Via Electronic Filing

Honorable Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Nathaniel J. Davis, Sr., Deputy Secretary
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
888 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20426

Subject: Rocky Reach Hydroelectric Project, FERC No. 2145
   Article 401 and Appendix A, Section 5.6(2) – Aquatic Invasive Species
   Monitoring and Control Annual Report for 2014

Dear Secretary Bose and Deputy Secretary Davis:

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (Commission or FERC) issued the “Order Modifying and Approving Aquatic Invasive Species Monitoring and Control Plan Pursuant to Article 401 and Condition 5.6(2) on January 14, 2011, which requires Chelan PUD to file the annual monitoring reports with the Commission by April 1 of each year. The report is to include: 1) the previous year’s monitoring and control activities; 2) any proposed and needed changes to the monitoring plan to be implemented the following year, based on the previous year’s results, any new scientific information, or its coordination with WDOE and the Rocky Reach Fish Forum; and 3) documentation of consultation or comments received from WDOE and the Rocky Reach Fish Forum on the annual report and documentation of their agreement with the proposed monitoring and control measures for the following year.

In accordance with the above License requirements, Chelan PUD hereby files the Aquatic Invasive Species Monitoring and Control Annual Report for 2014.

If you have questions or concerns, please contact me or Marcie Steinmetz at (509) 661-4186.

Sincerely,

Jeffrey G. Osborn
Compliance Program Supervisor
(509) 661-4176
jeff.osborn@chelanpud.org

Attachment: Aquatic Invasive Species Monitoring and Control Annual Report for 2014

cc: Erich Gaedeke, FERC Portland Regional Office
    Chris Coffin, WDOE Central Regional Office
2014 AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES MONITORING AND CONTROL REPORT

FINAL

ROCKY REACH HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT
FERC Project No. 2145

MARCH 2015

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

The Public Utility District No. 1 of Chelan County (Chelan PUD) owns and operates the Rocky Reach Hydroelectric Project (Project) on the Columbia River. The Project is operated under the terms and conditions of Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC or Commission) Hydroelectric Project License No. 2145. The Project boundary, which extends approximately 43 miles along the Columbia River, begins at the Project tailrace at river mile 474) and extends upriver to the Wells Dam tailrace at river mile 516.

The Project consists primarily of an 8,235-acre reservoir; a 2,847-foot-long by 130-foot-high concrete gravity dam spanning the river, including a powerhouse and spillway; a juvenile fish bypass system, and recreation and hatchery facilities.

Chelan PUD currently operates the Project through the coordinated operation of the seven-dam system (collectively call the “mid-Columbia dams”) and other Columbia Basin entities with current operational agreements with the fishery agencies, tribes and other operators to provide protection and enhancement for a range of fisheries within, and downstream of the Project. These agreements include the Hanford Reach Fall Chinook Protection Plan, the Hourly Coordination Agreement, and the Rocky Reach Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) (and associated Anadromous Fish Agreement). The Project is also subject to the many provisions of its FERC License (License), the 2006 Rocky Reach Comprehensive Settlement Agreement, and related laws and regulations. Additionally, the Project is subject to the requirements (incorporated by reference in the License) of the Biological Opinion for the Project issued by National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) for its effects on anadromous salmon, the Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification (401 Certification) issued by the Washington Department of Ecology (Ecology), and the Biological Opinion issued by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service regarding the effects of the Project on bull trout.

On April 4, 2006, Ecology issued a Final 401 Certification for the operation of the Rocky Reach Project. On February 19, 2009 the FERC issued its Order on Offer of Settlement and Issuing New License (License) for the Rocky Reach Project. Article 401 of the License Order and the 401 Certification required Chelan PUD to develop and implement an Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) Monitoring and Control Plan in consultation with Ecology and the Rocky Reach Fish Forum (RRFF) within one year of the effective date of the new License. Chelan PUD submitted the Monitoring Plan to FERC on February 19, 2010. On January 14, 2011 the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) issued its Order Modifying and Approving Aquatic Invasive Species Monitoring and Control Plan Pursuant to Article 401 and 401 Certification Condition 5.6(2).

