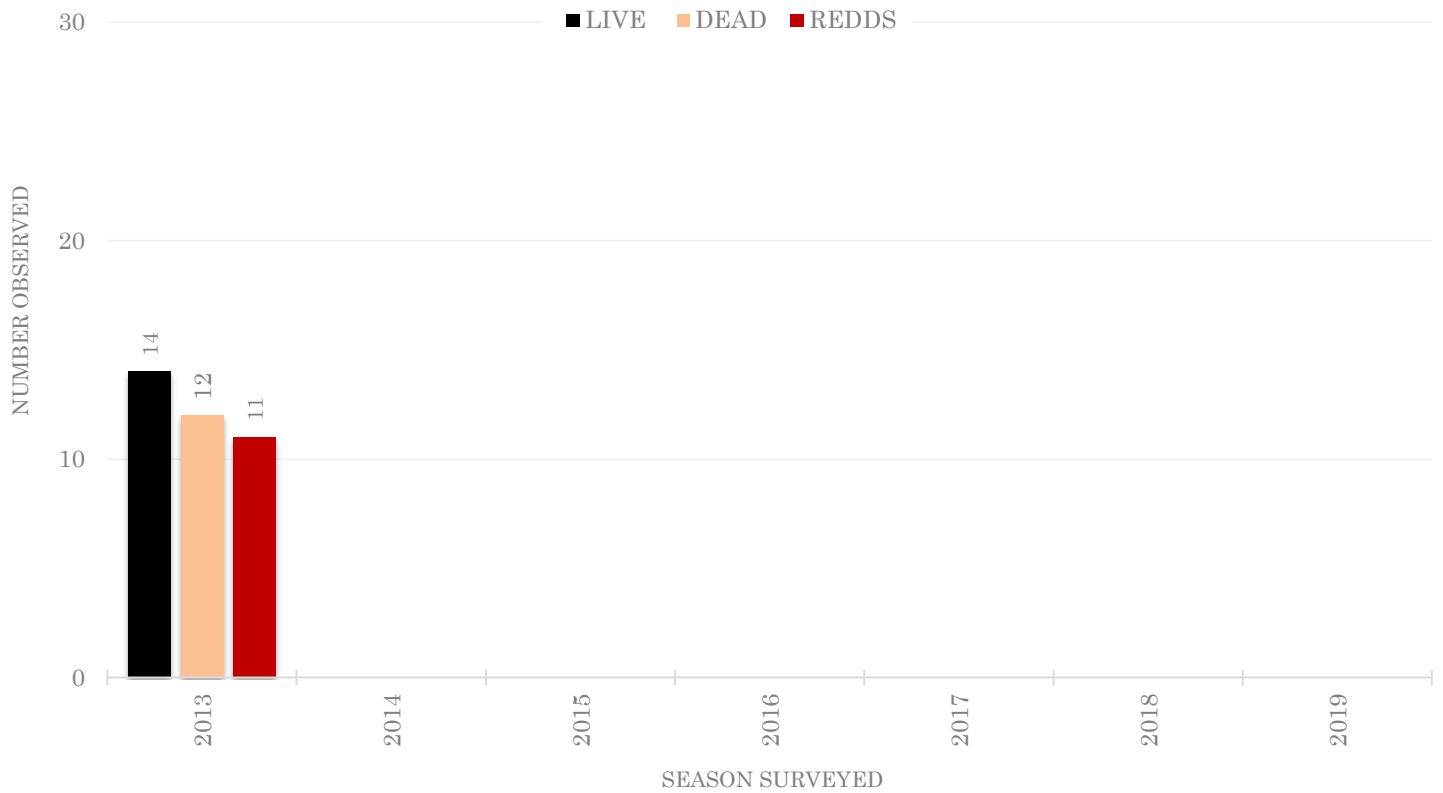
well as nearby tributaries Rushingwater and Kellogg Creeks.

Le Dout is a stream with moderate complexity, and habitat that is well suited for coho and steelhead adult spawners, as well as juveniles. To a large extent the substrate present throughout Le Dout consists of small and large cobble; yet, good quality patches of spawning gravels are available. The channel habitat consists mostly of low gradient pools and riffles. The creek contains a substantial proportion of small and medium size woody debris, and the surrounding riparian zone consists mostly of alder and Douglas fir. Logging activities occurred along the lower reach of LeDout in the past; however, there is currently a good RMZ along the majority of the lower spawning reach of the creek. A split in the channel at RM 0.45 can prevent adult fish from migrating further upstream due an increase in the gradient along with a reduction in flow. The upper reach of the creek is steep with impassable cascades. The 62 Rd. crosses Le Dout Creek approximately 0.45 miles from its confluence with the Puyallup River.

The mouth of Le Dout is located about 2.6 miles below the Electron diversion dam. Given that the creek is downstream of the diversion dam, and river flows over the past century have often been high enough during late winter and spring to prevent the mainstem channel of the Puyallup River from being drawn dry, wild steelhead have managed to main-

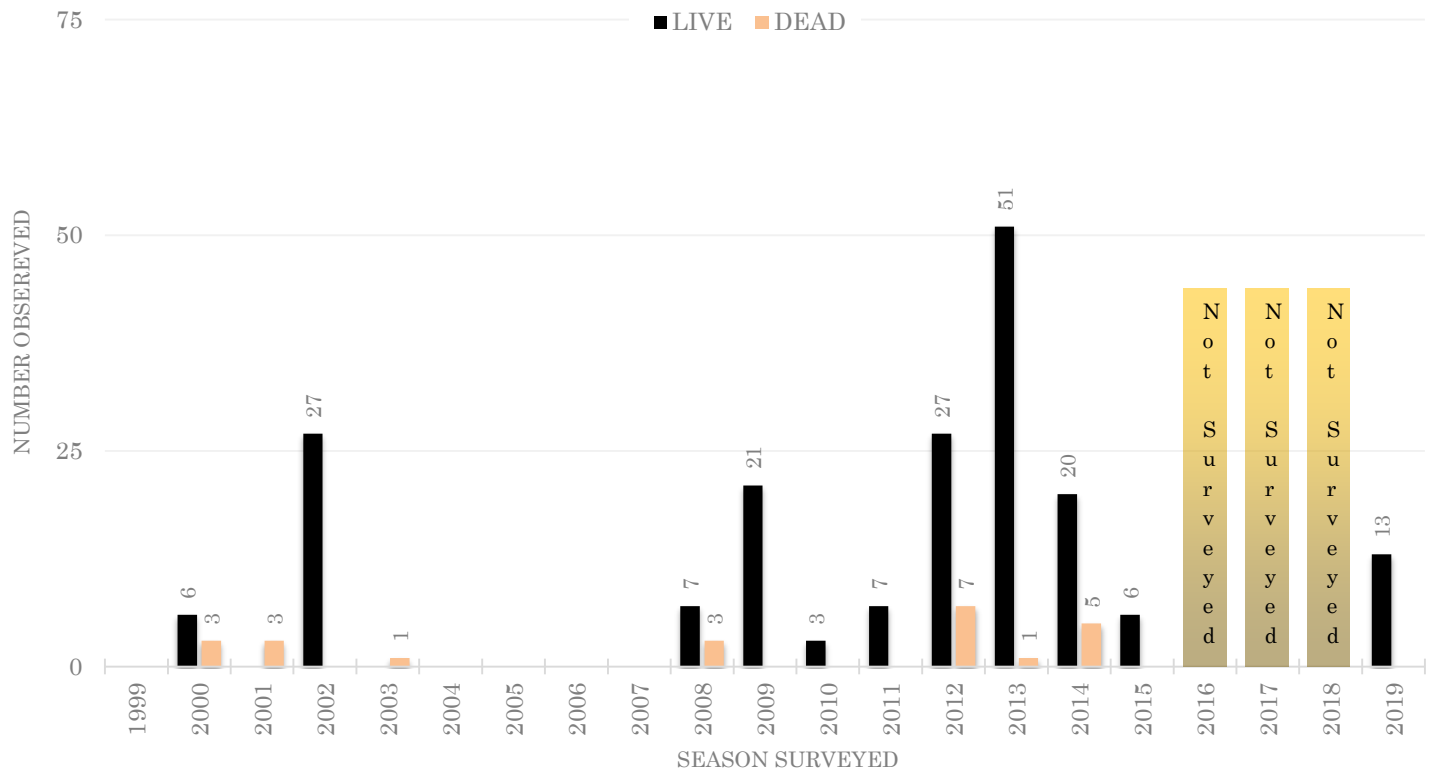
tain a minute foothold in Le Dout Creek. Steelhead surveys in Le Dout are conducted annually by the Puyallup Tribe. Winter steelhead stocks in the Puyallup basin have experienced a dramatic decline since 1990 (*ESA listed in 2007*). The precipitous decline within just the past few years has created serious concern among fisheries managers. Factor(s) responsible for the decline in steelhead survival are unknown, especially when other salmon species are experiencing relatively good success.

LeDout Creek Seasonal Comparison of Chinook Salmon Spawning Ground Counts (2013-2019)

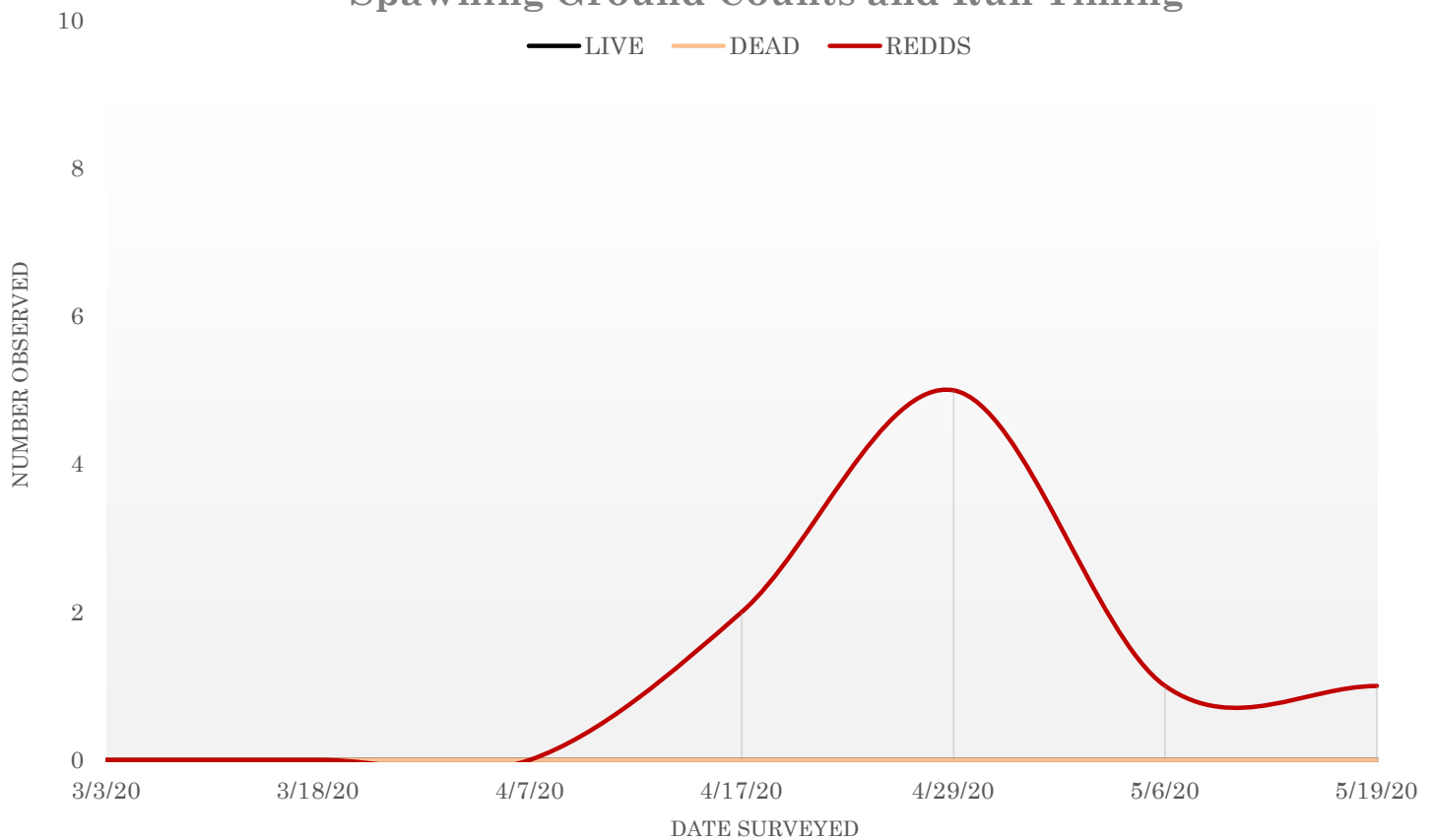


Adult Chinook escapement is determined by expanding the number of redds observed by 2.5 fish per redd (Smith and Castle, 1994). Due to the tremendous volume of pink salmon during odd years, the success of determining Chinook redds from pinks is vastly reduced. Therefore, The AUC method is used to determine escapement during pink runs (odd years).

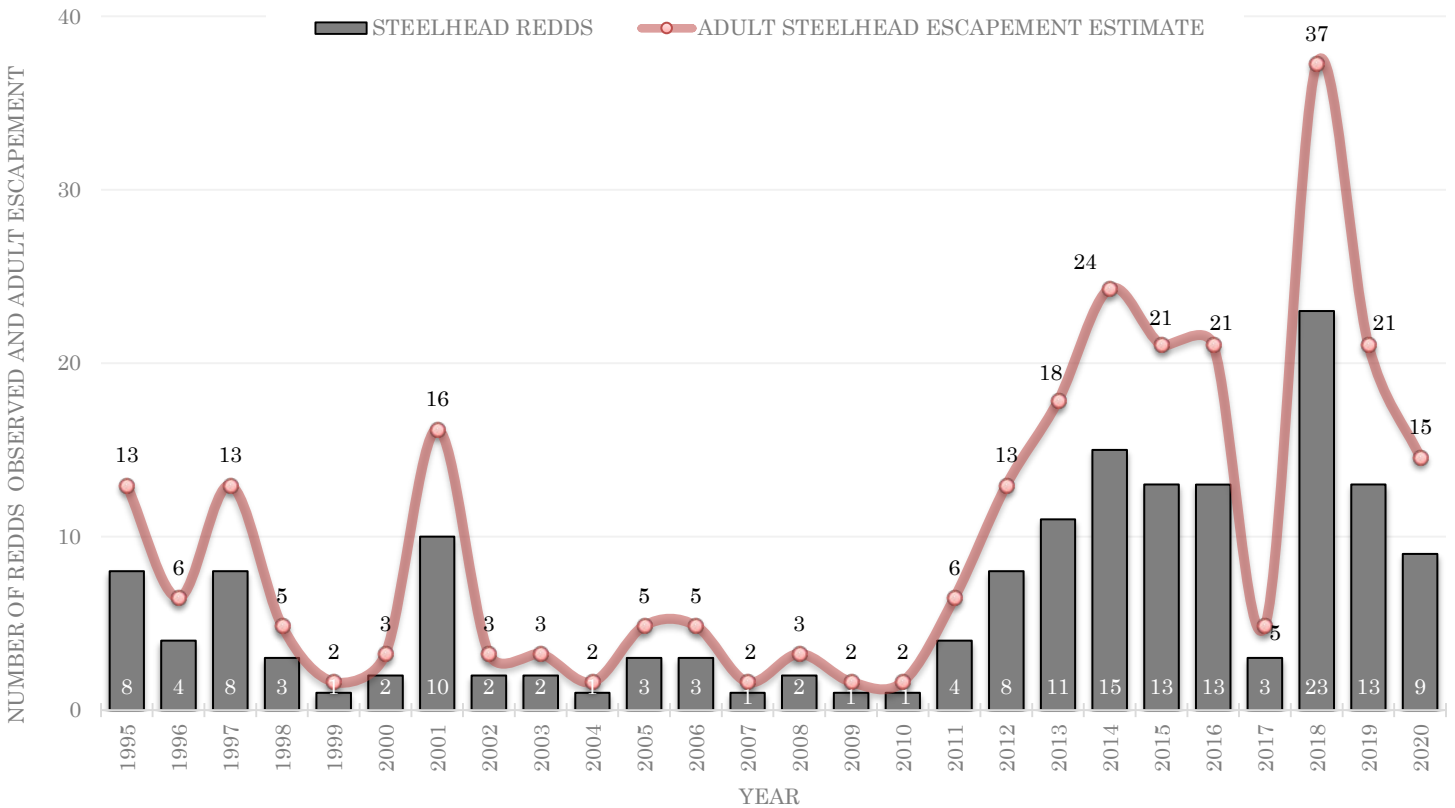
LeDout Creek Seasonal Comparison of Coho Salmon Spawning Ground Counts (1999-2019)



2020 Ledout Creek Steelhead Spawning Ground Counts and Run Timing



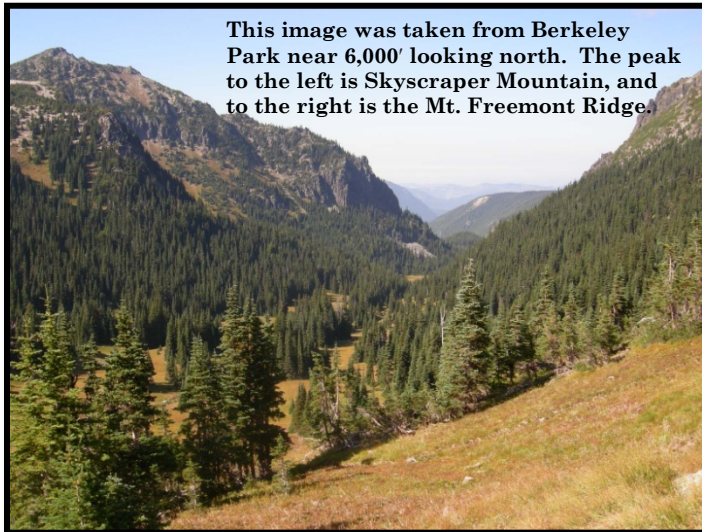
LeDout Creek Seasonal Comparison of Steelhead Redd Counts and Adult Escapement Estimates (1995-2020)



To determine the total escapement for steelhead, each redd is multiplied by a factor of 1.62 (i.e. 42 redds x 1.62 steelhead per redd = total escapement of 68 steelhead). See steelhead redd location map in appendix C.

LODI CREEK

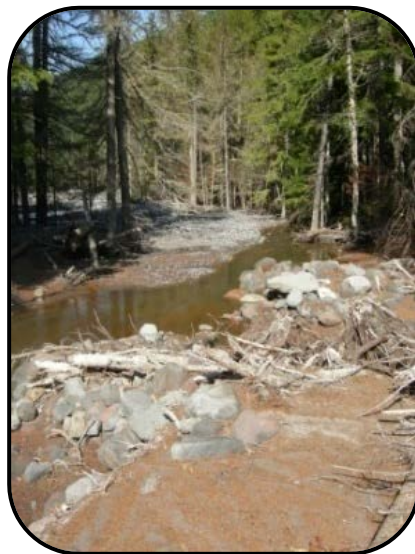
WRIA
10.0227



This image was taken from Berkeley Park near 6,000' looking north. The peak to the left is Skyscraper Mountain, and to the right is the Mt. Freemont Ridge.

Lodi Creek is a significant right bank headwater tributary to the West Fork White River. The name Lodi apparently originated from early mineral prospectors in the region. This high mountain stream flows northwest through a steep glacial valley, bordered by Skyscraper Mountain to the west and the Mount Fremont ridgeline running along the east (*top left*). Lodi flows entirely within Mt. Rainier National Park (*NPS stream designation #f09-00a*), the creek is non-glacial in origin; rather, its sources are derived from snowpack accumulations within Berkeley Park, located at 6,400+ feet of elevation (*top left*); as well as other surrounding surface and groundwater sources. Berkeley Park is nestled into the northern slopes of the Burroughs Mountain Range. Lodi Creek flows for just over 4 miles from its headwaters before entering the White River at approximately RM 13.7; situating it about a mile upstream of Van Horn Creek (*RM 12.65*).

The lower reach of Lodi provides excellent habitat conditions for bull trout rearing and spawning. Various surveys have verified both resident and flu-



vial bull trout utilization within this stream. PTF surveys the creek for bull trout spawning during the month of September. From 2005-2007, PTF biologists conducted extensive bull trout migration telemetry studies and redd surveys along the upper White River and West Fork White River; focusing heavily on the headwaters located within Mt. Rainier National Park. The study results showed that the cold high mountain streams located within the National Park, including Lodi, provide the majority of the critical bull trout spawning habitat in the basin. In addition, bull trout spawning was less consistent and frequent in this tributary compared to that observed in several significant headwater tributaries located along the White River.

During the 2007 season, several bull trout redds were documented in Lodi from mid-to-late September. During the 2008 season, no bull trout spawning activity was observed. The only bull trout observed spawning during 2006 was part of the migration telemetry study.

Characteristic of many headwater tributaries, the lower reach of the creek is a low gradient channel flowing within the open channel migration zone of the West Fork White River floodplain, and is repeatedly manipulated by mainstem river incursions. There is little significant LWD present in this portion of the channel and the high solar exposure results in significant algae mats accumulating over the substrate (*below*). Although spawning does occur within this small stretch, it can be limited due the lack of quality spawning substrate created by the alluvial deposits (*fine sand and silt*) from the West Fork White River.

Beyond the open floodplain, the creek enters the forested lower slope of the valley floor as it parallels the West Fork White River channel. From this point, the creek assumes a pool-riffle configuration for approximately the next 0.8 miles before climbing its way up the steep valley wall; an impassable falls prevent any further upstream migration.

The forested reach provides quality spawning and rearing opportunities.

MEADOW CREEK

WRIA
10.0630



Meadow Creek is a tributary to the Mowich River, entering the Mowich at RM 3.9. The creek was named by Bailey Willis (1857-1949) in 1883. Willis was a geological engineer who played an essential role in establishing Mt. Rainier as a national park. Meadow originates from Eunice Lake (elev. 5353'), deep within Mt. Rainier National Park. With exception of the Mountain Meadows habitat area below Eunice Lake, the creek flows through a high gradient, frequently confined channel for most of its 4.6 mile length. Meadow Creek has one significant tributary, Hayden Creek, at RM 2.5. Pristine spawning and rearing habitat exists within the lower one-mile reach of the creek. This anadromous reach consists



of a low to moderate gradient channel, with a pool-riffle

character, abundant spawning gravel, LWD; as well as an intact mature riparian zone along the entire creek. Several pieces of LWD along with stable log jams have created remarkable stream complexity throughout the lower reach of the creek.

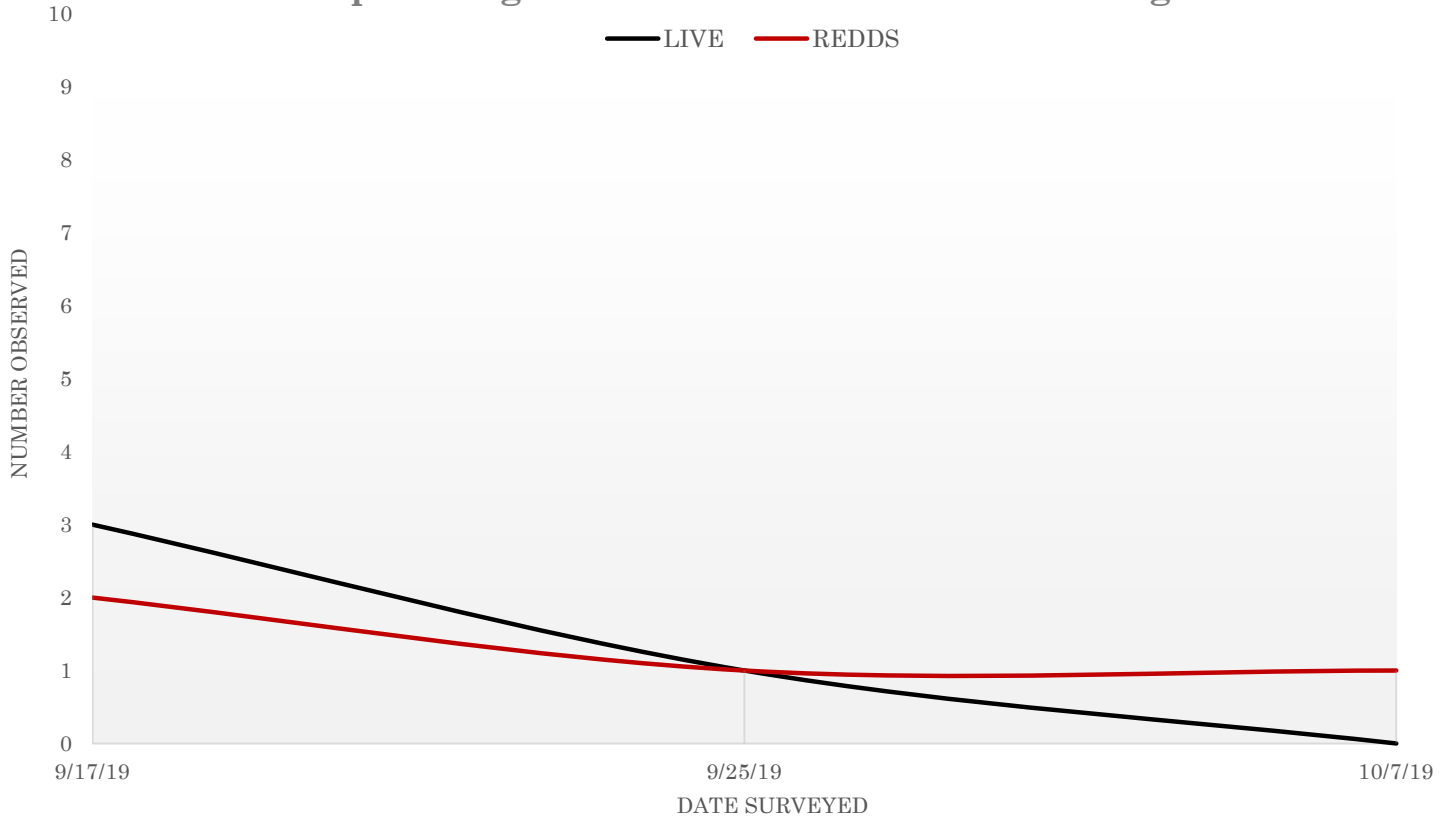
Meadow Creek is unspoiled in many ways and has incredible potential to be a highly productive salmon and steelhead stream. Unfortunately, anadromous salmon were unable to access the creek for nearly a century due to the streams location above the Electron diversion dam on the Puyallup River. With the completion of the Electron fish ladder (@ RM 41.7) in the fall of 2000, anadromous fish passage was restored for the first time since 1904. Restoring anadromous access to the upper Puyallup River has made approximately 26+ miles of spawning, rearing and foraging habitat above the diversion available for several species including Chinook, coho, pink, steelhead, and bull trout. The creek does; however, have a resident population of cutthroat. Bull trout presence and spawning utilization was first documented in documented in 2016 (*Appendix C*).



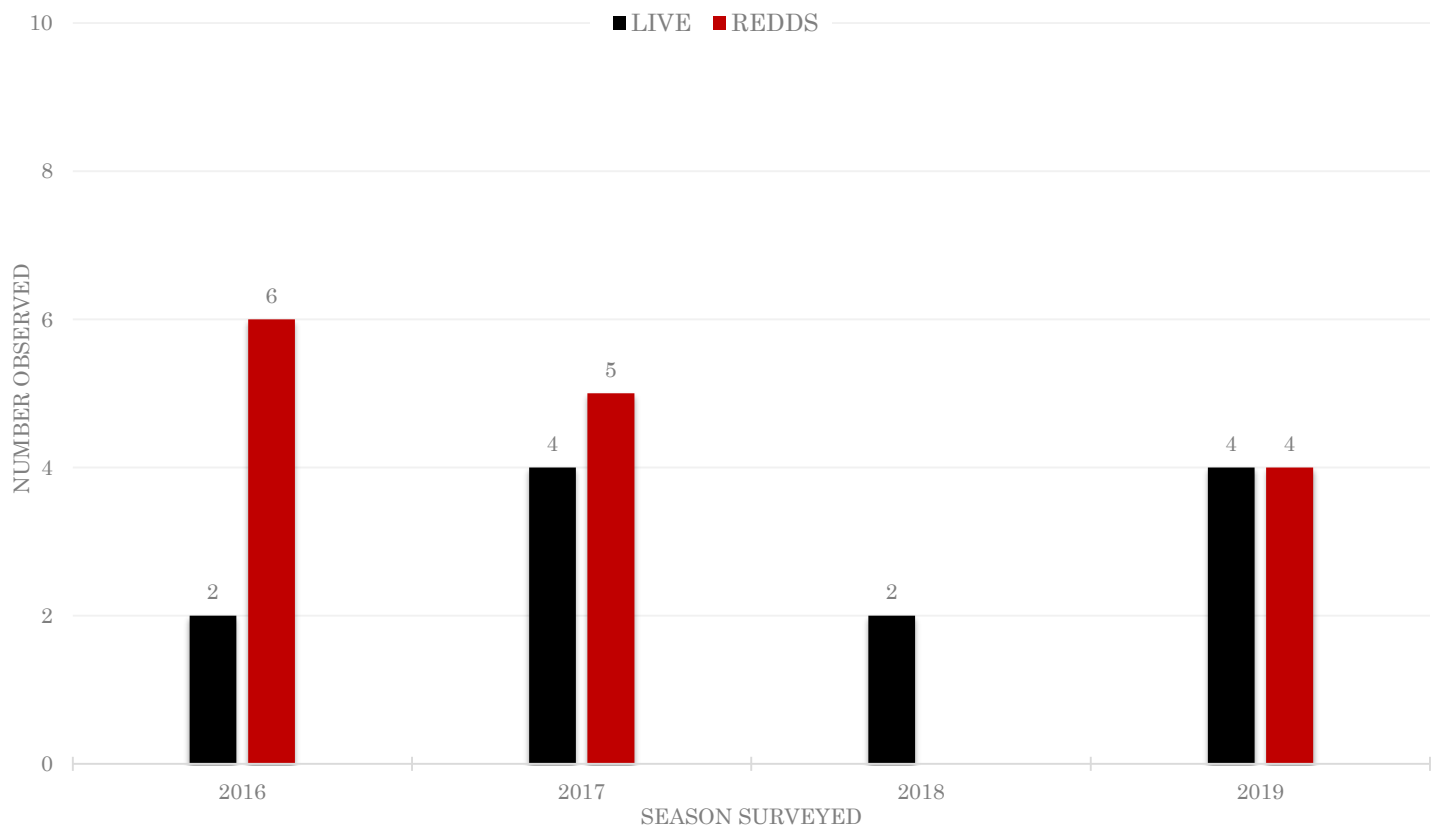
Due to the lengthy absence of anadromous fish usage and the poor rate of natural fish

reestablishment, Meadow Creek is only occasionally surveyed to determine if salmon or steelhead are utilizing the stream. Disappointingly, many of the fish enhancement techniques employed by the Puyallup Tribe such as adult, juvenile, or fry plants; as well as the use of acclimation ponds, are not possible due to the creeks remote location and lack of vehicle access. Currently, no proposals exist for reestablishing steelhead into Meadow Creek or the Upper Puyallup system. Yet, the need for action is paramount due to the steeply declining stock of wild steelhead in the Puyallup Watershed. The first/only documented steelhead redd occurred in May of 2014.

2019 Meadow Creek Bull Trout Spawning Ground Counts and Run Timing



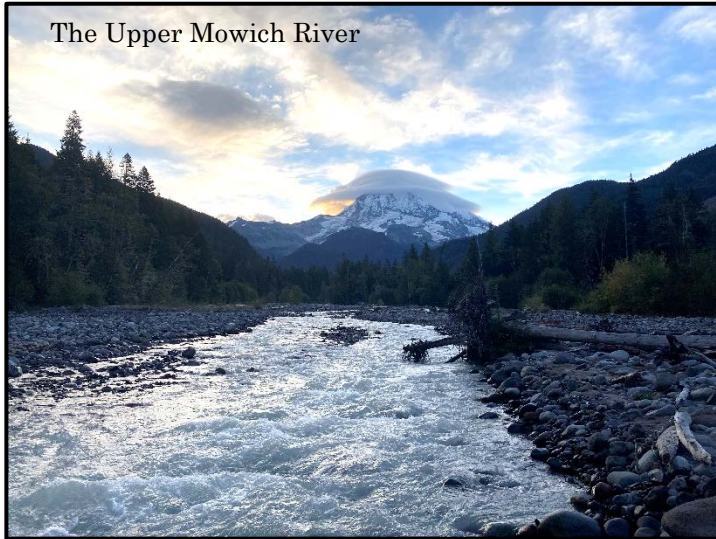
Meadow Creek Seasonal Comparison of Bull Trout Spawning Ground Counts (2016-2019)



MOWICH RIVER

WRIA
10.0624

The Upper Mowich River



The Mowich River converges with the Puyallup River at RM 42.3, this is approximately 0.6 miles above the Electron diversion dam. *The availability and nature of fish and stream habitats are not static conditions and are frequently altered. The habitat descriptions in this report provide a general analysis of habitat conditions, and are not intended to fulfill the requirements of a rigorous biological assessment/evaluation.*

The glacial headwaters of the Mowich River originate from the Edmunds, and the North and South Mowich glaciers on the west slope of Mt. Rainier. The Mowich and its associated tributaries provide excellent spawning and rearing opportunities for salmon, steelhead and bull trout. Significant tributaries to the Mowich include; Crater, Spray, Meadow, and Rushingwater creeks. Meadow originates from Eunice Lake, deep within Mt. Rainier National Park and enters the Mowich at RM 3.9. The creek flows through a high gradient, frequently confined channel for most of its 4.6 mile length. Meadow Creek has one significant tributary, Hayden Creek, at RM 2.5. However, the lower mile of the creek has a low to moderate gradient, with a pool-riffle character, abundant spawning gravel, LWD, and ripari-

an cover along the entire channel. Several pieces of LWD along with stable log jams have created remarkable stream complexity throughout the lower reach of the creek. Steelhead and bull trout have been documented spawning in Meadow Creek.

Rushingwater Creek originates from the Golden Lakes in Mt. Rainier National Park. Rushingwater flows over 5 miles to its confluence with the Mowich River at RM 0.6. Most of Rushingwater flows within the Kapowsin tree farm (*Hancock Forest Management*) where roads and timber harvesting have impacted several portions of the stream. The upper survey reach of the creek is mostly comprised of pools and glides, with fine and medium sized substrate. Abundant in-stream woody debris and a moderate to dense canopy cover extend throughout most of this reach.

The North and South Mowich forks flow through Mt. Rainier National Park and reach their convergence at RM 7.5 to form the main stem Mowich River. The upper 4-5 miles of the Mowich River consist of steep and moderate gradients, with a largely cobble and boulder substrate. There is little spawning habitat available, yet some suitable spawning conditions exist in the outlying side channels below RM 7.5. The channels of the North and South Mowich are bordered by mature dense conifer and mixed deciduous forests. From RM 6.5 to 3.1, the Mowich River is comprised of more complex habitat. The gradient decreases

along this reach, resulting in a more pool-riffle character where smaller spawning substrate is deposited and resting pools are available for fish rearing, foraging and



Chinook in the Mowich River.

Lower Mowich River (RM 1.0)



the main channel of Rushingwater Creek at RM 0.6. The pond holds 14,000 cu. ft. of water with a flow rate of 1-3 cfs, in past years, 40,000 to 100,000+ coho yearlings were imprinted and released from Rushingwater annually. Coho yearlings originated from Voights Creek Hatchery where they were adipose clipped and coded wire tagged. Fish were released at 20 fish per pound, for a total biomass of 10,000 pounds. There was also a natural acclimation pond on the Mowich used for rearing Fall Chinook, located at RM 0.1. Unfortunately, the water intake was destroyed during a flood event; rendering this pond nonoperational.

migration.

The lower three mile of the river flows within the Kapowsin tree farm managed by Hancock. Most of the lower three miles of the channel becomes confined and narrowed by the steepening valley walls. Fortunately, much of the channel retains its complexity and spawning opportunities are abundant for both salmon and steelhead. Juvenile coho have been observed as high as RM 5.0, whereas adult and juvenile bull trout have been documented as high as RM 7.5. Of special note is the first documented spawning of naturally returning Chinook in the Mowich River in 97 years. Two females on separate redds were observed spawning in the lower reach (RM 1.0) on September 7, 2001.

With the completion of the Electron fish ladder (RM 41.7) in the fall of 2000, anadromous fish passage was restored for the first time since 1904. Surplus Chinook and coho salmon from Voights Creek Hatchery were planted in the Mowich River, and Rushingwater Creek for several years in efforts to jump start the Upper Puyallup. One of two acclimation ponds used for reestablishing coho (*prior to 2008*) into a 26+ mile reach of the Upper Puyallup River is located just off

The Puyallup Tribe's restoration goal is to rebuild depressed Chinook and steelhead stocks and remove them from ESA listing. Historically, Fall Chinook have been reared since 1980 with a variety of stocks, goals, and objectives. Using acclimation ponds, limiting harvest, and making substantial gains in habitat restoration, the Tribe will be able to accomplish this task. Levee setbacks, oxbow reconstructions both inter tidal and upland, Commencement Bay cleanup, and harvest cutbacks have already been initiated.

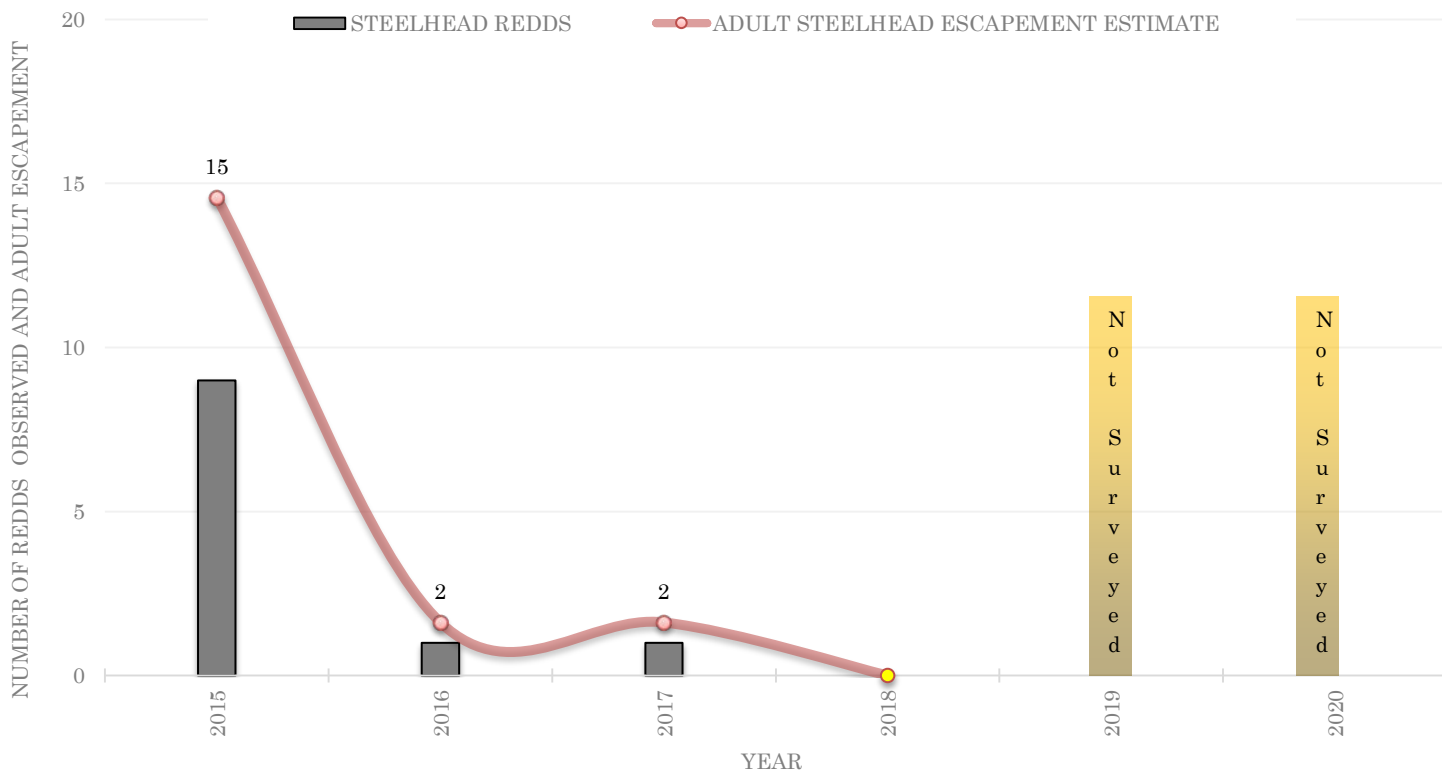
Only the jump-starting of Chinook in habitat areas devoid of fish is left. Acclimation ponds are a proven method in increasing fish numbers on the spawning grounds. Hatchery rearing Fall Chinook for acclimation ponds in the upper Puyallup River is a key component

Lower Mowich River



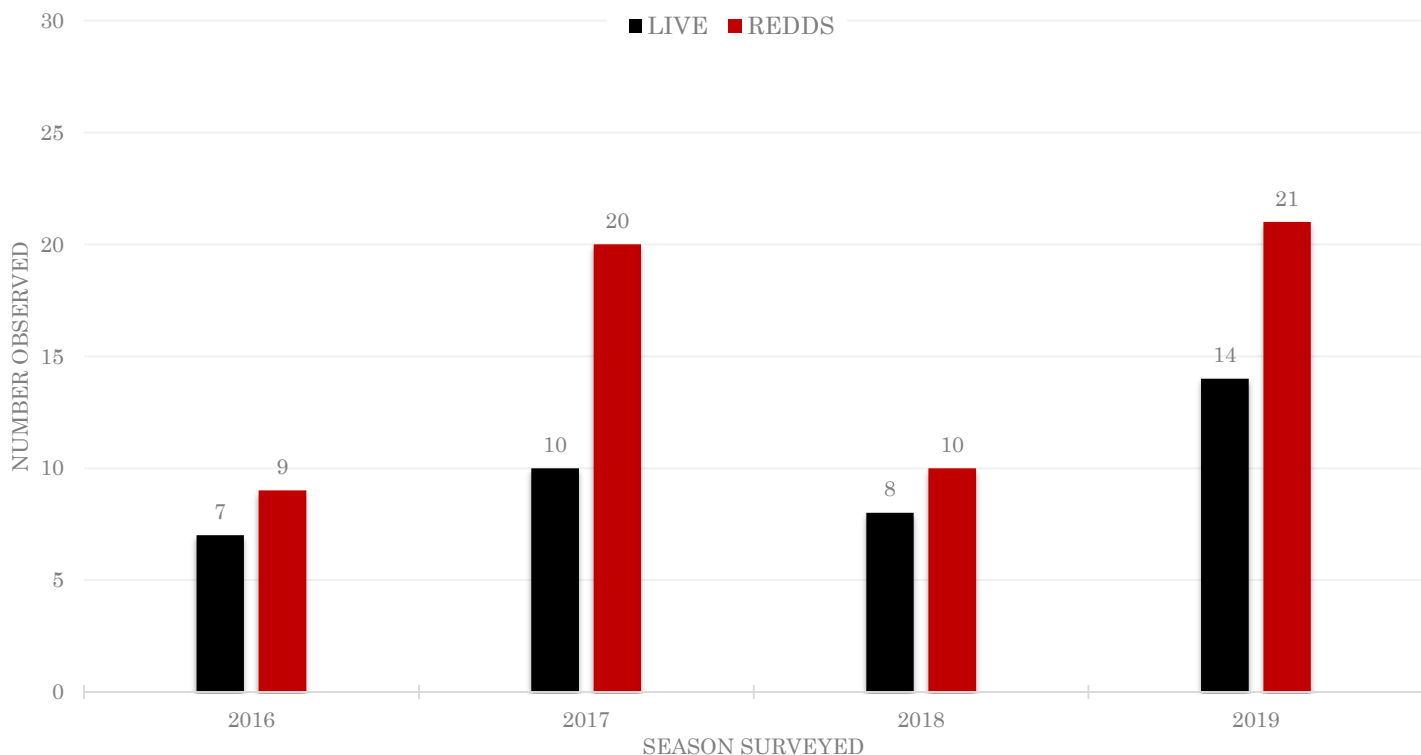
to restoration goals. Surveys conducted for bull trout spawning activity, initiated in 2016, has resulted in identifying several index spawning sites. Preliminary genetic analysis conducted on 47 tissue samples collected from bull trout recovered from the Electron forebay (2002-2015), strongly indicates the population of bull trout in the Upper Puyallup/Mowich is comprised of a single distinct spawning population (*genetic work is ongoing*).

Mowich River Seasonal Comparison of Steelhead Redd Counts and Adult Escapement Estimates (2015-2020)



● 2016-2020 redd data is incomplete due to extremely poor survey conditions which prevented a regular full season of surveys. To determine the total escapement for steelhead, each redd is multiplied by a factor of 1.62 (i.e. 42 redds x 1.62 steelhead per redd = total escapement of 68 steelhead). See steelhead redd location map in appendix C.

Mowich River Tributaries Seasonal Comparison of Bull Trout Spawning Ground Counts (2016-2019)



See Appendix B for bull trout spawning data, and Appendix C for redd locations.

NIESSON CREEK

WRIA
10.0622



Niesson Creek is a tributary to the Upper Puyallup River. Originating from snowpack run-off and ground water, the creek runs northerly for approximately 5.3 miles before meeting the Puyallup at RM 41.1. Anadromous usage extends throughout the first 2.2 miles of the creek; supporting Chinook (*planted*), coho (*NOR & hatchery plants*), steelhead and bull trout.

Beyond RM 2.2, the creek climbs steeply along the remaining 3.1 miles to its origin at just over 4,000 feet. Niesson Creek is located within the Kapowsin tree farm currently managed by Hancock. The overstory riparian zone consists of mixed conifers and deciduous trees. Continuing timber harvesting activities have reduced the riparian zone to the state required minimum along several extended segments of the lower creek.

Niesson is a complex, moderate sized stream, which varies between a pool-riffle and forced pool-riffle character. The creek contains excellent and frequent spawning gravel, as



Lower Niesson Creek

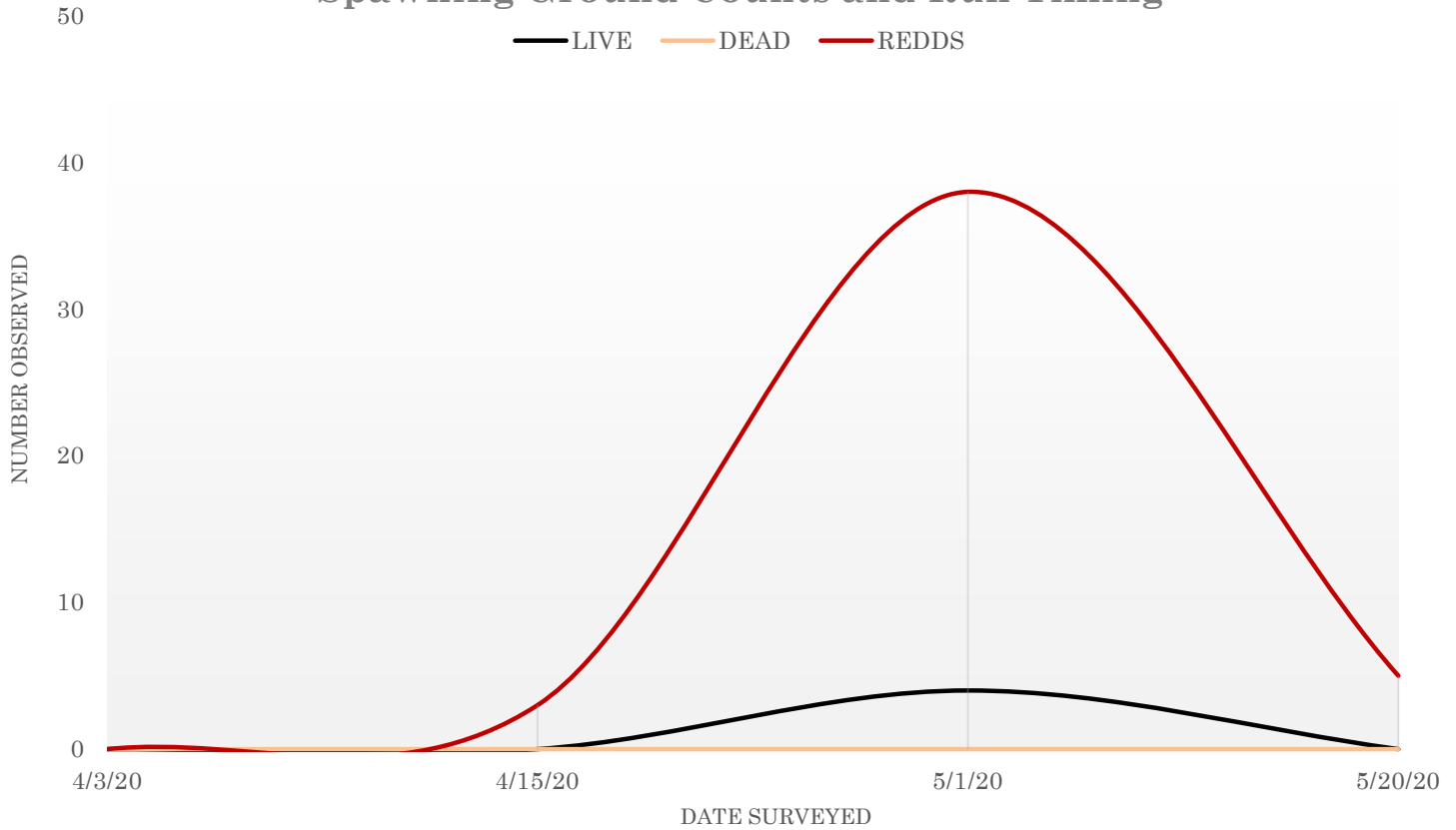
well as significant LWD and debris jams throughout the 2.2 mile anadromous reach.

Niesson Creek is surveyed consistently for wild steelhead and spot checked for coho. Steelhead have been observed spawning as high as RM 2.2 near the abandoned 22 Rd. Naturally returning coho were observed for the first time in 2002. The natural returns are a result of live adult plantings and juvenile acclimation projects conducted by the Puyallup Tribal Fisheries Department. Since 1998, the Puyallup Tribe has been transporting live surplus adult coho from the WDFW's Voights Creek Hatchery in Orting; however, no fish were planted in 2004 or 2007. Instead, naturally returning adult coho were allowed to spawn without intrusion from hatchery planted coho. Adult surplus Fall Chinook have been planted in the past when fish were available and creek flows allowed; unfortunately, the creek flow can be too low to allow naturally returning Chinook access to the creek in late summer and early fall.

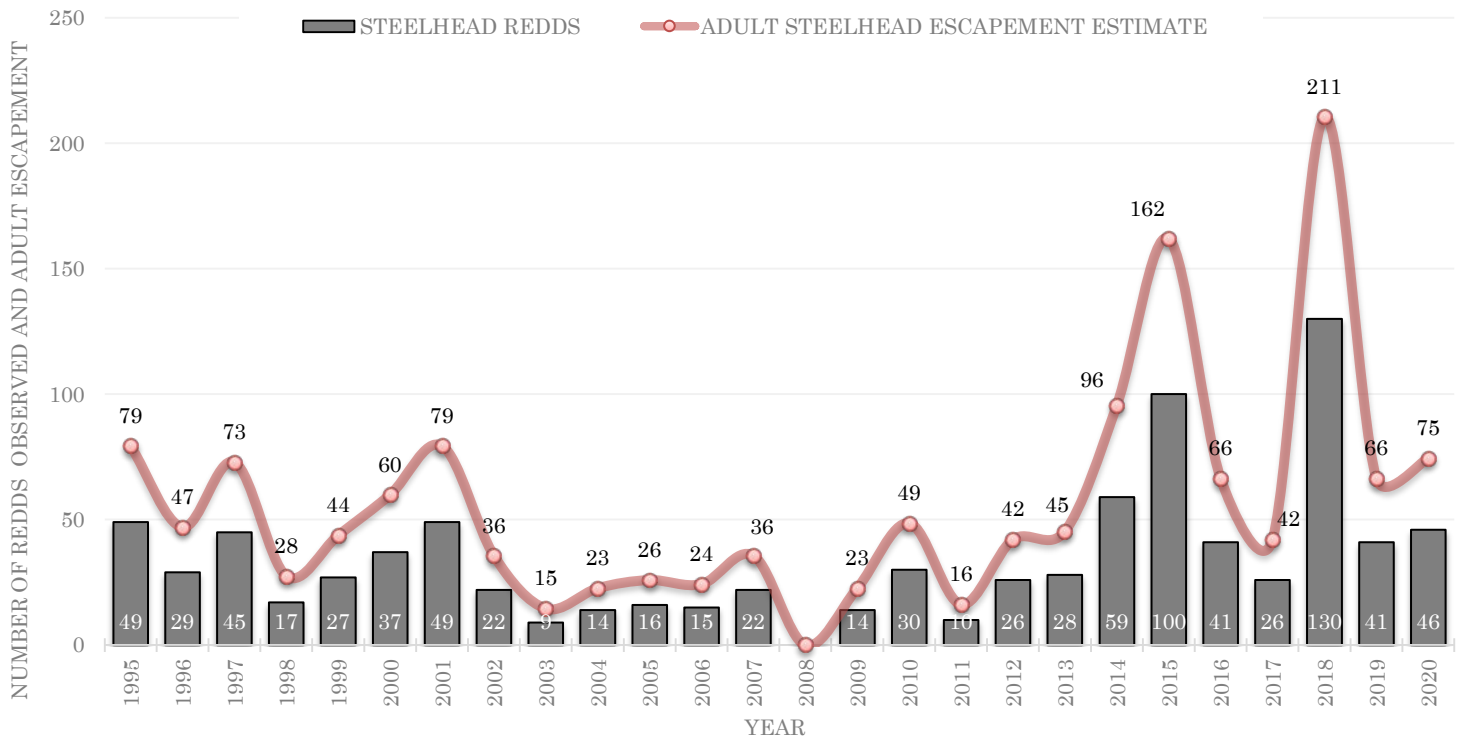
Like Kellog and Le Dout creeks, the mouth of Niesson Creek is located downstream of the Electron diversion dam. Flows over the past century have often been high enough during late winter and spring to prevent the mainstem channel of the Puyallup River from being drawn dry; the higher winter/spring flows have thereby allowed wild steelhead to maintain a foothold in Niesson Creek. Unfortunately, escapement in Niesson has decreased significantly over the past several years. The winter steelhead stocks in the Puyallup basin have been declining since 1990. The precipitous decline within the past several years has created serious concern among fisheries managers. Factor(s) responsible for

the decline in steelhead escapement are unknown, especially when other salmon species are experiencing relatively good success. Unlike the White River, there are currently no enhancement or supplementation programs for steelhead on the Puyallup River.

2020 Niesson Creek Steelhead Spawning Ground Counts and Run Timing

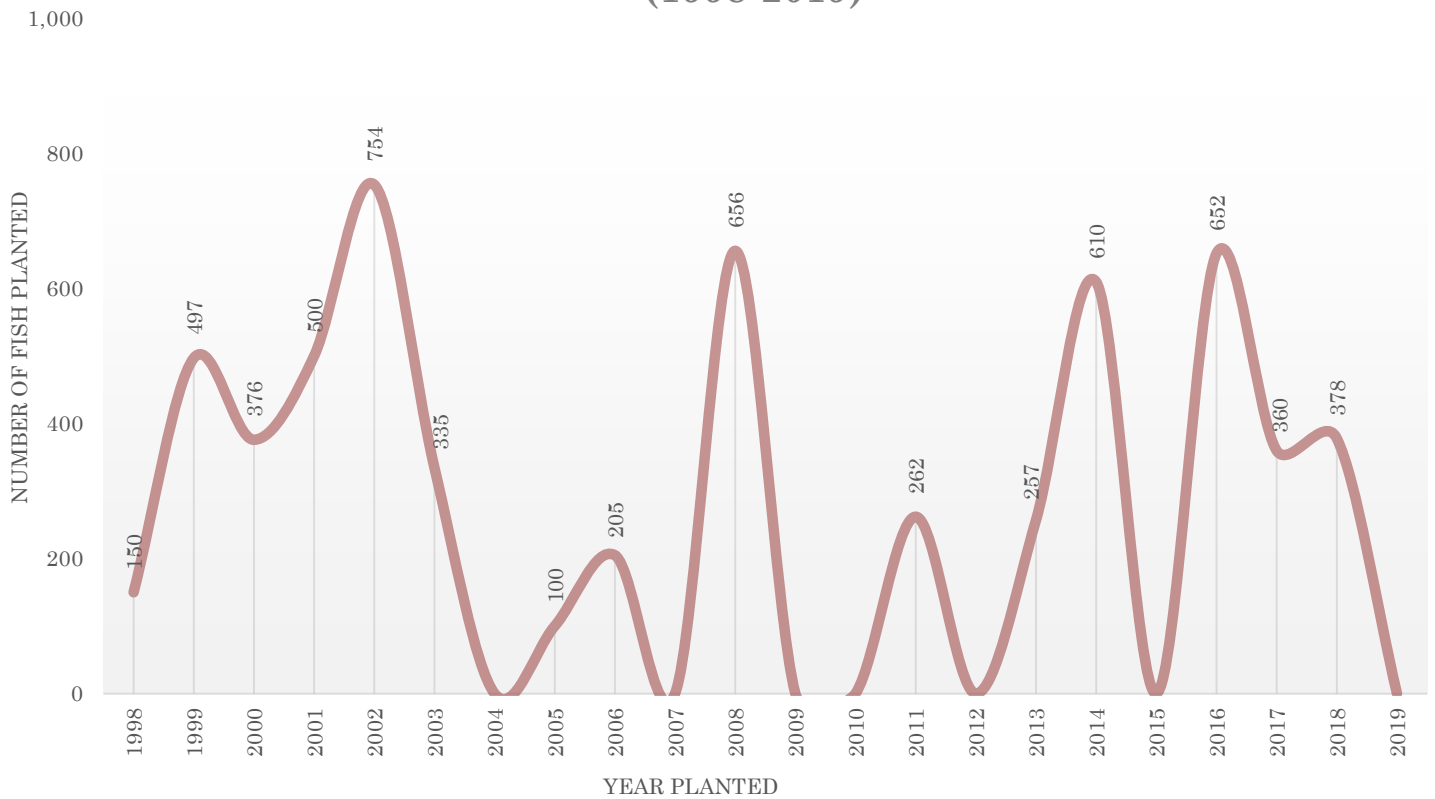


Niesson Creek Seasonal Comparison of Steelhead Redd Counts and Adult Escapement Estimates (1995-2020)



● The 2008 redd data is incomplete due to extremely poor survey conditions which prevented a regular full season of surveys. To determine the total escapement for steelhead, each redd is multiplied by a factor of 1.62 (i.e. 42 redds x 1.62 steelhead per redd = total escapement of 68 steelhead). See steelhead redd location map in appendix C.

Live Surplus Adult Coho From WDFW Voights Creek Hatchery Planted in Niesson Creek, Puyallup River (1998-2019)



Surplus coho adults provided by WDFW Voights Creek Hatchery when available.

NO NAME CREEK

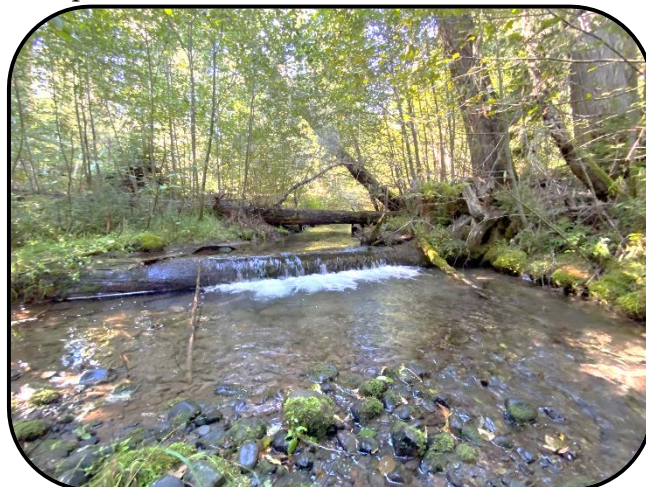
WRIA
10.0364



Bull trout (♂)

NO Name is not the officially designated name for this stream as established by the Washington State Board on Geographic Names; however, it's regularly referred to as "No Name Creek" by PTF staff (*NPS designation w14-00a*). No Name is a small south facing left bank headwater tributary of the White River; at nearly 3.5 miles in length, only the lower 0.7 miles offers exceptional habitat conditions for rearing and spawning. The creek supports all bull trout life history stages, as well as residential and fluvial life history types. No Name is surveyed for bull trout from late August through early October. No Name Creek, like Klickitat Creek, is pristine in many ways. Originating along the slopes of the Sourdough Mountains near Sunrise Park, the creek flows entirely within Mt. Rainier National Park. No Name Creek enters the White River north of Sunrise Park Road at approximately RM 68.1.

The first 0.34 miles of the creek is low gradient and flows within the channel migration zone



of the White River (*below*). The habitat within this section is the least conducive to spawning due to a primarily sandy substrate; however, pools and side channels provide excellent habitat for juvenile bull trout which are often observed in the pools and lateral habitat during adult spawning surveys. In addition, this reach of the creek is highly subjected to the possibility of redd scouring or heavy silt deposition due to the influence of the mainstem White River.

The next 0.12 miles flows through the edge of the forested area along the White River channel. At this point the channel gradient increases slightly, as do the spawning opportunities. Although the substrate throughout this section is somewhat sandy, several pockets of suitable spawning gravel exist. Stream complexity increases due to some small debris jams and limited LWD. The surrounding riparian consists of primarily alder with some small to moderate sized Douglas fir and cedar; even so, solar exposure is still high through this portion of the creek.

The final quarter mile of anadromous usage contains the most frequently utilized habitat. The channel contains several pieces of LWD and spawning gravels, in addition to a heavy riparian zone consisting of fir and cedar. At approximately RM 0.71 the creek turns sharply and rapidly climbs up the valley wall. At this point the stream quickly develops into a series of impassable cascades preventing any further upstream migration. Bull trout have been observed spawning in the creek from late August through September.

In 2006 and 2007, PTF biologist conducted extensive bull trout radio telemetry and redd surveys along the upper White River; focusing heavily on the headwaters located within Mt. Rainier National Park. During the 2007 season, several bull trout were observed spawning in No Name Creek from early to late September. One of the bull trout observed spawning in the creek was part of the migration telemetry study. This bull trout was

surgically implanted with LOTEK® Wireless Inc.'s Nano Tag Series transmitters (*NTC-4-2L*) and released near the Greenwater River (*RM 45*) in late June, and was observed spawning in late September.

Resident bull trout reside in smaller headwater tributaries, while fluvial bull trout frequently travel long distances; utilizing the mainstem rivers and larger tributaries to forage and overwinter. During the fall, migratory forms of bull trout journey from spawning and rearing habitats in the upper watershed to foraging and overwintering habitats located lower in the river system. Beginning in spring and early summer, they begin the return journey back to spawning and foraging areas high in the watershed. In response to changing habitat and reproductive needs, migratory bull trout in the White River travel up to 75 miles or more between the lower river and headwaters located in or near Mt. Rainier N.P. To accomplish this, bull trout require unobstructed migration corridors and connectivity of streams and rivers in order to provide them with access to spawning, rearing, foraging, and overwintering habitats.

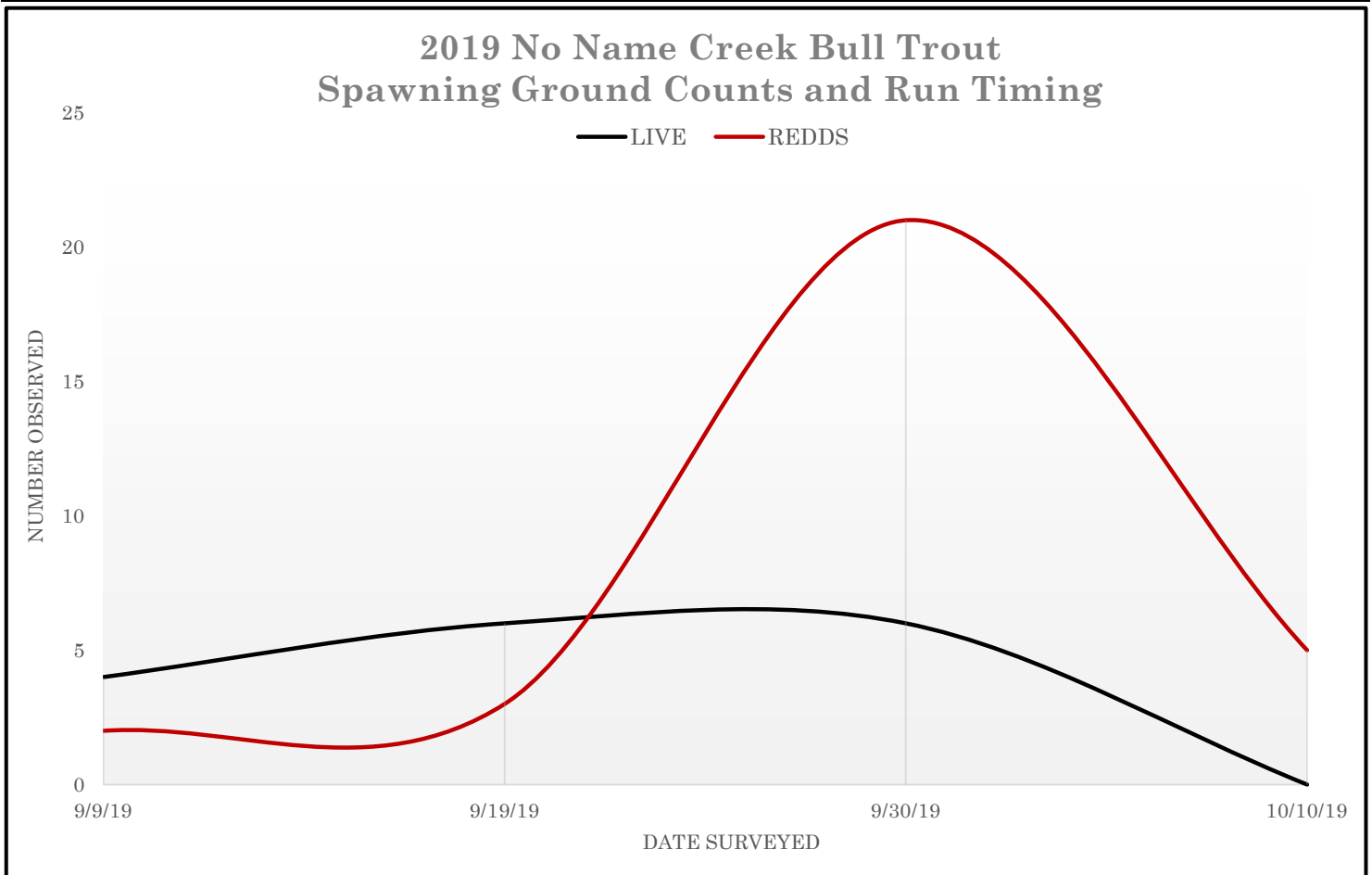
Bull trout spawning occurs primarily during the first three weeks in September, however, spawning has been observed taking place from the last week of August through the first week of October. Bull trout are iteroparous (*ability to spawn more than once*); therefore, recovering pre- or post-spawn mortalities for examination is extremely rare. Spawners in the upper White River tributaries are observed utilizing various sized substrate from small gravels to small cobble. Redds are often constructed in the tail-out of pools and along channel margins. Embryonic development is slow (*depending on water temperatures*); it may take between 165-235 days for eggs to hatch and for alevin to absorb their yolk (Pratt 1992). Bull trout fry emerge in late winter and early spring. Young fry can often be seen by mid-March foraging in the lateral habitat along the upper mainstem White River and associate tributaries.



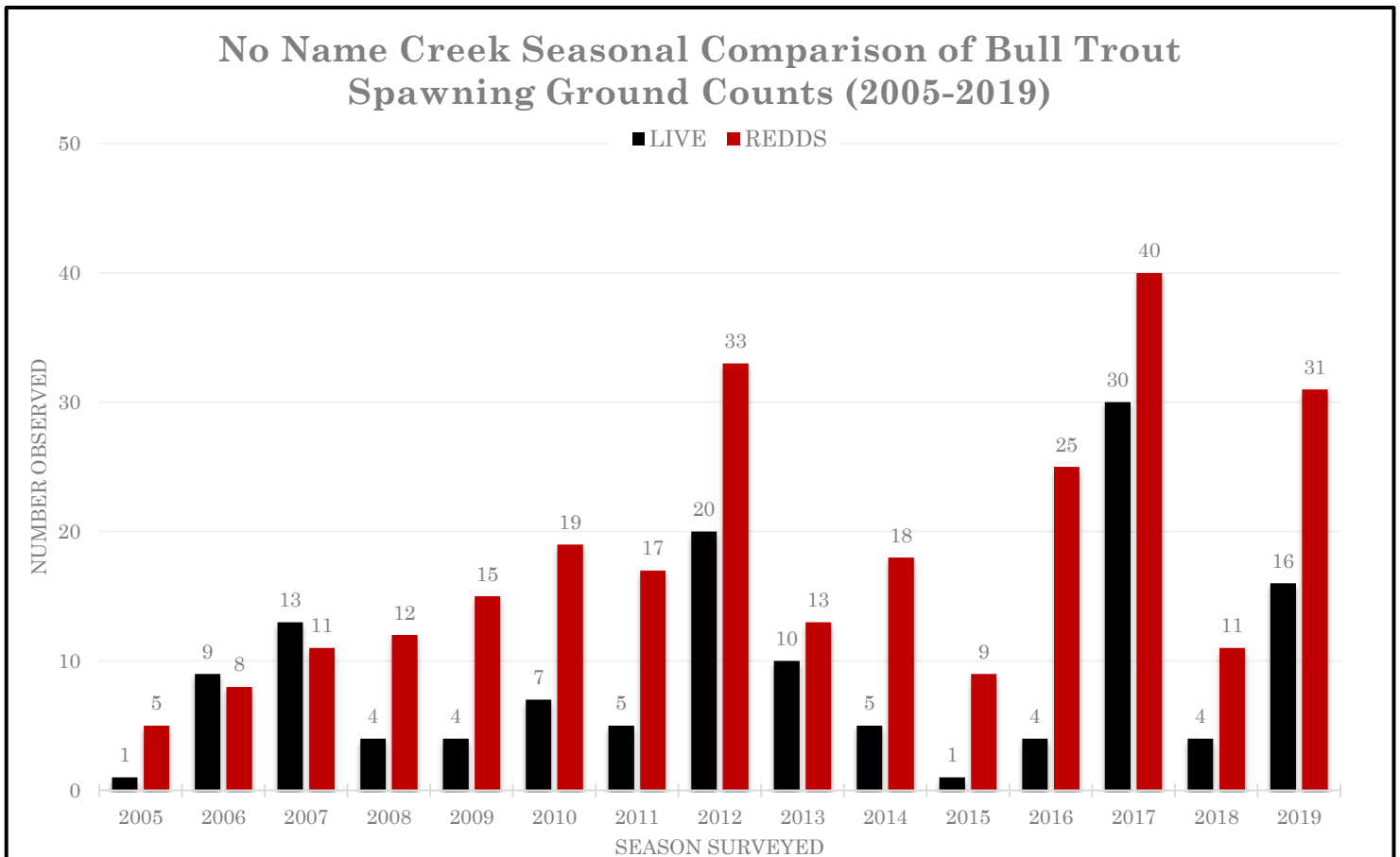
Bull trout habitat throughout the Puyallup and White rivers has been severely impacted by over a century of land and water resource exploitation; including, damming and substantial water diversions, considerable riparian alterations (*deforestation*), dewatering and low instream flow regimes, as well as significant channel manipulation. These impacts have led to a marked deterioration in land and hydrological behavior within these river systems by causing water flow of poorer quality, quantity and timing. Several limiting factors are involved with regards to the healthy function of stream habitat and bull trout populations in the watershed; including lost or diminished habitat connectivity and migration corridors (*human-made fish passage barriers*), fragmentation and reduction of habitat quality

(*entrainment, transportation networks, forest management practices and operations, direct water withdrawal*); in addition to, water quality, fish entrainment and entrapment, unknown species interactions, and potential climate change impacts (*changes in flow regimes, scour effects, thermal variations, changes in water chemistry*).

Bull trout are primarily piscivorous [pi-siv-er-uh s] (*fish eaters*); however, they are opportunistic feeders, feeding on a variety of prey items depending on their particular life history strategy and stage of development. Adults feed almost exclusively on other fish, including a range of salmon and trout species; as well as other resident fish species. Juveniles feed on aquatic invertebrates, including stoneflies (*Plecoptera*), caddisflies (*Trichoptera*), and mayflies (*Ephemeroptera*). Bull trout require a healthy aquatic environment in order to survive and flourish. They need an environment that provides the necessary prey base; in addition to the rearing and reproductive habitat essential to ensure their continued survival and reproductive success. The USFWS finalized bull trout recover plan is available at: [https://www.fws.gov/pacific/bulltrout/pdf/Final Bull Trout Recovery Plan 092915.pdf](https://www.fws.gov/pacific/bulltrout/pdf/Final%20Bull%20Trout%20Recovery%20Plan%20092915.pdf)



2019 data collected by PTF & National Park Service (MORA). Raw spawning data for No Name Creek can be found in Appendix B. See Appendix C for bull trout redd locations.



OHOP CREEK

WRIA
10.0600

Coho



Ohop Creek is the primary feeder stream (*inlet*) to Lake Kapowsin; not to be mistaken for the Ohop Creek which is a tributary to the Nisqually. Ohop Creek and Kapowsin Creek share the same WRIA designation (10.0600). Continuing for nearly 8.5 miles beyond Lake Kapowsin, the creek currently supports primarily coho (*top image*). In addition to coho, the creek likely continues to support a limited number of steelhead as well.

The lower 0.2 miles of Ohop Creek flows through a narrow and incised channel within the wetland boundary along the south end of Lake Kapowsin. This initial stretch is nonconductive to spawning and is heavily vegetated (*large reed canary grass [Phalaris arundinacea]*), and is commonly the site of recurrent beaver (*Castor canadensis*) activity. From RM 6.5 to RM 7.0, the creek assumes a low gradient pool-riffle structure; containing excellent spawning gravel, as well as several deep pools



and moderate amounts of in-stream woody debris. The channel meanders through a forest of cedar, fir, alder and maple that is fairly dense along much of the lower reach (*RM 6.5 to 8*). Several side channels branch off along this reach, offering additional spawning and rearing habitat. High water events often reestablish some significantly long complex side channels located above RM 0.4. These side channels are often utilized by coho. Cattle occasionally have access to the creek, but they have had minor impact.

The upper reaches of Ohop Creek extend well into the Kapowsin tree farm currently managed by Hancock (*Hancock Forest Management*). Logging roads and timber harvesting have impacted several portions of the stream by way of; increased sedimentary inputs, windthrow, increased solar exposure, as well as confinement and constriction of the stream channel.

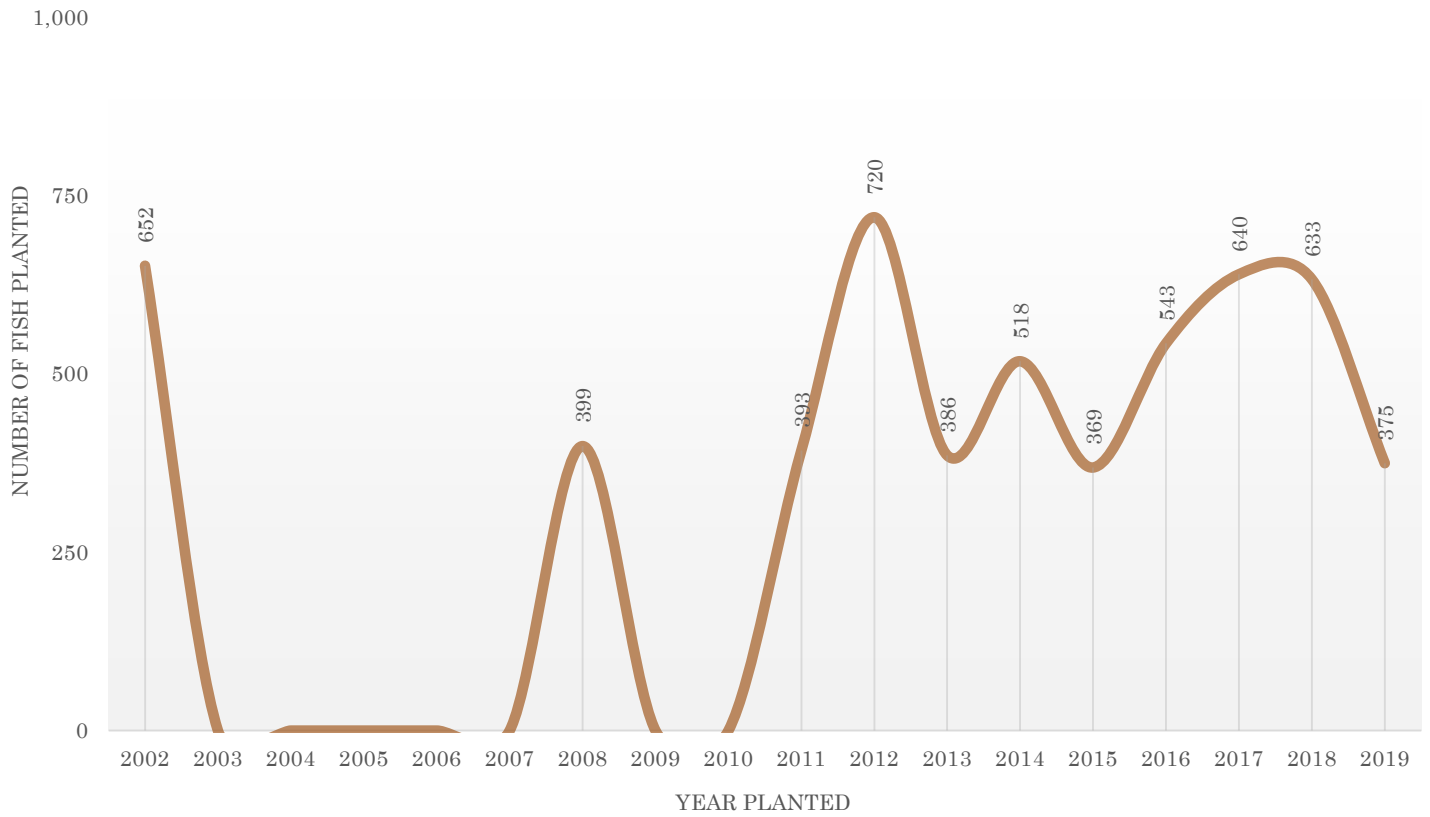
Despite the 3 year coho net-pen project employed in Lake Kapowsin by the Puyallup Tribe from 1995-1997 (*program reinstated in 2019*), adult coho escapement has dropped in Ohop and Kapowsin creeks over the last two decade. Additional enhancement efforts are made seasonally to supplement the coho run by planting surplus adult coho, when available, from WDFW's Voights Creek Hatchery into Ohop Creek, where they are able to spawn naturally. Steelhead surveys have been reduced to periodic spot checks during the spring

since none have been observed for several years. However, it's likely that a small number of steelhead may continue to spawn in the creek above the survey area since they are observed consistently in Kapowsin Creek.

The winter steelhead stocks in the Puyallup basin have declined since 1990. The decline has been a cause of concern among fisheries

managers. The factor(s) responsible for the decline in steelhead escapement are unknown, especially when other salmon species are experiencing relatively good success.

Surplus Voights and Clarks Creeks Hatchery Adult Coho Planted in Ohop Creek (2002-2019)



Surplus adults provided by WDFW Voights Creek and Puyallup Tribe's Clarks Creek (since 2017) Hatcheries when available.

PARALLEL CREEK



Parallel Creek is not officially named, nor is it identified on most topological or hydrological maps; however, for easy identification the creek is referred to as “Parallel” by PTF staff. Parallel is a small south facing left bank headwater tributary to the White River; with the lower 0.6 miles flowing parallel (*hence the name*) to the White River channel. Parallel Creek, like other bull trout streams such as Klickitat Creek and No Name, is pristine in many ways. The creek provides exceptional habitat conditions for bull trout (*bottom center*) rearing and spawning. Since 2006, the Puyallup Tribe has surveyed the creek for bull trout spawning activity from late August through early October, with peak spawning occurring around the third week in September. Originating along the slopes of Sunrise Ridge, the creek flows entirely within Mt. Rainier National Park, entering the White River approximately at ap-



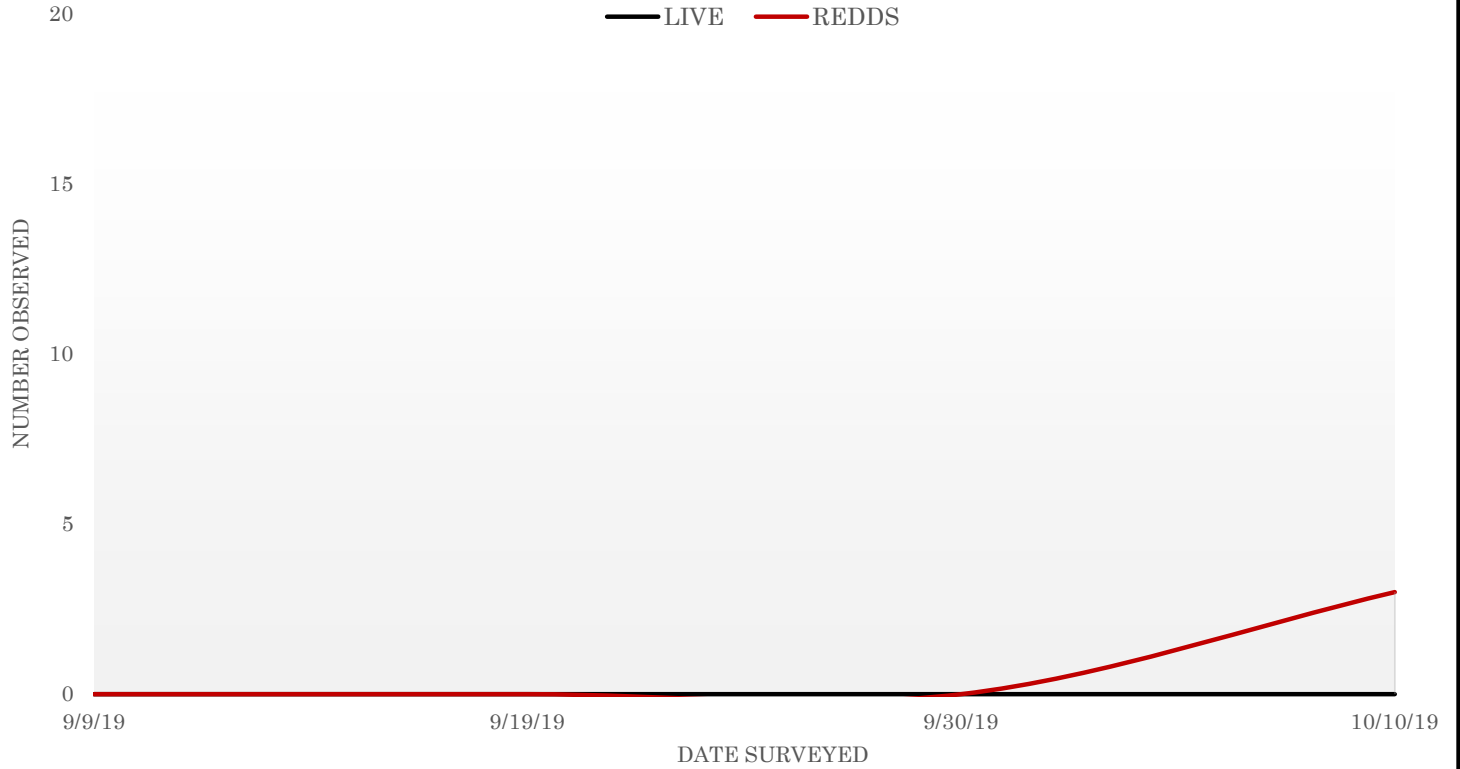
proximately RM 67.9; which is directly across the river channel from Klickitat Creek.

Characteristic of many headwater tributaries, the mouth of the creek is frequently translocated due to its position within the open channel migration zone of the White River floodplain. As a result of the mainstem river incursions, the creek's lower channel and riparian habitat is frequently altered. The habitat within this section is often the least conducive to spawning due to a primarily fine/sandy substrate. In addition, this reach of the creek is highly subjected to the possibility of redd scouring or heavy silt deposition due to the influence of the mainstem White River.

Nearly the entire anadromous reach of the creek is low gradient, and the channel is somewhat narrow and incised. The surrounding riparian near the mouth consists primarily of alder (*pioneer species*) with some small to moderate sized Douglas fir and cedar; even so, solar exposure is still low through this portion of the creek during the summer. The approximately 0.5 miles of stream channel upstream of the mainstem area of influence flows through a heavily forested area along the White River channel. Stream complexity within this section increases due to small debris jams and moderate amounts of LWD. Throughout the majority of the anadromous reach, the channel gradient remains low as the stream meander significantly through the forest. Due to the low gradient and tranquil flow throughout this reach, the substrate consists mainly of fine material; however, several

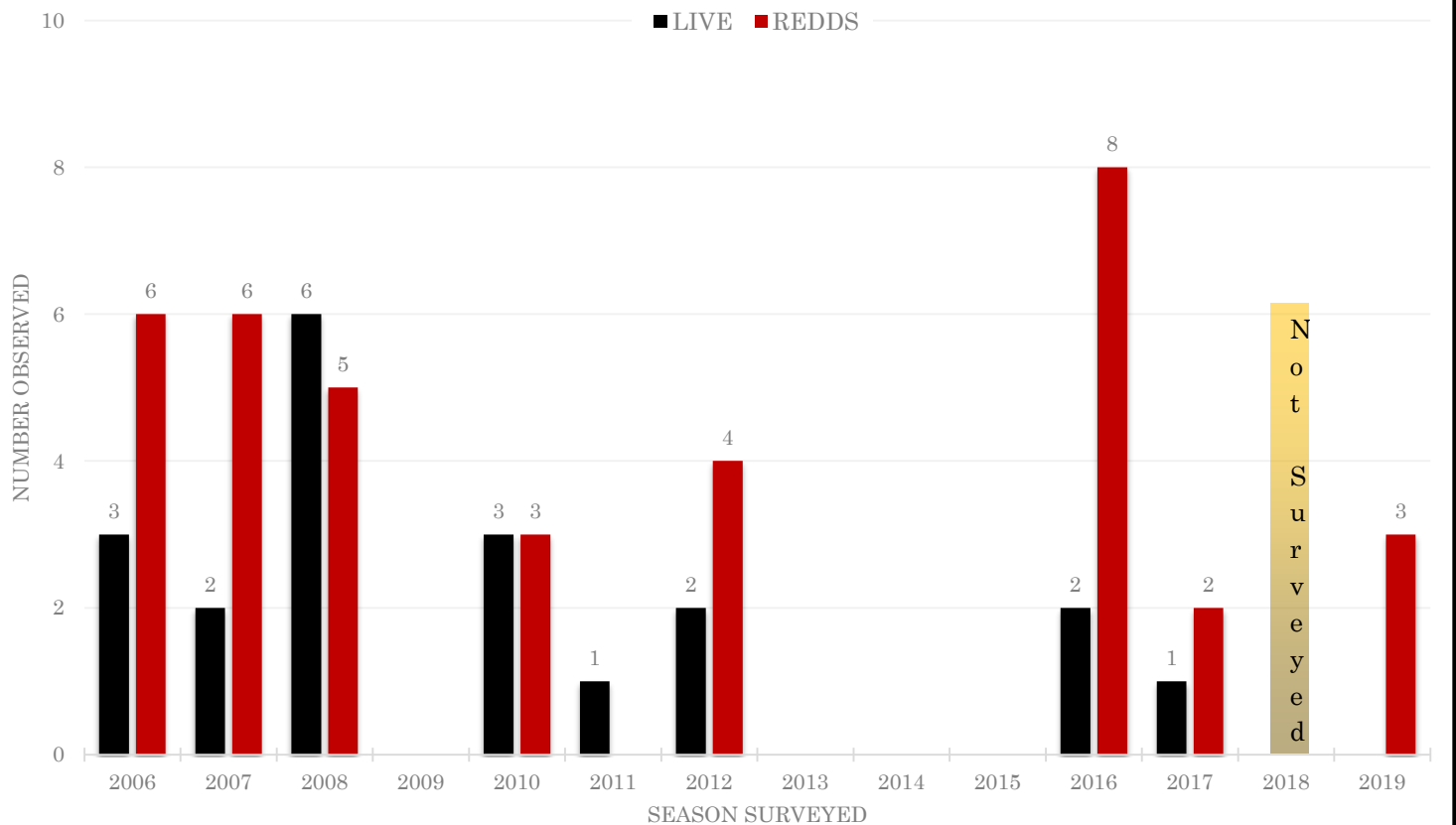
pockets of suitable spawning gravel exist, providing adult spawning opportunities (*center*). At approximately RM 0.6 the creek rapidly climbs up the valley wall. At this point the stream quickly develops into a series of impassable cascades preventing any further upstream migration.

2019 Parallel Creek Bull Trout Spawning Ground Counts and Run Timing



2019 data collected by PTF and National Park Service (MORA). See Appendix B for bull trout redd locations, and Appendix C for spawning data.

Parallel Creek Seasonal Comparison of Bull Trout Spawning Ground Counts (2006-2019)

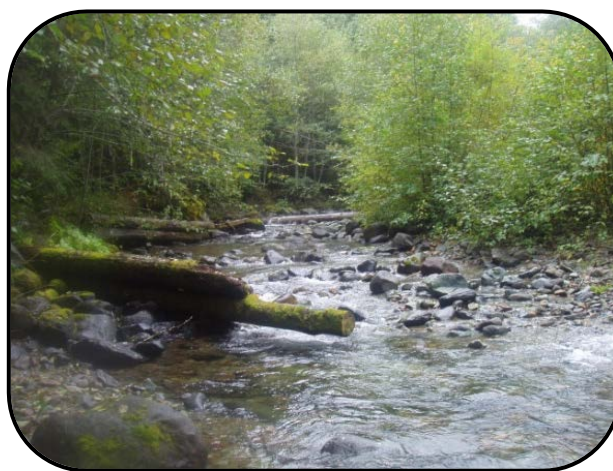


PINOCHLE CREEK

WRIA
10.0198



Pinochle Creek is a moderate sized tributary to the West Fork White River, located on the left bank at RM 6.8, and flows within USFS Snoqualmie National Forest management area. Coho are the most abundant and common species observed in Pinochle Creek. Other species known to utilize the creek include Chinook, coho, pink, sockeye, cutthroat and steelhead/rainbow. Bull trout utilization is unknown but presence is presumed since the species is present in the West Fork White River and other West Fork tributaries. Low flows can make it problematic for Chinook to access the creek in August and September to spawn; as a result, Chinook escapement in Pinochle is often low or absent. A bedrock falls about 0.3 miles upstream of the bridge over Pinochle blocks further upstream migration. From the falls, to the confluence with the West Fork, there exists excellent spawning and rearing habitat for all species. The channel is low gradient, unconfined, and pool-riffle in character with. In addition, there is abundant



woody debris from the surrounding old-growth forest. Wrong Creek and Pinochle Creek are two small tributaries to Pinochle, entering near RM 0.2.

In the past, Pinochle was surveyed for adult salmon escapement; unfortunately, flood damage to Forest Service Road 74 has prevented access to the creek since 2006; so, no escapement surveys or fish plants in the nearby acclimation pond located on Cripple Creek have occurred since. When escapement surveys were conducted, coho were often observed each season holding in two large pools just below the confluence with Pinochle and Wrong Creeks. Many of these coho would ascend Cripple and Wrong a couple of weeks after entering Pinochle. Spawning activity for all species occurs predominantly within in the lower 0.2 miles. Prior to 2006, the creek was a popular recreational site; unfortunately, this often had a negative impact on the creek including human biological waste, trash and toxic materials; as well as human made anadromous blockages and fish harassment.

All adult salmon that spawn in Pinochle Creek were originally captured at the USACE fish trap in Buckley, and transported above Mud Mountain dam. Specific escapement numbers for the upper White River drainage are known; therefore, surveys were conducted to determine fish distribution and spawning success. This is especially important regarding Spring Chinook, since adult production monitoring is part of the White River Spring Chinook Recovery Plan. Also, as part of the recovery plan, the Puyallup Tribe operated a Spring Chinook acclimation pond located at RM 0.3 on Cripple Creek. Spring Chinook were reared and released from Cripple Creek for several years (1994-2006).

Approximately 50,000 plus Spring Chinook from the Muckleshoot White River hatchery were transported annually to the Cripple Creek acclimation pond in early spring, and released in late spring. Returns to Pinochle; as well as Cripple and Wrong creeks, were likely associated with these earlier plantings.

PUYALLUP RIVER

WRIA
10.0021



Puyallup River at Kellog Creek (RM 39.7)

The Puyallup Watershed is identified as Water Resource Inventory Area 10 (WRIA 10) by the Washington State Department of Ecology. The Puyallup River Watershed provides over 1,300 linear river miles (RM) of drainage over an area greater than 1,000 square miles. The three major river drainages include the Puyallup, White, and Carbon rivers which flow almost entirely within Pierce County and part of South King County. All three river systems originate from glaciers along the north and west slopes of Mt. Rainier, located entirely within Mt. Rainier National Park. The Carbon and White rivers converge with the Puyallup River at RM 17.8 and RM 10.4 respectively. *The availability and nature of fish and stream habitats are not static conditions and are frequently altered. The habitat descriptions in this report provide a general analysis of habitat conditions, and are not intended to fulfill the requirements of a rigorous biological assessment/evaluation.* The White River is a significant tributary, with a drainage area larger than the Puyallup River. However, the White and Puyallup drainages are often viewed and managed as two distinct and separate entities. This management approach is due in part because prior to 1906, the White River did not flow into the Puyallup. Salo and Jagielo (1983) described that prior to 1906; the

majority of the White River flowed north towards Elliot Bay. Yet, some of the water from the White often flowed south to the Puyallup through the Stuck River channel. In November of 1906, a flood event mobilized a tremendous amount of wood debris that blocked the north flowing channel in what is now downtown Auburn. The blockage forced the river to avulse and find a new channel. This newly created diversion sent nearly the entire White River flow down through the Stuck River channel into the Puyallup; more than doubling the size of the Puyallup River drainage. In 1915, a concrete structure was constructed, thereby permanently diverting the White River into the Puyallup.

The Puyallup River continues to flow west from its confluence with the White until it reaches Commencement Bay in Tacoma. An extensive system of levees, approximately 90 miles, was constructed along the Puyallup, White and Carbon rivers beginning in the early through mid-20th century. There are a significant number of large tributaries that feed these mainstem rivers including the Clearwater River, Greenwater River, Mowich River, Huckleberry Creek and South Prairie Creek.

In addition to the White River, the Carbon River is also key tributary of the Puyallup River, entering the Puyallup at RM 17.9; just north of the city of Orting. The Carbon River and its associated tributaries provide excellent spawning and rearing opportunities for salmon, steelhead, and bull trout. In the past, steelhead have been documented as high as the Mt. Rainier National Park boundary. However, the majority of spawning for all species within this drainage, with the exception of bull trout, occurs in South Prairie Creek and the lower 11 miles of the mainstem Carbon.

The mean annual flow of the Puyallup River over the first 86 year gauged history was 2,922 cfs. The largest flood of record was 57,000 cfs and occurred in December 1933. The majority of the large flood events have occurred in the months of November and December in response to heavy rains on a substantial snow pack. The minimum low flow defined as the 90%-exceedance level for the Puyallup was 1,156 cfs. Over the past two decades there has been a trend of decreasing low flows (Sumioka 2004). The Puyallup River at Puyallup flow gage

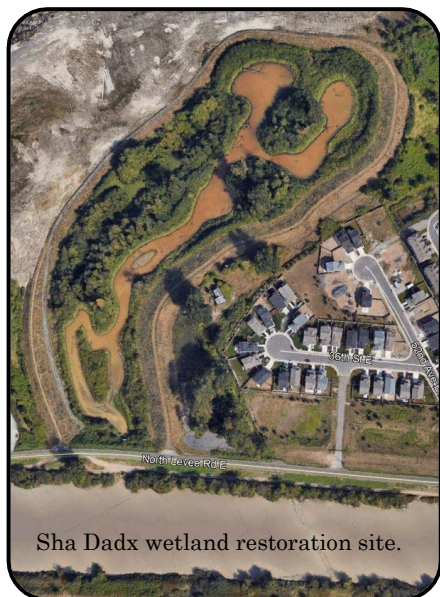
(#12101500) was activated in 1915 and is located at RM 6.6.

The systems glacial origin is responsible for the turbid conditions that are most noticeable during warmer weather in late spring and summer. The White, Carbon, and Puyallup rivers carry a tremendous volume of bed load material which contributes to the dynamic nature of the system. The high sediment loads are responsible for the anastomized channel morphology characteristic of broad valley segments. This condition is most prevalent in the upper reaches within and immediately outside the National Park boundaries.

Outside the Park boundaries, the rivers course through industrial forestlands including national forest but primarily private timber company ownership. Much of these forestlands have been harvested at least once and in many cases twice. Lands in timber production are densely roaded with some sections approaching six lineal miles per square mile. Roads have contributed to many of their trademark problems such as landslides, slope failures, altered hydrology, culvert and bridge projects that can effect upstream migration, and of course high levels of sedimentation within effected drainages.

The lowest section of the Puyallup River, from the confluence with the White River at RM 10.4 to

Commencement Bay is confined by levees and the habitat lacks complexity (*lower left*). The small amount of suitable gravel present is often compacted and offers little spawning opportunity. Steelhead have been observed spawning just upstream from



Sha Dadx wetland restoration site.

the White River confluence; the lowest documented spawning of any species in the river. In the fall of 2008, the Puyallup Tribe completed construction of one of its most prevalent watershed restoration projects to date. The Sha Dadx (*Frank Albert Road-top center*) wetland restoration project, located on the lower Puyallup River, created an accessible 12-acre off-channel wetland habitat for salmonids and other freshwater resident fish. The project was instrumental in reestablishing an old disconnected oxbow and low lying

wetland. The reclaimed habitat was lost during the construction of the lower river levee system in the early 1900's. In response to the loss of nearly an entire estuarine ecosystem that once existed, the creation of this critical and necessary lower river environment will provide overwintering, as well as foraging opportunities for young juvenile salmon. In addition, this habitat will offer the benefits that the estuaries once provided to out migrating (*smolt-ing*) salmon during the transition from fresh water to salt water. An extensive side channel restoration project conducted by Pierce County near the community of Alderton, added over 4,000 linear feet of off channel fish habitat and flood protection.

For more information about this restoration project, go to:

www.co.pierce.wa.us/southfork.

The Puyallup continues to be tightly confined by levees on both sides with the expected lack of channel complexity. These levee constraints continue from the White River confluence to approximately RM 25, just south of the town of Orting. This reach is similar to the lower Puyallup, but does support sporadic spawning by chum, Chinook and steelhead during their re-



Confined lower Puyallup River near I-5

spective seasons. Along Orville Rd., upstream of Orting, a levee setback project was completed in the summer of 1999. Approximately 2 miles of new levee was built back from the original levee, adding over a hundred acres to the floodplain in this reach. In 2013, Pierce County completed the installment of a unique Engineered Log Jam (ELJ) revetment project in the Puyallup River along Orville Road (RM 27). The ELJs utilize large concrete dolosse (top left) to tether large timbers and other woody material. Dolosse were used for the first time in 2009, to reinforce the North Levee on the lower Puyallup River in the city of Fife.

The Puyallup continues to be tightly confined by levees on both sides with the expected lack of channel complexity. These levee constraints continue from the White River confluence to approximately RM 25, just south of the city of Orting. This reach is similar to the lower Puyallup, but does support sporadic spawning by chum, Chinook and steelhead during their respective seasons. Along Orville Rd., upstream of Orting, a levee setback project was completed in the summer of 1999. Approximately 2 miles of new levee was built back from the original levee adding over one hundred acres to the floodplain in this reach. Several high water events later, many side channels have formed and spawning gravel has been retained. In late 2006, a 6,000 foot levee set-back was completed upstream of the Calistoga Bridge in the town of Orting. This set-back added over 55 acres to the floodplain within this reach.

From RM 25.5 to 30.8 the channel is only partially contained by levees and there are several accessible side channels. There is little spawning activity within this reach due to the higher gradient and resulting increase in average substrate size. Upstream from

Electron *Hydro's*. Electron powerhouse at RM 30.8 the river flows through a deep, narrow canyon (right). There are many small vertical drops and bedrock cascades within this 6 mile canyon, all of which are passable to salmon and steelhead. There are frequent spawning opportunities in the tail-outs of the many deep pools located within this upper river reach.

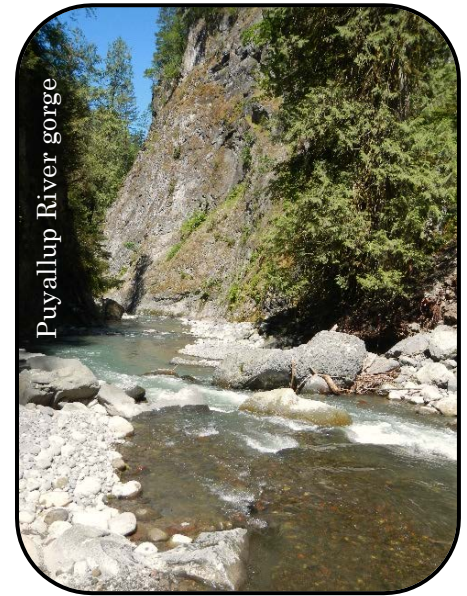
From the top of the canyon, to the diversion dam at RM 41.7, the river is moderately confined and provides several high quality spawning opportunities. The highest densities of steelhead spawning in the Puyallup River

occur within this reach. With the completion of the Electron fish ladder (RM 41.7 bottom) in the fall of 2000, anadromous fish passage was restored for the first time since 1904. There are approximately 26+ miles of exploitable habitat above the diversion and surveys are conducted occasionally in response to

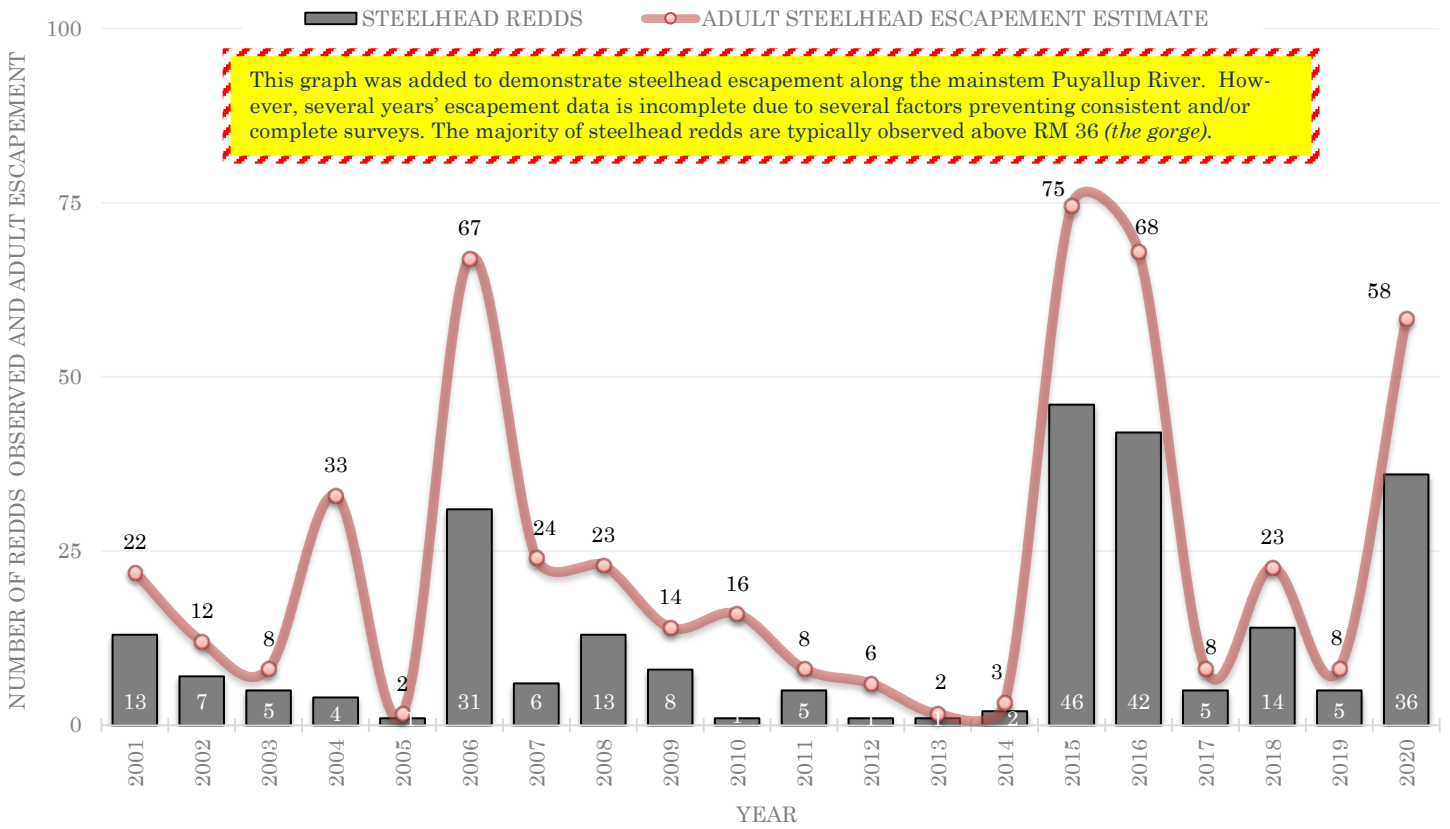
the Puyallup Tribes live surplus Chinook and coho plants.

The Mowich River converges with the Puyallup River at RM 42.3; approximately 0.5 miles above the Electron diversion dam. The glacial headwaters of the Mowich River originate from the Edmunds, and the North and South Mowich glaciers on the west slope of

Mt. Rainier. Significant tributaries to the Mowich include; Crater, Spray, Meadow and Rushingwater creeks. Species documented utilizing this basin include Chinook, coho, steelhead/rainbow, cutthroat and bull trout.

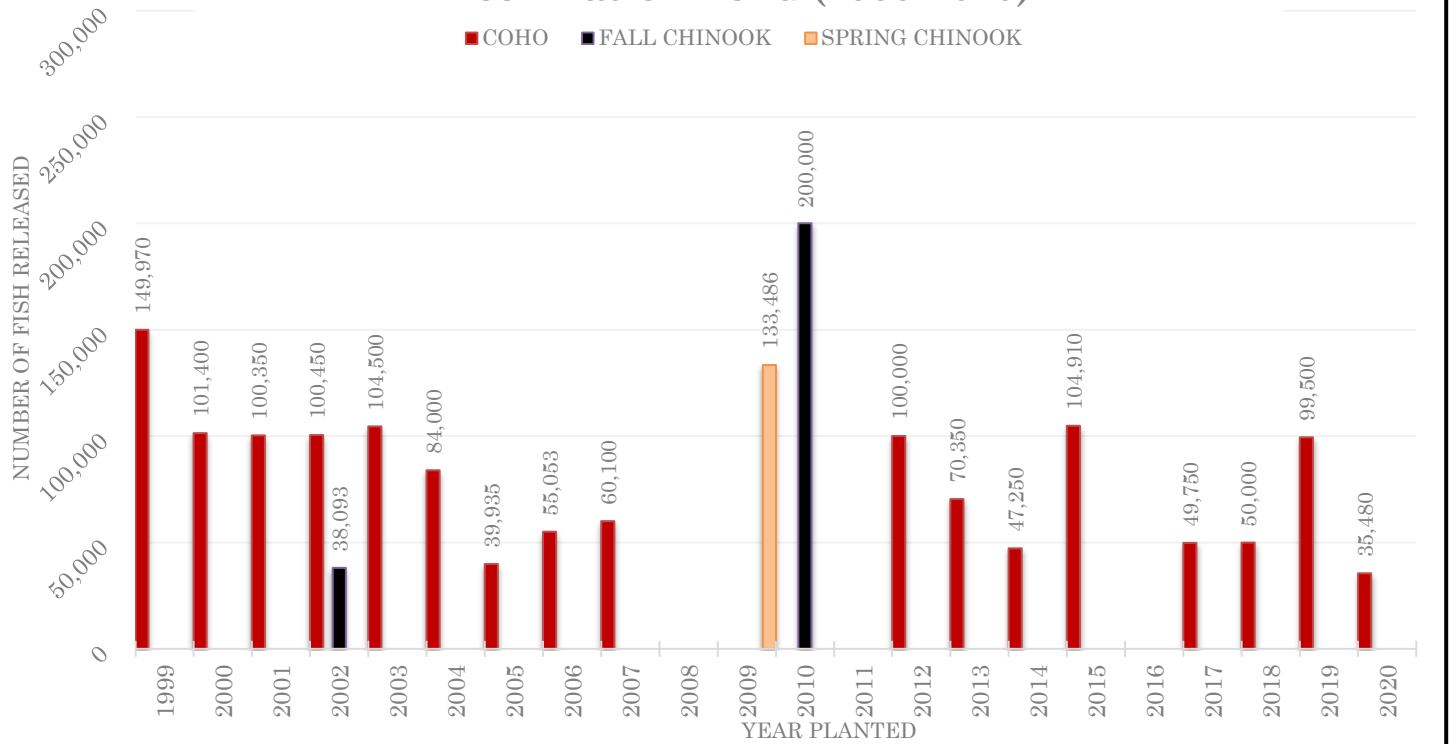


Puyallup River Seasonal Comparison of Steelhead Redd Counts and Adult Escapement Estimates (2001-2020)



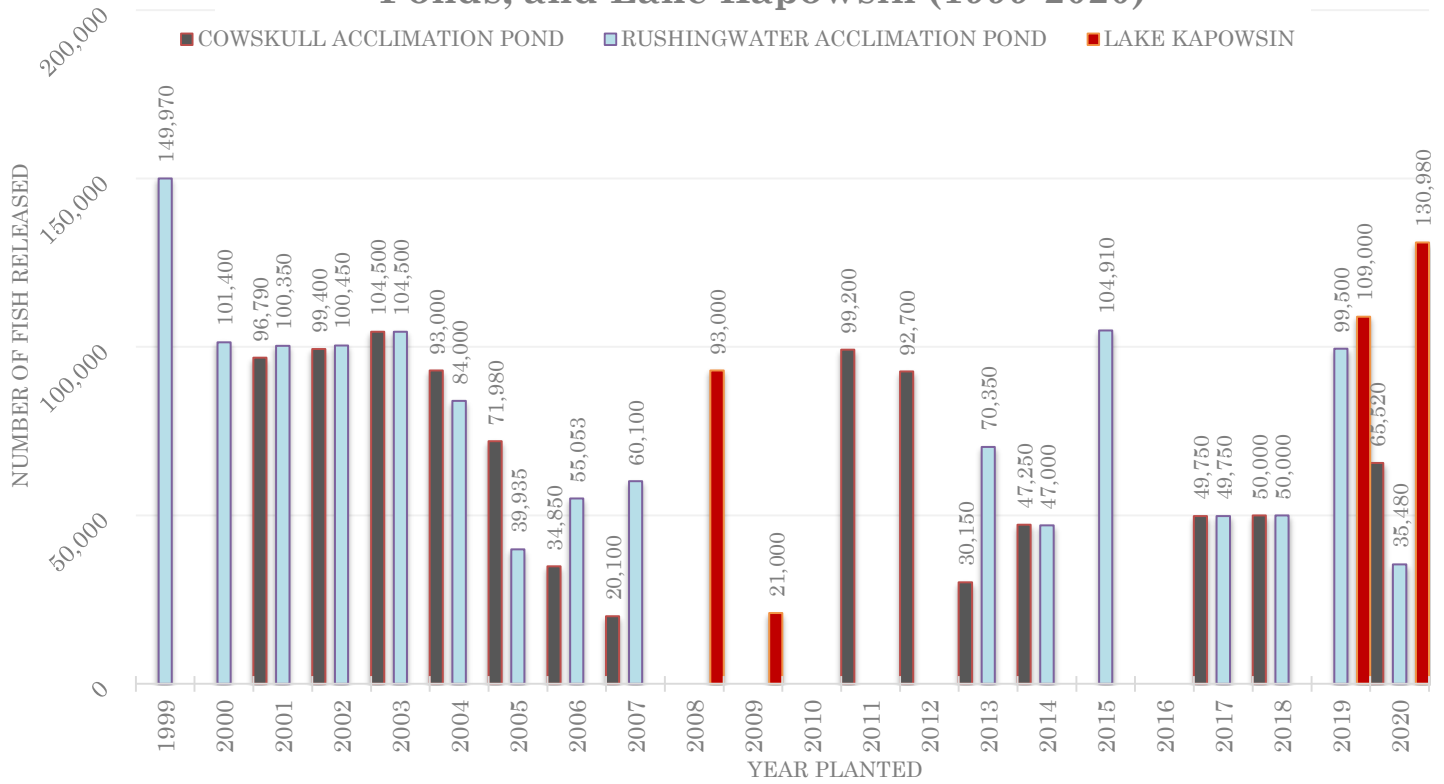
See steelhead redd location map in appendix C.

Juvenile Hatchery Fall Chinook, Spring Chinook and Coho Salmon Planted in Rushingwater Creek Acclimation Pond (1999-2020)



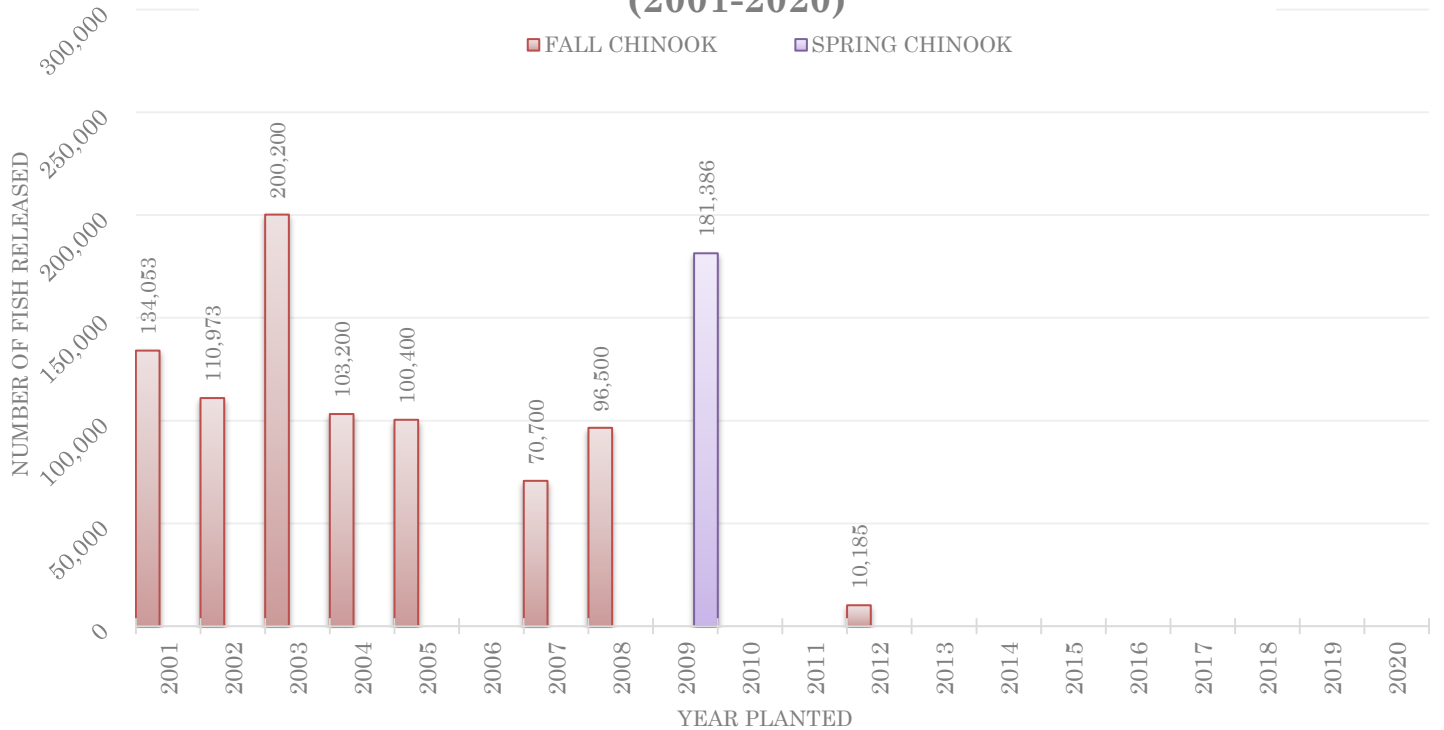
Acclimation ponds operated by Puyallup Tribe. See acclimation pond location sites in Appendix D. No data indicates fish were not planted.

WDFW Voight's Creek Hatchery Juvenile Coho Salmon Planted in Cowskull and Rushingwater Acclimation Ponds, and Lake Kapowsin (1999-2020)



Coho provided by WDFW Voight's Creek Hatchery when available. Acclimation ponds operated by Puyallup Tribe. See map of acclimation pond location sites in Appendix D. No data indicates fish were not planted.

Juvenile Hatchery Fall Chinook and Spring Chinook Salmon Planted in Cowskull Creek Acclimation Pond (2001-2020)



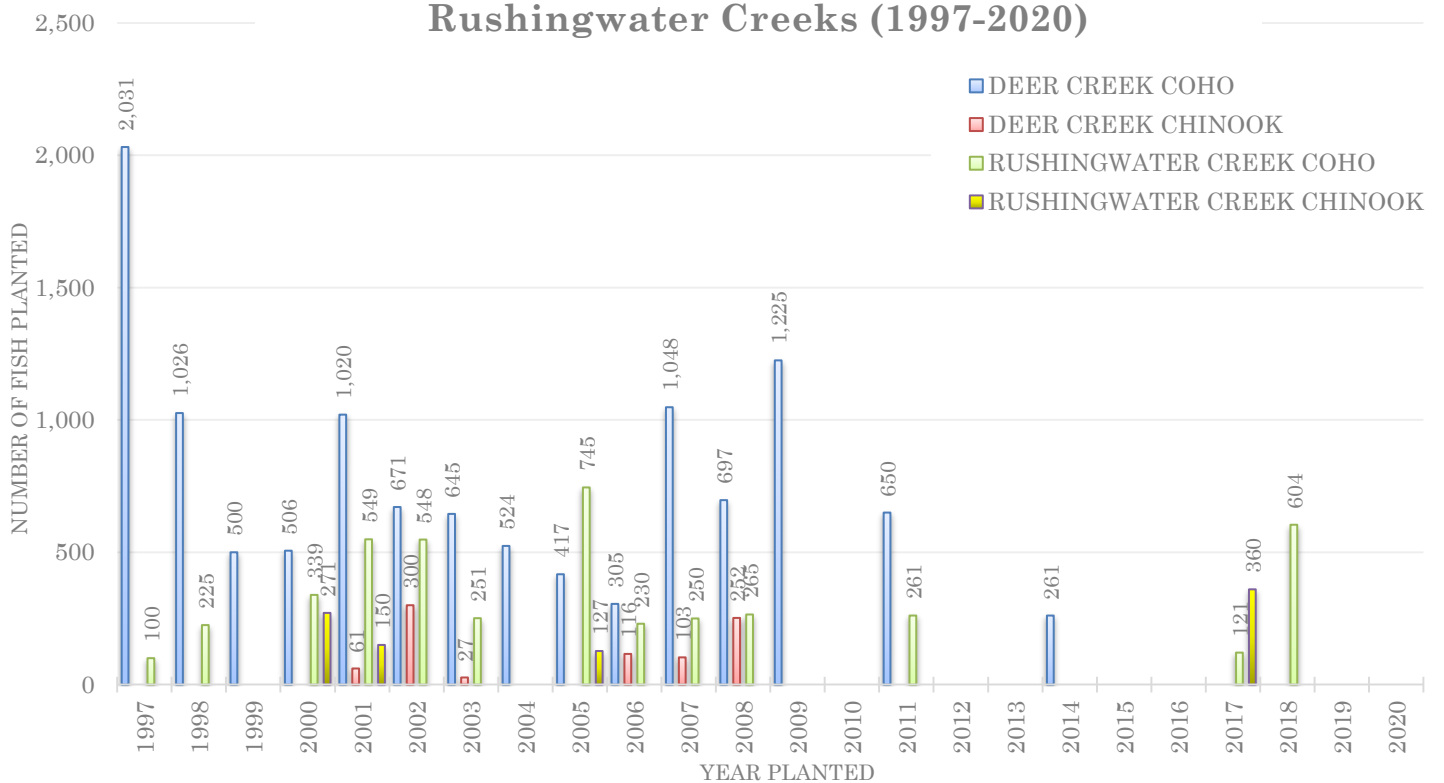
Acclimation ponds operated by Puyallup Tribe. See map of acclimation pond locations in Appendix D. No data indicates fish were not planted.

Surplus Voights Creek Hatchery Fall Chinook and Coho Planted in North Fork Puyallup River (2004-2019)



Surplus adult Chinook and coho provided by WDFW Voights Creek Hatchery when available. No data indicates fish were not planted.

Surplus Voights Creek Hatchery Adult Coho and Fall Chinook Planted in Deer and Rushingwater Creeks (1997-2020)



Surplus adult Chinook and coho provided by WDFW Voights Creek Hatchery when available. No data indicates fish were not planted.

PUYALLUP RIVER PRJSPA PROJECT

PUYALLUP RIVER JUVENILE SALMONID PRODUCTION
ASSESSMENT PROJECT

Prepared by: Andrew Berger & Julian Close



The Puyallup River Juvenile Salmonid Production Assessment Project began in 2000. The Puyallup Tribal Fisheries Department started the project to estimate juvenile production of native salmonids, with an emphasis on natural Fall Chinook salmon production and survival of hatchery and acclimation pond Chinook. In 2011, a newly constructed trapping platform employing an E. G. Solutions 8-ft diameter rotary screw (formally 5') was put into place on the lower Puyallup at RM 10.6, just upstream of the confluence with the White River.

As more data becomes available, juvenile production estimates may pro-

vide baseline information allowing managers to meet escapement objectives in the watershed create a production potential-based management strategy and accurately forecast future returns of hatchery and naturally produced adults. In addition, a basin spawner/recruit analysis will indicate stock productivity, helping to determine the overall health of the watershed and evaluate the contribution of enhancement projects.

Trapping Gear and Operations

The rotary screw-trap used in this study consists of a rotary cone suspended within a steel structure on top of twin, 40-foot pontoons. The opening of the rotary cone is 8 feet in diameter, allowing for a sampling depth of 4 feet. The cone and live box assembly are attached to a steel frame and may be raised or lowered by hand winches located at the front and rear of the assembly.

Three five-ton bow-mounted anchor winches with 3/8" steel cables were used to secure and adjust the direction of the trap and keep it in the thalweg. The cables were secured to trees on opposite banks.

The 8-ft diameter rotary screw trap was installed in the lower Puyallup River (RM 10.6) just above the confluence with the White River. Trap operation continue, when feasible, 24 hours a day, seven days a week throughout the trapping season. The trap was checked for fish twice a day at dawn and dusk. In some instances, the trap was checked plus or minus two hours of dusk or dawn due to the availability of personnel. During hatchery releases and high flow events, personnel remained onsite through the night to clear the trap of debris and to keep fish from overcrowding.



Revolutions per minute (rpm), water temperature, secchi depth (cm), turbidity (NTU), weather conditions, and stream flow (cfs) were described for each completed trap check. A cross sectional area of the river at the smolt trap was taken to monitor channel morphology at the site.

Goals and Objectives

The goal of this project is to report production estimates, characterize juvenile migration timing, describe length distribution for all wild salmonid, out-migrants and fulfill the objectives of the Puyallup River Fall Chinook Recovery Plan. To reach these goals, this study will produce population estimates of out-migrating smolts, estimate species specific migration timing, compare natural versus hatchery production and run timing, analyze mean fork length of wild smolts and detail species composition of the sample population. The objectives of this project are to:

1. Estimate juvenile production for salmonids in the Puyallup River and determine freshwater survival for unmarked juvenile Chinook.
2. Estimate in-river mortality of hatchery and acclimation pond Chinook.
3. Investigate physical factors such as, light (day vs. night), flow and turbidity and their importance to trap efficiency.

chum, 50 pinks, 50 age1+ coho, 25 age 0+ coho, 25 age 0+ Chinook, and 25 steelhead were measured per day. Scale samples were additionally taken on all wild steelhead smolts.

Species were separated by size/age class. Coho were identified as fry, age 0+ (<70mm) or smolts, age 1+ (>70mm). Chinook smolts were separated by age 0+ (<150mm) or age 1+ (>150mm). All chum and pinks were identified as age 0+. Trout fry age 0+ (<60mm) were not differentiated to species.

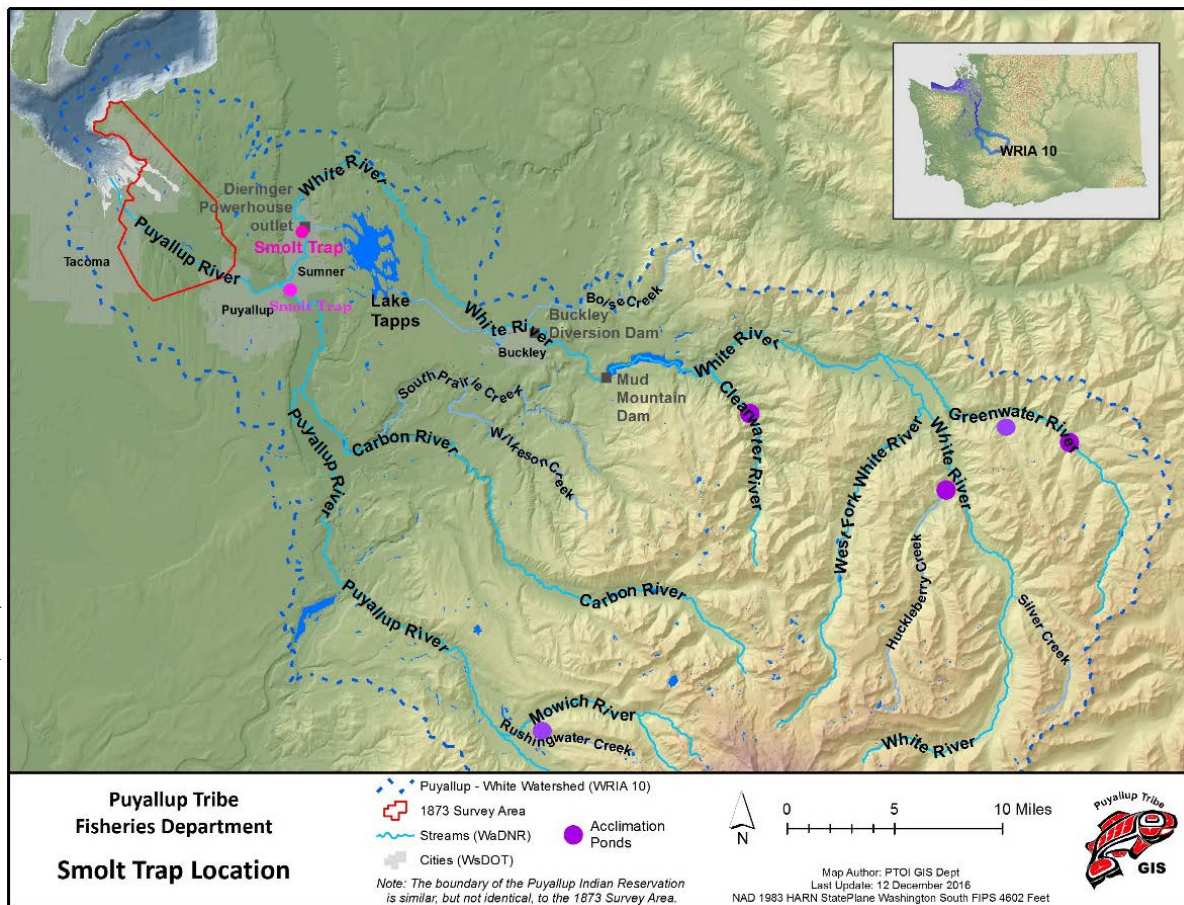
Hatchery origin fish were identified in three ways: 1) by visual inspection for adipose fin clips, 2) with a Northwest Marine Technology “wand” detector used for coded wire tag detection, and 3) with a Destron Fearing Portable Transceiver system for Passive Integrated Transponder (PIT) tagged fish.

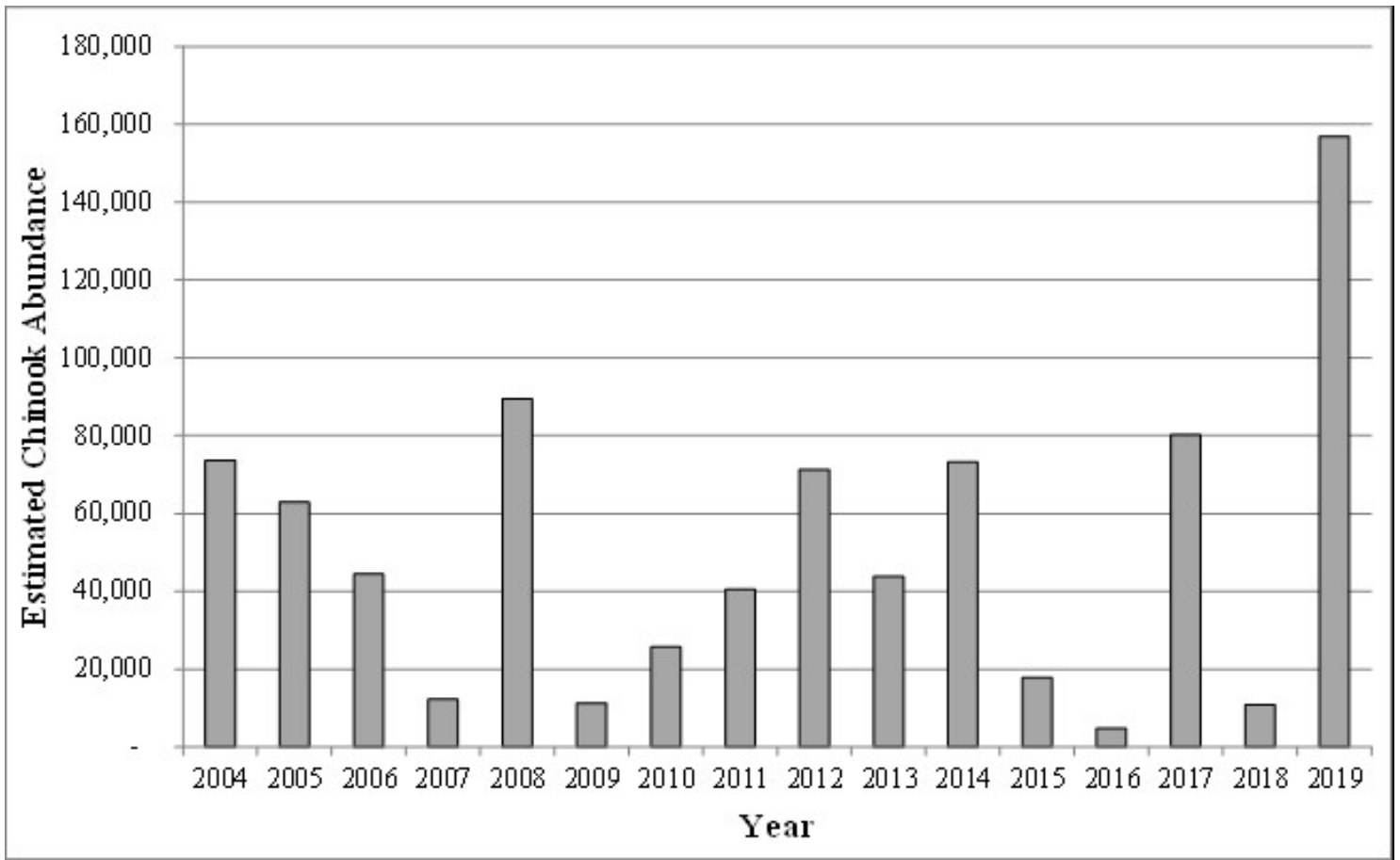
To request a full copy of the current, or previous seasonal reports, contact:

Puyallup Tribal Fisheries Department at 253-680-5560, or Andrew Berger-Senior Stock Assessment Biologist at: andrew.berger@puyalluptribe-nsn.gov 253-680-5569.

