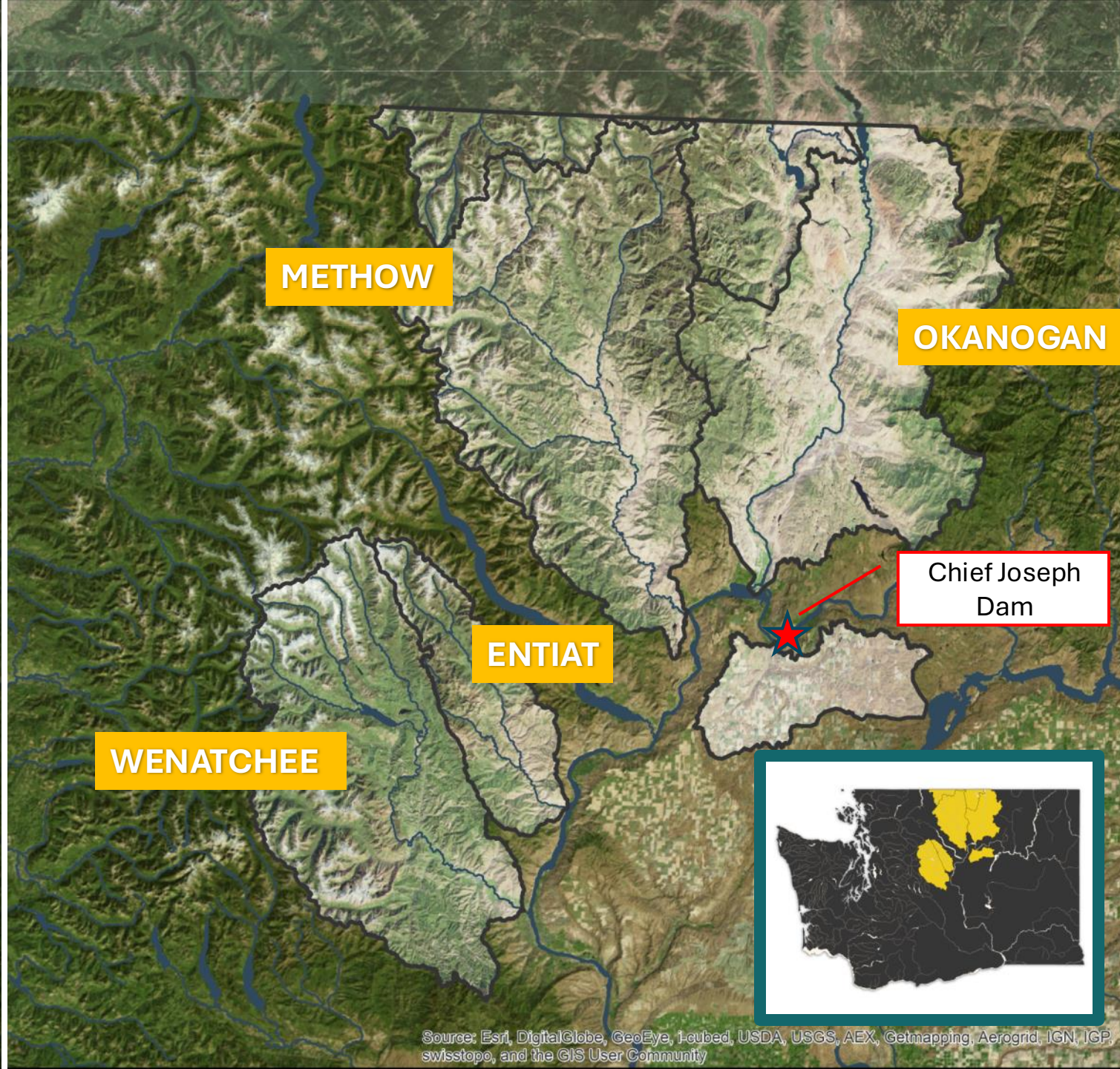


Salmon Recovery in the Upper Columbia



July 31, 2025
Amanda Ward, Executive Director
Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board
Wenatchee, WA

Upper Columbia Region



4 sub-basins
~ 10,000 square miles
(5.26 million acres)
~ 70% managed by the
Okanogan-Wenatchee
National Forest
~ 1,050 miles fish-
bearing streams

ESA listed species:

Endangered

- UC Spring Chinook
 - (1999)

Threatened

- Steelhead (2006)
- Bull Trout (1999)

Since formation in September 1999:

Regional projects

- Multiple funding sources, including SRFB and BPA

715 - Projects completed to date
(\$217 million)

162 - Active projects
(\$100 million)

144 - Planned projects
(\$172 million)



Regional annual grant round process



RTT

- Regional Technical Team
 - guide regional science
 - score SRFB and BPA projects
- Functions well, experienced leadership

WATs

- Watershed Action Teams
- Project implementation

CACs

- Citizen's Advisory Committees
 - Okanogan and Chelan counties
- 7 citizens from diverse backgrounds
- Final ranking of SRFB projects