In accordance with the Monitoring Plan (Appendix A), Chelan PUD is to monitor for the presence of new invasive species at or near Project facilities. The Plan is coordinated with the Washington Department of Ecology's Freshwater Aquatic Weed Control Program. The Monitoring Plan includes the following components:

a) Signage at boat launches and distribution of educational materials and boater questionnaires to voluntary participants at Rocky Reach Reservoir boat launch sites during the peak boating season (May 1-October 30 each year) to increase boater awareness of dangers of spreading AIS, including the methods one can take to decrease the spread of AIS (e.g., clean the weeds off the boat and drain the live well before going to a new water body);

b) Methodology and schedule of prevention, monitoring and control measures regarding the presence and movement of AIS at or near Project facilities; and
c) Submittal of an annual report of monitoring and educational activities conducted each year.

FERC’s Order requires Chelan PUD to file annual monitoring reports with the Commission by April 1 of each year. The report shall include: 1) the previous year’s monitoring and control activities; 2) any proposed and needed changes to the monitoring plan to be implemented the following year, based on the previous year’s results, any new scientific information, or its coordination with Ecology and the RRFF; and 3) documentation of consultation or comments received from Ecology and the RRFF on the annual report and documentation of their agreement with the proposed monitoring and control measures for the following year.

This report contains a summary of monitoring, control, and educational activities conducted under the Monitoring Plan in 2014 and proposed actions to be implemented in 2015.
SECTION 2: 2014 IMPLEMENTATION RESULTS

2.1 Educational Outreach

One component of Chelan PUD’s Monitoring Plan is to provide educational opportunities for the public about the risks involved with AIS. In 2014 this included distribution of educational materials at Rocky Reach boat launches consistent with Section 5.6(2)(a) of the 401 Water Quality Certification issued by Ecology on April 4, 2006, which requires the following:

“Signage at boat launches and distribution of educational materials and boater questionnaires to voluntary participants at Rocky Reach Reservoir boat launch sites during the peak boating season (May 1 – October 30 each year) to increase boater awareness of dangers of spreading AIS, including the methods one can take to decrease the spread of AIS (e.g. clean the weeds off the boat and drain the live well before going to a new waterbody).”

In 2014 Chelan PUD utilized existing kiosks and signage at boat launches within the Project to distribute educational material during the peak of the boating season (May 1 through October 30). Boat launch sites where educational material was distributed included Lincoln Rock and Daroga State Parks, Orondo River Park, Beebe Bridge Park, and Chelan Falls Park (see Appendix B for maps showing launch locations). Educational materials placed at each site consisted of free pamphlets and signs (Appendix C). The goal of these educational materials is to increase public awareness of the dangers of spreading AIS, as well as how its spread can be reduced and/or prevented. Currently Entiat Park is going through a complete renovation (September 9, 2013 through May 20, 2015) and the boat launches were closed for a period of time, with kiosks removed. Upon completion, educational materials will be replaced at Entiat Park.

Typical Kiosk with signage.
The pamphlets and boat launch signs used to educate the public were obtained from the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to keep the signage used in the Project consistent with the other AIS signs used throughout Washington State. The educational material clearly presents ways to avoid the spread of AIS (e.g., by removing and disposing of the weeds off the boats and trailers, and draining the live wells prior to moving to another water body).

2.2 Volunteer Self Survey
Boater surveys modeled after the survey forms created by the 100th Meridian Initiative were provided at Lincoln Rock and Daroga State Parks, Beebe Bridge Park, Chelan Falls Park, and Entiat Park.

The purpose of the survey is explained on the form and the boaters are asked to complete the form and place it in a return box located on site or return it via mail to Chelan PUD. This boater self-survey requests information from the boater including home residence; number of times the boat was launched last year; other lakes/river where the boat has been recently launched; the destination of the boat; if the boater cleans the boat, bait well, and fishing gear between each launch; storage methods for the boat, and if the boater is aware of the threat of AIS.

In 2014, no self surveys were returned to Chelan PUD.

2.3 AIS Plant Monitoring at Project Facilities (Boat Launches)
The following boat launches on the Rocky Reach Reservoir were monitored for the presence of AIS plant species on August 27 and September 10 and 25; Lincoln Rock and Daroga State Parks, Beebe Bridge Park, Chelan Falls Park, and Entiat Park. Boat launch monitoring was conducted by traveling slowly through the weed beds at each launch until visual contact with the macrophytes was lost. This allowed Chelan PUD staff to monitor for the presence of new AIS that may have entered the Project via various vectors (recreational activities, boats, airplanes, water diversions, fishing equipment, construction equipment, etc.). When weeds could not be identified from the surface, a rake was used to pull the weeds in question into the boat for identification.

