INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT

between

PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT No. 1 of CHELAN COUNTY

AND

WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT of FISH and WILDLIFE

This Agreement is made and entered into by and between Public Utility District No. 1 of Chelan County (District) and the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), together referred to as the Parties.

Both Parties acknowledge that the District is responsible, per their Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) licenses for the hydroelectric projects of Rock Island (FERC License No.: 943), Rocky Reach (FERC Licenses No. 2145), and Lake Chelan (FERC License No.: 637) to fund hatchery operations. The activities under this Agreement support the implementation of such licenses and shall not conflict with the licenses.

THEREFORE, IT IS MUTUALLY AGREED THAT:

STATEMENT OF WORK
WDFW shall conduct free drifting White Sturgeon larvae collections utilizing D-rings in the Bonneville and The Dalles reservoirs in 2015, subject to the provisions and details specified in Attachments A (Scope of Work) and B (Budget) attached hereto and incorporated herein.

PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE
The period of performance of this Agreement shall commence upon execution of this Agreement, and be completed on September 30, 2015, unless terminated sooner as provided herein.

PAYMENT
Compensation for the work provided in accordance with this Agreement will be paid by the District to WDFW monthly, based on the work undertaken pursuant to Attachment A. Payment for satisfactory performance of such work shall not exceed $15,412, unless the Parties mutually agree to a higher amount prior to the commencement of any work which will cause the maximum payment to be exceeded. Compensation for services shall be based on the rates and terms set forth in Attachment B.

BILLING PROCEDURE
WDFW shall submit invoices and expenditure detail reports on a monthly basis to the District. Payment will be made by warrant or account transfer by the District within 30 days of receipt of the invoice.

Upon expiration of this Agreement, any claim for payment not already made shall be submitted within 60 days after the expiration date or the end of the calendar year, whichever is earlier.
RECORDS MAINTENANCE
WDFW shall maintain books, records, documents and other evidence which sufficiently and
properly reflect all direct and indirect costs expended by either party in the performance of the
services described herein. These records shall be subject to inspection, review or audit by the
District, other personnel duly authorized by the District, the Office of the State Auditor, and federal
officials so authorized by law. All books, records, documents, and other material relevant to this
Agreement will be retained in accordance with Washington State law, and the Office of the State
Auditor, federal auditors, and any persons duly authorized by the parties shall have full access to
and the right to examine any of these materials during this period. The District in requesting access
to records shall provide reasonable notice.

Records and other documents, in any medium, furnished by one Party to this Agreement to the other
Party, will become the property of both Parties, unless otherwise agreed.

RIGHTS IN DATA
All rights in the various data which originates from this Agreement, including but not limited to
reports, documents, pamphlets, advertisements, books, magazines, surveys, studies, computer
programs, films, tapes, and/or sound production, shall belong jointly to the District and WDFW.
Either party may use, analyze, publish, or distribute the data freely without a need to consult the
other party.

WDFW shall provide acknowledgement of the District’s funding of this work in any publication
generated by WDFW which cites or contains any/all data generated under this Agreement.

INDEPENDENT CAPACITY
The employees or agents of each Party who are engaged in the performance of this Agreement shall
continue to be employees or agents of that Party and shall not be considered for any purpose to be
employees or agents of the other Party. The conduct and control of the work and safety measures
required of either Party shall be the responsibility of that Party.

PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST
Both parties are public entities subject to the public disclosure laws of the State of Washington.
Neither Party shall release the studies, reports, and other information not otherwise available to the
public, resulting from the work to be performed by Chelan PUD and its contractors, consultants and
other third-Party entities to any person who requests public records without first consulting with the
other Party. If a Party receives a public disclosure request for a third Party for such information, that
Party will notify the other Party within five (5) business days of such request. The Parties will
discuss the appropriate action to be taken, including release of the requested information, seeking a
protective order, or other action prior to any release of information. If the Parties are unable to agree
upon the appropriate action, the dispute resolution provisions of this Agreement shall apply or the
Party wishing to protect the requested information may seek a protective order at its sole expense.
The other Party agrees to cooperate in such action. This provision shall not be interpreted to require
a Party to delay in providing requested information to the person requesting public records.
AGREEMENT ALTERATIONS AND AMENDMENTS
This agreement may be amended by mutual agreement of the Parties. Such amendments shall not
be binding unless they are in writing and signed by personnel authorized to bind each of the Parties.

