
2014 Fish Passage Plan

Section 9 – Lower Granite Dam

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Lower Granite Dam	
Project Acronym*	LWG
River Mile (RM)	Snake River – RM 107.5
Reservoir	Lake Lower Granite
Minimum Instantaneous Flow (kcfs)	Dec–Feb: 0 kcfs \ Mar–Nov: 11.5 kcfs
Forebay Normal Operating Range (ft)	733' – 738'
Tailrace Rate of Change Limit (ft/hr)	1.5'/hr
Powerhouse Length (ft)	656'
Powerhouse Hydraulic Capacity (kcfs)	130 kcfs
Turbine Units (#)	6 (Units 1-3 BLH Kaplan; Units 4-6 Allis Chalmers Kaplan)
Turbine Unit Generating Capacity (MW)	Rated: 810 MW (135 MW/unit) \ Maximum: 930 MW (155 MW/unit)
Gatewell Orifices	36 orifices (2 per gatewell = 6 per unit). 35 w/10" diameter; 1 w/14" diameter (5A)
Spillway Length (ft)	512'
Spillway Hydraulic Capacity (kcfs)	850 kcfs
Spillbays (#)	8
Spillway Weirs (#)	1 Removable Spillway Weir (RSW) in Bay 1
Navigation Lock Length x Width (ft)	650' x 84' (Usable Space)
Navigation Lock Max. Lift (ft)	105'
FISH STRUCTURE/OPERATION START DATE	
Transportation Research Program – NMFS **	1975
Submersible Traveling Screens (STS)	1978
Extended-Length Submersible Bar Screens (ESBS)	1996
Juvenile Fish Transportation Program – Corps **	1981
Removable Spillway Weir (RSW)	2003
Adult Fish Counts	1969 (North Shore); 1975 (South Shore)

*Project acronym designated by US Army Corps of Engineers, Northwestern Division, Columbia Basin Water Management Division. Due to the large number of projects managed by NWD, this acronym may differ from other acronyms used in the region. For example, a common acronym for Lower Granite is LWG. However, that acronym is assigned to another NWD project, thus the official Corps NWD acronym is LWG.

**Smolt transportation and research done by NMFS via truck until 1978 when barges purchased. Corps began implementing transportation program in 1981.

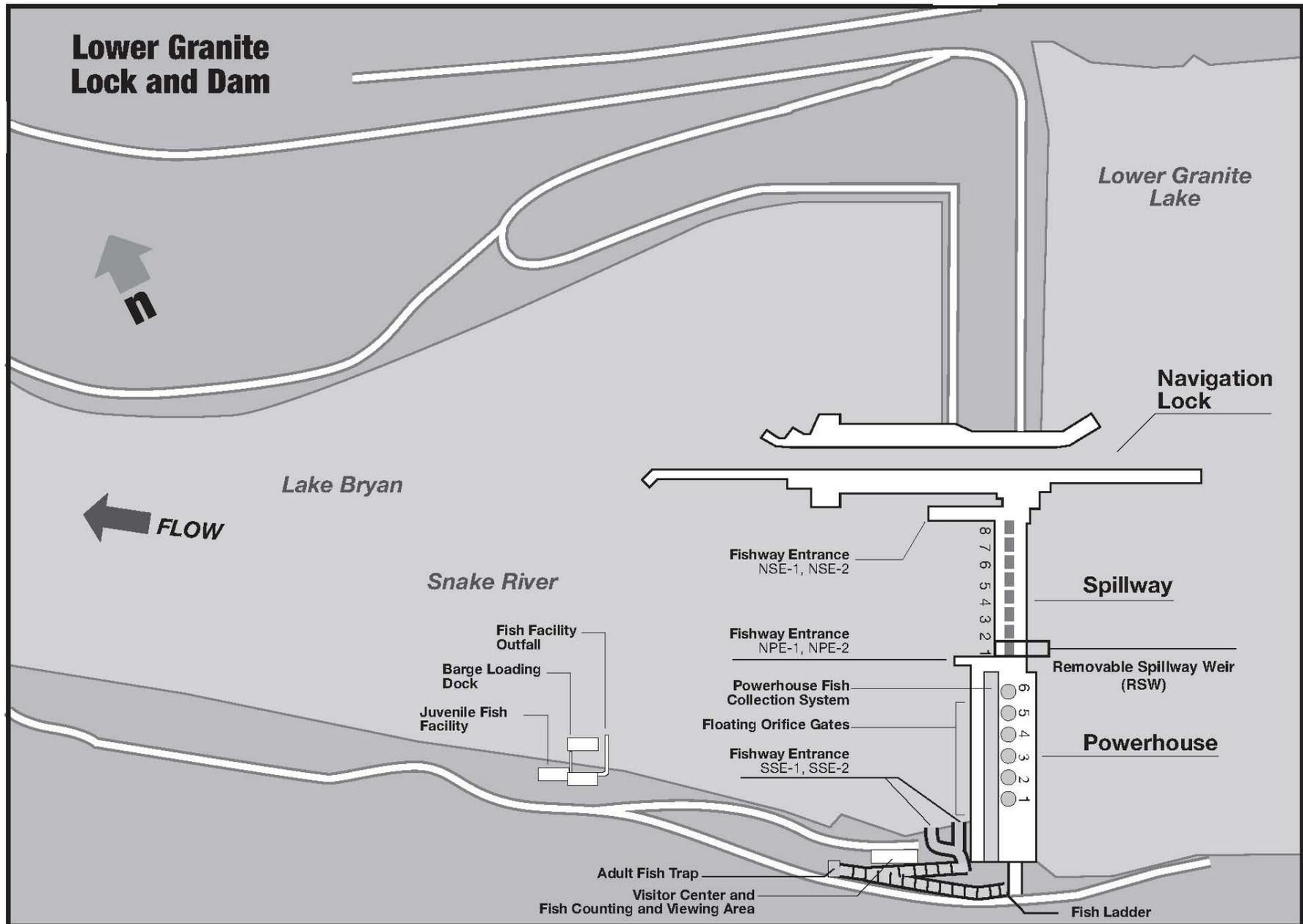


Figure LWG-1. Lower Granite Lock & Dam General Site Plan.

Table LWG-1. Lower Granite Dam Schedule of Operations and Actions Defined in the 2014 Fish Passage Plan (FPP).

Task Name	Start Date	End Date	FPP Reference	2014											
				Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2014 FPP Operations & Actions - Lower Granite	3/1/14	2/28/15	LWG	[Timeline bar from Mar to Feb]											
Fish Passage Facilities Operation	3/1/14	12/31/14	2.3.	[Timeline bar from Mar to Dec]											
Adult Fish Facilities	3/1/14	12/31/14	2.3.2.2	[Timeline bar from Mar to Dec]											
Juvenile Fish Facilities	3/25/14	12/15/14	2.3.1	[Timeline bar from Mar to Dec]											
Fish Passage Facilities Maintenance	12/16/14	3/24/15	2.3	[Timeline bar from Dec to Feb]											
Juvenile Fish Facilities Winter Maintenance	12/16/14	3/24/15	2.3.1.1	[Timeline bar from Dec to Feb]											
Adult Fish Facilities Winter Maintenance	1/1/15	2/28/15	2.3.2.1	[Timeline bar from Jan to Feb]											
Project Operations for Fish Passage	3/1/14	12/31/14		[Timeline bar from Mar to Dec]											
Turbine operating priority order	3/1/14	12/15/14	Table LWG-5	[Timeline bar from Mar to Dec]											
1% operating range - hard constraint	4/1/14	10/31/14	4.1.2.	[Timeline bar from Apr to Oct]											
ESBS monthly video inspection	4/1/14	6/30/14	2.3.1.2.b.4.	[Timeline bar from Apr to Jun]											
VBS measure head differential weekly	4/1/14	6/30/14	2.3.1.2.b.8	[Timeline bar from Apr to Jun]											
Spillway Weir in service (end date approx)	4/3/14	8/31/14	2.3.1.2.f.	[Timeline bar from Apr to Aug]											
Spring Spill Operations (end date approx)	4/3/14	5/31/14	App E (FOP)	[Timeline bar from Apr to May]											
Summer Spill Operations (dates approx)	6/1/14	8/31/14	App E (FOP)	[Timeline bar from Jun to Aug]											
VBS measure head differential bi-weekly	7/1/14	8/31/14	2.3.1.2.b.8.	[Timeline bar from Jul to Aug]											
Priority turbine unit maintenance	10/20/14	12/31/14	4.3.1.	[Timeline bar from Oct to Dec]											
Special Operations & Studies (dates approximate)	3/1/14	2/28/15	App A	[Timeline bar from Mar to Feb]											
Units 4, 5, 6 Exciter Re-Commissioning	3/1/14	4/15/14	9.1.2	[Timeline bar from Mar to Apr]											
BiOp Kelt Passage & Survival Monitoring	3/1/14	10/31/14	9.2.2.	[Timeline bar from Mar to Dec]											
Prototype Overflow Weir & 14" Orifice Study	4/1/14	6/30/14	9.2.1.	[Timeline bar from Apr to Jun]											
Adult Salmon Studies	5/1/14	2/28/15	9.2.3.	[Timeline bar from May to Feb]											
Unit 3 Partial Discharge Analysis (PDA)	5/1/14	11/1/14	9.1.4.	[Timeline bar from May to Nov]											
Adult Lamprey Passage Studies	6/1/14	10/31/14	9.2.4.-5.	[Timeline bar from Jun to Dec]											
T1 Bushing Replacement	8/4/14	8/31/14	9.1.3.	[Timeline bar in Aug]											
TDG Monitoring	3/1/14	2/28/15	2.2.	[Timeline bar from Mar to Feb]											
TDG Monitoring - Tailrace (year-round)	3/1/14	2/28/15	station LGNW	[Timeline bar from Mar to Feb]											
TDG Monitoring - Forebay	4/1/14	8/31/14	station LWG	[Timeline bar from Apr to Aug]											
Adult Fish Counting	3/1/14	12/30/14	Table LWG-3	[Timeline bar from Mar to Dec]											
Daytime Video 0400-2000 PST	3/1/14	3/31/14		[Timeline bar in Mar]											
Daytime Visual 0400-2000 PST	4/1/14	10/31/14		[Timeline bar from Apr to Oct]											
Night Video 2000-0400 PST	6/15/14	9/30/14		[Timeline bar from Jun to Sep]											
Daytime Video 0400-2000 PST	11/1/14	12/30/14		[Timeline bar from Nov to Dec]											
Reports	3/1/14	3/15/15	2.3.3.	[Timeline bar from Mar to Feb]											
Weekly Reports	3/1/14	12/31/14		[Timeline bar from Mar to Dec]											
Annual Report	2/10/15	3/15/15		[Timeline bar in Feb]											

1. FISH PASSAGE INFORMATION

The locations of fish passage facilities at Lower Granite Dam are shown on the general site plan in **Figure LWG-1**. The schedule for project operations described in the Fish Passage Plan (FPP) and appendices is included in **Table LWG-1**.

