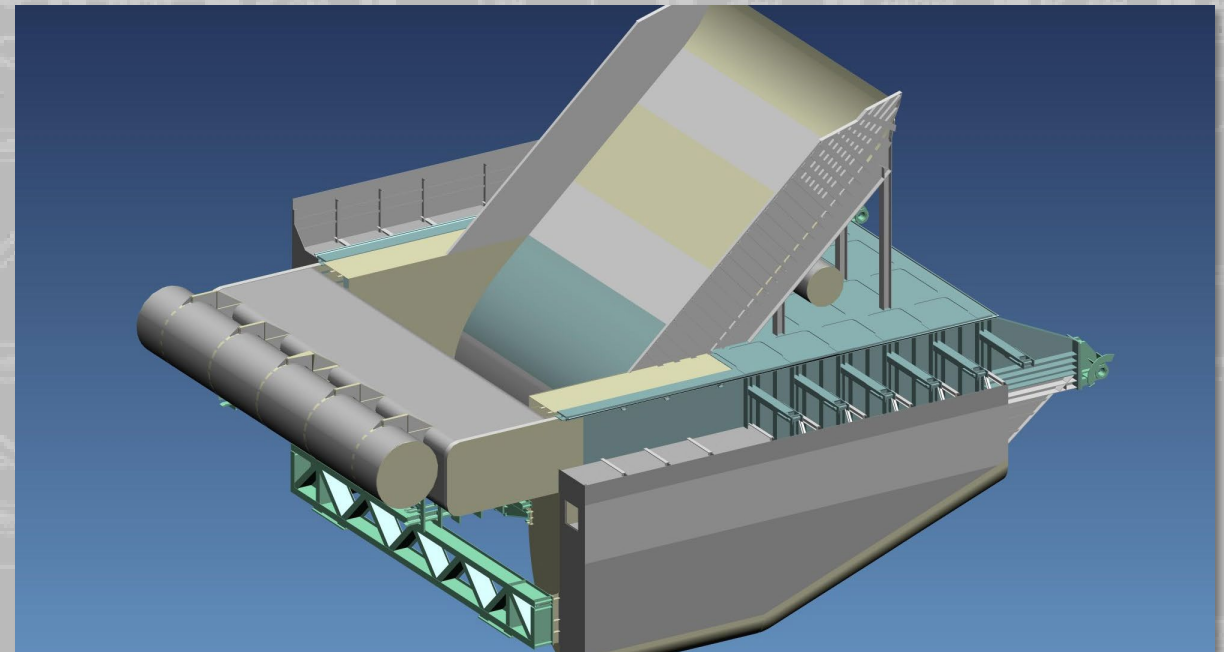


# SNAKE RIVER SALMON AND FISH PASSAGE

Walla Walla District, USACE  
26 July 2022

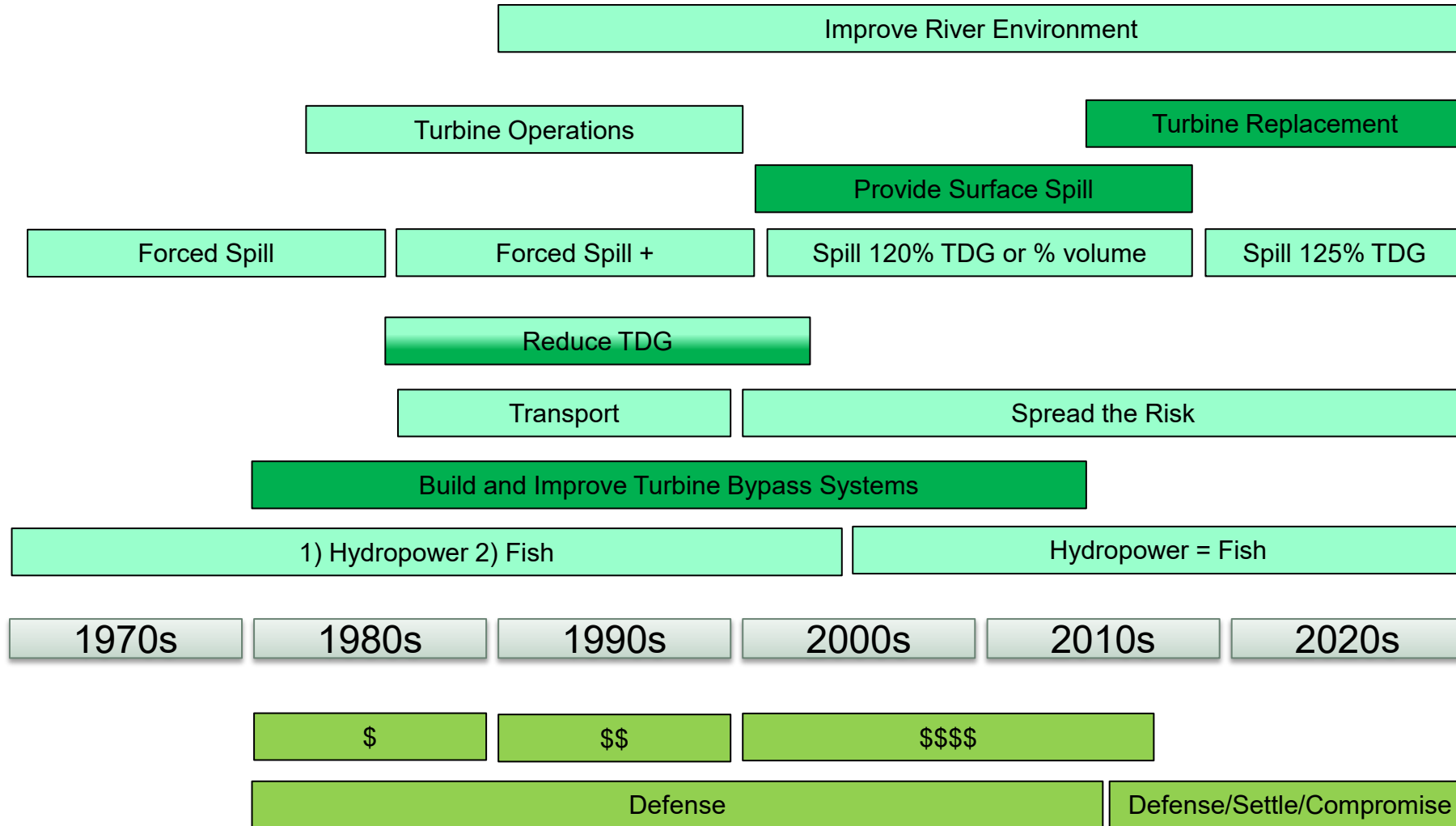


US Army Corps  
of Engineers®



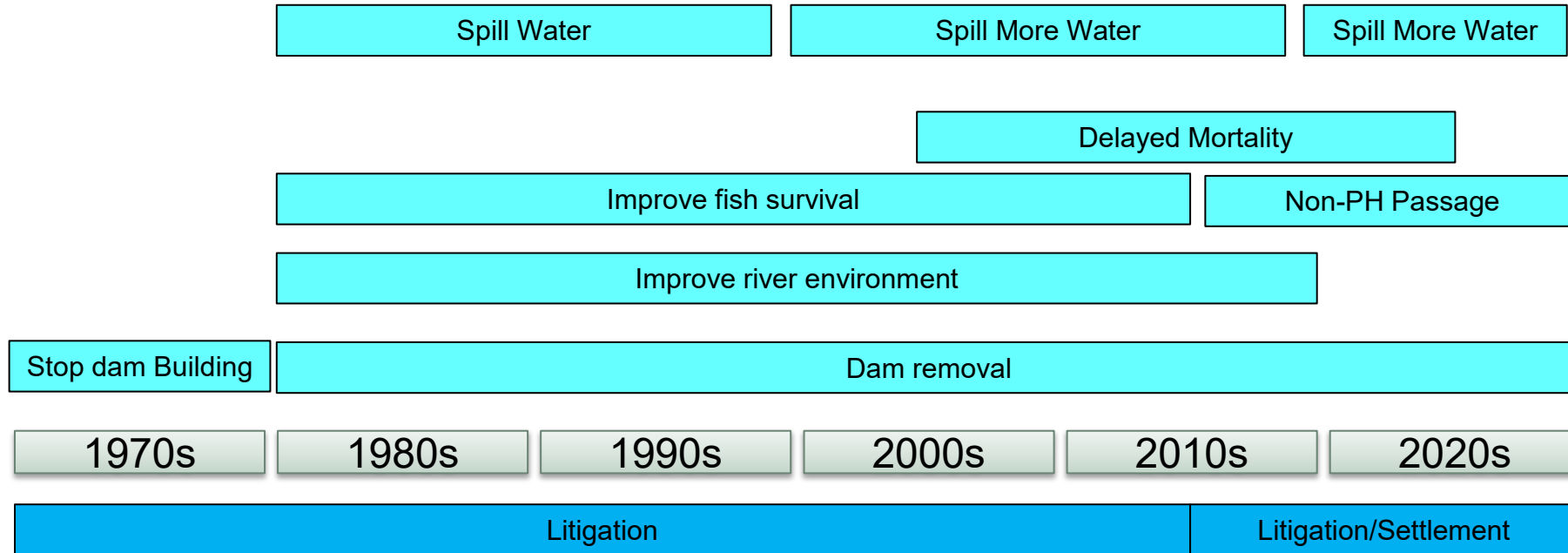


# PHILOSOPHIES – ACTION AGENCIES MEET THE MISSION





# PHILOSOPHIES – PLAINTIFFS REMOVE THE DAMS





# JUVENILE FISH PASSAGE THROUGH TURBINES

## Operations

- 1% Criteria
- Limits the operating range during juvenile fish passage season so limits the amount of power to be produced
  - May have some benefits to survival

High

Reasonable operations of current units  
New units are much improved

## Improvements

- Screened Bypass system
- Reduced turbine passage
  - Opportunity to transport Fish Friendlier Units