Sampling Procedures

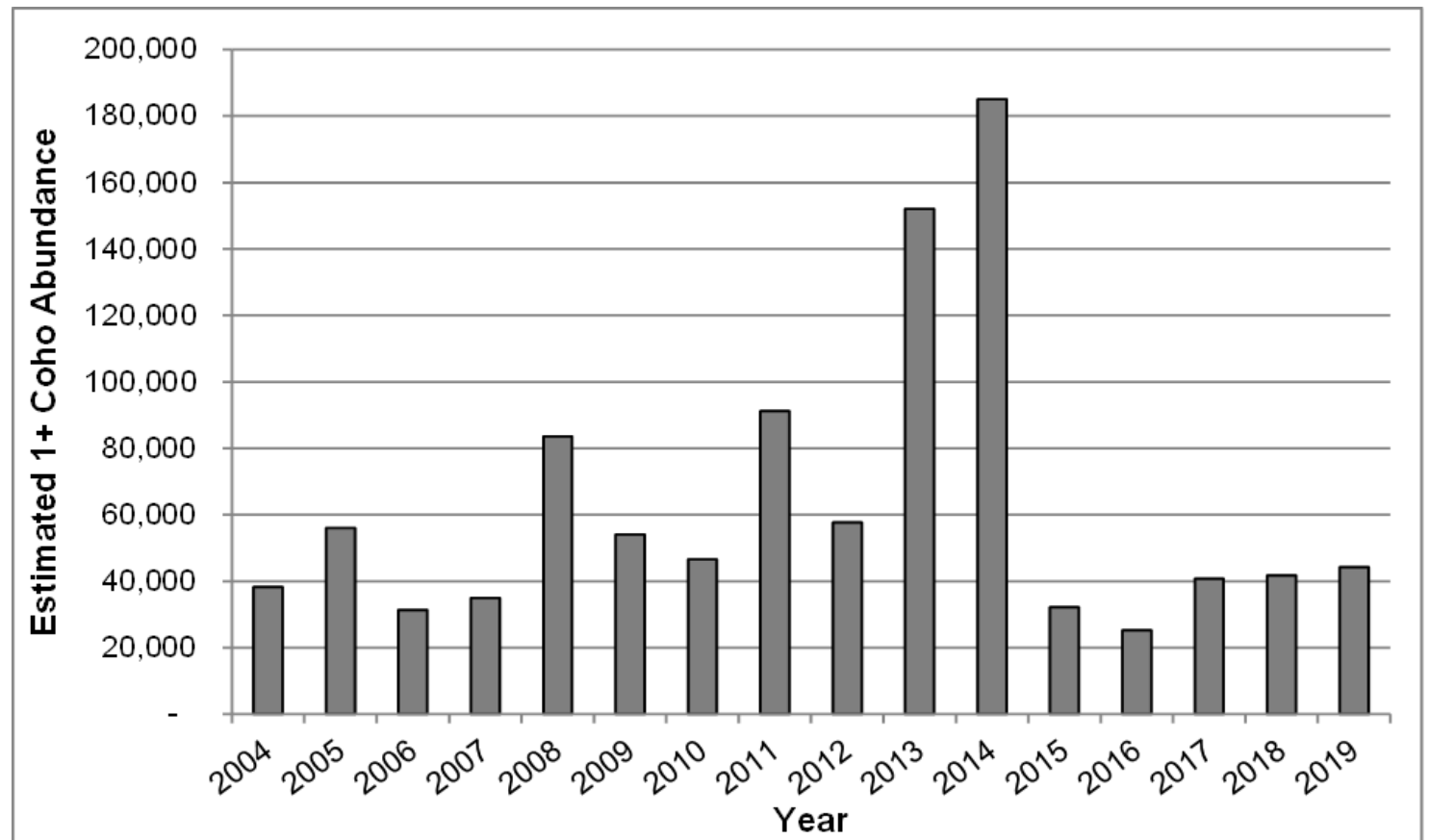
Smolts were anesthetized with MS-222 (tricaine methanesulfonate) for handling purposes and subsequently placed in a recovery bin of river water before release back to the river. Juveniles were identified as natural or hatchery origin as unmarked or marked respectively. Fork length (mm) was measured and recorded for unmarked fish. When possible, 50





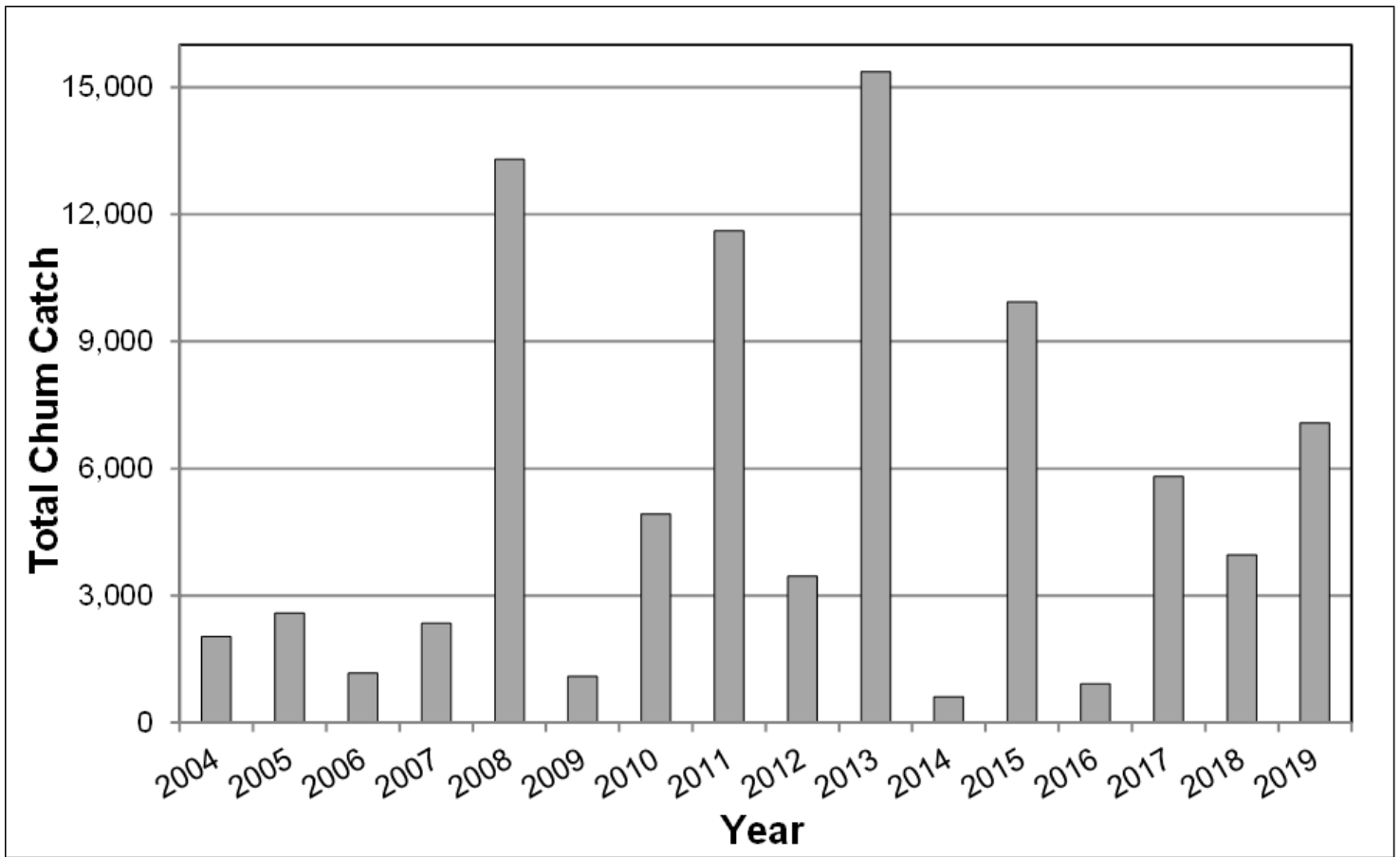
Annual production estimates of unmarked age 0+ Chinook smolts (2004–2019).

Source: Andrew Berger, Unpublished data.

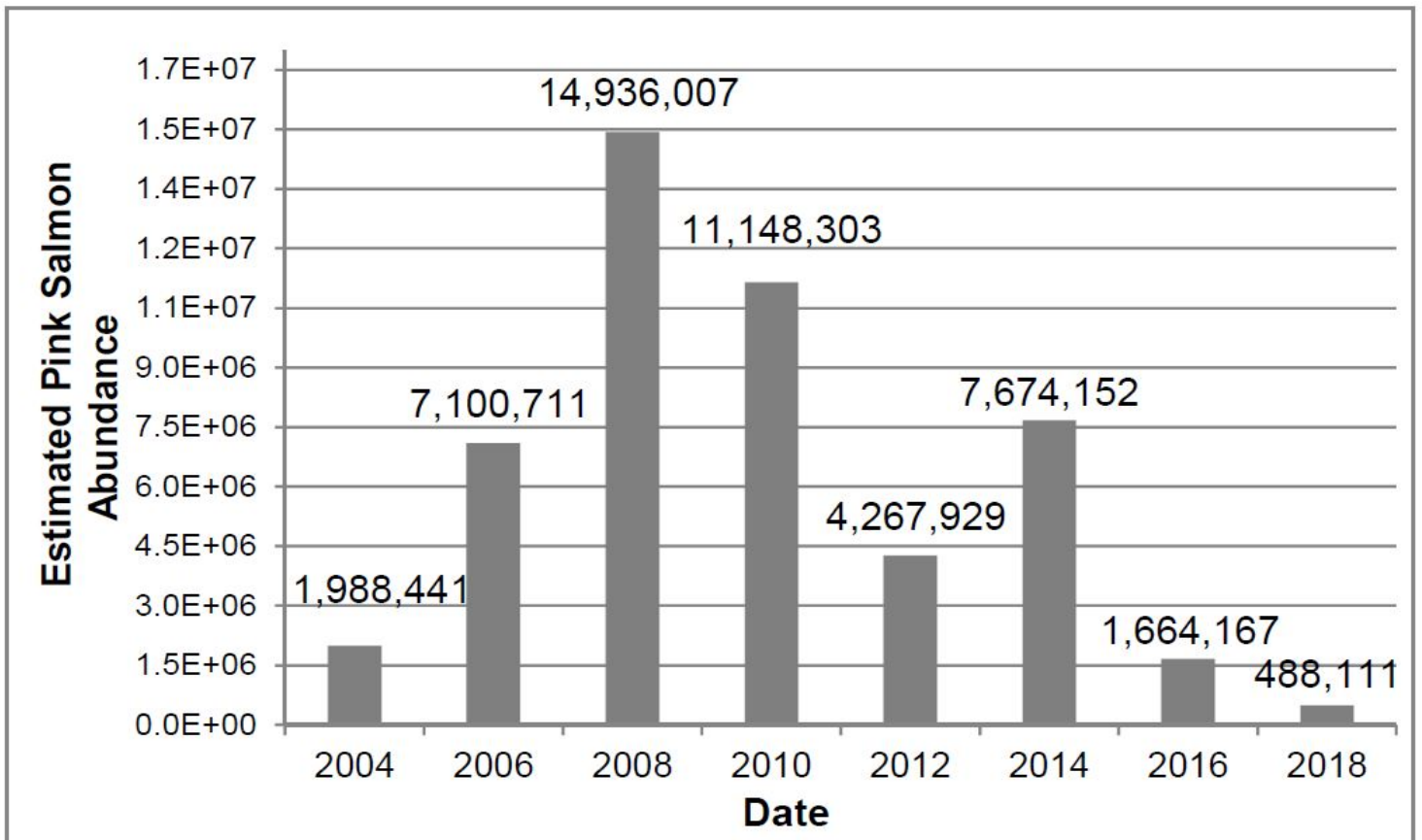


Annual production estimates of unmarked age 1+ coho (2004–2019).

Source: Andrew Berger, Unpublished data.



Total number of Chum captured in the Puyallup River screw trap (2004-2019).
Source: Andrew Berger, Unpublished data.



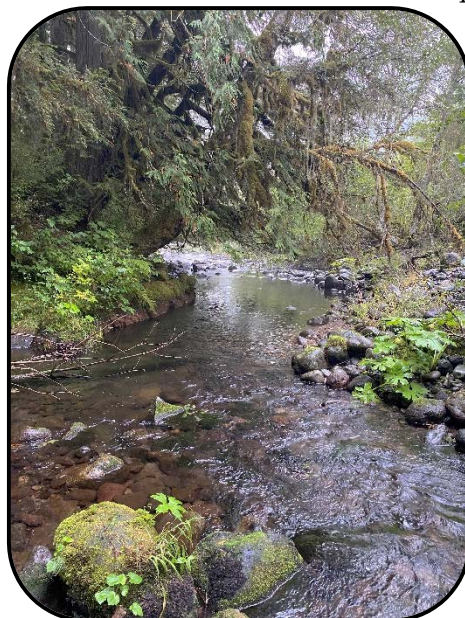
Annual production estimates of pink smolts (2004–2018).
Source: (Berger and Conrad 2018) Puyallup River Juvenile Salmon Production Assessment Project 2018.

RANGER CREEK

WRIA
10.0530



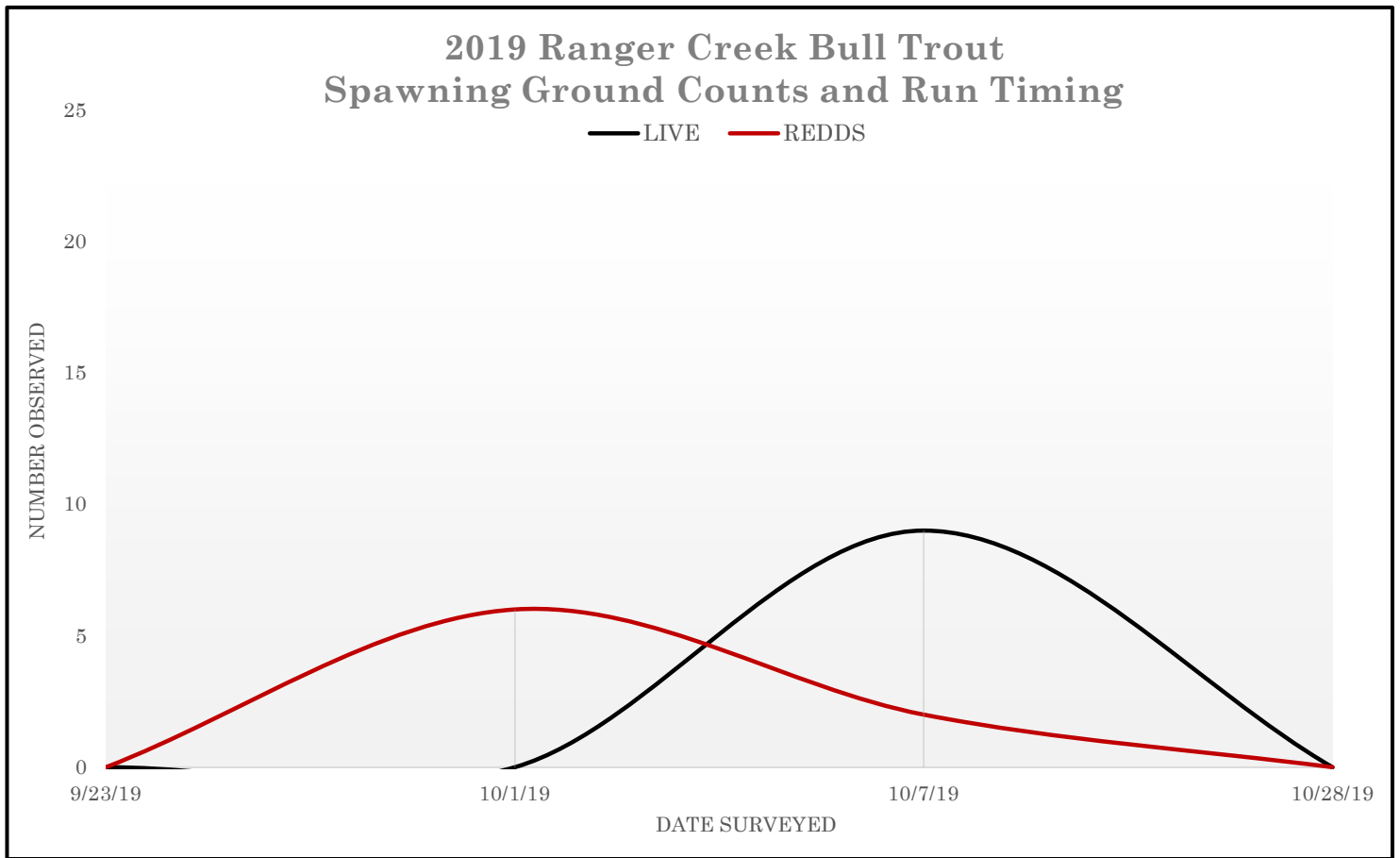
Ranger Creek is a left bank tributary to the upper Carbon River; entering at RM 26.8. Typical of many headwater tributaries, Ranger Creek is non-glacial and is characterized by confined steep valley channels with a comparatively short, low-to-moderate gradient anadromous reach. This mountain stream flows for just over 3 miles through a steep glacial valley originating between Howard and Tolmie Peaks along the Alki Crest. Ranger flows entirely within Mt. Rainier National Park. Headwater sources are derived from snow-pack accumulations and outflow from Lake Tom (*elev. 4400'*); as well as other minor surrounding surface and groundwater sources. These headwater sources all feed the creek until it reaches Green Lake (*elev. 3185'*) at approximately RM 1.3. The creek continues to drop precipitously from Green Lake until it reaches the channel migration zone of the Carbon River, at which point the creek channel is reduced to a low gradient pool-riffle channel capable of supporting salmonids.



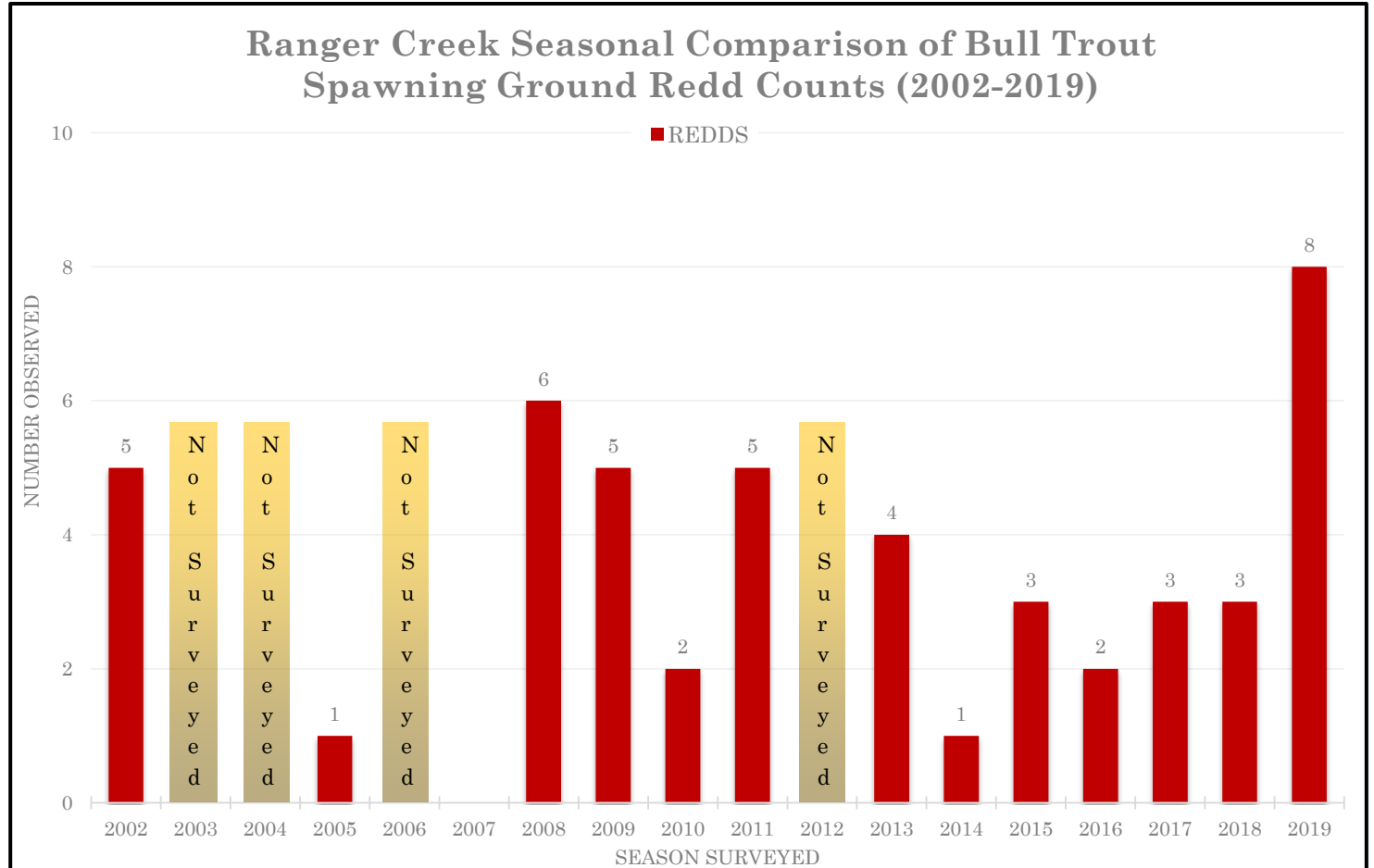
Various survey methods have verified both resident and fluvial bull trout utilization within Ranger; furthermore, the creek's 2,080' elevation makes it one of the lowest elevation streams known to support bull trout spawning and is quite capable of supporting Chinook, coho, pink and steelhead as well. However, salmonid migration upstream to reach headwater tributaries in the upper Carbon Basin, including Ranger, is assumed to be extremely limited due to substantial cascades present throughout the roughly 5 mile long Carbon River Gorge. The Puyallup Tribe conducted salmon, steelhead and bull trout spawning surveys during 2000 and 2001; yet, no salmon or steelhead were observed. However, surveyors did observe several redds early in the spawning season (*September*), but their small size and timing matched the bull trout spawning documented in other headwater tributaries in the watershed. Other species including cutthroat, non-native brook trout and sculpins are known to inhabit the creek.

The anadromous reach of Ranger Creek provides excellent habitat conditions for bull trout rearing and spawning. With approximately 0.5 miles of anadromous habit, Ranger is an excellent salmonid stream in several ways. The riparian zone consists of old growth cedar, fir and hemlock which contribute essential woody debris and diversity to the channel. The lower 0.4 miles is low gradient with several deep pools; as well as numerous pockets of spawning gravel. The Carbon River Road crosses the creek at approximately RM 0.35. Due to recurrent flood damage, the road is been closed to vehicular traffic beyond the park entrance. Above 0.4 miles the gradient of the creek increases significantly, and beyond RM 0.5, steep cascades preventing any further upstream migration. However, NPS data specified the presence of cutthroat and sculpins at the outlet to Green Lake (*Samora, personal communication, February 16, 2012*).

Unfortunately, no substantial data is available on bull trout spawning escapement or population size within the upper Carbon River.



Ranger Creek bull trout survey data was collected and provided by Mt. Rainier National Park Service (MORA).



ROCKY RUN CREEK

WRIA
10.0117



Rocky Run Creek is a left bank tributary of the upper White River (RM 44.5), located near the community of Greenwater. Rocky Run is approximately 3.1 miles in length; however, only the lower 0.6 miles is anadromous. The creek supports ESA listed Spring Chinook, steelhead and bull trout; as well as non-listed coho, pink and cutthroat, by providing foraging, spawning and overwintering habitat for all life stages. However, insufficient flows can prevent adult Chinook from accessing the creek in late summer and early fall. Therefore, the creek is surveyed essentially for adult steelhead spawning activity. All adult salmon and steelhead that spawn in the Upper White River and its tributaries are initially captured in the USACE fish trap in Buckley; then transported above Mud Mountain dam (RM 29.6). Since precise escapement numbers for the Upper White River drainage are known, surveys are conducted to determine fish distribution and spawning success. This is especially important regard-



ing Spring Chinook and steelhead, given that adult production monitoring is an essential part of recovery planning.

Typical of many upper river tributaries, the mouth of the creek frequently drifts due to its position within the open channel migration zone of the White River. As a result of mainstem river incursions, the creek's lower channel (0.15 miles) and riparian habitat are frequently altered. The habitat within this section is the least conducive to spawning due to a primarily sandy substrate. In addition, this reach of the creek is highly subjected to the possibility of redd scouring or heavy silt deposition due to the influences of the mainstem White River.

Nearly the entire anadromous reach of the creek (approximately 0.6 miles) is low gradient (top left & bottom images). Although spawning does occur

within this small stretch (depending on mainstem influence), it is often limited due to the lack of quality spawning



substrate created by the fine alluvial deposits (sand & silt) from the White River. In addition, adult salmon spawning has been less consistent and frequent in this tributary compared to that observed in more significant upper river tributaries located along the White River such as Camp Creek, located 1.2 miles downstream. Small quantities of undersized instream woody debris is present, as well as a

beneficial riparian buffer zone of primarily conifers and alder along the majority of the creek. Upstream of the anadromous reach, the creek enters the heavily forested lower slope of the valley floor as it begins to climb up the valley wall. From this point, the creek assumes a pool-riffle-cascade configuration as it ascends the lower valley slope.

RODY CREEK

WRIA
10.0028



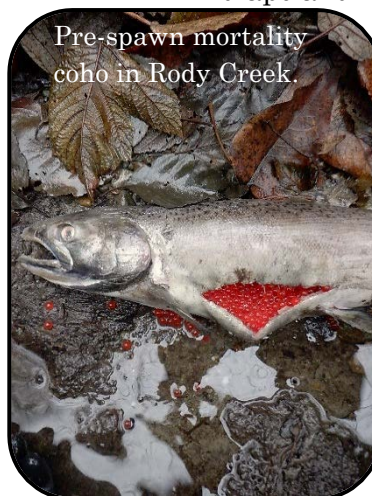
Rody Creek, a tributary to Clarks Creek, is part of the lower Puyallup River drainage system. Rody is approximately 1.6 miles in length; however, only the lower 0.6 miles is accessible to adult spawners. The creek passes under Pioneer Way E. through an undersized, yet generally fish passable culvert at RM 0.5. Rody has numerous deficits including, but not limited to; a confined and straightened channel, intermittent or complete fish barriers, no off-channel habitat, flooding and channel erosion, absent or deficient riparian cover, disconnected floodplain and the infestation of reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*).

Rody Creek primarily supports adult chum spawners; however, adult coho are occasionally observed as well. Insufficient flows generally prevent adult Chinook from accessing the creek in late summer and early fall. Although present in the drainage, adult steelhead have not been observed spawning in Rody. Juvenile coho; as well as Chinook and steelhead forage and rear in the creek. Bull trout are known to forage in the smaller tribu-

taries of the lower Puyallup. Cutthroat are also present in Rody Creek.

Approximately 300-400 feet of anadromous usage is available above the culvert under Pioneer Way; however, a 3 foot high stone barrier prevents fish passing above this point. Above the stone barrier, additional habitat is available and could be utilized if the blockage were removed. In sharp contrast to the reach below Pioneer Way E., the upper reach of the creek has the only intact riparian zone which consists largely of alder.

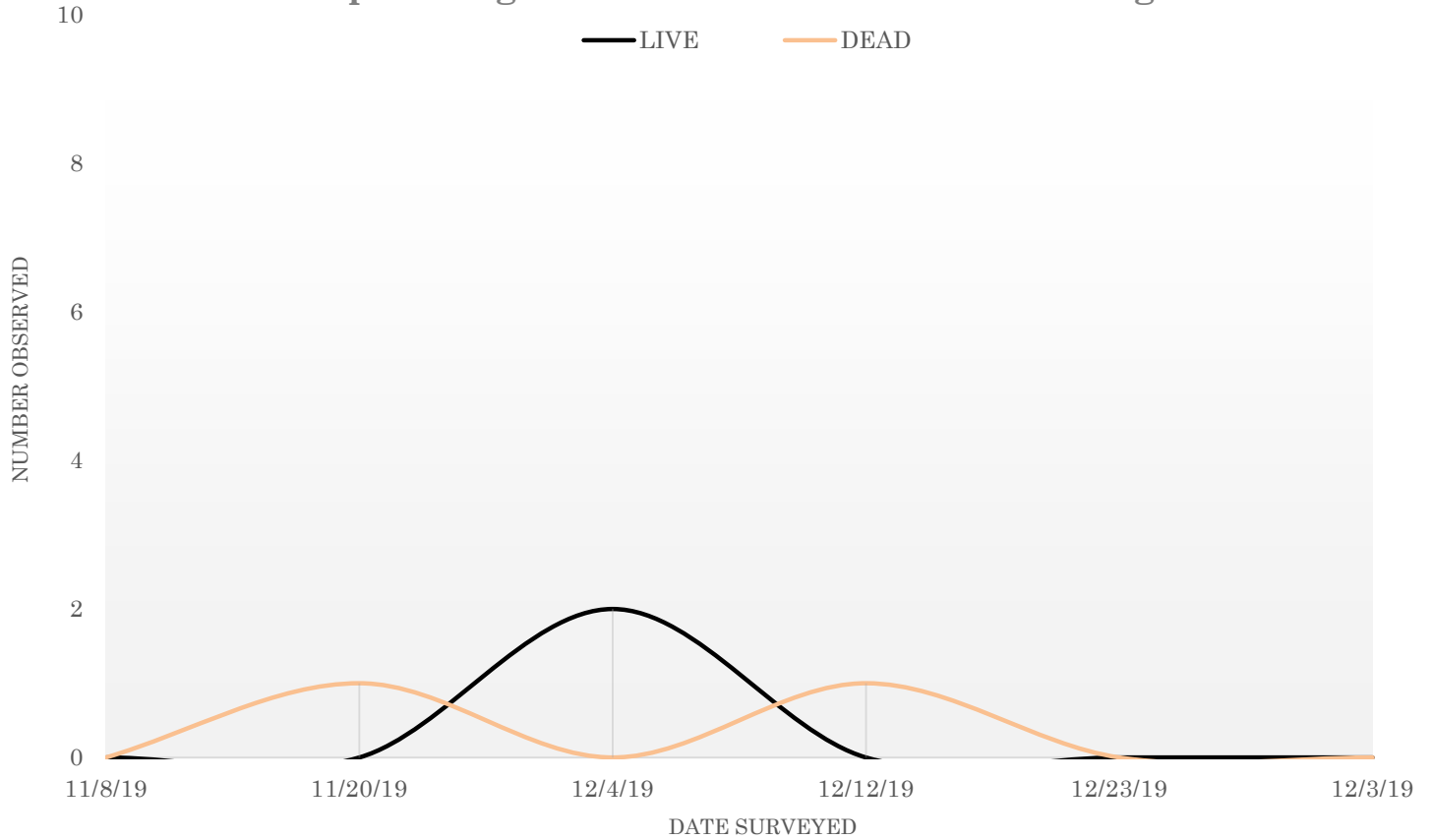
Downstream, from Pioneer Way E. to the mouth, Rody flows through a channel that is best described as an incised and straightened drainage ditch (*left*). The habitat throughout most of the lower half mile reach of Rody Creek is remarkably poor; much of the accessible channel has no suitable spawning gravel, and the riparian consist more or less entirely of blackberry, turf grass, and reed canary grass. However, some riparian improvements have been made along the south bank of the spawning reach below Pioneer (*left & lower images*). Unfortunately, much of the spawning reach is regularly hogged-out (*dredged-see top image*) to reduce flood risks to a nearby home and agricultural field. The reed canary grass, as well as watercress, can be overwhelming during some seasons; often choking extended lengths of the channel and trapping or preventing fish from migrating through. In addition, the grass traps and holds large amounts of fine materials,



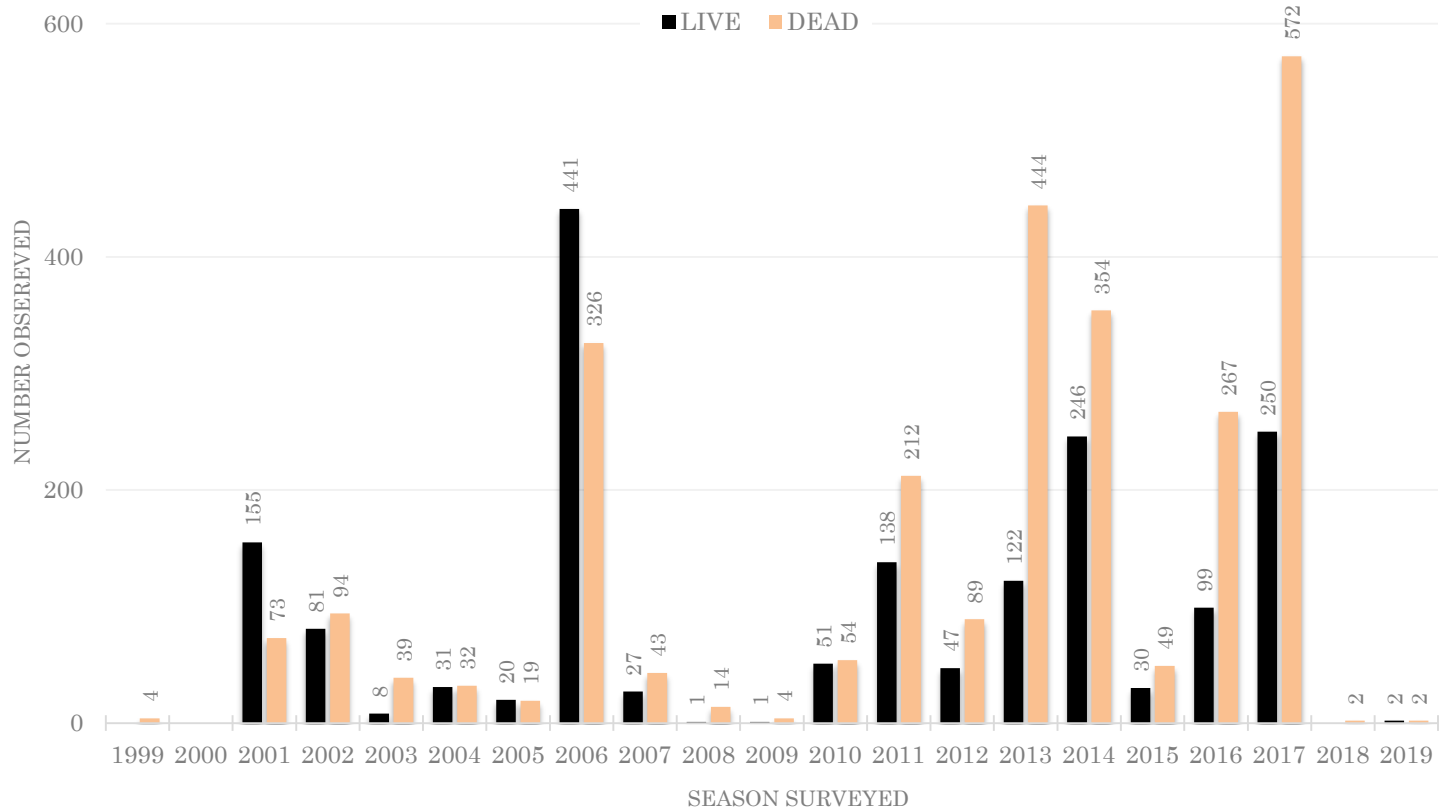
Pre-spawn mortality
coho in Rody Creek.

consequently covering the spawning substrate. However, chum salmon are regularly observed spawning in the spawning reach when the channel clears. Chum spawn each season in a section of available habitat just below Pioneer. An extremely high water event in the January of 2006 redistributed a large quantity of gravel throughout the channel for approximately 300 feet below Pioneer Way (*both images*); however, a hydraulics violation was committed when this section of stream was illegally excavated by a land owner in fall of 2010. A half mile downstream of the culvert passage under Pioneer, Rody Creek passes under 66th and flows into Clarks Creek.

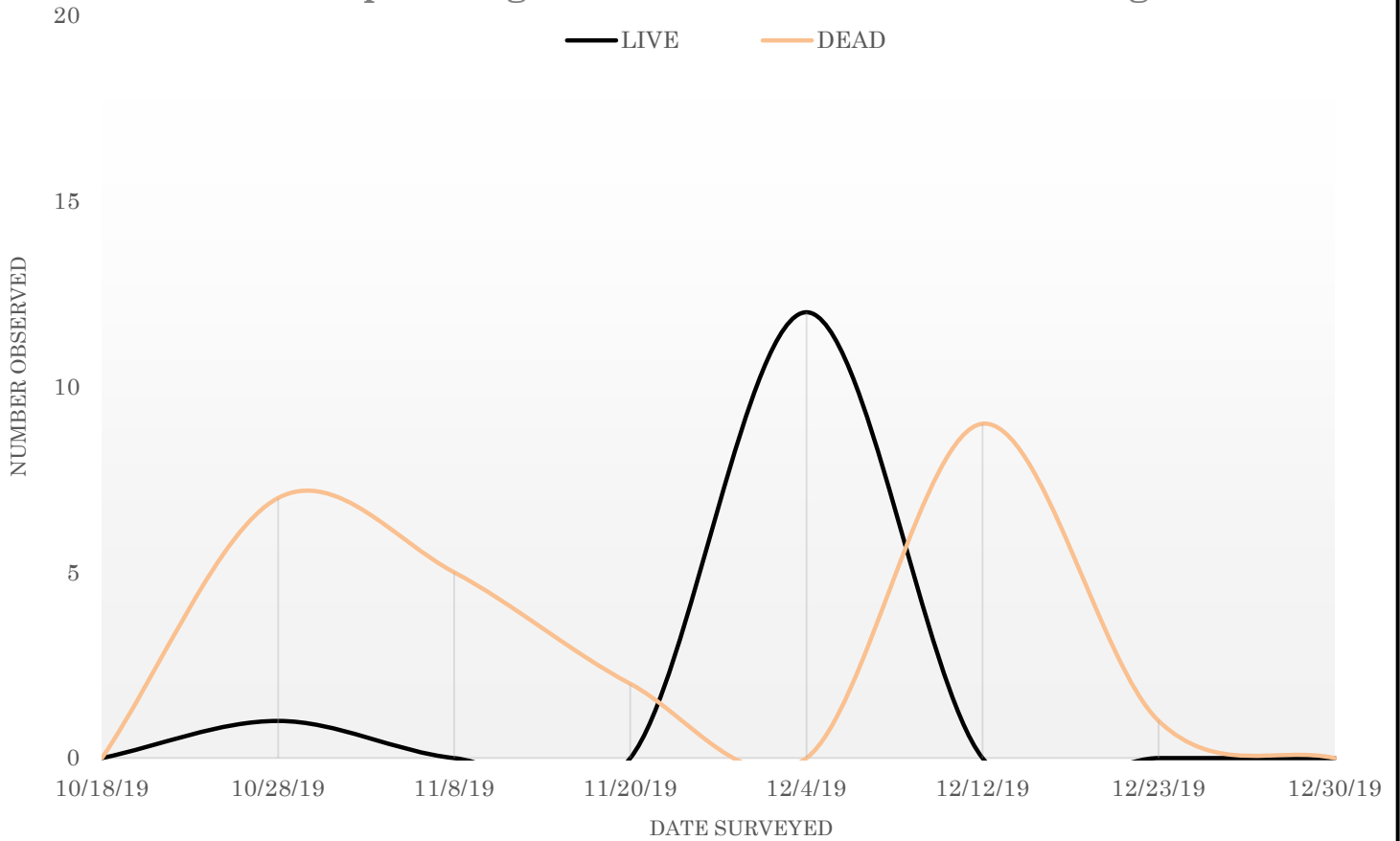
2019 Rody Creek Chum Salmon Spawning Ground Counts and Run Timing



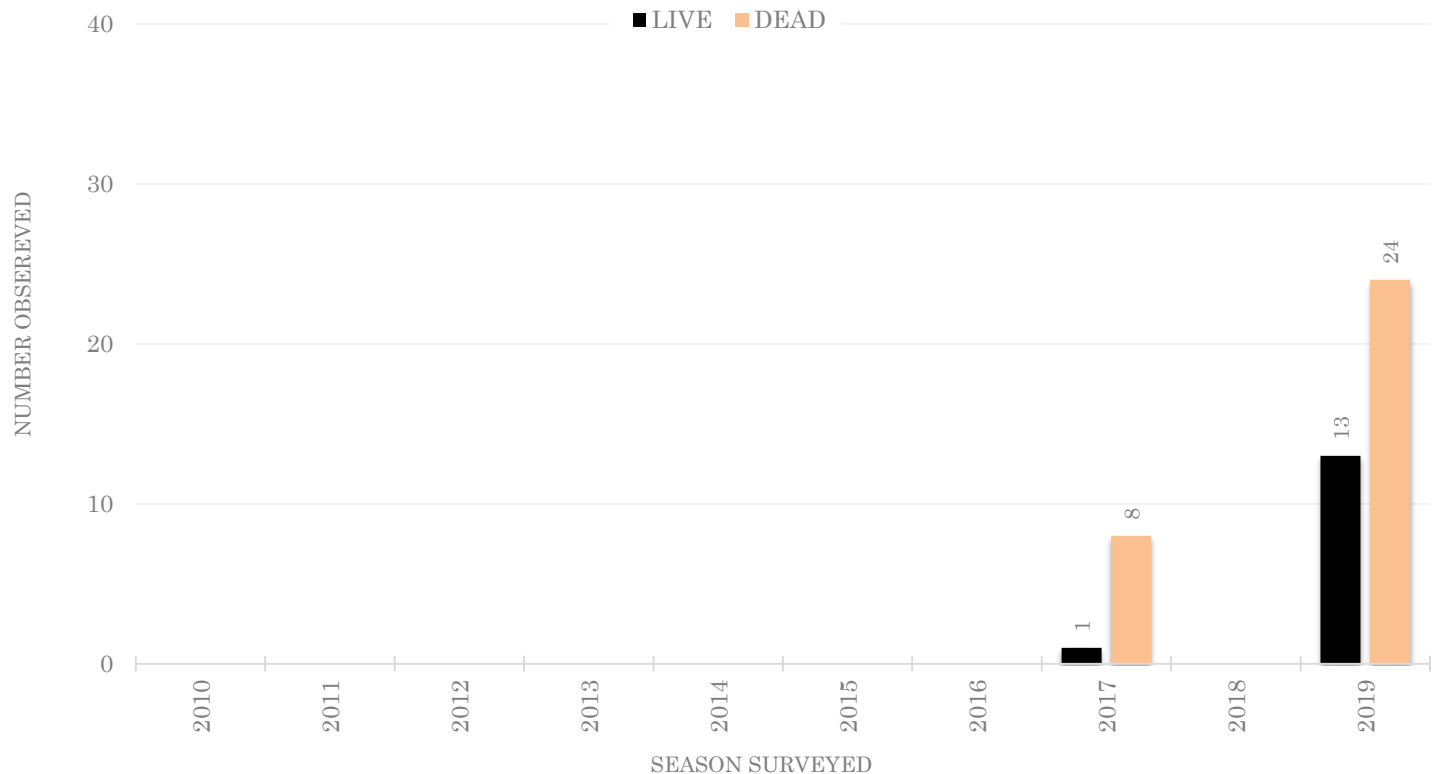
Rody Creek Seasonal Comparison of Chum Salmon Spawning Ground Counts (1999-2019)



2019 Rody Creek Coho Salmon Spawning Ground Counts and Run Timing



Rody Creek Seasonal Comparison of Coho Salmon Spawning Ground Counts (2010-2019)



RUSHINGWATER CREEK

WRIA
10.0625



Rushingwater Creek originates from the Upper and Lower Golden Lakes located in Mt. Rainier National Park. Rushingwater flows over 5 miles from the lower lake to its confluence with the Mowich River at RM 0.6. Approximately the first 2 miles of the creek are anadromous. Downstream of the N.P. boundary the creek flows through the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest before reaching private timber property. The lower reach of Rushingwater flows within the Kapowsin tree farm currently managed by Hancock (*Hancock Forest Management*). Logging roads and timber harvesting have impacted sections of the stream, specifically windthrow located along the lower reach. Rushingwater supports adult and juvenile Chinook, coho, steelhead, bull trout and cutthroat. Bull trout have been observed in Rushingwater; however, spawning utilization is unknown. However, bull trout utilization is well documented in the Mowich and Puyallup.

One of two acclimation ponds used for reestablishing coho, and occasionally Chinook (*spring & fall*), into a 26+ mile

reach of the Upper Puyallup River is located just off the main channel of Rushingwater at RM 0.6. The pond (*next page*) holds 14,000 cu. ft. of water with a flow rate of 1-3 cfs (1999-2007), 40,000 to 100,000+ coho yearlings were imprinted and released from Rushingwater annually. Coho yearlings originated from Voights Creek Hatchery where coho were adipose clipped and coded wire tagged. Fish were released at 20 fish per pound, for a total biomass of 10,000 pounds. In addition to the acclimation of juvenile coho and Chinook, adult surplus coho and Chinook from Voights Creek Hatchery have been planted in Rushingwater when available. However, no adult fish were planted in 2004. Instead, the first naturally retuning adult coho were allowed to spawn without intrusion from hatchery planted coho. Future live plants may be reduced or eliminated based on the number of NOR's.

Dividing this stream into four reaches, the lowest reach covers the first mile of the creek. This initial reach consists of a complex riffle-pool system with considerably large substrate; consisting of large gravel, cobble and boulders. Several windblown trees, the result of poor RMZ management, span the channel the length of this stretch. Abundant in-stream woody debris and a moderate to dense canopy cover extend through most of this reach. Beaver (*Castor canadensis*) activity is frequent throughout the upper portion. Beyond this, in reach 2, the creek climbs nearly 1,000 feet over the next 2 miles. An impassable cascade is located within this reach preventing any further upstream migration.

The 3rd reach harbors significantly different habitat. For roughly the next mile the creek assumes a placid flow and contains excellent spawning habitat, as well as considerable amounts of beaver activity and LWD structures. This reach is one of the sites where adult surplus coho are planted. The final reach of Rushingwater once again climbs swiftly (*2,000 feet*) over the next 1.6 miles to the outlet of Golden Lake at 4,500 feet.



Steelhead spawning site (redd)



Lower Rushingwater Creek.

Fish Enhancement Project Description: Operate several acclimation ponds in the Puyallup/White River Watershed designed to reestablishing and enhance Chinook, coho and steelhead stocks. Each of the two acclimation ponds (*Cowskull & Rushingwater*) on the Puyallup may receive as many as 100K+ hatchery origin spring/Fall Chinook and/or coho. Four additional acclimation ponds located in the Upper White River drainage (*Huckleberry Cr., Greenwater River (George Cr.), Twentyeight Mile Cr. (Greenwater R.) & Jensen Cr. (Clearwater R.)*) would be planted collectively with as many as 900K+ White River Spring Chinook and 25K+ White River winter steelhead pre-smolts. When available, the Puyallup Tribe will collect, haul and plant surplus adult hatchery Fall Chinook and coho from WDFW Voights Creek hatchery. During the summer of 2015, the pond was given its first maintenance dredging since it was originally constructed. This was necessary due to more than half of the ponds capacity being lost due to sediment build-up.

Goals, Purpose and Expected Benefits: One of the Puyallup Tribe's most significant restoration goals is to rebuild depressed Chinook and steelhead stocks and remove them from ESA listing. Acclimation ponds are a proven method for increasing fish stocks, and are a key component to restoration goals. All six acclimation ponds in the basin were funded and are operated by the Puyallup Tribe.

Purpose of Project:

1. Supplementing ESA listed salmonid spawning.
2. Increasing weak or depressed wild salmonids (*non-ESA listed*).
3. Sustaining/enhancing a fishery population.

Expected Benefits Include:

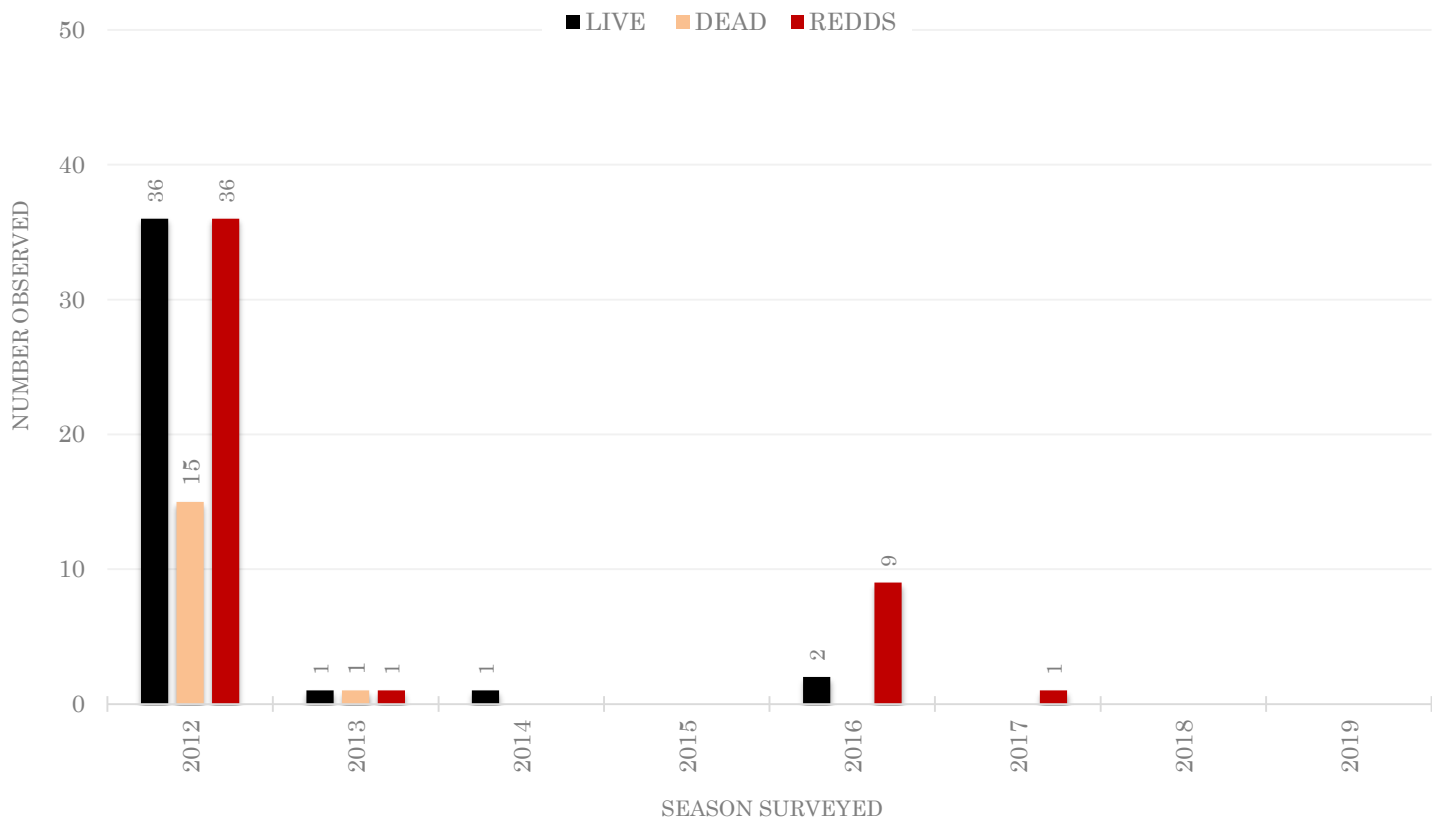
- Reestablishing Chinook and coho into their endemic ranges.
- Increased total abundance of the composite natural/hatchery population.
- Increased spawning ground escapement and trend of Natural Origin Recruits (NORs).
- Improve distribution (out planting of live fish) to minor spawning and underutilized rearing habitat areas.
- Nutrient enhancement in oligotrophic (*nutrient-poor*) streams.

The 2012 season was the first year a significant escapement of Chinook was observed spawning in Rushingwater Creek. Sampling data (*ventral fin clips*) showed many of the Chinook were survivors from juvenile Spring Chinook released from the Rushingwater ($n=133,486$), or Cowskull ($n=181,386$) acclimation ponds in 2009 (*2008 brood year*).



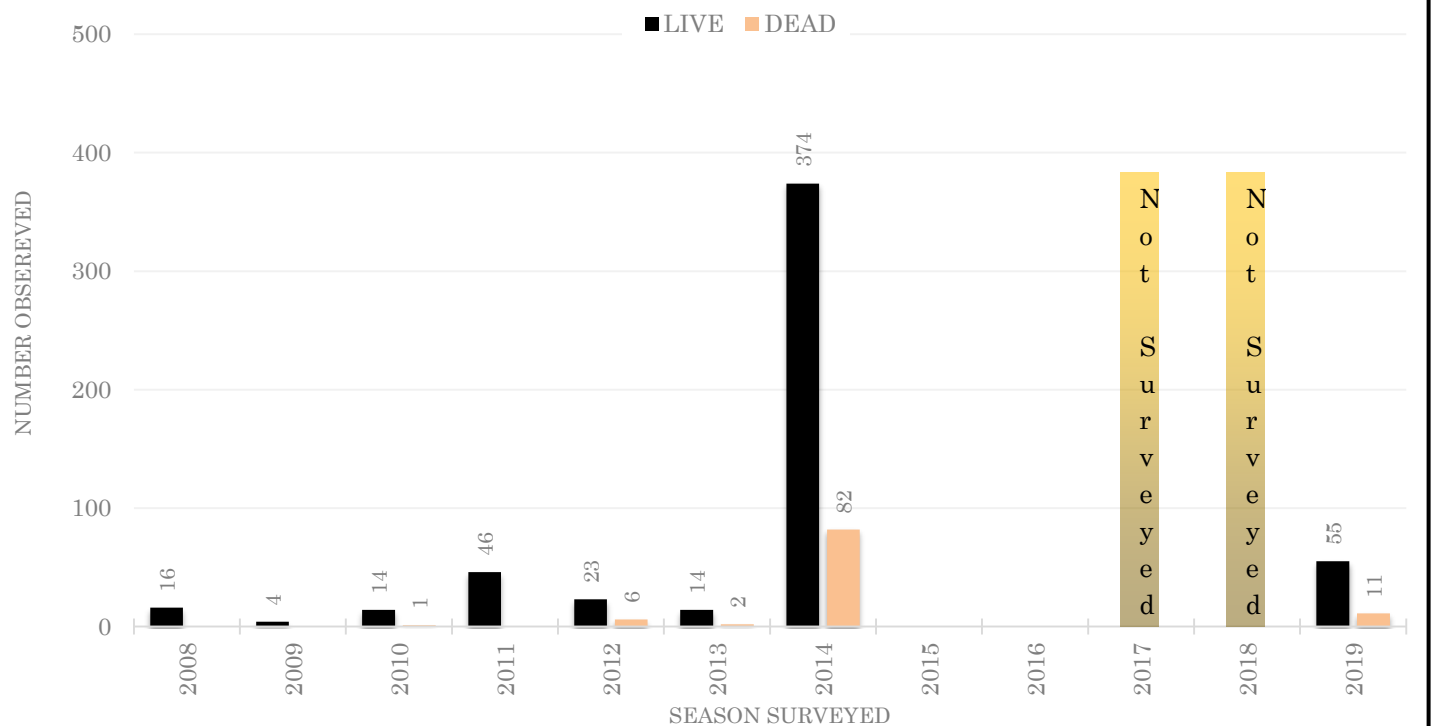
Acclimation pond.

Rushingwater Creek Seasonal Comparison of Chinook Salmon Spawning Ground Counts (2012-2019)

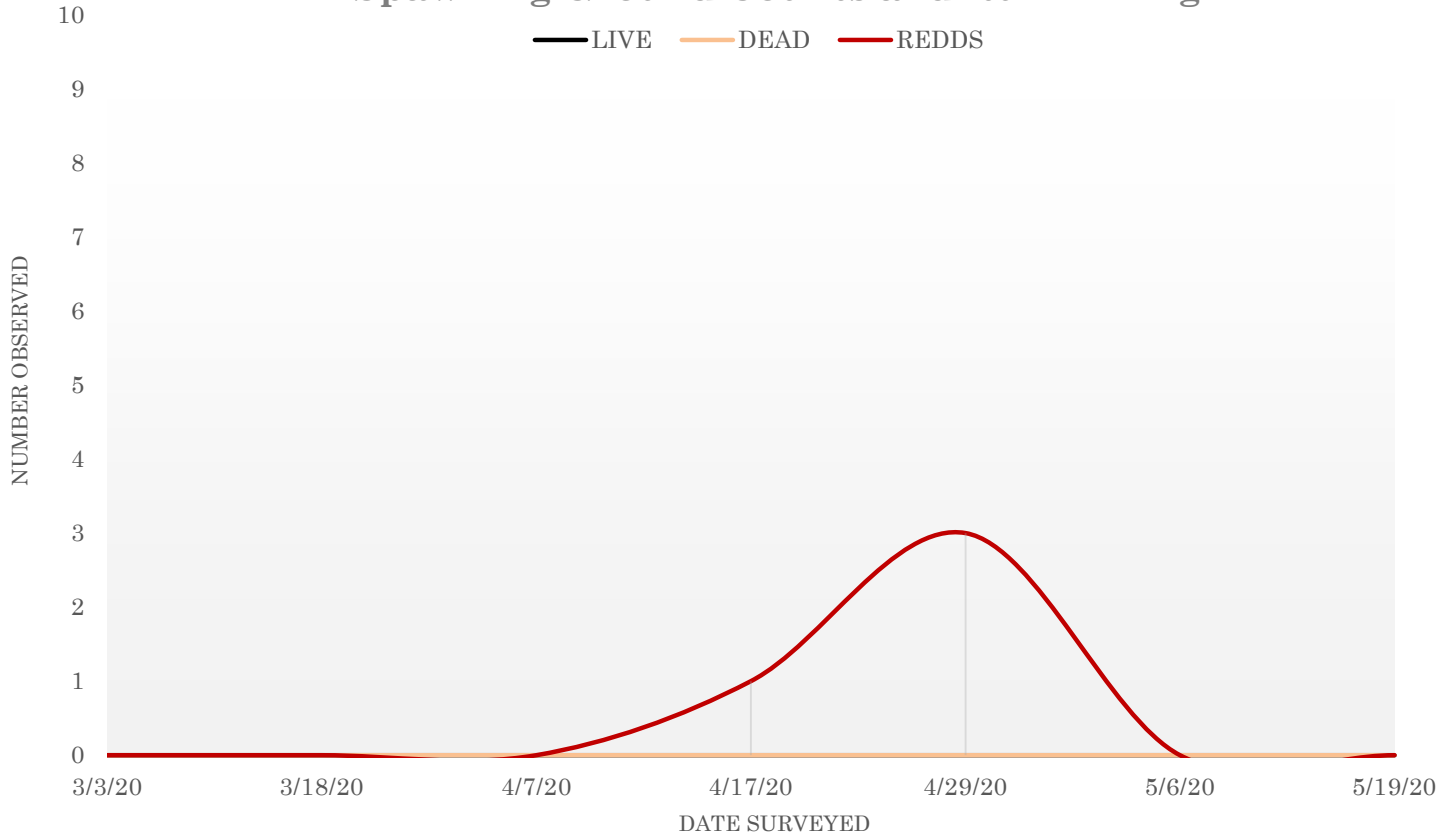


Adult Chinook escapement is determined by expanding the number of redds observed by 2.5 fish per redd (Smith and Castle, 1994). Due to the tremendous volume of pink salmon during odd years, the success of determining Chinook redds from pinks is vastly reduced. Therefore, The AUC method is used to determine escapement during pink runs (odd years).

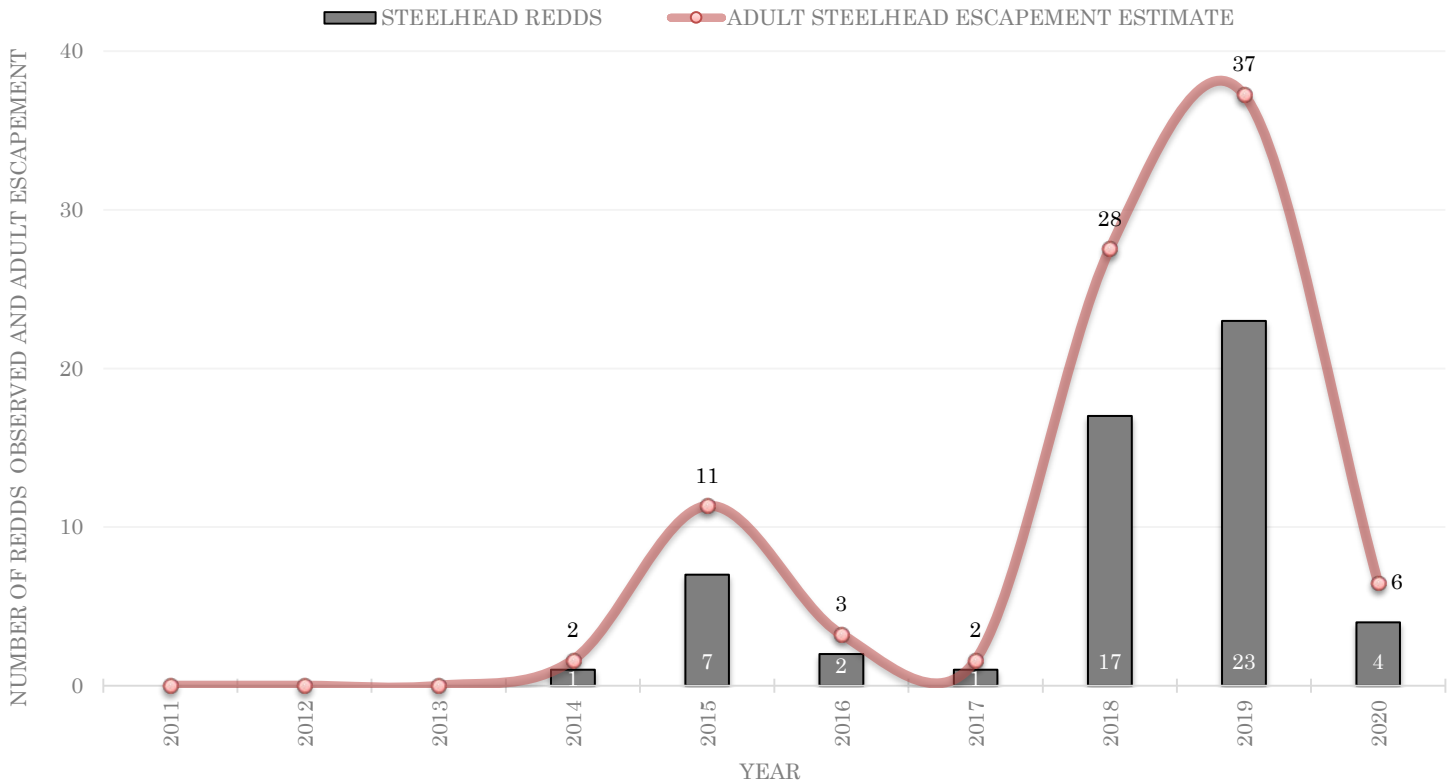
Rushingwater Creek Seasonal Comparison of Coho Salmon Spawning Ground Counts (2008-2019)



2020 Rushingwater Creek Steelhead Spawning Ground Counts and Run Timing

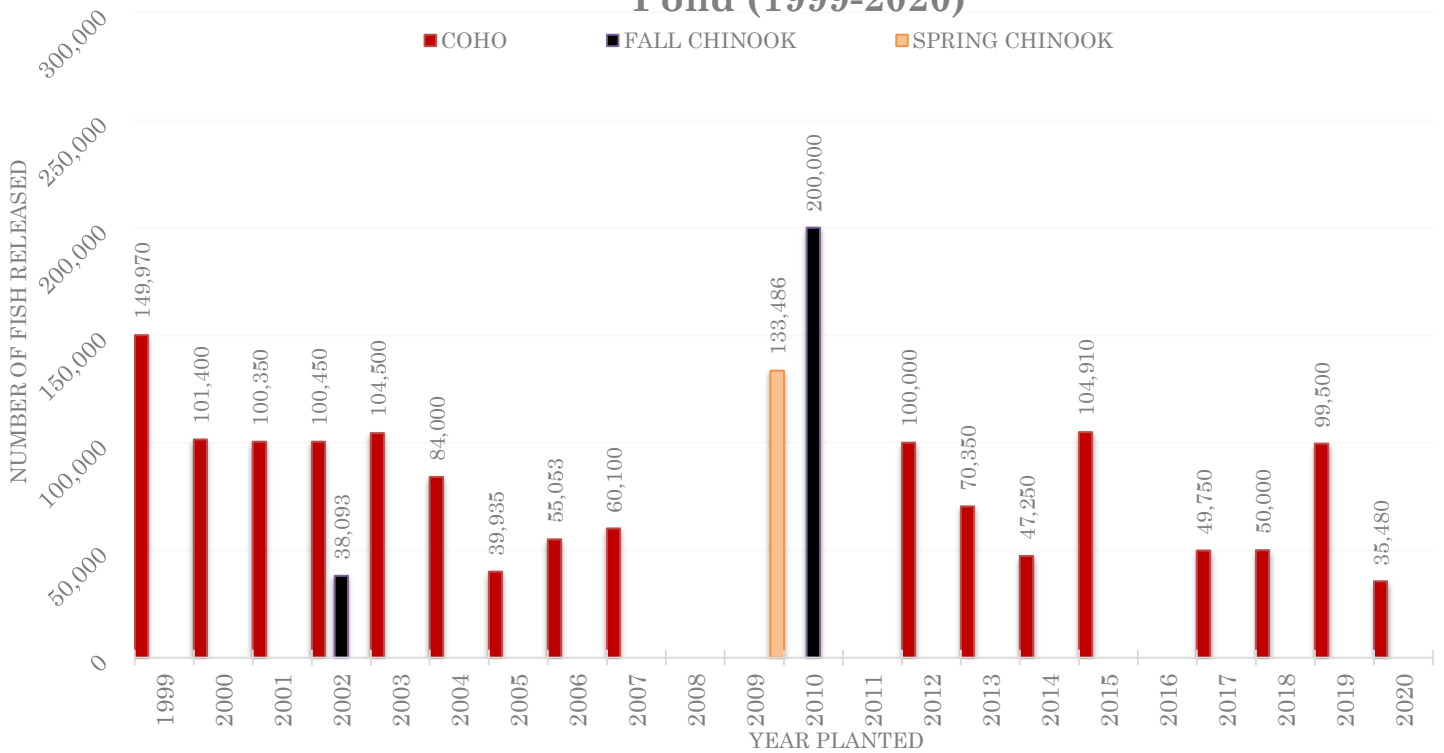


Rushingwater Creek Seasonal Comparison of Steelhead Redd Counts and Adult Escapement Estimates (2011-2020)



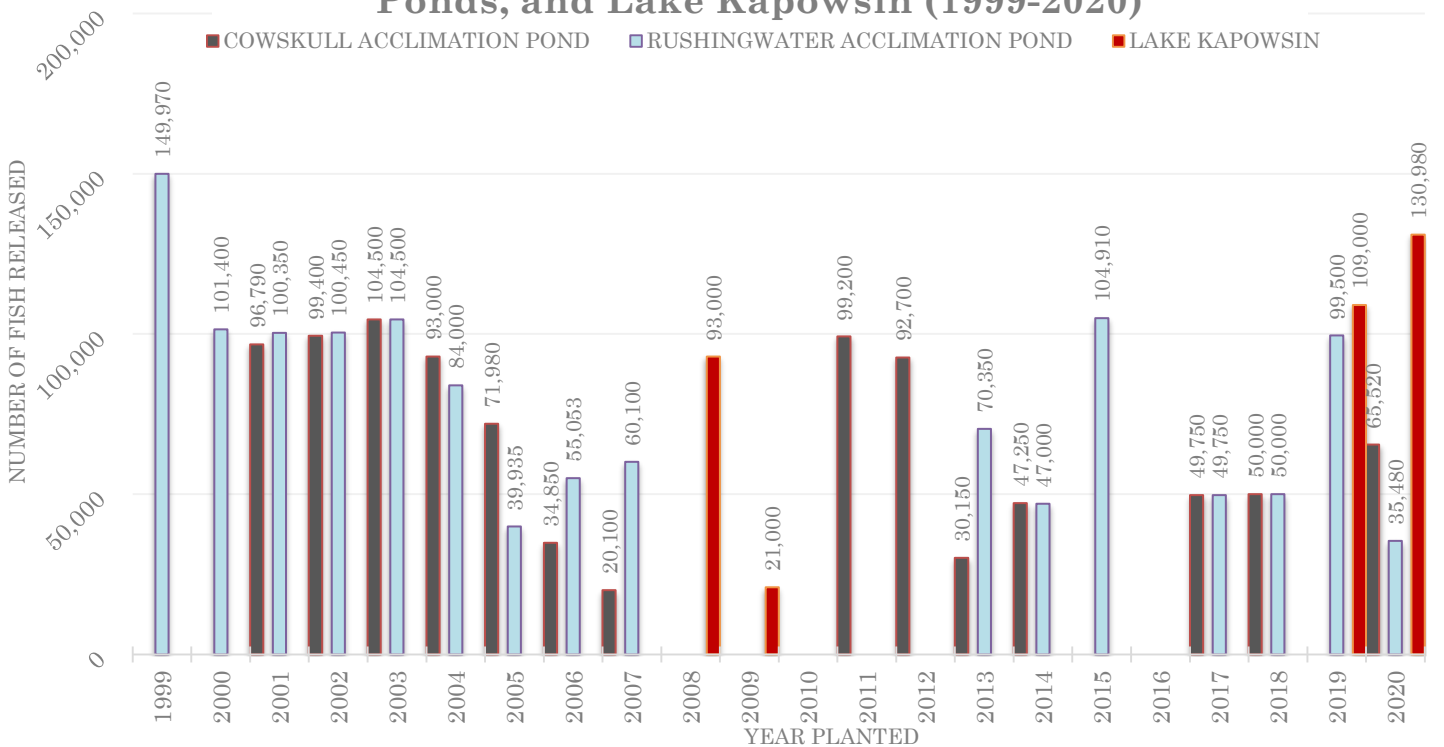
To determine the total escapement for steelhead, each redd is multiplied by a factor of 1.62 (i.e. 42 redds x 1.62 steelhead per redd = total escapement of 68 steelhead). See steelhead redd location map in appendix C.

Juvenile Hatchery Fall Chinook, Spring Chinook and Coho Salmon Planted in Rushingwater Creek Acclimation Pond (1999-2020)



Surplus adults provided by WDFW Voight's Creek Hatchery when available. Acclimation ponds operated by Puyallup Tribe. See map of acclimation pond location sites in Appendix D. No data indicates no fish were planted.

WDFW Voight's Creek Hatchery Juvenile Coho Salmon Planted in Cowskull and Rushingwater Acclimation Ponds, and Lake Kapowsin (1999-2020)



Acclimation ponds operated by Puyallup Tribe. Coho provided by WDFW Voight's Creek Hatchery when available. See map of acclimation pond location sites in Appendix D. No data indicates fish were not planted.

SALMON CREEK

WRIA
10.0035



Salmon Creek, also known as Strawberry Creek, flows just north of downtown Sumner. The creek channel is narrow and incised, especially along the lower 0.5 miles (*below*). Most of the creek flows through moderately developed private and commercial properties before entering the White River at RM 2.1. In 2004, the City of Sumner completed a large wetland restoration project adjacent to the lower reach of Salmon Creek (*RM 0.4*). The 11 acre site was the result of a mitigation settlement with Davis Properties and Fred Myers.

Several of the limiting factors impacting fish production in Salmon Creek include; a confined and straightened stream channel, disconnected floodplain, channel erosion, absent or deficient riparian cover, as well as low summer and fall seasonal flows. High sediment inputs, industrial discharge, and lack of channel habitat are additional limiting factors.

The riparian along portions of the creek consist of sparse stands of alder, fir and maple. Unfortunately, large sections of the stream riparian consist of nothing other than blackberry,

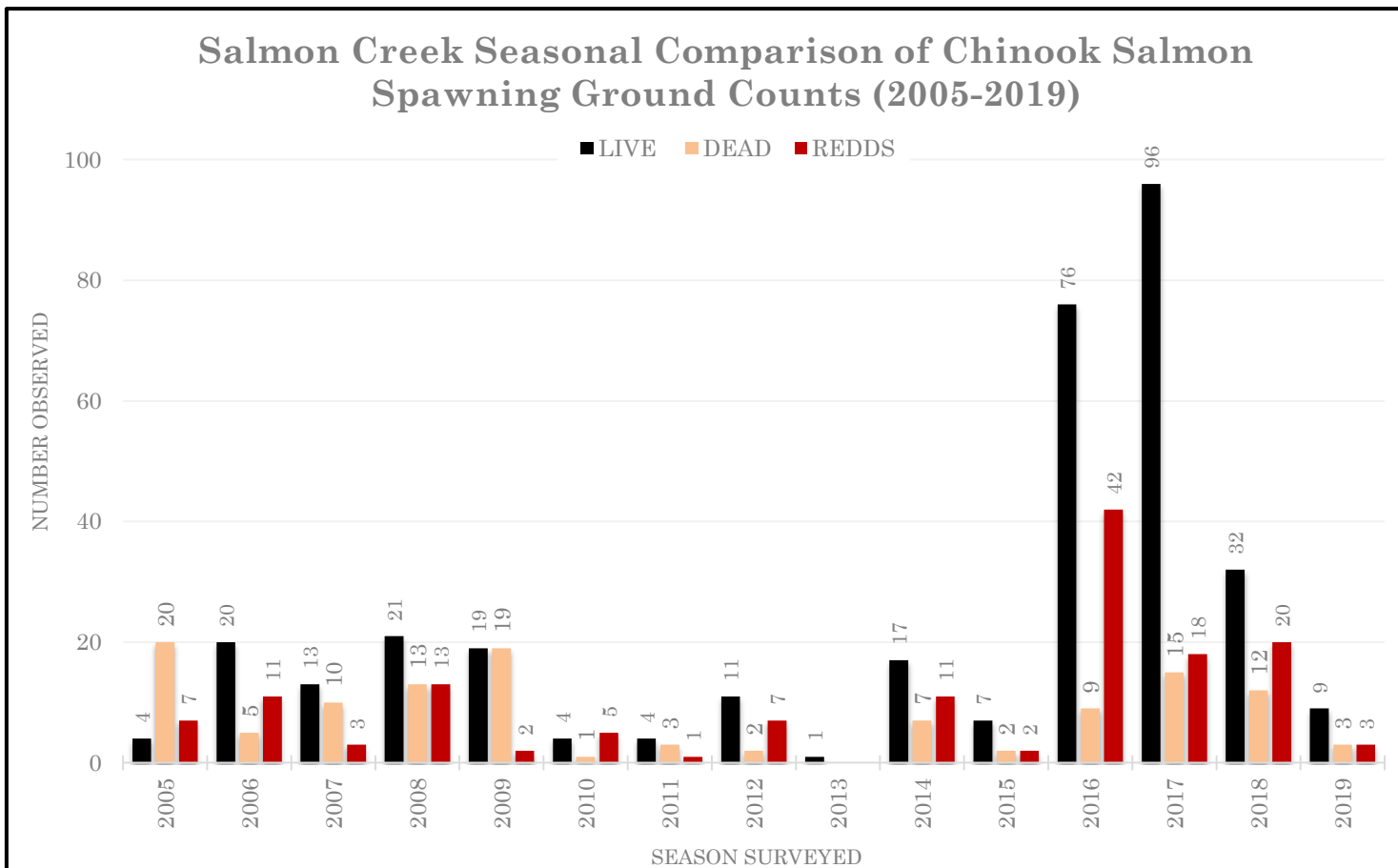
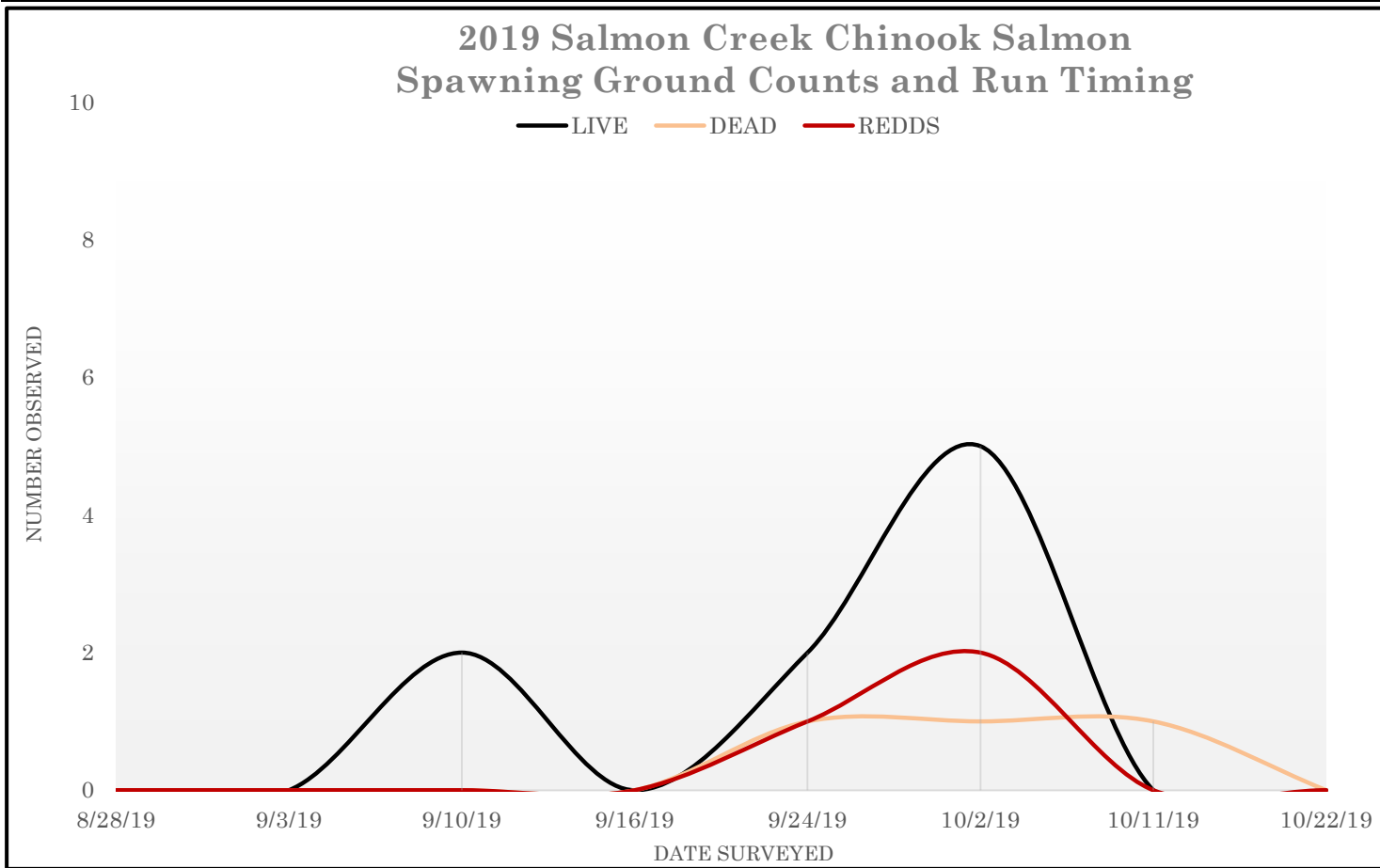


turf grass, and reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*) which provide little or nothing in the way of shade or LWD inputs. The substrate is largely fine sediment, clay, and undersized gravel; however, limited patches of adequate sized spawning gravel, principally throughout the lower section of the creek, are available. Most of the spawning habitat within the creek, although quite limited, exists in the lower 0.5 miles of the creek. It's likely that a great deal of the gravel present throughout the lower reach is recruited from Salmon Tributary. Fish do ascend above the first half mile despite the fact that spawning opportunities are few and the habitat is considerably poorer in quality. In response to the limited spawning habitat available, several of the chum salmon observed in Salmon Creek are likely to be ascending to the spring fed tributary, Salmon Tributary, which enters Salmon Creek at RM 0.5 on the right bank. The consistent flow into Salmon Creek from this perennial tributary contributes greatly to the accessibility of Chinook during the late summer and early fall when instream flows in many streams are too low for Chinook to enter.

Salmon Creek supports adult Chinook, pink, coho, and chum spawners; with chum being the most abundant species present. Coho are observed spawning; however, their numbers have been consistently low. Steelhead and bull trout utilization is unknown, but presumed due to their well-documented presence throughout the White River. Prior to 2005, Salmon Creek was not regularly surveyed for Chinook since they were seldom observed. However, a few Chinook carcasses were observed

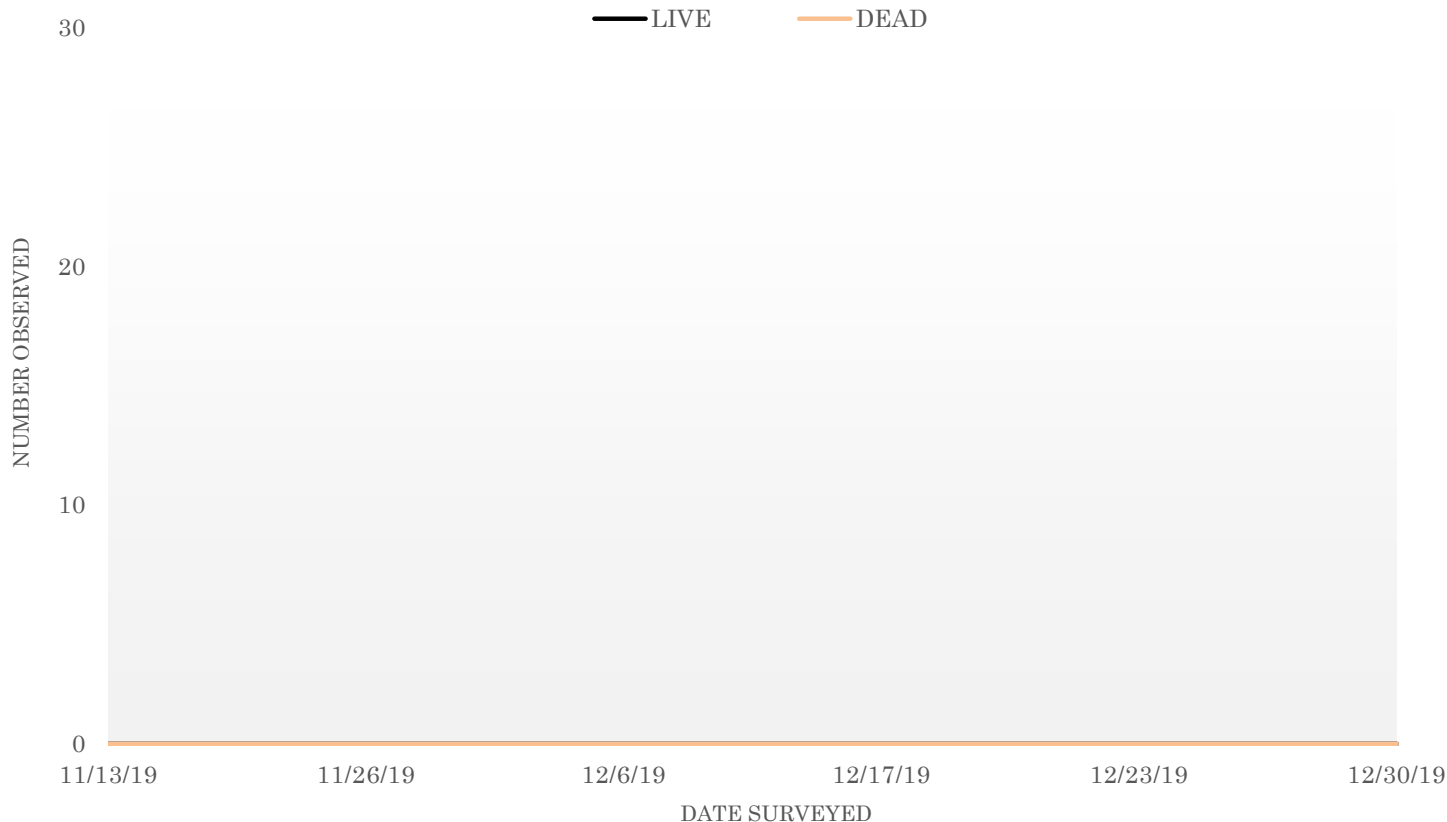
within the lower 300 feet of the creek while conducting coho surveys. Annual Chinook surveys conducted since 2005 have documented spawning as high as to the old Weber plant (*Elm St. E & 160th Ave E*); however, the majority of spawning occurs in the lower 0.5 miles of the creek. Adult coho have been observed as high as 60th St. E. A new oversized

culvert was installed near the mouth in 2007, and another culvert and road crossing was installed upstream in 2009.

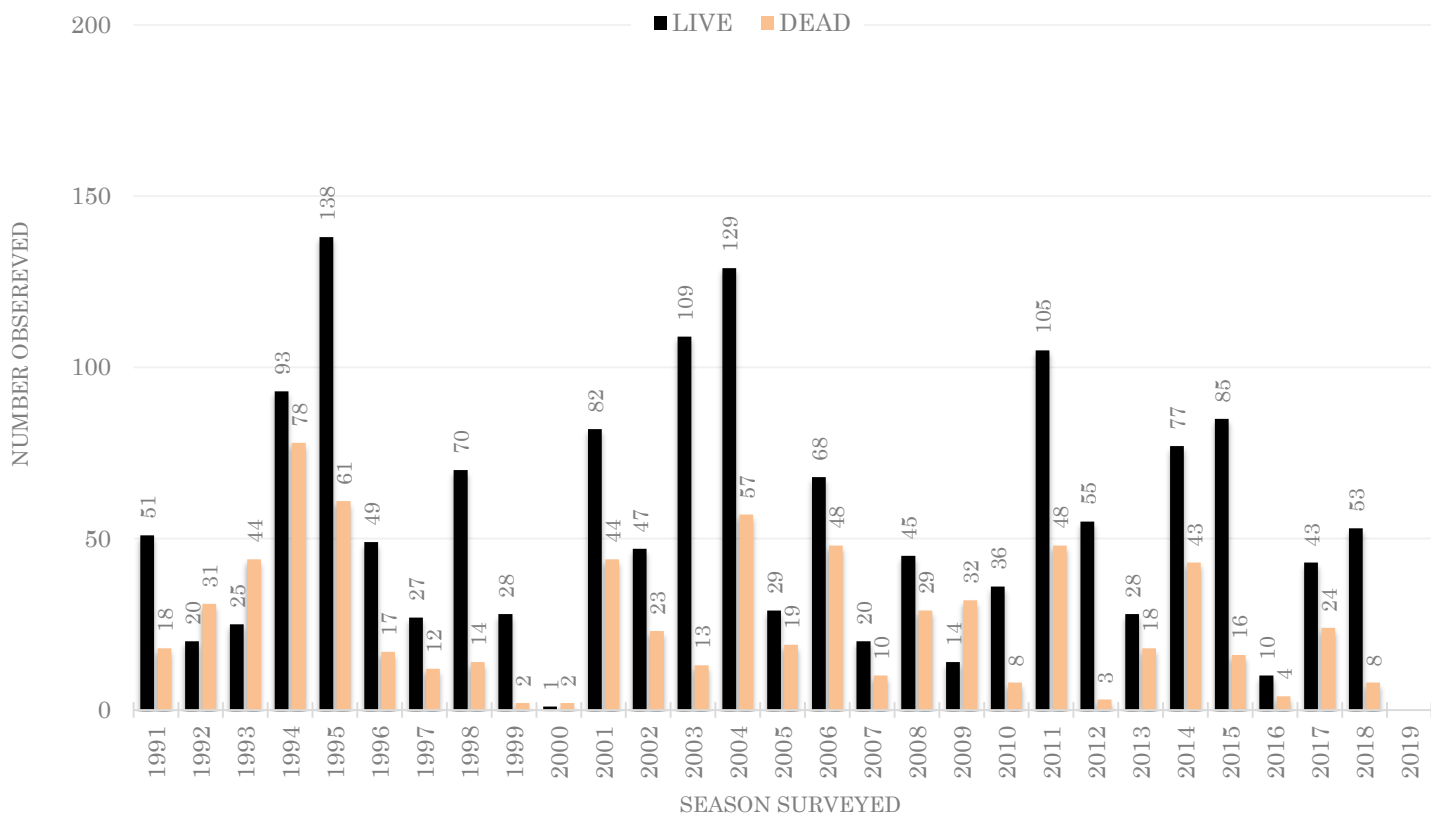


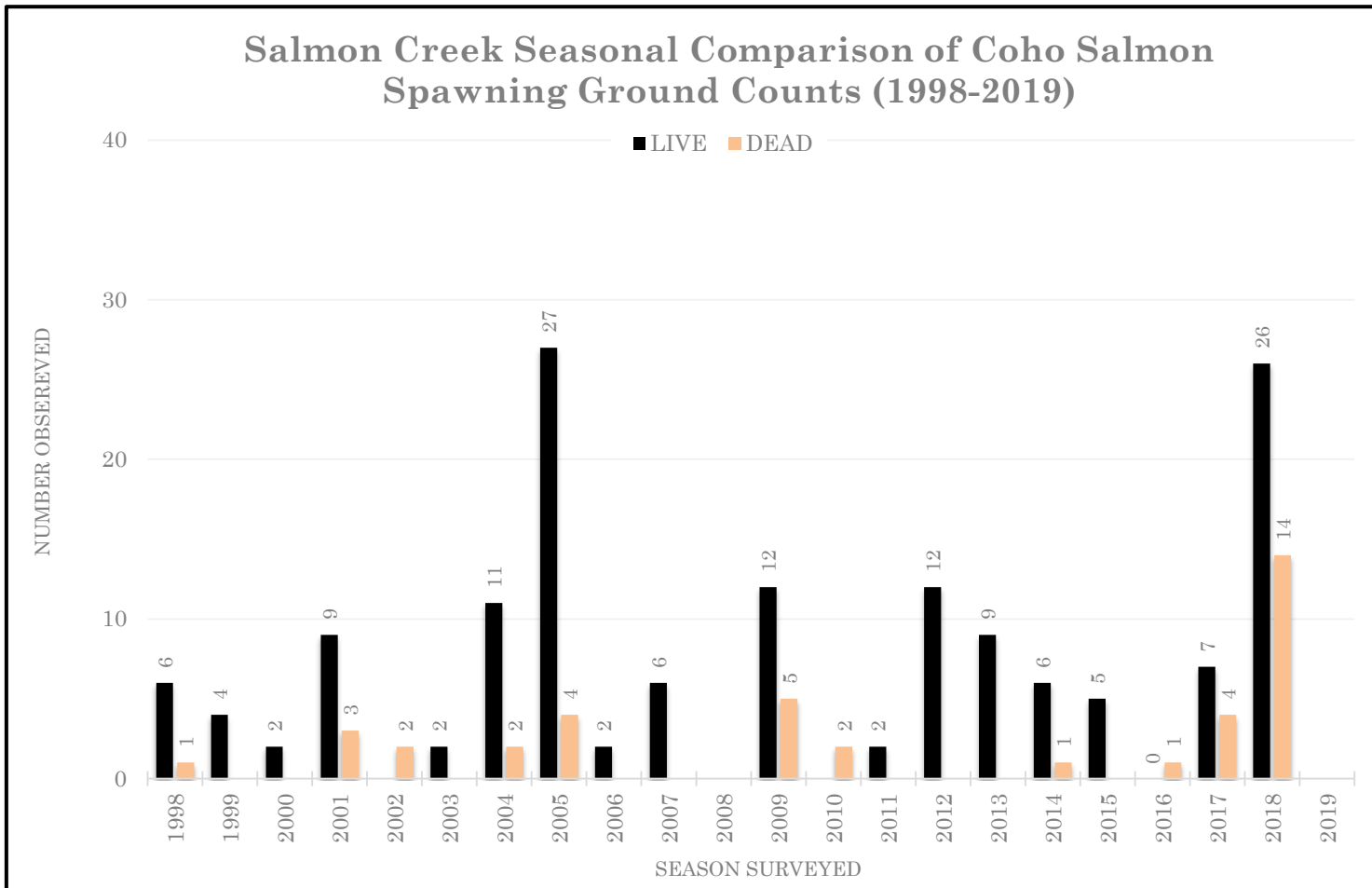
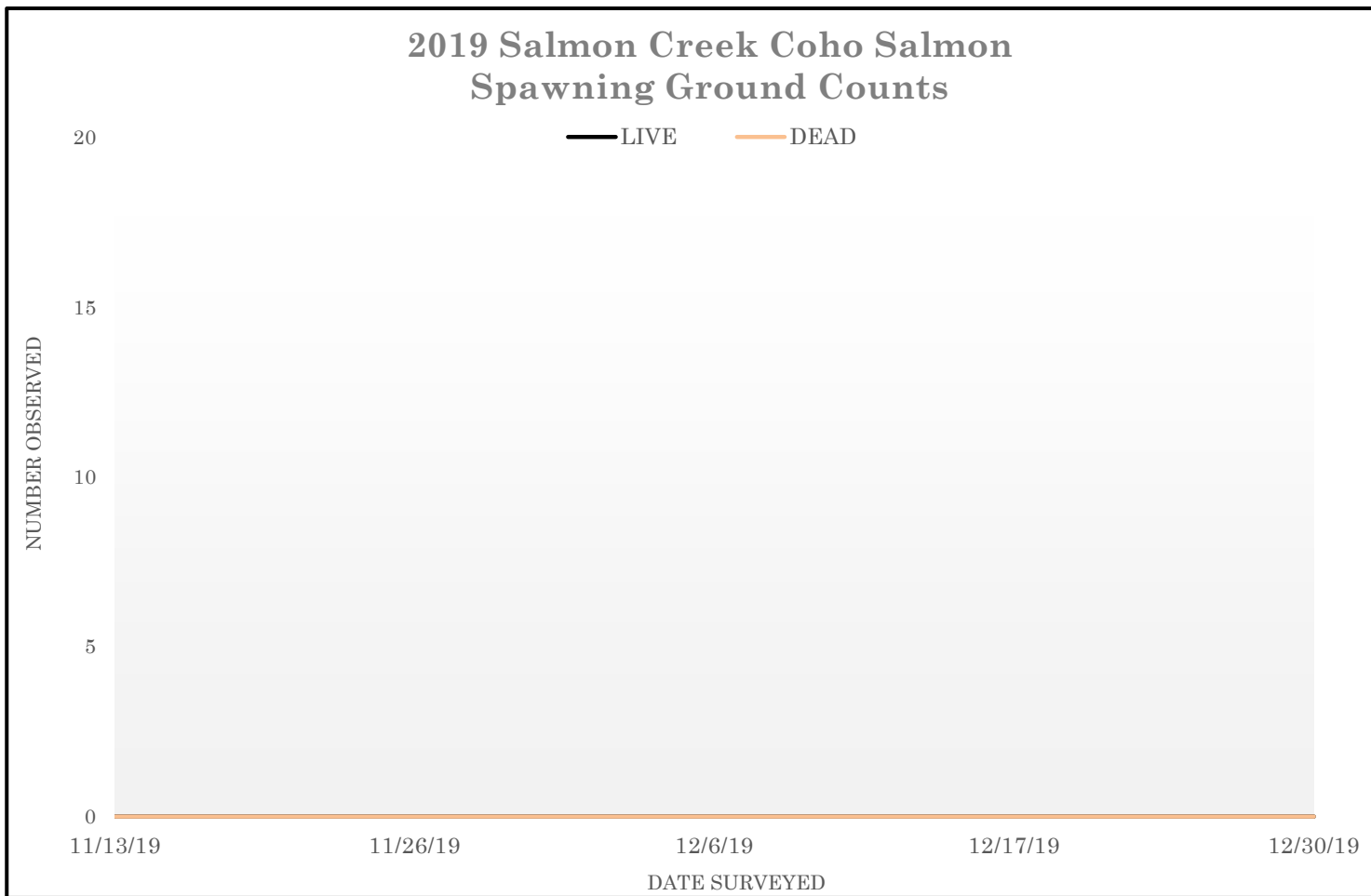
Adult Chinook escapement is determined by expanding the number of redds observed by 2.5 fish per redd (Smith and Castle, 1994). Due to the tremendous volume of pink salmon during odd years, the success of determining Chinook redds from pinks is vastly reduced. Therefore, The AUC method is used to determine escapement during pink runs (odd years).

2019 Salmon Creek Chum Salmon Spawning Ground Counts and Run Timing

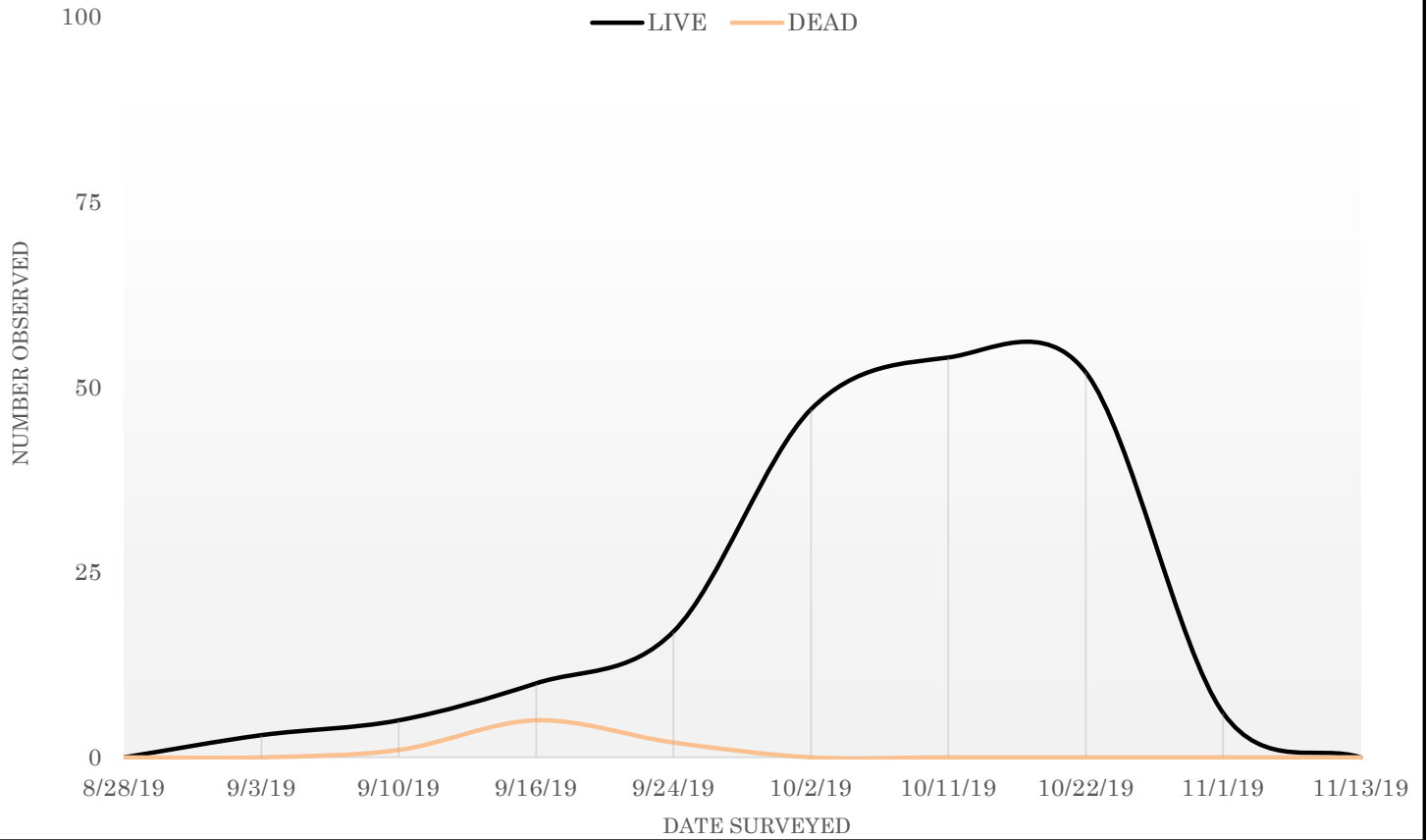


Salmon Creek Seasonal Comparison of Chum Salmon Spawning Ground Counts (1991-2019)

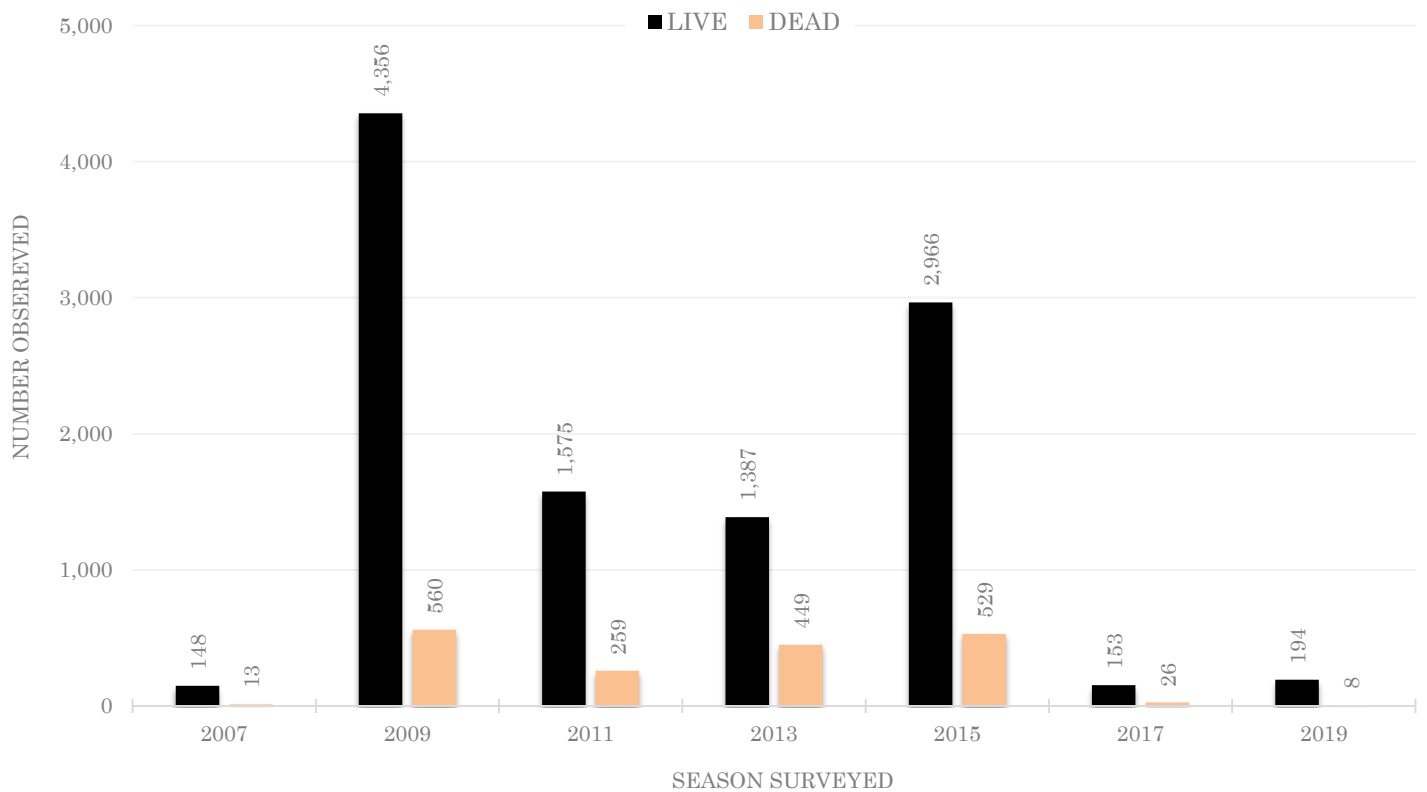




2019 Salmon Creek Pink Salmon Spawning Ground Counts and Run Timing



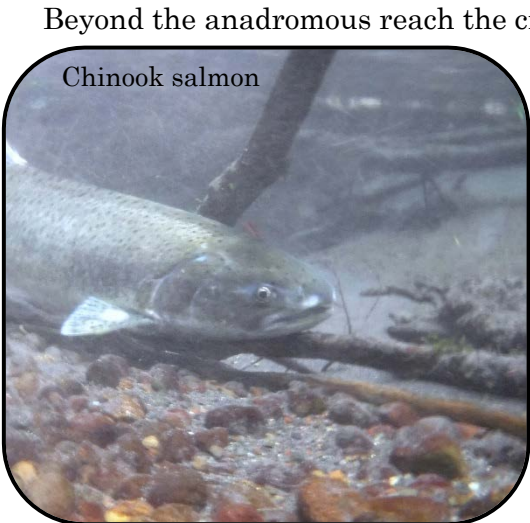
Salmon Creek Seasonal Comparison of Pink Salmon Spawning Ground Counts (2007-2019)



SALMON TRIBUTARY WRIA 10.0036



Salmon Tributary is located in the city of Sumner and is a short run, spring-fed stream entering Salmon Creek (*Strawberry Creek*) at RM 0.5. Salmon Tributary has approximately 0.13 miles (*700 feet*) of highly productive spawning habitat. The lower anadromous reach consists of a low to moderate gradient channel with excellent spawning gavel available throughout its length (*lower left & center right*). Although the creek lacks significant structure or complexity, it manages quit well in supporting adult spawners including Chinook, chum, pink and coho; as well as, providing rearing and overwintering opportunities for juvenile Chinook and coho.



Chinook salmon

quickly to a point where impassable cascades prevent any further upstream migration. The riparian along the lower

reach of the creek consists largely of alder, as well as a few conifers and holly. A few pieces of small in-stream woody debris are present; however, LWD recruitment is limited and undersized. The riparian zone along the upper non-anadromous reach is well intact.

In the past, two perched culverts located on Salmon Creek have been responsible for periodically preventing adult salmon, primarily chum, from accessing Salmon Tributary. The upper culvert on Salmon Creek often created a significant fish passage problem until late 2007, when bank erosion permitted the creek to breach the culvert. During the fall of 2008, the two lower undersized cement culverts that had long been responsible for fish passage issues were removed.

Beyond RM 0.13, the gradient increases substantially and the channel narrows. The increase in gradient and flow is by and large an obstacle to chum, which are typically the most abundant species to spawn in the creek annually (*center right im-*



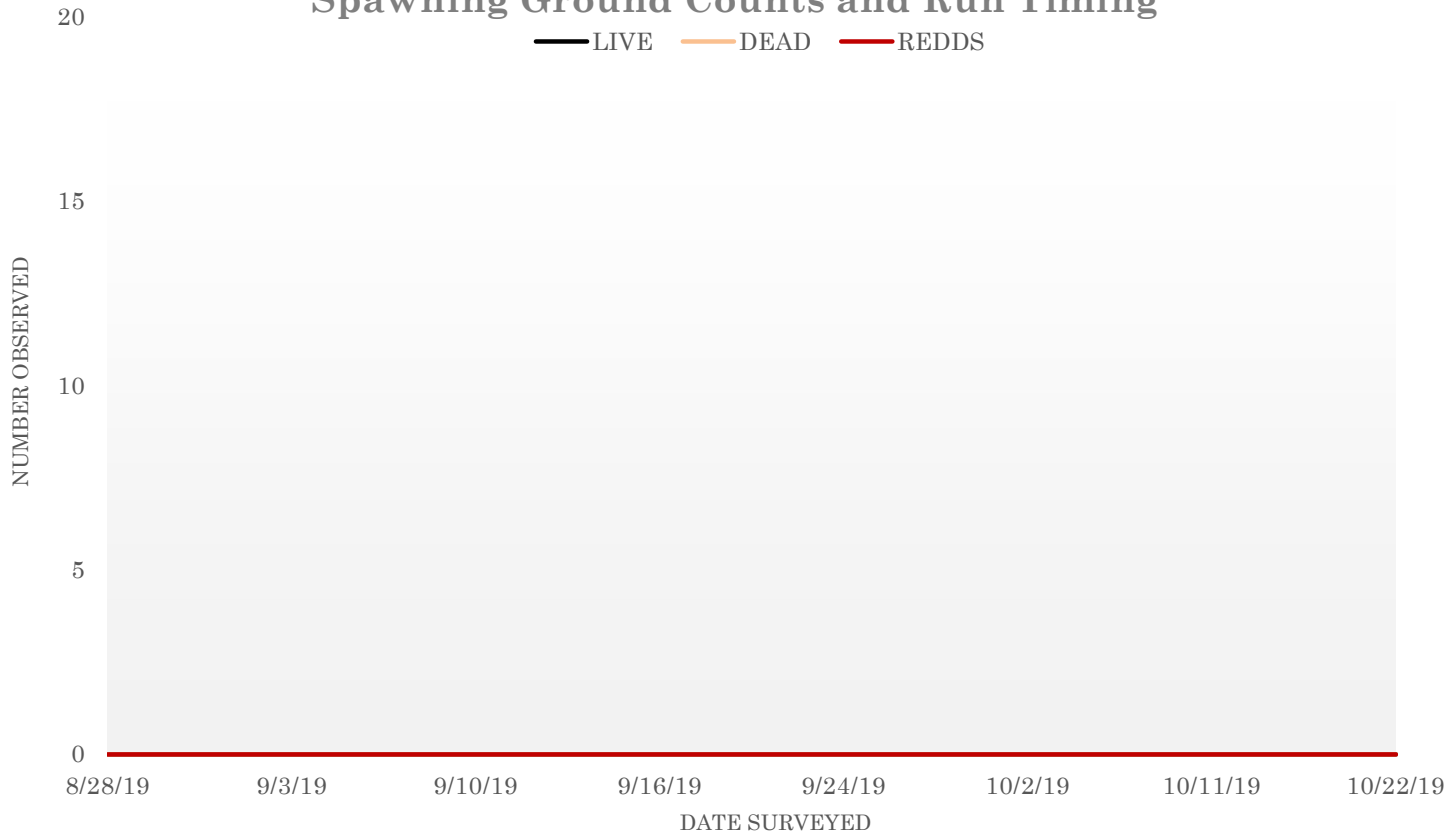
Chum salmon

age). Post emergence, chum fry will spend a brief time rearing in the creek prior to migrating

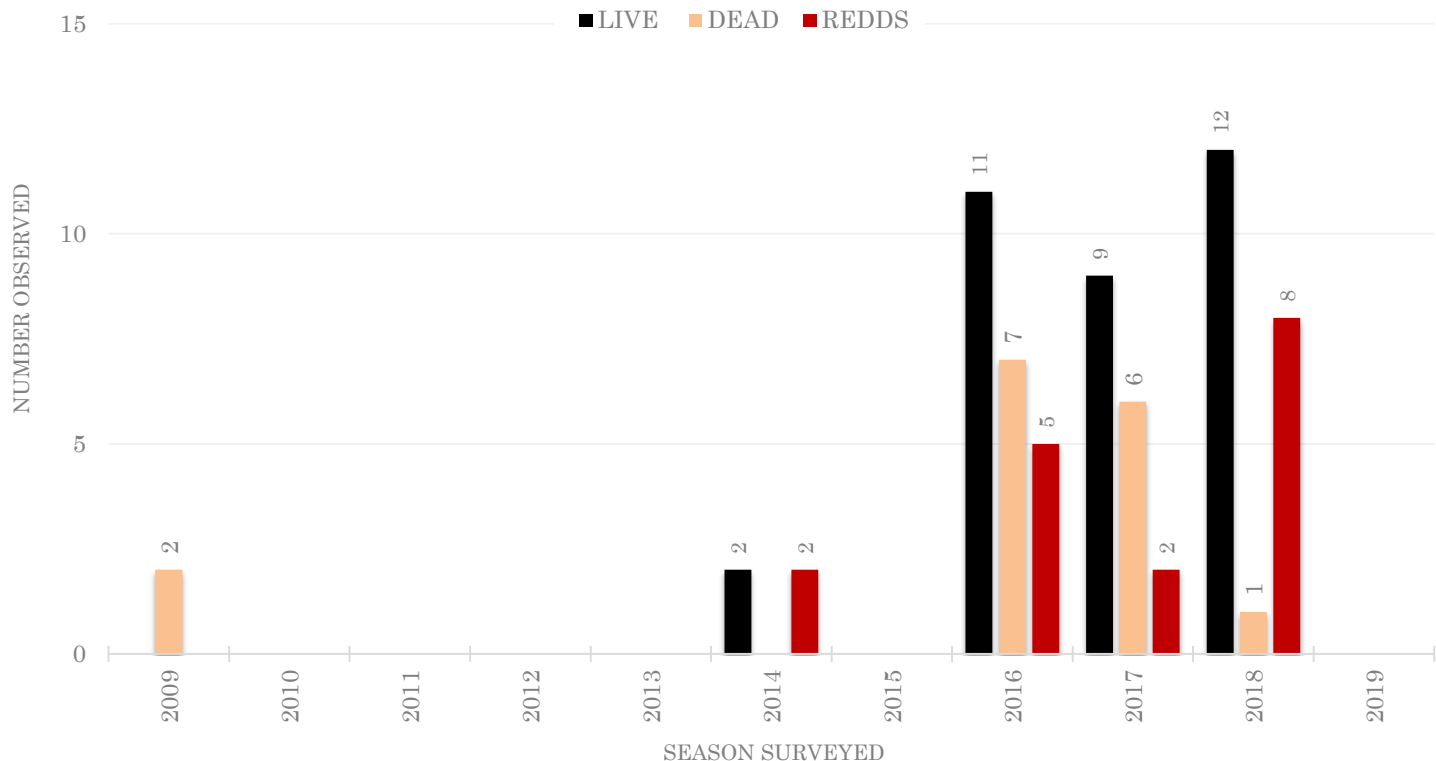
towards marine waters. Moderate-to-heavy prespawn mortality due to predation is common most years, and is most prevalent with chum and pink than other species. Unfortunately, chum have experienced a sharp decline in escapement watershed wide since 2006.

Also during the fall run, coho are often observed spawning throughout the lower 250 feet of the tributary. Newly emerged coho fry are regularly seen in late January and early February during the latter part of chum surveys. Since 2016, Chinook have been observed spawning with more frequency in both Salmon Creek and lower Salmon Tributary (*lower left image*).

2019 Salmon Tributary Chinook Salmon Spawning Ground Counts and Run Timing

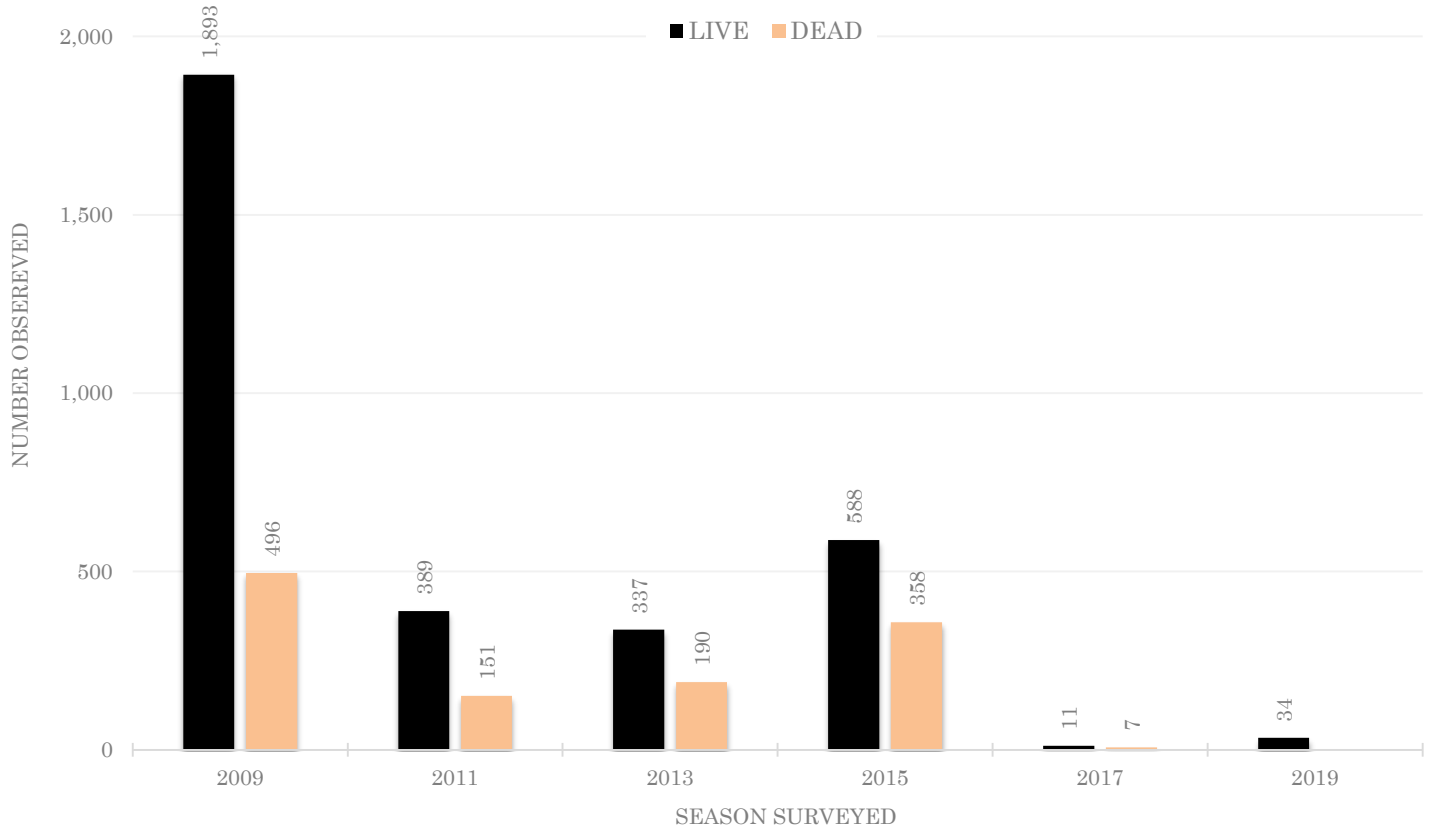


Salmon Tributary Seasonal Comparison of Chinook Salmon Spawning Ground Counts (2009-2019)

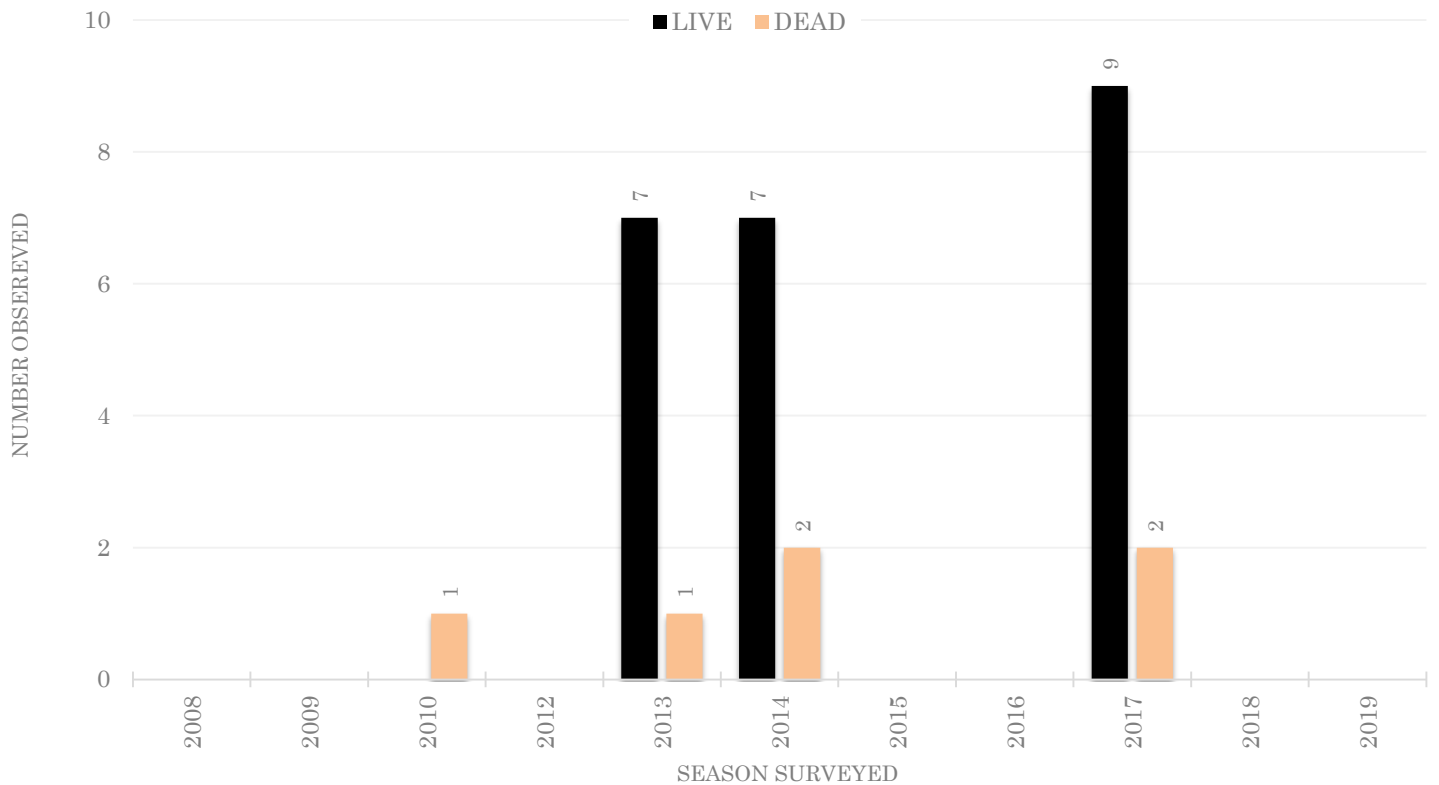


Adult Chinook escapement is determined by expanding the number of redds observed by 2.5 fish per redd (Smith and Castle, 1994). Due to the tremendous volume of pink salmon during odd years, the success of determining Chinook redds from pinks is vastly reduced. Therefore, The AUC method is used to determine escapement during pink runs (odd years).

Salmon Tributary Seasonal Comparison of Pink Salmon Spawning Ground Counts (2009-2019)



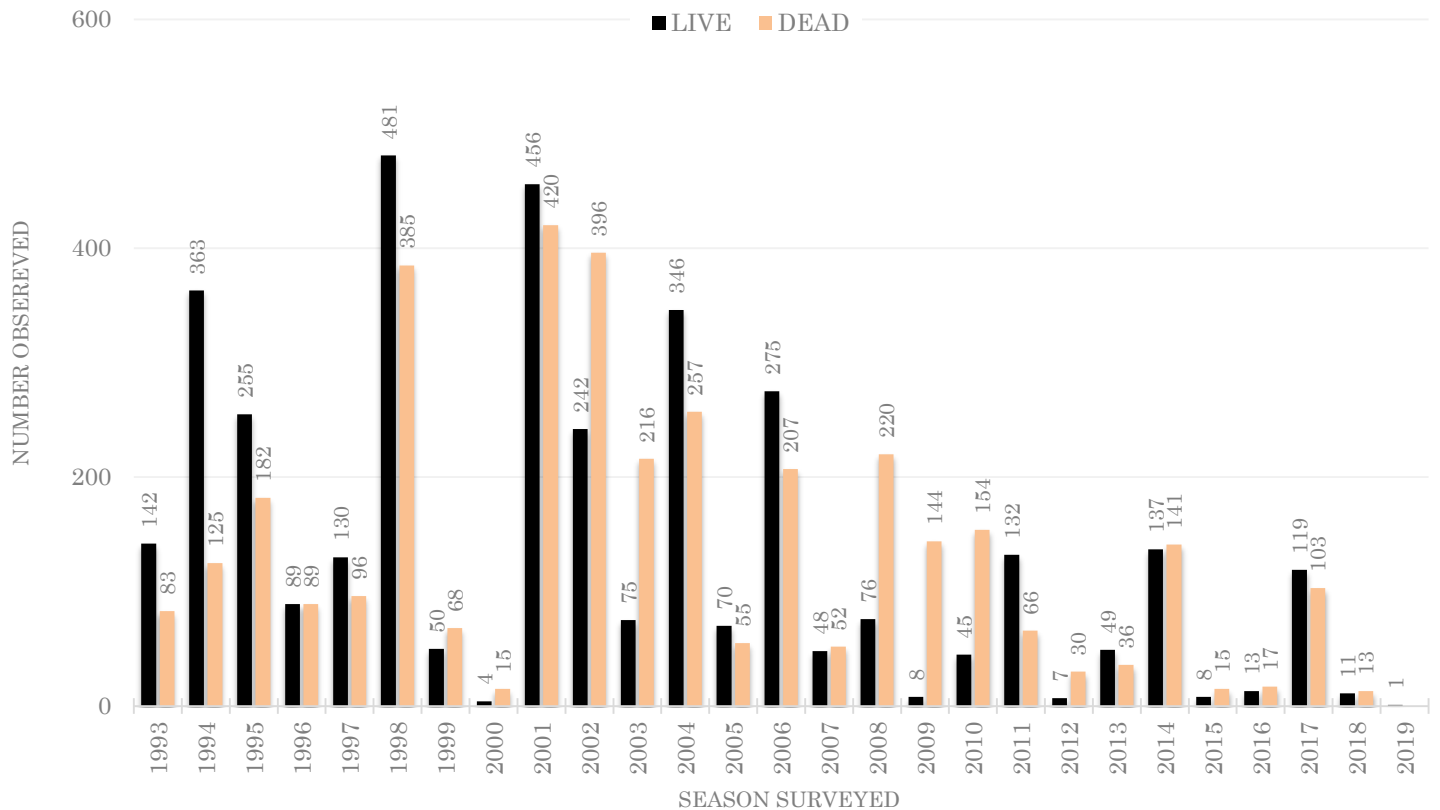
Salmon Tributary Seasonal Comparison of Coho Salmon Spawning Ground Counts (2008-2019)



2019 Salmon Tributary Chum Salmon Spawning Ground Counts and Run Timing



Salmon Tributary Seasonal Comparison of Chum Salmon Spawning Ground Counts (1993-2019)



SENTINEL CREEK



Sentinel Creek is not the officially designated name for this stream; however, as a means of convenient identification, it's referred to as "Sentinel Creek" by PTF staff. The Creek doesn't appear on the hydrology of most mapping systems and has no WRIA or NPS designations. Sentinel Creek, located within Mt. Rainier National Park, is a small left bank headwater tributary joining with the Mowich River at approximately RM 7.5; which is just downstream of the North Fork and South Mowich confluence. This high mountain drainage (elevation 2530' at mouth) is a north facing stream (total stream length unknown) providing 500'+ of anadromous habitat which is profoundly contingent on the frequency and intensity of mainstem river incursions. Fortunately, this anadromous channel reach provides excellent habitat for bull trout rear-



ing and spawning when stream flows are sufficient. Spawning gravel availability is mod-

erate, as are logjams and in-channel LWD (see top image). A few small pools and side channels provide excellent habitat for juvenile and adult fish utilizing the creek.

Sentinel provides essential conditions for bull trout rearing and spawning by offering summer thermal refuge and protective overwintering habitat. PTF began surveying this creek for bull trout spawning activity/escapement in 2016, and the creek has demonstrated itself to be the most consistent; as well as the highest density spawning tributary in the Upper Puyallup/Mowich basin. Spawning surveys are conducted from early-September through mid-October. Although bull trout spawning has been consistent in this tributary, it does not parallel the spawning frequency/density or elevation experienced in many streams located in the White River basin. Also, at just over 2500' of elevation, Sentinel is the second highest elevation stream (*St. Andrew's Creek @ 2650'*) in the Puyallup/Mowich basin to have documented bull trout spawning.

Similar to many headwater tributaries within the national park, the lower 500'+ of the creek is comprised of a narrow, low gradient channel flowing within the open channel migration zone of the

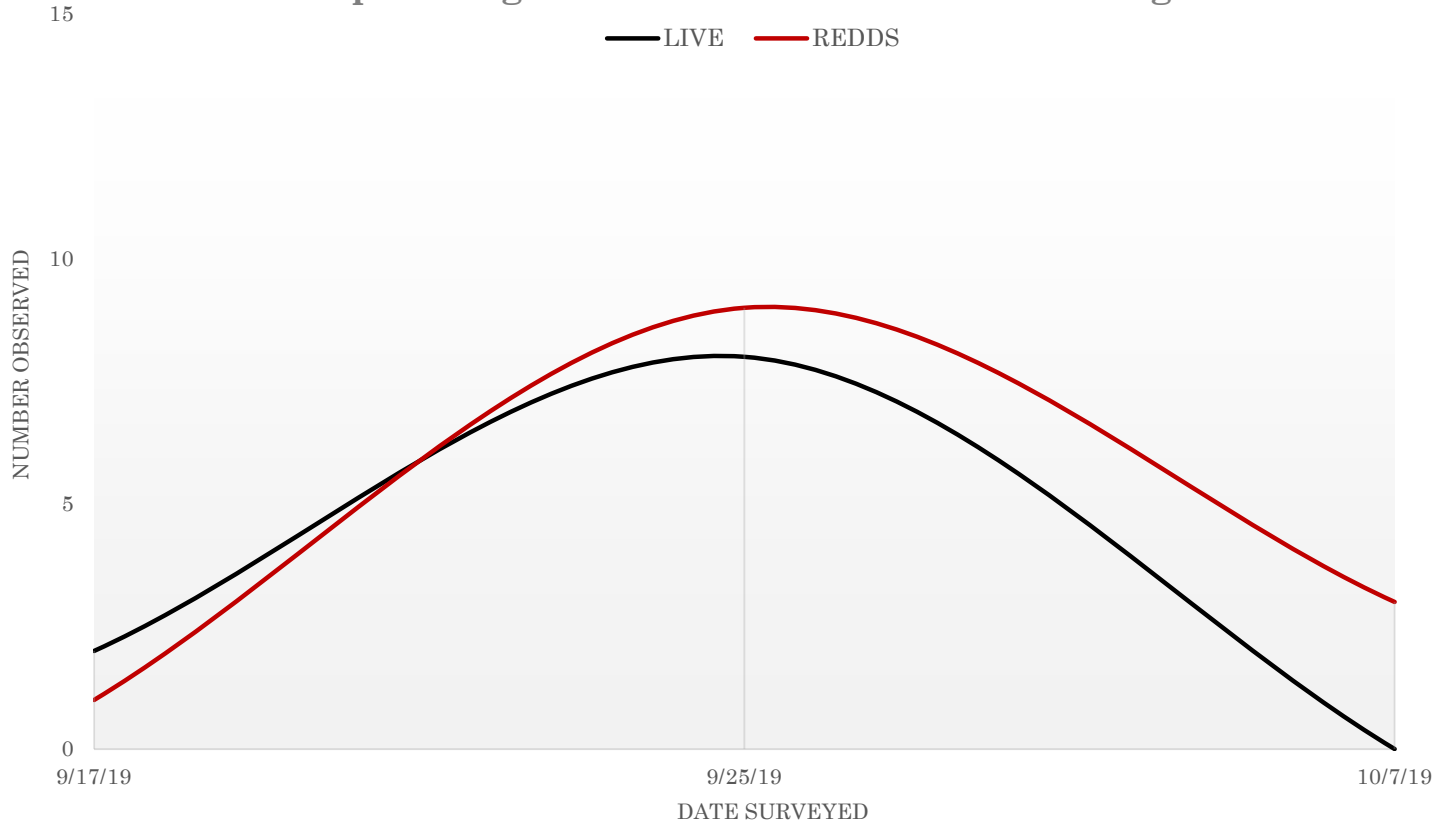
Mowich River floodplain. Although spawning may occur throughout this small reach, opportu-



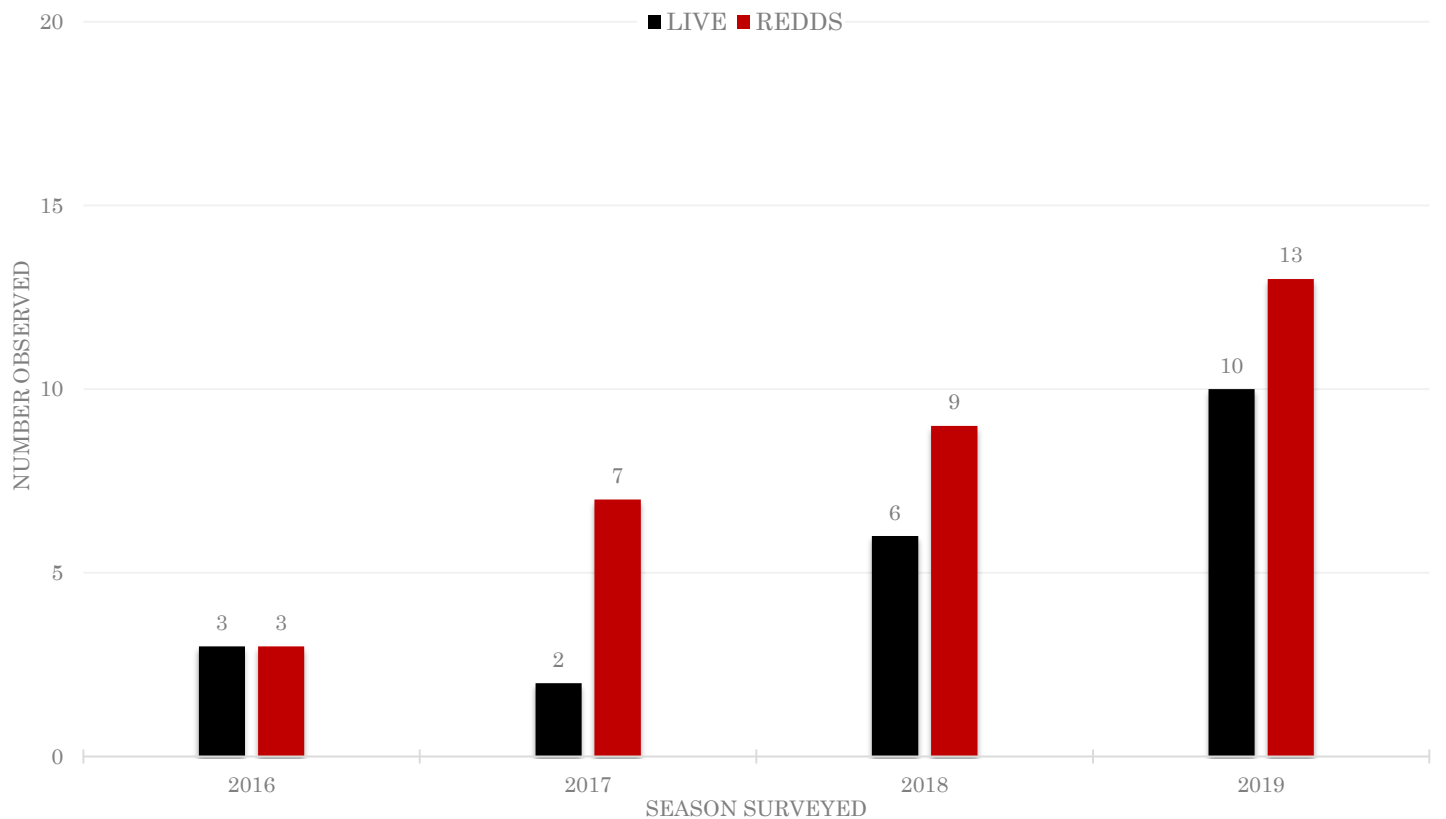
Spawning bull trout

nities can become acutely limited due the lack of quality spawning substrate created by the fine alluvial deposits from the Mowich River, and like many wall-based tributaries the lower creek channel is repeatedly manipulated and affected by mainstem river flows. However; even in the face of mainstem incursions, bull trout are frequently observed spawning in pockets of moderate-to-heavily influenced glacial mix water.