1.1. Juvenile Fish Passage.

1.1.1. Juvenile Fish Passage Facilities. The Lower Granite juvenile facilities consist of a bypass system and juvenile transportation facilities. The bypass system contains extended-length submersible bar screens (ESBS) with flow vanes, improved modified balanced flow vertical barrier screens (VBS) , gatewell orifices, a bypass channel running the length of the powerhouse, and a bypass pipe to transport fish to the transportation facilities or the river. The transportation facilities include an upwell and separator structure to separate the juveniles from the excess water and adult fish, raceways for holding fish, a distribution system for distributing the fish among the raceways or to the barge or back to the river, a sampling and marking building, truck and barge loading facilities, and PIT-tag detection and diversion systems.

1.1.2. Juvenile Fish Migration Timing. Juvenile passage timing at Lower Granite Dam (**Table LWG-2**) is calculated based on juvenile fish collection data over the most recent 10-year period and do not reflect bypass (FGE) or spillway passage. Salmon, steelhead, bull trout, lamprey, and other species are routinely counted. Maintenance of juvenile fish passage facilities that may impact juvenile fish or facility operations should be conducted during winter maintenance.

Table LWG-2. Juvenile Salmonid Passage Timing at Lower Granite Dam for the Most Recent 10-Years (2004-2013) Based on Daily & Yearly Collection Data.

Year	10%	50%	90%	# Days	10%	50%	90%	# Days
	Yearling Chinook				Subyearling Chinook			
2004	24-Apr	5-May	12-May	18	8-Jun	21-Jun	14-Jul	36
2005	24-Apr	5-May	10-May	16	29-May	3-Jun	17-Jun	19
2006	20-Apr	5-May	15-May	25	26-May	5-Jun	3-Jul	38
2007	19-Apr	4-May	14-May	25	3-Jun	9-Jun	12-Jul	39
2008	26-Apr	9-May	18-May	22	31-May	20-Jun	28-Jul	58
2009	22-Apr	7-May	20-May	28	29-May	11-Jun	2-Jul	34
2010	24-Apr	4-May	21-May	27	2-Jun	9-Jun	14-Jul	42
2011	19-Apr	8-May	16-May	27	26-May	11-Jun	16-Jul	51
2012	14-Apr	27-Apr	17-May	33	29-May	13-Jun	11-Jul	43
2013	19-Apr	8-May	14-May	25	30-May	9-Jun	1-Aug	63
MEDIAN	21-Apr	5-May	15-May	25	29-May	10-Jun	13-Jul	41
MIN	14-Apr	27-Apr	10-May	16	26-May	3-Jun	17-Jun	19
MAX	26-Apr	9-May	21-May	33	8-Jun	21-Jun	1-Aug	63
	Unclipped Steelhead				Clipped Steelhead			
2004	29-Apr	9-May	24-May	25	27-Apr	9-May	24-May	27
2005	27-Apr	9-May	20-May	23	26-Apr	8-May	16-May	20
2006	19-Apr	5-May	21-May	32	21-Apr	4-May	19-May	28
2007	1-May	10-May	21-May	20	28-Apr	7-May	20-May	22
2008	20-Apr	11-May	27-May	37	28-Apr	8-May	21-May	23
2009	22-Apr	6-May	29-May	37	21-Apr	1-May	21-May	30
2010	26-Apr	19-May	5-Jun	40	25-Apr	11-May	4-Jun	40
2011	22-Apr	13-May	31-May	39	3-Apr	6-May	20-May	47
2012	18-Apr	3-May	24-May	36	16-Apr	27-Apr	19-May	33
2013	22-Apr	13-May	19-May	27	20-Apr	9-May	17-May	27
MEDIAN	22-Apr	20-May	24-May	34	23-Apr	7-May	20-May	28
MIN	18-Apr	3-May	19-May	20	3-Apr	27-Apr	16-May	20
MAX	1-May	19-May	5-Jun	40	28-Apr	9-May	4-Jun	47
	Coho				Sockeye (Wild & Hatchery)			
2004	8-May	21-May	28-May	20	12-May	22-May	19-Jun	38
2005	30-Apr	10-May	17-May	17	9-May	20-May	1-Jun	23
2006	2-May	18-May	1-Jun	30	11-Apr	12-May	28-May	47
2007	5-May	15-May	23-May	18	11-May	16-May	21-May	10
2008	6-May	10-May	22-May	16	17-May	20-May	8-Jun	22
2009	13-May	21-May	23-Jun	41	21-Apr	20-May	28-May	37
2010	6-Jun	21-May	5-Jul	29	19-May	30-May	5-Jun	17
2011	5-May	15-May	1-Jun	27	4-Apr	20-May	4-Jun	61
2012	28-Apr	18-May	26-May	28	5-May	19-May	26-May	21
2013	8-May	14-May	18-May	10	15-May	17-May	19-May	4
MEDIAN	5-May	16-May	27-May	24	10-May	20-May	30-May	23
MIN	28-Apr	10-May	17-May	10	4-Apr	12-May	19-May	4
MAX	6-Jun	21-May	5-Jul	41	19-May	30-May	19-Jun	61

1.2. Adult Fish Passage.

1.2.1. Adult Fish Passage Facilities Description. Adult fish passage facilities at Lower Granite are made up of one south shore fish ladder with two entrances, a powerhouse collection system, north shore entrances with a transportation channel underneath the spillway to the powerhouse collection system, and an auxiliary water supply system. The powerhouse collection system is comprised of four operating floating orifices, two downstream entrances and one side entrance into the spillway basin on the north end of the powerhouse, and a common transportation channel. Four of the floating orifices and the two downstream entrances at the north end of the collection system are operated. North shore entrances are made up of two downstream entrances and a side entrance into the spillway basin with the two downstream entrances normally used. Auxiliary water is supplied from the tailrace by three electric pumps, as well as from the forebay through diffuser 14. Two pumps are normally used to provide required flows. Four weirs in the upper end of the ladder were outfitted with PIT-tag detectors in early 2003.

1.2.2. Adult Fish Migration Timing and Counting. Upstream migrants are present at the project throughout the year and adult passage facilities are operated year-round. Maintenance of adult facilities is scheduled for January–February to minimize impacts on upstream migrants. Adult salmon, steelhead, shad and lamprey are counted (**Table LWG-3**) and daily data are posted online at: <http://www.nwp.usace.army.mil/Missions/Environment/Fishdata.aspx>. Yearly fish counts are used to determine peak adult migration timing (**Table LWG-4**). Sturgeon and bull trout are relatively infrequent and counts are posted online periodically during the passage season in *Miscellaneous Fish Counts* and summarized in the *Annual Fish Passage Report*.

Table LWG-3. Adult Fish Counting Schedule at Lower Granite Dam (3/1/14-2/28/15).

Count Period	Counting Method and Hours *
March 1–31	Video 0400–2000 hours (PST)
April 1 – October 31	Visual 0400–2000 hours (PST)
June 15 – September 30	Night Video 2000–0400 hours (PST)
November 1 – December 30	Video 0400–2000 hours (PST)

* All count hours are shown in Pacific Standard Time (PST). Note that during Daylight Saving Time (DST) from Mar 9–Nov 2, 2014, count hours will be one hour later (DST = PST+1).

Table LWG-4. Adult Fish Count Period and Peak Passage Timing at Lower Granite Dam (based on yearly counts since 1975).

Species	Counting Period	Earliest Peak	Latest Peak
Spring Chinook	Mar 1 – Jun 17	Apr 26	Jun 17
Summer Chinook	Jun 18 – Aug 17	Jun 18	Jul 17
Fall Chinook	Aug 18 – Dec 30	Sep 5	Oct 6
Steelhead	Mar 1 – Dec 30	Sep 1	Oct 16
Sockeye	Mar 1 – Oct 31	Jul 1	Jul 19
Lamprey	Apr 1 – Oct 31	Jul 18	Jul 25

1.2.2.1. Time-of-day (diel) distributions of adult salmonid activity at Lower Granite Dam fishway entrances and exits are summarized in **Figure LWG-2** (see *Keefer & Caudill 2008*: http://www.nwd-wc.usace.army.mil/tmt/documents/FPOM/2010/2013_FPOM_MEET/2013_JUN/).

