

February 2005

The Potential Economic Impact of Restored Salmon and Steelhead Fishing in Idaho

Prepared by
Don C. Reading, Ph.D.
Ben Johnson Associates, Inc.®
2252 Killearn Center Blvd.
Tallahassee, Florida 32309
(850) 893-8600 - voice
(850) 668-2731 - fax

6070 Hill Road
Boise, Idaho 83703
(208)342-1700 - voice
(208) 384-1511 - fax

www.benjohnsonassociates.com

This study reviewed and endorsed by:

- ▶ The Office of the Mayor, Riggins, Idaho
- ▶ The City of Stanley, Idaho
- ▶ The Stanley-Sawtooth Chamber of Commerce
- ▶ The Lemhi County (Idaho) Economic Development Assoc., Inc.
- ▶ The North Custer County (Idaho) Economic Development Association, Inc.

The Potential Economic Impact of Restored Salmon and Steelhead Fishing in Idaho

Prepared by

Don C. Reading, Ph.D.
Ben Johnson Associates, Inc.®
2252 Killearn Center Blvd.
Tallahassee, Florida 32309
(850) 893-8600 - voice
(850) 668-2731 - fax

6070 Hill Road
Boise, Idaho 83703
(208)342-1700 - voice
(208) 384-1511 - fax

This study reviewed and endorsed by:

The Office of the Mayor, Riggins, Idaho
The City of Stanley, Idaho
The Stanley-Sawtooth Chamber of Commerce
The Lemhi County (Idaho) Economic Development Assoc., Inc.
The North Custer County (Idaho) Economic Development Association, Inc.

The Potential Economic Impact of a Restored Salmon and Steelhead Fishery by Community

TOWN	DIRECT ANGLER SPENDING DURING TRIP	DIRECT ANGLER SPENDING BEFORE TRIP	TOTAL DIRECT ANGLER SPENDING	INDIRECT ANGLER SPENDING DURING TRIP	INDIRECT ANGLER SPENDING BEFORE TRIP	TOTAL INDIRECT ANGLER SPENDING	TOTAL DIRECT AND INDIRECT ANGLER SPENDING
Lewiston	16,644,711		16,644,711	35,286,788		35,286,788	51,931,499
Clarkston	1,868,761		1,868,761	3,961,773		3,961,773	5,830,533
Grangeville	7,164,988		7,164,988	13,040,277		13,040,277	20,205,265
Kooskia	4,450,583		4,450,583	7,476,979		7,476,979	11,927,562
Elk City	1,200,746		1,200,746	1,861,157		1,861,157	3,061,903
Whitebird	6,654,504		6,654,504	10,713,752		10,713,752	17,368,256
Riggins	12,886,794		12,886,794	22,809,626		22,809,626	35,696,421
Orofino	16,690,536		16,690,536	30,543,681		30,543,681	47,234,217
Kamiah	3,618,607		3,618,607	6,766,795		6,766,795	10,385,401
Challis	11,250,356		11,250,356	15,525,491		15,525,491	26,775,848
Stanley	6,509,894		6,509,894	7,681,674		7,681,674	14,191,568
Salmon	15,272,414		15,272,414	25,199,484		25,199,484	40,471,898
North Fork	5,279,312		5,279,312	5,860,036		5,860,036	11,139,348
McCall	6,553,156		6,553,156	11,926,743		11,926,743	18,479,899
Cascade	5,906,084		5,906,084	9,922,221		9,922,221	15,828,304
COMMUNITIES	121,951,445		121,951,445	208,576,476		208,576,476	330,527,921
REST OF STATE		74,207,952	74,207,952		139,510,949	139,510,949	213,718,901
TOTAL	121,951,445	74,207,952	196,159,396	208,576,476	139,510,949	348,087,425	544,246,822

The Potential Economic Impact of Restored Salmon and Steelhead Fishing in Idaho

Executive Summary

The recovery of Snake River Basin salmon and steelhead runs — to sustainable, abundant and harvestable levels — would provide a truly renewable resource that brings substantial economic benefit to Idaho.

This study analyzes the potential economic impact of a fully recovered salmon and steelhead fishery in Idaho, based on current data and data from the 1950s, when full salmon and steelhead fishing seasons were last allowed in the Gem State. This is the fourth in a series of studies examining various aspects of salmon and steelhead fishing economies in Idaho. It is the first comprehensive examination of the potential impact of both fully restored salmon and steelhead fisheries.

The methodology used in this study is consistent with methodology used in previous analyses of salmon and steelhead fishing in Idaho. It utilizes community level input-output models developed by the University of Idaho. Expenditure data developed in earlier studies was also used, derived from angler surveys done by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game during Idaho's 1992-93 steelhead season and 2001 salmon season. Effort data, the number of angler trips, was taken from the previous studies and also from 1950s survey information.

Salmon fishing in Idaho has changed dramatically over the last 60 years. In the 1950s, anglers had access to hundreds of miles of rivers and streams, with most fishing occurring in June, July and early August in the headwater areas and tributaries of the Salmon River, where the salmon stage to spawn. Due to low returns, however, salmon fishing has not been allowed in the Upper Salmon River Basin since 1978, limiting angling opportunities primarily to the Clearwater and Snake Rivers, and the Little Salmon, South Fork Salmon and mainstem Salmon River downstream from the town of Riggins.

In addition to changes in the location of salmon fishing opportunities, fishing technique has also changed. In the 1990s, fishing from jet boats or drift boats in the lower mainstems — a technique traditionally used by steelhead anglers — caught on during limited salmon seasons. And in 2001 and 2002, thousands of hours were expended in the mainstems of the Snake, Clearwater, and portions of the lower Salmon rivers during the months of May and June to catch spring chinook in prime condition, just a month or two out of the ocean.

Research for this study shows the benefit of a restored salmon and steelhead fishery to Idaho’s economy could reach \$544 million annually. Direct expenditures — out of pocket spending by anglers — measured \$196 million, while indirect expenditures were estimated at \$348 million. Indirect expenditures are estimates of the total economic impact of angler spending in a community — calculated by applying standard economic multipliers to direct expenditures.

The table below gives a brief summary of the Economic Impact of Restored Salmon and Steelhead Fisheries in Idaho:

	Direct	Indirect	Total
River Communities	\$121,951,445	\$208,576,476	\$330,527,921
Rest of State	\$74,207,952	\$139,510,949	\$213,718,901
Total	\$196,159,397	\$348,087,425	\$544,246,822

In addition to examining the economic impact of a restored fishery on the state as a whole, this study also examines the impact on individual communities most likely to benefit from restored fisheries. Not surprisingly, we found that the communities of North Fork, Salmon, Challis and Stanley would see significant increases in direct spending due to a re-emergence of a robust salmon fishery. Spending in those communities would also be bolstered because they serve as primary

staging areas for trips on the Middle Fork of the Salmon River, where salmon and steelhead fishing is currently not allowed.

The work of Ben Johnson Associates was funded by a private, charitable foundation grant made to Idaho Rivers United, a non-profit river conservation group based in Boise, Idaho. IRU's native fisheries director and former Idaho Department of Fish and Game anadromous fisheries biologist, Bert Bowler, also contributed biological information to the study. The study results were reviewed and endorsed by the cities of Riggins and Stanley, Idaho, and economic and business organizations in Salmon, Challis and Stanley. Endorsement of this economic study does not indicate support for Idaho Rivers United, or for any particular view of how fully restored salmon and steelhead fisheries might be achieved.

Purpose of The Study

This study was initiated to evaluate the potential economic benefit of recovered salmon and steelhead fisheries to the state of Idaho. The following report focuses on rural Idaho and the opportunity for rural communities to bolster their economies using sustainable, harvestable runs of salmon and steelhead on an annual basis.

Past Studies

This analysis is the fourth in a series. The three former studies were funded by the Idaho Fish & Wildlife Foundation. The first report, *The Economic Impact of Steelhead Fishing and the Return of Salmon Fishing in Idaho* was released in 1996, and was based on the 1992-93 steelhead fishing season. That season generated over \$90 million in expenditures throughout the state and supported nearly 2,700 jobs.

The second study in the series, *The Economic Impact of a Restored Salmon Fishery in Idaho*, was released in 1999 and estimated the economic impact of recreational angling using an Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG) economic survey of chinook fishing during a limited 1997 season.

The third study, *The Economic Impact of the 2001 Salmon Season In Idaho*, was released in April 2003. Based on a survey of salmon anglers by IDFG, this study found the economic benefit of the 2001 salmon season to be nearly \$90 million with more than half — \$46.2 million — occurring in communities in the lower Salmon and Clearwater River basins.

This study analyzes the potential economic impacts of a fully recovered salmon and steelhead fishery based on current and historic returns. It examines in more detail than previous studies the possibilities for a

A History of Salmon and Steelhead Fishing in Idaho

recovered salmon fishery, and incorporates expenditure information developed in the previous studies. Effort data [angler trips] were derived from Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG) surveys conducted from the 1950s through 2002. The study utilized a fishable area that was available to anglers during the 1950s.

The same two community level input-output models used in the earlier studies are employed here. These models were developed by M. Henry Robison, Charles McKetta, and Steven Peterson of the University of Idaho.¹ A second set of input-output models, supported through a grant from the Bureau of Land Management, focused on communities in the upper Salmon River, in Custer and Lemhi counties.² The four cities included in this report where that second model is applied are Stanley, Challis, Salmon and North Fork.