2019 Sentinal Creek Bull Trout Spawning Ground Counts and Run Timing



Sentinel Creek Seasonal Comparison of Bull Trout Spawning Ground Counts (2016-2019)



SHAW CREEK

WRIA
10.0365



Bull Trout (♀)

Shaw Creek is a small right bank headwater tributary of the White River. This high mountain drainage is a north facing stream flowing through the Shaw Creek Valley, between Tamanos Mountain to the west, and Governors Ridge to the east. Located entirely within Mt. Rainier National Park, the creek is non-glacial in origin; rather, its source comes from the Owyhigh Lakes located at nearly 5,200'. Shaw Creek flows for approximately 3.5 miles from Owyhigh Lakes plateau before entering the White River at approximately RM 68.8, just upstream of Klickitat Creek.

Shaw provides vital habitat conditions for bull trout (*center*) rearing and spawning. PTF surveys the creek for bull trout from late August through early October. Although bull trout spawning is quite consistent in this tributary, it does not parallel the spawning frequency/density experienced in index streams such as Klickitat or No Name creeks. Analogous to many headwater tributaries within the park, the lower 300-400 feet of the creek is



comprised of a narrow, low gradient channel flowing within the open channel migration zone of the White River floodplain. Although spawning does occur within this small stretch, it is acutely limited due the lack of quality spawning substrate created by the fine alluvial deposits from the White River, and the creek channel is repeatedly manipulated and affected by mainstem river incursions.

Beyond the open floodplain, Shaw Creek enters the heavily forested lower slope of the valley floor as it parallels the White River. From this point, the creek channel assumes a pool-riffle configuration for approximately the next 0.65 miles. Unfortunately, only about 0.5 miles of this reach provides quality spawning and rearing opportunities. Frequently, during periods of lower flows, the creek water becomes hyporheic approximately 0.5 miles after entering the forested area, resulting in a provisional yet significant barrier. Furthermore, if flows are low enough, additional barriers are created throughout the wetted channel by small jumps in channel height due to bedload built-up behind LWD embedded in the channel. Fortunately, this wetted channel section provides excellent habitat for rearing; as well as spawning when flows are sufficient. Spawning gravel is abundant, as are significant log-jams and in-channel LWD. Numerous deep pools and side channels provide excellent habitat for juvenile and adult fish utilizing the creek.

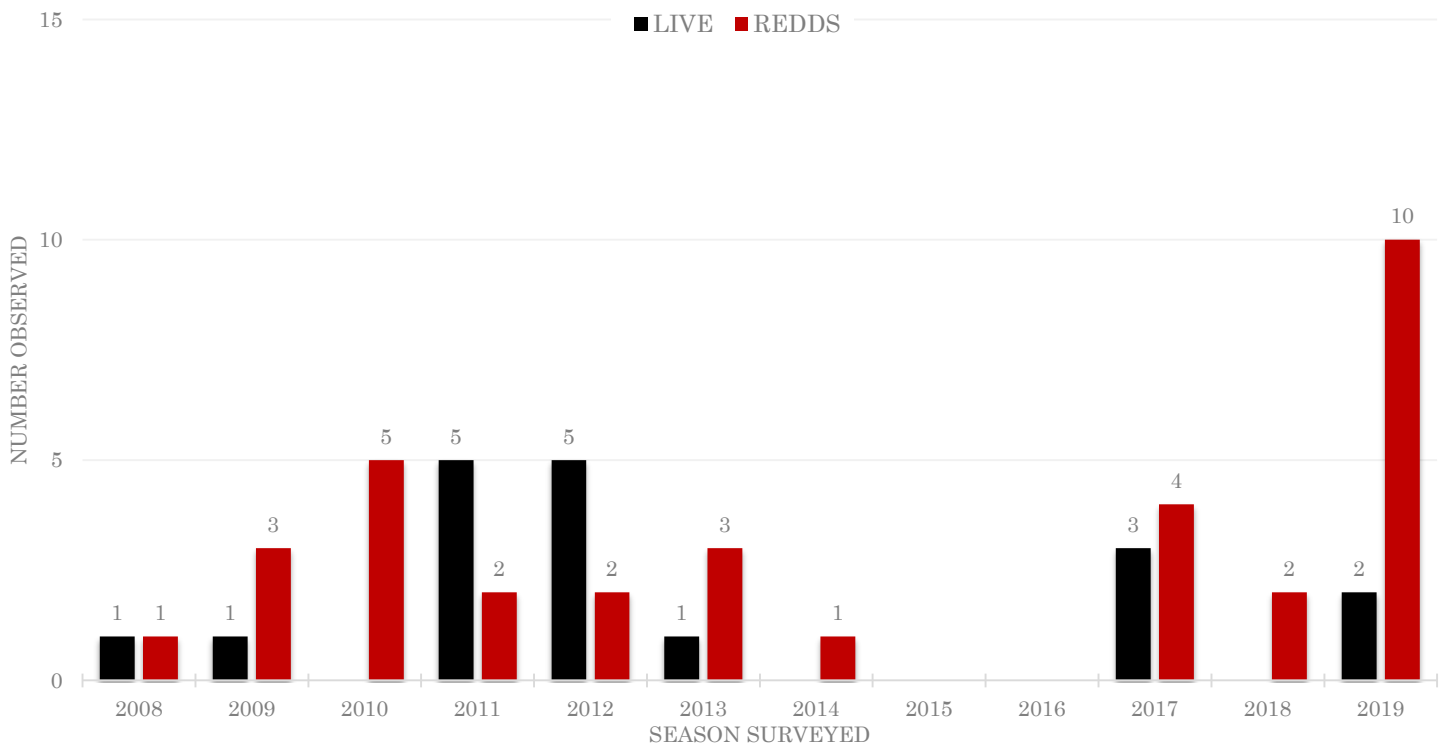
The seasonally dry channel reach continues beyond the Sunrise Park Road Bridge, located at approximately RM 0.62. Beyond the bridge crossing, the gradient begins to increase significantly as the stream channel begins to climb up the valley wall toward the high lakes. At this point, a series of impassable cascades marks the permanent upper extent of anadromy. The stream continues to course its way through the steep Shaw Creek Valley until reaching the Owyhigh Lakes plateau. Several small unnamed tributaries contribute additional flow to Shaw along this upper reach; unfortunately, they do not add any beneficial spawning or rearing habitat given they are located well above the anadromous barriers.

2019 Shaw Creek Bull Trout Spawning Ground Counts and Run Timing



2019 data collected by PTF and National Park Service (MORA). Raw spawning data for Shaw Creek can be found in Appendix B. See Appendix C for bull trout redd locations.

Shaw Creek Seasonal Comparison of Bull Trout Spawning Ground Counts (2008-2019)



SILVER CREEK

WRIA
10.0313



Silver Creek is a right bank headwaters tributary of the White River located at RM 60.5, just outside of the northern boundary of Mt. Rainier National Park. Silver Creek originates along the Crystal Mountain Ridge within the Wenatchee National Forest, and flows for over 7 miles through steep mountainous terrain, dropping nearly 3,000 feet from its source until reaching its confluence with the White River immediately West of Highway 410. Silver Creek has one major tributary; 4.4 mile Goat Creek (10.0314), which enters on the right bank of Silver Creek 0.2 miles up from its mouth. Upstream of Goat Creek there are numerous smaller named and unnamed tributaries contributing flow to Silver Creek as well.

The surrounding riparian zone consists of some old growth conifers, and a mixture of younger coniferous and deciduous trees. The in-stream habitat throughout the lower 0.5 miles of Silver Creek consists of mostly moderate to high gradient cascades with shallow and moderately deep scour pools. The scour pools and some low energy pocket areas provide what little spawning habitat is available along the lower creek. Incredibly, the few spawning habitat areas available are utilized each season by bull trout. In 2007, the South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group (SPSSEG), with funding from the

USFWS and the USFS, completed the removal of an old diversion dam suspected of causing a barrier to migrating salmon and bull trout. The removal of this aged structure has enhanced access to available spawning habitat upstream.

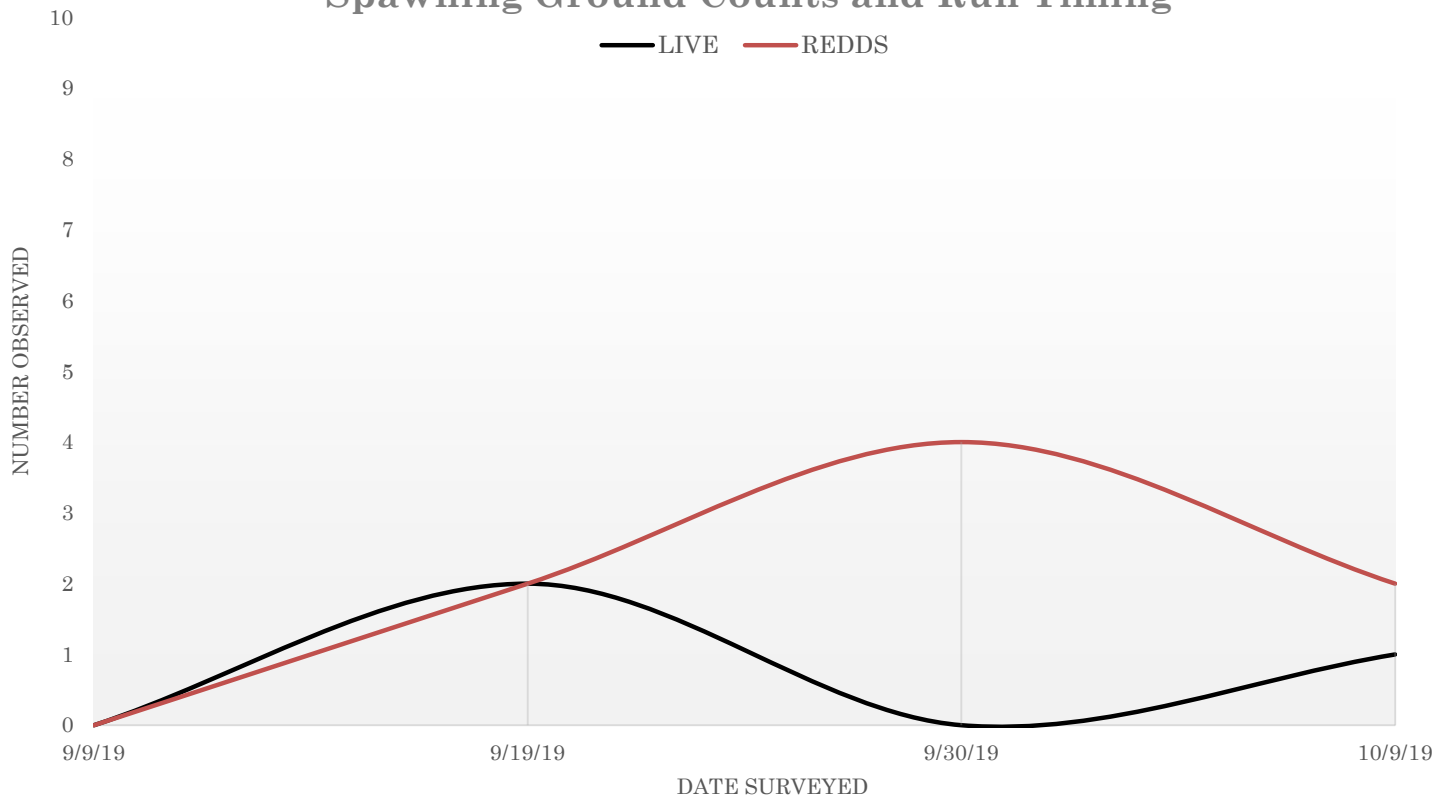
Bull trout, which are often observed spawning in Silver Springs, were not surveyed for in Silver Creek prior to 2006. However, in 2006 and 2007, a bull trout migration and spawning ground telemetry study was conducted by PTF on the White River. In support of the project, several bull trout captured in the USACE Buckley trap were implanted with radio transmitters. The radio tagged fish were then tracked over the next 6 months from their release site near the community of Greenwater, to several spawning sites located in the upper White River including Silver Creek. A bull trout tagged during the 2006 study was observed holding in Silver Creek prior to spawning at a site approximately 200 feet upstream from the mouth. Bull trout spawning utilization has been consistent since surveys were initiated in 2006. Additional telemetry studies have been conducted by USFWS since 2007 (2014-2017).

Although entirely feasible, steelhead utilization is currently unknown since no surveys have been conducted to determine usage. However, coho, Chinook, pink are frequently observed in nearby Silver Springs; yet, with the exception of coho and pink salmon, PTF biologist have not observed any other salmon species spawning in Silver Creek.

In November of 2006, over 18,000 gallons of diesel fuel from a facility owned and operated by Puget Sound Energy was inadvertently released from back-up generator storage tanks. Approximately 7,900 gallons of the diesel released infiltrated Silver Creek. PSE; as well as state and federal regulatory agencies responded to the spill by conducting an emergency clean-up of contaminated soil and preventing additional fuel from entering Silver Creek.

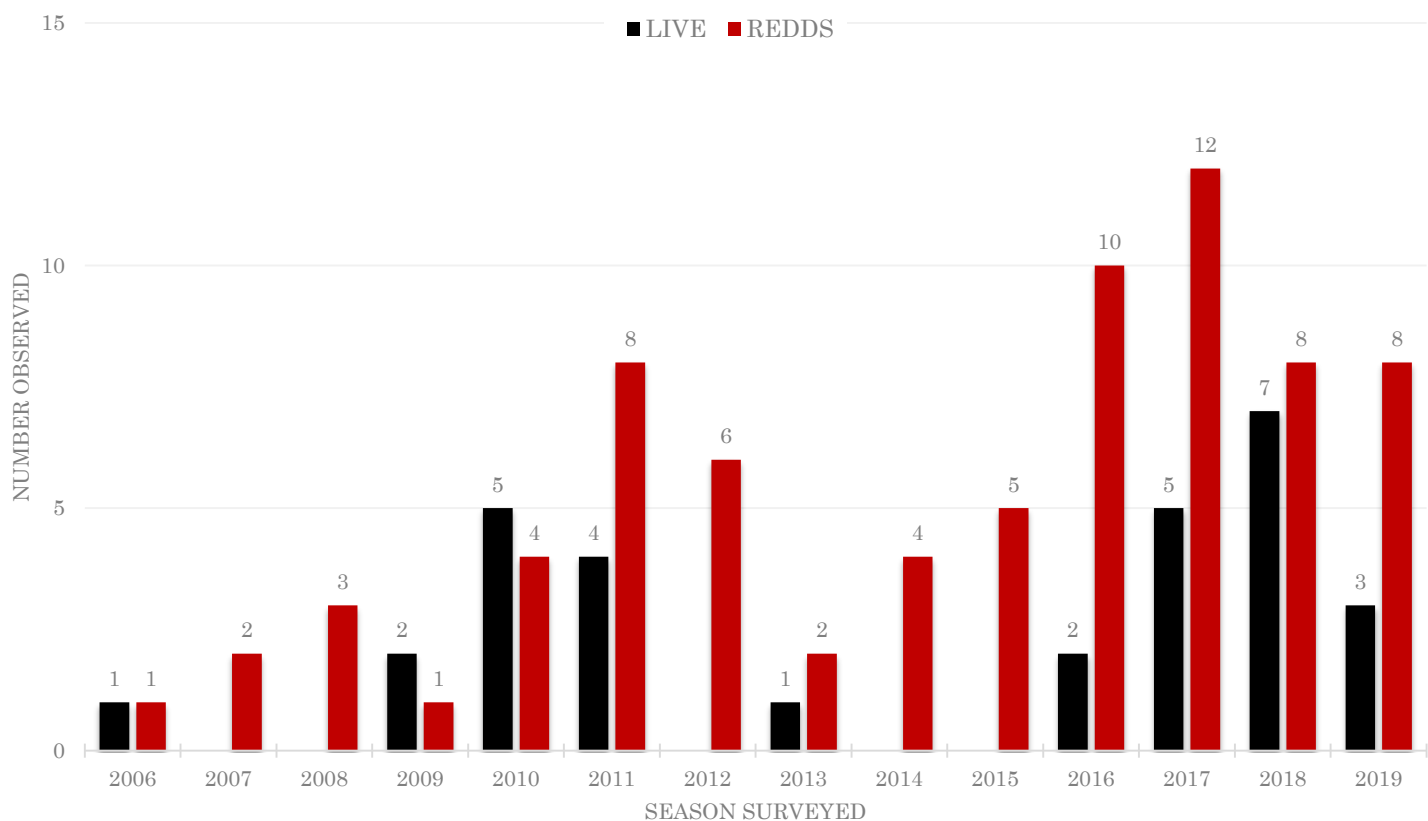
Also of interest, Silver Creek is the final resting place of Henry C. Allen (1848-1898); a civil war veteran and Purple Heart recipient who fought with the 16th Wisconsin Infantry, then relocated to the region after the war. He was found frozen near his trap lines in the winter of 1898, and was subsequently buried on site.

2019 Silver Creek Bull Trout Spawning Ground Counts and Run Timing



Raw spawning data for Shaw Creek can be found in Appendix B. See Appendix C for bull trout redd locations.

Silver Creek Seasonal Comparison of Bull Trout Spawning Ground Counts (2006-2019)



SILVER SPRINGS CREEK

WRIA
10.0332A



Pink salmon in Silver Springs

Silver Springs is a short, spring-fed headwater tributary to the White River (RM 60.5). With its clear and consistent flow, this cool spring offers excellent spawning and rearing habitat for several species of salmonids. Erupting from a small bench along the forest floor within the Silver Springs Campground, this spring creek runs adjacent to Hwy. 410, approximately 0.5 mile north of the Mt. Rainier National Park boarder. Silver Springs flows for approximately 0.3 miles within a low gradient pool riffle channel. At a point along the lower creek, the channel passes through an undersized, yet fish passable culvert.

The creek contains a moderate amount of interactive in-stream LWD, in addition to one significant long-term woody debris jam located in the lower channel. The overstory riparian consists largely of mature conifers, in addition to several hardwoods located near the confluence with the White River and Silver Creek. Typical of this type of stream, the



substrate is made up primarily of sand and small gravel. However, several pockets of excellent spawning size medium is present throughout the reach, although it is frequently obscured by fine sand. Aggradation of the White River channel along segments of Silver Springs, and upstream into the National Park, has increased to an elevation greater than the creek and nearby highway 410. As a result, Silver Springs has on several occasion been inundated by silt and woody debris from the White River during high-water and flood events. In addition, portions of the creek may be glacially influence or inundated by mainstem river incursions during regular flow regimes.

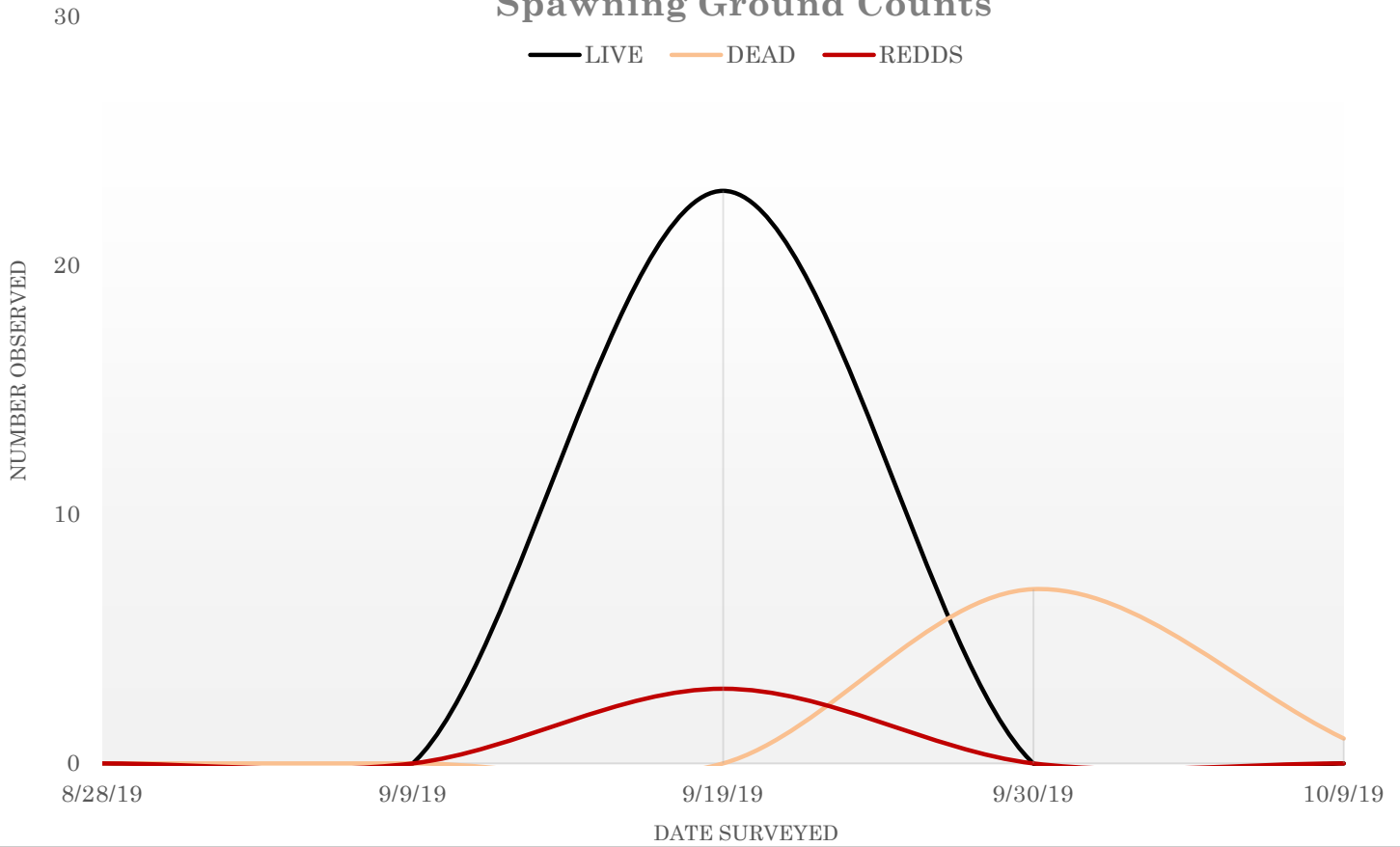
Silver Springs is utilized by several species for rearing and spawning. Species present include Spring and Fall Chinook, coho, pink, and sockeye salmon; as well as bull trout. Although steelhead are present in the upper watershed, their utilization is unknown. Pink salmon have been documented spawning in the creek during odd years since 2003.

All adult salmon species spawning in Silver Springs Creek were previously captured at the USACE fish trap in Buckley, and transported above Mud Mountain dam. Since precise escapement numbers are known, spawning surveys are conducted to determine fish distribution and spawning success.

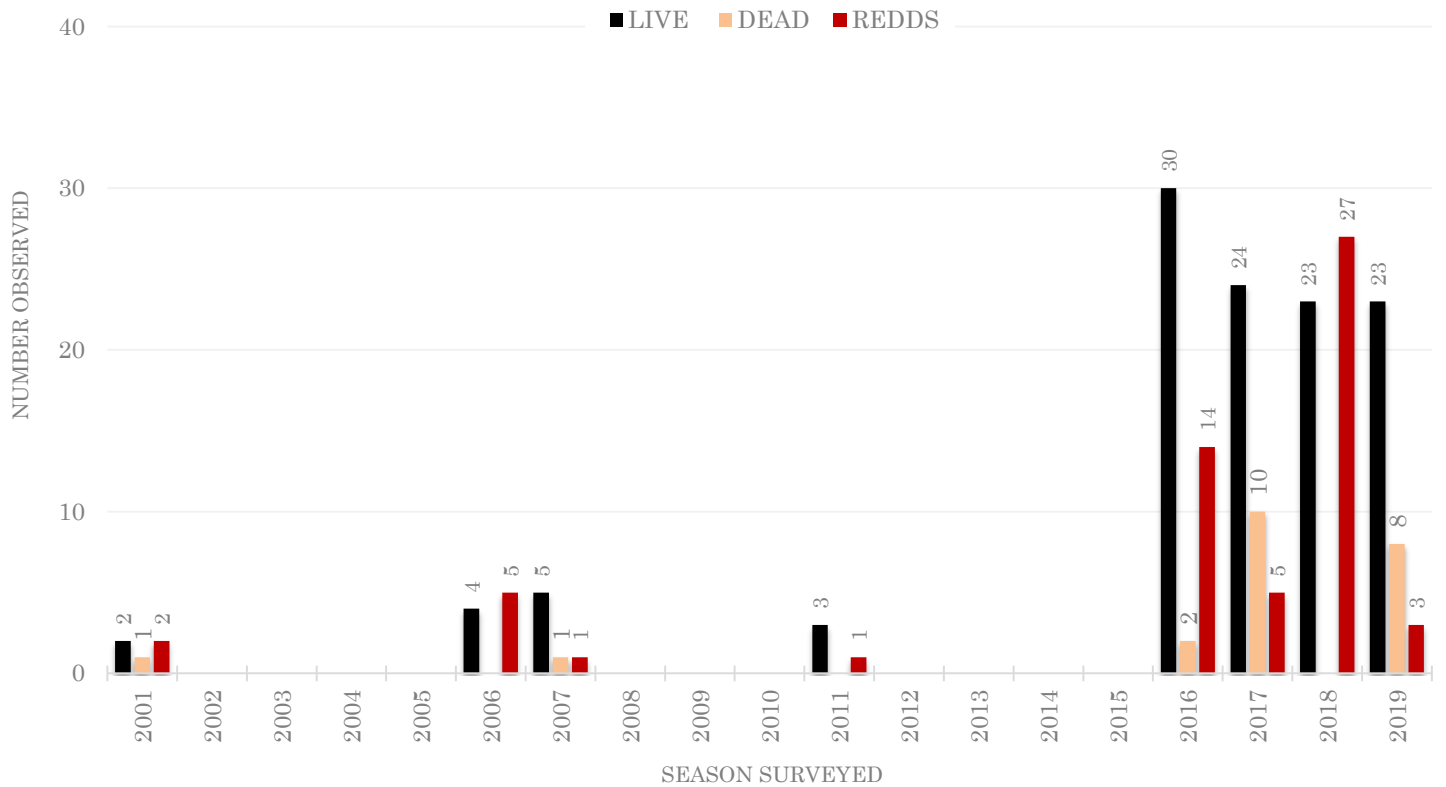
Bull trout spawning in Silver Springs generally commences in early September. However, bull trout spawning in Silver Springs is somewhat incon-

sistent. It's conceivable the creeks proximity to campsites and all the activities involving the presence of campers may disrupt bull trout spawning. Determining bull trout escapement in Silver Springs Creek on odd years is difficult due the presence of pink salmon spawning in the creek as well. Bull trout spawning is based on the observations of redds; when other species utilize the same habitat, redds are indistinguishable between these species unless bull trout are observed on redds.

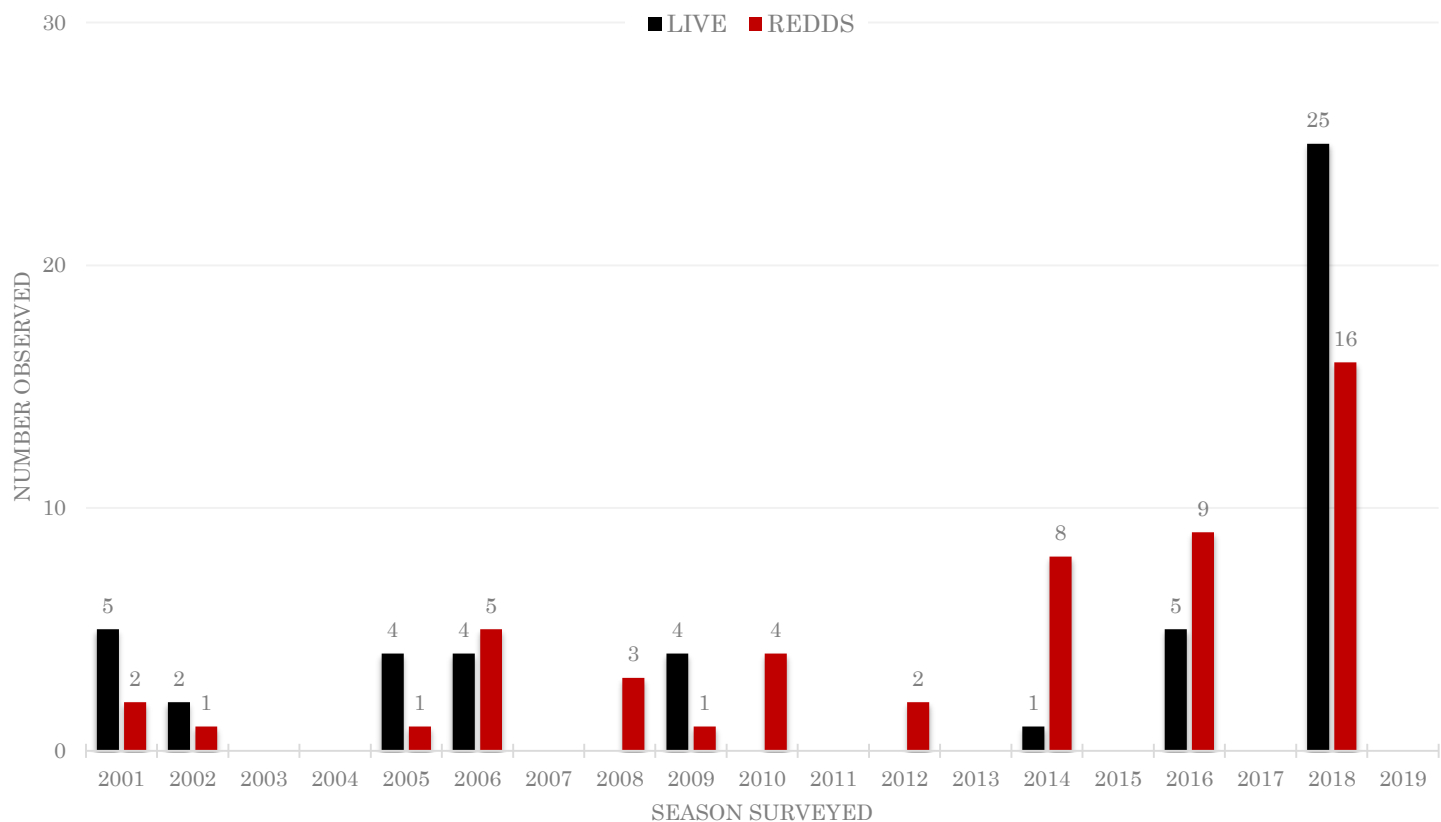
2019 Silver Springs Creek Chinook Salmon Spawning Ground Counts



Silver Springs Creek Seasonal Comparison of Chinook Salmon Spawning Ground Counts (2001-2019)

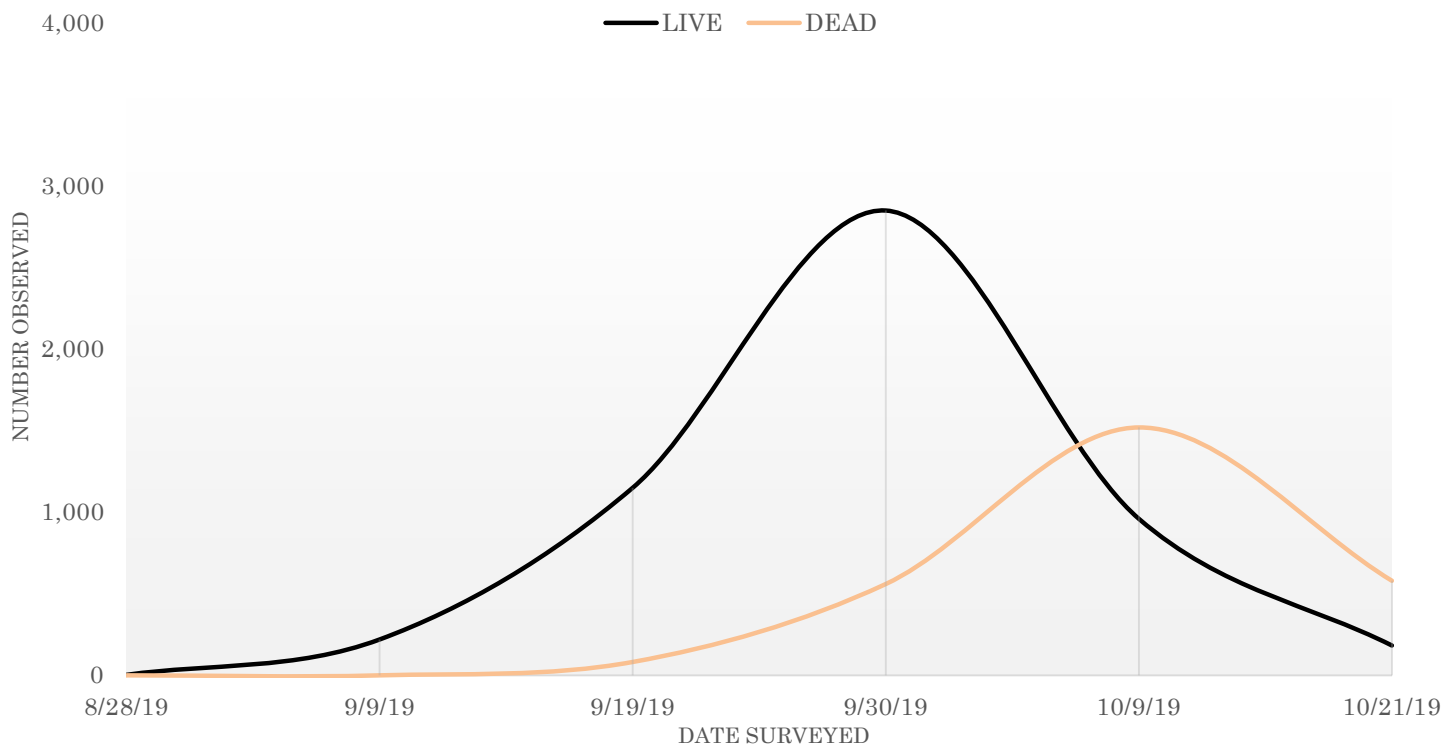


Silver Springs Creek Seasonal Comparison of Bull Trout Spawning Ground Counts (2001-2019)

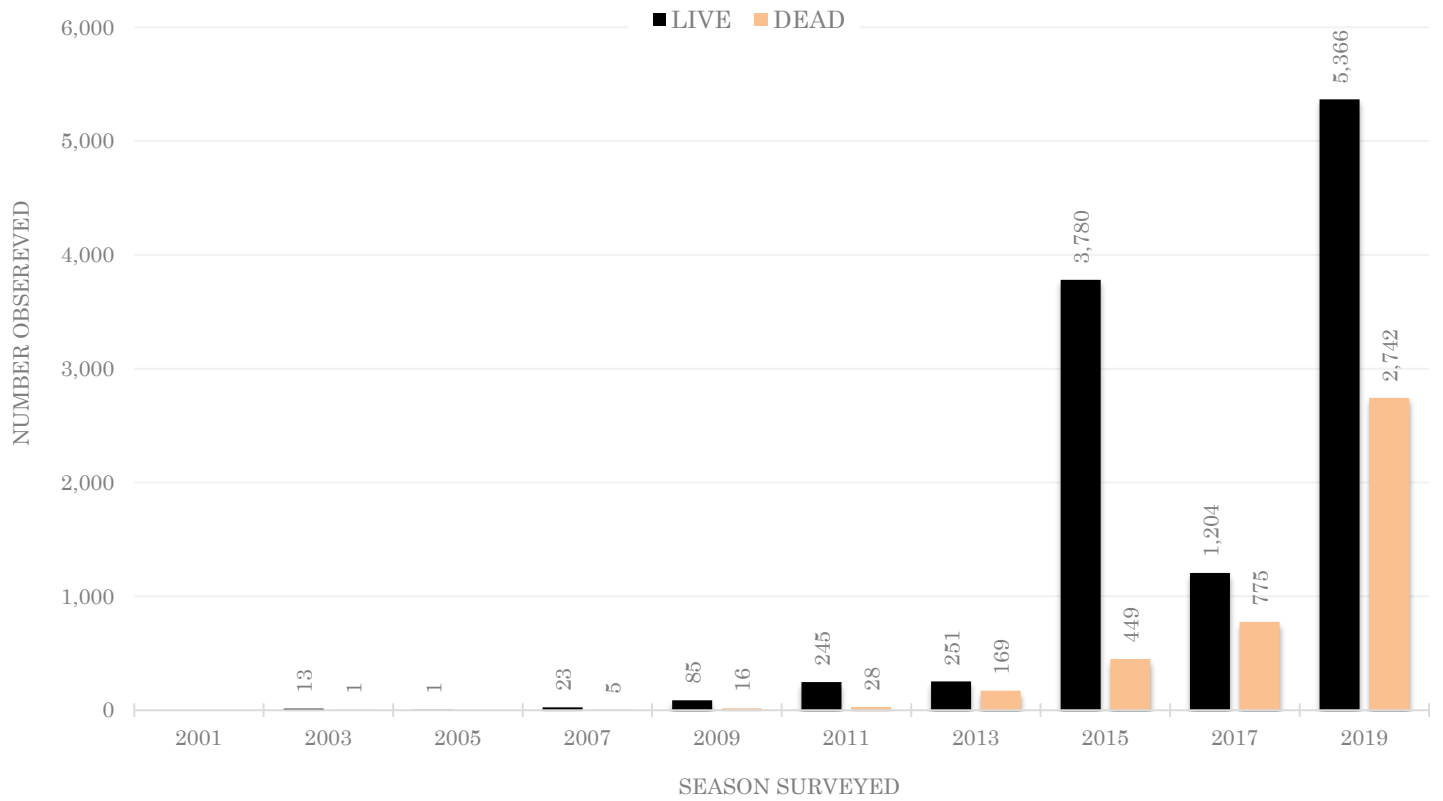


*Determining bull trout escapement in Silver Springs Creek on odd years is extremely difficult due to the presence of pink salmon spawning in the creek as well. Bull trout spawning is based on the observations of redds; when other species utilize the same habitat, redds are indistinguishable between these species unless bull trout are observed on a redd. Raw spawning data for Silver Springs Creek can be found in Appendix B.

2019 Silver Springs Creek Pink Salmon Spawning Ground Counts and Run Timing



Silver Springs Creek Seasonal Comparison of Pink Salmon Spawning Ground Counts (2001-2019)



SOUTH PRAIRIE CREEK

WRIA
10.0429



South Prairie Creek is a major tributary of the Carbon River, entering the Carbon near RM 6, just downstream of the Highway 162 and Foothills Trail bridge crossings. With a drainage area over 90 mi², South Prairie Creek is considered one of the most fish productive drainages in the Puyallup/White River Watershed. The headwaters originate along the northwest foothills of Mt. Rainier within the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest. The mainstem creek flows for over 21.5 miles; coursing its way through or near the communities of Wilkeson, Burnett and South Prairie. The creek offers critical spawning and rearing habitat for adult and juvenile salmonids including; Chinook, pink, coho, chum and steelhead. Bull trout have been observed and captured in the creek; however, distribution, population size and overall utilization is unknown. Limiting factors associated with South Prairie include; low summer flows, channel confinement and narrowing, bank erosion, disconnected floodplain, water quality (*303 (d) listed for temperature*), areas of deficient riparian cover, and invasive plant species.

The anadromous range extends roughly the first 15 miles of the mainstem; a series of impassable falls near RM 15.4 prevents any further upstream migration. Tributaries including Wilkeson,

Spiketon and Beaver; plus, several unnamed tributaries add miles of additional spawning and rearing habitat, as well as flow contributions.

From the mouth, upstream to RM 12.6, the stream is typically a low to moderate gradient pool-riffle channel with many deep pools and a few short low gradient cascades. The lower 8 miles flows within a broad valley floor and spawning opportunities for all species is abundant. Land use along this section is mainly agricultural and recreational. Chinook spawning occurs primarily within the lower 8 miles, while coho show increased usage throughout the middle and upper reaches of the 15 mile anadromous section of the creek. South Prairie experiences a unique late-run of coho (*into February and early March*). Chum regularly utilize the lower 3 miles, but are frequently observed well above RM 10. Steelhead utilize areas along the entire stream below the barrier falls; however, usage is reduced in the canyon reach below the falls. The valley walls narrow significantly above RM 8; at this point the creek channel becomes more confined and the gradient increases. Spawning and rearing opportunities are still prevalent here, as is the increase in LWD and LWD inputs from the surrounding forest.

From RM 12.6 to the falls at RM 15.4, the channel gradient increases substantially and the creek channel becomes moderately to extremely confined within a steep canyon. Spawning and rearing opportunities are severely reduced or non-existent. Spawning gravel is scarce in this upper reach and many heavily scoured bedrock segments exist.

The riparian zone changes dramatically throughout the 15.4 miles of anadromous access. The upper canyon reach flows through a commercial forest and streamside vegetation consists of second growth fir and alder. Buffer widths along recent harvest areas are generally wider than the state regulated minimum due to steep, potentially unstable slopes along the canyon. From RM 12.6 down to RM 6.0, the riparian zone is relatively intact, consisting of mature hardwoods and fir. Below this point, to the confluence, significant portions of the banks are armored and streamside residential development is common. Much of the lower 6 miles flows through active agricultural land where alder and cottonwood are the most common streamside tree species.

South Prairie Creek Preserve Floodplain Restoration Project

Written by: Kristin Williamson

The South Prairie Creek Preserve Floodplain Restoration project aims to restore habitat for fish and wildlife in the South Prairie Creek valley. Project actions will restore critical habitat functionality, thermal diversity, hydrologic stability, and geomorphic structure to support adult to juvenile out-migrant survival and productivity for spawning, rearing, foraging, migrating, and overwintering life history stages in South Prairie Creek for fall Chinook, Steelhead, Coho, Chum, Pink, and Cutthroat and Bull Trout.

South Prairie Creek is one of the most productive tributaries for Puyallup River Fall Chinook and Steelhead and yet the effects of historical land use practices have limited the potential of this sub-basin to provide the highest level of spawning and rearing opportunity for salmon and trout populations. The project properties were previously managed for agricultural production since the early 1900s and much of the project area was cleared, burned, plowed, filled, and used for pasture and hay production for nearly a century. The loss of the floodplain forest resulted in a deficit of instream complexity and floodplain connectivity, creating high velocity conditions which limit egg-to-fry survival for peak-flow timed spawners (Chinook, Pink, Coho, and Chum). Existing flow velocities in the mainstem project reach exceed 8 feet per second (fps) during annual, bankfull flows events typically occurring during egg incubation periods for Fall Chinook, Pink, Coho and Chum salmon. Currently summer low flow conditions in South Prairie Creek result in elevated temperatures creating thermal stress on upstream migrating and staging adult fall Chinook and Pink salmon. Summer stream

temperatures also create thermal barriers for rearing and foraging Chinook, Coho, Steelhead, Cutthroat, and Bull Trout

Between 2005 and 2011, the Pierce Conservation District acquired the former Inglin Dairy Farm and Pierce County acquired 3 adjacent properties upstream, therein securing 129 acres for large scale restoration efforts. Since 2013, the Pierce Conservation District, Puyallup Tribe, Pierce County, and South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group have been working towards implementation of a reach-scale floodplain reconnection and off-channel restoration project between river mile 4.0 and 4.5 on South Prairie Creek on these properties.

The whole project scope includes the following actions:

- Demolition of 11 former dairy buildings and a creosote bridge over South Prairie Creek.
- Installation of a new bridge over Silver Springs Creek and removal of a culvert and water supply tank from the Silver Springs channel.
- Restoration of 2,600 linear feet of side channel on the north floodplain.
- Installation of 113 engineered log structures, totaling 4,648 new pieces of wood in the project reach.
- Noxious weed treatment and re-vegetation

of 36 acres of floodplain and riparian forest.

Installation of wood structures in the mainstem South Prairie Creek will induce hydraulic complexity to slow water velocities, reduce scour potential of spawning bed substrates, and

partition flood flows into floodplain side channels to reduce effects of high flows on egg incubation. Installation of engineered log jams will provide



Newly constructed side channel in South Prairie Creek, October, 2020.

near-term instream complexity and floodplain function, while reestablishment of native plant communities will ensure habitat complexity sustained by a healthy floodplain forest will persist into the future.

Project floodplain reconnection efforts will boost water storage and groundwater recharge to increase thermal diversity year-round, and the restored floodplain forest and wetland vegetation will further retain water, sequester carbon, and provide shade and root structure to support groundwater dynamics and mitigate temperature impacts under changing climate conditions. Project efforts will also improve over-winter rearing conditions by providing flood refuge and improve summer rearing conditions through groundwater recharge and therein thermal refuge through metering of cold groundwater discharge and hyporheic exchange during periods of summer low flows

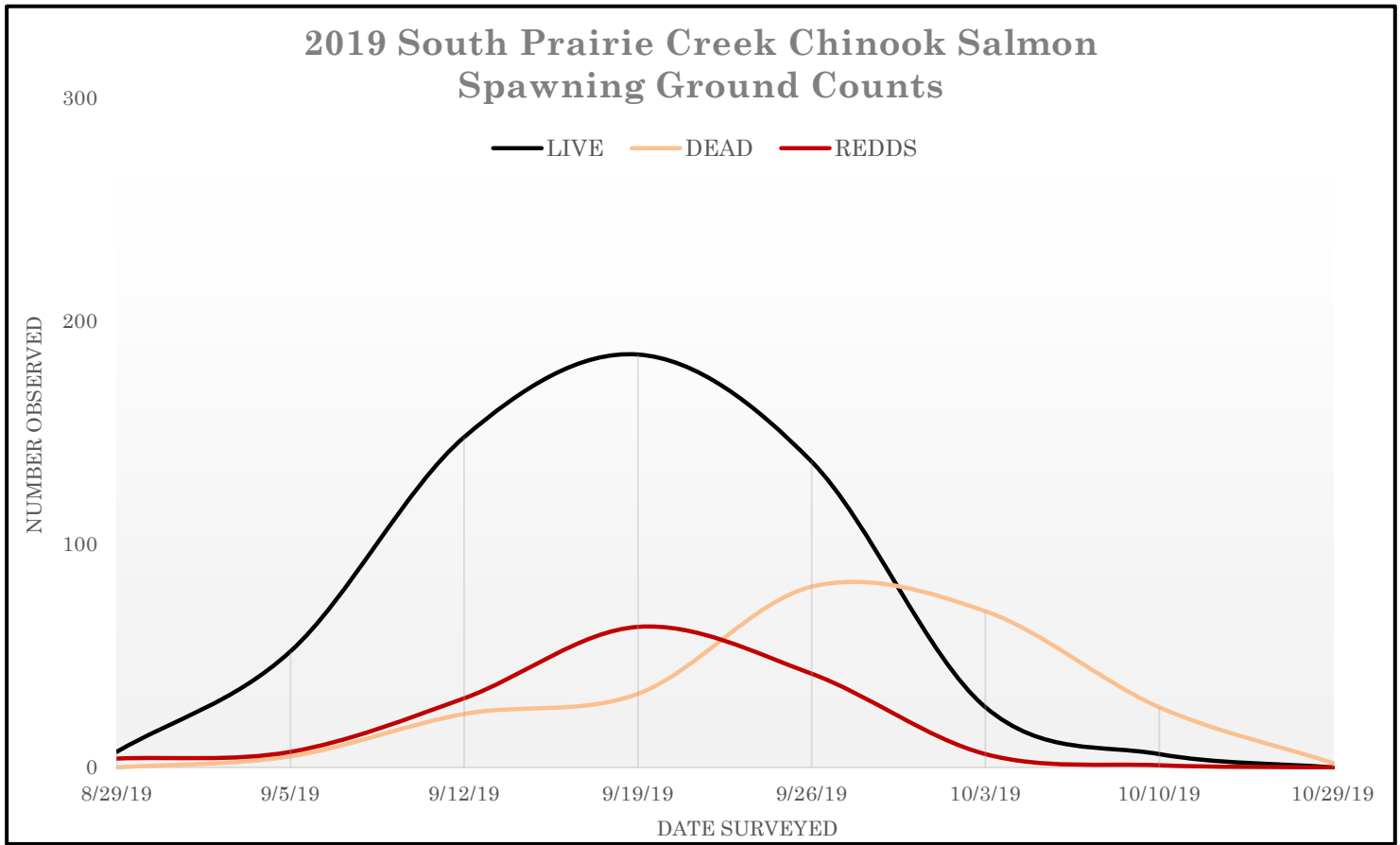
The project will yield an immediate 100% increase in habitat area equating to an additional half mile of off-channel/side channel habitat for

rearing and spawning life stages of salmon and trout. Project actions are also expected to improve main channel habitat complexity and reduce mean substrate size in South Prairie Creek to increase spawning potential and capacity for adult life stages. The project will alleviate velocity barriers to upstream migration during high flows to increase spatial distribution of fish within the watershed. Improved rearing conditions may yield greater life-history diversity by sustaining river-type life history strategies for Chinook, Steelhead, Coho, Cutthroat and foraging Bull Trout.

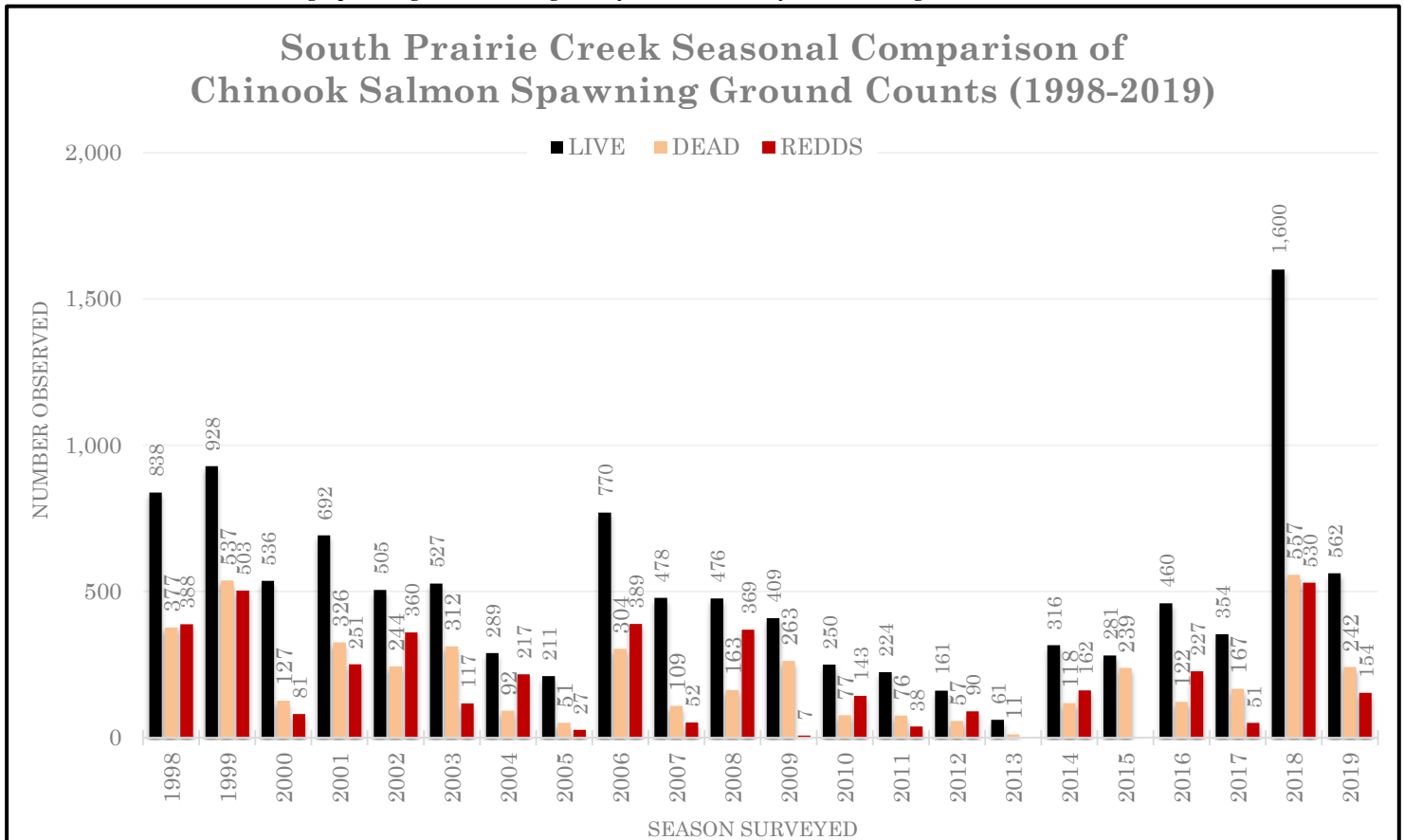
Funding to support design and construction of this project has been a collaborative effort spanning many years. With strong partnerships between the Pierce Conservation District, Pierce County, Puyallup Tribe, and South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group, the project team has been able to raise funding support from the Puyallup and Chambers Watershed Salmon Recovery Lead Entity and the Recreation and Conservation Office along with the many other State, Local, and Federal fund-

ing sources, see Table 1. Below/left. Project construction was completed in fall of 2020 and planting efforts will be ongoing through at least 2022, pending funding to adequately support those efforts.

South Prairie Creek Restoration River Mile 4.0-4.5 Funding Package			
Source	Year	Stage	Amount
WRIA 10/12 Lead Entity Project Development Funds	2013	30% Design	\$81,850
Puyallup Tribe Grant Funds, EPA	2013	60% Design	\$40,000
Pierce County Surface Water Management	2013	60% Design	\$40,000
Salmon Recovery Funding Board and Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration (RCO 14-1504)	2014	Final Design	\$198,000
Salmon Recovery Funding Board and Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration (RCO 15-1224)	2015	Construction and Planting	\$1,363,438
Salmon Recovery Funding Board and Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration (RCO 16-1577)	2016	Construction and Planting	\$1,653,413
Value of Forest Service Donated Wood to Puyallup Tribe	2016	Construction	\$280,000
Habitat Strategic Initiative, Near Term Action, National Estuary Program Funds	2017	Construction	\$248,000
Conservation Commission Funds, Pierce Conservation District	2018	Planting	\$15,984
Ecology Coastal Protection Fund, Pierce Conservation District	2018	Planting	\$20,000
Ecology Clean Water Act Section 319, Pierce Conservation District	2019	Planting	\$325,125
Pierce County Surface Water Management	2020	Construction	\$100,000
Puyallup Tribe Fish Commission	2020	Construction	\$487,574
Total for Design and Construction			\$4,853,384

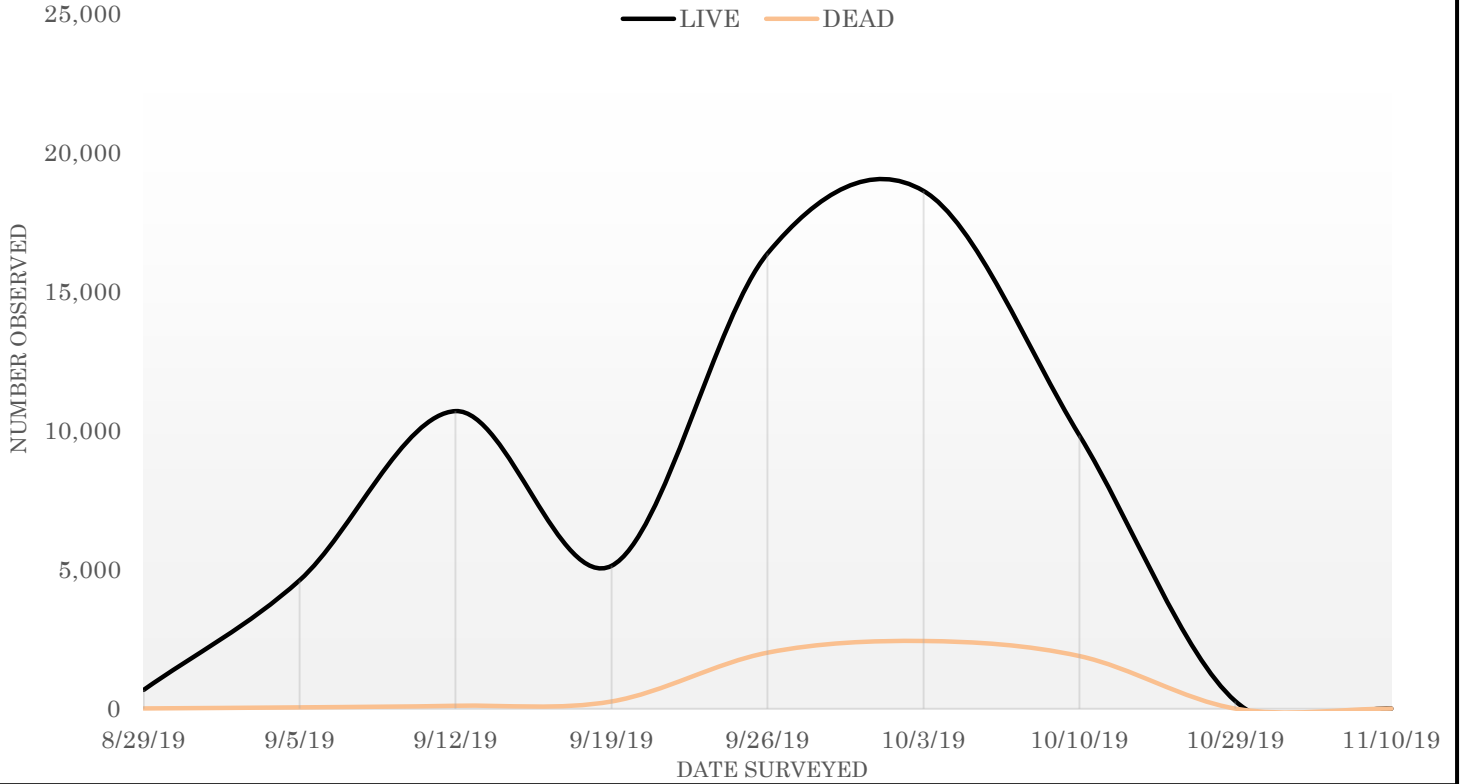


South Prairie Chinook salmon graph was generated using survey data collected by WDFW biologists.



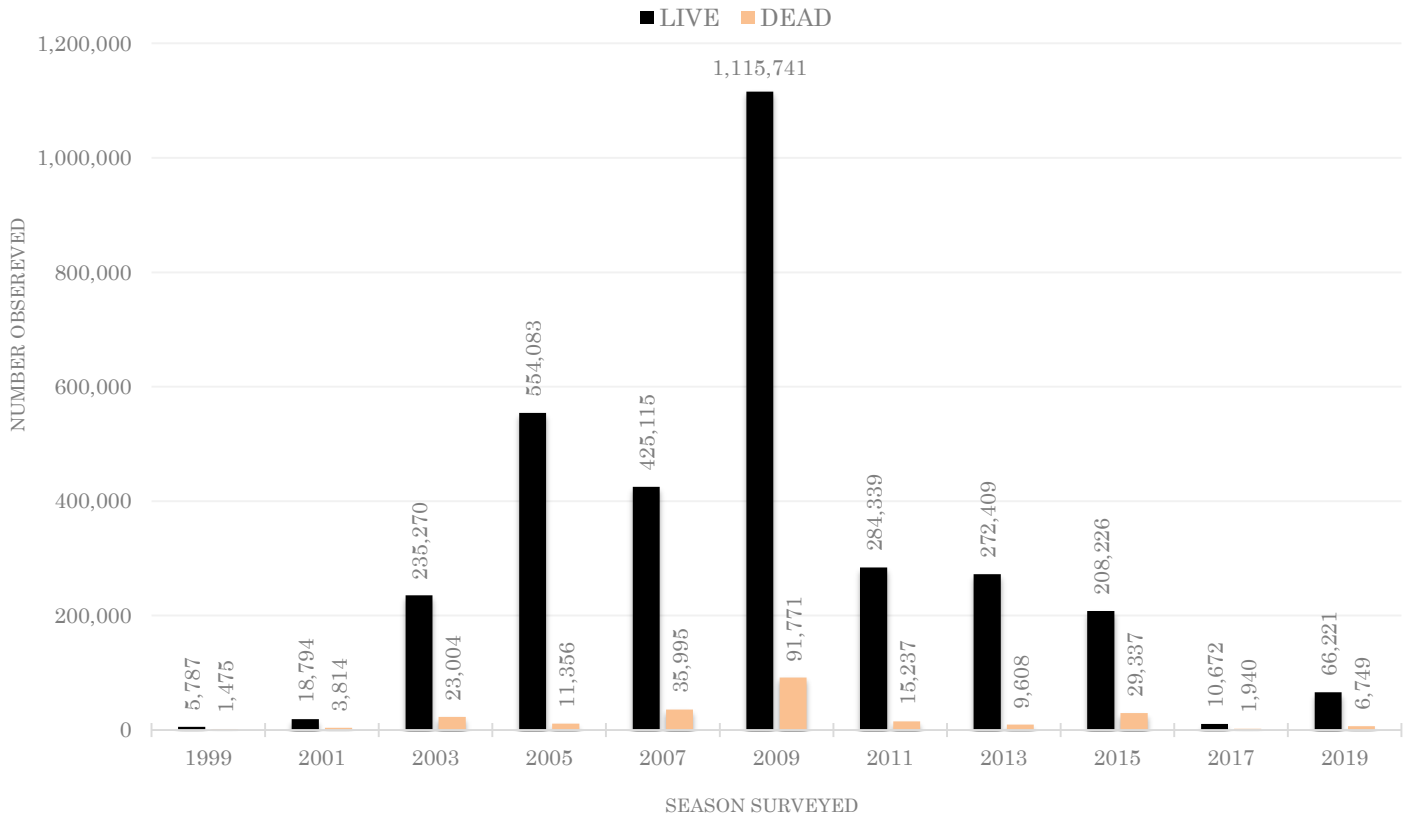
South Prairie Chinook salmon graph was generated using survey data collected by WDFW biologists. Adult Chinook escapement is determined by expanding the number of redds observed by 2.5 fish per redd (Smith and Castle, 1994). Due to the tremendous volume of pink salmon during odd years, the success of determining Chinook redds from pinks is vastly reduced. Therefore, The AUC method is used to determine escapement during pink runs (odd years).

2019 South Prairie Creek Pink Salmon Spawning Ground Counts and Run Timing



South Prairie pink salmon graphs generated using survey data collected by WDFW biologists.

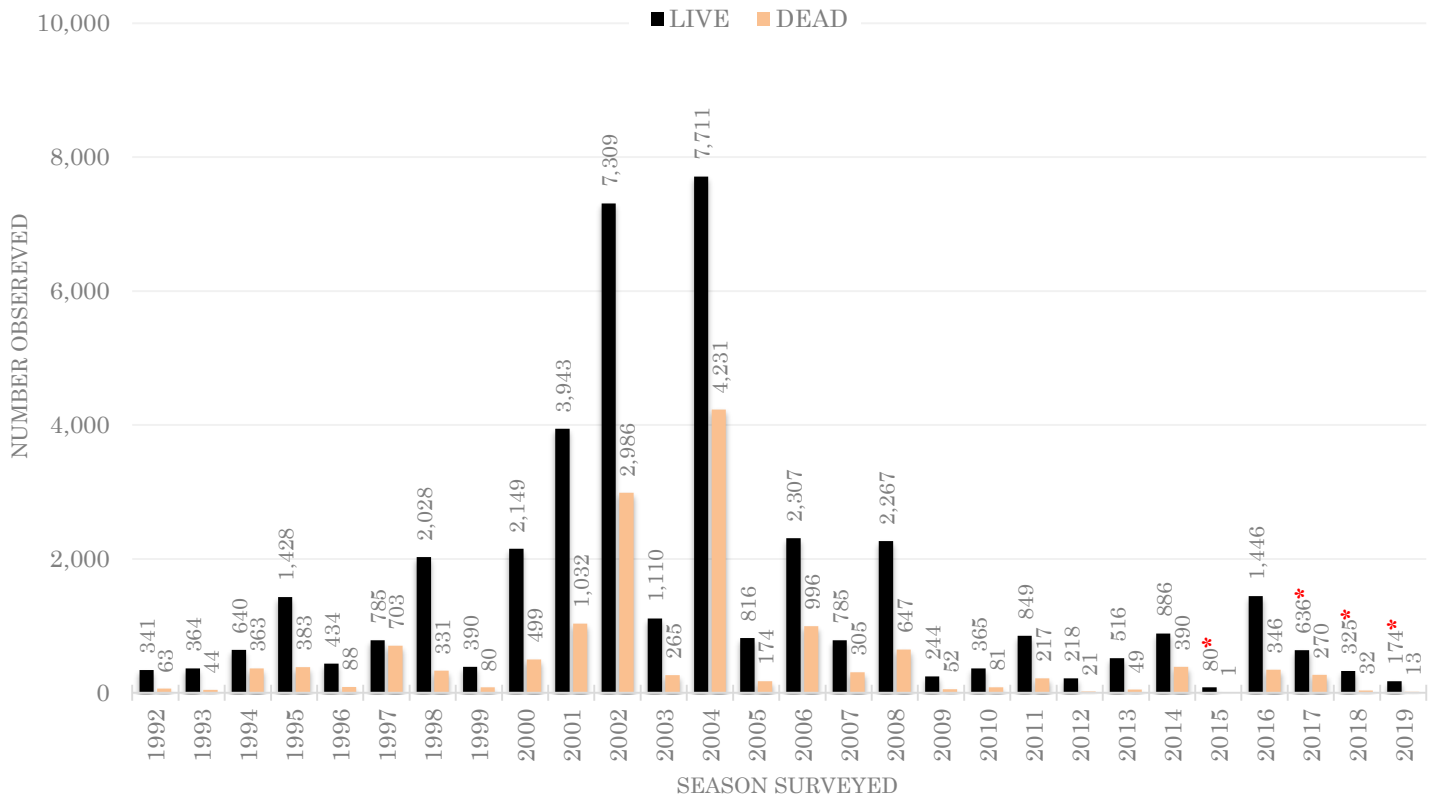
South Prairie Creek Seasonal Comparison of Pink Salmon Spawning Ground Counts (1999-2019)



2019 South Prairie Creek Chum Salmon Spawning Ground Counts (Incomplete)

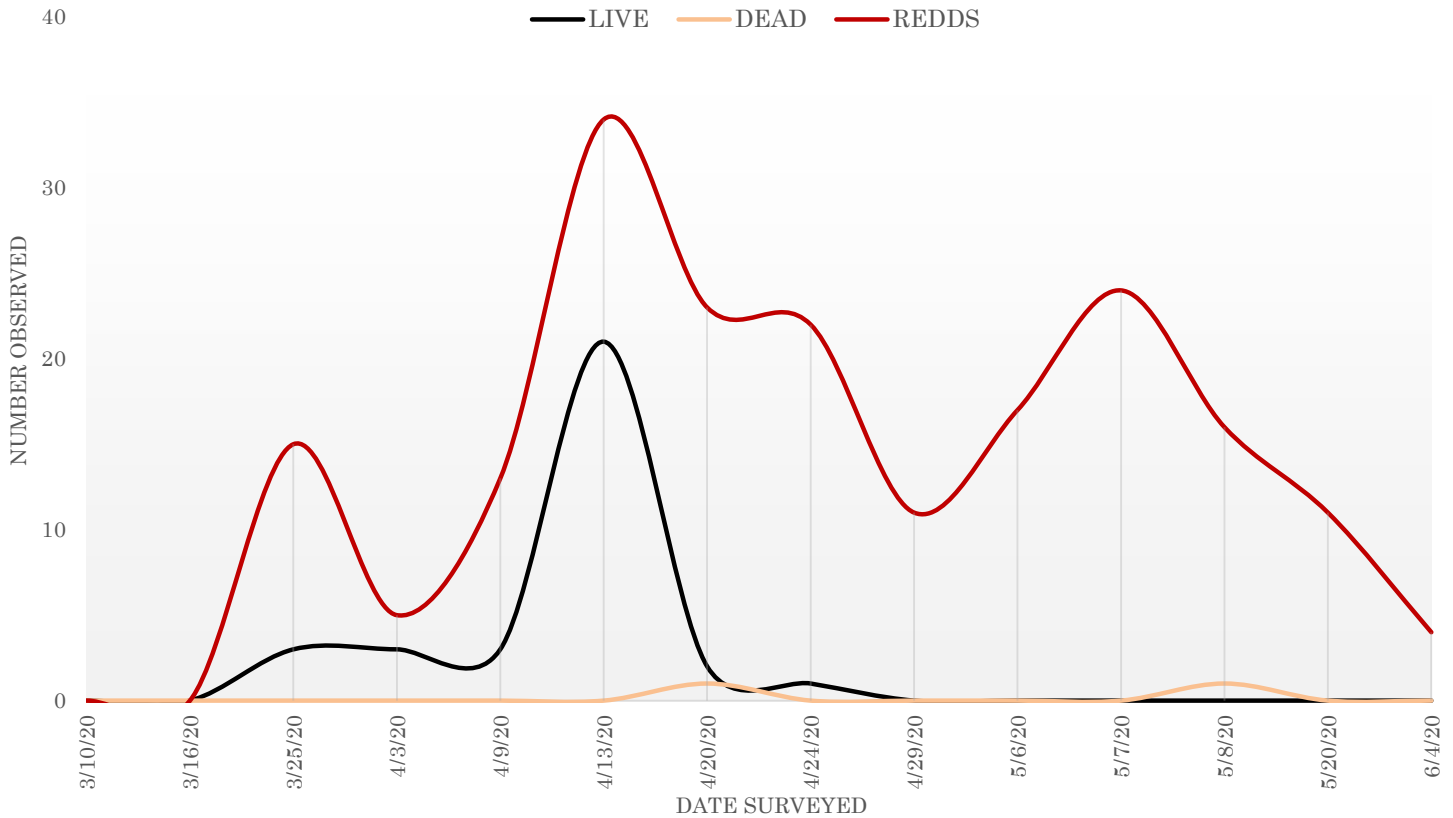


South Prairie Creek Seasonal Comparison of Chum Salmon Spawning Ground Counts (1992-2019)

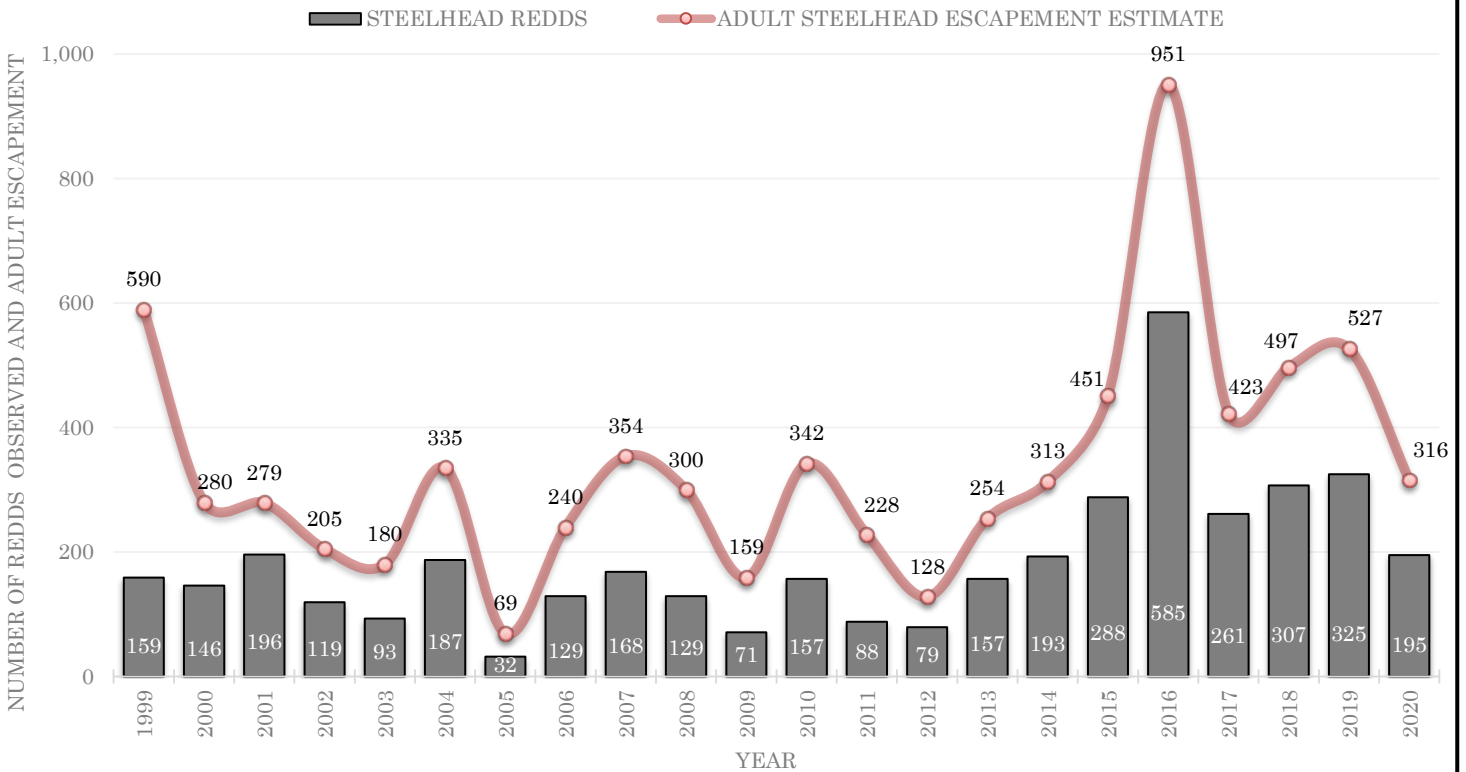


*Survey season (data) is incomplete, see appendix B for available data.

2020 South Prairie Creek Steelhead Spawning Ground Counts and Run Timing



South Prairie Creek Seasonal Comparison of Steelhead Redd Counts and Adult Escapement Estimates (1999-2020)



South Prairie steelhead graphs were generated using survey data collected by WDFW biologists. To determine the total escapement for steelhead, each redd is multiplied by a factor of 1.62 (i.e. 42 redds x 1.62 steelhead per redd = total escapement of 68 steelhead). Additional biological expansion factors are also applied to S. Prairie to estimate total escapement.

SPRING CREEK

WRIA
10.0430



Spring Creek, also known as, South Silver Springs Creek, is a short spring-fed tributary to South Prairie Creek (RM 4). Prior to the fall of 2010, the majority of the creek was inaccessible to adult and juvenile salmon. In addition to the lack of fish access, the lower reach of the creek was void of any suitable spawning habitat for salmon due to decades of agricultural and commercial land use (*U-fish trout farm*). When accessible, the spring currently offers improved spawning and rearing habitat for several species of salmonids including coho, chum, pink, rainbow and cutthroat. Adult chum initially utilized the creek during the 2010 fall/winter spawning season; yet, the first adult pink



and coho were not observed until the 2011 spawning season. However, the creek has already proven to be an invaluable overwintering source for juvenile coho since its restoration.

As part of a significant restoration project conducted by

Pierce County; a new channel was completed along the lower stream reach in September 2010. The restoration project included increasing the main-stem channel and off-channel length by nearly 1,300'. In addition to increasing channel length, significant improvements were made to stream complexity, spawning and rearing habitat; as well as, the connectivity to tributaries and surrounding floodplain. The project involved re-grading and enhancing nearly 13-acres of adjacent wetland habitat via the removal of non-native invasive weeds and plants, then instituting a substantial planting plan of native trees and ground cover.

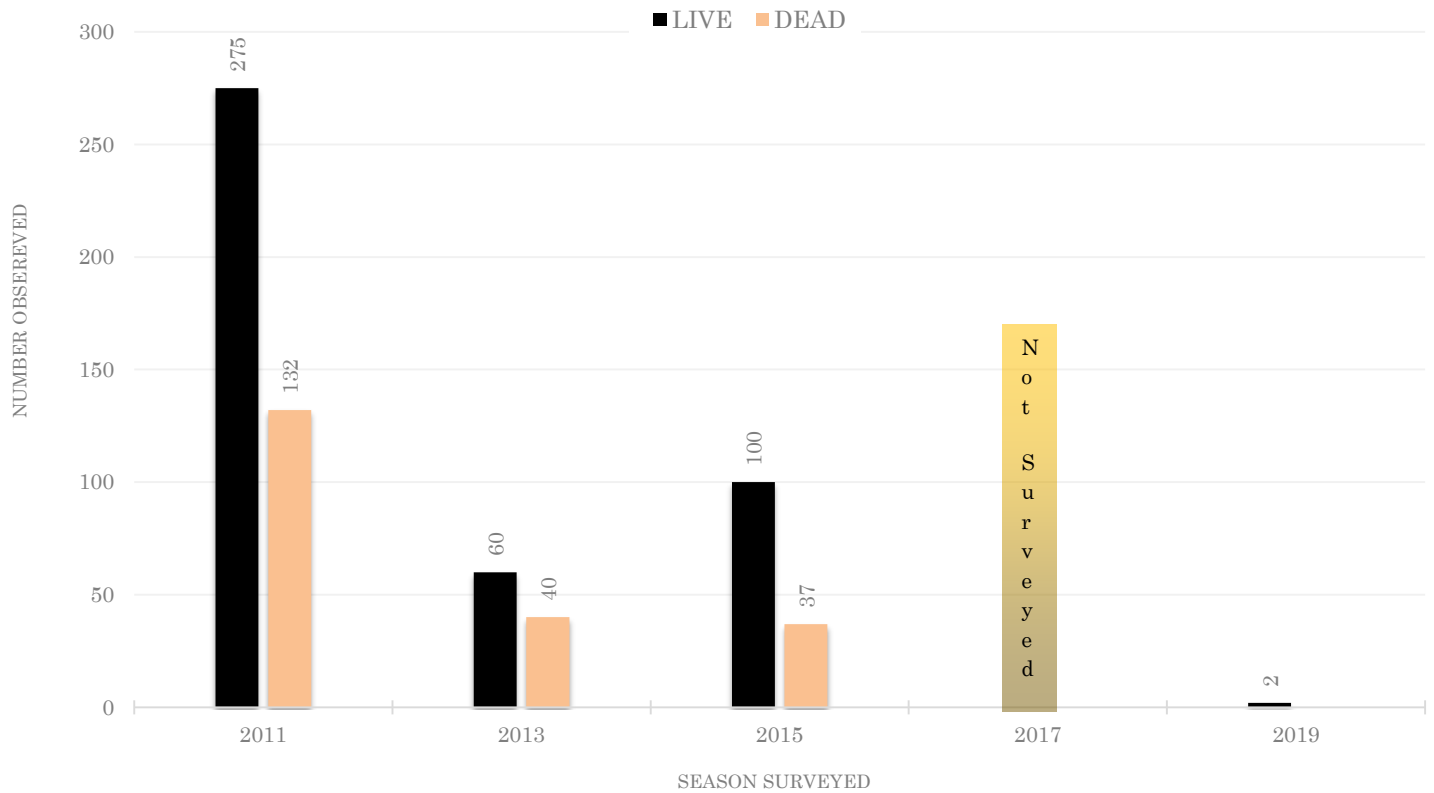
Erupting from a small bench along the forest floor; the creek runs adjacent to Spring Site Rd, just south of the town of South Prairie. Spring Creek flows for approximately 0.4 miles within a low gradient pool riffle channel. The creek contains a moderate amount of interactive in-stream LWD; in addition to significant long-term woody debris jams toed into the lower channel reach (*bottom left image*).

Additional flow is contributed via a small spring tributary flowing under Spring Site Rd. and entering Spring Creek at approximately RM 0.15. The overstory riparian along the upper reach consists largely of mature hardwoods and conifers; however, the lower reach is void of riparian cover until plantings from winter of 2011 mature.

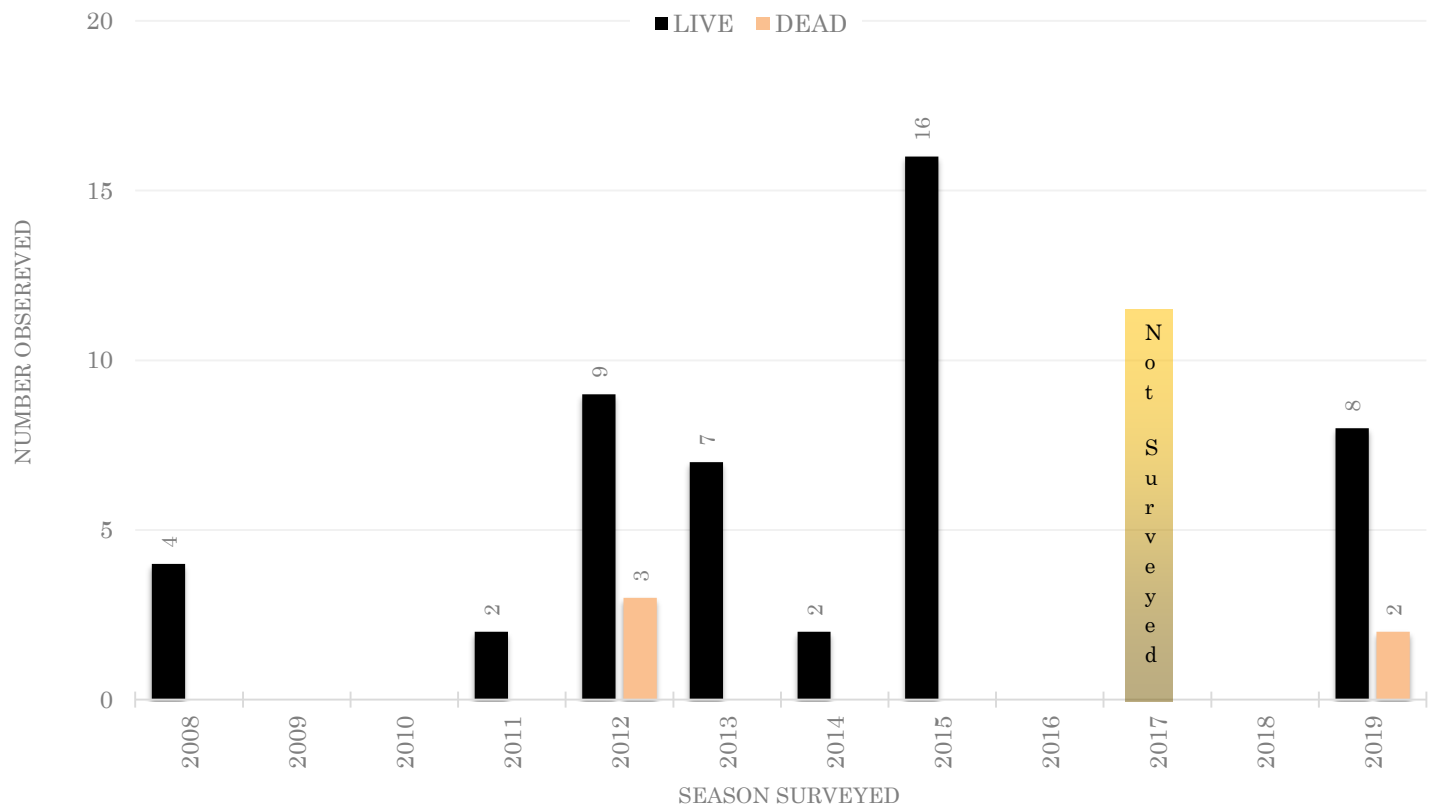


Since the project's completion, several hundred feet of the lower channel within the restoration area has become subjected to periodic influxes of watercress. Typical of this stream type, the substrate is made up largely of fines and small gravel; though, several pockets of excellent spawning gravel are present throughout the lower spawning reach. The reach upstream of the restoration is heavily forested and vegetated, and is commonly the site of recurrent beaver (*Castor canadensis*) activity. This upper reach is populated by cutthroat, which has been the predominant species in the creek for many years.

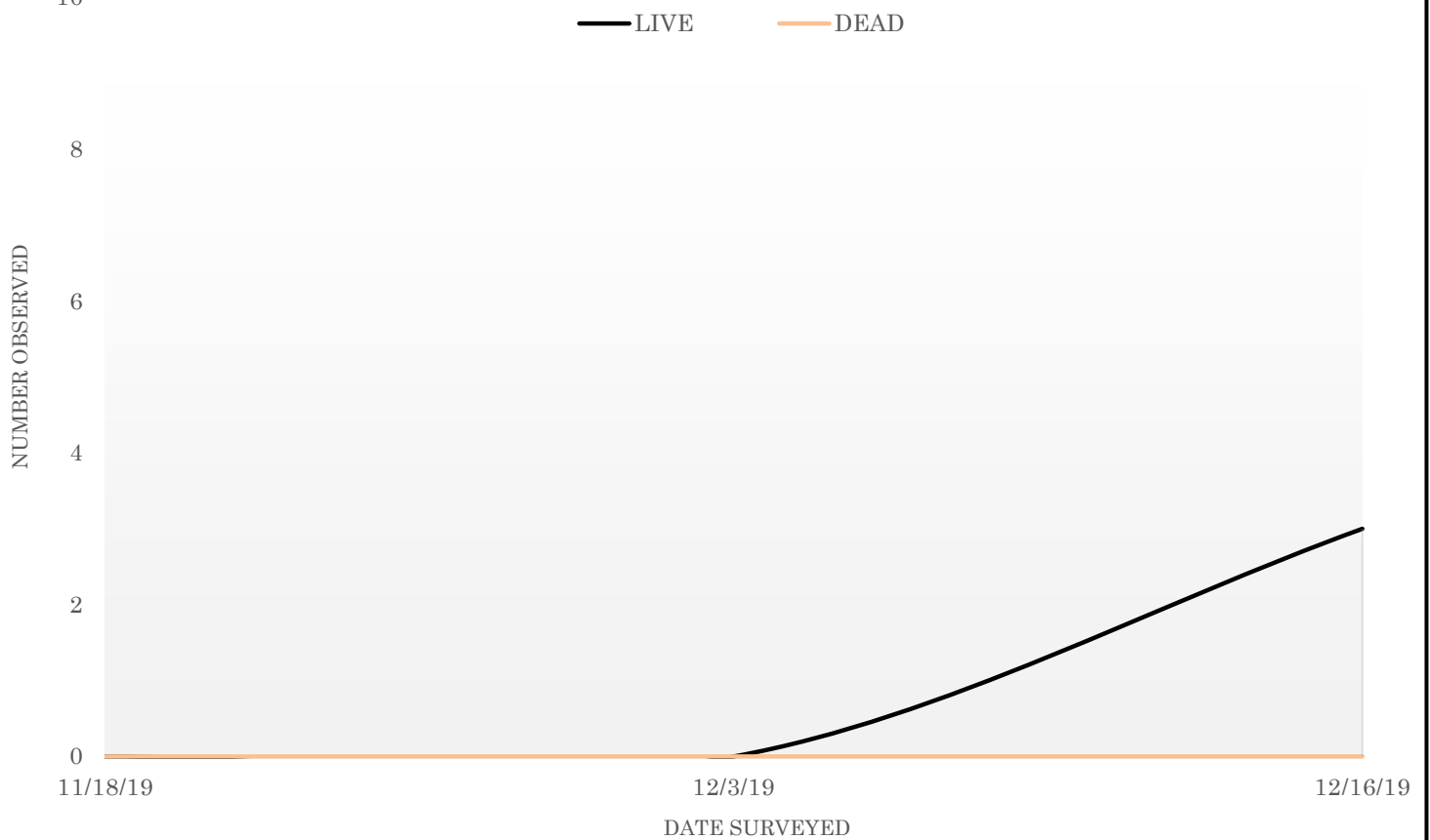
Spring Creek Seasonal Comparison of Pink Salmon Spawning Ground Counts (2011-2019)



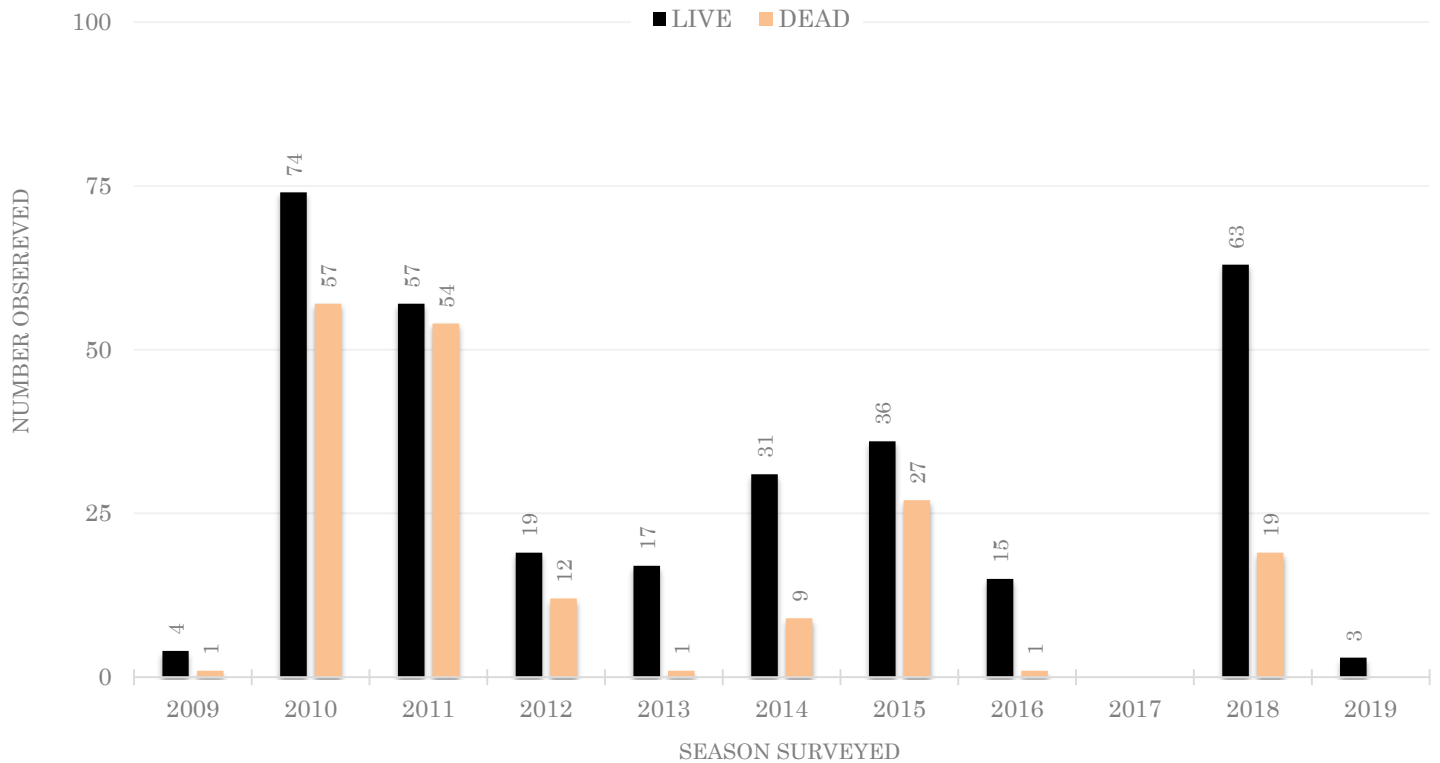
Spring Creek Seasonal Comparison of Coho Salmon Spawning Ground Counts (2008-2019)



2019 Spring Creek Chum Salmon Spawning Ground Counts and Run Timing (Incomplete)



Spring Creek Seasonal Comparison of Chum Salmon Spawning Ground Counts (2009-2019)



SQUALLY CREEK

WRIA
10.0024



Squally Creek is a small tributary located within the larger 12.1 mi² Clear Creek Basin (10.0022). The Clear Creek Basin drains the plateaus and flatlands running along the southern valley of the lower Puyallup River, just west of the city of Puyallup. Encompassing an area of nearly 1 square mile, Squally Creek is the smallest of three main tributaries feeding Clear Creek. Squally originates along the upper valley plateau near 72nd Street East and flows north, dropping through a steep narrow canyon along the valley wall. Near the foot of the valley the creek passes under Pioneer Way and the BNSF rail line before reaching Clear Creek.

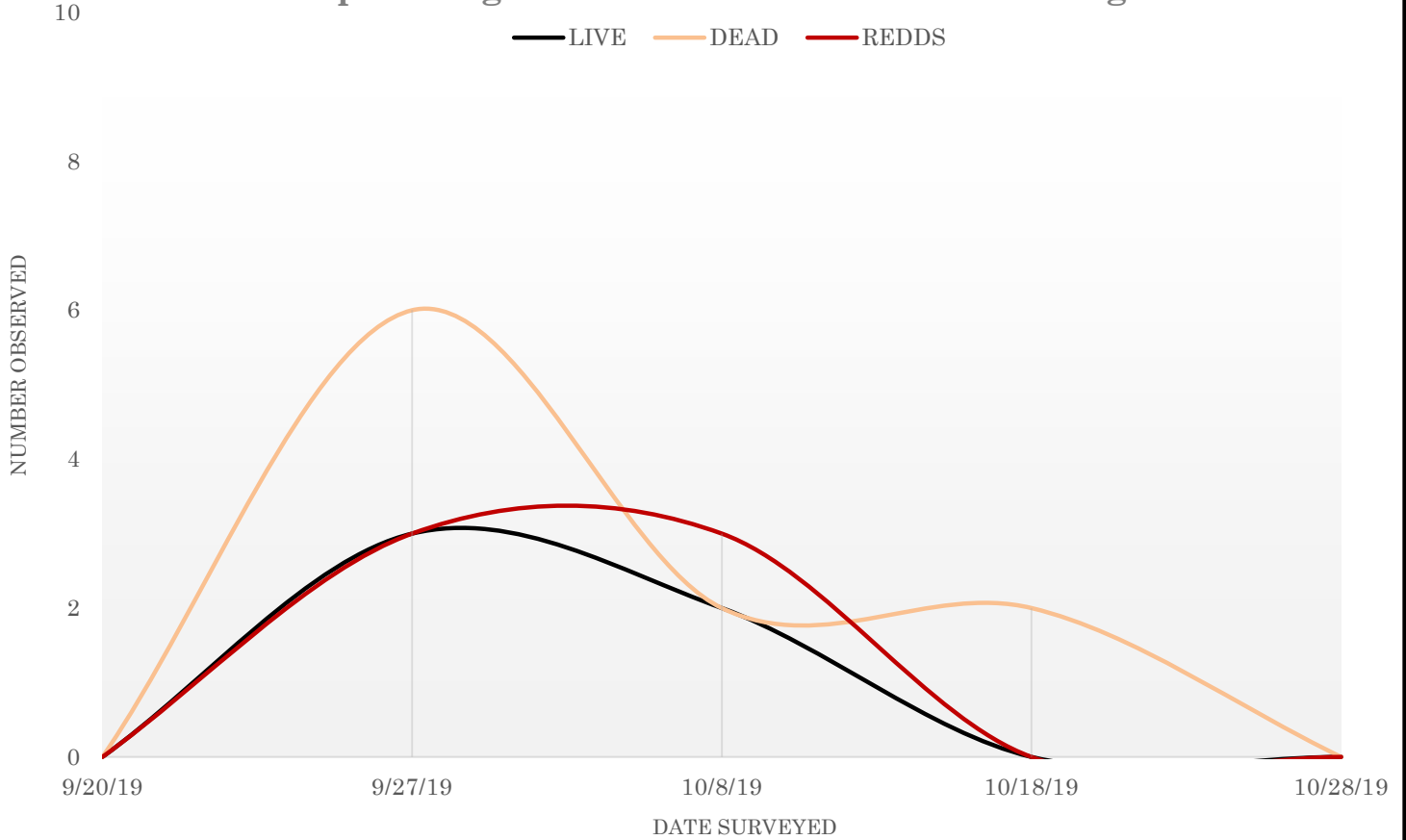
Squally supports Chinook, coho, chum, bull trout and cutthroat. The creek is mainly utilized by chum, although, coho adults are occasionally observed spawning in the lower stretch of the creek during December. No adult steelhead usage has been documented; however, adult and juvenile Chinook utilization has been documented. Squally also supports bull trout and cutthroat. Chum (*top image*) have been observed spawning within the BNSF culvert; however, the current steel culvert no longer meets minimum standards for water crossing guidelines (*hydraulic/fishway*) and needs to be replaced; as does the culvert crossing under Pioneer Way.

Several of the fish and habitat limiting factors include; channel confinement; intermittent or complete fish barriers, noncompliant culverts; no off-channel habitat; compacted substrate; flooding and channel erosion; absent or deficient riparian cover; and the influx of reed canary grass and Himalayan blackberry. In addition, there is some development along the creek; primarily private residential, as well as storm run-off that is channeled into the creek. A large detention pond built by Pierce County is located on the western tributary of upper Squally. The pond was constructed to address excessive storm run-off and sediment issues.

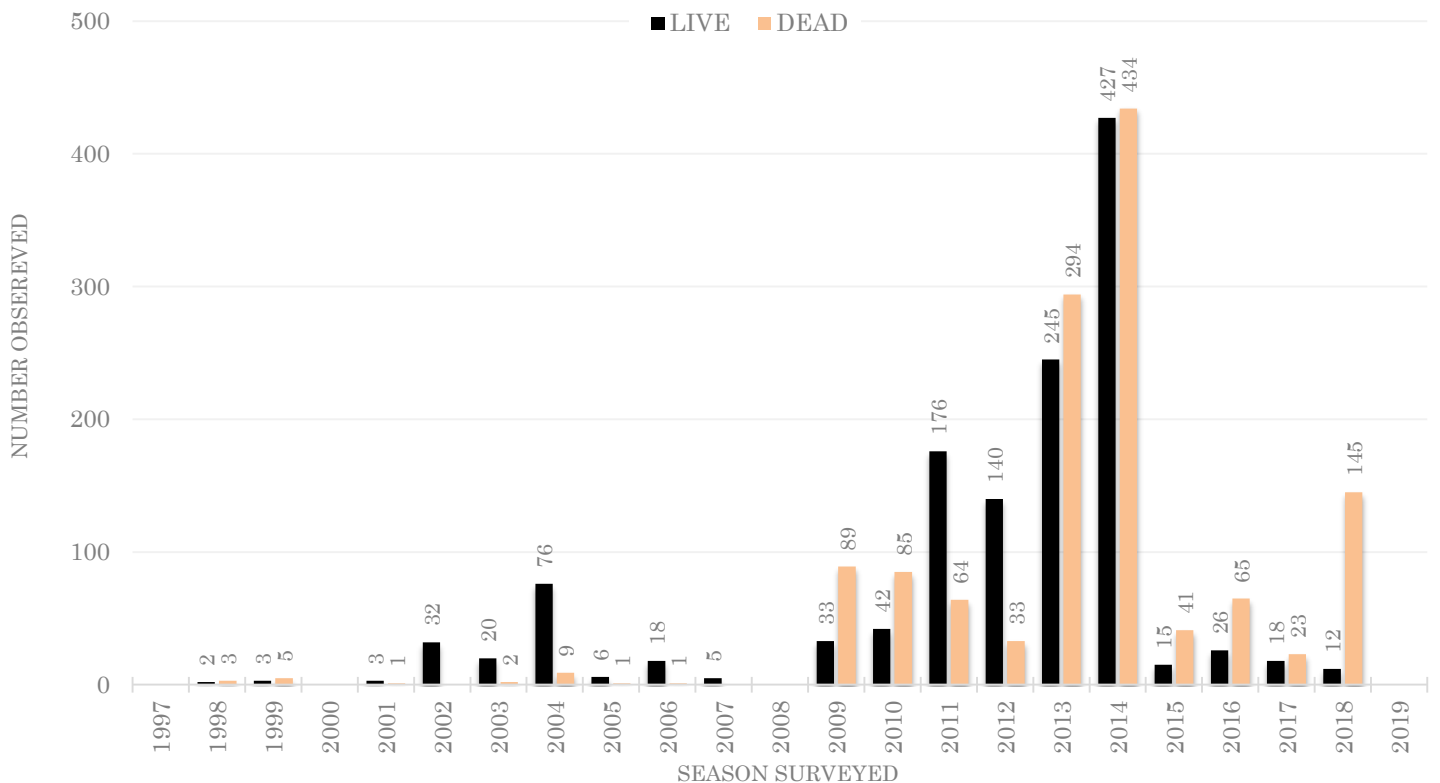
The anadromous reach has two short distinct segments, one below and one above Pioneer Way. Downstream of Pioneer Way, the channel is deeply incised with a substrate consisting of moderately compacted gravel, clay, and abundant fines. This substrate type is typical of the entire basin; a result of glacial deposits and compaction. Natural channel cutting through this hardened substrate created a two foot jump in the channel, preventing chum from ascending beyond the lower 200 feet for several seasons (2002-2008). The riparian is sparse along the lower 300 feet, consisting mainly of a few small alders, blackberry, and reed canary grass. The last 80 feet of the creek runs through a culvert passing under the BNSF rail line, where Squally finally meets with Clear Creek.

Upstream of where the creek passes under Pioneer Way, the gradient increases and the less confined channel quickly becomes braided. Due to the channel braiding in this reach, the stream depth is often shallow. However, there are several pieces of hardwood debris present, as well as moderate quantities of suitable spawning gravel. The riparian along this section consists mostly of alder, mixed deciduous and coniferous trees. Excellent spawning gravel exists through much of the upper reach. Chum spawning is most consistent within this upper reach section that extends for approximately 0.4 miles upstream of Pioneer Way. However, over several seasons, the inspection of chum carcasses has often revealed fish were intercepted by predators prior to spawning (*pre-spawn mortality*).

2019 Squally Creek Chinook Salmon Spawning Ground Counts and Run Timing



Squally Creek Seasonal Comparison of Chum Salmon Spawning Ground Counts (1997-2019)



ST. ANDREWS CREEK

WRIA
10.0714



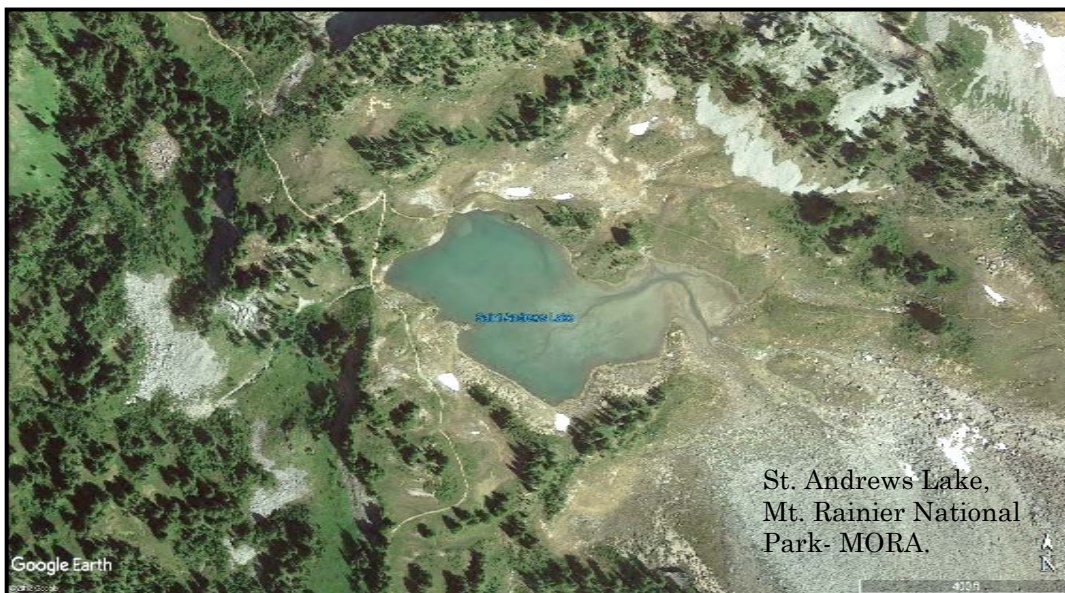
With the exception of the lowest reach of the creek, the majority of the stream flows within the boundaries of Mt. Rainier National Park (*NPS stream designation p03-****) and is non-glacial in origin. St. Andrews Creek flows for 3.2 miles from the lake and other water contributing sources before entering the South Fork Puyallup River at approximately RM 49.7 (*elev. 2800'*); positioning the lower several hundred feet of the creek just outside the National Park boundary.

PTF initiated bull trout spawning surveys on St. Andrews in 2016, and conducts surveys for spawning activity from late August-to-early October. The lower anadromous reach of St. Andrews provides suitable habitat conditions for bull trout rearing and spawning and is one of the few documented bull trout spawning sites located outside of the national park. Similar to many headwater tributaries, the lower 300+ of the creek is comprised of a narrow, low gradient channel flowing within the open channel migration zone of the South Fork Puyallup River floodplain (*top left image*). Although bull trout utilization has been documented within this small reach, opportunities are acutely limited due the lack stream complexity creating structures and quality spawning substrate. Like many wall-based tributaries the lower creek channel is repeatedly manipulated and affected by mainstem river flows.

St. Andrew Creek is a right bank headwater tributary to the South Fork Puyallup River. The creek is known to support bull trout, cutthroat and sculpin. Other salmonid species utilization is unknown; however, anadromous access does exist. Anadromous access to the creek was severed for nearly a century due to the streams location above the Electron diversion dam on the Puyallup River.

With the completion of the Electron fish ladder (@ *RM 41.7*) in the fall of 2000, anadromous fish passage was restored for the first

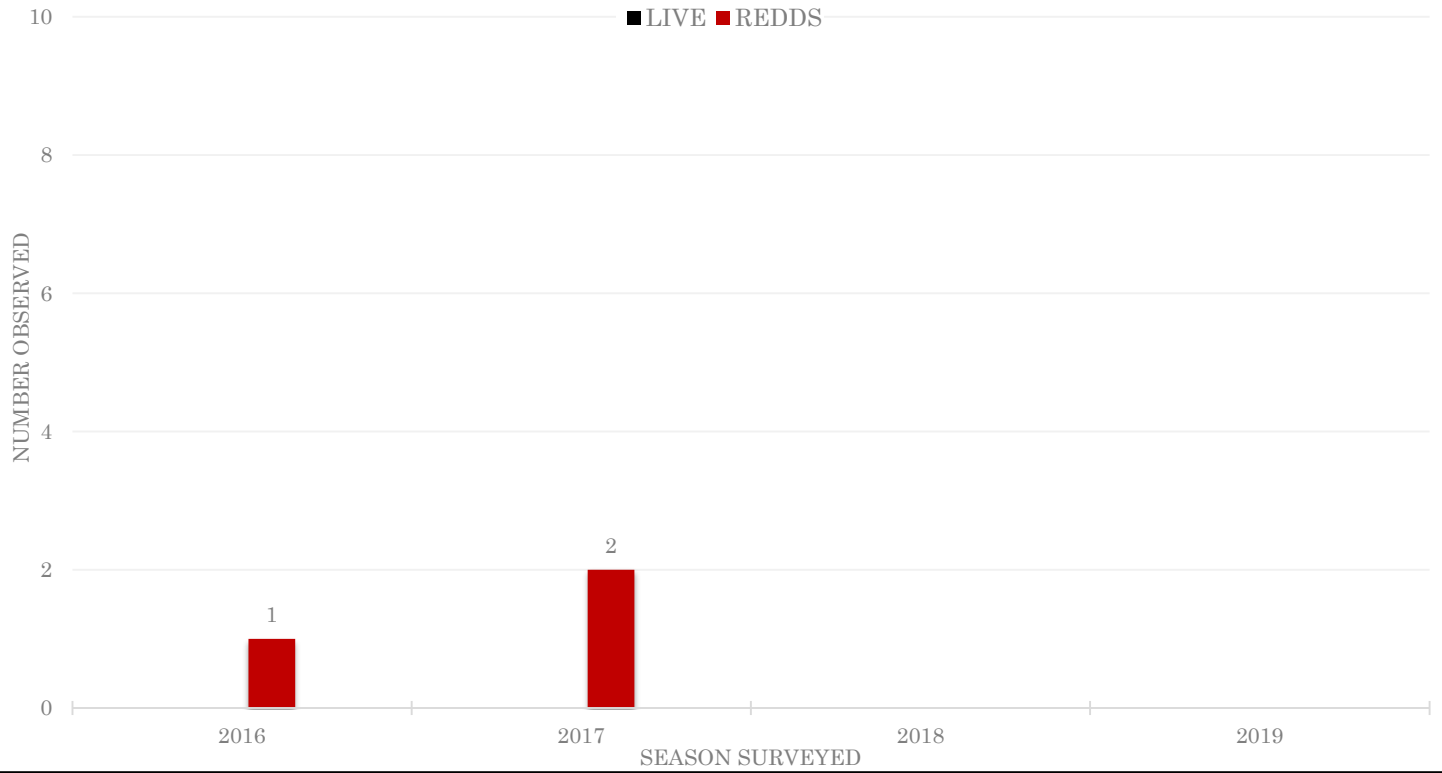
time since 1904. From its origin at St Andrews Lake (*elev. 5900'*) located in Mt. Rainier National Park (*bottom image*); this mountain stream courses west along the base of Klapatche Ridge which runs along the streams northern border (*right bank*).



St. Andrews Lake,
Mt. Rainier National
Park- MORA.

Unfortunately, there are currently no large wood assemblages present to sufficiently protect or buffer the spawning/rearing reach of this stream from damaging mainstem flows. However; even in the face of mainstem incursions, bull trout redds have been observed.

St. Andrews Creek Seasonal Comparison of Bull Trout Spawning Ground Counts (2016-2019)



SUNRISE CREEK

WRIA
10.0337



Sunrise Creek is a left bank headwater tributary to the White River. This mountain stream (*lowest elev. 2800'*) flows northeast through the steep Sunrise Creek Valley, between the Sourdough Mountains to the northwest and Sunrise Ridge along the southeast. Located entirely within the boundaries of Mt. Rainier National Park (*NPS #W06-00a*), the creek is non-glacial in origin; rather, its sources originate from several sub-alpine lakes including Clover Lake (*elev. 5732'*) and Hidden Lake (*elev. 5915'*); as well as, snowpack accumulations within the White River Park region. White River Park is nestled into the eastern slopes of the Sourdough Mountain Range located along the northeastern edge of the park. Sunrise Creek flows for 4.5 miles from its headwaters before entering the White River at approximately RM 63; positioning the mouth of the creek just inside the National Park.

PTF & NPS surveys the creek for bull trout spawning activity from late August-to-early October. The cold high mountain streams



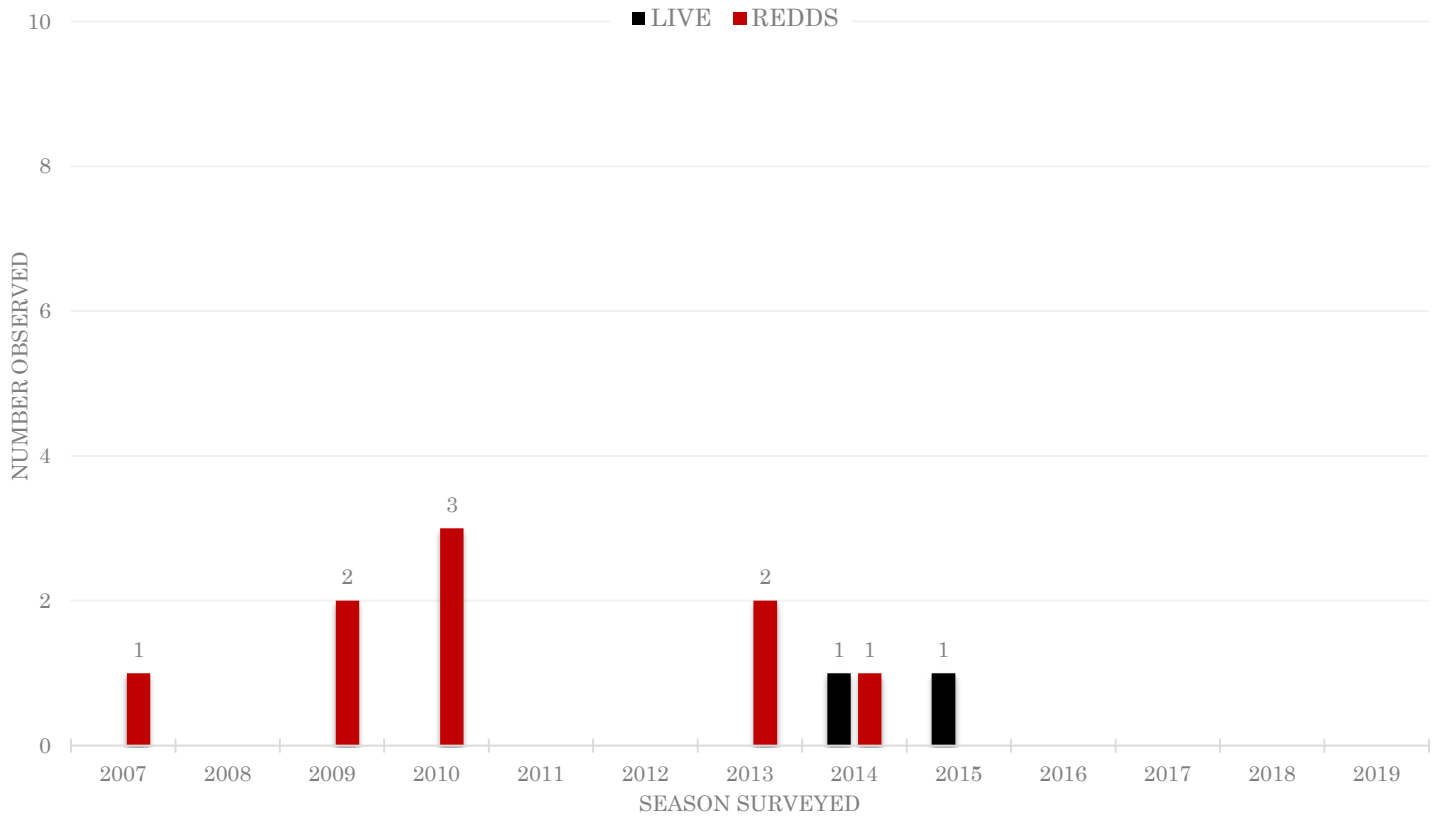
located within the National Park, including Sunrise, provide the majority of the critical bull trout spawning habitat in the basin. In addition, bull trout spawning has been less frequent in this tributary compared to that observed in more significant headwater tributaries located along the White River, such as Klickitat Creek (*elev. 3300'*) located 5 miles upstream. Other species known to utilize the creek include cutthroat, brook trout, and pink salmon. The brook trout are likely descendants from fish plants in Hidden and Clover lakes during the early to mid-part of the last century. Pink salmon have been observed in the creek since 2007. Over 300 pinks spawners were observed in 2015. Although Sunrise has not been surveyed for coho; it is reasonable to assume that coho have or do utilize this creek since it is located a short distance upstream from Silver Springs which is consistently exploited by adult coho spawners. Chinook and steelhead use is unknown.

The anadromous reach of Sunrise provides suitable habitat conditions for bull trout rearing and spawning. The lower reach of the creek (*RM 0-0.15*) is a low gradient channel flowing within the White River channel migration zone (*CMZ*), and is repeatedly influenced by mainstem river incursions.

There are moderate quantities of LWD present; as well as a beneficial riparian buffer zone of conifers and mixes deciduous trees along the majority of the creek. Although spawning does occur within this small stretch, it can be limited due the lack of quality spawning substrate created by the alluvial deposits (*sand & silt*) from the White River. Upstream of the *CMZ*, the creek enters the heavily forested lower slope of the valley floor, and then rapidly begins to

climbs up the valley. From this point, the creek assumes a pool-riffle-cascade configuration up into the steep valley; this forested reach provides quality rearing habitat, but few spawning opportunities. An impassable falls at approximately RM 0.26, prevents any further upstream migration (*center*).

Sunrise Creek Seasonal Comparison of Bull Trout Spawning Ground Counts (2007-2019)



2018 data provided by National Park Service (MORA). Raw spawning data can be found in Appendix B. See Appendix C for bull trout redd locations.

SWAN CREEK

WRIA
10.0023



Chum salmon

Swan Creek is a moderate sized tributary located within the larger Clear Creek Basin (10.0022). The Clear Creek Basin drains the plateaus and flatlands running along the southern valley of the lower Puyallup River, between the cities of Puyallup and Tacoma. The head waters of Swan Creek originate just south of Highway 512, and flow just over 6 miles north to meet up with Clear Creek near Pioneer Way E. The Swan Creek basin drains a moderately developed land area of nearly 4 mi². The land use along the creek is largely rural residential and recreational. The average water discharge recorded by the USGS flow gauge (#12102190) for a five year period (1990-1991, 1995-1997) was 4.78 ft³ per second.

Several of the fish and habitat limiting factors involved with Swan Creek including; channel confinement, intermittent or complete fish barriers, unstable substrate, flooding and channel erosion, absent or deficient riparian cover, invasive non-native plants, and water quality (*bacteria*). In addition, there is some development present along the creek; primarily private residential, as well as storm runoff that is channeled into the creek. A large detention pond built by Pierce County is located on the lower reach of the creek. The pond was constructed to address excessive sediment and gravel movement issues.

Although Swan Creek has been surveyed for several salmon species including Chinook, pink, coho,

chum and steelhead; however, only chum are observed in relatively abundant numbers. In addition to chum, limited numbers of coho are observed spawning in the creek in December. However, substantial numbers of coho juveniles are often observed in the spring. Unfortunately, summer and early fall flows can prevent Chinook from accessing the creek; however, a few Chinook have spawned successfully. Although bull trout utilization is unknown within Swan Creek; adult fluvial bull trout are known to forage in the lower tributaries



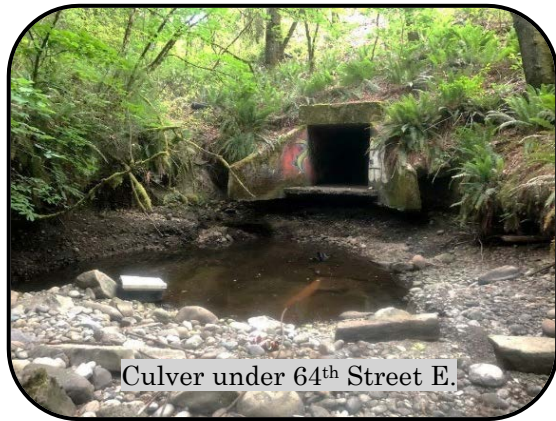
of the Puyallup. Swan also supports a large population of cutthroat, which can be observed spawning in the spring. Two steelhead redds were observed during the April 2004 survey season. They were the first steelhead redds seen in Swan Creek in several years. However, no steelhead redds have been observed since. Other species present in the creek include catfish, lamprey and sculpins.

From its origins, the creek flows within a narrow distinct channel for approximately 3 miles through the upland plateau south of 72nd Street East. Near 72nd, the creek begins to drop into an increasingly narrow valley. The creek passes through a large concrete box culvert under 64th Street E. (*upper left image on next page*); then drops nearly three feet back into the creek channel. This jump in elevation is an upstream barrier



to all species; with the exception of steelhead, which may be able to pass if flows are high enough. However, spawning opportunities are extremely

limited and the habitat quality is poor upstream of this point.



Culver under 64th Street E.

Downstream of the culvert, the next 0.2 miles of the creek flows through a well-defined channel with little spawning habitat or complexity. Beyond this, the creek channel takes on more complexity due to the placement of sill logs which hold back bed load and create pool habitat through this narrow valley section (*previous page-lower right*). Unfortunately, one of the structures has developed into a likely barrier to upstream migration during low flows. This narrow valley reach continues for approximately the next 1.8 miles until the gradient and the valley walls begin to ease around RM 0.8. The channel dynamics change considerable through this reach; from a single well defined channel to braided sections. There are several pieces of in-stream LWD; as well as several smaller pieces of wood and woody debris jams. Several sections of the banks consist of actively eroding compacted glacial debris; contributing fine and small course materials into the stream channel. Spawning habitat is available throughout; yet, the substrate is largely made up of fine sand and undersized gravel. The RMZ is well intact along the valley section; consisting largely of mature Douglas fir, alder, cottonwood and maple. A rapid shift in the RMZ occurs around RM 1.5; at this point the surrounding forest consists primarily of a much thinner stand of alder, cottonwood and maple. To a

large extent, the lower part of Swan Creek passes through the 290-acre Swan Creek Park. The park is largely undeveloped with a hiking trail paralleling the creek.

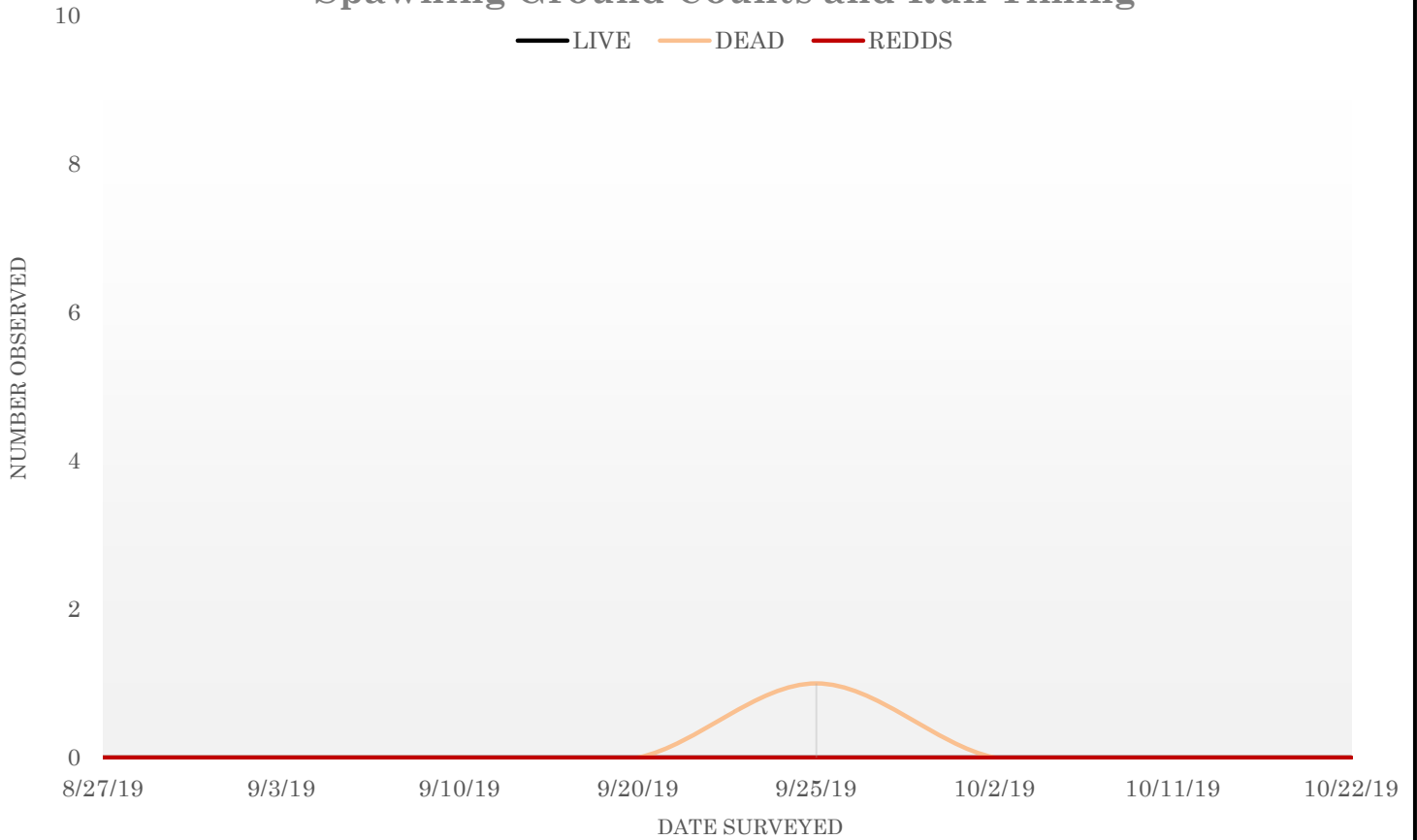
From RM 0.8 to 0.5, the stream is pool-riffle in character and contains good spawning gravel, riparian diversity and channel complexity. There is also a noticeable decrease in LWD and woody debris in the channel. Swan Creek is prone to high water events however, and the substrate is only moderately stable. A sediment detention pond is located at RM 0.5 (*bottom center*) and is dredged annually or biannually by Pierce County.

Just downstream of the detention pond, the creek flows through a short narrow channel and under Pioneer Way E. Much of the channel is confined by rip-rap. The RMZ along this short stretch is extremely poor and heavy erosion is occurring along the left bank. The creek then flows a few hundred feet before reaching the Haire Wetlands (*right*). Some restoration work has been completed in the past on the lower reach of

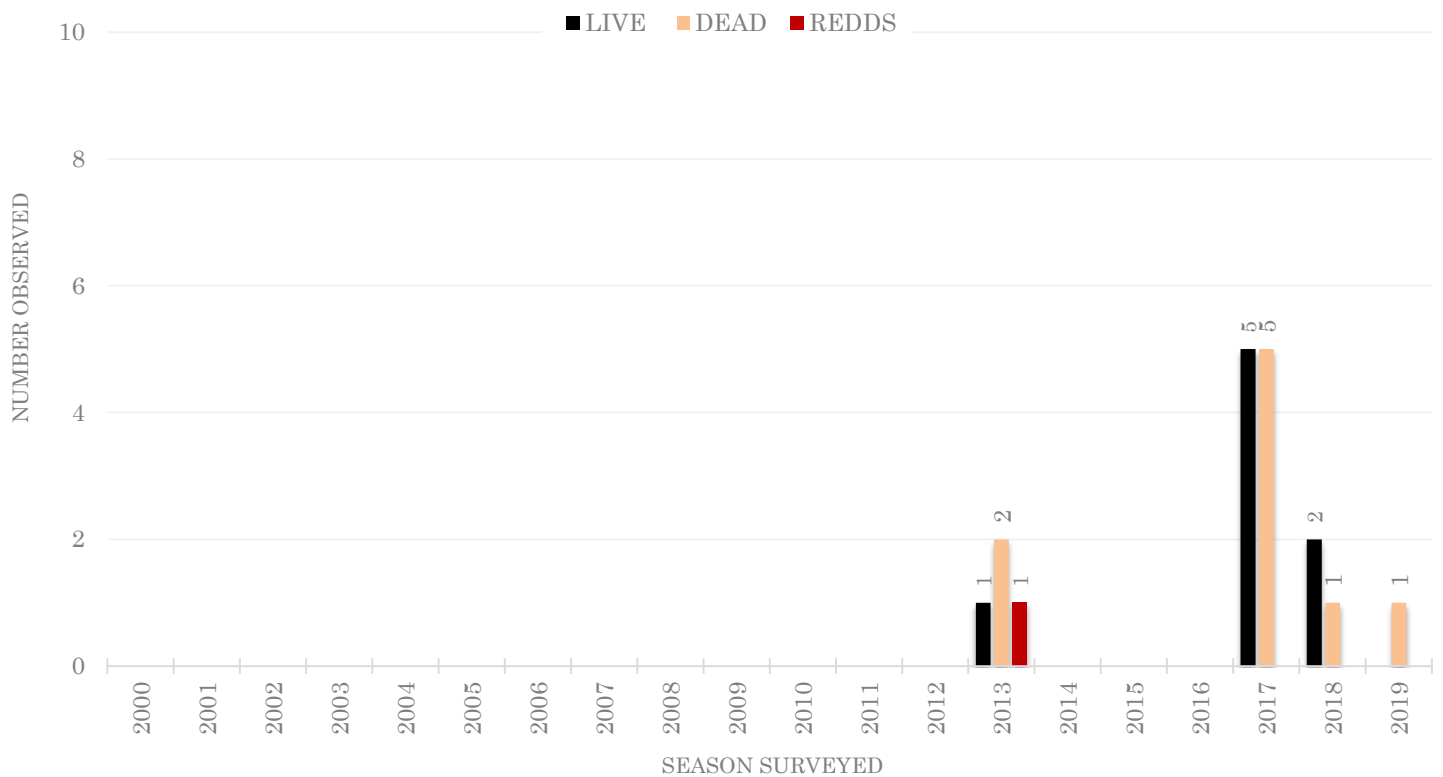


the creek. In 2001, a 12-acre site located just downstream of Pioneer Way was utilized to develop a side channel for overwintering juveniles and as a means of reconnecting Swan Creek to the Haire Wetlands. In addition, the restoration included the removal of invasive and non-native plant species, and replanting the area with native trees and shrubs. The City of Tacoma financed the Haire Wetlands restoration site along Clear and Swan creeks through the Natural Resource Damages Assessment Program (NRDA).

2019 Swan Creek Chinook Salmon Spawning Ground Counts and Run Timing

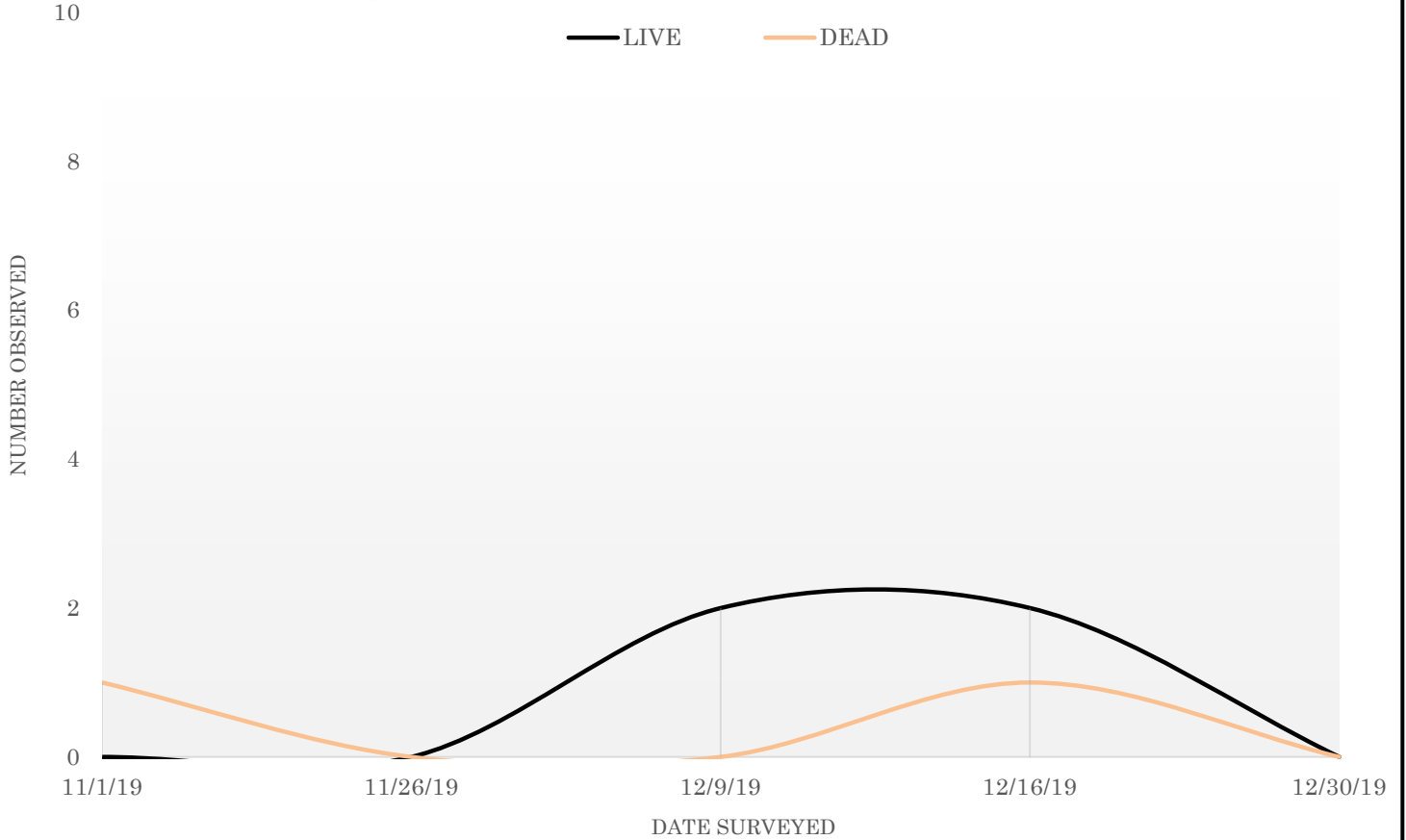


Swan Creek Seasonal Comparison of Chinook Salmon Spawning Ground Counts (2000-2019)

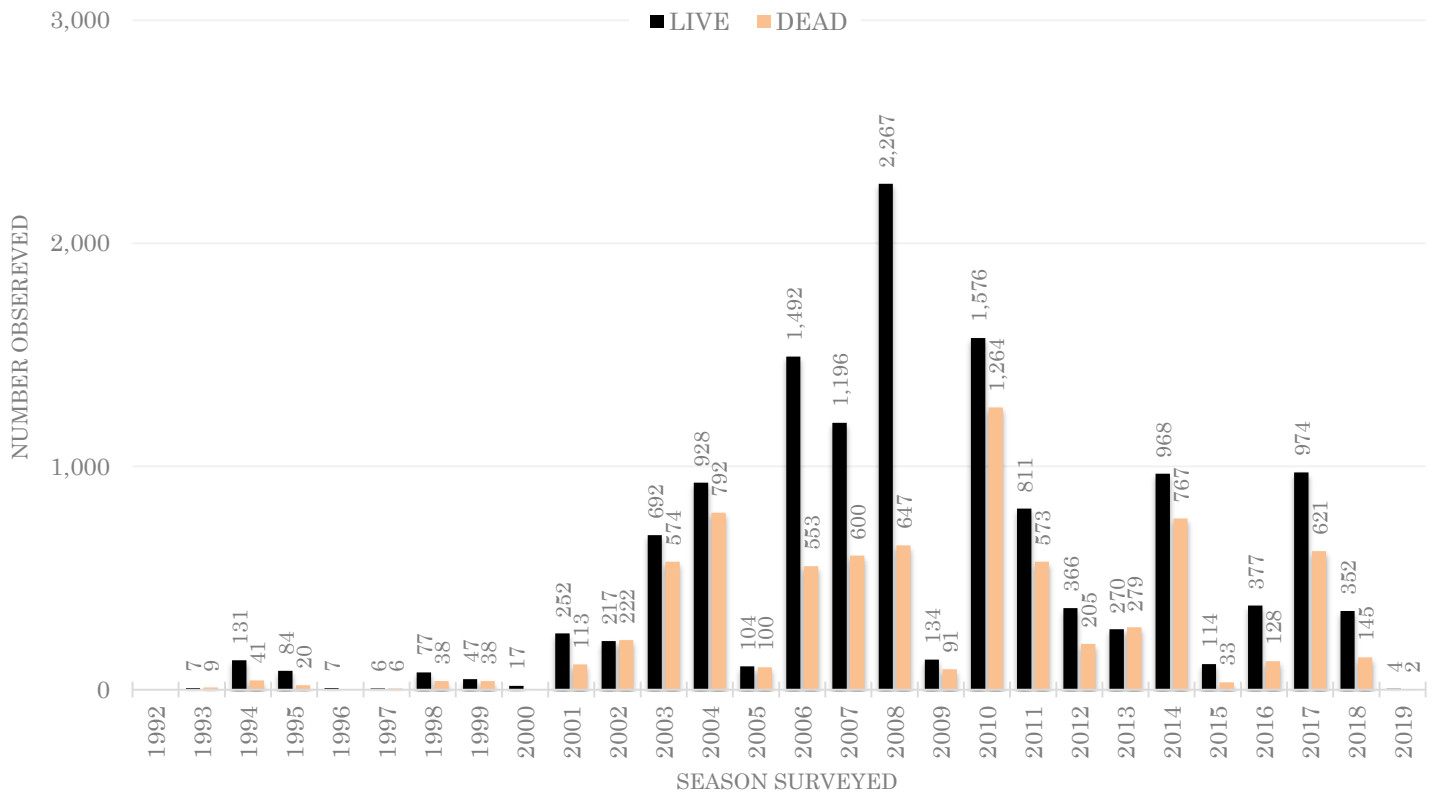


2017-2019 Chinook surveys conducted, and data provided by University of Washington, Tacoma.