  - New units and modify draft tube
    - 1,2,3 at Ice Harbor

Low

Old units have lowest survival route  
Very Few Fish pass this way



# JUVENILE PASSAGE THROUGH SPILLWAYS

## Operations

Changed to small amount or only forced spill to very high levels of spill

High

Construction actions made a big difference  
One of the highest routes of survival

## Construction

Flow Deflectors

- Dramatically decreased TDG in the river
- Designed to operate at the optimized spill volumes of the late 1990s to 2000s

Spillway Weirs

- Surface passage provides an improved route
- Detection of fish

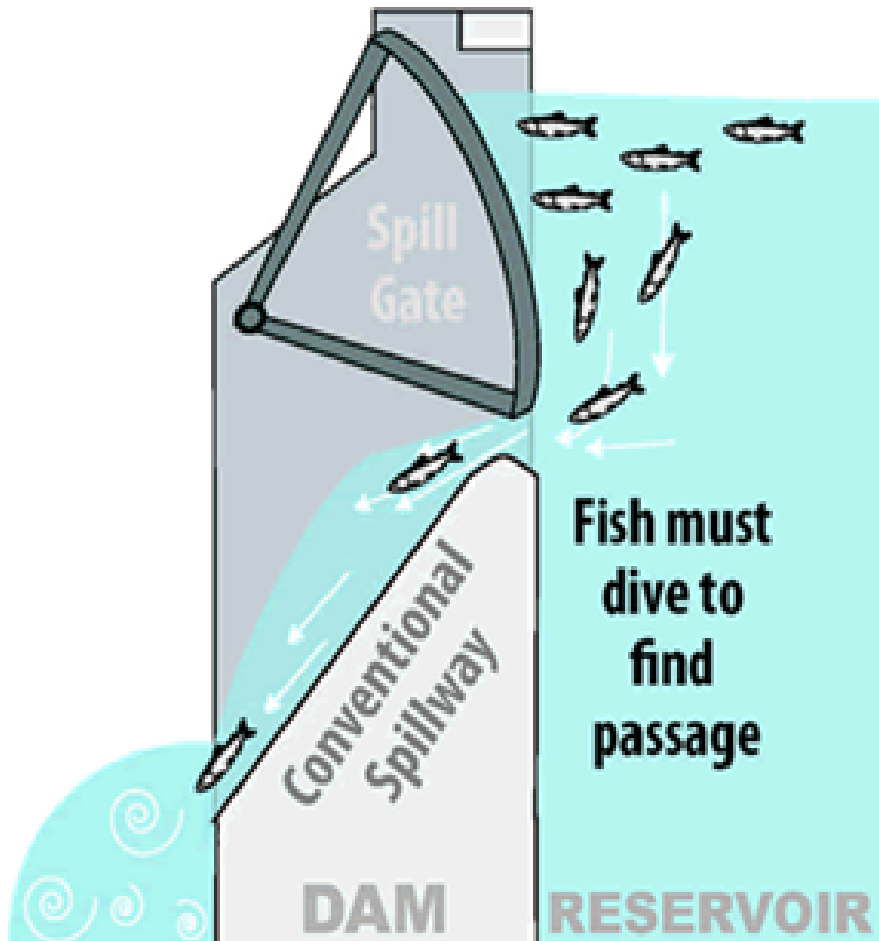
Low

Higher spill has unknown effects  
Reduces the financial viability of the project