No new AIS species were observed during 2014 monitoring.

2.4 AIS Control/Management Activities
In 2014, Chelan PUD continued to distribute educational brochures at high use swimming and boating areas and provide signs at public boat launches (also described in Section 2.1 above). Additionally, Chelan PUD performed regular maintenance to control Eurasian watermilfoil growth at high-use swimming areas and public boat launches through mechanical harvesting in front of Chelan PUD owned parks and swim beaches.

The harvesting machine (harvester) is a specialized underwater mowing machine specifically designed to cut and collect aquatic plants. Cut plants are immediately removed from the water via a conveyer belt. The cut plants are stored on the machine until they can be off-loaded at an upland site, desiccated, and disposed of properly. Milfoil is harvested while traveling upstream to capture most of the fragments. If a clump breaks away, the operator of the harvester will circle around and capture it. Since milfoil eradication is not an option, as milfoil is well established within the Columbia River, regular harvesting at public areas by trained operators is used by Chelan PUD as a maintenance measure.
Currently, the only known AIS plants established within the Project area are Eurasian water milfoil and curly-leaf pondweed. Terrestrial, wetland, and/or riparian zone AIS plants are currently monitored, managed, and controlled as part of other ongoing Chelan PUD efforts (e.g., parks maintenance, noxious weed control program, wildlife surveys, and real estate surveys).

2.5 **AIS Animal Monitoring**

2.5.1 **Fish**

Chelan PUD did not conduct specific resident fish monitoring in 2014. However, staff conducting fish sampling at the Rocky Reach Juvenile Fish Bypass Sampling Facility were able to monitor for AIS species. Fish species that were observed in 2014 were:

- Chiselmouth (*Acrocheilus alutaceus*)
- Juvenile Coho (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*)
- Juvenile Sockeye (*Oncorhynchus nerka*)
- Juvenile Steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*)
- Juvenile Walleye (*Sander vitreus*)
- Juvenile yearling/subyearling Chinook (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*)
- Juvenile/adult Lamprey (*Entosphenus tridentatus*)
- Northern pikeminnow (*Ptychocheilus oregonensis*)
- Peamouth (*Mylocheilus caurinus*)
- Smallmouth Bass (*Micropterus dolomieu*)
- Three-spine stickleback (*Gasterosteus aculeatus*)
- Whitefish (*Prosopium williamsoni*)

No AIS fish species were observed in 2014.

2.5.2 **Zebra and Quagga Mussels**

**Horizontal and Vertical Zooplankton Tow Net Sampling**

The Monitoring Plan states that horizontal and vertical tow samples will be collected at three locations throughout the Project: Lincoln Rock State Park, Daroga State Park, and Chelan Falls Park. During 2014, Chelan PUD collected samples consistent with the methods detailed in the Monitoring Plan at these three locations on 3 days (August 27 and September 10 and 25). Only three tow samples were collected during 2014, as staff and boat availability were limited.

Samples were analyzed by the Center for Lakes and Reservoirs at Portland State University for the presence of zebra and quagga mussels. Neither zebra nor quagga mussel larvae, veligers, were detected in these samples. Bivalve larvae were detected for two mussels, *Corbicula fluminea* (Asian clam) and *Gonidea angulata* (western ridged mussel). Ostracods (seed shrimp) were also present in the samples.
Artificial Substrate Monitoring
Artificial substrates were deployed year round the boat launch docks at Lincoln Rock and Daroga State Parks, Beebe Park, Chelan Falls Park, and Enitat Park. Substrates were deployed at least one meter above the bottom of the river bed at locations determined to be secure, but yet accessible by Chelan PUD staff. The substrates were checked when the horizontal zooplankton tow net sampling was completed.

