

5. MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Table 4: Mitigation Action Plan

Action	Mitigation	Responsible Party	Permits Needed
<p><u>Eyed-Egg Collection</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Impacts to Anadromous Species 2. Impacts to Floodplains and Wetlands 3. Impacts to Water Quantity/Quality 4. Impacts to Visual Quality 5. Impacts to Cultural Resources 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Short-term, temporary turbidity should have no significant impact on anadromous species or water quality/quantity. No mitigation is required. 2. Associated streamside activities should have no significant impacts to floodplains and wetlands, visual, and/or cultural resources. Should cultural resources be observed, personnel would cease work immediately, and contact the Idaho State Historical Preservation Office and local tribal offices. 	<p>The Shoshone Bannock Tribe acts as the IDFG agent for egg outplanting.</p>	<p>NMFS Section 10 Permit</p>
<p><u>Hatchery Rearing</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Impacts from Domestication Effects 2. Impacts to Genetic Fitness/Variability 3. Impacts from Disease 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The IDFG Program monitors and evaluates impacts from disease, domestication effects, and impacts to genetic fitness/variability. Impacts are uncertain, pending more data from the IDFG Program; however, producing broodstock that mimic natural-reared fish is a must. 2. IDFG Program protocols are adapted as negative impacts present themselves. Mitigation thus far has included saltwater rearing as a higher 	<p>IDFG.</p>	<p>None</p>

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	<p>percentage of the sample to improve fin quality; improving disease control by proposing to collect broodstock as eyed eggs; improving control of spawning protocols, and reducing inbreeding by proposing eyed-egg collection; changing feeding regimens to improve coloration; and other adaptations. As more data on artificial rearing is developed both through the IDFG Program and other research programs, tested techniques would be employed as adaptations.</p>		
<p><u>Adult Release and Egg Outplant</u> 1. Impacts to Anadromous Species 2. Impacts to Water Quantity/Quality 3. Impacts to Floodplains and Wetlands 4. Impacts to Visual Quality 5. Impacts to Cultural Resources</p>	<p>1. The IDFG monitors and evaluates impacts to natural spring/chinook spawning patterns from the release of IDFG Program adults as part of its research. As mitigation, IDFG Program release protocols would be changed to meet observed negative impacts. Meanwhile, adult releases are indexed to forecasted returns to reduce the possibility of “swamping” natural fish. Short-term, temporary turbidity from placement and monitoring of enclosures and streamside and instream egg boxes would have no significant impact on anadromous species and/or water</p>	<p>IDFG; Shoshone Bannock Tribe</p>	<p>NMFS Section 10 Permit</p>

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	<p>quality. No mitigation is required.</p> <p>2. Streamside activity associated with placement and monitoring of enclosures and egg boxes would have no significant impact on floodplains or wetlands. No mitigation is required.</p> <p>3. Streamside activity associated with placement and monitoring of enclosures and egg boxes would have temporary, short-term impact on visual quality. Mitigation would include camouflaging holding units with local vegetation.</p> <p>4. Streamside egg boxes would have slight, but insignificant, impacts on early-emerging vegetation. No mitigation is required.</p> <p>5. Should cultural resources be observed, personnel would cease work immediately, and contact the Idaho State Historical Preservation Office and local tribal offices.</p>		