# Juvenile Fish Passage Operations - Spillways

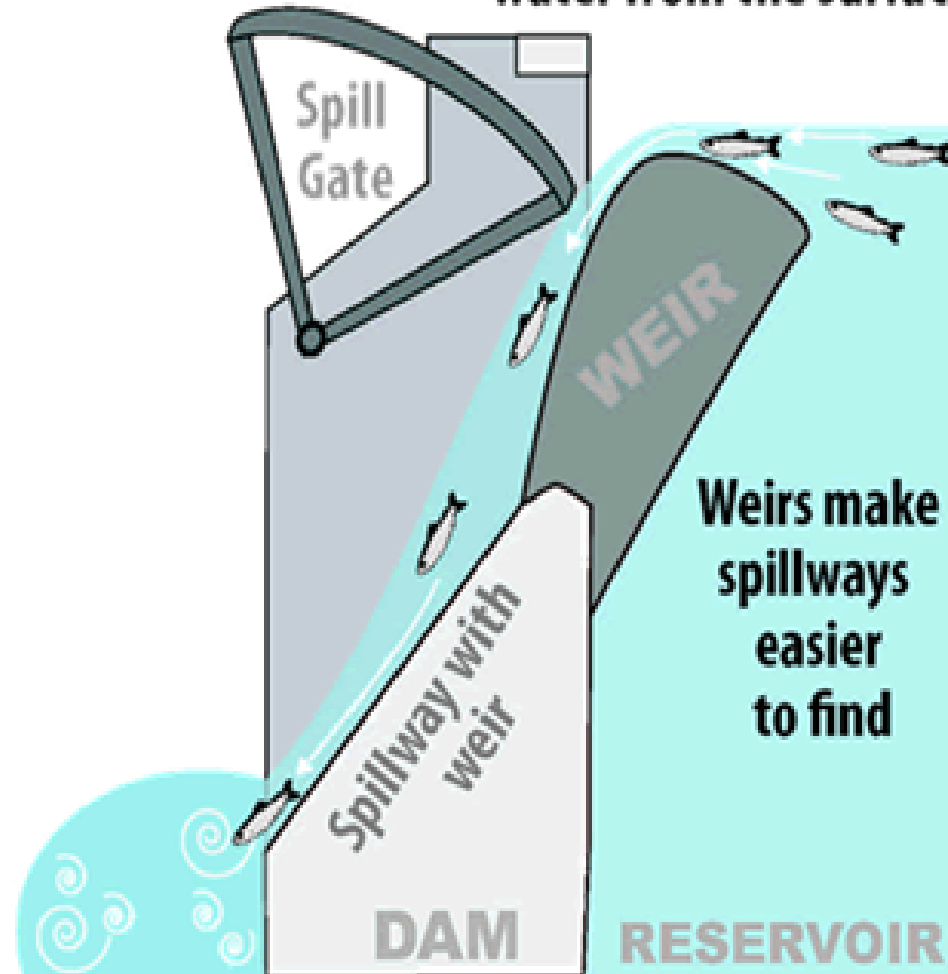
## Deep spill

Conventional spill gates  
open the bottom



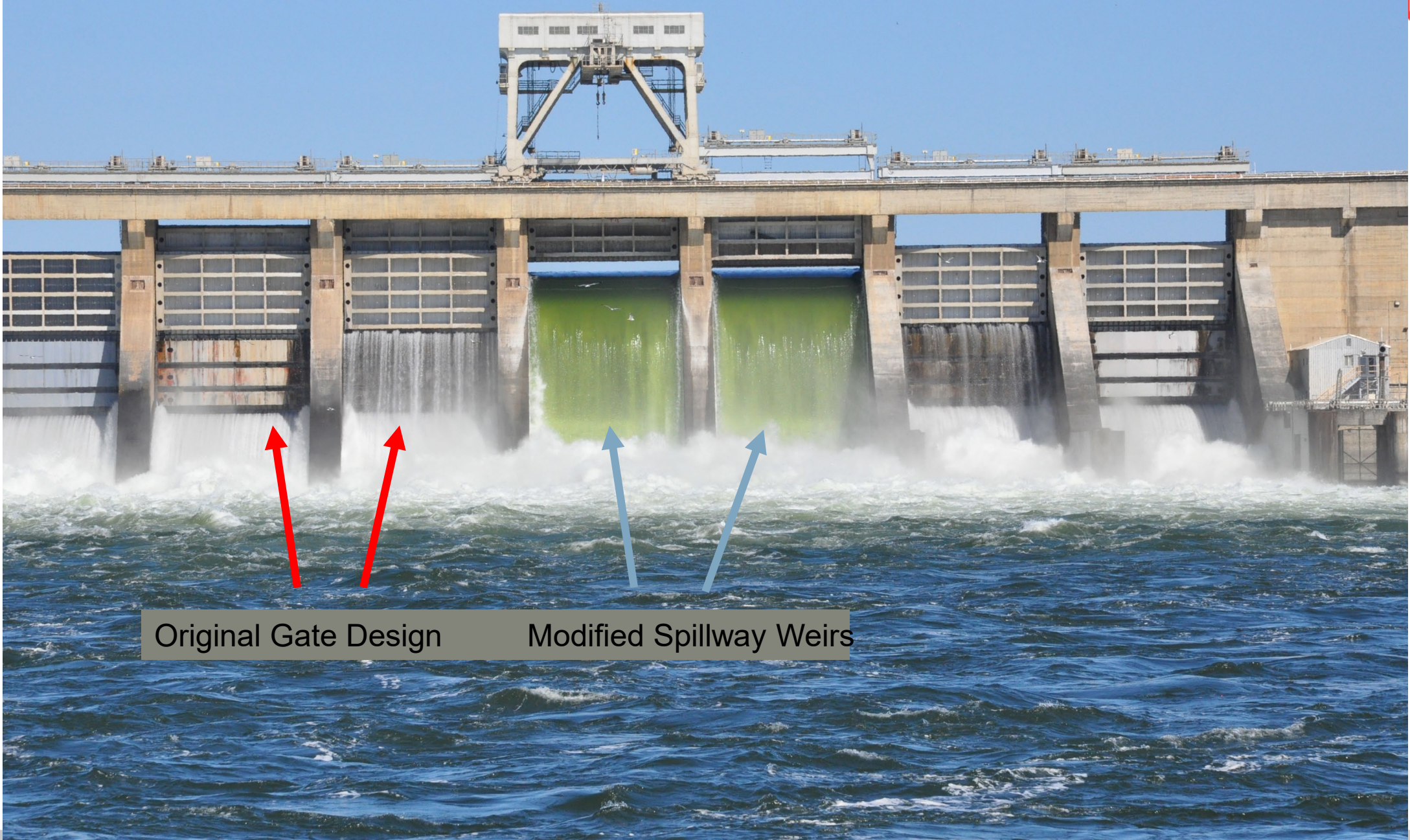
## Surface spill

The raised wier draws  
water from the surface





# McNary Dam Surface Spill Gates



Original Gate Design

Modified Spillway Weirs





# BYPASS SYSTEMS

## Operations

Transport fish via barges and trucks  
Bypass fish at times when transportation does not appear effective

High

Construction actions made a big difference  
Higher routes of survival

## Construction

Screens at all 4 facilities  
Bypass Facilities at all 4 facilities  
– Transportation facilities at upper 3 dams