No zebra or quagga mussels or New Zealand mud snails were observed.
SECTION 3: 2015 ACTION PLAN

Table 3-1 provides the proposed implementation schedule related to tasks to be completed under the monitoring and management of AIS in the Project in 2015.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Schedule</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Place signage, educational materials, and self-surveys at Project boat launches. (See Section 3.1 Educational Outreach)</td>
<td>Maintain signs at boat launches, update pamphlets, and replenish surveys as needed.</td>
<td>Prior to May 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitor for new/spreading aquatic invasive plants and animals. (See Section 3.2 AIS Plant Monitoring)</td>
<td>Monitor Project Facilities (boat launches) annually</td>
<td>Between July and September</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitor for zebra and quagga mussels. (See Section 4.2 AIS Animal Monitoring)</td>
<td>Monitor for the presence of veligers for a total of four days, two in August and two in September.</td>
<td>August-Sept</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stay current on rapid response methods and technology.</td>
<td>Coordination with WDFW, and the Columbia River Basin Team, 100th Meridian Initiative, USACE and USGS)</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report to Ecology and RRFF on AIS program.</td>
<td>Summarize monitoring efforts</td>
<td>February 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participate in regional forums.</td>
<td>Attend in person or via conference-call meetings of regional forums addressing AIS (WDFW, Columbia River Basin Team-100th Meridian Initiative, USACE and USGS).</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.1 Educational Outreach
Chelan PUD will continue the distribution of educational materials and boater self surveys, using the same sites and materials as were used in 2014 (see Section 2.1 and Appendix C).

3.2 AIS Plant Monitoring at Project Facilities (Boat Launches)
Monitoring for AIS plant species will be conducted between July and September at the same locations as those monitored in 2014 (see Section 2.3).

3.3 AIS Management/Control Activities
As required by the Rocky Reach Project License and Department of Ecology’s 401 Water Quality Certification, during 2015 Chelan PUD will continue to focus its control/management of Eurasian watermilfoil at or near project facilities through monitoring, education and public awareness. Additionally, Chelan PUD will perform regular maintenance to control Eurasian watermilfoil growth at high-use swimming areas and public boat launches through mechanical harvesting in front of Chelan PUD owned parks and swim beaches.

Chelan PUD has been working with Chelan County Noxious Weed Control Board regarding their pilot project for milfoil treatment in the Entiat Park area, and will continue this coordination.
3.4 **AIS Animal Monitoring**

3.4.1 **Fish**

Chelan PUD is not planning to conduct resident fish monitoring in 2015. Future resident fish surveys as required by the License will be directed by the Rocky Reach Fish Forum. However, any new AIS fish species encountered during other Chelan PUD activities will be documented and reported as necessary.

3.4.2 **Zebra and Quagga Mussels**

Chelan PUD will monitor for the presence of Zebra and Quagga mussels using the two methods described below.

**Horizontal and Vertical Zooplankton Tow Net Sampling**

Chelan PUD will conduct horizontal and vertical zooplankton tow net samples at three locations within the Project (Lincoln Rock and Daroga State Parks and Chelan Falls Park). The samples will be collected a total of four days, two in August and two in September. Sampling will be conducted consistent with the approved Monitoring Plan.

Chelan PUD will request data sheets for this sampling from WDFW and will scan and email completed data sheets to WDFW within one week of completion in order for WDFW to keep a nearly real time monitoring data base.

**Artificial Substrate Monitoring**

During 2015, Chelan PUD plans to deploy artificial substrates at the locations used in 2014 (see Section 2.5.2). Chelan PUD will continue to follow the artificial substrate monitoring protocols as provided by WDFW. One substrate will be deployed at each site and will be kept at least one meter above the bottom. Substrates will be examined monthly, to the extent feasible, from June through September. Chelan PUD will implement response actions as described in Section 4 if zebra or quagga mussels are detected or suspected.

**Substrate Monitoring at Rocky Reach Dam**

As per the Monitoring Plan, Chelan PUD will continue monitoring for presence of adult zebra and quagga mussels that may have become attached on fishways, intake screens, cooling units, and other equipment at Rocky Reach Dam. Equipment that is regularly taken out of operation for maintenance will be inspected by Chelan PUD staff. Chelan PUD will implement response actions as described in Section 4 if zebra or quagga mussels are detected or suspected.

