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February 16, 2010

VIA ELECTRONIC FILING

Honorable Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary, and
Nathanial J. Davis, Sr., Deputy Secretary
ATTN: OEP/DHAC
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
888 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20426

Re: **Rocky Reach Hydroelectric Project No. 2145**
Article 402 – Operations Compliance Monitoring Plan

Dear Secretary Bose and Deputy Secretary Davis:

On February 19, 2009, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (Commission) issued the “Order on Offer of Settlement and Issuing New License”¹ (License) for the Rocky Reach Hydroelectric Project (Project). License Article 402 requires the Public Utility District No. 1 of Chelan County, Washington (Chelan PUD or Licensee), to file the following plan for Commission approval.

- Article 402: *Operations Compliance Monitoring Plan.*

... by February 15 each year thereafter, the licensee shall file for Commission approval an operations plan.

The plan shall include, but not be limited to, the following: (a) descriptions of fisheries- and water quality-related operating criteria for the project turbines, the downstream fish passage facility, fishways, spillways, and sluiceways; (b) descriptions of fisheries- and water-quality-related protocols for startup, in-season operation, shutdown, and inspection of the project turbines, the downstream passage facility, fishways (including fish salvage), spillways, and sluiceways; and (c) an annual schedule for operation and inspection of these facilities.

¹ 126 FERC ¶ 61,138

The licensee shall prepare the plan after consultation with the National Marine Fisheries Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Washington Department of Environmental Quality, the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Indian Reservation, and the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation. The licensee shall include with the plan, copies of comments and recommendations on the completed plan after it has been prepared and provided to the above entities, and specific descriptions of how the entities' comments are accommodated by the plan. The licensee shall allow a minimum of 30 days for the entities to comment and to make recommendations before filing the plan with the Commission.

The Commission reserves the right to require changes to the plan. Implementation of the plan shall not begin until the plan is approved by the Commission. Upon Commission approval, the licensee shall implement the plan, including any changes required by the Commission.

In accordance with the above License requirement, Chelan PUD hereby files the Operations Plan. Appendix D provides the record of consultation with federal, state and tribal resource agency members during the development of the Operations Plan.

Please note Appendix A, 2010 Fish Spill Plan, is in draft form. The Spill Plan is developed using fish study results (completed mid-December) and new fish study plans due about January 31. A draft Spill Plan is sent to HCP Coordinating Committee for a formal 60-day review as required under the Habitat Conservation Plan. As of the date of this filing, Chelan PUD is awaiting final approval on the plan from the HCP Coordinating Committee. For 2010, Chelan PUD will submit the final 2010 Fish Spill Plan with the Commission upon final approval of the HCP Coordinating Committee on or before March 30, 2010. Subsequently, Chelan PUD respectively requests a revision to the Operations Plan submittal date to March 30 in future years to coincide with development and HCP Coordinating Committee approval of the Fish Spill Plan. We appreciate the Commission's understanding regarding this matter. Please do not hesitate to contact me regarding any questions or comments you may have.

Sincerely,



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cc: Patrick Regan (FERC-PRO)
Adan Archuleta (FERC-PRO)
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2010 OPERATIONS PLAN
LICENSE ARTICLE 402

FINAL

ROCKY REACH HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT
FERC Project No. 2145

February 12, 2010



Public Utility District No. 1 of Chelan County
Wenatchee, Washington

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As required by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's (FERC's) License Order, Article 402, for the Rocky Reach Hydroelectric Project No. 2145 (Project), issued February 19, 2009, this Operations Plan describes (1) fisheries- and water quality-related operating criteria for the project turbines, the downstream fish passage facility, fishways, spillways, and sluiceways; (2) fisheries- and water-quality-related protocols for startup, in-season operation, shutdown, and inspection of the project turbines, the downstream passage facility, fishways (including fish salvage), spillways, and sluiceways; and (3) provides an annual schedule for operation and inspection of these facilities.

The turbines at Rocky Reach are operated as needed to produce electricity and do not have an operation season or schedule. However, during the juvenile fish migration season (April 1 through August 31), Public Utility District No. 1 of Chelan County (Chelan PUD) will prioritize the dispatch of generating units to achieve peak plant operating efficiency as follows 1,2,3,5,4,6,7,8,9,10,11 and turbine units 1 and 2 will operate at a soft-limit of 12 to 12.5 kcfs each. Turbine unit 11's loading may be adjusted as needed during daylight hours from May 1 through October 31 of each year, during periods when the powerhouse is not fully loaded. This can be used as a tool to enhance adult fish passage at the left (i.e., looking downstream) powerhouse entrance as necessary.

The Rocky Reach Juvenile Fish Bypass System (Bypass System) will operate continuously from April 1 to August 31 of each year. Operations outside these dates can occur if it is deemed necessary to encompass 95 percent of the juvenile salmon migration based on discussion with the Rocky Reach Habitat Conservation Plan Coordinating Committee (HCP-CC).

The Project normally provides spill for juvenile salmonid passage to cover 95 percent of the juvenile summer Chinook migration (see Table 3, "Chinook subyearling") in accordance with the criteria set forth by the HCP-CC. Spill levels and durations are correlated with Operational goals for meeting the HCP juvenile survival standards and the specific passage studies designed to measure attainment. Depending on annual survival study protocols, spill may also be provided to cover 95 percent of the juvenile sockeye salmon migration (see Table 3, "Sockeye"). Provisions for the spill program are listed in the HCP. Chelan PUD is continuing to conduct studies to evaluate compliance with state water quality criteria for total dissolved gas (TDG).

Adult fishways will be operated from March 1 to December 31 each year. If more time is required to complete critical fishway maintenance during the annual fishway overhaul period (January and February), the fishway outage may begin in December and be extended into March with the agreement of the HCP-CC.

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

The Rocky Reach Hydroelectric Project (Project) is owned and operated by the Public Utility District No. 1 of Chelan County (Chelan PUD). Chelan PUD received a new license (License) from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC/Commission) on February 19, 2009, authorizing Chelan PUD to operate the Project dam and powerhouse for a period of 43 years.

The Project consists of a reservoir with a surface area of approximately 8,235 acres and a concrete-gravity dam approximately 130 feet high and about 2,847 feet long (including the powerhouse) that spans the river. The dam consists of:

- a forebay wall, which is integral with the dam and is formed by 10 blocks of various heights and widths between the powerhouse and west abutment;
- a powerhouse approximately 1,088 feet long, 206 feet wide and 218 feet high that includes 11 generating units and a service bay;
- a spillway that is integral with the dam and consists of twelve 50-foot-wide bays separated by 10-foot-wide piers, with flow through each bay controlled by a 58-foot-high radial gate;
- two non-overflow east abutment blocks that are integral with the dam, each 125 feet high by 60 feet wide;
- an east bank seepage cutoff, which is a buried structure that extends roughly 2,000 feet from the east end of the concrete portions of the dam and has a maximum depth of about 200 feet and;
- Dryden weir and Tumwater dams' fish ladders and trapping facilities. (These facilities are located some distance away from the Project on the Wenatchee River).

The Rocky Reach Project includes passage facilities for upstream and downstream migrating fish. The upstream migrant fishway has three main entrances. These are located between spillway bays 8 and 9, at the center of the dam adjacent to powerhouse unit 11, and at the powerhouse service bay between turbine unit 1 and the west shoreline. There are also several submerged orifice entrances at each end of the powerhouse. Fish pass from the entrances into fish collection channels, which converge to guide fish to a pool and weir fish ladder. There is a counting station at the fishway exit located near the west shoreline. Attraction water for the powerhouse fishway entrances is provided by three hydraulic turbine-driven pumps with a total capacity of 3,500 cfs. A gravity intake provides attraction water for the spillway entrance. The juvenile fish bypass system (bypass system) includes a surface collection system, turbine intake screens and collection system for turbines 1 and 2, a bypass conduit to the tailrace, and a fish sampling facility.

On February 19, 2009 the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) issued its Order On Offer of Settlement and Issuing New License (License) for the Rocky Reach Hydroelectric Project for a term of 43 years to Chelan PUD (License ends February 1, 2052). Article 402 of the License order, *Operations Plan*, requires the following:

Within six months of the issuance date of the license and by February 15 each year thereafter, the licensee shall file for Commission approval an operations plan. The plan shall include, but not be limited to, the following: (a) descriptions of fisheries- and water quality-related operating criteria for the project turbines, the downstream fish passage facility, fishways, spillways, and sluiceways; (b) descriptions of fisheries- and water-quality-related protocols for startup, in-season operation, shutdown, and inspection of the project turbines, the downstream passage facility, fishways (including fish salvage), spillways, and sluiceways; and (c) an annual schedule for operation and inspection of these facilities.

The licensee shall prepare the plan after consultation with the National Marine Fisheries Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Washington Department of Environmental Quality (sic, Washington State Department of Ecology), the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Indian Reservation, and the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation. The licensee shall include with the plan, copies of comments and recommendations on the completed plan after it has been prepared and provided to the above entities, and specific descriptions of how the entities' comments are accommodated by the plan. The licensee shall allow a minimum of 30 days for the entities to comment and to make recommendations before filing the plan with the Commission.

The Commission reserves the right to require changes to the plan. Implementation of the plan shall not begin until the plan is approved by the Commission. Upon Commission approval, the licensee shall implement the plan, including any changes required by the Commission.

