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Portland District

Project Configuration and Operation for Fish Passage at Bonneville, The Dalles, and John Day Dams

Adaptive Management Team Briefing
April 8, 2008



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Presentation Format

- **Current Operation and Configuration for Fish Passage**
- **Smolt Passage Distribution**
- **Fish Survival**
- **Spill Limitations and Effects of Increased Spill**
- **Future Actions**
- **References**



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Data Sources

- **COMPASS Collaborative Work Group**
 - ◆ Established to help with BiOp Remand
 - ◆ Developed spreadsheets for spring migrants with best available dam passage data
 - ◆ References at end of presentation

- **Configuration and Operation Plans**
 - ◆ Present a strategy for attaining dam passage survival standards
 - 96% Yearling Chinook and Steelhead
 - 93% Subyearling Chinook
 - ◆ Uses COMPASS Data for spring migrants

Bonneville Dam Juvenile Fish Passage Routes

B2 Bypass

Corner Collector

Bonneville 2

Spillway

Bonneville 1

Ice and Trash Sluiceway

Bonneville Dam

An aerial photograph of the Bonneville Dam on the Snake River. The dam is a long, low structure with multiple spillways. The water is turbulent and white with foam as it flows over the spillways. The surrounding area includes green fields, roads, and some buildings. The river flows from the top left towards the bottom right.

- Spring Operation

- ◆ 100 kcfs spill day and night

- Summer Operation

- ◆ 85 kcfs day
- ◆ TDG cap night spill



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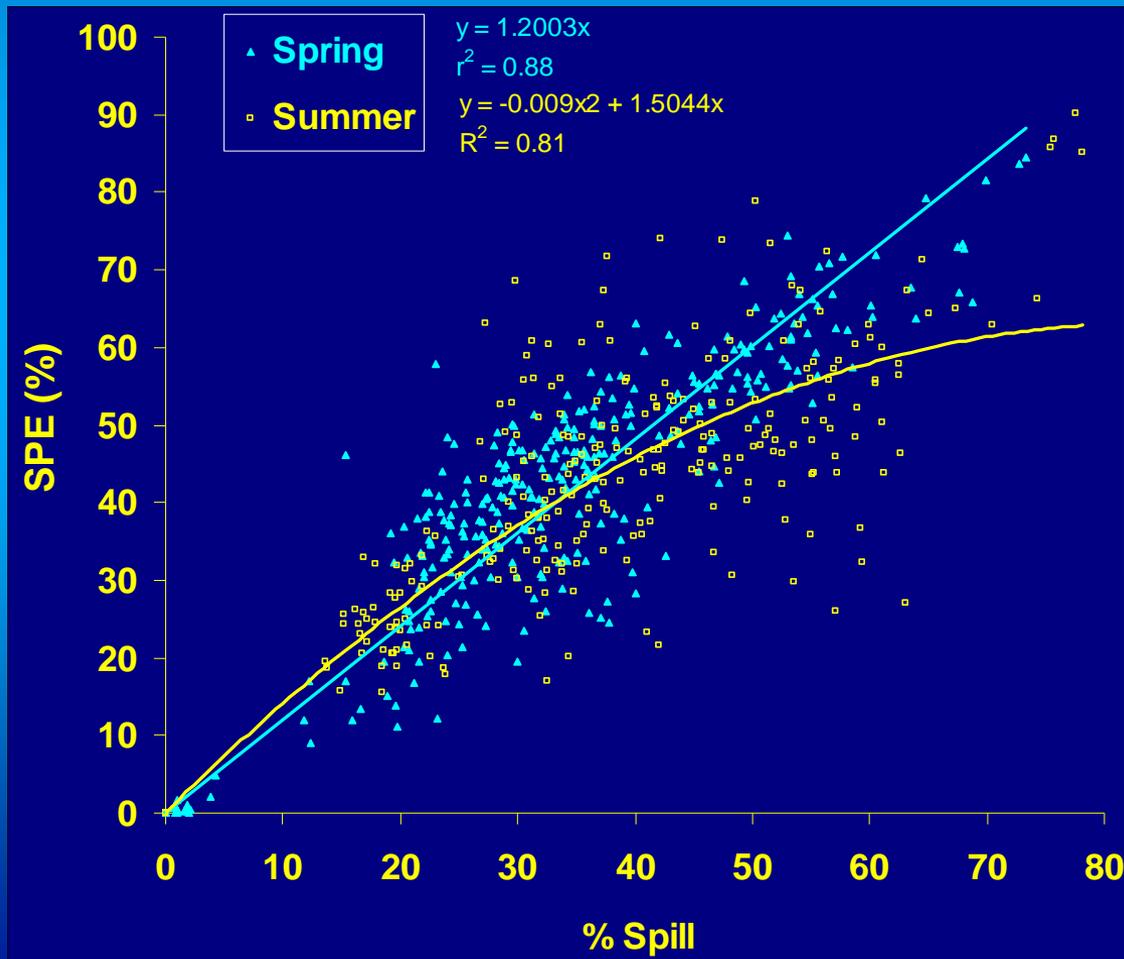
Bonneville Dam Juvenile Fish Distribution

