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 2nd VP: Dave Hamilton
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 At Large: Terry Baltzell

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Lantz Creek Culvert Replacements on the Wishkah

The installation of two culverts at Lantz Creek on the upper Wishkah River, endorsed by the CBFTF, was originally slated to begin after the first of this year; however, during the first early rain in October, the existing Lantz Creek county road culvert failed and totally collapsed. Additional rains would have most likely destroyed the road and could have damaged the Aberdeen water main; therefore, the fish barrier culvert correc-

tion was rescheduled for this past fall.

The culverts were ordered and delivered without delay. Local shop owner, Oakie Thompson, allowed the culverts to be unloaded at his shop and volunteered the services of his equipment to facilitate the transfer. The project coordinator, Lonnie Crumley, of LWC Consulting, met with the three neighboring landowners and worked out an agreement to use their property for a by-

pass for the county road while construction was in process. This required the property be put back to original condition after the culverts were laid. The landowners, Joe Pekola, Jim Gerchak, and Kermit Lantz were very supportive and worked very cooperatively throughout the process.

Ruth Andering and her family were project co-operators for the culvert installed on private property, and they provided match funds set

CBFTF Projects Are Successful Educational Sponsors



Kristal Hyde of AHS takes a salmon from Terry Baltzell's net at the Aberdeen Hatchery on the Wishkah River.

The Long Live the Kings/Mayr Bros. project has had a resurgence of interest in fisheries from the Future Farmers of America classes from both Aberdeen and Elma High Schools. Elma and Aberdeen High School FFA students come to the Aberdeen Hatchery to learn how to and perform water sampling. The kids from Aberdeen are visiting the hatchery once a week this season to help the project spawn. (continued p.4)



1



2



3



4

Lantz Creek Story (continued)

aside in their mother's estate. At the beginning, Mr. Crumley worked with Alice McGiveron, who sadly became terminally ill and passed away. Before Ms. McGiveron passed, she arranged for the matching funds for this project to be available for the project to go on.

Without Mr. Thompson's, and Ms. McGiveron's and her family's support, and the cooperativeness of all the neighboring landowners, this project could not have been done.

Starting September 24th equipment to begin the project was moved in and assembly was

started simultaneously to lay the county road culvert, and the culvert on the private landowner's property. By that evening, a 7 foot round culvert on the private landowner's property was put in place, with the necessary stream work to be finished the next day.

To reduce impacts to the logging, gravel hauling and school bus activity on the county road, laying a 78 foot long (8 gauge, multi-plate steel, weighing 16,000 lbs.) culvert on the county road was scheduled to start on Friday, September 26th. On the morning of the 27th installation was finished. The

following Monday the project team completed stream treatments, cleaned the area, added erosion controls and started moving equipment out.

Both culvert installations went very well and are easily passing water. They are both fish passable, and 64 spawning Coho were observed spawning in the stream this fall.

Photo identification: 1) County road culvert during construction; 2) county road culvert after construction; 3) culvert on private landowner's property during construction; 4) culvert on private landowner's property after construction.

Nutrient Enhancement Program

The Chehalis Basin Fisheries Task Force Board of Directors is planning a nutrient enhancement program for the Fall of 2004.

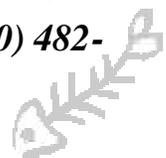
This not-so-fragrant project would scatter fish carcasses at strategic locations that have low amounts of ocean derived nutrients within the lower Chehalis Basin watershed. The need for a project like this is due to the declining numbers of

anadromous fish returning to our basin to spawn.

After a salmon spawns, it dies, and its carcass increases the nutrient levels in the stream, which enriches the food chain. The Scattering of fish carcasses in appropriate areas has shown to replicate the natural process of recycled nutrients contained in the returning salmonids from ocean to stream in

the same way. Through the food chain, juveniles will nourish themselves on the insects and invertebrates that feed off of the decaying carcasses. A number of juveniles may even feed directly on the carcasses themselves. In addition to the benefits to fish, several scavengers, being mammals and birds can also benefit by feeding on the carcasses.

Local fisherman who would like to volunteer for this project are encouraged to contact the Satsop Springs Rearing Facility for more information (360) 482-3364.



CBFTF Broodstock Efforts



James Dunn, Dave Hamilton, and Joey Oaks spawn female Chinook.

The men are pictured sorting females to see if the eggs are individually loose and no longer in a skein form. The ripe fish are put down and carefully handled to prevent the eggs from seeping out of the fish. If the eggs begin to seep out, the fish are placed upside down in the rack as shown. After sorting, an equal number of males are milked. The eggs are then carefully placed into a round five gallon bucket. After the bucket is 3/4 full it's sealed with a lid. Ovarian fluid, spleen, and kidney samples are also taken and sent to the WDFW lab in Olympia for testing.