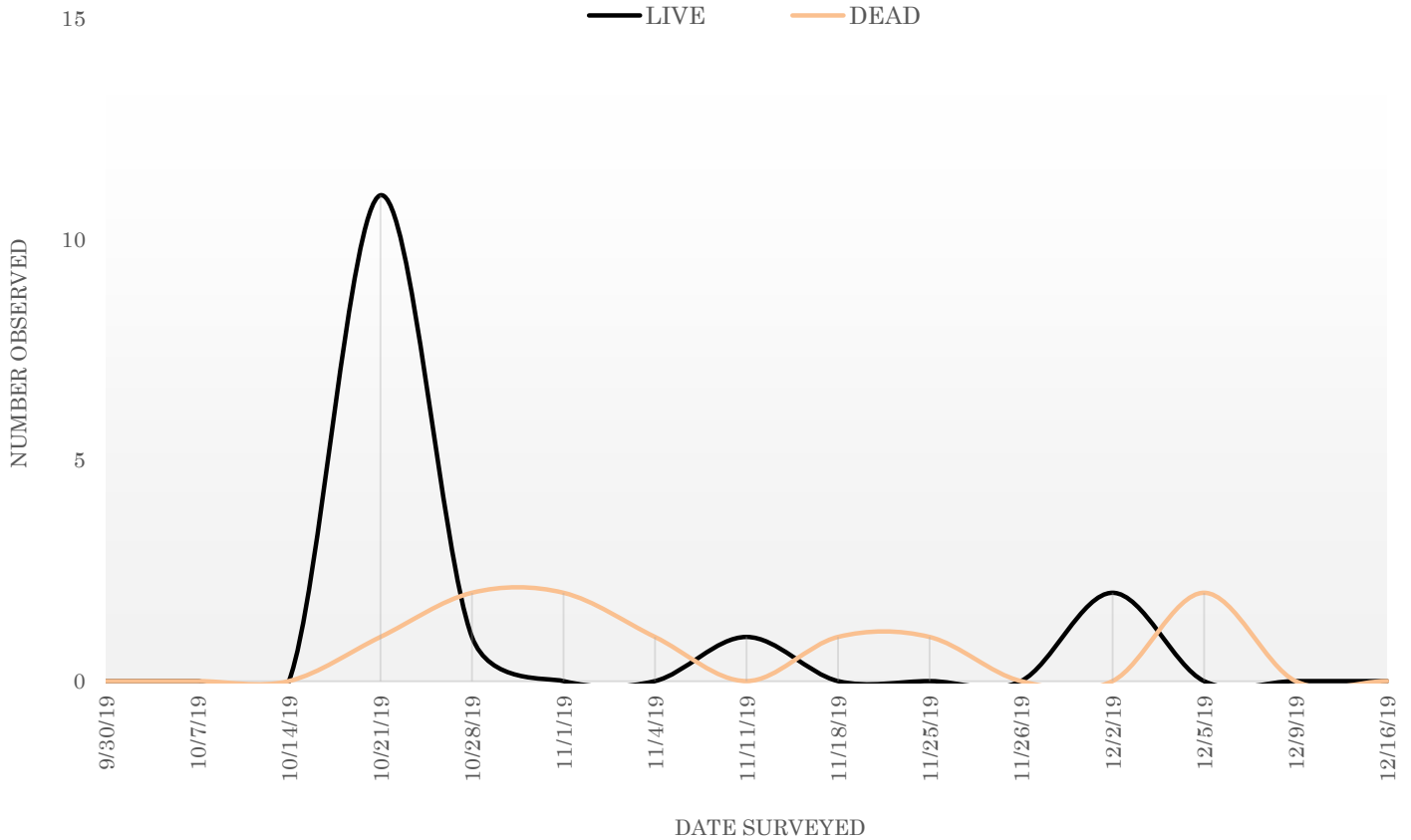
2019 Swan Creek Chum Salmon Spawning Ground Counts and Run Timing



Swan Creek Seasonal Comparison of Chum Salmon Spawning Ground Counts (1992-2019)

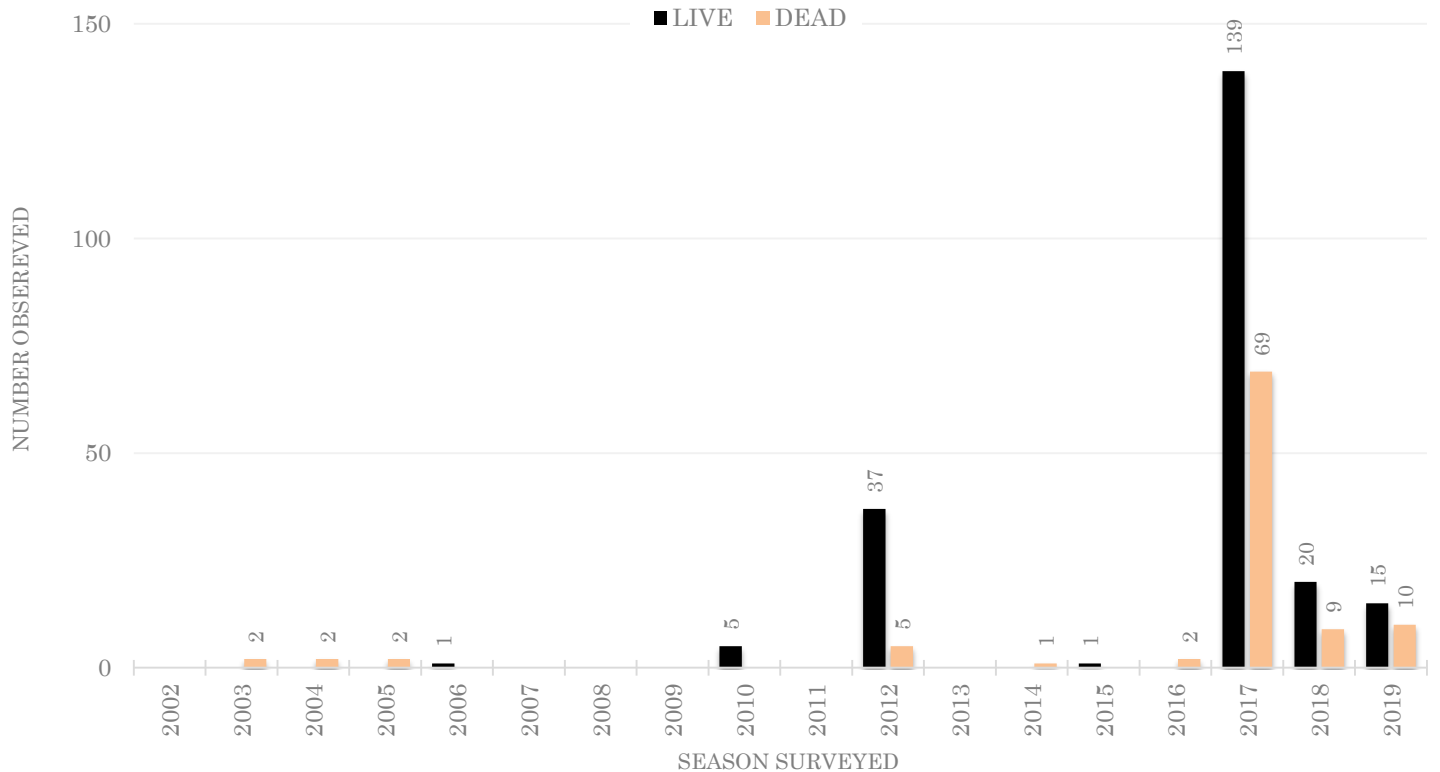


2019 Swan Creek Coho Salmon Spawning Ground Counts and Run Timing



2017-2019 surveys conducted, and data provided by University of Washington, Tacoma.

Swan Creek Seasonal Comparison of Coho Salmon Spawning Ground Counts (2002-2019)



VOIGHTS CREEK

WRIA
10.0414



Voights Creek is a tributary to the lower Carbon River, entering the Carbon at RM 4.0 just southeast of the city of Orting. Voights Creek originates along the northwest foothills of Mt. Rainier, just west of Martin Peak and north of the Mowich River. The creek flows for nearly 20 miles in a northwest direction until it joins the Carbon River. Encompassing a drainage area of nearly 23 mi², the mainstem creek offers nearly 4 miles of anadromous usage; in addition, a small tributary enters Voights at RM 0.7 (*Coplar Creek*). Unfortunately, Coplar Creek does not contain suitable spawning habitat, but does offer good overwintering habitat for juveniles. The anadromous habitat available in Voights supports Chinook, coho and steelhead; as well as occasional pink and chum spawners. Other species present include cutthroat, sculpin and lamprey. A range of fish and habitat limiting factors associated with Voights Creek include; erosion, flooding, water quality (*temperature*), channel confinement, loss of off channel habi-



Pacific lamprey spawning in Voights Creek.

tat and a disconnected flood plain on the lower reach.

The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife operates a salmon hatchery located at RM 0.5. The newly constructed facility, which replaced the old flood prone facility, began operations in 2015. The current hatchery facility rears Fall Chinook (*Chinook propagation initiated circa 1917 from local and lower Columbia River stocks*). WDFW has artificially propagated coho on Voights Creek since 1917, having in the past incorporated fry and smolts from other drainages including Big Soos Creek, Minter Creek, Garrison Springs, George Adams Creek; as well as the Skagit and Washougal rivers. Voights Creek currently produces approximately 800K (*formally 1.2 million*), 100% mass marked (*adipose fin clip*) coho pre-smolts annually; of which, 100K-to-200K are customarily transferred to acclimation ponds in the upper Puyallup Watershed when available. Extreme high water temperatures in June and July of 2015 resulted in the loss of 60% of program coho pre-smolts. Ideally a ground water well can be installed in the future to temper peak temperatures. In addition, hatchery rearing 200K+ Fall Chinook (*current acclimation pond production is 100K*) for acclimation ponds in the upper Puyallup River is a key component to restoration goals. The Puyallup Tribe currently operates two acclimation ponds in the Upper Puyallup River Watershed. Acclimation ponds are a proven method for increasing fish numbers on the spawning grounds. The acclimation ponds are used for reestablishing Fall Chinook (*reared at PTT's Clarks Cr. hatchery*) and coho reared at WDFW's Voights Creek hatchery, into a 26+ mile reach of the Upper Puyallup River above Electron Dam (*RM 41.7*). The Electron

diversion dam had been an anadromous barrier for nearly a century (*1904-2000*). In addition to the rearing and acclimation of juveniles, surplus live adult Fall Chinook and coho from the WDFW Voights Creek hatchery are planted in the upper Puyallup River drainage when surplus fish are available.

Voights Creek falls



The Puyallup Tribe has been hauling surplus adults from Voights Creek and planting them in the upper Puyallup Watershed since 1997.

Puyallup River Fall

lished channel just upstream of Hyw162. The new channel provides few spawning opportunities. Continuing upstream, the channel begins to encounter the influences caused by increasing elevation as it ascends out of the valley floor. The gradient increases slightly; however, the channel is no longer confined, thereby allowing the creek to branch out creating several braids and significant side channels over the next 0.8 miles. The riparian throughout this section is well intact and there is a significant increase in LWD and debris jams.

Near RM 2, the valley walls close in tightly and the channel is naturally restricted to a defined, moderate sized channel and with narrow gorges. The surrounding riparian is primarily a mix of 2nd growth conifer and deciduous trees. Nearly the entire 2 mile reach, from the old hatchery water diversion to the falls, is a moderate gradient channel containing excellent, although somewhat sporadic patches of gravel. Several pieces of LWD and significant log jams are present throughout this reach as well. Several large mass wasting's are present along the hills and slopes of the upper reach above the gorge, con-

Chinook are endemic throughout the Puyallup River, Carbon River, Lower White River, as well as several of the tributaries associated with these mainstem river systems. A large component of adult Fall Chinook spawners are hatchery origin from the WDFW Fall Chinook

program operated on Voights Creek. Voights Creek is currently surveyed for adult steelhead spawning activity only.

Throughout its anadromous length, Voights Creek varies greatly in channel complexity. The lower mile is confined by armored banks and levees, with large segments of significantly deficient riparian cover and negligible instream LWD. The extreme high water event of 2009 caused the creek channel to avulse just upstream of the former diversion dam/ hatchery water intake. The new channel currently runs just north of the old channel, then reconnects with the older estab-



Juvenile coho

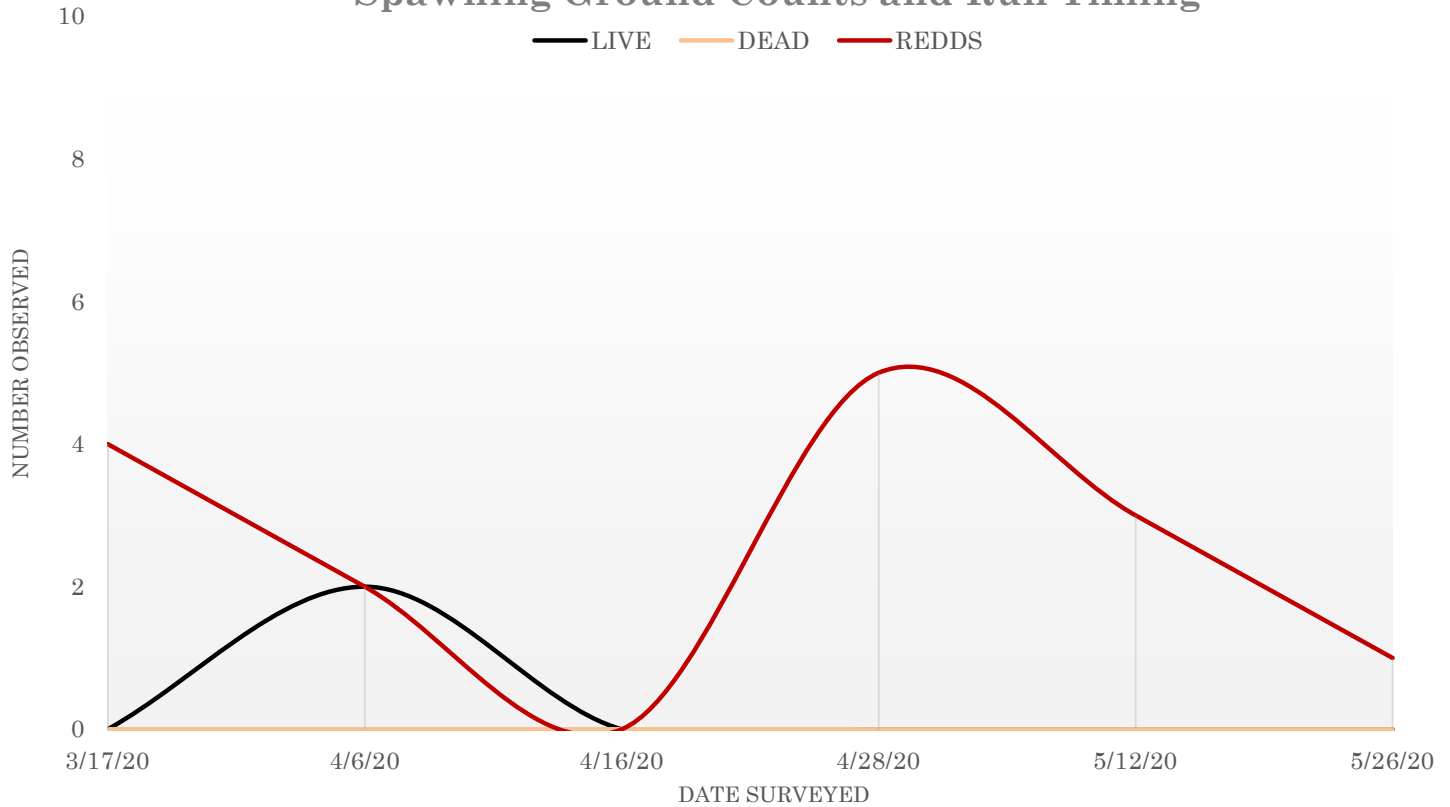
tributing substantially to LWD and gravel inputs downstream.

An impassable falls located at RM 3.9 blocks any further upstream migration (*top left*). Steelhead spawning activity is observed throughout the entire 3.4 mile stretch above the hatchery. Unfortunately, steelhead escapement in Voights Creek has dropped over the past two decades. On average, winter steelhead populations in the Puyallup basin have been declining for the better part of the past three decades. The steep decline observed in steelhead escapement over the past several years has created serious concern among fisheries managers. Factor(s) responsible for the decline in steelhead escapement are unknown.

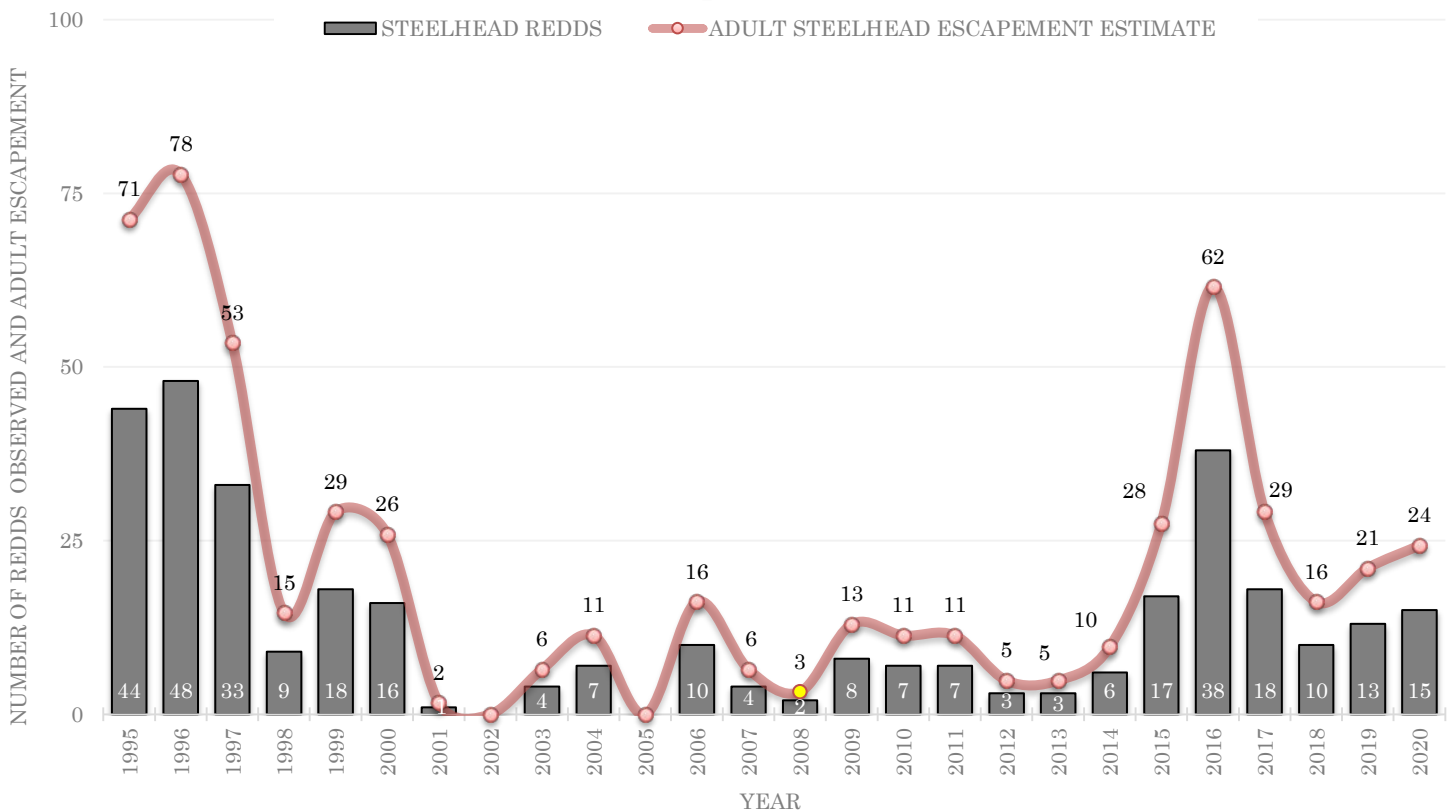


Juvenile steelhead

2019 Voights Creek Steelhead Spawning Ground Counts and Run Timing

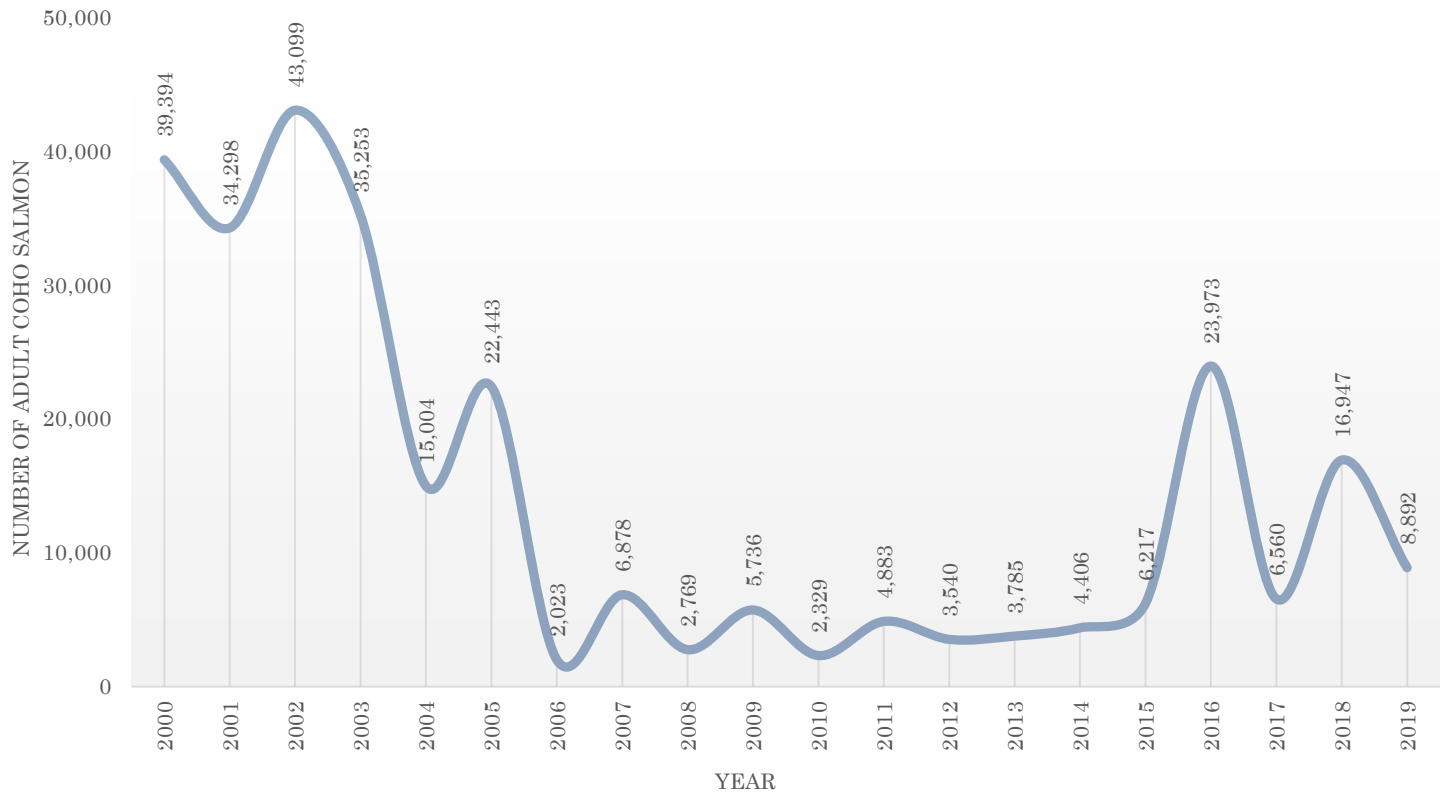


Voights Creek Seasonal Comparison of Steelhead Redd Counts and Adult Escapement Estimates (1995-2020)



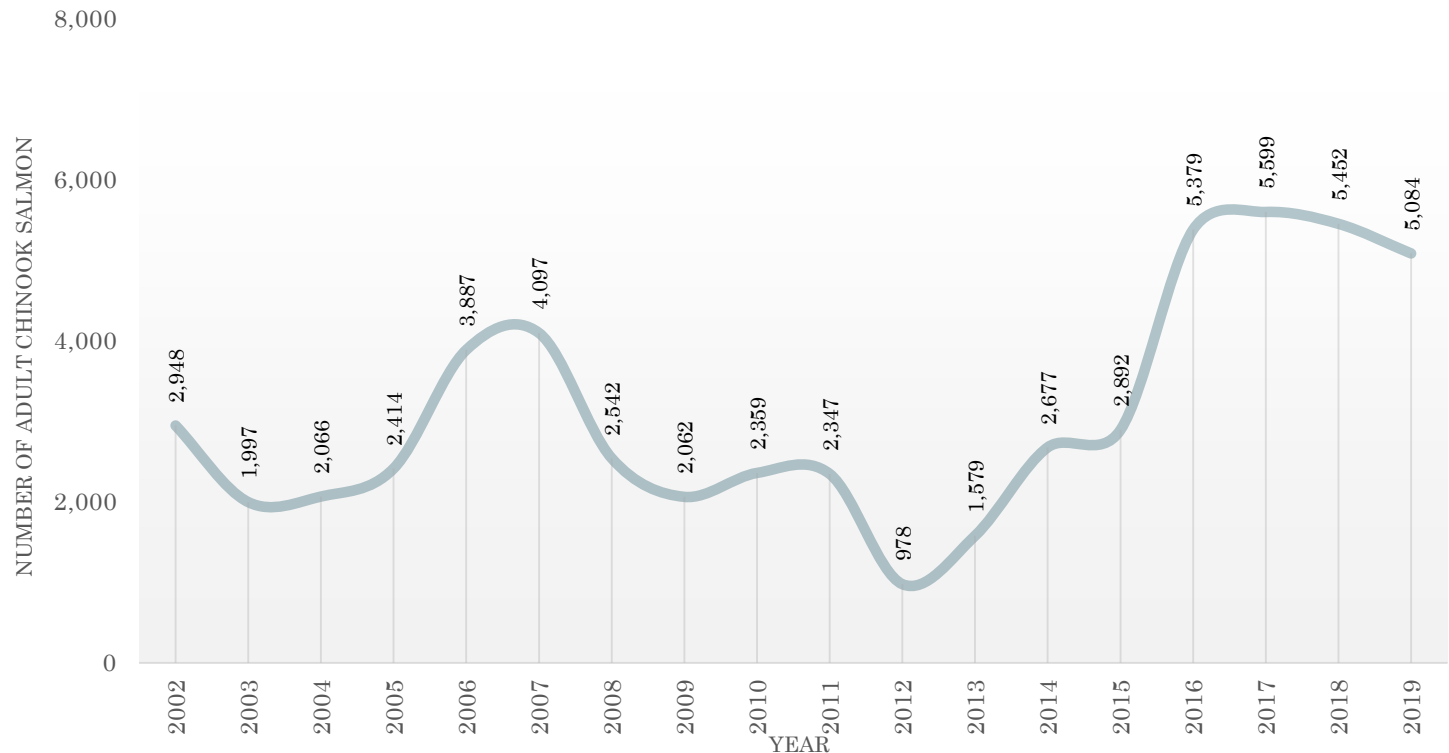
● The 2008 redd data is incomplete due to extremely poor survey conditions and access issues which prevented a regular full season of surveys. To determine the total escapement for steelhead, each redd is multiplied by a factor of 1.62 (i.e. 42 redds x 1.62 steelhead per redd = total escapement of 68 steelhead). See steelhead redd location map in appendix C.

Adult Coho Rack Returns to WDFW Voights Creek Hatchery (2000-2019)



Data source: Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife <http://www.wdfw.wa.gov/hatcheries/escapement/>

Adult Fall Chinook Escapement-Rack Return to WDFW Voights Creek Hatchery, Carbon River (2002-2019)



Data source: Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife <http://www.wdfw.wa.gov/hatcheries/escapement/>

WHITE RIVER

WRIA
10.0031



Upper White River inside National Park

The White River (*Stuck*) is a vast and dynamic glacially driven river system. The headwaters of the White originate from the Emmons and Fryingpan glaciers on the north face of Mt. Rainier. Flowing 76.7 miles from its mountain source to its eventual confluence with the Puyallup River; the White River Watershed drains an area of nearly 494 mi², slightly larger than the Puyallup River drainage. However, the White and Puyallup drainages are often viewed and managed as two distinct and separate entities. This management approach is due in part because prior to 1906, the White River did not flow into the Puyallup. Salo and Jagielo (1983) described that prior to 1906; the majority of the White River flowed north towards Elliot

Bay. Yet, some of the water from the White often flowed south to the Puyallup through the Stuck

River channel. In November of 1906, a flood event mobilized a tremendous amount of wood debris that blocked the north flowing channel in what is now downtown Auburn. The blockage forced the river to avulse and find a new channel. This newly created diversion sent nearly the entire White River flow down through the Stuck River channel into the Puyallup, more than doubling the size of the Puyallup River drainage. In 1915, a concrete structure was constructed, thereby permanently diverting the White River into the Puyallup.

Significant tributaries of the White include the West Fork White River, Huckleberry Creek, Boise Creek, Clearwater River, and the Greenwater River. The White River Watershed provides critical spawning and rearing habitat for several salmonids including several ESA listed species such as; native White River Spring Chinook (*bottom image*), winter steelhead, and bull trout. Other non-listed species include coho, pink, chum, sockeye, rainbow, cutthroat, and whitefish. These tributaries, with the exception of the West Fork White River, are described in this report.

All adult salmon and steelhead that spawn in the Upper White River and its tributaries are initially captured in the USACE fish trap in Buckley; then transported above Mud Mountain dam (*RM 29.6*). Since precise escapement numbers for the Upper White River drainage are known, surveys are conducted to determine fish distribution and spawning success. This is especially important regarding Spring Chinook, since adult production monitoring is part of the recovery plan.

The availability and nature of fish and stream habitats are not static conditions and are frequently altered. The habitat descriptions in this report provide a general analysis of habitat conditions, and are not intended to fulfill the requirements of a rigorous biolog-



ical assessment/evaluation. The systems glacial origin is responsible for the turbid conditions that are most noticeable during warmer weather experienced during late spring and summer. The White River conveys a tremendous volume of bed load material which contributes to the dynamic nature of the system. The high sediment loads are responsible for the anastomosing channel morphology characteristic of broad valley segments. This condition is most prevalent in the upper reaches within and immediately outside the National Park boundaries (*river miles 56 to 71 – top image on previous page*). The entire White River provides vital migrating, foraging and rearing habitat for bull trout. Although the upper headwaters provide reduced mainstem spawning opportunities, the pristine and unspoiled tributaries in the National Park provide the majority of the critical bull trout spawning and rearing habitat within the system. Mt. Rainier National Park protects/preserves over 369 square miles (*236,381 acres*) of wilderness and aquatic habitat.

Sunrise Creek (RM 63), located 2.5 miles inside Mt. Rainier National Park, marks the highest salmon (*pink*) migration point

documented by PTF staff.

Downstream of the NPS boundary near RM 61, the mainstem river; as well as many of its tributaries, course through industrial forestlands including National Forest, but primarily within private timber company ownership. Much of these forestlands have been harvested at least once and in many cases twice. Lands in timber production areas are often densely roaded with some sections approaching six lineal miles per square mile. Roads have contributed to many of their trademark problems such as landslides, slope failures, altered hydrology, culvert and bridge projects that can effect upstream migration, and of course higher levels if sedimenta-

tion within effected drainages. In contrast to the headwaters reach, mainstem spawning opportunities are frequently available throughout much of the upper mainstem from RM 55 downstream to Mud Mountain Dam (MMD) at RM 29.5. Chinook, coho and pink salmon have all been observed spawning in the lower velocity margins of the mainstem within this section.

The West Fork White River entering at RM 49.2 on the left bank is glacially driven as well, and is characterized by generally unconfined, complex anastomized channels. Abundant spawning gravels are present in pool tail, as well as the margins and low velocity areas along the lower river. Woody debris is abundant, although much of it has been deposited too high to interact with the regular seasonal flows. To a great extent, the overstory riparian zone is either second growth conifer or hardwoods; except for the zone through Mt. National Park which consist of mostly old growth. Several tributaries including Pinochle, Cripple and Wrong

creeks; frequently support Chinook, coho and pink spawners. In addition, the clear headwater tributaries of the West Fork, specifically



Lower section of county line levee setback.

Lodi Creek, provide several key spawning and rearing opportunities for bull trout.

Mud Mountain Dam is an earthen dam built for flood control (*completed in 1948*) and is a complete blockage to upstream migration. Mud Mountain Dam is also suspected of causing increased mortality among downstream migrants, and is also the cause of frequent downstream flow manipulation. However, the magnitude of impacts to fish and the aquatic biota when dropping or dewatering over 29 miles of critical habitat cannot be over stated. Ongoing research is being conducted concerning impacts of Mud Mountain Dam on survival of downstream migrants passing through the dam. Upstream fish

passage is accomplished by capturing fish downriver in Buckley and transported/releasing them back into the White River approximately 2 miles upstream of MMD. The Corps' trap & haul facility. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' (USACE) fish trapping facility (*circa 1948*) is located at RM 24.3 near the city of Buckley. Construction of the new diversion dam and trap and haul facility began in June of 2018 (*bottom image*). Current projections for the completion of the new facility is December of 2020-to-early 2021. Salmon, steelhead, bull trout and other native fishes (*mountain whitefish, rainbow & cutthroat*) migrating to the upper White River enter this trap and are transported above Mud Mountain Dam. There is approximately 5 miles of suitable habitat between Mud Mountain Dam and the USACE Buckley trap at RM 24.3 (*center image*); unfortunately, only modest spawning at best takes place due to lack of fish access between the two sites. Since Puget Sound Energy (PSE) ceased power production (2004), instream flows have increased considerably in the by-pass reach (RM 3.6-24.3). Thus far, some measure of water has continued to be diverted from the river to maintain the water levels and water quality in Lake Tapps. However, the effect on fish passage is the same; a small percentage of fish will fall back downstream below Mud Mountain and utilize this disenfranchised reach of the river between the two fish passage barriers.

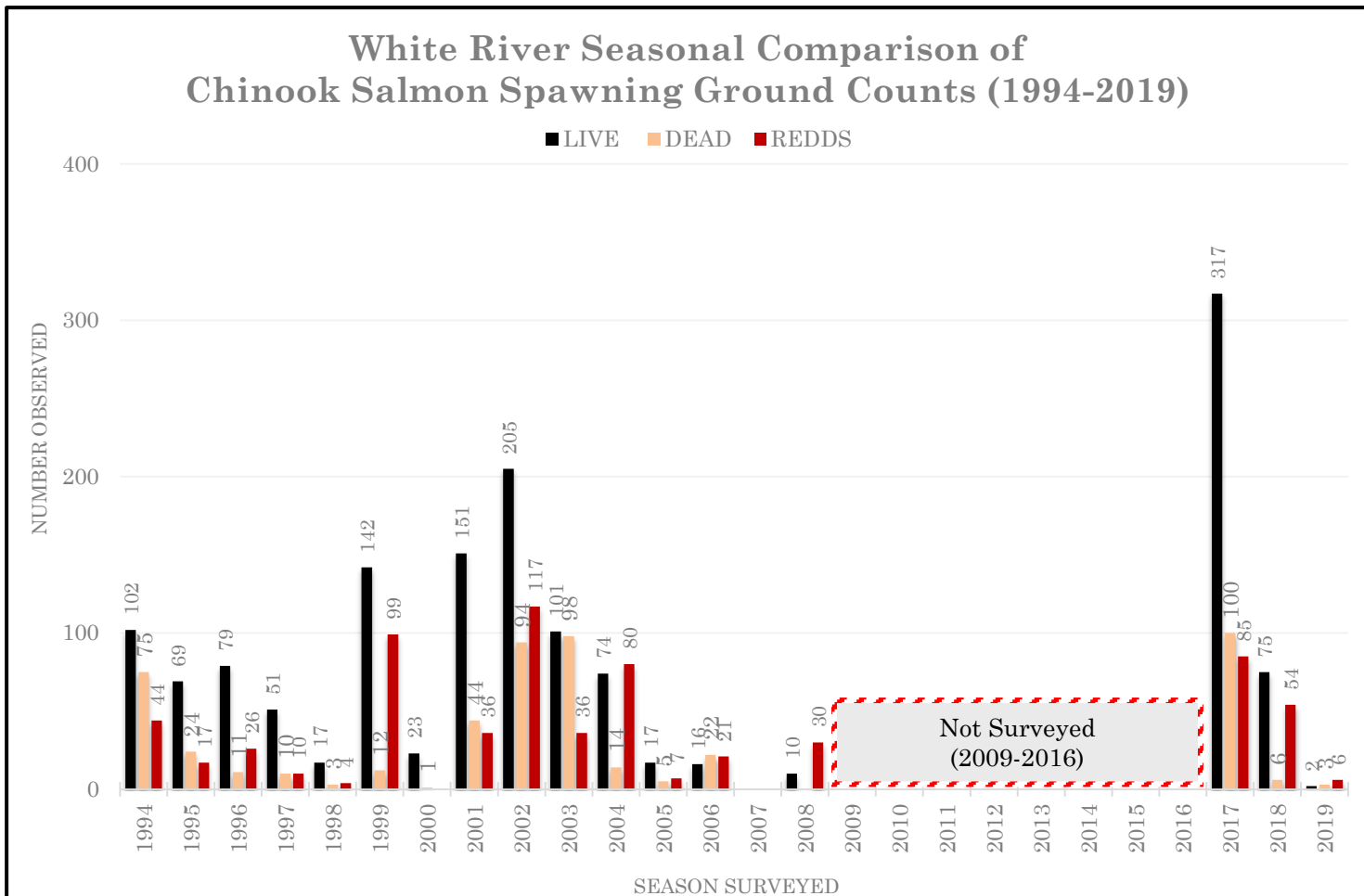
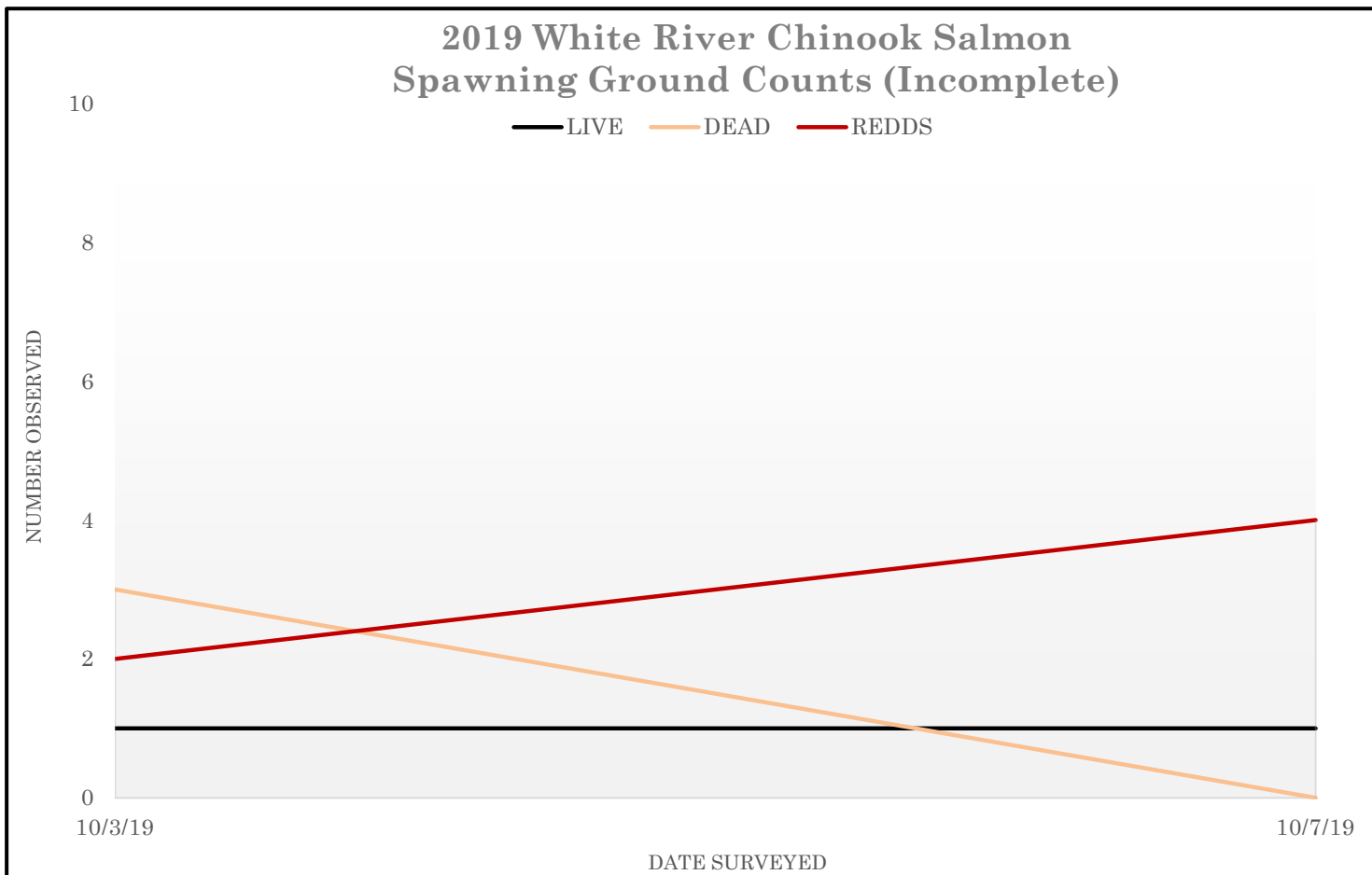
Downstream of the diversion dam at RM 24.3; to approximately RM 11, there is frequent and concentrated use by Chinook, pink, coho and steelhead. Some chum spawning activity takes place within this reach as well; however, the majority of chum

spawn below RM 15. There are side channels, as well as LWD and log jams contributing to the complexity of the lower River. This reach provides numerous spawning and rearing opportunities. Downstream from approximately RM 11, the channel is constrained by levees. The channel from this point loses some complexity and there is a marked decrease in both spawning gravel and spawning activity of all species.

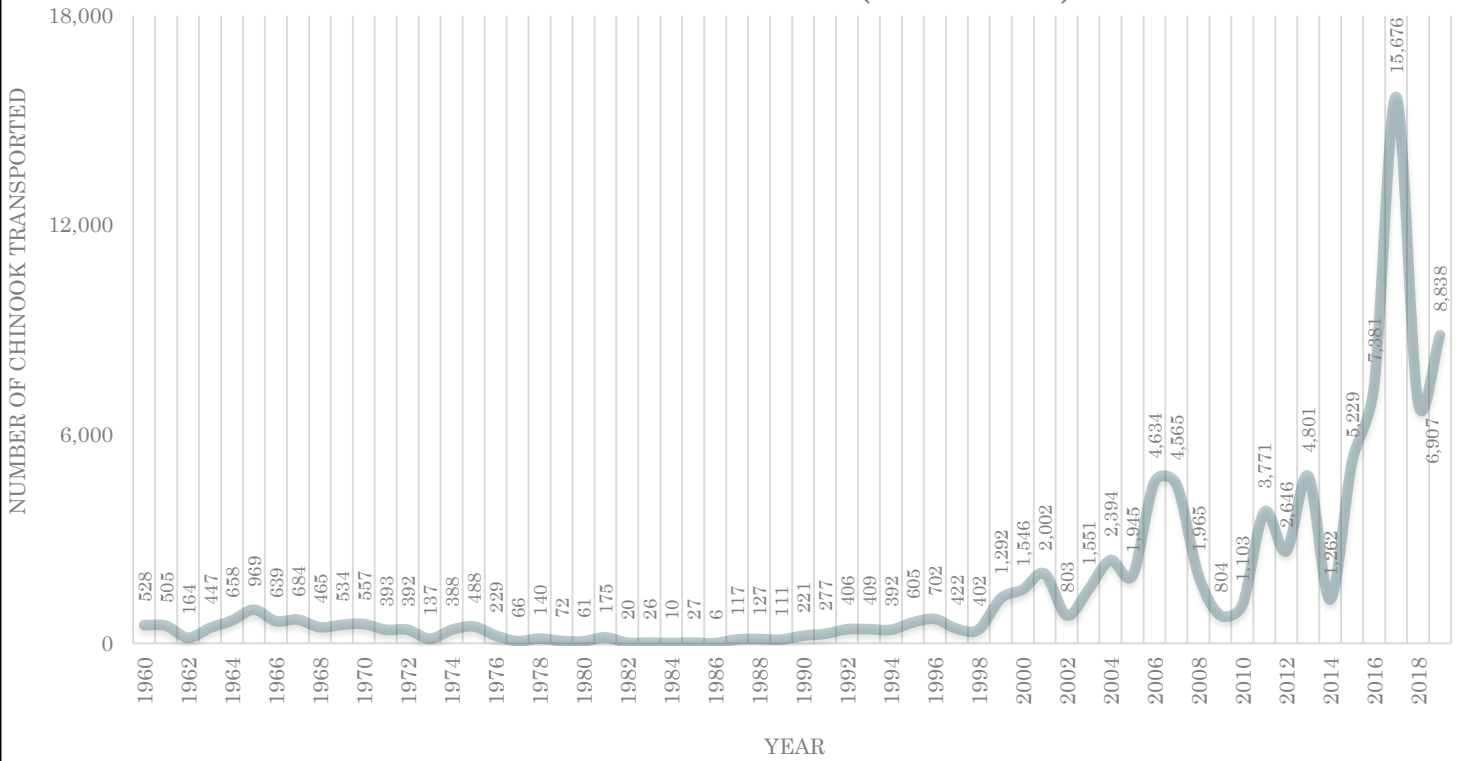
In 2016, the Puyallup Tribe initiated the White River Juvenile Salmonid Production Assessment Project. Project funding is provided by the King county flood control district through a cooperative watershed management grant. Puyallup Tribal Fisheries Department initiated the project to estimate juvenile production of native salmonids. The study project focuses on all salmon, with an emphasis on natural Spring and Fall Chinook salmon production and survival of hatchery and acclimation pond Chinook. In late winter of 2016, a newly constructed trapping platform employing an E. G. Solutions 8-ft diameter rotary screw was put into place on the lower White River (*see following White River Juvenile Salmonid Production Assessment Project section in this report*).



New water diversion structure under construction during April, 2020 (White River @ RM 24.3).

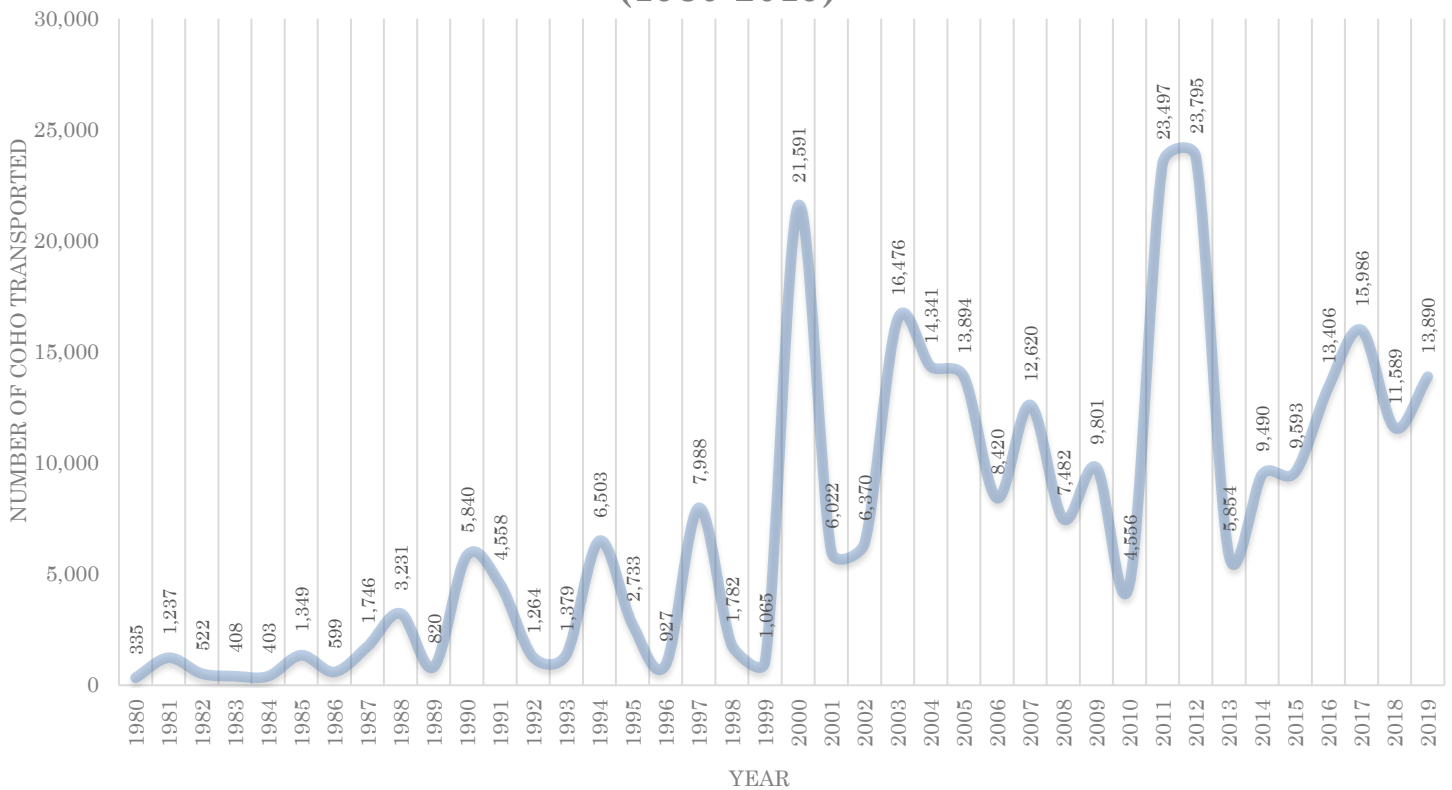


Adult and Jack Chinook Captured in the USACE Fish Trap (White River) and Transported Above Mud Mountain Dam (1960-2019)



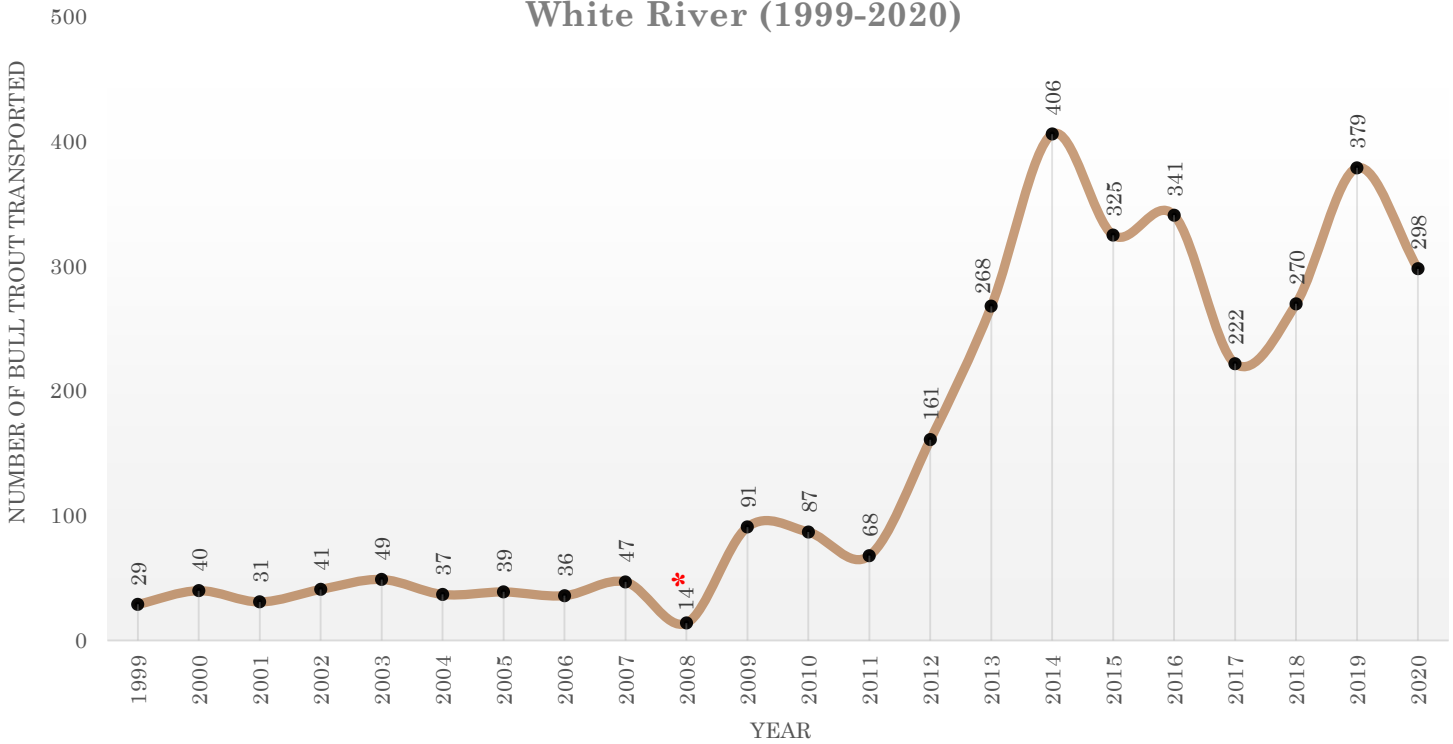
See Appendix F for data on Chinook return and age compositions (NOR & hatchery). Chinook totals include both Spring and Fall Chinook stocks.

Adult Coho Captured in the USACE Fish Trap (White River) and Transported Above Mud Mountain Dam (1980-2019)



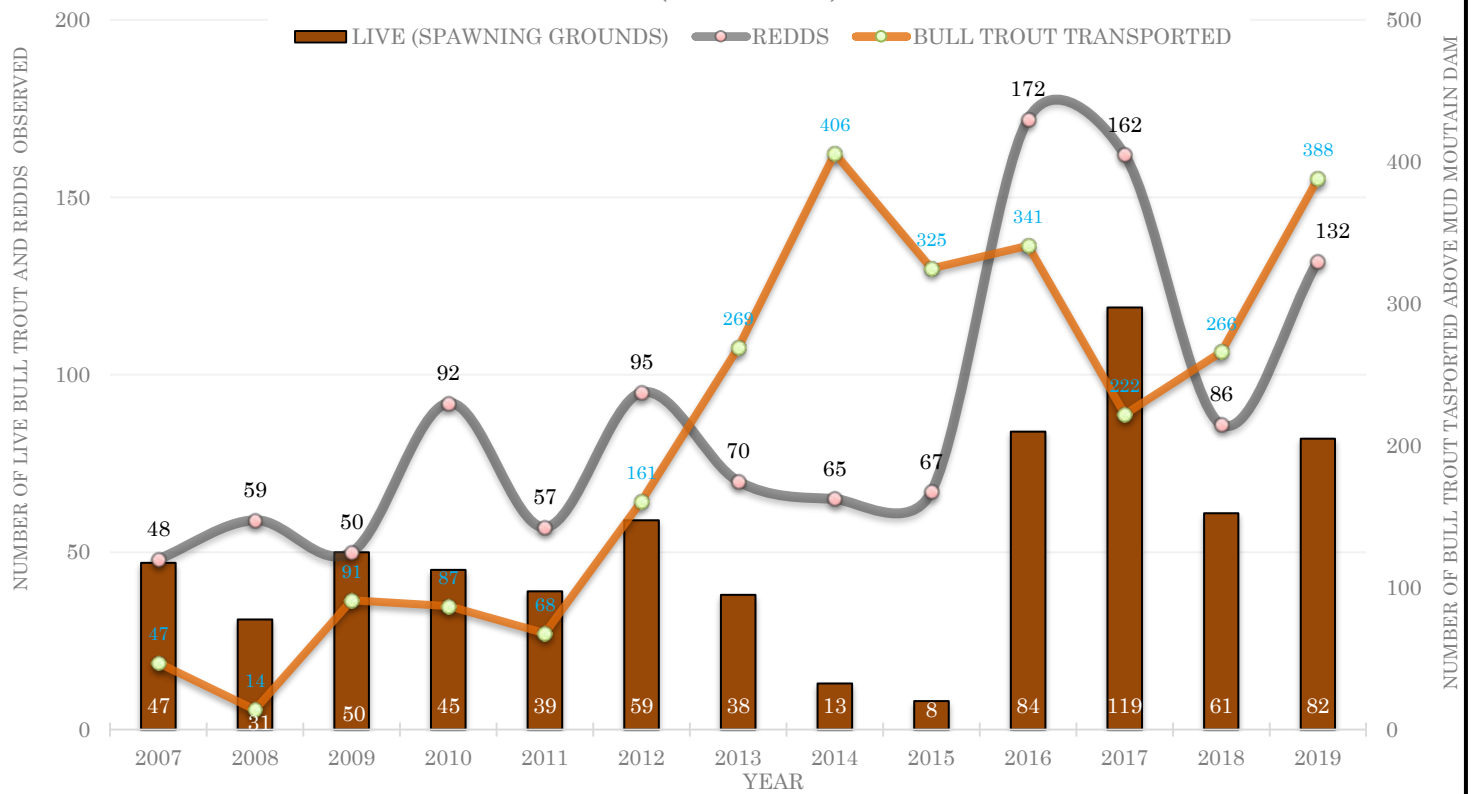
Data source: USACE website <http://www.nws.usace.army.mil/Missions/CivilWorks/LocksandDams/MudMountainDam/FishCounts.aspx>

Total Number of Bull Trout Captured Annually in the USACE Fish Trap and Transported Above Mud Mountain Dam, White River (1999-2020)



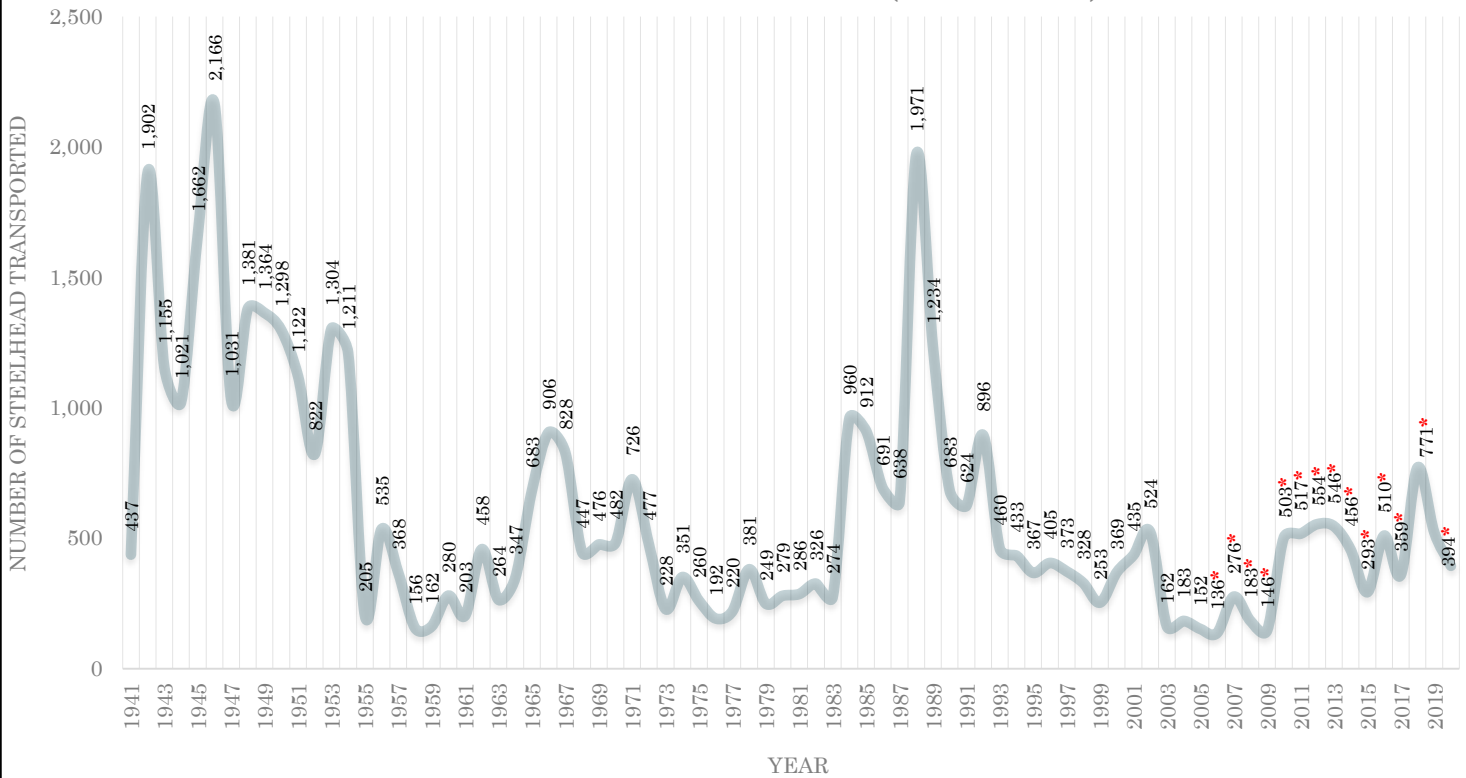
2020 data indicates the number of bull trout transported through October 30th. (See Appendix E for sampling data). *The low number of bull trout captured in 2008 is likely due to significant complications which occurred with trapping operations.

White River Seasonal Comparison of Bull Trout Spawning Ground Counts and Bull Trout Transported Above Mud Mountain Dam (2007-2019)



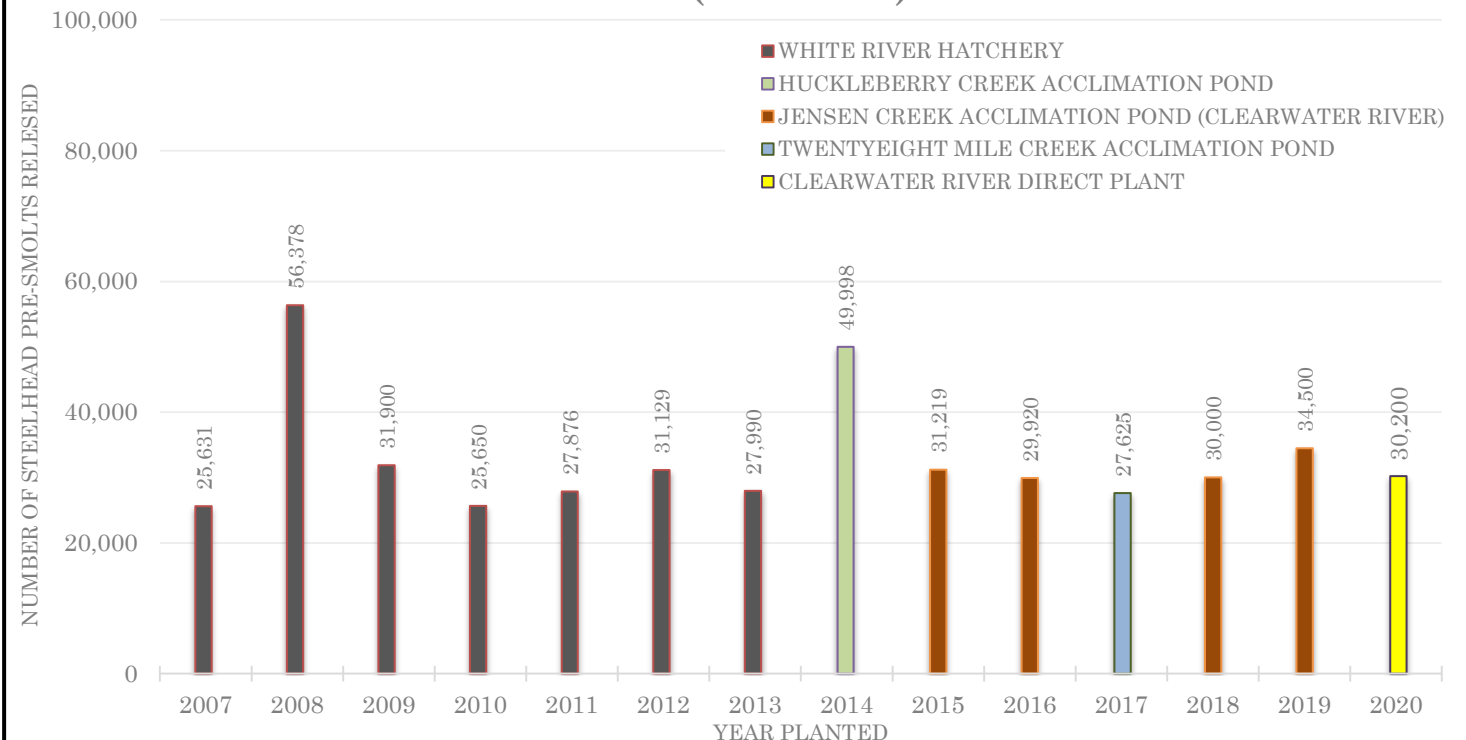
Data sources: Puyallup Tribe and National Park Service (MORA).

Adult Winter Steelhead Captured and Sampled at the USACE Fish Trap (White River) and Transported Above Mud Mountain Dam (1941-2020)



The graph above details the number of steelhead transported above Mud Mountain Dam. *Additional steelhead captured in the trap since 2006 have been utilized as brood-stock for the White River steelhead supplementation project. See Appendix G or following page for the breakdown of steelhead returns.

White River Winter Steelhead Pre-Smolts Released (2007-2020)



Acclimation ponds operated by Puyallup Tribe. See map of acclimation pond location sites in Appendix D.

Winter Steelhead Adult Returns Sampled at USACE Fish Trap and Pre-Smolts Released, White River (2008-2019)

YEAR SAMPLED/ RELEASED	ADULTS N=	ADULTS WILD(NOR)	*FISH TAKEN FOR BROOD-STOCK PROGRAM	ADULTS WITH †BWT (PROGAM FISH)	PRE-SMOLTS RELEASED (BROOD YEAR) [RELEASE SITE]
2020	394	293	24	77	30,200 (2019) [Direct Plant in Clearwater River]
2019	547	447	24	76	34,550 (2018) [Twentyeight Mile Cr. Acclimation Pond]
2018	795	582	24	189	30,000 (2017) [Jensen Cr. Acclimation Pond]
2017	385	288	26	71	27,625 (2016) [Twentyeight Mile Cr. Acclimation Pond]
†2016	533	476	23	34	29,920 (2015) [Jensen Cr. Acclimation Pond]
†2015	319	273	26	20	31,219 (2014) [Jensen Cr. Acclimation Pond]
2014	479	392	23	64	49,998 (2013) [Huckleberry Cr. Acclimation Pond]
2013	574	338	28	208	27,990 (2012) [Muckleshoot WR Hatchery]
2012	578	345	24	209	31,129 (2011) [Muckleshoot WR Hatchery]
2011	539	164	22	353	27,876 (2010) [Muckleshoot WR Hatchery]
2010	523	204	20	299	25,650 (2009) [Muckleshoot WR Hatchery]
2009	165	116	19	30	31,900 (2008) [Muckleshoot WR Hatchery]
2008	207	177	24	6	56,378 (2007) [Muckleshoot WR Hatchery]

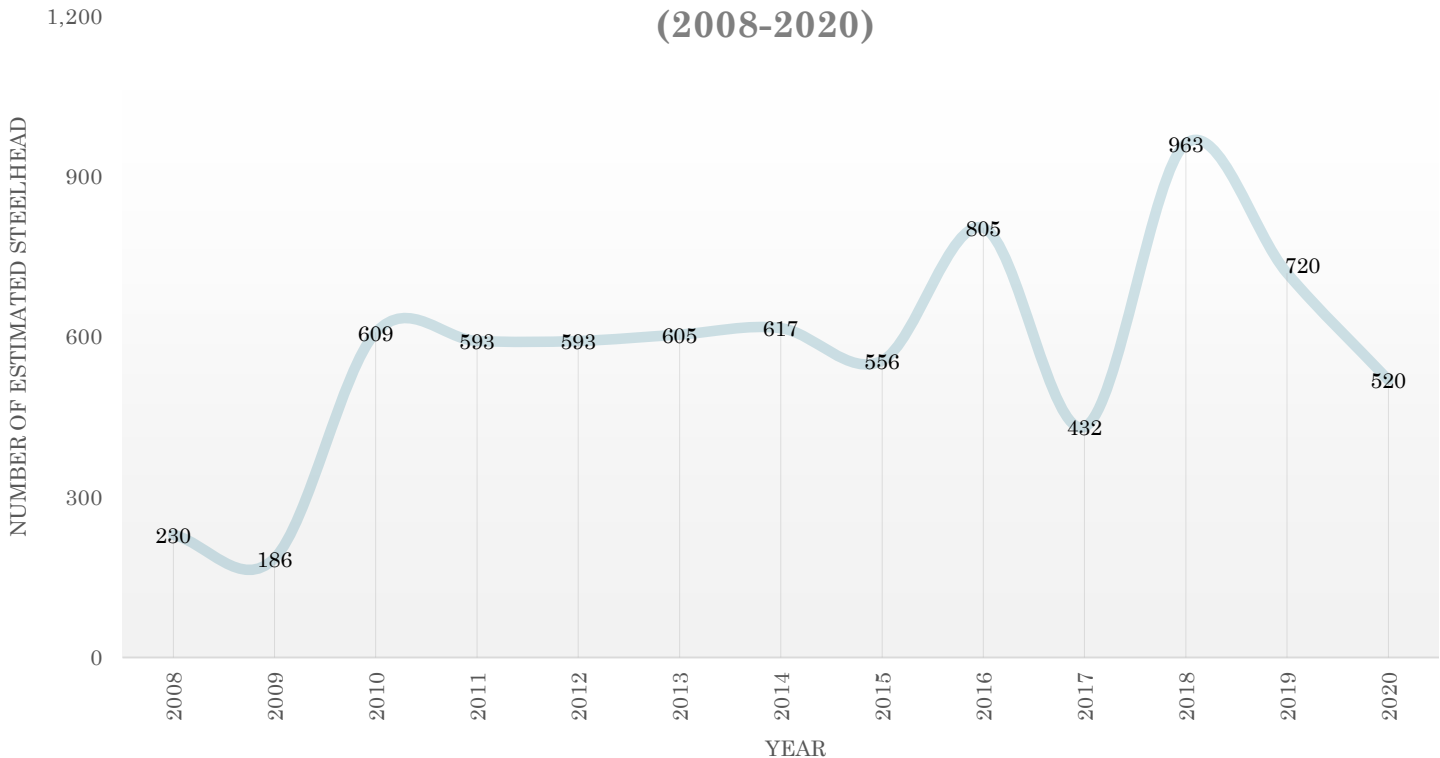
Steelhead juveniles are reared at PTOI's Diru Creek facility for approximately 9 months before being transferred to an acclimation pond. Adult steelhead sampling conducted by Puyallup Tribal Fisheries. See Appendix H for additional steelhead sampling results. See Appendix D for current salmon and steelhead acclimation pond sites.

*During the spring of 2006, in response to the declining number of winter steelhead, the Puyallup and Muckleshoot Tribes; as well as the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, began a steelhead supplementation pilot project developed for the White River. Since 2014, the Puyallup Tribe has assumed the sole responsibility for the continuance of this vital fish enhancement program. The primary goal of this project is to restore the run to a strong self-sustaining population. The project is currently funded and managed by the Puyallup Tribe and utilizes captured wild brood stock from the USACE trap in Buckley to generate approximately 25K-35K+ yearling smolts.

†An undetermined number of adult steelhead ascended above the Buckley diversion dam due to missing panels.

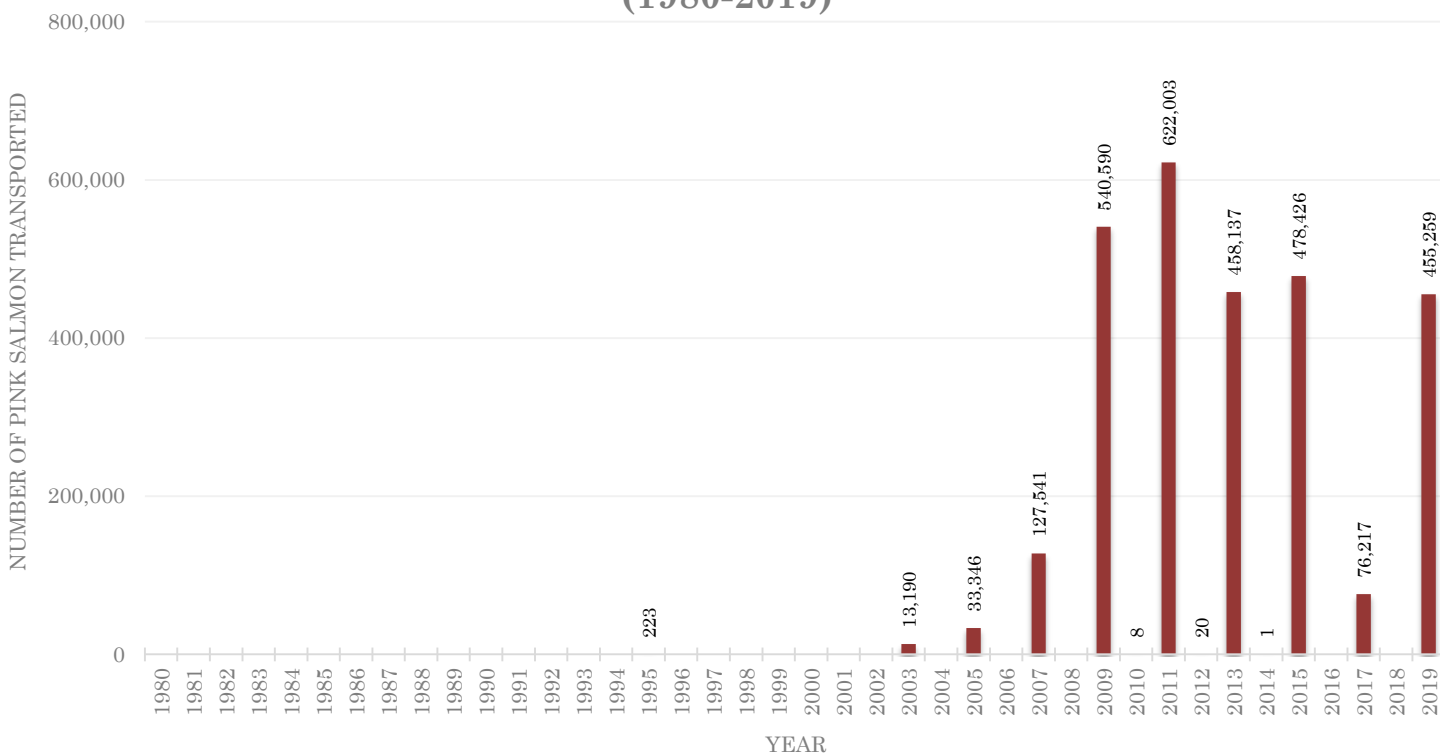
‡ Blank Wire Tag (BWT): Small piece of wire implanted in the snout that is the same as a Coded Wire Tag (CWT) implant minus the binary code.

White River Basin Adult Winter Steelhead Total Escapement Estimates (2008-2020)



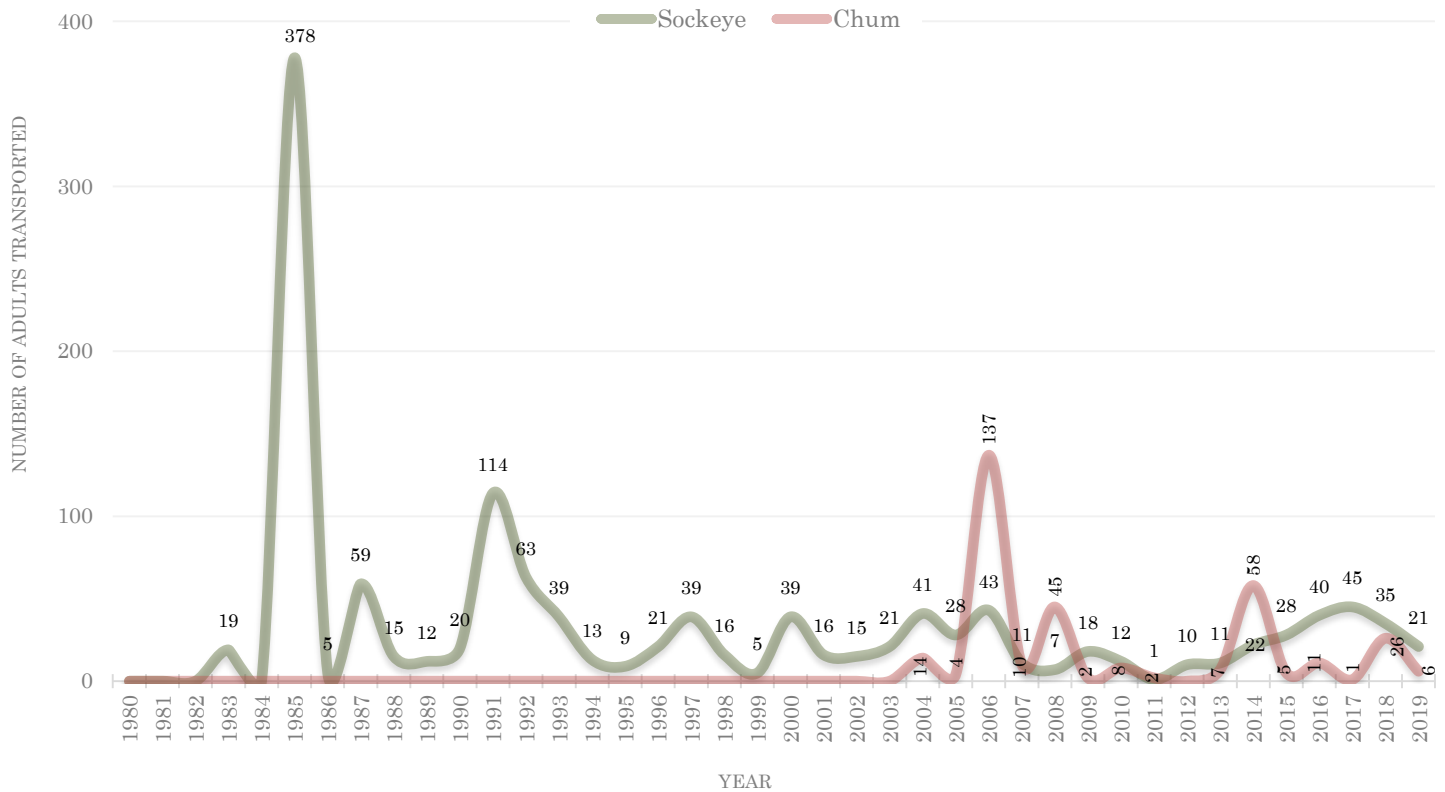
Estimated steelhead escapement totals were calculated and provided by WDFW biologists. Escapement and total run size was determined by utilizing both PTF White River tributary and mainstem spawning escapement data, and Buckley trap capture/sampling data.

Adult Pink Salmon Captured in the USACE Fish Trap (White River) and Transported Above Mud Mountain Dam (1980-2019)



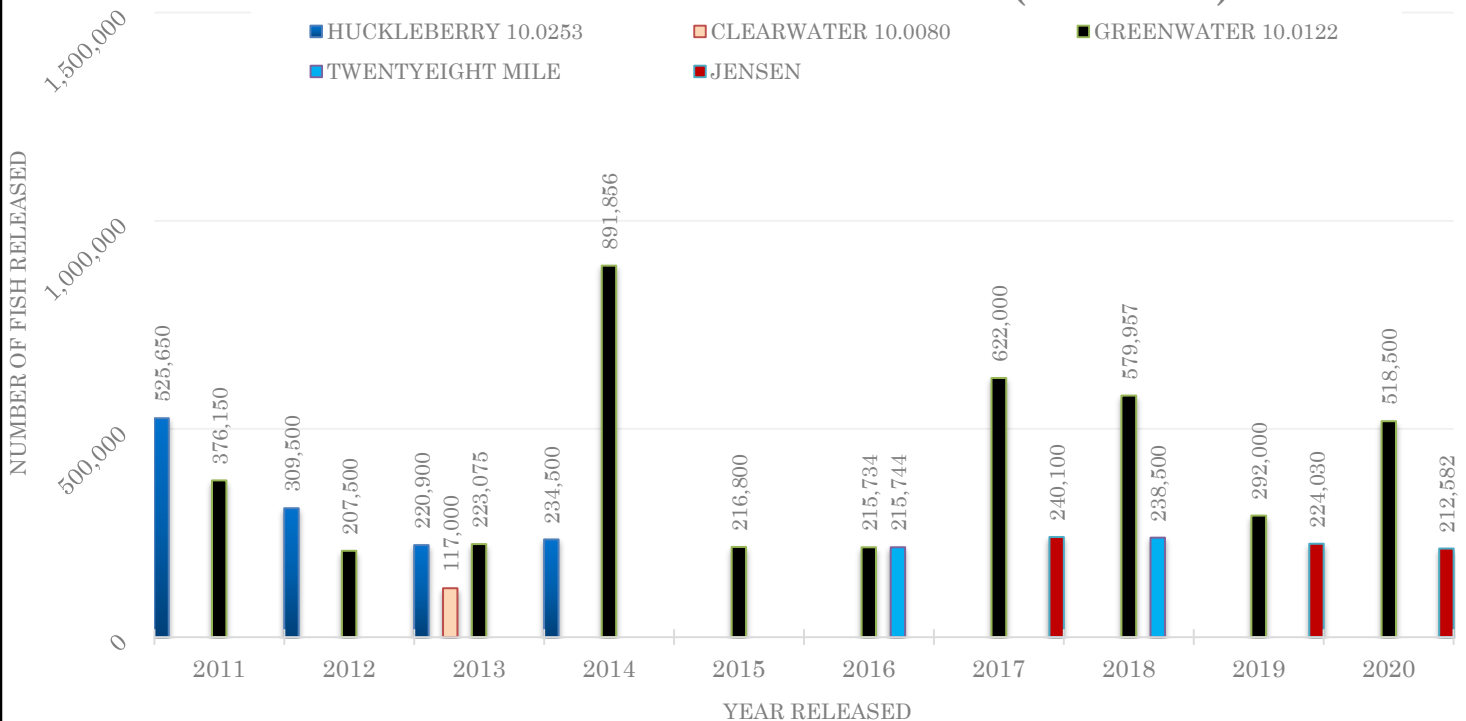
Data source: USACE website <http://www.nws.usace.army.mil/Missions/CivilWorks/LocksandDams/MudMountainDam/FishCounts.aspx>

Adult Sockeye and Chum Salmon Captured in the USACE Fish Trap and Transported Above Mud Mountain Dam, White River (1980-2019)



Data source: USACE website <http://www.nws.usace.army.mil/Missions/CivilWorks/LocksandDams/MudMountainDam/FishCounts.asp>

Juvenile White River Spring Chinook Acclimation Pond Plants from Muckleshoot Tribe's White River and WDFW's Minter Creek Hatcheries (2011-2020)



Acclimation ponds operated by Puyallup Tribe. See Appendix D for acclimation pond location sites. No data indicates no fish were planted.

WHITE RIVER JUVENILE SALMONID PRODUCTION ASSESSMENT PROJECT

Prepared by: Andrew Berger



The White River Juvenile Salmonid Production Assessment Project In 2016, the Puyallup Tribal Fisheries Department began the White River Juvenile Salmon Production Assessment project to address data gaps for ESA-listed populations in the watershed. An eight-foot diameter rotary screw trap is operated on the lower White River at R.M. 3.6, just upstream of the confluence with the Puyallup River. The trap is used to capture and sample the outmigration of juvenile salmonids. In 2000 and 2001, the WDFW operated a rotary screw trap on the White River but since this time no data has been collected. This project aims to establish a long-term data set to detail salmon production in the watershed.

As more data become available, juvenile abundance estimates may provide baseline information allowing managers to evaluate escapement objectives, monitor production potential in the watershed and forecast future returns of hatchery and naturally produced adults. In addition, data gathered from the project could help determine health of the watershed and evaluate the contribution of enhancement projects.

As more data becomes available, juvenile production estimates may provide baseline information allowing managers to meet escapement objectives in the watershed create a production potential-based management strategy and accurately forecast future returns of hatchery and naturally produced adults. In addition, a basin spawner/recruit analysis will indicate stock productivity, helping to determine the overall health of the watershed and evaluate the contribution of enhancement projects.

Trapping Gear and Operations

The rotary screw-trap used in this study consists of a rotary cone suspended within a steel structure on top of twin, 40-foot pontoons. The opening of the rotary cone is 8 feet in diameter, allowing for a sampling depth of 4 feet. The cone and live box assembly are attached to a steel frame and may be raised or lowered by hand winches located at the front and rear of the assembly. Three five-ton bow-mounted anchor winches with 3/8" steel cables are used to secure and adjust the direction of the trap and keep it in the thalweg. The cables are secured to trees on opposite banks.

The 8-ft diameter rotary screw trap is currently installed in the lower White River (RM 3.6) just downstream of the Dieringer tailrace outlet below Lake Tapps (*Cascade Water Alliance facility*). Trap operation continue, when feasible, 24 hours a day, seven days a week throughout the trapping season. The trap is checked for fish twice a day at dawn and dusk. In some instances, the trap is checked plus-or-minus two hours of dusk or dawn due to the availability of personnel. During hatchery releases and high flow events, personnel remain onsite through the night to clear the trap of debris and to keep fish from overcrowding and prevent mortalities. Revolutions per minute (rpm), water temperature, secchi depth (cm), turbidity (NTU), weather conditions, and stream flow (cfs) are described for each completed trap check. A cross sectional area of the river at the smolt trap is taken to monitor channel morphology at the site.

Goals and Objectives

The goals of this project are to estimate the abundance of juvenile salmonids, characterize juve-

nile migration timing, describe length distribution for wild salmonids and fulfill objectives of the White and Puyallup River Spring and Fall Chinook Recovery Plans. These same goals generally align with Viable Salmonid Populations (VSP) criteria for ESA-listed species defined by National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) (McElhany et. al., 2000).

To achieve these goals, this project will address the following objectives:

1. Estimate juvenile abundance and freshwater survival for naturally produced Chinook and Steelhead in the White River.
2. Investigate physical factors such as light (day vs. night), river flow, and river turbidity and their importance to trap capture efficiency.
3. Continue to develop and refine methodologies and models used to estimate abundance of salmon.
4. Detail species length and run timing in order to investigate environmental factors contributing to life history patterns.

Sampling Procedures

Smolts are anesthetized with MS-222 (tricaine methanesulfonate) for handling purposes and subsequently placed in a recovery bin of river water before release back to the river. Juveniles are identified as natural or hatchery origin as unmarked or marked respectively. Fork length (mm) is measured and

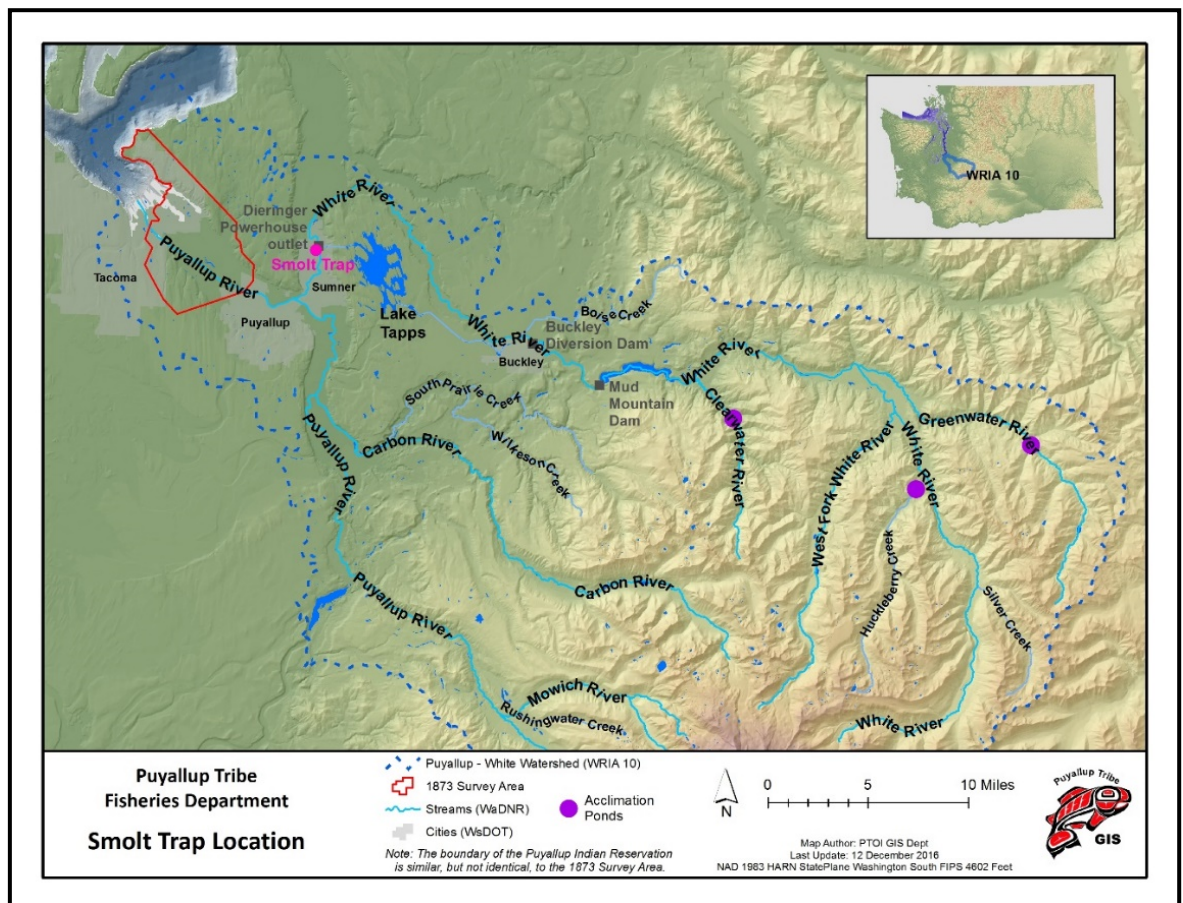
recorded for unmarked fish. When possible, 50 chum, 50 pinks, 50 age1+ coho, 25 age 0+ coho, 25 age 0+ Chinook, and 25 steelhead are measured per day. In addition, scale samples are taken on all wild steelhead smolts.

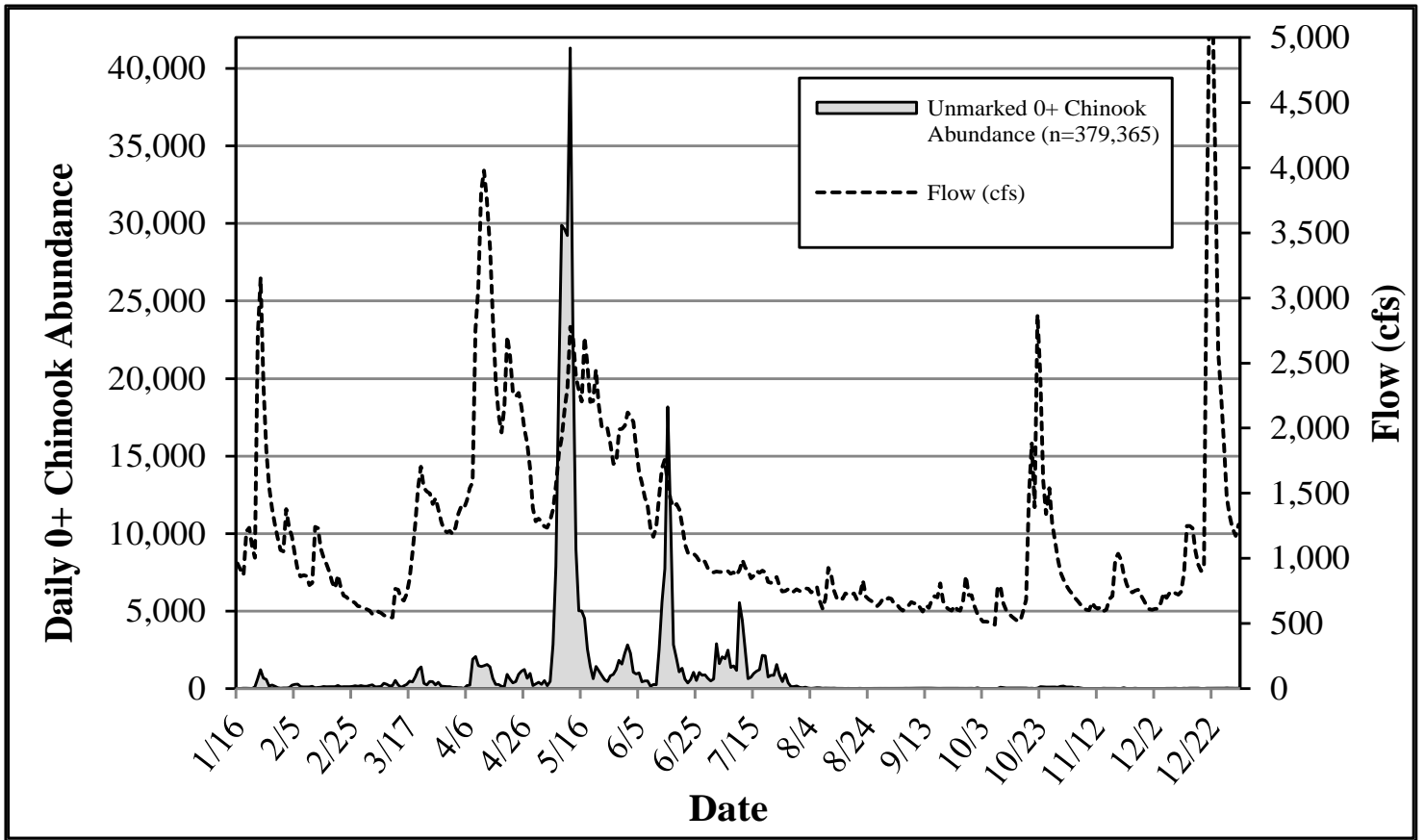
Species are separated by size/age class. Coho were identified as fry, age 0+ (<70mm) or smolts, age 1+ (>70mm). Chinook smolts are separated by age 0+ (<150mm) or age 1+ (>150mm). All chum and pinks are identified as age 0+. Trout fry age 0+ (<60mm) are not differentiated to species.

Hatchery origin fish are identified in three ways: 1) by visual inspection for adipose fin clips, 2) with a Northwest Marine Technology “wand” detector used for coded wire tag detection, and 3) with a Destron Fearing Portable Transceiver system for Passive Integrated Transponder (PIT) tagged fish.

To request a full copy of the current, or previous seasonal reports, contact:

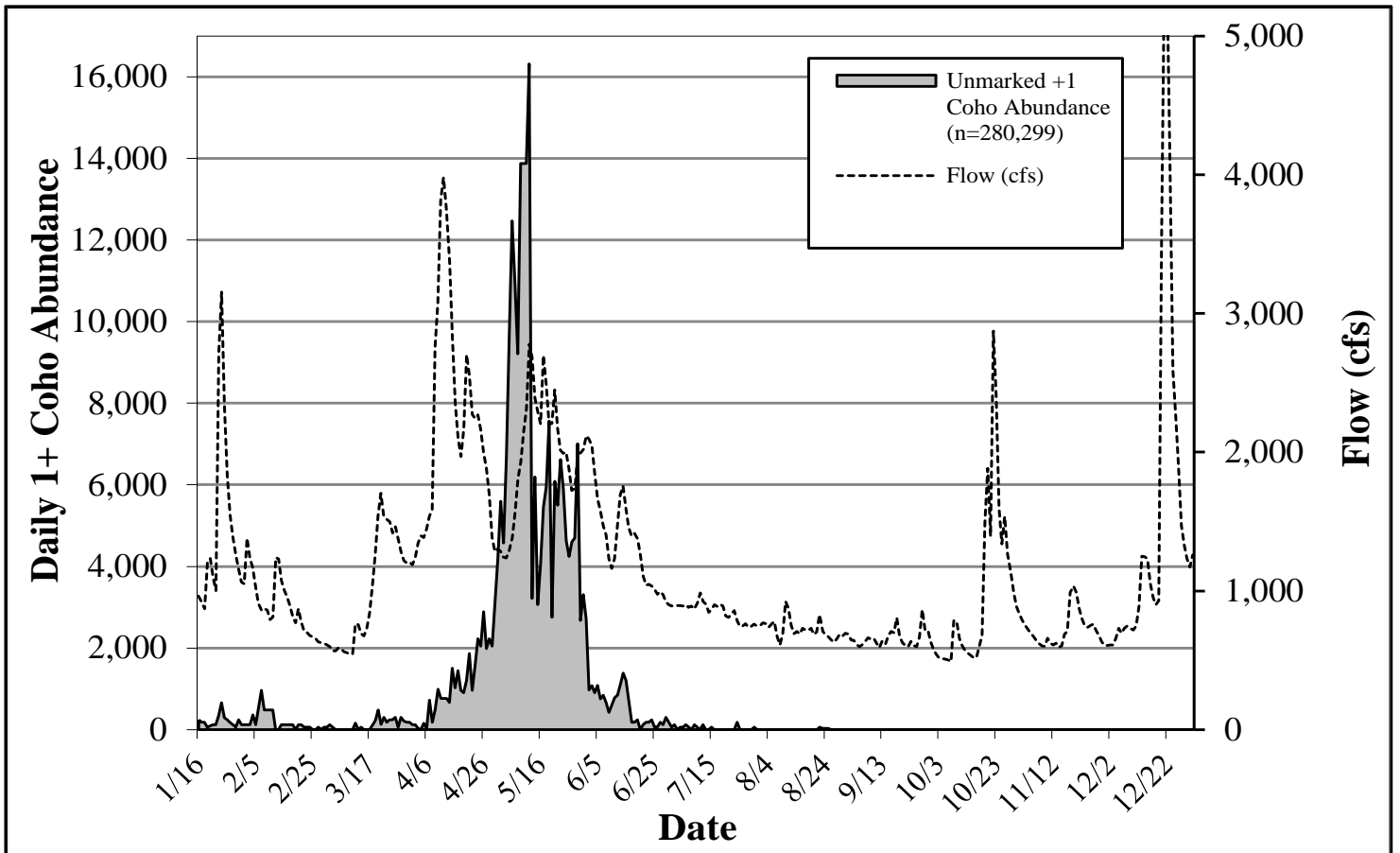
Puyallup Tribal Fisheries Department
 (253)-680-5560, or Andrew Berger: Senior Stock Assessment Biologist at:
andrew.berger@puyalluptribe-nsn.gov





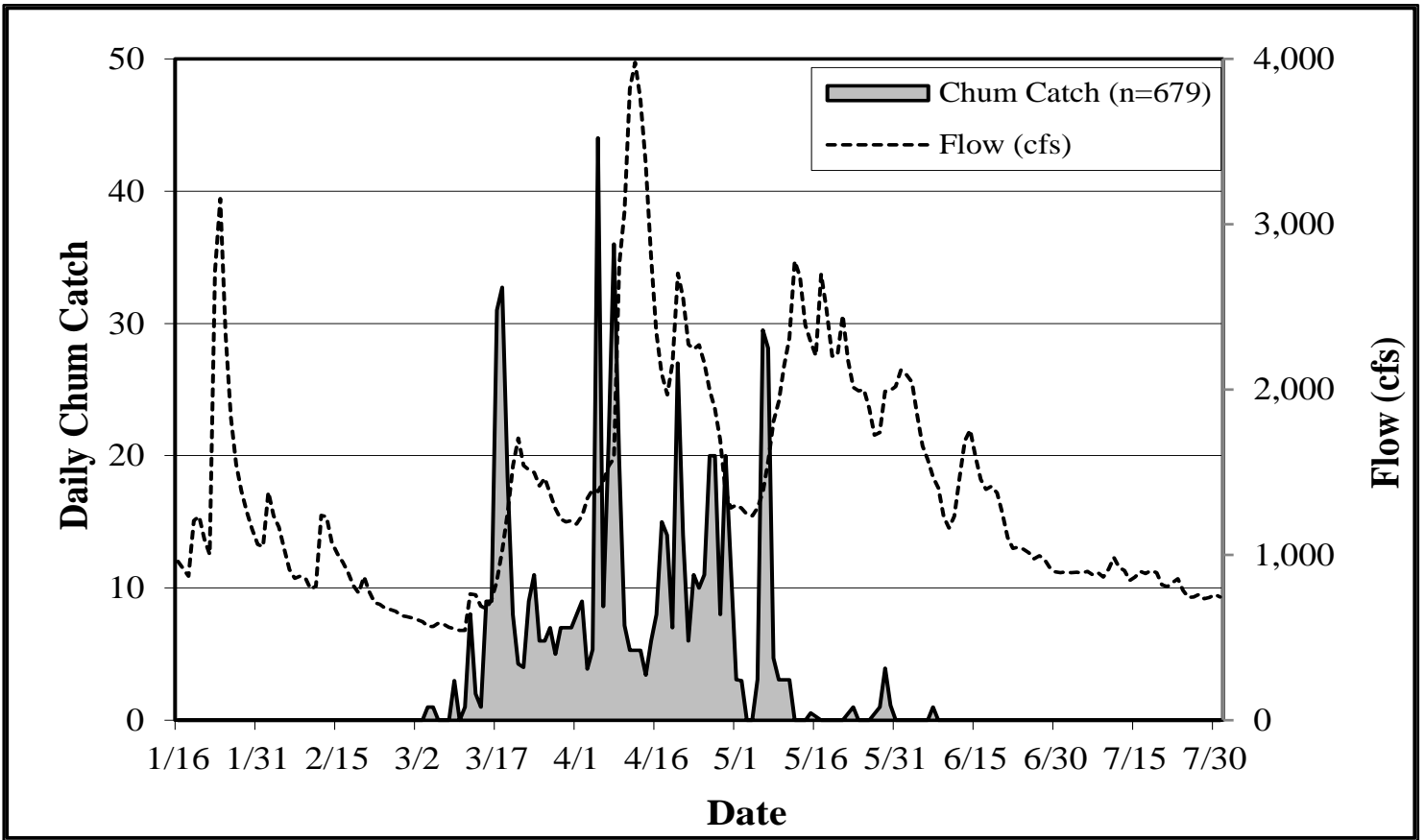
Number of estimated 0+ Chinook with mean daily flow, White River, 2019

Source: (Berger et al. 2019) White River Juvenile Salmon Production Assessment Project, 2019.



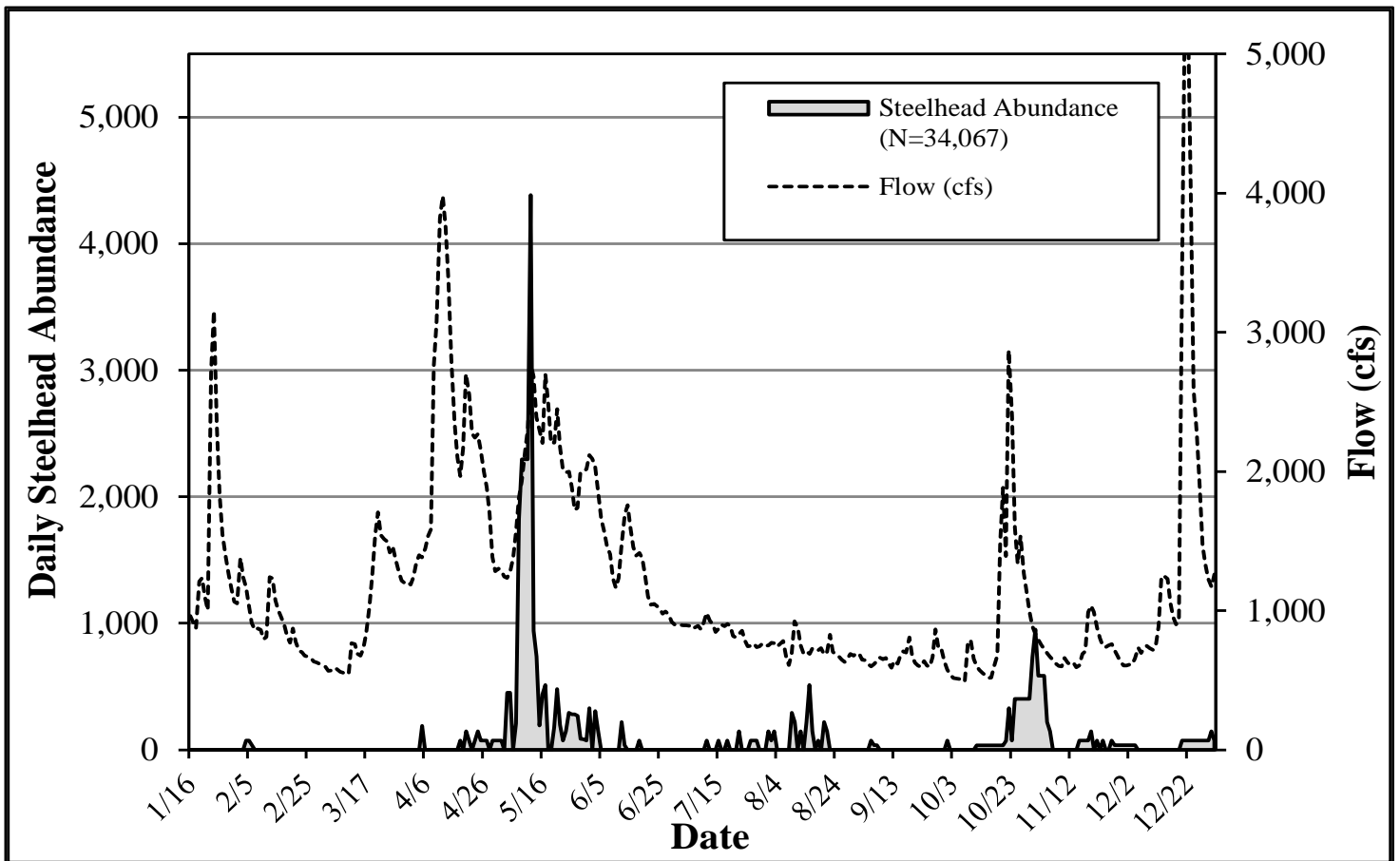
Number of estimated 1+ coho with mean daily flow, White River, 2019

Source: (Berger et al. 2019) White River Juvenile Salmon Production Assessment Project, 2019.



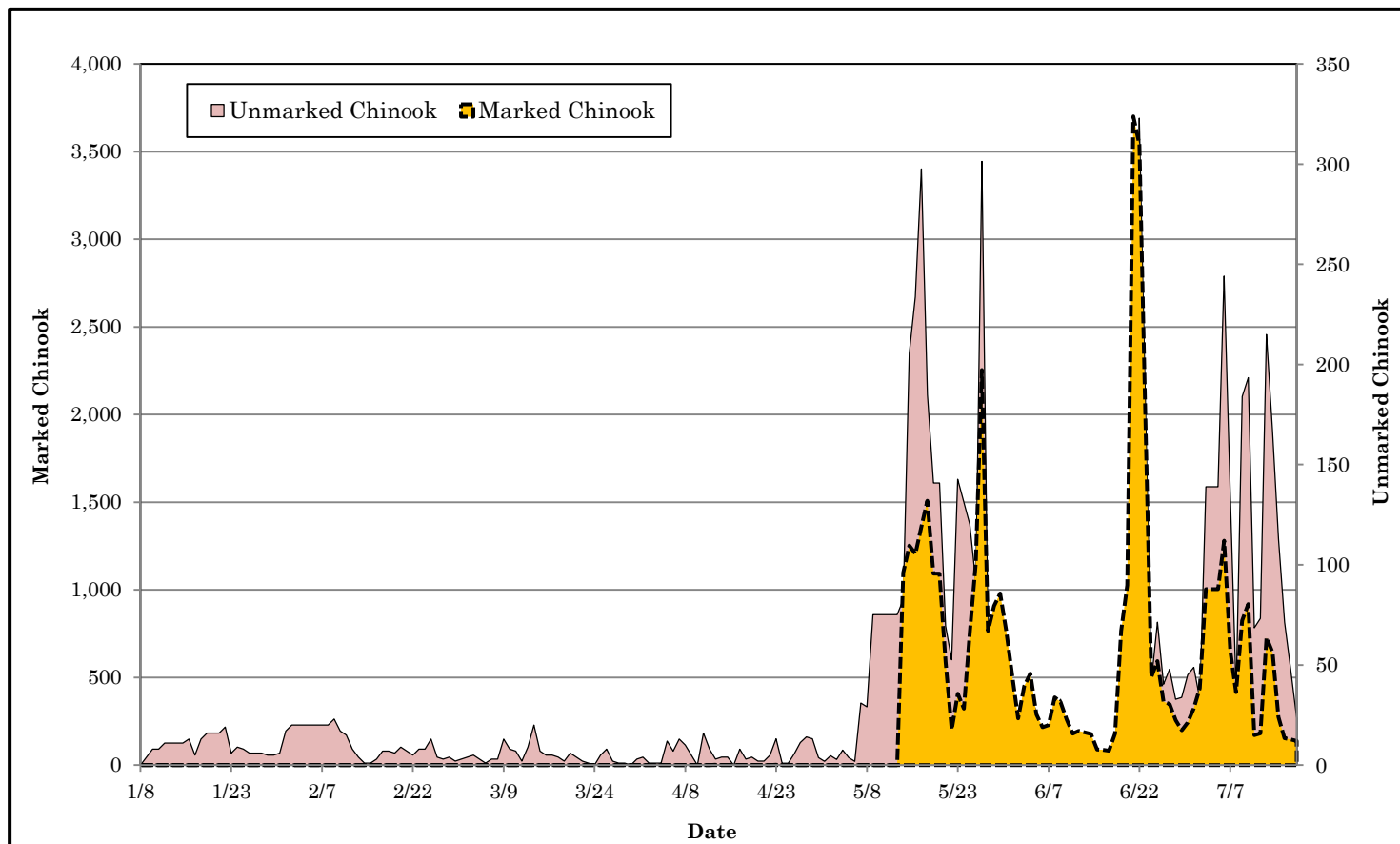
Number of chum captured in the screw trap and mean daily flow,, White River, 2019

Source: (Berger et al. 2019) White River Juvenile Salmon Production Assessment Project, 2019.



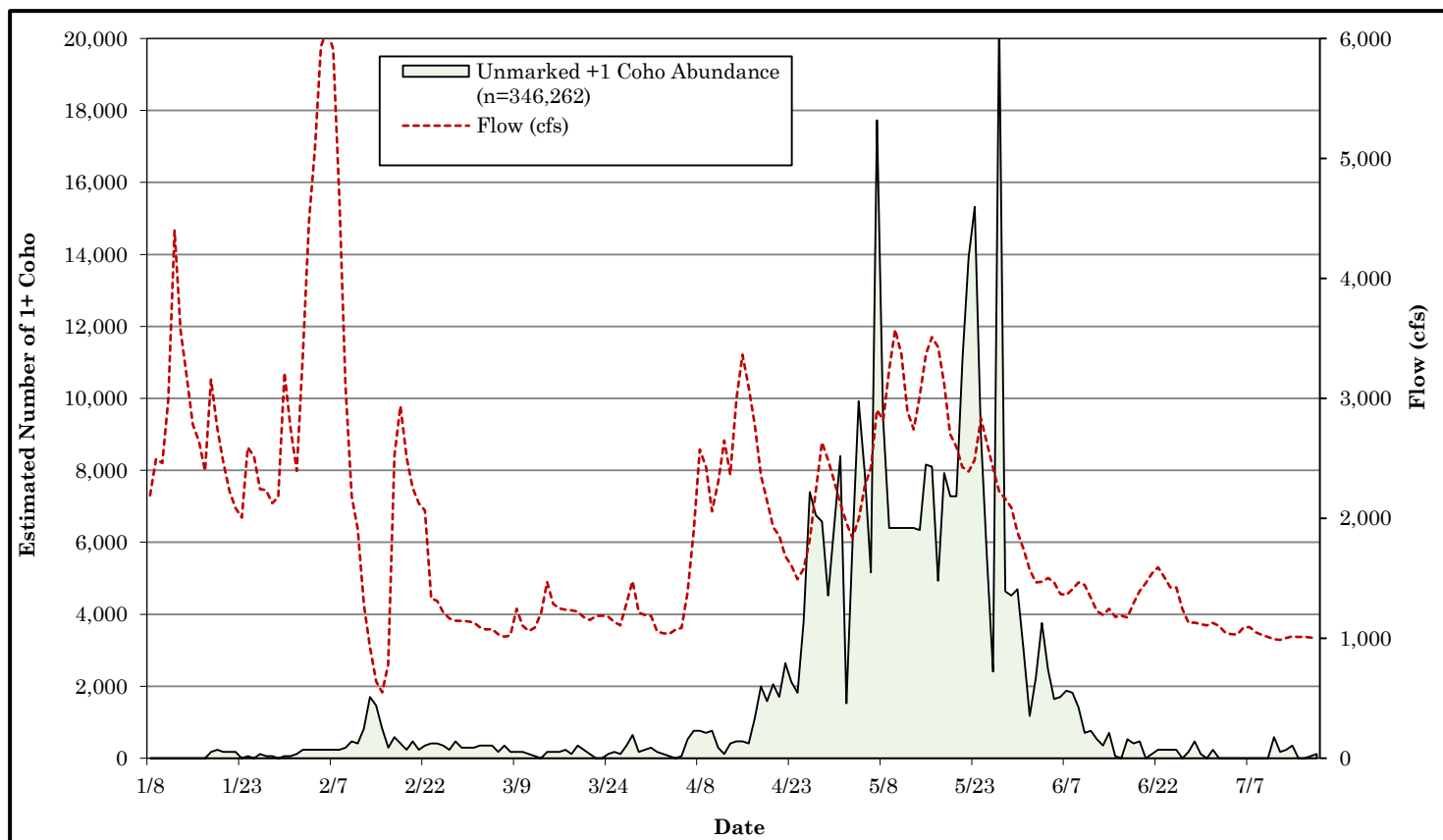
Daily abundance of Steelhead migrants with mean daily flows,, White River, 2019

Source: (Berger et al. 2019) White River Juvenile Salmon Production Assessment Project, 2019.



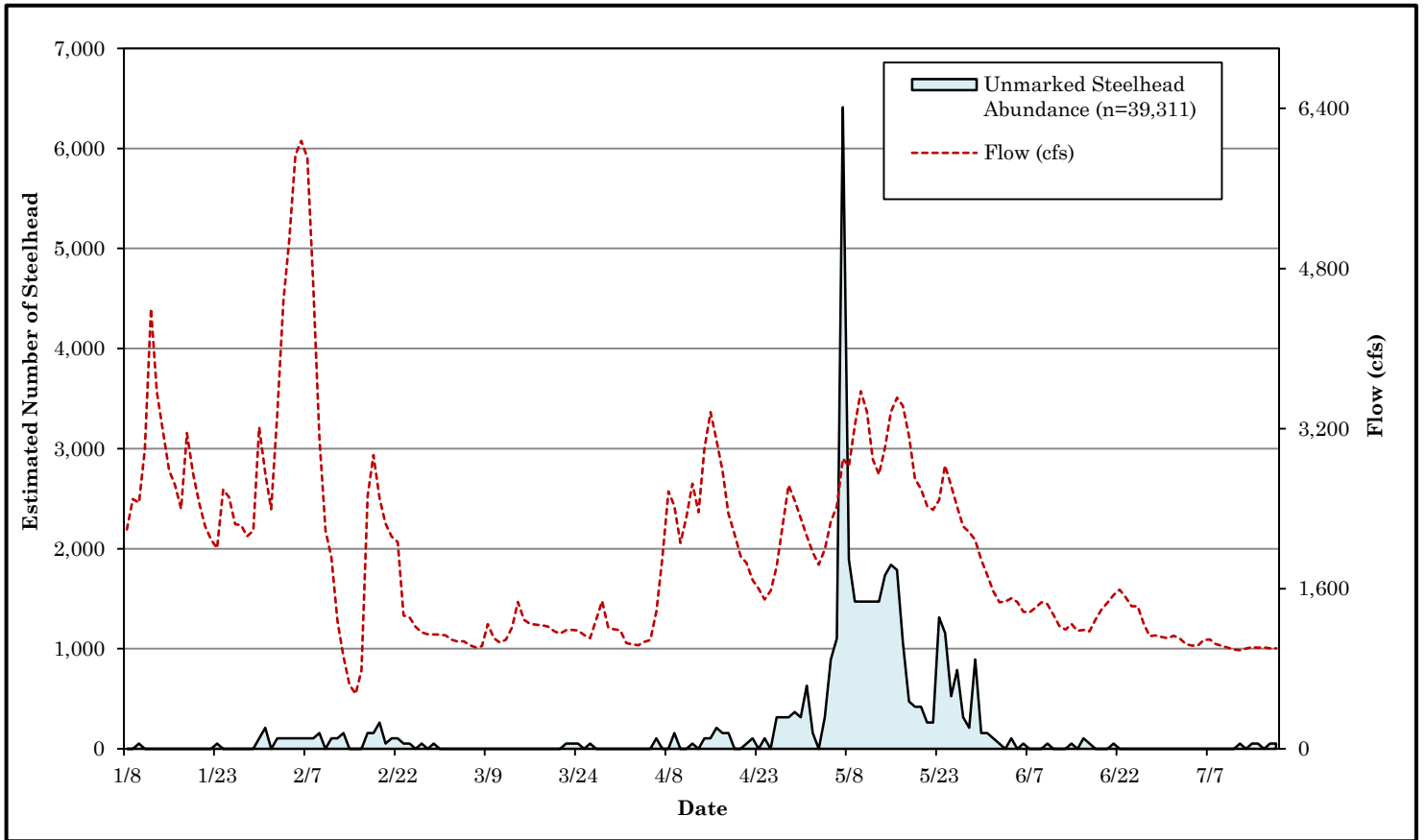
Number of captured unmarked & marked 0+ Chinook, White River, 2018

Source: (Berger et al. 2018) White River Juvenile Salmon Production Assessment Project, 2018.



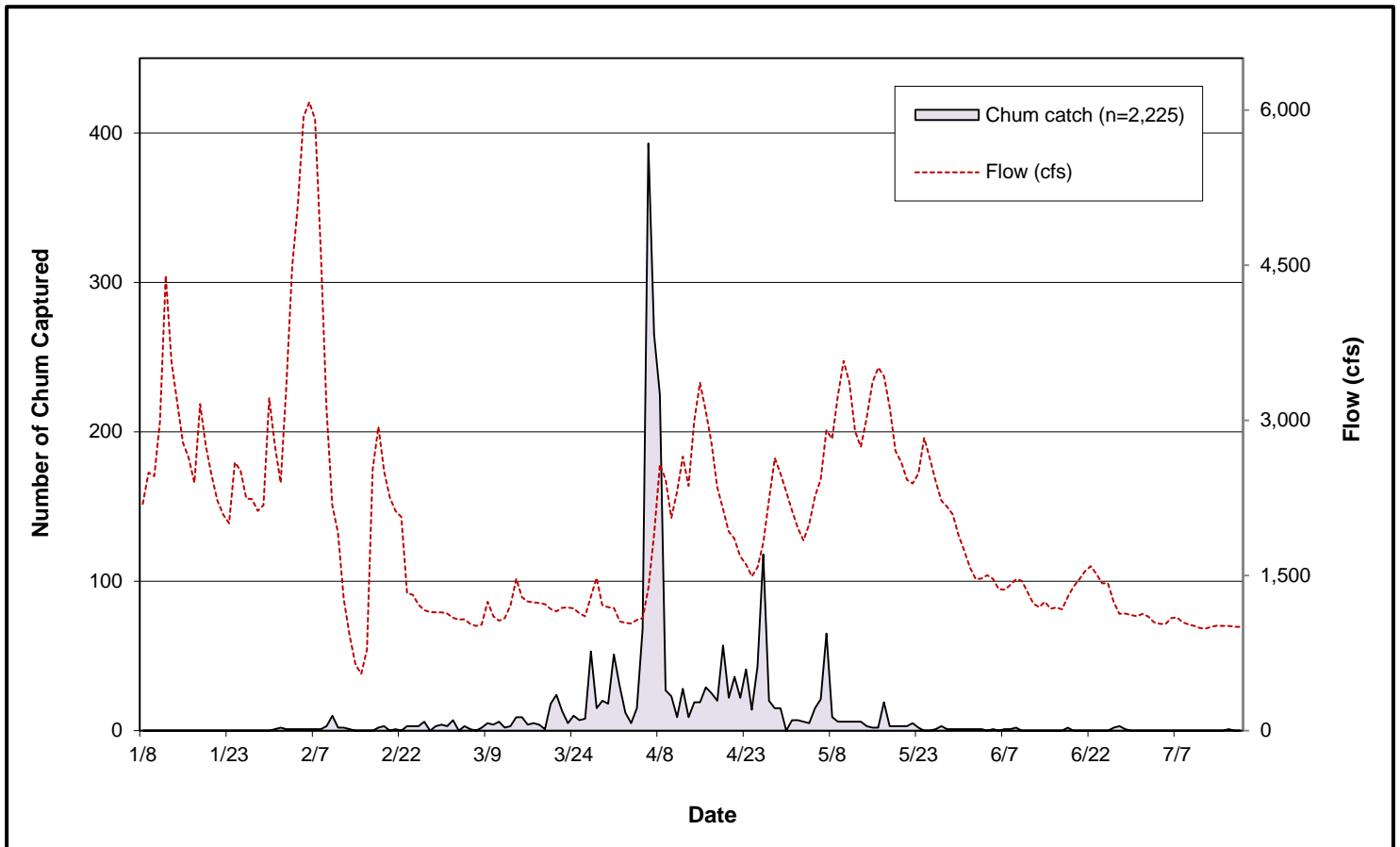
Number of estimated 1+ coho, White River, 2018

Source: (Berger et al. 2018) White River Juvenile Salmon Production Assessment Project, 2018.



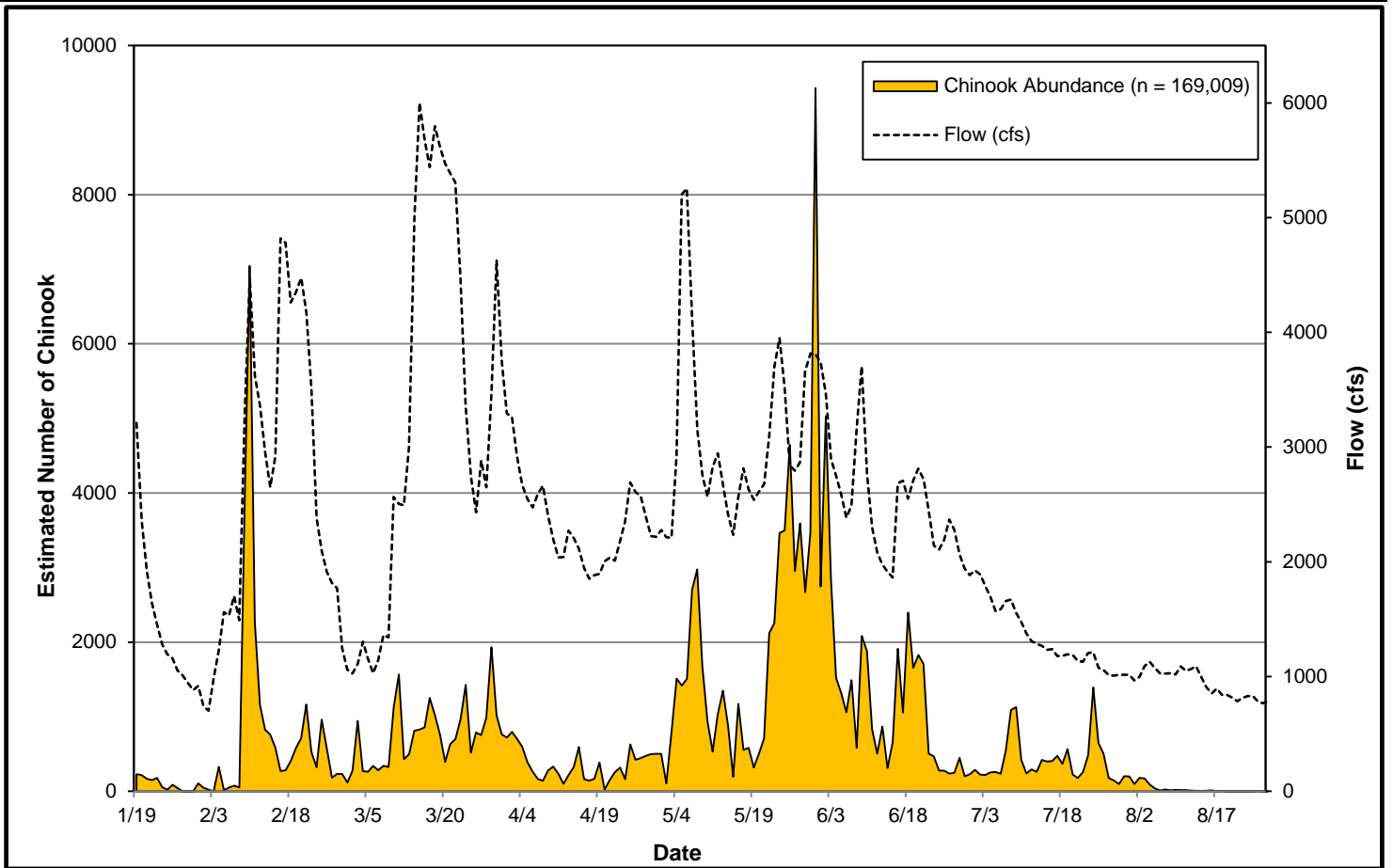
Number of estimated steelhead, White River, 2018

Source: (Berger et al. 2018) White River Juvenile Salmon Production Assessment Project, 2018.



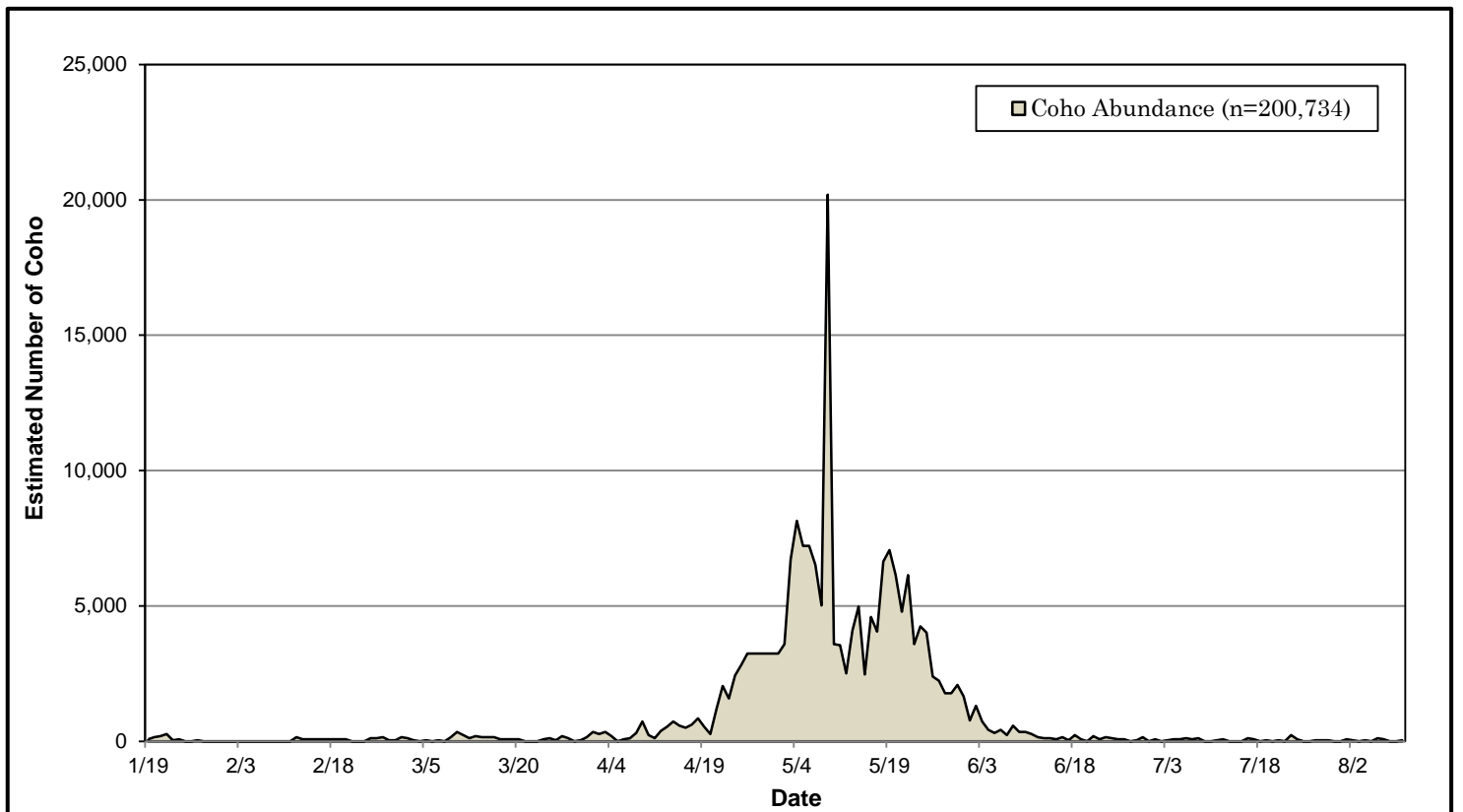
Number of chum smolts captured in the White River smolt trap, 2018

Source: (Berger et al. 2018) White River Juvenile Salmon Production Assessment Project, 2018.



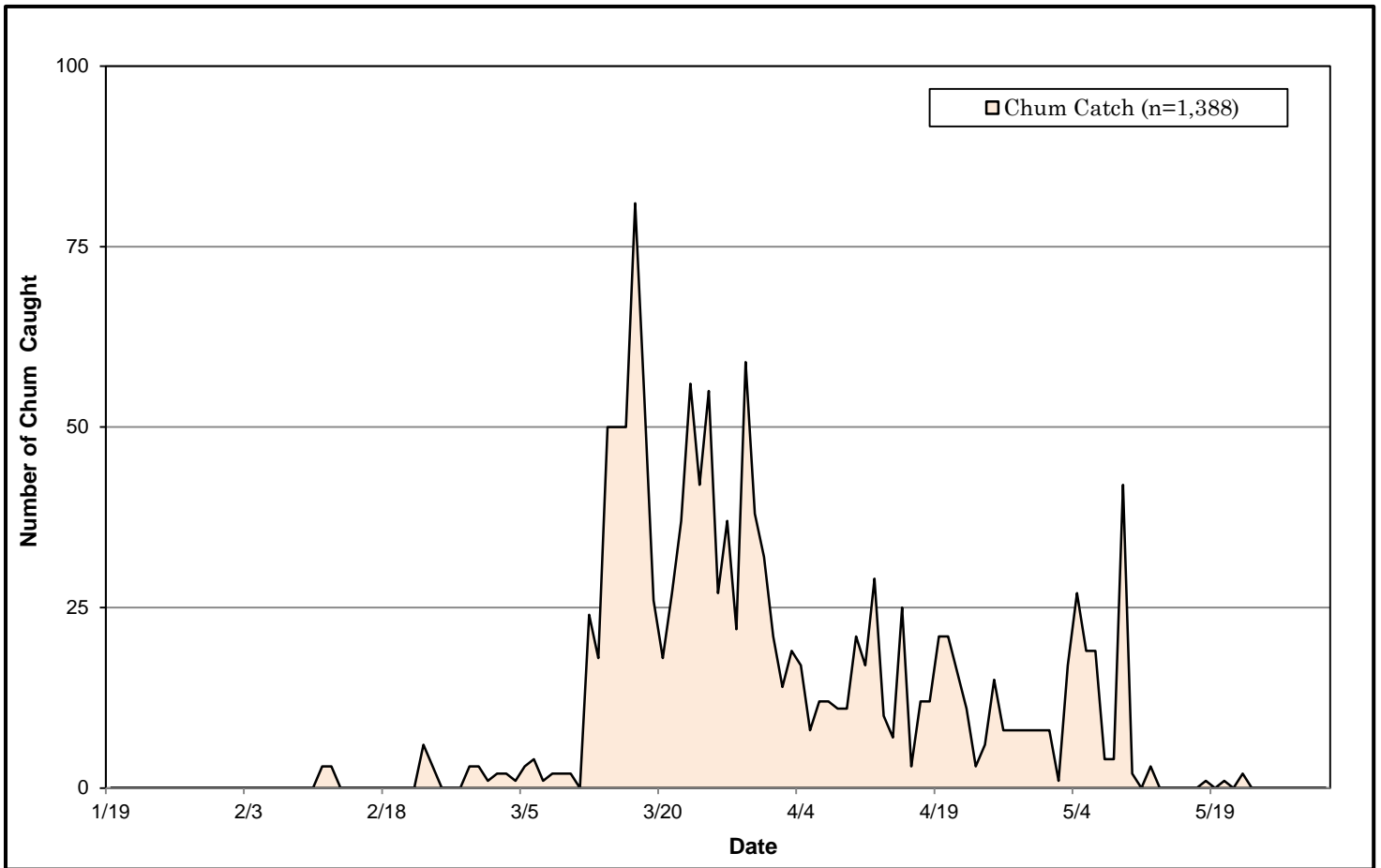
Estimated number (production) of 0+ age Chinook, White River, 2017.