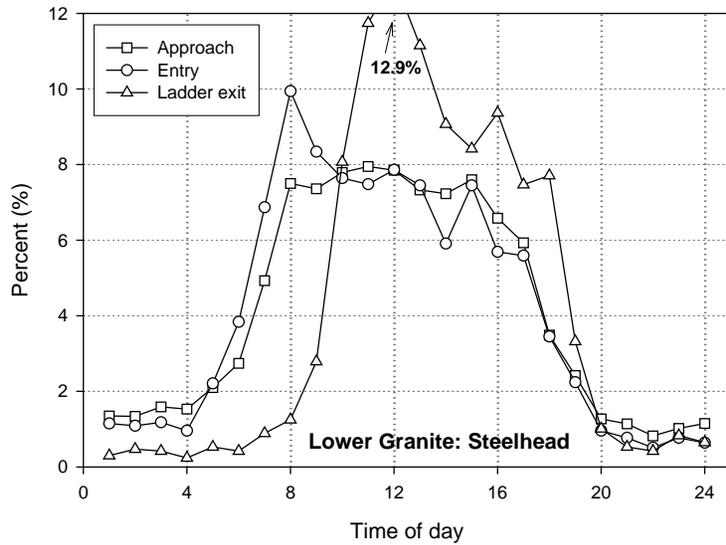
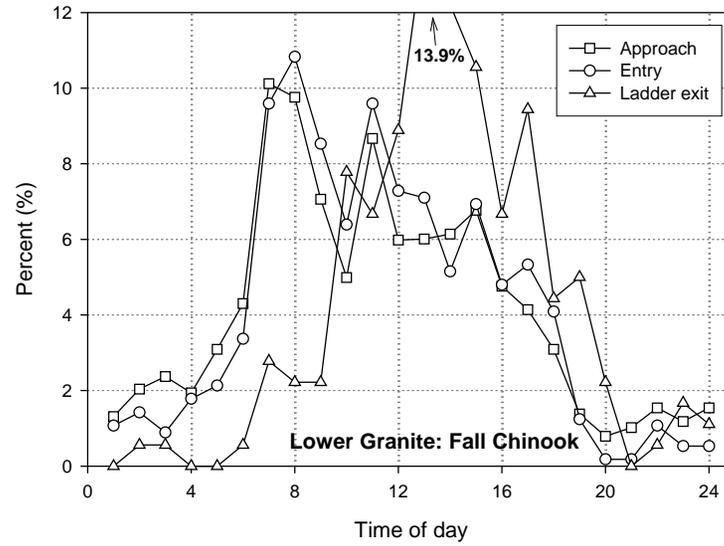
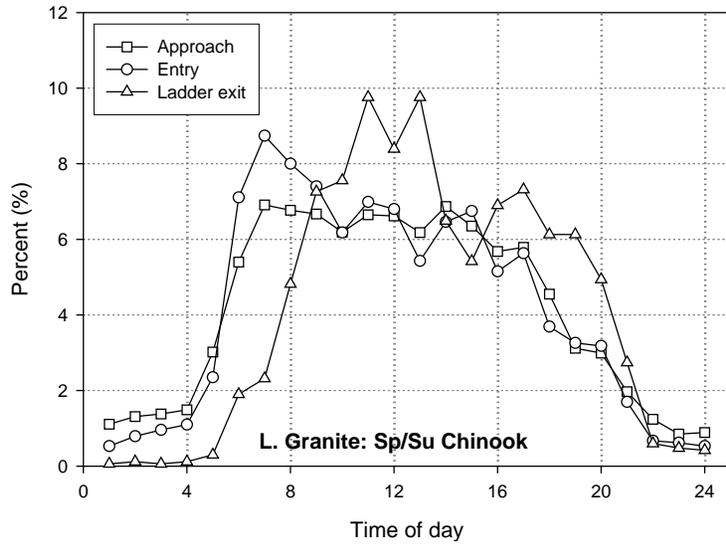


Figure LWG-2. Diel Distribution of Adult Salmonids at Lower Granite Dam Fishway Entrances and Exits (Keefer & Caudill 2008).

2. PROJECT OPERATIONS

2.1. Spill Management.

2.1.1. See Fish Operations Plan (Appendix E) for more information.

2.1.2. Involuntary Spill. Involuntary spill occurs when river flow exceeds powerhouse capacity, there is insufficient load (lack of load), forced or scheduled turbine outages, or a failure of a key component of the juvenile fish facility requires spill to provide juvenile fish passage. Spill at Lower Granite shall be distributed in accordance with the spill patterns included in **Tables LWG-8, LWG-9 and LWG-10**. Special spills for juvenile fish passage will be provided as detailed in **Appendices A and E**.

2.2. Total Dissolved Gas (TDG) Management.

2.2.1. Total dissolved gas (TDG) levels at all projects are monitored in accordance with the TDG Monitoring Plan, included in the *Water Management Plan* as Appendix 4 and available online at: <http://www.nwd-wc.usace.army.mil/tmt/documents/wmp/>.

2.3. Operating Criteria.

2.3.1. Juvenile Fish Passage Facilities. Operate from March 25 – October 31 for juvenile fish bypass, collection, and transportation, and from November 1 – December 15 for bypassing adult fallbacks. Operate the juvenile facilities according to criteria below and in the *Corps of Engineers Juvenile Fish Transportation Plan (Appendix B)* for bypassing, collection, and transportation of juvenile salmonids. The transportation program may be revised in accordance with the ESA Section 10 permit and NOAA Fisheries biological opinion. Project personnel shall retain authority to dewater the juvenile fish collection system to the extent necessary to prevent frost damage to pipes and other structures during late fall and extended winter operations.

2.3.1.1. Winter Maintenance Period (December 16 – March 24). Check and perform maintenance as required on the items listed below.

2.3.1.1.a. Forebay Area and Intakes.

- a.1.** Remove debris from forebay and gatewell slots.
- a.2.** Rake trashracks just prior to the operating season.
- a.3.** Measure gatewell drawdown after cleaning trashracks and with ESBSs in.
- a.4.** Inspect and repair gatewell; dipnet as needed.

2.3.1.1.b. ESBSs, Flow Vanes and VBSs.

- b.1.** After ESBSs are removed at the end of the season, inspect them for the presence of juvenile salmonid mortalities and all other incidental fish mortalities. Inspect

ESBSs within a week after removal, or as soon as practical. All mortalities are to be counted, or otherwise estimated, for each ESBS and reported to CENWW-OD-T.

b.2. Maintenance completed on all screens.

b.3. Inspect ESBSs prior to installation and operate debris cleaner (dogged off on deck) to ensure proper operation.

b.4. Log results of trial run.

b.5. Inspect all VBSs with an underwater video camera at least 1x/year; repair as needed.

b.6. Inspect flow vanes to make sure they are in good condition and all surfaces smooth. Repair as needed.

b.7. ESBSs installed in at least 4 turbine units (all 6 if possible) by March 24. Remaining ESBSs installed prior to April 1.

2.3.1.1.c. Collection Channel.

c.1. Makeup water valves and float control equipment maintained and ready for operation.

c.2. Orifice lights are operational.

c.3. Orifices clean and valves operating correctly.

c.4. Orifice cycling and air backflush system works correctly.

2.3.1.1.d. Transportation Facilities.

d.1. 42" and 72" sluice gates maintained and operating correctly.

d.2. Inclined screen clean and in good condition with no holes in or damage to screen mesh, gaps around screen, or missing silicone.

d.3. Perforated plate smooth with no rough edges.

d.4. Wet separator and fish distribution system maintained and ready for operation.

d.5. Brushes and screens on crowders in good condition; no holes or rough edges.

d.6. Crowders maintained, tested, and operating correctly.

d.7. All valves, slide gates, and switch gates maintained and in good condition.

d.8. Retainer screens in place with no holes in screens or sharp wires protruding.

d.9. Barge and truck loading pipes should be free of debris, cracks, or blockages and barge loading boom maintained and tested.

d.10. All sampling equipment should be maintained and in good operating condition prior to watering up the facilities.

d.11. Maintain juvenile PIT-tag system as required (see *Columbia Basin PIT-tag Information System, General Gate Maintenance and Inspection, Walla Walla District*, February 2003). Coordinate with PSMFC.

d.12. Mini- and midi-tanks maintained and in good operating condition.

2.3.1.1.e. Barges.

e.1. All engines and pumps maintained and in good operating condition.

e.2. Fish release openings and related equipment in good operating condition.

e.3. No rough edges or support beams protruding into compartments.

e.4. No brass or galvanized fittings in circulation lines.

e.5. All loading hoses properly installed so fish will not hit sides of compartments or support beams when loading.

e.6. Loading hoses in good shape with rubber gaskets in cam lock fittings.

e.7. Inside edges of cam lock joints should be beveled to avoid sharp edges.

e.8. Warning systems tested and operational.

e.9. Provide net and/or deck covers.

e.10. Net pens maintained and installed in barge holds for transport of steelhead kelts or juveniles as required.

e.11. Deck wash systems fully operational.

e.12. Oxygen monitoring probes installed and tested; monitoring system operational.

2.3.1.1.f. Avian Predation Areas (Forebay and Tailrace). Inspect bird wires, water cannon, and other deterrent devices and repair or replace as needed. Where possible, add additional bird wires or other deterrent devices to cover areas of known avian predation activity. Prepare avian abatement contract as needed.

2.3.1.1.g. Maintenance Records. Record all maintenance and inspections.

2.3.1.2. Juvenile Fish Passage Facilities (March 25 – December 15).

2.3.1.2.a. Forebay Area and Intakes.

a.1. Remove debris from forebay.

a.2. Inspect gatewell slots daily for debris, fish buildup, and contaminating substances (particularly oil). Clean gatewells before they become 50% covered with debris. If, due to the volume of the debris it is not possible to keep the gatewell at least 50% clear, they should be cleaned at least once daily. If flows through an orifice or fish conditions indicate that an orifice may be partially obstructed with debris, the orifice will be closed and backflushed to remove the obstruction. If the obstruction cannot be removed, the orifice shall be closed and the alternate orifice for that gatewell slot shall be operated. If both orifices become obstructed or plugged with debris, the turbine unit will not be operated until the gatewell and orifices are cleared of debris.

a.3. If a visible accumulation of contaminating substances is detected in a gatewell and cannot be removed within 24 hours, the gatewell orifices shall be closed immediately and the turbine unit shut down within one hour until the material has been removed and any problems corrected. A preferred method for removing oil from the water surface is to install absorbent socks, booms, or pads capable of encapsulating the material, tied off with a rope for later disposal. Action should be taken as soon as possible to remove the oil from the gatewell so the orifice can be reopened to allow the fish to exit the gatewell. Orifices shall not be closed for longer than 48 hours.

a.4. Log drawdown differentials in bulkhead slots at least once per week.

a.5. Remove debris from forebay and trashracks as required to maintain less than 1' of additional drawdown in gate slots (relative to the drawdown with a clean screen). Additional raking may be required when heavy debris loads are present in the river or if fish condition requires it.

a.6. Coordinate cleaning effort with personnel operating juvenile collection facilities.

a.7. Dip bulkhead gatewell slots to remove fish prior to installing bulkhead for dewatering bulkhead slot.