Long Live the Kings Broodstocking Effort: Adult runs were good this year for Chum and Coho; however, the Kings got hit hard when the City of Aberdeen accidentally spilled about 15 feet of surface water on the broodstockers, who were capturing the fish from the city dam. The project and the City of Aberdeen are working together to avoid this problem in the future. This year the project took 300,000 Coho eggs, 200,000 Chum eggs, and 70,000 King Salmon eggs.

Drawing from Hatchery Scientific Review Group recommendation, the LLTK project is making an effort to spawn a good proportion of runs that include wild fish, and not just fish returning to the hatchery. This year with Coho, the LLTK project was able to spawn 38% from wild stocks (unclipped fish), exceeding the new HSRG recommendation by 18%! Currently, Chum and King salmon are not marked anywhere in the Basin; however, the recommendation from the HSRG is to mark reared fish, so that in future years projects will be able to tell the difference in their selections for spawning, and draw from a wider selection.

Satsop Springs Broodstocking Effort: The fall broodstocking effort was held back by cold temperatures and heavy rains. In October, the Satsop Springs facility was flooded, allowing the fish to mix together. Because of this, volunteers had to come in and separate the Chinook from the Coho. The fish runs this year were plentiful. Despite the weather limitations, the project captured enough adults for the permitted 360,000 egg take. In addition, enough Chum adults were captured for the 220,000 egg take, as the returns were more than enough.

Satsop Steelhead Broodstocking Effort: The Satsop Steelhead Broodstocking Effort held broodstocking classes, with the attendance of 85 people. 65 of the 85 stayed on to volunteer for the project, in all totaling 240 angler trips. Over a three month period, 3,192 man hours were donated to the broodstocking project. 49 males, and 54 females were captured, with the total egg take for the project coming to 162,000.

NORTH OF FALCON MEETING DATES: 3/1—Pre-season Forecasts & Fishery Discussion; 3/8-12—Pacific Fishery Management Council Meeting; 3/9—Coastal Fishery Discussion; 3/11—Puget Sound Fisheries Discussion; 3/16—Columbia River Fisheries Discussion; 3/17—North of Falcon #1; 3/30—North of Falcon #2; 4/5-9—Final North of Falcon and PFMC.

Thank you to our new and reinvested members.

Your commitment makes a difference in the restoration of the fisheries in the Chehalis Basin.

- Boat Seafoods**
- Bob Balcombe**
- Lloyd Case**
- Chehalis Tribe**
- C. S. Sodhi**
- Dennis Company**
- G. M. Duncan**
- Rebecca & Gregory Durr**
- Elma Game Club**
- John T. Forrester, DDS**
- Friends of the Chehalis**
- Grays Harbor County**
- Dave Hamilton**
- Heernet Foundation**
- Lakeside Industries**
- Long Live the Kings**
- Port of Grays Harbor**
- Trout Unlimited**
- Lance Vail**
- Valentine Enterprises**
- Timothy Wandell, DDS**
- Westport Charterboat**
- Weyerhaeuser**



Salmon Trivia

What are Salmon fed at a rearing facility???

Vitamin-rich, high-protein diets made up of dried meats from coarse fish, animal meat excess, plant meal and bone meal, or meal from calcium-rich shells.

Newly Formed RFEG Coalition

The 14 Regional Fisheries Enhancement Groups (RFEG) in our state have come together to form a Coalition. The newly formed RFEG Coalition will provide assistance to each RFEG in several ways:



The RFEGs can stand together united on issues related to funding, permitting, and salmon restoration and enhancement policies; will promote ongoing education of federal, state, and local officials and the community about the benefits of the RFEGs; will provide consistent professional representation, education and advocacy at all governmental levels to promote RFEG common interests regarding salmon restoration and enhancement programs, funding, and other issues; will support continued and enhanced base funding for RFEGs; will monitor legislative budgets that may affect the RFEGs; will supply consistent communication and presence with the Salmon Recovery Funding Board, Fish and Wildlife Commission and other relevant administrative entities; will facilitate improvements of all aspects of the RFEG program management with the Department of Fish and Wildlife; will become involved in the process to develop programmatic approaches and to streamline the permit process for salmon restoration and enhancement projects; will identify and, where necessary develop training and technical assistance tools for use by the RFEGs; and will seek group rates for providing support services to RFEGs.

Education Story (continued from p.1)

Project manager, Terry Baltzell, is thrilled that FFA is back in the schools. The students that visit his project from AHS have learned a great deal. They are able tell him if the fish are ripe, strip the fish, milk them, and put them down.

cently installed and plumbed three new tanks to be used mainly for an increased Chum run. The student's at OHS report that they have seen a slight increase of 1,200 wild stock Coho returning to the area.