One out of every seven anglers in Idaho fished for chinook salmon and/or steelhead trout during 1958.³ Idaho sport fisherman made approximately 83,000 trips fishing for chinook salmon and 173,000 trips fishing for steelhead in 1959.⁴ These fisheries included some fishing in the Snake River above Brownlee Dam for fall chinook salmon, and some fishing in the Weiser River for spring chinook.

In the 1950s fishing for spring and summer chinook took place almost exclusively in the Salmon River drainage. Chinook populations were extirpated from the Clearwater River in the late 1920s because of the Lewiston Dam, built just six miles upstream from the confluence of the Clearwater and Snake Rivers. Adult chinook were unable to cross the dam due to poor ladder design, but steelhead did make it upstream to spawn. Chinook were reestablished in the Clearwater in the 1950s, however, the salmon numbers were small, which resulted in low fishing effort and catch. Salmon populations have increased substantially in the Clearwater since the 1950s, but current fishing success is driven mostly by hatchery releases.

Spearing, snagging or taking salmon by any means other than hook and line became unlawful in 1946. During the 1950s, regulations governing the harvest of salmon and steelhead varied with the species involved. Regulations designed for steelhead were few, while the regulations for salmon were more complex. Steelhead spawn in the spring with rising flows making them more difficult to catch. Spring and summer chinook salmon spawn during July and August — in headwater streams during low flow periods — making them more vulnerable to harvest. Thus, the regulations were more restrictive for chinook than steelhead. During the 1950s, salmon fishing regulations were devised

to allow about 50% of the run for spawning escapement and the remaining 50% for harvest.

In the 1950s there was a remarkable increase in fishing success for steelhead with the appearance of spinning tackle. IDFG reported an “ever-increasing army of fishermen lining the banks”.⁵ Heavier casting outfits were replaced by lighter spinning equipment, which increased the sportiness of steelhead fishing.⁶

Salmon fishing in Idaho during the latter half of the 20th century changed dramatically with the decline of runs, the listing of some runs during the early 1990s and severe restrictions placed on salmon fishing. In the 1950s anglers had access to hundreds of miles of rivers and streams, but most of the fishing occurred in the headwater areas and tributaries of the Salmon River in June, July and early August, where the salmon stage to spawn. Boat and bank fishing for salmon in the lower mainstems — a technique traditionally used by steelhead anglers — did not catch on until limited salmon seasons returned during the 1990s. In 2001 and 2002 thousands of hours were expended in the mainstems of the Snake, Clearwater and portions of the lower Salmon rivers during the months of May and June to catch spring chinook that were in prime condition — flesh quality is superb at this time, with fish just one to two months out of the ocean.

In a good year, fishing for spring chinook begins in May as they ascend the Snake River near Lewiston. Depending on runoff timing, the mainstem Clearwater and Salmon rivers can provide excellent fishing into June. During July, spring chinook salmon can be found in the tributaries and upper reaches of both rivers.

Recovery of a strong summer chinook population would provide additional fishing opportunity in the mainstem Salmon River, all the way to the confluence with the Yankee Fork, near Stanley, in July and early August. The Yankee Fork marks the upper distribution of summer chinook salmon.

In recent salmon seasons, fishing has not been allowed in many of the traditional areas used in the 1950s due to conflicts between harvesting hatchery fish and the recovery of wild stocks. During 2001 and 2002, salmon seasons were authorized by IDFG and federal agencies in several hundred miles of the Clearwater River drainage, 30 miles of mainstem Snake River, 30 miles of the mainstem Salmon River, 22 miles of the Little Salmon River and 6 miles of the South Fork Salmon River. The 2003 season in the Salmon River drainage was limited to 42 miles of fishing waters [Figure 1].

Steelhead fishing occurs over an 8-month period between September and April. During the 1950s, anglers had access to hundreds of miles of river and streams in the Snake, Clearwater and Salmon river basins. Areas open to steelhead fishing since 2000 have encompassed mostly the mainstems of the Snake, Clearwater and Salmon rivers.

A fully recovered salmon and steelhead fishery could run almost all year. Steelhead begin swimming into Idaho in late August and are fished for during September, October, November and December. Fall fishing for steelhead occurs mostly in the Snake River, lower Clearwater and the mainstem Salmon River, from its mouth up to the town of Salmon. The spring season starts in January and runs through April. As steelhead travel the rivers during the spring months they can offer good angling opportunities in the upper reaches of the Clearwater basin, including the South Fork Clearwater River. The Little Salmon River, a tributary of the main Salmon, can also provide excellent spring fishing. Steelhead fishing in the upper Salmon River, between Salmon and Stanley, can be very good as the water warms up in March and April.

If the fishery were restored, fishing for fall chinook, which has not occurred for decades in Idaho, would take place in the mainstem Snake River up to Hells Canyon Dam from mid-September to mid-November.

This Study Draws From Previous Studies and Historic Data

Angler Effort (Trip Numbers)

Steelhead — The steelhead trips in Table 1 were calculated using the available river section trip numbers from the 1992-93 survey (108,000 trips) and expanding them to equate to IDFG's estimate of 155,000 trips during the 2002-03 season. This was done to standardize a successful statewide steelhead season that has recently occurred. For the river sections that do not currently have steelhead seasons, estimates were made based on 1950s IDFG survey data, and anecdotal information when available. Most of the anecdotal data was derived by interviewing retired IDFG personnel.

In the Clearwater River Basin, the Lochsa and Selway rivers are not currently open to steelhead fishing, as they were in the 1950s. During the 1950s, a major fishery did occur every year on the Selway River at Selway falls (18 miles from the confluence with the Lochsa River), where steelhead would concentrate in February and March.

In the Salmon River drainage, the tributaries currently without steelhead seasons include the South Fork Salmon, Middle Fork Salmon, North Fork Salmon, Lemhi, Pahsimeroi, and East Fork Salmon rivers. Each of these tributaries had seasons in the 1950s. Trip

numbers used in this study for those drainages were based on surveys done by IDFG in 1959.⁷

Spring/Summer Chinook — The spring/summer chinook trip numbers included in Table 1 were tallied from the 2001 salmon survey in the sections where data were available. For those sections where there was no data (river sections not open to fishing), trip information was extracted from earlier IDFG surveys where applicable.⁸ Survey data in 1959 included the South Fork Salmon, Middle Fork Salmon, Lemhi, Pahsimeroi and East Fork Salmon rivers. For the river sections where there was no 1950s data, estimates were made by projecting current trip numbers by mile/month to those other river sections.

Fall Chinook — Fall chinook fishing, for purposes of this study, was limited to the Snake River from the confluence of the Clearwater to Hells Canyon Dam. Fall chinook and steelhead would both be accessible to harvest from mid September to mid November. Trip numbers were estimated utilizing current steelhead angling data from IDFG.

Trip Spending

Steelhead — Trip spending for steelhead was calculated by multiplying the expenditures per trip from the 1992-93 steelhead season by the Consumer Price Index (1992 to 2003, CPI 31.1%) [Table 2]. For drainages not included in the 1992-93 survey, expenditures per trip were estimated using data from adjacent drainages, with the exception of the Middle Fork Salmon and Selway river sections. These two sections would see higher trip costs because they are primarily wilderness reaches that are extensively accessed using outfitters.

For the Middle Fork of the Salmon River, the figure of \$2,000 per trip was used as an average for expenditures. The assumption is that steelhead angling would be confined to more difficult access reaches of the Middle Fork mainstem with perhaps some limited tributary fishing. The trip value was calculated using the just-completed IDFG 2003 fishing survey, which yielded \$1,860 average trip values for trout fishing on the Middle Fork Salmon River.⁹ The average trip value for the Selway River of \$1,000 was also estimated from IDFG's 2003 survey which found \$421 for trout fishing in the Selway River. The doubling in trip expenditure was due to a projected increase in outfitted trips for steelhead fishing.

Spring/Summer Chinook — Trip spending for spring/summer chinook was calculated much the same way as steelhead. The known trip expenditures from the 2001 salmon survey by section were adjusted for inflation (CPI from 2001 to 2003 of 3.9%) [Table 2]. For drainages not included in the 2001 survey, expenditures per trip were

estimated using data from adjacent drainages, with the exception of the Middle Fork Salmon and Selway River sections.

For the Middle Fork of the Salmon River, \$1,200/trip was used as an average for expenditures. The presumption is that half of the trips would be led by outfitters, resulting in a higher trip value of \$2,000/trip. The remaining trips were valued at \$400/trip, which is the value of a self-outfitted fishing trip in the mainstem Salmon River. The assumption is that the non-outfitted trips would take place in more accessible Middle Fork tributaries, like Bear Valley and Marsh creeks.

The average trip value for the Selway River of \$1,000 was adjusted from IDFG's 2003 survey — estimated to be \$421 spent for trout fishing trips in the Selway, due to a projected increase of outfitted trips for salmon fishing.

Fall Chinook — Trip values for fall chinook are the same as used for steelhead.

Methodology

This study examines the potential economic impacts of a fully recovered salmon and steelhead fishery based on current and historical returns. It uses expenditure data developed in the previous studies and gleaned from surveys conducted by IDFG. Effort data [angler trips] were derived from IDFG surveys ranging from the 1950s to 2002, and utilized a fishable area that was available to anglers in the 1950s.

Similar to the previous studies, only those modeled communities directly impacted by steelhead and salmon fishing were used to measure direct angler spending in communities. Other communities, those not situated near a river where salmon fishing occurs, were lumped into the direct-angler-spending rest-of-state category. The 15 river communities examined in this study are the same communities examined in the 2001 salmon season study, when Cascade and McCall were added to the list.