TERMINATION
The term of this Agreement shall be effective from execution of this Agreement and shall remain in
full force and effect until September 30, 2015. This Agreement may be terminated earlier by
written notice issued to the other party at least thirty (30) days in advance of the date of termination.

DISPUTES
If a dispute arises out of or relates to this Agreement, the Parties agree to first use their
reasonable best efforts to cooperatively resolve such dispute. The District and the WDFW shall
use their reasonable best efforts to resolve disputes arising in the normal course of business at the
lowest organizational level between each Party’s staff with appropriate authority to resolve such
disputes. When a dispute arises between the District and the WDFW, which cannot be resolved
in the normal course of business, each Party shall notify the other of the dispute, with a Notice
specifying the disputed issues.

The District and WDFW coordinators shall use their reasonable best efforts to resolve the dispute
within five (5) business days of submission by either Party to the other of such dispute notice. If
the District and WDFW coordinators are unable to resolve the dispute within such five (5)
business day period, they shall immediately escalate the matter to the WDFW’s senior
official(s) with appropriate authority to resolve the dispute and the District’s appropriate
Managing Director, or designee who shall have ten business days to resolve the dispute. If these
representatives are unable to resolve the dispute within such period, either Party may pursue its
available legal and equitable remedies.

WDFW and District agree that the existence of a dispute notwithstanding, they will continue
without delay to carry out all their respective responsibilities under this Agreement that are not
affected by the dispute.

If the subject of the dispute is the amount due and payable by District hereunder, WDFW shall
continue providing the work pending resolution of the dispute provided District pays WDFW the
amount District, in good faith, believes is due and payable, and places in escrow the difference
between such amount and the amount WDFW, in good faith, believes is due and payable.

INDEMNIFICATION
Each Party to this Agreement shall be responsible for its own acts and/or omissions and those of
its officers, employees, subcontractors and agents. Except as provided in the preceding sentence,
no Party to this Agreement shall be responsible for the acts and/or omissions of entities or
individuals not a party to this agreement.

This indemnity obligation specifically includes liability or alleged liability that may arise from
injury or loss suffered by any employee of either Party or any subcontractor regardless of any
immunity provided by the Washington Industrial Insurance Act, RCW Title 51, or any other
applicable law. THE TERMS OF THIS SECTION, SPECIFICALLY INCLUDING THE
PRECEDING WAIVER OF IMMUNITY, SHALL BE DEEMED MUTUALLY NEGOTIATED TO THE FULLEST EXTENT ALLOWED BY THE LAWS OF WASHINGTON.

APPLICABLE LAWS AND POLICIES
Both Parties are forms of government under the laws of the State of Washington, and as such, except as provided in this Agreement, each Party shall be subject to its applicable laws, authorities, and policies. In the event authorities or policies conflict, the Parties agree to meet to discuss how to resolve the differences. Furthermore, the Parties agree that the rights and obligations set forth in this Agreement shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the Parties successors and assigns, including specifically without limitation any successor entities or agencies.

GOVERNANCE
This contract is entered into pursuant to and under the authority granted by the laws of the state of Washington and any applicable federal laws. The provisions of this agreement shall be construed to conform to those laws.

In the event of an inconsistency in the terms of this Agreement, or between its terms and any applicable statute or rule, the inconsistency shall be resolved by applicable state and federal law and the District's federal licenses.

ASSIGNMENT
The work to be provided under this Agreement, and any claim arising thereunder, is not assignable or delegable by either Party in whole or in part, without the express prior written consent of the other Party, which consent shall not be reasonably withheld.

FORCE MAJEURE
No Party shall be liable to the other Party for breach of this Agreement as a result of a failure to perform or for delay in performance of any provision of this Agreement if such performance is delayed or prevented by Force Majeure. Force Majeure shall be defined as an event not foreseeable by or within control of the Party. The Party whose performance is affected by Force Majeure shall notify the other Party in writing within 24 hours, or as soon thereafter as practicable, after becoming aware of any event that such affected Party contends constitutes Force Majeure. Such notice will identify the event causing the delay or anticipated delay, estimate the anticipated length of delay, state the measures taken or to be taken to minimize the delay, and estimate the timetable for implementation of the measures. The affected Party shall make all reasonable efforts to promptly resume performance of this Agreement and, when able, to resume performance of its obligations and give the other Party written notice to that effect. Upon receipt of notice of a Force Majeure event, any Party may request that the Parties engage in discussion in an effort to modify this Agreement in a mutually satisfactory manner.