On December 8, 2009, FERC approved and modified the first Operations Plan. Changes made to the plan since that time are limited to:

- dates,
- elimination of one appendix,
- addition of an Inspection and Maintenance section for the Dryden and Tumwater fishways and traps, and
- the addition of language added by FERC in the order modifying and approving the plan.

This present document constitutes Chelan PUD's second Operations Plan, as required by License Article 402.

The License requires the continued implementation of the Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) (and associated Anadromous Fish Agreement), which was incorporated into the License by Ordering Paragraphs E and F. The License also includes several provisions of the 2006 Rocky Reach Comprehensive Settlement Agreement (Settlement Agreement). It is from this document that the Rocky Reach Fish Forum (RRFF) is established to work with Chelan PUD in implementation of Chapters 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of the Comprehensive Plan, relating to Water Quality, White Sturgeon, Bull Trout, Pacific Lamprey, and Resident Fish, respectively. The RRFF shall also assist Chelan PUD in coordinating Chelan PUD's work plans and efforts with the Habitat Conservation Plan

Coordinating Committee (HCP-CC) through joint membership and/or other such arrangements as the RRF and the HCP-CC may mutually devise. The RRF will be responsible for participating in the development of and implementing the adaptive management approach employed in the applicable chapters of the Comprehensive Plan.

The operations of the Project with regards to upstream and downstream fish passage are guided by the terms and conditions of the HCP. The HCP is a 50-year agreement, ending in 2054, to protect five species of Columbia River steelhead and salmon by implementing a combination of fish bypass systems, spill, off-site hatchery programs and evaluations, and habitat restoration work conducted in mid-Columbia tributary streams. This agreement was entered into by Chelan PUD with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), the Yakama Indian Nation (YN), and the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation (Colville). The HCP describes the year round Project operations necessary to protect Endangered Species Act (ESA)-listed Upper Columbia River steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) and Upper Columbia spring chinook (*O. tshawytscha*) as well as non-listed late-run (summer/fall) chinook salmon (*O. tshawytscha*), sockeye salmon (*O. nerka*), and coho salmon (*O. kisutch*) (collectively referred to as “Plan Species”). A HCP-CC, consisting of one member from each of the signing Parties, oversees the implementation of the HCP. The HCP-CC will be used as the primary means of consultation between Chelan PUD and the other parties in connection with the conduct of studies and the implementation of measures set forth in the HCP.

The operation of the Project with respect to water quality is guided by the terms in Washington State Department of Ecology’s (Ecology) 401 Certification, which has been included as Appendix A of the License.

This Operations Plan provides details of operations and procedures necessary to safely pass fish through the Project facilities to meet the standards agreed upon in the HCP. Additionally, this Operations Plan provides the details of operations and procedures that are taken to meet water quality standards, particularly with relation to operations of the spillway to meet both fish passage requirements and abatement of total dissolved gas (TDG) resulting from spillway operations. Table 1 provides a schedule of Project operations for fisheries and water quality purposes at Rocky Reach.

The Operations Plan will be revised as necessary by Chelan PUD to incorporate changes to Project operations and maintenance as a result of new facilities, changes in operational procedures, or information gained from evaluations. Future revisions may incorporate changes adopted through ESA consultations or through agreement of the HCP-CC and RRF.

Table 1-1. Dates of Project Operations for Fisheries and Water Quality Purposes.

Project Name	Start Date	End Date
Juvenile Fish Bypass System Operation	April 1	August 31
Fish Passage Efficiency Study	Mid-April	Early June
Juvenile Fish Survival Study	Mid-April	Early June
Juvenile Fish Bypass Evaluation (Species composition, fish condition evaluation)	April 1	August 31
Juvenile Fish Bypass Maintenance	Sept. 1	March 31
Spring Fish Spill* (sockeye only)	TBD	TBD
Summer Fish Spill* (subyearling chinook)	June	August
Dissolved Gas Monitoring	April 1	August 31
Adult Fishway Operation**	March 1	Dec. 31
Adult Fishway Maintenance**	Jan. 2	March 1

*Actual dates may vary according to in-season run-timing for each species.

**Months of fishway operation and maintenance may vary according to scope of maintenance work for a given year.

1.1 Emergency Deviations from the Operations Plan

Operational emergencies may occur which could require projects to deviate temporarily from the Operations Plan. To the extent possible, these deviations will be conducted to minimize impacts to fish and TDG and will be coordinated with the RRF and HCP-CC. Normally, coordination occurs prior to an action. However, if an emergency situation requires immediate attention, coordination will occur as soon as possible after the action.

Chelan PUD will file a report with FERC within 10 days of any emergency situation that requires a temporary deviation from this Operations Plan. The report will describe the emergency situation, the operational changes implemented as a result of the emergency, a schedule for resuming normal operation, and adverse environmental impacts associated with the emergency conditions, and any comments from the RRF or the HCP-CC.

Additionally, when emergency deviations from the Operations Plan occur, any adverse environmental effects (including increased TDG levels and GBT or fish mortality) will be reported to Ecology, Central Regional Office, Water Quality Program.

1.2 System Load Shaping

The Project is a participant in the Mid-Columbia Hourly Coordination Agreement (Hourly Coordination). Hourly Coordination operates the seven dams from Grand Coulee through the Priest Rapids Dam to meet system load requests while minimizing the reductions in head that could result if the projects independently used active storage in their reservoirs to meet individual loads. Efficient load following is accomplished by matching load requests to the movement of water released from Grand Coulee as it passes sequentially through the downstream projects, while maintaining the forebays of these projects as near full as possible. Limitations to operations flexibility at any of the projects with active storage result in greater fluctuations in discharge and forebay elevation at the remaining coordinated projects.

Hourly Coordination is also an important tool used to minimize spill (and resultant TDG levels) and headwater losses during special operations, including fish survival studies, spill gate testing, and repair and maintenance of turbine generating units at each of the projects.

To the extent it reduces TDG, Chelan PUD will avoid spill by continuing to participate in the Hourly Coordination Agreement, or any successor agreement to which Chelan PUD is a party.

1.3 Adaptive Management Approach to Fishery Operations (HCP)

The adaptive management approach that is used to direct Project fishery operations is clearly defined in the Rocky Reach Settlement Agreement, Page 4, (http://www.chelanpud.org/documents/RR_Settlement_Agreement.pdf):

“Adaptive Management” is an iterative and rigorous process used to improve decision-making in the face of uncertainty. In the context of the Rocky Reach relicensing, it is intended to improve the management of natural resources affected by ongoing Project operations, in order to achieve desired goals and objectives as effectively and efficiently as possible, within the provisions of this Agreement. The process has seven steps:

- a) Develop initial hypotheses regarding any ongoing Project impacts and potential remedial measures;*
- b) Develop goals and objectives for addressing any such impacts;*
- c) Develop and implement appropriate and reasonable measures in accordance with an established schedule;*
- d) Develop or identify monitoring and evaluation methodologies for determining whether such goals and objectives have been achieved;*
- e) Monitor and evaluate the implementation of such measures and their effectiveness toward achieving such goals and objectives;*
- f) Review monitoring and evaluation efforts; and*
- g) Confirm that such goals and objectives have been achieved or, if not achieved, evaluate additional or revised measures, including those previously considered in the Comprehensive Plan, and implement any additional or revised appropriate and reasonable measures, or explain why such goals and objectives cannot be achieved. If such goals and objectives have not been achieved, the RRF may reevaluate and revise such goals and objectives.*

Implementation of Chelan PUD's adaptive management approach is described in the Rocky Reach Habitat Conservation Plan (http://www.midcolumbiahcp.org/RR_HCP.pdf) and the Rocky Reach Settlement Agreement.

The HCP is a programmatic approach developed by Chelan PUD and the fisheries agencies and tribes for reducing and eliminating the effects of the Project on salmon and steelhead. The objective of the HCP is to achieve No Net Impact (NNI) for each Plan Species (spring, summer and fall Chinook salmon, sockeye salmon, coho salmon, and steelhead) affected by the Project on the schedule set out in the HCP and to maintain the same for the duration of the HCP. NNI consists of two components: (1) 91 percent Combined Adult and Juvenile Project Survival achieved by Project improvement measures implemented within the geographic area of the Project, (2) 9 percent compensation for Unavoidable Project Mortality provided through hatchery and tributary programs, with 7 percent compensation provided through hatchery programs and 2 percent compensation provided through tributary programs. The Parties intend these actions to contribute to the rebuilding of tributary habitat production capacity and basic productivity and numerical abundance of Plan Species. Adaptive management, as detailed in the HCP, provides for on-going modification of management practices to respond to new information and scientific development. Adaptive management will yield prescriptions that may vary over time.

The Settlement Agreement includes management plans that include goals and a process for developing protection, mitigation, and enhancement measures for species not covered by the HCP (i.e. white sturgeon, Pacific lamprey, bull trout, and resident species).

SECTION 2: DESCRIPTION OF TURBINE OPERATING CRITERIA AND PROTOCOLS

2.1 Turbine Operations

The powerhouse contains 11 vertical-axis turbines. The turbines incorporate many fish-friendly design features, including minimal gaps between each blade's leading edge and the hub. At rated capacity and head, units 1 through 7 discharge 14,600 cfs each and units 8 through 11 discharge 17,200 cfs each.

Generally, the turbines are operated as needed for producing electricity and do not have an operation season or schedule. However, during the juvenile fish migration season, Chelan PUD will prioritize the dispatch of generating units to promote optimal fish guidance efficiency of the Bypass System, with unit priority for starts and stops, as 1,2,3,5,4,6,7,8,9,10,11. During juvenile fish passage season (April 1 – August 31) turbine units 1 and 2 will operate at a soft-limit of 12 to 12.5 kcfs each to limit high velocities at the turbine intake screens.

