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15 July 2020

MEMORANDUM

TO: Council Members

FROM: Stacy Horton, Washington State Staff

SUBJECT: Hanford Reach Fall Chinook Protection Program (HRFCPP)

BACKGROUND:

Presenters: Tom Dresser, Fish and Wildlife Manager, Grant PUD, Peter Graf, Fisheries Scientist, Grant PUD, and Paul Hoffarth, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, District 4 Fish Biologist.

Summary: The Hanford Reach Fall Chinook Protection Program (HRFCPP) is an agreement between Grant, Chelan, and Douglas Public Utility Districts (PUD's), Bonneville Power Administration (BPA), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Fisheries (NOAAF), the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) and the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Indian Reservation (CCT) to protect Hanford Reach fall Chinook salmon. This agreement is to be carried out by Grant PUD and the utility parties with respect to flows and related measures for the purpose of protecting and enhancing fall Chinook salmon in the Hanford Reach portion of the Columbia River below the Priest Rapids dam.

The 2014 Columbia River Basin Fish and Wildlife Program calls for a continuation of specific operational measures in the Hanford Reach to protect fall Chinook redds and juveniles from flow and river elevation fluctuations. The Council's fish and wildlife program asks that the parties to the agreement report periodically to ensure that operations to protect upriver brights continue to be reliably implemented.

Staff from Grant PUD and WDFW will present the Council with information on the history and need for this agreement, will summarize elements of the program, will provide the results and compliance record to date, and will identify needs for future success.

Relevance: The Hanford Reach supports one of the most productive runs of fall Chinook, often referred to as upriver brights. While not listed under the federal ESA, this run of fish still needs protection. The Hanford Reach Fall Chinook Protection Program (HRFCPP) is an agreement that defines operational constraints and other measures, and directs how Grant PUD manages flow below the Priest Rapids Project during critical periods of the life-cycle of fall Chinook salmon. Redd count data for this species has been compiled since 1948. The prevention of redd dewatering, coupled with operational controls to limit stranding and entrapment of juveniles, has led to increased productivity for these fish.

More Info:

Hanford Reach Fall Chinook Protection Program Executed Agreement

https://www.grantpud.org/templates/galaxy/images/images/Downloads/ResourceCommittees/OtherLicenses/Hanford_Reach_Protection_Program_Executed_Agreement_4-5-04.pdf

The Hanford Reach Fall Chinook Salmon Protection Program Report for the 2018 – 2019 Protection Season

https://www.grantpud.org/templates/galaxy/images/images/Downloads/ResourceCommittees/OtherDocuments/2019_Annual_HRFCPPA_Report_final.pdf

The Hanford Reach Fall Chinook Protection Program

Northwest Power and Conservation Council
July 15, 2020

Operate Responsibly by Attaining Environmental, Cultural
Resource and Regulatory Compliance



Powering our way of life.

Grant PUD & The Hanford Reach

Chief Joseph Dam
(River Mile 541.1)
Capacity 2,614 MW
Corps of Engineers

Wells Dam
(River Mile 515.1)
Capacity 840 MW
Douglas PUD

Rocky Reach Dam
(River Mile 473.0)
Capacity 1,300 MW
ChelanPUD

Rock Island Dam
(River Mile 453.4)
Capacity 624 MW
Chelan PUD

Bonneville Dam
(River Mile 145.5)
Capacity 1,227 MW
Corps of Engineers

The Dalles Dam
(River Mile 191.5)
Capacity 2,160 MW
Corps of Engineers

John Day Dam
(River Mile 215.8)
Capacity 2,480 MW
Corps of Engineers

McNary Dam
(River Mile 292.0)
Capacity 980 MW
Corps of Engineers

Grand Coulee Dam
(River Mile 596.6)
Capacity 6,809 MW
Bureau of Reclamation

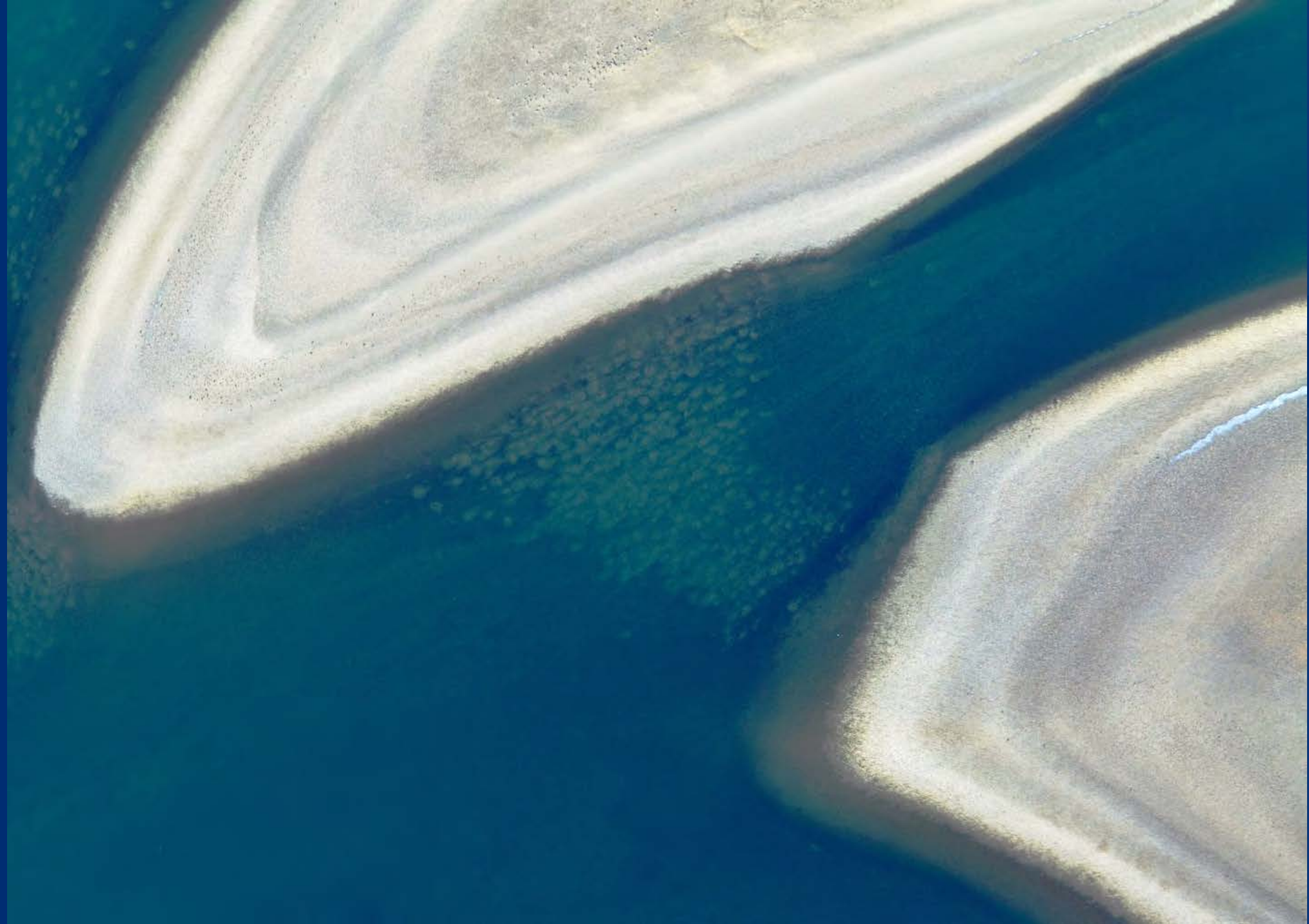
Wanapum Dam
(River Mile 415.8)
Capacity 1,185 MW