Low

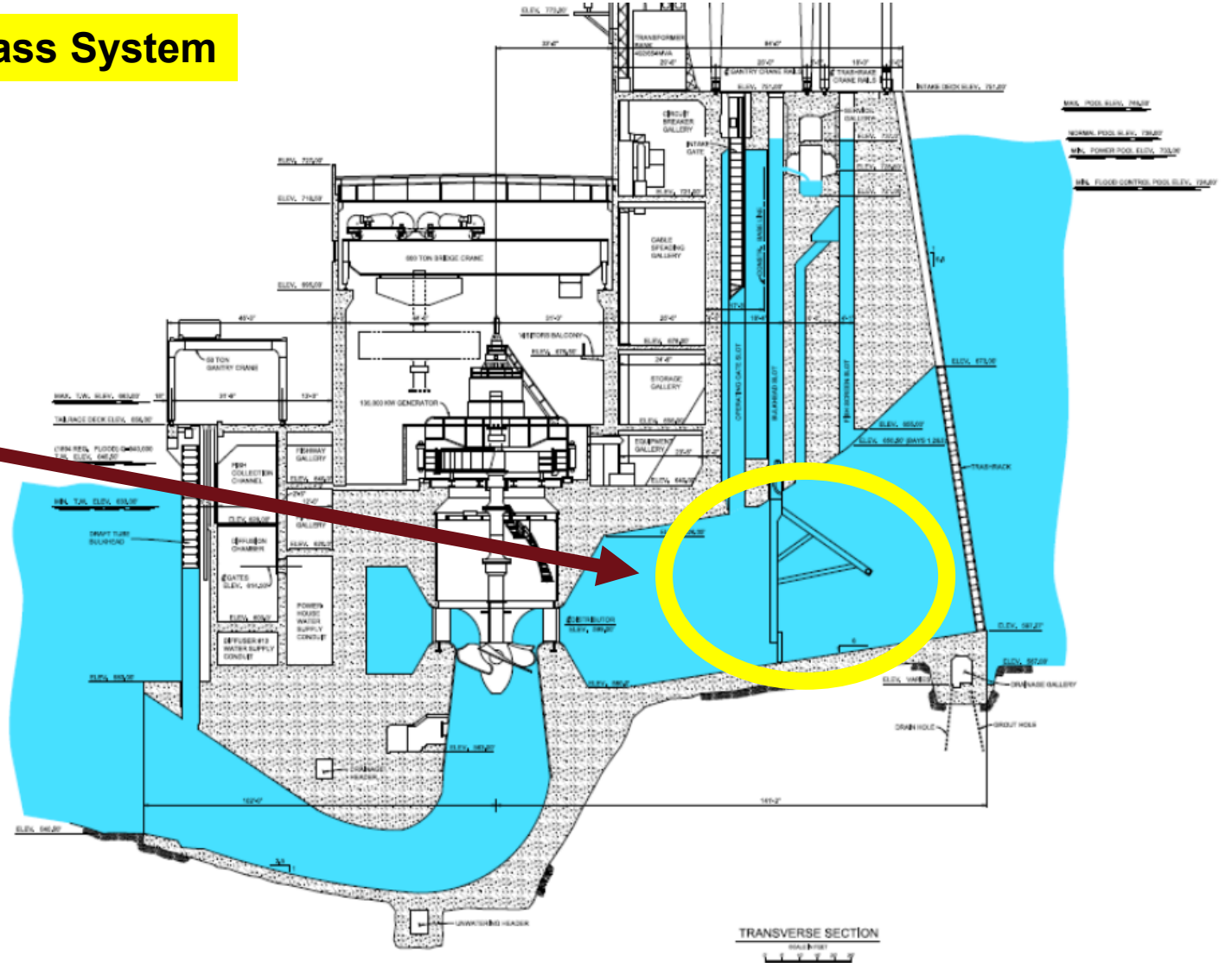
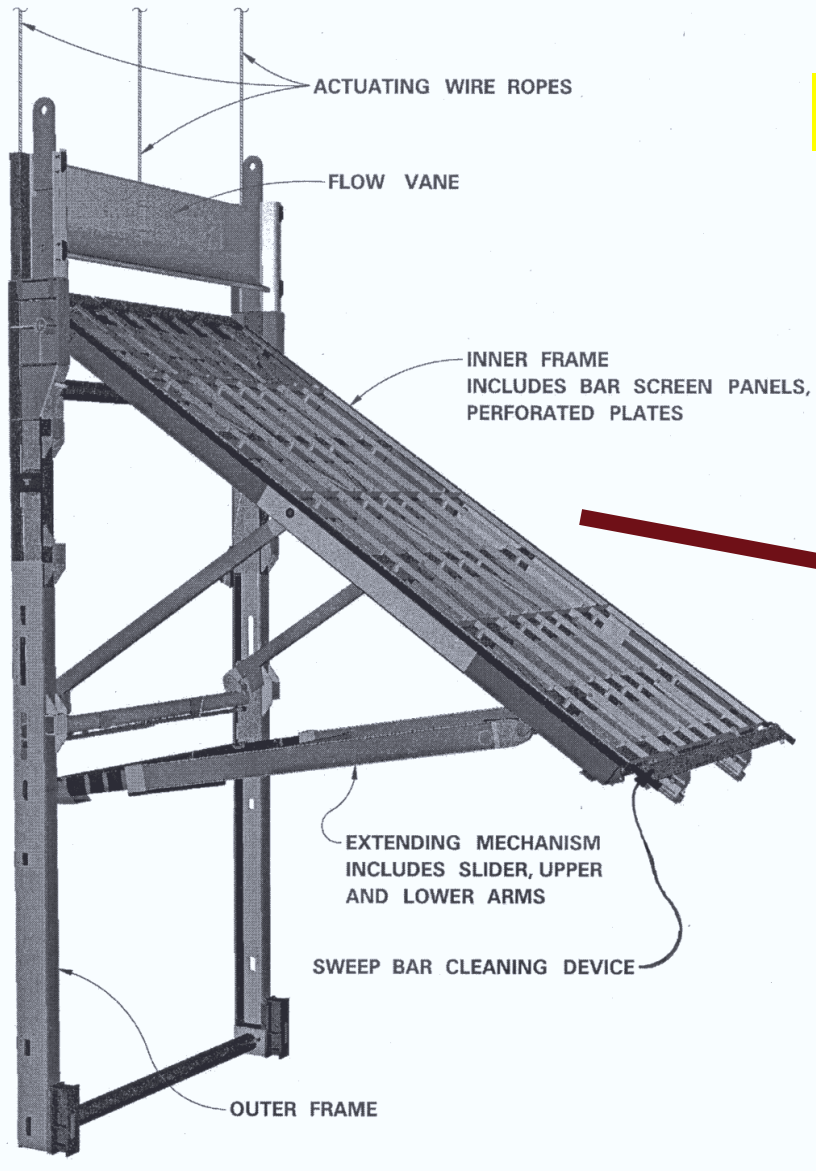
Higher spill reduces fish in this route  
Expensive to maintain



