# Fish Passage Plan (FPP) Change Request Form

**Change Form # & Title**: 19AppL004 –Appendix L Updates for LITTLE GOOSE

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

**Project**: LGS

**Requester Name, Agency**: Chris Peery, USACE NWW; Scott St. John, USACE LGS

**Final Action:**

**FPP Section**: Appendix L – Avian Action Plans, section 8, Little Goose Dam.

**Justification for Change**: Updates Appendix L avian action plans for Little Goose.

Also, note that the dates for avian hazing will be updated in the schedule of FPP actions at the beginning of the project-specific chapter (i.e., the Gantt chart) as follows:

Table LGS-1. Avian hazing dates: 1 April to 22 June 2019

**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 ? No graphical summaries available as shown for LMN ?”

**Record of Final Action**:

8. LITTLE GOOSE Dam

8.1. Monitoring. Little Goose will monitor and collect daily data on gulls, cormorants and terns from April 1 – October 31. Bird monitoring will occur 2 to 3 times per day in two zones; the forebay and tailrace. There will be two bird activities monitored; foraging and non-foraging.

8.2. Action Plan. Little Goose will perform bird hazing, which includes at least 8 hours per day, 7 days per week of contracted services from April 1 to June 22. During the peak period for bird abundance, April 14-May 25, up to 16 hrs of hazing will occur. Boat hazing will occur for 8 hrs per day, three days per week, from April 1-June 22. Gulls, cormorants and terns will be hazed as needed during the juvenile fish passage season. Hazing will be performed using scare products. These include consumer fireworks, scare cannons, bird bangers and bird screamers.

Passive deterrents will be used. These include; needle strips, an overhead bird wire array, visual scare devices and a hydrocannon located at the juvenile fish bypass outfall. The wire array is composed of 12 wires across the turbine discharge area.

Limited lethal take may occur at the discretion of qualified APHIS Wildlife Services personnel.

8.3. Incident Response. If gulls and/or tern numbers reach an average of 100 per day or cormorants reach an average of 50 per day during the April 1 to August 31 period the project will commence into action one or more of the following toolbox control measures, in any combination, to best achieve reduced bird predation to an acceptable level.

* + 1. Deploy additional remotely activated propane canon(s);
		2. Increase hazing with pyrotechnics and other bird scare devices;
		3. Initiate limited lethal take by Wildlife Services personnel if not already started.

8.4. Reporting. Bird management data will be recorded into computer spreadsheets, assimilated and reported weekly and annually. A brief statement assessing the effectiveness of the avian deterrent program for that week will be included in the weekly report, with an overall summary provided in the annual report.