Turbine unit 11's loading may be adjusted as needed during daylight hours from May 1 through October 31 of each year, during periods when the powerhouse is not fully loaded. This can be used as a tool to enhance adult fish passage at the left powerhouse fishway entrances.

2.2 Turbine Operation and Inspection Schedule

Operation of the turbines at the Project is automated, including decisions to start, stop and adjust the output of the 11 generating units to achieve maximum efficiency. The Project's automated functions are backed up with around-the-clock on-duty plant operators who monitor operations and can over-ride computer control if needed.

Turbines are inspected as necessary based on hours operated and other associated stresses. To the extent possible, maintenance of priority units will be scheduled outside of fish passage periods. Because units 1 and 2 provide attraction water flows they are important components of the bypass system; long-term outages of the two units will be avoided during the juvenile passage season.

Additionally, to minimize TDG uptake in the tailrace, Chelan PUD will, to the extent practicable, avoid maintenance outages during the high flow periods. Maintenance will be scheduled based on predicted flows when possible.

SECTION 3: JUVENILE FISH BYPASS SYSTEM (BYPASS SYSTEM)

3.1 Facilities Description

Following over 15 years of testing and prototype operation, Chelan PUD constructed a permanent juvenile fish bypass system (bypass system) in 2002 and began operation of that system at Rocky Reach in 2003 to guide migrating fish before they enter the powerhouse and divert them downstream past the dam. The bypass system is a key component of Habitat Conservation Plans (HCPs) signed by Chelan PUD, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), and the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation to meet HCP juvenile fish survival standards.

The juvenile fish passage facilities at the Project consist of three parts: a surface collector, an intake screen system in units 1 and 2, and a bypass conduit which includes a juvenile fish sampling facility.

3.1.1 Surface Collection System

The surface collector attracts the majority of the migrating juvenile fish into the bypass conduit. The surface collector is located in the forebay of the Rocky Reach powerhouse adjacent to the forebay wall, service bay, and turbine units 1, 2, and 3. The surface collector structure comprises three major sub-parts: the entrance, the de-watering structure, and the pump station. Trash racks, trash handling system and screen cleaners are provided to facilitate management of debris. The migrating fish pass over two surface collector control gates and are delivered to the bypass conduit by way of the surface collector weir box.

3.1.2 Intake Screen System

Studies indicate the second most likely path for migrating juvenile fish is through the turbine intakes for units C1 and C2. The intake screen system is designed to divert the majority of these fish and safely move them to the bypass conduit.

The intake screen system extends from the turbine intakes, up the gatewell slots, and into the gatewells of turbine units 1 and 2. The intake screen system consists of diversion and vertical barrier screens and 12 weir boxes (two boxes per intake slot, three slots per unit, and two units). The fish are guided by diversion screens in each intake, are routed up the gate well slot along the vertical barrier screens, and then pass over slide gates into the weir boxes. At normal forebay elevation (707 ft), a total of 10 cfs flows through each weir box. Flow from each of these weir boxes is directed into the gatewell collection piping and routed to the bypass conduit which consists of a combination of flumes and large diameter pipes.

3.1.3 Bypass Conduit

The bypass conduit is a combination of flumes and large diameter pipes and is designed to collect 240 cfs from the surface collector and 120 cfs from the intake screen system. Transport pipes from the surface collector and intake screen system penetrate the forebay wall at two separate locations and merge at a junction just south of the intake screen system pipe's exit from the forebay wall. The bypass conduit is 4,600 feet long and ranges from 90- to 108-inches in diameter. The bypass conduit originates south of the forebay wall and service bay and proceeds north along the tailrace deck. The bypass conduit then curves to the east across the center dam area and continues along the spillway to the Eastbank area. As soon as the bypass conduit reaches the east bank, it curves to the south and runs along the top of the bank, until it finally swings to the southwest for its last 500 feet. The bypass conduit terminates with an outfall structure. The velocity at the outfall terminus is 26 fps with impact velocities ranging from 40 to 48 fps depending on the tailrace elevation.

3.1.4 Juvenile Fish Sampling Facility

The juvenile fish sampling facility is comprised of a sampling screen, sampling flume, adult fish separator and return pipe, juvenile flume, raceway, and support building. The sampling screen is designed to be deployed into and retracted from the bypass conduit by large hydraulic cylinders. When deployed, the sampling screen will divert 20 to 25 cfs from the bypass conduit flow; this flow is then reduced to 4 cfs. Adult fish are separated automatically from the juvenile fish. Adults are returned to the bypass conduit by means of the adult return pipe; juvenile fish fall between the bars of a separator and are delivered to the raceway by way of a juvenile flume. Juvenile fish are processed at the support building and returned to the bypass conduit or transported to other sites if needed for studies.

3.2 Operating Criteria and Protocol

3.2.1 Operation Schedule

The Bypass System will operate continuously from April 1 to August 31. Operations outside these dates can occur if it is deemed necessary to encompass 95 percent of the juvenile salmon and steelhead run based on decisions by the HCP-CC.

3.2.2 Operation Procedures

The bypass system has been designed to provide fish guidance and bypass for river flows from 0 to 425 kcfs over forebay elevations ranging from 703 to 707 feet and over tailwater elevations ranging from 612 to 636 feet. The surface collector is operated to maintain a constant velocity of 2.85 feet per second at the entrance. At a normal forebay elevation of 707 feet, approximately 6,000 cfs is drawn into the entrance. After flowing through two dewatering channels, the 6,000 cfs is reduced to a bypass flow of 240 cfs at normal forebay elevation. A series of 36 screen cleaners sequentially remove debris from the surface collector dewatering screens. The diversion and vertical barrier screens in turbine units 1 and 2 will be cleaned routinely with a mobile intake screen cleaner. Cleaning will occur frequently enough to maintain the proper differential across the vertical barrier screens and to prevent descale/injury of migrating juvenile fish. Debris

buildup will be monitored with a camera mounted to the screen cleaner; this monitoring will enable the cleaning schedule to be adjusted based on the debris load in the river. Slide gate settings (associated with weir boxes and the intake screen system) are controlled automatically to regulate a flow rate from 6 to 10 cfs from the gateway depending on forebay elevation. The design flow for each slide gate is based on a table that depends on gateway level. In general, higher gateway levels will have a weir flow target of 10 cfs, while levels in the lower ranges will have lower targets, falling to approximately 6 cfs. The weir boxes are designed to safely transition the weir flow over the slide gates into the gateway collection piping. Contingencies are in place to manually operate any of the automatic systems, if the need arises.

3.2.3 Service Interruptions

The bypass system is taken out of operation at the end of the juvenile fish bypass season (i.e. after August 31) for fall/winter shutdown and annual maintenance. The Bypass System may also be removed from service due to unforeseen emergency repairs during the fish migration season. A fisheries biologist will be on-site for coordination and oversight of maintenance activities during the April 1 to August 31 operating season.

3.3 Inspection and Maintenance Schedule

3.3.1 Scheduled Maintenance

Scheduled maintenance of the Bypass System will occur in the off-season, which typically runs from September through March of each year. At this time, the various systems that comprise the Bypass System will be inspected; worn and/or broken parts will be repaired or replaced.

3.3.2 Unscheduled Maintenance

If unscheduled maintenance will cause an outage of the Bypass System during the juvenile fish migration season, Chelan PUD's biologists will inform the HCP-CC of the problem. If the problem is an emergency and immediate action must be taken, then the HCP-CC will be informed as soon as possible. If the problem is not an emergency, but serious enough that action will need to be taken during the migration season, Chelan PUD will coordinate efforts with the HCP-CC.

SECTION 4: DESCRIPTION OF SPILLWAY OPERATING CRITERIA AND PROTOCOL

The Project’s gated spillway allows regulation of flows and headwater levels in the Project reservoir. The spillway structure is oriented roughly perpendicular to the flow of the river. The spillway section consists of twelve 50-foot-wide bays separated by 10-foot-wide piers. The crest of the ogee spillway section is at elevation 650 feet. Flow through each bay is controlled by a 58-foot-high radial gate. Each gate is operated by a stationary hoist and is equipped for remote operation from the control room in the Project powerhouse.

Spillway releases to pass water in excess of turbine capability for load requirements, or for fish passage, are controlled by computer. The Project’s automated functions are backed up with around-the-clock, on-duty plant operators who monitor operations and can over-ride computer control if needed. When the headwater level exceeds operator-set maximum points, gates are automatically opened to pass the excess flow.

Spill gates are opened to create a tailrace pattern of turbulent water, the edges of which lead toward the adult fishway entrances. This spill pattern was designed to provide favorable guidance conditions for adult migrant salmon and steelhead. This spill pattern and alternate patterns were tested and it was determined this pattern was as good as, if not better than the alternate patterns (Schneider and Wilhelms, 2005). The same pattern (Table 2) is used for juvenile fish passage spill. During spill operations, whether for juvenile fish passage, TDG management, or for other purposes, the gates are operated via a computer automated system that follows the spill pattern.

During fish passage spill operations, the sequence and amounts of gate opening can also be adjusted to maximize the effectiveness of the water being spilled, both for juvenile passage and adult attraction. Based on the daily spill memo sent by the Chelan PUD Spill Coordinator by 10:00 a.m., the plant operators input into the system the volume of spill, begin time, and end time requested. On occasion the daily spill volumes are revised later in the day based on flows from Grand Coulee and Chief Joseph dams. The computer then determines, based on the program, which gates to open and how far.