Towns Examined	
Lewiston	Kamiah
Clarkston	Challis
Grangeville	Stanley
Kooskia	Salmon
Elk City	North Fork
Whitebird	McCall
Riggins	Cascade
Orofino	

The two input-output models used here contain the most up-to-date economic data on communities affected directly by salmon and steelhead fishing. Those models appear to be the best available source for measurements of local economic impacts of fishing expenditures. However, the input-output method is not without drawbacks. It is static, rather than dynamic, providing only a snapshot of the economy at one point in time, even though the economy is really in constant change. Change is especially the rule in communities that are the focus of this study — which largely derive economic health from surrounding natural resources.

A major drawback of input-output analysis is its focus on the economic structure of the past, rather than on the economy's current state, or current trends. Therefore, the use of this analysis tends to *underestimate* the real economic impact of recreational activities, such as salmon and steelhead fishing, because the infrastructure and support industries in these communities were developed to support other, more traditional economic activities.

For example, a chain saw repair shop that supported the traditional timber industry would have little value in a salmon recreation economy — just as motels and restaurants would have less importance to an agricultural-timber economy. Even so, the use of the models in this analysis is defensible not only because the models were the best available source of current economic data at the community level, but also because they produce results that are clearly conservative, and hence reliable and relatively uncontroversial. It is reasonable to expect that the estimates of impacts generated by the models for salmon and steelhead fishing are somewhat less than would actually occur.

As local economies shift from their traditional base to more recreationally based, the infrastructure and support industries for fishing will grow. More of the dollars spent on salmon and steelhead fishing will be attracted to and remain in the communities — a result of greater direct spending during fishing trips rather than before-trip spending. Because the model underestimates the recreational-based infrastructure, the multipliers used are too low. Updated multipliers would result in larger secondary impacts.

Data Sources

Spending data used in this report was taken from the 1992-93 steelhead and 2001 IDFG salmon surveys completed by IDFG.¹⁰ IDFG sampled the salmon and steelhead angling public by mail questionnaire. Questions in the survey included: the number of fish caught, the days fished, the amount spent by the angler on such items as food, transportation, tackle, and guides. Coding of the questions by river section allowed the calculation of fishing-related expenditures in 15 communities near the river reaches. Expenditure and effort (number of angler trips) data was taken from the IDFG surveys for the 2001 salmon and 1992-93, 2002-03 steelhead seasons. For river sections where there was no effort or expenditure data (because there was not a fishing season), information was added using various assumptions [see previous and historical data section above].

Matrix of Community Allocations

The 2001 IDFG salmon survey asked respondents to differentiate between before trip and during trip expenditures, compared to the 1992-93 steelhead survey that collected only first trip expenditure data. Salmon survey data indicated a significant drop in trip expenditures between first and last trip — due primarily to lower equipment expenditures for the last trip.

This is important in gauging local impact because only local spending should be allocated to the river communities. For this study, the before and during trip expenditures by river section is the same used in the 2001 salmon season data. For river sections not included in the 2001 salmon survey, the split was assumed to be 38% before the trip and 62% during the trip, average split for all survey responses in 2001.

The allocation of spending during fishing trips is more complicated. In some cases it is easy to determine where spending will occur. For example, people fishing the Little Salmon River have few options for nearby services other than Riggins. It is safe to assume anglers spend their during-trip dollars there. In other cases, spending is more difficult to track. Anglers fishing the Snake River upstream from the mouth of the Salmon River may have jet boated up from Lewiston, or accessed Pittsburg Landing via Whitebird or Hells Canyon Dam through

Oregon and other points, any of which might attract angler dollars.

Like the others before it, this study focuses on local results. In the 2001 salmon study, we developed a method to make the most accurate geographic estimates possible with the data provided. We constructed two geographic spending matrices, one for anglers based in north Idaho and northern neighboring states, the other for anglers based in the south. We assumed that anglers did part of their spending en route, and part in communities convenient to their fishing sites. We also assumed more spending in communities that have more services available. For example, in the matrix for south Idaho, anglers traveling to fish the Little Salmon River were allocated some spending in Cascade and McCall, and most spending in Riggins. North Idaho anglers fishing the Little Salmon were allocated some spending to Lewiston and Grangeville, but most to Riggins. Some smaller communities that get angler spending are not included individually in the matrices because their spending and impacts are grouped with other communities nearby. Trip allocations used in this study were derived from both the 2001 salmon season and the 1992-93 steelhead season studies.

Model Runs

The two interlinked input-output models were used to compute the indirect impact on each community from salmon fishing expenditures. These same models were used in the earlier studies. Each model estimates both direct and indirect job impacts from the expenditure data. The first model includes communities in north central Idaho, with Lewiston as the leading trade center. This means that economic changes in any other part of the region are eventually felt in Lewiston. This region also has two smaller trade centers — Orofino and Grangeville.

The north central Idaho model calculations were done in stages. Direct expenditures were entered community by community, beginning with the least economically dominant and on up to Lewiston, the most dominant. Direct expenditures for each community, by expenditure category, were entered into the model. At each stage, the results were noted before expenditures for the next community were entered. This staging approach was used to avoid unrealistic feedback effects resulting from the interlinkage of the individual community models. For example, the bread for a sandwich bought in Whitebird most likely came originally from Lewiston, the leading trade center. But a sandwich bought in Lewiston has no impact in Whitebird.

The second input-output model employed in the study focuses on four communities in Custer and Lemhi counties — Stanley, Challis, Salmon,

and North Fork. The staging process just described was used for this model, as well. Challis dominates the upper Salmon River region, which encompasses Stanley and the Sawtooth area.

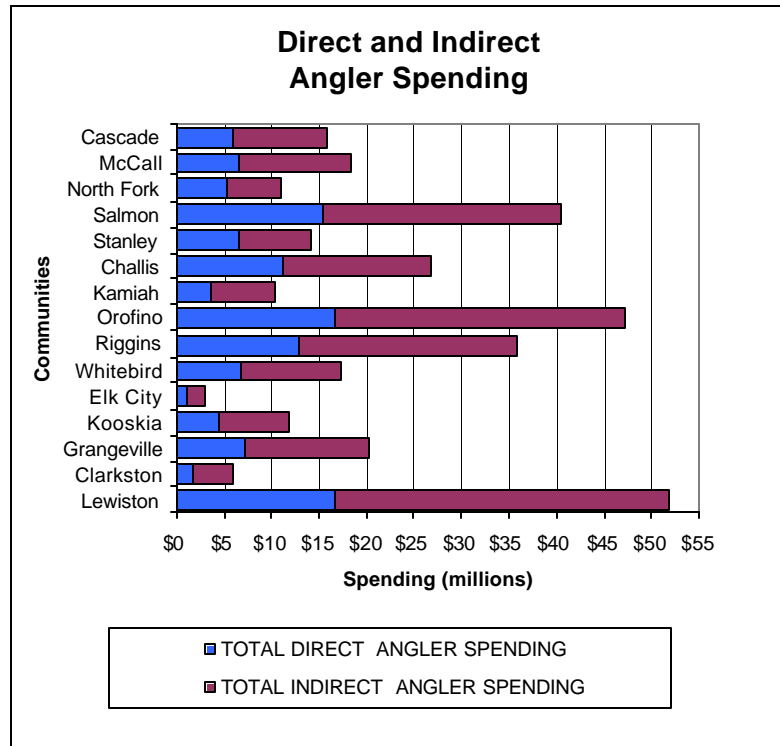
As indicated above, an input-output analysis is a static analysis. Therefore the output from these models may well understate the future economic impact of recreational fishing. The economy of Idaho, as well as the rest of the Northwest, is shifting from its more traditional resource industries to industries based on recreation and the amenities of the region. While traditional resource industries will remain important to Idaho communities, their value and influence will decline over time. In contrast, the real economic impact from recreational activities, such as salmon fishing, can be expected to grow.

Results

This analysis found that the benefit of a restored salmon and steel head fishery to the Idaho economy could reach \$544 million annually. Direct expenditures measured \$196 million, while indirect expenditures were estimated at \$348 million. Direct expenditures are the out of pocket spending by anglers. Indirect expenditures are estimated by using multipliers that measure the total community economic impact.

Economics of Restored Fisheries

	Direct	Indirect	Total
River Communities	\$121,951,445	\$208,576,476	\$330,527,921
Rest of State	\$74,207,952	\$139,510,949	\$213,718,901
Total	\$196,159,397	\$348,087,425	\$544,246,822



Direct and indirect spending by individual community is reported in Tables 3,4,5 & 6. Trip values were calculated by adjusting earlier study results using the CPI. In the Selway and Middle Fork Salmon River wilderness reaches, trip expenditures were based on IDFG’s 2003 economic survey of fishing. The communities of North Fork, Salmon, Challis and Stanley would see significant increases in direct spending due mostly to a robust salmon fishery that does not currently exist. Spending was also bolstered because of the trip values used for the Middle Fork of the Salmon River that was three times that of the mainstem Salmon River.

This pattern of impact is consistent with Robison’s findings in his recent study of changing timber policies in north central Idaho. While some communities were highly dependent on timber, others were not:

Nezperce and Craigmont are agricultural towns. Riggins has a significant and growing tourism economy. Single sector towns are sensitive to market ups and downs — mining and timber towns are famous for booms and busts. ¹¹

Using the same models, but focusing on river towns, this study indicates that a healthy salmon and steelhead fishery could be

significant in dampening the effects of booms and busts and in increasing the economic size of those cities.

