
PART I - ADMINISTRATIVE

Section 1. General administrative information

Title of project

Multi-Year Plan Walla Walla Anadromous Fish Plan

BPA project number: 20524

Contract renewal date (mm/yyyy): Multiple actions?

Business name of agency, institution or organization requesting funding

Columbia Basin Fish & Wildlife Authority

Business acronym (if appropriate) CBFWA

Proposal contact person or principal investigator:

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NPPC Program Measure Number(s) which this project addresses

FWS/NMFS Biological Opinion Number(s) which this project addresses

Other planning document references

Short description

Target species

Section 2. Sorting and evaluation

Subbasin

Walla Walla

Evaluation Process Sort

CBFWA caucus	Special evaluation process	ISRP project type
Mark one or more caucus	If your project fits either of these processes, mark one or both	Mark one or more categories
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Anadromous fish <input type="checkbox"/> Resident fish <input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife	<input type="checkbox"/> Multi-year (milestone-based evaluation) <input type="checkbox"/> Watershed project evaluation	<input type="checkbox"/> Watershed councils/model watersheds <input type="checkbox"/> Information dissemination <input type="checkbox"/> Operation & maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> New construction <input type="checkbox"/> Research & monitoring <input type="checkbox"/> Implementation & management <input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife habitat acquisitions

Section 3. Relationships to other Bonneville projects

Umbrella / sub-proposal relationships. List umbrella project first.

Project #	Project title/description
20524	Multi-Year Plan Walla Walla Anadromous Fish Plan
9604601	Habitat enhancement, watershed coordination, habitat improvements.
9010	Habitat enhancement, watershed coordination, habitat improvements.
9601100	Juvenile Fish Passage Improvement - WW River
9601200	Adult Fish Passage Improvement - WW River
9604600	Habitat coordination, planning and improvements.
9606400	Habitat coordination, planning and improvements.

Other dependent or critically-related projects

Project #	Project title/description	Nature of relationship

Section 4. Objectives, tasks and schedules

Past accomplishments

Year	Accomplishment	Met biological objectives?

Objectives and tasks

Obj 1,2,3	Objective	Task a,b,c	Task
1	Improve adult holding and juvenile rearing survival.	a	Implement instream/riparian habitat enhancement & watershed protection projects, with emphasis on high-impacted private lands to overcome key limiting factors of high water temperature & sedimentation.
2	Improve adult and juvenile migration success.	a	Implement fish passage improvement projects as such as instream flow augmentation, screening at irrigation canals, ladders at diversion dams, and fish trap and haul operations which are intended to minimize mortality of migrating juvenile and adult fish.
3	Release additional genetically-appropriate steelhead in the subbasin.	a	Develop and implement watershed-based restoration program using hatchery production.
4	Restore naturally reproducing population of spring chinook.	a	Re-introduce spring chinook and supplement existing steelhead run.

Objective schedules and costs

Obj #	Start date mm/yyyy	End date mm/yyyy	Measureable biological objective(s)	Milestone	FY2000 Cost %
				Total	0.00%

Schedule constraints

Completion date

Section 5. Budget

FY99 project budget (BPA obligated):

FY2000 budget by line item

Item	Note	% of total	FY2000
Personnel		%0	
Fringe benefits		%0	
Supplies, materials, non-expendable property		%0	
Operations & maintenance		%0	
Capital acquisitions or improvements (e.g. land, buildings, major equip.)		%0	
NEPA costs		%0	
Construction-related support		%0	
PIT tags	# of tags:	%0	
Travel		%0	
Indirect costs		%0	
Subcontractor		%0	
Other		%0	
TOTAL BPA FY2000 BUDGET REQUEST			\$ 0

Cost sharing

Organization	Item or service provided	% total project cost (incl. BPA)	Amount (\$)
		%0	
		%0	
		%0	
		%0	
Total project cost (including BPA portion)			\$ 0

Outyear costs

	FY2001	FY02	FY03	FY04
Total budget				

Section 6. References

Watershed?	Reference
<input type="checkbox"/>	Draft Multi-Year Anadromous Fish Plan, CBFWA, February 4, 1998
<input type="checkbox"/>	FY1999 Draft Annual Implementation Work Plan, Vol. 1 Tab. 5, CBFWA May 13, 1998
<input type="checkbox"/>	

