



COLUMBIA BASIN FISH AND WILDLIFE AUTHORITY

DRAFT

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Coordinating and promoting effective protection and restoration of fish, wildlife, and their habitat in the Columbia River Basin.

The Authority is comprised of the following tribes and government agencies:

Burns Paiute Tribe

Coeur d'Alene Tribe

Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation

Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation

Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation

Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation

Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation

Idaho Department of Fish and Game

Kootenai Tribe of Idaho

Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks

National Marine Fisheries Service

Nez Perce Tribe

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of Fort Hall

Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of Duck Valley

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

Coordinating Agencies

Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission

Upper Columbia United Tribes

Compact of the Upper Snake River Tribes

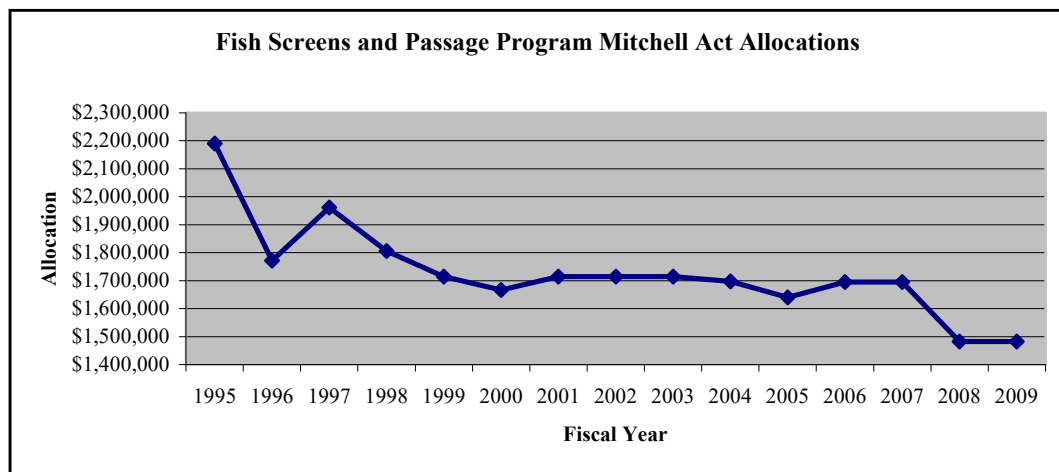
DATE: October 31, 2008
TO: Members Advisory Group (MAG)
FROM: Ray Hartlerode, Fish Screening Oversight Committee (FSOC) Chair
SUBJECT: Reduction or Elimination of Mitchell Act Funding for Fish Screens

The purpose of this Memo is to call attention to the potential elimination in 2010 of Mitchell Act funding for fish screens and fishways, and to summarize the effects of reductions in or elimination of funding in Oregon, Idaho, and Washington. The Mitchell Act has historically provided the major source of funding for fish screening in the Columbia River Basin; however, funding has generally decreased since 1993, and the NOAA Fisheries Service has indicated that in 2010 no funds are budgeted for the program. Following the summaries below, more detailed reports from each state are included in an Appendix.

Oregon

In Oregon the Mitchell Act has funded the operation and maintenance of three shop facilities, 771 fish protection screens and 71 fish ladders and weirs. All of these facilities protect ESA-listed fish. In past years, these funds helped to construct 20-30 additional fish screening facilities annually. These fish protection screens are very popular with landowners and water users as they allow irrigators to use water for agriculture while protecting native salmonids.

Prior to 1993, ODFW received \$2.24 million yearly for screening and passage activities in the Columbia River Basin including screen fabrications shops, personnel, and the operation and maintenance of fish protection screens. Funding since 1995 has generally decreased:



The program now is unable to continue to construct new screening and passage facilities and is having a difficult time merely maintaining the existing facilities, resulting in considerable loss of fish at some diversion sites.