Priest Rapids Dam
(River Mile 397.1)
Capacity 953 MW





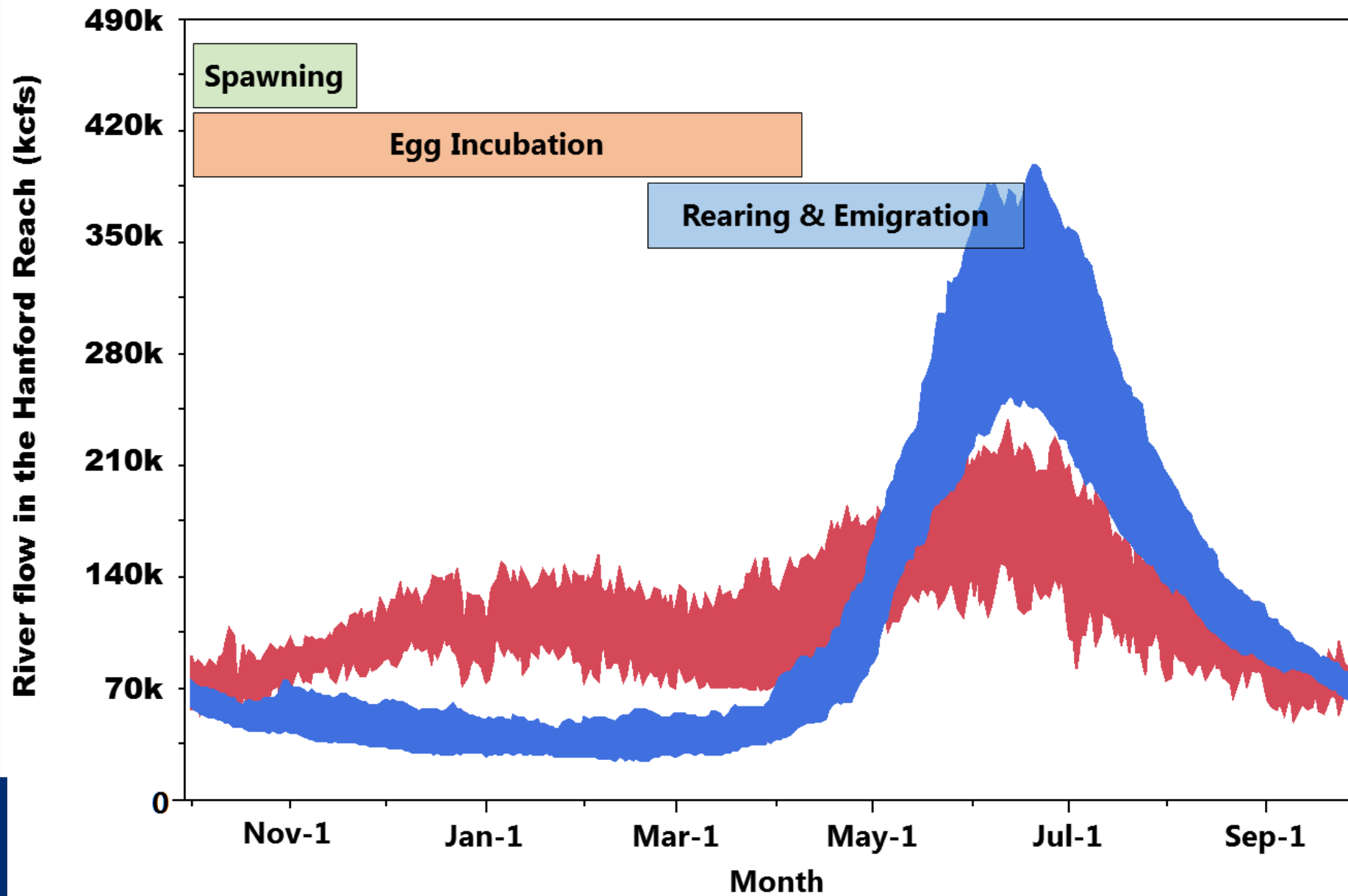




- **1961: Priest Rapids Dam Completed**
- **1970s: Grant PUD funds studies on flow controls**
- **1983: Experimental flow protections**
- **1988: Vernita Bar Settlement Agreement (VBSA) formalizes protections for spawning Chinook**
- **2004: Hanford Reach Fall Chinook Protection Program (HRFCPPA) signed expanding VBSA protections to include emergence and rearing**
- **2012: Productivity assessments begin on protection flow outcomes**