Route	Yearling Chinook	Steelhead	Subyearling Chinook
B2 JBS	13.6%	8.5%	7.0%
B2 CC	18.7%	42.0%	22.4%
B2 Turb	25.2	8.9%	21%
Spill	35.1%	31.9%	47.1%
B1	7.5%	8.6%	3.3%



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Effect of Percent Spill on Spill Passage Efficiency





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Bonneville Dam Juvenile Fish Survival

Route	Yearling Chinook	Steelhead	Subyearling Chinook
B2 JBS	98.0%	95.4%	95.5%
B2 CC	100.0%	100.0%	99.0%
B2 Turb	94.8%	87.9%	86.0%
Spill	96.9%	96.7%	89.3%
B1	95.1%	95.7%	91.7%
Dam	97.1%	97.2%	90.0%

* SURVIVAL DATA
FROM COMPAS



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Limitations to Spill at Bonneville Dam

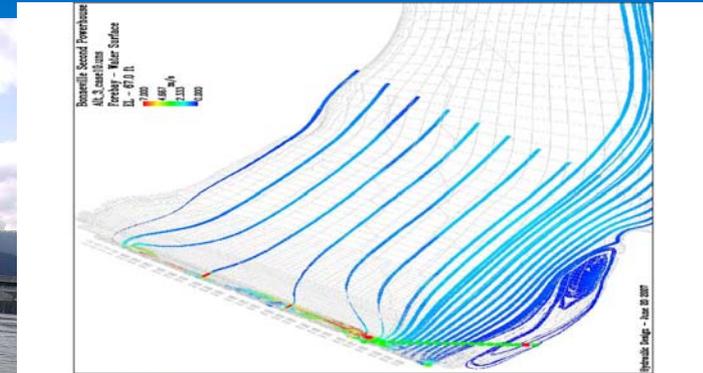
- **Adult Passage**
 - ◆ RT studies showed increased delay and fallback during daytime spill > ~100 Kcfs
 - ◆ Spring Chinook reascension after fallback substantially reduced in recent years – suspect sea lion predation
- **Emerging chum fry**
 - ◆ Maintain depth compensated TDG concentration $\leq 105\%$ TDG at chum redds
- **Spillway Erosion** – not a current limitation but may become one in the future



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Future Actions to Improve Fish Passage at Bonneville Dam

- Spillway Survival Improvements
- B1 Ice and Trash Sluiceway
- B1 Minimum Gap Runner Turbines
- B2 Behavioral Guidance System
- B2 Fish Guidance Efficiency
- Evaluation of TDG effects on emerging chum fry
- B2 Orifice Improvements