The reduction (elimination) of Mitchell Act fish screens funding could mean:

- Closure of up to three fish screen fabrication and maintenance shops and a loss of up to 30 positions.
- Up to \$5 million loss to the economies of Eastern Oregon's rural communities.
- Increased federal enforcement of landowners and water users regarding take or third party lawsuits due to improperly screened diversions or screens not being maintained.
- As many as 771 fish protection screens and 71 fish ladders and weirs will not be operated and maintained.
- The entire ODFW Fish Screening and Passage Program could be in jeopardy because the Mitchell Act funds half of the Program Manager and Administrative Assistant salaries.
- Oregon could no longer provide technical assistance to water users on fish screening and passage, in the Columbia River Basin.
- The State Fish Screening and Passage cost-share program would no longer be able to construct fish screens and fishways using state lottery funds since the majority of the shop facilities are funded with Mitchell Act money.

Idaho

Mitchell Act funding for the Idaho Fish Screen Program was decreased by \$200K in 1997. In FY09, funding was reduced by another \$177K. There has not been an increase to compensate for inflation in years. Funding for fish screen renovation has been limited to ensure funding for ongoing operations and fish screen maintenance. The newer fish screen criteria resulted in additional costs to the program.

Costs have risen dramatically in the past several years, particularly for personnel. In 2000, personnel costs were about \$660K compared to \$1M today. The cost of steel rose nearly 50% in the past two years alone. Steel products comprise nearly 40% of all operating purchasing expenditures.

Mitchell Act funding has been the primary funding source for the Idaho Screen Program since 1957. The Mitchell Act funding provided to Idaho is vital to all other fisheries and habitat recovery programs working within ESA listed waters of the state. The Idaho Screen Program has been in operation since 1957 and has databases on irrigation diversions, water rights information, and landownership that are utilized by other entities.

The Idaho Screen Program is essential in coordinating with landowners during hatchery releases. The fish screen operation and maintenance protocol is to deploy fish screens and make special accommodations for ensuring the screens are operating correctly during all fish releases from hatcheries. Releases on the upper Salmon River, East Fork Salmon River, Pahsimeroi River and Lemhi River would be in jeopardy without the coordination and personnel provided by Mitchell Act funding working to provide the utmost in fish protection at diversions and fish screens.

The Mitchell Act funded program in Idaho is the envy of all other agencies and entities working on fisheries and habitat recovery projects because Mitchell Act will fund both the operation and maintenance of fish passage facilities. Without guaranteed maintenance by a dedicated program, these facilities would soon fall into a state of disrepair because the water users have no incentive to ensure their viability. The majority of the fisheries and habitat recovery projects in ESA listed waters of Idaho has been performed or secured by Mitchell Act funding. The Mitchell Act funds are the backbone of all other restoration projects working within the anadromous waters of the state. Without Mitchell Act funding in the Upper Salmon River Basin recovery of these genetically distinct populations of anadromous salmonids would be put into serious jeopardy.

Washington

The Washington Mitchell Act fishways and fish screens budget provides for regular inspection of Mitchell Act fishways (40 sites) and screens (17 sites), and for minor maintenance necessary to keep these facilities functional and in compliance with state and federal requirements. The Mitchell Act fishways provide adult and juvenile salmonid access to 396.4 miles of upstream habitat, while the Mitchell Act fish screens on water diversions preclude juvenile salmonid mortality loss from 168.5 miles of upstream salmonid habitat. In addition, other salmonid restoration efforts in the state of Washington, such as fish passage barrier correction and habitat improvements to increase natural and hatchery salmonid production are linked with and dependent on continued effective function of the Mitchell Act fishways and fish screens. Failure to inspect and effectively maintain the Mitchell Act facilities will significantly compromise natural and hatchery salmonid production from numerous Columbia River tributaries.

Over the past five years the WDFW Mitchell Act allotments for fishway and fish screen operation and maintenance (O&M) and fishway and fish screen capital improvements has decreased by 20 percent. WDFW's eastside fishway and fish screen O&M and inspection program is funded through three sources: a state biennium allotment of \$215,000; a BPA contract specific to the Yakima River basin of \$170,000 per year; and the middle and upper Columbia River Mitchell Act allotment of \$64,549 per year. These three funding sources have been integrated to provide efficiencies and cost-effective savings through shared travel, shared per-diem, shared equipment and vehicles, and crew scheduling resulting in our ability to provide the best possible protection for fisheries resources at the

lowest possible cost. The elimination of Mitchell Act funds, or any further reduction, will almost certainly result in improper operation and maintenance resulting in increased harm to the fisheries resource, including ESA listed species.