For spill other than designated fish passage spill, the gates can be operated either automatically with the above mentioned program or manually.

Table 4-1. Spilling Schedule for Rocky Reach Dam. (Openings are in feet)

Total Feet of Gate Open	Gate 2	Gate 3	Gate 4	Gate 5	Gate 6	Gate 7	Gate 8	Estimated flow in KCFS
2							2	4334
3							3	6501
4					2		2	8668
5					2		3	10835
6					3		3	13002

Total Feet of Gate Open	Gate 2	Gate 3	Gate 4	Gate 5	Gate 6	Gate 7	Gate 8	Estimated flow in KCFS
7			2		2		3	15169
8			2		3		3	17336
9			3		3		3	19476
10	2		2		3		3	21640
11	2		3		3		3	23804
12	2		3		3	2	2	25968
13	2		3		3	2	3	28132
14	2		3		3	3	3	30296
15	2		3	2	3	2	3	32460
16	2		3	2	3	3	3	34624
17	2		3	3	3	3	3	36788
18	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	38124
19	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	40242
20	2	2	3	4	3	3	3	42360
21	2	3	3	4	3	3	3	44478
22	2	3	3	4	4	3	3	46596
23	2	3	3	5	4	3	3	48714
24	2	3	4	5	4	3	3	50832
25	2	3	4	5	4	4	3	52950
26	2	3	4	5	4	4	4	55068
27	2	3	5	5	4	4	4	57186
28	2	3	5	5	5	4	4	59304
29	2	3	5	5	5	5	4	61422
30	2	3	5	6	5	5	4	63540
31	2	3	5	6	5	5	5	65658
32	2	3	5	6	6	5	5	67776
33	2	4	5	6	6	5	5	69894
34	2	4	5	6	7	5	5	72012
35	2	4	6	6	7	5	5	74130
36	2	4	6	6	7	6	5	76248
37	2	4	6	6	7	6	6	78366
38	2	4	6	6	8	6	6	80484
39	2	4	6	7	8	6	6	82602
40	2	4	6	7	8	7	6	84720
41	2	5	6	7	8	7	6	86838
42	2	5	7	7	8	7	6	88956
43	2	5	7	7	9	7	6	91074
44	2	5	7	7	9	8	6	93192

Total Feet of Gate Open	Gate 2	Gate 3	Gate 4	Gate 5	Gate 6	Gate 7	Gate 8	Estimated flow in KCFS
45	2	5	7	8	9	8	6	95310
46	2	5	8	8	9	8	6	97428
47	2	5	8	9	9	8	6	99546
48	3	5	8	9	9	8	6	101664
49	3	6	8	9	9	8	6	103782
50	3	6	8	9	10	8	6	105900
51	3	6	8	10	10	8	6	108018
52	3	6	8	10	10	9	6	110136
53	3	6	9	10	10	9	6	112254
54	3	6	9	10	11	9	6	114372
55	3	6	9	11	11	9	6	116490
56	3	7	9	11	11	9	6	118608
57	3	7	10	11	11	9	6	120726
58	3	7	10	11	11	10	6	122844
59	3	7	11	11	11	10	6	124962
60	3	7	11	12	11	10	6	127080
61	4	7	11	12	11	10	6	129198
62	4	8	11	12	11	10	6	131316
63	5	8	11	12	11	10	6	133434
64	5	8	11	12	11	11	6	135552
65	6	9	11	12	11	11	6	137670
66	6	9	11	12	11	11	6	139788
67	7	9	11	12	11	11	6	141906
68	7	9	12	12	11	11	6	144024
69	8	9	12	12	11	11	6	146142
70	8	10	12	12	11	11	6	148260
71	9	10	12	12	11	11	6	150378
72	9	11	12	12	11	11	6	152496
73	9	11	12	12	12	11	6	154614
74	9	11	12	12	12	12	6	156732
75	9	12	12	12	12	12	6	158850
76	9	12	13	12	12	12	6	160968
77	9	12	13	13	12	12	6	163086
78	9	12	13	13	13	12	6	165204
79	9	13	13	13	13	12	6	167322
80	9	13	13	13	13	13	6	169440
81	10	13	13	13	13	13	6	171558
82	10	13	14	13	13	13	6	173676

Total Feet of Gate Open	Gate 2	Gate 3	Gate 4	Gate 5	Gate 6	Gate 7	Gate 8	Estimated flow in KCFS
83	10	13	14	14	13	13	6	175794
84	10	13	14	14	14	13	6	177912
85	10	14	14	14	14	13	6	180030
86	10	14	14	14	14	14	6	182148
87	11	14	14	14	14	14	6	184266
88	11	14	15	14	14	14	6	186384
89	11	14	15	15	14	14	6	188502
90	11	14	15	15	15	14	6	190620
91	11	15	15	15	15	14	6	192738
92	11	15	15	15	15	15	6	194856
93	12	15	15	15	15	15	6	196974
94	12	15	16	15	15	15	6	199092
95	12	15	16	16	15	15	6	201210
96	12	15	16	16	16	15	6	203328
97	12	16	16	16	16	15	6	205446
98	12	16	16	16	16	16	6	207564
99	12	16	16	16	16	16	7	209682
100	12	16	16	16	16	16	8	211800
101	12	16	17	16	16	16	8	213918
102	12	16	17	17	16	16	8	216036
103	12	16	17	17	17	16	8	218154
104	12	17	17	17	17	16	8	220272
105	12	17	17	17	17	17	8	222390
106	13	17	17	17	17	17	8	224508
107	13	17	18	17	17	17	8	226626
108	13	17	18	18	17	17	8	228744
109	13	17	18	18	18	17	8	230862
110	13	18	18	18	18	17	8	232980
111	13	18	18	18	18	18	8	235098
112	14	18	18	18	18	18	8	237216
113	14	18	19	18	18	18	8	239334
114	14	18	19	19	18	18	8	241452
115	14	18	19	19	19	18	8	243570
116	14	19	19	19	19	18	8	245688
117	14	19	19	19	19	19	8	247806
118	15	19	19	19	19	19	8	249924
119	15	19	20	19	19	19	8	252042
120	15	19	20	20	19	19	8	254160

Total Feet of Gate Open	Gate 2	Gate 3	Gate 4	Gate 5	Gate 6	Gate 7	Gate 8	Estimated flow in KCFS
121	15	19	20	20	20	19	8	256278
122	15	20	20	20	20	19	8	258396
123	15	20	20	20	20	20	8	260514
124	15	20	20	20	20	20	9	262632
125	15	20	20	20	20	20	10	264750
126	15	20	21	20	20	20	10	266868
127	15	20	21	21	20	20	10	268986
128	15	20	21	21	21	20	10	271104
129	15	21	21	21	21	20	10	273222
130	15	21	21	21	21	21	10	275340
131	16	21	21	21	21	21	10	277458
132	16	21	22	21	21	21	10	279576
133	16	21	22	22	21	21	10	281694
134	16	21	22	22	22	21	10	283812
135	16	22	22	22	22	21	10	285930
136	16	22	22	22	22	22	10	288048
137	17	22	22	22	22	22	10	290166
138	17	22	23	22	22	22	10	292284
139	17	22	23	23	22	22	10	294402
140	17	22	23	23	23	22	10	296520
141	17	23	23	23	23	22	10	298638
142	17	23	23	23	23	23	10	300756
143	18	23	23	23	23	23	10	302874
144	18	23	24	23	23	23	10	304992
145	18	23	24	24	23	23	10	307110
146	18	23	24	24	24	23	10	309228
147	18	24	24	24	24	23	10	311346

Notes:

- 1) The Estimated flow values are only an estimate. Flow values are dependent on actual headwater (and possibly how far the gate is open).
- 2) The table only accounts for gates that are under SCADA control (2-8).
- 3) Other gates could be opened manually, which would change total flow.

4.1 Fish Passage Spill Program

Since 2003, the University of Washington has been contracted to provide Chelan PUD with run-timing predictions for spring and summer out migrating salmon and steelhead using the Program RealTime run-time forecasting model. Program RealTime provides daily forecasts and

cumulative passage percentiles for steelhead, yearling Chinook, sockeye, and subyearling Chinook at both Rocky Reach and Rock Island. The program enables the Chelan PUD to better predict the date when a selected percentage of these species will arrive, or when a given percentage of any stock has passed (e.g. the 5 percent passage point for juvenile subyearling Chinook at Rocky Reach to trigger summer spill). The program utilizes daily fish counts from the juvenile sampling facility at Rocky Reach and the bypass trap at Rock Island. Estimates of the program’s forecast error in daily run projections will be calculated and displayed with the daily predictions at www.cbr.washington.edu/rt/rt.html.

The Project normally provides spill for juvenile sockeye and summer Chinook salmonid passage to cover 95 percent of the run at each of the projects in accordance with the criteria set forth in the HCP. Spill levels and durations are correlated with operations necessary for meeting the HCP juvenile survival standards and the specific passage studies designed to measure attainment.

Table 4-2. Mean Historical Juvenile Fish Run-timing at Rocky Reach Dam, (Columbia Basin Research Dart website).