Carlisle Environmental Education, a favorite at Onalaska High School, has expanded its fisheries guidance. This year, the operation received permission from the Department of Fish and Wildlife for the students at OHS to raise 8,000 rainbows in Carlisle Lake. In addition, the new aqua center that was upgraded last year re-



OHS students spawning salmon.

Upcoming South Fork Newaukum River Project

The Chehalis Basin Fisheries Task Force intends to provide access and improvement to habitat in two historic oxbows located on private property bordering the South Newaukum River.

The Newaukum sub basin is ranked as high priority for salmon restoration in the Chehalis Watershed Salmon Recovery Plan. It supports at least four species of anadromous salmonids, including Spring and Fall Chinook, Coho, and Winter Steelhead, as well as Cutthroat Trout.

The project will construct two in-series sedimentation ponds on a headwater tributary of Mitchell Creek, a tributary to the North Fork Newaukum River.

The first site, on the left bank facing downstream, a channel roughly five hundred feet long and fifteen feet wide, is sepa-

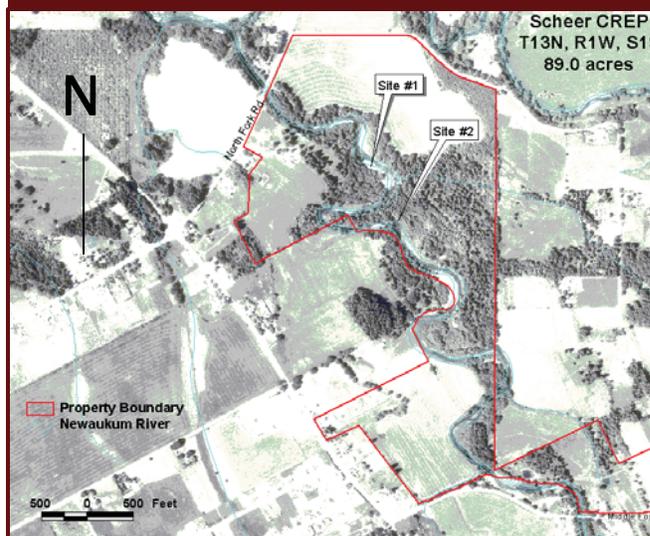
rated from the river during normal flows. It currently has several barriers consisting of fine sediments accumulated in reed canary grass restricting fish access, inhibiting off-channel spawning.

To correct the problem, the project will remove all fish barriers, reconnect the downstream end of the channel to the South Fork Newaukum River, widen the channel to approximately twenty feet and establish riparian cover using native deciduous trees. Low growing shrubs will be planted to ensure bank stability. The benefits of this reconstruction will support several hundred spawning salmonids and provide off-channel rearing for all five species of salmonids, as well as other fish species within the system.

The second site is a much larger bend in the river, located up-

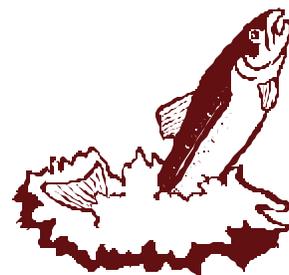
“The Chehalis Basin Fisheries Task Force intends to improve and provide access in two historic oxbows...”

The Aerial map below of the South Fork Newaukum River Project illustrates the locations of both sites to be reconstructed during this enhancement project.



stream and on the opposite side from the first site. This oxbow ranges in width from twenty to thirty feet and is roughly half a mile long. For the purpose of this enhancement project, only the first one-hundred-seventy-five feet upstream of the mouth will be restored. Restoration activities for this site will include removing the sediment plug at the

mouth of the tributary and constructing a fifty foot long beaded channel with two ponds that tie back into the channel. Large woody debris, substrate and riparian vegetation will also be added as needed.



Membership is vital to the ongoing work of the Task Force. We would like to invite you to join our efforts for producing salmon for sport and commercial fisheries; enhancing Steelhead and Cutthroat trout resources; and restoring, enhancing and protecting stream habitat critical to these anadromous species.

Just fill out the form to the right, and send it, along with your contribution, to the address listed below.



Membership Form

Name: _____

Address: _____

City, State, Zip: _____

Phone: _____

E-mail: _____

Organization: _____

Amount Enclosed: _____

- Silver Membership.....\$15
- King Membership.....\$30
- Associate Enhancer.....\$60
- Patron Enhancer.....\$100
- Golden Enhancer.....\$500
- Business Membership.....\$200
- Corporate Membership.....\$500

Membership is: Individual Organizational

Please make checks payable to:
Chehalis Basin Fisheries Task Force
 115 S Wooding Street, Aberdeen, WA 98520
 Phone/Fax: 360-533-1766, E-mail: cbftf@reachone.com

Family Forest Fish Passage Program Story (continued from back page)

For Landowners that repair more than one blockage per calendar year, the maximum required cost-share varies according to the average annual timber volume harvested in this state during the three preceding calendar years (see chart at right).