Since 2001 the WDFW has received an additional Mitchell Act allotment for capital construction or improvements to new and existing fish protection facilities in the middle and upper Columbia River basin. These funds have been used as both pass through cost share, or as funding for fabrication of screening system components that are provided as in-kind cost share with a variety of state, federal, and local salmon recovery groups. During this time period WDFW has used these Mitchell Act funds to cost share with salmon recovery groups, providing an estimated \$457,000 in funding. These cost shares have provided approximately 35% to 45% of the total project costs (\$1,015,000 to \$1,305,000). The loss of Mitchell Act funding will severely impact WDFW's ability to further assist in these recovery efforts.

APPENDIX
Detailed Reports from Oregon, Idaho, and Washington Regarding Effects of Further
Reductions in Mitchell Act Funding

Oregon Mitchell Act Fish Screens and Fishways Program Funding Reduction Impact Statement

NOAA/NMFS Mitchell Act

Mitchell Act Funding within The Columbia River Facilities budget has historically provided the major source of funding for fish protection screening and fishways in the Columbia Basin. In Oregon these funds have funded the operation and maintenance of three shop facilities, 771 fish protection screens and 71 fish ladders and weirs. All of these fish protection facilities are located where ESA protected fish occur. In past years, these funds helped to construct 20-30 additional fish screening facilities annually. Other state funded fish screening and passage programs have been successful by utilizing the excess capacity of these federally funded fish screening fabrication facilities. These fish protection screens are very popular with landowners and water users as they allow irrigators to use water for agriculture while protecting native salmonids. Based on trap data from the John Day Basin, these screens prevent the loss of approximately 359,000 salmonids per year. All work occurs on streams where ESA-protected fish are located.

Program Funding Cuts and Cost Increases

Funding for screens and fishways has remained relatively flat since 1993. Prior to 1993, ODFW received \$2.24 million yearly for screening and passage activities in the Columbia River Basin including screen fabrications shops, personnel, and the operation and maintenance of fish protection screens. Between 1994 and 2006, ODFW annually received an average of \$1.8 million in Mitchell Act funds to support fish screening and passage activities.. In 2008 and 2009 ODFW received only \$1,482,025. Meanwhile costs for personnel, materials and transportation have increased substantially. Since 2001, personnel costs alone have risen approximately 38%. The program now is unable to continue to construct new screening and passage facilities and is having a difficult time merely maintaining the existing facilities. Most of the fish screens have been put on a reduced maintenance schedule that is resulting in considerable loss of fish at some diversion sites.

In FY 2009 the ODFW Fish Screening and Passage Program will receive \$1,482,025. NMFS has indicated to ODFW that in 2010 there are no funds budgeted for the program. To continue to provide the basic reduced schedule maintenance of fish screens and fishways in the Columbia Basin the Program needs a minimum of \$1,814,048 in FY 2010. This would be an increase of \$332,023 over the previous year, but well below previous funding levels (Figure 1).