WAIVER
A failure by either Party to exercise its rights under this Agreement shall not preclude that Party from subsequent exercise of such rights and shall not constitute a waiver of any other rights under...
this Agreement unless stated to be such in a writing signed by an authorized representative of the Party and attached to the original Agreement.

SEVERABILITY
If any provision of this Agreement or any provision of any document incorporated by reference shall be held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect the other provisions of this Agreement which can be given effect without the invalid provision, if such remainder conforms to the requirements of applicable law and the fundamental purpose of this agreement, and to this end the provisions of this Agreement are declared to be severable.

ALL WRITINGS CONTAINED HEREIN
This Agreement contains all the terms and conditions agreed upon by the Parties. No other understandings, oral or otherwise, regarding the subject matter of this Agreement shall be deemed to exist or to bind any of the parties hereto.

CONTRACT MANAGEMENT
The program coordinator for each of the Parties shall be responsible for and shall be the contact person for all communications and billings regarding the performance of this Agreement.

The Program Coordinator for WDFW is: Chad Jackson, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, 1550 Alder St. NW, Ephrata, Washington, 98823.

The Program Coordinator for the District is Lance Keller; Chelan County PUD No. 1, Post Office Box 1231, Wenatchee, Washington, 98807

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this Agreement.

WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF FISH & WILDLIFE
By: [Signature]
Title: [Title]
Date: 5/12/15

PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 1 OF CHelan COUNTY
By: [Signature]
Title: Hatchery Program Manager
Date: 5/12/15
SA NO. 15-093
ATTACHMENT A

PROPOSAL FOR

PILOT WHITE STURGEON LARVAE COLLECTION IN
BONNEVILLE AND THE DALLES RESERVOIRS, COLUMBIA RIVER, WASHINGTON

March 26th, 2015

Submitted By:

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

Chad Jackson
1550 Alder Street NW
Ephrata, WA 98827
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Chad.Jackson@dfw.wa.gov

Brad James
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Submitted To:

Public Utility District No. 1 of Chelan County

Lance Keller
Po Box 1231
Wenatchee, WA 98807-1231

Public Utility District No. 1 of Douglas County

Andrew Gingerich
1151 Valley Mall Parkway
East Wenatchee, WA 98802

Public Utility District No. 2 of Grant County

Mike Clement
PO Box 878
Ephrata, WA 98823
BACKGROUND
As stipulated in the Washington Department of Ecology’s 401 Water Quality Certifications, Public Utility Districts No. 1 of Chelan and Douglas counties (CPUD and DPUD, respectively) and No. 2 of Grant County (GPUD) are required to develop and implement White Sturgeon Management Plans (WSMP) for the Rocky Reach, Wells, and Priest Rapids project areas. All three WSMPs identify the use of hatchery supplementation to increase White Sturgeon populations to levels commensurate with available reservoir habitats.

In 2010, CPUD and GPUD initiated White Sturgeon hatchery supplementation programs to produce juvenile fish for stocking into the Rocky Reach and Priest Rapids project areas. The DPUD followed suit in 2012 for the Wells Project Area. All three hatchery supplementation programs were modelled off established programs on the Kootenai River in Idaho and the Upper Columbia River in British Columbia. Wild brood stock captured from select Columbia River reservoirs (primarily Wanapum and John Day) were transported to the Yakama Nation’s Marion Drain Sturgeon Hatchery and then spawned in a full or partial factorial mating design. Progeny were raised in the hatchery environment for one year and then released into all three project areas. The DPUD also incorporated a larval hatchery program utilizing fish collected from Lake Roosevelt. However, that program is slated to end in collection year 2016.

Recently, resource managers have raised concerns over the genetic risks of stocking yearling sturgeon produced from low numbers of parents. Genetic risks identified include relatively low overall genetic diversity (i.e., number of alleles), high relatedness, common ancestry of hatchery progeny, and outbreeding depression. For sturgeon culture, an alternative to the conventional brood stock program is to collect the larval stage from the wild and raise them to yearlings in a hatchery. Post-hatch and yolk sac absorption (15-22 days), White Sturgeon larvae drift downstream in fast flowing currents to colonize a variety of habitat types within a particular river system. These free drifting larvae can be effectively collected using large cone-shaped plankton nets set on the river bottom.