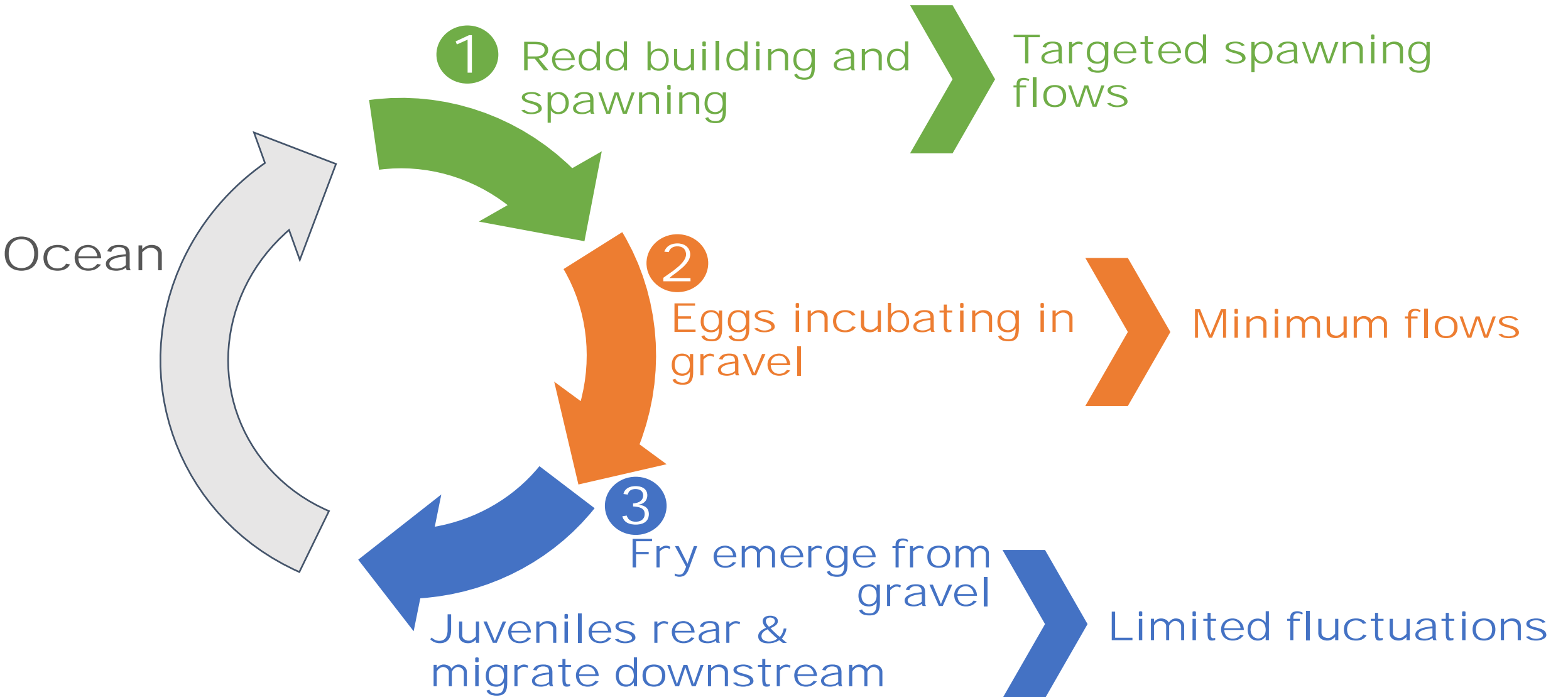
The Protection Program Design and Operations





■ Pre-hydrosystem flow range (25th-75th percentile)
■ Post-flow protection flow range (25th-75th percentile)

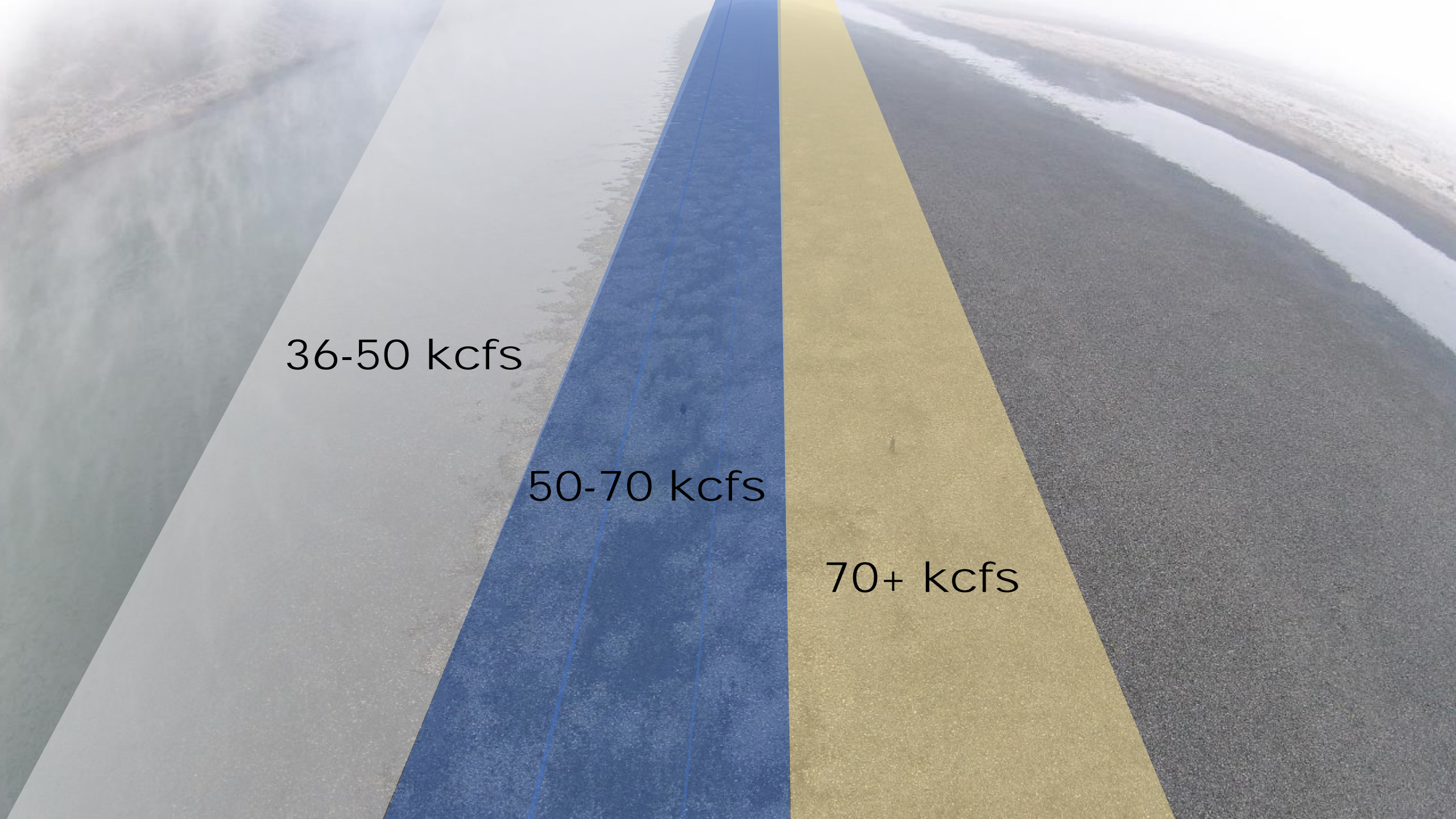
Flow protections guided by salmon life-cycle



