Anadromous Fish Reintroduction In the Upper Columbia River Basin An Overview

March 20, 2018

Stephen Smith, UCUT



Presentation Outline

- History of Salmon Blockages
- Joint Fish Passage Paper
- 3 Forums for Salmon Reintroduction
- Phase 1 Work

Columbia Basin



Canadian Dams of Interest



Grand Coulee Dam

105.17

Built in 1942

550' high 151 mile (243 km) reservoir

. d. d. . . .



Built in 1955

236' high 51 mile (82 km) reservoir 2.260 Mw capacity

Canadian Dams













- Annual average runs above Grand Coulee of 2.6 – 3.7 million salmon and steelhead
- Thousands of stream miles of mainstem and tributary habitat

4 major nursery lakes



 5 Upper Columbia tribes annual consumption of 6.8 to 13.1 million pounds (~650,000 fish)





 Indigenous Nations' annual consumption of 125,000 – 750,000 salmon and steelhead



 Lower river tribes' annual harvest of 1.5 to 2.6 million salmon and steelhead from above Chief Joseph Dam.

Why Reintroduction Now?

- Unmitigated injustice to Tribes, Indigenous Nations and other upper basin communities and economies
- Technology has improved for adult and juvenile salmon passage at high head dams
- New passage technologies have little, if any impact, on current project beneficiaries: power generation, flood control, irrigation, and navigation

Why Reintroduction Now?

- Reintroduction may be, and likely is, viable and needs to be investigated
- Nearby Sockeye & Chinook runs very productive
- U.S. federal government is requiring fish passage at most private dam blockages
- Climate Change get the salmon back to cooler habitats

ucut.org

A Joint Paper of The Columbia Basin Tribes & First Nations

JULY 2015

FISH PASSAGE & REINTRODUCTION into the U.S. & CANADIAN UPPER COLUMBIA BASIN

Columbia River Treaty

 December 2013: Fish passage and reintroduction included in the <u>U.S. Entity</u> <u>Regional Recommendation for the Future of the</u> <u>Columbia River Treaty after 2024</u>:

– "The United States should pursue a joint program with Canada, with shared costs, to investigate and, if warranted, implement restored fish passage and reintroduction of anadromous fish on the mainstem Columbia River to Canadian spawning grounds."

Columbia River Treaty

- Like hydropower and flood control, salmon reintroduction requires coordinated and strategic transboundary evaluation and implementation
 - Donor stock selection
 - Risk assessment
 - Capacity & location of fish passage facilities
 - Sequencing research and equipment
 - Coordinated artificial propagation facilities
 - Elimination of uncertainties

Northwest Power and Conservation Council



Columbia River Basin Fish and Wildlife Program 2014 Phased Approach to Reintroduction

"Investigate habitat availability, suitability and salmon survival potential in habitats above Grand Coulee."

Columbia River F&W Program

- October 2014: Tribes achieve an investigation of fish passage and reintroduction in <u>Columbia River</u> <u>Basin Fish & Wildlife Program</u>: Chief Joseph and Grand Coulee
- "Reintroduction of anadromous fish above Chief Joseph and Grand Coulee dams to mainstem reaches and tributaries in the United States"
- 3 Phases
 - Phase 1: Information Review (12/16)
 - Phase 2: Pilot Reintroductions and Interim
 Passage Facilities
 - Permanent Reintroduction and Facilities
 - Phase 3:

Tribal Action

• Tribes reserve the right to reintroduce salmon

· Pilot reintroductions are a near term possibility

Phase 1 Implementation

- U.S. Habitat Assessment
- Donor Stock Assessment
- Risk Assessment
- Life-Cycle Modeling

 Review of High Head Dam Fish Passage Facilities

Interim Phase 1 Report

- Habitat Assessment
- Donor Stock Assessment
- Risk Assessment
- Reintroduction Strategies
- High Head Dam Fish Passage Facility Options
- Life Cycle Modeling
- Alternative Fish Passage Facility Configurations
- Key Uncertainties
- Cost and Financing Considerations
- Recommendations

Floating Surface Collector



Whooshh "Salmon Cannon"





West Coast Reintroductions

20 other West Coast watersheds

• 48 dams

THANK YOU