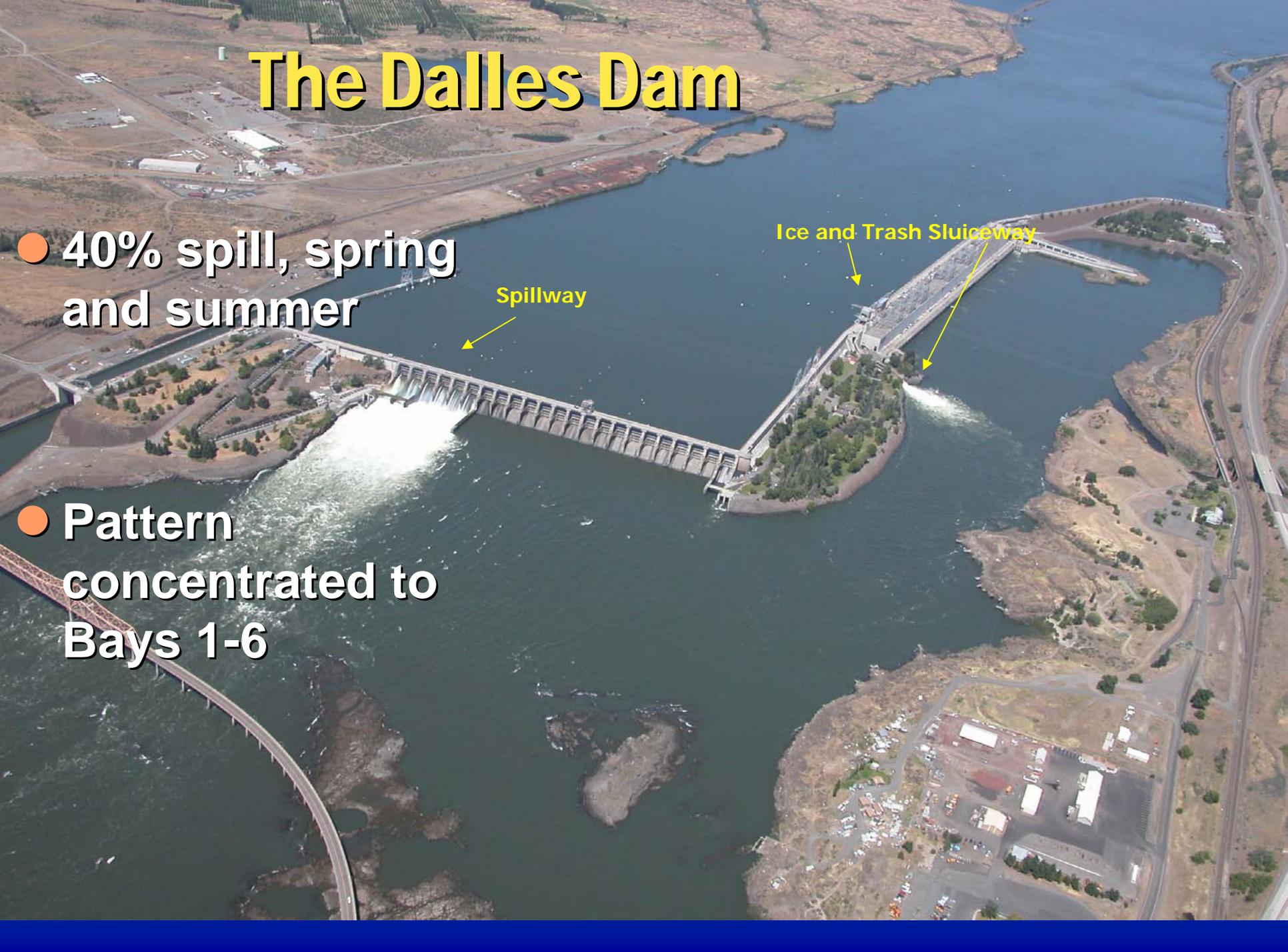
The Dalles Dam

- 40% spill, spring and summer

- Pattern concentrated to Bays 1-6

Spillway

Ice and Trash Sluiceway





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The Dalles Juvenile Fish Passage Distribution

Route	Yearling Chinook	Steelhead	Subyearling Chinook
Spill	80%	80%	78%
ITS	10%	10%	8%
Turb	10%	10%	14%



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The Dalles Juvenile Fish Survival

Route	Yearling Chinook	Steelhead	Subyearling Chinook
Spill	92.4%	92.4%	89.0%
ITS	99.4%	99.4%	93.0%
Turb	81.8%	81.8%	80.0%
Dam	91.4%	92.3%	91.3%



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Spill Limitations at The Dalles Dam

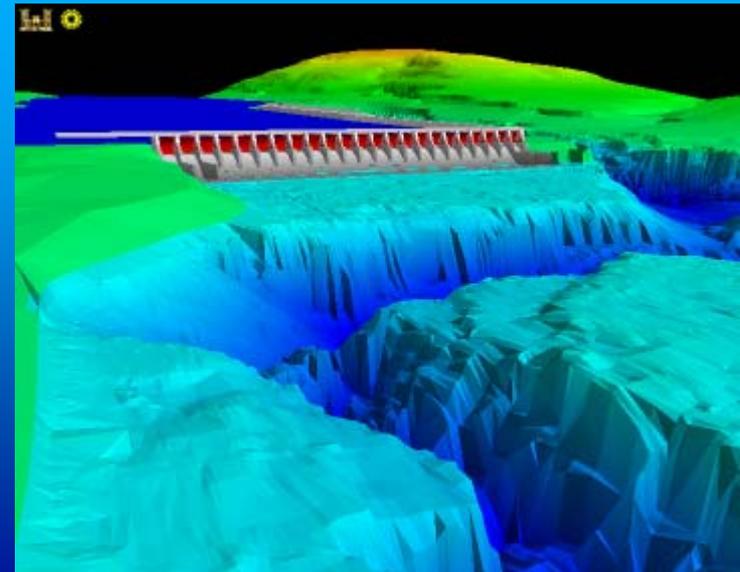
- Balloon-tag evaluations indicate direct injury above per-bay discharge of 21 Kcfs.
- Poor juvenile egress through bays 7 and higher
- North fishway little used at spill ≥ 100 Kcfs
 - ◆ Passage times do not appear to be affected
- Tailwater elevation / per bay discharge limitation for spillway shelf erosion (incorporated into current spill pattern)
- Bays 10 – 22 are emergency use only (red-tagged)