Salmon and steelhead fishing in Idaho could also provide a significant economic contribution to other areas of the state — not just to the riverside communities. When both direct and indirect impacts are considered, expenditures in fully restored salmon and steelhead fisheries in Idaho could reach \$544 million annually. This level of economic support is important not only to the river towns most directly affected, but also to the rest of the state. For the state's larger cities this impact may appear insignificant. However, the bottom line reflects an important contribution to the state's economy, supporting not only the river communities, but also the entire state.

It can be argued that increased recreational spending for salmon fishing probably decreases recreational spending elsewhere. While the economic impact on river communities would not be significantly different due to angler spending outside the community, the impact to the state may be less. The 2001 salmon season survey indicated 87% of the salmon anglers for the 2001 season were from Idaho. To the extent these individuals decreased other in-state recreational spending, this argument has merit. However, 73% of survey respondents indicated if salmon fishing were not available in Idaho they would go elsewhere. This response is bolstered, for example, by research undertaken in our earlier studies that showed 6,434 Idaho residents purchased salmon permits for Alaska in 1997. An average of 1,000 Idaho residents per year purchased salmon tags in Oregon between 2000 and 2004. If anglers could depend on annual salmon and steelhead fisheries with certainty, it would attract out of state anglers whose dollars would be new to the state, and keep more Idaho citizens fishing at home.

Justification

Effort (Trip Numbers)

Estimating fishing effort (number of angler trips) into the future — in recovered salmon and steelhead fishery — is challenging. This study utilized data on angling effort and fish abundance from the 1950s and early 2000s. Fisheries in the 1950s were exclusively derived from wild populations, while fisheries in the 2000s were made up of both wild and hatchery stocks. Under current regulations only salmon and steelhead of hatchery origin may be harvested. But both wild and hatchery fish contribute numbers that influence angling effort and success.

The numbers of trips (rounded) used in this study are described in the table below. With the addition of 10,000 fall chinook trips over earlier surveys, this study uses a 64% increase in total trips from 2001-2003 and 79% from 1959. This is a reasonable extrapolation when

examining the fishing opportunity that occurred in 2001 in the Salmon River drainage. Less than 50 miles of river/stream were available to angling in 2001 compared to over a 1,000 miles in the 1950s (similar to Figure 1, which describes the 2003 season). Most of the new trips (over 100,000) in this study accrued to the Salmon River drainage for salmon fishing from the Little Salmon River upstream to above Stanley, including the Middle Fork Salmon, North Fork Salmon, Lemhi and Pahsimeroi rivers and East Fork of the Salmon River. Also, fishing from boats in the lower Salmon or Snake river mainstems, responsible for tremendous effort during the 2001 salmon season, did not occur in 1959. As described in the history section of this report, salmon angling was just reappearing in the Clearwater Basin during the 1950s because of the extirpation of salmon populations that began in the late 1920s.

Summary of Angler Trips

	This Study	2001 Salmon Season; 2002-2003 Steelhead Season	1959 Salmon and Steelhead Season
Steelhead	177,000	155,000	173,000
Spring/Summer Chinook	271,000	125,000	81,000
Fall Chinook	10,000		2,000
Total	458,000	280,000	256,000

An IDFG survey estimated 155,000 steelhead trips occurred in 1959 in the Snake, Salmon and Clearwater drainages.¹² This study uses 177,000 steelhead trips, a 14% increase in effort. It is difficult to make direct comparisons on trip numbers between the 1950s and the 2000s because lack of data on the average days per trip expended in the 1950s. From the 1992-93 steelhead survey, anglers averaged 2 days per trip.

Angling effort (trip numbers) obviously would be expected to increase into the future compared to the 1950s. Human population increases since the 1950s, and the addition of fishing areas not currently open to salmon and steelhead fishing, would contribute to more trip numbers. Also, the concept of fishing for salmon from boats in river mainstems is a significant change from the 1950s.

Fish Abundance

Spring/Summer Chinook Salmon

Another way to examine whether or not the salmon return numbers of the 1950s could support the kinds of effort and harvest used in this report is to look at effort and catch rates (hrs/fish) and how those parameters equate to numbers caught and the numbers allowed to spawn.

During the 1950s salmon and steelhead stocks were all of wild origin. From 1954 to 1959, the average return of spring and summer chinook to Idaho was estimated to be 86,000.¹³ Virtually all of these fish returned to the Salmon River drainage because the Clearwater stocks were just beginning to rebuild from extirpation.

During the 1950s, IDFG managed spring and summer chinook salmon populations for about 50% harvest and 50% spawning escapement. This study uses nearly 15,000 salmon trips in the Snake River below the mouth of the Salmon and 153,000 trips in the Salmon River for a total of 168,000 trips. Multiplying the 2001 salmon season average of 4.5 hours/trip times 168,000 trips, equates to 756,000 fishing hours. Using an average estimate of 17 hours per fish caught, the harvestable component of the run would equate to about 45,000 fish. With another 40,000 for spawning escapement the total would equate to about 86,000 fish (1954-59 average run into the Salmon River). The estimates used in the above calculation for spring and summer chinook are based only on wild fish. This analysis suggests that an average return of 86,000 wild fish to the Salmon River could support the fishery identified in this study.

Steelhead

During the same period (1954-1959) an average of about 80,000 wild steelhead returned to the Snake drainage, with a sport catch of 33,000.¹⁴ This allowed for a spawning escapement of about 47,000. Using the same methodology as was done with spring and summer chinook — multiplying an average of 9.6 hours/trip for steelhead angling by 177,000 trips equals 1.7 million total fishing hours. Using the 1997-98 season average of 18 hours/steelhead caught (empirical data from IDFG) the harvest component of the run would be 94,000. Harvest numbers and needed spawning escapement used in this report could not likely be supported entirely by the numbers of wild fish that were found in the 1950s. There would have to be a hatchery component, as there is today.

Fall Chinook Salmon

Between 1957 and 1959 about 14,000 wild fall chinook returned to the Hells Canyon reach of the Snake, where major dam construction seemed to attract anglers to fish for fall chinook.¹⁵ There isn't sufficient data on fall chinook to make the same comparisons as with spring and summer chinook and steelhead using trip numbers, trips/fish and catch.

Conclusion

The overall number of anadromous fishing trips (almost 460,000) used in this analysis under a restored fishery compares to the total for all fishing (2.9 million trips) estimated by IDFG in their 2003 survey. This amounts to 16% of the total — which appears reasonable.

Endnotes

¹Henry Robison, Charles Mc.Ketta and Steven Peterson, "A study of the effects of changing federal timber policies on rural communities in Northcentral Idaho: An economic impact assessment project funded by the 1994- 1995 Idaho Legislatures," University of Idaho: Center for Business Development and Research, February 1996

²A Social, Economic and Fiscal Analysis of Custer and Lemhi Counties, Idaho: And Models, Technical Report in Fulfillment of Cooperative Agreement, No. D-040-A-2-006, March 1994.

³ Idaho Wildlife Review, Salmon and Steelhead in Idaho, Ted C. Bjornn, July-August, 1960.

⁴ Idaho Department of Fish and Game, Statewide Fishing Harvest Survey, 1959, Forrest R. Hauck, April, 1960.

⁵ Idaho Wildlife Review, The Fish Count Project on the Clearwater River, Charles R. Whitt and Virgil S. Pratt, May-June, 1952.

⁶ Idaho Wildlife Review, Steelhead, James C. Simpson, April-May, 1950.

⁷ Idaho Wildlife Review, Hauck, Ibid.

⁸ Idaho Wildlife Review, Hauck, Ibid.

⁹ Idaho Department of Fish and Game, 2003 Idaho Sport Fishing Economic Report, 2004.

¹⁰ Don C. Reading, The Economic Impact of Steelhead Fishing and the Return of Salmon Fishing in Idaho, Idaho Fish and Wildlife Foundation, 1996. The Economic Impact of the 2001 Salmon Season In Idaho, Idaho Fish and Wildlife Foundation, 2003.

¹¹A Study of the Effects of Changing Federal Timber Policies on Rural Communities in North-Central Idaho", M. Henry Robison, et al., Center for Business Development and Research, University of Idaho, February, 1996.

¹² Idaho Department of Fish and Game, Hauck, Ibid.

¹³ Idaho Wildlife Review, Bjornn, Ibid.

¹⁴ Idaho Wildlife Review, Bjornn, Ibid.

¹⁵Idaho Wildlife Review, Bjornn, Ibid.