2025 regional SRFB funding round

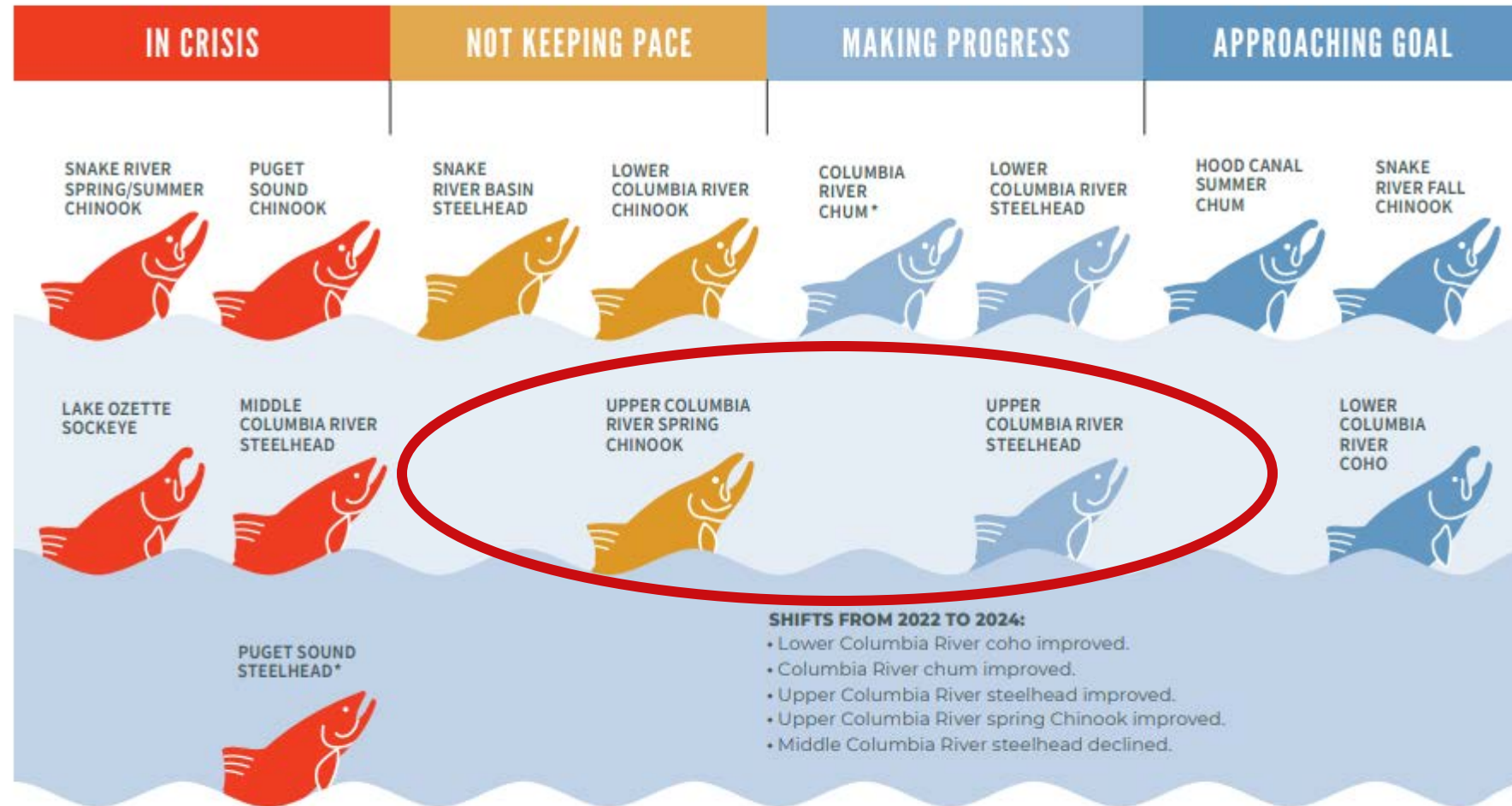
Regular

- 10 projects
 - Thermal infrared surveys to irrigation ditch efficiency
 - 6 to SRFB for final approval and full funding
 - 1 project for potential partial funding
 - \$2,062,000

Riparian

- 6 projects
 - Low-tech restoration to floodplain reconnection
 - 5 fully funded
 - 1 partially funded
 - \$2,246,036

Salmon Abundance | 2024



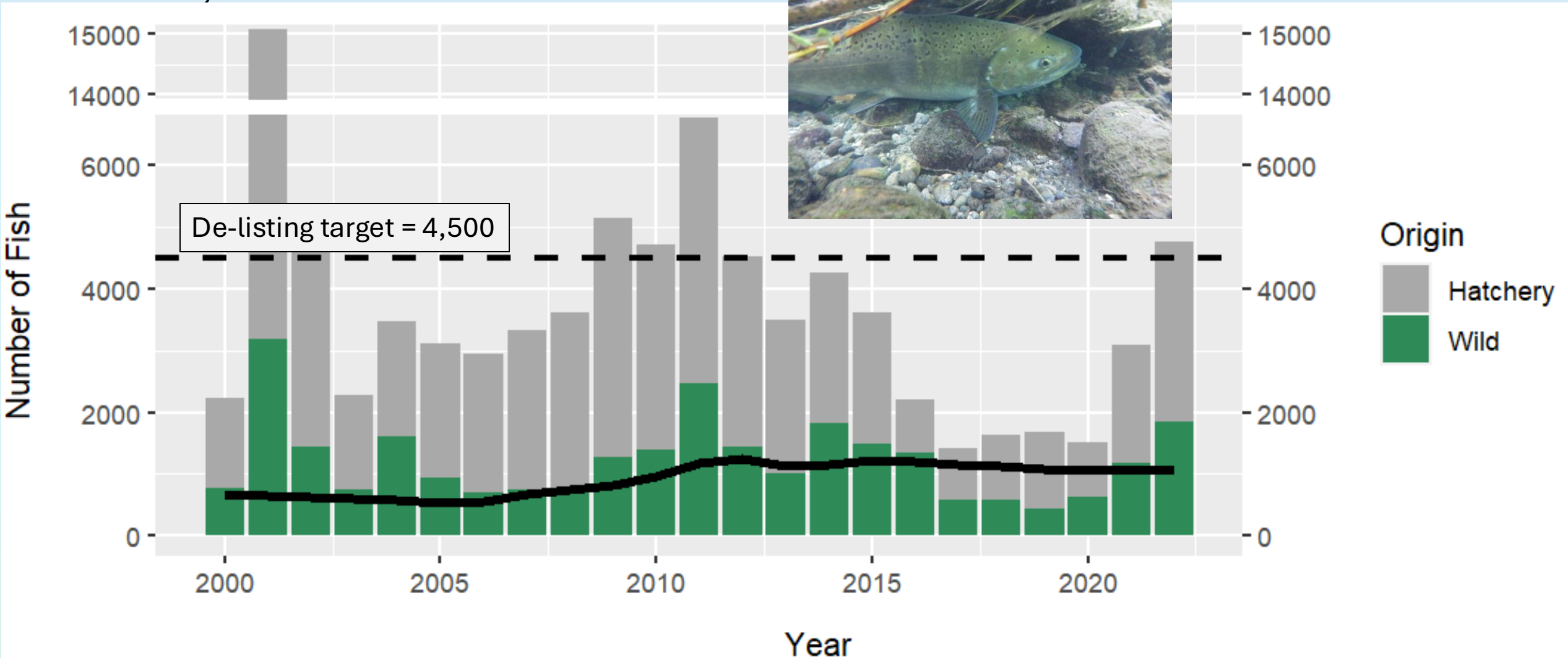
* Lacks complete data.