3.4.3 **New Zealand Mudsnail**

As per the Monitoring Plan, Chelan PUD will monitor for New Zealand mudsnails while conducting the boat launch monitoring studies. Additionally, the artificial substrates to be installed for zebra and quagga mussel monitoring may also serve as colonization samplers for New Zealand mudsnails.
SECTION 4: RESPONSE AND COORDINATION

Early detection and rapid response to an infestation of AIS is essential to the control and potential containment of AIS. Per the Monitoring Plan, Chelan PUD will implement monitoring programs that will help detect new AIS infestations as soon as possible. In the event of positive identification of new AIS within the Project area, Chelan PUD will conduct the following response activities:

- Immediate notification to Ecology (for plants) or WDFW (for animals) of positive or suspected AIS species identified during monitoring and/or boat inspections. Digital photographs will be taken and sent to Ecology and/or WDFW for assistance in identification. Table 4-1 provides contact information for AIS personal to be contracted in event of new AIS identification.
- If the AIS is a zebra or quagga mussel, Chelan PUD will also notify upstream and downstream dam operators (Douglas PUD and Grant PUD) and the Columbia River Basin Team. Chelan PUD will then assist the Columbia River Basin Team in rapid response implementation as applicable to the Project. Table 4-1 provides contact information for AIS personnel to be contacted in the event of new AIS identifications.
- Chelan PUD will assist in the coordination of agency site visits to assist in confirming the presence and extent of AIS infestation and determination of immediate or long-term control/eradication needs.

Table 4-1. Contact List for AIS Response.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contact</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
<th>E-Mail Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ecology</td>
<td>Nathan Lubliner</td>
<td>360-407-6563</td>
<td><a href="mailto:nlub461@ecy.wa.gov">nlub461@ecy.wa.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>or Lizbeth Seebacher</td>
<td>360-407-6938</td>
<td><a href="mailto:lsee461@ecy.wa.gov">lsee461@ecy.wa.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jenifer Parsons</td>
<td>509-457-7136</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jenp461@ecy.wa.gov">jenp461@ecy.wa.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chris Coffin</td>
<td>509-575-2821</td>
<td><a href="mailto:coff461@ecy.wa.gov">coff461@ecy.wa.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WDFW</td>
<td>Allen Pleus</td>
<td>360-902-2724</td>
<td><a href="mailto:allen.pleaus@dfw.wa.gov">allen.pleaus@dfw.wa.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jesse Schultz</td>
<td>360-902-2184</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jesse.schultz@dfw.wa.gov">jesse.schultz@dfw.wa.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sgt. Carl Klein</td>
<td>360-902-2426</td>
<td><a href="mailto:carl.klein@dfw.wa.gov">carl.klein@dfw.wa.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invasive Species Council</td>
<td>Raquel Crosier</td>
<td>360-902-3026</td>
<td><a href="mailto:raquel.crosier@rco.wa.gov">raquel.crosier@rco.wa.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas PUD</td>
<td>Andrew Gingerich</td>
<td>509-881-2323</td>
<td><a href="mailto:andrewg@dcpud.org">andrewg@dcpud.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant PUD</td>
<td>Carson Keeler</td>
<td>509-754-5088 ext 2687</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ckeeler@gcpud.org">ckeeler@gcpud.org</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Order on Offer of Settlement and Issuing New License for Public Utility District No. 1 of Chelan County, Docket Number 2145-060 (February 19, 2009).
APPENDIX A: AIS MONITORING AND CONTROL PLAN

The AIS Monitoring and Control Plan can be found at:

Boat launches on the Rocky Reach Reservoir

- Chelan Falls Park
- Beebe Bridge Park
- Daroga State Park
Boat launches on the Rocky Reach Reservoir

- Lincoln Rock State Park
- Entiat Park
- Orondo River Park
- Rocky Reach Dam
- To Wenatchee
STOP

It is **ILLEGAL** to transport or spread Aquatic Invasive Species!

Before & Before
Launching Leaving

**You Must Remove ALL**
Plants & Animals from Watercraft, Trailer and Gear.
**You Must Drain ALL**
Water from Fish/Live Wells, Holds and Bilges.

Unlawful to Transport Aquatic Plants - R.C.W. 77.15.290
Unlawful Use of Prohibited Aquatic Animal Species - R.C.W. 77.15.253
Unlawful Release of Fish, Shellfish or Wildlife - R.C.W. 77.15.250

To obtain information on free boat inspections, Report a sighting or Find out more about Aquatic Invasive Species: Call 1-888-WDFW-AIS (933-9247) or go to www.WDFW.WA.GOV
Follow these simple steps:

✔ **Clean**
   Remove all plants, animals, mud and thoroughly wash everything, especially all crevices and other hidden areas.