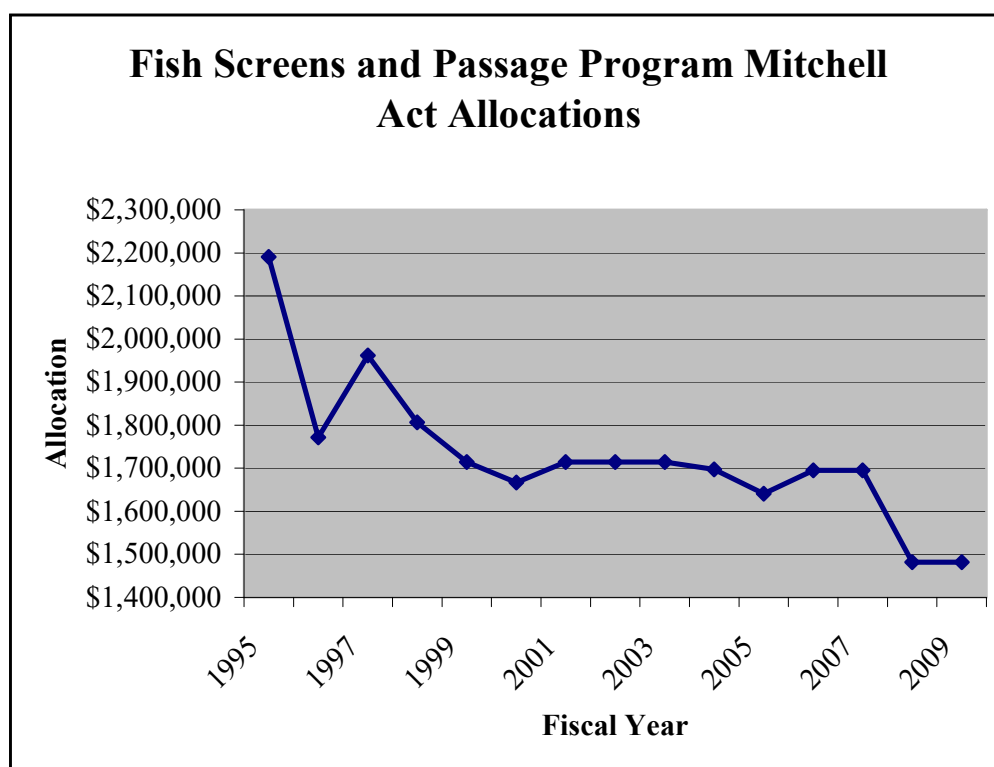
Without these funds in FY 2010, ODFW will be forced to lay off many experienced fish screen technicians and will be unable to adequately maintain existing screens and fishways that protect ESA listed fish in the John Day, Deschutes, Umatilla, and Grande Ronde sub-basins. This could immediately put many ranchers and farmers in those basins in jeopardy of federal ESA enforcement action or third party lawsuits as a result of take of these listed fish.

The reduction of Mitchell Act fish screens funding could mean:

- Closure of up to three fish screen fabrication and maintenance shops and a loss of up to 30 positions.
- Up to \$5 million loss to the economies of Eastern Oregon's rural communities.

- Increased federal enforcement of landowners and water users regarding take or third party lawsuits due to improperly screened diversions or screens not being maintained.
- As may as 771 fish protection screens and 71 fish ladders and weirs will not be operated and maintained.
- The entire ODFW Fish Screening and Passage Program could be in jeopardy since Mitchell Act funds fund half of the Program Manager and Administrative Assistant salaries.
- Oregon could no longer provide technical assistance to water users on fish screening and passage, in the Columbia River Basin.
- The State Fish Screening and Passage cost-share program would no longer be able to construct fish screens and fishways using state lottery funds since the majority of the shop facilities are funded with Mitchell Act money.

Figure 1. Historical Mitchell Act funding of ODFW Fish Screening and Passage Program



Idaho Fish Screen Program Mitchell Act Funding Concerns

Mitchell Act Funding

Mitchell Act funding for the Idaho Fish Screen Program was decreased by \$200K in 1997. In FY09, funding was reduced by another \$177K. There has not been an increase to compensate for inflation in years. Funding for fish screen renovation has been limited in order to fund ongoing operations and fish screen maintenance. Several aged, yet essential, tools are in need of repair or replacement. The newer fish screen criteria resulted in additional costs to the program. At slower water velocities essential to protect emerging fry, additional suspended solids drop out at the fish screen as silt that must be removed weekly. The smaller openings in the screen face material now mandated by the criteria are easily plugged, necessitating the need for power pressure washing. Due to ESA issues, consultations with State and Federal agencies and regulatory compliance has increased substantially. Additional ESA mandates such as formal monitoring and evaluation work following screen improvements also contribute to the increased consumption of available funding. These operational cost increases due to regulatory changes have never been funded.

Increased Cost of Operations

Costs have risen dramatically in the past several years, particularly the personnel benefit cost for medical insurance. In 2000, our personnel costs were about \$660K compared to \$1M today. The cost of steel rose nearly 50% in the past two years alone. Steel products comprise nearly 40% of all our operating purchasing expenditures. Another significant increase has been the cost of vehicle rentals. Vehicle costs have risen from around \$80K in 2001 to approximately \$125K today. Other costs incurred for communications, freight, maintenance, services, travel, and utilities have also increased. Several Federal actions required a shift in personnel positions from lower paid non-professional staff to higher paid professional staff in order to cope with complex biological issues and comply with regulatory procedures. The increased costs of operation have severely limited our ability to renovate older fish screens that no longer meet NMFS criteria.