Data and analysis by Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

From: 2024 State Of Salmon In Watersheds
Executive Summary
Stateofsalmon.Wa.Gov

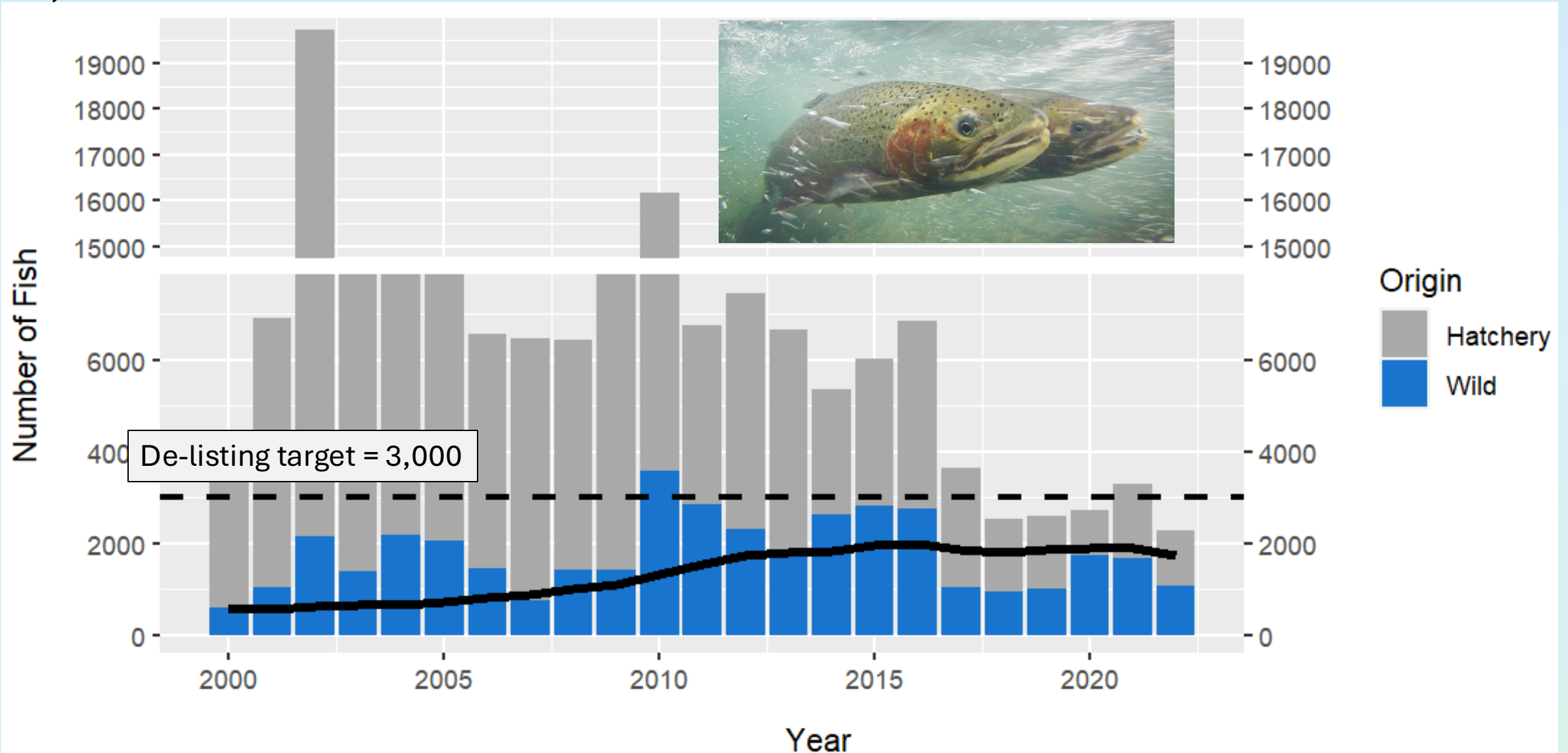
Upper Columbia Spring Chinook (Endangered)

70,000+ Historic Wild Fish



Upper Columbia Steelhead (Threatened)

14,000+ Historic Wild Fish



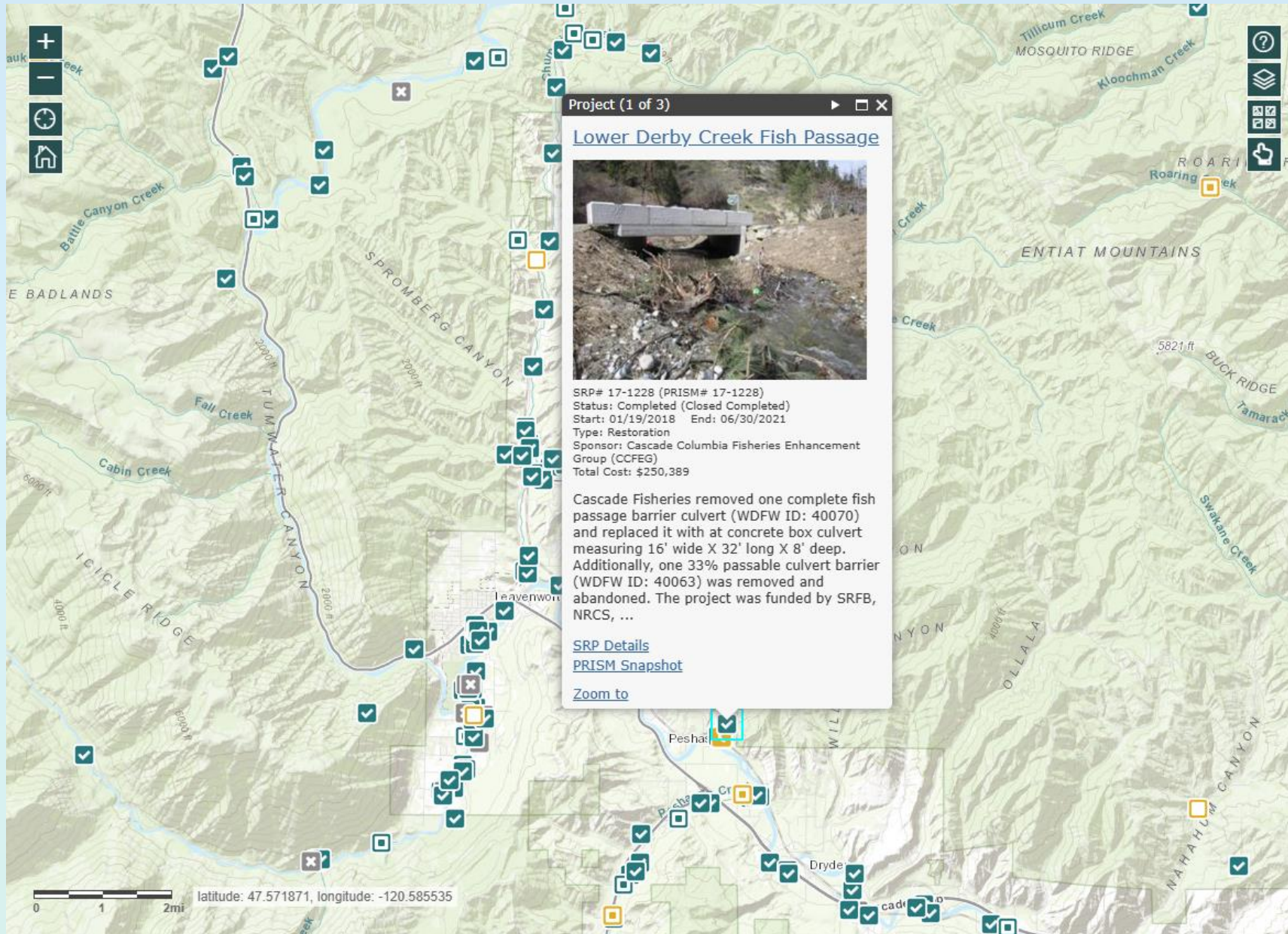
SALMON RECOVERY PORTAL (SRP)