2.3.1.2.b. ESBSs, VBSs, and Operating Gates.

b.1. ESBSs and flow vanes installed in all operating turbine units by March 24.

b.2. Operate ESBSs with flow vanes attached to screen.

b.3. Operate ESBSs with debris cleaners in automatic mode. Set cleaning frequency as required to maintain clean screens and good fish condition. Change cleaning frequency as needed.

b.4. Inspect each ESBS once per month by means of underwater video in April, May, and June. Conduct similar inspections in August and October, focusing on at least three turbine units as the judgment of project personnel dictates. Spot check VBSs at the same time.

b.5. If an ESBS is damaged or fails during the juvenile fish passage season, follow procedures detailed under unscheduled maintenance of ESBSs (**see section 3.1.2.1**). In no case should a turbine unit be operated with a missing or a known non-operating or damaged ESBS, except as noted.

b.6. One-half of the ESBSs may be pulled after October 1 for maintenance as long as unscreened turbine units are not operated.

b.7. Make formal determination at end of season as to adequacy of ESBS bar screen panels and debris cleaner brush and replace components as necessary.

b.8. Measure head differentials across VBSs at least once per week from April 1 through June 30 (more frequently if required) and biweekly for the remainder of the operating season. Clean VBS when head differentials reach 1.5'. When a head differential of 1.5' is reached, the respective turbine unit should be operated at a reduced loading, not more than 110 MW, to minimize loading on the VBS and potential fish impingement. Clean VBSs as soon as possible after a 1.5' head differential is reached.

b.9. Inspect at least two VBSs in two different turbine units between the spring and summer migration periods. Both turbine units should have been operated frequently during the spring. If a debris accumulation is noted, inspect other VBSs and clean debris as necessary.

b.10. Turbine units are to be operated with raised operating gates to improve fish guidance efficiency when ESBSs are installed (March 25 through December 15), except as provided for in **Section 4.3**. (Turbine Unit Maintenance).

b.11. When extreme cold weather is forecasted (defined as forecasted temperatures below 20°F for ≥ 24 hours) between Thanksgiving and December 15, ESBSs and STSs may be removed. The project will first request special permission from CENWW-OD-T. CENWW-OD-T will inform NOAA Fisheries and FPOM of the action.

2.3.1.2.c. Collection Channel.

c.1. Orifices clean and operating. Operate at least one orifice per gateway slot (preferably the north orifice) unless a unit is scheduled out of service with non-operational fish screens. If the project is operating at MOP, additional orifices may be operated to maintain a full collection channel. If orifices must be closed to repair any part of the facility, do not close orifices/ in operating turbine units with ESBSs in place for longer than 5 hours. If possible, keep to less than 3 hours. Reduce turbine unit loading to the lower end of the 1% peak turbine efficiency range if deemed

necessary by the project biologist. Monitor fish conditions in gatewells hourly or more frequently during orifice closure periods.

c.2. Orifice lights operational and operating on open orifices. Orifice lights and area lights may be turned off the evening before the channel is dewatered at the end of the season (dewatering occurs on December 16 or later) to encourage fish to exit the channel volitionally. Area lights can be turned on briefly for personnel access if necessary.

c.3. Replace all burned out orifice lights within 24 hours of notification. Orifice lights shall remain lighted 24 hours/day.

c.4. Orifice jets hitting no closer than 3' from back wall, collection channel full.

c.5. Rotate orifices in fish screens slots weekly (6 open).

c.6. Orifice valves are either fully open or closed.

c.7. Backflush orifices in the bulkhead slots every four hours and more frequently if required. During periods of high fish and debris passage, April 1 through August 15, orifices should be inspected and backflushed more frequently as determined by the project biologist, to keep orifices clean. If debris is causing continual orifice plugging problems in a particular turbine unit gateway, the respective turbine unit generation may be restricted to the lower end of the 1% peak turbine efficiency range to minimize orifice plugging problems.

c.8. If utilizing the automatic orifice backflush system, inspect as determined by the project biologist (but at least once per 8-hour shift unless coordinated differently) to ensure that the orifices are opening and closing correctly and are clear of debris. The project biologist will determine the frequency of automatic orifice cycling and back-flushing to maintain clear orifices.

c.9. Makeup water valves and associated float controls operational and maintaining stable channel flow.

2.3.1.2.d. Transportation Facilities.

d.1. 42" and 72" sluice gates operational; 42-inch separator remote controller switch fully operational.

d.2. Maintain stable water conditions in upwell and separator. No holes, broken wires, or gaps in inclined screen. Operate separator and fish distribution system as designed.

d.3. Crowder screen brushes should be maintained in good operating condition, with no holes or sharp edges on crowder screens. Crowders should be in good operating condition.

d.4. All valves, slide gates, and switch gates in and around separator and raceways operational.

d.5. Inspect raceway and tank retainer screens to make sure they are clean with no holes or protruding wire.

d.6. Barge and truck loading pipes, hoses, and related equipment free of debris, cracks, or blockages and in good condition. Barge loading boom in good operating condition. Barge loading boom remote control system fully operational.

d.7. Inform PSMFC, in advance if possible, of situations that cause the PIT-tag system to become inoperable (e.g., power outages) or that could result in confounding the interpretation of PIT-tag data (e.g., bypassing fish from raceways to the river, operating in primary bypass mode without an operational full-flow detector, emergency dewatering).

2.3.1.2.e. Avian Predation Areas (Forebay and Tailrace).

e.1. Bird wires and other avian deterrent devices should be monitored to ensure they are in good condition. Any broken wires or devices should be replaced as soon as possible.

e.2. Harassment program in place to deter avian predation in areas actively used by birds and not covered by bird wires or other devices.

e.3. Project biologists shall routinely monitor project areas to determine areas of active avian predation and, if possible, adjust harassment program to cover these areas or install bird wires or other deterrent devices to discourage avian predation activities.

2.3.1.2.f. Removable Spillway Weir (RSW).¹

f.1. When the RSW is in operation, the spillgate shall be raised to where it does not touch flow passing down the RSW (at least nine stops).

f.2. When the National Weather Service forecasts Lower Granite inflows to exceed 200 kcfs, initiate aggressive forebay debris removal so that RSW operation will not be impeded and coordinate with RCC and CENWW-OD-T.

f.3. Complete RSW stow (complete rotation to the landing pad) when inflows exceed 260 kcfs, upstream river gage flows are increasing, and the NWS forecasts Lower Granite inflow to exceed 300 kcfs.

¹ Spillway weirs provide surface passage routes via spillbay(s). Temporary, or Top, Spillway Weirs (TSWs) at Little Goose, McNary and John Day dams can be installed, uninstalled and moved between bays using the gantry crane. Removable Spillway Weirs (RSWs) at Lower Granite, Lower Monumental and Ice Harbor dams are “removed” by controlled descent to the bottom of the forebay.

f.4. Operation of the RSW for short periods of time may be requested by the project biologist through CENWW during low flow years if it appears the juvenile fish transportation facility and barge holding capacities will be exceeded (refer to **Appendix B**, Juvenile Fish Transportation Plan, Section 4.d.(4)).

2.3.1.2.g. Inspection and Record Keeping.

g.1. Inspect fish facilities at least once every 8 hours. Inspect facilities according to fish facilities monitoring program.

g.2. Record all maintenance and inspections.

2.3.2. Adult Fish Passage Facilities. Operate adult fish passage facilities according to the following criteria.

2.3.2.1. Winter Maintenance Period (January 1 – February 28).

2.3.2.1.a. Inspect all staff gages and water level indicators; repair and/or clean as necessary.

2.3.2.1.b. Dewater the ladder and inspect all dewatered sections of fish facilities for projections, debris, or plugged orifices which could injure fish or impede fish passage up the ladder. The fish ladder exit trashrack must have smooth surfaces where fish pass, and must have downstream edges that are adequately rounded or padded. A spare trashrack should be on hand for use as necessary. Inspect all diffuser gratings and chambers, and the fallout fence, annually by dewatering or by using divers or video inspection techniques. All diffuser gratings and chambers are to be dewatered and physically inspected at least every 3 years. Repair deficiencies.

2.3.2.1.c. Inspect for and clean debris from the fish ladder exit. The trashrack and picketed leads must be clean and installed correctly.

2.3.2.1.d. Calibrate all water level measuring devices, as necessary, for proper facility operations.

2.3.2.1.e. Inspect all spill gates and ensure that they are operable.

2.3.2.1.f. Fish pumps maintained and ready for operation.

2.3.2.1.g. Maintain adult PIT-tag system as required. Coordinate with PSMFC.

2.3.2.1.h. Maintain the adult fish trap as required.

2.3.2.1.i. Clean debris from the diffuser 14 trashrack (entrance). Check under the diffuser 14 ladder grating for debris accumulation and remove – if necessary. Check limit switch settings on diffuser 14 controller and ensure full operation.

2.3.2.2. Adult Fish Passage Period (March 1 – December 31).

Note: Little Goose pool may be operated at minimum operating pool (MOP) elevation range 633'–634' msl, as part of the Corps' efforts to improve migration conditions for juvenile salmonids. This may result in some of the Lower Granite adult fishway entrances bottoming out on their sills prior to reaching criteria depths. Continuous operation at MOP may also result in increased pumping head on the auxiliary water supply pumps, decreasing the amount of water pumped. Fish pump #1 may be run at “slow speed” to avoid frequent tripping from an overload condition while operating within MOP.

2.3.2.2.a. Fishway Ladder. Water depth over weirs: 1' to 1.3'.

a.1. In order to facilitate proper operation of the adult fishway weirgate entrances, powerhouse electricians shall raise and lower individual weirgates to check the limit switch settings and make necessary adjustments and/or begin planning for necessary repairs to occur during the winter maintenance period (Jan 1-Feb 28). The checks must be performed while the ladder is watered up and are expected to take approximately one hour per weirgate. The checks shall be conducted near the end of the day during the period of December 15-31 when adult fish passage is minimal.

2.3.2.2.b. Counting Window. The crowder shall be opened to full count slot width when not counting. The crowder shall be open as far as possible to allow accurate counting and shall not be closed to less than 18” while counting. This will usually occur during high turbidity conditions to allow count accuracy criteria to be achieved. The counting slot has a width range of 12-30”. All equipment should be maintained in good condition. Counting window and backboard should be cleaned as needed to maintain good visibility.

2.3.2.2.c. Head on all Fishway Entrances. Head range: 1' to 2'.

2.3.2.2.d. North Shore Entrances (NSE 1&2). Elevation at top of gates on sill = 625'.

d.1. Operate both downstream gates.

d.2. Weir depth: 7' or greater below tailwater.

2.3.2.2.e. North Powerhouse Entrances (NPE 1&2). Elev. at top of gates on sill= 628'.

e.1. Operate both downstream gates.

e.2. Weir depth: 8' or greater below tailwater. At tailwater below elevation 636', weirs should be on sill.

2.3.2.2.f. Floating Orifice Gates (FOGs). Operate four FOGs (1, 4, 7 and 10). Inspect fish fallout fence for debris buildup, holes, etc.