SALMON RIVER SALMON SEASONS

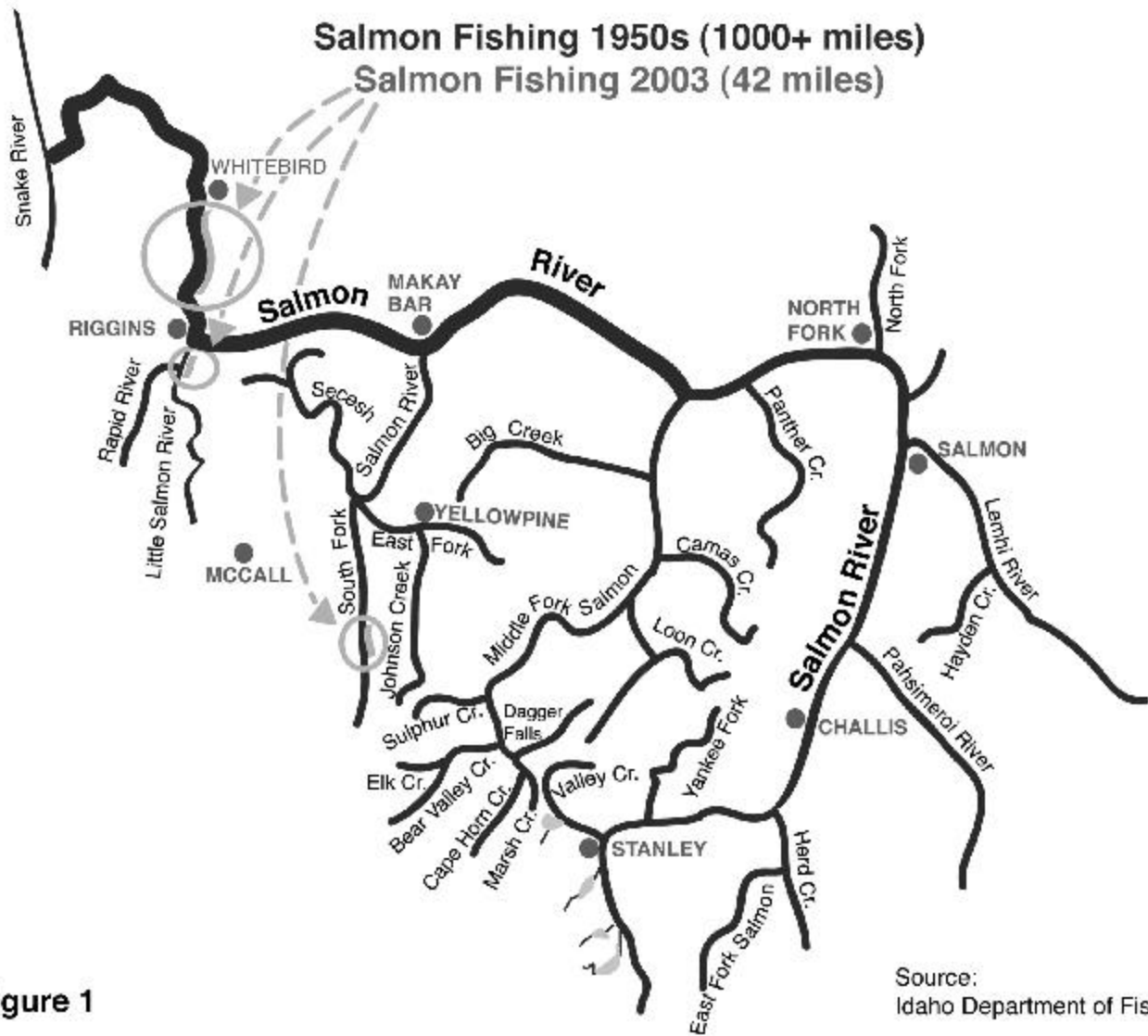


Figure 1

Table 1. Numbers of salmon and steelhead fishing trips used in this study

RIVER SECTION	S/S		Fall	TOTAL
	Chinook	Steelhead	Chinook	
	Trips	Trips	Trips	
Snake River, Clearwater to Salmon River	14,700	16,895	7,350	38,945
Snake River, above Salmon River to Hells Canyon Dam	5,900	4,650	2,950	13,500
	20,600	21,545	10,300	52,445
Clearwater River, below Orofino Bridge	32,848	48,980		81,828
Dam	14,952	8,835		23,787
Clearwater River, above Orofino Bridge to South Fork	18,000	6,510		24,510
South Fork Clearwater River	14,915	4,030		18,945
Middle Fork Clearwater River	9,433	465		9,898
Lochsa River	4,661	804		5,465
Selway River	3,013	1,990		5,003
	97,822	71,614		169,436
Salmon River mouth to White Bird Creek	14,580	9,145		23,725
Salmon River, White Bird Creek to Little Salmon	15,820	10,385		26,205
Little Salmon River	22,500	3,565		26,065
Salmon River, Little Salmon to Vinegar Creek	6,000	3,410		9,410
Salmon River, Vinegar Creek to South Fork	4,500	1,085		5,585
South Fork Salmon River	21,470	10,000		31,470
Salmon River, South Fork to Middle Fork	3,700	7,440		11,140
Middle Fork Salmon River	10,384	6,000		16,384
Salmon River, Middle Fork to North Fork	6,400	13,485		19,885
North Fork Salmon	1,125	300		1,425
Salmon River, North Fork to Lemhi River	3,300	5,115		8,415
Lemhi River	4,000	1,000		5,000
Salmon River, Lemhi River to Pahsimeroi River	10,000	3,255		13,255
Pahsimeroi River	1,000	700		1,700
Salmon River, Pahsimeroi River to East Fork	12,000	4,185		16,185
East Fork Salmon River	4,000	1,000		5,000
Salmon River, above East Fork	12,000	3,565		15,565
SUBTOTAL	152,779	83,635	-	236,414
TOTAL	271,201	176,794	10,300	458,295

Table 2. Salmon and steelhead fishing trip expenditures used in this study

Section #	Description	HISTORIC EXPENDITURES		STUDY EXPENDITURES		BEFORE/DURING PERCENTS OF DOLLAR SPENDING		
		93/93 Steelhead Season	2001 Salmon Season	Steelhead /Chinook Expend per Trip	S/S Chinook Expend per Trip	Fall Chinook	BEFORE TRIP \$ SPENT	DURING TRIP \$ SPENT
1	Snake River, Clearwater to Salmon River	\$341.35		\$447.67	\$350.00	\$447.67	34.4%	65.6%
2	Snake River, above Salmon River to Hells Canyon Dam	\$324.54	Snake River	\$364.19	\$425.63	\$425.63	34.4%	65.6%
3	Clearwater River, below Orofino Bridge	\$317.99		\$284.99	\$296.10		38.5%	61.5%
5	North Fork Clearwater River, from mouth to Dworshak	\$343.51	North Fk Clearwater	\$284.99	\$296.10		36.0%	64.0%
4	Clearwater River, above Orofino Bridge to South Fork	\$348.73	Middle Fk Clearwater	\$291.54	\$302.90		36.6%	63.4%
7	South Fork Clearwater River	\$220.53	South Fk Clearwater	\$328.51	\$341.31		36.0%	64.0%
6	Middle Fork Clearwater River	\$368.11	Middle Fk Clearwater	\$291.54	\$302.90		36.6%	63.4%
	Lochsa River	\$220.53	Lochsa River	\$314.25	\$326.50		38.3%	61.7%
	Selway River				\$1,000.00		38.0%	62.0%
10	Salmon River mouth to White Bird Creek	\$267.35			\$350.63	\$400.00	34.5%	65.5%
11	Salmon River, White Bird Creek to Little Salmon	\$311.63	Lower Salmon	\$389.52	\$408.70	\$404.69	34.5%	65.5%
20	Little Salmon River	\$305.87	Little Salmon	\$365.05	\$401.14	\$379.27	37.7%	62.3%
12	Salmon River, Little Salmon to Vinegar Creek	\$346.32			\$454.20	\$400.00	38.0%	62.0%
13	Salmon River, Vinegar Creek to South Fork	\$571.79			\$749.89	\$500.00	38.0%	62.0%
	South Fork Salmon River	\$305.87	South Fork Salmon	\$310.07	\$401.14	\$322.15	42.2%	57.8%
14	Salmon River, South Fork to Middle Fork	\$437.56			\$573.84	\$500.00	42.2%	57.8%
	Middle Fork Salmon River				\$2,000.00	\$1,200.00	38.0%	62.0%
15	Salmon River, Middle Fork to North Fork	\$354.81			\$465.32	\$400.00	38.0%	62.0%
	North Fork Salmon River	\$305.87			\$401.14	\$300.00	38.0%	62.0%
16	Salmon River, North Fork to Lemhi River	\$310.11			\$406.70	\$400.00	38.0%	62.0%
	Lemhi River	\$305.87			\$401.14	\$300.00	38.0%	62.0%
17	Salmon River, Lemhi River to Pahsimeroi River	\$312.63			\$410.01	\$400.00	38.0%	62.0%
	Pahsimeroi River	\$305.87			\$401.14	\$300.00	38.0%	62.0%
18	Salmon River, Pahsimeroi River to East Fork	\$302.41			\$396.60	\$400.00	38.0%	62.0%
	East Fork Salmon River	\$305.87			\$401.14	\$300.00	38.0%	62.0%
19	Salmon River, above East Fork	\$336.44			\$441.23	\$400.00	38.0%	62.0%

Table 3. The potential economic impact of a restored spring and summer chinook salmon fishery by community

TOWN	DIRECT ANGLER SPENDING DURING TRIP	DIRECT ANGLER SPENDING BEFORE TRIP	TOTAL DIRECT ANGLER SPENDING	INDIRECT ANGLER SPENDING DURING TRIP	INDIRECT ANGLER SPENDING BEFORE TRIP	TOTAL INDIRECT ANGLER SPENDING	TOTAL DIRECT AND INDIRECT ANGLER SPENDING
Lewiston	4,081,307		4,081,307	8,652,370		8,652,370	12,733,677
Clarkston	88,751		88,751	188,152		188,152	276,902
Grangeville	4,218,163		4,218,163	7,677,057		7,677,057	11,895,220
Kooskia	3,313,337		3,313,337	5,566,407		5,566,407	8,879,744
Elk City	776,105		776,105	1,202,962		1,202,962	1,979,067
Whitebird	4,078,565		4,078,565	6,566,490		6,566,490	10,645,056
Riggins	9,392,177		9,392,177	16,624,152		16,624,152	26,016,329
Orofino	7,922,587		7,922,587	14,498,334		14,498,334	22,420,922
Kamiah	2,304,376		2,304,376	4,309,184		4,309,184	6,613,560
Challis	7,084,294		7,084,294	9,776,325		9,776,325	16,860,619
Stanley	4,327,054		4,327,054	5,105,924		5,105,924	9,432,979
Salmon	7,542,166		7,542,166	12,444,574		12,444,574	19,986,740
North Fork	1,806,869		1,806,869	2,005,625		2,005,625	3,812,493
McCall	4,340,375		4,340,375	7,899,483		7,899,483	12,239,858
Cascade	3,950,087		3,950,087	6,636,147		6,636,147	10,586,234
COMMUNITIES	65,226,214		65,226,214	109,153,186		109,153,186	174,379,400
REST OF STATE		40,123,316	40,123,316		75,431,833	75,431,833	115,555,149
TOTAL	65,226,214	40,123,316	105,349,529	109,153,186	75,431,833	184,585,020	289,934,549