<https://srp.rco.wa.gov>

A valuable tool

All projects entered
into SRP

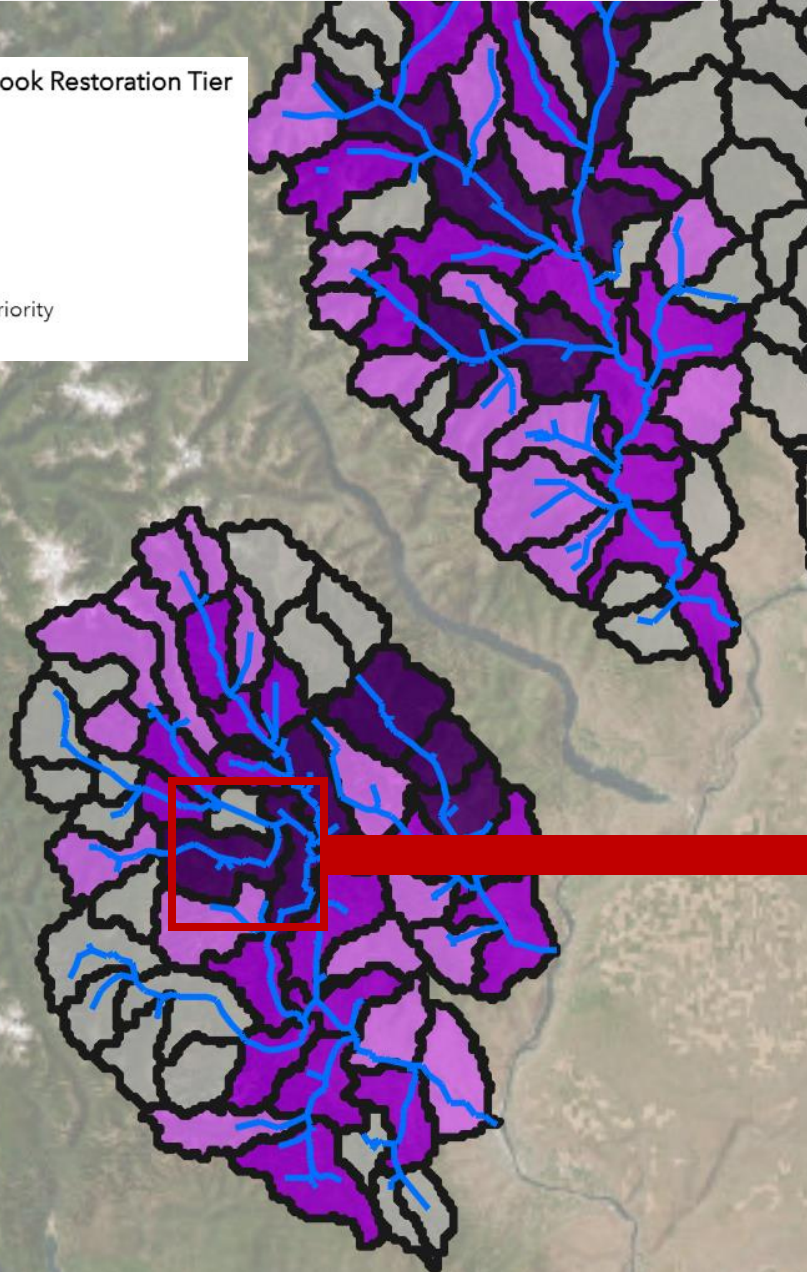
Map of projects –
regional and state
- From salmon
specific to irrigation
efficiencies



Priority Watersheds

Spring Chinook Restoration Tier

- Tier 1
- Tier 2
- Tier 3
- Not a Priority



Priority Reaches and Actions

Priority Spring Chinook Restoration Reaches

- 1
- 2
- 3
- Priority reach, no reach rank

(1 of 5)

Priority Life Stages	Winter Rearing, Fry, Summer Rearing
Rank 1 (Unacceptable) Limiting Factors	Cover- Wood, Flow- Summer Base Flow, Floodplain Connectivity, Off-Channel- Side-Channels
Rank 2 (At Risk) Limiting Factors	Pool Quantity and Quality, Riparian- Canopy Cover
Action Categories	Channel Complexity Restoration, Channel Modification, Fine Sediment Management, Floodplain Reconnection, Instream Flow Enhancement, Riparian Restoration and Management, Side

[Zoom to](#)