2.3.2.2.g. South Shore Entrances (SSE 1 & 2). Elevation at top of gates on sill = 625'.

- g.1.** Operate both gates.
- g.2.** Weir depth: 8' or greater below tailwater.
- g.3.** At tailwater below elevation 633' weirs should be on sill.

2.3.2.2.h. Channel Velocity. 1.5'–4' per second, as measured by a "Stevens Programmable Monitor" connected to a flow meter in the junction pool area. The meter and monitor were installed, and serviced every few years by Dale R. Fraser Sales and Service, P.O. Box 785, Gresham, OR 97030, ph no: 503-658-2649).

- h.1.** To take an actual reading, turn the monitor on and allow a few seconds to warm up. Then record six separate velocity readings and average them. This information is recorded on the daily adult fishway inspection form. At the end of the inspection week, all readings are averaged and note the maximum and minimum velocity from the inspections. This information is included in the weekly adult fishway report.

2.3.2.2.i. Tunnel Lights. Lights in the tunnel section under the spillway shall be on during fish passage period. The mirror that is placed so that the tunnel lights can be seen should be clean and functional.

2.3.2.2.j. Head on Trashracks.

- j.1.** Maximum head of 0.5' on ladder exit.
- j.2.** Maximum head on picketed leads shall be 0.3'.
- j.3.** Trashrack and picketed leads installed correctly.

2.3.2.2.k. Staff Gages and Water Level Indicators. All staff gages should be readable at all water levels encountered during the fish passage period. Repair/clean as necessary.

- k.1.** Inform PSMFC, in advance if possible, of situations that cause the PIT-tag system to become inoperable (e.g. power outages) or that could result in confounding the interpretation of PIT-tag data (e.g. emergency dewatering).

2.3.2.2.l. Facility Inspections.

- l.1.** Powerhouse operators shall inspect adult facilities once per day shift and check computer monitor information at least once during each back shift.
- l.2.** Project biologists shall inspect adult facilities at least three times per week. Inspect all facilities according to fish facilities monitoring program.
- l.3.** Picketed leads shall be checked during all inspections to ensure they are clean and in the correct position (all the way down).

1.4. Project personnel shall check calibration of fishway control system twice per month to ensure that it is kept within calibration. This may be done as part of routine fishway inspections. Deviations in readings should be reported to the electrical crew foreman for corrective action.

1.5. Inspect fishways daily for foreign substances (particularly oil). If substances are found, corrective actions should be undertaken immediately.

1.6. Record all inspections.

2.3.2.2.m. Adult Trap Holding Tanks. Protocols for operating the adult trap for research and other activities are covered in **Appendix G**. This criterion supplements that appendix and governs use of the holding tanks for research or broodstock collection and the water supply for the tanks. The water supply for the trap comes from the diffuser water supply at the top of the ladder and trap operations can affect the amount of water in the ladder proper. Operating all six holding tanks may require that modifications be made to the auxiliary water supply to diffuser #14.

m.1. Prior to and during the period of use of any holding tanks at the Adult Trap, the COE should inspect and clean if necessary the intake to the diffuser #14 auxiliary water supply. Additionally, the COE should inspect and repair potential sources of leakage in the diffuser #14 water supply.

m.2. No holding tanks can be used prior to September 1 of each year if their usage affects the amount of water passing down the fish ladder and a water depth of less than 12 inches of water is maintained over the ladder weirs.

m.3. After September 1, the two smaller of the six holding tanks only may be used to hold adult fish for hatchery broodstock or other research needs if the use of more tanks will limit the ability of the LWG fish ladder to meet its depth over ladder weir criteria.

m.4. Additional holding tanks may be used if modifications are made to the diffuser #14 water supply that allow a water depth of 12 inches or greater over the ladder weirs in addition to meeting the needs of the additional tanks.

m.5. Current configuration and operation of the adult fish trap are being reviewed during winter maintenance period 2009. Changes if needed to existing configurations will be completed prior to the fish passage season. If any changes in the Lower Granite reservoir elevation are needed, these will be coordinated through CENWW-OD-T, in consultation with NOAA Fisheries, and the regional members of FPOM. In-season operational changes that deviate from MOP will be coordinated through TMT.

2.3.3. Facility Monitoring and Reporting. Project biologists shall inspect fish facilities at the frequencies defined in the juvenile and adult fish facilities operating criteria sections.

2.3.3.1. March 1–December 31, Project biologists shall prepare weekly reports summarizing project operations for the Friday through Thursday time period and submit to CENWW-OD-T by noon the following Monday via electronic mail. Reports shall provide an overview of

how the project and fish passage facilities operated during the week and evaluate resulting fish passage conditions. The reports shall include:

- i. Any out-of-criteria situations observed and subsequent corrective actions taken;
- ii. Any equipment malfunctions, breakdowns, or damage along with a summary of resulting repair activities;
- iii. Adult fishway control calibrations;
- iv. ESBS and VBS inspections;
- v. Any unusual activities that occurred that may have affected fish passage.

2.3.3.2. Project biologists shall prepare a draft annual *Adult and Juvenile Monitoring Report* by February 10 and a final report by March 15 summarizing the operation of the adult fish passage facilities for the previous year and giving a brief overview of the juvenile fish operations. The annual report shall also include a description of all actions taken to discourage avian predation at the project, with an overview of the effectiveness of the activities in discouraging avian predation.

2.3.3.3. Project biologists also inspect project facilities once per month and during dewaterings for the presence of zebra and Quagga mussels. Biologists shall provide a report to CENWW-OD-T on a monthly basis summarizing mussel inspections.

2.4. Navigation Spill Operations.

Short-term spill adjustments may be required for navigation safety, including: spill discharge reduction, spill pattern adjustment, and/or spill stoppages that result in forebay exceedances of the Minimum Operating Pool (MOP) range. Actual operations will vary due to conditions such as spill patterns, turbine unit operations, experience of boat captains, etc. The Corps will make short-term spill adjustments in real-time as appropriate to provide safe navigation conditions. Additional information regarding spill-specific operations for navigation is available in the FOP (**Appendix E**).

3. PROJECT MAINTENANCE

Project biologists should be present to provide technical guidance at all project activities that may involve fish handling. All dewaterings shall be accomplished in accordance with approved project dewatering and fish handling plans. When river temperatures reach 70 degrees Fahrenheit or greater, all adult fish handling will be coordinated through CENWW-OD-T. Dewatering and fish handling plans were reviewed and revised in 2011 to ensure that they comply with **Appendix F**, Guidelines for Dewatering and Fish Handling Plans

3.1. Juvenile Fish Passage Facilities Maintenance.

3.1.1. Scheduled Maintenance. Scheduled maintenance of the juvenile facilities is conducted throughout the year. Long-term maintenance or modifications of facilities, which require extended out of service periods, are conducted during the winter maintenance period from

December 16 through March 24. During the fish passage season parts of the facilities are maintained on a daily, weekly, or longer interval to keep them in proper operating condition.

3.1.2. Unscheduled Maintenance. Unscheduled maintenance is the correction of any situation that prevents the facilities from operating according to criteria or that will impact fish passage or survival. Maintenance of facilities such as ESBSs, which sometimes break down during the fish passage season, will be carried out as described below. In these cases, repairs will be made as prescribed and CENWW-OD-T notified for further coordination. Unscheduled maintenance that will have a significant impact on juvenile fish passage shall be coordinated with NOAA Fisheries and other FPOM participants on a case-by-case basis by CENWW-OD-T. CENWW-OD-T will be notified as soon as possible after it becomes apparent that maintenance repairs are required. The Operations Manager has the authority to initiate work prior to notifying CENWW-OD-T when in his opinion delay of the work will result in an unsafe situation for people, property, or fish. Information required by CENWW-OD-T includes:

- i. Description of the problem;
- ii. Type of outage required;
- iii. Impact on facility operation;
- iv. Length of time for repairs;
- v. Expected impacts on fish passage and proposed measures to mitigate them.

3.1.2.1. ESBSs. The ESBSs are inspected periodically throughout the juvenile migration season with a video monitoring system. If a screen is found to be damaged or malfunctions at any time it will be removed and either replaced with a spare ESBS or repaired and returned to service. A turbine unit shall not be operated during the juvenile bypass season with a missing, known damaged or non-operating ESBS (except as detailed below). If an ESBS fails on a weekend or at night when maintenance crews are not available, the respective turbine unit will be shut down and generation switched to another fully screened unit. If all screened turbine units are in service, water may be spilled until the effected ESBS can be removed and repaired or replaced.

During spring runoff when river flows are at a level where taking a unit out of service will spill in excess of TDG state standards, project personnel may operate a turbine unit at 110 MWs or less with a failed screen cleaner if there is evidence that the ESBS will not plug with debris. Evidence of this is a lack of debris in the gatewell and along the face of the powerhouse. This will only happen if an ESBS screen cleaner fails after 1400 hours on a regular workday or any time on a weekend. Project personnel will pull and replace the screen the next morning, weekday or weekend inclusive. If the screen cannot be pulled and repaired first thing the next morning, the turbine unit will be removed from service until the screen can be repaired. If there is evidence that fish are being injured under this operation, by either observing injured fish in the gatewells or injured fish appearing on the separator, the turbine unit will be removed from service immediately. This operation will not take place when daily average river flows are less than total powerhouse capacity and the turbine unit will not be operated during power peaking operations where turbine units are being turned on and off.

3.1.2.2. Gatewell Orifices. Each turbine intake has four orifices: two 10" orifices with air operated valves in the bulkhead slot and two 8" orifices with manually operated slide gates in the fish screen slot for allowing the fish to exit the slots. Under normal operation, 18 bulkhead slot orifices (one per gatewell slot) and fish screen slot orifice at 5B South shall be operated. Additional bulkhead slot orifices may be operated to hasten fish departure and/or allow debris to exit gatewells as the hydraulic capacity of the gallery will allow. If very high flow conditions in the collection gallery prevent the operation of all 19 previously mentioned orifices, priority shall be given to operating the 18 bulkhead slot orifices. With the exception of the condition where a turbine unit is out of service for an indefinite period of time (with fish screens non-operational and no fish being diverted into bulkhead slots), fish screen slot orifice 5B South shall be closed (as needed) prior to closing any bulkhead slot orifices. If an orifice becomes blocked with debris it will normally be cleaned and remain in operation. If an orifice is damaged, it will be closed and the alternate orifice for that gatewell operated until repairs can be made. If both orifices are blocked with debris, damaged, or must be closed, the turbine unit will be taken out of service until repairs can be made. If repairs will take longer than 48 hours, juvenile fish will be dipped from the gatewell with a dip basket.

