# Fish Passage Plan (FPP) Change Request Form

**Change Form # & Title**: 19AppL002 – Appendix L updates for ICE HARBOR DAM

**Date Submitted**: 12/21/18

**Project**: IHR

**Requester Name, Agency**: Chris Peery, USACE NWW; Ken Fone, USACE IHR

**Final Action:**

**FPP Section**: Appendix L – Avian Action Plans, section 6 Ice Harbor Dam.

**Justification for Change**: Updates Appendix L avian action plans for Ice Harbor.

**Proposed Change**:

*[See following pages for draft Appendix L with edits in track changes]*

**Comments**:

 2/7/19 FPP Meeting: FPOM needed more time to review the Appendix L change forms. Moved to next week’s FPOM meeting on 2/14 for finalization.

 2/8/19 Charles Morrill, WDFW, via email: “… please note power and field of vision for the binoculars … are the projects all using same power and field of vision binoculars ?”

**Record of Final Action**:

6. ice harbor dam

6.1. Monitoring. Bird monitoring dates are April 1 to July 31. Gull, cormorant, Caspian tern, grebe and pelican numbers are counted once per day, 6 or 7 days a week from April 1 to June 30, and 4 days (Monday through Thursday) a week from July 1 to July 31.

6.2. Hazing. Ice Harbor Dam utilizes the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) for hazing of piscivorous birds to reduce predation on ESA-listed fish passing the dam. Bird hazing occurs from April 1 through June 30, 7 days per week, and is focused on gulls, terns and cormorants observed to be feeding on passing fish. Land-based hazing is conducted by a Wildlife Specialist 8 hours per day April 1–6 and June 9–30, and 16 hours per day April 7–June 8. Boat-based hazing is conducted 3 days per week April 7–20 and May 26–June 8, and 5 days per week April 21–May 25.

6.3. Action Plan. Birds are actively hazed in the immediate forebay of the dam to the Boat Restrictive Zone (BRZ). In the tailrace, birds are actively hazed from the immediate tailrace of the dam downstream to Eagle Island. Data that are noted are the time, avian zone, the species of the bird, number of birds, if they are foraging or not foraging and control action taken.

Birds are hazed daily using propane cannons, bird distress calls, pyrotechnics and lasers. In addition, there are bird wires across the turbine discharge area and the spillway area below the Dam. A water cannon is located on the juvenile fish bypass pipe terminus. Wire spikes are installed on light poles, forebay buoys, and other bird perching areas.

6.4. Incident Response. When a bird (gull or cormorant) becomes unresponsive to hazing and is leading other birds to feed on juvenile fish (instigator bird) who are also unresponsive to hazing, lethal take of the instigator bird or a bird in the group of unresponsive birds will occur at the discretion of the APHIS agent. This action will occur most sparingly after all other efforts have failed to move the birds. In the event that the daily count of gulls, cormorants, and terns increases to twice the most recent 3-year average daily count for the same week, Corps personnel will assist APHIS agents in hazing.

6.5. Reporting. Bird observations will be reported weekly on the Project’s ESA Weekly Report and will include a brief statement on the effectiveness of the bird deterrent program for that week. A summary of the season will be included in the Annual Fish Report.