Barrier prioritization

Spring Chinook Prioritization



1



2

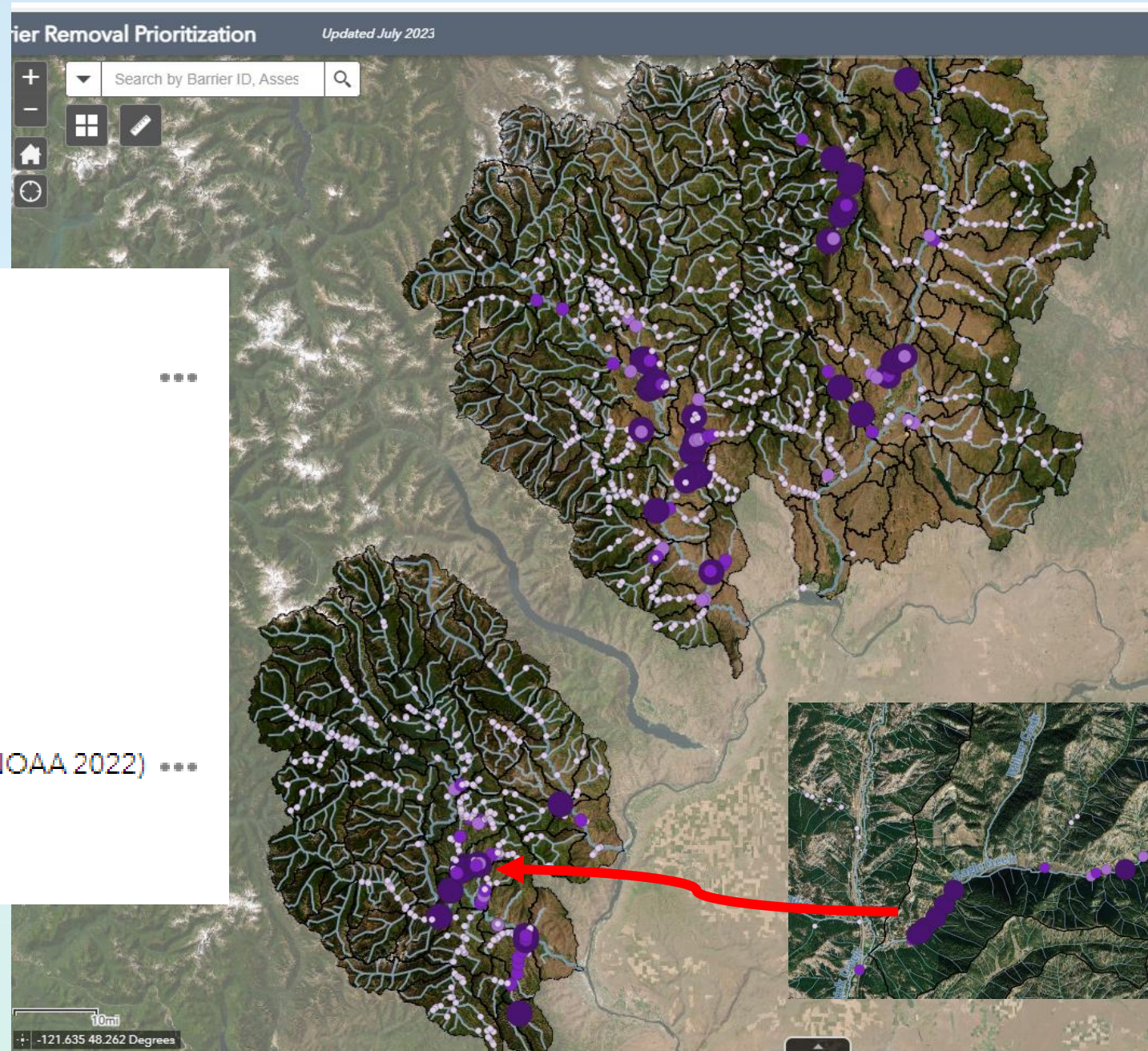


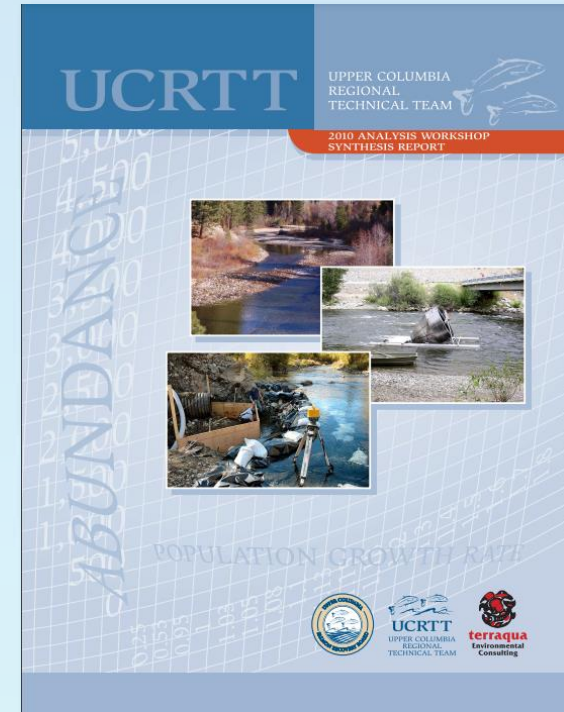
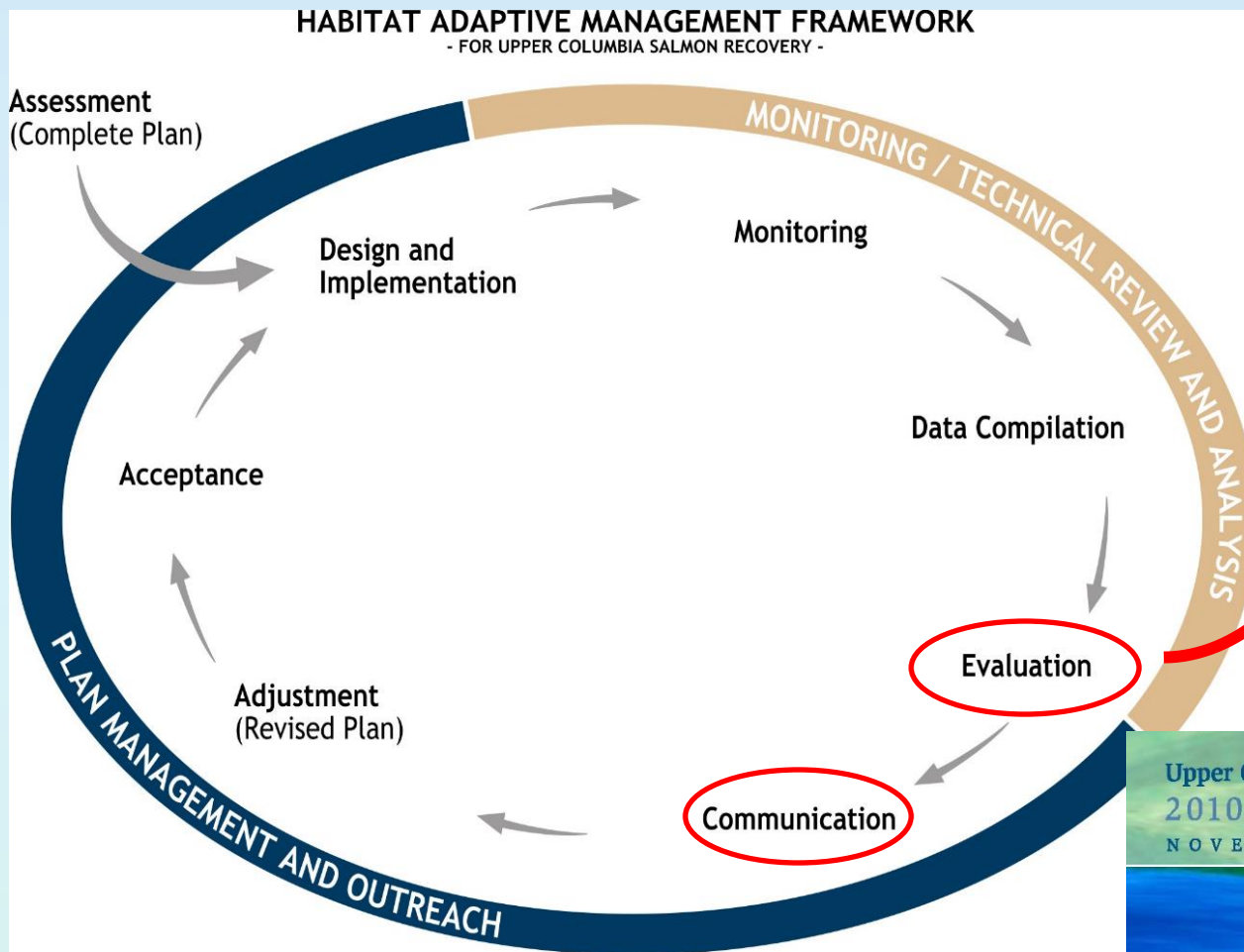
3