Demands on Staff

The Idaho Screen Program has been providing a tremendous amount of support to other Federal programs now entering the fish screen arena. For example, in the new funding packages administered by NRCS, all farm improvements involving water withdrawal must include installation of fish screens. Since most other Federal agencies funding fish and habitat improvements have no expertise in the field, our program is tapped to provide technical support. Yet, we have no additional funding to accommodate the demands on staff time to assist with fish screen work that has been initiated by other Federally funded programs.

Other Funds Are Not Secure

Other sources of funding such as via USFWS FRIMA and BPA Fish & Wildlife Program are not as dependable as Mitchell Act funding. Mitchell Act funding has been the primary funding source for the Idaho Screen Program since 1957. Mitchell Act funds are hard earmarked by Congress. That means Idaho has not had to compete for funding against others seeking similar grants. We need to have all personnel in the Idaho Screen Program funded via the MA cooperative agreement in order to insure employee stability. There is no guarantee that BPA will

continue funding our program for two reasons. The funds are not hard earmarked funds and there are numerous competing interest for the money. Transitions to other programs for salmon recovery such as funding major renovations at the Federally operated Columbia River power facilities could easily supersede projects in the Salmon River basin. There are no long term funding commitments by other funding sources that can compensate for the loss of Mitchell Act purchasing power.

Cost Reduction Measures Have Already Been Taken

Many actions have been taken to reduce spending and improve operational efficiency. The Idaho Screen Program changed focus and began prioritizing work based on the need to capitalize on availability of cost share funding. Projects involving a cost share have been given a higher priority in order to maximize success. Vehicle operations have been reduced by establishing a system of coordinating meetings and work schedules. Several vehicles were surveyed back to Fleet Management without being replaced. Employee travel has been limited to essential services. No new pump screen installation work has been performed in the lower Salmon and Clearwater River drainages due to the several hundred mile journey to and from the office/shop. Used metal has been acquired when possible even though additional labor may be required to clean, straighten, and prepare it for use. Three essential temporary positions have not been filled in order to save costs. Funds were acquired from other sources to partially pay for management personnel staff time while working on jointly funded projects. In the past several years, many essential tools have not been purchased. Some services have been performed by staff rather than offering the work to the public sector by bid. There are not cost saving measures left available to initiate.

Mitchell Act Funds are Key to Other Programs

The Mitchell Act funding provided to Idaho is vital to all other fisheries and habitat recovery programs working within ESA listed waters of the state. The Idaho Screen Program has been in operation since 1957 and has databases on irrigation diversions, water rights information, and landownership that are utilized by other entities.

Easements: The Department holds easements for fish screens on private lands. Those easements, along with the historical operation of the fish screens since 1957, have resulted in mutual understanding between water diverters and the Screen Program. The public has trust and confidence in the Screen Program unlike any other entity. Managers of other programs using BPA Fish & Wildlife program funds, Pacific Coast Salmon Recovery Funds, Fisheries Restoration and Irrigation Mitigation Act funds, and Snake River Basin Adjudication funds rely on the Screen Program to assist in landowner contacts as well as landowner relations. Often, it is the support of these new programs by the Screen Program that opens the doors for their managers to the public and results in access to the private lands where the projects will be initiated.

Hatchery Operations: The Idaho Screen Program is essential in coordinating with landowners during hatchery releases. The fish screen operation and maintenance protocol is to deploy fish screens and make special accommodations for ensuring the screens are operating correctly during all fish releases from hatcheries. Releases on the upper Salmon River, East Fork Salmon River, Pahsimeroi River and Lemhi River would be in jeopardy without the coordination and

personnel provided by Mitchell Act funding working to provide the utmost in fish protection at diversions and fish screens. In some cases, Screen Program personnel will call irrigators to see if they will close their headgate for a short time at diversions withdrawing a significant proportion of the stream in order to speed the out-migration of juveniles. The hatchery releases are from a combination of programs, including Lower Snake River Compensation Program, Idaho Power Company, and Tribal fish.