Source: Input-Output models for each community developed by Hank Robison

Table 4. The potential economic impact of a restored steelhead fishery by community

TOWN	DIRECT ANGLER SPENDING DURING TRIP	DIRECT ANGLER SPENDING BEFORE TRIP	TOTAL DIRECT ANGLER SPENDING	INDIRECT ANGLER SPENDING DURING TRIP	INDIRECT ANGLER SPENDING BEFORE TRIP	TOTAL INDIRECT ANGLER SPENDING	TOTAL DIRECT AND INDIRECT ANGLER SPENDING
Lewiston	10,944,546		10,944,546	23,202,438		23,202,438	34,146,984
Clarkston	1,240,390		1,240,390	2,629,628		2,629,628	3,870,018
Grangeville	2,672,264		2,672,264	4,863,520		4,863,520	7,535,784
Kooskia	1,137,245		1,137,245	1,910,572		1,910,572	3,047,818
Elk City	424,642		424,642	658,195		658,195	1,082,837
Whitebird	2,301,378		2,301,378	3,705,219		3,705,219	6,006,597
Riggins	3,220,057		3,220,057	5,699,502		5,699,502	8,919,559
Orofino	8,767,949		8,767,949	16,045,346		16,045,346	24,813,295
Kamiah	1,314,230		1,314,230	2,457,611		2,457,611	3,771,841
Challis	4,166,063		4,166,063	5,749,166		5,749,166	9,915,229
Stanley	2,182,839		2,182,839	2,575,750		2,575,750	4,758,590
Salmon	7,730,248		7,730,248	12,754,910		12,754,910	20,485,158
North Fork	3,472,443		3,472,443	3,854,411		3,854,411	7,326,854
McCall	2,212,780		2,212,780	4,027,260		4,027,260	6,240,041
Cascade	1,955,996		1,955,996	3,286,074		3,286,074	5,242,070
COMMUNITIES	53,743,072		53,743,072	93,419,603		93,419,603	147,162,675
REST OF STATE		32,520,820	32,520,820		61,139,143	61,139,143	93,659,963
TOTAL	53,743,072	32,520,820	86,263,893	93,419,603	61,139,143	154,558,746	240,822,638

Source: Input-Output models for each community developed by Hank Robison

Table 5. The potential economic impact of a restored fall chinook salmon fishery by community

TOWN	DIRECT ANGLER SPENDING DURING TRIP	DIRECT ANGLER SPENDING BEFORE TRIP	TOTAL DIRECT ANGLER SPENDING	INDIRECT ANGLER SPENDING DURING TRIP	INDIRECT ANGLER SPENDING BEFORE TRIP	TOTAL INDIRECT ANGLER SPENDING	TOTAL DIRECT AND INDIRECT ANGLER SPENDING
Lewiston	1,618,858		1,618,858	3,431,980		3,431,980	5,050,838
Clarkston	539,619		539,619	1,143,993		1,143,993	1,683,613
Grangeville	274,560		274,560	499,700		499,700	774,260
Kooskia	-		-	-		-	-
Elk City	-		-	-		-	-
Whitebird	274,560		274,560	442,042		442,042	716,603
Riggins	274,560		274,560	485,972		485,972	760,532
Orofino	-		-	-		-	-
Kamiah	-		-	-		-	-
Challis	-		-	-		-	-
Stanley	-		-	-		-	-
Salmon	-		-	-		-	-
North Fork	-		-	-		-	-
McCall	-		-	-		-	-
Cascade	-		-	-		-	-
COMMUNITIES	2,982,159		2,982,159	6,003,687		6,003,687	8,985,846
REST OF STATE		1,563,816	1,563,816		2,939,973	2,939,973	4,503,789
TOTAL	2,982,159	1,563,816	4,545,974	6,003,687	2,939,973	8,943,660	13,489,635

Source: Input-Output models for each community developed by Hank Robison

Table 6. The potential economic impact of a restored salmon and steelhead fishery by community

TOWN	DIRECT ANGLER SPENDING DURING TRIP	DIRECT ANGLER SPENDING BEFORE TRIP	TOTAL DIRECT ANGLER SPENDING	INDIRECT ANGLER SPENDING DURING TRIP	INDIRECT ANGLER SPENDING BEFORE TRIP	TOTAL INDIRECT ANGLER SPENDING	TOTAL DIRECT AND INDIRECT ANGLER SPENDING
Lewiston	16,644,711		16,644,711	35,286,788		35,286,788	51,931,499
Clarkston	1,868,761		1,868,761	3,961,773		3,961,773	5,830,533
Grangeville	7,164,988		7,164,988	13,040,277		13,040,277	20,205,265
Kooskia	4,450,583		4,450,583	7,476,979		7,476,979	11,927,562
Elk City	1,200,746		1,200,746	1,861,157		1,861,157	3,061,903
Whitebird	6,654,504		6,654,504	10,713,752		10,713,752	17,368,256
Riggins	12,886,794		12,886,794	22,809,626		22,809,626	35,696,421
Orofino	16,690,536		16,690,536	30,543,681		30,543,681	47,234,217
Kamiah	3,618,607		3,618,607	6,766,795		6,766,795	10,385,401
Challis	11,250,356		11,250,356	15,525,491		15,525,491	26,775,848
Stanley	6,509,894		6,509,894	7,681,674		7,681,674	14,191,568
Salmon	15,272,414		15,272,414	25,199,484		25,199,484	40,471,898
North Fork	5,279,312		5,279,312	5,860,036		5,860,036	11,139,348
McCall	6,553,156		6,553,156	11,926,743		11,926,743	18,479,899
Cascade	5,906,084		5,906,084	9,922,221		9,922,221	15,828,304
COMMUNITIES	121,951,445		121,951,445	208,576,476		208,576,476	330,527,921
REST OF STATE		74,207,952	74,207,952		139,510,949	139,510,949	213,718,901
TOTAL	121,951,445	74,207,952	196,159,396	208,576,476	139,510,949	348,087,425	544,246,822

Source: Input-Output models for each community developed by Hank Robison

APPENDIX

ALLOCATION OF TRIP EXPENDITURES

ALLOCATION OF TRIP EXPENDITURES - SPRING/SUMMER CHINOOK

	Snake River, Clearwater to Salmon River	Snake River, above Salmon River to Hells Canyon Dam	Clearwater River, below Orofino Bridge	North Fork Clearwater River, from mouth to Dworshak Dam	Clearwater River, above Orofino Bridge to South Fork	South Fork Clearwater River	Middle Fork Clearwater River	Lochsa River	Selway River
SECTION	1	2	3	5	4	7	6	8	9
TOWN									
Lewiston	13%	0%	27%	10%	5%	22%	7%	7%	0%
Clarkston	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Grangeville	11%	33%	8%	10%	10%	3%	26%	14%	25%
Kooskia	2%	0%	15%	15%	10%	3%	30%	50%	25%
Elk City	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	22%	0%	20%
Whitebird	18%	33%	0%	0%	0%	3%	3%	3%	0%
Riggins	29%	33%	3%	0%	0%	3%	3%	3%	0%
Orofino	2%	0%	36%	50%	50%	67%	4%	11%	10%
Kamiah	2%	0%	8%	15%	25%	0%	0%	7%	20%
Challis	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Stanley	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Salmon	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
North Fork	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
McCall	17%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	3%	3%	0%
Cascade	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	3%	0%
STATE	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

S/S Chinook Trip \$ \$ 350.00 \$ 378.38 \$ 296.10 \$ 296.10 \$ 302.90 \$ 341.31 \$ 302.90 \$ 326.50 \$ 1,000.00

S/S Chinook Trips 14,700 5,900 32,848 14,952 18,000 14,915 9,433 4,661 3,013

Total Trips 14,700 5,900 32,848 14,952 18,000 14,915 9,433 4,661 3,013

S/S Chinook Expend 5,145,000 2,232,431 9,726,232 4,427,232 5,452,124 5,090,656 2,857,095 1,521,810 3,013,000

Total Expend 5,145,000 2,232,431 9,726,232 4,427,232 5,452,124 5,090,656 2,857,095 1,521,810 3,013,000

Percent Before 0.344 0.344 0.385 0.360 0.366 0.360 0.366 0.383 0.380
 Percent During 0.656 0.656 0.615 0.640 0.634 0.640 0.634 0.617 0.620