A small forest landowner's match obligation may be provided by either a direct monetary contribution or in-kind services. "In-kind services" may include labor, equipment, materials, and other sponsor-provided services determined by the state to have an appropriate value to the removal of a particular fish passage barrier.

Culverts replacements will be prioritized for funding by the following:

1. Numbers of fish species that will have potential benefit from correction of the barrier as well as the quality and quantity of habitat estimated to be opened by the project.
2. Cost of the project.
3. Additional data and

Average Annual Board Feet Harvested	Maximum Cost-Share Per Calendar Year	
	Western WA	Eastern WA
Less than 500,000	\$8,000	\$2,000
Between 500,000 and 999,999	\$16,000	\$4,000
Between 1,000,000 and 1,499,999	\$24,000	\$12,000
Greater than or equal to 1,500,000	\$32,000	\$16,000

recommendations from Lead Entities and other watershed groups in your area.

4. Upstream and downstream barriers and coordination with other projects in the watershed

Numerical values, thresholds, or targets have not been established for the above criteria. Each project will be compared and contrasted to all projects in the current Program cycle and those projects not funded during previous cycles.

Some fish passage barriers are more of a threat to public resources than others; therefore, no small forest landowner will be required to repair a fish passage barrier until higher priority fish passage barriers on other lands in the watershed have been repaired.

For projects to be funded and constructed in 2005, applications are due July 31, 2004.

The CBFTF is available to assist small timber land holders in processing the grant request to replace blocking culverts. For a list of frequently asked questions, application instructions, application guidelines, or an application, call 360-533-1766.

For Program Information Contact:

- **DNR Small Forest Landowners Office** (primary contact for general information, and project funding), Phone: 360-902-1400, Fax: 360-902-1428, E-mail: sflo@wadnr.gov, Web: <http://www/dnr.gov/sflo/fffpp/>
- **WDFW, Habitat Management Program** (for information project

“For projects to be funded and constructed in 2005, applications are due by July 31, 2004.”

prioritization, fish barriers, fish species, habitat, lead entities, watershed groups and related topics), Phone: 360-902-2534, Fax: 360-902-2946, TDD: (360) 902-2207, Web: <http://www.wa.gov/wdfw/>

- **IAC, Salmon Recovery Funding Board** (for information on program contracts, billing, reimbursement and related topics), Phone: 360-902-3000, Fax: 360-902-3026, Web: http://www.iac.wa.gov/srfb/grants/fffpp_program.htm

Washington Farm Forestry Association (for information on policies and legislation related to the program) Phone: 360-606-5511, Fax: 360-687-7595, Web: <http://www.wafarmforestry.com/>

Chehalis Basin Fisheries Task Force



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Aberdeen, WA 98520

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Fax: 360-533-1766
Email: cbftf@reachone.com

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Permit No. 11

We're on the web! <http://www.cbftf.com>

Something good is happening in the Chehalis Basin...

ATTENTION SMALL FOREST LANDOWNERS:

Financial Assistance Available From Family Forest Fish Passage Program Available

“small private forest landowners are required to fix artificial in-stream fish barriers by 2016”

As part of Washington State’s salmon recovery planning efforts, all large and small private forest landowners are required to fix artificial instream fish barriers by 2016.

The Chehalis Basin Fisheries Task Force would like to publicize the Family Forest Fish Pas-

sage Program (FFFPP). The FFFPP was created to provide financial assistance to small forest landowners for repairing or removing fish blockages on their property.

The Legislature recognized the financial impact of these repairs and passed House Bill 1095. HB 1095 specifically states that any small forest landowner who voluntarily enrolls in the FFFPP would not be required to fix any fish blockage until the state can provide financial

assistance. However, if a landowner does not enroll in the program, they will be required to fix the blockage at his or her own expense by 2016 and any future Forest Practices Application for timber harvest may be denied until the barrier is corrected. Two million dollars have been allocated for the 2003–2005 biennium.

You are a small forest landowner if you have harvested no more than an average timber volume of two million

board feet per year during the three previous years.

A small forest landowner is not required to pay more than the lesser of either twenty-five percent or five thousand dollars of the costs associated with the barrier removal; however, if the current barrier was previously installed with a Forest Practices Application or a Hydraulics Project Approval, the state will provide 100% of the cost of repairing the barrier (continued on p. 7).