Species	Passage Dates						
	First	5%	10%	50%	90%	95%	Last
Chinook Yearling	4/01	4/16	4/24	5/21	6/03	6/05	7/28
Steelhead	4/11	4/28	4/30	5/15	5/27	5/28	7/31
Sockeye	4/3	5/8	5/8	5/11	5/27	5/28	7/16
Chinook Subyearling	6/3	7/5	7/6	7/29	8/6	8/9	9/7

Appendix A provides information on annual operations related to the spillways, including annual juvenile fish spill program details.

4.2 Operation and Inspection Schedule

Spillways are operated on the schedule outlined above when spilling solely for juvenile fish passage. Spill required for other reasons, such as passing inflows in excess of powerhouse capacity or generation requirements may occur on an as-needed basis throughout the year, but rarely outside of the May to July snowmelt period. Inspections generally occur between May and October every year and are coordinated with spill requirements.

4.3 TDG Monitoring and Control

The state water quality criteria TDG is 110% of saturation at ambient temperature and pressure, except when inflows to the Project exceed the seven-day, 10-year average maximum flow level (7Q10). During the juvenile salmon passage season, the Washington State water quality standards establish a special fish passage exemption for the Snake and Columbia rivers to aid in

fish passage over hydroelectric dams when consistent with an Ecology-approved Gas Abatement Plan (GAP). Per the exemption, TDG must not exceed an average of 115% as measured in the forebays of the next downstream dams and must not exceed an average of 120% as measured in the tailraces of each dam. These averages are measured as an average of the twelve highest consecutive hourly readings in any one day, relative to atmospheric pressure. Additionally, a maximum TDG one hour average of 125% must not be exceeded during spill for fish passage. Chelan PUD operates the Project in a manner to avoid spill as much as possible, while meeting the passage and survival standards set forth in the HCP and Fish Management Plans. When spilling for fish or due to excess inflow or generation, the spillway is operated using gate settings that have been shown to limit TDG production and meet fish passage requirements (Schneider and Wilhelms, 2005).

Under the Operational Plan for TDG (Appendix B), the Project's operations personnel will monitor the TDG levels hourly. If the previous six-hour average TDG level in the tailrace at the JBS outfall is at or above 120%, or the instantaneous TDG level is at or above 125%, the voluntary spill volume will be reduced by 3 kcfs, or as necessary to achieve an instantaneous TDG level below 120%. The new spill volume will be monitored for an hour. If the next six-hour average TDG level is not less than 120%, the spill will be reduced by another 2 kcfs and monitored for an hour. The cycle continues, with the spill reduced by 2 kcfs until the average TDG level of the previous six-hour period is less than 120% and remains at less than 120% through the next full hour. If the instantaneous TDG drops below 118% for one full hour, the spill will be increased by 2 kcfs and monitored. The objective is to maintain as much of the spill level scheduled for fish passage operations as possible, without exceeding the tailrace TDG numeric criteria.

If the TDG level in the forebay of Rock Island Dam exceeds 115%, the Rock Island operations personnel will notify Rocky Reach operations personnel immediately. If the TDG level in the Rock Island forebay is greater than 115% and the TDG level in the forebay of Rocky Reach is less than 115%, the voluntary spill volume at Rocky Reach will be reduced by 3 kcfs for two hours. If, after two hours of reduced spill, the Rock Island forebay TDG levels are still above 115%, the spill will be reduced another 2 kcfs. If, subsequently, the instantaneous TDG level in the forebay of Rock Island is less than 113%, spill will be increased to the level necessary to comply with the TDG level of 115%. Since the TDG level in the Rock Island forebay is affected by mixing of powerhouse flows with spillway flows at the Project, Project operations personnel may develop additional protocols to adjust spill levels based on changes in powerhouse flow levels.

Additionally, as a condition of approval of the pending 2010 GAP, Chelan PUD will track spill gate configurations used during fish spill season, so that at the end of the season, this information can be used with information about spill volumes and TDG levels, to evaluate whether it is possible to further reduce TDG generation.

To track Project compliance, Chelan PUD monitors TDG levels at three locations: one in the forebay of Rocky Reach Dam, one in the tailrace of the dam, and one in the forebay Rock Island Dam (the next downstream project). TDG monitoring begins on April 1 of each year and ends on August 31. During this time, TDG levels are recorded at 15-minute intervals. The 15-minute

intervals are averaged into hourly readings for use in daily and 12-hour averages. The hourly average data is forwarded to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Reservoir Control Center on an hourly basis and posted on their site on the World Wide Web within a couple hours of receipt of data.

During the non-fish spill season Chelan PUD utilizes the standard spill pattern (gates 2-8) as necessary. Chelan PUD has no defined mechanism of achieving 110% during non-fish spill; however, Chelan PUD minimizes the need to spill during non-fish spill season by participating in the Hourly Coordination Agreement, and by careful planning of turbine unit outages and other activities to avoid reducing hydraulic capacity of the powerhouse during time periods when inflows to the Project are highest.

As per Section 5.4 (1)(a) of the 401 Certification which states: “Outside of the fish spill season, Chelan PUD may use spill as a surrogate for TDG levels,” Chelan PUD will use spill as a surrogate for TDG levels outside the fish spill season. This use of spill as a surrogate for TDG levels is made possible by a linear regression developed by Schneider and Wilhelms (2005). Chelan PUD will continue to refine said regression using data collected during the April – August fish spill season.

SECTION 5: ADULT FISHWAYS

5.1 Facilities Description

Adult fish facilities provide upstream passage for both anadromous and native fish species at the Project. These facilities consist of a fishway with the right power powerhouse entrance (RPE) and left powerhouse entrance (LPE), powerhouse collection and transportation channels, a spillway tunnel channel, a main spillway entrance (MSE), and a fish ladder. The LPE is located at mid-dam between the powerhouse and spillway. The RPE is located on the south end of the powerhouse. The fishway includes a counting station on the right bank.

The adult fish passage facilities include three turbine-driven propeller-type pumps that supply water from the tailwater of the Project for the powerhouse fishway entrances, most of the spillway entrance flow, and the six orifice gates along the powerhouse collection channel. Additional gravity-flow water can be supplied at the main spillway entrance to maintain the agreed upon criteria for that entrance. The powerhouse collection, left powerhouse, and spillway channels merge in the junction pool area to form the transportation channel that guides fish to the lower end of the fish ladder. The fish ladder exit is located on the right bank of the Columbia River.

Construction activities and associated modification in operations have potential for impact on adult passage at the Project. Construction schedules and activities will be reviewed in advance to limit this potential. Activities which have a high probability of affecting passage will be scheduled during nighttime hours.

5.2 Operations Schedule

For operation and maintenance purposes, the primary fish passage season is considered to be April through November. Primary passage periods by species are included in Table 4. Adult fish facilities will be operated from March 1 to December 31 each year. If more time is required to complete critical fishway maintenance during the annual fishway overhaul period, the fishway outage may encompass the month of December in addition to January and February. Chelan PUD will notify the HCP-CC as soon as possible in the process and request the additional time. Chelan PUD's annual goal is to have the fishway back in service by March 1. If unforeseen events or circumstances arise during the maintenance period which could extend the fishway outage beyond March 1, Chelan PUD will again notify the HCP-CC and request an extension beyond March 1.

Table 5-1. Primary Adult Salmonid Passage Periods by Species at Rocky Reach Dam.

Spring Chinook*	Mid-April to mid-late June
Summer Chinook*	Mid-late June to early September
Fall Chinook*	Early September to November
Steelhead	April to March

Coho	September to November
Sockeye	Late June to mid-August

*For accounting purposes and based on historical run timing, the spring Chinook run occurs from April 15 to June 23, summer Chinook from June 24 to Sept. 1, and fall Chinook from Sept. 2 to Nov. 15.

5.3 Operation Criteria

- a. **Adult fishway:** Water depth over weirs will be maintained at 1.0 to 1.2 feet.
- b. **Transportation Channel (Between trifurcation pool and ladder):** A transportation velocity of 1.5 to 4.0 feet per second (fps) (preferably 2.0 fps) shall be maintained in the channel and the lower end of the fish ladder which is below tailwater elevation.
- c. **Entrances:**
 1. General: A 1.0-foot minimum head will be maintained.
 2. RPE: Rotary gates at RPE1 and RPE2 shall be fully open.
 3. LPE: LPE1 and LPE3 shall be continuously open.

Submerged weir crest elevation at the RPEs and LPEs for the following tailwater elevations shall be at or below:

<u>Tailwater Elevation(ft)</u>	<u>Submerged Weir Crest Elevation (ft)</u>
615.0	603.5
620.0	606.5

During periods of high tailwater (elev. 621.0 or above) the gates are set to maintain a depth of 10-12 feet.

4. Orifice Entrances: The following six orifice entrances shall be open: CC1, CC2, CC3, CC16, CC18, and CC20.
5. MSE: Open May 1 through October 31. One gate (MSE 1) is permanently closed. One gate (MSE 2) is permanently open.

Submerged weir crest elevations at MSE 2 for the following tailwater elevations shall be at or below:

<u>Tailwater Elevation (ft)</u>	<u>Submerged Weir Crest Elevation (ft)</u>
621.5	604.5
625.0	605.3

- d. **Trashracks:**
 1. Ladder Exit and Attraction Water Intake Trashracks: Visible buildup of debris shall be removed immediately.

¹During periods of high tailwater (elev. 621.0 or above) it has been found that to keep a 1-foot differential at the LPE and MSE, gate depths cannot be set at the elevation listed. The depth that the gates are set at is generally between 10.0 and 12.0 feet. This has been coordinated with the Fish Passage Center.