# Juvenile Fish Passage Operations - Bypass



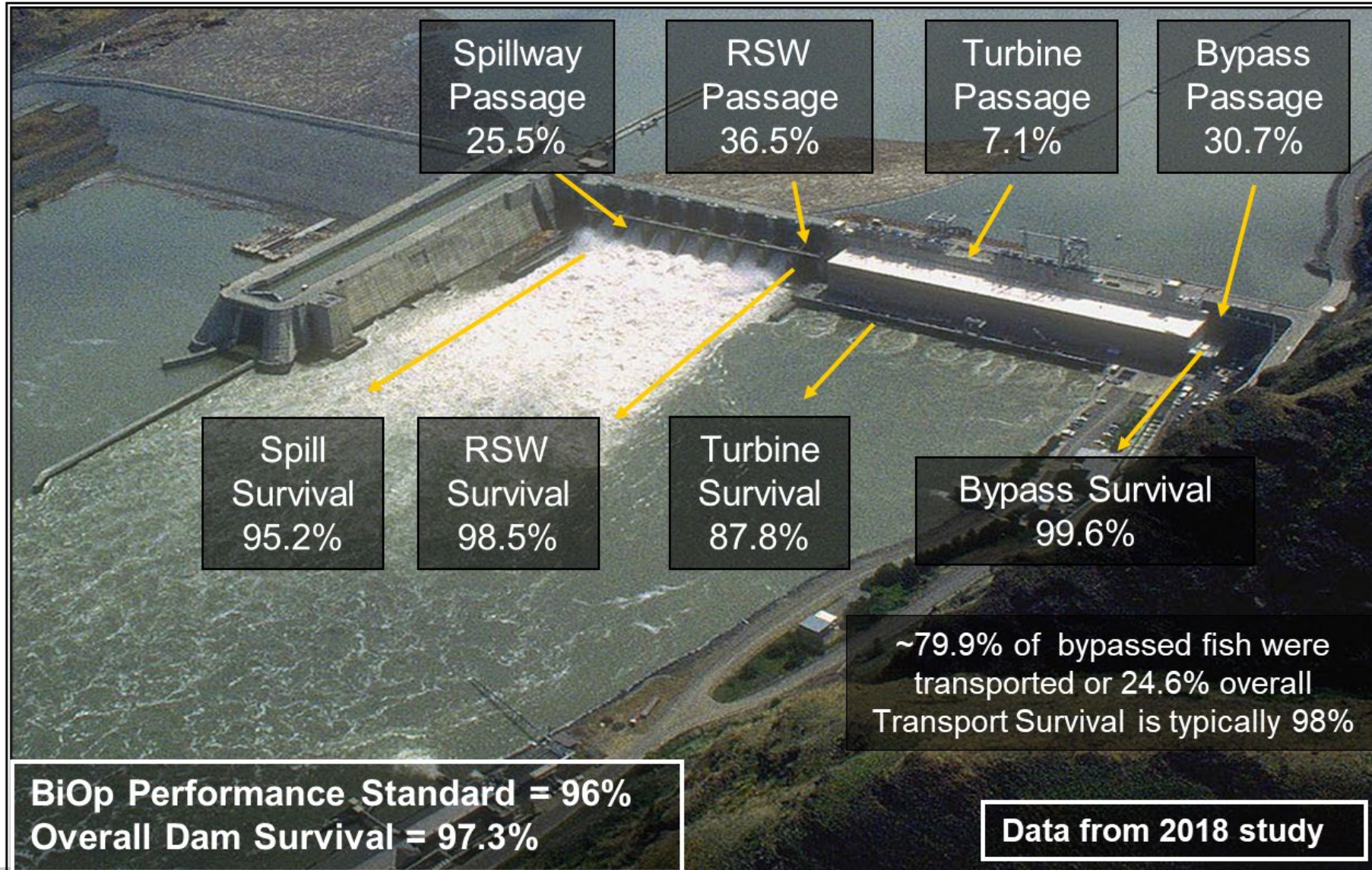
## Bypass System





# Lower Granite Dam

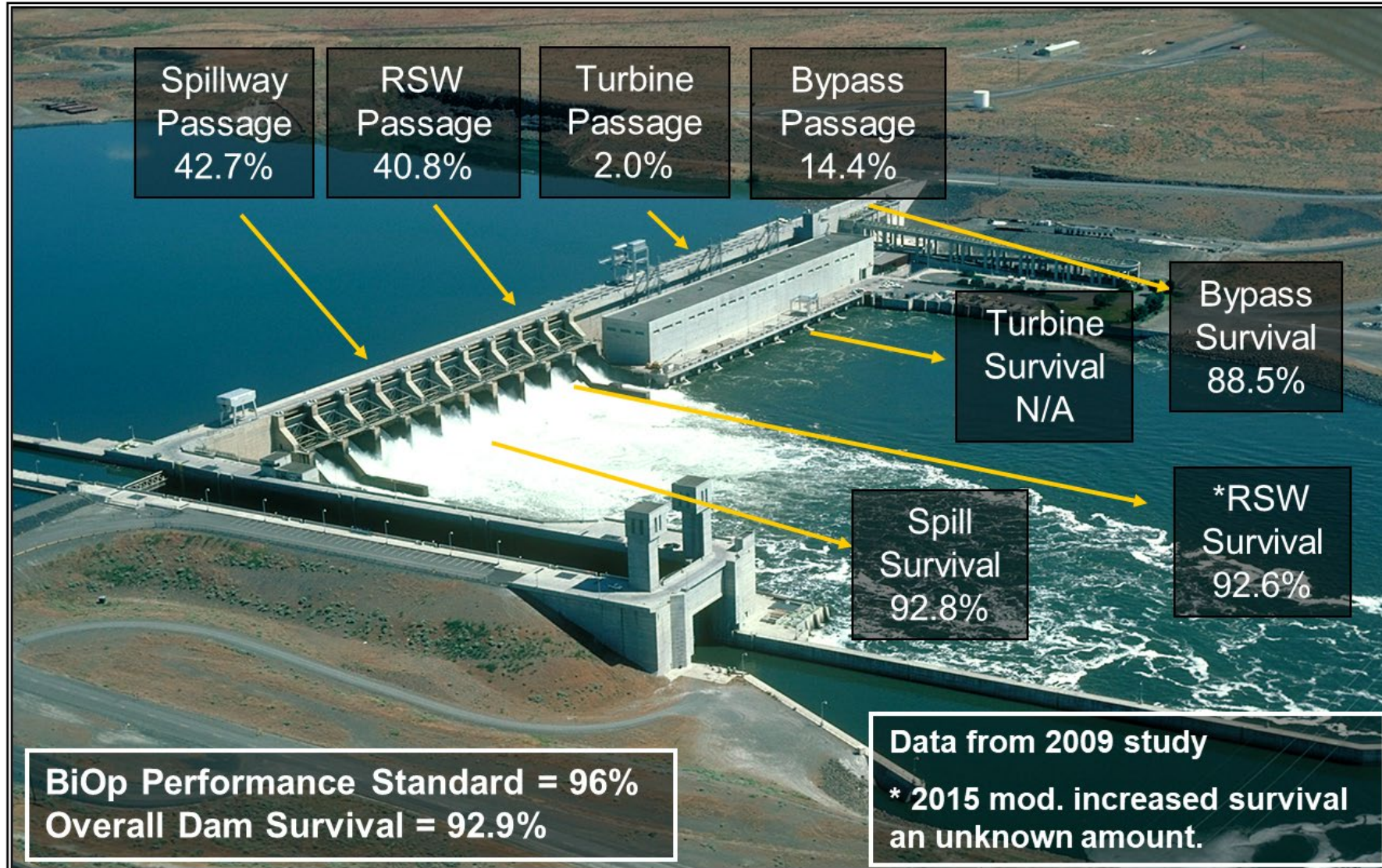
## Yearling Chinook Passage & Survival Estimates





# Ice Harbor Dam

## Yearling Chinook Passage & Survival Estimates





# TRANSPORTATION



## Operations

Use of barges and trucks to transport fish downstream after being bypassed

- Studies showed how to optimize

High

Transportation is effective in most years  
Helps to spread the risk

## Construction

Same as bypass systems

Low

Higher spill reduces fish transported (diff)  
Expensive to maintain



# RIVER ENVIRONMENT

## Operations

- Dworshak Release of cool water
  - reduced temps in lower Snake
- Reduced reservoir elevation
  - Lower pools thought to move fish through quicker

## Construction

While dredging, we have built shallow water habitat for fish in the Lower Granite Reservoir using dredged material





# ADULT PASSAGE

## Operations

Limit delays by turbine priorities  
Spill patterns and volume to decrease circulation in the tailrace  
Operate cooling structures to enhance passage when hot  
98% effectiveness

High

Adult fish passage is typically great  
Temperature improvements are effective

## Construction

Modify ladders to increase passage  
Shad – Ice Harbor  
All Species – Lower Granite  
Modify to provide cooler temperatures

Low

High temperatures can affect survival  
High spill can delay adults



# Fish Passage - Summary

**Adult passage with fishways – Very effective**

**Juvenile passage**

**RSW – Very effective**

**Spillway – Effective to a point**

**Turbines – Lowest survival but lowest used route**

**– Being improved with new turbine technology**

**Bypass systems – Effective**

**Transport program – Effective**



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# IN A NUTSHELL, POSITIVE CHANGES FROM THE 1970S TO THE 2010S

## Operations

- Improved coordination
- Worked to optimize operations
- Changed from a hydropower focus to fish focus
- Improved river environment
- Improved bypass of fish
- Improved in-river survival