	Snake River, Clearwater to Salmon River	Snake River, above Salmon River to Hells Canyon Dam	Clearwater River, below Orofino Bridge	North Fork Clearwater River, from mouth to Dworshak Dam	Clearwater River, above Orofino Bridge to South Fork	South Fork Clearwater River	Middle Fork Clearwater River	Lochsa River	Selway River
SECTION	1	2	3	5	4	7	6	8	
TOWN									
Lewiston	449,566	-	1,594,703	283,343	172,832	723,932	120,639	62,535	-
Clarkston	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grangeville	374,638	488,158	498,868	283,343	345,665	90,573	462,993	130,515	467,015
Kooskia	74,928	-	897,245	425,014	345,665	90,573	543,419	469,478	467,015
Elk City	-	-	-	-	-	-	402,493	-	373,612
Whitebird	600,096	488,158	-	-	-	90,573	50,357	26,103	-
Riggins	975,410	488,158	166,289	-	-	90,573	50,357	26,103	-
Orofino	74,928	-	2,159,369	1,416,714	1,728,323	2,171,796	80,426	104,224	186,806
Kamiah	74,928	-	498,868	425,014	864,162	-	-	67,793	373,612
Challis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stanley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salmon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Fork	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
McCall	562,970	-	166,289	-	-	-	50,357	26,103	-
Cascade	187,657	-	-	-	-	-	50,357	26,103	-
STATE	1,769,880	767,956	3,744,599	1,593,804	1,995,477	1,832,636	1,045,697	582,853	1,144,940

TOTAL 5,145,000 2,232,429 9,726,232 4,427,232 5,452,124 5,090,656 2,857,095 1,521,810 3,013,000

ALLOCATION OF TRIP EXPENDITURES - SPRING/SUMMER CHINOOK

	Salmon River mouth to White Bird Creek	Salmon River, White Bird Creek to Little Salmon	Little Salmon River	Salmon River, Little Salmon to Vinegar Creek	Salmon River, Vinegar Creek to South Fork	South Fork Salmon River	Salmon River, South Fork to Middle Fork	Middle Fork Salmon River	Salmon River, Middle Fork to North Fork
SECTION	10	11	20	12	13	21	14		15
TOWN									
Lewiston	7%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Clarkston	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%
Grangeville	7%	15%	0%	0%	10%	0%	5%	0%	0%
Kooskia	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Elk City	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Whitebird	35%	30%	0%	0%	10%	2%	0%	0%	0%
Riggins	38%	30%	75%	0%	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Orofino	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Kamiah	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Challis	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	35%	0%
Stanley	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	15%	0%
Salmon	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	40%	50%
North Fork	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	35%	0%	50%
McCall	8%	10%	15%	0%	10%	36%	5%	5%	0%
Cascade	6%	5%	10%	0%	5%	56%	5%	5%	0%
STATE	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

S/S Chinook Trip \$	\$ 400.00	\$ 404.69	\$ 379.27	\$ 400.00	\$ 500.00	\$ 322.15	\$ 500.00	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 400.00
S/S Chinook Trips	14,580	15,820	22,500	6,000	4,500	21,470	3,700	10,384	6,400
Total Trips	14,580	15,820	22,500	6,000	4,500	21,470	3,700	10,384	6,400
S/S Chinook Expend	5,832,000	6,402,249	8,533,578	2,400,000	2,250,000	6,916,574	1,850,000	12,460,800	2,560,000
Total Expend	5,832,000	6,402,249	8,533,578	2,400,000	2,250,000	6,916,574	1,850,000	12,460,800	2,560,000

Percent Before	0.345	0.345	0.377	0.380	0.380	0.422	0.422	0.380	0.380
Percent During	0.655	0.655	0.623	0.620	0.620	0.578	0.578	0.620	0.620

	Salmon River mouth to White Bird Creek	Salmon River, White Bird Creek to Little Salmon	Little Salmon River	Salmon River, Little Salmon to Vinegar Creek	Salmon River, Vinegar Creek to South Fork	South Fork Salmon River	Salmon River, South Fork to Middle Fork	Middle Fork Salmon River	Salmon River, Middle Fork to North Fork
SECTION	10	11	20	12	13	21			15
TOWN									
Lewiston	254,409	419,347	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clarkston	-	-	-	-	-	88,751	-	-	-
Grangeville	254,409	629,021	-	-	139,500	-	53,465	-	-
Kooskia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elk City	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitebird	1,336,986	1,258,042	-	-	139,500	88,751	-	-	-
Riggins	1,443,181	1,258,042	3,987,314	-	906,750	-	-	-	-
Orofino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kamiah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Challis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,703,994	-
Stanley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,158,854	-
Salmon	-	-	-	-	-	-	534,650	3,090,278	793,600
North Fork	-	-	-	-	-	177,501	374,255	-	793,600
McCall	318,585	419,347	797,463	-	139,500	1,420,011	53,465	386,285	-
Cascade	212,390	209,674	531,642	-	69,750	2,222,766	53,465	386,285	-
STATE	2,012,040	2,208,776	3,217,159	912,000	855,000	2,918,794	780,700	4,735,104	972,800
TOTAL	5,832,000	6,402,249	8,533,578	912,000	2,250,000	6,916,574	1,850,000	12,460,800	2,560,000

ALLOCATION OF TRIP EXPENDITURES - SPRING/SUMMER CHINOOK

	North Fork Salmon River	Salmon River, North Fork to Lemhi River	Lemhi River	Salmon River, Lemhi River to Pahsimeroi River	Pahsimeroi	Salmon River, Pahsimeroi River to East Fork	East Fork Salmon River	Salmon River, above East Fork
SECTION	24	16		17		18		19
TOWN								
Lewiston	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Clarkston	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Grangeville	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Kooskia	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Elk City	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Whitebird	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Riggins	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Orofino	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Kamiah	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Challis	0%	0%	0%	35%	75%	65%	33%	40%
Stanley	0%	0%	0%	15%	10%	25%	33%	60%
Salmon	75%	50%	100%	50%	15%	10%	33%	0%
North Fork	25%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
McCall	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Cascade	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
STATE	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

S/S Chinook Trip \$	\$ 300.00	\$ 400.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 400.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 400.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 400.00
S/S Chinook Trips	1,125	3,300	4,000	10,000	1,000	12,000	4,000	12,000
Total Trips	1,125	3,300	4,000	10,000	1,000	12,000	4,000	12,000
S/S Chinook Expend	337,500	1,320,000	1,200,000	4,000,000	300,000	4,800,000	1,200,000	4,800,000
Total Expend	337,500	1,320,000	1,200,000	4,000,000	300,000	4,800,000	1,200,000	4,800,000
Percent Before	0.380	0.380	0.380	0.380	0.380	0.380	0.380	0.380
Percent During	0.620	0.620	0.620	0.620	0.620	0.620	0.620	0.620

	North Fork Salmon River	Salmon River, North Fork to Lemhi River	Lemhi River	Salmon River, Lemhi River to Pahsimeroi River	Pahsimeroi	Salmon River, Pahsimeroi River to East Fork	East Fork Salmon River	Salmon River, above East Fork
SECTION	24	16		17		18	14	19
TOWN								
Lewiston	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clarkston	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grangeville	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kooskia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elk City	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitebird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riggins	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orofino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kamiah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Challis	-	-	-	868,000	139,500	1,934,400	248,000	1,190,400
Stanley	-	-	-	372,000	18,600	744,000	248,000	1,785,600
Salmon	156,938	409,200	744,000	1,240,000	27,900	297,600	248,000	-
North Fork	52,313	409,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
McCall	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cascade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STATE	337,500	501,600	456,000	1,520,000	114,000	1,824,000	456,000	1,824,000
TOTAL	546,750	1,320,000	1,200,000	4,000,000	300,000	4,800,000	1,200,000	4,800,000

ALLOCATION OF TRIP EXPENDITURES - STEELHEAD

	Snake River, Clearwater to Salmon River	Snake River, above Salmon River to Hells Canyon Dam	Clearwater River, below Orofino Bridge	North Fork Clearwater River, from mouth to Dworshak Dam	Clearwater River, above Orofino Bridge to South Fork	South Fork Clearwater River	Middle Fork Clearwater River	Lochsa River	Selway River
SECTION	1	2	3	5	4	7	6	8	9
TOWN									
Lewiston	75%	0%	50%	10%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Clarkston	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Grangeville	0%	33%	0%	10%	10%	25%	10%	25%	25%
Kooskia	0%	0%	0%	15%	10%	25%	25%	25%	25%
Elk City	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	0%	20%	20%
Whitebird	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Riggins	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Orofino	0%	0%	50%	50%	50%	10%	40%	10%	10%
Kamiah	0%	0%	0%	15%	25%	20%	25%	20%	20%
Challis	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Stanley	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Salmon	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
North Fork	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
McCall	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Cascade	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
STATE	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Steelhead Trip \$	\$ 447.67	\$ 425.63	\$ 417.04	\$ 450.50	\$ 457.35	\$ 289.21	\$ 482.77	\$ 289.21	\$ 1,000.00
Steelhead Trips	16,895	4,650	48,980	8,835	6,510	4,030	465	804	1,990
Total Trips	16,895	4,650	48,980	8,835	6,510	4,030	465	804	1,990
Steelhead Expend	7,563,357	1,979,187	20,426,729	3,980,190	2,977,343	1,165,530	224,488	232,528	1,990,000
Total Expend	7,563,357	1,979,187	20,426,729	3,980,190	2,977,343	1,165,530	224,488	232,528	1,990,000

Percent Before	0.344	0.344	0.385	0.360	0.366	0.360	0.366	0.383	0.380
Percent During	0.656	0.656	0.615	0.640	0.634	0.640	0.634	0.617	0.620