3.1.2.3. Bypass Pipe. The bypass pipe goes from the end of the powerhouse bypass channel to the transportation facilities downstream of the dam. All juvenile fish in the bypass system must pass through this to the transportation facilities or to the tailrace. If any part of the bypass pipe is damaged, the gatewell orifices will be closed and the bypass system dewatered until repairs can be made. *Turbine units will not be operated for longer than 5 hours with ESBSs in place and orifices closed.* If possible, keep to less than 3 hours. If an outage takes longer than 5 hours, spill will be provided to bypass juvenile fish. During any orifice closure, gatewells shall be monitored by project personnel for signs of fish problems or mortality. During periods of high fish passage, orifice closure times may be much less than 5 hours depending on fish numbers and condition.

3.1.2.4. Transportation Facilities. The transportation facilities can be operated to either collect juveniles for the transportation program, and/or to bypass them back to the river. If part of the facility malfunctions or is damaged, efforts will first be made to bypass the fish around the damaged area. If this is not possible, the fish will be bypassed around the transportation facilities or the entire bypass system dewatered until repairs are made. Spill may be used as an alternative avenue for fish passage during a bypass system outage.

3.2. Adult Fish Passage Facilities Maintenance.

3.2.1. Scheduled Maintenance. Scheduled maintenance of a facility that must be dewatered to work on or whose maintenance will have a significant effect on fish passage will be done during the January and February winter maintenance period. Maintenance of facilities that will have no effect on fish passage may be conducted at any time. When facilities are not being maintained during the winter maintenance period, they will be operated according to normal criteria unless otherwise coordinated with NOAA Fisheries and other FPOM participants.

3.2.2. Unscheduled Maintenance. Unscheduled maintenance that will significantly affect the operation of a facility will be coordinated with NOAA Fisheries and other FPOM participants. Coordination procedures for unscheduled maintenance of adult facilities are the same as for

juvenile facilities (see section 3.1.2.). If part of a facility malfunctions or is damaged during the fish passage season and the facility can still be operated within criteria without any detrimental effects on fish passage, repairs may not be conducted until the winter maintenance period or until fewer numbers of fish are passing the project. If part of a facility is damaged or malfunctions that may significantly impact fish passage, it will be repaired as soon as possible.

3.2.2.1. Fish Ladder and Counting Station. The fish ladder contains fixed weirs, a counting station with picket leads, an adult fish trap, and a fish exit with trashrack. If any part of the ladder fails or is blocked with debris during the fish passage season, efforts will first be made to correct the problem without dewatering the ladder. Trashracks, picket leads, and counting stations can sometimes be repaired or maintained without dewatering the ladder. If the fish trap malfunctions or is damaged, fish may be passed around it until repairs are made. The decision to dewater the ladder and make repairs during the fish passage season or wait until the winter maintenance period will be made after coordination with the fish agencies and tribes.

3.2.2.2. Auxiliary Water Supply (AWS). Three electric pumps supply the auxiliary water for the fish ladder and powerhouse collection system. During normal operations and most flow conditions, two pumps are capable of providing required flows. If a pump fails during the two-pump operation, the pump on standby will be operated to make up the flows. If two pumps fail, and the outage is expected to be long-term, the floating orifices should be closed and monitored in the following order: OG-4, OG-7, OG-10, and OG-1. If fishway criteria still cannot be met, NSE 2 and NPE 2 will be closed and NPE 1 raised in 1' increments to provide the required 1' to 2' head differential. If the head cannot be maintained by the time the top of the weir reaches 5', then SSE 1 and SSE 2 should be raised in 1' increments until 5' below tailwater is reached. If all three pumps fail, NSE 1 and NPE 1 should be closed, the powerhouse collection channel bulkheaded off at the junction pool, and SSE 1 and SSE 2 operated at 6' below tailwater regardless of the head.

3.2.2.3. Fishway Entrances. The fishway entrances consist of main entrance weirs with hoists and automatic controls, and floating orifices which regulate themselves with tailwater fluctuations. If any of the automatic controls malfunction, the weirs can be operated manually by project personnel and kept within criteria. If there is a further failure which prevents an entrance from being operated manually, the weirs can usually be left in a lowered position while repairs are being conducted or the entrance closed and the water redistributed to other entrances while repairs are made. If a floating orifice fails, it will be pulled out of the water and the entrance bulkheaded off until it is repaired.

3.2.2.4. Diffuser Gratings. Diffuser chambers for adding auxiliary water to fish ladders and collection channels are covered by gratings attached by several different methods. Diffuser gratings are normally checked during the winter maintenance period to ensure they are in place. These inspections are done by either dewatering to physically inspect the diffuser gratings, or by using underwater video cameras, divers, or other methods. Diffuser gratings may come loose during the fish passage season due to a variety of reasons. Daily inspections of fish ladders and collection systems should include looking for any flow changes that may indicate problems with diffuser gratings. If a diffuser grating is known or suspected to have moved, creating an opening into a diffuser chamber, efforts must immediately be taken to

correct the situation and minimize impacts on adult fish in the fishway. Coordination of problems should begin immediately through the established coordination procedure (see section 3.1.2). If possible, a video inspection should be made as soon as possible to determine the extent of the problem. If diffuser gratings are found to be missing or displaced, creating openings into the diffuser chambers, a method of repair shall be developed and coordinated with fish agencies and tribes through the established coordination procedure. Repairs shall be made as quickly as possible unless coordinated differently.

3.2.2.5. Fallback Fence. The fallback fence located near the north powerhouse fishway entrances shall be inspected during the winter maintenance period. Loose mesh attached to the frame will be reattached. If any section of the netting is severely damaged, that section will be replaced.

4. TURBINE UNIT OPERATION & MAINTENANCE

4.1. Turbine Unit Operation.

4.1.1. When in operation, turbine units will be operated to enhance adult and juvenile fish passage from March 1 through December 15. During this time period turbine units will be operated as needed to meet generation requirements in the priority order shown in **Table LWG-5**. Unit operating priority may be coordinated differently to allow for fish research, construction, or project maintenance activities. To minimize mortality to juvenile fish passing through the turbine units from April 1 through October 31, operate turbine units within $\pm 1\%$ of peak turbine efficiency. If a turbine unit is taken out of service for maintenance or repair, the next unit in the priority list shall be operated.

Table LWG-5. Lower Granite Dam Turbine Unit Operating Priority Order.

Season	Duration	Unit Priority
March 1 – December 15 Fish Passage Season	Start Units	2, 3, then 4-6 any order, then 1 ^a
	Stop Units ^b	4-6 any order, then 3, 2, 1 ^b
December 16 – February 28 Winter Maintenance Season	Stop/Start Units	Any Order

a. Unit 1 has fixed Kaplan blades (non-adjustable) and can only operate in the upper 1% range. The priority order minimizes Unit 1 starts/stops and allows for the longest runtime once Unit 1 is started.

b. Stop units in reverse Start order, except run Unit 1 as long as BPA load request and required spill rate can be met.

4.1.2. April 1–October 31, turbine units will be operated within $\pm 1\%$ of peak turbine efficiency (1% range), as specified in *BPA's Load Shaping Guidelines (Appendix C)*. Turbine unit output and discharge at the lower and upper 1% limits (with and without ESBSs) for various heads are defined in **Tables LWG-6 (units 1-3)** and **LWG-7 (units 4-6)**. Unit 1 has fixed Kaplan blades and can only run in the upper 1% range. If operation outside the 1% range is necessary, Project personnel shall record the information and provide to BPA on a weekly basis according to the load shaping guidelines. Operation outside of 1% range may be necessary to:

- i.** Meet BPA load requirements. Load requests will be made in accordance with BPA's policy, statutory requirements and load shaping guidelines (**Appendix C**);
- ii.** If the draft tube is to be dewatered, the unit will be operated at full load ($>1\%$) for a minimum of 15 minutes prior to installing tail logs. If not possible to load, the unit will be run at speed-no-load ($<1\%$) for a minimum of 15 minutes. This is to reduce the number of fish in the unit prior to installing stop logs;
- iii.** operate a turbine unit solely to provide station service; or
- iv.** comply with other coordinated fish measures;

4.1.3. November 1–March 31, turbine units will continue to be operated within the 1% range except when BPA load requests require units to be operated outside the 1% range. Unit 1 has fixed Kaplan blades and can only run in the upper 1% range.

4.1.4. Minimum Generation. All of the lower Snake River powerhouses may be required to keep one generating turbine unit online at all times to maintain power system reliability. During low flows, there may not be enough river flow to meet this generation requirement and required minimum spill. Under these circumstances, the power generation requirement will take precedence over the minimum spill requirement. At Lower Granite Dam, minimum generation requirements are 11.3–13.1 kcfs for turbine units 2 and 3, and 13.5–14.5 kcfs for turbine units 4, 5 and 6. Unit 1 has fixed (welded) blades and cannot be adjusted to run at the lower end of the 1% range; therefore operating Unit 1 during minimum generation results in approximately 17-19 kcfs turbine discharge.

