



NOAA
FISHERIES

Northwest Region
Hydropower Division

Columbia – Umatilla River Solutions Workshop

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FCRPS Projects

Federal Columbia River Power System Mainstem Facilities

- | | | | | |
|---------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. Bonneville | 4. McNary | 7. Little Goose | 10. Chief Joseph | 13. Libby |
| 2. The Dalles | 5. Ice Harbor | 8. Lower Granite | 11. Grand Coulee | 14. Hungry Horse |
| 3. John Day | 6. Lower Monumental | 9. Dworshak | 12. Albeni Falls | |



FCRPS Seasonal Flow Targets at McNary Dam

Spring Targets (April to June)

- 220-260 kcfs

Summer Targets (July to August)

- 200 kcfs

Spring Operations to Augment Flows

The Corps and USBR must operate flood control projects (Dworshak, Libby, Grand Coulee, Hungry Horse, and Albeni Falls) to minimum flood control criteria and refill these project by about June 30.

The effect of this requirement?

- Minimize space (volume drafted) in the reservoirs needed for flood control protection
- Minimizes impact of flood control (refill of the volume drafted) on the spring freshet

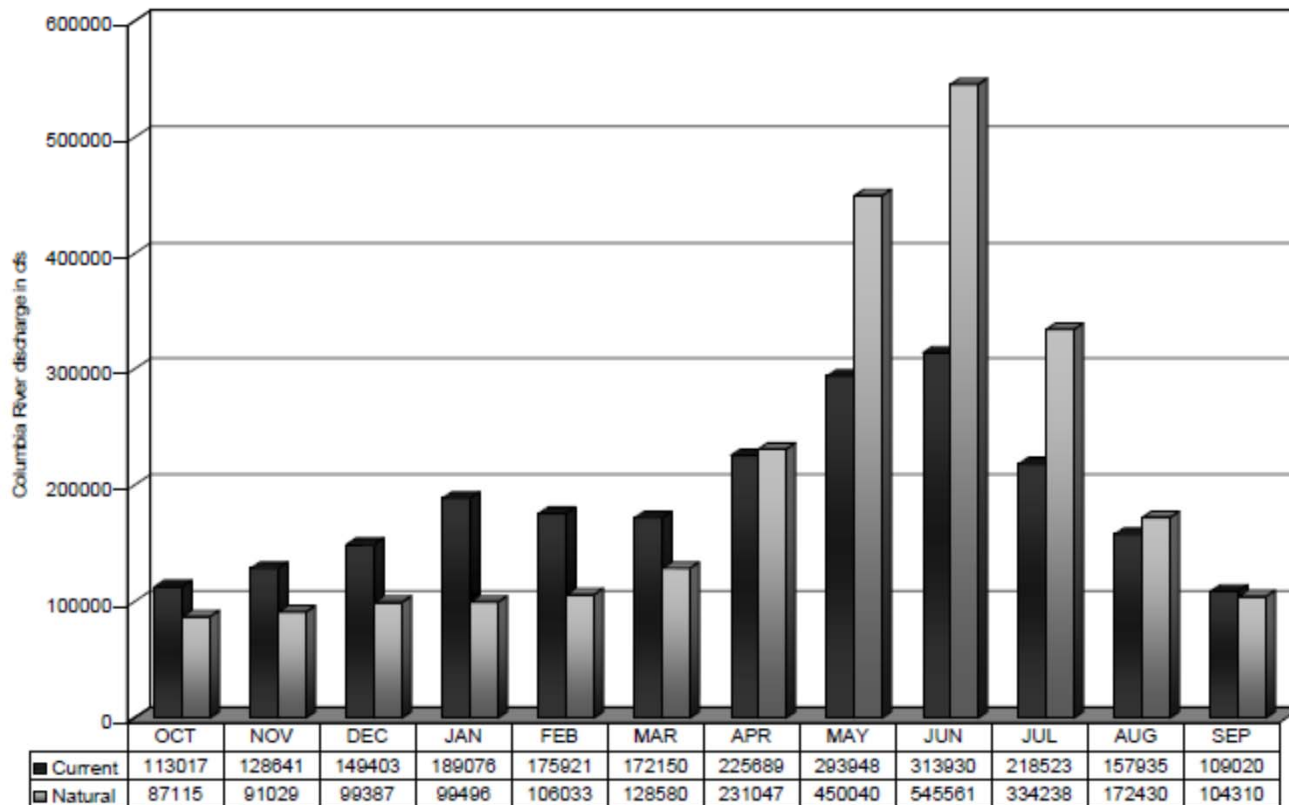
Summer Operations to Augment Flows

Summer Flow Management Volumes