Source: (Berger et al. 2017) White River Juvenile Salmon Production Assessment Project, 2017.



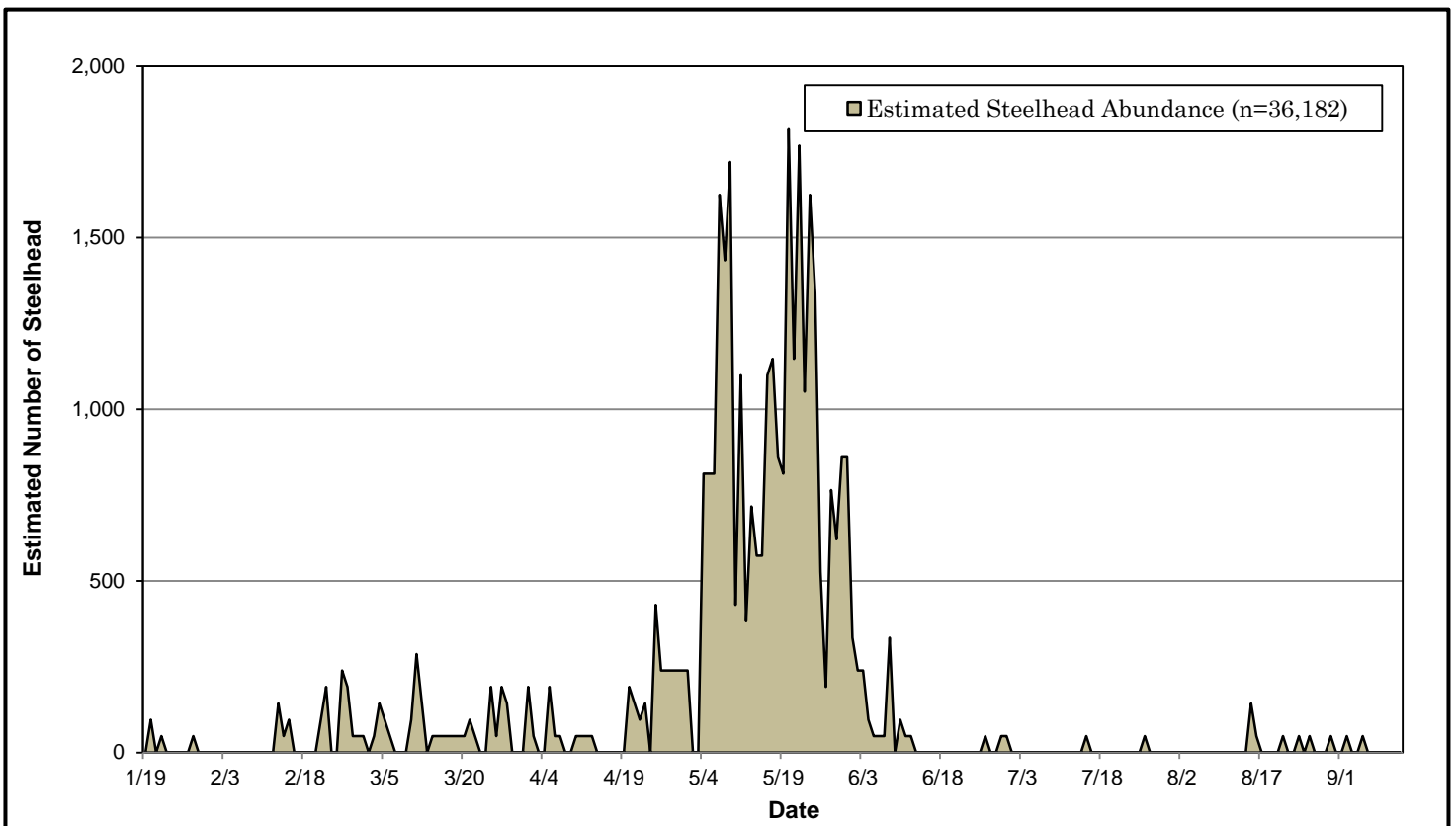
Estimated number (production) of 1+ age coho, White River, 2017.

Source: (Berger et al. 2017) White River Juvenile Salmon Production Assessment Project, 2017.



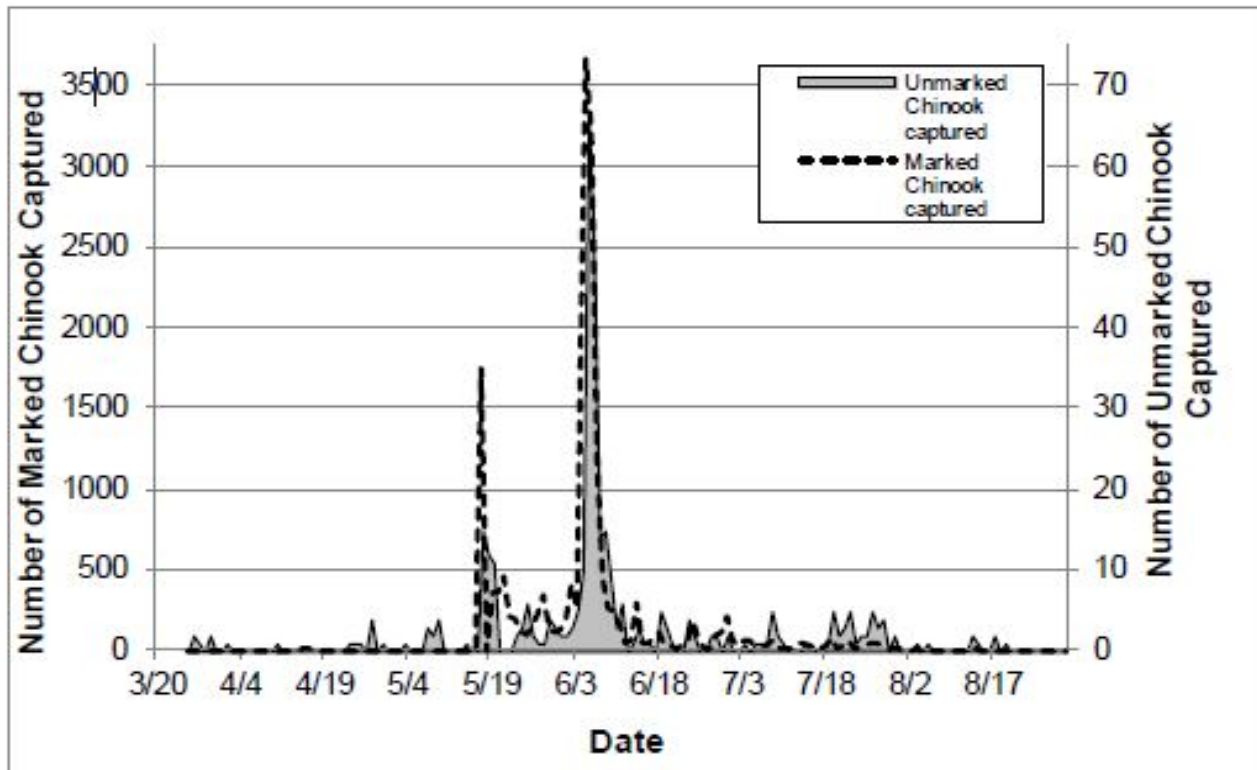
Chum smolt catch, White River, 2017.

Source: (Berger et al. 2017) White River Juvenile Salmon Production Assessment Project, 2017.

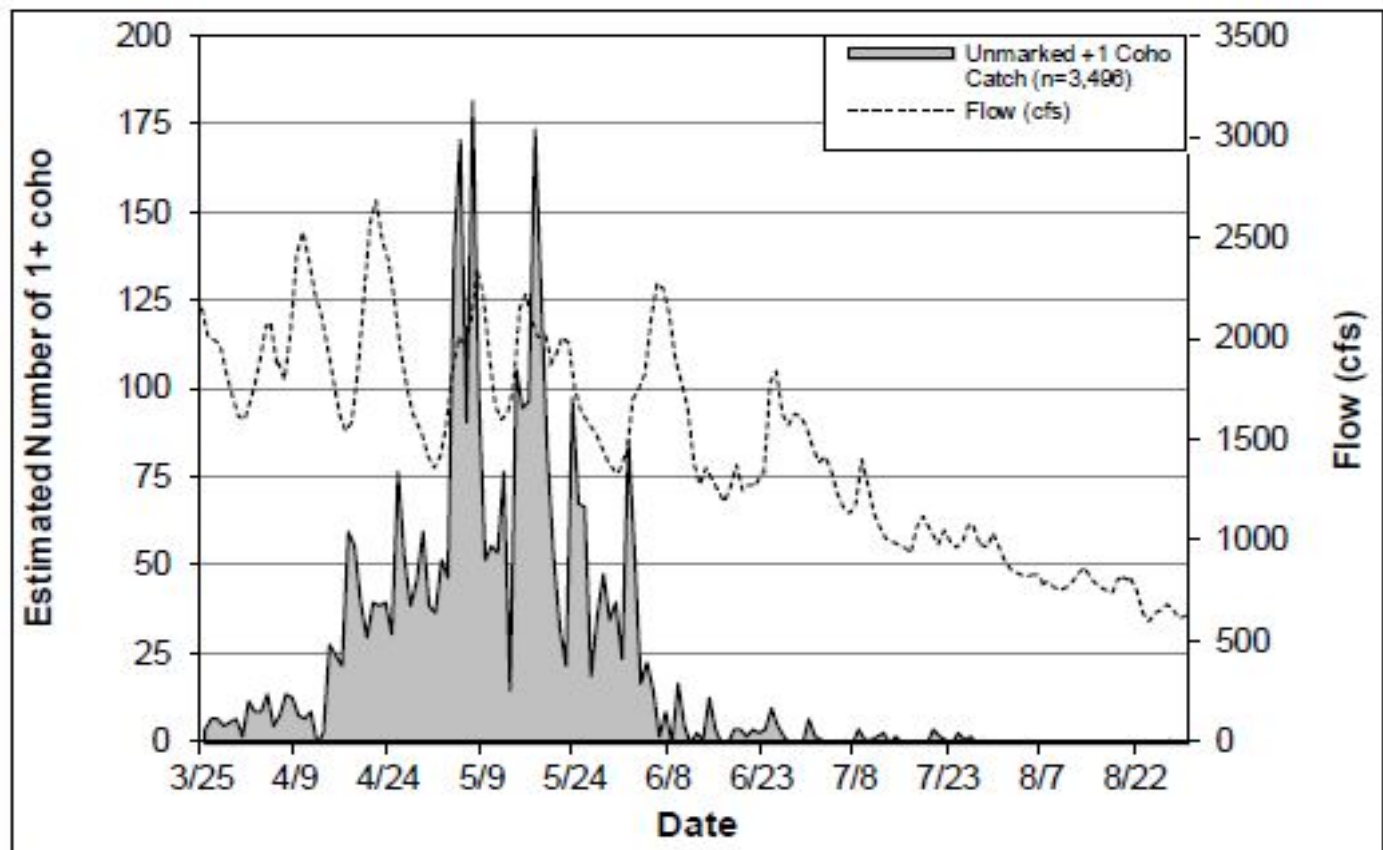


Estimated number (production) of steelhead smolts, White River, 2017.

Source: (Berger et al. 2017) White River Juvenile Salmon Production Assessment Project, 2017.

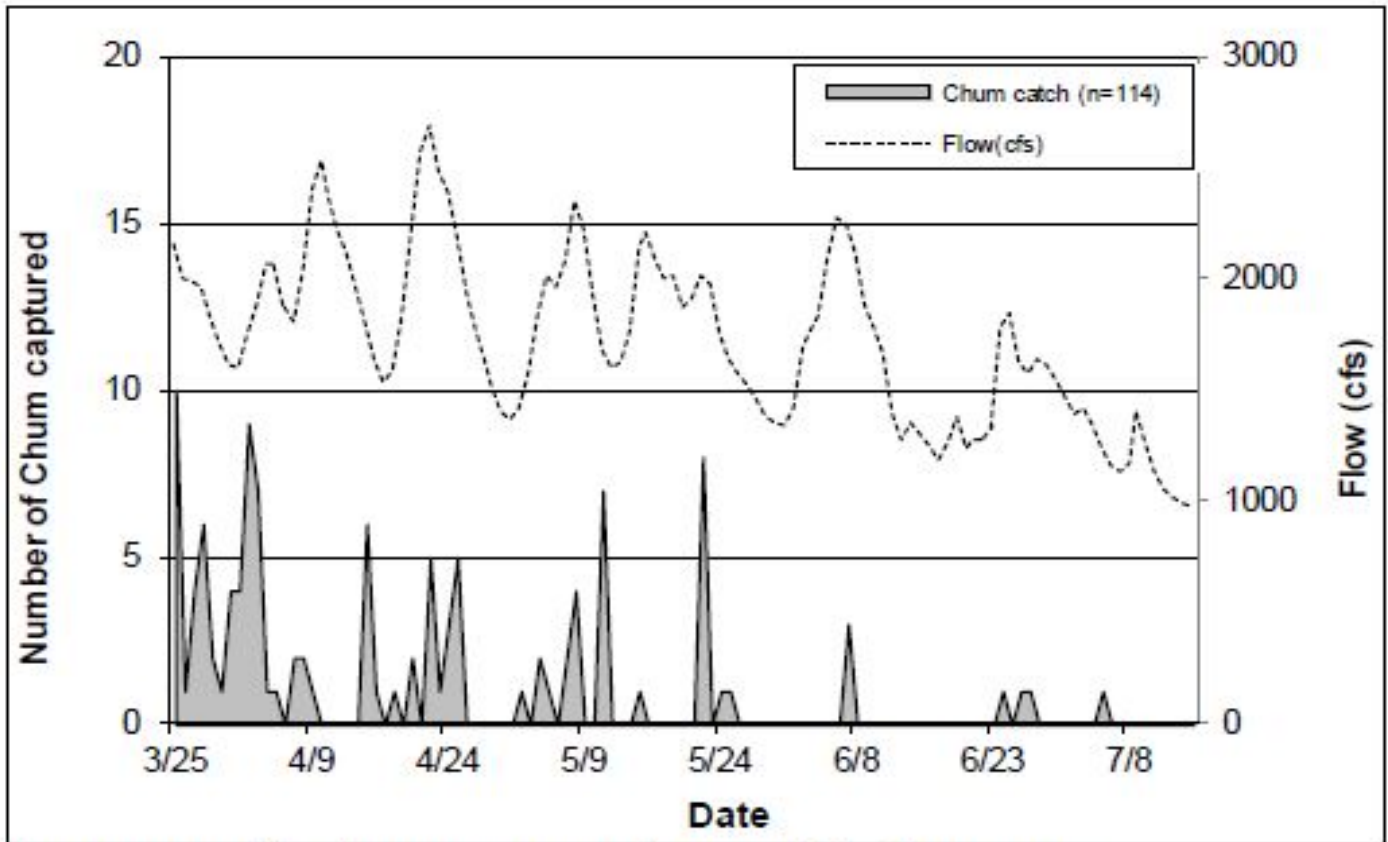


Number of marked and unmarked Chinook captured in the White River smolt trap, 2016.
 Source: (Berger et al. 2016) White River Juvenile Salmon Production Assessment Project, 2016



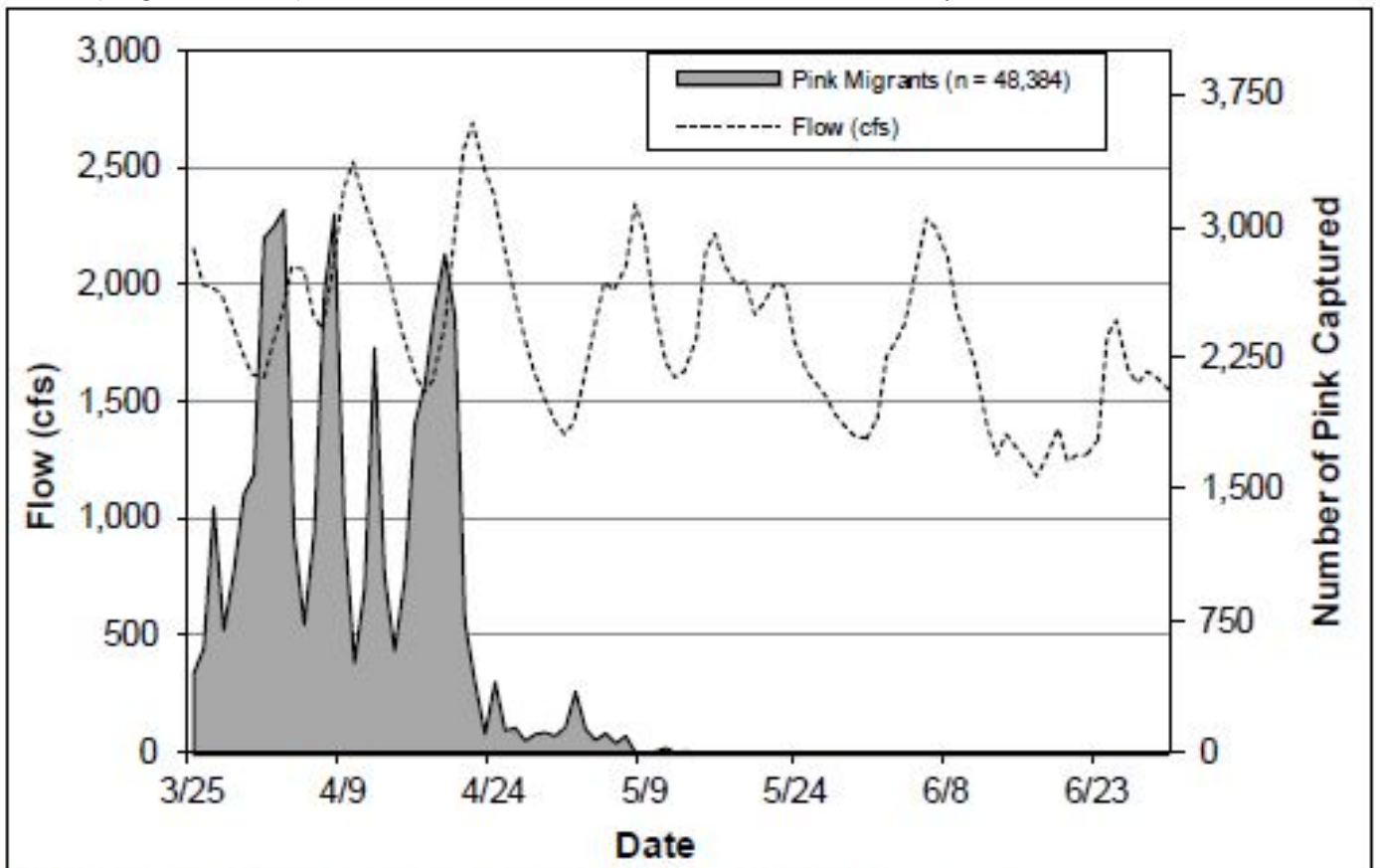
Unmarked 1+ Coho captured in the screw trap, 2016.

Source: (Berger et al. 2016) White River Juvenile Salmon Production Assessment Project, 2016



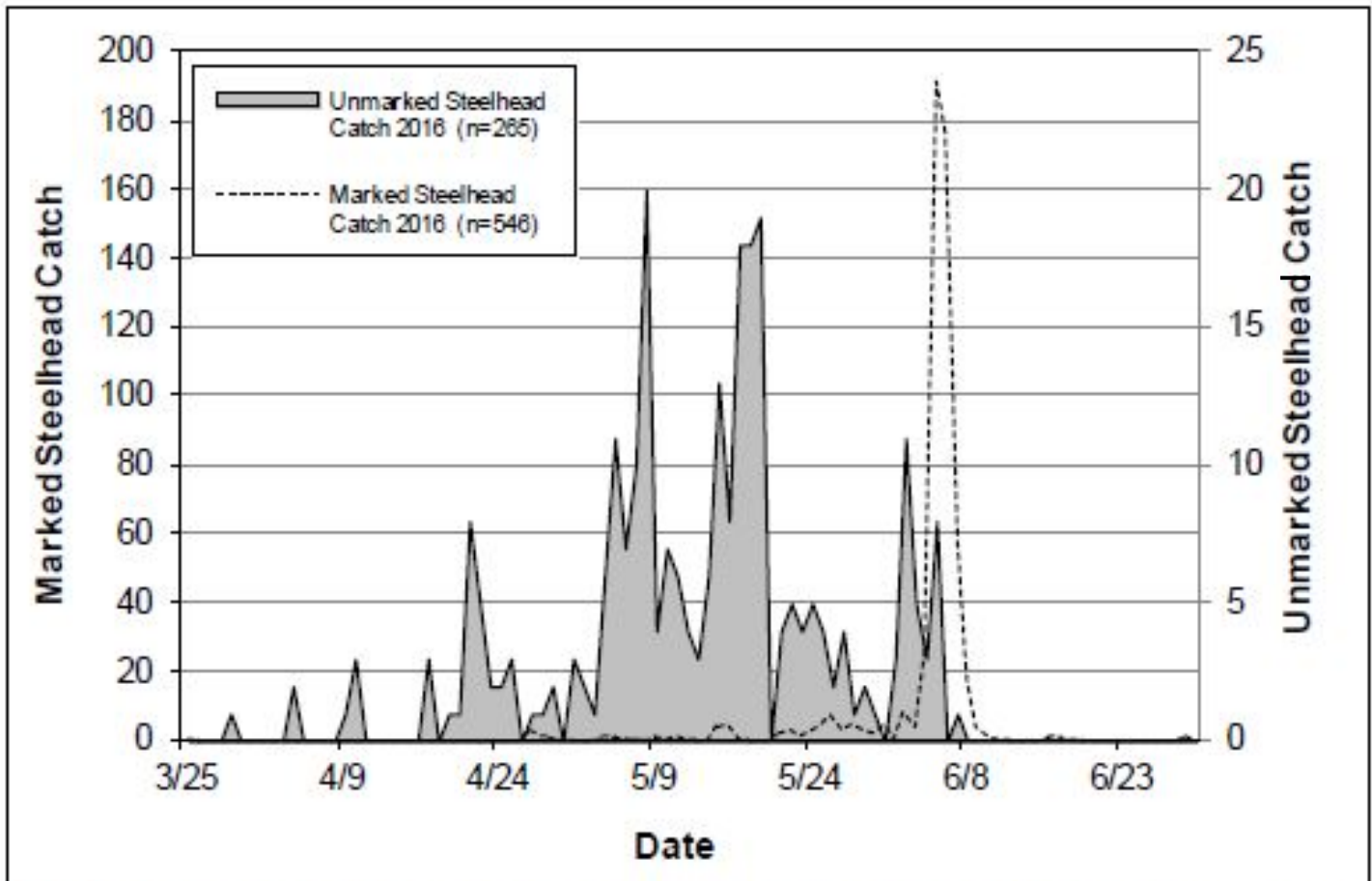
Chum captured in the screw trap and mean daily flow, 2016.

Source: (Berger et al. 2016) White River Juvenile Salmon Production Assessment Project, 2016



Pink captured in the screw trap and mean daily flow, 2016.

Source: (Berger et al. 2016) White River Juvenile Salmon Production Assessment Project, 2016



Marked and unmarked catch of Steelhead migrants in the White River, 2016.

Source: (Berger et al. 2016) White River Juvenile Salmon Production Assessment Project, 2016

WILKESON CREEK

WRIA
10.0432



Steelhead redd in Wilkeson Creek (Spring 2020).

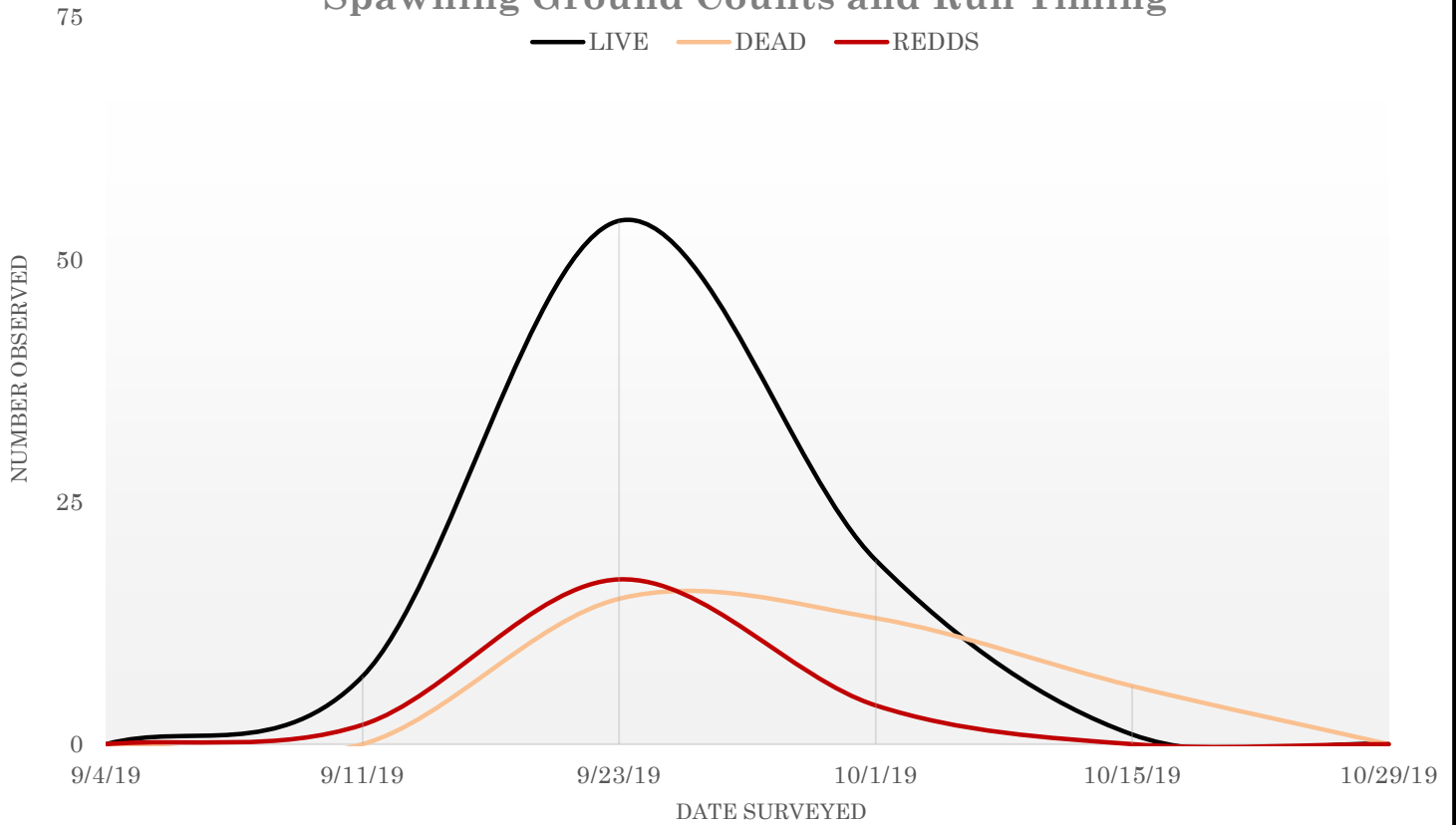
Wilkeson Creek is a large tributary to lower South Prairie Creek. Wilkeson flows for 12.3 miles from its source in the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest; passing through the community of Wilkeson before meeting with South Prairie Creek (RM 6.7) just east of the town of South Prairie. Unfortunately, only the lower half of Wilkeson is accessible to salmon; a series of falls at RM 6.2 marks the upper extent of anadromous migration/access.

Despite its limitations, the Wilkeson Creek basin is a productive system providing suitable spawning and rearing habitat for Chinook, coho, pink, chum, steelhead, rainbow, cutthroat and bull trout. Several fish and habitat related issues associated with Wilkeson Creek include; erosion, water quality (*temperature*), channel confinement, low flows, water withdrawal, and aquatic noxious weeds (*Japanese knotweed-Polygonum cuspidatum*). In addition, pieces of coal still visible in the creek channel continue to bring to light the regions coal mining history and its lasting impacts on the creek. Currently, the primary land use along Wilkeson is rural residential, recreational, light commercial, and forestry. Chinook use and access can be limited due to the extremely low flows common during late summer and early fall.

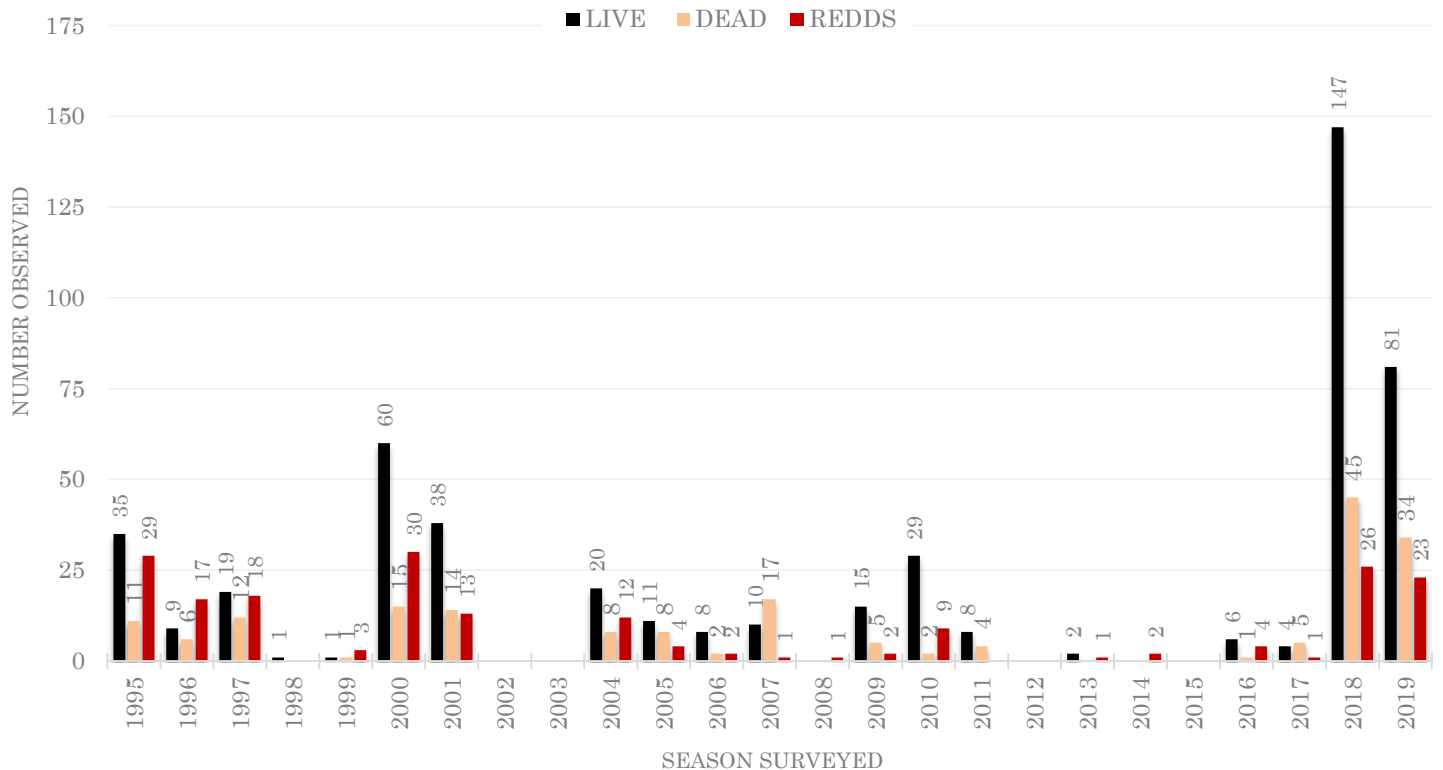
From the barrier falls at RM 6.2, down to approximately RM 5, the creek is confined by valley walls; yet the channel width and gradient are conducive to providing ample spawning opportunities for all species (*lower left*). Coal Mine Creek, entering near RM 5.7, is the only significant tributary entering the anadromous segment of Wilkeson Creek. Coal Mine Creek (*see description in this report*) supports coho, chum, and pink spawners and provides overwintering and foraging habitat for all life stages of salmonids.

Between RM 5 and 4, Wilkeson Creek meanders through the town of Wilkeson. The channel is often deeply entrenched and the banks are generally riprapped and confined. Spawning opportunities throughout this section are available, although somewhat reduced compared to the rest of the creek. At RM 4.2, the Wilkeson Waste Water Treatment Plant discharges its treated domestic wastewater into the creek. Downstream of river mile 4, and the community of Wilkeson, the creek travels through generally undeveloped forested land until it reaches South Prairie Creek. The lower 4 miles of Wilkeson is a pool-riffle stream with a gravel/cobble substrate. With a few exceptions, abundant spawning gravel is present throughout this 4 mile section. The overstory riparian along lower Wilkeson consists of mixed hardwoods and conifers with a diverse understory of native shrubs and vegetation. Large swaths of Japanese knot weed are also present along much of the stream. In-stream woody debris is plentiful providing both channel complexity and cover. The lower 3 miles has natural sinuosity, with a heavily wooded riparian zone. Debris jams and several side channels offering excellent spawning opportunities; as well as, overwintering habitat for juvenile coho, Chinook and steelhead. The lower 1.5-2 miles of the creek frequently supports the highest spawning densities of Chinook, pink, and chum. Whereas, coho and steelhead focus more heavily on the middle and upper reaches of the creek. In 2017, the Puyallup Tribe completed construction of a salmon hatchery on Wilkeson Creek. The hatchery is located at approximately RM 2 and will be utilized to rear Fall Chinook and Winter steelhead.

2019 Wilkeson Creek Chinook Salmon Spawning Ground Counts and Run Timing

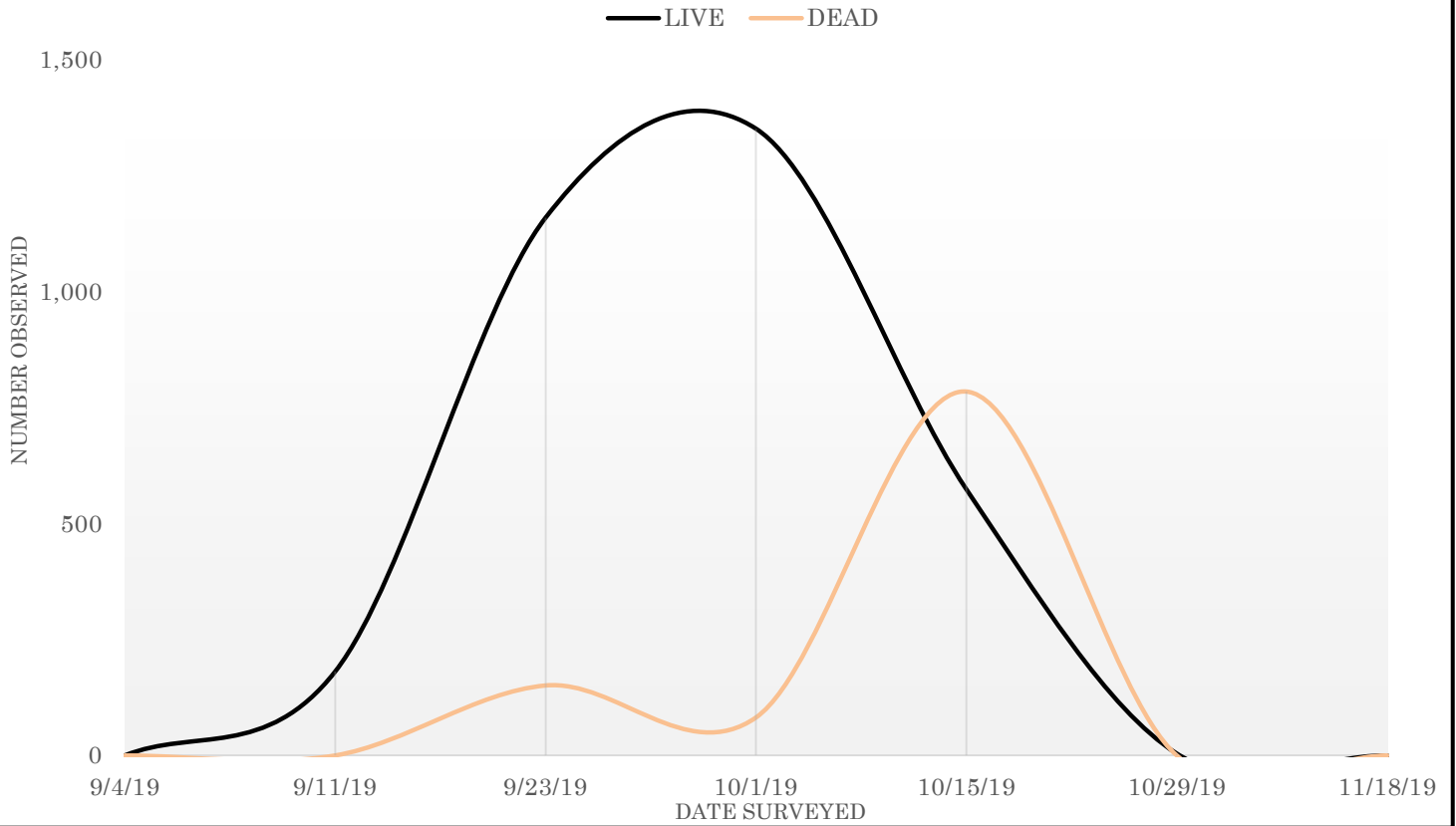


Wilkeson Creek Seasonal Comparison of Chinook Salmon Spawning Ground Counts (1995-2019)

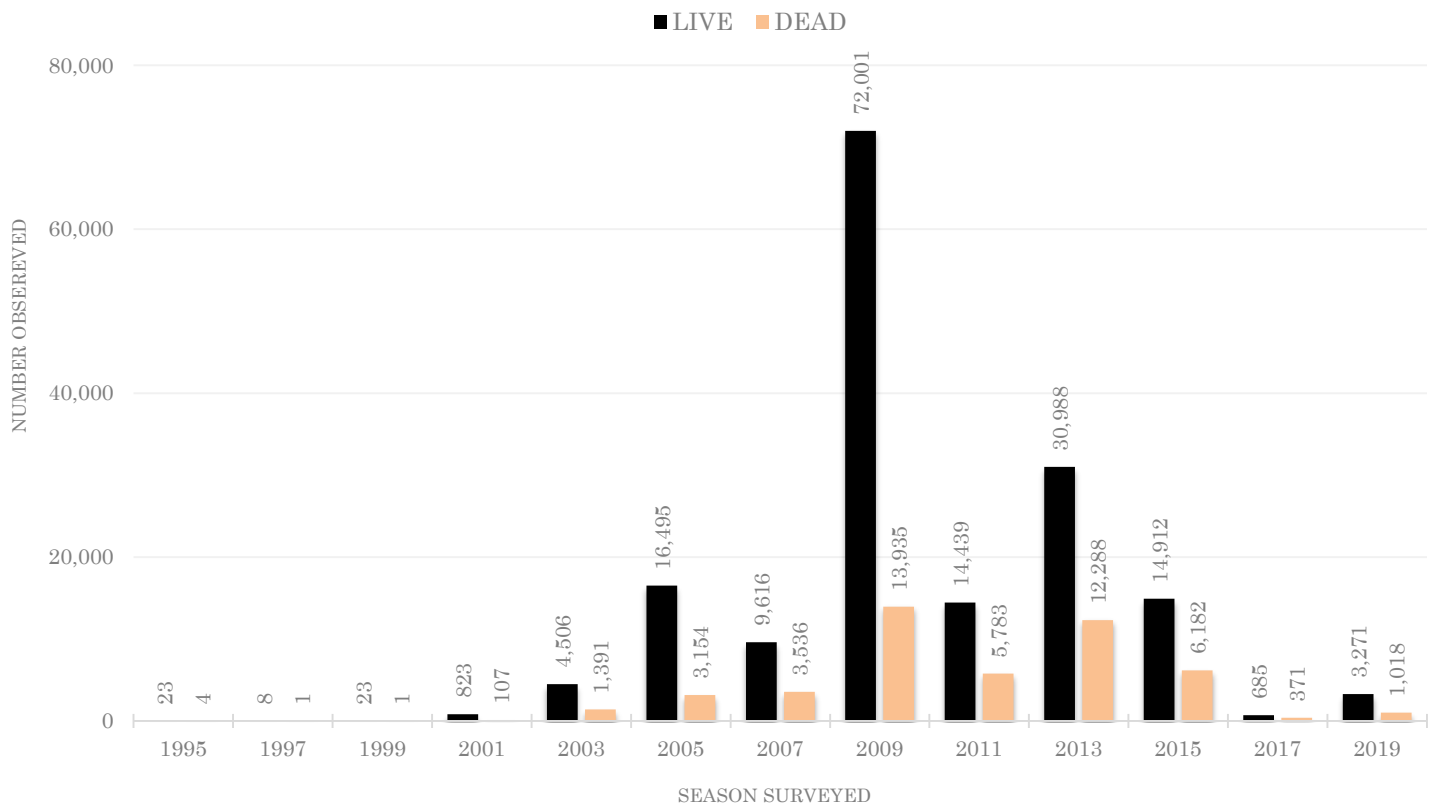


Adult Chinook escapement is determined by expanding the number of redds observed by 2.5 fish per redd (Smith and Castle, 1994). Due to the tremendous volume of pink salmon during odd years, the success of determining Chinook redds from pinks is vastly reduced. Therefore, The AUC method is used to determine escapement during pink runs (odd years).

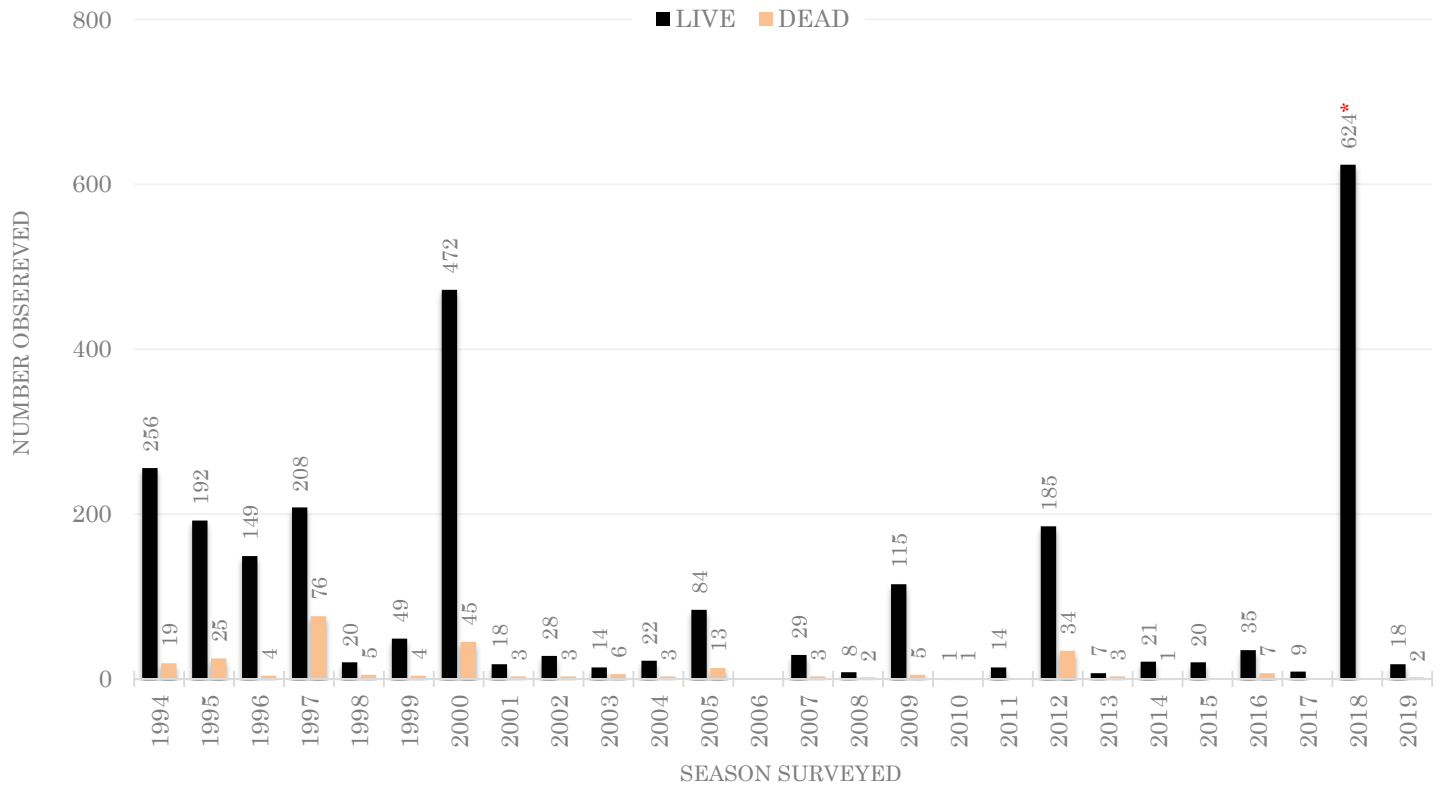
2019 Wilkeson Creek Pink Salmon Spawning Ground Counts and Run Timing



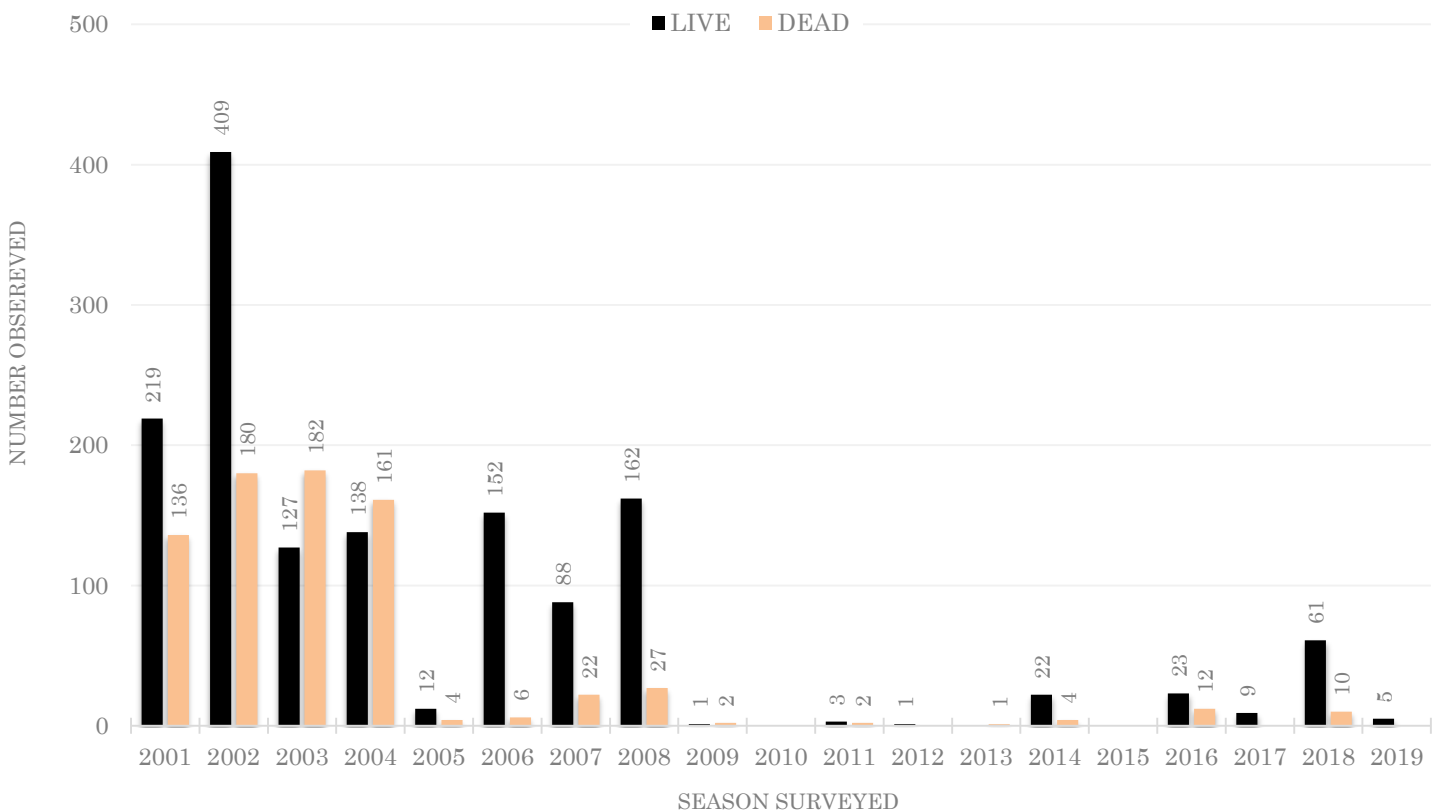
Wilkeson Creek Seasonal Comparison of Pink Salmon Spawning Ground Counts (1995-2019)

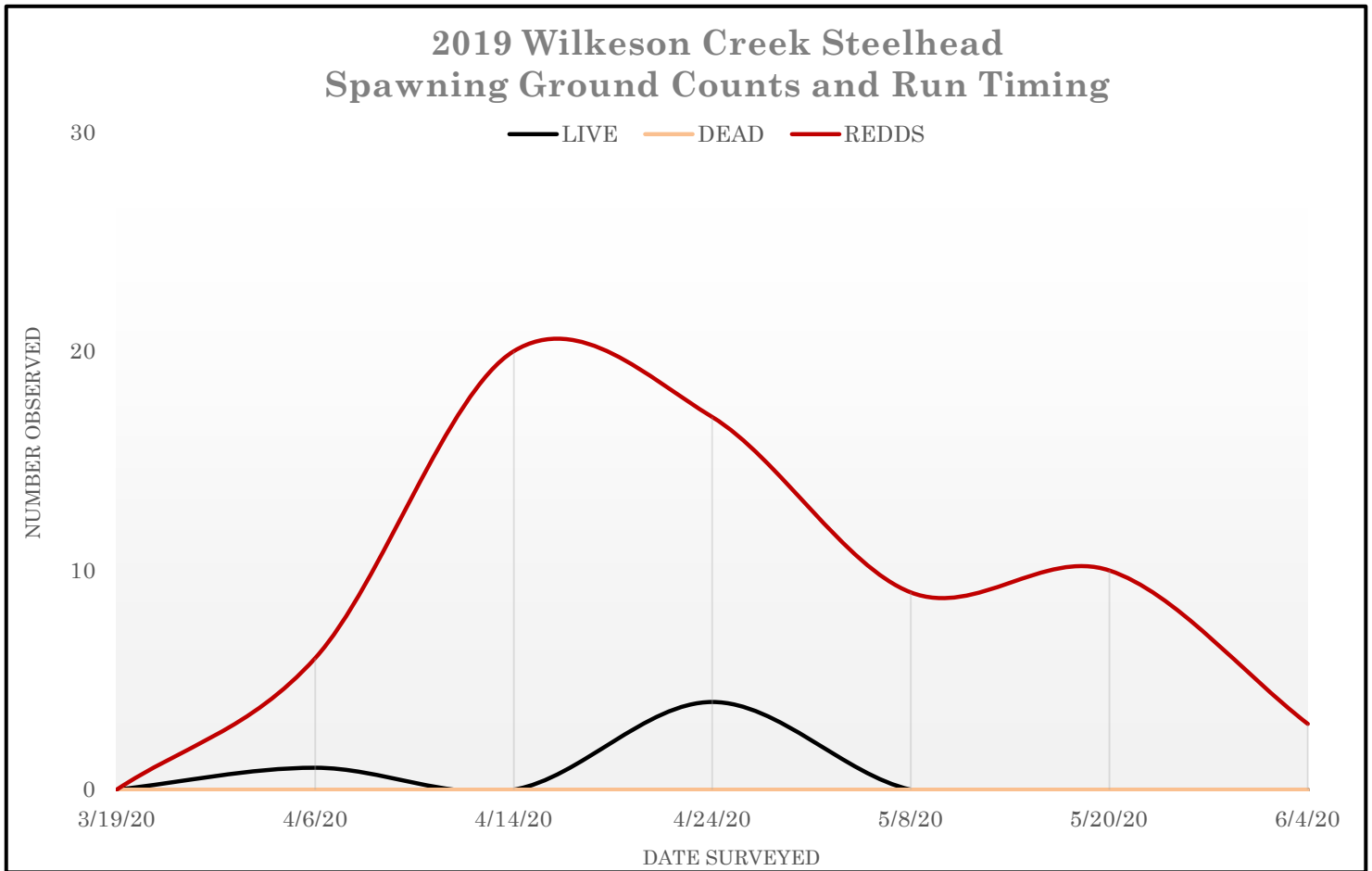


Wilkeson Creek Seasonal Comparison of Coho Salmon Spawning Ground Counts (1994-2019)

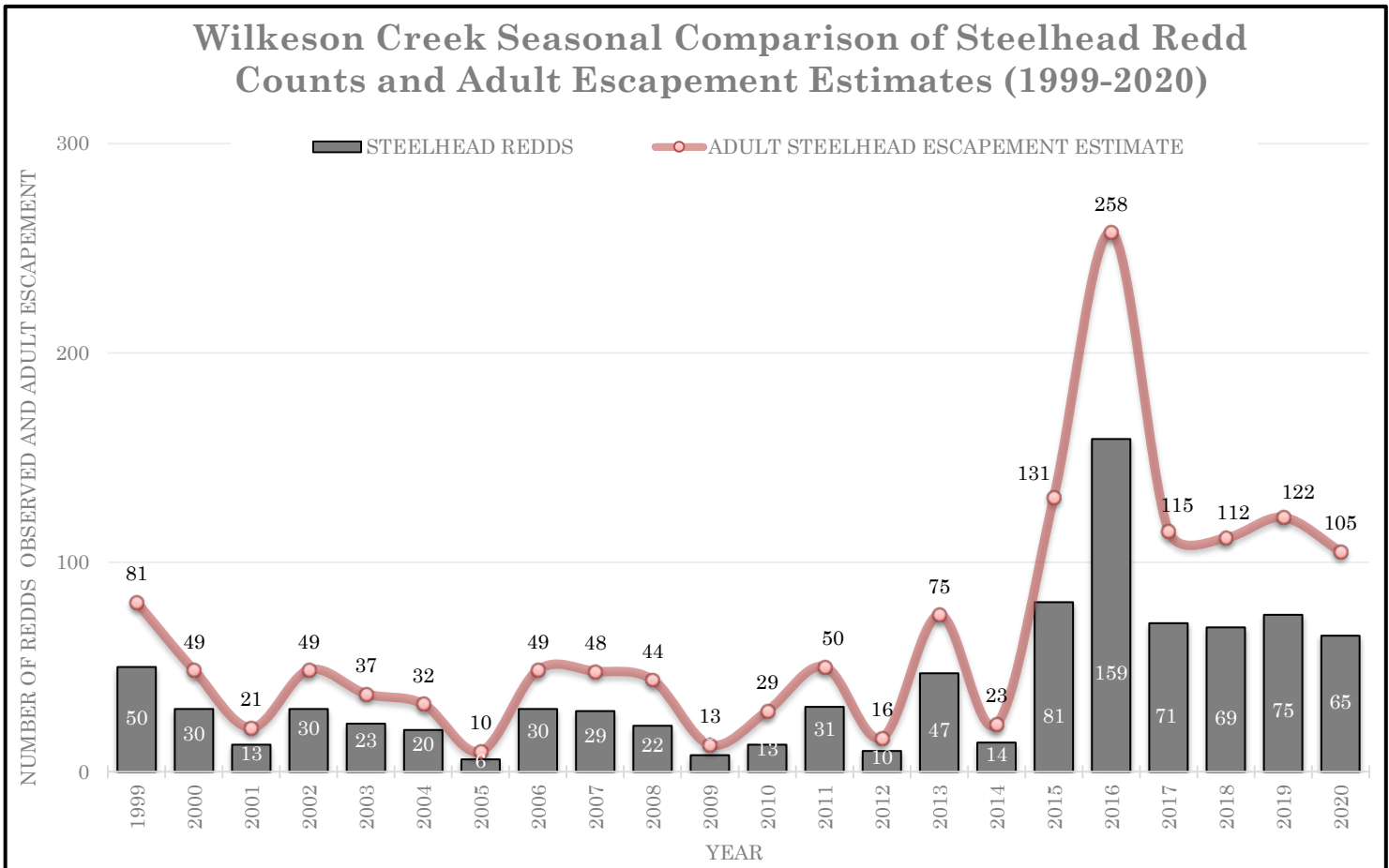


Wilkeson Creek Seasonal Comparison of Chum Salmon Spawning Ground Counts (2001-2019)





Wilkeson Creek steelhead survey data provided by WDFW.



WILKESON CREEK SALMON HATCHERY

Puyallup Tribe of Indians
Hatchery Facility



Chinook

Wilkeson Creek salmon hatchery is a Puyallup Tribe of Indians facility located at RM 2 on Wilkeson Creek (10.0432), a tributary to South Prairie Creek. In its current operating state, the hatchery is utilized solely as a salmon rearing and acclimation site; however, future development may include the addition of spawning and egg incubation structures. The Wilkeson facility was completed in the fall of 2017 after a seven year process and at a cost of \$1.2 million dollars. Presently, the Puyallup Tribe utilizes the facility as an extension of its Clarks Creek Fall Chinook hatchery located in Puyallup. The Fall Chinook extension program was initiated with the goal of producing additional adult spawners that will return to South Prairie and Wilkeson Creeks, with the anticipation of increasing natural production within these streams. The program is also intended to enhanced prey availability for the Southern Puget Sound Resident Orca population; as well as, supplementing tribal and



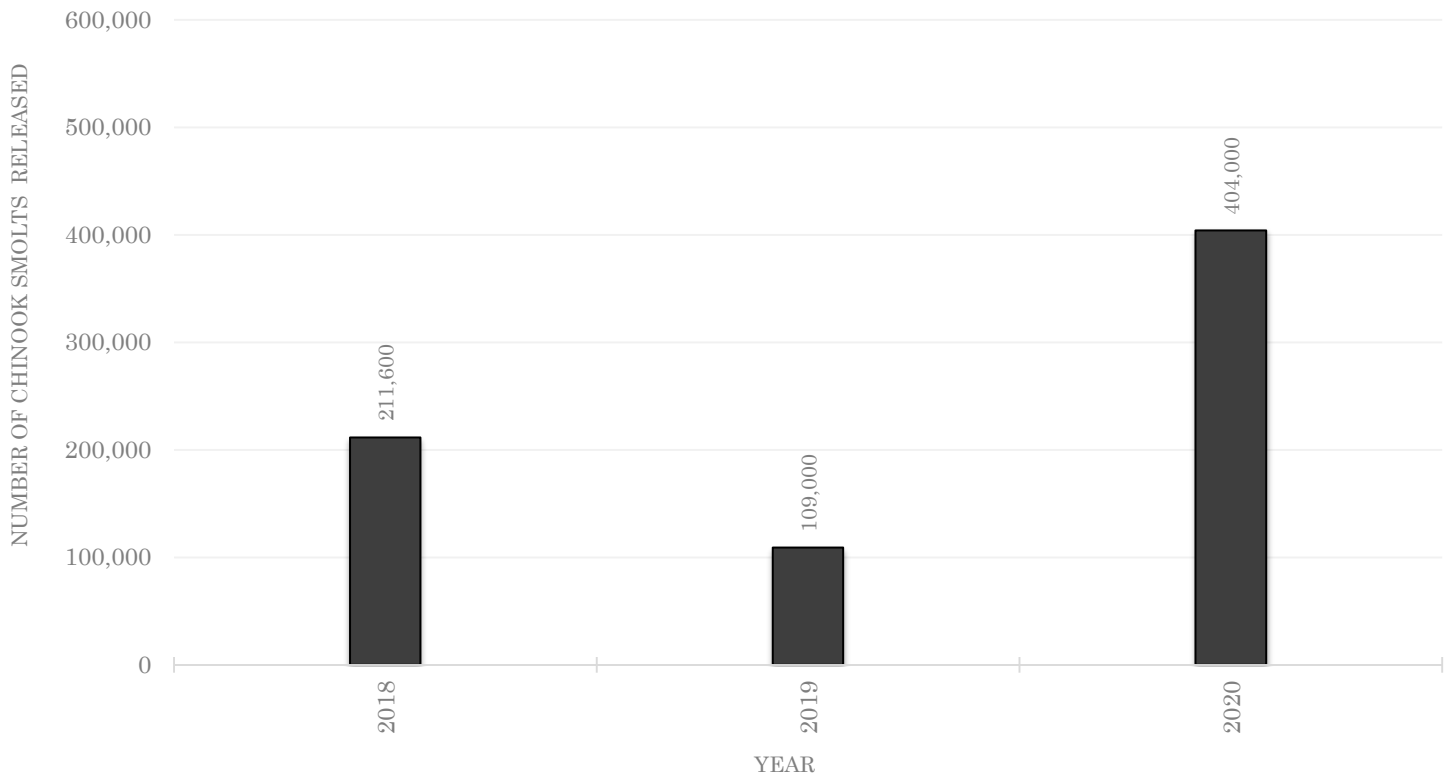
sport Chinook fisheries in the lower Puyallup River.

In early spring, the Tribe transfers 200,000+ 100% mass marked Fall Chinook from the Clarks Creek hatchery to the Wilkeson Creek site. The fish are acclimated (*imprinted*) for approximately 3 months before being released in late May or early June when they are of size (*60 fish-per-pound*). Water for the facility is gravity fed and is supplied primarily by two screened intake structures set into the Wilkeson Creek channel. The primary intake is a channel spanning surface flow collector capable of providing up to 7 cfs; however, current operations only require approximately 4 cfs to meet the facility needs. The second intake, buried several feet within the substrate, collects hyporheic flow and provides up to an additional 0.5 cfs of sediment free water that in the future can be used for incubation. In addition to the creeks surface and hyporheic flow, an open channel collector accumulates surface and ground water from a small ridge bordering the south side of the hatchery. The primary structures located on site are four rear-



ing/acclimation ponds; two of which are concrete lined and two in a considerably more roughened natural state. Each pond has a holding capacity of 14,000 cubic feet of water (*104,440 gallons*) and is capable of accommodating up to 254,400 Chinook sub-yearlings for a total terminal rearing capacity of 1.02 million fish.

PTOI Juvenile Fall Chinook Salmon Acclimated and Released from Wilkeson Creek Hatchery (2018-2020)



Chinook juveniles are transferred to Wilkeson from PTOI's Clarks Creek hatchery facility.

WINZIG CREEK



Winzig Creek is not officially named, nor is it identified on topographical maps; however, for easy identification the creek is referred to as “Winzig” by PTF staff. Located within Mt. Rainier National Park, Winzig is a small right bank tributary to Fryingpan Creek. This tiny (*winzig means tiny in German*) mountain stream did not exist during prior seasonal bull trout surveys and was surveyed for the first time in 2009. The mouth of Winzig Creek is located at nearly 4000’ elevation. Despite its lack of anadromous length or initial bull trout spawner escapement, the lower reach of Winzig does provide suitable habitat for bull trout rearing and spawning.

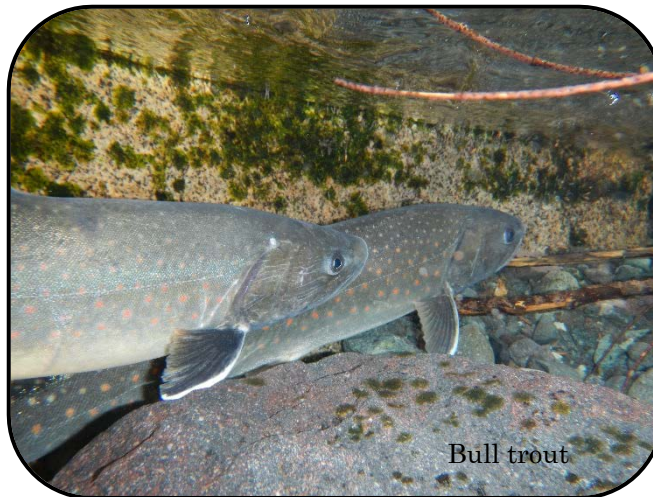
Nearly the entire anadromous reach of the creek (*approximately 800’*) is low gradient. There are small quantities of LWD present within this stretch, in addition to a beneficial riparian buffer zone of primarily conifers exists along the right bank of the creek. Even though spawning has been documented within this

small stretch (*depending on mainstem influence*); it is limited due the lack of quality spawning substrate created by the alluvial deposits (*sand & silt*) from Fryingpan Creek. The habitat within this section is the least conducive for spawning due to a primarily cobble and sandy substrate. In addition, this reach of the creek is highly subjected to the possibility of redd scouring or heavy silt deposition due to the influence of Fryingpan creek.

Upstream of the anadromous reach, the creek enters the heavily forested lower slope of the valley as it begins to climb up the valley wall. From this point, the creek assumes a pool-riffle-cascade configuration up the steepening valley wall.

Winzig Creek merges with Fryingpan at approximately RM 1.3; less than a mile upstream of the Sunrise Park Road crossing, and approximately 0.2 miles below Wright creek. The total length of the creek is unknown; however, only the lower 0.15 miles is accessible by salmonids. A series of bedrock cascades and falls blocks any further upstream migration. The lower creek is almost entirely bordered by an old growth coniferous forest.

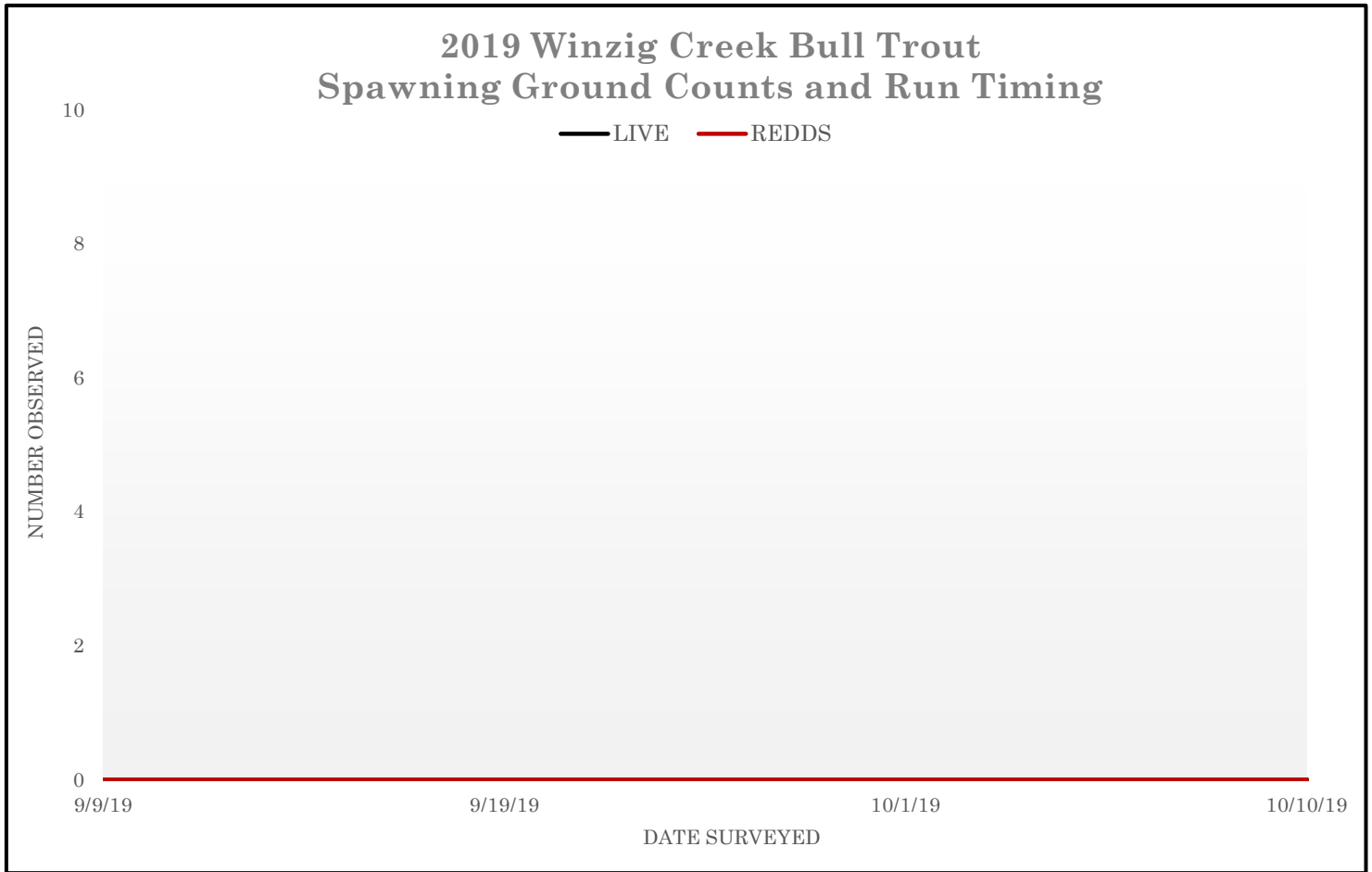
The first 0.1 mile of the creek consists of a narrow, moderate gradient channel flowing (*late summer flow app. 2-3 cfs.*) within the open Fryingpan Creek channel migration zone. Spawning opportunities in this newly established channel have improved since 2009. There is no significant LWD or natural cover present in this portion of the channel.



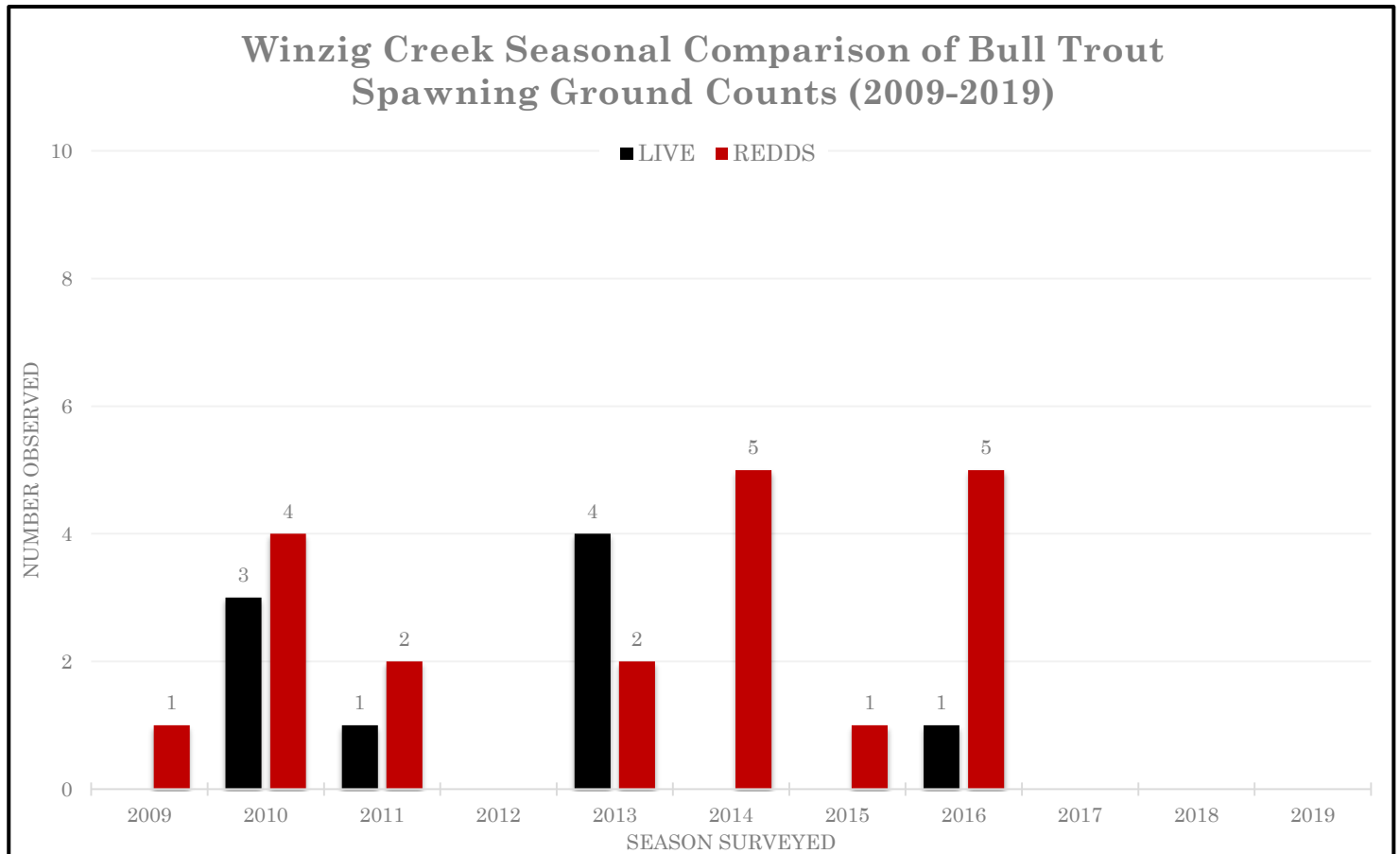
Bull trout

Beyond the open channel migration zone, the creek enters the forested slope along Fryingpan. The channel assumes a step-pool configuration from this point on. Throughout this final reach of fish usage, spawning opportunities are reduced due to the increased gradient, predominately larger substrate, and rapid flows

encountered. Approximately 0.1 miles after entering the forested area, the creek climbs rapidly up a series of bedrock cascades and small falls.



2017-2019 data provided by National Park Service (MORA). Raw spawning data for Winzig Creek can be found in Appendix B. See Appendix C for bull trout redd location.



WRIGHT CREEK

WRIA
10.0370



Bull trout

Wright Creek, located within Mt. Rainier National Park, is a small right bank tributary to Fryingpan Creek. This small mountain stream is surveyed for bull trout from late August through the first part of October. The mouth of Wright Creek is located at nearly 4000' elevation. Wright Creek does provide excellent rearing and spawning habitat for a host of resident and fluvial bull trout. In 2006 and 2007, Puyallup Tribal Fisheries staff radio tagged bull trout captured in the USACE fish trap near Buckley. Subsequently, a few of these bull trout were tracked from their release site at RM 45 on the White River (*near the town of Greenwater*) to Fryingpan Creek and Wright Creek. Spawning was observed in both creeks during September. The telemetry studies and redd surveys along the upper White River and West Fork White River; focused heavily on the headwaters located within Mt. Rainier National Park. The study results showed the cold high mountain streams located within the National Park, including Wright Cr.,



provide the majority of the critical bull trout spawning habitat in the basin.

Wright Creek enters Fryingpan at approximately RM 1.5; less than a mile upstream of the Sunrise Park Road crossing. Of its 1.7 mile length, Wright Creek provides approximately 0.2 miles of accessible salmonids usage. A series of bedrock cascades and falls blocks any further upstream migration. The creek is almost entirely bordered by an old growth coniferous forest and the water is cooled year round by snow and glacial melt water from Sarvant Glacier, which is located on the northern slopes of the Cowlitz Chimneys (*Sarvant Glacier is named after Henry M. Sarvant (1869-1940), an engineer and early surveyor of the mountain*). Additional flow is contributed by a small non-glacial tributary entering on the left bank at RM 1.4.



The first 0.1 mile of the Wright Creek consists of a narrow, moderate gradient channel flowing within the open Fryingpan Creek channel migration zone. Several patches of excellent spawning gravel are available throughout this section of the creek and the majority of spawning has occurred within this segment. There is no significant LWD or natural cover present in this portion of the channel; however, spawning activity is often observed within close proximity of the few pieces of small woody debris present.

Beyond the open channel, Wright Creek enters the heavily forested slope bordering Fryingpan and assumes a step-pool configuration for the next 0.1 miles. Throughout this final reach of fish usage, spawning opportunities are reduced due to the increased gradient, predominately larger substrate, and rapid flows encountered. Although the majority of this short upper section provides excellent rearing habi-

tat, it doesn't offer much in the way of spawning opportunities. Approximately 0.1 miles after entering the forested area, the creek climbs rapidly up a series of bedrock cascades and small falls (*lower left*); marking the end of habitat accessible by salmonids.

Resident bull trout reside in smaller headwater tributaries, while migratory bull trout frequently travel long distances; utilizing the mainstem rivers and larger tributaries to forage and overwinter. During the fall, migratory forms of bull trout journey from spawning and rearing habitats in the upper watershed to foraging and overwintering habitats located lower in the river system. Beginning in spring and early summer (*May-July*), they begin the return journey back to spawning and rearing areas high in the watershed. In response to changing habitat and reproductive needs, migratory bull trout in the White River travel up to 75 miles or more between the lower river and headwaters located in or near Mt. Rainier N.P. To accomplish this, bull trout require unobstructed migration corridors and connectivity of streams and rivers in order to provide them with access to spawning, rearing, foraging, and overwintering habitats.

Bull trout are primarily piscivorous [pi-siv-er-uh s] (*fish eaters*). However, they are opportunistic feeders; feeding on a variety of prey items depending on their particular life history strategy and stage of development. Adults feed almost exclusively on other fish, including a range of salmon and trout species; as well as other resident fish species. Juveniles feed on aquatic invertebrates, including stoneflies (*Plecoptera*), caddisflies (*Trichoptera*), and mayflies (*Ephemeroptera*). Bull trout require a healthy aquatic environment in order to survive and prosper. They need an environment that provides



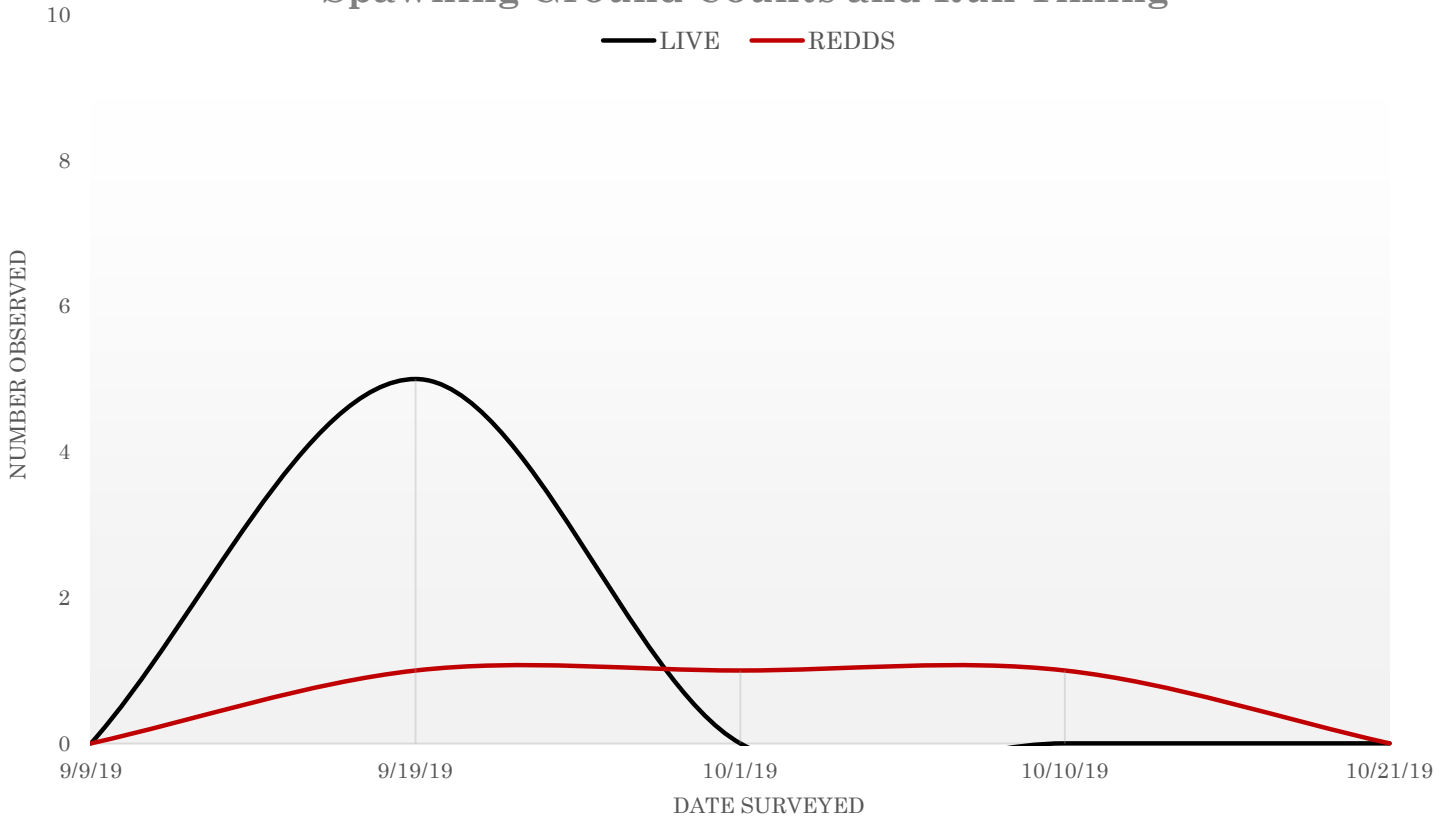
the prey base; in addition to the rearing and reproductive habitat necessary to ensure

their continued survival and reproductive success.

Bull trout spawning occurs primarily during the first three weeks in September, however, spawning has been observed taking place from the last week of August through the first week of October. Bull trout are iteroparous (*have the ability to spawn more than once*); therefore, recovering pre-or-post spawn mortalities for examination is extremely rare. Spawners in the upper White River tributaries are observed utilizing various sized substrate from small gravels to small cobble. Redds are often constructed in the tail-out of pools and along channel margins. Embryonic development is slow; it may take between 165-235 days for eggs to hatch (*depending on water temperatures*) and for alevins to absorb their yolk (Pratt 1992). Bull trout fry emerge in late winter and early spring. Young fry can often be seen by mid-March foraging in the lateral habitats along the upper mainstem White River and tributaries.

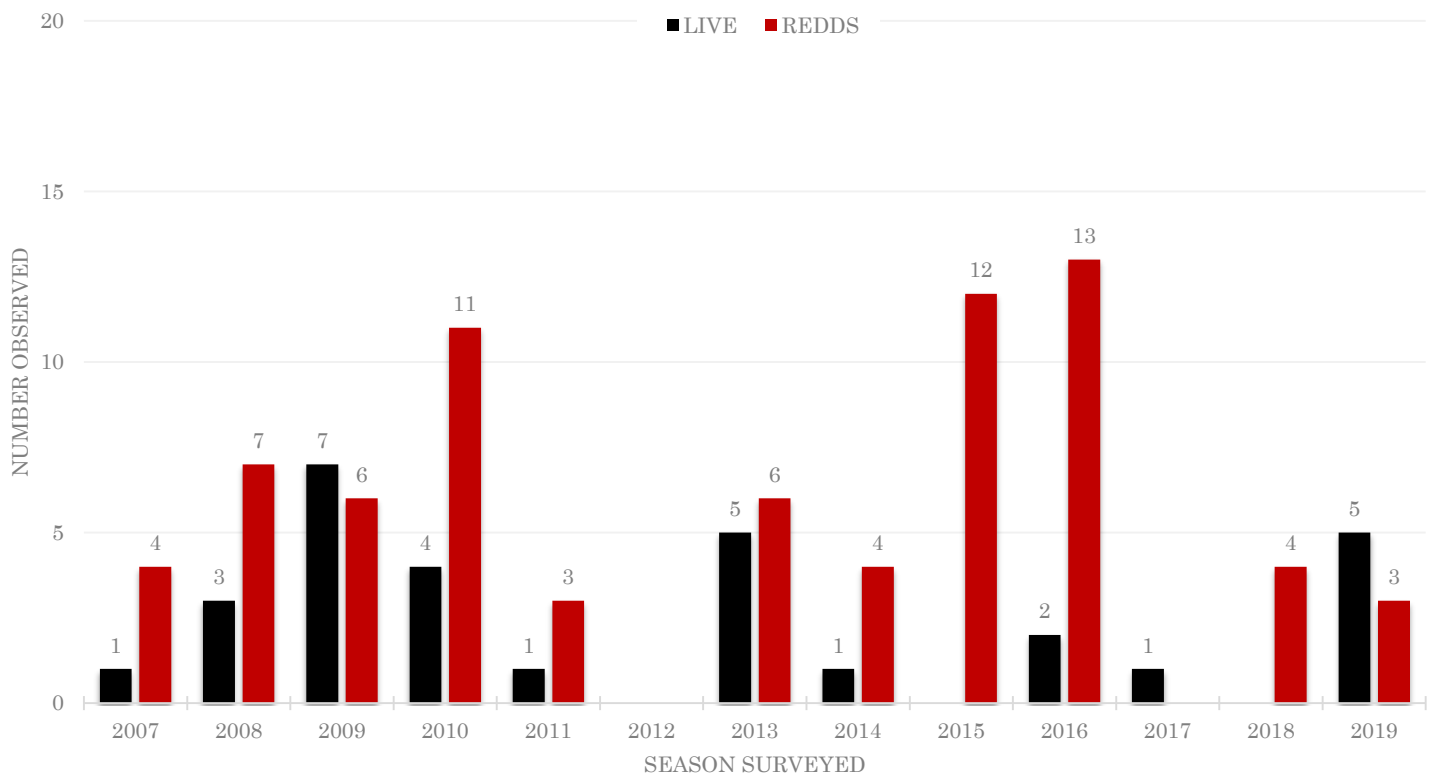
Bull trout habitat throughout the Puyallup and White rivers has been severely impacted by over a century of land and water resource exploitation; including, damming and substantial water diversions, considerable riparian alterations (*deforestation*), dewatering and low instream flow regimes, as well as significant channel manipulation. These impacts have led to a marked deterioration in land and hydrological behavior within these river systems by causing water flow of poorer quality, quantity and timing. Several limiting factors are involved with regards to the healthy function of stream habitat and bull trout populations in the watershed; including lost or diminished habitat connectivity and migration corridors (*human-made fish passage barriers*), fragmentation and reduction of habitat quality (*entrainment, transportation networks, forest management practices and operations, direct water withdrawal*); in addition to, water quality, fish entrainment and entrapment, unknown species interactions, and potential climate change impacts (*changes in flow regimes, scour effects, thermal variations, changes in water chemistry*). The USFWS finalized bull trout recover plan is available at: <https://www.fws.gov/pacific/bulltrout/pdf/FinalBullTroutRecoveryPlan092915.pdf>

2019 Wright Creek Bull Trout Spawning Ground Counts and Run Timing



2017-2019 data provided by National Park Service (MORA). Raw spawning data can be found in Appendix B. See Appendix C for bull trout redd locations.

Wright Creek Seasonal Comparison of Bull Trout Spawning Ground Counts (2007-2019)



WRONG CREEK

WRIA
10.0205



Wrong Creek is a small tributary entering Pinochle Creek, approximately 0.2 miles above Pinochle's confluence with the West Fork White River. Wrong Creek originates along Clear West Peak around 4,500 feet. The lower, approximately 2.5 miles, flows within the West Fork White River's floodplain. There is no development along Wrong Creek, with the exception of the USFS bridge crossing at approximately RM 0.4. There are small patches of suitable spawning gravel present primarily in the lower 0.5 miles of the creek. The riparian zone consists of mature second growth hardwoods and conifers with an understory of blueberry and salmonberry. Wrong Creek hosts several sizable log jams containing numerous key components. Coho are the most abundant and common species observed in Wrong Creek. Other species known to utilize the creek include Chinook, pink, sockeye, cutthroat and rainbow; however, steelhead utilization is unknown. Bull trout utilization is presumed since they are known to occupy several other habi-



tats throughout the West Fork drainage. Unfortunately, low flows can make it problematic for Chinook to access the creek in August and September to spawn; as a result, Chinook escapement in Wrong is often low or absent.

In the past, Wrong was surveyed for adult salmon escapement; unfortunately, flood damage to Forest Service Road 74 has prevented access to the creek since early 2006; so, no escapement surveys or fish plants in the nearby acclimation pond located on Cripple Creek have occurred since. When escapement surveys were conducted, coho were often observed each season holding in two large pools in Pinochle, just below the confluence with Wrong Creek. Many of these coho would ascend Cripple and Wrong a couple of weeks after entering Pinochle Creek.

All adult salmon that spawn in Wrong Creek were initially captured at the USACE fish trap in Buckley, and transported above Mud Mountain dam. Salmonid escapement numbers for the upper White River drainage are known; therefore, surveys were conducted to determine fish distribution and spawning success. This is especially important regarding Spring Chinook, since adult production monitoring is part of the White River Spring Chinook Recovery Plan. Also, as part of the Spring

Chinook Recovery Plan, the Puyallup Tribe operated a Spring Chinook acclimation pond located at RM 0.3 on Cripple Creek. Spring Chinook were reared and released from Cripple Creek for several years (1994-2006).

Approximately 50,000 plus Spring Chinook from the Muckleshoot White River

hatchery were transported annually to the Cripple Creek acclimation pond in early spring, and released in late spring. Returns to Pinochle; as well as Cripple and Wrong creeks, is likely the result of these earlier plantings. The current state of the acclimation pond is unknown; however, if access is reestablished, it is anticipated that the pond can be reutilized and spawning surveys will resume.

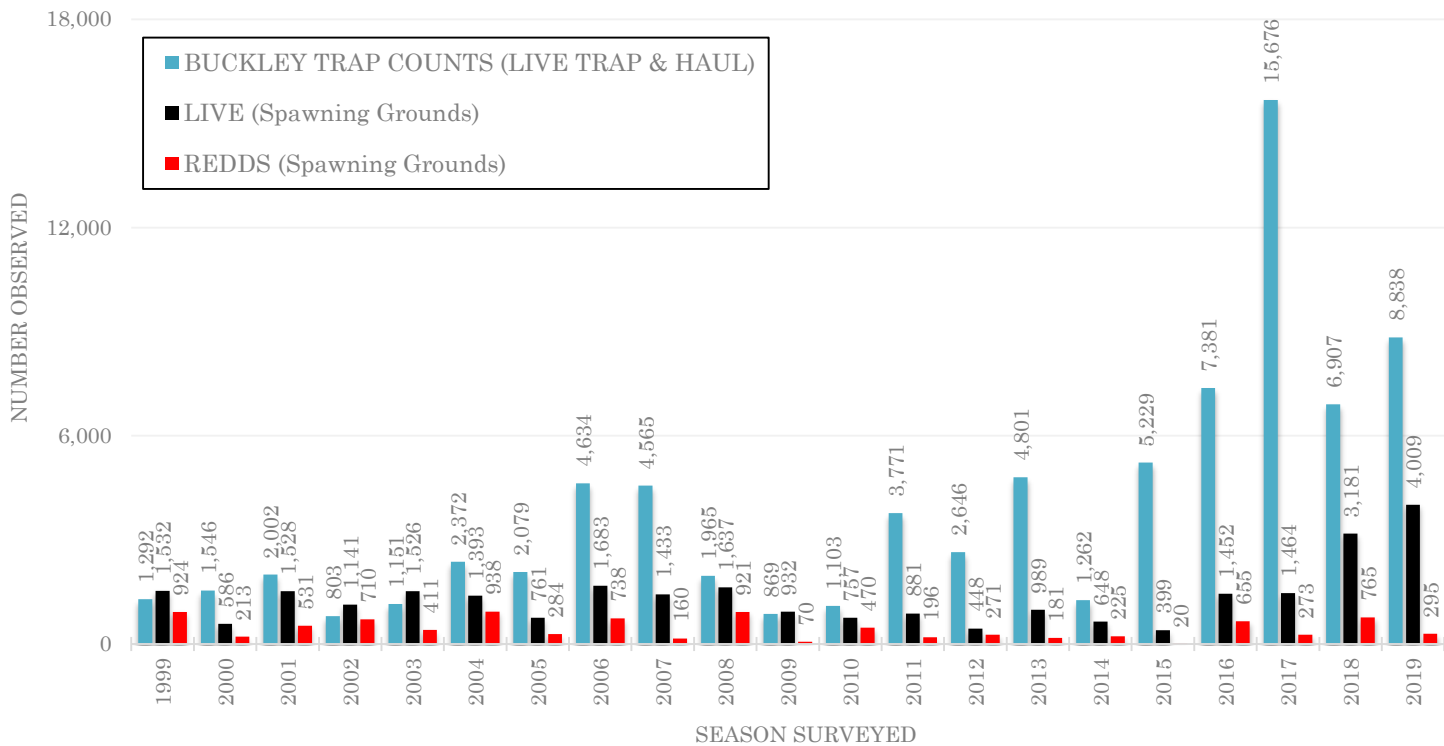
Annual Comparisons of Salmon and Steelhead Spawning Ground Counts; Escapement Estimates; USACE FishTrap Counts (White River), and Hatchery Returns

The following charts are separated by species and include both wild (NOR) and hatchery (HOR) origin escapements. They are a compilation of the yearly survey totals conducted by the Puyallup Tribe Fisheries Department, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife and the Army Corps of Engineers' Buckley trap counts. These data yield an estimated and empirical representation of total natural/hatchery escapement for the entire WRIA 10: Puyallup/White River Watershed. It's important to note that the number of live fish observed and represented in the graphs is an accumulation of all fish seen throughout the survey season. The total number of live fish observed does not depict the estimated escapement which is derived through statistical analysis. As additional DNA results become available, the reassignment of Spring and Fall Chinook may result in adjustments to the escapement estimates. The live and redds totals in the following graphs do not include the fish or redds observed above RM 24.3 on the White River, since these actual escapement totals are known from the USACE Buckley trap counts. Due to the tremendous number of pink salmon during odd years, the success of determining Chinook redds from pinks is significantly reduced

Coho salmon in Clarks Creek (Lower Puyallup River).

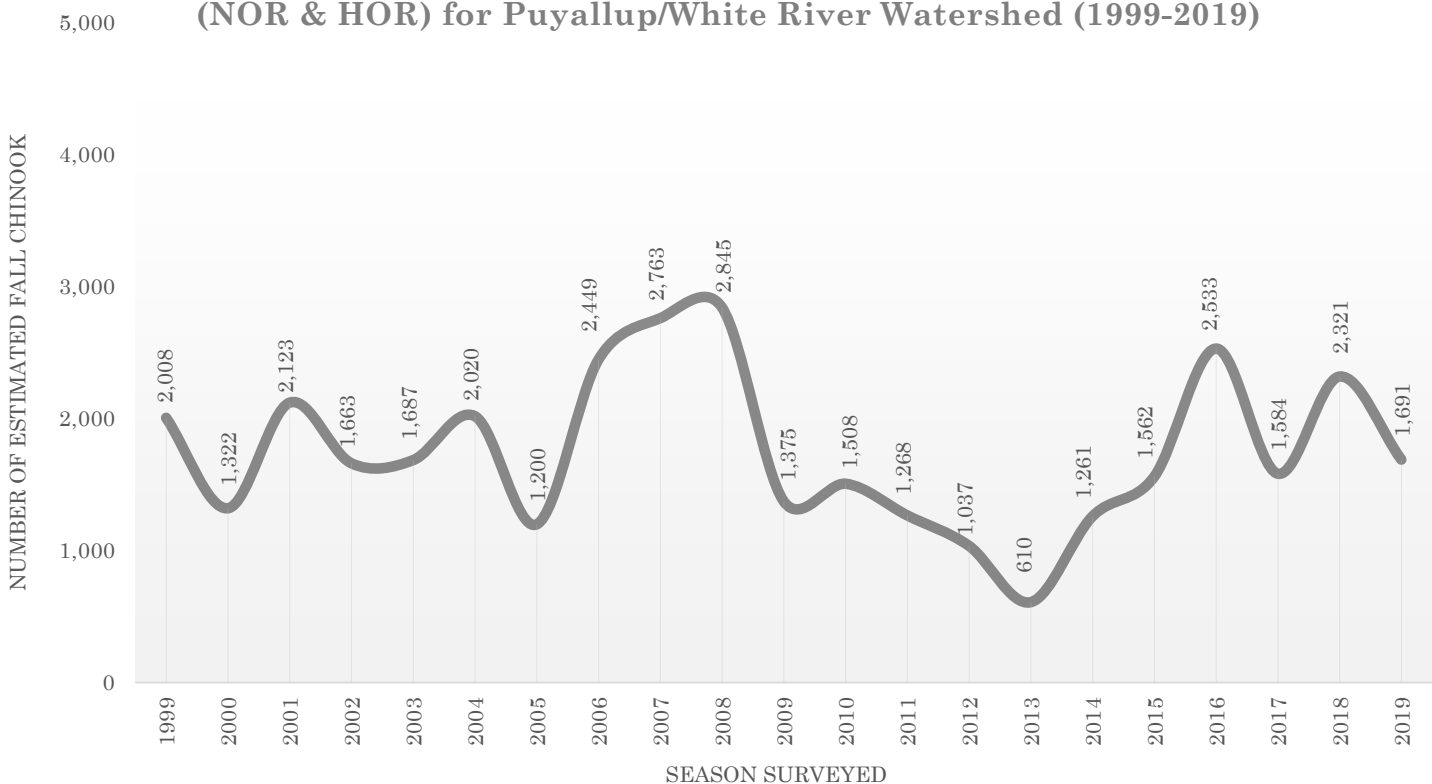
APPENDIX A

Watershed Comparison for Adult and Jack Chinook Salmon Spawning Ground (NOR & HOR) and Buckley Trap Counts (1999-2019)



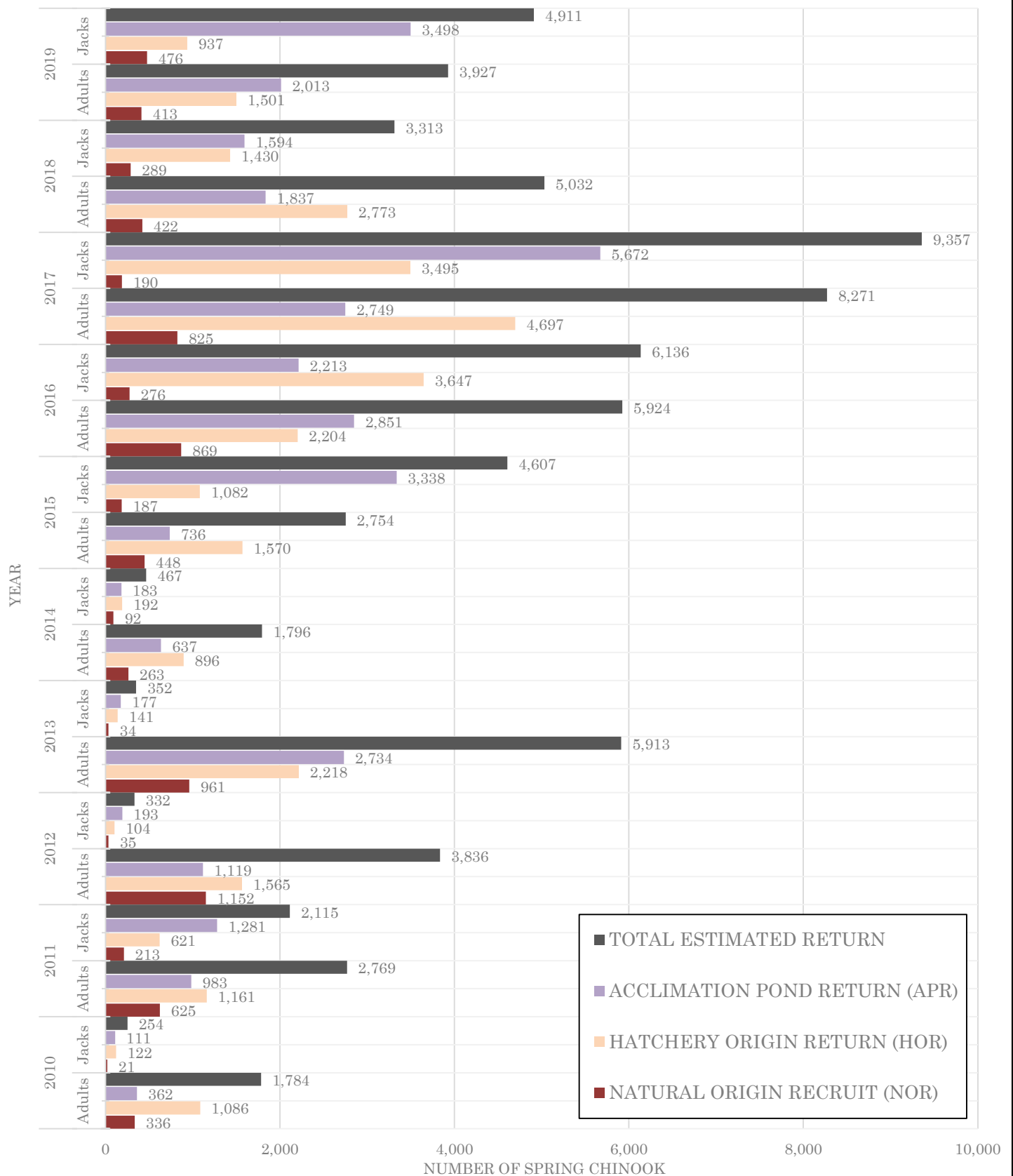
Live, dead and redds totals in this graph do not include Chinook/redds observed above RM 24.3 on the White River; actual escapement (*fish hauled*) is known from the Buckley trap counts. The return and age composition for sampled Buckley trap Chinook is listed in Appendix F.

Adult Fall Chinook Estimated Natural Spawner Escapements (NOR & HOR) for Puyallup/White River Watershed (1999-2019)



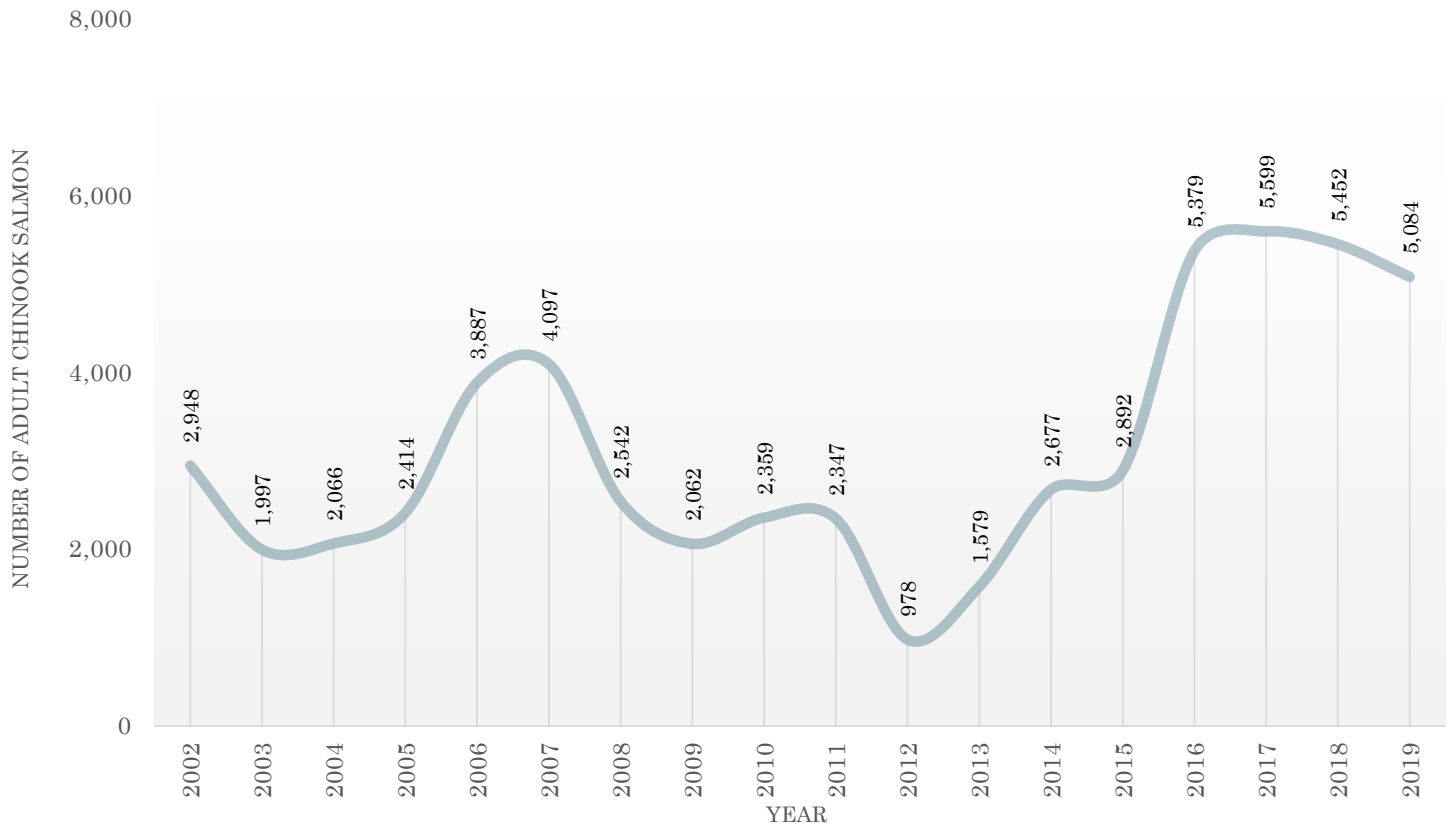
Estimated Fall Chinook escapement totals were calculated and provided by WDFW biologists using both PTF and WDFW spawning escapement data. As additional DNA results become available, the reassignment of Spring and Fall Chinook may result in adjustments to the escapement estimates. Adjustment in the AUC methods used to determine escapement during pink runs (odd years) may alter prior estimates. Addition biological expansion factors are applied to estimate escapement for suitable habitat areas that are often unsurveyable (i.e. mainstem rivers).

White River Spring Chinook Total Return Estimates for Natural Origin, Hatchery Origin and Acclimation Pond Adults and Jacks (2010-2019)



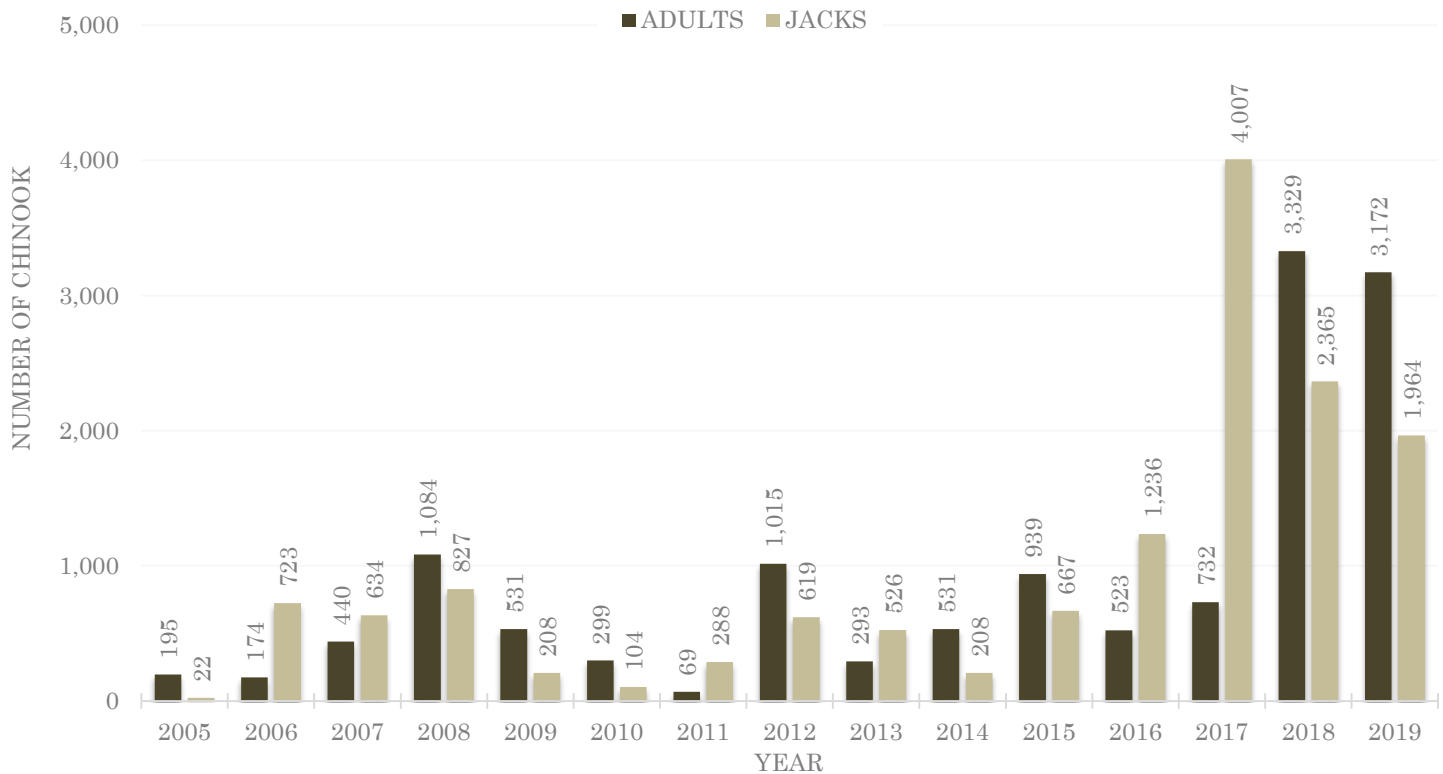
Return estimates generated by WDFW based on USACE Buckley trap data and Muckleshoot White River hatchery returns. The return and age composition for sampled Buckley trap Chinook are listed in Appendix F. As additional DNA results become available, the reassignment of Spring and Fall Chinook may result in adjustments to the escapement estimates. Chinook captured in the USACE Buckley trap are a mix stock of Spring and Fall Chinook.

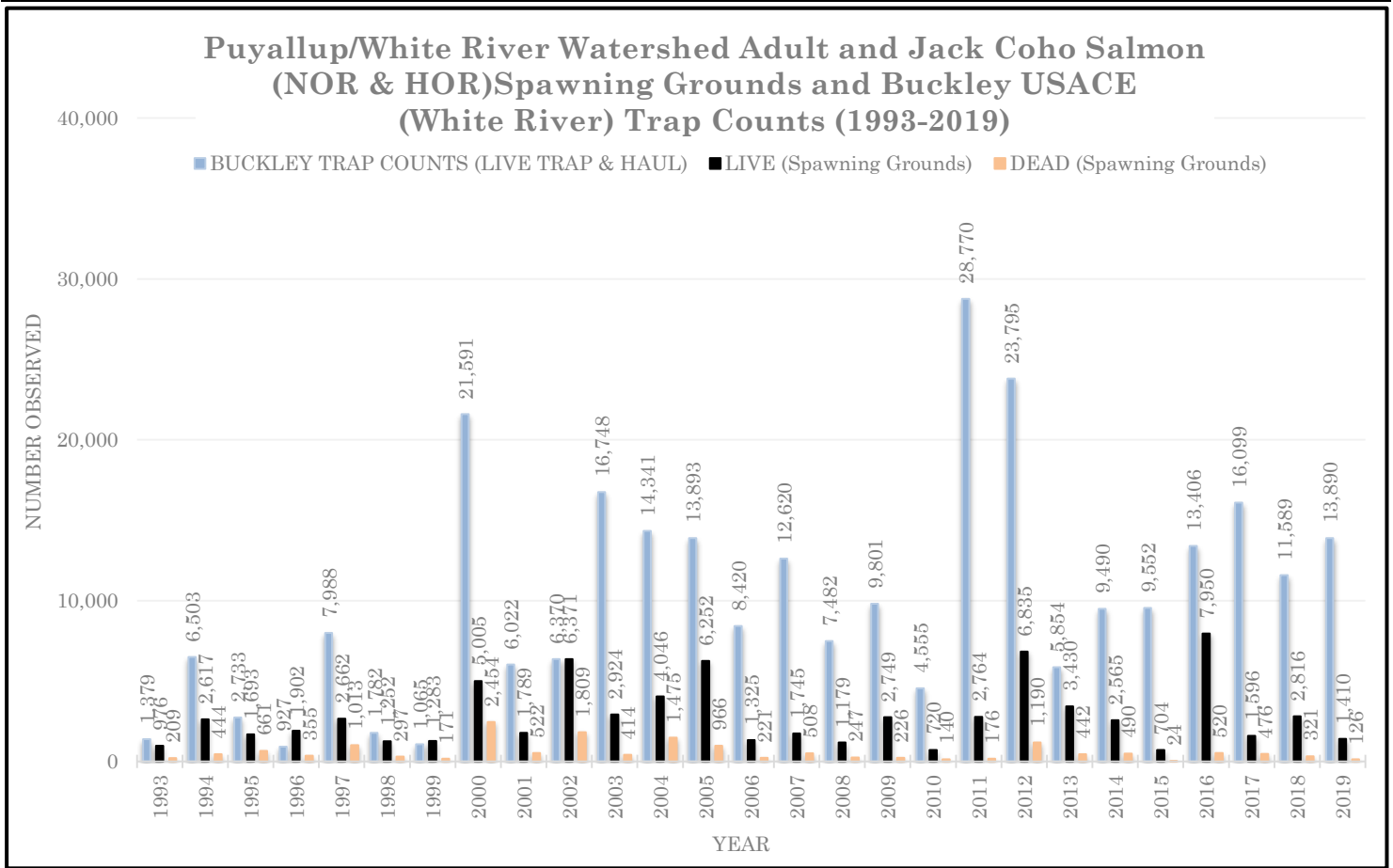
Adult Fall Chinook Escapement-Rack Return to WDFW Voights Creek Hatchery, Carbon River (2002-2019)



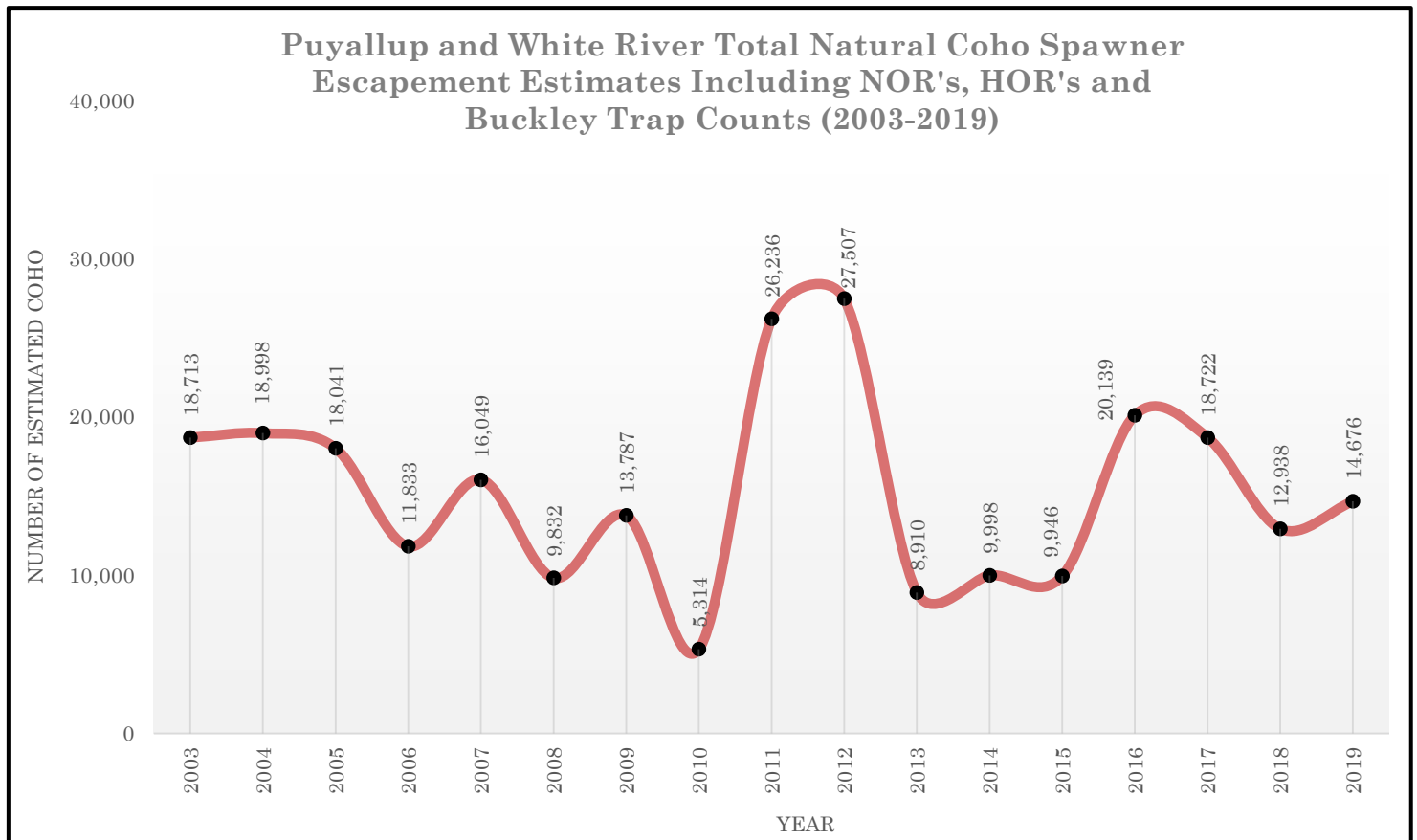
Data source: <https://wdfw.wa.gov/hatcheries/escapement/>

PTOI Clarks Creek Salmon Hatchery Adult Fall Chinook Rack Return (2005-2019)



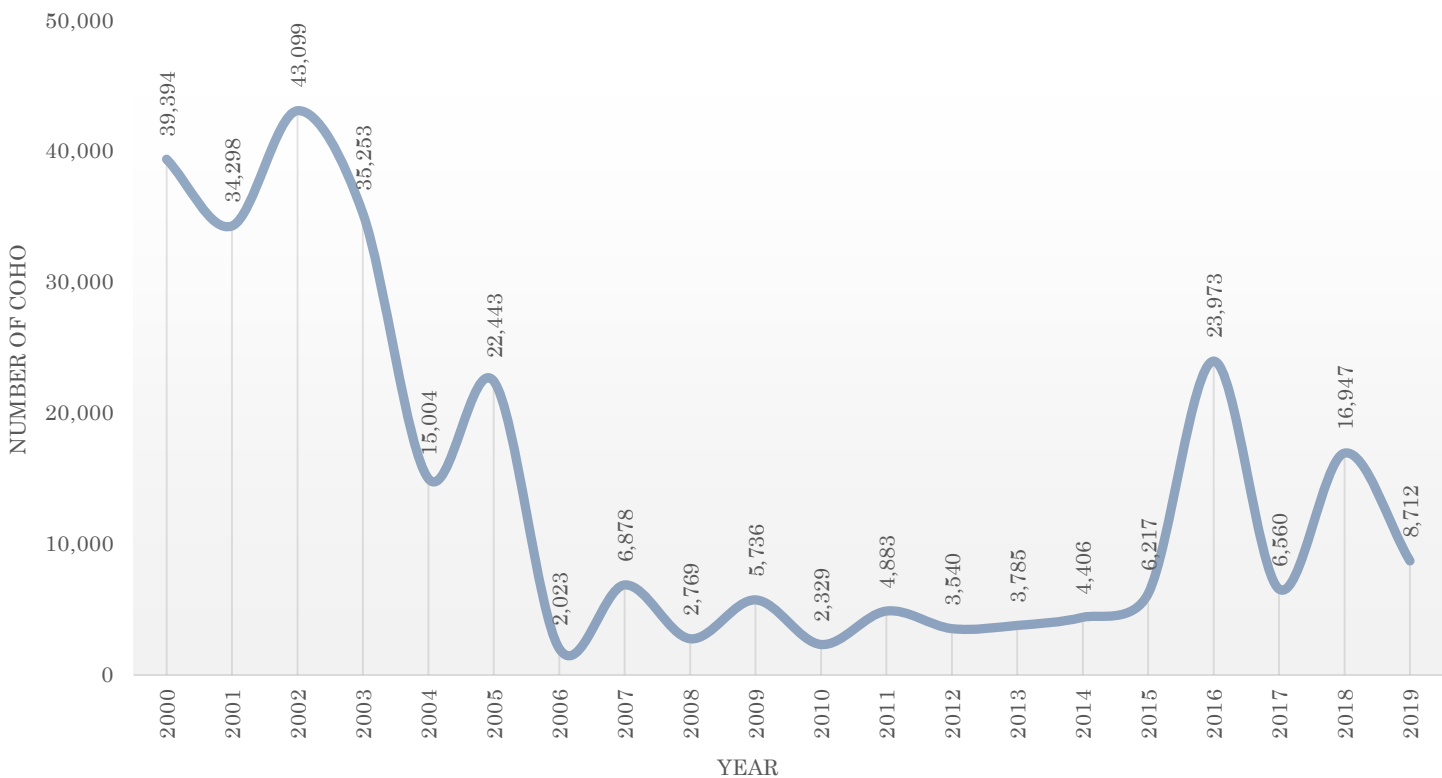


The live and dead totals in this graph do not include the coho observed above RM 24.3 on the White River; actual escapement totals are known from the USACE Buckley trap counts. Buckley trap data taken from USACE website: <http://www.nws.usace.army.mil/Missions/CivilWorks/LocksandDams/MudMountainDam/FishCounts.asp>



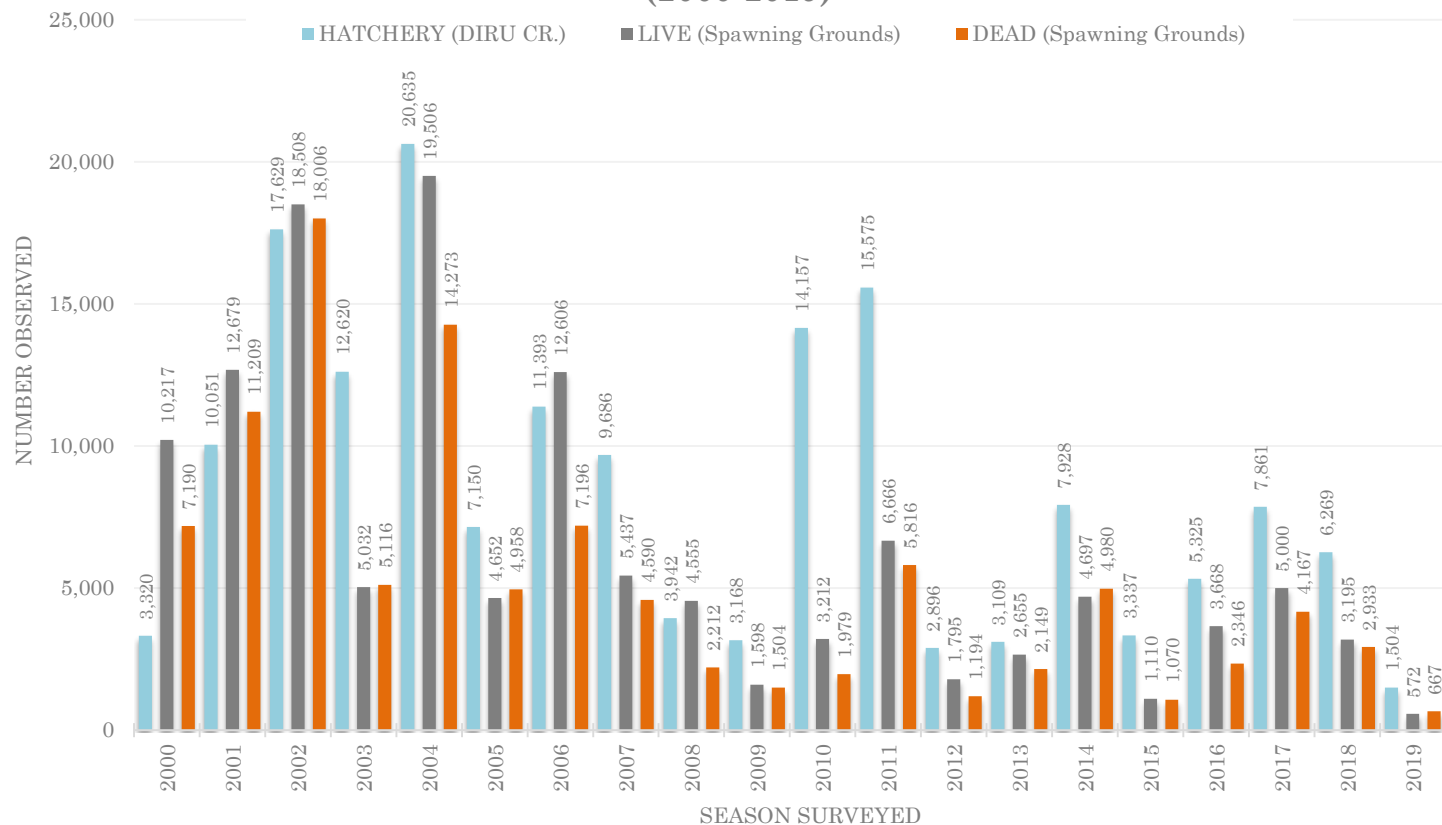
Estimated escapements for naturally returning coho spawners provided by WDFW, utilizing PTF and WDFW spawning data collected.

Adult Coho Rack Returns to WDFW Voight's Creek Hatchery (2000-2019)

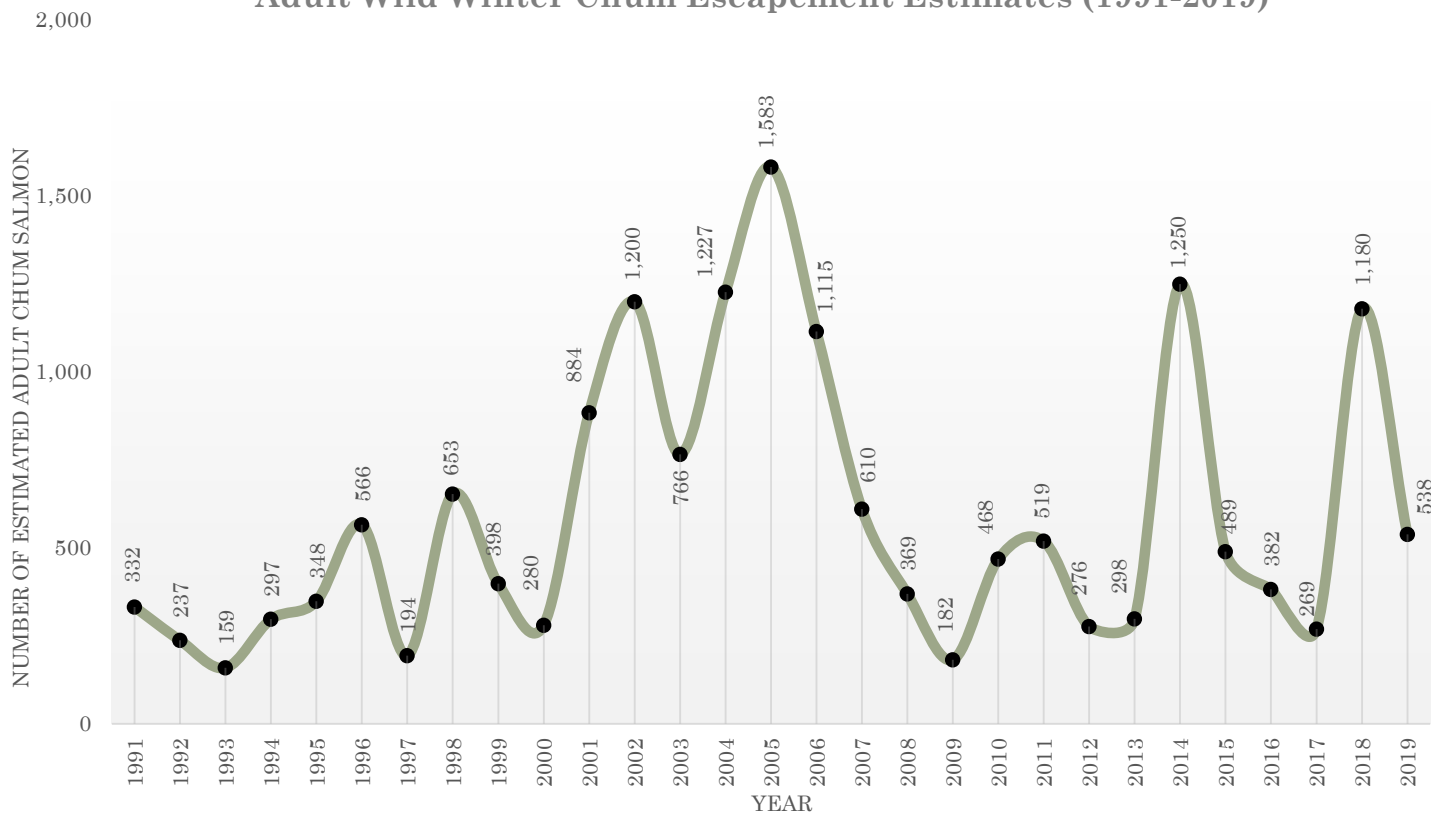


Data source: <https://wdfw.wa.gov/hatcheries/escapement/>

Puyallup/White River Watershed Adult Chum Salmon Spawning Ground Counts (NOR & HOR) and Diru Creek Hatchery Returns (2000-2019)

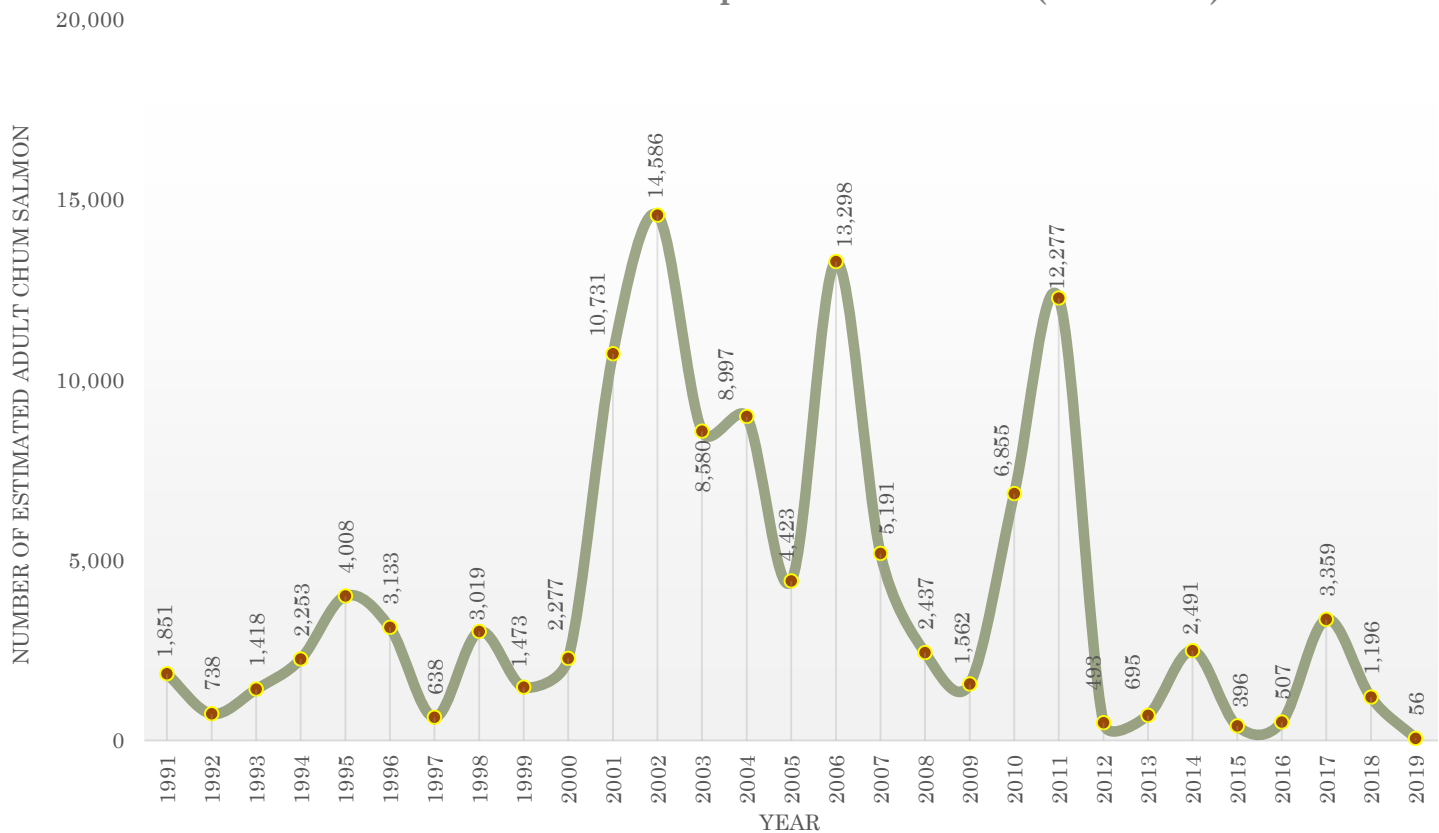


Puyallup/White River Watershed Natural Returning Adult Wild Winter Chum Escapement Estimates (1991-2019)



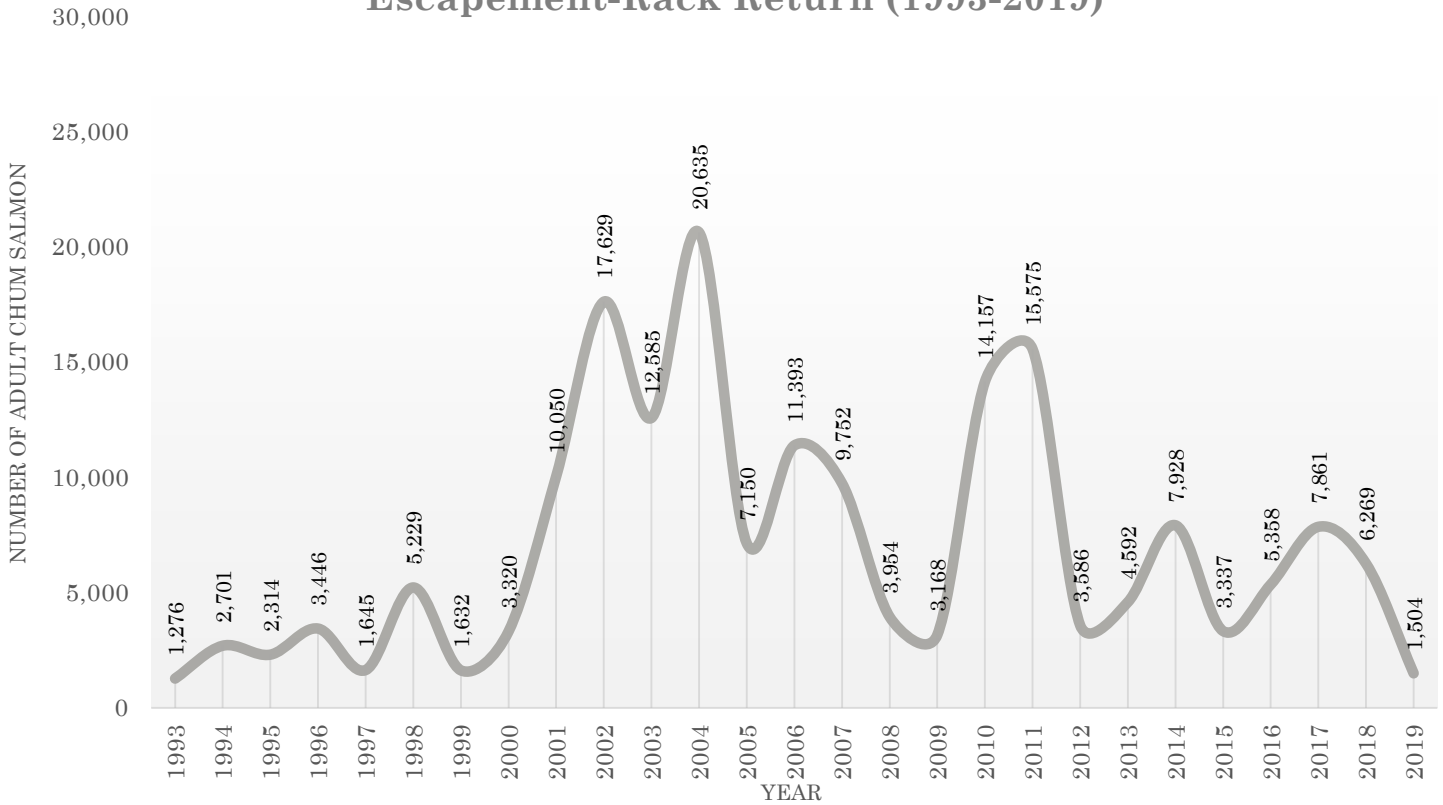
Estimated winter chum escapement totals were calculated by WDFW by means of PTF spawning grounds escapement data.