1 Spawning & Pre-Hatch

Fish Behavior:
Spawning Site
Selection

Flow Protection:
Moderate Daytime
Flow

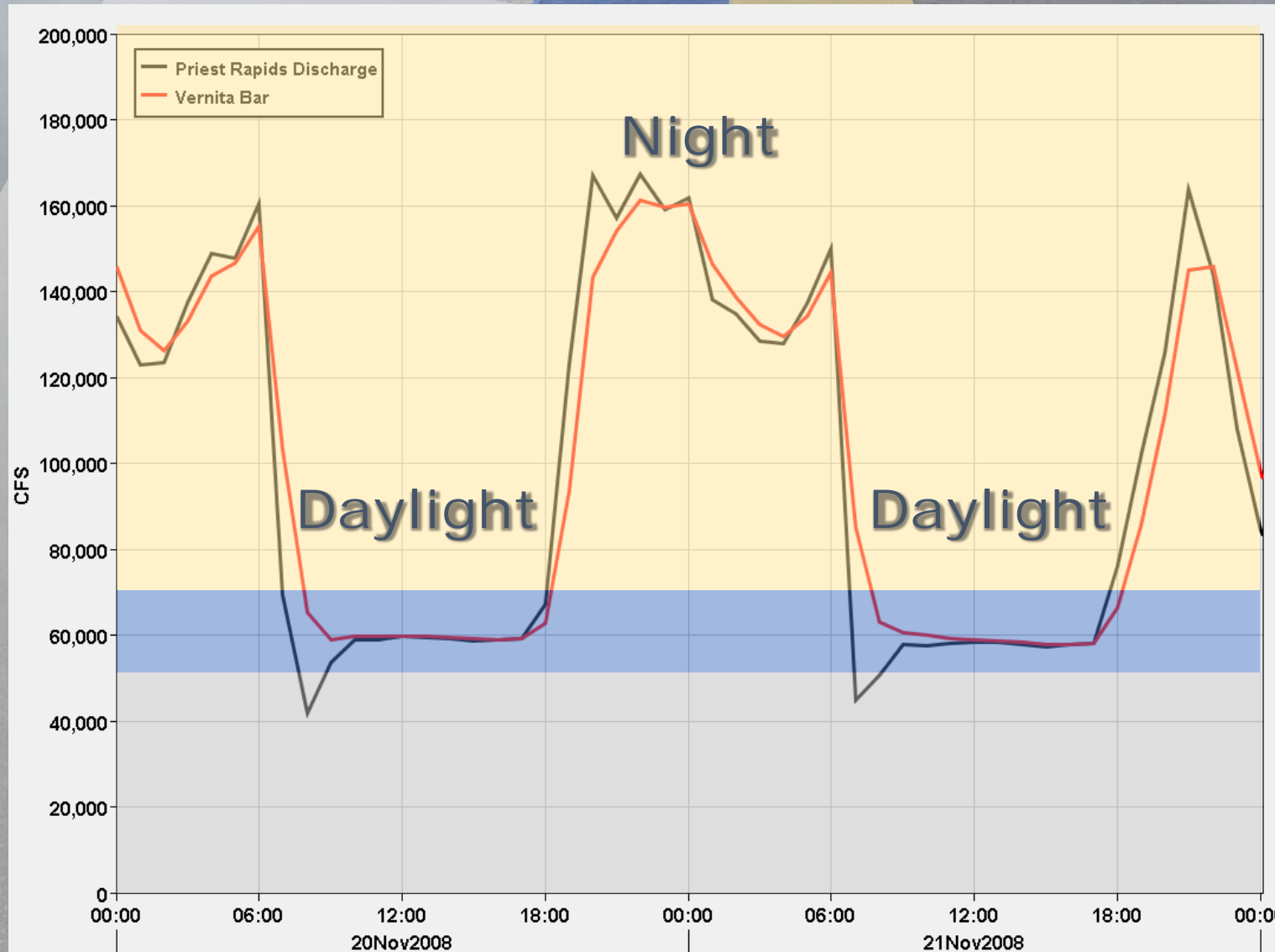


36-50 kcfs

50-70 kcfs

70+ kcfs

“Reverse Load Factoring” targets 55 -70 kcfs during daylight





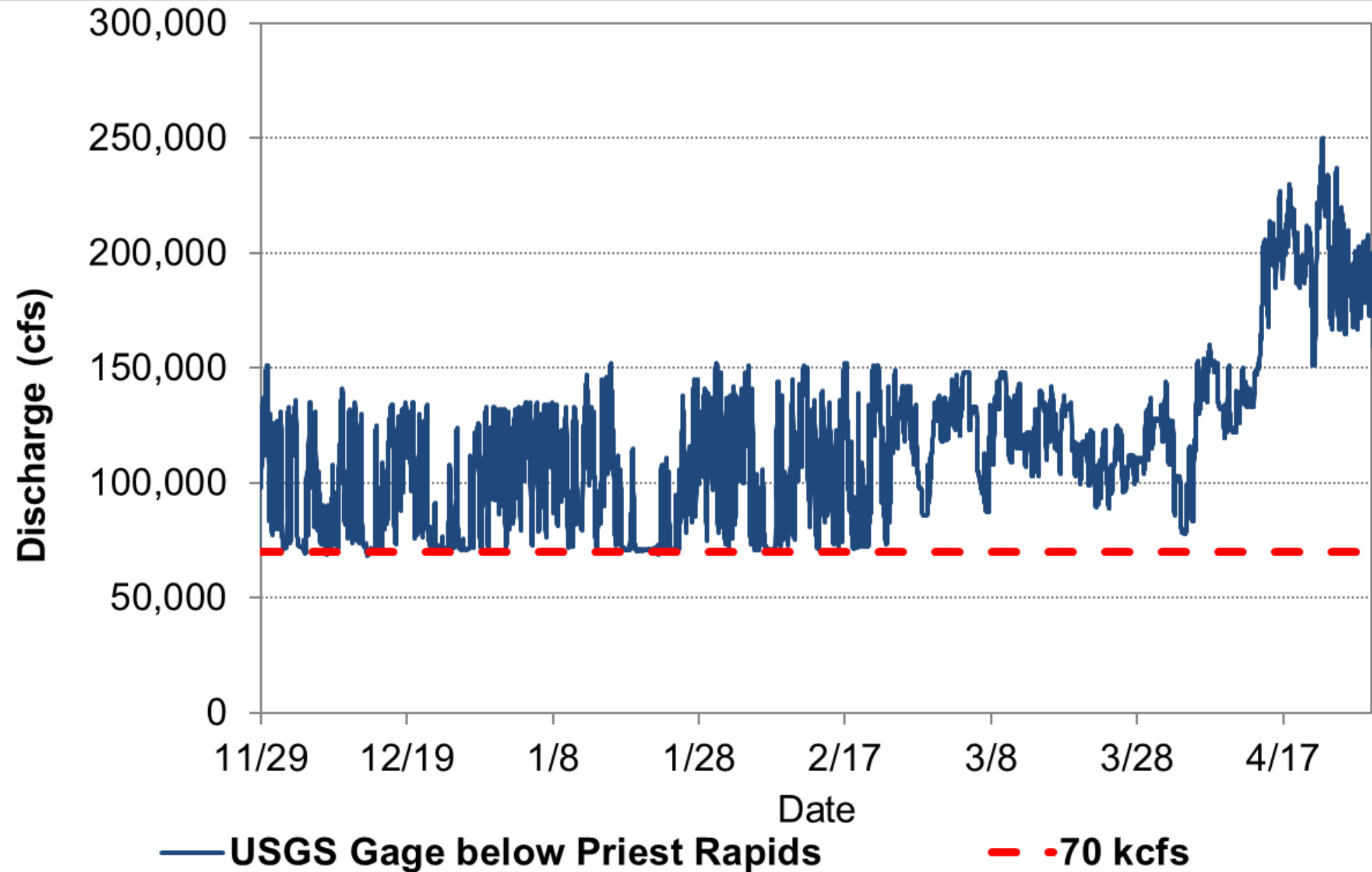
2 Egg Incubation

A close-up photograph of a gravel bed. The gravel consists of various sized, smooth, dark grey and black stones. Several fish eggs are visible, scattered among the