Technical Assistance:

The Mitchell Act funded Idaho Screen Program provides high quality technical assistance to other entities working on habitat improvements. The entities involved include, The Friends of the Tetons, The Nature Conservancy, Trout Unlimited, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, Idaho Soil Conservation Commission, Upper Salmon Basin Watershed Program, US Forest Service, Sawtooth National Recreation Area, and other Idaho Department of Fish & Game fisheries programs. Additionally, technical assistance is provided to public and private entities involved in water hydro projects that are required to address fish passage and protection issues. The technical assistance may include biological resources, engineering assistance and project review, landowner relations, and funding coordination. Housed within the Idaho Screen Program is the largest single group of fish screen and passage experts in the state.

Project Assistance:

Mitchell Act funding provides personnel to assist with fish salvage operations during major reconstruction of water diversions, fish ladders, and fish screens no matter the source of the project funding. The Mitchell Act provides funding for future operation and maintenance of these facilities following completion by other agencies and funding sources. Project review and coordination by the Idaho Screen Program ensures the completed project will meet the National Marine Fisheries Service Juvenile Fisheries Criteria. Fish screens are often fabricated by the Mitchell Act funded Idaho Screen Program personnel for deployment in other restoration program projects as one component of the project. A good example would be two recent projects funded by Bonneville Power Administration where several tributary diversions were eliminated by the purchase of sprinkler systems and river pumps. Mitchell Act funds provided the pump intake fish screens and coordinated the designs with the irrigation system engineers to ensure compatibility.

Summary

The Mitchell Act funded program in Idaho is the envy of all other agencies and entities working on fisheries and habitat recovery projects because Mitchell Act will fund both the operation and maintenance of fish passage facilities. Without guaranteed maintenance by a dedicated program, these facilities would soon fall into a state of disrepair because the water users have no incentive to ensure their viability. By and large the majority of the fisheries and habitat recovery projects in ESA listed waters of Idaho has been performed or secured by Mitchell Act funding. The Mitchell Act funds are the backbone of all other restoration projects working within the anadromous waters of the state. Without Mitchell Act funding in the Upper Salmon River Basin recovery of these genetically distinct populations of anadromous salmonids would be put into serious jeopardy.

Washington State Mitchell Act Fishways and Screens

The Washington Mitchell Act fishways and fish screens budget supports natural and hatchery salmonid production throughout the Columbia River and its tributaries. The budget provides for regular inspection of Mitchell Act fishways (40 sites) and screens (17 sites), and for minor maintenance necessary to keep these facilities functional and in compliance with state and federal requirements (see Table 1). The Mitchell Act fishways provide adult and juvenile salmonid access to 396.4 miles of upstream habitat, while the Mitchell Act fish screens on water diversions preclude juvenile salmonid mortality loss from 168.5 miles of upstream salmonid habitat. In addition, other salmonid restoration efforts in the state of Washington, such as fish passage barrier correction and habitat improvements to increase natural and hatchery salmonid production are linked with and dependent on continued effective function of the Mitchell Act fishways and fish screens. Failure to inspect and effectively maintain the Mitchell Act facilities will significantly compromise natural and hatchery salmonid production from numerous Columbia River tributaries.

The Mitchell Act fishway and screen facilities protect all species of salmonids as well as other fish species (i.e. depressed populations of Pacific lamprey) that are present, and in particular provide protection and recovery for Endangered Species Act (ESA) listed Columbia River bull trout, lower Columbia River steelhead, middle Columbia River steelhead, upper Columbia River steelhead, Snake River steelhead, lower Columbia River chum salmon, lower Columbia River Chinook salmon, upper Columbia River Chinook salmon, Snake River Chinook salmon, lower Columbia River Coho salmon, and Snake River Sockeye salmon.

Fishways and fish screens on water diversions require frequent inspections and light maintenance to ensure they are functioning properly. In addition, there currently are small/moderate scale facility modification needs identified for six of the lower Columbia River fishways, and a pending need for major reconstruction at the Shipperd Falls fishway on the Wind River (tributary to the lower Columbia); these modifications are necessary to ensure effective fish passage and screening that is compliant with state requirements. It is imperative that the current Mitchell Act appropriation for fishway and screens be maintained or increased in order to ensure effective operation of these facilities and continued natural salmonid production from Columbia River watersheds.