The use of larvae for hatchery supplementation was first employed in the Great Lakes Basin to bolster Lake Sturgeon (Acipenser fulvescens) populations. This method was later adopted by resource managers to supplement White Sturgeon in Lake Roosevelt. The benefits of using wild-origin larvae over progeny produced from a conventional brood stocking program is captured larvae were produced from random and wild breeding, have gone through an initial phase of natural selection, represent significantly more adults, contain a greater number of alleles, and have low rates of co-ancestry. Using wild caught larvae also eliminates some of the artificial hatchery selections (e.g., non-randomized breeding, max adult size, limited adult
holding space, etc.) inherent in common culture practices, is less expensive, and is safer on hatchery personnel.

While the benefits of using wild caught larvae for hatchery supplementation are obvious, there is currently no long-term source of larvae for CPUD’s, DPUD’s, and GPUD’s stocking programs. Initiating pilot larval collection in productive areas of the Columbia River is an important first step towards migrating away from conventional brood stock programs.

PROJECT OVERVIEW
The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) propose to initiate pilot White Sturgeon larvae collection in Bonneville and The Dalles reservoirs in 2015. Bonneville and The Dalles reservoirs were selected because of their large adult abundances (between 1,000-2,000 spawners) and high probability of being able to capture large numbers of larvae. White Sturgeon residing in these reservoirs also contains greater genetic diversity (i.e., total number of alleles) than populations found in other upstream reservoirs. Figures 1 and 2 show proposed collection locations within Bonneville and The Dalles reservoirs.

Post-hatch and yolk sac absorption (15-22 days), White Sturgeon larvae free-drift in the heavy currents to colonize multiple habitat types within a river system. Free-drifting larvae can easily be collected using large cone-shaped plankton nets set on the river bottom. The WDFW propose to collect free-drifting larvae over a three to four week time period between June and early July. Early collection efforts (Week 1) would be prospecting in nature aimed at detecting the onset of larval drift. Collection effort would be up to two days per week split between both reservoirs. Weeks two through four would focus on maximizing larval capture rates. Collection efforts during this time would increase to four days per week split between both reservoirs.

As mentioned above, free-drifting larvae will be collected using plankton nets set on the river bottom. The WDFW will experiment setting plankton nets in multiple locations, for different durations of time, and day versus overnight sets. Results from the different net sets will be used to modify collection efforts in-season and/or develop future collection schedules.

If feasible the WDFW will experiment transporting larvae and culturing them in a hatchery. Larvae would rear in the hatchery for approximately one year with plans to incorporate them in the annual release into the Rocky Reach, Wells, and Priest Rapids project areas.
Figure 1. Locations of proposed larvae collection areas in Bonneville Reservoir. Primary area is outlined in yellow. Prospecting or secondary areas are outlined in red.
Figure 2. Location of the proposed larvae collection area in The Dalles Reservoir.

OBJECTIVES
The objectives of this pilot larvae collection proposal are:
1. Identify larvae collection sites within Bonneville and The Dalles reservoirs below known White Sturgeon spawning locations in 2015.
2. Determine larvae capture rates by reservoir and collection site.
3. Evaluate daytime versus overnight net sets.
4. Measure debris loads for the different set types.
5. Estimate collection effort required for future years.
6. If feasible, experiment transporting and culturing larvae.

COLLECTION SCHEDULE
White Sturgeon spawning peaks in Bonneville and The Dalles reservoirs when water temperatures reach 14-15°C. This typically occurs between the fourth week in May and first week in June. The WDFW propose to initiate pilot collection during the first or second week in June to detect the onset of larvae drift. This initial collection effort will be prospecting in nature and occur on a reduced rate of one to two days per week. Once larvae drift is detected,
collection effort will increase to four days per week and will continue over a three week time period between June and early July. At this time, WDFW plans to conduct equal amounts of daytime and overnight net sets. If one set type is determined to be more productive than the other, the WDFW will modify the collection schedule (if feasible) to maximize larvae catch. During peak collection efforts both reservoirs will be sampled two days per week. Table 1 below summarizes the WDFW’s proposed collection activities and effort.