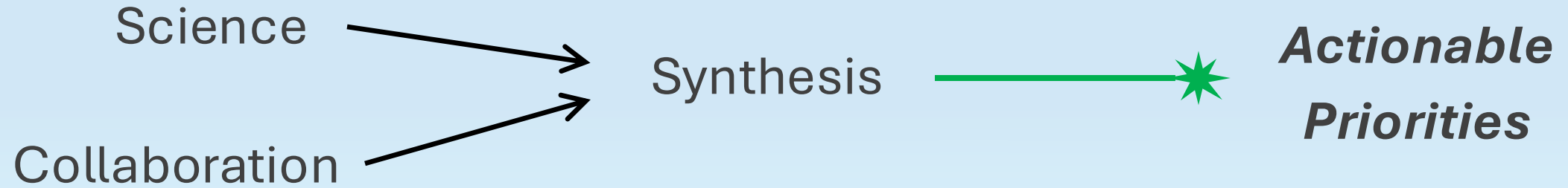
4

Spring Chinook Intrinsic Potential (NOAA 2022)





THE ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT PROCESS



Review Science & Lessons, Convene, Synthesize, Collaborate, Recommend

Adaptive Management Workshop – Habitat Focus

- Climate change is shifting the playing field
- The importance of scale in restoration and monitoring
- Life history diversity is crucial to resilience
- Floodplains and process-based restoration are key to improving water storage, complexity, food availability and temperature buffering
- Barriers to progress - bureaucracy, funding, and coordination