Puyallup/White River Watershed Natural Returning Adult Wild Fall Chum Escapement Estimates (1991-2019)



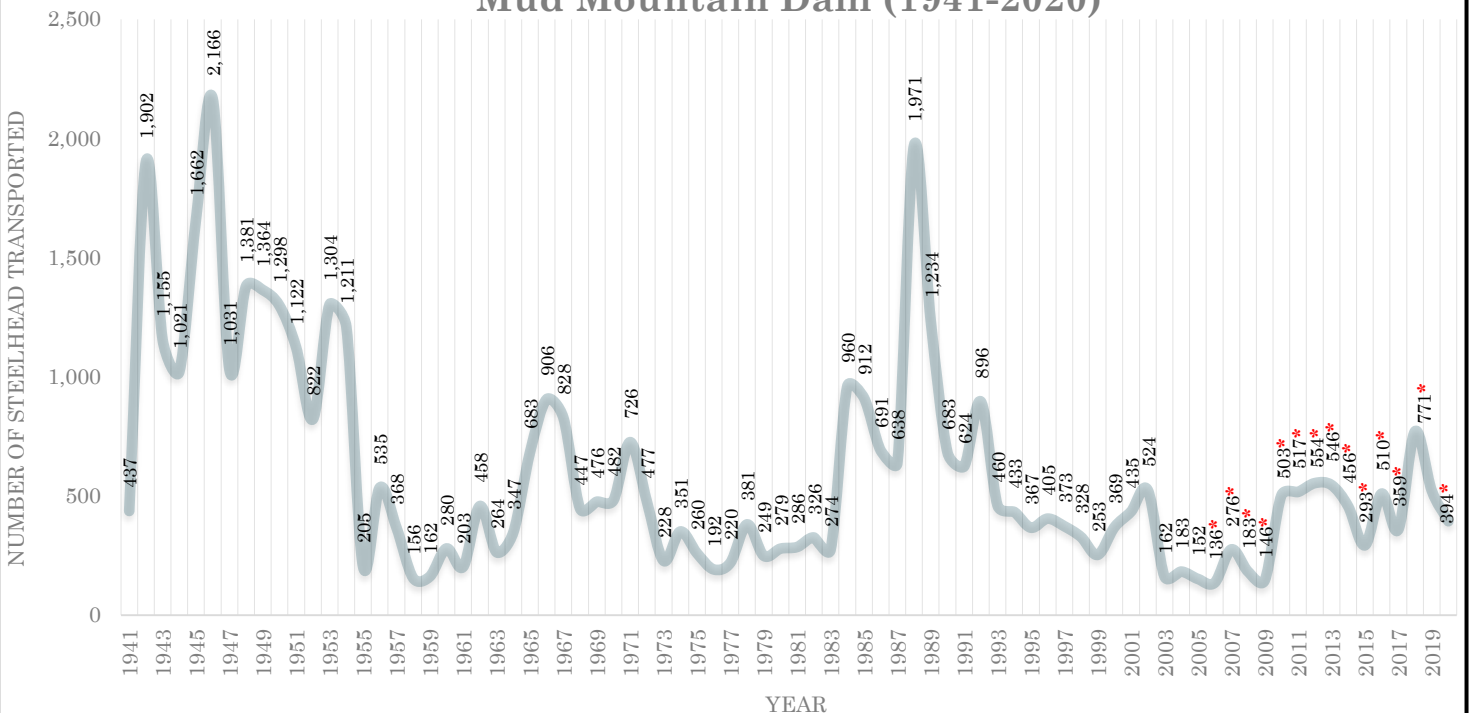
Estimated fall chum escapement totals were calculated by WDFW by means of PTF and WDFW spawning grounds escapement data.

Diru Creek Hatchery Adult Chum Salmon Escapement-Rack Return (1993-2019)

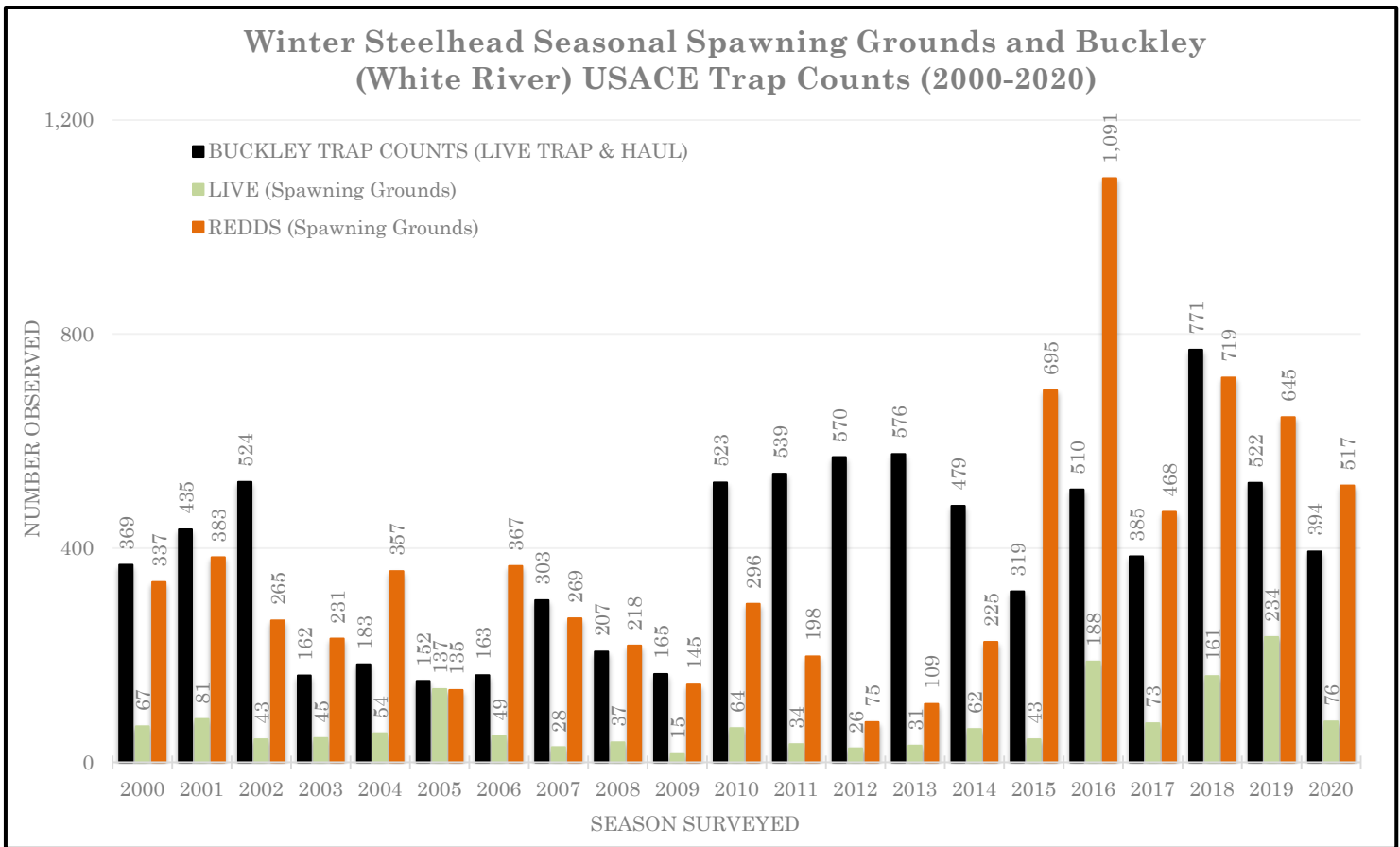


Diru Creek hatchery facility operated by Puyallup Tribe of Indians. Diru Hatchery did not make egg take in 2019.

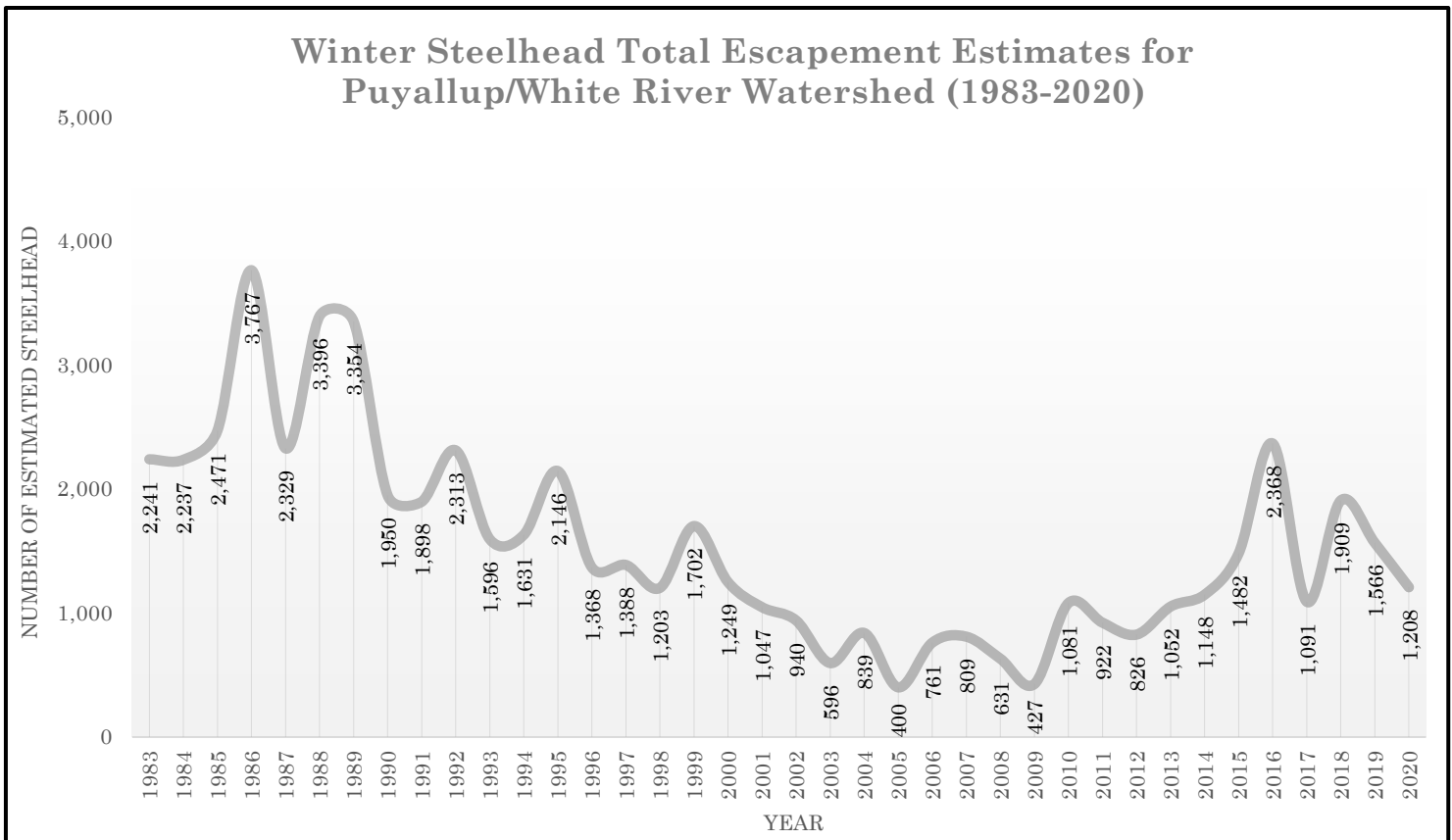
Adult Winter Steelhead Captured and Sampled at the USACE Fish Trap (White River) and Transported Above Mud Mountain Dam (1941-2020)



The graph above details the number of steelhead transported above Mud Mountain Dam. *Additional steelhead captured in the trap since 2006 have been utilized as brood-stock for the White River steelhead supplementation project (see data in this section). See Appendix G&H for the breakdown/age of steelhead returns sampled.

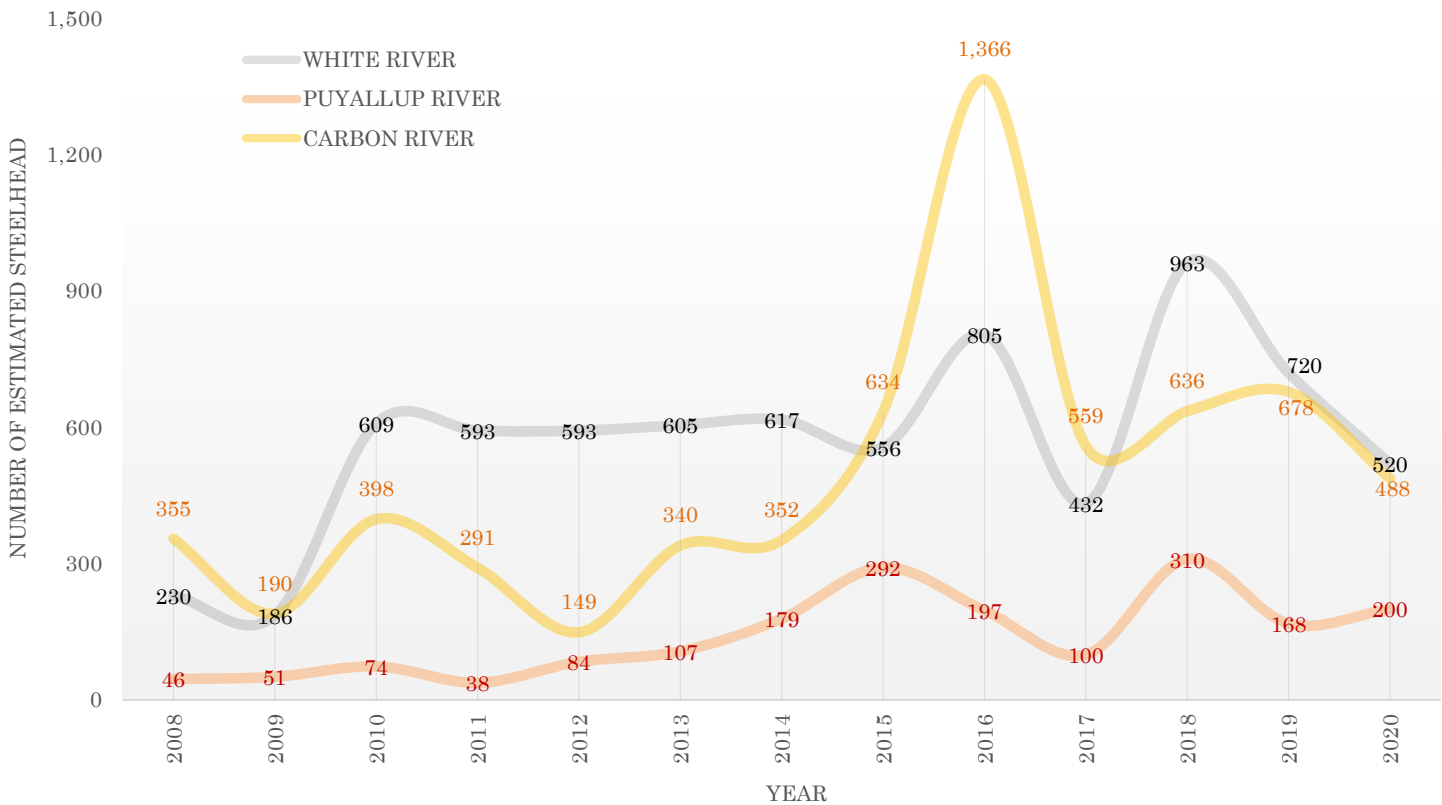


The live, dead and redd totals in this graph do not include steelhead or redds observed above RM 24.3 on the White River; actual escapement totals are known from the USACE Buckley trap counts(see Appendix G & H).



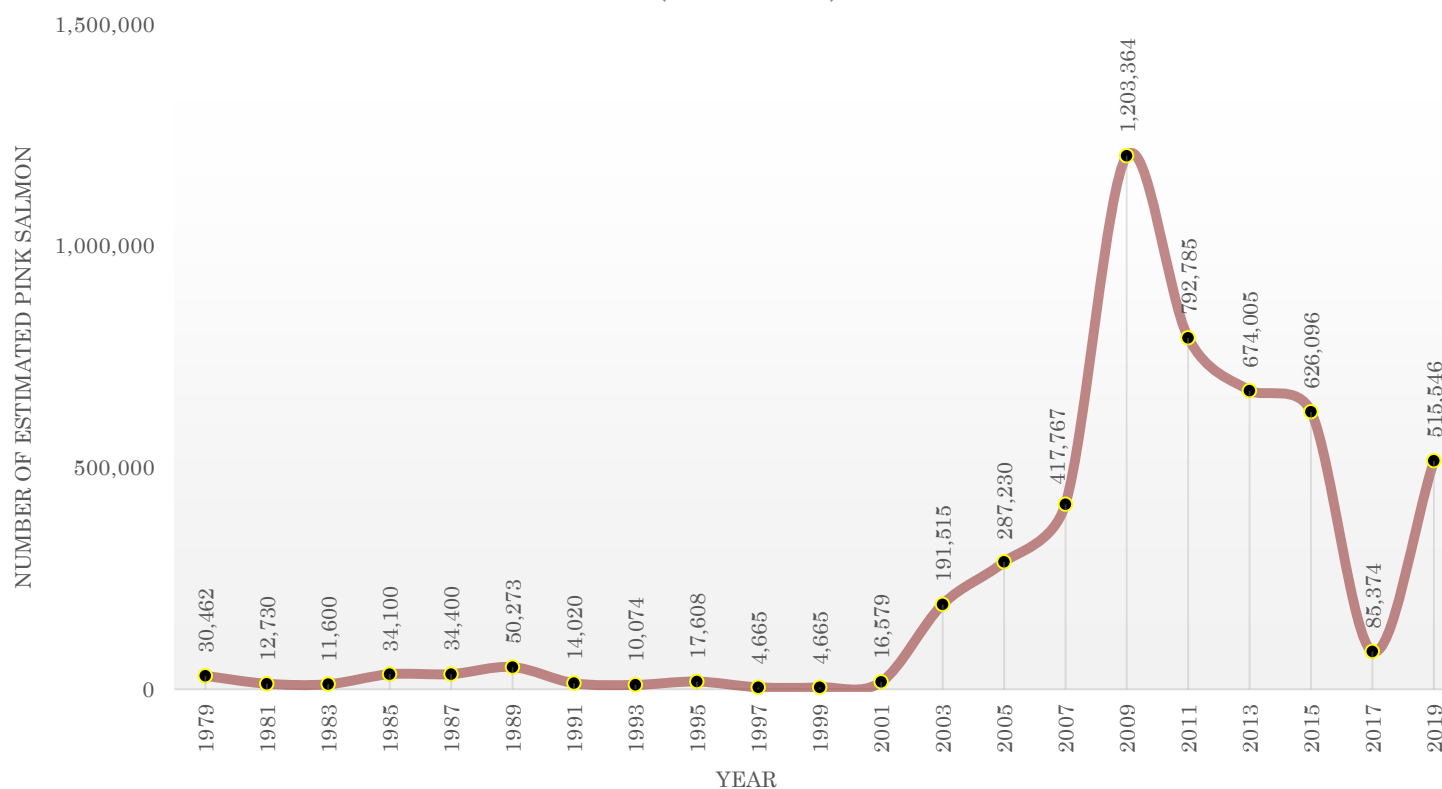
Estimated steelhead escapement totals were calculated and provided by WDFW biologists. Escapement and total run size was determined by utilizing both PTF and WDFW spawning escapement data; Buckley trap capture/sampling data, and biological expansion factors. Addition biological expansion factors are applied to estimate escapement for suitable habitat areas that are often unsurveyable (i.e. mainstem rivers and tributary headwaters). See following graph for the breakout of the White, Puyallup and Carbon river basins steelhead escapements.

Winter Steelhead Breakout of Total Escapement Estimates for the White, Puyallup and Carbon River Basins (2008-2020)



Steelhead escapement was determined by WDFW utilizing PTF & WDFW spawning escapement data and USACE Buckley sampling data.

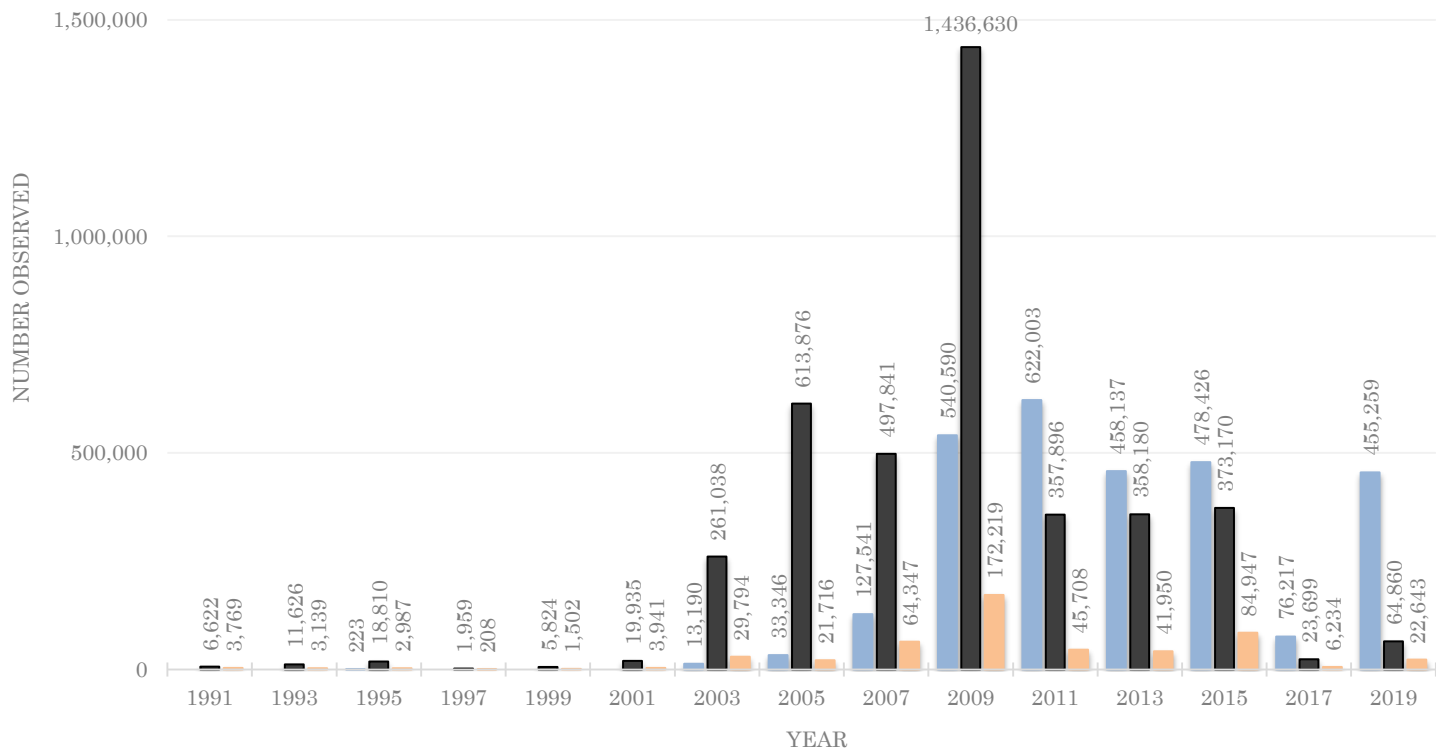
Puyallup/White River Wild Pink Salmon Escapment Estimates (1979-2019)



Pink escapement estimates determined WDFW utilizing PTF & WDFW spawning escapement data and USACE Buckley trap capture data.

Pink Salmon Seasonal Spawning Grounds and Buckley (White River) USACE Fish Trap Counts (1991-2019)

■ BUCKLEY TRAP COUNTS (LIVE TRAP & HAUL) ■ LIVE (Spawning Grounds) ■ DEAD (Spawning Grounds)

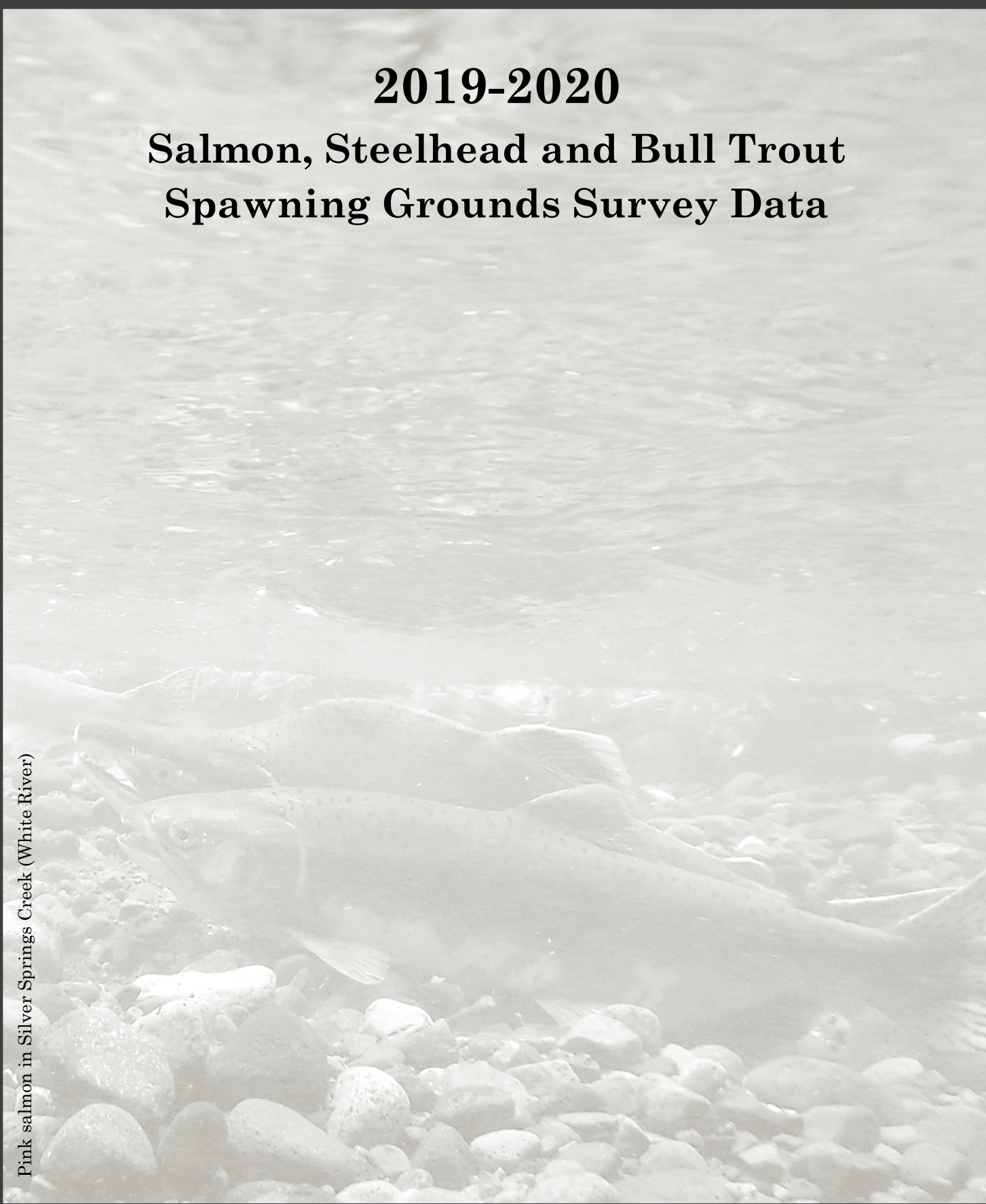


The live and dead totals in this graph do not include the pink salmon observed above RM 24.3 on the White River; actual escapement totals are known from the USACE Buckley trap counts. Buckley trap data source is the USACE Mud Mountain Dam website: <http://www.nws.usace.army.mil/Missions/CivilWorks/LocksandDams/MudMountainDam/FishCounts.aspx>

2019-2020

Salmon, Steelhead and Bull Trout Spawning Grounds Survey Data

Pink salmon in Silver Springs Creek (White River)



APPENDIX B

2019 CHINOOK SPAWNING GROUNDS DATA

STREAM NAME	WRIA	DATE SURVEYED	LOWER R.M.	UPPER R.M.	LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
BOISE CREEK	WRIA	DATE	LOWER R.M.	UPPER R.M.	LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
BOISE	10.0057	8/26/19	0.0	2.2	3	0	0
BOISE	10.0057	9/3/19	0.0	2.2	0	0	0
BOISE	10.0057	9/11/14	0.0	4.5	34	1	1
BOISE	10.0057	9/24/19	0.0	4.5	156	15	6
BOISE	10.0057	10/2/19	0.0	4.5	26	38	4
BOISE	10.0057	10/11/19	0.0	4.5	13	16	0
BOISE	10.0057	10/25/19	0.0	4.5	3	0	0
BOISE	10.0057	11/5/19	0.0	4.5	0	1	0
BOISE	10.0057	11/18/19	0.0	4.5	0	0	0
			BOISE CREEK	TOTAL	235	71	11
					TOTAL LIVE	TOTAL DEAD	TOTAL REDDS
CANYON CREEK	WRIA	DATE	LOWER R.M.	UPPER R.M.	LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
CANYON CREEK	10.0022A	8/27/19	0.0	0.5	0	0	0
CANYON CREEK	10.0022A	9/3/19	0.0	0.5	0	0	0
CANYON CREEK	10.0022A	9/10/19	0.0	0.5	0	0	0
CANYON CREEK	10.0022A	9/20/19	0.0	0.5	2	0	0
CANYON CREEK	10.0022A	9/27/19	0.0	0.5	4	0	1
CANYON CREEK	10.0022A	10/8/19	0.0	0.5	8	0	5
CANYON CREEK	10.0022A	10/18/19	0.0	0.5	0	1	0
CANYON CREEK	10.0022A	10/28/19	0.0	0.5	0	0	0
			CANYON CREEK	TOTAL	14	1	6
					TOTAL LIVE	TOTAL DEAD	TOTAL REDDS
CANYON FALLS	WRIA	DATE	LOWER R.M.	UPPER R.M.	LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
CANYON FALLS	10.0410	9/4/19	0.3	0.6	0	0	0
CANYON FALLS	10.0410	11/5/19	0.3	0.6	0	1	0
			CANYON FALLS	TOTAL	0	1	0
					TOTAL LIVE	TOTAL DEAD	TOTAL REDDS
CARBON RIVER	WRIA	DATE	LOWER R.M.	UPPER R.M.	LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
CARBON RIVER	10.0413	9/30/19	8.5	11.0	1	1	1
			CARBON RIVER	TOTAL	1	1	1
					TOTAL LIVE	TOTAL DEAD	TOTAL REDDS

CLARKS CREEK	WRIA	DATE	LOWER R.M.	UPPER R.M.	LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
CLARKS	Chinook passed upstream of PTOI's Clarks Creek hatchery.				2,582		
					TOTAL LIVE	TOTAL DEAD	TOTAL REDDS
CLEAR CREEK	WRIA	DATE	LOWER R.M.	UPPER R.M.	LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
CLEAR	10.0022	8/27/19	1.7	1.9	0	0	0
CLEAR	10.0022	9/3/19	1.7	1.9	0	0	0
CLEAR	10.0022	9/10/19	1.5	1.9	15	1	1
CLEAR	10.0022	9/20/19	1.5	1.9	142	29	51
CLEAR	10.0022	9/27/19	1.5	1.9	153	95	3
CLEAR	10.0022	10/8/19	1.5	1.9	82	208	2
CLEAR	10.0022	10/18/19	1.5	1.9	33	69	5
CLEAR	10.0022	10/28/19	1.5	1.9	3	8	1
CLEAR	10.0022	11/8/19	1.5	1.9	0	7	0
CLEAR	10.0022	11/20/19	1.5	1.9	0	0	0
			CLEAR CREEK	TOTAL	428	417	63
					TOTAL LIVE	TOTAL DEAD	TOTAL REDDS
CLEARWATER RIVER	WRIA	DATE	LOWER R.M.	UPPER R.M.	LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
CLEARWATER	10.0080	8/26/19	0.0	1.0	0	0	0
CLEARWATER	10.0080	9/18/19	0.0	2.6	26	17	0
			CLEARWATER R.	TOTAL	26	17	0
					TOTAL LIVE	TOTAL DEAD	TOTAL REDDS
FENNEL CREEK	WRIA	DATE	LOWER R.M.	UPPER R.M.	LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
FENNEL	10.0406	8/29/19	0.0	0.5	2	0	1
FENNEL	10.0406	9/4/19	0.0	0.5	0	0	0
FENNEL	10.0406	9/16/19	0.0	1.7	0	0	0
FENNEL	10.0406	9/24/19	0.0	0.6	0	0	0
FENNEL	10.0406	10/16/19	0.0	0.6	1	1	0
FENNEL	10.0406	10/29/19	0.0	0.6	0	0	0
			FENNEL CREEK	TOTAL	3	1	1
					TOTAL LIVE	TOTAL DEAD	TOTAL REDDS
FOX CREEK	WRIA	DATE	LOWER R.M.	UPPER R.M.	LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
FOX	10.0608	8/29/19	0.0	0.1	0	0	0
FOX	10.0608	9/10/19	0.0	0.1	0	0	0
FOX	10.0608	9/17/19	0.0	0.1	0	0	0
FOX	10.0608	10/8/19	0.0	0.1	0	0	0
FOX	10.0608	10/17/19	0.0	0.1	0	0	0
			FOX CREEK	TOTAL	0	0	0
					TOTAL LIVE	TOTAL DEAD	TOTAL REDDS

GREENWATER RIVER	WRIA	DATE	LOWER R.M.	UPPER R.M.	LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
*Data collected by MIT/WDFW							
*GREENWATER	10.0122	8/29/19	0.0	3.9	125	4	
*GREENWATER	10.0122	9/16/19	0.0	3.9	28	9	
*GREENWATER	10.0122	9/30/19	0.0	3.9	9	8	
*GREENWATER	10.0122		0.0	3.9			
*GREENWATER	10.0122		0.0	3.9			
*GREENWATER	10.0122		0.0	3.9			
*GREENWATER	10.0122		0.0	3.9			
			GREENWATER RIVER	TOTAL	162	21	
					TOTAL LIVE	TOTAL DEAD	TOTAL REDDS
HUCKLEBERRY CREEK	WRIA	DATE	LOWER R.M.	UPPER R.M.	LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
HUCKLEBERRY	10.0253	8/28/19	0.0	0.6	2	0	0
HUCKLEBERRY	10.0253	9/9/19	0.0	2.3	0	3	0
HUCKLEBERRY	10.0253	9/18/19	0.0	2.3	1	1	0
HUCKLEBERRY	10.0253	9/30/19	0.0	2.3	0	0	0
HUCKLEBERRY	10.0253	10/9/19	0.0	2.3	0	1	0
			HUCKLEBERRY CREEK	TOTAL	3	5	0
					TOTAL LIVE	TOTAL DEAD	TOTAL REDDS
KAPOWSIN CREEK	WRIA	DATE	LOWER R.M.	UPPER R.M.	LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
KAPOWSIN	10.0600	8/29/19	0.0	0.5	0	0	0
KAPOWSIN	10.0600	9/10/19	0.0	1.6	0	0	0
KAPOWSIN	10.0600	9/27/19	0.0	1.6	3	0	0
KAPOWSIN	10.0600	10/8/19	0.0	3.2	25	8	0
KAPOWSIN	10.0600	10/21/19	0.0	3.2	0	0	0
			KAPOWSIN CREEK	TOTAL	28	8	0
					TOTAL LIVE	TOTAL DEAD	TOTAL REDDS
LEDOUT CREEK	WRIA	DATE	LOWER R.M.	UPPER R.M.	LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
LEDOUT	10.0620	9/17/19	0.0	0.5	0	0	0
LEDOUT	10.0620	9/24/19	0.0	0.5	0	0	0
LEDOUT	10.0620	10/2/19	0.0	0.5	0	0	0
			LEDOUT CREEK	TOTAL	0	0	0
					TOTAL LIVE	TOTAL DEAD	TOTAL REDDS

N.F. PUYALLUP RIVER	WRIA	DATE	LOWER R.M.	UPPER R.M.	LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
N.F. PUYALLUP RIVER	10.0699	10/4/19	0.1	2.5	57	0	21
Fish observed are surplus adults hauled by PTF from WDFW's Voight Cr. hatchery and planted in the NF Puyallup.							
		N.F. PUYALLUP RIVER		TOTAL	57	0	21
					TOTAL LIVE	TOTAL DEAD	TOTAL REDDS
RODY CREEK	WRIA	DATE	LOWER R.M.	UPPER R.M.	LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
RODY CREEK	10.0028	10/8/19	0.4	0.5	0	0	0
RODY CREEK	10.0028	10/18/19	0.4	0.5	2	1	0
RODY CREEK	10.0028	10/28/19	0.4	0.5	0	1	0
RODY CREEK	10.0028	11/8/19	0.4	0.5	0	0	0
			RODY CREEK	TOTAL	2	2	0
					TOTAL LIVE	TOTAL DEAD	TOTAL REDDS
RUSHINGWATER CREEK	WRIA	DATE	LOWER R.M.	UPPER R.M.	LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
RUSHINGWATER	10.0625	9/17/19	0.5	1.3	0	0	0
RUSHINGWATER	10.0625	9/25/19	0.5	1.3	0	0	0
RUSHINGWATER	10.0625	10/7/19	0.5	1.3	0	0	0
			RUSHINGWATER CREEK	TOTAL	0	0	0
					TOTAL LIVE	TOTAL DEAD	TOTAL REDDS
SALMON CREEK	WRIA	DATE	LOWER R.M.	UPPER R.M.	LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
SALMON	10.0035	8/28/19	0.0	0.5	0	0	0
SALMON	10.0035	9/3/19	0.0	0.5	0	0	0
SALMON	10.0035	9/10/19	0.0	0.5	2	0	0
SALMON	10.0035	9/16/19	0.0	0.5	0	0	0
SALMON	10.0035	9/24/19	0.0	0.6	2	1	1
SALMON	10.0035	10/2/19	0.0	0.6	5	1	2
SALMON	10.0035	10/11/19	0.0	0.6	0	1	0
SALMON	10.0035	10/22/19	0.0	0.6	0	0	0
			SALMON CREEK	TOTAL	9	3	3
					TOTAL LIVE	TOTAL DEAD	TOTAL REDDS
SALMON TRIBUTARY	WRIA	DATE	LOWER R.M.	UPPER R.M.	LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
SALMON TRIB	10.0036	8/28/19	0.0	0.1	0	0	0
SALMON TRIB	10.0036	9/3/19	0.0	0.1	0	0	0
SALMON TRIB	10.0036	9/10/19	0.0	0.1	0	0	0
SALMON TRIB	10.0036	9/16/19	0.0	0.1	0	0	0
SALMON TRIB	10.0036	9/24/19	0.0	0.1	0	0	0
SALMON TRIB	10.0036	10/2/19	0.0	0.1	0	0	0
SALMON TRIB	10.0036	10/11/19	0.0	0.1	0	0	0
SALMON TRIB	10.0036	10/22/19	0.0	0.1	0	0	0
			SALMON TRIBUTARY	TOTAL	0	0	0
					TOTAL LIVE	TOTAL DEAD	TOTAL REDDS

SILVER SPRINGS	WRIA	DATE	LOWER R.M.	UPPER R.M.	LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
SILVER SPRINGS	10.0332A	8/28/19	0.0	0.3	0	0	0
SILVER SPRINGS	10.0332A	9/9/19	0.0	0.3	0	0	0
SILVER SPRINGS	10.0332A	9/19/19	0.0	0.3	23	0	3
SILVER SPRINGS	10.0332A	9/30/19	0.0	0.3	0	7	0
SILVER SPRINGS	10.0332A	10/9/19	0.0	0.3	0	1	0
			SILVER SPRINGS	TOTAL	23	8	3
					TOTAL LIVE	TOTAL DEAD	TOTAL REDDS
SOUTH PRAIRIE CREEK	WRIA	DATE	LOWER R.M.	UPPER R.M.	LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
*Data collected by WDFW							
*SOUTH PRAIRIE	10.0429	8/29/19	0.3	3.8	7	0	4
*SOUTH PRAIRIE	10.0429	9/5/19	0.3	6.7	52	5	7
*SOUTH PRAIRIE	10.0429	9/12/19	0.3	8.0	148	24	31
*SOUTH PRAIRIE	10.0429	9/19/19	0.3	10.2	185	33	63
*SOUTH PRAIRIE	10.0429	9/26/19	0.3	12.6	137	81	42
*SOUTH PRAIRIE	10.0429	10/3/19	0.3	12.6	27	70	6
*SOUTH PRAIRIE	10.0429	10/10/19	0.3	12.6	6	27	1
*SOUTH PRAIRIE	10.0429	10/29/19	0.3	12.6	0	2	0
			SOUTH PRAIRIE CREEK	TOTAL	562	242	154
					TOTAL LIVE	TOTAL DEAD	TOTAL REDDS
SQUALLY CREEK	WRIA	DATE	LOWER R.M.	UPPER R.M.	LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
SQUALLY CREEK	10.0024	9/20/19	0.0	0.3	0	0	0
SQUALLY CREEK	10.0024	9/27/19	0.0	0.3	3	6	3
SQUALLY CREEK	10.0024	10/8/19	0.0	0.3	2	2	3
SQUALLY CREEK	10.0024	10/18/19	0.0	0.3	0	2	0
SQUALLY CREEK	10.0024	10/28/19	0.0	0.3	0	0	0
			SQUALLY CREEK	TOTAL	5	10	6
					TOTAL LIVE	TOTAL DEAD	TOTAL REDDS
SWAN CREEK	WRIA	DATE	LOWER R.M.	UPPER R.M.	LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
SWAN CREEK	10.0023	8/27/19	0.3	0.6	0	0	0
SWAN CREEK	10.0023	9/3/19	0.3	0.6	0	0	0
SWAN CREEK	10.0023	9/10/19	0.3	0.6	0	0	0
SWAN CREEK	10.0023	9/20/19	0.3	1.0	0	0	0
SWAN CREEK	10.0023	9/25/19	0.3	1.0	0	1	0
SWAN CREEK	10.0023	10/2/19	0.3	1.0	0	0	0
SWAN CREEK	10.0023	10/11/19	0.3	1.0	0	0	0
SWAN CREEK	10.0023	10/22/19	0.3	1.0	0	0	0
			SWAN CREEK	TOTAL	0	1	0
					TOTAL LIVE	TOTAL DEAD	TOTAL REDDS

WHITE RIVER	WRIA	DATE	LOWER R.M.	UPPER R.M.	LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
WHITE RIVER	10.0031	10/3/19	0.0	7.5	1	3	2
WHITE RIVER	10.0031	10/7/19	16.5	24.3	1	0	4
			WHITE RIVER	TOTAL	2	3	6
					TOTAL LIVE	TOTAL DEAD	TOTAL REDDS
WILKESON CREEK	WRIA	DATE	LOWER R.M.	UPPER R.M.	LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
WILKESON	10.0432	9/4/19	2.0	2.5	0	0	0
WILKESON	10.0432	9/11/19	0.0	1.5	7	0	2
WILKESON	10.0432	9/23/19	0.0	3.8	54	15	17
WILKESON	10.0432	10/1/19	0.0	3.8	19	13	4
WILKESON	10.0432	10/15/19	0.0	3.8	1	6	0
WILKESON	10.0432	10/29/19	0.0	5.8	0	0	0
			WILKESON CREEK	TOTAL	81	34	23
					TOTAL LIVE	TOTAL DEAD	TOTAL REDDS
					LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
TOTAL SPAWNING GROUND COUNTS (Excluding fish transported above Mud Mountain Dam on White River-See Buckley Trap):					4,009	794	295

2019 BULL TROUT SPAWNING GROUND DATA (WHITE RIVER)

Survey conducted by PTF (Black) Survey conducted by NPS (Red)

STREAM	WRIA# / NPS#	DATE	LOWER R.M.	UPPER R.M.	LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
ANTLER CREEK	10.0352 / w09-00a	9/9/19	0.0	0.2	0	0	0
ANTLER CREEK	10.0352 / w09-00a	9/19/19	0.0	0.2	5	0	5
ANTLER CREEK	10.0352 / w09-00a	9/30/19	0.0	0.2	3	2	8
ANTLER CREEK	10.0352 / w09-00a	10/10/19	0.0	0.2	0	0	0
ANTLER CREEK	10.0352 / w09-00a	10/21/19	0.0	0.2	0	0	1
			ANTLER CREEK	Total	8	2	14
					LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
BRIDGE CREEK (Unidentified @ LB-RM 1.2)	Fryingpan Tributary	9/19/19	0.0	0.2	0	0	1
BRIDGE CREEK (Unidentified @ LB-RM 1.2)	Fryingpan Tributary	10/1/19	0.0	0.2	0	0	1
BRIDGE CREEK (Unidentified @ LB-RM 1.2)	Fryingpan Tributary	10/10/19	0.0	0.2	0	0	0
			BRIDGE CREEK	Total	0	0	2
					LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
CRYSTAL CREEK	10.0353 / w10-00a	9/9/19			0	0	0
CRYSTAL CREEK	10.0353 / w10-00a	10/21/19			0	0	2
			CRYSTAL CREEK	Total	0	0	2
					LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
DEADWOOD	10.0355 / w12-00a	9/9/19	0.0	0.6	0	0	0
DEADWOOD	10.0355 / w12-00a	9/19/19	0.0	0.6	5	0	3
DEADWOOD	10.0355 / w12-00a	9/30/19	0.0	0.6	0	0	4
DEADWOOD	10.0355 / w12-00a	10/10/19	0.0	0.6	2	0	0
DEADWOOD	10.0355 / w12-00a	10/21/19	0.0	0.6	0	0	0
			DEADWOOD CREEK	Total	7	0	7
					LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
DISCOVERY (Unidentified)	White River	9/9/19	0.0	0.4	2	0	1
DISCOVERY (Unidentified)	White River	9/18/19	0.0	0.4	6	0	3
DISCOVERY (Unidentified)	White River	10/1/19	0.0	0.4	6	0	6
DISCOVERY (Unidentified)	White River	10/10/2019	0.0	0.4	0	0	0
			DISCOVERY	Total	14	0	10
					LIVE	DEAD	REDDS

FRYINGPAN	10.0369 / w17-00a	9/9/19	0.0	1.2	0	0	0
FRYINGPAN	10.0369 / w17-00a	9/19/19	0.0	2.0	3	0	0
FRYINGPAN	10.0369 / w17-00a	10/1/19	0.0	2.0	5	0	2
FRYINGPAN	10.0369 / w17-00a	10/10/19	0.0	2.0	1	0	2
FRYINGPAN	10.0369 / w17-00a	10/21/19	0.0	2.0	0	0	0
			FRYINGPAN CREEK	Total	9	0	4
					LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
HIDDEN SPRINGS	w15.5-00a	9/9/19	0.0	1.1	0	0	0
HIDDEN SPRINGS	w15.5-00a	9/19/19	0.0	1.1	7	0	4
HIDDEN SPRINGS	w15.5-00a	9/30/19	0.0	1.1	1	0	4
HIDDEN SPRINGS	w15.5-00a	10/10/19	0.0	1.1	0	0	0
			HIDDEN SPRINGS	Total	8	0	8
					LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
KLICKITAT	10.0357 / w13-00a	9/9/19	0.0	0.3	0	0	0
KLICKITAT	10.0357 / w13-00a	9/19/19	0.0	0.3	5	0	2
KLICKITAT	10.0357 / w13-00a	9/30/19	0.0	0.3	3	0	16
KLICKITAT	10.0357 / w13-00a	10/10/19	0.0	0.3	0	0	0
KLICKITAT	10.0357 / w13-00a	10/21/19	0.0	0.3	0	0	4
			KLICKITAT	Total	8	0	22
					LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
NO-NAME CREEK	10.0364 / w14-00a	9/9/19	0.0	0.6	4	0	2
NO-NAME CREEK	10.0364 / w14-00a	9/19/19	0.0	0.6	6	0	3
NO-NAME CREEK	10.0364 / w14-00a	9/30/19	0.0	0.6	6	0	21
NO-NAME CREEK	10.0364 / w14-00a	10/10/19	0.0	0.6	0	0	5
			NO-NAME CREEK	Total	16	0	31
					LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
PARALLEL CREEK	w13.5-00a	9/9/19	0.0	0.2	0	0	0
PARALLEL CREEK	w13.5-00a	9/19/19	0.0	0.2	0	0	0
PARALLEL CREEK	w13.5-00a	9/30/19	0.0	0.2	0	0	0
PARALLEL CREEK	w13.5-00a	10/10/19	0.0	0.2	0	0	3
			PARALLEL CREEK	Total	0	0	3
					LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
SHAW CREEK	10.0365 / w15-00a	9/9/19	0.0	0.2	0	0	0
SHAW CREEK	10.0365 / w15-00a	9/19/19	0.0	0.2	0	0	0
SHAW CREEK	10.0365 / w15-00a	9/30/19	0.0	0.2	2	1	9
SHAW CREEK	10.0365 / w15-00a	10/10/2019	0.0	0.2	0	0	1
SHAW CREEK	10.0365 / w15-00a	10/21/19	0.0	0.2	0	0	0
			SHAW CREEK	Total	2	1	10
					LIVE	DEAD	REDDS

SILVER CREEK	10.0313	9/9/19	0.0	0.1	0	0	0
SILVER CREEK	10.0313	9/19/19	0.0	0.1	2	0	2
SILVER CREEK	10.0313	9/30/19	0.0	0.1	0	0	4
SILVER CREEK	10.0313	10/9/19	0.0	0.1	1	0	2
			SILVER CREEK	Total	3	0	8
					LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
SILVER SPRINGS	10.0332A	9/9/19	0.0	0.3	0	0	0
SILVER SPRINGS	10.0332A	9/19/19	0.0	0.3	2	0	0
SILVER SPRINGS	10.0332A	9/30/19	0.0	0.3	0	0	0
SILVER SPRINGS	10.0332A	10/9/19	0.0	0.3	0	0	0
			SILVER SPRINGS	Total	2	0	0
					LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
SUNRISE CREEK	10.0337 / w06-00a	9/9/10	0.0	0.2	0	0	0
SUNRISE CREEK	10.0337 / w06-00a	10/9/19	0.0	0.2	0	0	0
SUNRISE CREEK	10.0337 / w06-00a	10/15/19	0.0	0.2	0	0	0
			SUNRISE CREEK	Total	0	0	0
					LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
TRIBUTARY (Unidentified @ LB-RM 67.5)	White River	9/9/19	0.0	0.1	0	0	0
TRIBUTARY (Unidentified @ LB-RM 67.5)	White River	9/19/19	0.0	0.1	7	0	3
TRIBUTARY (Unidentified @ LB-RM 67.5)	White River	9/30/19	0.0	0.1	1	0	4
TRIBUTARY (Unidentified @ LB-RM 67.5)	White River	10/10/19	0.0	0.1	0	0	1
			UNIDENTIFIED TRIB	Total	8	0	8
					LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
WINZIG CREEK (Unidentified)	Fryingpan Tributary	9/9/19	0.0	0.1	0	0	0
WINZIG CREEK (Unidentified)	Fryingpan Tributary	9/19/19	0.0	0.1	0	0	0
WINZIG CREEK (Unidentified)	Fryingpan Tributary	10/1/19	0.0	0.1	0	0	0
WINZIG CREEK (Unidentified)	Fryingpan Tributary	10/10/19	0.0	0.1	0	0	0
			WINZIG CREEK	Total	0	0	0
					LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
WRIGHT CREEK	10.0370 / w17-02a	9/9/19	0.0	0.2	0	0	0
WRIGHT CREEK	10.0370 / w17-02a	9/19/19	0.0	0.2	5	0	1
WRIGHT CREEK	10.0370 / w17-02a	10/1/19	0.0	0.2	0	0	1
WRIGHT CREEK	10.0370 / w17-02a	10/10/19	0.0	0.2	0	0	1
WRIGHT CREEK	10.0370 / w17-02a	10/21/19	0.0	0.2	0	0	0
			WRIGHT CREEK	Total	5	0	3
					LIVE	DEAD	REDDS

LITTERALS POND OUTLET	White River	9/18/19	0.0	0.4	0	0	0
LITTERALS POND OUTLET	White River	10/1/19	0.0	0.4	0	0	0
				Total	0	0	0
					LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
w07-00a	w07-00a	9/9/19	0.0	0.2	0	0	0
w07-00a	w07-00a	9/19/19	0.0	0.2	0	0	0
w07-00a	w07-00a	10/1/19	0.0	0.2	0	0	0
			w07-00a	Total	0	0	0
					LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
				Total:	82	3	132
					LIVE	DEAD	REDDS

2019 BULL TROUT SPAWNING DATA (MOWICH RIVER)

Survey conducted by Puyallup Tribal Fisheries (Black)

STREAM	WRIA#	DATE	LOWER R.M.	UPPER R.M.	LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
MEADOW CREEK (@RM 5.1/RB)	10.0630	9/17/19	0.0	1.0	3	0	2
MEADOW CREEK (@RM 5.1/RB)	10.0630	9/25/19	0.0	1.0	1	0	1
MEADOW CREEK (@RM 5.1/RB)	10.0630	10/7/19	0.0	1.0	0	0	1
			MEADOW CREEK	Total	4	0	4
					LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
TEMPEST CREEK (Unidentified @RM 5.8/LB)	Mowich River	9/17/19	0.0	0.2	0	0	0
TEMPEST CREEK (Unidentified @RM 5.8/LB)	Mowich River	9/25/19	0.0	0.2	0	0	0
TEMPEST CREEK (Unidentified @RM 5.8/LB)	Mowich River	10/7/19	0.0	0.2	0	0	2
			TEMPEST CREEK	Total	0	0	2
					LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
TRIBUTARY UN-NAMED-MORA (@RM 6.2/LB)	10.0642	9/17/19	0.0	0.2	0	0	0
TRIBUTARY UN-NAMED-MORA (@RM 6.2/LB)	10.0642	9/25/19	0.0	0.2	0	0	1
TRIBUTARY UN-NAMED-MORA (@RM 6.2/LB)	10.0642	10/7/19	0.0	0.2	0	0	0
			UNNAMED TRIBUTARY	Total	0	0	1
					LIVE	DEAD	REDDS

SENTINEL CREEK-MORA (Unidentified @ RM 7.5/LB)	Mowich River	9/17/19	0.0	0.5	2	0	1
SENTINEL CREEK-MORA (Unidentified @ RM 7.5/LB)	Mowich River	9/25/19	0.0	0.5	8	2	9
SENTINEL CREEK-MORA (Unidentified @ RM 7.5/LB)	Mowich River	10/7/19	0.0	0.5	0	0	3
			SENTINEL CREEK	Total	10	2	13
					LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
HUMBUG CREEK-MORA (Unidentified @RM 7.6/RB)	Mowich River	9/17/19	0.0	0.1	0	0	0
HUMBUG CREEK-MORA (Unidentified @RM 7.6/RB)	Mowich River	9/25/19	0.0	0.1	0	0	0
HUMBUG CREEK-MORA (Unidentified @RM 7.6/RB)	Mowich River	10/7/19	0.0	0.1	0	0	1
			HUMBUG CREEK	Total	0	0	1
					LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
				Total:	14	2	21
					LIVE	DEAD	REDDS

2019 BULL TROUT SPAWNING DATA (S.F. PUYALLUP RIVER)

Survey conducted by Puyallup Tribal Fisheries (Black)

STREAM	WRIA#	DATE	LOWER R.M.	UPPER R.M.	LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
ST. ANDREWS CREEK	10.0714	10/4/19	0.0	0.1	0	0	0
			ST. ANDREWS CREEK	Total	0	0	0
					LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
				Total:	0	0	0
					LIVE	DEAD	REDDS

2019 BULL TROUT SPAWNING DATA (N.F. PUYALLUP RIVER)

Survey conducted by Puyallup Tribal Fisheries (Black)

STREAM	WRIA#	DATE	LOWER R.M.	UPPER R.M.	LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
UNNAMED TRIBUTARY-MORA (RM 2.1/RB)	10.0701	10/4/19			0	0	1
			UNNAMED TRIBUTARY	Total	0	0	1
					LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
UNNAMED TRIBUTARY-MORA (RM 2.5/RB)	10.0702	10/4/19			0	0	2
			UNNAMED TRIBUTARY	Total	0	0	2
					LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
				Total:	0	0	3
					LIVE	DEAD	REDDS

2019 BULL TROUT SPAWNING DATA (CARBON RIVER)

Survey conducted by National Park Service (Red) Survey conducted by Puyallup Tribal Fisheries (Black)

STREAM	WRIA# / NPS#	DATE	LOWER R.M.	UPPER R.M.	LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
RANGER CREEK	10.0530 / c06-00a	9/23/19	0.0	0.4	0	0	0
RANGER CREEK	10.0530 / c06-00a	10/1/19	0.0	0.4	0	0	6
RANGER CREEK	10.0530 / c06-00a	10/7/19	0.0	0.4	9	0	2
RANGER CREEK	10.0530 / c06-00a	10/28/19	0.0	0.4	0	0	0
			RANGER CREEK	Total	9	0	8
					LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
IPSUT CREEK	10.0550 / c08-00a	9/23/19	0.0	0.1	0	0	0
IPSUT CREEK	10.0550 / c08-00a	10/1/19	0.0	0.1	0	0	0
IPSUT CREEK	10.0550 / c08-00a	10/7/19	0.0	0.1	2	0	1
IPSUT CREEK	10.0550 / c08-00a	10/28/19	0.0	0.1	0	0	0
			IPSUT CREEK	Total	2	0	1
					LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
JUNE CREEK	10.0507 / c03-00a	9/23/19	0.0	0.3	0	0	0
JUNE CREEK	10.0507 / c03-00a	10/1/19	0.0	0.2	0	0	0
JUNE CREEK	10.0507 / c03-00a	10/7/19	0.0	0.3	0	0	0
JUNE CREEK	10.0507 / c03-00a	10/28/19	0.0	0.3	0	0	0
			JUNE CREEK	Total	0	0	0
					LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
CHENUIS CREEK	10.0534 / c07-00a	9/23/19	0.0	0.3	0	0	0
CHENUIS CREEK	10.0534 / c07-00a	10/1/19	0.0	0.3	0	0	1
CHENUIS CREEK	10.0534 / c07-00a	10/7/19	0.0	0.3	0	0	0
			CHENUIS CREEK	Total	0	0	1
					LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
Total:					11	0	10
					LIVE	DEAD	REDDS

2019 BULL TROUT SPAWNING DATA (WEST FORK WHITE R.)

Survey conducted by National Park Service (Red)

STREAM	WRIA# / NPS#	DATE	LOWER R.M.	UPPER R.M.	LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
LODI CREEK	10.0227 / f09-00a	10/4/19	0.0	0.4	0	0	1
			LODI CREEK	Total	0	0	1
					LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
VAN HORN CREEK	10.0221 / f06-00a	10/4/19	0.0	0.2	0	0	2
			VAN HORN CREEK	Total	0	0	2
					LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
Total:					0	0	3
					LIVE	DEAD	REDDS

2019 COHO SPAWNING GROUNDS DATA

STREAM	WRIA	DATE	LOWER R.M.	UPPER R.M.	LIVE	DEAD
BOISE CREEK	WRIA	DATE	LOWER R.M.	UPPER R.M.	LIVE	DEAD
BOISE	10.0057	9/3/19	0.0	2.2	0	0
BOISE	10.0057	9/11/19	0.0	4.5	0	1
BOISE	10.0057	9/24/19	0.0	4.5	2	0
BOISE	10.0057	10/2/19	0.0	4.5	16	0
BOISE	10.0057	10/11/19	0.0	4.5	42	0
BOISE	10.0057	10/25/19	0.0	4.5	166	1
BOISE	10.0057	11/5/19	0.0	4.5	251	6
BOISE	10.0057	11/18/19	0.0	4.5	237	16
BOISE	10.0057	12/2/19	0.0	4.5	44	28
BOISE	10.0057	12/18/19	0.0	4.5	4	3
			BOISE	TOTAL:	762	55
					TOTAL LIVE	TOTAL DEAD
CANYON CREEK	WRIA	DATE	LOWER R.M.	UPPER R.M.	LIVE	DEAD
CANYON CREEK	10.0022A	11/8/19	1.0	1.2	0	0
CANYON CREEK	10.0022A	11/20/19	1.0	1.2	0	0
CANYON CREEK	10.0022A	12/4/19	1.0	1.2	0	0
CANYON CREEK	10.0022A	12/12/19	1.0	1.2	0	0
CANYON CREEK	10.0022A	12/23/19	1.0	1.2	0	0
CANYON CREEK	10.0022A	12/30/19	1.0	1.2	0	0
			CANYON CREEK	TOTAL:	0	0
					TOTAL LIVE	TOTAL DEAD
CANYON FALLS	WRIA	DATE	LOWER R.M.	UPPER R.M.	LIVE	DEAD
CANYON FALLS	10.0410	11/5/19	0.3	0.6	20	6
CANYON FALLS	10.0410	11/13/19	0.3	0.6	15	0
CANYON FALLS	10.0410	11/21/19	0.3	0.6	9	1
CANYON FALLS	10.0410	11/27/19	0.3	0.6	5	0
CANYON FALLS	10.0410	12/5/19	0.3	0.6	0	0
CANYON FALLS	10.0410	12/12/19	0.3	0.6	1	0
CANYON FALLS	10.0410	12/18/19	0.3	0.6	0	0
CANYON FALLS	10.0410	12/24/19	0.3	0.6	0	0
CANYON FALLS	10.0410	1/3/20	0.3	0.6	0	0
CANYON FALLS	10.0410	1/9/20	0.3	0.6	0	0
CANYON FALLS	10.0410	1/15/20	0.3	0.6	0	0
CANYON FALLS	10.0410	1/21/20	0.3	0.6	0	0
CANYON FALLS	10.0410	1/28/20	0.3	0.6	0	0
CANYON FALLS	10.0410	2/4/20	0.3	0.6	0	0
CANYON FALLS	10.0410	2/10/20	0.3	0.6	0	0
CANYON FALLS	10.0410	2/18/20	0.3	0.6	0	0
			CANYON FALLS	TOTAL:	50	7
					TOTAL LIVE	TOTAL DEAD

CARBON RIVER	WRIA	DATE	LOWER R.M.	UPPER R.M.	LIVE	DEAD
CARBON RIVER	10.0413	12/3/19	0.0	6.0	6	0
CARBON RIVER	10.0413					
			CARBON RIVER	TOTAL:	6	0
					TOTAL LIVE	TOTAL DEAD
CLARKS CREEK	WRIA	DATE	LOWER R.M.	UPPER R.M.	LIVE	DEAD
CLARKS	10.0027	Coho passed upstream of Clarks Creek hatchery.			1,630	
CLARKS	10.0027	11/13/19	3.4	3.7	147	NA
CLARKS	10.0027	11/26/19	3.4	3.7	47	NA
CLARKS	10.0027	12/6/19	3.4	3.7	17	NA
CLARKS	10.0027	12/17/19	3.4	3.7	1	NA
CLARKS	10.0027	12/30/19	3.4	3.7	0	NA
			CLARKS	TOTAL:	212	NA
					TOTAL LIVE	TOTAL DEAD
CLEAR CREEK	WRIA	DATE	LOWER R.M.	UPPER R.M.	LIVE	DEAD
CLEAR	10.0022	9/3/19	1.7	1.9	0	0
CLEAR	10.0022	9/10/19	1.5	1.9	1	0
CLEAR	10.0022	9/20/19	1.5	1.9	3	0
CLEAR	10.0022	9/27/19	1.5	1.9	0	1
CLEAR	10.0022	10/8/19	1.5	1.9	10	1
CLEAR	10.0022	10/18/19	1.5	1.9	5	0
CLEAR	10.0022	10/28/19	1.5	1.9	12	2
CLEAR	10.0022	11/8/19	1.5	1.9	2	3
CLEAR	10.0022	11/20/19	1.5	1.9	2	0
CLEAR	10.0022	12/4/19	1.5	1.9	0	0
CLEAR	10.0022	12/12/19	1.5	1.9	0	0
CLEAR	10.0022	12/23/19	1.5	1.9	1	0
CLEAR	10.0022	12/30/19	1.5	1.9	0	0
			CLEAR	TOTAL:	36	7
					TOTAL LIVE	TOTAL DEAD
COAL MINE CREEK	WRIA	DATE	LOWER R.M.	UPPER R.M.	LIVE	DEAD
COAL MINE CREEK	10.0432A	10/8/19	0.0	0.4	0	0
COAL MINE CREEK	10.0432A	10/17/19	0.0	0.4	0	0
COAL MINE CREEK	10.0432A	10/29/19	0.0	0.4	0	0
COAL MINE CREEK	10.0432A	11/5/19	0.0	0.4	0	0
COAL MINE CREEK	10.0432A	11/13/19	0.0	0.4	0	0
COAL MINE CREEK	10.0432A	11/20/19	0.0	0.4	0	0
COAL MINE CREEK	10.0432A	11/27/19	0.0	0.4	0	0
COAL MINE CREEK	10.0432A	12/5/19	0.0	0.4	0	0
COAL MINE CREEK	10.0432A	12/12/19	0.0	0.4	0	0
COAL MINE CREEK	10.0432A	12/18/19	0.0	0.4	0	0
COAL MINE CREEK	10.0432A	12/24/19	0.0	0.4	0	0
COAL MINE CREEK	10.0432A	1/3/20	0.0	0.4	0	0

COAL MINE CREEK	10.0432A	1/9/20	0.0	0.4	2	0
COAL MINE CREEK	10.0432A	1/15/20	0.0	0.4	0	0
COAL MINE CREEK	10.0432A	1/21/20	0.0	0.4	0	0
COAL MINE CREEK	10.0432A	1/28/20	0.0	0.4	1	0
COAL MINE CREEK	10.0432A	2/4/20	0.0	0.4	1	0
COAL MINE CREEK	10.0432A	2/10/20	0.0	0.4	5	1
COAL MINE CREEK	10.0432A	2/18/20	0.0	0.4	0	0
<i>Surveys conducted by WDFW</i>			COAL MINE	TOTAL:	9	1
					TOTAL LIVE	TOTAL DEAD
FENNEL CREEK	WRIA	DATE	LOWER R.M.	UPPER R.M.	LIVE	DEAD
FENNEL	10.0406	9/24/19	0.0	0.6	0	0
FENNEL	10.0406	10/16/19	0.0	0.6	1	0
FENNEL	10.0406	10/29/19	0.0	0.6	11	0
FENNEL	10.0406	11/5/19	0.0	1.9	2	0
FENNEL	10.0406	11/14/19	0.0	1.9	2	0
FENNEL	10.0406	11/21/19	0.0	1.9	1	0
FENNEL	10.0406	11/27/19	0.0	1.9	1	0
FENNEL	10.0406	12/5/19	0.0	1.9	0	0
FENNEL	10.0406	12/11/19	0.0	1.1	0	2
FENNEL	10.0406	12/18/19	0.0	1.9	0	1
FENNEL	10.0406	12/26/19	0.0	1.9	0	0
FENNEL	10.0406	1/3/20	0.0	1.9	0	0
FENNEL	10.0406	1/15/20	0.0	1.9	0	0
<i>Surveys conducted by WDFW</i>			FENNEL	TOTAL:	18	3
					TOTAL LIVE	TOTAL DEAD
FISK CREEK	WRIA	DATE	LOWER R.M.	UPPER R.M.	LIVE	DEAD
FISK CREEK	10.0596	11/14/19	0.0	0.1	3	1
FISK CREEK	10.0596	11/21/19	0.3	1.1	1	0
FISK CREEK	10.0596	11/27/19	0.3	1.1	0	0
FISK CREEK	10.0596	12/12/19	0.3	1.1	0	0
FISK CREEK	10.0596	12/26/19	0.3	1.1	0	0
FISK CREEK	10.0596	1/3/20	0.3	1.1	0	0
<i>Surveys conducted by WDFW</i>			FISK	TOTAL:	4	1
					TOTAL LIVE	TOTAL DEAD
FOX CREEK	WRIA	DATE	LOWER R.M.	UPPER R.M.	LIVE	DEAD
FOX	10.0608	9/17/19	0.0	0.1	0	0
FOX	10.0608	10/8/19	0.0	0.1	4	0
FOX	10.0608	10/17/19	0.0	0.1	7	0
FOX	10.0608	10/24/19	0.0	0.1	57	0
FOX	10.0608	10/31/19	0.0	0.1	12	1
FOX	10.0608	11/15/19	0.0	0.1	0	0
			FOX	TOTAL:	80	1
					TOTAL LIVE	TOTAL DEAD

KAPOWSIN CREEK	WRIA	DATE	LOWER R.M.	UPPER R.M.	LIVE	DEAD
KAPOWSIN	10.0600	9/27/19	0.0	1.6	0	0
KAPOWSIN	10.0600	10/8/19	0.0	3.2	4	0
KAPOWSIN	10.0600	10/21/19	0.0	3.2	2	0
			KAPOWSIN	TOTAL:	6	0
					TOTAL LIVE	TOTAL DEAD
LEDOUT CREEK	WRIA	DATE	LOWER R.M.	UPPER R.M.	LIVE	DEAD
LEDOUT	10.0620	11/12/19	0.0	0.4	9	0
LEDOUT	10.0620	11/20/19	0.0	0.4	4	0
LEDOUT	10.0620	11/25/19	0.0	0.4	0	0
			LEDOUT	TOTAL:	13	0
					TOTAL LIVE	TOTAL DEAD
RUSHINGWATER CREEK	WRIA	DATE	LOWER R.M.	UPPER R.M.	LIVE	DEAD
RODY CREEK	10.0028	10/18/19	0.4	0.5	0	0
RODY CREEK	10.0028	10/28/19	0.4	0.5	1	7
RODY CREEK	10.0028	11/8/19	0.4	0.5	0	5
RODY CREEK	10.0028	11/20/19	0.4	0.5	0	2
RODY CREEK	10.0028	12/4/19	0.4	0.5	12	0
RODY CREEK	10.0028	12/12/19	0.4	0.5	0	9
RODY CREEK	10.0028	12/23/19	0.4	0.5	0	1
RODY CREEK	10.0028	12/30/19	0.4	0.5	0	0
			RODY CREEK	TOTAL:	13	24
RUSHINGWATER CREEK	WRIA	DATE	LOWER R.M.	UPPER R.M.	LIVE	DEAD
RUSHINGWATER	10.0625	11/12/19	1.5	2.2	32	1
RUSHINGWATER	10.0625	11/20/19	1.5	2.2	17	8
RUSHINGWATER	10.0625	11/25/19	1.5	2.2	6	2
			RUSHINGWATER	TOTAL:	55	11
					TOTAL LIVE	TOTAL DEAD
SALMON CREEK	WRIA	DATE	LOWER R.M.	UPPER R.M.	LIVE	DEAD
SALMON	10.0035	11/13/19	0.0	0.6	0	0
SALMON	10.0035	11/26/19	0.0	0.5	0	0
SALMON	10.0035	12/6/19	0.0	0.5	0	0
SALMON	10.0035	12/17/19	0.0	0.6	0	0
SALMON	10.0035	12/30/19	0.0	0.6	0	0
			SALMON CREEK	TOTAL:	0	0
					TOTAL LIVE	TOTAL DEAD

SALMON TRIBUTARY	WRIA	DATE	LOWER R.M.	UPPER R.M.	LIVE	DEAD
SALMON TRIB	10.0036	11/13/19	0.0	0.1	0	0
SALMON TRIB	10.0036	11/26/19	0.0	0.1	0	0
SALMON TRIB	10.0036	12/6/19	0.0	0.1	0	0
SALMON TRIB	10.0036	12/17/19	0.0	0.1	0	0
SALMON TRIB	10.0036	12/30/19	0.0	0.1	0	0
			SALMON TRIB	TOTAL:	0	0
					TOTAL LIVE	TOTAL DEAD
SOUTH PRAIRIE CREEK	WRIA	DATE	LOWER R.M.	UPPER R.M.	LIVE	DEAD
SOUTH PRAIRIE	10.0429	11/5/19	0.0	0.3	30	0
SOUTH PRAIRIE	10.0429	12/3/19	0.0	10.3	61	0
SOUTH PRAIRIE	10.0429	12/16/19	0.0	8.0	0	0
			SOUTH PRAIRIE	TOTAL:	91	0
					TOTAL LIVE	TOTAL DEAD
SPIKETON CREEK	WRIA	DATE	LOWER R.M.	UPPER R.M.	LIVE	DEAD
SPIKETON	10.0453	10/8/19	0.0	0.2	1	0
SPIKETON	10.0453	10/17/19	0.0	0.2	1	0
SPIKETON	10.0453	10/29/19	0.0	0.2	1	0
SPIKETON	10.0453	11/5/19	0.0	0.2	0	0
SPIKETON	10.0453	11/13/19	0.0	0.2	0	0
SPIKETON	10.0453	11/20/19	0.0	0.2	1	0
SPIKETON	10.0453	11/27/19	0.0	0.2	0	0
SPIKETON	10.0453	12/5/19	0.0	0.2	0	0
SPIKETON	10.0453	12/12/19	0.0	0.2	0	0
SPIKETON	10.0453	12/18/19	0.0	0.2	0	1
SPIKETON	10.0453	12/24/19	0.0	0.2	0	0
SPIKETON	10.0453	1/3/20	0.0	0.2	0	0
SPIKETON	10.0453	1/9/20	0.0	0.2	0	0
SPIKETON	10.0453	1/15/20	0.0	0.2	0	0
SPIKETON	10.0453	1/21/20	0.0	0.2	0	0
SPIKETON	10.0453	1/28/20	0.0	0.2	0	0
SPIKETON	10.0453	2/4/20	0.0	0.2	0	0
SPIKETON	10.0453	2/10/20	0.0	0.2	0	0
SPIKETON	10.0453	2/18/20	0.0	0.2	3	0
SPIKETON	10.0453	2/26/20	0.0	0.2	0	0
<i>Surveys conducted by WDFW</i>			SPIKETON CREEK	TOTAL:	7	1
					TOTAL LIVE	TOTAL DEAD
SPRING CREEK	WRIA	DATE	LOWER R.M.	UPPER R.M.	LIVE	DEAD
SPRING CREEK	10.0430	11/18/19	0.0	0.0	7	2
SPRING CREEK	10.0430	12/3/19	0.0	0.0	1	0
SPRING CREEK	10.0430	12/16/19	0.0	0.0	0	0
			SPRING CREEK	TOTAL:	15	3
					TOTAL LIVE	TOTAL DEAD

SQUALLY CREEK	WRIA	DATE	LOWER R.M.	UPPER R.M.	LIVE	DEAD
SQUALLY CREEK	10.0024	10/18/19	0.0	0.2	0	0
SQUALLY CREEK	10.0024	10/28/19	0.0	0.2	0	0
SQUALLY CREEK	10.0024	11/8/19	0.0	0.2	0	0
SQUALLY CREEK	10.0024	11/20/19	0.0	0.2	0	0
SQUALLY CREEK	10.0024	12/4/19	0.0	0.2	0	0
SQUALLY CREEK	10.0024	12/12/19	0.0	0.2	0	0
SQUALLY CREEK	10.0024	12/30/19	0.0	0.2	0	0
			SQUALLY CREEK	TOTAL:	0	0
					TOTAL LIVE	TOTAL DEAD
SWAN CREEK	WRIA	DATE	LOWER R.M.	UPPER R.M.	LIVE	DEAD
SWAN CREEK	10.0023	9/30/19	0.0	1.3	0	0
SWAN CREEK	10.0023	10/7/19	0.3	1.3	0	0
SWAN CREEK	10.0023	10/14/19	0.3	1.3	0	0
SWAN CREEK	10.0023	10/21/19	0.3	1.3	11	1
SWAN CREEK	10.0023	10/28/19	0.3	1.3	1	2
SWAN CREEK	10.0023	11/1/19	0.0	0.3	0	2
SWAN CREEK	10.0023	11/4/19	0.3	1.3	0	1
SWAN CREEK	10.0023	11/11/19	0.3	1.3	1	0
SWAN CREEK	10.0023	11/18/19	0.3	1.3	0	1
SWAN CREEK	10.0023	11/25/19	0.3	1.3	0	1
SWAN CREEK	10.0023	11/26/19	0.3	1.3	0	0
SWAN CREEK	10.0023	12/2/19	0.3	1.3	2	0
SWAN CREEK	10.0023	12/5/19	0.3	1.3	0	2
SWAN CREEK	10.0023	12/9/19	0.3	1.3	0	0
SWAN CREEK	10.0023	12/16/19	0.3	1.3	0	0
			SWAN CREEK	TOTAL:	15	10
					TOTAL LIVE	TOTAL DEAD
WILKESON CREEK	WRIA	DATE	LOWER R.M.	UPPER R.M.	LIVE	DEAD
WILKESON	10.0432	9/11/19	0.0	1.0	0	0
WILKESON	10.0432	9/23/19	0.0	3.8	0	1
WILKESON	10.0432	10/1/19	0.0	3.8	2	0
WILKESON	10.0432	10/15/19	0.0	3.8	4	0
WILKESON	10.0432	10/29/19	0.0	5.8	7	0
WILKESON	10.0432	11/18/19	0.0	5.0	5	1
WILKESON	10.0432	12/4/19	0.0	4.8	0	0
WILKESON	10.0432	12/16/19	0.0	2.5	0	0
			WILKESON	TOTAL:	18	2
					TOTAL LIVE	TOTAL DEAD

TOTAL SPAWNING GROUND COUNTS: 2019 (Excludes coho hauled above Mud Mountain Dam – See Buckley Trap & Surplus adult fish plants from WDFW’s Voights Creek Hatchery)	LIVE	DEAD
	1,410	126

2019 CHUM SPAWNING GROUNDS DATA

STREAM	WRIA	DATE	LOWER RM	UPPER RM	LIVE	DEAD
CANYON	10.0022A	11/20/19	1.0	1.2	0	0
CANYON	10.0022A	12/4/19	1.0	1.2	0	0
CANYON	10.0022A	12/12/19	1.0	1.2	0	0
CANYON	10.0022A	12/17/19	1.0	1.2	0	0
CANYON	10.0022A	12/30/19	1.0	1.2	0	0
			CANYON	TOTAL:	0	0
					LIVE	DEAD
<i>Surveys conducted by WDFW</i>						
CANYONFALLS	10.0410	11/5/19	0.3	0.6	0	0
CANYONFALLS	10.0410	11/13/19	0.3	0.6	0	0
CANYONFALLS	10.0410	11/21/19	0.3	0.6	0	0
CANYONFALLS	10.0410	11/27/19	0.3	0.6	0	0
CANYONFALLS	10.0410	12/5/19	0.3	0.6	0	0
CANYONFALLS	10.0410	12/12/19	0.3	0.6	0	0
CANYONFALLS	10.0410	12/18/19	0.3	0.6	3	0
CANYONFALLS	10.0410	12/24/19	0.3	0.6	2	1
CANYONFALLS	10.0410	1/3/20	0.3	0.6	0	2
CANYONFALLS	10.0410	1/9/20	0.3	0.6	0	0
CANYONFALLS	10.0410	1/15/20	0.3	0.6	0	0
CANYONFALLS	10.0410	1/21/20	0.3	0.6	0	0
CANYONFALLS	10.0410	1/28/20	0.3	0.6	0	0
CANYONFALLS	10.0410	2/4/20	0.3	0.6	0	0
CANYONFALLS	10.0410	2/10/20	0.3	0.6	0	0
CANYONFALLS	10.0410	2/18/20	0.3	0.6	0	0
			CANYONFALLS	TOTAL:	5	3
					LIVE	DEAD
CARBON	10.0413	11/5/19	0.0	6.0	2	0
CARBON	10.0413	12/3/19	0.0	6.0	17	2
			CARBON	TOTAL:	19	2
					LIVE	DEAD
CLARKS	10.0027	11/08/19	3.4	3.7	0	0
CLARKS	10.0027	11/13/19	3.4	3.7	7	2
CLARKS	10.0027	11/26/19	3.4	3.7	133	15
CLARKS	10.0027	12/6/19	3.4	3.7	181	347
CLARKS	10.0027	12/17/19	3.4	3.7	3	248
CLARKS	10.0027	12/30/19	3.4	3.7	0	4
			CLARKS	TOTAL:	324	616
					LIVE	DEAD

CLEAR	10.0022	11/20/19	1.7	1.9	0	0
CLEAR	10.0022	12/4/19	1.7	1.9	0	0
CLEAR	10.0022	12/12/19	1.7	1.9	0	0
CLEAR	10.0022	12/23/19	1.7	1.9	6	1
CLEAR	10.0022	12/30/19	1.7	1.9	1	4
CLEAR	10.0022	1/9/20	1.7	1.9	0	0
			CLEAR	TOTAL:	7	5
					LIVE	DEAD
DIRU (WINTER STOCK)	10.0029	12/9/19	0.0	0.5	NA	253
DIRU (WINTER STOCK)	10.0029	12/18/19	0.0	0.5	NA	147
			DIRU	TOTAL:	NA	400
					LIVE	DEAD
<i>Surveys conducted by WDFW</i>						
FENNEL	10.0406	10/29/19	0.0	0.6	0	0
FENNEL (+tributary)	10.0406	11/5/19	0.0	1.9	3	0
FENNEL (+tributary)	10.0406	11/14/19	0.0	1.9	0	3
FENNEL (+tributary)	10.0406	11/21/19	0.0	1.9	3	0
FENNEL (+tributary)	10.0406	11/27/19	0.0	1.9	7	4
FENNEL (+tributary)	10.0406	12/5/19	0.0	1.9	5	4
FENNEL (+tributary)	10.0406	12/11/19	0.0	1.1	10	5
FENNEL (+tributary)	10.0406	12/18/19	0.0	1.9	0	5
FENNEL (+tributary)	10.0406	12/26/19	0.0	1.1	0	1
FENNEL (+tributary)	10.0406	1/3/20	0.0	1.9	0	2
FENNEL (+tributary)	10.0406	1/15/20	0.0	1.9	0	0
			FENNEL	TOTAL:	28	24
					LIVE	DEAD
MEEKER	10.-001	11/13/19	0.0	0.2	0	0
MEEKER	10.-001	12/9/19	0.0	0.2	0	0
			MEEKER	TOTAL:	0	0
					LIVE	DEAD
RODY	10.0028	11/8/19	0.4	0.6	0	0
RODY	10.0028	11/20/19	0.4	0.6	0	1
RODY	10.0028	12/4/19	0.4	0.6	2	0
RODY	10.0028	12/12/19	0.4	0.6	0	1
RODY	10.0028	12/23/19	0.4	0.6	0	0
RODY	10.0028	12/3/19	0.4	0.6	0	0
			RODY	TOTAL:	2	2
					LIVE	DEAD

SALMON	10.0035	11/13/19	0.0	1.0	0	0
SALMON	10.0035	11/26/19	0.0	1.0	0	0
SALMON	10.0035	12/6/19	0.0	1.0	0	0
SALMON	10.0035	12/17/19	0.0	1.0	0	0
SALMON	10.0035	12/23/19	0.0	1.0	0	0
SALMON	10.0035	12/30/19	0.0	1.0	0	0
			SALMON	TOTAL:	0	0
					LIVE	DEAD
SALMON TRIB.	10.0036	11/13/19	0.0	0.1	0	0
SALMON TRIB.	10.0036	11/26/19	0.0	0.1	0	0
SALMON TRIB.	10.0036	12/6/19	0.0	0.1	1	0
SALMON TRIB.	10.0036	12/17/19	0.0	0.1	0	0
SALMON TRIB.	10.0036	12/23/19	0.0	0.1	0	0
SALMON TRIB.	10.0036	12/30/19	0.0	0.1	0	0
			SALMON TRIB.	TOTAL:	1	0
					LIVE	DEAD
SOUTH PRAIRIE	10.0429	11/5/19	0.0	0.3	2	0
SOUTH PRAIRIE	10.0429	12/3/19	0.0	10.3	118	4
SOUTH PRAIRIE	10.0429	12/16/19	0.0	8.0	54	9
			SOUTH PRAIRIE	TOTAL:	174	13
					LIVE	DEAD
<i>Surveys conducted by WDFW</i>						
SPIKETON	10.0453	10/8/19	0.0	0.2	0	0
SPIKETON	10.0453	10/17/19	0.0	0.2	0	0
SPIKETON	10.0453	10/29/19	0.0	0.2	0	0
SPIKETON	10.0453	11/13/19	0.0	0.2	0	0
SPIKETON	10.0453	11/20/19	0.0	0.2	0	0
SPIKETON	10.0453	12/12/19	0.0	0.2	0	0
SPIKETON	10.0453	12/18/19	0.0	0.2	0	0
SPIKETON	10.0453	1/3/20	0.0	0.2	0	0
SPIKETON	10.0453	1/9/20	0.0	0.2	0	0
SPIKETON	10.0453	1/15/20	0.0	0.2	0	0
SPIKETON	10.0453	1/21/20	0.0	0.2	0	0
SPIKETON	10.0453	2/4/20	0.0	0.2	0	0
SPIKETON	10.0453	2/10/20	0.0	0.2	0	0
SPIKETON	10.0453	2/18/20	0.0	0.2	0	0
			SPIKETON	TOTAL:	0	0
					LIVE	DEAD

SPRING CREEK	10.0430	11/18/19	0.0	0.0	0	0
SPRING CREEK	10.0430	12/3/19	0.0	0.0	0	0
SPRING CREEK	10.0430	12/16/19	0.0	0.0	3	0
			SPRING CREEK	TOTAL:	3	0
					LIVE	DEAD
SQUALLY	10.0024	11/20/19	0.0	0.3	0	0
SQUALLY	10.0024	12/4/19	0.0	0.3	0	0
SQUALLY	10.0024	12/12/19	0.0	0.3	0	0
SQUALLY	10.0024	12/30/19	0.0	0.3	0	0
			SQUALLY	TOTAL:	0	0
					LIVE	DEAD
SWAN	10.0023	11/1/19	0.0	0.3	0	1
SWAN	10.0023	11/26/19	0.3	1.3	0	0
SWAN	10.0023	12/9/19	0.3	1.3	2	0
SWAN	10.0023	12/16/19	0.3	1.3	2	1
SWAN	10.0023	12/30/19	0.3	1.3	0	0
			SWAN	TOTAL:	4	2
					LIVE	DEAD
WILKESON	10.0432	11/15/19	0.0	1.2	0	0
WILKESON	10.0432	11/18/19	0.0	5.0	2	0
WILKESON	10.0432	12/4/19	0.0	4.8	3	0
WILKESON	10.0432	12/16/19	0.0	2.5	0	0
			WILKESON	TOTAL:	5	0
					LIVE	DEAD

TOTAL:

LIVE	DEAD
572	667

2020 STEELHEAD SPAWNING GROUNDS DATA

STREAM	WRIA	DATE	LOWER R.M.	UPPER R.M.	LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
BOISE	10.0057	3/11/20	0.0	4.5	2	0	5
BOISE	10.0057	3/20/20	0.0	4.5	0	0	7
BOISE	10.0057	4/6/20	0.0	4.5	2	0	5
BOISE	10.0057	4/15/20	0.0	4.5	2	0	10
BOISE	10.0057	4/27/20	1.0	4.5	7	0	28
BOISE	10.0057	5/5/20	0.0	4.5	0	0	25
BOISE	10.0057	5/22/20	0.0	4.5	1	0	11
			BOISE	TOTAL	14	0	91
					LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
CAMP CREEK*	10.0112	5/13/20	0.0	0.5	0	0	2
CAMP CREEK*	10.0112		0.0	0.5			
CAMP CREEK*	10.0112		0.0	0.5			
			CAMP CREEK	TOTAL	0	0	2
					LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
CANYONFALLS	10.0410	3/6/20	0.3	0.6	0	0	0
CANYONFALLS	10.0410	4/20/20	0.3	0.6	0	0	0
CANYONFALLS	10.0410	4/30/20	0.3	0.6	0	0	0
CANYONFALLS	10.0410	5/14/20	0.3	0.6	0	0	0
			CANYONFALLS	TOTAL	0	0	0
					LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
CARBON	10.0413	3/5/20	0.0	6.0	0	0	0
CARBON	10.0413	4/8/20	0.0	10.0	5	0	17
CARBON	10.0413	4/21/20	0.0	8.5	0	0	9
CARBON	10.0413	5/8/20	0.0	8.5	1	0	0
			CARBON	TOTAL	6	0	26
					LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
FENNEL	10.0406	3/6/20	0.0	1.7	0	0	0
FENNEL	10.0406	4/20/20	0.0	0.7	0	0	2
FENNEL	10.0406	4/30/10	0.0	0.7	0	0	0
FENNEL	10.0406	5/14/10	0.0	0.7	0	0	0
			FENNEL	TOTAL	0	0	2
					LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
FOX	10.0608	3/5/20	0.0	0.5	0	0	0
FOX	10.0608	4/6/20	0.0	0.5	0	0	0
FOX	10.0608	4/16/20	0.0	0.5	0	0	1
FOX	10.0608	4/29/20	0.0	0.5	0	0	0
FOX	10.0608	5/7/20	0.0	0.5	0	0	0
			FOX	TOTAL	0	0	1
					LIVE	DEAD	REDDS

KAPOWSIN	10.0600		0.0	2.0			
KAPOWSIN	10.0600		0.0	3.2			
			KAPOWSIN	TOTAL	0	0	0
					LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
KELLOG	10.0621	4/3/20	0.0	2.0	0	0	1
KELLOG	10.0621	4/15/20	0.0	2.0	0	0	2
KELLOG	10.0621	5/1/20	0.0	2.0	7	0	12
KELLOG	10.0621	5/20/20	0.0	2.0	0	0	10
			KELLOG	TOTAL	7	0	25
					LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
LEDOUT	10.0620	3/3/20	0.0	0.3	0	0	0
LEDOUT	10.0620	3/18/20	0.0	0.3	0	0	0
LEDOUT	10.0620	4/7/20	0.0	0.3	0	0	0
LEDOUT	10.0620	4/17/20	0.0	0.3	0	0	2
LEDOUT	10.0620	4/29/20	0.0	0.3	0	0	5
LEDOUT	10.0620	5/6/20	0.0	0.3	0	0	1
LEDOUT	10.0620	5/19/20	0.0	0.3	0	0	1
			LEDOUT	TOTAL	0	0	9
					LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
MEADOW	10.0630	3/4/20	0.0	0.5	0	0	0
MEADOW	10.0630	4/10/20	0.0	0.5	0	0	0
			MEADOW	TOTAL	0	0	0
					LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
NIESSON	10.0622	4/3/20	0.0	2.0	0	0	0
NIESSON	10.0622	4/15/20	0.0	3.2	0	0	3
NIESSON	10.0622	5/1/20	0.0	3.2	4	0	38
NIESSON	10.0622	5/20/20	0.0	3.2	0	0	5
			NIESSON	TOTAL	4	0	46
					LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
LOWER PUYALLUP							
PUYALLUP	10.0021	4/10/20	16.3	22.1	0	0	0
			LOWER PUYALLUP	TOTAL	0	0	0
					LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
UPPER PUYALLUP							
PUYALLUP	10.0021	4/13/20	36	41.7	3	1	25
PUYALLUP	10.0021	4/15/20	31.2	33.5	0	0	11
			UPPER PUYALLUP	TOTAL	3	1	36
					LIVE	DEAD	REDDS

ROCKY RUN*	10.0117	5/13/20	0.0	0.6	0	0	1
			RUSHINGWATER	TOTAL	0	0	1
					LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
RUSHINGWATER	10.0265	3/3/20	0.5	1.4	0	0	0
RUSHINGWATER	10.0265	3/18/20	0.5	1.4	0	0	0
RUSHINGWATER	10.0265	4/7/20	0.5	1.4	0	0	0
RUSHINGWATER	10.0265	4/17/20	0.5	1.4	0	0	1
RUSHINGWATER	10.0265	4/29/20	0.5	1.4	0	0	3
RUSHINGWATER	10.0265	5/6/20	0.5	1.4	0	0	0
RUSHINGWATER	10.0265	5/19/20	0.5	1.4	0	0	0
			RUSHINGWATER	TOTAL	0	0	4
					LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
SALMON CREEK	10.0035	4/20/20	0.2	0.6	0	0	0
			RUSHINGWATER	TOTAL	0	0	0
					LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
Surveys conducted by WDFW & PTF							
SOUTH PRAIRIE	10.0429	3/10/20	0.3	3.8	0	0	0
SOUTH PRAIRIE	10.0429	3/16/20	3.8	8.3	0	0	0
SOUTH PRAIRIE	10.0429	3/25/20	0.0	12.6	3	0	15
SOUTH PRAIRIE	10.0429	4/3/20	0.0	0.3	3	0	0
SOUTH PRAIRIE	10.0429		0.3	3.8	0	0	4
SOUTH PRAIRIE	10.0429		3.8	5.6	0	0	1
SOUTH PRAIRIE	10.0429		5.6	8.0	0	0	0
SOUTH PRAIRIE	10.0429	4/9/20	8.0	10.2	2	0	9
SOUTH PRAIRIE	10.0429		10.2	12.6	1	0	4
SOUTH PRAIRIE	10.0429	4/13/20	0.0	0.3	4	0	2
SOUTH PRAIRIE	10.0429		0.3	3.8	9	0	14
SOUTH PRAIRIE	10.0429		3.8	5.6	6	0	9
SOUTH PRAIRIE	10.0429		5.6	8.0	2	0	9
SOUTH PRAIRIE	10.0429	4/20/20	5.6	12.6	2	1	23
SOUTH PRAIRIE	10.0429	4/24/20	0.3	5.6	1	0	22
SOUTH PRAIRIE	10.0429	4/29/20	5.6	10.2	0	0	11
SOUTH PRAIRIE	10.0429	5/6/20	0.3	3.8	0	0	17
SOUTH PRAIRIE	10.0429	5/7/20	3.8	8.0	0	0	24
SOUTH PRAIRIE	10.0429	5/8/20	8.0	12.6	0	1	16
SOUTH PRAIRIE	10.0429	5/20/20	0.3	12.6	0	0	11
SOUTH PRAIRIE	10.0429	6/4/20	0.3	12.6	0	0	4
			SOUTH PRAIRIE	TOTAL	33	2	195
					LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
SPRING CREEK	10.0430	4/16/20	0.0	0.5	0	0	0
			WHITE RIVER	TOTAL	0	0	0
					LIVE	DEAD	REDDS

VOIGHTS	10.0414	3/17/20	0.5	3.4	0	0	4
VOIGHTS	10.0414	4/6/20	0.5	3.4	2	0	2
VOIGHTS	10.0414	4/16/20	0.5	3.4	0	0	0
VOIGHTS	10.0414	4/28/20	0.5	3.4	0	0	5
VOIGHTS	10.0414	5/12/20	0.5	3.4	0	0	3
VOIGHTS	10.0414	5/26/20	0.5	3.4	0	0	1
			VOIGHTS	TOTAL	2	0	15
					LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
WHITE RIVER	10.0031	4/10/20	7.0	24.3	2	0	2
WHITE RIVER	10.0031	5/8/20	7.0	0.0	0	0	0
			WHITE RIVER	TOTAL	2	0	2
					LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
<i>Surveys conducted by WDFW & PTF</i>							
WILKESON	10.0432	3/19/20	0.0	6.4	0	0	0
WILKESON	10.0432	4/6/20	0.0	3.0	0	0	1
WILKESON	10.0432		3.0	6.1	1	0	5
WILKESON	10.0432	4/14/20	0.0	3.0	0	0	15
WILKESON	10.0432		3.0	6.1	0	0	5
WILKESON	10.0432	4/24/20	0.0	6.1	4	0	17
WILKESON	10.0432	5/8/20	0.0	6.4	0	0	9
WILKESON	10.0432	5/20/20	0.0	6.4	0	0	10
WILKESON	10.0432	6/4/20	0.0	6.5	0	0	3
			WILKESON	TOTAL	5	0	65
					LIVE	DEAD	REDDS

*Redd totals do not include redds observed above RM 24.3 (Buckley) on the White River

STEELHEAD SURVEY TOTALS:

LIVE	DEAD	REDDS
76	3	517

2019-2020

Bull Trout and Steelhead Redd Locations (GIS)



APPENDIX C

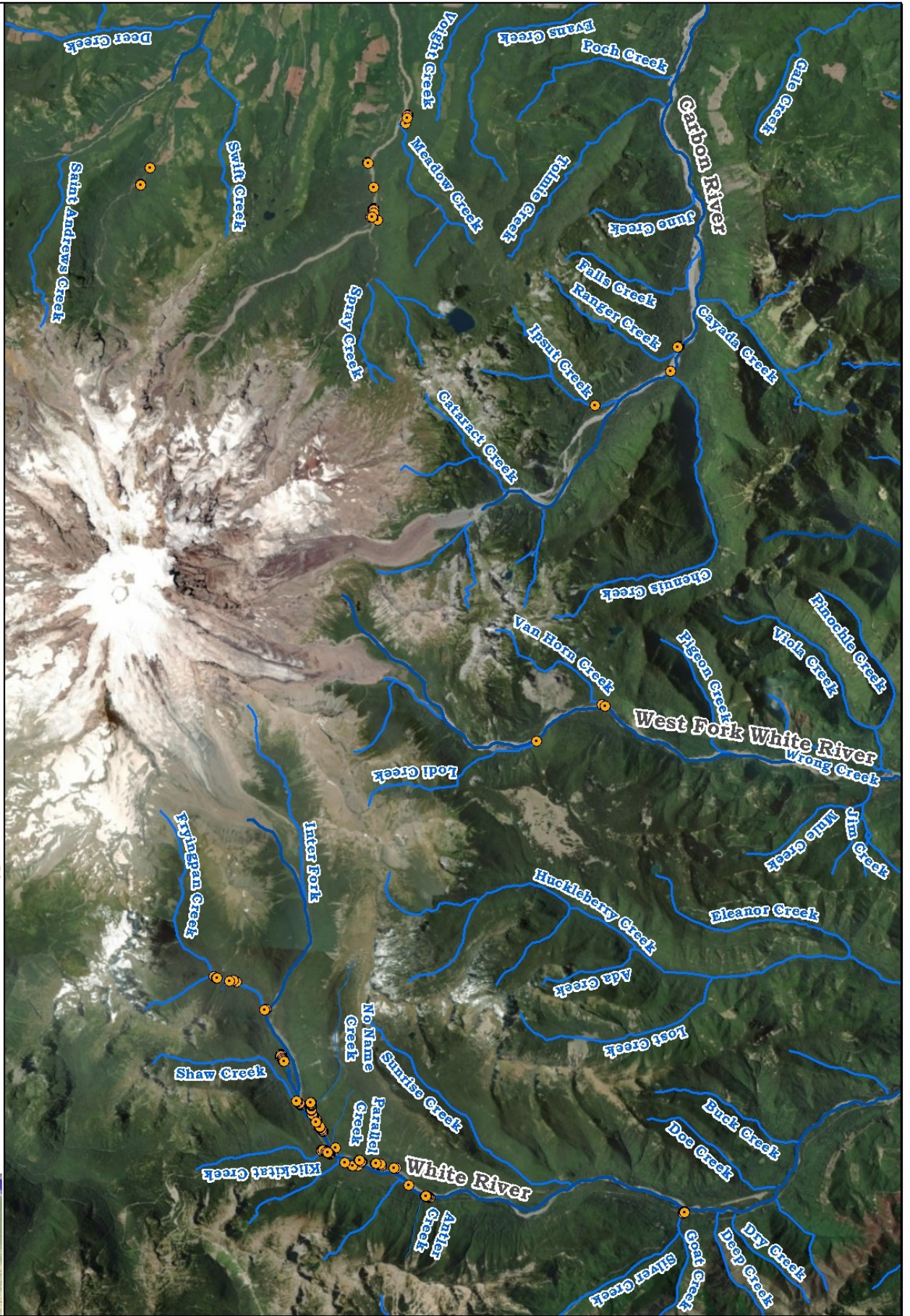


Puyallup Tribal Fisheries

Puyallup / White River Watershed
Bull Trout Redd Locations (2019)



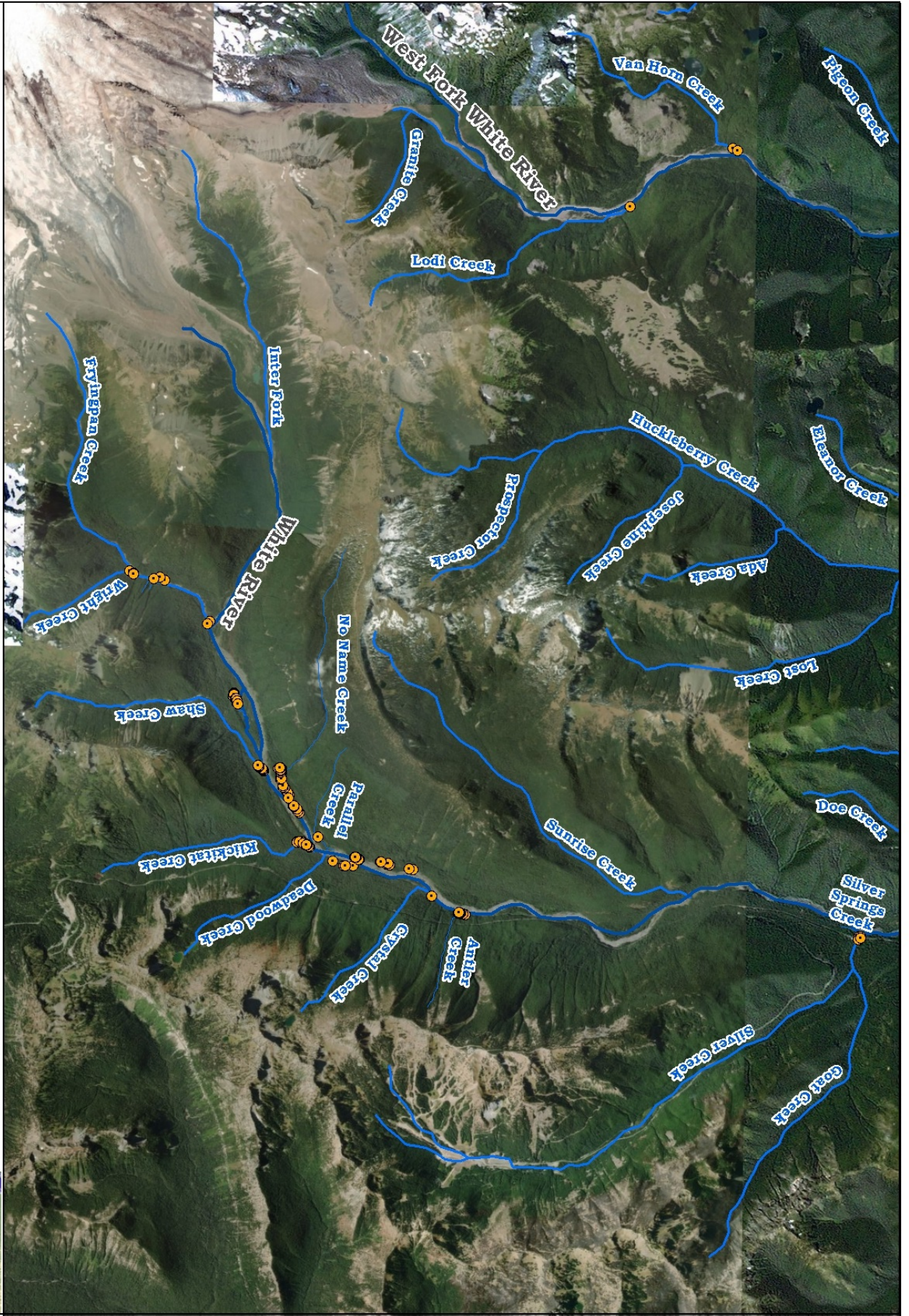
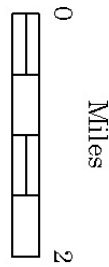
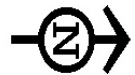
Data collected by PTF, NPS-MORA & USFWS





White River
 Bull Trout Redd Locations (2019)

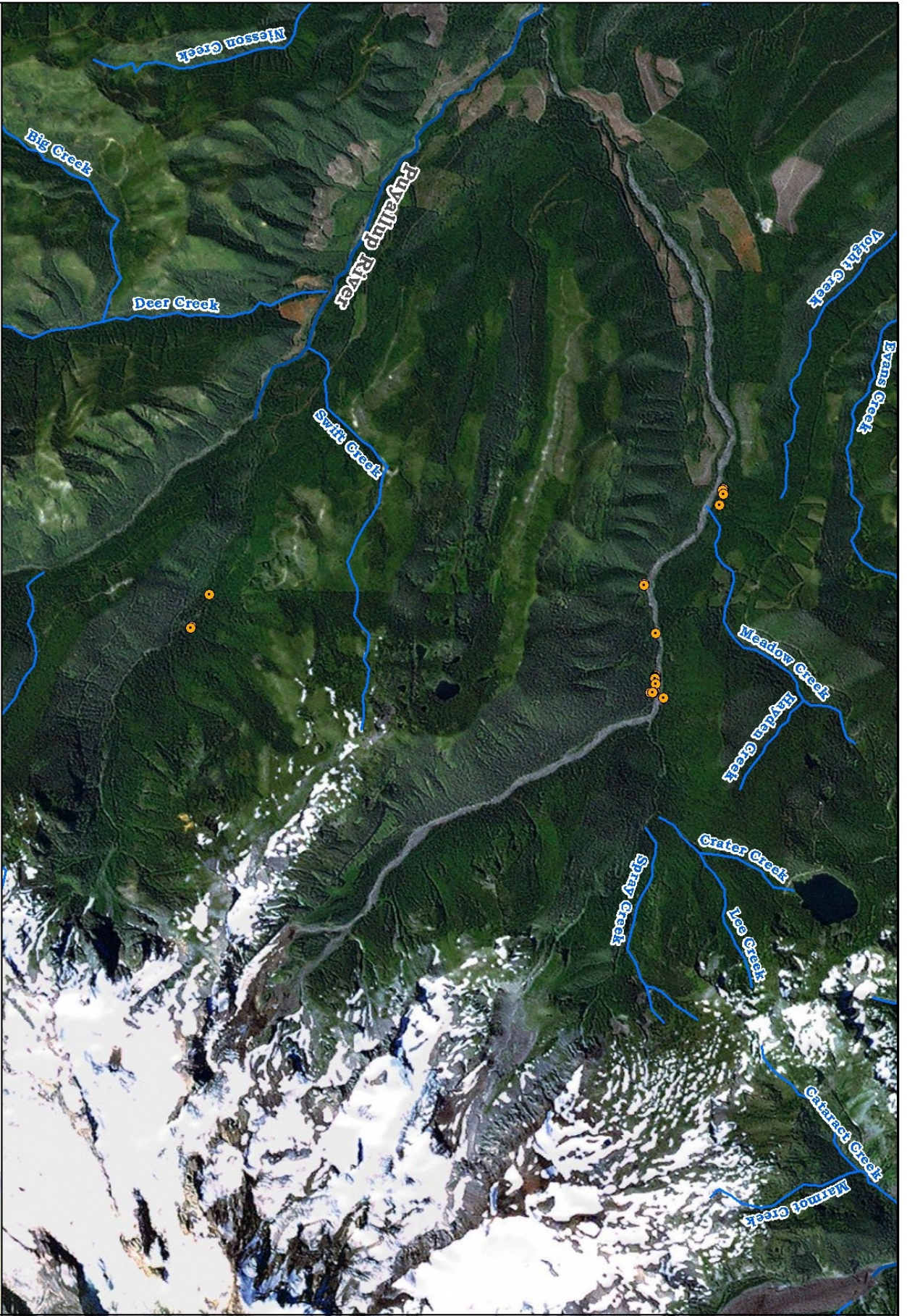
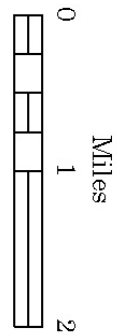
Data collected by NPS-MORA & PTF





Puyallup Tribal Fisheries

Upper Puyallup/Mowich Rivers
Bull Trout Spawning Locations (2019)
Data collected by PTR



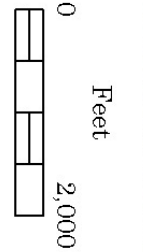
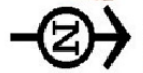


Chenuis, Ipsut & Ranger Creeks (Carbon River)



Bull Trout Redd Locations (2019)

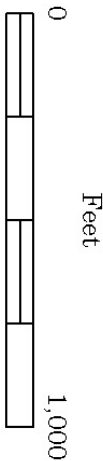
Data collected by NPS-MORA & PTF





**Antler Creek (White River)
Bull Trout Redd Locations (2019)**

Data collected by PTF & NPS-MORA



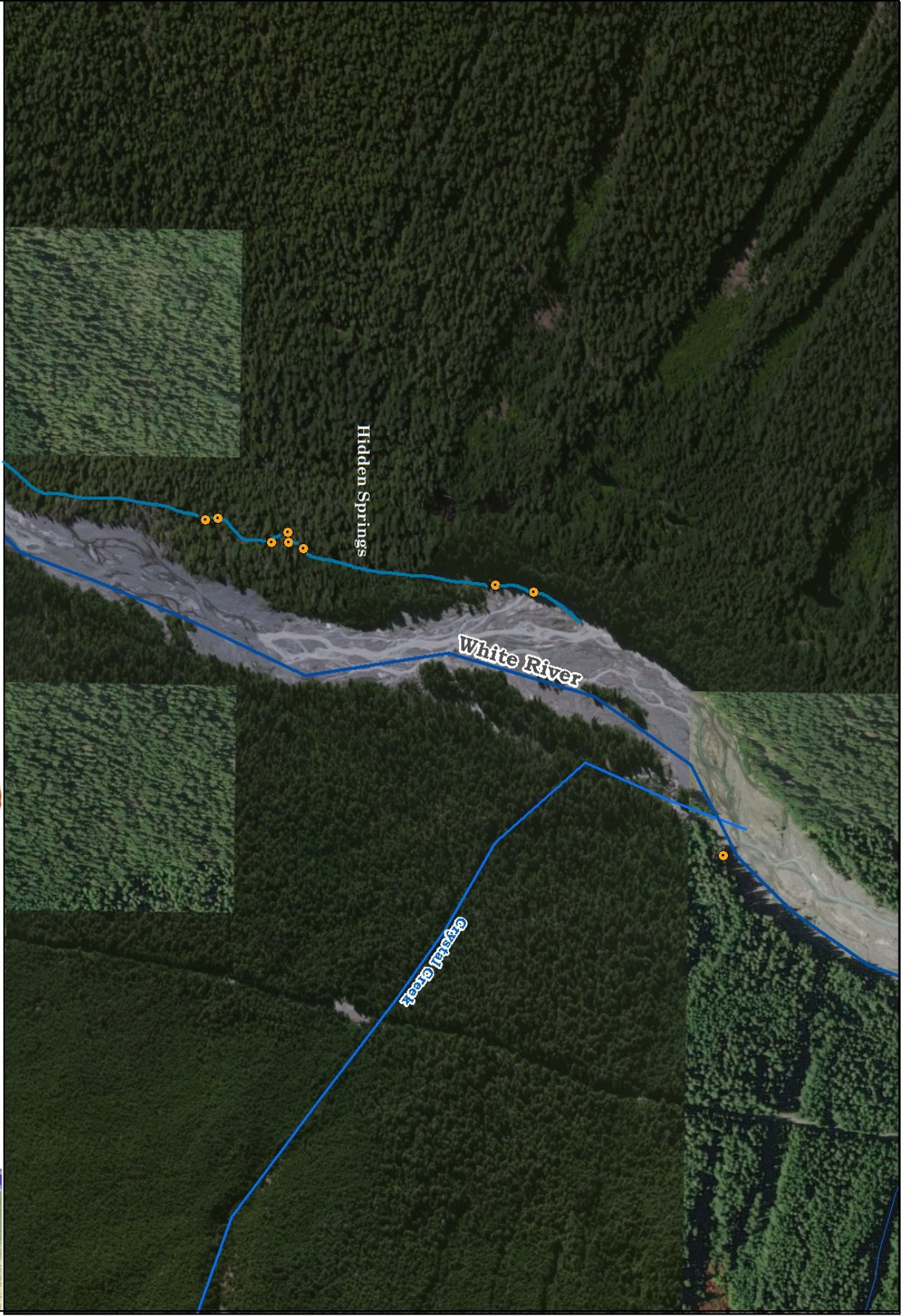
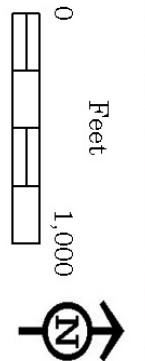


Crystal Creek & Hidden Springs Creek (White River)



Bull Trout Redd Locations (2019)

Data collected by PTF & NPS-MORA



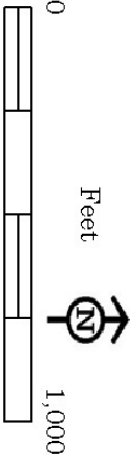


Deadwood Creek & Unnamed Tributary (White River)



Bull Trout Redd Locations (2019)

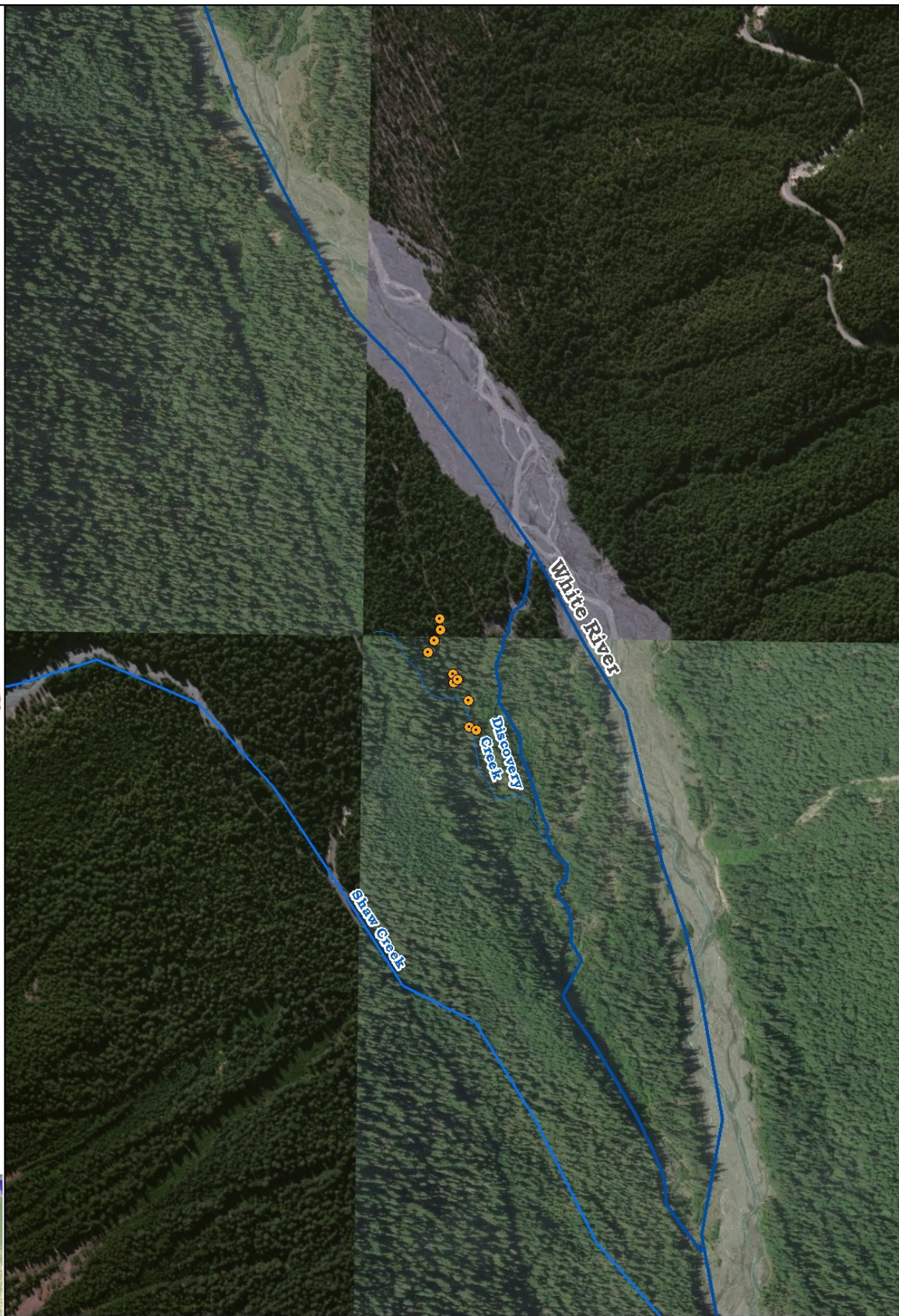
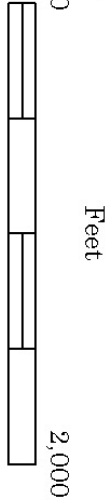
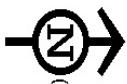
Data collected by PTF & NPS-MORA





 Discovery Creek (White River)
Bull Trout Redd Locations (2019)

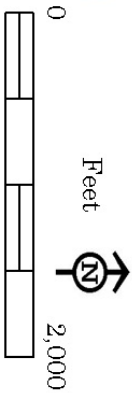
Data collected by NPS-MORA





**Fryingpan & Wright Creeks (White River)
Bull Trout Redd Locations (2019)**

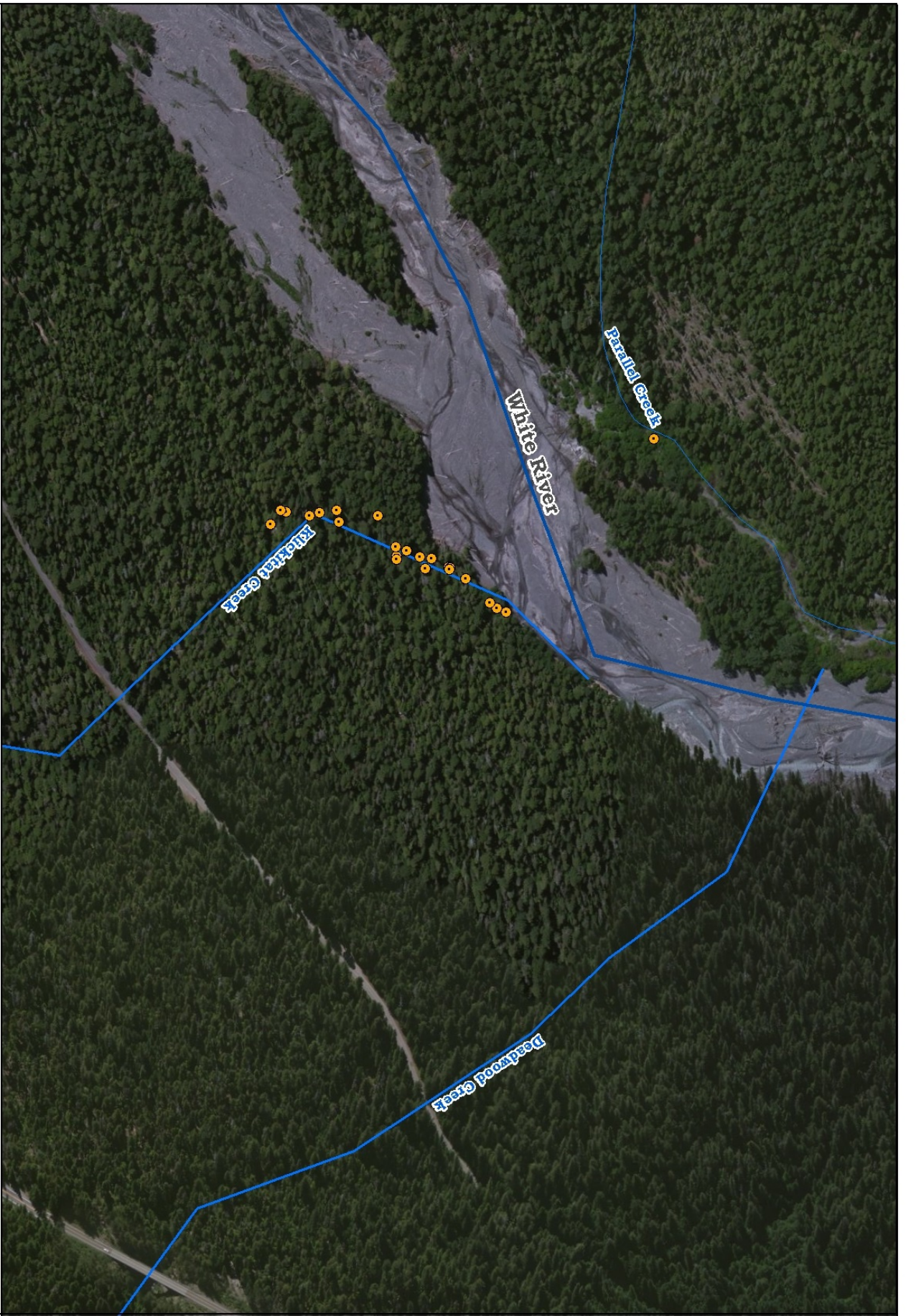
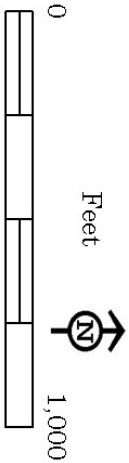
 Bull Trout Redd Locations (2019)
Data collected by NPS-MORA





Kickiat & Parallel Creeks (White River)
Bull Trout Redd Locations (2019)

Data collected by PTF & NPS-MORA

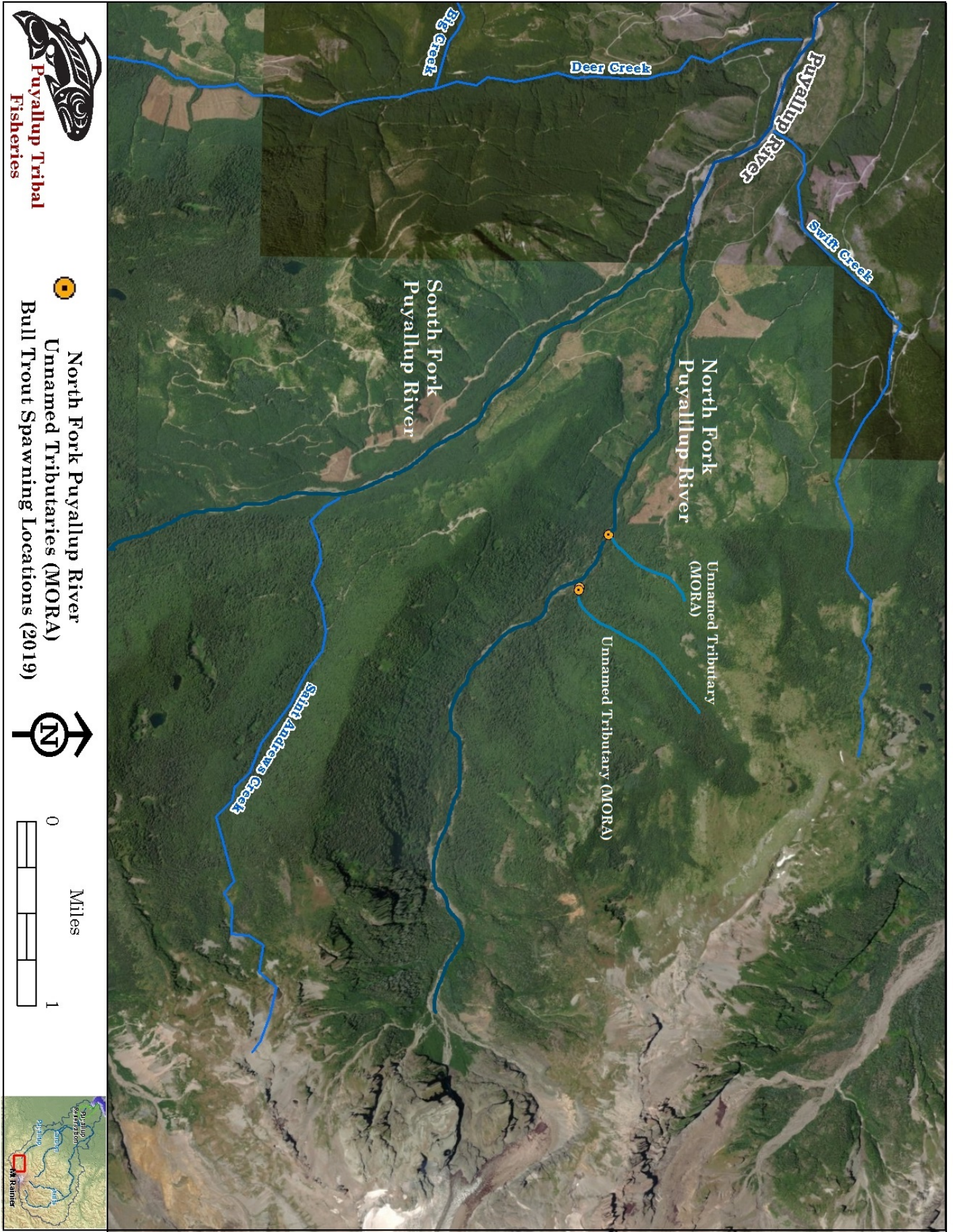






**Mowich River Tributaries
Bull Trout Spawning Locations (2019)**

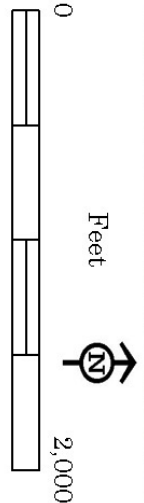






No Name & Shaw Creeks (White River)
 Bull Trout Redd Locations (2019)

Data collected by PTF & NPS-MORA

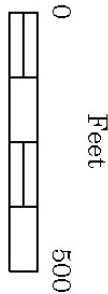






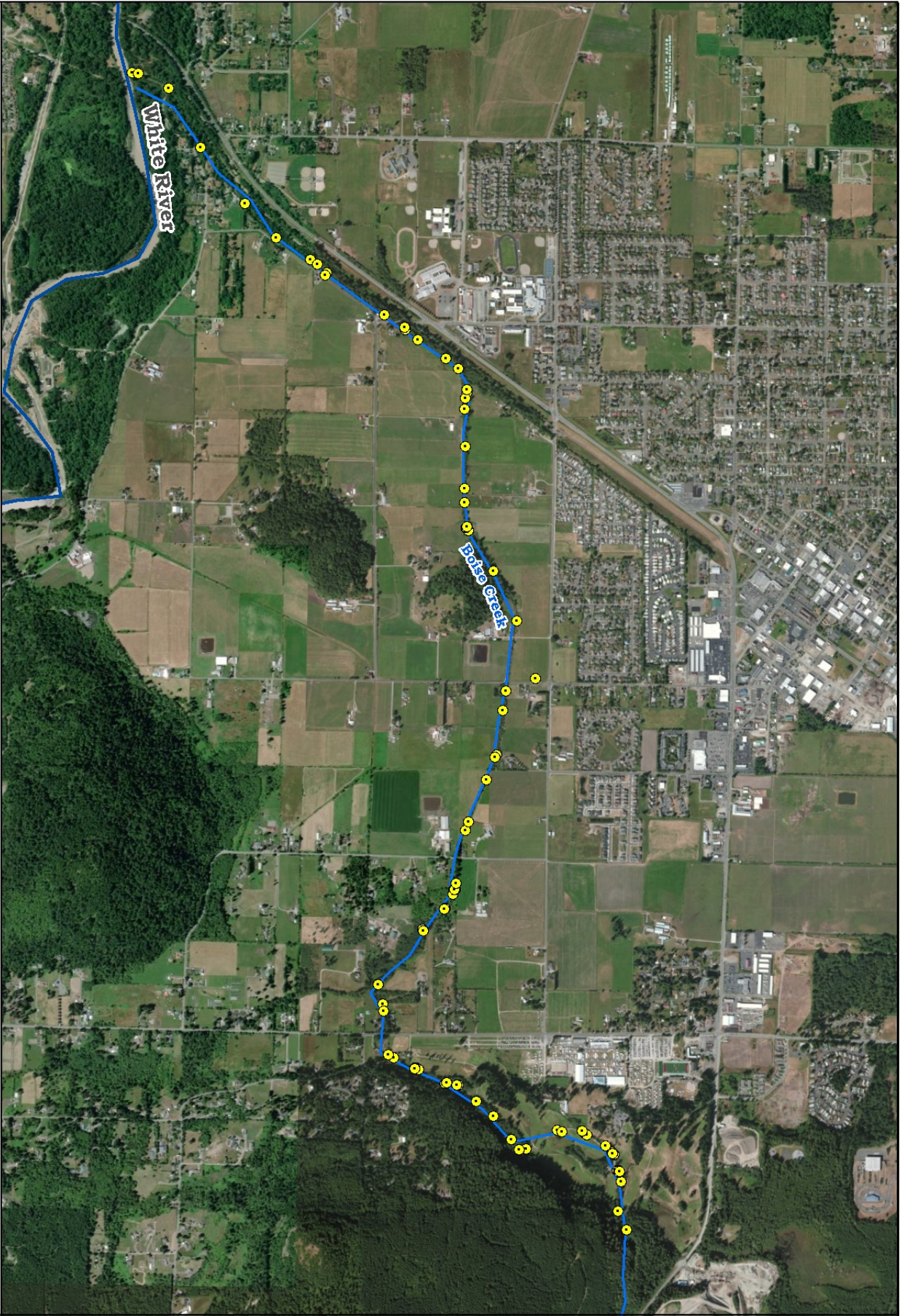
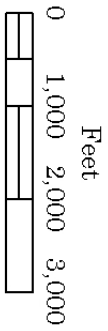
Silver Creek (White River)
Bull Trout Spawning Locations (2019)

Data collected by PTF



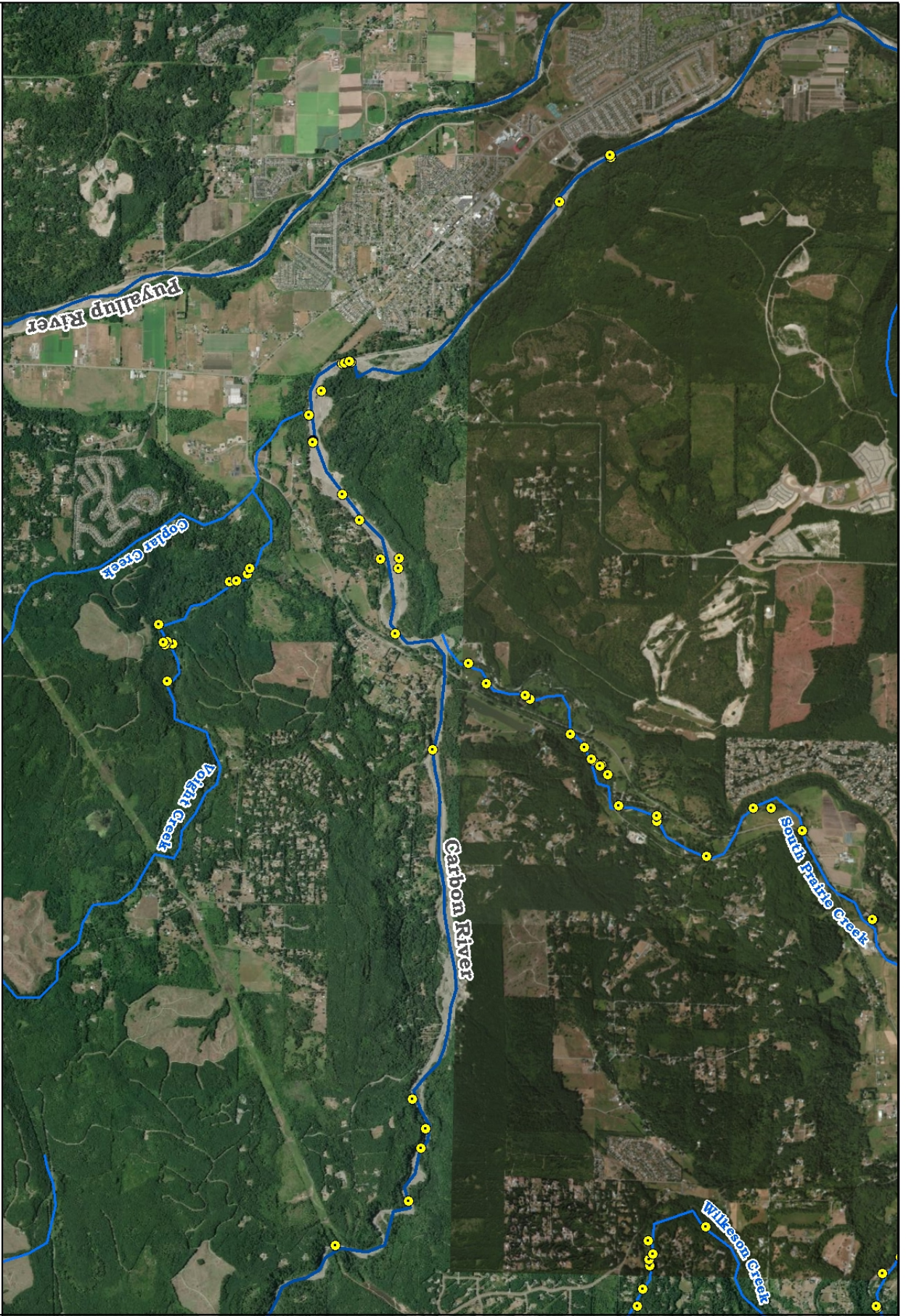
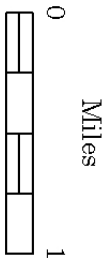