Specific Eastern Washington Impacts

Over the past five years the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife's (WDFW) Mitchell Act allotments for fishway and fish screen operation and maintenance (O&M) and fishway and fish screen capital improvements has decreased by 20 percent. This decrease, coupled with inflation and salary increases for state employees, has resulted in fewer and fewer crew hours available for on the ground operation, maintenance, and inspection of these facilities.

WDFW's eastside fishway and fish screen O&M and inspection program is funded through three sources: a state biennium allotment of \$215,000; a BPA contract specific to the Yakima River basin of \$170,000 per year; and the middle and upper Columbia River Mitchell Act allotment of

\$64,549 per year. These three funding sources have been integrated to provide efficiencies and cost-effective savings through shared travel, shared per-diem, shared equipment and vehicles, and crew scheduling resulting in our ability to provide the best possible protection for fisheries resources at the lowest possible cost. This integration has allowed WDFW to provide services throughout the middle and upper Columbia River basin. The negative side to this integration is that the decrease or loss of any one of these funding sources will severely impact the other two resulting in reduced operation, maintenance, and inspection of these fish protection facilities. The elimination of Mitchell Act funds, or any further reduction, will almost certainly result in improper operation and maintenance resulting in increased harm to the fisheries resource, including ESA listed species.

Miscellaneous Fish Protection – Since 2001 the WDFW has received an additional Mitchell Act allotment for capital construction or improvements to new and existing fish protection facilities in the middle and upper Columbia River basin. These funds have been used as both pass through cost share, or as funding for fabrication of screening system components that are provided as in-kind cost share with a variety of state, federal, and local salmon recovery groups. During this time period WDFW has used these Mitchell Act funds to cost share with salmon recovery groups, providing an estimated \$457,000 in funding. These cost shares have provided approximately 35% to 45% of the total project costs (\$1,015,000 to \$1,305,000). The loss of Mitchell Act funding will severely impact WDFW's ability to further assist in these recovery efforts.

Table 1. Washington State Mitchell Act Fish Protection Facilities

Site	Type	Water Body	Fish Production (miles)
Klickitat	Fishway (11)	Klickitat R.	90.0
Wind	Fishway (2)	Wind R.	44.0
Washougal	Fishway	Washougal R.	6.0
Cedar	Fishway	Cedar Ck	2.6
Johnson	Fishway (2)	Johnson Ck	1.4
Little Kalama	Fishway (6)	Little Kalama R.	5.2
Coweeman	Fishway (2)	Coweeman R.	47.5
Ostrander	Fishway	SF Ostrander Ck	2.7
Delameter	Fishway (3)	Delameter Ck	8.4
Olequa	Fishway (2)	Olequa Ck	44.0
Cameron	Fishway (3)	Cameron Ck	3.4
Grays	Fishway	Grays R.	36.0
Fulton, Chewuch	Fishway (2)	Chewuch R.	32.0
MVID East	Fishway	Methow R.	28.7
Starbuck Electric	Fishway	Touchet R.	42.5
Pioneer	Fishway	Wenatchee R.	2.0
Total Fishways	40	Total Miles	396.4
McDaniels	Screen	Rattlesnake Ck	3.3
Starbuck Electric, Touchet Consolidation, West End, East End	Screen (4)	Touchet R.	42.5
Red Shirt	Screen	Beaver Ck	3.0
Twisp Power, Hottell, MVID West	Screen (3)	Twisp R.	10.0
Aspen Meadows	Screen	Little Bridge Ck	13.5
Knapp Wham	Screen	Entiat R.	5.7
MVID East	Screen	Methow R.	28.7
Buttermilk	Screen	Buttermilk Ck	12.3
Wolf Creek	Screen	Wolf Ck	8.2
Fulton, Skyline, Chewuch	Screen (3)	Chewuch R.	32.7
Early Winters	Screen	Early Winters Ck	11.7
Total Screens	17	Total Miles	168.5
NOTE: Eastern WA habitat use based on Steelhead use			
NOTE: Screen changes for 2008-2009			