2. Picketed Leads at Counting Window: Visible buildup of debris shall be removed immediately.
- e. **Staff Gauges and Water Level Indicators:**
1. Gauges and indicators shall be readable at all water levels encountered during passage periods.
 2. Staff gauges or water level indicators shall be located upstream and downstream from entrances, and at a convenient location for viewing along the fishway.
 3. Staff gauges and/or water level indicators shall be consistent with panel board water surface readings in the fishway control room.
 4. Water level indicators shall be maintained such that they are in continuous operation.

5.4 Dewatering and Fish Handling

The Project's adult fish facilities are dewatered for annual maintenance during the maintenance season (December 1 to March 1). On rare occasions, dewatering has been needed during the fish migration season to address emergency repairs. Although every effort is made to allow fish to leave the facilities volitionally, rescue and evacuation of some fish is typically required.

To facilitate volitional exiting by fish, the upper fishway section is dewatered three to four days ahead of the lower fishway. Orifice gates and ladder entrances in the lower fishway will remain open during this time, so that fish are able to leave the facility.

When fish evacuation is necessary, a Project biologist will be on site to coordinate and oversee fish salvage and handling. He will ensure that proper procedures are followed, and the equipment needed to safely evacuate the fish is on hand. The Project biologist will determine where the rescued fish are to be returned to the river. This is at the location closest to the point of rescue, which is usually the tailrace.

The evacuation of adult fish that are listed as threatened or endangered is a priority. However, the goal is to successfully relocate all fish to the river in good physical condition.

5.5 Inspection and Reporting

Chelan PUD's fishway attendants conduct two walk-throughs of the Rocky Reach fishway per day. A daily report is logged using information from the morning walk-through. The adult fish passage facilities are also inspected monthly by WDFW personnel. The Fish Passage Center (FPC) provides monthly reports covering inspections by WDFW for that month as well as a year-end report.

5.6 Maintenance

Scheduled maintenance for the adult fishway will occur in the off-season from January 2 to March 1. The annual list of items that are checked is noted in Appendix C. Fishway attendants also record additional punch list items to address as they discover them throughout the fish passage season.

If unscheduled maintenance must occur during the fish passage season that results in the need for an outage of the attraction water system, the HCP-CC will be consulted. Historically, nighttime outages have been preferred.

SECTION 6: DRYDEN AND TUMWATER FISHWAYS AND TRAPS

Dryden weir and Tumwater Dam are located at river miles 17.6 and 32, respectively of the Wenatchee River. The Wenatchee River is a tributary of the Columbia River, with the confluence occurring approximately 7.5 miles downstream of Rocky Reach Dam. These facilities are owned and operated by Chelan PUD.

Chelan PUD uses the fish ladders and traps at these facilities to collect broodstock for its salmon and steelhead hatchery program, which is required pursuant to the HCP and used for the Rock Island project. This is the only connection between these fish ladders and trapping facilities and the Rocky Reach Project, and they serve no other purpose related to the Rocky Reach Project. However, because ongoing activities at these facilities are required by the License as mandated by FWS' incidental take statement, the fish ladders and trapping facilities at Dryden and Tumwater have been made Project facilities through Ordering Paragraph (B)(2) and Article 204 of the License.

6.1 Dryden Fishway and Trap

At Dryden left and right bank fishways, the fishways begin operations based on river flows and the need for alternative fish passage routes. At Dryden left bank fishway, the fishway is opened for fish passage when river flow declines below 4 kcfs (June time frame). At Dryden right bank, the threshold is 5 kcfs (same time frame). The fishway attendants may open the fishways during slightly higher flows, if they observe that fish are beginning to have difficulty in migrating over the spillway (due to a declining hydrograph). The fishways remain in operation until late November/early December, or when river flow reaches 6 kcfs or greater in the winter.

The Dryden fish traps operate from July 1 through the end of November (or until the required number of coho and steelhead are collected for the Yakama Nation and Eastbank Hatchery's broodstock programs, respectively). Both traps are operated continuously on a weekly basis, Sunday night through Friday afternoon. WDFW personnel operate the traps from July through August. The Yakama Nation and WDFW personnel operate the traps from September through November. Adult summer Chinook, steelhead and coho are collected at the Dryden fish traps.

6.1.1 Inspection and Maintenance

Site visits for operation vary throughout the operating year—from daily visits to 2 to 3 times per week. Inspections of the ladder, attraction water intake screens, trashracks, and staff gauges are conducted during these site visits. Daily monitoring of weather and river flow conditions is necessary to determine when additional site visits are required to keep the facility operating within the established criteria.

Initial maintenance (Start-Up) occurs before trapping operations commence in the spring. In addition, an annual structural inspection normally occurs in the spring. Shut-down maintenance is conducted following fish trapping operations as soon as they have concluded for the year. The general purpose of Shut-Down maintenance is to prepare the facility for winter by removing pumps.

6.2 Tumwater Fishway and Trap

The Tumwater fishway operates year round, with the exception of 1) the annual overhaul period (generally in January), and 2) river flow of 10 kcfs or greater. WDFW, the Yakama Nation, and USFWS trap adult steelhead, spring Chinook, summer Chinook, sockeye, and coho from mid-February through mid-December. During this period, the trap is collecting fish 24 hours per day, 7 days per week. From mid-February until approximately mid-April, the trap is passively operated, i.e. fish are removed from the trap hopper by WDFW personnel one to two times per day. As the numbers of spring Chinook increase (approximately mid-April), the trap is actively operated, and fish continually processed, with WDFW personnel on site from dawn to dusk. As steelhead numbers decrease in the winter (late November/early December), the trap is passively operated until freezing temperatures bring an end to trap operations. From approximately mid-December to mid-February, no trapping operations occur. Fish move through the fishway and are captured on video.

6.2.1 Inspection and Maintenance

Site visits for operation vary throughout the operating year—from daily visits to 2 to 3 times per week. Inspections of the ladder, fishway entrance gates, and pump intake and fish trap screens are conducted during these site visits. Daily monitoring of weather and river flow conditions is necessary to determine when additional site visits are required to keep the facility operating within the established criteria.

An annual inspection of the fish trapping facilities is performed with the inspection of the fishway between December and April.

SECTION 7: REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: 2010 FISH SPILL PLAN

DRAFT

2010 Fish Spill Plan

Rocky Reach and Rock Island Dams

Chelan PUD

Steve Hemstrom

Public Utility District No. 1 of Chelan County
Wenatchee, Washington

January 6, 2010

INTRODUCTION

On June 21, 2004, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) licenses for Rocky Reach and Rock Island were amended to incorporate the respective Habitat Conservation Plans (HCP) into each Project license. In February 2009 Rocky Reach received a new 43-year Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) operating license, with the HCP incorporated. Fish spill operations in 2010 at Rocky Reach will be implemented by Chelan PUD (District) according to the HCP and the juvenile survival studies conducted with certain Project operations and spill levels at each dam. Spill levels proposed by the District under provisions of the HCPs are summarized in Table 4 of this plan. Chelan PUD holds valid Incidental Take Statements (ITS) from NOAA Fisheries (NOAA) and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) for HCP fish spill operations at the Project.

For yearling Chinook and steelhead in 2010, the District will operate the juvenile fish bypass (JFB) at Rocky Reach exclusively with no spill, and conduct a Project survival study for yearling Chinook. This study will repeat the day-night release survival study that the District conducted for juvenile sockeye in 2009. The 2009 study evaluated the differences in Project survival for day time and night time releases of tagged sockeye smolts, and the differences in passage and survival rates for tagged smolts passing the dam itself during the day and night. This test included running turbine units in best efficiency mode to evaluate differences in route-specific survival (powerhouse and juvenile fish bypass system), with all available river flow passing through turbines and bypass system. Results showed that survival for sockeye smolts passing Rocky Reach Dam (powerhouse and bypass system) was 98.04% during night time hours, and 96.99% during the day time hours. Survival of tagged smolts passing through powerhouse was significantly higher during night time hours, even though units operated at the same efficiency settings day and night, and river flow did not vary significantly between day and night periods; predation in the immediate tailrace is believed to have caused the survival difference. The Project operated with no spill during the entire study; total study-wide Project survival for juvenile sockeye was estimated to be 95.45%.

During the summer outmigration of subyearling Chinook, the District will spill 9% of day average river flow at Rocky Reach for a duration covering 95% of their outmigration.

Rock Island fish spill will increase to 20% upon onset of the summer outmigration of sub-yearling Chinook. Spill remains the primary means of juvenile salmonid passage as directed in Section 5.4.1(a) of the Rock Island HCP. Spring and summer spill will cover 95% of the juvenile outmigration for steelhead, sockeye, yearling and subyearling Chinook.

Summer Fish Spill Operations in 2010

Juvenile run-timing information at Rocky Reach will be used to determine passage percentiles and the necessary spill duration for subyearling Chinook (0% to 95%). Daily fish counts from index sample periods at the juvenile collection facility, in combination with the University of Washington's Program RealTime run forecaster, will be used to determine spill timing for subyearling Chinook.