stones. Some eggs are light-colored, possibly white or yellow, while others are bright red. The eggs are of different shapes, some being oval and others more rounded. The background is a dense field of similar gravel.

Fish Behavior:
Eggs in gravel

Flow Protection:
Minimum flows

Minimum flows to protect eggs



3 Emergence and Rearing

Fish Behavior:

Juveniles emerging, rearing, feeding along shoreline

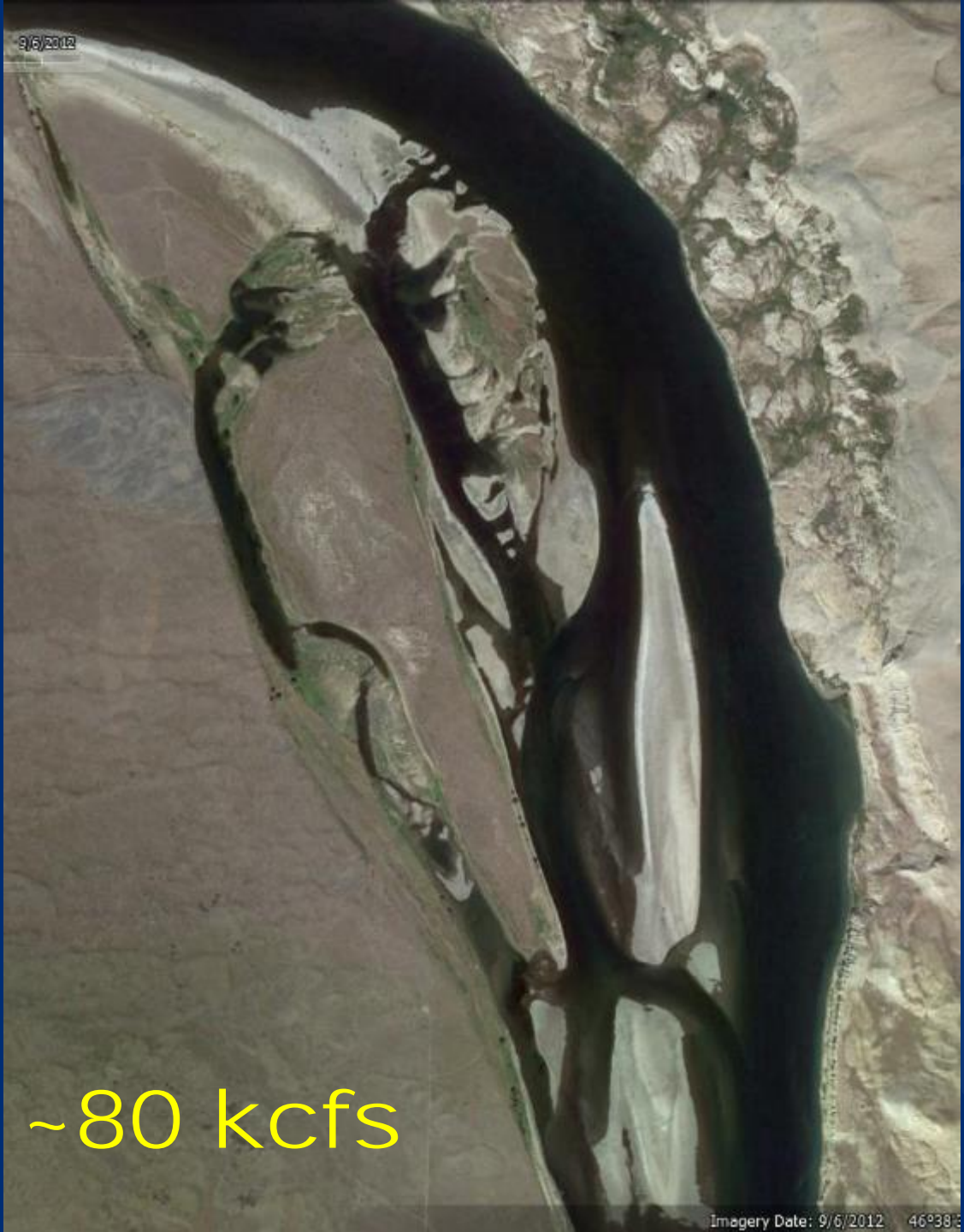
Flow Protections:

Minimum flows

Flow fluctuation constraints



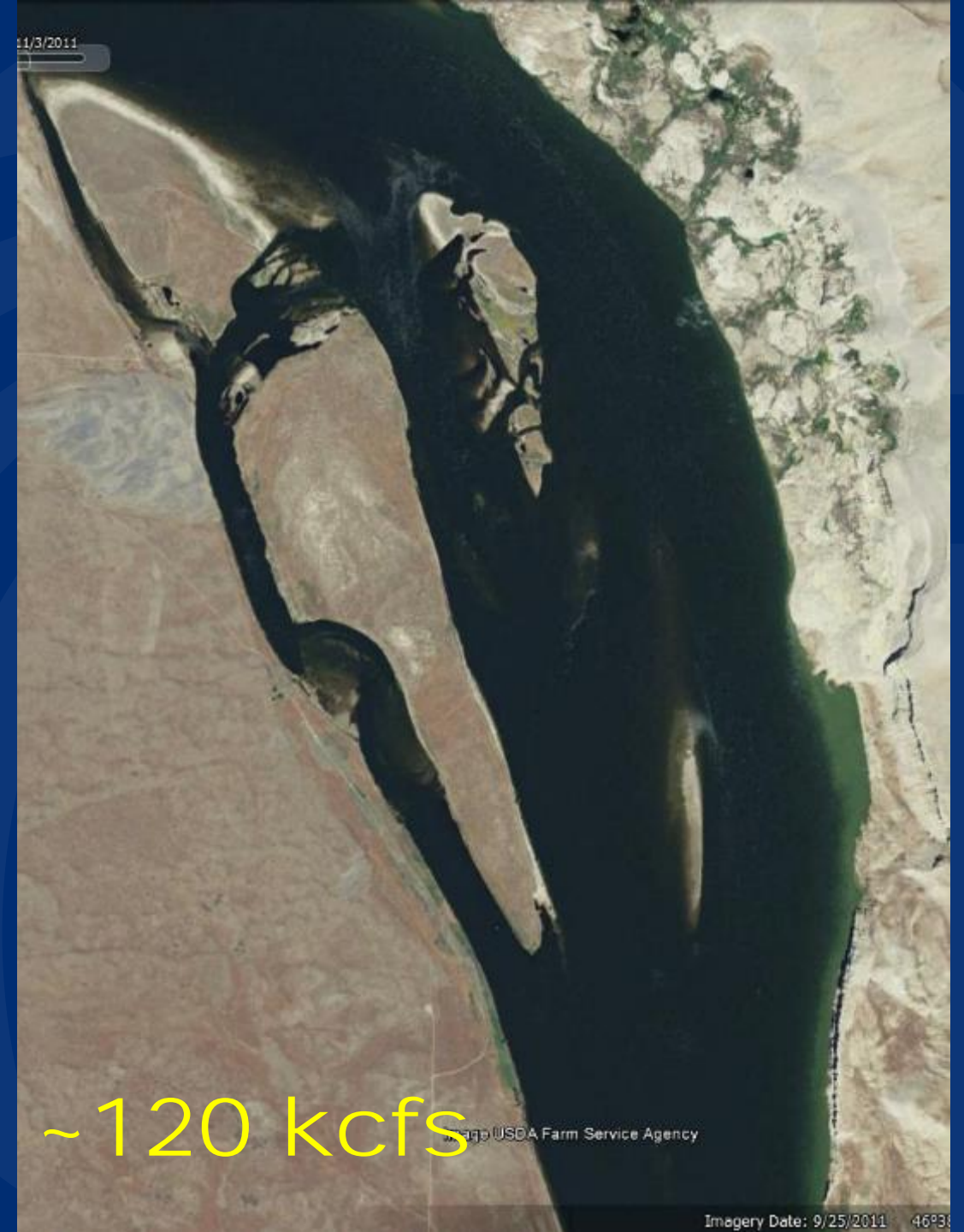
9/6/2012



~80 kcfs

Imagery Date: 9/6/2012 46938

9/25/2011

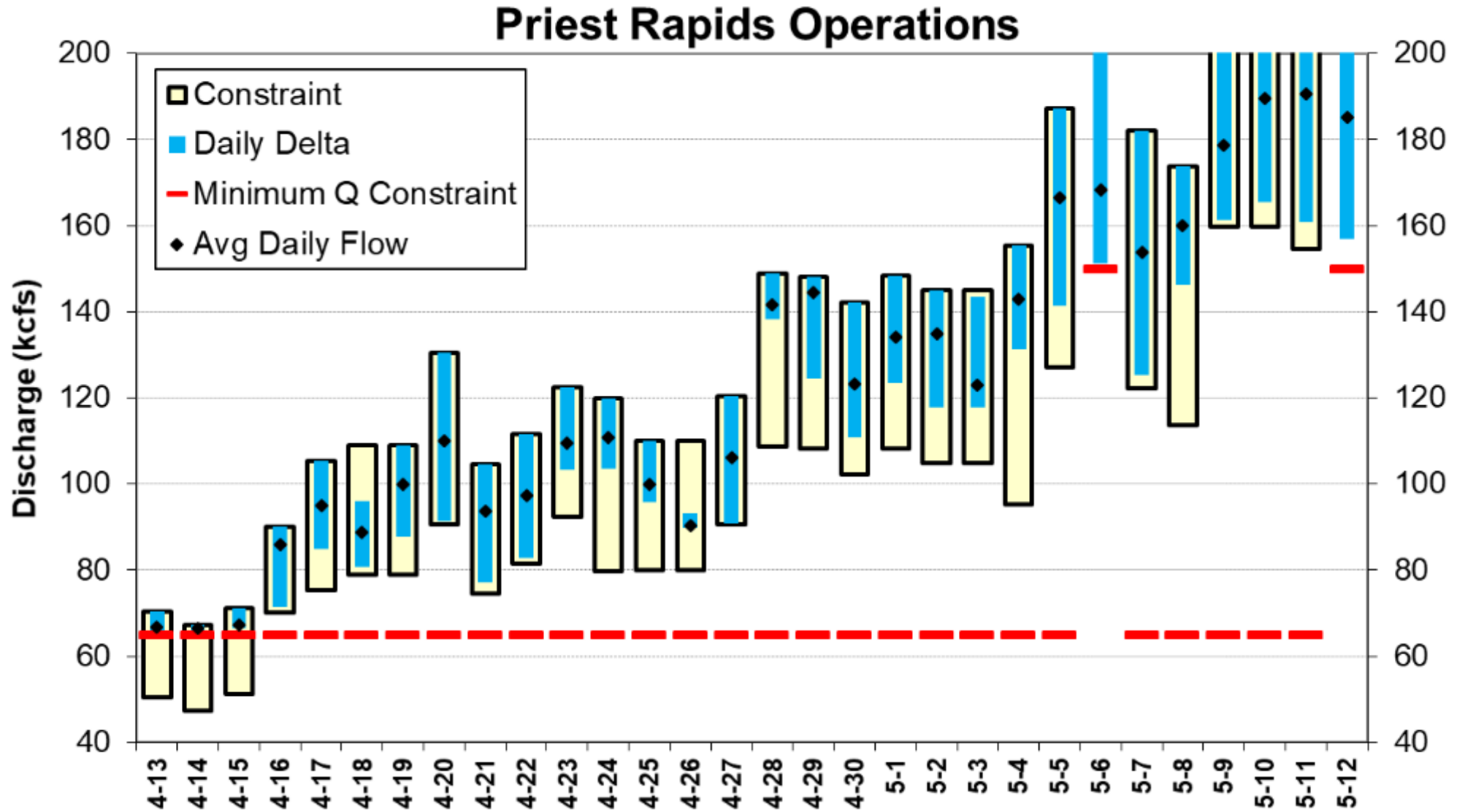


~120 kcfs

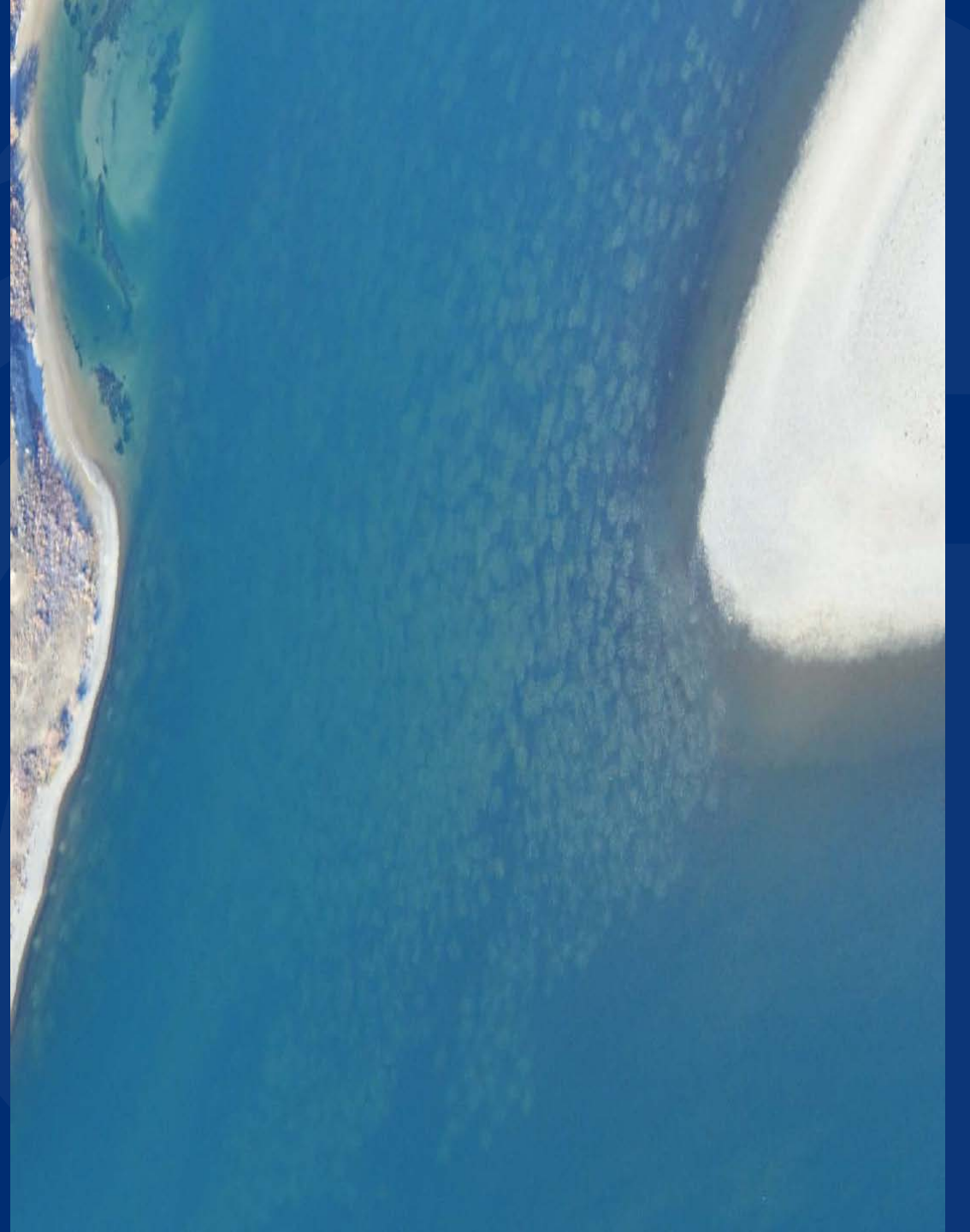
USDA Farm Service Agency

Imagery Date: 9/25/2011 46938

Flow Fluctuation Constraints



Outcomes and Compliance