## Construction

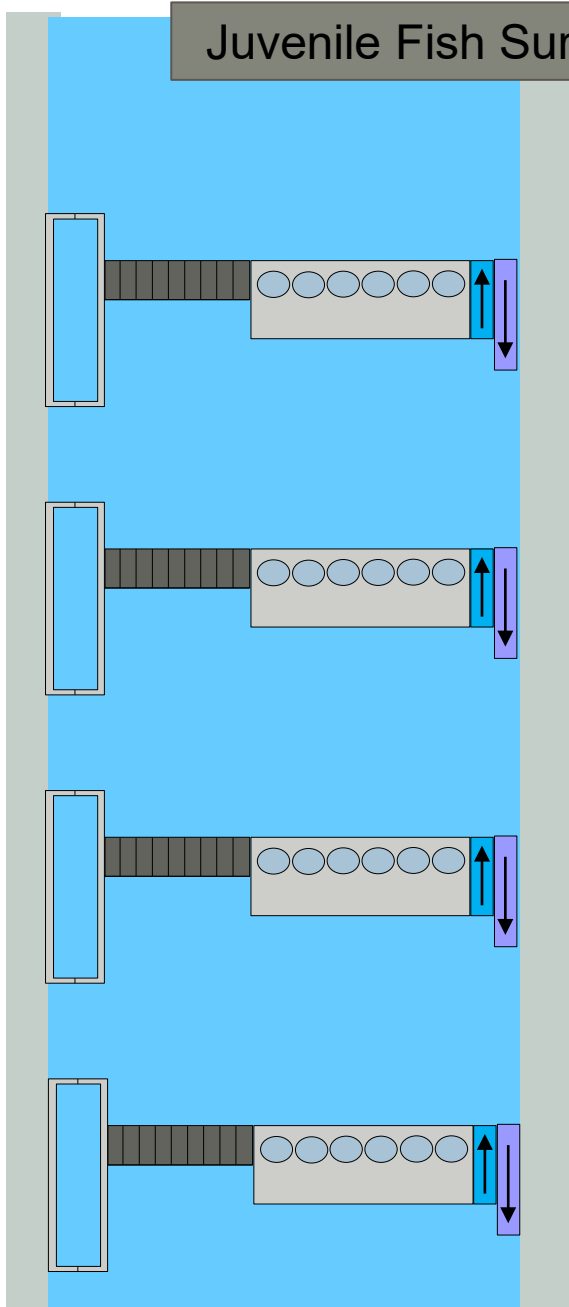
- Improved spillways
- Improved turbines
- Improved bypass systems
- Improved in-river habitat
- Improved adult passage
- Improved transport



U.S. ARMY

1970s

Est Juv Survival less than 60%

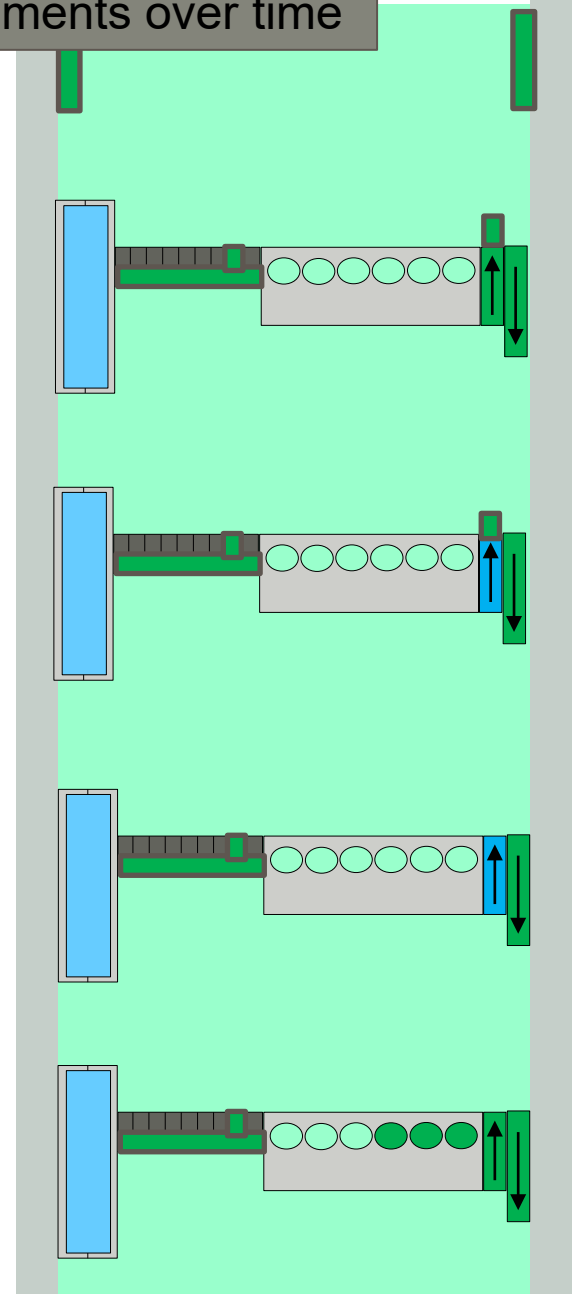


## Juvenile Fish Survival Improvements over time



2010s

Juv Survival about 75%





# RIVER OPERATIONS NOW





# SPRING RIVER OPERATIONS HISTORY



Year(s)	Events	Hydraulic Modeling	Biological Testing	TDG Criteria
Pre-2001	Spillway Deflectors	Extensive	Extensive	120% TR, 115% FB
2001 - 2017	Spillway Weirs, Spill for Fish	Extensive	Extensive	120% TR, 115% FB
2018	Gas Cap Spill	Extensive	Limited	120% TR, 115% FB
2019	Flex Spill - 120% w/ no FB limit	None, no monitoring	Limited	120% TR
2020	Flex Spill - 125% w/ no FB limit	None, some monitoring	Limited	125% TR



# BACKGROUND



2020 Flex Spill Operation:

- Maximize spill without exceeding 125% TDG as measured at tailrace fixed monitoring station
- Up to 8 hrs Performance Spill per day, can be in two different blocks

Project	2018 120%/115% TDG Gas Cap (kcfs)	2019 120% TDG Gas Cap* (kcfs)	2020 125% TDG Gas Cap* (kcfs)	Spill Increase 2018 - 2019	Spill Increase 2019 - 2020	Spill Increase 2018 - 2020
Lower Granite	37	52	82	41%	58%	122%
Little Goose	30	54	81	80%	50%	170%
Lower Monumental	33	45	111	36%	147%	236%
Ice Harbor	86	90	111	5%	23%	29%
McNary	164	192	261	17%	36%	59%