Table 1. Summary of sampling effort during a four week period on Bonneville and The Dalles reservoirs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>WEEK 1</th>
<th>WEEK 2</th>
<th>WEEK 3</th>
<th>WEEK 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. Reservoirs</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Days Per Week</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonneville</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>≤2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Dalles</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>≤2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. Sites Per Week</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonneville</td>
<td>2-4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>≤6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Dalles</td>
<td>2-4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>≤4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sets Per Site</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>≤2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total No. Sets</td>
<td>16-32</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>≤40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Set Hours</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daytime (1-3.5 hours)</td>
<td>16-112 hours</td>
<td>20-70 hours</td>
<td>20-70 hours</td>
<td>≤20-70 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overnight (17-19 hours)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>340-380 hours</td>
<td>340-380 hours</td>
<td>≤340-380 hours</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Week 1 Collection:** Week 1 collection is considered prospecting in nature aimed at detecting the onset of larval drift in both reservoirs. Collection efforts will be at a reduced level (1-2 per days per week) and performed only during daylight hours. Only daytime sets are planned for this week so staff can map all proposed collection sites during the daylight and re-familiarize themselves with setting plankton nets.

**Week 4 Collection:** Week 4 collections will be performed as needed and based off catch rates from the previous week. If larvae are still being captured in decent numbers during week 3, the WDFW will continue collection efforts in week 4.

**The Dalles Reservoir:** The Dalles Reservoir has fewer collection sites because of tribal commercial drift netting for salmon in the same areas creating potential gear conflicts. The WDFW will communicate and coordinate with the tribes over commercial fishing locations and identified larvae collection sites to reduce or eliminate any gear conflicts.
TRANSPORT AND HATCHERY CULTURE

The WDFW is very interested in transporting larvae captured in 2015 to a suitable hatchery and raising them to yearling size for release into the Rocky Reach, Wells, and Priest Rapids project areas. However, a suitable WDFW owned or operated hatchery has not yet been identified to receive larvae. More time is needed to identify a suitable hatchery and develop an adequate budget. The two main issues that need addressed are fish health/disease control and acquisition of hatchery equipment (e.g., tanks, water heater/chiller, plumbing, etc.) to properly raise larvae. A brief description of each issue is provided below.

From a fish health/disease control perspective, WDFW pathologists generally have greater reservations importing live fish over fertilized eggs into a hatchery. Once imported, fertilized eggs can be disinfected using buffered iodine to kill any external pathogens and prevent horizontal transmission of diseases to other culture programs (e.g., trout, salmon, etc.). No such disinfection option is available for live fish. Potential negative risks to other culture programs is a major concern for hatcheries like Columbia Basin and Chelan that WDFW classifies as pathogen free facilities and capable of stocking fish in waters statewide. Any change in disease classification to a hatchery would have negative consequences to WDFW’s recreational fish management practices. When wild-origin larvae are imported into a WDFW hatchery they will need to be housed in a separate building or wing that is isolated from all other culture programs.

Hatchery equipment required to culture fertilized eggs versus larvae differ substantially. Culturing fertilized eggs required vertical stacks to incubate eggs that drain into shallow troughs where newly hatched larvae absorb their yolk sac and hatchery staff initiates exogenous feeding. As fish get larger and density increases they’re moved into circular or rectangular tanks for final grow out. The key to culturing wild-origin larvae is initiating exogenous feeding immediately upon importation before they burn through their lipid reserves and die.

Hatcheries that raise larvae use special circular tanks (called combi tanks) throughout the entire rearing cycle. The primary benefit of using combi tanks to raise larvae is they have curved edges along the seams (similar to ramps) on the bottom that allow sturgeon to more easily swim up the walls to feed. Combi tanks also come with shallow inserts (1-2 feet deep) that are useful during initial rearing and decrease the distance sturgeon must swim up the walls to feed. This system has been proven to increase the overall survival during the rearing cycle. Once a hatchery has been identified to raise larvae it will need to be fitted with a series of combi tanks.