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Future Actions to Improve Fish Passage at The Dalles Dam

- **Extended Length Spillwall with fish spill confined to bays 1-8.**
- **Turbine Survival Improvements (BIT)**
- **East and North Adult Ladder Improvements**
- **AWS Back/Reliability**
- **Improve Adult Use of N. Fish Ladder**



John Day Dam

An aerial photograph of the John Day Dam, a large concrete dam with a spillway. The dam is situated in a valley with rolling hills in the background. The water is a deep blue-green color, and the spillway is actively discharging water, creating white rapids. The surrounding landscape is dry and hilly.

- **Spring Operation
(10 Apr – 31 Jun)**
 - ◆ No day spill
 - ◆ 60% spill at night
- **Summer Operation
(1 Jul – 31 Aug)**
 - ◆ 30% spill day and night



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John Day Juvenile Fish Passage Distribution

Route	Yearling Chinook	Steelhead	Subyearling Chinook
Spill	60%%	67%	59%
JBS	27%	26%	13%
Turb	13%	7%	28%



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John Day Juvenile Fish Survival

Route	Yearling Chinook	Steelhead	Subyearling Chinook
Spill	96.4%	97.3%	98.0%
JBS	96.5%	88.2%	92.0%
Turb	79.9%	79.9%	72.0%
Dam	91.8%	92.9%	90.4%*

* SUBYEARLING CHINOOK SURVIVAL GENERATED FROM JOHN DAY COP REPORT



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Spill Limitations at John Day Dam

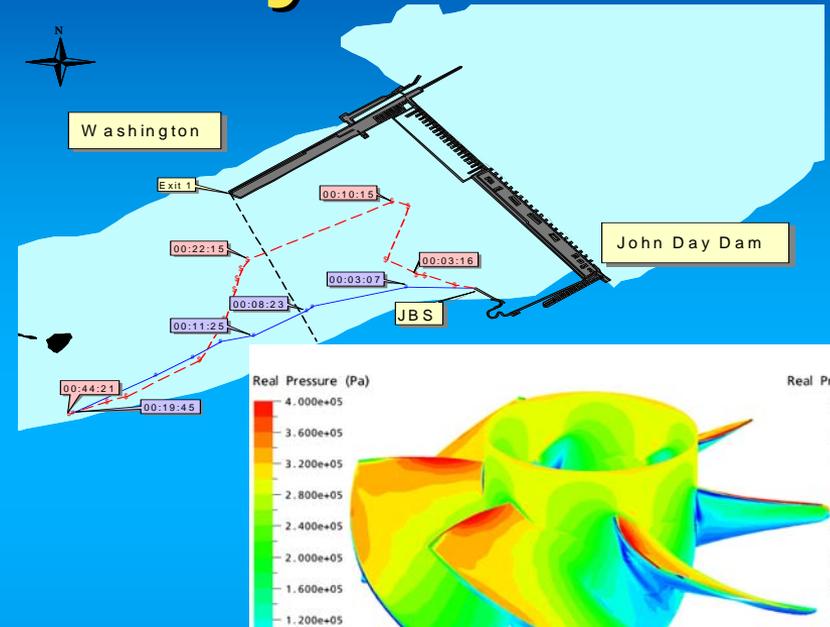
- **Spill greater than 60% degrades juvenile egress from the Powerhouse and JBS.**
 - ◆ Longer tailrace egress times resulted in reduced survival in past studies at JDA
- **Spill less than 25% does not provide good spillway egress**
- **River navigators require spill reduced from 60% to enter navigation lock**



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Future Actions to Improve Fish Passage at John Day Dam

- **Surface Flow Spillway Options**
- **Tailrace Egress Improvements**
 - Spillbay 20 Deflector
 - Spillwall
 - 30 vs 40% Volume may impact what improvement is looked at.
- **North Ladder Improvements**
- **Turbine Survival Improvements**





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