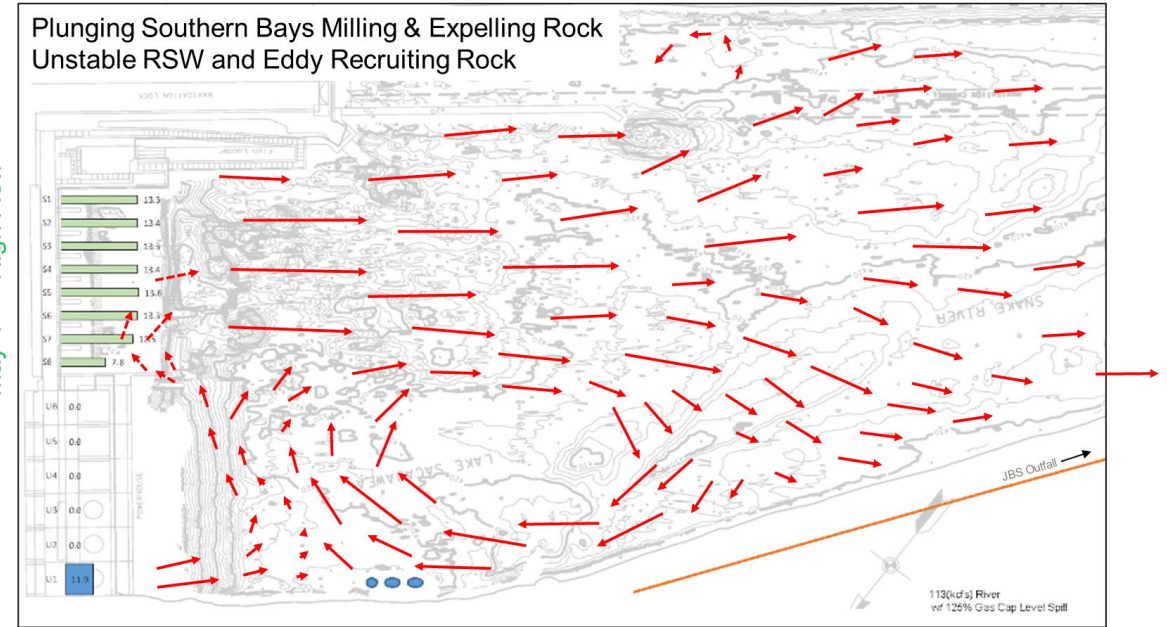
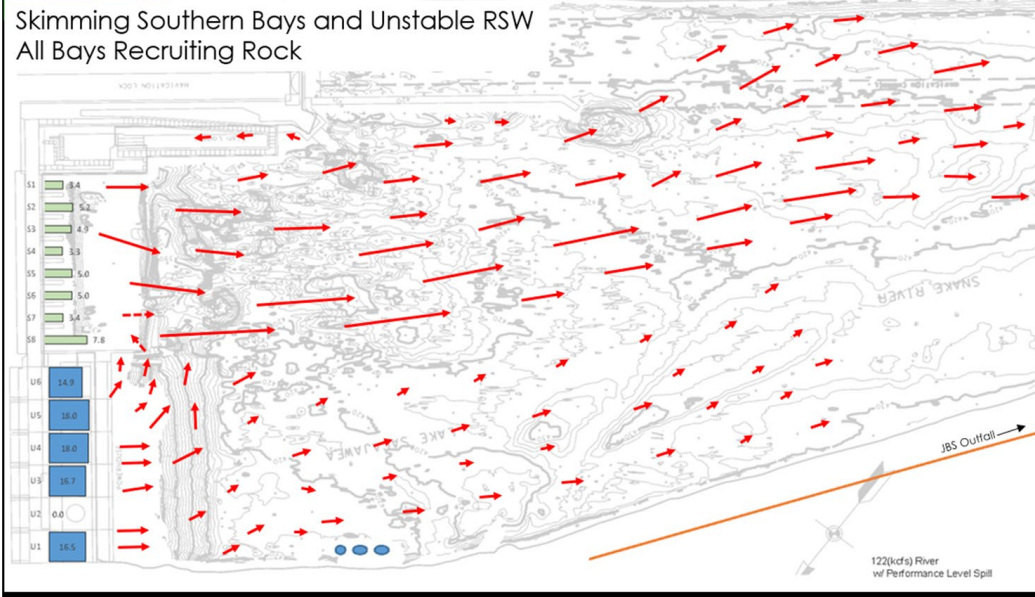
\* Post-season calculated actual gas cap values



# BOTTOM LINE



- **Biologically**
  - Some believe that this is the best operation for fish as they are passing via non powerhouse route
  - No extensive studies for these operations as in the past, so the Corps is unsure of the effects on salmon
  - Time will tell with adult returns
  - We have seen other species in the river with some TDG issues but not many for salmon
  - High spill can delay adult passage
- **River environment**
  - Water is likely travelling somewhat faster through the system
  - Past modeling tried to get water past the tailrace quickly to avoid predators and reduce risk of high TDG but high levels of spill and low turbine output cause circular currents in the tailrace
  - Can cause challenges with Navigation
- **Infrastructure**
  - Current system was designed for 120% TDG, we are operating outside of the design range
  - We are uncertain what erosion, etc it is having on our projects
  - Many changes in operations has an increased wear and tear on equipment