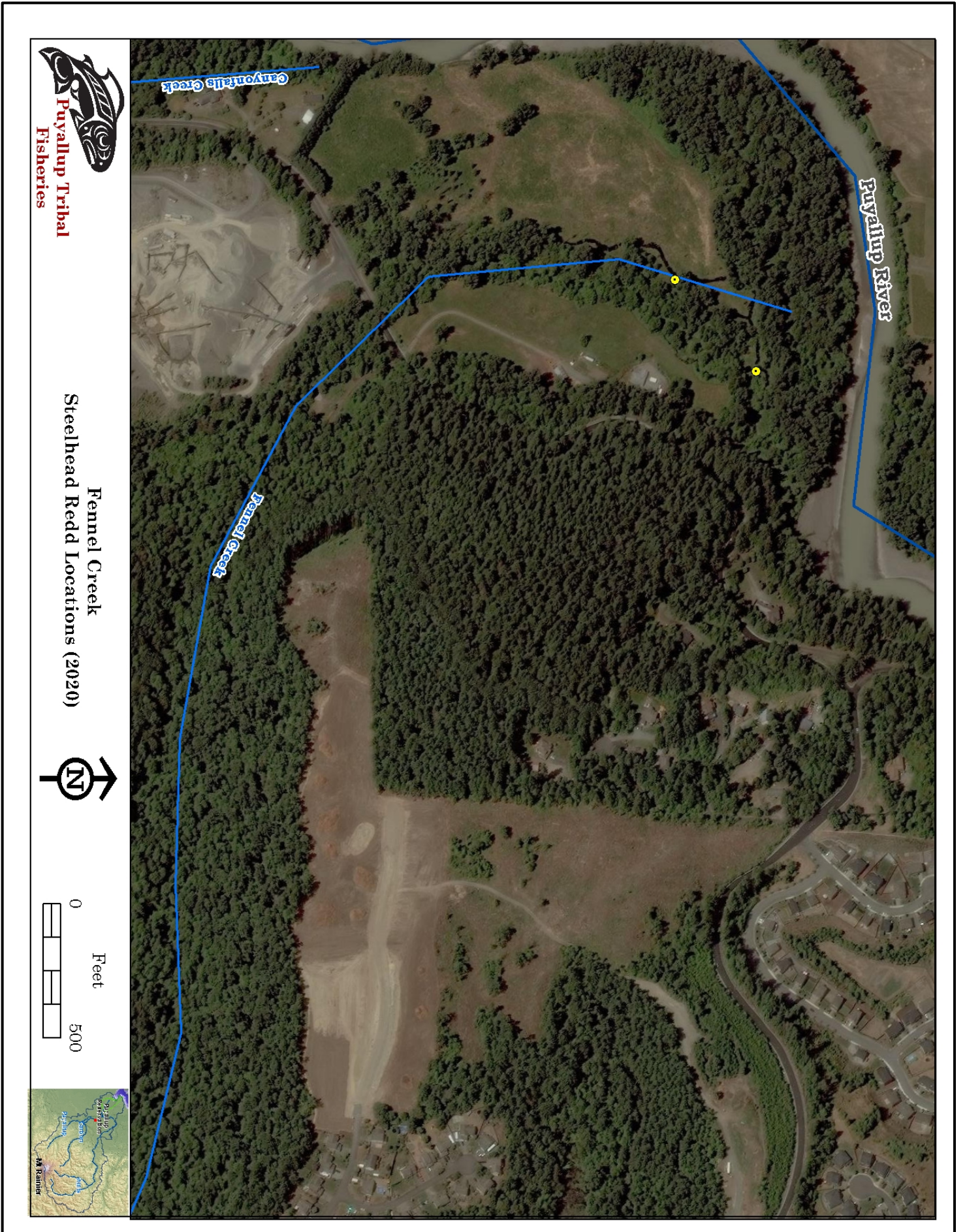
**Boise Creek
Steelhead Redd Locations (2020)**





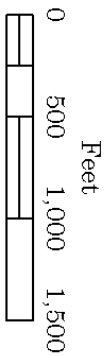
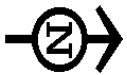
**Carbon River
Steelhead Redd Locations (2020)**





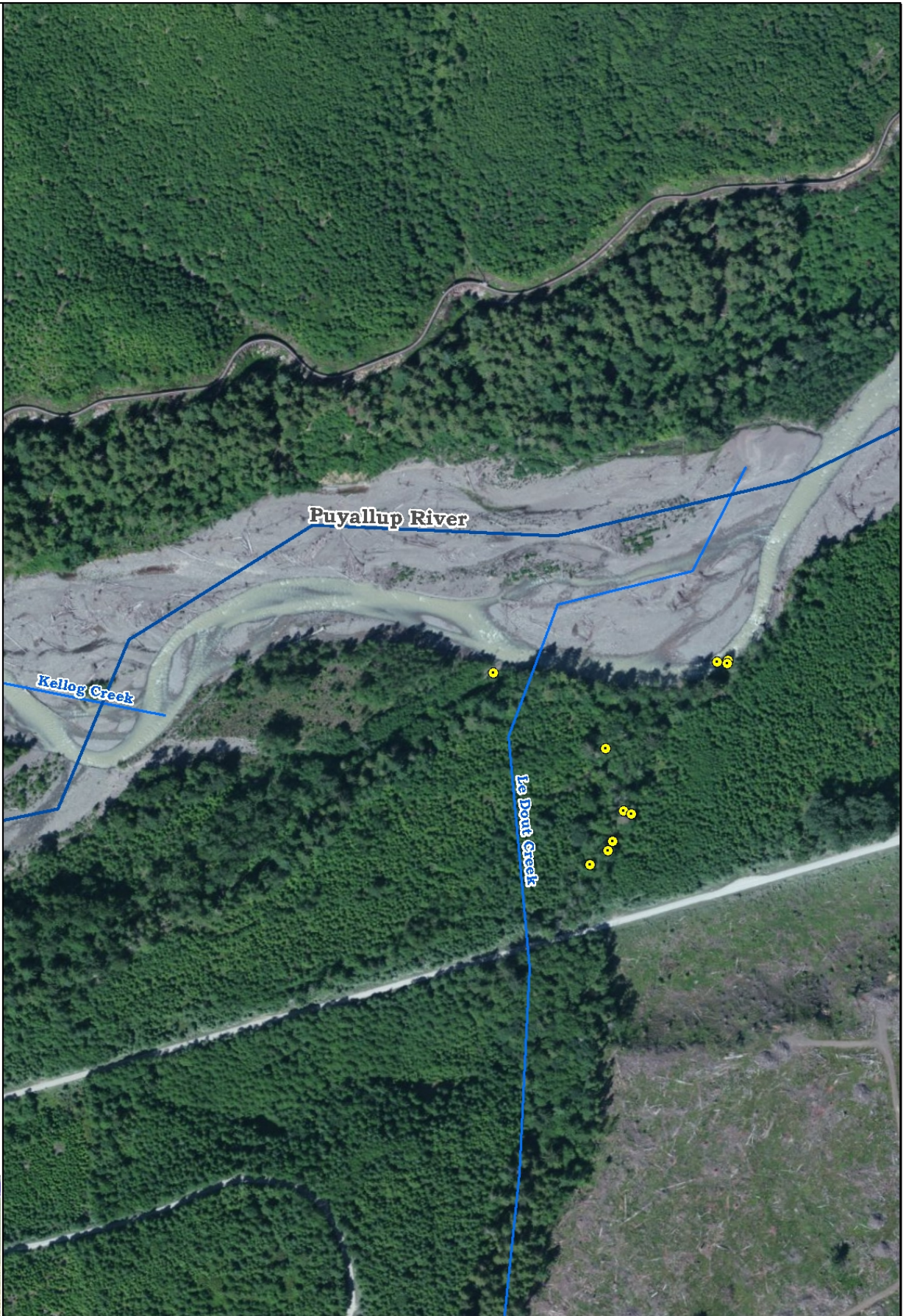
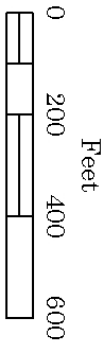
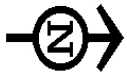


Kellogg Creek
Steelhead Redd Locations (2020)





LeDout Creek
Steelhead Redd Locations (2020)



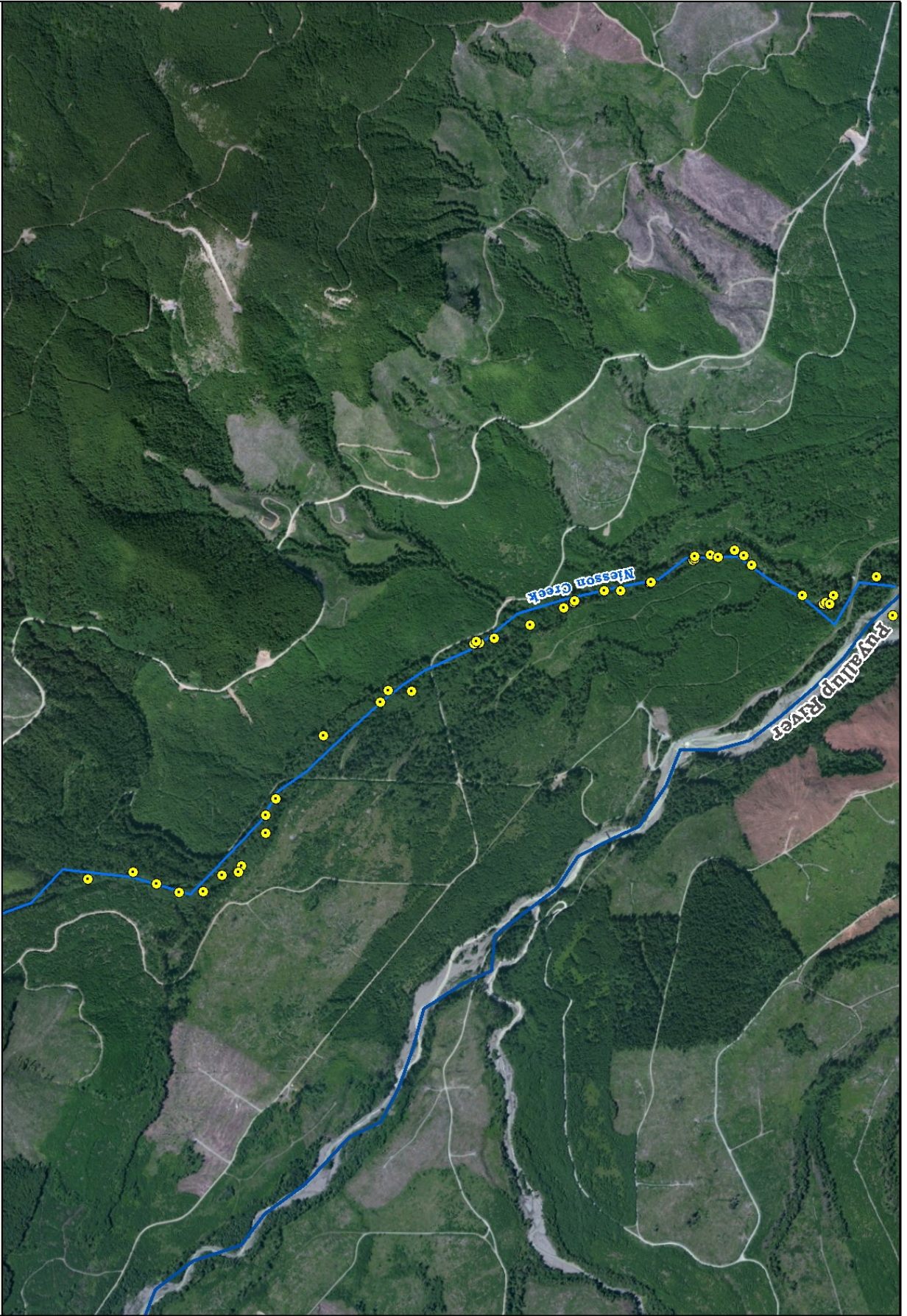


Puyallup Tribal Fisheries

Niesson Creek Steelhead Redd Locations (2020)

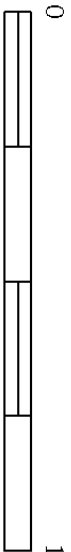
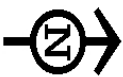


Miles



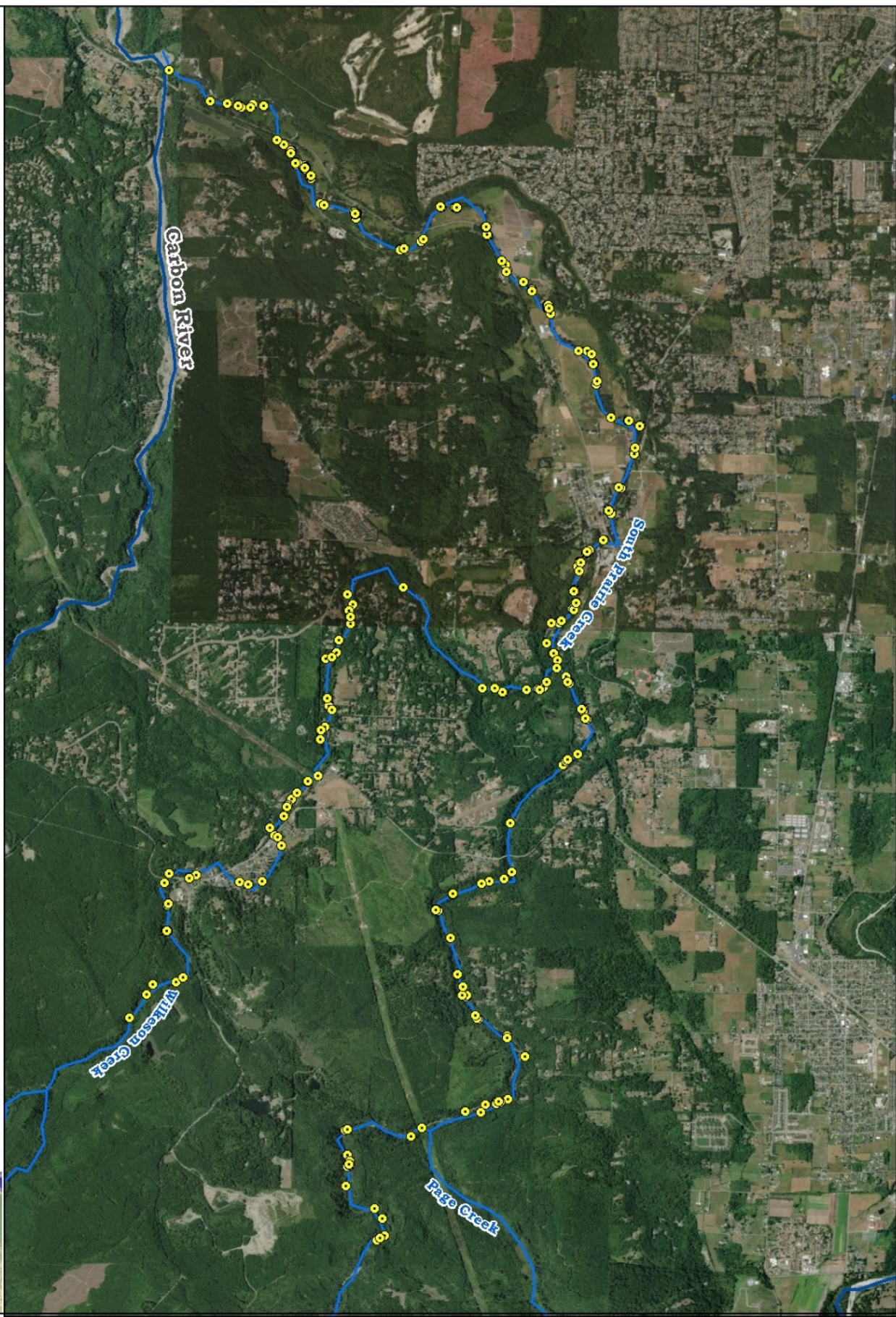
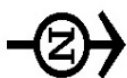


Rushingwater Creek
Steelhead Redd Locations (2020)



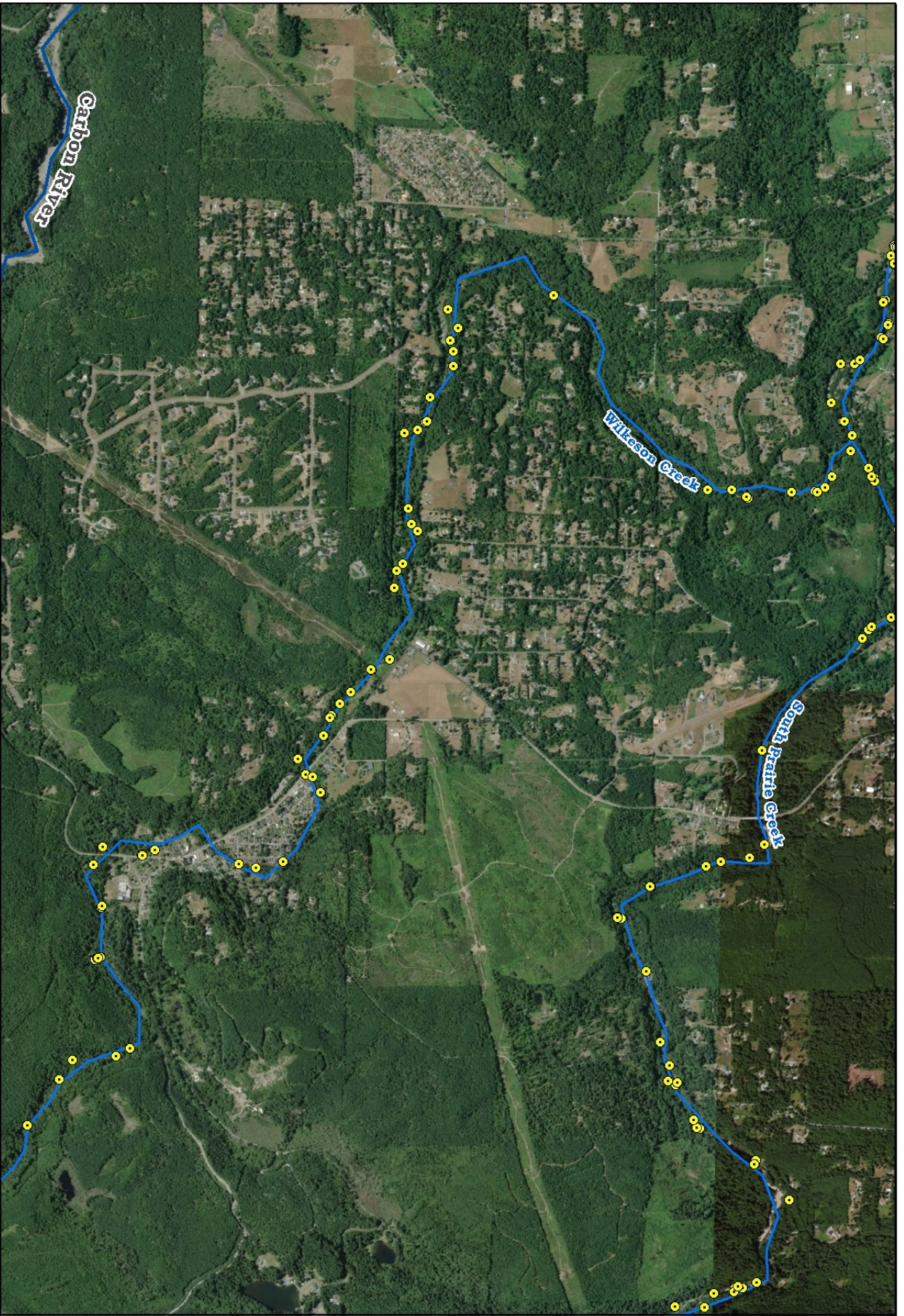
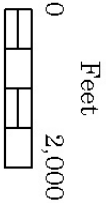


South Prairie Creek & Wilkeson Creek
Steelhead Redd Locations (2020)
GIS data collected by WDFW & PTF



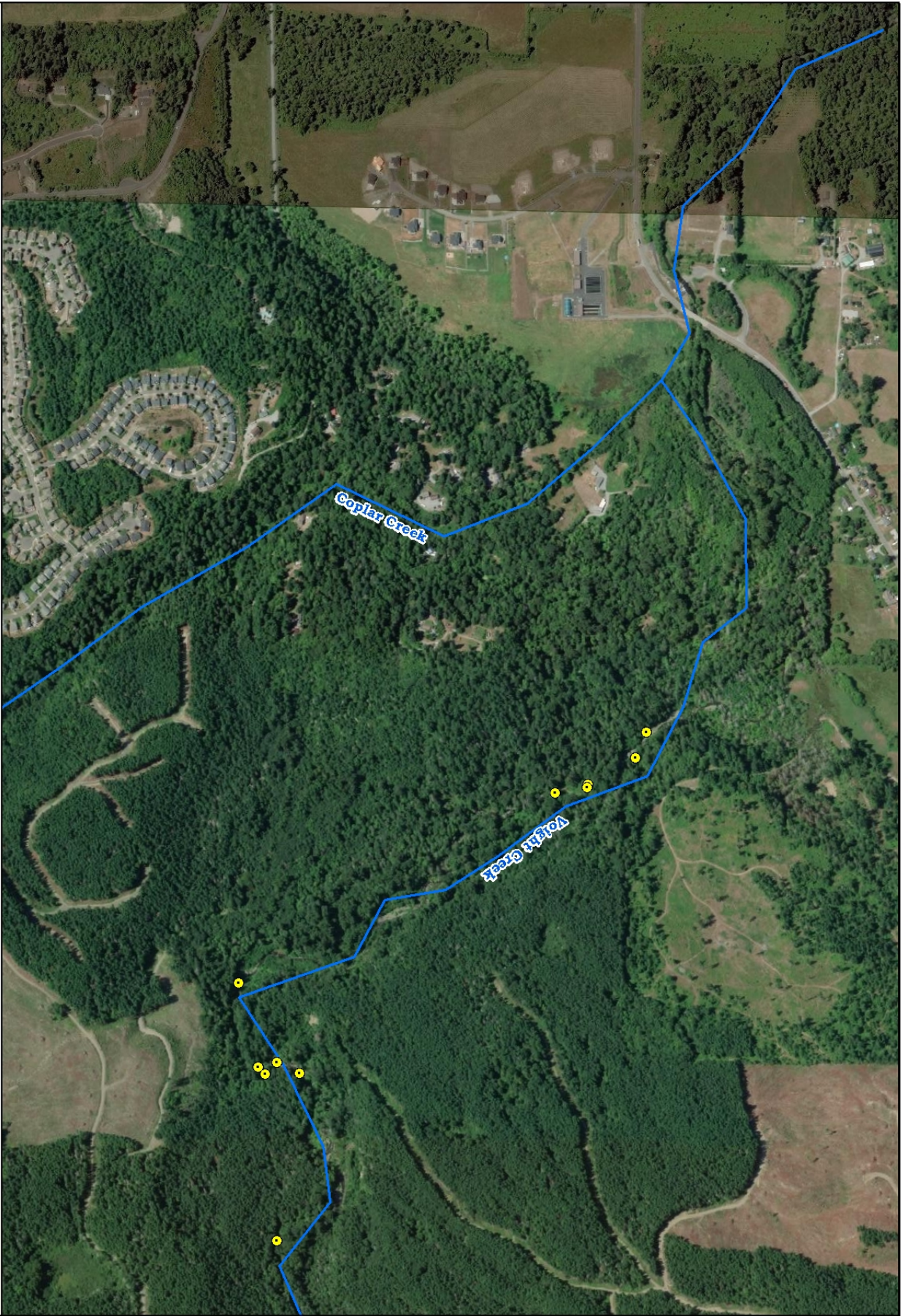
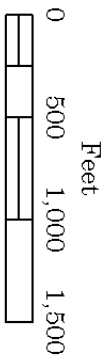
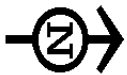


**Willkeson Creek
Steelhead Redd Locations (2020)
GIS data collected by WDFW & PTF**





**Voights Creek
Steelhead Redd Locations (2020)**

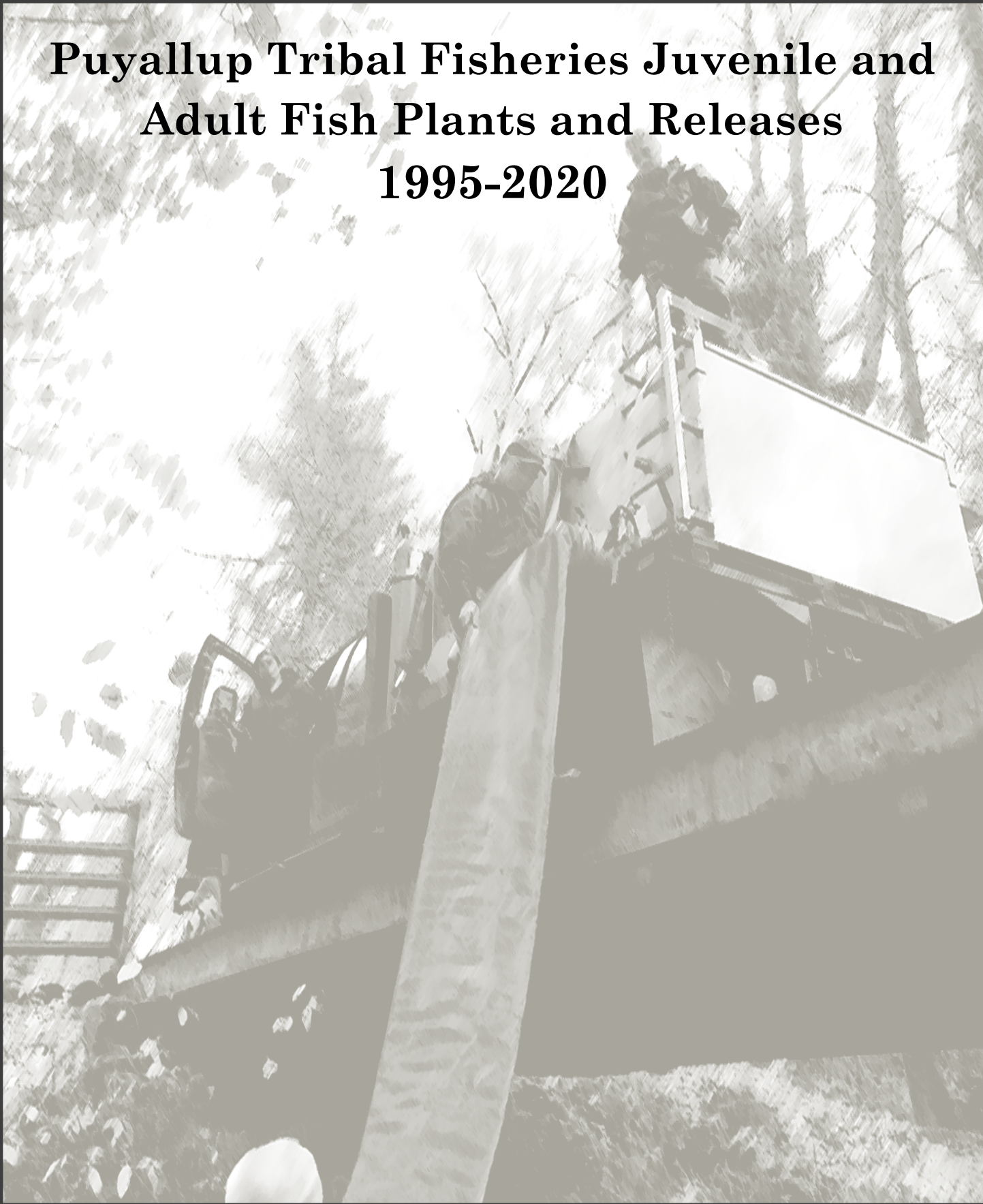




Puyallup/White River Watershed
Steelhead Redd Locations (2020)



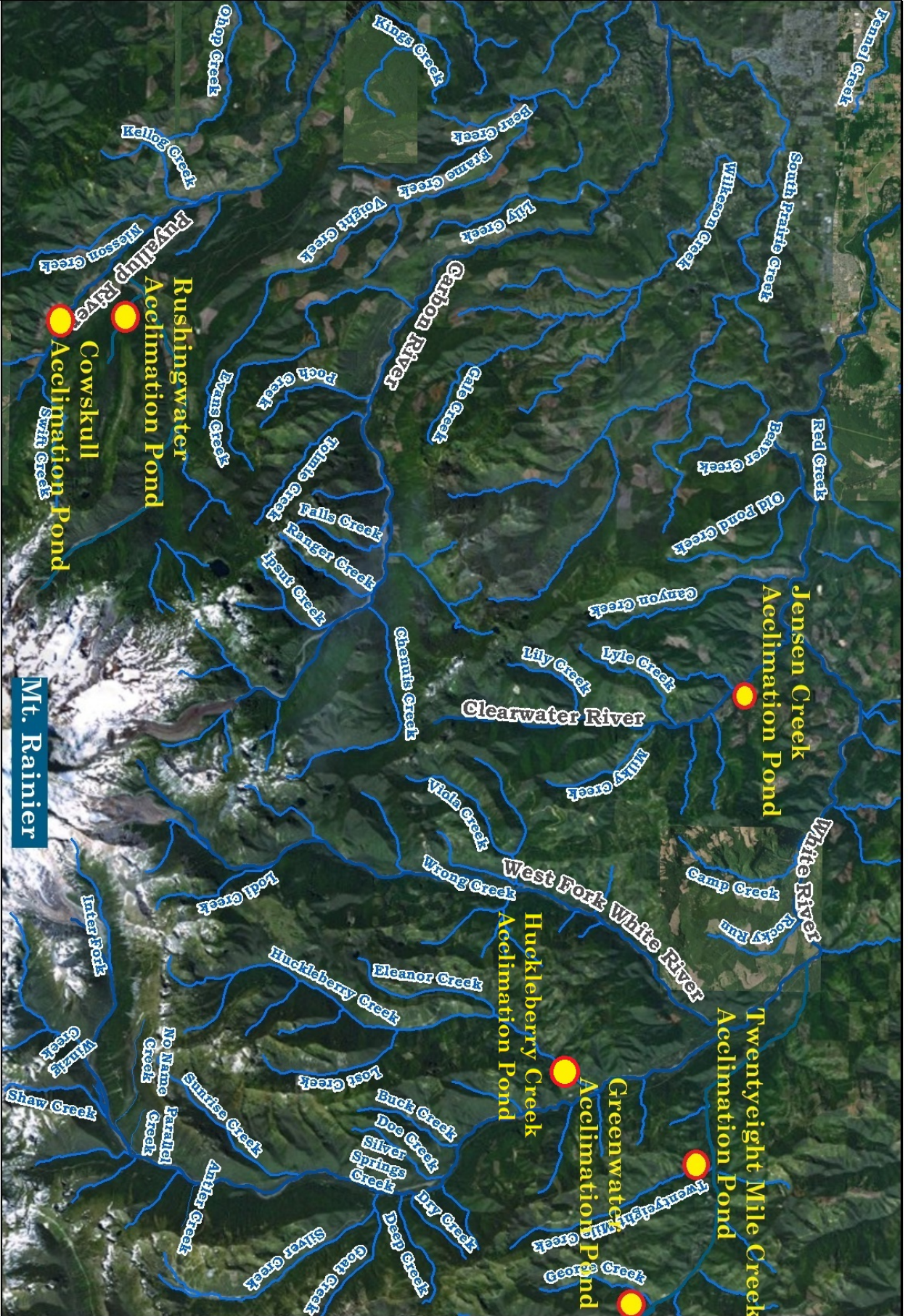
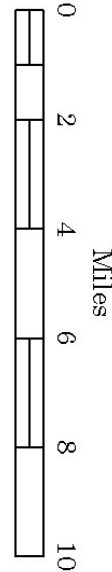
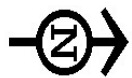
Puyallup Tribal Fisheries Juvenile and Adult Fish Plants and Releases 1995-2020



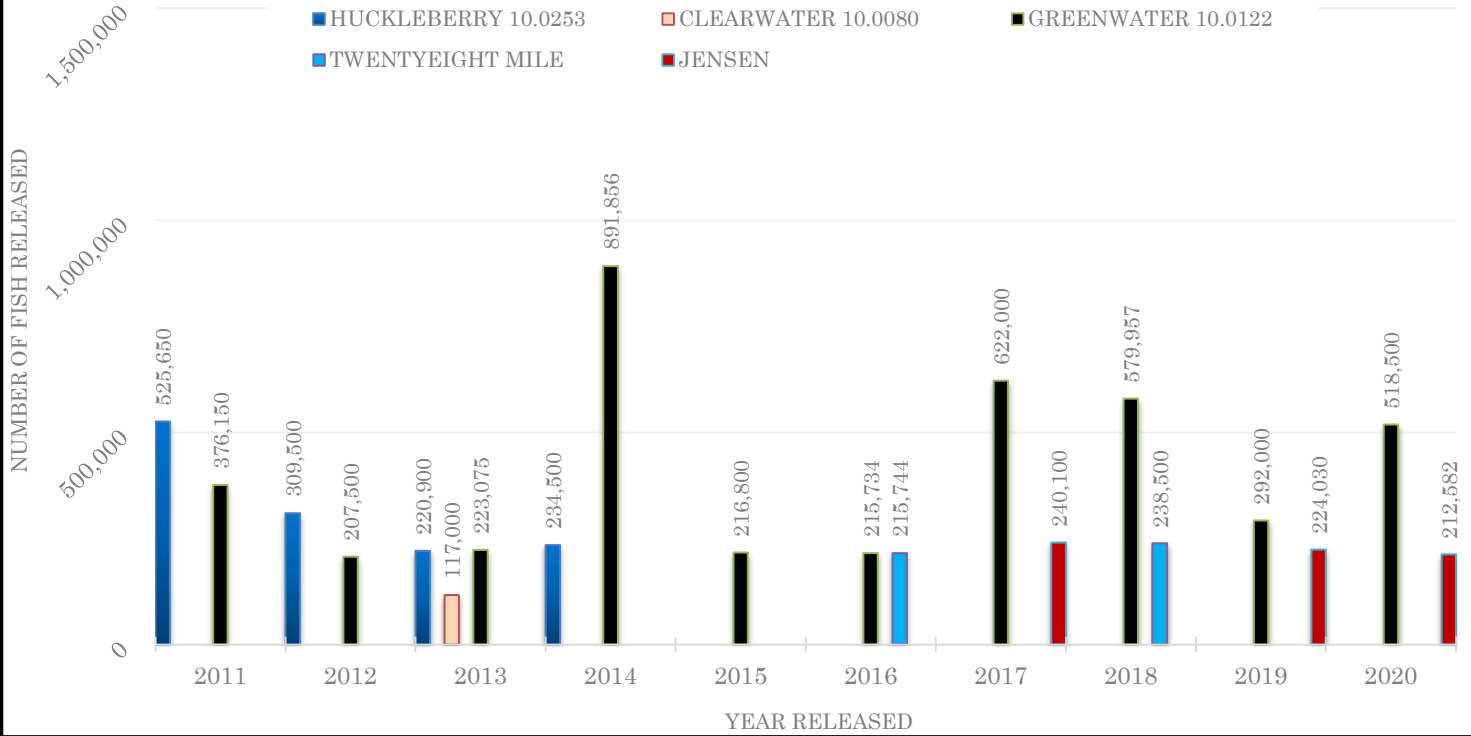
APPENDIX D



Salmon and Steelhead
Acclimation Pond Location Sites
(Upper Puyallup & White Rivers-WRIA 10)

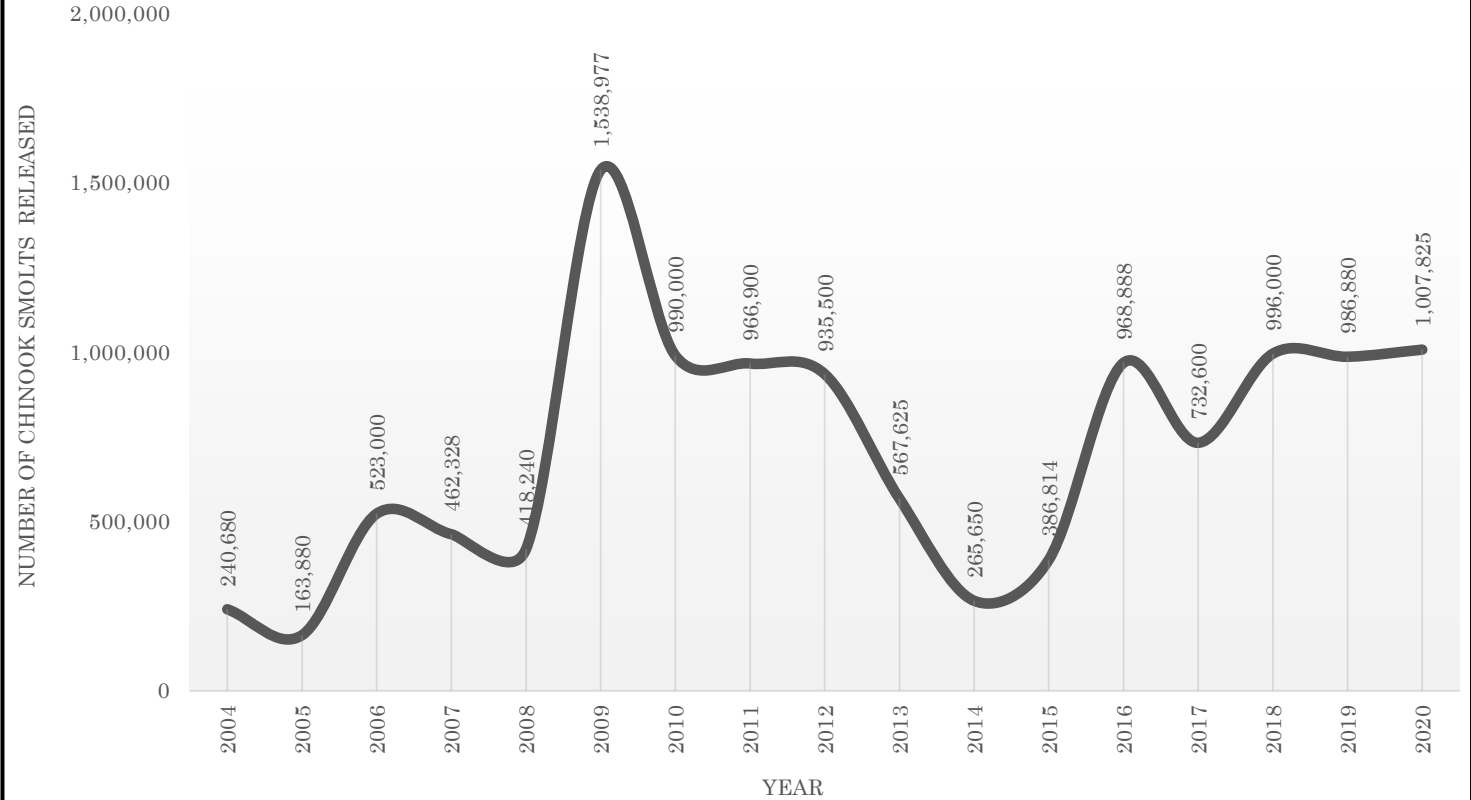


Juvenile White River Spring Chinook Acclimation Pond Plants from Muckleshoot Tribe's White River and WDFW's Minter Creek Hatcheries (2011-2020)



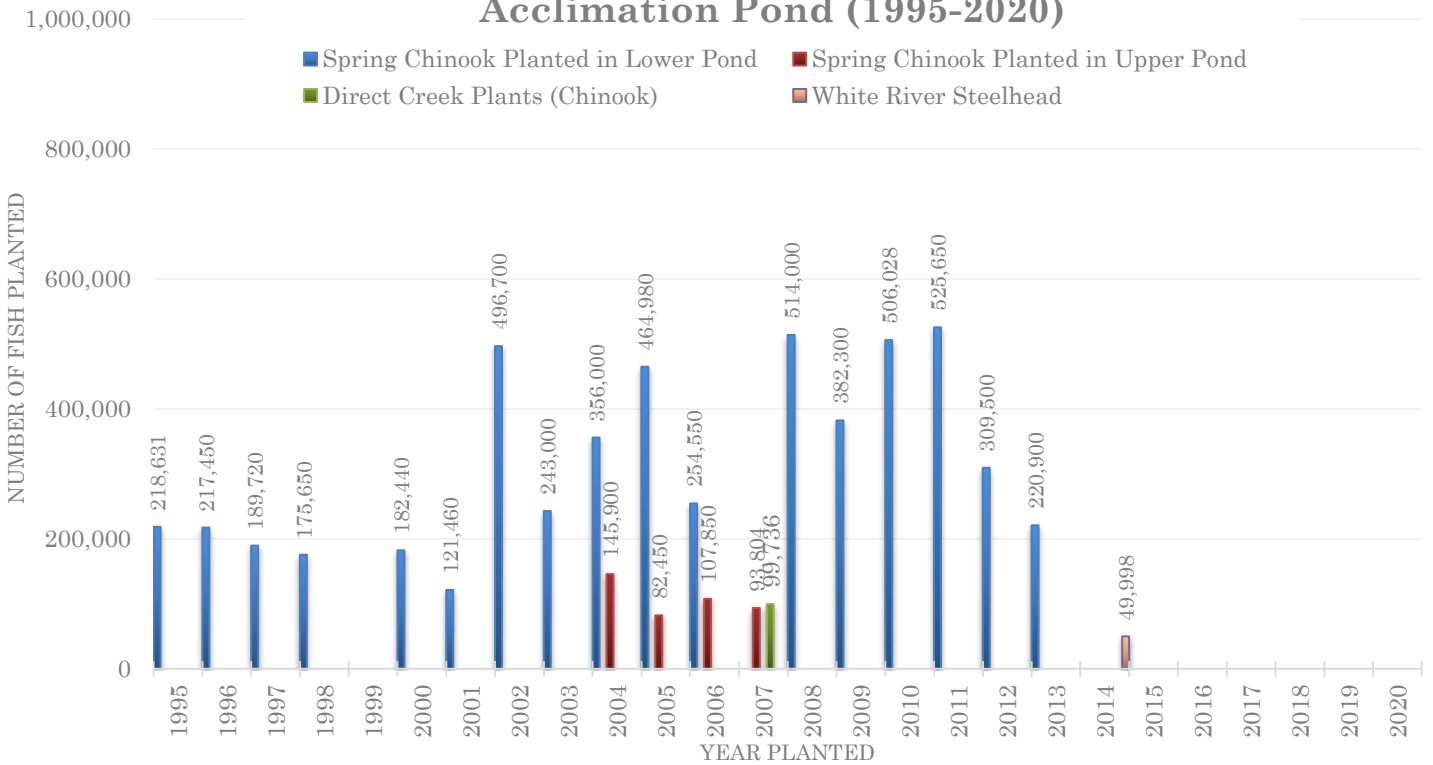
Spring Chinook were provided by the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe and WDFW . No data indicates no fish were planted.

PTOI Clarks Creek Hatchery Fall Chinook Salmon Smolt Releases (2004-2020)



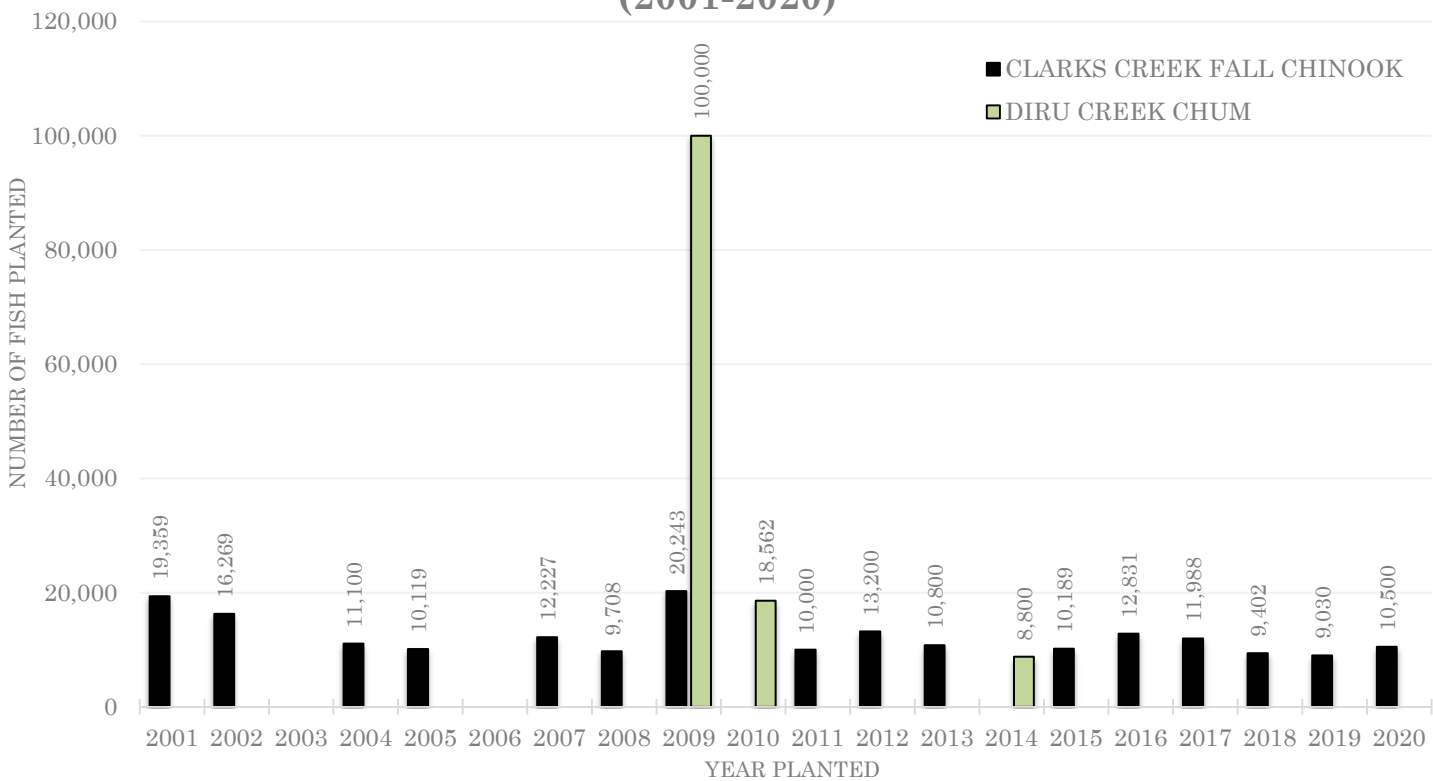
Clarks Creek Fall Chinook salmon hatchery operated by the Puyallup Tribe.

White River Juvenile Spring Chinook and Winter Steelhead Pre-Smolts Planted in Huckleberry Creek Acclimation Pond (1995-2020)



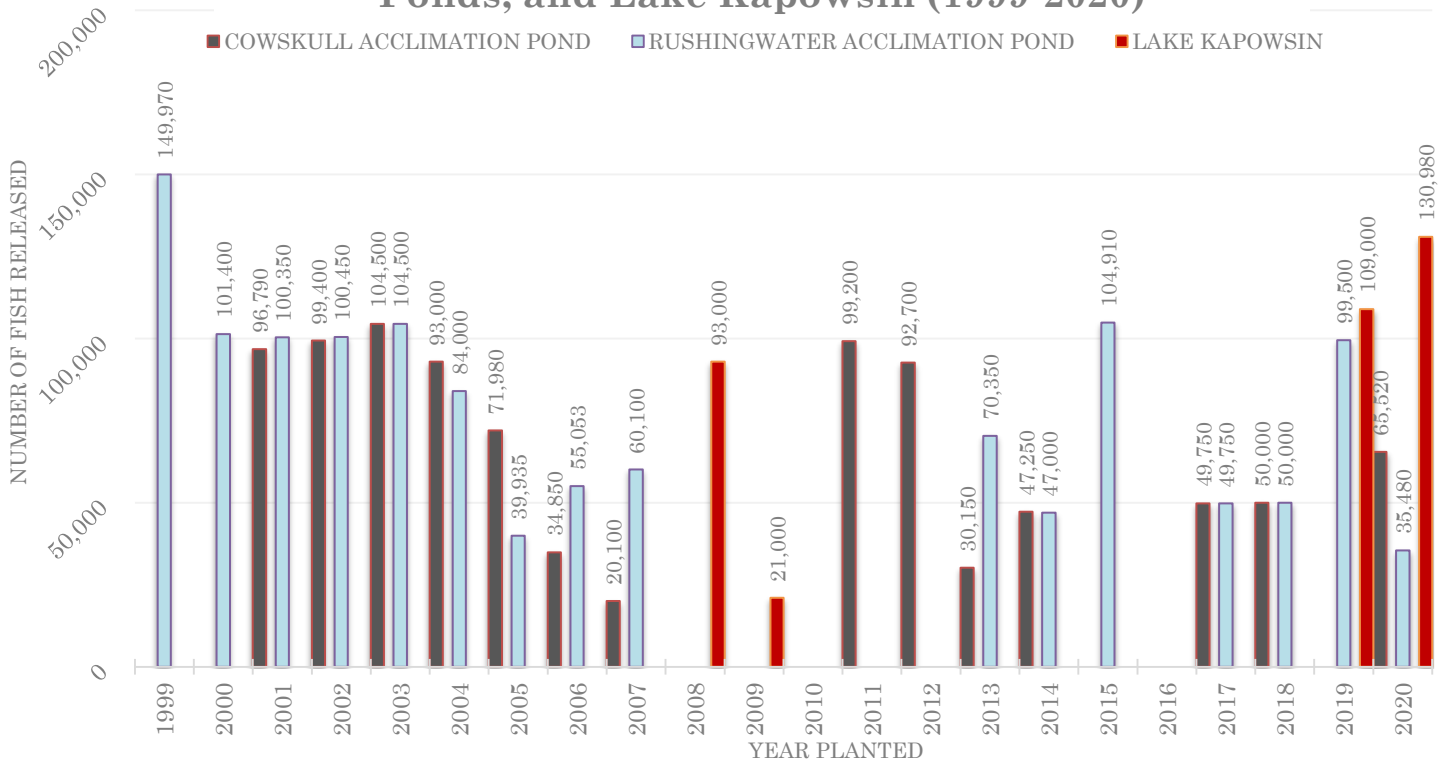
Spring Chinook were provided by the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe and WDFW. Steelhead were provided by the Puyallup Tribe.

Clarks Creek Hatchery Juvenile Fall Chinook and Diru Creek Hatchery Chum Planted in Hylebos Creek (2001-2020)



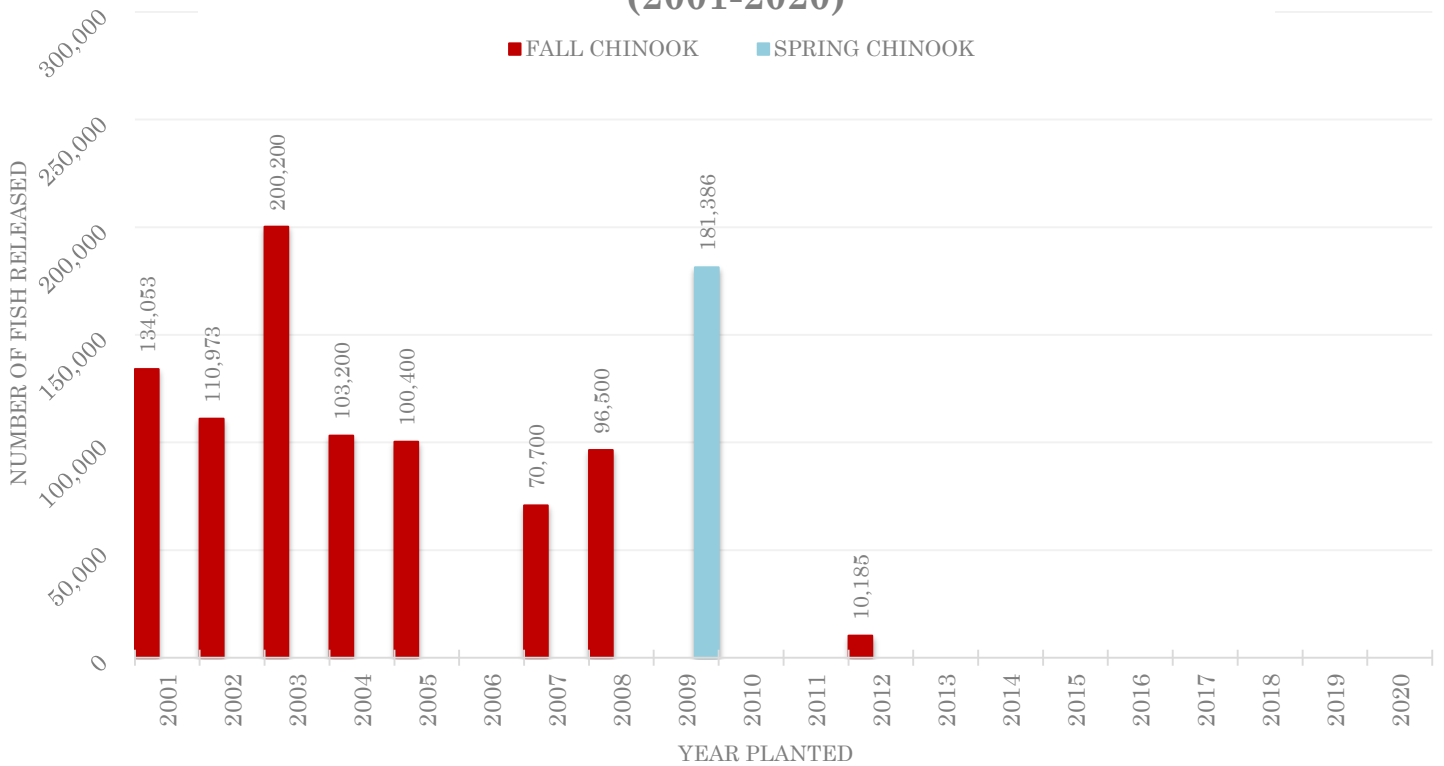
Fall Chinook and chum produced and provided by the Puyallup Tribe. No data indicates fish were not planted.

WDFW Voight's Creek Hatchery Juvenile Coho Salmon Planted in Cowskull and Rushingwater Acclimation Ponds, and Lake Kapowsin (1999-2020)



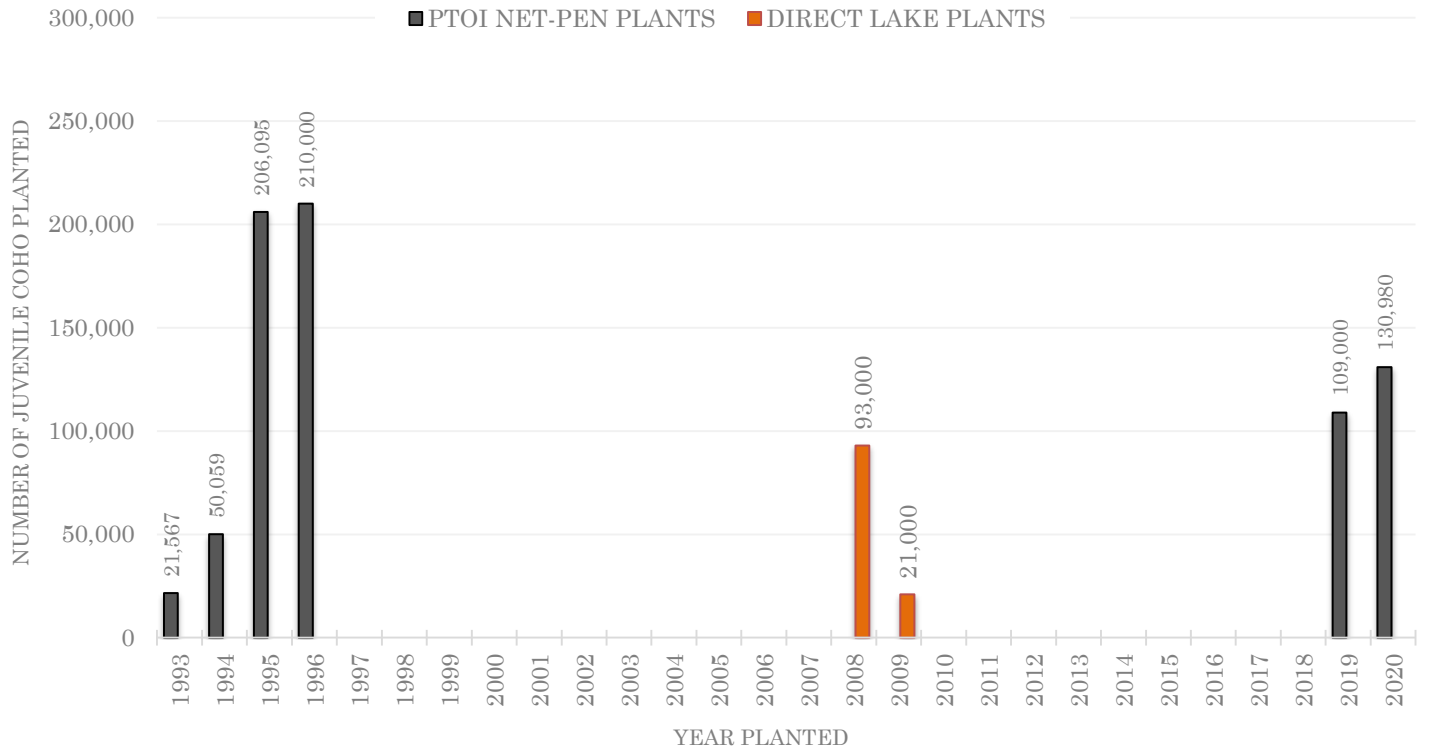
Voight's Creek coho salmon are produced and provided by WDFW when available. No data indicates fish were not planted.

Juvenile Hatchery Fall Chinook and Spring Chinook Salmon Planted in Cowskull Creek Acclimation Pond (2001-2020)



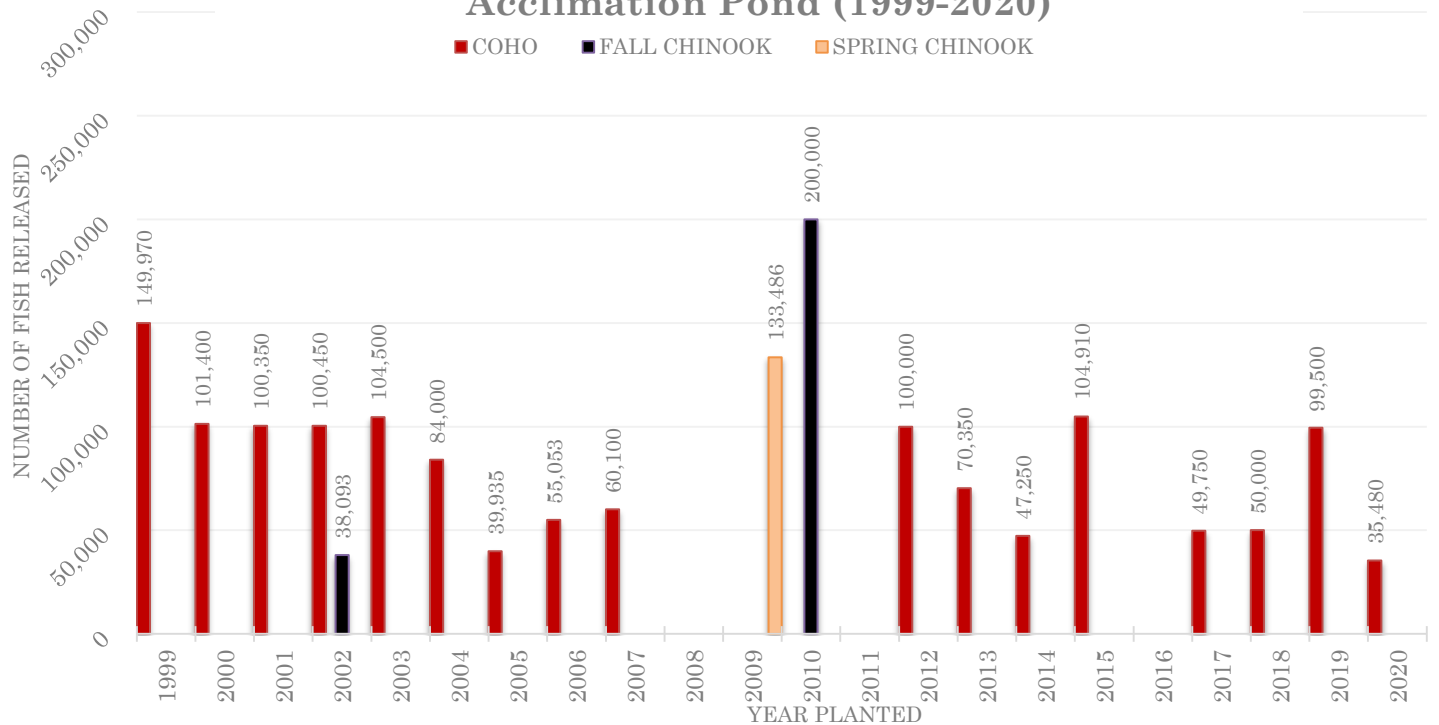
Spring Chinook were provided by the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe and WDFW. Fall Chinook were provided by the Puyallup Tribe and WDFW.

Juvenile Coho Planted in Lake Kapowsin Net-Pen and Direct Lake Plants (1993-2020)



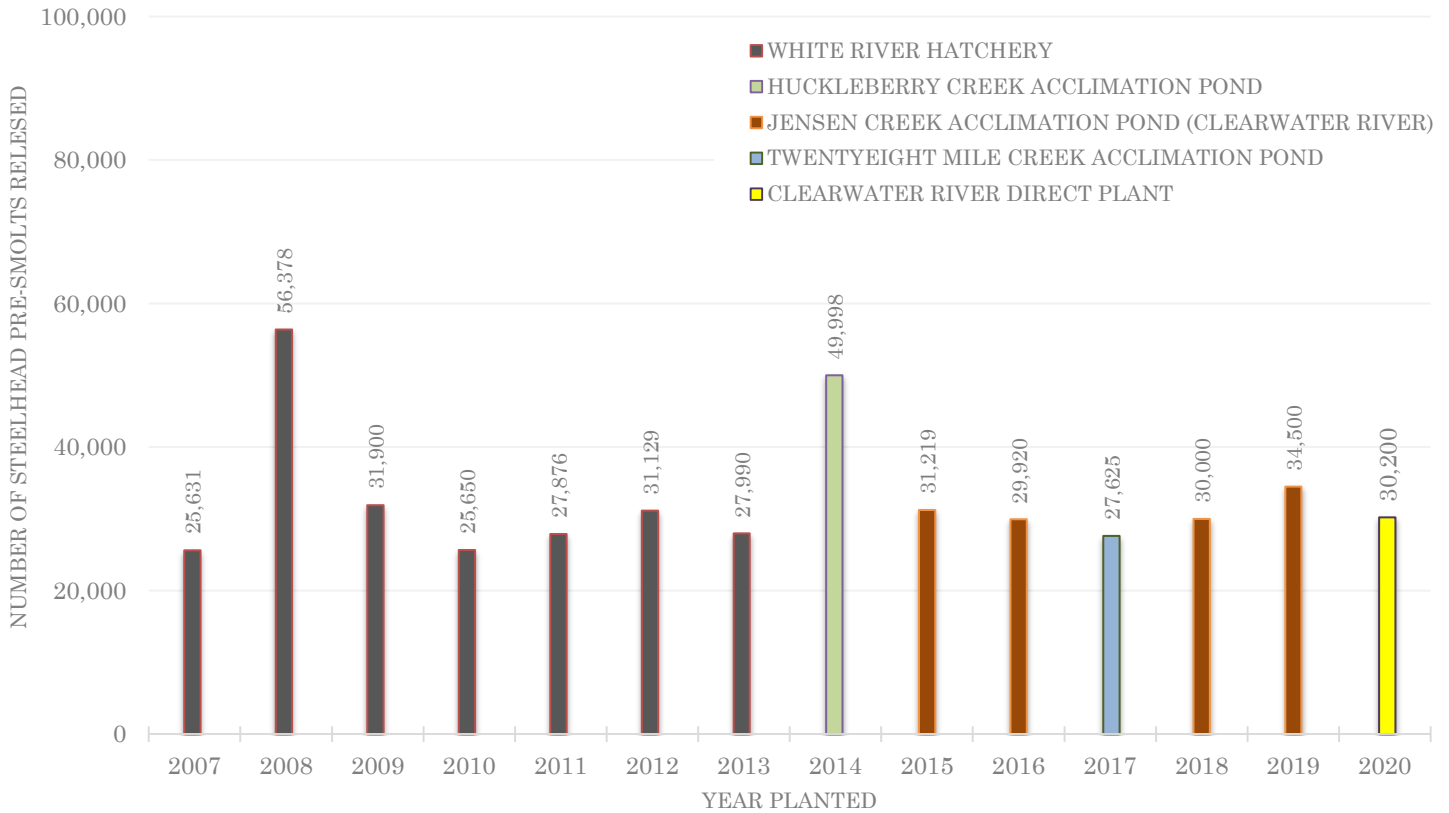
Spring Chinook were provided by the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe and WDFW. No data indicates fish were not planted.

Juvenile Hatchery Fall Chinook, Spring Chinook and Coho Salmon Planted in Rushingwater Creek Acclimation Pond (1999-2020)



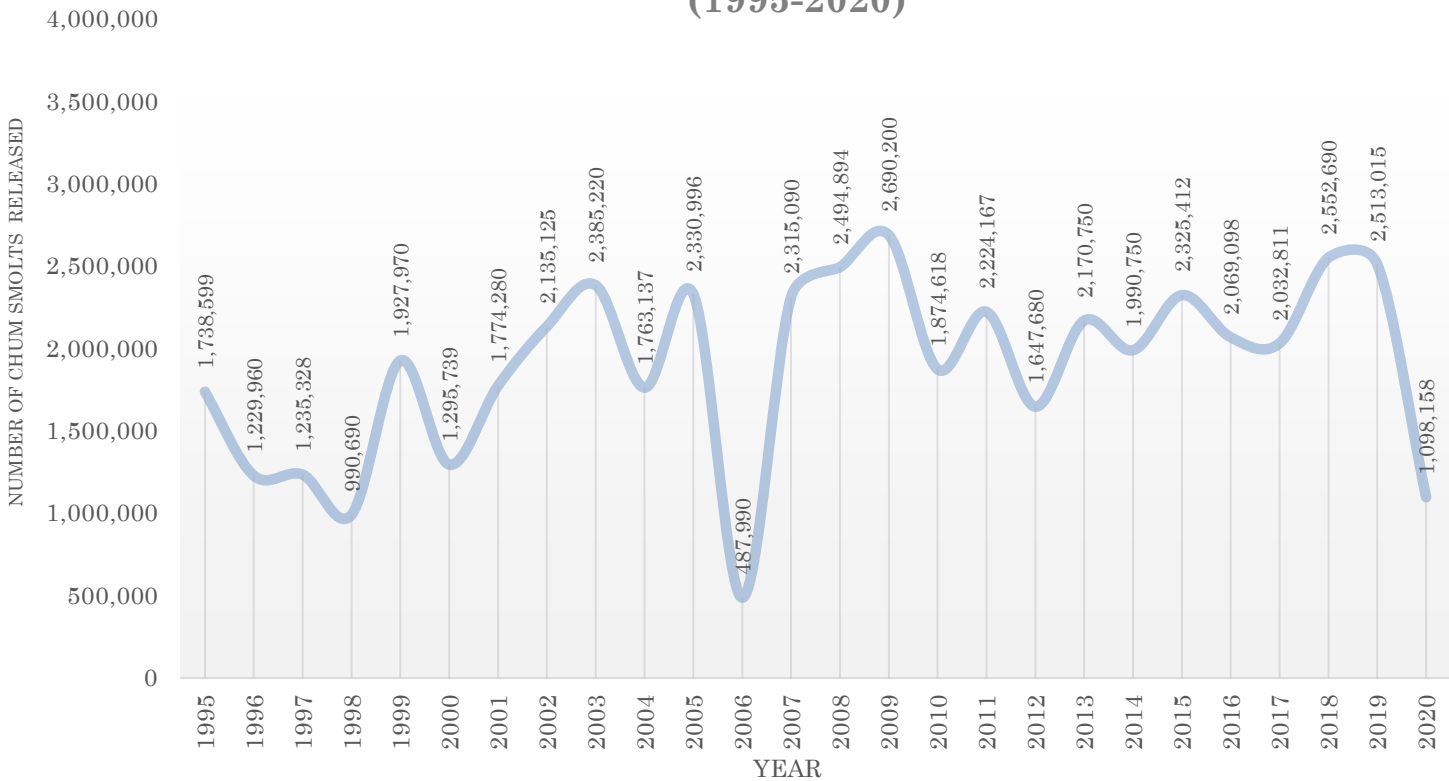
Spring Chinook were provided by the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe and WDFW. Fall Chinook were provided by the Puyallup Tribe and WDFW. Coho were provided by WDFW's Voights Creek hatchery. No data indicates fish were not planted.

White River Winter Steelhead Pre-Smolts Released (2007-2020)



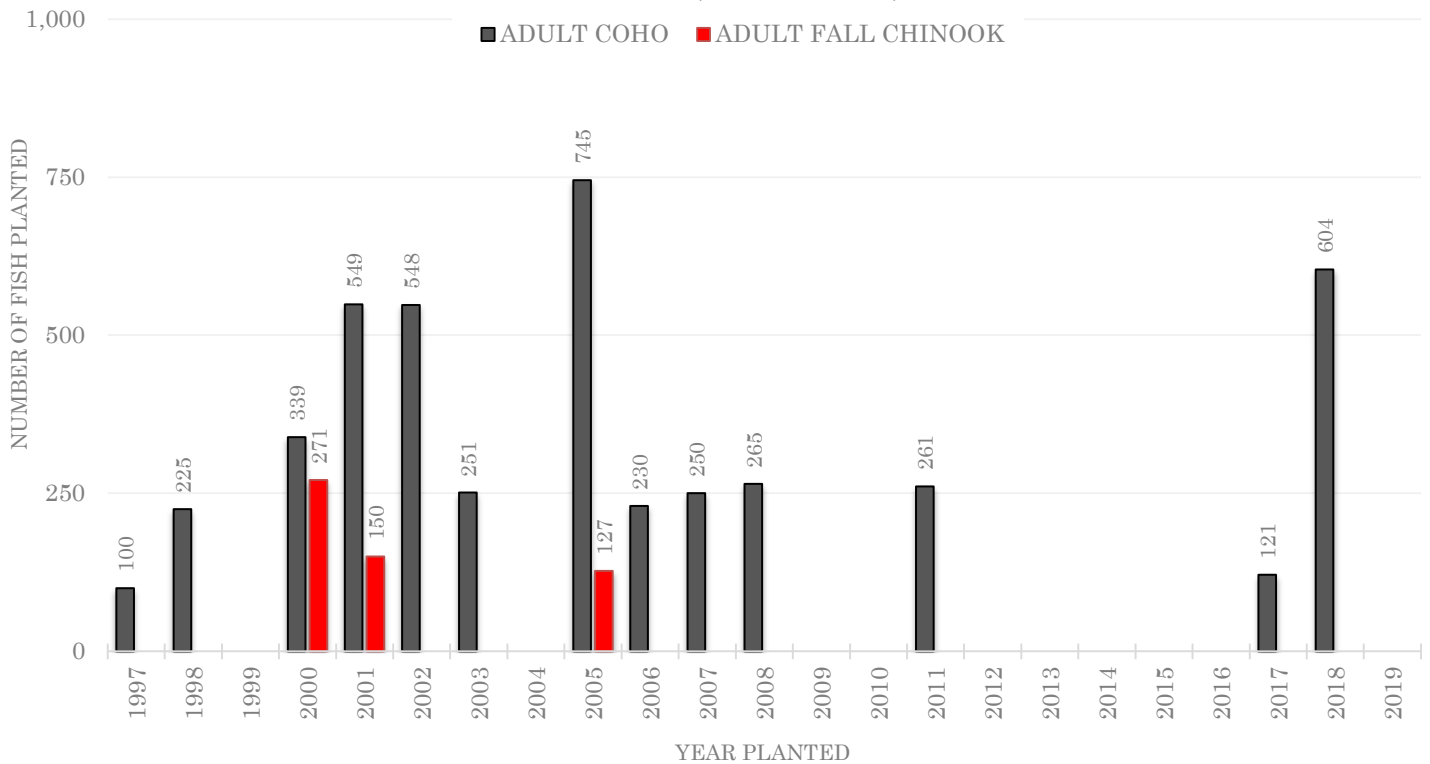
Acclimation ponds operated by Puyallup Tribe.

PTOI Diru Creek Hatchery Chum Salmon Smolt Releases (1995-2020)



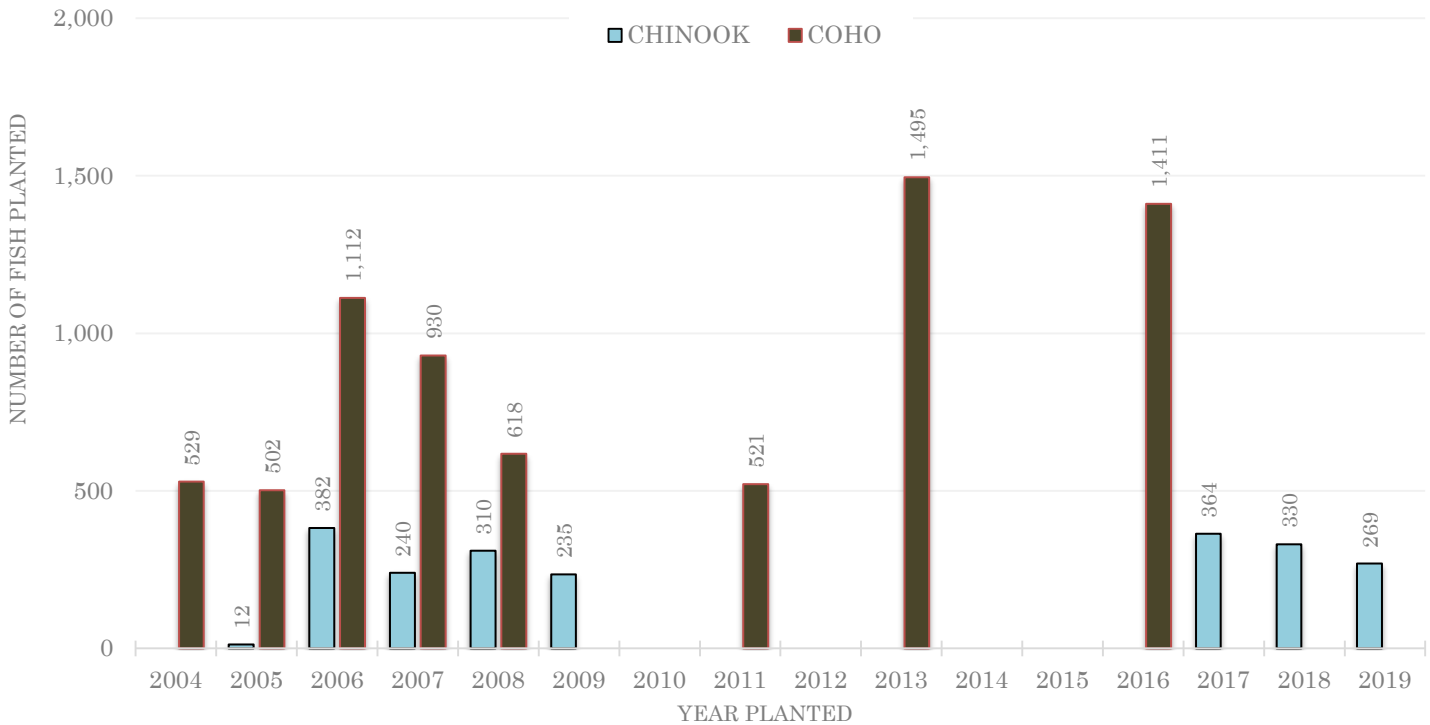
Diru Creek chum salmon hatchery operated by the Puyallup Tribe.

Surplus Voights Creek Hatchery Adult Coho and Fall Chinook Planted in Rushingwater Creek (1997-2019)



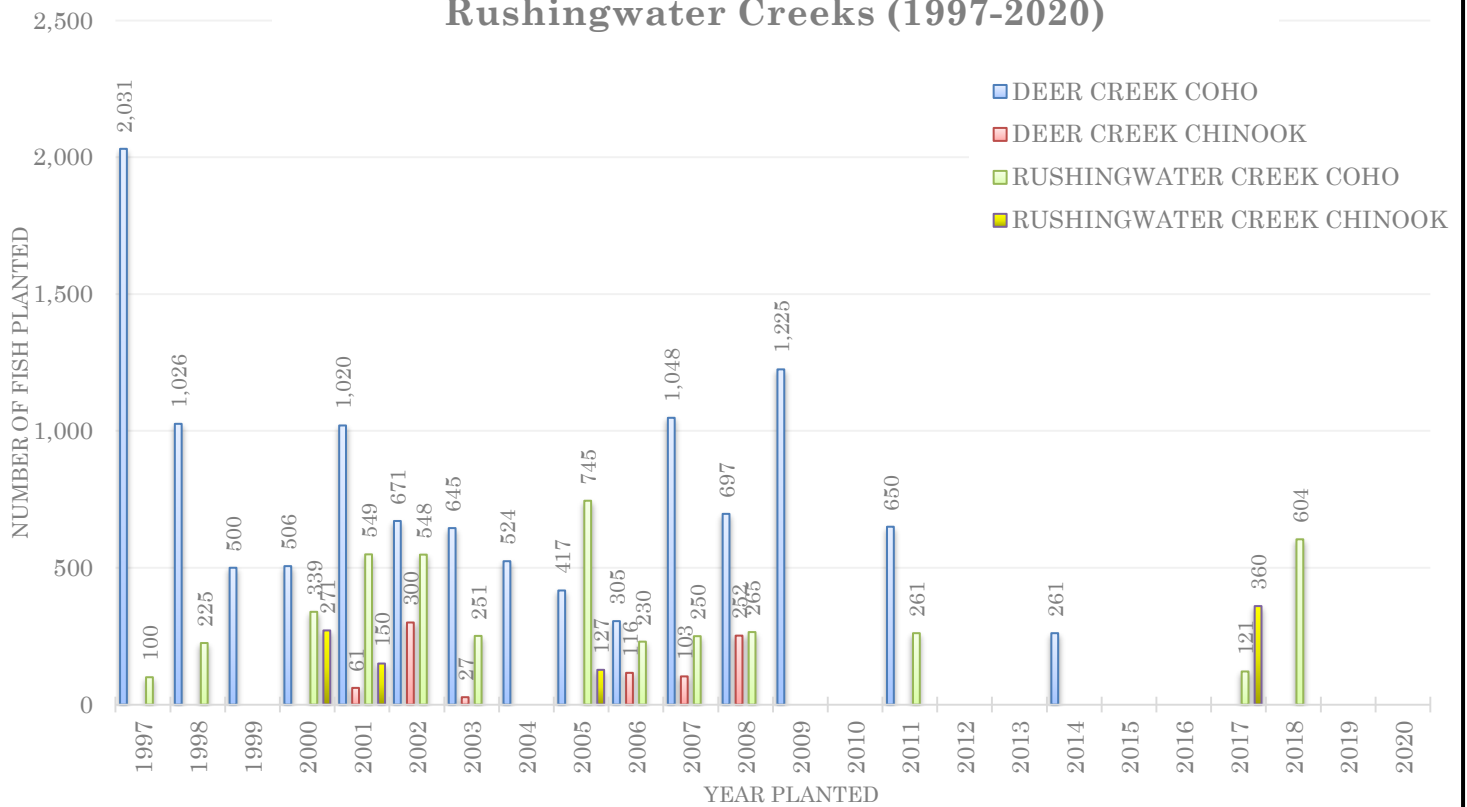
Adult Chinook and coho were provided by WDFW's Voights Creek hatchery when available. No data indicates fish were not planted.

Surplus Voights Creek Hatchery Fall Chinook and Coho Planted in North Fork Puyallup River (2004-2019)



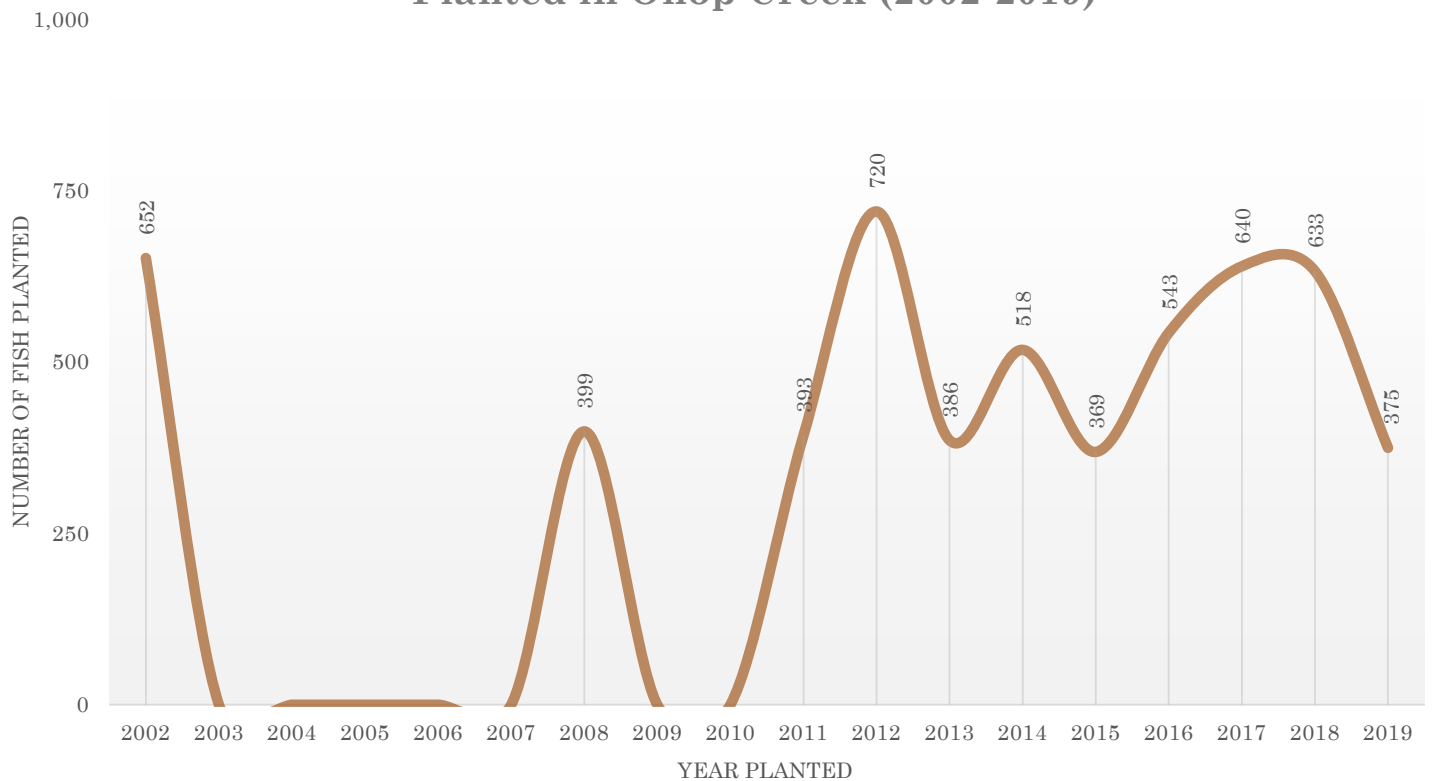
Adult Chinook and coho were provided by WDFW's Voights Creek hatchery when available. No data indicates fish were not planted.

Surplus Voights Creek Hatchery Adult Coho and Fall Chinook Planted in Deer and Rushingwater Creeks (1997-2020)

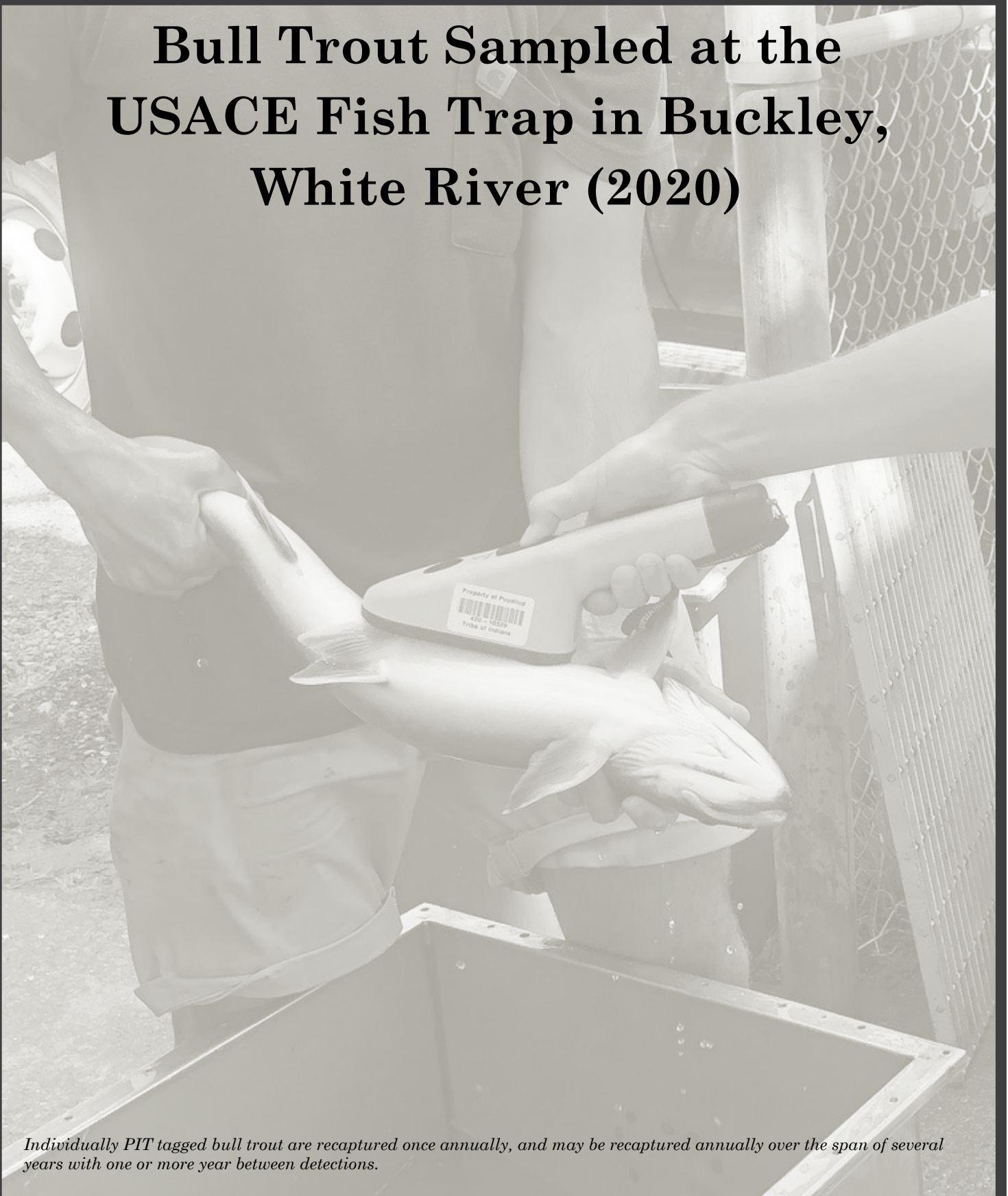


Adult coho and Chinook were provided by WDFW's Voights Creek hatchery when available. No data indicates fish were not planted.

Surplus Voights and Clarks Creeks Hatchery Adult Coho Planted in Ohop Creek (2002-2019)



Bull Trout Sampled at the USACE Fish Trap in Buckley, White River (2020)



Individually PIT tagged bull trout are recaptured once annually, and may be recaptured annually over the span of several years with one or more year between detections.

APPENDIX E

2020 Buckley Trap Bull Trout Sampled (White River)

	Date Captured	Fork Length (mm)/ Sex	Recapture	Original Date(s) Captured	Total Number of Years Captured
1	April 18, 2020	540mm / M	Y	May 30, 2019	2
2	April 21, 2020	395mm / F	N		1
3	April 21, 2020	347mm / M	N		1
4	April 23, 2020	610mm / M	Y	July 1, 2017 & May 28, 2018 & May 8, 2019	4
5	April 27, 2020	440mm / M	N		1
6	April 30, 2020	343mm / F	N		1
7	April 30, 2020	448mm / M	N		1
8	April 30, 2020	347mm / M	N		1
9	May 7, 2020	392mm / F	N		1
10	May 7, 2020	329mm / M	Y	August 6, 2018	2
11	May 11, 2020	423mm / M	N		1
12	May 11, 2020	334mm / M	N		1
13	May 11, 2020	285mm / M	N		1
14	May 11, 2020	408mm / F	N		1
15	May 11, 2020	330mm / M	N		1
16	May 11, 2020	366mm / F	N		1
17	May 11, 2020	409mm / M	N		1
18	May 11, 2020	336mm / F	N		1
19	May 12, 2020	420mm / F	Y	July 18, 2017	2
20	May 19, 2020	373mm / M	N		1
21	May 19, 2020	338mm / F	N		1
22	May 19, 2020	310mm / M	N		1
23	May 19, 2020	483mm / F	Y	July 7, 2019	2
24	May 19, 2020	550mm / M	Y	May 22, 2019	2
25	May 22, 2020	620mm / F	Y	June 6, 2016 & June 28, 2017 & May 18, 2018 & May 13, 2019	5
26	May 22, 2020	346mm / F	N		1
27	May 23, 2020	447mm / F	N		1
28	May 26, 2020	540mm / M	Y	June 20, 2019	2
29	May 26, 2020	537mm / F	Y	June 26, 2019	2
30	May 27, 2020	340mm / M	N		1
31	May 27, 2020	390mm / M	N		1
32	May 27, 2020	340mm / M	N		1
33	May 28, 2020	489mm / M	Y	June 10, 2019	2
34	May 28, 2020	360mm / M	N		1
35	May 28, 2020	430mm / F	N		1
36	May 29, 2020	380mm / F	N		1
37	May 30, 2020	340mm / M	N		1
38	May 30, 2020	525mm / M	Y	May 31, 2019	2
39	May 30, 2020	556mm / F	Y	August 10, 2018 & June 22, 2019	3

40	May 30, 2020	494mm / F	Y	June 12, 2019	1
41	June 3, 2020	454mm / M	N		1
42	June 3, 2020	344mm / M	N		1
43	June 3, 2020	454mm / F	N		1
44	June 4, 2020	487mm / F	N		1
45	June 4, 2020	312mm / M	N		1
46	June 10, 2020	542mm / M	N		1
47	June 11, 2020	374mm / M	N		1
48	June 11, 2020	341mm / M	N		1
49	June 11, 2020	330mm / F	N		1
50	June 12, 2020	390mm / F	N		1
51	June 13, 2020	444mm / M	N		1
52	June 13, 2020	450mm / F	N		1
53	June 15, 2020	442mm / M	N		1
54	June 15, 2020	343mm / M	N		1
55	June 17, 2020	350mm / M	N		1
56	June 20, 2020	455mm / M	N		1
57	June 20, 2020	477mm / M	N		1
58	June 20, 2020	491mm / F	Y	June 26, 2019	2
59	June 22, 2020	494mm / F	N		1
60	June 22, 2020	445mm / M	N		1
61	June 22, 2020	338mm / M	N		1
62	June 22, 2020	450mm / M	N		1
63	June 22, 2020	491mm / M	N		1
64	June 22, 2020	525mm / M	Y	June 29, 2017 & July 2, 2018 & July 1, 2019	4
65	June 23, 2020	390mm / M	N		1
66	June 23, 2020	334mm / M	N		1
67	June 23, 2020	416mm / M	N		1
68	June 23, 2020	336mm / F	N		1
69	June 23, 2020	456mm / F	N		1
70	June 23, 2020	464mm / F	N		1
71	June 23, 2020	481mm / M	N		1
72	June 23, 2020	390mm / M	N		1
73	June 23, 2020	518mm / M	Y	June 10, 2019	2
74	June 23, 2020	604mm / M	Y	June 22, 2015 & May 31, 2016 & June 5, 2017 & May 29, 2018 & June 12, 2019	6
75	June 24, 2020	494mm / F	N		1
76	June 24, 2020	332mm / M	N		1
77	June 24, 2020	390mm / M	N		1
78	June 24, 2020	421mm / F	N		1
79	June 24, 2020	368mm / F	N		1
80	June 24, 2020	440mm / F	N		1
81	June 24, 2020	468mm / F	N		1
82	June 24, 2020	512mm / M	Y	May 30, 2019	2

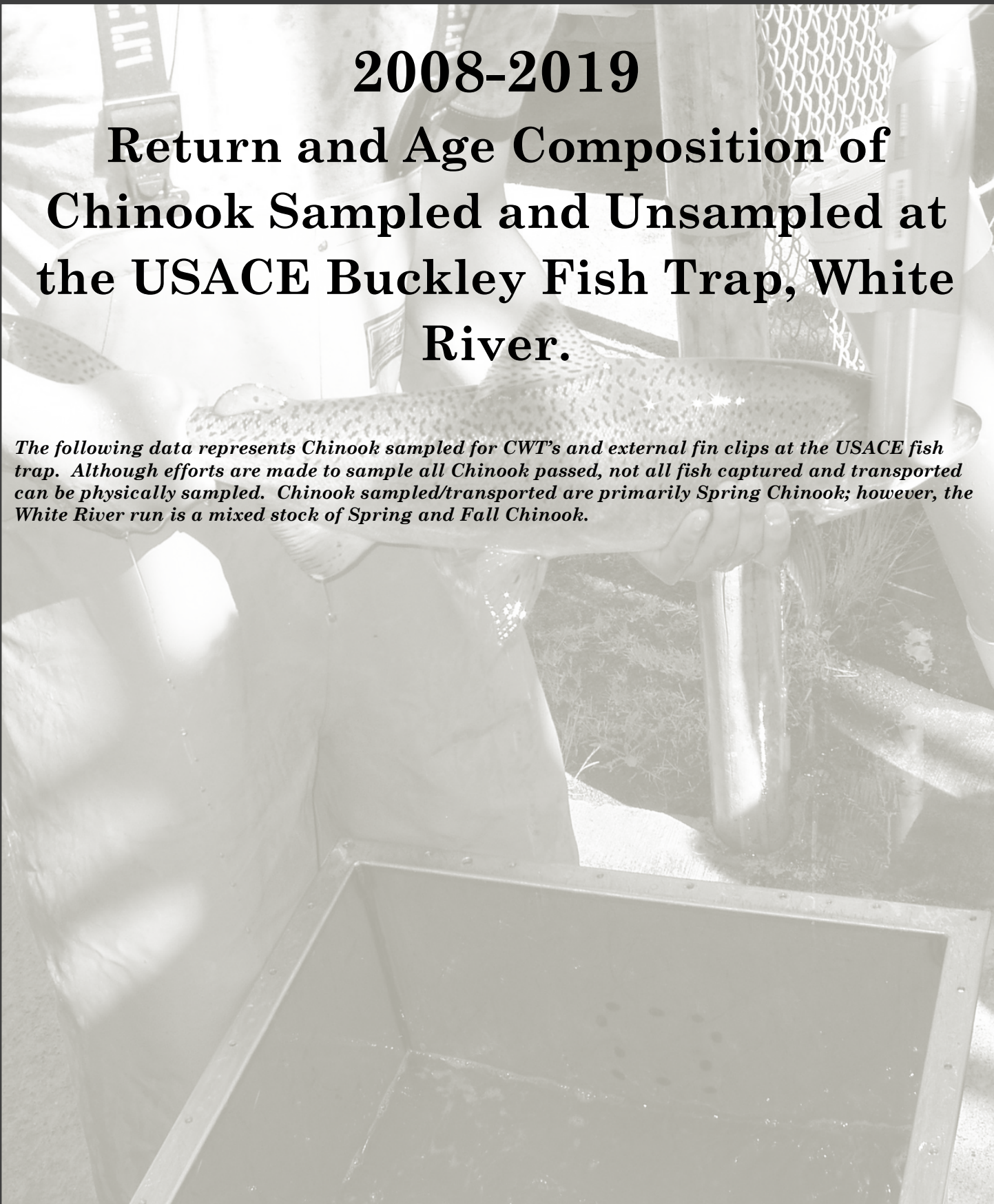
83	June 24, 2020	475mm / F	Y	July 22, 2019	2
84	June 24, 2020	478mm / F	Y	June 18, 2019	2
85	June 24, 2020	534mm / M	Y	May 15, 2018 & June 26, 2019	3
86	June 24, 2020	510mm / M	Y	June 18, 2019	2
87	June 24, 2020	498mm / M	Y	June 14, 2019	2
88	June 24, 2020	433mm / M	Y	June 14, 2019	2
89	June 24, 2020	424mm / M	Y	June 28, 2019	2
90	June 24, 2020	468mm / F	Y	June 23, 2019	2
91	June 24, 2020	440mm / F	Y	June 29, 2019	2
92	June 24, 2020	560mm / M	Y	June 15, 2018 & June 17, 2019	3
93	June 24, 2020	546mm / F	Y	June 20, 2019	2
94	June 25, 2020	350mm / F	N		1
95	June 25, 2020	529mm / F	Y	June 21, 2019	2
96	June 25, 2020	629mm / F	Y	June 20, 2018 & June 12, 2019	3
97	June 26, 2020	477mm / F	N		1
98	June 26, 2020	305mm / M	N		1
99	June 26, 2020	343mm / M	N		1
100	June 27, 2020	518mm / M	N		1
101	June 27, 2020	525mm / F	N		1
102	June 27, 2020	451mm / F	N		1
103	June 27, 2020	420mm / M	N		1
104	June 27, 2020	330mm / M	N		1
105	June 27, 2020	510mm / F	N		1
106	June 27, 2020	532mm / M	N		1
107	June 27, 2020	512mm / F	N		1
108	June 27, 2020	476mm / M	N		1
109	June 27, 2020	478mm / F	N		1
110	June 27, 2020	481mm / M	N		1
111	June 27, 2020	449mm / M	N		1
112	June 27, 2020	434mm / F	N		1
113	June 27, 2020	447mm / M	N		1
114	June 27, 2020	532mm / M	Y	July 1, 2018 & June 26, 2019	3
115	June 27, 2020	535mm / M	Y	July 5, 2019	2
116	June 27, 2020	485mm / F	Y	July 9, 2019	2
117	June 27, 2020	470mm / M	Y	July 4, 2018 & June 3, 2019	3
118	June 27, 2020	571mm / F	Y	June 12, 2019	2
119	June 27, 2020	561mm / F	Y	July 29, 2018	2
120	June 27, 2020	565mm / F	Y	June 6, 2018 & June 7, 2019	3
121	June 27, 2020	449mm / M	Y	June 26, 2019	2
122	June 27, 2020	465mm / F	Y	July 7, 2019	2
123	June 27, 2020	465mm / M	Y	June 3, 2019	2
124	June 27, 2020	535mm / M	Y	June 22, 2019	2
125	June 27, 2020	478mm / M	Y	June 18, 2019	2

126	June 27, 2020	566mm / M	Y	June 28, 2018 & June 18, 2019	3
127	June 27, 2020	561mm / F	Y	June 17, 2019	2
128	June 28, 2020	446mm / M	N		1
129	June 28, 2020	519mm / M	N		1
130	June 28, 2020	441mm / F	N		1
131	June 28, 2020	462mm / F	N		1
132	June 28, 2020	528mm / M	Y	June 28, 2017 & July 8, 2018 & July 7, 2019	4
133	June 28, 2020	616mm / F	Y	July 18, 2017 & June 19, 2018 & June 24, 2019	4
134	June 28, 2020	491mm / M	Y	June 30, 2019	2
135	June 28, 2020	489mm / M	Y	June 20, 2019	2
136	June 28, 2020	510mm / M	Y	June 17, 2019	2
137	June 30, 2020	420mm / M	N		1
138	June 30, 2020	406mm / F	N		1
139	June 30, 2020	595mm / F	Y	June 14, 2016 & June 27, 2018 & June 12, 2019	4
140	June 30, 2020	580mm / M	Y	July 27, 2017 & August 27, 2018 & June 30, 2019	4
141	June 30, 2020	504mm / M	Y	June 22, 2019	2
142	July 1, 2020	412mm / M	N		1
143	July 1, 2020	413mm / F	N		1
144	July 1, 2020	453mm / M	N		1
145	July 1, 2020	485mm / F	N		1
146	July 1, 2020	435mm / M	N		1
147	July 1, 2020	360mm / M	N		1
148	July 1, 2020	360mm / M	N		1
149	July 1, 2020	531mm / M	Y	June 30, 2019	2
150	July 1, 2020	530mm / M	Y	June 6, 2016 & July 1, 2018 & June 17, 2019	4
151	July 1, 2020	572mm / F	Y	June 30, 2017 & June 24, 2018 & June 12, 2019	4
152	July 3, 2020	606mm / F	Y	July 1, 2016 & June 15, 2018 & June 29, 2019	4
153	July 3, 2020	458mm / F	Y	May 30, 2019	2
154	July 5, 2020	432mm / M	N		1
155	July 6, 2020	382mm / F	N		1
156	July 6, 2020	476mm / M	N		1
157	July 6, 2020	382mm / M	N		1
158	July 7, 2020	384mm / M	N		1
159	July 7, 2020	385mm / M	N		1
160	July 7, 2020	486mm / F	N		1
161	July 7, 2020	316mm / M	N		1
162	July 7, 2020	345mm / M	N		1
163	July 8, 2020	455mm / M	N		1
164	July 8, 2020	402mm / M	N		1
165	July 9, 2020	457mm / M	N		1
166	July 9, 2020	374mm / M	N		1
167	July 9, 2020	499mm / M	Y	June 13, 2019	2
168	July 9, 2020	490mm / M	Y	July 10, 2018 & August 1, 2019	3

169	July 9, 2020	487mm / M	Y	June 28, 2019	2
170	July 9, 2020	638mm / M	Y	June 6, 2018 & June 12, 2019	3
171	July 10, 2020	400mm / M	N		1
172	July 10, 2020	445mm / M	N		1
173	July 10, 2020	506mm / M	Y	July 14, 2019	2
174	July 10, 2020	590mm / F	Y	June 29, 2018 & June 25, 2019	3
175	July 14, 2020	459mm / F	N		1
176	July 14, 2020	473mm / F	N		1
177	July 14, 2020	393mm / M	N		1
178	July 14, 2020	337mm / F	N		1
179	July 14, 2020	456mm / F	N		1
180	July 14, 2020	519mm / F	N		1
181	July 14, 2020	505mm / F	N		1
182	July 14, 2020	405mm / F	N		1
183	July 14, 2020	400mm / F	N		1
184	July 14, 2020	340mm / M	N		1
185	July 14, 2020	210mm / M	N		1
186	July 14, 2020	365mm / M	N		1
187	July 14, 2020	335mm / M	N		1
188	July 14, 2020	535mm / F	Y	June 17, 2019	2
189	July 14, 2020	527mm / F	Y	July 6, 2018	2
190	July 14, 2020	540mm / F	Y	June 25, 2018 & July 1, 2019	3
191	July 14, 2020	550mm / F	Y	June 27, 2018 & June 19, 2019	3
192	July 14, 2020	459mm / M	Y	June 25, 2019	2
193	July 14, 2020	538mm / F	Y	June 18, 2019	2
194	July 14, 2020	508mm / M	Y	July 4, 2018 & June 30, 2019	3
195	July 14, 2020	425mm / M	Y	August 9, 2019	2
196	July 14, 2020	491mm / M	Y	June 26, 2019	2
197	July 14, 2020	480mm / F	Y	June 26, 2019	2
198	July 14, 2020	448mm / F	Y	July 8, 2019	2
199	July 14, 2020	532mm / M	Y	May 30, 2019	2
200	July 14, 2020	528mm / M	Y	June 25, 2018 & June 17, 2019	3
201	July 15, 2020	396mm / M	N		1
202	July 15, 2020	495mm / F	N		1
203	July 15, 2020	450mm / F	N		1
204	July 15, 2020	446mm / M	N		1
205	July 15, 2020	459mm / M	N		1
206	July 15, 2020	443mm / F	N		1
207	July 15, 2020	368mm / M	N		1
208	July 15, 2020	340mm / M	N		1
209	July 15, 2020	342mm / M	N		1
210	July 15, 2020	500mm / F	Y	July 2, 2019	2
211	July 15, 2020	542mm / F	Y	June 26, 2019	2

212	July 15, 2020	506mm / M	Y	June 27, 2019	2
213	July 15, 2020	480mm / M			
214	July 16, 2020	493mm / F	N		1
215	July 16, 2020	335mm / M	N		1
216	July 16, 2020	480mm / M	Y	June 13, 2019	2
217	July 16, 2020	395mm / M	Y	June 19, 2019	2
218	July 17, 2020	520mm / M	N		1
219	July 17, 2020	434mm / M	N		1
220	July 17, 2020	556mm / F	Y	June 21, 2019	2
221	July 17, 2020	580mm / M	Y	June 25, 2018 & June 13, 2019	3
222	July 17, 2020	525mm / F	Y	May 30, 2019	2
223	July 17, 2020	527mm / M	Y	July 20, 2018 & July 7, 2019	3
224	July 17, 2020	456mm / F	Y	June 29, 2019	2
225	July 19, 2020	532mm / F	N		1
226	July 19, 2020	448mm / F	Y	July 25, 2018	2
227	July 19, 2020	540mm / F	Y	July 19, 2018	2
228	July 19, 2020	470mm / F	Y	July 17, 2019	2
229	July 19, 2020	535mm / M	Y	June 3, 2019	2
230	July 19, 2020	480mm / F	Y	July 10, 2019	2
231	July 20, 2020	497mm / M	N		1
232	July 20, 2020	296mm / M	N		1
233	July 24, 2020	384mm / M	N		1
234	July 26, 2020	445mm / F	Y	July 2, 2019	2
235	July 26, 2020	569mm / F	Y	August 3, 2017 & July 4, 2018	3
236	July 27, 2020	375mm / M	N		1
237	July 28, 2020	430mm / F	N		1
238	July 28, 2020	468mm / F	N		1
239	July 28, 2020	451mm / M	Y	July 18, 2019	2
240	August 2, 2020	430mm / M	N		1
241	August 4, 2020	565mm / M	Y	June 19, 2018 & June 25, 2019	3
242	August 8, 2020	435mm / M	N		1
243	August 8, 2020	350mm / F	N		1
244	August 8, 2020	495mm / M	Y	June 17, 2019	2
245	August 9, 2020	350mm / F	N		1
246	August 9, 2020	365mm / F	N		1
247	August 10, 2020	456mm / F	N		1
248	August 10, 2020	460mm / M	Y	July 14, 2019	2
249	August 10, 2020	455mm / F	Y	July 8, 2019	2
250	August 11, 2020	498mm / M	Y	July 15, 2019	2
251	August 11, 2020	460mm / M	Y	June 27, 2019	2
252	August 12, 2020	441mm / F	Y	July 8, 2019	2
253	August 13, 2020	359mm / M	N		1
254	August 13, 2020	410mm / F	N		1

255	August 13, 2020	384mm / M	N		1
256	August 13, 2020	374mm / M	N		1
257	August 13, 2020	456mm / M	Y	July 22, 2019	2
258	August 13, 2020	509mm / F	Y	August 27, 2018	2
259	August 13, 2020	514mm / F	Y	July 17, 2019	2
260	August 14, 2020	384mm / F	N		1
261	August 14, 2020	357mm / F	N		1
262	August 14, 2020	480mm / M	N		1
263	August 14, 2020	450mm / M	Y	July 23, 2019	2
264	August 14, 2020	425mm / F	Y	June 24, 2019	2
265	August 14, 2020	510mm / M	Y	July 1, 2019	2
266	August 14, 2020	505mm / F	Y	June 14, 2019	2
267	August 14, 2020	475mm / F	Y	July 27, 2018	2
268	August 15, 2020	491mm / M	N		1
269	August 15, 2020	422mm / M	Y	May 30, 2019	2
270	August 15, 2020	424mm / F	Y	May 12, 2020	1
271	August 16, 2020	395mm / M	N		2
272	August 21, 2020	451mm / M	N		2
273	August 28, 2020	534mm / F	Y	July 8, 2018 & June 13, 2019	2
274	August 29, 2020	343mm / F	N		1
275	August 29, 2020	413mm / M	N		1
276	August 29, 2020	410mm / M	N		1



2008-2019

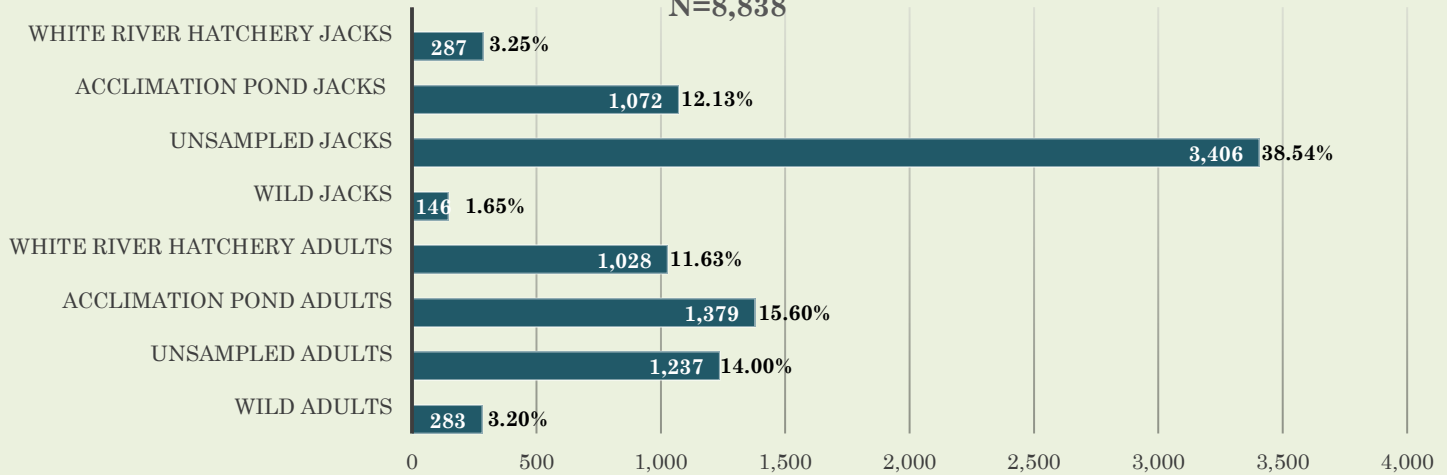
Return and Age Composition of Chinook Sampled and Unsampled at the USACE Buckley Fish Trap, White River.

The following data represents Chinook sampled for CWT's and external fin clips at the USACE fish trap. Although efforts are made to sample all Chinook passed, not all fish captured and transported can be physically sampled. Chinook sampled/transported are primarily Spring Chinook; however, the White River run is a mixed stock of Spring and Fall Chinook.

APPENDIX F

2019 Breakdown of Buckley Trap Sampled and Unsampled Chinook Transported and Released Upstream of Mud Mountain Dam (White River)

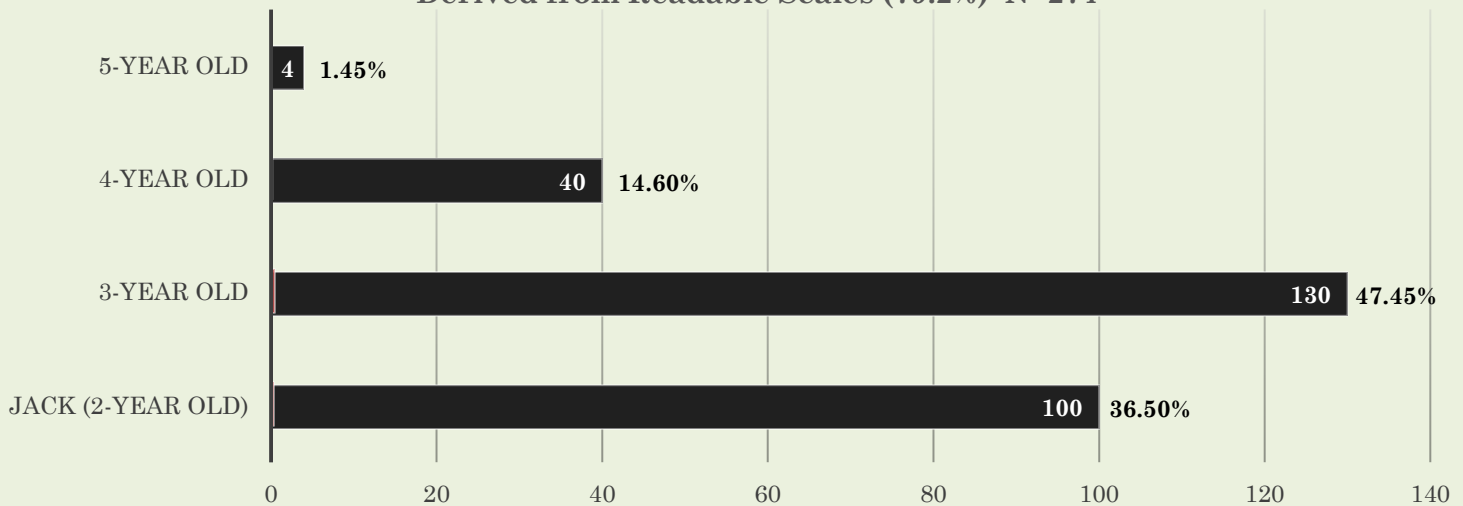
N=8,838



2019: Breakdown of total adult and jack Chinook (sampled & unsampled) passed above MMD (White River).

2019 Buckley Trap Wild Chinook Age Composition

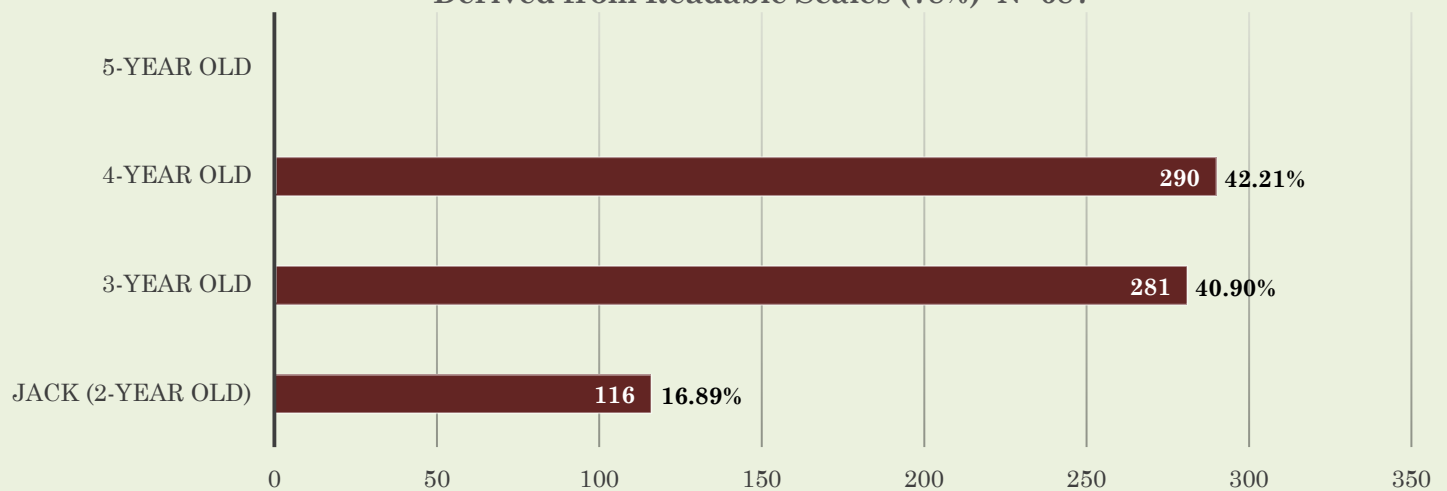
Derived from Readable Scales (79.2%) N=274



2019: Wild Chinook age composition of fish sampled at Buckley USACE trap (White River).

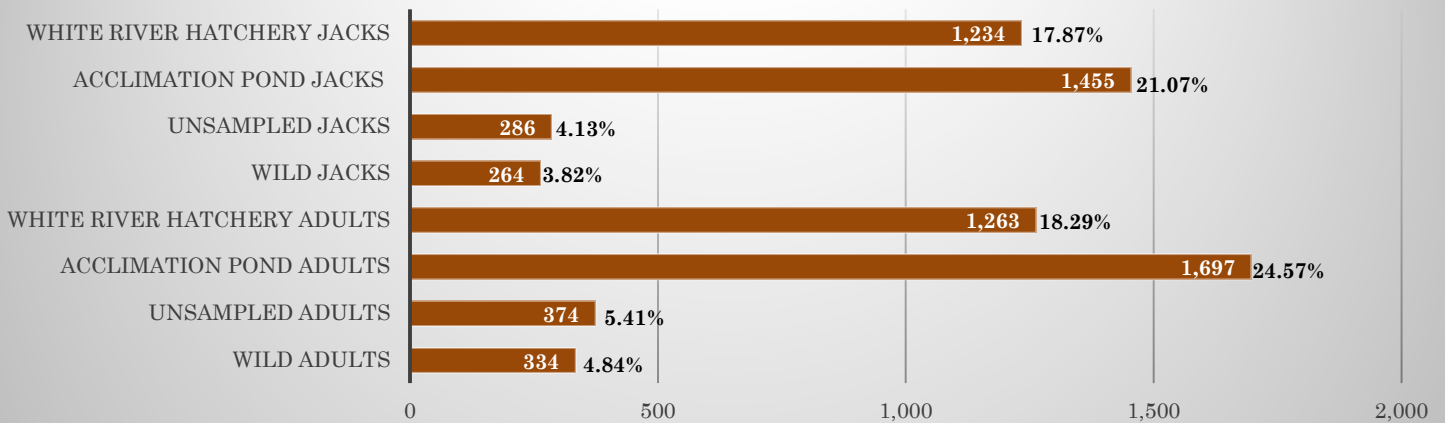
2019 Buckley Trap Acclimation Pond Chinook Age Composition

Derived from Readable Scales (78%) N=687



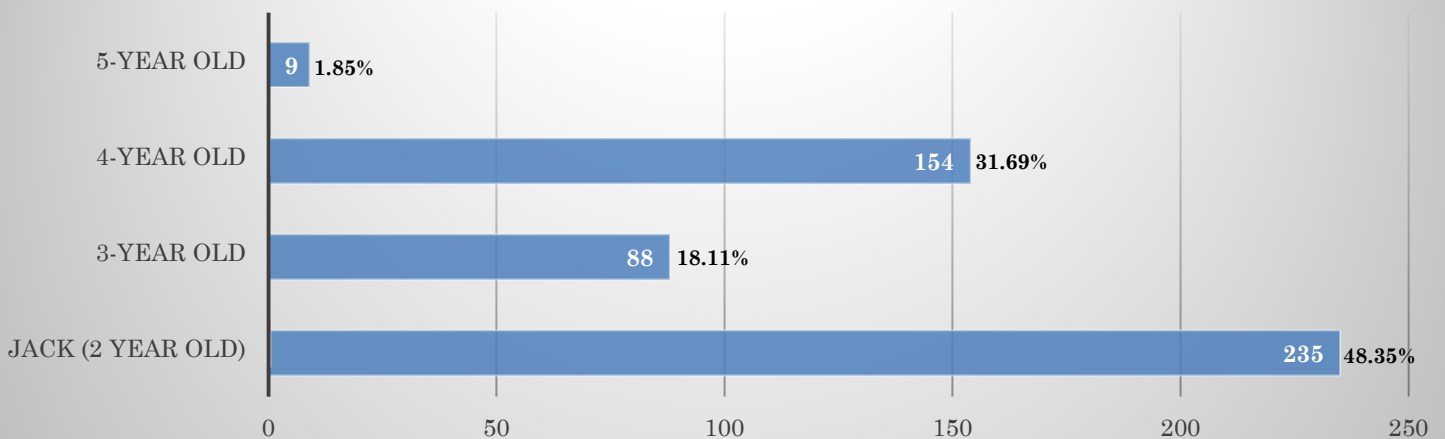
2019: Acclimation Pond Chinook age composition of fish sampled at Buckley USACE trap (White River).

2018 Breakdown of Buckley Trap Sampled and Unsampled Chinook Transported and Released Upstream of Mud Mountain Dam (White River)
N=6,907



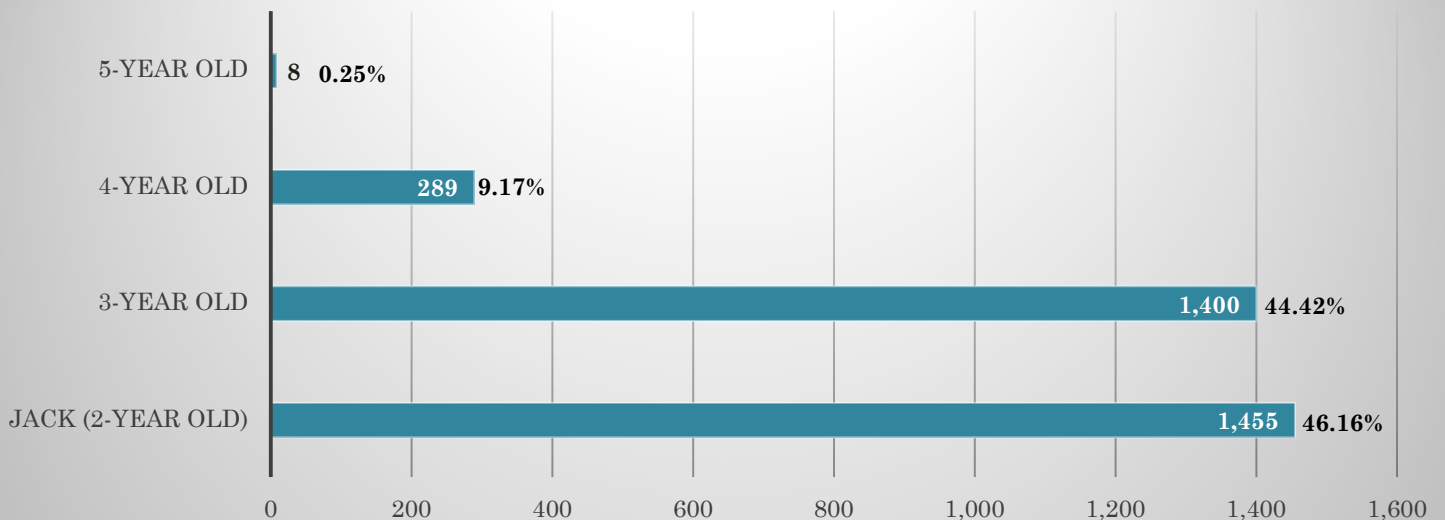
2018: Breakdown of total adult and jack Chinook (sampled & unsampled) passed above MMD (White River).

2018 Buckley Trap Wild (NOR) Chinook Age Composition
Derived from Readable Scale Samples N=486



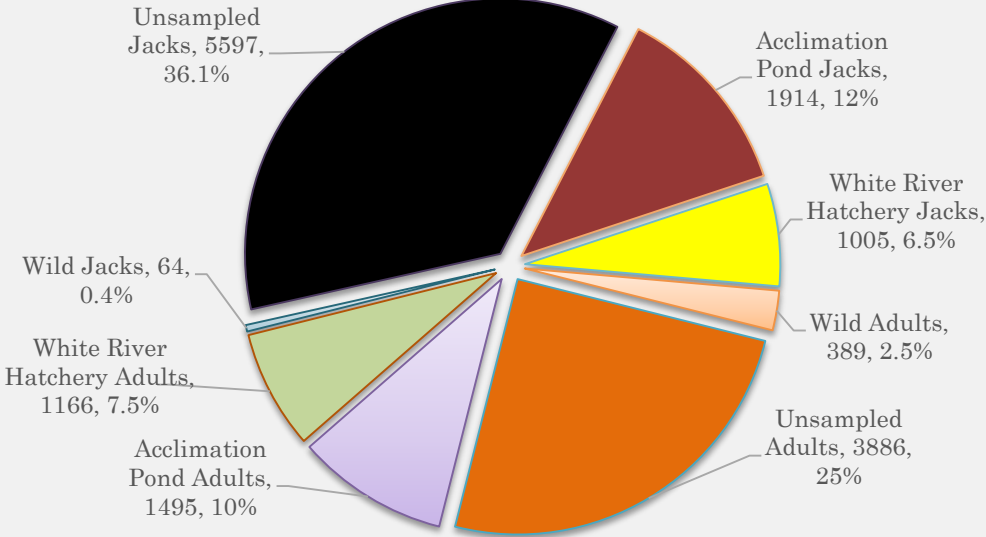
2018: Wild Chinook age composition of fish sampled at Buckley USACE trap (White River).

2018 Buckley Trap Acclimation Pond Chinook Age Composition N=3,152



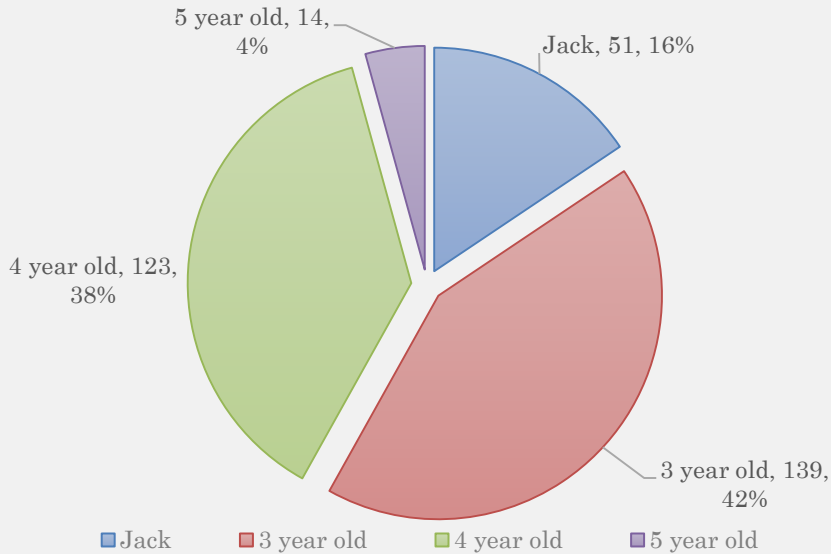
2018: Acclimation pond Chinook age composition of fish sampled at Buckley USACE trap (White River).

2017 Breakdown of Sampled and Unsampled Adult and Jack Chinook Transported from the Buckley USACE Trap, Above Mud Mountain Dam (White River) N=15,516



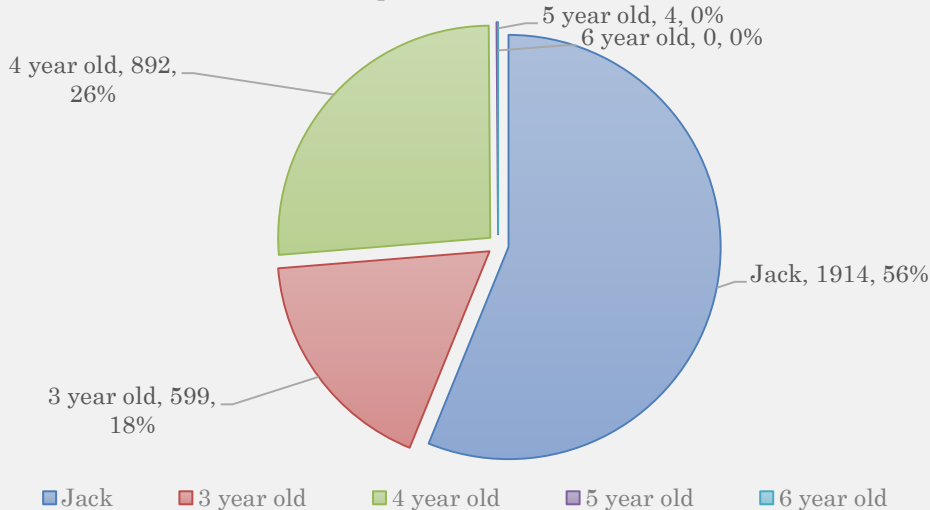
2017: Breakdown of sampled and unsampled Chinook adult and jack Chinook at Buckley USACE trap (White River).

2017 Buckley Trap Wild Chinook Age Composition. N=327



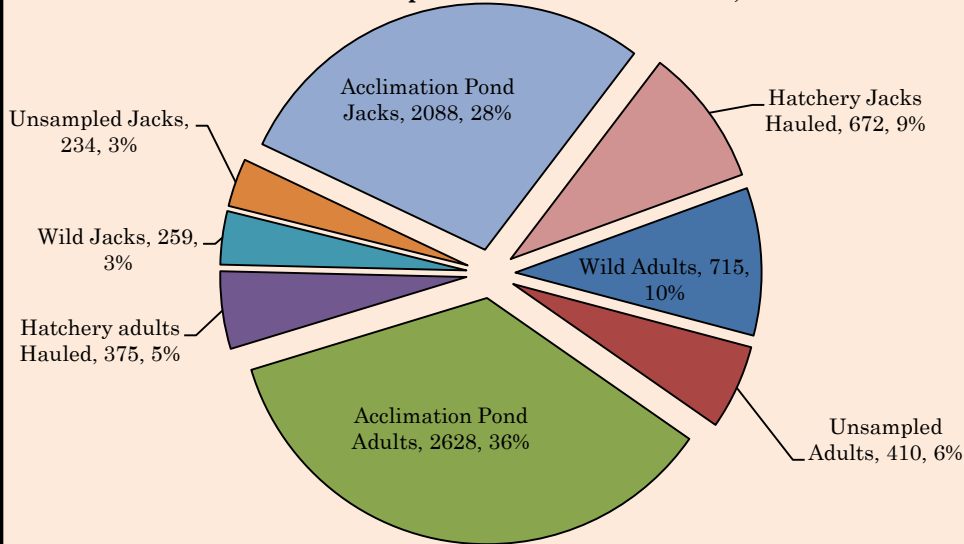
2017: Age breakdown of wild adult and jack Chinook sampled in the USACE fish trap.

2017 Buckley Trap Acclimation Pond Chinook Age Composition. N=3,320



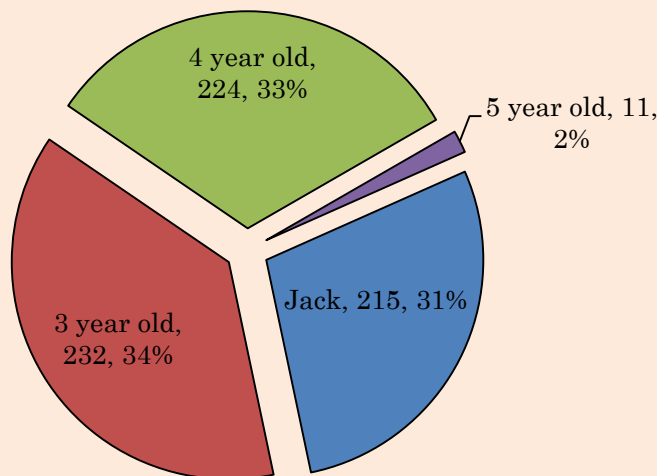
2017: Breakdown of adult and jack acclimation pond Chinook age sampled in the USACE fish trap.

2016 Breakdown of adult and jack Chinook hauled from the USACE fish trap on the White River. N=7,381



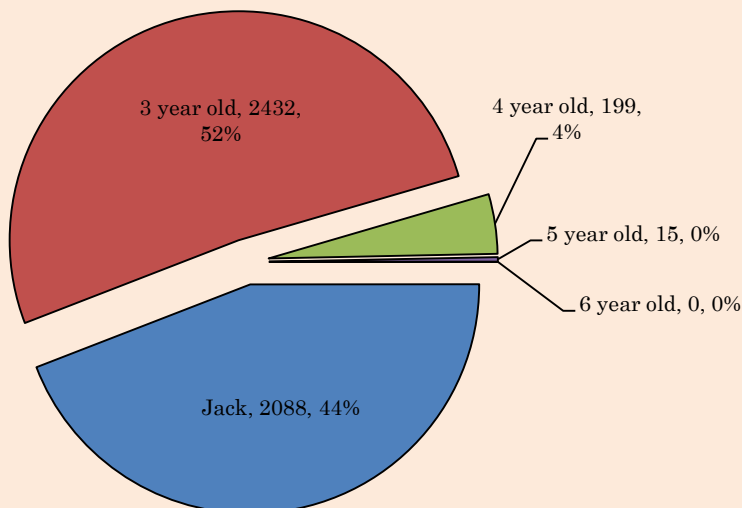
2016: Total number of Chinook hauled from the USACE fish trap including wild, acclimation and White River hatchery.