<input type="checkbox"/>	
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PART II - NARRATIVE

Section 7. Abstract

(Replace this text with your response in paragraph form)

Section 8. Project description

a. Technical and/or scientific background

(Replace this text with your response in paragraph form)

b. Rationale and significance to Regional Programs

The Walla Walla River Subbasin covers approximately 1,758 square miles in northeastern Oregon and southeastern Washington; about 73 percent of the drainage lies within Washington. The Walla Walla River originates in the Blue Mountains in northeast Oregon and flows west and north into Washington to the Columbia River. Elevations in the subbasin range from about 270 feet at the Columbia River, to about 3,000 feet in the Blue Mountains, to 6,000 feet at mountain crests.

Most of the land is privately owned, including about 96 percent of the subbasin lands in Washington. The higher elevation areas are managed for multiple uses, including timber harvest, livestock grazing, and motorized recreation. Mid-elevation lands are devoted to dry land farming and grazing. The Walla Walla River Valley is extensively and intensively irrigated. Irrigation is the largest use of surface and groundwater in the subbasin.

The indigenous anadromous fish species most actively targeted for management in the Walla Walla River Subbasin are spring chinook, coho, and summer steelhead. The goal for these species is to restore sustainable, naturally producing populations to support tribal and non-tribal harvest and cultural and economic practices while protecting the biological integrity and the genetic diversity of the watershed.

Although problems associated with gravel mining, diking, forest, and grazing practices exist, the most significant habitat impacts in the Walla Walla system are associated with the extensive network of irrigation diversions. Numerous passage problems for both adults and juveniles exist throughout the basin. The mainstem of the Walla Walla is de-watered in places and has very low flows and high stream temperatures in others during the summer. These problems have caused major habitat fragmentation and resulting poor connectivity. Combined with out-of-subbasin problems (e.g., Columbia mainstem passage and harvest), these problems have led to the extirpation of spring chinook and coho, and greatly reduced populations of summer steelhead and bull trout. This has greatly reduced production and led to loss of harvest opportunities.

c. Relationships to other projects

Specific actions which carry out these strategies include: 1) habitat enhancement planning; 2) watershed coordination; and, 3) some initial habitat improvements implemented under project #9604601 and will be joined by WDFW efforts under project #9010. Some passage improvement planning and improvements at two diversions have been done under projects #9601100 & #9601200.

Genetically appropriate broodstocks will be used to carry out hatchery production objectives, which will involve off-site central production facilities and in-basin juvenile acclimation/release facilities located near natural production sites. Satellite adult trapping, holding, and spawning facilities will be needed for broodstock development as adult returns increase. Current outplanting of summer steelhead is funded under the Lower Snake River Compensation Program (LSRCP).

Some habitat coordination, planning, and improvements have been funded by projects #9604600 and #9606400.

d. Project history (for ongoing projects)

(Replace this text with your response in paragraph form)

e. Proposal objectives

The co-managers have adopted the following outcome-based objectives in order to address the problems that anadromous fish face while in the Umatilla Subbasin: 1) improve adult holding and rearing survival; 2) improve adult and juvenile migration success; 3) release additional genetically-appropriate steelhead in the subbasin; and 4) restore a naturally reproducing population of spring chinook.

The strategies for achieving these objectives are to: 1) implement instream and riparian habitat enhancement and watershed protection projects with an emphasis on high-impacted private lands in order to overcome the key limiting factors of high water temperatures and sedimentation; 2) implement fish passage improvement projects such as instream flow augmentation, screening at irrigation canals, ladders at diversion dams, and fish trap and haul operations which are intended to minimize mortality of migrating juvenile and adult fish; and, 3) develop and implement a comprehensive watershed-based restoration program using hatchery production to re-introduce the extirpated spring chinook population and to supplement the existing run of steelhead including monitoring and evaluation of the Walla Walla Subbasin salmon restoration strategy that will be conducted to assess the success of habitat improvement actions and various artificial propagation strategies and the reproductive success of re-introduced spring chinook.

f. Methods

(Replace this text with your response in paragraph form)

g. Facilities and equipment

(Replace this text with your response in paragraph form)

h. Budget

(Replace this text with your response in paragraph form)

Section 9. Key personnel

(Replace this text with your response in paragraph form)

Section 10. Information/technology transfer

(Replace this text with your response in paragraph form)

Congratulations!