Table LWG-6. Lower Granite Dam Turbine Units 1, 2 and 3 Output (MW) and Discharge (cfs) Per Unit at Upper and Lower Limits of the 1% Peak Efficiency Operating Range With and Without Extended-Length Submersible Bar Screens (ESBSs).^{a, b}

Project Head (feet)	Turbine Units 1 ^b , 2, 3							
	With ESBSs				No ESBSs			
	1% Lower Limit		1% Upper Limit		1% Lower Limit		1% Upper Limit	
	(MW)	(cfs)	(MW)	(cfs)	(MW)	(cfs)	(MW)	(cfs)
85	69.9	11,938	116.2	19,863	65.7	10,897	120.6	20,010
86	70.6	11,922	118.5	20,007	66.4	10,882	123.0	20,155
87	71.4	11,906	120.8	20,146	67.2	10,868	125.4	20,296
88	72.2	11,890	123.1	20,282	67.9	10,853	127.8	20,434
89	73.0	11,875	125.4	20,415	68.6	10,839	130.2	20,568
90	73.7	11,859	127.7	20,544	69.3	10,826	132.6	20,698
91	74.6	11,849	128.1	20,346	70.2	10,817	133.0	20,500
92	75.5	11,839	128.5	20,152	71.0	10,808	133.3	20,305
93	76.3	11,829	128.8	19,963	71.8	10,799	133.7	20,115
94	77.2	11,818	129.2	19,777	72.6	10,790	134.1	19,929
95	78.1	11,808	129.5	19,596	73.4	10,781	134.4	19,747
96	79.1	11,825	129.7	19,385	74.4	10,797	134.6	19,536
97	80.2	11,841	129.8	19,179	75.4	10,813	134.7	19,329
98	81.2	11,857	130.0	18,978	76.4	10,827	134.9	19,126
99	82.3	11,872	130.1	18,780	77.4	10,842	135.0	18,928
100	83.3	11,887	130.3	18,586	78.3	10,855	135.2	18,734
101	84.2	11,890	132.0	18,637	79.2	10,858	137.0	18,785
102	85.1	11,892	133.7	18,687	80.0	10,860	138.8	18,836
103	86.0	11,895	135.4	18,736	80.9	10,863	140.6	18,885
104	86.9	11,897	137.2	18,784	81.7	10,865	142.4	18,934
105	87.8	11,899	138.9	18,830	82.5	10,867	144.2	18,981

a. Tables revised to reflect new information using the 2004 Unit 3 NS index test and the 1962 model test regarding extended-length submersible bar screens.

b. Unit 1 can only operate in the upper 1% range (approximately 17-19 kcfs) due to non-adjustable runner blades that were welded at a fixed angle in 2012 to address cracks in the link pins from shear fatigue. This restriction of Unit 1 operation will continue until the unit is restored to an adjustable blade Kaplan.

Table LWG-7. Lower Granite Dam Turbine Units 4, 5 and 6 Output (MW) and Discharge (cfs) Per Unit at Upper and Lower Limits of the 1% Peak Efficiency Operating Range With and Without Extended-Length Submersible Bar Screens (ESBSs).^a

Project Head (feet)	Turbine Units 4, 5, 6							
	With ESBSs				No ESBSs			
	1% Lower Limit		1% Upper Limit		1% Lower Limit		1% Upper Limit	
	(MW)	(cfs)	(MW)	(cfs)	(MW)	(cfs)	(MW)	(cfs)
85	83.9	13,761	107.2	17,586	85.1	13,602	116.0	18,546
86	85.0	13,769	108.9	17,652	86.1	13,600	117.9	18,616
87	86.1	13,777	110.7	17,717	87.2	13,597	119.8	18,685
88	87.1	13,784	112.4	17,780	88.2	13,595	121.7	18,751
89	88.2	13,791	114.2	17,841	89.2	13,592	123.5	18,816
90	89.3	13,798	115.9	17,900	90.3	13,589	125.4	18,879
91	90.3	13,778	117.1	17,878	91.4	13,598	126.8	18,856
92	91.2	13,759	118.4	17,857	92.5	13,607	128.1	18,834
93	92.1	13,740	119.6	17,836	93.7	13,615	129.4	18,812
94	93.1	13,722	120.8	17,815	94.8	13,623	130.8	18,791
95	94.0	13,703	122.0	17,795	95.9	13,630	132.1	18,769
96	95.1	13,707	122.6	17,676	96.9	13,620	132.7	18,645
97	96.1	13,711	123.1	17,560	97.9	13,609	133.3	18,523
98	97.2	13,714	123.7	17,446	98.9	13,599	133.9	18,403
99	98.3	13,717	124.2	17,335	99.9	13,589	134.5	18,285
100	99.4	13,720	124.8	17,225	100.9	13,579	135.0	18,170
101	100.4	13,724	126.0	17,227	101.9	13,579	136.4	18,172
102	101.4	13,728	127.3	17,229	102.9	13,580	137.8	18,174
103	102.5	13,731	128.6	17,230	104.0	13,580	139.1	18,175
104	103.5	13,735	129.8	17,232	105.0	13,581	140.5	18,177
105	104.5	13,739	131.1	17,233	106.0	13,581	141.9	18,179

a. Tables revised to reflect new information using the 2004 Unit 3 NS index test and the 1975 model test regarding extended-length submersible bar screens.

4.2. Turbine Unit Outages during High River Flows.

4.2.1. During high spring flows, turbine unit outages for inspecting fish screens, repairing research equipment (e.g., hydroacoustic or radio-telemetry equipment), and other fish items may cause increased spill in order to maintain reservoir levels within operating levels. This may result in TDG levels exceeding standards. It is important that this work be conducted when scheduled to ensure that facilities are working correctly and not injuring migrating fish, and that important fish research data are collected. To facilitate this work, reservoir storage may be utilized to minimize impacts from taking turbine units out of service and increasing spill. At Lower Granite, this special operation shall take place when river flows are above 120 kcfs or when increasing spill levels will result in TDG levels exceeding standards. The activities covered under these operations will be coordinated with TMT whenever possible.

4.2.2. For scheduled inspection or repair of research equipment, reservoirs shall be drafted to MOP and allowed to fill to 1' above the 1' MOP operating range as the work is accomplished. After the work, reservoirs will be drafted back to the MOP operating range. When inspection or repair work can be scheduled ahead of time, the following process will be followed:

- i.** Project personnel shall schedule turbine unit outages through the approved outage scheduling procedure by 1200 on Tuesday of the week prior to the outage.
- ii.** Project personnel shall also contact CENWW-OD-T and RCC by the same time period and inform them of the intended work.
- iii.** RCC will coordinate work activities through TMT.
- iv.** After coordination with the TMT, RCC shall issue a teletype through the CBT issuing instructions to project and BPA personnel for the scheduled work.
- v.** Spill will be increased by one spillbay stop setting (about 1.7 kcfs) above passing inflow to lower the level of Lower Granite pool to MOP prior to the scheduled work taking place.
- vi.** When work takes place, additional spill will not be provided and the reservoir will be allowed to refill until the reservoir is 1' above the normal MOP range (a 2' pondage from where the pool was when the work started). At this point, screen inspections shall stop. (At Snake River projects, this should allow about one normal workday for the scheduled work.)
- vii.** At the conclusion of the work, the reservoir shall be drafted back down to the MOP range utilizing a one spillbay stop increase in spill above passing inflow.
- viii.** If work (e.g., screen inspections) is not finished, project personnel shall schedule another turbine unit outage for a date where it can be implemented.

4.2.3. If the work is of an emergency nature that does not normally require the turbine unit to be taken out of service (such as a failed hydroacoustic transducer vs. a failed fish screen), and cannot wait for the above process to be implemented, project personnel shall notify CENWW-OD-T and RCC for approval. If approved, the turbine unit shall be taken out of service and the reservoir level allowed to increase until it reaches 1' above the MOP operating range. At this

point, the turbine unit must be returned to service and the reservoir will be drafted back to the MOP range using one spillbay stop setting above passing inflows.

4.3. Turbine Unit Maintenance.

4.3.1. The turbine unit maintenance schedule will be reviewed annually by project and Operations Division biologists for fish impacts. If possible, maintenance of priority units will be scheduled for non-fish passage periods, or when low numbers of fish are passing the project. Each turbine unit requires annual maintenance that may normally take 2 to 5 weeks. Annual maintenance of all turbine units is normally scheduled during the mid-July through late November time frame. The maintenance of priority units for adult passage is normally conducted during late- October through December, when fewer adults are migrating, to minimize impacts on migrating adults. Turbine units may occasionally require overhauls to repair major problems with the turbine or generator. Overhauls may take over one year to accomplish. Turbine units, governors, exciters, and control systems require periodic maintenance, calibration, and testing which may take them outside of the 1% range. This work will be scheduled in compliance with BPA load shaping guidelines (**Appendix C**) to minimize impacts on juvenile fish. Transformers are Doble tested every 3 years. Testing may need to be more frequent if there is a known problem with a transformer. These tests normally take 3–5 workdays. To conduct the testing, the transmission lines have to be disconnected from the transformers and normal generation stopped. One turbine unit will operate at speed-no-load to provide project power and operation of fish passage facilities. Spill may be provided to meet minimum required project discharges during the testing hours. The Doble tests are normally scheduled for August–early September to minimize impacts on adult and juvenile fish passage.

4.3.2. Turbine units are to be operated with raised operating gates to improve fish passage conditions when ESBSs are installed, except as provided below.² To facilitate annual maintenance, operating gates are used to dewater turbine units. To minimize turbine outage periods to the actual time required for maintenance (from July 1–December 15), operating gates in one turbine unit may be lowered to the standard operating position and connected to hydraulic cylinders on the afternoon of the last regular workday (normally Thursday) prior to the start of maintenance. With the operating gates in standard operating position, the turbine unit may be operated until 0900 hours the next regular workday (normally Monday). On completion of maintenance, the turbine unit can be operated with one operating gate in the standard operating position until 0900 hours of the first regular workday after the maintenance is completed. The project biologist will be notified when the operating gates are set in standard operating position. The gatewells will be monitored 2 times per day to observe fish condition while the operating gates are in the standard operating position. If turbine maintenance or the raising of the operating gates to the raised operating position is delayed after the time periods stated above, the turbine unit shall be immediately taken out of service until the work can be accomplished. Operation of turbine units with operating gates in the standard operating position shall be restricted to July 1–December 15, and shall not occur unless at least 4 other turbine units are available for service. No more than one turbine unit at a time shall be operated with operating gates in the standard operating position.

² Operating gates may also be referred to as “head” gates at some projects. The terms are interchangeable.

4.3.3. Dewatering turbine units should be accomplished in accordance with project dewatering plans. If the turbine unit draft tube is to be dewatered, operate unit with full load for a minimum of 15 minutes prior to installing tail logs. If not possible to load, run unit at speed-no-load for minimum of 15 minutes. This is to reduce the number of fish in the scroll case prior to installing stop logs. If a turbine unit is out of service for maintenance for an extended period of time without tailrace stop logs in place, efforts should be made to not open the wicket gates if the scroll case must be dewatered at a later date without the unit being spun beforehand.