Workshop outcomes

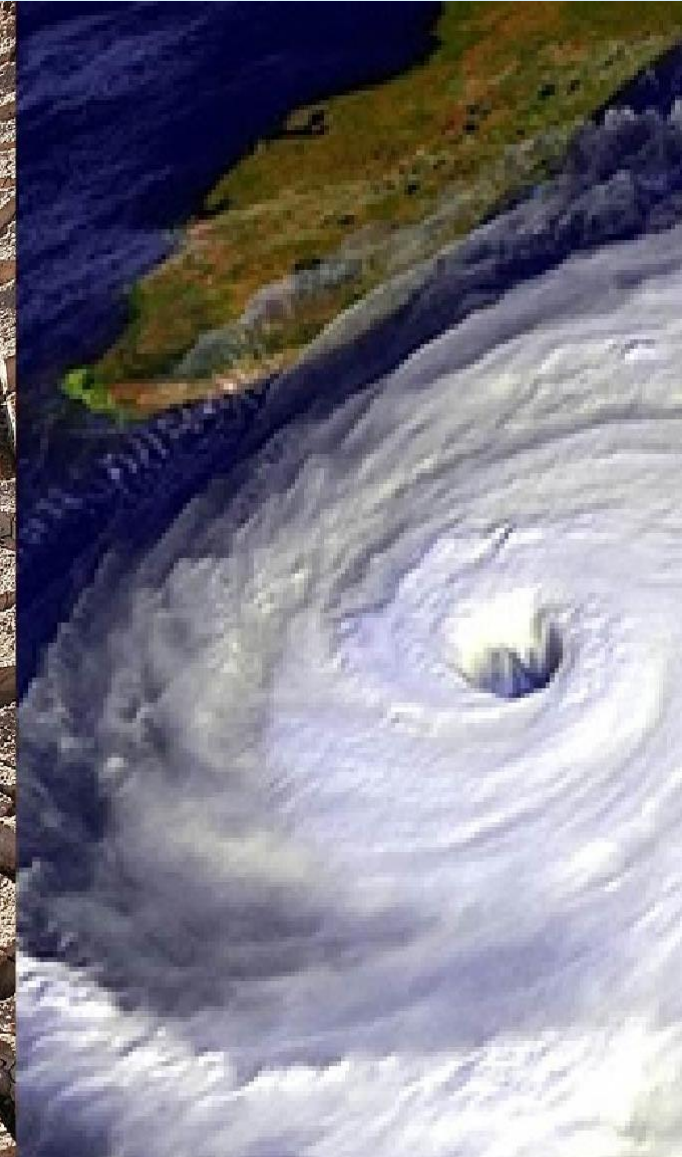
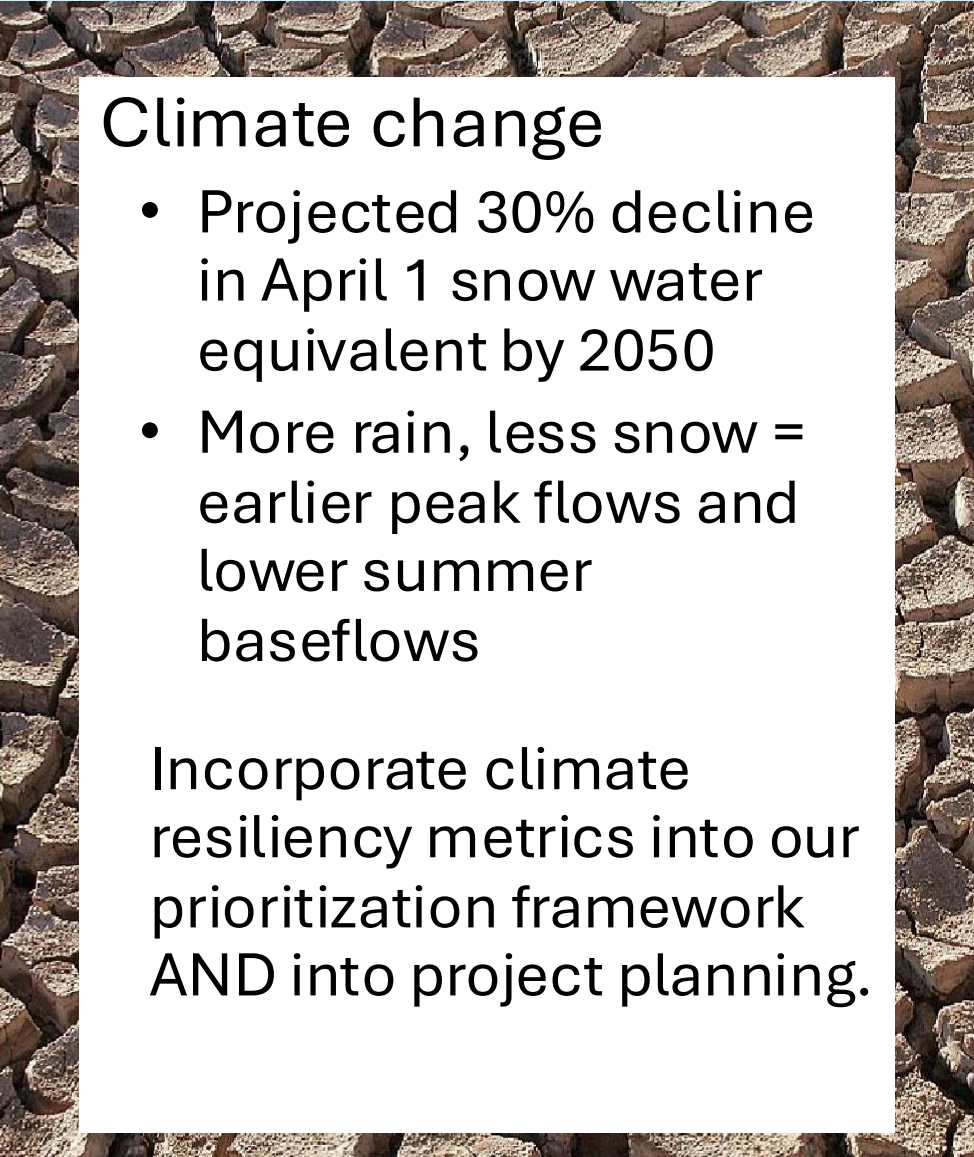
Climate change



Climate change

- Projected 30% decline in April 1 snow water equivalent by 2050
- More rain, less snow = earlier peak flows and lower summer baseflows

Incorporate climate resiliency metrics into our prioritization framework AND into project planning.



Stream temperature

Stream temperatures are increasing, impacting

- pre-spawn mortality
- egg development
- migration behavior

Cold water refugia critical – identify areas to protect and restore

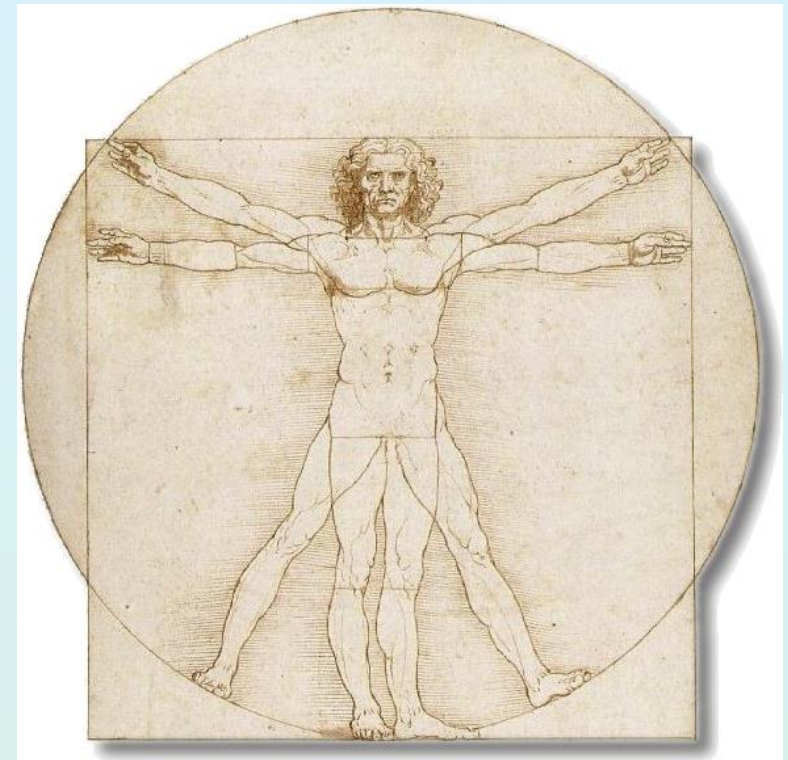
- Close areas to fishing
- Incentivize reduced irrigation withdrawals
- Trap and haul strategies during extreme events, if needed