✔ **Drain**
   Eliminate all water before leaving the area, including wells, ballast, and engine cooling water.

✔ **Dry**
   Allow sufficient time for your boat to completely dry before launching in other waters.

If your boat has been in infested waters for an extended period of time, or if you cannot perform the required steps above, you should have your boat professionally cleaned with high-pressure scalding hot water (>140 °F) before transporting to any body of water.

Before launching and before leaving...

**Inspect everything!**

Zebra and quagga mussels are a nuisance for anglers and boaters. They can ruin your equipment, clog motor cooling systems, foul hulls, and jam the centerboard wells under sailboats.

For more information, please visit...

www.100thMeridian.org
www.ProtectYourWaters.net
nas.er.usgs.gov
Invasive Mussels: Expensive Damage!

When zebra and/or quagga mussels invade our local waters they clog power-plant and public-water intakes and pipes. Routine treatment is necessary and very expensive. This leads to increased utility bills. If you use water and electricity, you do not want these mussels.

Zebra/Quagga Mussels May Use Your Boat to Invade Additional Waters!

Once a boat has been in infested waters, it could carry invasive mussels. These mussels can spread to new habitats on boats trailered by commercial haulers or the public. Zebra and quagga mussels attach to boats and aquatic plants carried by boats. These mussels also commonly attach to bait buckets and other aquatic recreational equipment. An adult female zebra mussel can release up to a million eggs in a year. Please take precautions outlined in this brochure to help reduce the chance that zebra or quagga mussels will spread from your boat or equipment to uninfested areas.

Zebra Mussels / Quagga Mussels
What are they?
Both are closely related, invasive, freshwater bivalve (mollusk) species that encrust hard surfaces.

Where do they come from?
These species came from the Black and Caspian Sea Drainages in Eurasia.

What size are they?
Larvae are microscopic and adults may be up to two inches long. They are usually found in clusters.

Why “Zebra” mussels?
Both species are sometimes referred to as “zebra” mussels because they both have light and dark alternating stripes. Quagga mussels are actually a distinct (but similar) species named after an extinct animal related to zebras.
As per FERC’s Order Modifying and Approving Aquatic Invasive Species Monitoring and Control Plan Pursuant to Article 401 and Condition 5.6(2) (January 14, 2011) Chelan consulted with Washington State Department of Ecology and the Rocky Reach Fish Forum on the draft AIS Report. The following individuals were sent draft copies for review on December 31, 2014:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>AGENCY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Matt Kerac</td>
<td>ALCOA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bob Rose</td>
<td>Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Indian Nation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patrick Verhey</td>
<td>Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keith Vradenburg</td>
<td>City of Entiat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pat Irle</td>
<td>Washington Department of Ecology (Ecology)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reed Glesne</td>
<td>National Park Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steve Lewis</td>
<td>US Fish and Wildlife Service</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comments received are listed in the following table with Chelan PUD’s response to those comments.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comment</th>
<th>Chelan PUD Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Jesse Shultz, Aquatic Invasive Species Unit, WDFW</strong>&lt;br&gt;1. Page 4, Section 2.3, second sentence in reference to “through recreational boater use”: This is an assumption, there are many vectors.</td>
<td>Comment noted and additional vectors were listed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Page 5, Section 2.5.1 Fish, second paragraph: What fish species were observed?</td>
<td>Comment noted and fish species observed were listed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Page 5, Section 2.5.2 Zebra and Quagga Mussels: Requested vertical zooplankton tow net sampling in addition to horizontal on their 2012 report. Why is Chelan PUD opposed to conducting both sample methods? There is no added cost for analysis because both samples are combined into one and adds a couple more minutes in the field. As stated before, I can provide the protocol.</td>
<td>Chelan PUD has been performing both vertical and horizontal sampling according to WDFW protocol from the request in 2012. The heading in this section and the language did not reflect that vertical samples were taken. Edits were made to this section to include the word “vertical”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Page 8, Section 3.4.2 Zebra and Quagga Mussels: Same comment as 3. above</td>
<td>See response to 3. Above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Page 9, Table 4-1, Raquel Crosier took over for Wendy Brown</td>
<td>Wendy Brown’s contact information has been replaced with Raquel Crosier’s information in the table.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>