The WDFW is committed to finding a suitable hatchery to import and rear wild-origin larvae in 2015. If a suitable hatchery is identified this year, the WDFW would like to meet with CPUD,
DPUD, and GPUD to discuss funds needed to raise larvae in 2015 and the long-term. However, if a suitable hatchery is not identified or ready to receive larvae this year the WDFW stills sees high value in conducting pilot larvae collection in 2015 to accomplish objectives one through five listed above.

**TASKS AND DELIVERABLES**

**Task 1 (Final Sampling Schedule):** Based off water temperature and flow projections for the current year, WDFW will develop a final sampling schedule for Bonneville and The Dalles reservoirs. Sampling is expected to occur between June and early July.

**Deliverable:** The final sampling schedule will be provided to CPUD, DPUD, and GPUD prior larvae collection.

**Task 2 (Larvae Collection and Transport to WDFW Hatchery):** WDFW will deploy plankton nets in Bonneville and The Dalles reservoirs up to four days per week for 3-4 weeks to determine larvae capture rates. If feasible, larvae collected will be placed into coolers filled with river water and transported to a WDFW hatchery for rearing.

**Deliverable:** If feasible larvae will be transported to a WDFW hatchery. Larvae will rear in the hatchery for approximately 12 months with plans to incorporate them into the annual releases into the Rocky Reach, Wells, and Priest Rapids project areas.

**Task 3 (Reporting):** WDFW will record all sampling and capture data and enter it into an Excel spreadsheet. Sampling and capture data will be analyzed (e.g., total day sampled, total larvae captured, gear CPUE, fish size, etc.) and summarized for reporting.

**Deliverable:** WDFW will draft an annual report of sampling results and submit it to CPUD, DPUD, and GPUD. Recommendations for future sampling efforts will also be provided.

**STAFF AND RESOURCES**

Brad James (Fish and Wildlife Biologist III) will serve as WDFW’s lead biologist for all proposed tasks and deliverables. Brad has 32 years of experience (all with WDFW) working on White and Green Sturgeon (Acipenser medirostris) and Eulachon (Thaleichthys pacificus) stock assessment projects within the mainstem Columbia and lower Snake rivers. Brad also has experience collecting White Sturgeon larvae from the Columbia River downstream of Bonneville Dam. Brad is stationed out of WDFW’s Region 5 Headquarters in Vancouver, WA. The Region 5 Headquarters is within 1.5 hours (≤100 miles) drive time of both reservoirs, which reduces total driving time per day and travel expenditures. Assisting Brad in the field will be a Scientific Technician II (ST II) who works within WDFW’s White Sturgeon Stock Assessment Program. There is a pool of seasonal and permanent ST IIs stationed out of the Region 5 Headquarters to
help Brad in the field. All ST IIs have experience, although at varying levels, conducting White Sturgeon field work in the mainstem Columbia River.

The WDFW will use its 25 foot aluminum research vessel to conduct pilot larvae collection. This boat is designed for fieldwork in the Columbia River and is equipped with a davit and winch useful for safely and quickly deploying and retrieving plankton nets. The WDFW will also supply all necessary safety and boating equipment, anchors, anchor chain, buoys, stainless steel snaps and carabiners, and other general equipment for deploying and retrieving plankton nets.

COST
The total cost to conduct pilot larvae collection this year in Bonneville and The Dalles reservoirs is $30,708. Costs include WDFW staff salary and benefits, travel, vehicle and vessel lease rates and fees, acquisition of equipment and supplies, and WDFW indirect rates (25.76%). Table 2 below details all costs associated with conducting pilot larvae collection in 2015.

Table 2. Total cost summary for proposed White Sturgeon larvae collection in 2015.

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<th>ITEM</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
<th>QUANTITY</th>
<th>UNIT COST</th>
<th>COST</th>
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<td>2. TRAVEL</td>
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<td>Per Diem</td>
<td>Staff-Days</td>
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<td>$460</td>
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<td>Lodging</td>
<td>Staff-Nights</td>
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<td>3. VEHICLES &amp; VESSELS</td>
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<td>GSA Vehicle Lease</td>
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<td>Boat Operation &amp; Maintenance Fee</td>
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<td>$250</td>
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<td>4. EQUIPMENT &amp; SUPPLIES&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>Plankton Net Frames</td>
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<sup>1</sup> Anchors, anchor chain, buoys, stainless steel snaps, carabiners, etc. supplied by WDFW. Four double plankton net frames provided by CCT.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>ITEM</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
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