— BUREAU OF —
RECLAMATION

Project Background

Before non-indigenous contact, millions of salmon returned to the Columbia River to sustain Tribal communities for many thousands of years and to serve a vital role in a healthy ecosystem. The construction of the Chief Joseph and Grand Coulee dams on the Columbia River and Little Falls, Nine Mile, and Long Lake dams on the Spokane River halted anadromous salmon passage, creating a "blocked area." These dams severely restricted or eliminated Tribal traditional and cultural practices related to salmon. Beginning in 2013, a coalition of Columbia Basin Tribes and Canadian Indigenous Nations jointly developed a phased approach to guide salmon reintroduction efforts and the development of fish passage facilities in the Upper Columbia Basin:

- **Phase 1**: Phase 1 was completed in 2019. Results indicate that reintroduction of salmon to the blocked areas could result in the production of 76,000 adult sockeye salmon and 44,000 adult summer/fall Chinook salmon given current habitat conditions, available stocks of fish, and with the construction of effective fish passage systems at existing dams.
- **Phase 2**: Phase 2 involves designing and testing reintroduction strategies and fish passage facilities. Associated monitoring and evaluation would be used to adaptively manage the program. Juvenile salmon studies are underway with approvals and permits from applicable agencies. Phase 2 activities would be expected to continue through 2043.
- **Phase 3**: Future long-term reintroduction actions will be based on the results of Phase 2.

What is the P2IP?

The Phase 2 Implementation Plan: Testing the Feasibility of Reintroduced Salmon in the Upper Columbia River Basin (P2IP) is part of a stepwise scientific study to evaluate reintroducing salmon to the blocked areas above Chief Joseph Dam. The P2IP was developed by the Upper Columbia United Tribes (UCUT).

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