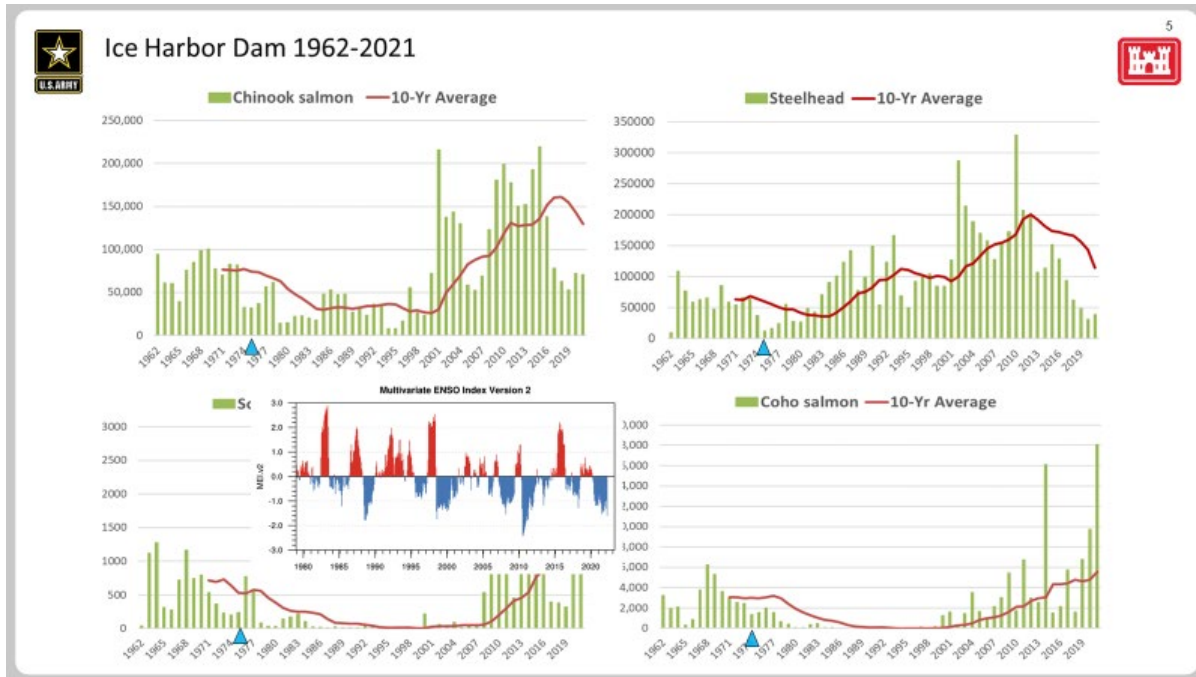




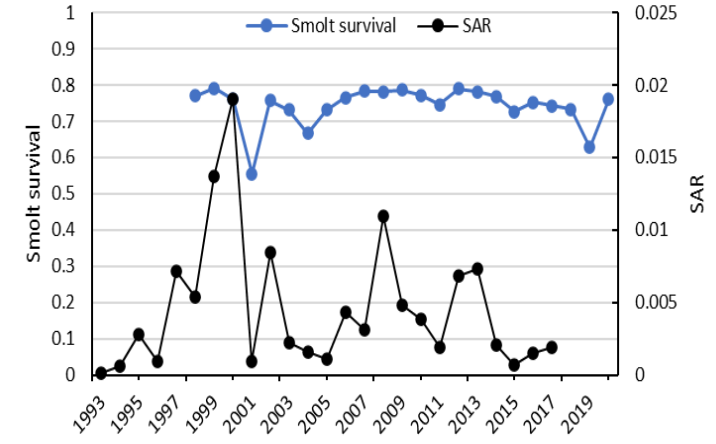


# BACKUP SLIDES

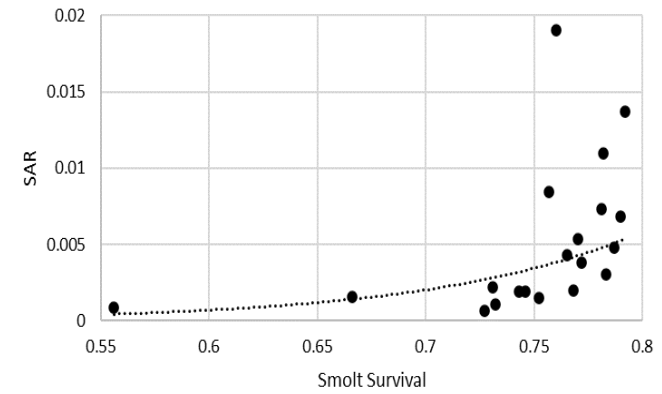




Yearling Chinook Salmon

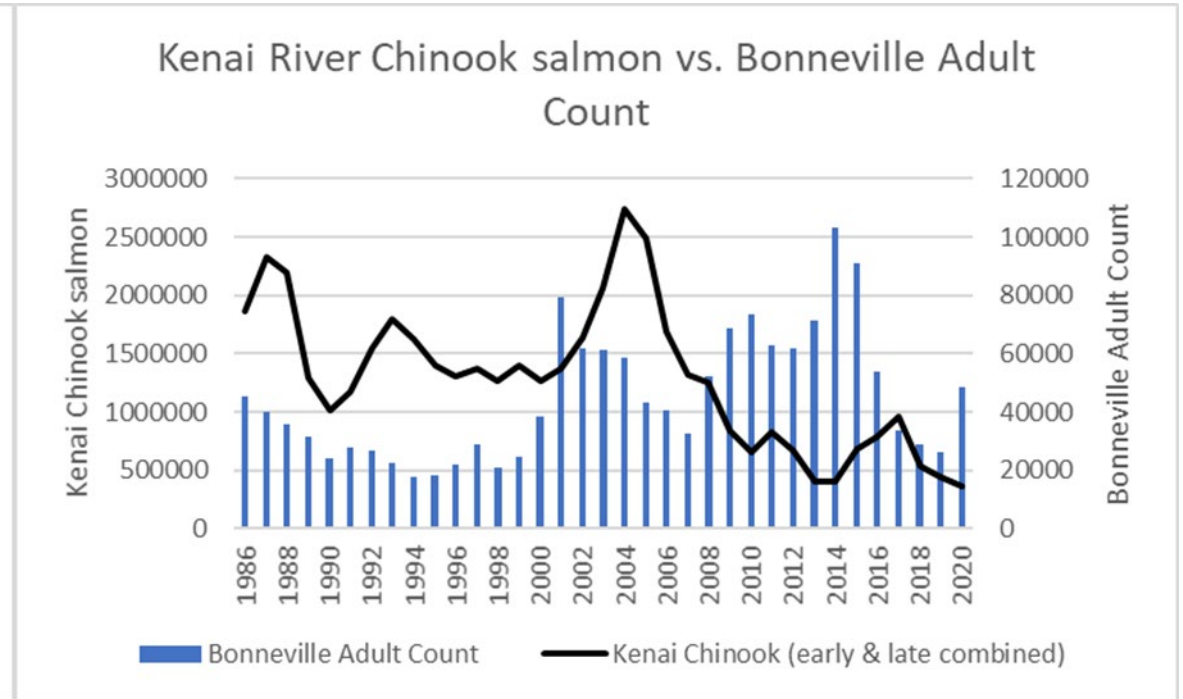
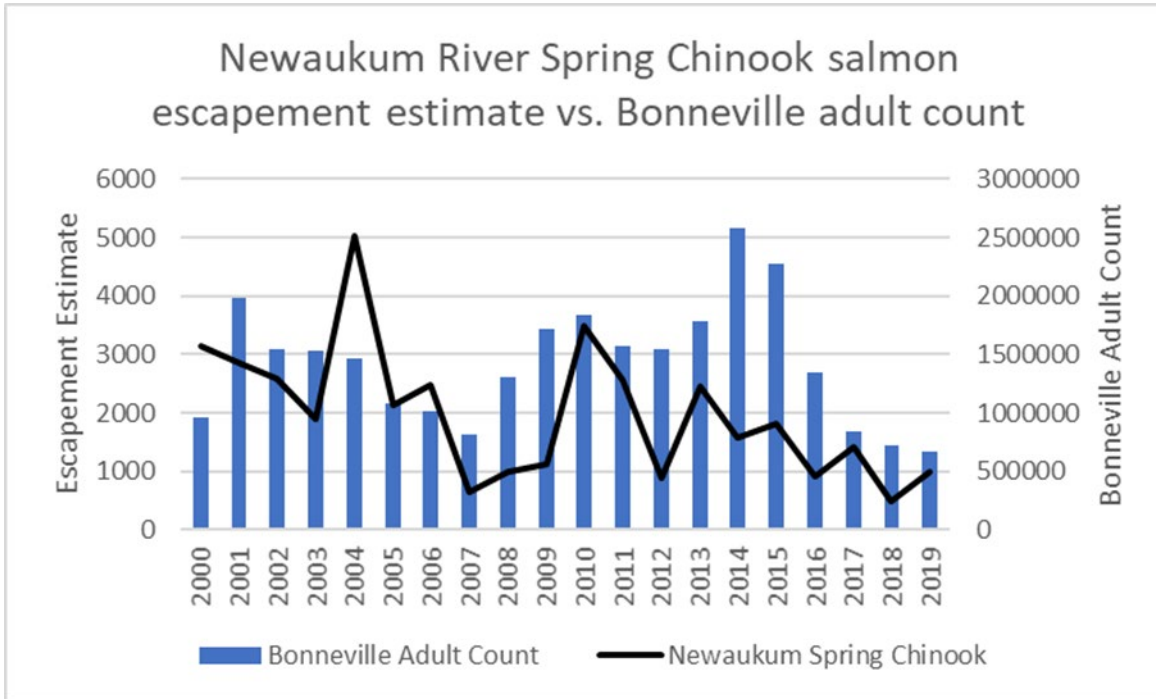


Yearling Chinook Salmon





# Adult Returns





# 2022 FISH RETURNS TO LOWER GRANITE AS OF 7/20

## Adult Counts 2022

### **76,671 Chinook**

- Highest return since 2016 as of this date
- Since 1975, ranked 9<sup>TH</sup> highest (46 years)
- Hatchery fish comprise the majority

### **1,790 Sockeye**

- Highest return since 2014 as of this date
- Since 1962 (Ice Harbor counts), 2<sup>nd</sup> highest return year
- Hatchery fish are a huge component

Steelhead and Coho (too early to say)



# WHAT OTHER THINGS ARE INFLUENCING FISH POPULATIONS?



- **Hatcheries**
  - Genetics
  - Competition of hatchery with wild fish in the streams
  - Size of juveniles are larger than wild fish
- **Harvest**
  - Ocean
  - Below Bonneville
  - Zone 6 Fishery
  - Tributaries
  - Spawning Grounds
- **Habitat**
  - Climate Change (Ocean, Migration, Spawning) Grounds
  - Spawning Grounds
- **Predation**
  - Birds
    - More and more pelicans every year
    - Studies on Terns and cormorants continue
  - Non-Native Fish
    - Bass
    - Walleye
    - Catfish
    - Crappie/Perch
  - Increased forage species
    - Juvenile Shad
    - Siberian Prawns