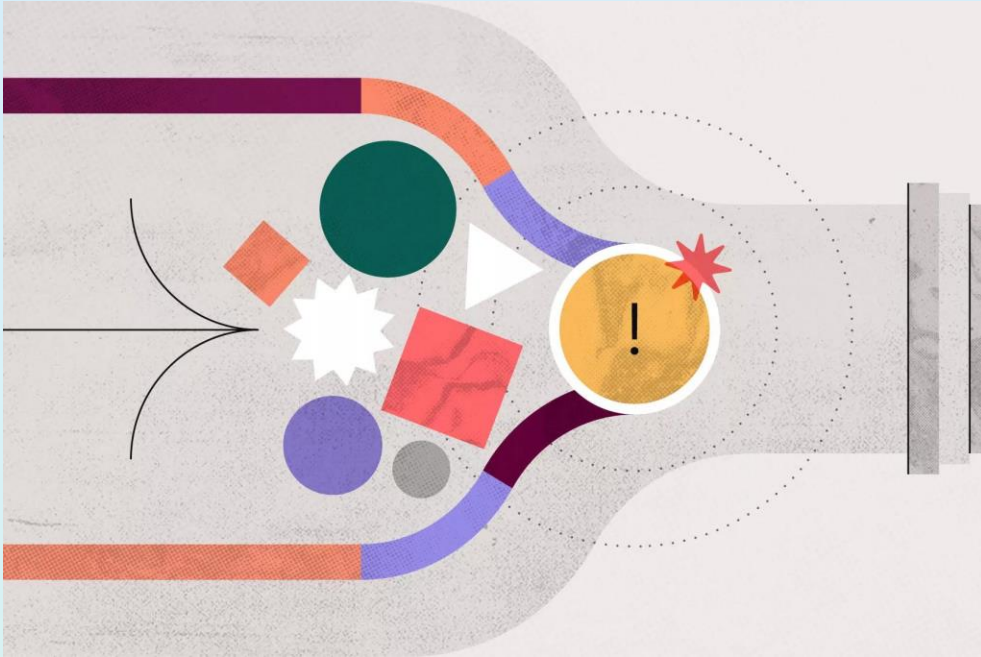
- Recovery Plan calls for the region to address all H's
 - Habitat, Harvest, Hydro, Hatcheries



Add 5th 'H'
=
Human



Bottlenecks



Fragmented collaboration and competition

- ❖ Engage, communicate, build trust

Regulatory barriers - permitting complexity

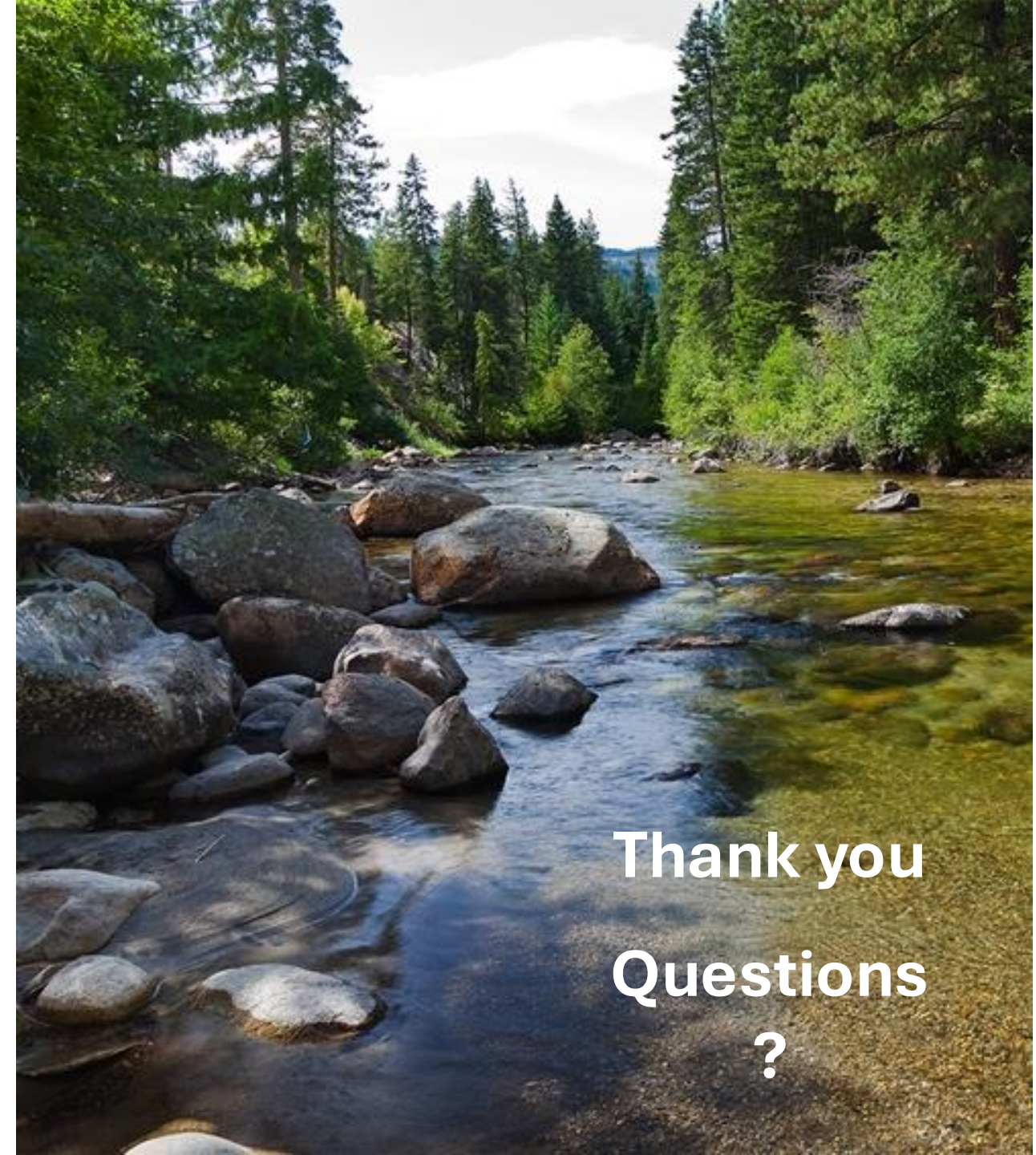
- ❖ Advocate for reform, streamlining

Ecological constraints

- ❖ Climate resilience metrics

- ❖ Process based solutions





Thank you
Questions
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