	Snake River, Clearwater to Salmon River	Snake River, above Salmon River to Hells Canyon Dam	Clearwater River, below Orofino Bridge	North Fork Clearwater River, from mouth to Dworshak Dam	Clearwater River, above Orofino Bridge to South Fork	South Fork Clearwater River	Middle Fork Clearwater River	Lochsa River	Selway River
SECTION	1	2	3	5	4	7	6	8	9
TOWN									
Lewiston	3,721,171	-	6,281,219	254,732	94,382	-	-	-	-
Clarkston	1,240,390	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grangeville	-	432,782	-	254,732	188,764	186,485	14,233	35,867	308,450
Kooskia	-	-	-	382,098	188,764	186,485	35,581	35,867	308,450
Elk City	-	-	-	-	-	149,188	-	28,694	246,760
Whitebird	-	432,782	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riggins	-	432,782	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orofino	-	-	6,281,219	1,273,661	943,818	74,594	56,930	14,347	123,380
Kamiah	-	-	-	382,098	471,909	149,188	35,581	28,694	246,760
Challis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stanley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salmon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Fork	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
McCall	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cascade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STATE	2,601,795	680,840	7,864,291	1,432,868	1,089,708	419,591	82,163	89,058	756,200
TOTAL	7,563,357	1,979,185	20,426,729	3,980,190	2,977,343	1,165,530	224,488	232,528	1,990,000

ALLOCATION OF TRIP EXPENDITURES - STEELHEAD

	Salmon River mouth to White Bird Creek	Salmon River, White Bird Creek to Little Salmon	Little Salmon River	Salmon River, Little Salmon to Vinegar Creek	Salmon River, Vinegar Creek to South Fork	South Fork Salmon River	Salmon River, South Fork to Middle Fork	Middle Fork Salmon River	Salmon River, Middle Fork to North Fork
SECTION	10	11	20	12	13	21	14	15	
TOWN									
Lewiston	15%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Clarkston	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Grangeville	20%	15%	0%	25%	10%	0%	5%	0%	
Kooskia	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Elk City	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Whitebird	40%	30%	0%	15%	10%	0%	0%	0%	
Riggins	25%	30%	75%	45%	65%	0%	0%	0%	
Orofino	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Kamiah	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Challis	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	35%	
Stanley	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	15%	
Salmon	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	40%	
North Fork	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	35%	50%	
McCall	0%	10%	15%	10%	10%	50%	5%	5%	
Cascade	0%	5%	10%	5%	5%	50%	5%	5%	
STATE	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
Steelhead Trip \$	\$ 350.63	\$ 408.70	\$ 401.14	\$ 454.20	\$ 749.89	\$ 401.14	\$ 573.84	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 465.32
Steelhead Trips	9,145	10,385	3,565	3,410	1,085	10,000	7,440	6,000	13,485
Total Trips	9,145	10,385	3,565	3,410	1,085	10,000	7,440	6,000	13,485
Steelhead Expend	3,206,477	4,244,353	1,430,047	1,548,805	813,631	4,011,352	4,269,395	12,000,000	6,274,871
Total Expend	3,206,477	4,244,353	1,430,047	1,548,805	813,631	4,011,352	4,269,395	12,000,000	6,274,871
Percent Before	0.345	0.345	0.377	0.380	0.380	0.422	0.422	0.380	0.380
Percent During	0.655	0.655	0.623	0.620	0.620	0.578	0.578	0.620	0.620

	Salmon River mouth to White Bird Creek	Salmon River, White Bird Creek to Little Salmon	Little Salmon River	Salmon River, Little Salmon to Vinegar Creek	Salmon River, Vinegar Creek to South Fork	South Fork Salmon River	Salmon River, South Fork to Middle Fork	Middle Fork Salmon River	Salmon River, Middle Fork to North Fork
SECTION	10	11	20	12	13	21	14	15	
TOWN									
Lewiston	315,036	278,005	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Clarkston	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grangeville	420,049	417,008	-	240,065	50,445	-	123,386	-	
Kooskia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Elk City	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Whitebird	840,097	834,015	-	144,039	50,445	-	-	-	
Riggins	525,061	834,015	668,190	432,117	327,893	-	-	-	
Orofino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kamiah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Challis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,604,000	
Stanley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,116,000	
Salmon	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,233,855	2,976,000	
North Fork	-	-	-	-	-	-	863,699	1,945,210	
McCall	-	278,005	133,638	96,026	50,445	1,159,281	123,386	372,000	
Cascade	-	139,003	89,092	48,013	25,223	1,159,281	123,386	372,000	
STATE	1,106,235	1,464,302	539,128	588,546	309,180	1,692,791	1,801,684	4,560,000	2,384,451
TOTAL	3,206,477	4,244,353	1,430,047	1,548,805	813,631	4,011,352	4,269,395	12,000,000	6,274,871

ALLOCATION OF TRIP EXPENDITURES - STEELHEAD

	North Fork Salmon River	Salmon River, North Fork to Lemhi River	Lemhi River	Salmon River, Lemhi River to Pahsimeroi River	Pahsimeroi	Salmon River, Pahsimeroi River to East Fork	East Fork Salmon River	Salmon River, above East Fork
SECTION	24	16		17		18		19
TOWN								
Lewiston	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Clarkston	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Grangeville	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Kooskia	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Elk City	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Whitebird	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Riggins	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Orofino	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Kamiah	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Challis	0%	0%	0%	35%	75%	65%	33%	40%
Stanley	0%	0%	0%	15%	10%	25%	33%	60%
Salmon	75%	50%	100%	50%	15%	10%	33%	0%
North Fork	25%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
McCall	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Cascade	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
STATE	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Steelhead Trip \$	\$ 401.14	\$ 406.70	\$ 401.14	\$ 410.01	\$ 401.14	\$ 396.60	\$ 401.14	\$ 441.23
-------------------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------

Steelhead Trips	300	5,115	1,000	3,255	700	4,185	1,000	3,565
-----------------	-----	-------	-------	-------	-----	-------	-------	-------

Total Trips	300	5,115	1,000	3,255	700	4,185	1,000	3,565
-------------	-----	-------	-------	-------	-----	-------	-------	-------

Steelhead Expend	120,341	2,080,263	401,135	1,334,576	280,795	1,659,778	401,135	1,572,977
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Total Expend	120,341	2,080,263	401,135	1,334,576	280,795	1,659,778	401,135	1,572,977
--------------	---------	-----------	---------	-----------	---------	-----------	---------	-----------

Percent Before	0.380	0.380	0.380	0.380	0.380	0.380	0.380	0.380
Percent During	0.620	0.620	0.620	0.620	0.620	0.620	0.620	0.620

	North Fork Salmon River	Salmon River, North Fork to Lemhi River	Lemhi River	Salmon River, Lemhi River to Pahsimeroi River	Pahsimeroi	Salmon River, Pahsimeroi River to East Fork	East Fork Salmon River	Salmon River, above East Fork
SECTION	24	16		17		18	14	19
TOWN								
Lewiston	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clarkston	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grangeville	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kooskia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elk City	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitebird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riggins	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orofino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kamiah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Challis	-	-	-	289,603	130,570	668,890	82,901	390,098
Stanley	-	-	-	124,116	17,409	257,266	82,901	585,148
Salmon	55,958	644,881	248,704	413,718	26,114	102,906	82,901	-
North Fork	18,653	644,881	-	-	-	-	-	-
McCall	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cascade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STATE	120,341	790,500	152,431	507,139	106,702	630,716	152,431	597,731
TOTAL	194,952	2,080,263	401,135	1,334,576	280,795	1,659,778	401,135	1,572,977

ALLOCATION OF TRIP EXPENDITURES - FALL CHINOOK

	Snake River, Clearwater to Salmon River	Snake River, above Salmon River to Hells Canyon Dam	Clearwater River, below Orofino Bridge	North Fork Clearwater River, from mouth to Dworshak Dam	Clearwater River, above Orofino Bridge to South Fork	South Fork Clearwater River	Middle Fork Clearwater River	Lochsa River	Selway River
SECTION	1	2	3	5	4	7	6	8	9
TOWN									
Lewiston	75%	0%	50%	10%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Clarkston	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Grangeville	0%	33%	0%	10%	10%	25%	10%	25%	25%
Kooskia	0%	0%	0%	15%	10%	25%	25%	25%	25%
Elk City	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	0%	20%	20%
Whitebird	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Riggins	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Orofino	0%	0%	50%	50%	50%	10%	40%	10%	10%
Kamiah	0%	0%	0%	15%	25%	20%	25%	20%	20%
Challis	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Stanley	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Salmon	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
North Fork	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
McCall	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Cascade	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
STATE	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Fall Chinook \$	\$ 447,67	\$ 425,63							
Fall Chinook Trips	7,350	2,950							
Total Trips	7,350	2,950	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steelhead Expend	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fall Chinook Expend	3,290,362	1,255,613	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expend	3,290,362	1,255,613	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Percent Before	0.344	0.344	0.385	0.360	0.366	0.360	0.366	0.383	0.380
Percent During	0.656	0.656	0.615	0.640	0.634	0.640	0.634	0.617	0.620

	Snake River, Clearwater to Salmon River	Snake River, above Salmon River to Hells Canyon Dam	Clearwater River, below Orofino Bridge	North Fork Clearwater River, from mouth to Dworshak Dam	Clearwater River, above Orofino Bridge to South Fork	South Fork Clearwater River	Middle Fork Clearwater River	Lochsa River	Selway River
SECTION	1	2	3	5	4	7	6	8	
TOWN									
Lewiston	1,618,858	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clarkston	539,619	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grangeville	-	274,560	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kooskia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elk City	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitebird	-	274,560	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riggins	-	274,560	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orofino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kamiah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Challis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stanley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salmon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Fork	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
McCall	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cascade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STATE	1,131,885	431,931	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	3,290,362	1,255,612	-	-	-	-	-	-	-