2016 Buckley Trap Wild Chinook Age Composition. N=682



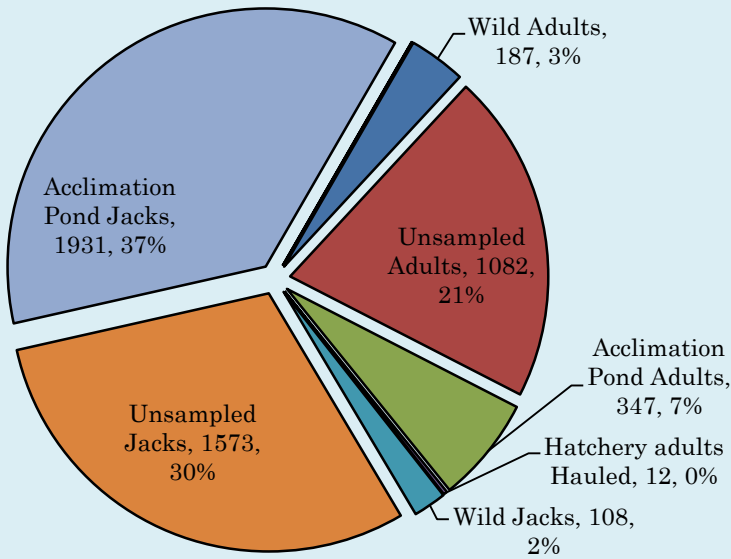
2016: Age breakdown of wild adult and jack Chinook sampled in the USACE fish trap.

2016 Buckley Trap Acclimation Pond Chinook Age Composition. N=4,734



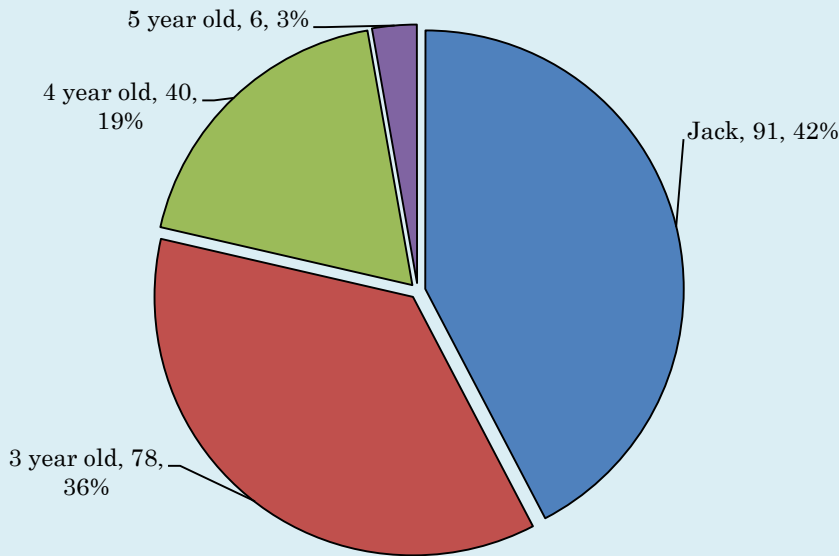
2016: Breakdown of adult and jack acclimation pond Chinook sampled in the USACE fish trap.

2015 Breakdown of Adult and Jack Chinook sampled and hauled from the USACE fish trap on the White River. N=5,240



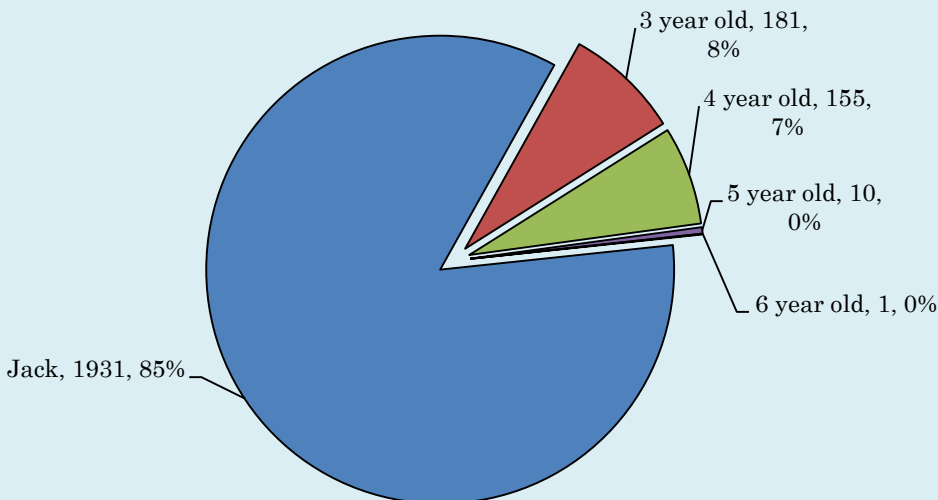
2015: Total number of Chinook sampled/unsampled and hauled from the USACE fish trap including wild, acclimation and White River hatchery.

2015 Buckley Tap Wild Chinook Age Composition. N=215



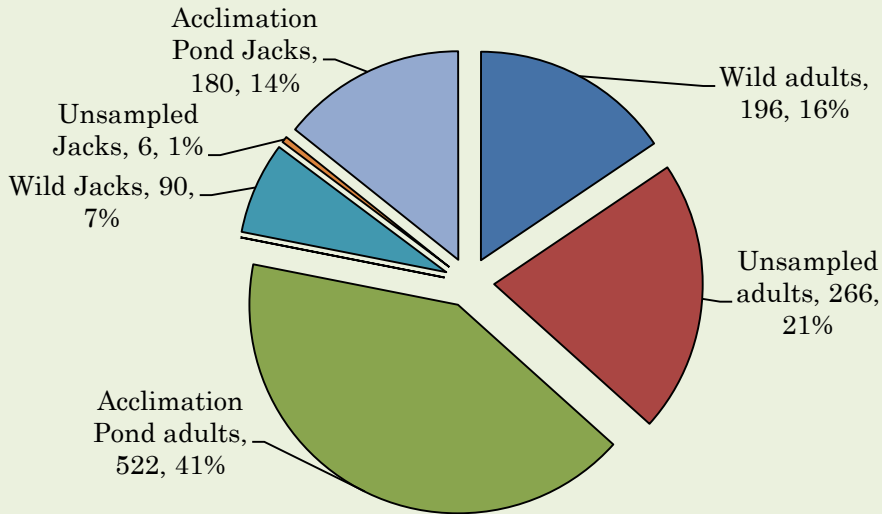
2015: Age breakdown of wild adult and jack Chinook sampled in the USACE fish trap.

2015 Buckley Trap Acclimation Pond Chinook Age Composition. N=2,278



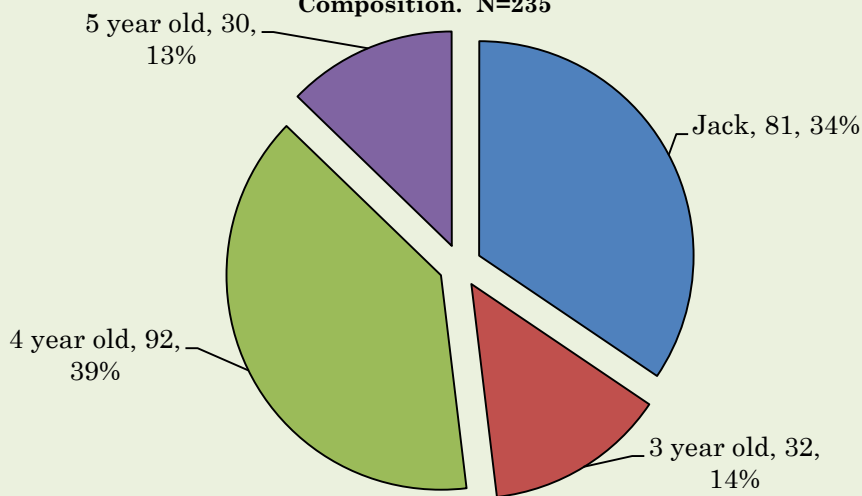
2015: Breakdown of adult and jack acclimation pond Chinook sampled in the USACE fish trap.

2014 Breakdown of adult and jack Chinook sampled and hauled from the USACE fish trap on the White River. N=1,262



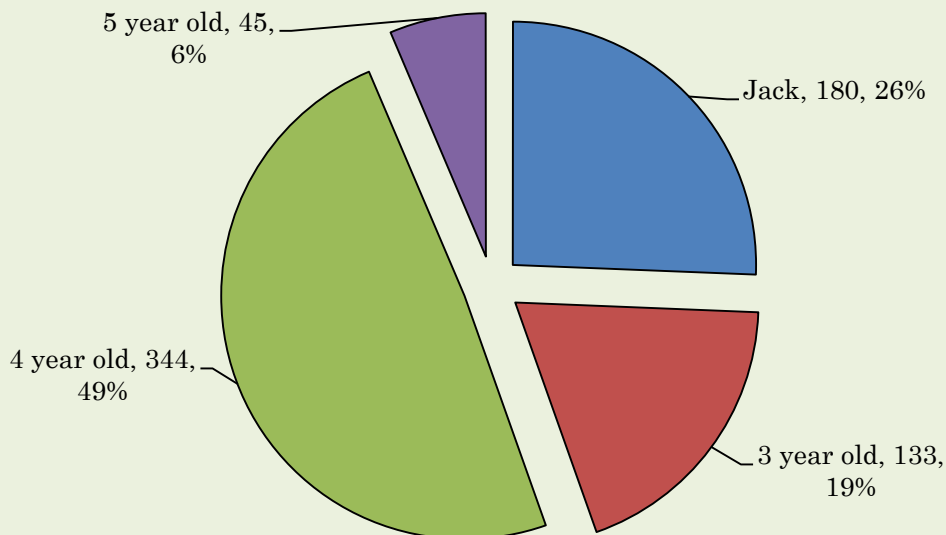
2014: Total number of Chinook sampled/unsampled and hauled from the USACE fish trap including wild, acclimation and White River hatchery.

2014 Buckley Tap Wild Chinook Age Composition. N=235

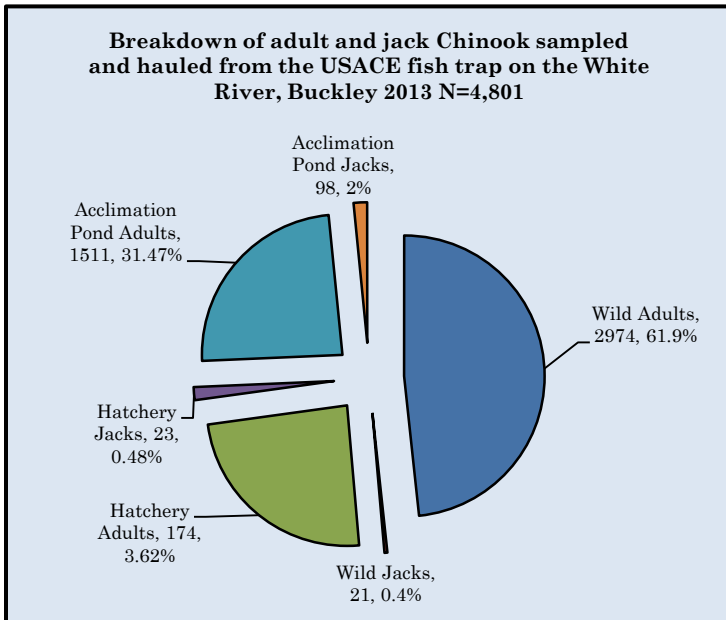


2014: Age breakdown of wild adult and jack Chinook sampled in the USACE fish trap.

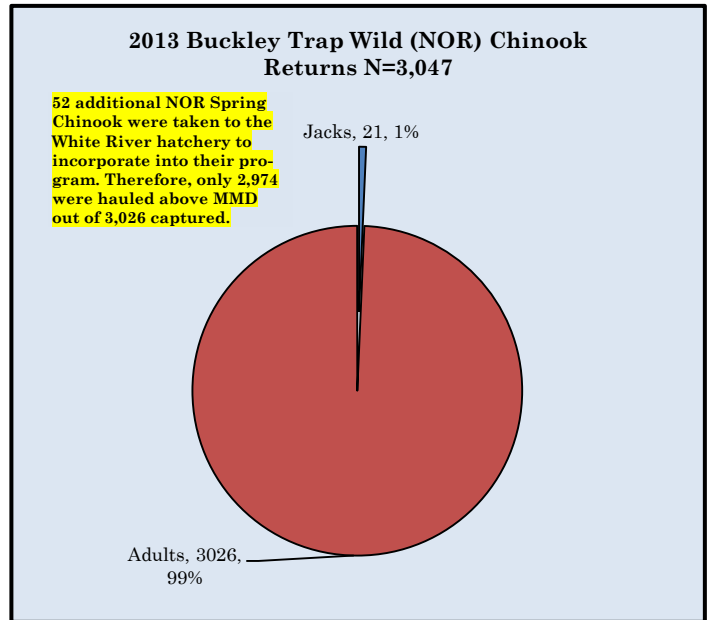
2014 Buckley Trap Acclimation Pond Chinook Age Composition. N=702



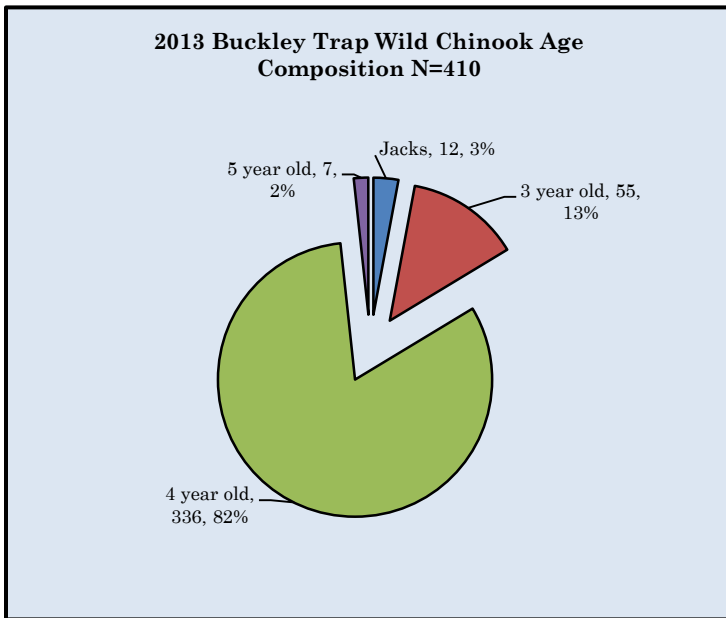
2014: Breakdown of adult and jack acclimation pond Chinook sampled in the USACE fish trap.



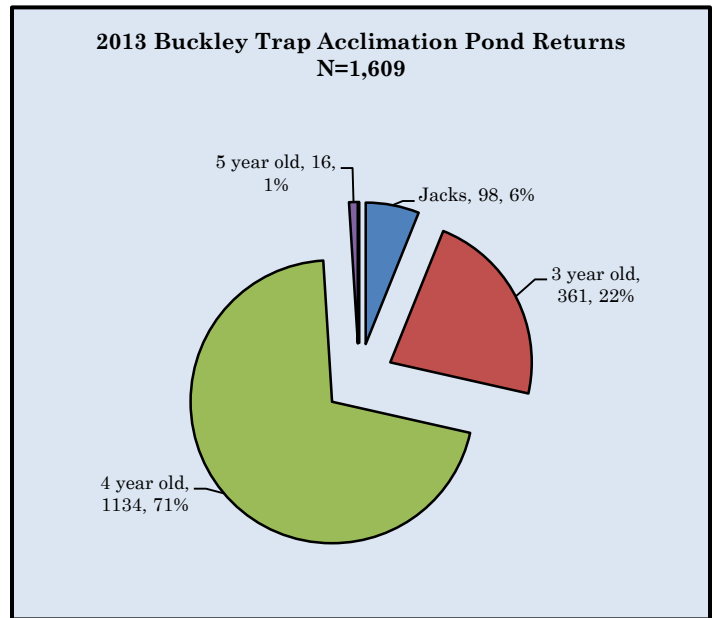
2013: Total number of Chinook sampled in the USACE fish trap including wild, acclimation and White River hatchery.



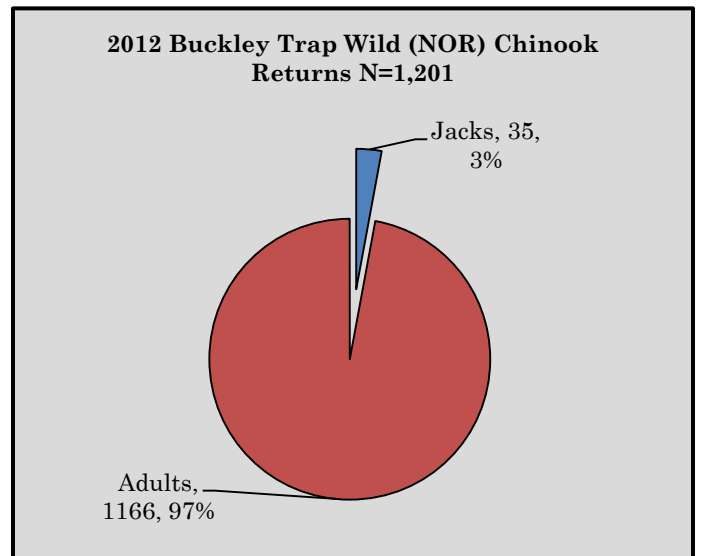
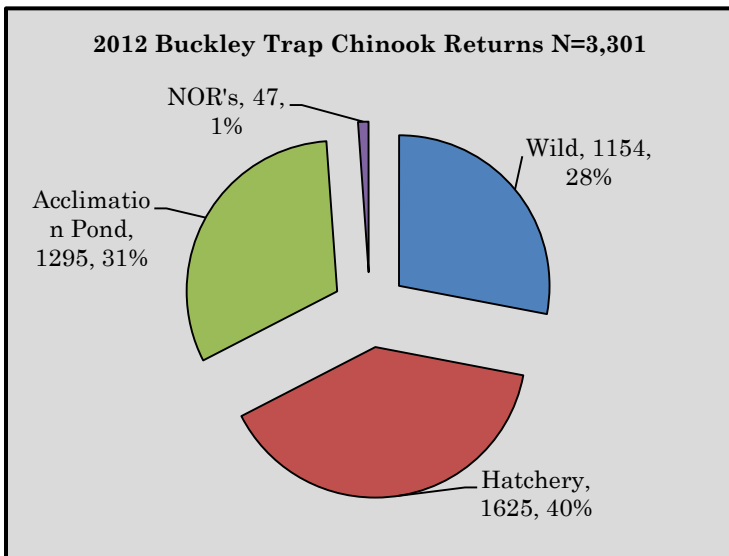
2013: Breakdown of adult and jack NOR's (natural origin return) sampled in the USACE fish trap.



2013: Age breakdown of wild adult and jack Chinook sampled in the USACE fish trap.

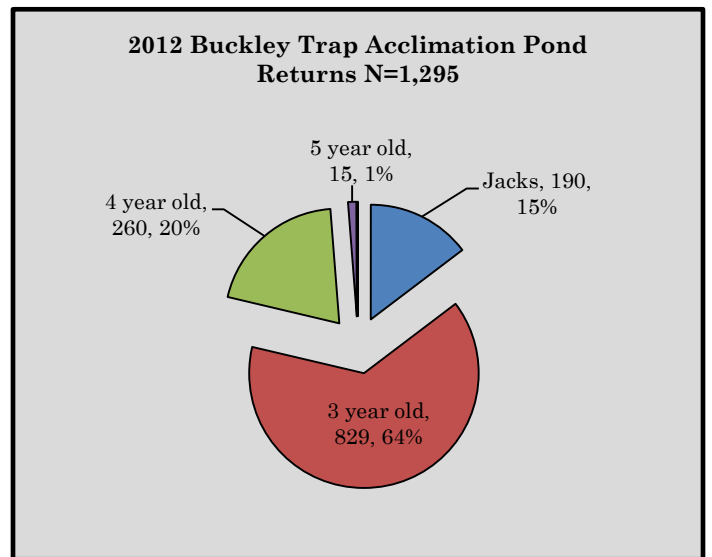
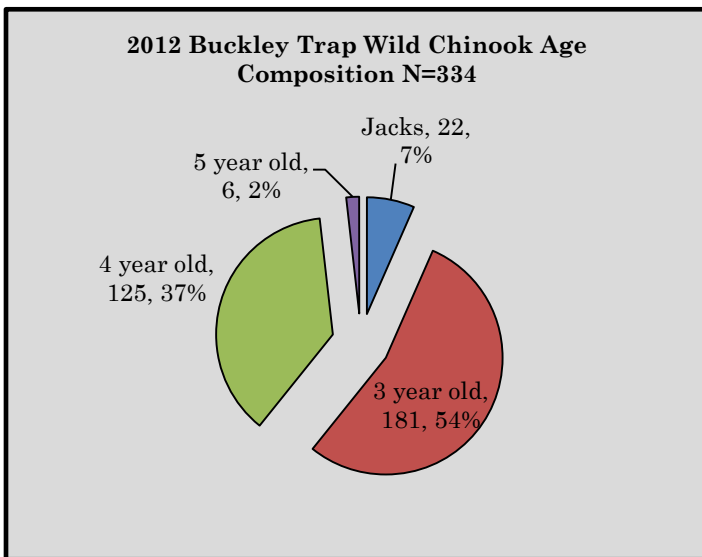


2013: Breakdown of adult and jack acclimation pond Chinook sampled in the USACE fish trap.



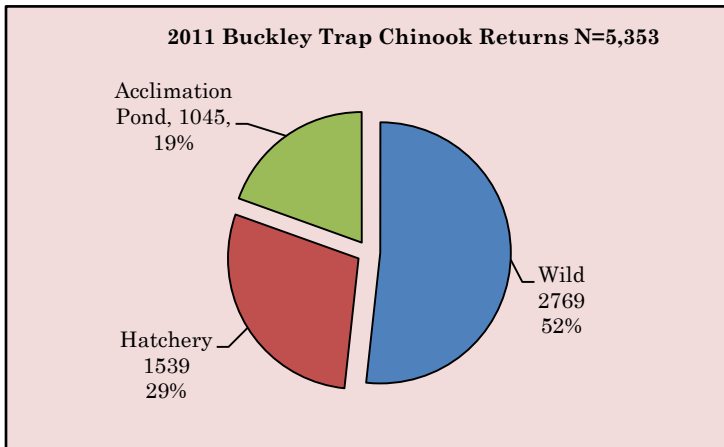
2012: Total number of Chinook sampled in the USACE fish trap including wild, acclimation and White River hatchery.

2012: Breakdown of adult and jack NOR's (*natural origin return*) sampled in the USACE fish trap.

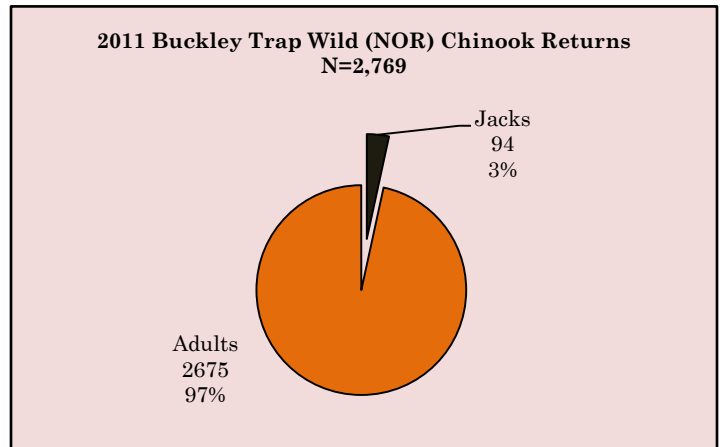


2012: Age breakdown of wild adult and jack Chinook sampled in the USACE fish trap.

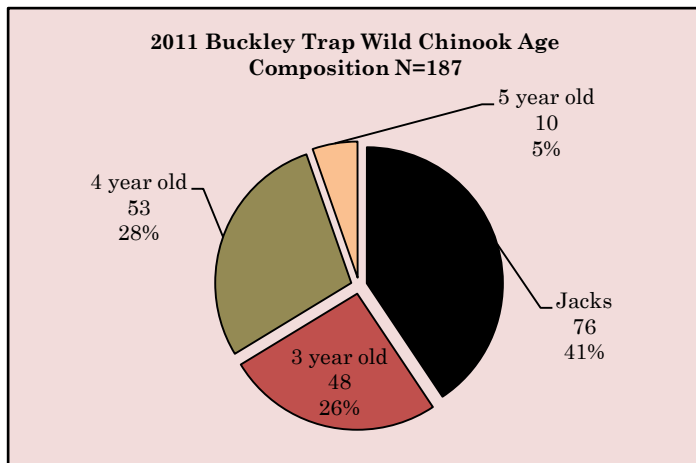
2012: Breakdown of adult and jack acclimation pond Chinook sampled in the USACE fish trap.



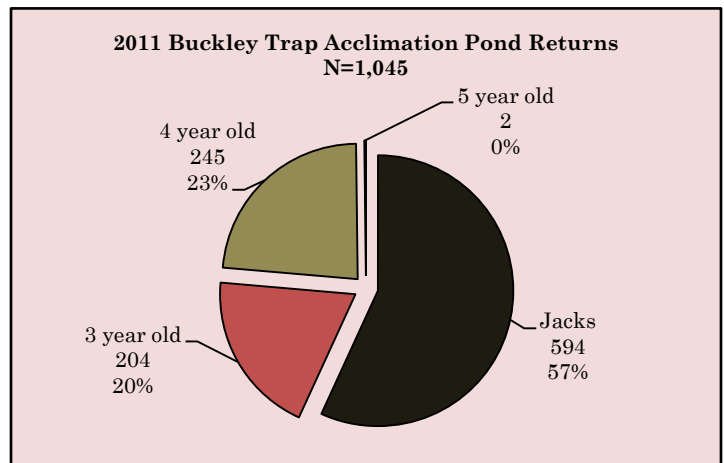
2011: Total number of Chinook sampled in the USACE fish trap including wild, acclimation and White River hatchery.



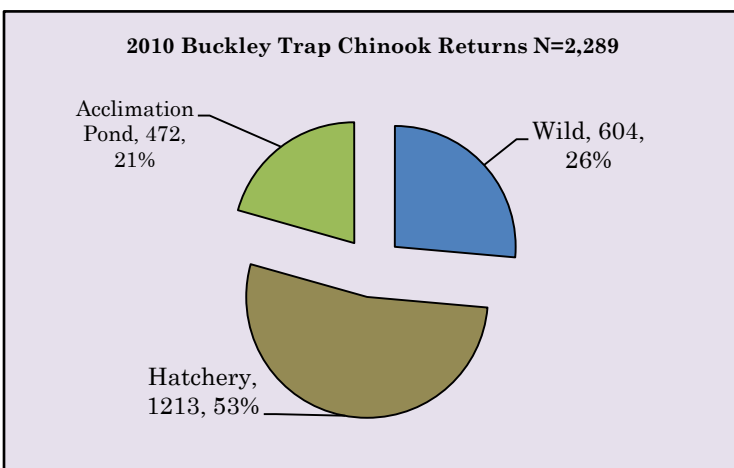
2011: Breakdown of adult and jack NOR's (*natural origin return*) sampled in the USACE fish trap.



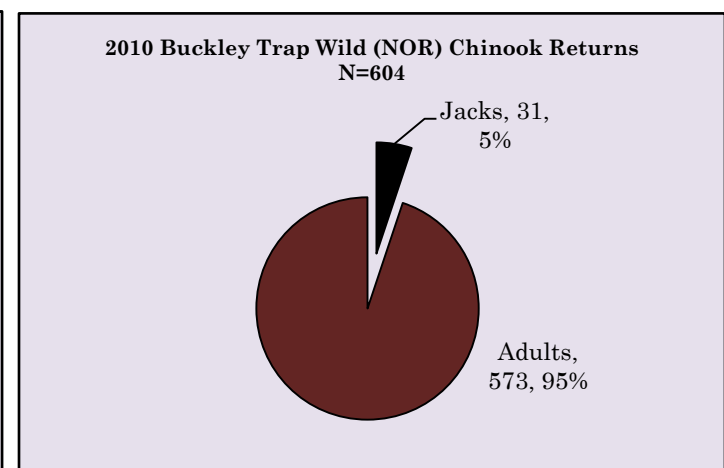
2011: Age breakdown of wild adult and jack Chinook sampled in the USACE fish trap.



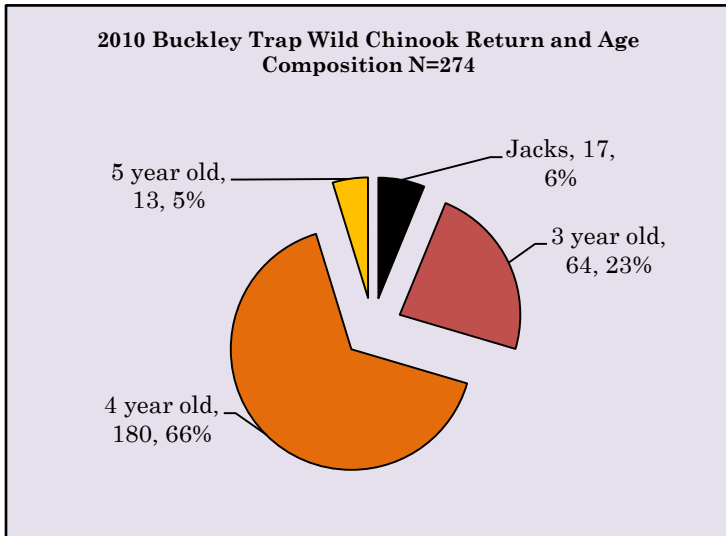
2011: Breakdown of adult and jack acclimation pond Chinook sampled in the USACE fish trap.



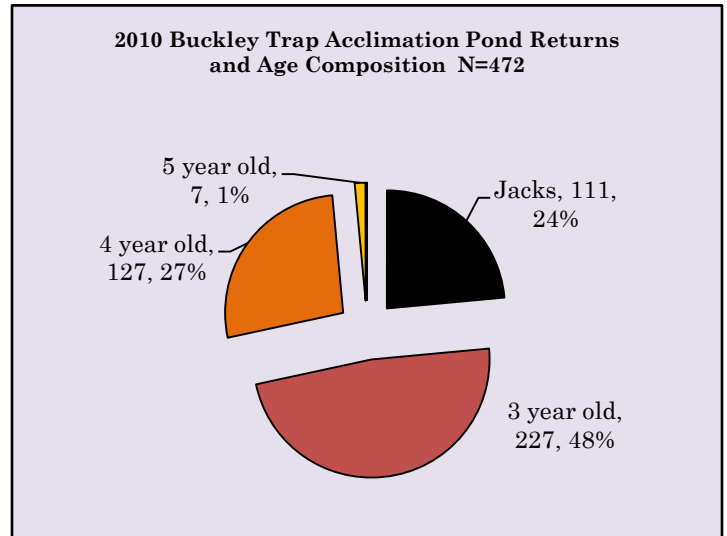
2010: Total number of Chinook sampled in the USACE fish trap including wild, acclimation and White River hatchery.



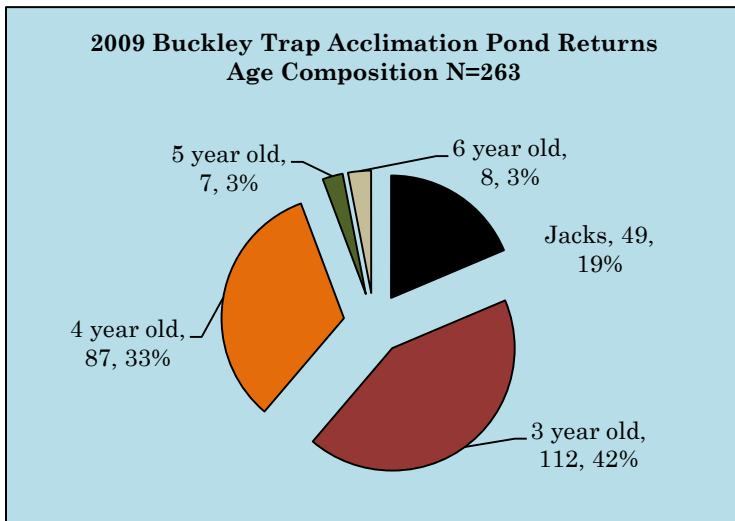
2010: Breakdown of adult and jack NOR's (*natural origin return*) sampled in the USACE fish trap.



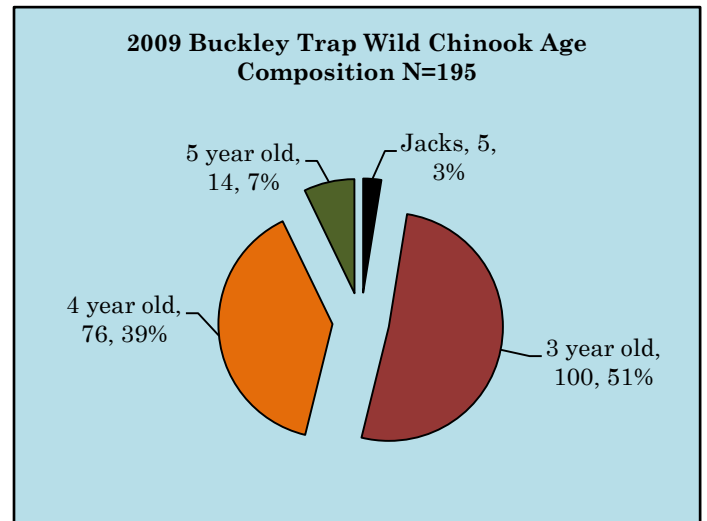
2010: Age breakdown of wild adult and jack Chinook sampled in the USACE fish trap.



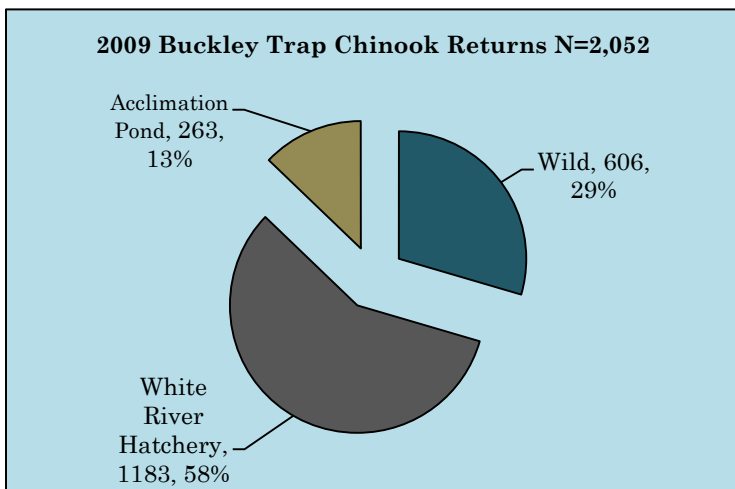
2010: Breakdown of adult and jack acclimation pond Chinook sampled in the USACE fish trap.



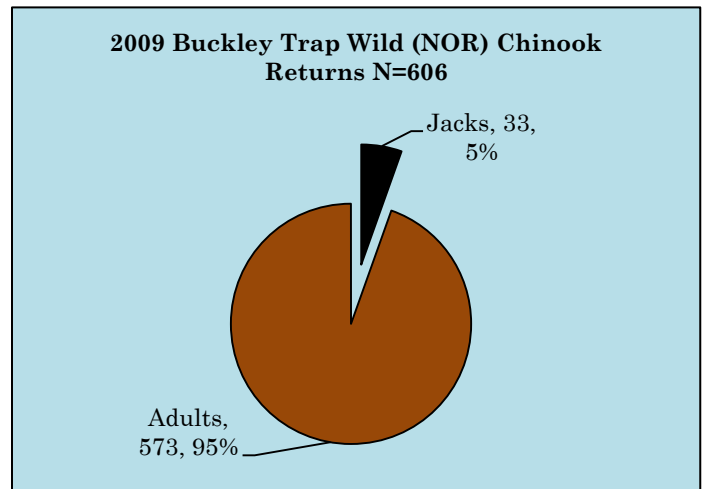
2009: Breakdown of adult and jack acclimation pond Chinook sampled in the USACE fish trap.



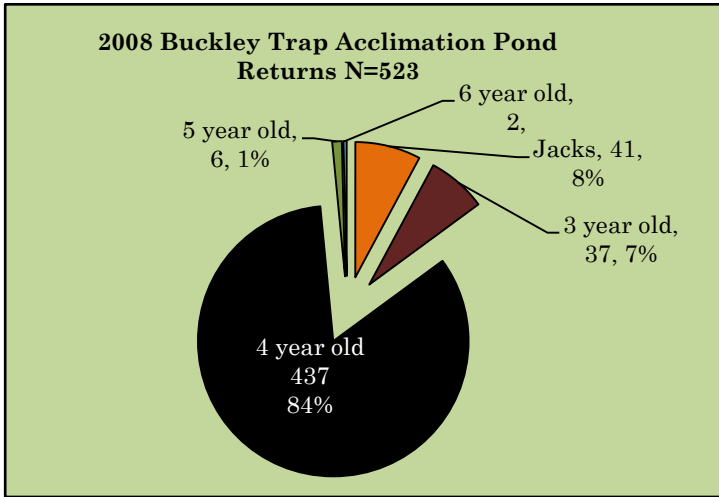
2009: Breakdown of adult and jack NOR's (natural origin return) sampled in the USACE fish trap.



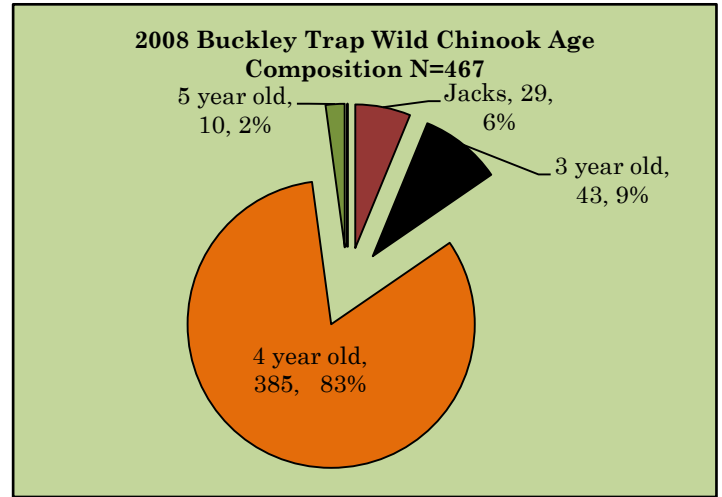
2009: Total number of Chinook sampled in the USACE fish trap including wild, acclimation and White River hatchery.



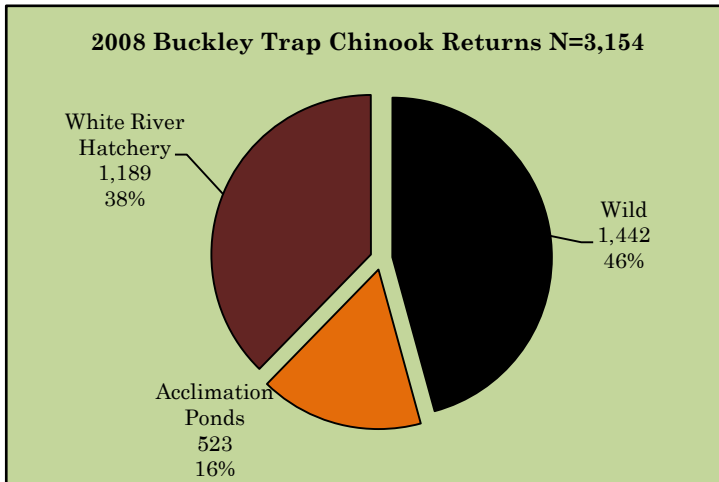
2009: Age breakdown of wild adult and jack Chinook sampled in the USACE fish trap.



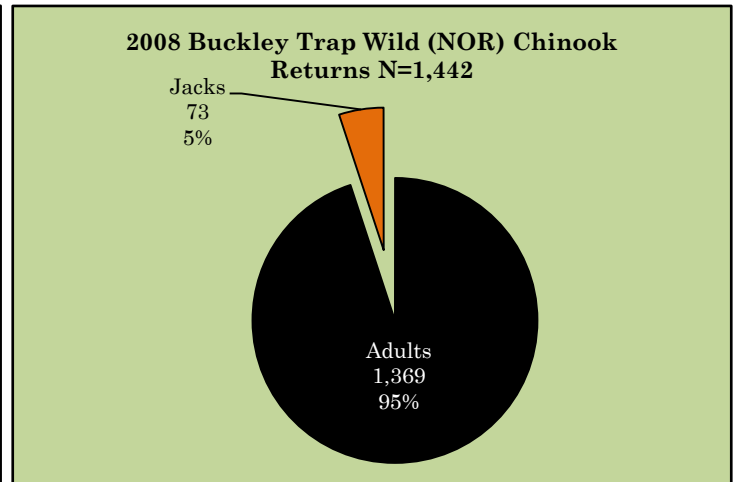
2008: Breakdown of adult and jack acclimation pond Chinook sampled in the USACE fish trap.



2008: Breakdown of adult and jack NOR's (natural origin return) sampled in the USACE fish trap.

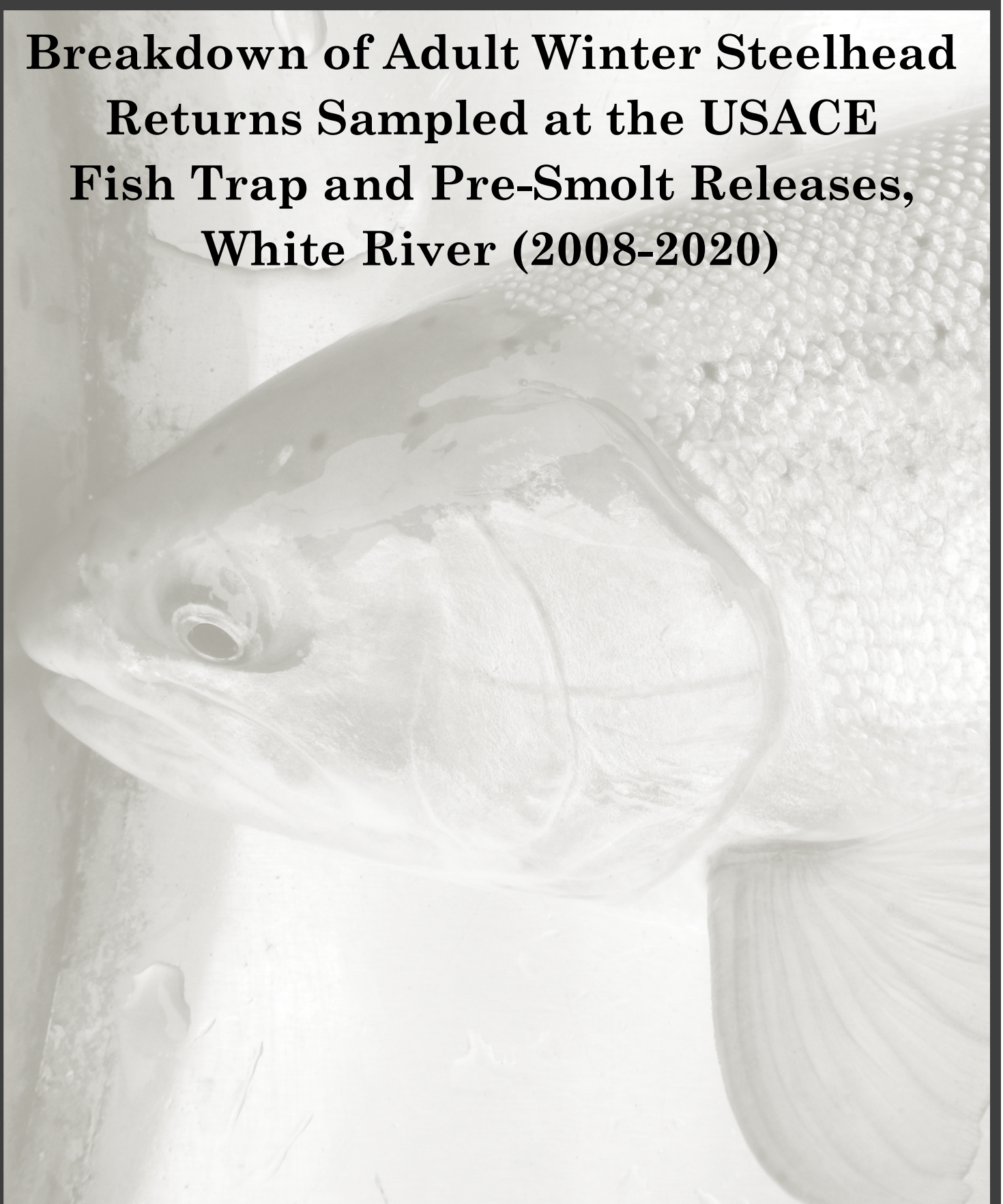


2008: Total number of Chinook sampled in the USACE fish trap including wild, acclimation and White River



2008: Age breakdown of wild adult and jack Chinook sampled in the USACE fish trap.

Breakdown of Adult Winter Steelhead Returns Sampled at the USACE Fish Trap and Pre-Smolt Releases, White River (2008-2020)



APPENDIX G

Winter Steelhead Adult Returns Sampled at USACE Fish Trap and Pre-Smolts Released, White River (2008-2020)

YEAR SAMPLED/RELEASED	ADULTS N=	ADULTS WILD/NOR	*FISH TAKEN FOR BROOD-STOCK PROGRAM	ADULTS WITH †BWT (PROGAM FISH)	PRE-SMOLTS RELEASED (BROOD YEAR) [RELEASE SITE]
2020	394	293	24	77	30,200 (2019) [Direct plant into Clearwater River]
2019	547	447	24	76	34,550 (2018) [Twentyeight Mile Cr. Acclimation Pond]
2018	795	582	24	189	30,000 (2017) [Jensen Cr. Acclimation Pond]
2017	385	288	26	71	27,625 (2016) [Twentyeight Mile Cr. Acclimation Pond]
†2016	533	476	23	34	29,920 (2015) [Jensen Cr. Acclimation Pond]
†2015	319	273	26	20	31,219 (2014) [Jensen Cr. Acclimation Pond]
2014	479	392	23	64	49,998 (2013) [Huckleberry Cr. Acclimation Pond]
2013	574	338	28	208	27,990 (2012) [Muckleshoot Hatchery]
2012	578	345	24	209	31,129 (2011) [Muckleshoot Hatchery]
2011	539	164	22	353	27,876 (2010) [Muckleshoot Hatchery]
2010	523	204	20	299	25,650 (2009) [Muckleshoot Hatchery]
2009	165	116	19	30	31,900 (2008) [Muckleshoot Hatchery]
2008	207	177	24	6	56,378 (2007) [Muckleshoot Hatchery]

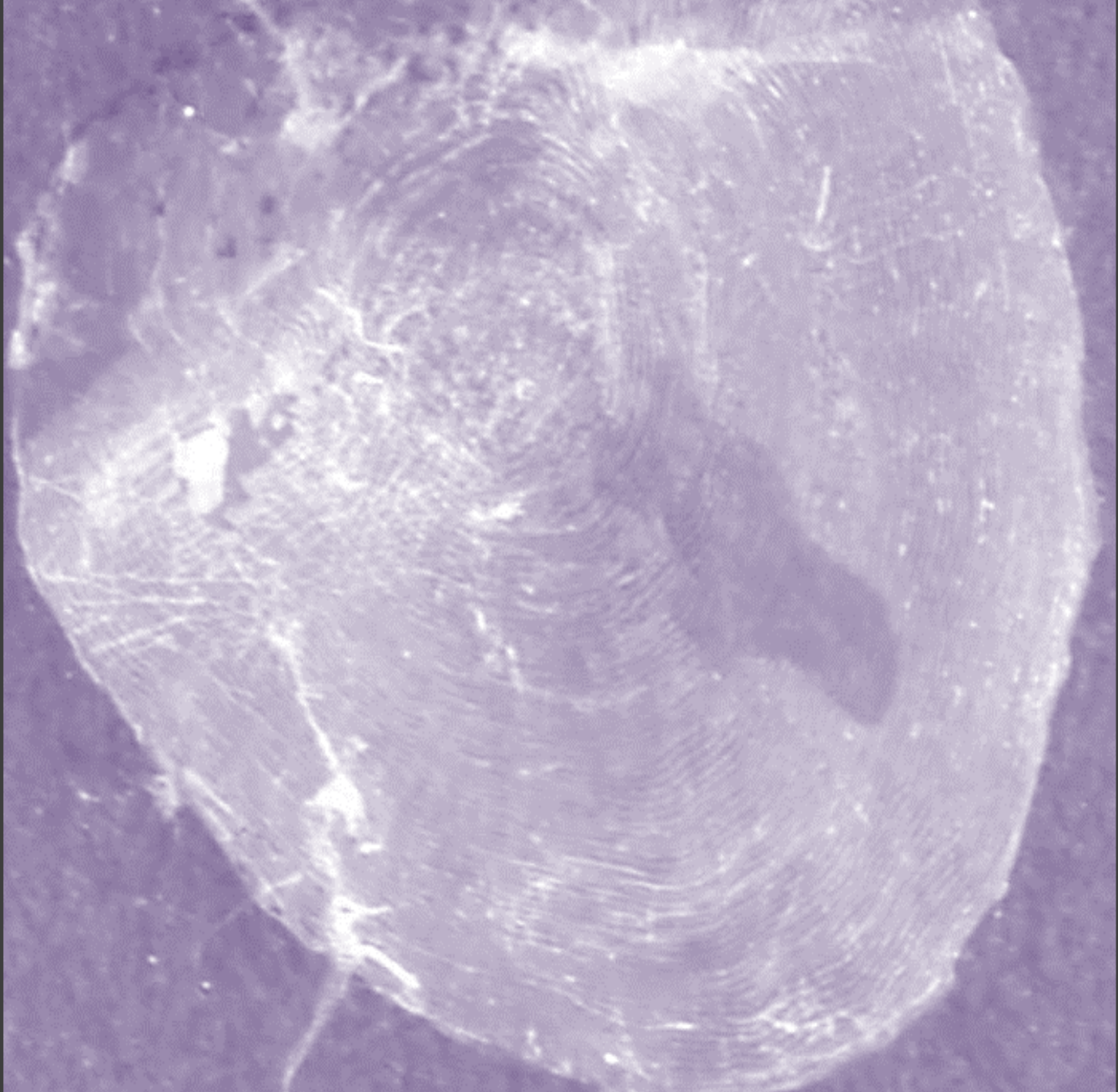
Steelhead juveniles are reared at PTOI's Diru Creek facility for approximately 9 months before being transferred to an acclimation pond. Adult steelhead sampling conducted by Puyallup Tribal Fisheries. See Appendix H for additional steelhead sampling results. See Appendix D for current salmon and steelhead acclimation pond sites.

*During the spring of 2006, in response to the declining number of winter steelhead, the Puyallup and Muckleshoot Tribes; as well as the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, began a steelhead supplementation pilot project developed for the White River. Since 2014, the Puyallup Tribe has assumed the sole responsibility for the continuance of this vital fish enhancement program. The primary goal of this project is to restore the run to a strong self-sustaining population. The project is currently funded and managed by the Puyallup Tribe and utilizes captured wild brood stock from the USACE trap in Buckley to generate approximately 25K-35K+ yearling smolts.

†An undetermined number of adult steelhead ascended above the Buckley diversion dam due to missing panels.

‡ Blank Wire Tag (BWT): Small piece of wire implanted in the snout that is the same as a Coded Wire Tag (CWT) implant minus the binary code.

Return, Age Composition, and Recruit-Per-Spawner Estimates of Winter-Run Steelhead Sampled.



Scale collection/sampling conducted by Puyallup Tribal Fisheries. Scale age reading conducted by WDFW.

APPENDIX H

Box 2-1. Ageing Steelhead (continued)

The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife uses a modified version of the Narver and Withler (1971) scale aging method to age steelhead scales. This ageing method for steelhead consists of chronological arrangements of the following symbols:

“.” = initial saltwater entry.

Arabic numerals = number of consecutive winters in freshwater or in saltwater. To qualify for a numeral the annulus must be followed by more widely spaced circuli (i.e.: spring or summer growth).

“+” = used for winter-run steelhead only, indicates less than one year in salt or freshwater, usually denotes spring and/or summer circuli but may include some winter circuli (after a period (“.”) a “+” denotes saltwater existence).

“S” = spawning check, represents approximately 1 to 6 months for winter-run fish or 6 to 12 months for summer-run fish.

“+S” = one chronological year for winter-run steelhead.

“W” = Wild designation, used to identify natural-origin steelhead that smolted and entered saltwater after one year in freshwater.

Combinations of freshwater age, total age, and the corresponding WDFW age designation for winter steelhead are illustrated in the table below.

Freshwater winter(s)	Total age (years)				
	2	3	4	5	6
1	W1.+	W1.1+	W1.2+	W1.3+	
			W1.1+S+	W1.1+S+S+	W1.1+S+S+S+
				W1.2+S+	W1.2+S+S+
2		2.+	2.1+	2.2+	2.3+
			2.+S+	2.+S+S+	2.+S+S+S+
				2.1+S+	2.1+S+S+
					2.2+S+

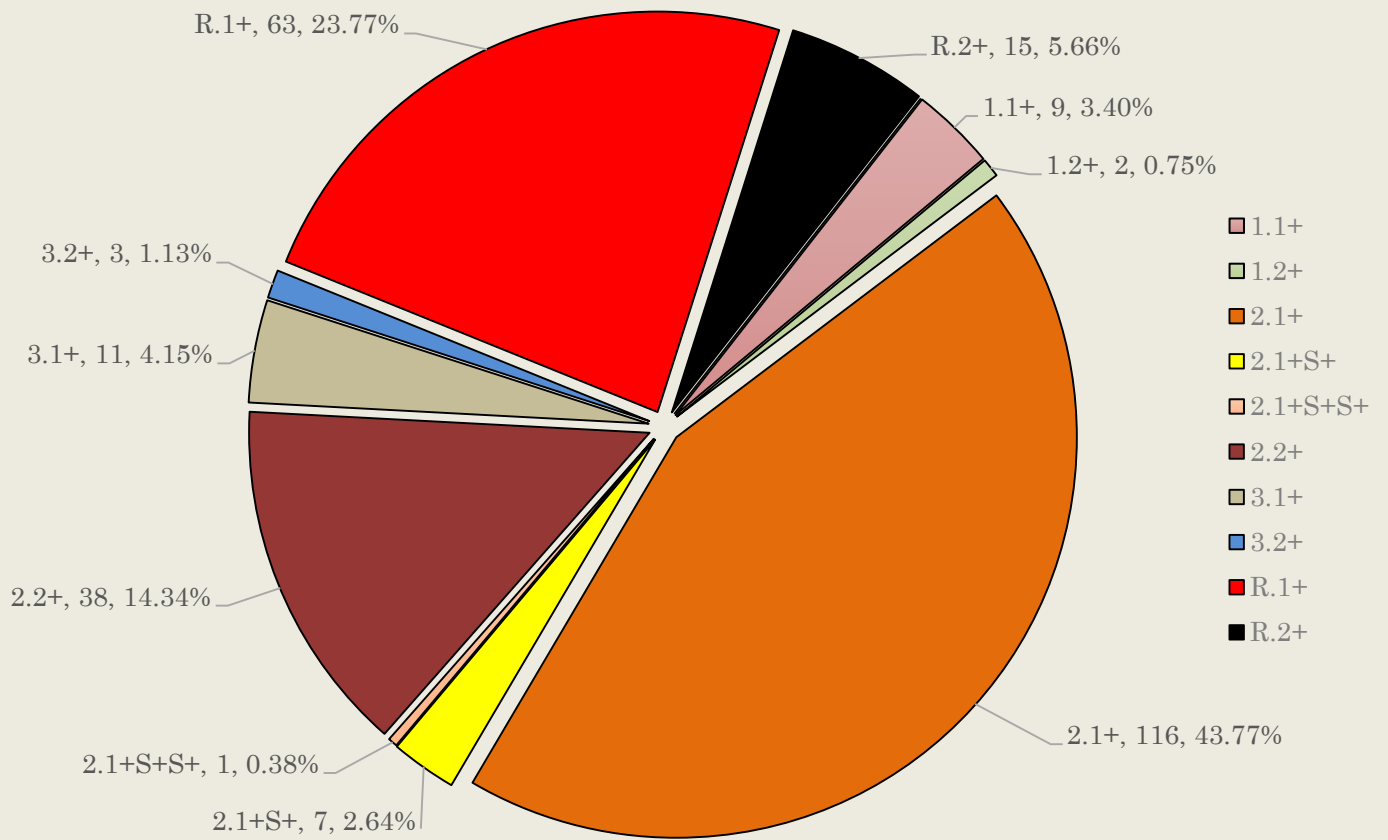
Source:

Oncorhynchus mykiss: Assessment of Washington State’s Steelhead Populations and Programs. Edited by: James B. Scott, Jr. and William T. Gill
Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife Olympia, Washington. February 1, 2008

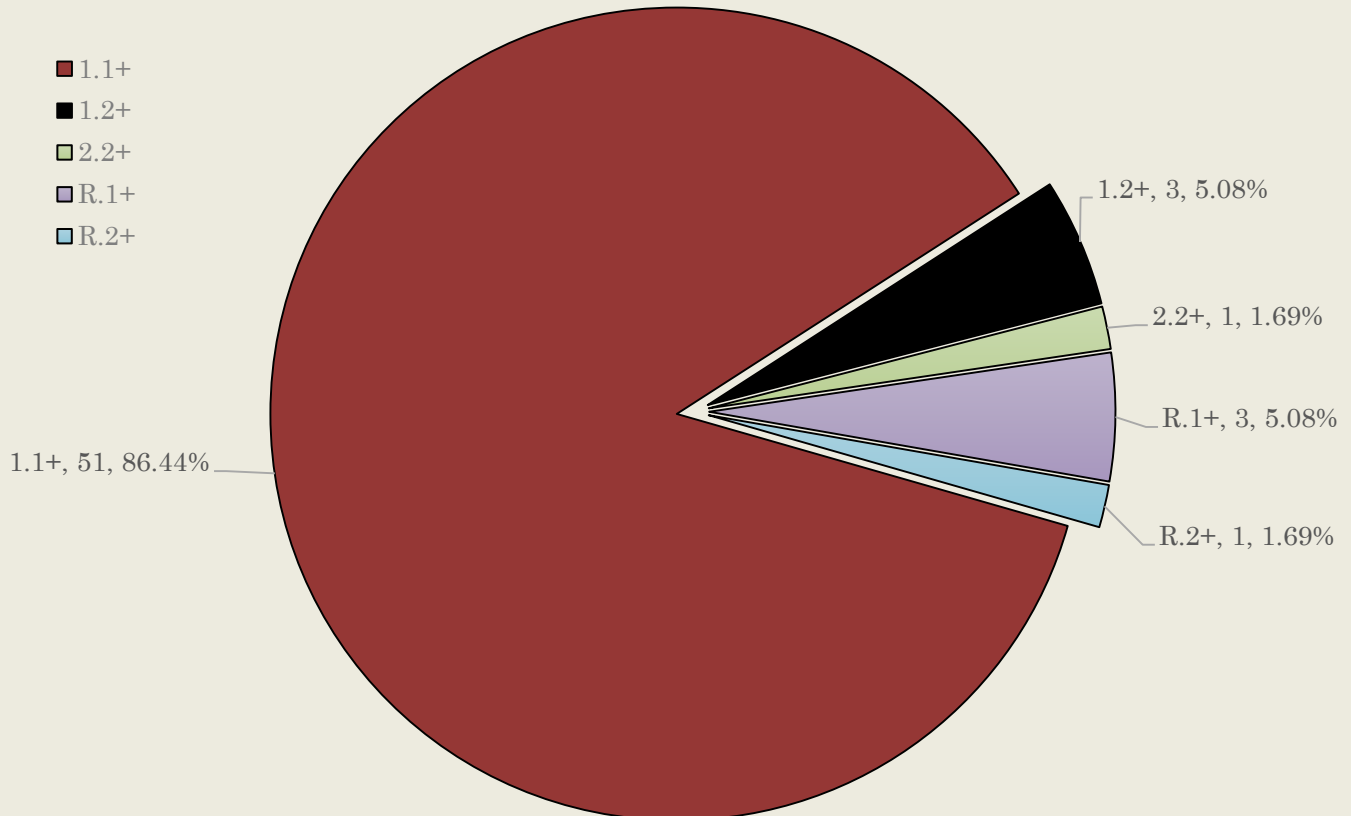
R= The slight regeneration of scales can result in the loss of this freshwater year.

H= Hatchery origin, program fish.

2020 Wild Steelhead Age Return at Buckley Trap N=265

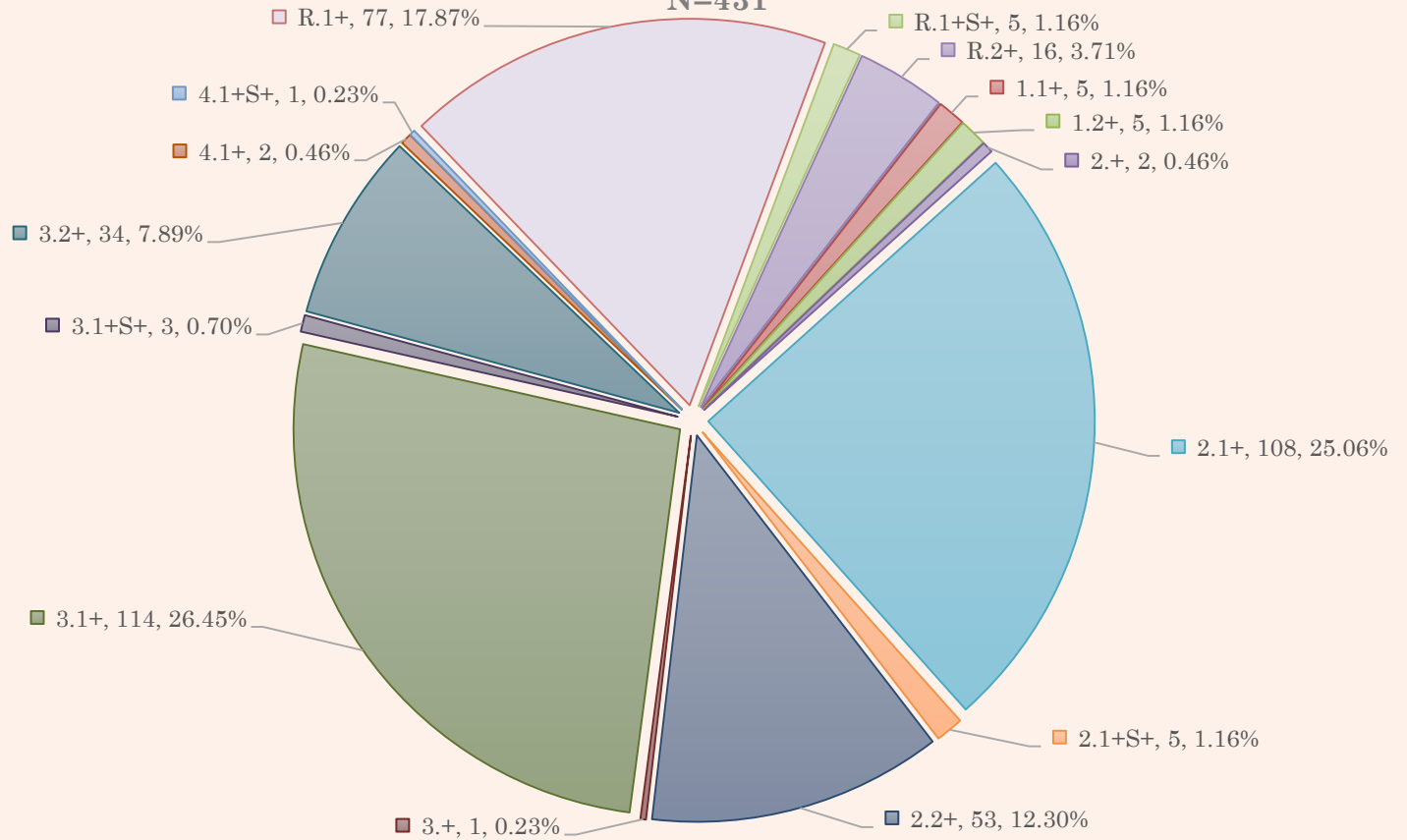


2020 Blank Wire Tag (BWT) Steelhead Age Return at Buckley Trap N=59



2019 Wild Steelhead Age Return at Buckley Trap

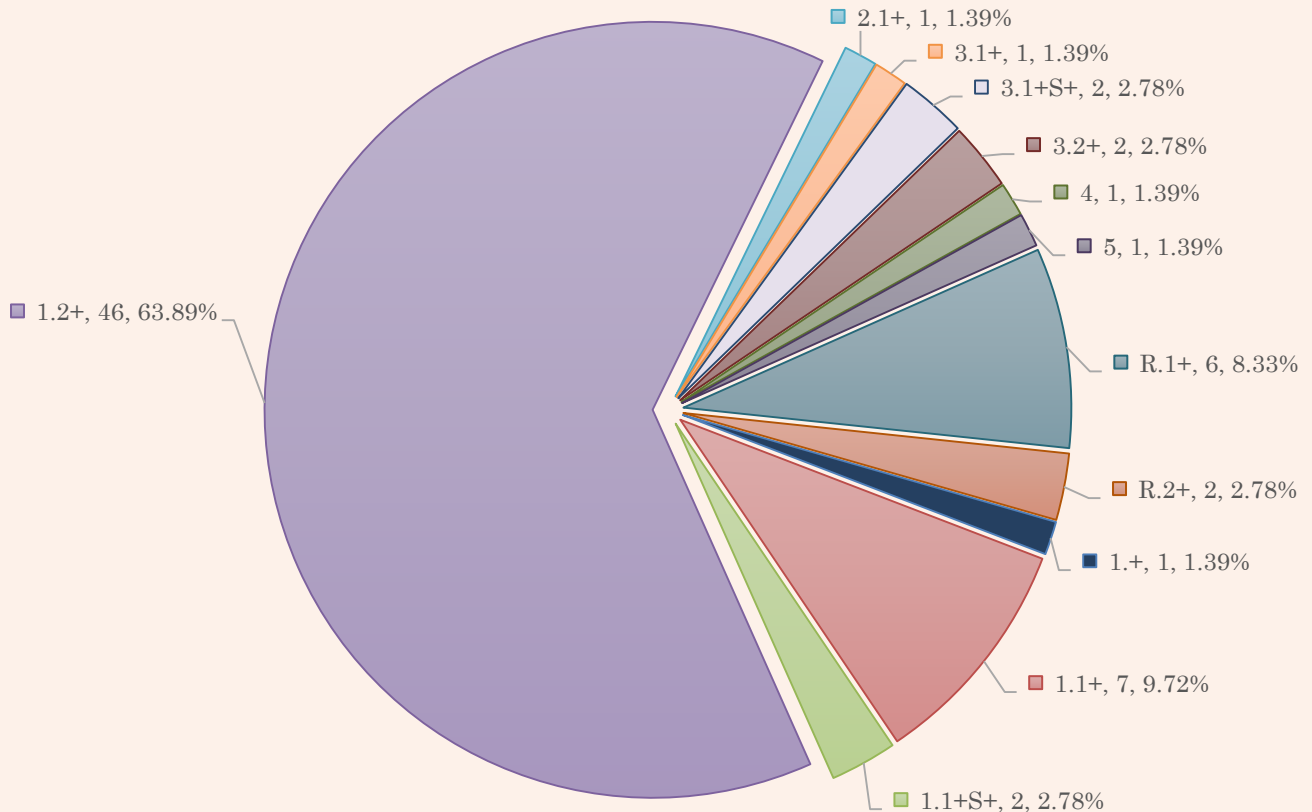
N=431



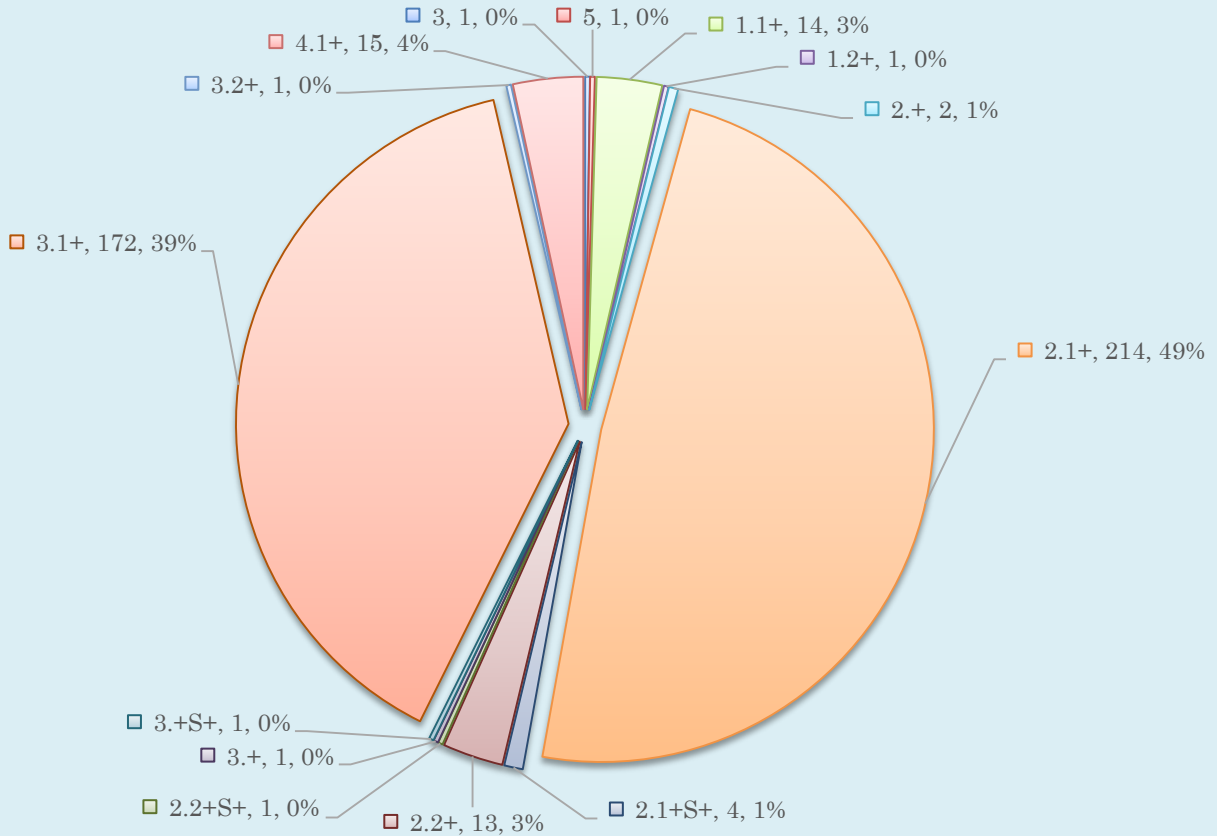
Sampling conducted by Puyallup Tribal Fisheries. Scale age reading conducted by WDFW

2019 Blank Wire Tag (BWT) Steelhead Age Return at Buckley Trap

N=72

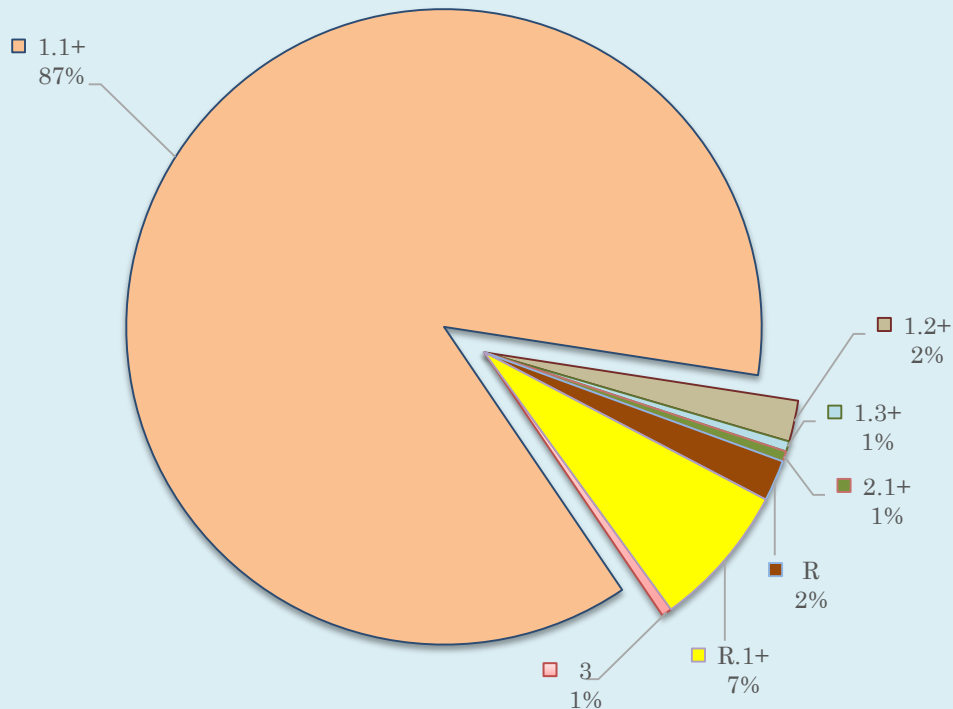


2018 Wild Steelhead Age Return at Buckley Trap (N=441)

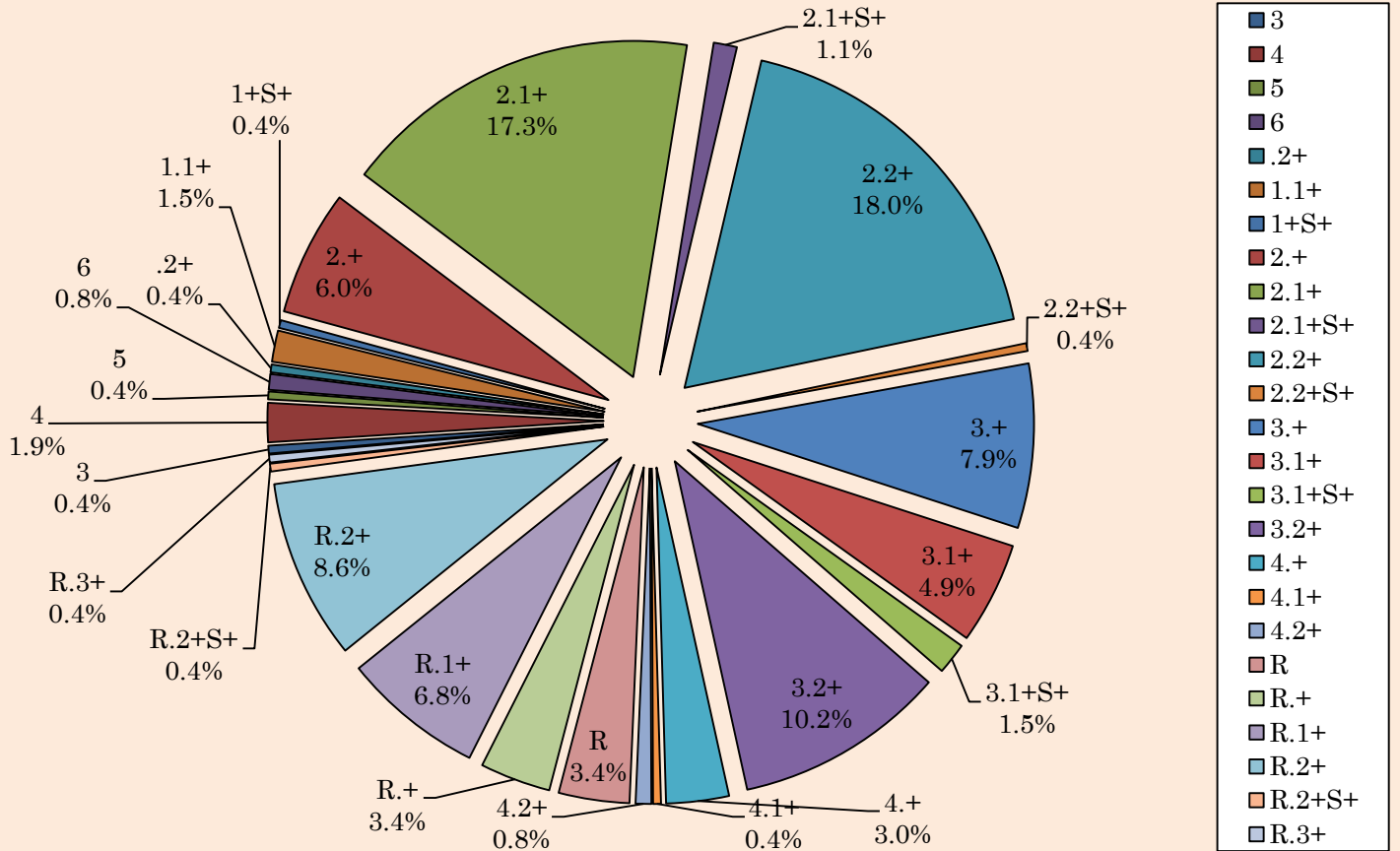


Sampling conducted by Puyallup Tribal Fisheries. Scale age reading conducted by WDFW.

2018 Blank Wire Tag (BWT) Steelhead Age Return at Buckley Trap (N=189)

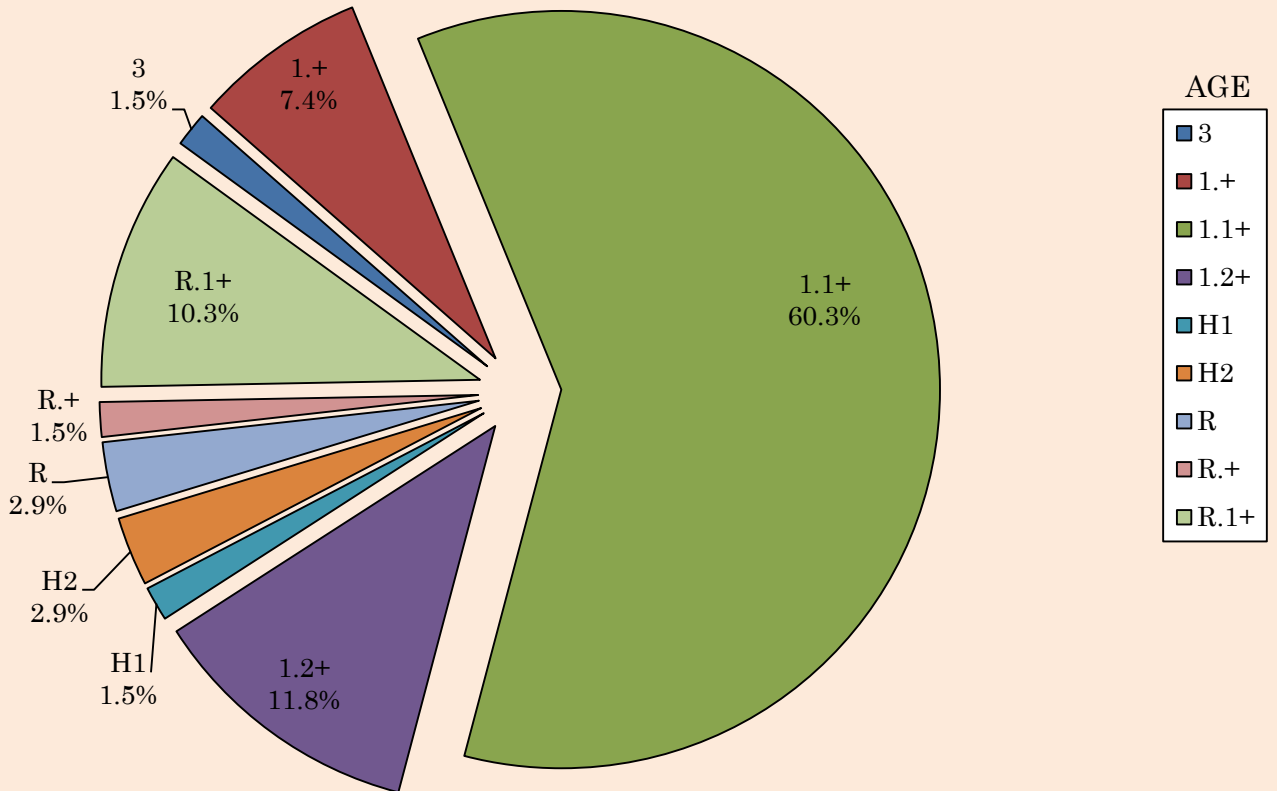


2017 Wild Steelhead Age Return at Buckley Trap (N=266)

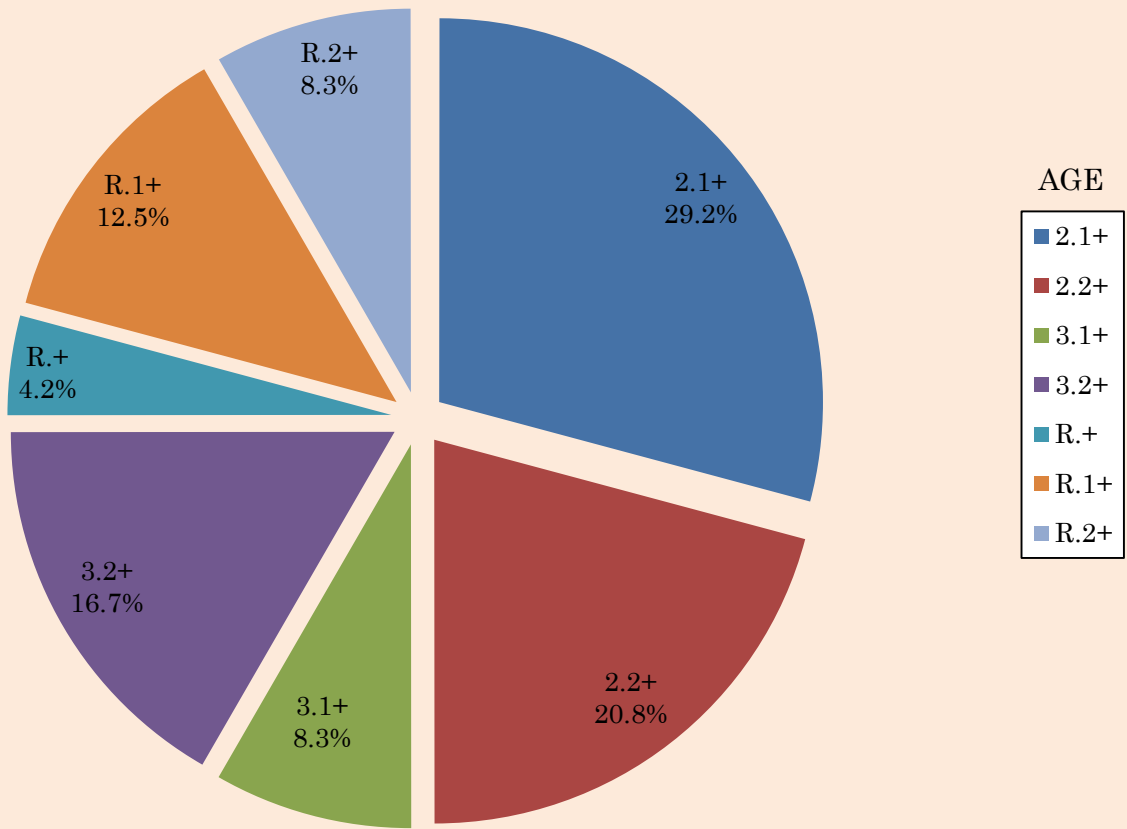


Sampling conducted by Puyallup Tribal Fisheries. Scale age reading conducted by WDFW.

2017 BWT Steelhead Age Return at Buckley Trap (N=68)

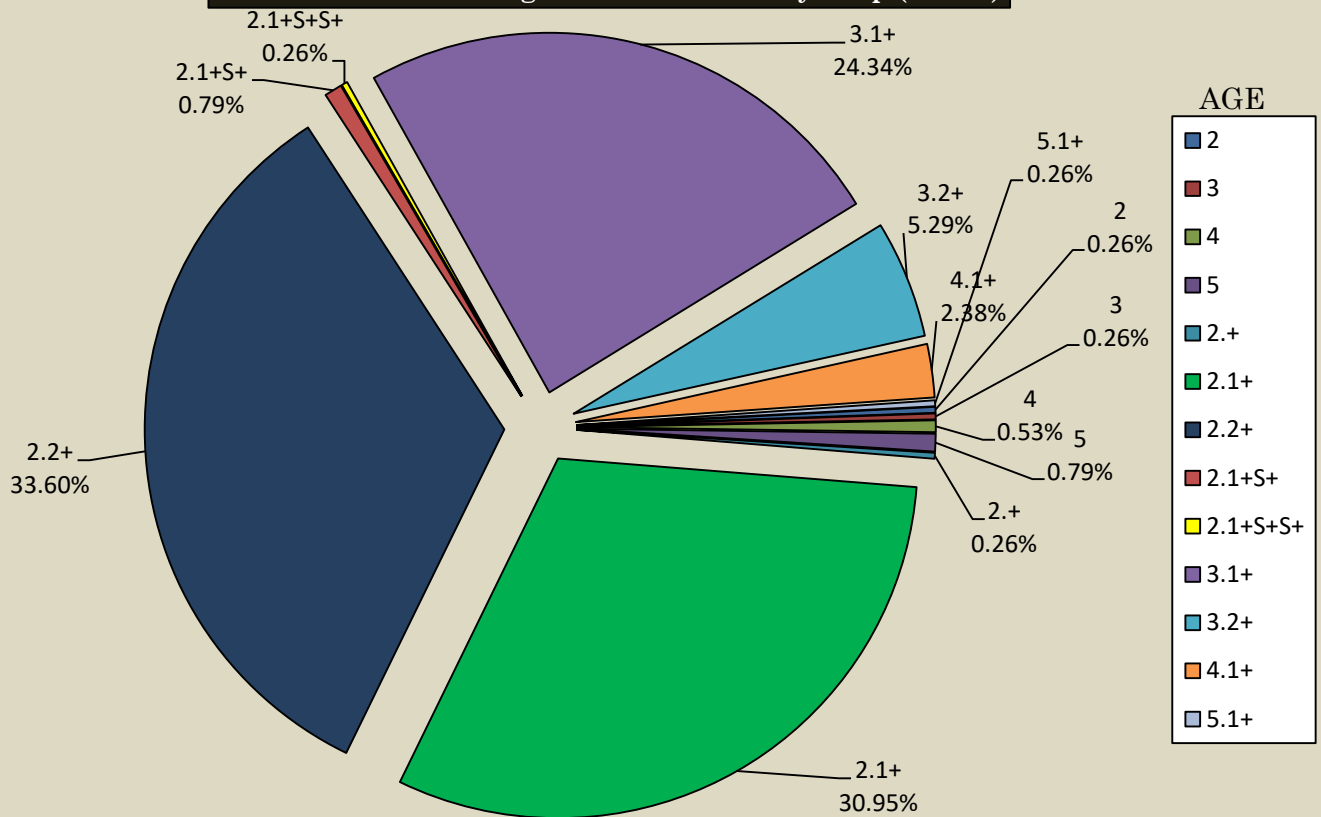


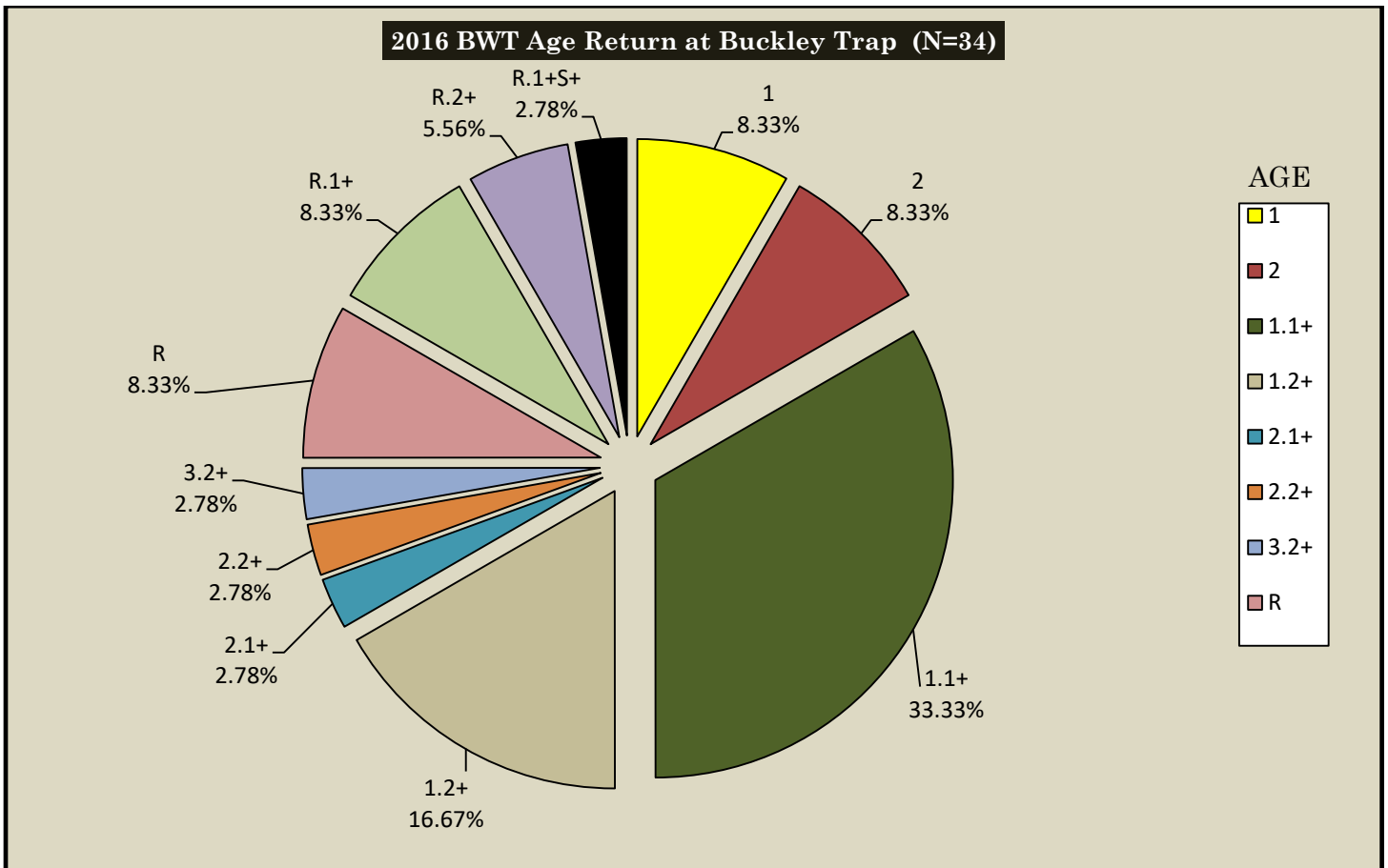
2017 Brood Stock Steelhead Age Return at Buckley Trap (N=24)



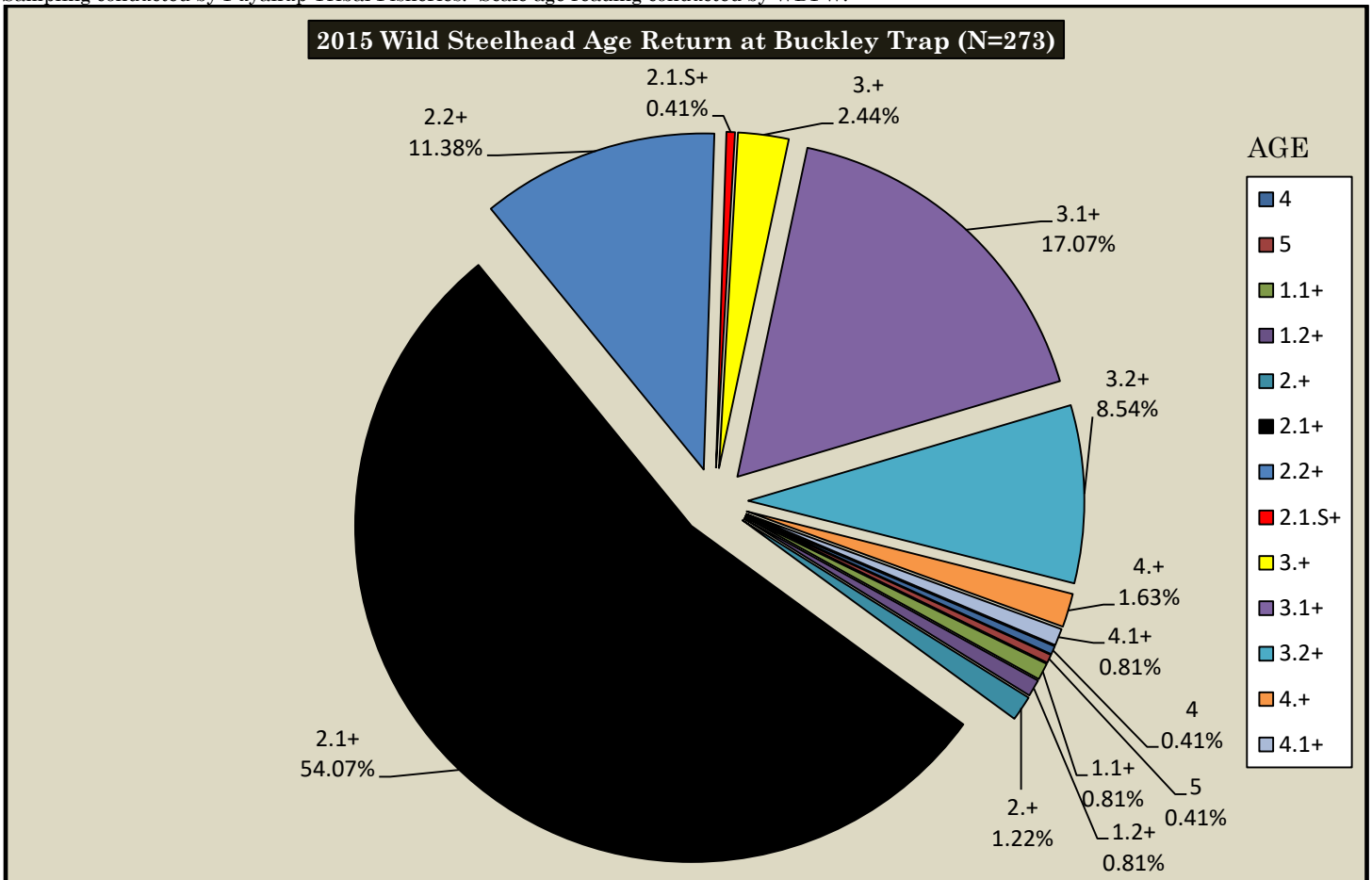
Sampling conducted by Puyallup Tribal Fisheries. Scale age reading conducted by WDFW.

2016 Wild Steelhead Age Return at Buckley Trap (N=476)

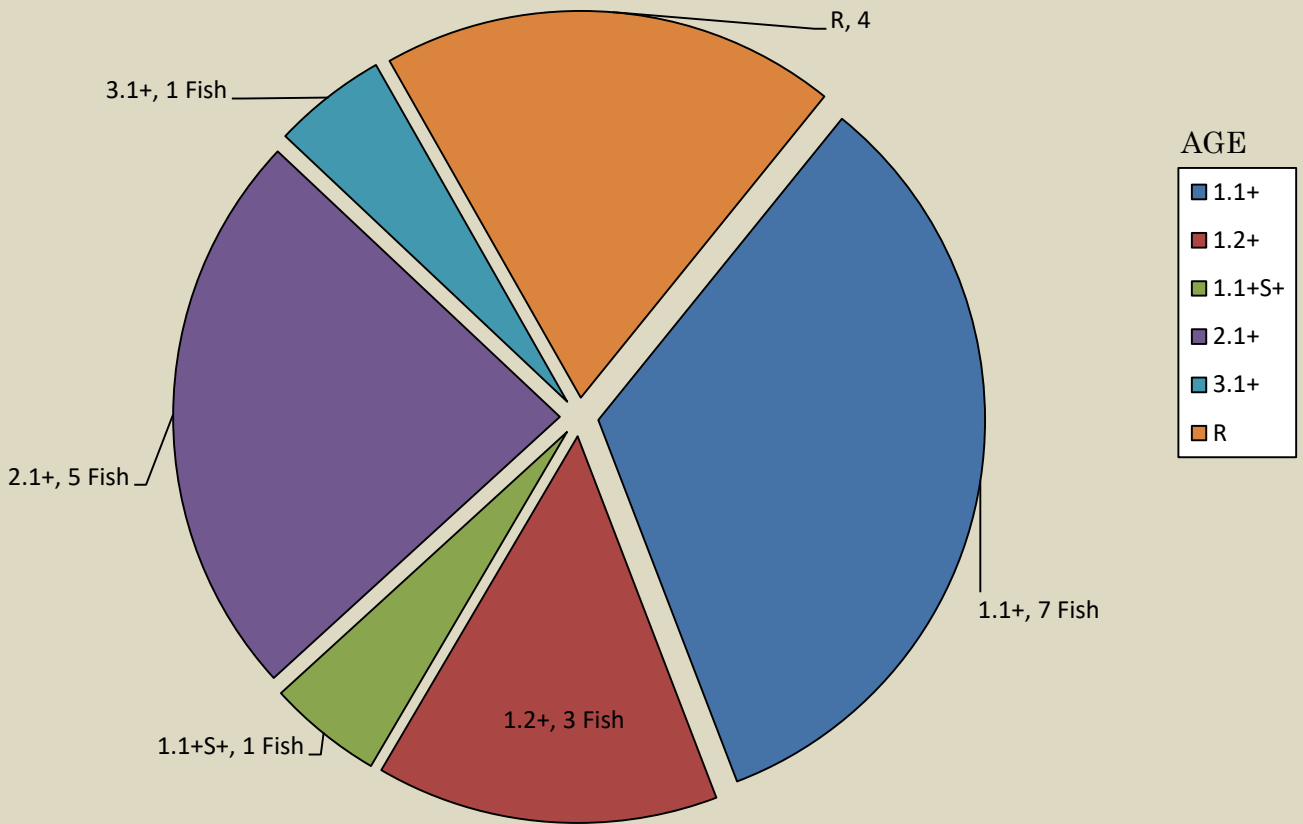




Sampling conducted by Puyallup Tribal Fisheries. Scale age reading conducted by WDFW.

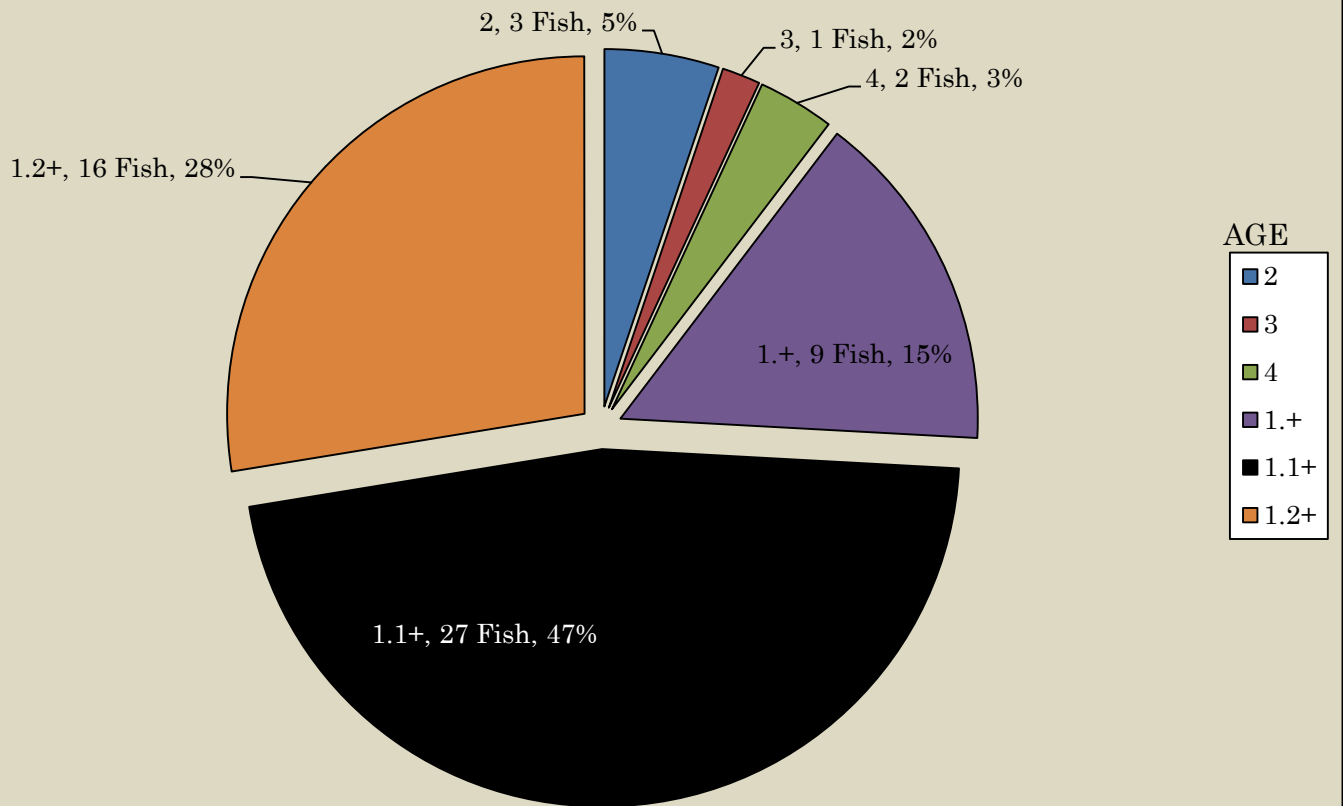


Average Return Age for BWT Steelhead at Buckley Trap 2015 (N=21)

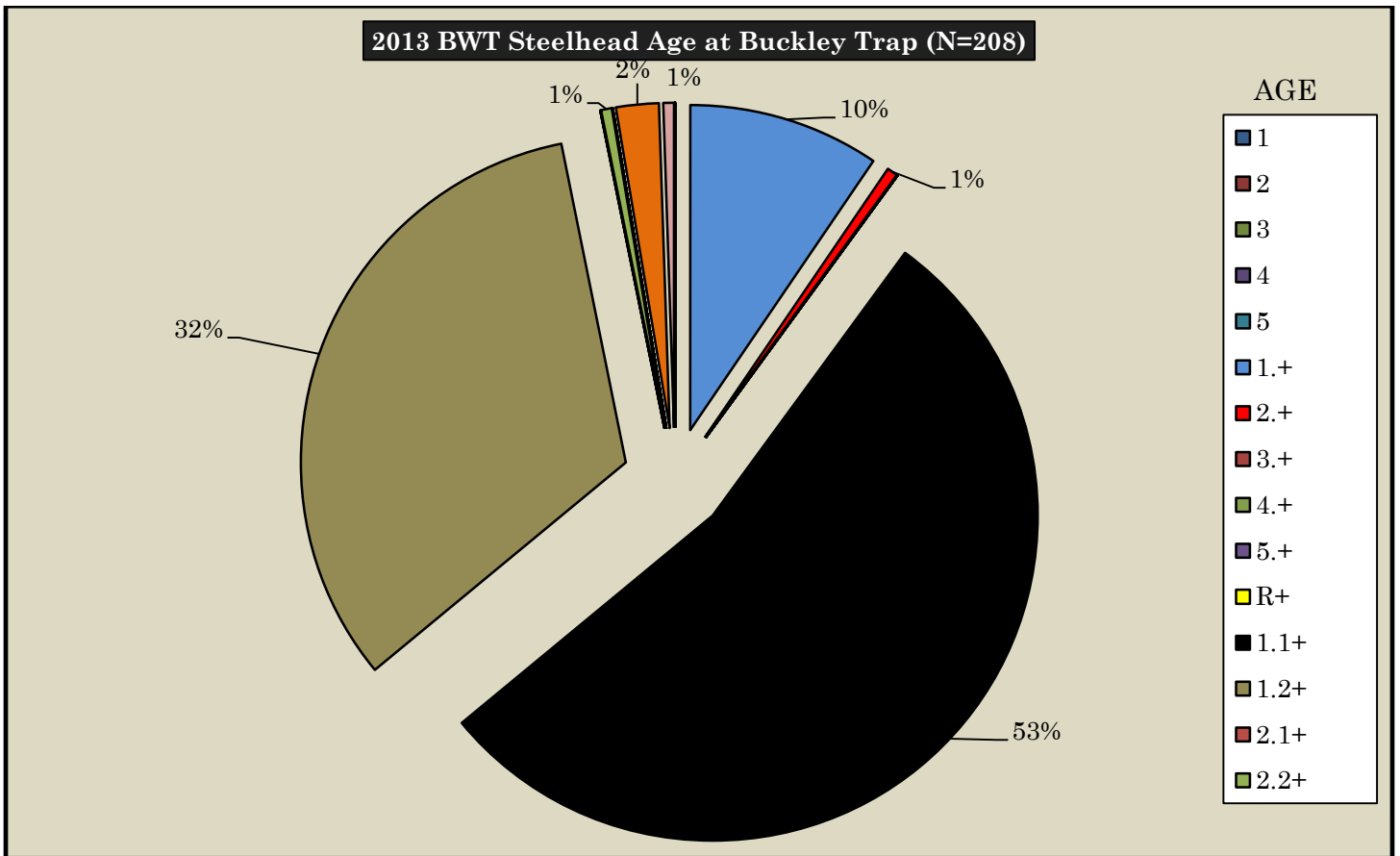


Sampling conducted by Puyallup Tribal Fisheries. Scale age reading conducted by WDFW.

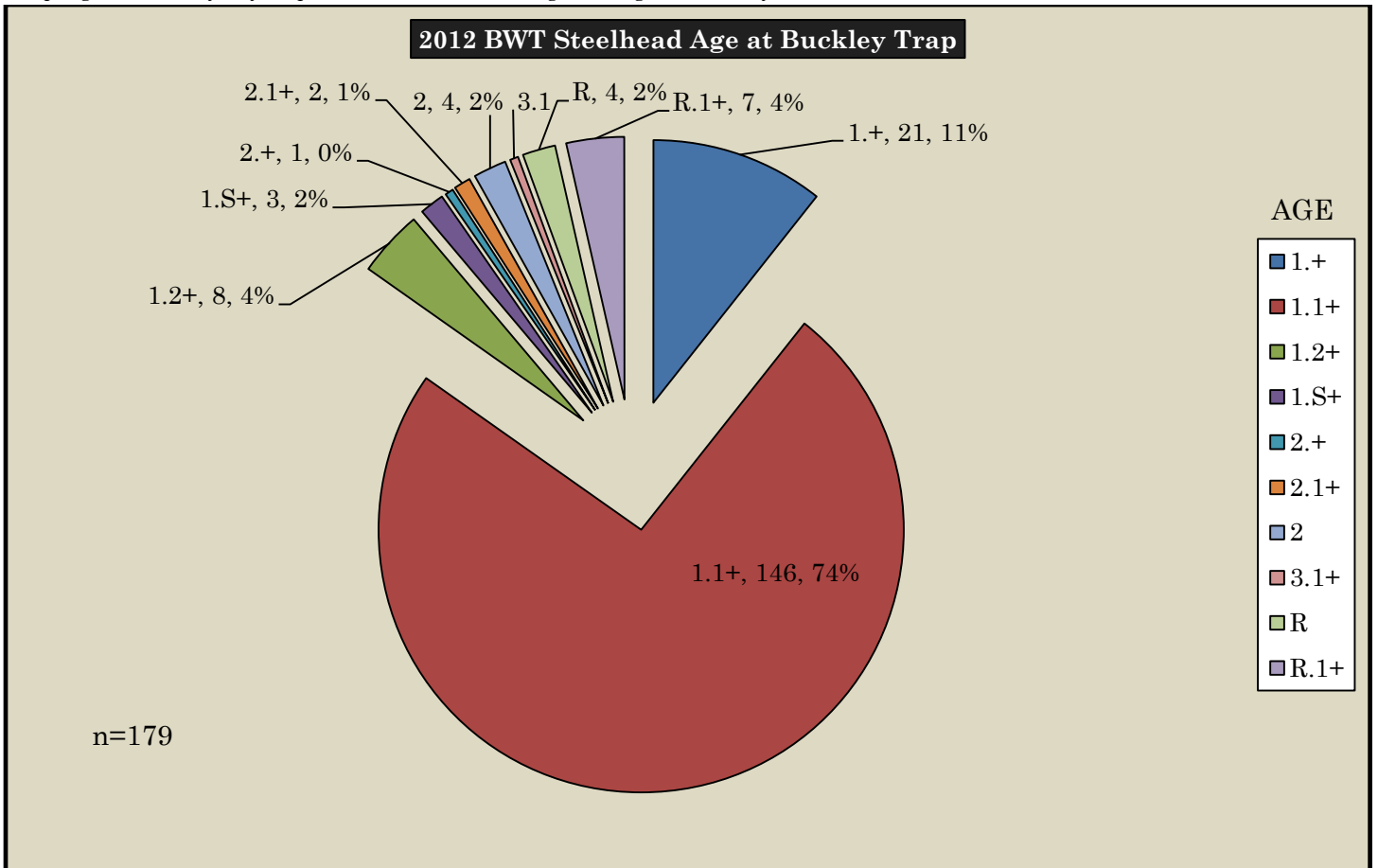
2014 BWT Steelhead Age at Buckley Trap (N=58)



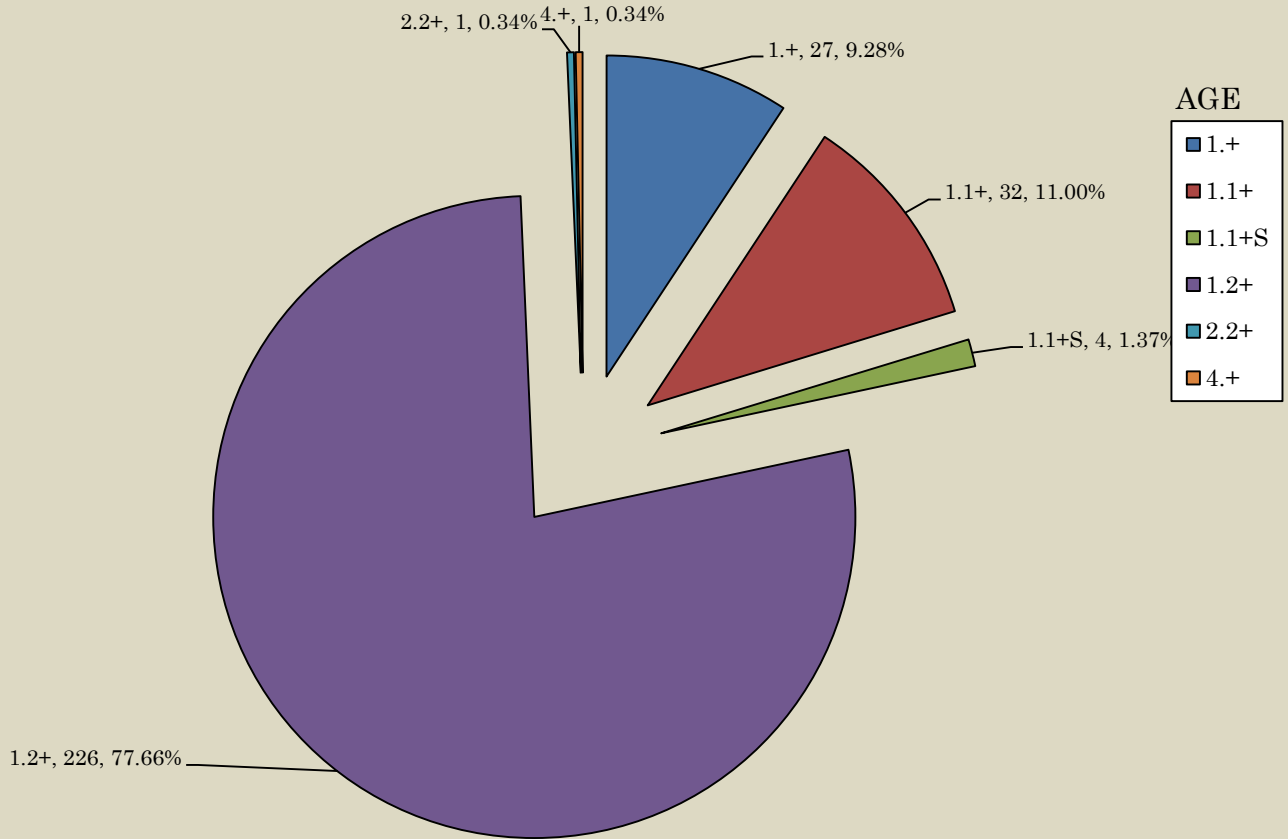
Sampling conducted by Puyallup Tribal Fisheries. Scale age reading conducted by WDFW.



Sampling conducted by Puyallup Tribal Fisheries. Scale age reading conducted by WDFW.

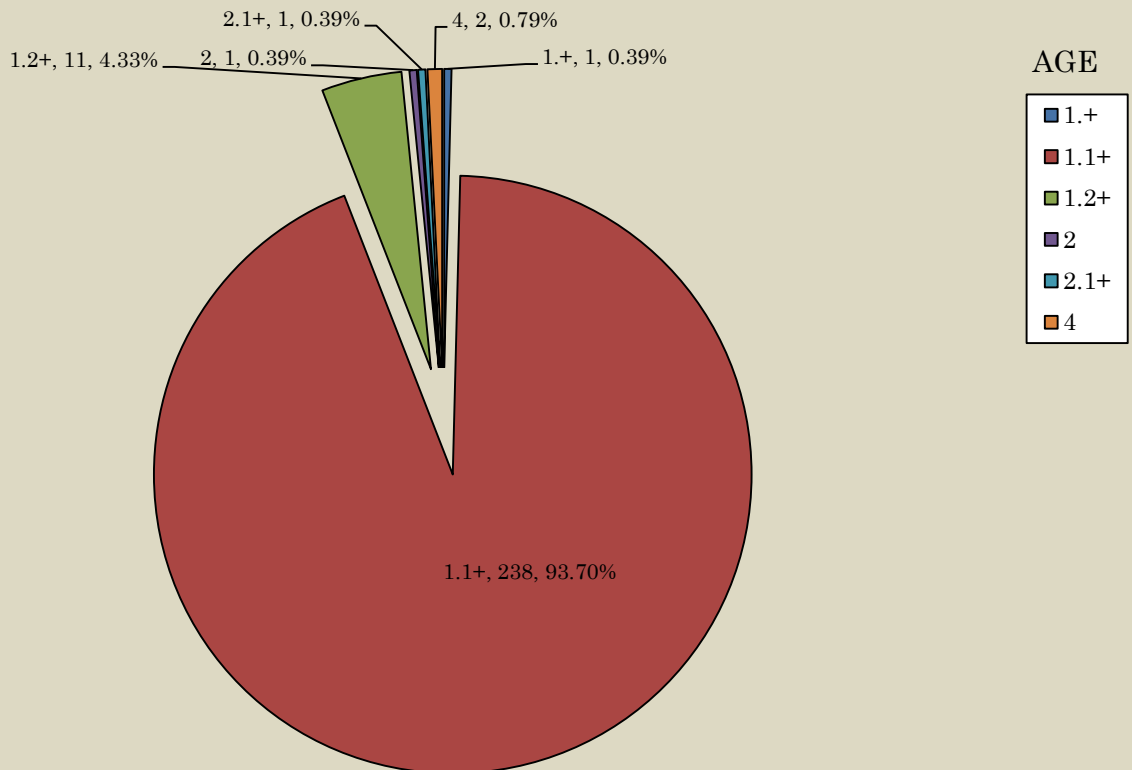


Age of BWT Steelhead Returning to Buckley Trap 2011

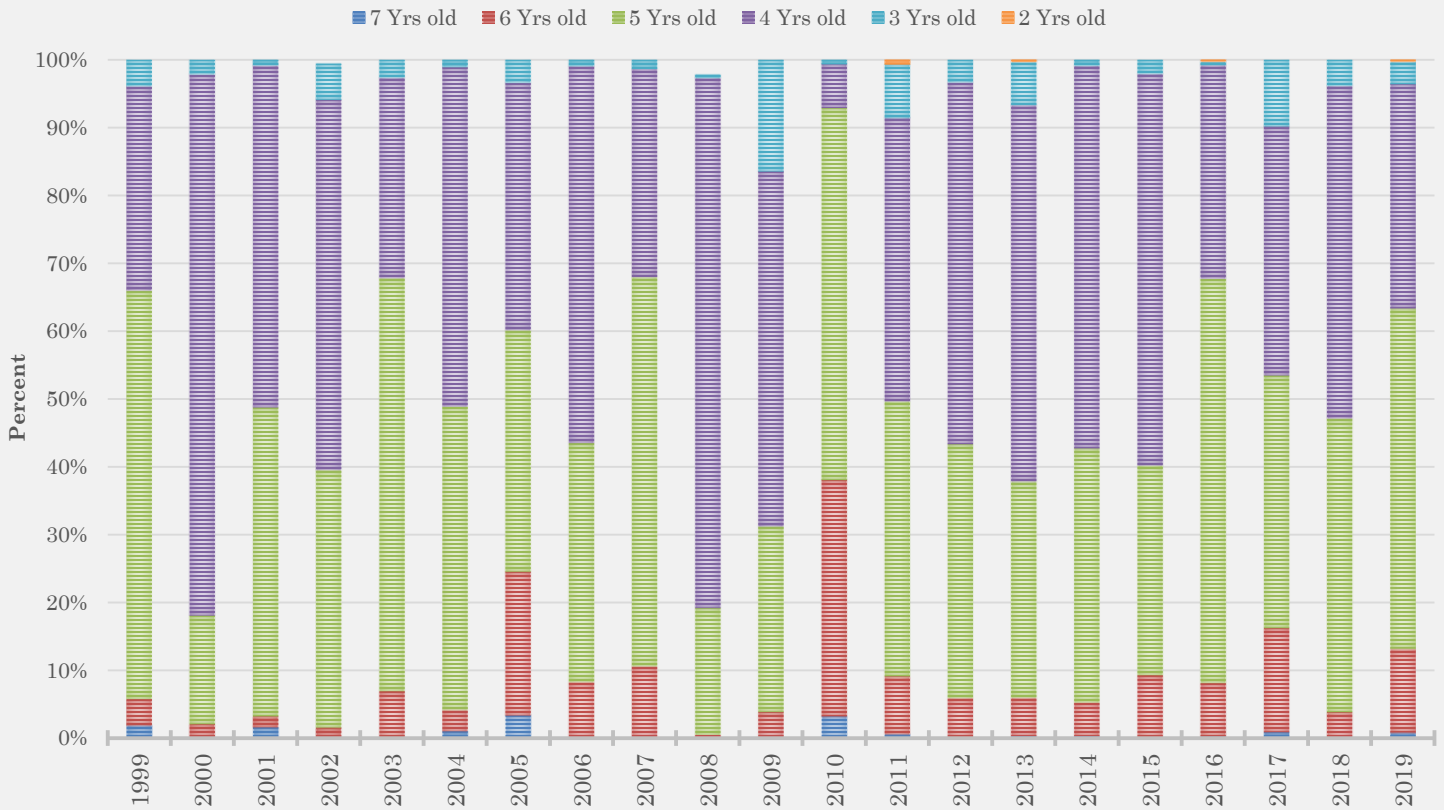


Sampling conducted by Puyallup Tribal Fisheries. Scale age reading conducted by WDFW.

Age of BWT Steelhead Returning to Buckley Trap 2010

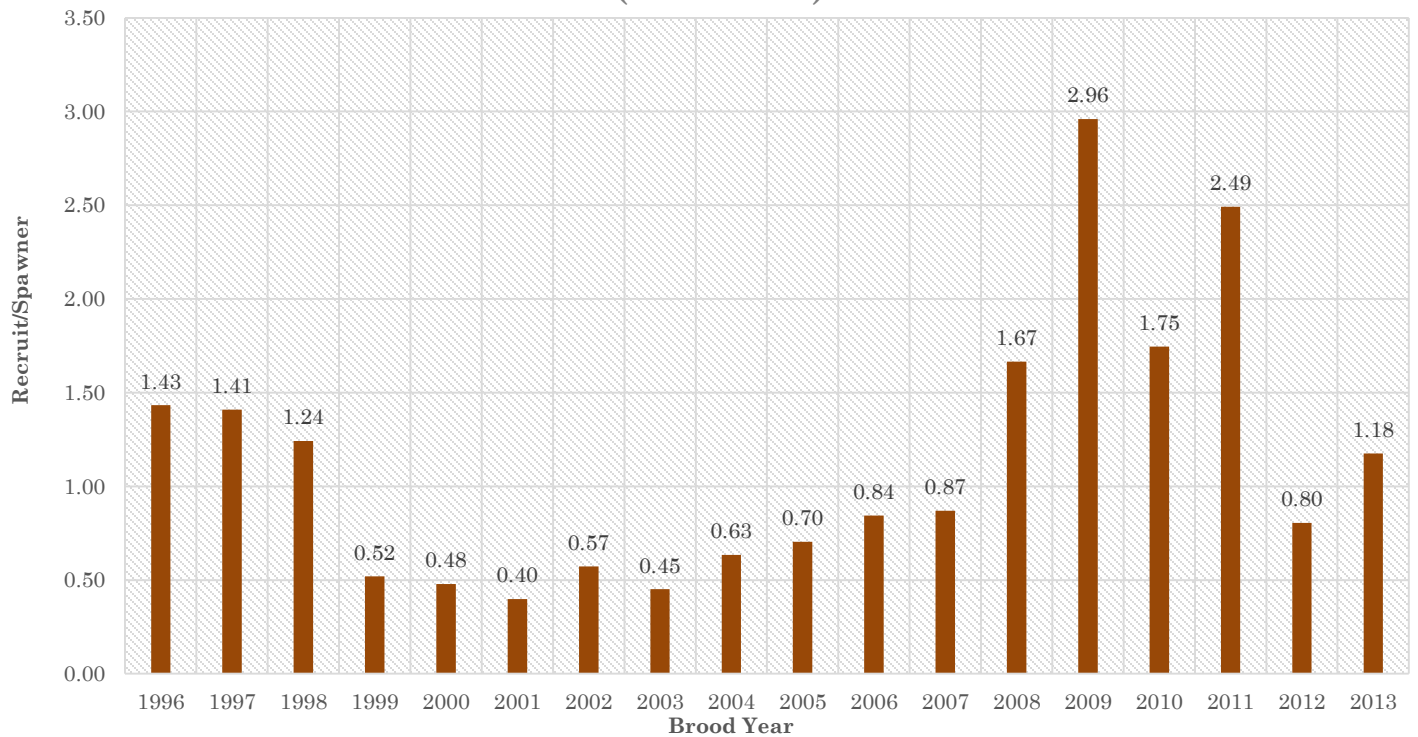


BUCKLEY TRAP WILD STEELHEAD RETURN YEAR AGE (1996-2019)



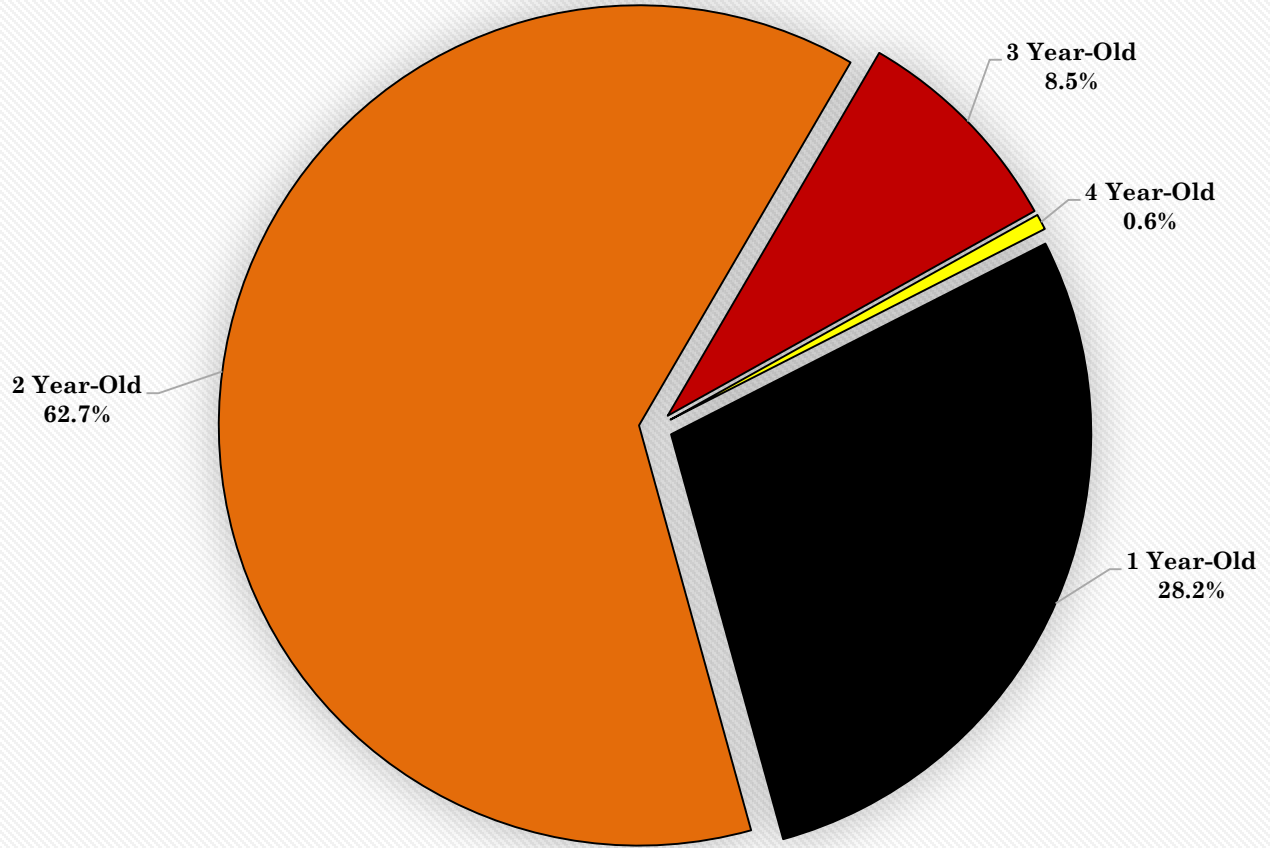
Sampling conducted by Puyallup Tribal fisheries. Scale age reading conducted by WDFW.

White River Wild Steelhead Recruit-Per-Spawner (1996-2013)



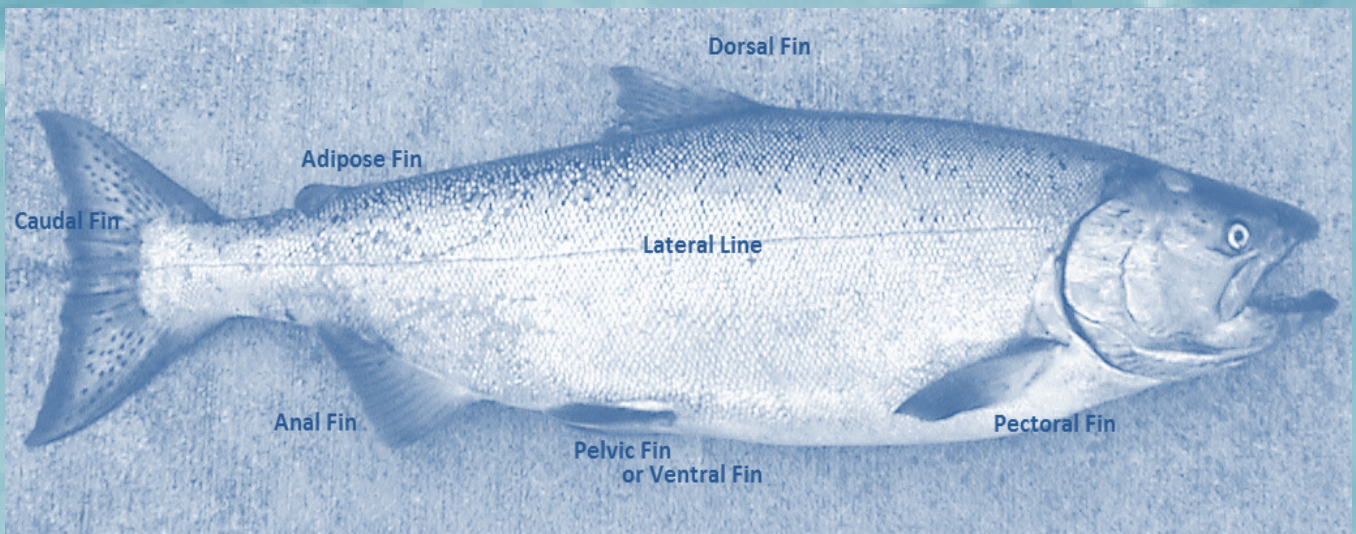
The steelhead recruits (*adults*) per spawner ratio (*R/S*) are an estimate of the natural productivity/success of the population. The lag-time in updating this graph can be 6-7 years due to the life history pattern of steelhead.

Age of Steelhead Smolts Sampled at Electron, Puyallup River (n=177)

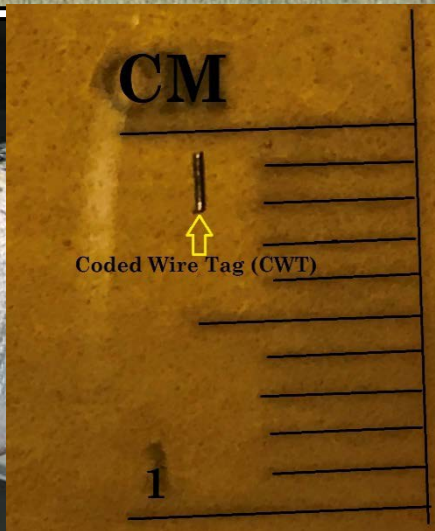
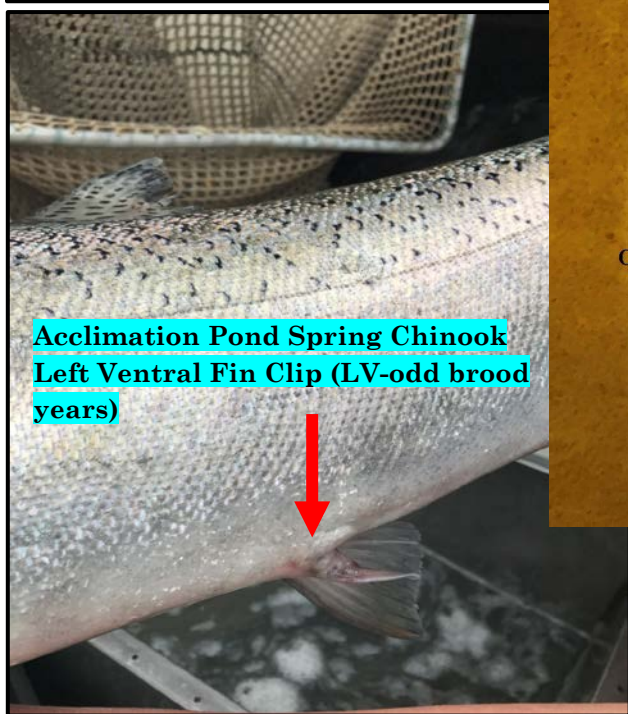
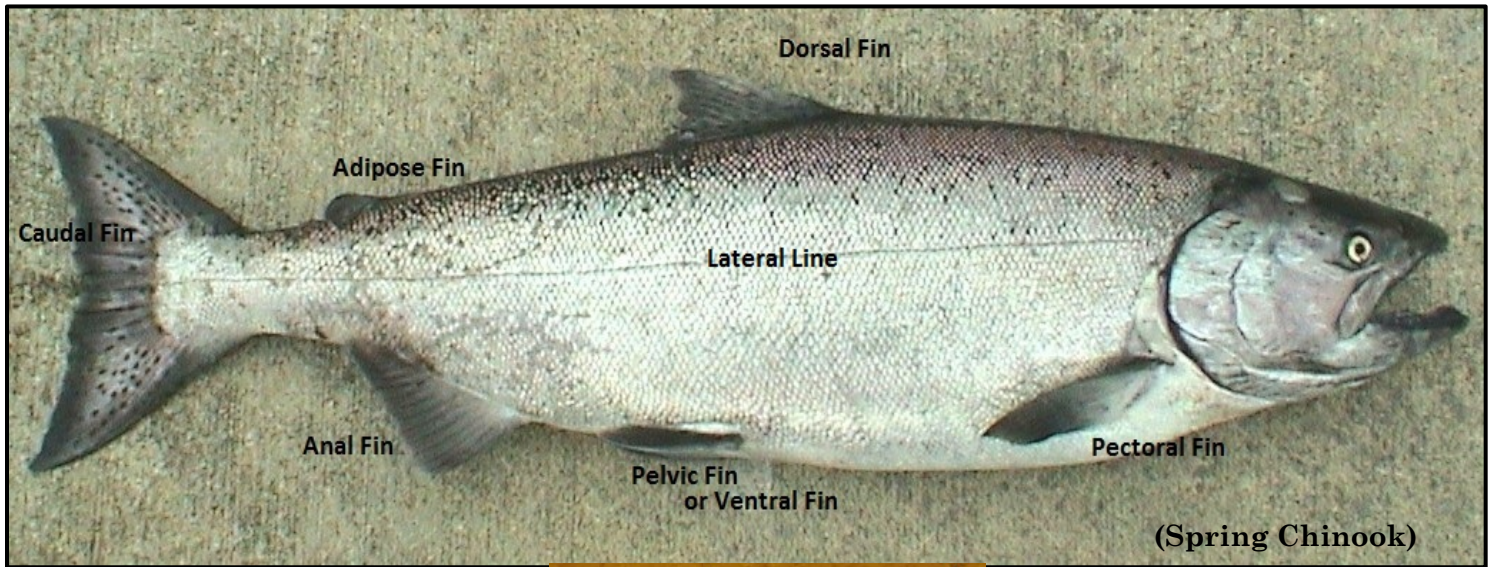


Sampling conducted by Electron Hydro and Puyallup Tribal Fisheries. Scale age reading conducted by WDFW.

Fish Fin Identification & Markings



APPENDIX I



Adipose Fin Clip (Hatchery Coho)



Puyallup Tribal Fisheries Annual Salmon, Steelhead And Bull Trout Report:

**Puyallup/White River Watershed
Water Resource Inventory Area 10**

2019-2020



**Puyallup Tribal Fisheries
6824 Pioneer Way E.
Puyallup, Washington 98371
253-680-5560**