4.3.4. Units may be operationally tested for up to 30 minutes before going into maintenance status by running the unit at speed no load and various loads within the 1% criteria to allow pre-maintenance measurements and testing AND TO ALLOW ALL FISH TO MOVE THROUGH THE UNIT. Units may be operationally tested after maintenance or repair while remaining in maintenance or forced outage status. Operational testing may consist of running the unit for up to a cumulative time of 30 minutes (within 1% criteria) before it is returned to operational status. Operational testing OF UNIT UNDER MAINTENANCE is in addition to a unit in run status (E.G. MINIMUM GENERATION) required for power plant reliability. Operational testing may deviate from fish priority units and may require water that would otherwise be used for spill if the running unit for reliability is at its 1% minimum load. Water will be used from the powerhouse allocation if possible, and water diverted from spill for operational testing will be minimized to that necessary to maintain and assure generation system reliability.

5. FOREBAY DEBRIS REMOVAL

Debris at projects can impact fish passage conditions. Debris can plug or block trashracks, VBSs, gateway orifices, dewatering screens, separators, and facility piping resulting in fish impingement, injuries and/or descaling. Removing debris from the forebay is sometimes necessary to maintain safe and efficient fish passage conditions, navigation and other project activities. Debris can be removed from the forebay by physical removal (e.g., using boats to encircle the debris with log booms and tow it to shore where it can be removed with a crane, or using a crane and scoop from the top of the dam to remove forebay debris) or by passing the debris through the spillway with special spill and/or powerhouse operations. The preferred option is to physically remove debris when possible to avoid passing debris to the next downstream project. However, this is not always possible as some projects do not have forebay debris removal capability. In this case, the only viable alternative is to pass the debris via spill.

5.1. Debris Spill Coordination.

All special spills (other than normal spill patterns for ongoing spill operations) and project operations for passing debris will be coordinated prior to the operations taking place. Each project shall contact CENWW-OD-T at least two workdays prior to the day they want the special project operations for spilling to pass debris. Project personnel shall provide CENWW-OD-T the reason for the debris spill request including an explanation of project facilities impacted by debris, the date and time of the requested spill, and any special powerhouse or other operations required to move the debris to the spillway. Using information provided by the project, CENWW-OD-T shall coordinate the special operations with RCC, NOAA Fisheries and FPOM. When a debris spill is coordinated and approved, RCC shall issue a teletype detailing the specifics of the special operations.

5.2. Emergency Debris Spills.

Emergency spills may be implemented if necessary to pass woody debris that are accumulating in front of the spillbay weir(s), compromising the safe, unobstructed passage of fish. The operating project will immediately spill the woody debris to remove the obstructions to fish passage. The operating project will notify CENWW-OD-T of the emergency spill as soon as possible to provide notification to RCC, NOAA Fisheries and FPOM.

Table LWG-8. Lower Granite Dam Spring Spill Patterns for Fish Passage with RSW. ¹

Total Spill (kcfs)	LWG Spring Spill with RSW ¹								Total Stops ² (#)
	# Gate Stops per Spillbay								
	1 (RSW) ²	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
15.2	3.5		1		1	1	1	1	8.5
16.9	3.5		1	1	1	1	1	1	9.5
18.6	3.5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10.5
20.4	3.5	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	11.5
22.2	3.5	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	12.5
24	3.5	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	13.5
25.8	3.5	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	14.5
27.7	3.5	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	15.5
29.5	3.5	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	16.5
31.3	3.5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	17.5
36.6	3.5	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	18.5
35	3.5	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	19.5
36.9	3.5	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	20.5
38.7	3.5	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	21.5
40.6	3.5	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	22.5
42.4	3.5	3	3	4	3	3	2	2	23.5
44.3	3.5	3	3	4	4	3	2	2	24.5
46.2	3.5	3	3	4	4	4	2	2	25.5
48	3.5	3	4	4	4	4	2	2	26.5
49.9	3.5	4	4	4	4	4	2	2	27.5
51.7	3.5	4	4	4	4	4	2	3	28.5
53.6	3.5	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	29.5
55.5	3.5	4	4	5	4	4	3	3	30.5
57.3	3.5	4	4	5	5	4	3	3	31.5
59.2	3.5	4	4	5	5	5	3	3	32.5
61	3.5	4	5	5	5	5	3	3	33.5
62.9	3.5	5	5	5	5	5	3	3	34.5
64.8	3.5	5	5	5	5	5	3	4	35.5
66.6	3.5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	36.5
68.5	3.5	5	5	6	5	5	4	4	37.5
70.3	3.5	5	5	6	6	5	4	4	38.5
72.2	3.5	5	5	6	6	6	4	4	39.5
74.1	3.5	5	6	6	6	6	4	4	40.5
75.9	3.5	6	6	6	6	6	4	4	41.5

1. "Total Spill" calculated based on forebay elevation 734.0 ft (approx. 1.7–1.8 kcfs spill per gate stop).
2. RSW in Bay 1= approx. 6.8 kcfs spill (equivalent to 3.5 gate stops) at forebay elevation 734.0 ft. Tainter gate does not regulate flow and should be raised ≥ 9 stops to not interfere with RSW flow.

Table LWG-9. Lower Granite Dam Spill Patterns for Fish Passage with No RSW. ¹

Total Spill (kcfs)	LWG Spill w/ No RSW ¹								Total Stops (#)
	# Gate Stops per Spillbay								
	1 (RSW)	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
10.3	CLOSED	1	1			1	1	2	6
12.1	CLOSED	1	1			1	2	2	7
13.9	CLOSED	2	1			1	2	2	8
15.7	CLOSED	2	2			1	2	2	9
17.4	CLOSED	2	2	1		1	2	2	10
19.1	CLOSED	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	11
20.9	CLOSED	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	12
22.7	CLOSED	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	13
24.5	CLOSED	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	14
26.4	CLOSED	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	15
28.3	CLOSED	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	16
30.2	CLOSED	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	17
32.1	CLOSED	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	18
34.0	CLOSED	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	19
35.9	CLOSED	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	20
37.8	CLOSED	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	21
39.6	CLOSED	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	22
41.4	CLOSED	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	23
43.2	CLOSED	4	3	3	3	3	4	4	24
45.0	CLOSED	4	4	3	3	3	4	4	25
46.8	CLOSED	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	26
48.6	CLOSED	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	27
50.4	CLOSED	4	28						
52.3	CLOSED	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	29
54.2	CLOSED	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	30
56.1	CLOSED	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	31
58.0	CLOSED	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	32
59.9	CLOSED	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	33
61.8	CLOSED	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	34
63.7	CLOSED	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	35
65.6	CLOSED	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	36
67.5	CLOSED	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	37

1. "Total Spill" calculated based on forebay elevation 734.0 ft (approx. 1.7-1.8 kcfs spill per gate stop). **Bold patterns** evaluated with Corps' Lower Granite 1:80 physical general model.

Table LWG-10. [pg 1 of 2] Lower Granite Dam Summer Spill Patterns for Fish Passage with RSW. ¹

Total Spill (kcf)	LWG Summer Spill w/ RSW ¹ # Gate Stops per Spillbay								Total Stops ² (#)
	1 RSW ²	Bay 2	Bay 3	Bay 4	Bay 5	Bay 6	Bay 7	Bay 8	
6.8	3.5								3.5
7.9	3.5		1						4.5
9.6	3.5		2						5.5
11.4	3.5		3						6.5
13.1	3.5		4						7.5
14.9	3.5		4				1		8.5
16.6	3.5		4			1	1		9.5
18.4	3.5		4			1	1	1	10.5
20.1	3.5		4		1	1	1	1	11.5
21.9	3.5	1	4		1	1	1	1	12.5
23.6	3.5	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	13.5
25.4	3.5	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	14.5
27.1	3.5	1	5	1	2	1	1	1	15.5
28.9	3.5	1	5	1	3	1	1	1	16.5
30.6	3.5	1	5	1	4	1	1	1	17.5
32.4	3.5	1	5	1	5	1	1	1	18.5
34.1	3.5	1	5	1	5	1	2	1	19.5
35.9	3.5	1	5	1	5	1	3	1	20.5
37.6	3.5	1	5	1	5	1	4	1	21.5
39.4	3.5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	22.5
41.1	3.5	1	5	2	5	1	5	1	23.5
42.9	3.5	1	5	3	5	1	5	1	24.5
44.6	3.5	1	5	4	5	1	5	1	25.5
46.4	3.5	1	5	5	5	1	5	1	26.5
48.1	3.5	1	5	5	5	2	5	1	27.5
49.9	3.5	1	5	5	5	3	5	1	28.5
51.6	3.5	1	5	5	5	4	5	1	29.5
53.4	3.5	1	5	5	5	5	5	1	30.5
55.1	3.5	1	5	5	5	5	5	2	31.5
56.9	3.5	1	5	5	5	5	5	3	32.5
58.6	3.5	1	5	5	5	5	5	4	33.5
60.4	3.5	1	5	5	5	5	5	5	34.5
62.1	3.5	2	5	5	5	5	5	5	35.5
63.9	3.5	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	36.5
65.6	3.5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	37.5
67.4	3.5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	38.5
69.1	3.5	5	5	6	5	5	5	5	39.5
70.9	3.5	5	5	6	6	5	5	5	40.5
72.6	3.5	5	6	6	6	5	5	5	41.5
74.4	3.5	5	6	6	6	6	5	5	42.5

Total Spill (kcf/s)	LWG Summer Spill w/ RSW ¹ # Gate Stops per Spillbay								Total Stops ² (#)
	1 RSW ²	Bay 2	Bay 3	Bay 4	Bay 5	Bay 6	Bay 7	Bay 8	
76.1	3.5	5	6	6	6	6	6	5	43.5
77.9	3.5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	44.5
79.6	3.5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	45.5
81.4	3.5	6	6	7	6	6	6	6	46.5
83.1	3.5	6	6	7	7	6	6	6	47.5
84.9	3.5	6	7	7	7	6	6	6	48.5
86.6	3.5	6	7	7	7	7	6	6	49.5
88.4	3.5	6	7	7	7	7	7	6	50.5
90.1	3.5	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	51.5
91.9	3.5	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	52.5
93.6	3.5	7	7	8	7	7	7	7	53.5

1. "Total Spill" calculated based on forebay elevation 734.0 ft (approx. 1.7-1.8 kcf/s spill per gate stop).
2. RSW in Bay 1= approx. 6.8 kcf/s spill (equivalent to 3.5 gate stops) at forebay elevation 734.0 ft. Tainter gate does not regulate flow and should be raised ≥ 9 stops to not interfere with RSW flow.