



# STUDY MILESTONES

✓ = Task already completed

- Notice of Intent ..... June 1995
- Scoping Meetings ..... July 1995
- Interim Status Report ..... December 1996
- Public Information Meetings ..... September 1997
- Technical Analysis (Economics, Engineering, Biological, etc.) ..... January 1999
- Prepare Draft Environmental Impact Statement ..... April 1999
- Public Review of Draft Environmental Impact Statement ..... May 1999
- Prepare Final Environmental Impact Statement ..... October 1999
- Public Review of Final Environmental Impact Statement ..... December 1999
- Sign Record of Decision ..... March 2000

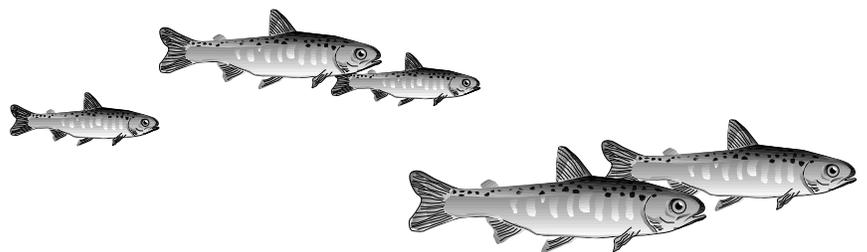


## FOR MORE INFORMATION

Look for the Corps' traveling displays detailing project background, the study process, and the pathways being considered. The displays will be set up at libraries, malls, public meetings, visitor centers at Corps dams, and outdoor shows in your area.

The traveling display and an informational video are available to interested groups for special events, conferences, and meetings. To request study information, please contact Dave Dankel, Public Involvement Specialist, at 509-527-7288 or [dave.a.dankel@usace.army.mil](mailto:dave.a.dankel@usace.army.mil) (e-mail).

You can also visit the Walla Walla District home page (<http://www.npw.usace.army.mil>) for updated project information and opportunities to be involved in the study process. ☺



### JUVENILE SALMON MIGRATION

(continued from page 4)

Ocean-bound juvenile salmon are referred to as smolts. Smolting is a physiological transformation that enables anadromous fish to adapt to saltwater, and it is connected to the urge to migrate downstream to the ocean. Significant delays in the smolts' migration time can directly or indirectly kill smolts or cause them to lose their migratory urge.

Dams present a variety of difficulties for the smolts. In general, they decrease river velocity, alter the normal seasonal flow pattern of the river, and shift water temperatures throughout the river system. Passing the dams poses additional problems for the smolts in spite of a variety of improvements designed to facilitate fish passage. Juvenile fish currently may navigate the dams through the turbines, through the spillway, or through the bypass system. Bypass systems are designed to divert fish away from turbines. Fish are then released into the river below the dam, or loaded onto specially equipped barges and trucks that carry them below all of the dams.

Each of these passage alternatives presents a set of dangers or difficulties. This study is evaluating ways to minimize these difficulties and increase the survival rates of juvenile anadromous salmon so they can return to spawn in their native habitat for future generations. ☺