Run-Timing Predictions in 2010

Since 2003, the University of Washington has provided the District with run-timing predictions for spring and summer out migrating salmon and steelhead using the Program RealTime run-time forecasting model. Program Real-Time provides daily forecasts and cumulative passage percentiles for steelhead, yearling Chinook, sockeye, and subyearling Chinook at Rocky Reach and Rock Island. The program enables the District to better predict the date when a selected percentage of these species will arrive, or when a given percentage of any stock has passed (e.g. the 5% passage point for spring species at Rock Island to trigger spring spill). The program utilizes daily fish counts from the juvenile sampling facility at Rocky Reach and the juvenile bypass trap at Rock Island. The number of smolts sampled each day and estimates of the program’s forecast error in season-long outmigration percentiles are calculated and displayed with the daily predictions at www.cbr.washington.edu/rt/rt.html.

Historic Run Timing

Estimated historical run-times for each species at Rocky Reach are summarized in Table 2. At Rocky Reach, data is summarized from the juvenile bypass system, 2003-2009. The 2.5 percentile for sockeye migrants occurs around May 9 (range May 5 - May 15), and reaches the 97.5 percentile around June 1 on average (Table 2). The summer run (subyearling Chinook) generally begins the first week of June and reaches the 95th percentile sometime around August 11 (range August 4-August 24).

Table 2. Historic average run-time dates (range in parenthesis) at Rocky Reach and Rock Island dams. Rocky Reach is based on data collected from 2004-2009 at the juvenile bypass system. Rock Island is based on Index counts of smolts at juvenile bypass trap, 2000-2009. (See footnote 1).

Stock/species	Percentile			
	2.5%	5%	95%	97.5%
Rocky Reach				
Sockeye	9-May (5/5 - 5/15)	11-May (5/8 - 5/17)	27-May (5/23 - 6/2)	1-June (5/24 - 6/4)
Subyearling Chinook	8-Jun (6/2 - 6/20)	13-June (6/8 - 6/24)	8-Aug (8/4 - 8/24)	18-Aug (8/11 - 9/4)

2010 Rocky Reach Index Sampling

The District will operate the Rocky Reach JFB seven days per week (normal operation) in 2010 to obtain the necessary index samples for run timing analysis, and to collect fish for survival and passage route studies. During “index sample hours” (0800-1130 hours) a 30-minute sample will be taken at the start of each hour. For each hour outside of the “index period”, a 20 minute sample will be taken for 30 continuous days in May and early June. This will provide a second year of data to determine the diel (24-hour) passage timing for the various species of smolts at Rocky Reach

Sampling protocols at the JFB in 2010 will remain consistent with those used in 2009. Smolts will be sub-sampled daily from the bypass (Monday through Sunday) for four 30-minute “index periods” at 0800, 0900, 1000, and 1100 hours (Table 1). The sample target for each 30-minute period will be 350 fish combined for the spring migrating species, and 125 fish for summer migrating species (subyearling Chinook). If fish numbers are high in the first few minutes of a sampling period (300-350 fish), the sampling screen will be retracted and the number (collected) will be linearly expanded to the entire 30-minute period.

Table 1. Index sampling times and fish collection targets at the Rocky Reach juvenile fish bypass system in 2010.

0800 - 0830 hrs	30 min*	350 (spr) or 125 (sum)	Mon-Sun
0900 - 0930 hrs	30 min*	350 (spr) or 125 (sum)	Mon-Sun
1000 - 1030 hrs	30 min*	350 (spr) or 125 (sum)	Mon-Sun
1100 - 1130 hrs	30 min*	350 (spr) or 125 (sum)	Mon-Sun

* Sample duration may be less than 30 minutes if fish numbers are met prior to that time

Fish number will be proportionately expanded to account for Index samples shorter than 30 minutes

Rocky Reach 2010 Survival Study without Project Spill

In 2010, the District is proposing a yearling Chinook survival study while operating the fish bypass system only, without designated fish spill. The study duration will be 30 days from late April through May. Unavoidable spill for reservoir headwater control may occur during the Chinook study at Rocky Reach in 2010. Information on this study proposal is summarized below. This study is currently being review by the HCP Coordinating Committee.

2010 Day/Night Release Survival Study for Yearling Chinook

Chelan PUD will conduct a survival study in 2010 at Rocky Reach to compare differences in reservoir and dam survival for acoustic tagged yearling Chinook that are released into the river below Wells Dam during day time hours, and during night time hours. The purpose of the study is to determine if survival differences exist for Chinook passing through the reservoir and the dam at night, versus those passing under lighted conditions during the day. The District’s 2009 diel passage study showed that yearling Chinook have a tendency to pass Rocky Reach Dam in greater numbers at night, compared to the day. Tagged Chinook will be released day and night below Wells Dam, and in the Rocky Reach tailrace, to conduct the paired release study. Predation (pikeminnow and avian predators) rates are believed to be much lower during night time hours when more run of river juvenile Chinook are passing the Project, and higher during the day when potentially fewer smolts are passing.

Eliminating Potential Biases in Survival Study Methods

A negative “survival study bias” (an unintended effect that artificially results in a flawed survival estimate for the smolt population being tested) may be introduced if all tagged study fish are released only during the day when predation rates are highest, when in fact

juvenile Chinook are known to migrate at night (Steig et al. in press). The 2010 experimental design will determine if a differential survival effect is present for night vs. day migrating tagged Chinook smolts, and help to determine when study fish should be released to yield a non-biased survival estimate that accurately represents survival for out-migrating juvenile salmon populations. During the entire study, the Rocky Reach powerhouse will be operated with turbine units operated under best-efficiency settings. The goal of this study is to determine if significant survival differences exist for day time and night time released Chinook smolts under consistent powerhouse turbine operations to determine the effects of predation. The study will be designed to determine the effects of predation on study fish and the time of day that these fish pass through the reservoir and the dam. During the test, Chinook smolts will have the option to pass through either the juvenile bypass system (surface collector or bypass screens), or the powerhouse only.

Rocky Reach 2010 Summer Spill

Summer spill at Rocky Reach for subyearling Chinook will be 9% of day average river flow following completion of the yearling Chinook survival test, sometime in the first week of June. Spill will continue through the 95 percentile passage point for the subyearling migrants¹. The no-spill condition for the 2010 yearling Chinook test will not be shortened by the potential early arrival of subyearling Chinook at Rocky Reach. Spill for subyearling Chinook may commence only after study requirements are met (all test fish are released upstream and all tags verified at downstream detection points) for the tagged Chinook. The guidelines for starting summer spill at Rocky Reach are as follows:

1. Summer spill will start upon verification that the spring sockeye study is complete by and all tagged sockeye have passed necessary detection points at the dam and downstream (likely sometime in the first week of June). *Subyearling* Chinook will be defined as any Chinook having a fork length from 75 mm to 150 mm.
2. Summer spill season will generally end no later than August 15, or when subyearling index counts from the juvenile collector are 0.3% or less of the cumulative run for three out of any five consecutive days (same protocol used in 2009) and Program RealTime shows the 95% passage percentile has been reached.

Table 4. Spill percentages and hourly spill shaping for Rocky Reach in 2010.

Project/Season	Daily Spill Average	Spill Levels	Duration (# of hours)	Time of Day	Spill Shape %
Rocky Reach		*No Spill Survival Study Chinook			
Spring (Chin 1, steelhead, sockeye)	None		–	–	None
		Med	1	0000-0100	9.0
Rocky Reach		Low	6	0100-0700	6.0
Summer	9%	Med	2	0700-0900	9.0
(subyearling Chins)		High	6	0900-1500	12.0
		Med	9	1500-0000	9.0

* No-Spill survival study for Chinook is proposed but not yet approved by the HCP Coordinating Committee

Table 5. Summary of proposed spill percentages, approximate outmigration times and percent of run covered, and Rocky Reach JFB operation dates for 2010.

Rocky Reach	Steelhead	Yearling Chinook	Sockeye	Subyearling Chinook
Percent Spill	0	0	0	9%
Percent of run covered w/spill	0	0 (No Spill Test)	0 (No spill to test Chinook)	95% (0% - 95%)
~ Run dates	--4/20 – 5/30	-4/20 – 5/30	5/5 - 6/10	6/1 - 8/6
RR JFB Operating?	Yes 4/1 – 8/31	Yes 4/1 – 8/31	Yes 4/1 – 8/31	Yes 4/1 – 8/31

Spill Program Communication

The District’s fish spill coordinator will contact the HCP Coordinating Committee (HCPCC) not less than once per week when fish passage numbers indicate that specific triggers for starting or stopping spill are likely to occur in the immediate future. The District will also contact the HCPCC regarding any unforeseen issues that pertain to the spill program as the season progresses. Communications with the HCPCC will generally be made by email, conference calls, and scheduled meetings.

Literature Cited

Steig, T.W., P.A. Nealson, K.K. Kumagai, B.J. Rowdon, J.R. Selleck and C. Tunncliffe. 2009. Route specific passage of juvenile Chinook, sockeye and steelhead salmon using acoustic tag methodologies at Rocky Reach and Rock Island Dams in 2009. Draft report for Chelan County Public Utility District No. 1, Wenatchee, WA., by Hydroacoustic Technology, Inc. Seattle, WA.

***APPENDIX B: 2010 ROCKY REACH OPERATIONAL PLAN FOR
TOTAL DISSOLVED GAS DURING FISH SPILL SEASON***

2010 Rocky Reach Operational Plan
for Total Dissolved Gas During Fish Spill Season
April 1 – August 31
(All spill between these dates is subject to the actions contained in this plan.)