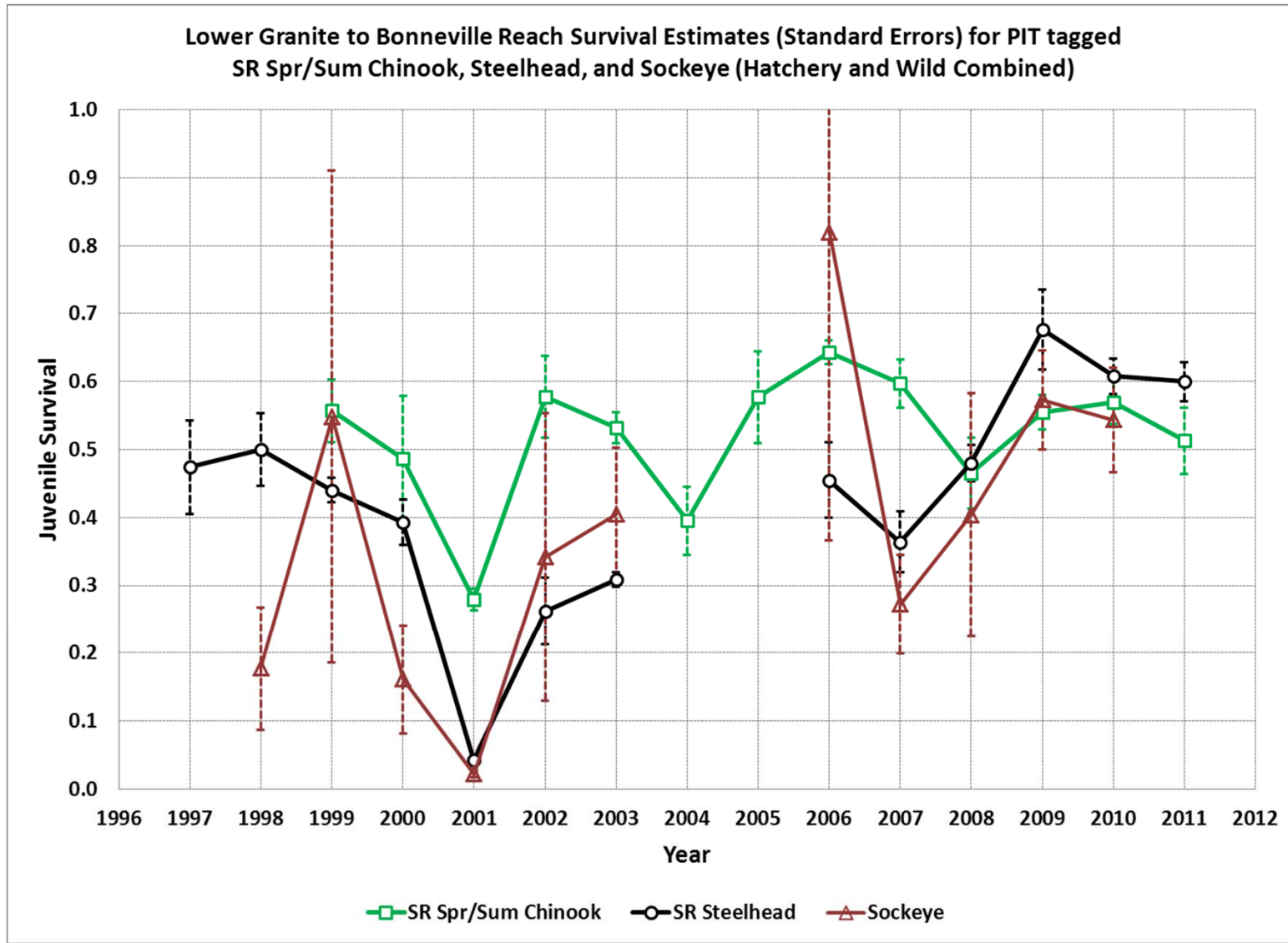
Storage Reservoir	Draft Limit from Full (feet)	Draft Volume (kaf)
Libby	10	455
Hungry Horse	10	246
Grand Coulee	10	789
Banks Lake	5	130
Dworshak	80	1,200
Upper Snake		487
Canadian water		1000, - 2,000
Total		4,307 – 5,307

Natural vs Current Flows at Bonneville Dam

Figure 5.1-2. Simulated mean monthly Columbia River flows at Bonneville Dam under current conditions and flows that would have occurred without water development (water years 1929 – 1978. Source: Current Condition Flows – Bonneville Power Administration, HYDSIM model run FRIII_07rerun2004biop.xls; Pre-Development Flows – USBR (1999) Cumulative Hydrologic Effects of Water Use: An Estimate of the Hydrologic Impacts of Water Resource Development in the Columbia River Basin.



Survival Estimates



Other General Effects

- Reduced flows (and increased cross-sections of reservoirs) increases juvenile travel times.
- Fish that arrive later at Bonneville Dam return at lower rates (Smolt to Adult returns) than do fish that arrive earlier at Bonneville Dam.
- Research in the lower estuary and Columbia River plume is aimed at better understanding the mechanisms that affect fish survival as they move from the Columbia River into the ocean.