Protocol

1. If tailrace TDG average is greater than ***120% for the 6-hour average***
 - reduce spill by 3 kcfs
 - monitor for 1 hour
 - if the 6-hr average TDG >120%, reduce spill by another 2 kcfs
 - monitor for 1 hour
 - continue reducing spill by 2 kcfs until 6-hr average TDG is less than 120% for one full hour
 - **if after reducing spill to control TDG levels, TDG drops below 118% for one full hour, increase spill by 2 kcfs and monitor ****

2. If tailrace TDG is greater than ***125% for 1 hr***
 - follow protocol outlined above, but instead, use **one-hour TDG levels of 125%** as the metric
 - continue until TDG is less than 125% for 1 hr and until the 6-hr average TDG <120%

If you receive a call from RI advising that the RI forebay is out of compliance (greater than 115%) and the RR forebay is 115% or less, reduce spill by 3 kcfs. Two hours after reducing spill, call RI to determine what the RI forebay gas levels are. If still above 115%, reduce spill another 2 kcfs. If after reducing spill for this reason, the Rock Island forebay drops to less than 113%, Rock Island will call again and advise. At this point, increase back to the hourly spill volume target by increasing spill in the reverse order it was decreased. For example, if to bring the RI forebay back into compliance, it was necessary to reduce spill by a total of 5 kcfs, begin by increasing spill by 2 kcfs, wait two hours, and call RI to determine what the forebay TDG levels are. If TDG is still below 115%, increase spill by 3 kcfs (back to the target volume in this case). This will allow for a ramping effect, rather than an open/shut effect which could bump the Rock Island forebay TDG levels back out of compliance (>115%).

**** Note:** It will not be necessary to monitor for one full hour after re-opening if it appears that TDG is approaching the upper threshold, rather, the procedure will repeat upon reaching the threshold. It is anticipated that in time, the operators will “get a feel” for how much change in TDG will occur as a result of opening or closing gates and it will be possible to hold the TDG around 118% or 119% or so. Once the operators have this down, instead of closing a gate entirely, it may only be necessary to close partially, and visa versa for the opening process.

***APPENDIX C: ANNUAL MAINTENANCE LIST FOR ROCKY
REACH FISHWAY***

2010 ROCKY REACH ANNUAL FISH LADDER OVERHAUL

Annual Overhaul List:

- a. Perform maintenance on gate and hoist motors.
- b. Inspect and repair/replace aluminum diffuser grating.
- c. Clean and test fishway annunciators.
- d. Replace burned-out tunnel lamps.
- e. Check and clean/repair attraction water intake screens.
- f. Check and clean traveling screens.
- g. Inspect fishway gates and repair as needed.
- h. Inspect fishway attraction water system which includes:
 1. Inspect turbine pumps A, B, and C.
 2. Check clearances on lower guide bearings.
 3. Check clearance runner crown and stay ring bore.
 4. Inspect carbon seals.
- i. Inspect fishway-traveling screens:
 1. Clean debris from traveling screen area.
 2. Inspect penstock intake chamber.
 3. Inspect and replace bearings as needed.
 4. Inspect sprockets and shaft bushings.
- j. Fishway flap and wing gate:
 1. Inspect and repair flap gates.
 2. Inspect seals and indicator rods.
 3. Inspect wing gates.
- k. Fishway regulating gate and picket weir:
 1. Inspect control valves and hoses at the middle spillway entrance (MSE).
 2. Inspect and replace cables on MSE regulating gates.
 3. Inspect left powerhouse entrance (LPE) regulating gates.
 4. Clean, inspect and repair picket barrier gate hoist.
 5. Drain and clean CS-S1 (valve that controls make-up water in the upper fishway).
- l. Put turbine pump through dry run and test alarms.
- m. Clean stilling wells and check operation of orifice valves.
- n. Clean and polish fish counting window.

APPENDIX D: CONSULTATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS

D.1 Overview of Consultation

Article 402 of the Project License requires that Chelan PUD prepare the Operations Plan: “...after consultation with National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington Department of Fish Wildlife, Washington Department of Environmental Quality [Ecology], the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Confederated Tribes of the Colville Indian Reservation, and the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation. The licensee shall include with the plan, copies of comments and recommendations on the completed plan after it has been prepared and provided to the above entities, and specific descriptions of how the above entities’ comments are accommodated by the plan. The licensee shall allow a minimum of 30 days for the above entities to comment and to make recommendations before filing the plan with the Commission.”

Chelan PUD has completed the consultation requirements, by providing a draft plan to, and requesting comments from, the members of the Rocky Reach Fish Forum (RRFF), listed below, on January 12, 2010. Comments were received through February 10, 2010. Two comment letters were received: one from National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and one from Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology). The comment letter from NMFS stated no comments or suggested revisions were being made. The comment letter from Ecology can be found in Section D.2.

Comments received were incorporated into the plan or addressed in the Summary of Response to Comment in D.3.

USDA Forest Service
Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
ALCOA
Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Indian Nation
Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
National Marine Fisheries Service
US Bureau of Reclamation
Confederated Tribe of the Colville Reservation
Washington State Parks
City of Entiat
Puget Sound Energy
Washington Department of Ecology
National Park Service
US Fish and Wildlife Service
National Park Service
Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation

D.2 Comment Letters Received

Email from Washington State Department of Ecology Received January 14, 2010

Dear Waikele Hampton –

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Draft 2010 Operations Plan for Chelan PUD's Rocky Reach Project. The Washington State Department of Ecology has the following comments:

- 1) The draft Plan states that “the Project is operated using gate setting that have been shown to limit TDG production...” The 2005 Schneider and Wilhelms report is cited. Please present the results. In my review of the documents, it appears that the Schneider report (pp 24-25) recommends the “uniform” pattern (gates 2-11), whereas the Plan proposes the “standard “ operation (gates 2-8). Please clarify or discuss.
- 2) We do appreciate the PUD's statement that they will track gate configurations during the coming fish spill season and compare these configurations with TDG levels. This study should provide additional insight into future operations to minimize TDG.
- 3) The Plan should provide spillway operating criteria with respect to TDG during *non*-fish spill season. The State has a standard of 110% during this period. Please address in Section 4.3 and in Appendix B.
- 4) And - when emergency deviations from the Operations Plan occur, any adverse environmental effects (including increased TDG levels and GBT or fish mortality) should also be reported to Ecology, Central Regional Office, Water Quality Program. (Section 1.1 of the Plan.)

I would also mention that, for completeness, it appears that sections on “Inspection and Reporting” and “Maintenance” might be included in the chapter on the Dryden and Tumwater fishways and traps.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment. If you have any questions, you can reach me at (509) 454-7864.

Sincerely,
Pat Irle
Hydropower Projects Manager

D.3 Summary of Response to Comments

Submitting Entity and Date Received	Section, Paragraph	Agency Comment	Chelan PUD Response
WDOE 1/14/10	4.3 2 nd Par.	<p>When emergency deviations from the Operations Plan occur, and adverse environmental effects (including increased TDG levels and GBT or fish mortality) should also be reported to Ecology, Central Regional Office, Water Quality Program. (Section 1.1 of the Plan.)</p> <p>The draft plan states that “the Project is operated using gate settings that have been shown to limit TDG production.....” The 2005 Schneider and Wilhelms report is cited. Please present the results. In my review of the documents, it appears that the Schneider report (pp 24-25) recommends the “uniform” pattern (gates 2-11), whereas the plan proposes the “standard” operation (gates 2-8). Please clarify or discuss.</p> <p>The plan should provide spillway operating criteria with respect to TDG during non-fish spill season. The State has a standard of 110% during this period. Please address in Section 4.3 and in Appendix B.</p> <p>I would also mention that, for completeness, it appears that sections on “Inspection and Reporting” and “Maintenance” might be included in the chapter on the Dryden and Tumwater fishways and traps.</p>	<p>Language added in response to comment.</p> <p>Results can be found in the cited report; however, no significant differences were observed during the flow conditions tested. Further, the report states further investigations are necessary to make a conclusive statement regarding TDG levels using different spill configurations.</p> <p>Of the spill configurations tested, the standard and the uniform patterns had the lowest TDG. Chelan PUD has chosen, and is committed (through the HCP), to use the standard pattern which, provides conditions in the tailrace that prevent delay of adult salmon and steelhead finding the entrances to the upstream fishways. This operation is consistent with Section 5.4(1)(b) of the 401 Certification, which states “manage spill toward meeting state water quality criteria for TDG during all flows below 7Q10 levels, but only to the extent consistent with meeting the passage and survival standards set forth in the HCP and Fish Management Plans.....”</p> <p>Chelan PUD utilizes the standard spill pattern during non-fish spill season. Chelan PUD has no defined mechanism of achieving 110% during non-fish spill. However, Chelan PUD minimizes the need to spill during non-fish spill season by participating in the Hourly Coordination Agreement, and by careful planning of turbine unit outages and other activities to avoid reducing hydraulic capacity of the powerhouse during time periods when inflows to the Project are highest.</p> <p>As per Section 5.4 (1)(a) of the 401 Certification which states: “Outside of the fish spill season, Chelan PUD may use spill as a surrogate for TDG levels,” Chelan PUD will use spill as a surrogate for TDG levels outside the fish spill season.</p> <p>This use of spill as a surrogate for TDG levels is made possible by a linear regression developed by Schneider and Wilhelms (2005). Chelan PUD will continue to refine said using data collected during the April – August fish spill season.</p> <p>Language has been added to Section 4.3, as requested. The requested addition to Appendix B has not been made because Chelan PUD has defined no specific actions to manage TDG during the non-fish spill season.</p> <p>Language added in response to comment.</p>