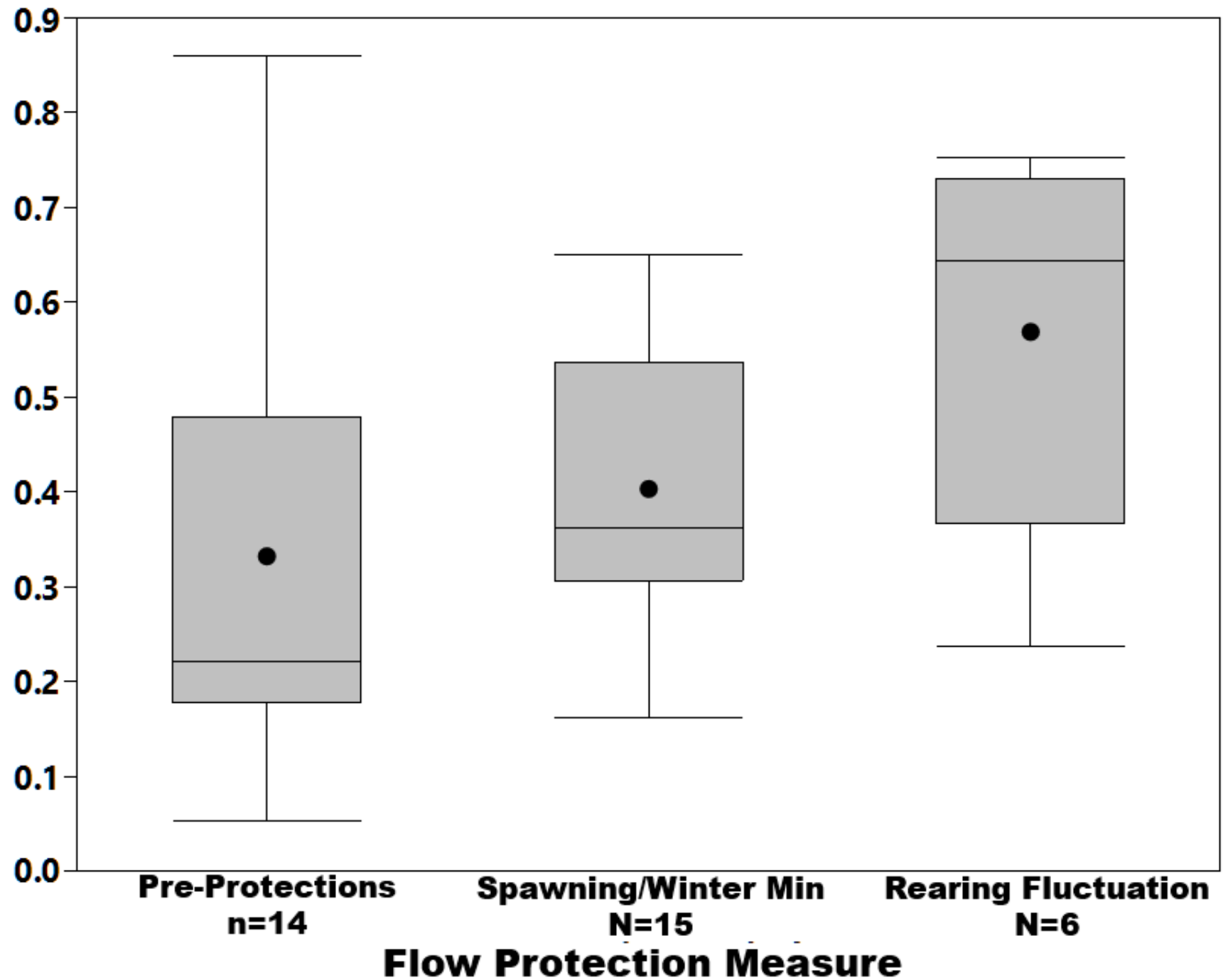


Compliance Learning Curve

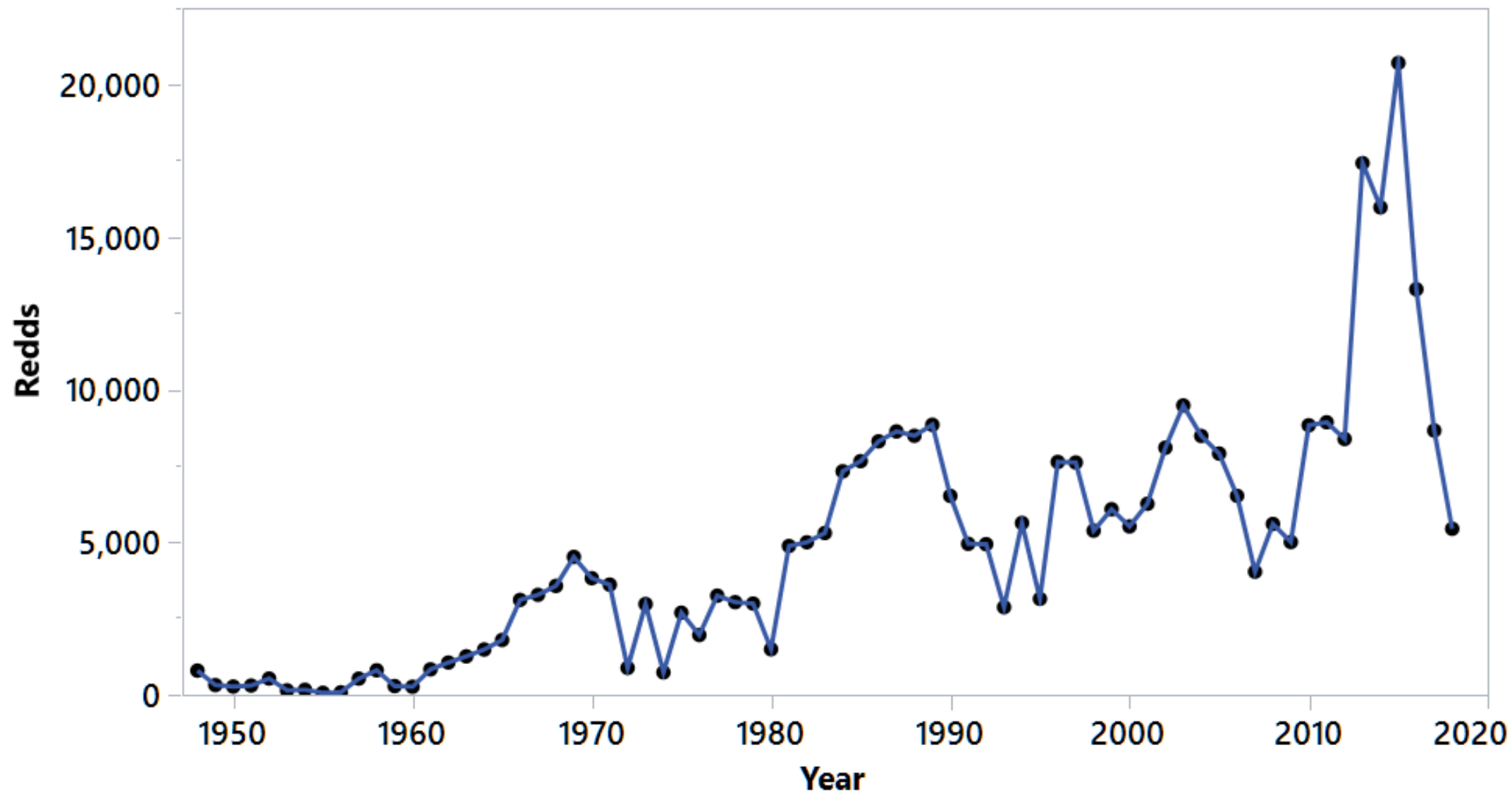
Summary of constraints and performance during the Emergence and Rearing Periods under the HRF CPPA, 2004-present.

Migration year	Weekday Constraint		Weekend Constraint		Combined			CJAD II weekends – difference between minimum discharge and constraints (kcfs)			
	Targets	Met	Targets	Met	Targets	Met	%	1	2	3	4
2019	69	69	27	27	95	95	100.0	19.4	1.4	32.6	17.2
2018	61	61	24	24	85	85	100.0	5.4	27.1	128.6	3.6
2017	72	72	30	29	102	101	99.0	28.2	25.3	1.1	6.5
2016	68	68	28	27	96	97	99.0	1.1	49.8	-4.0	3.0
2015	70	69	28	28	98	97	99.0	1.1	3.2	7.6	10.3
2014	64	64	25	25	89	89	100.0	4.6	6.0	20.1	21.9
2013	65	64	14	13	79	77	97.5	10.9	36.4	4.5	-27.0
2012	72	72	15	15	87	87	100.0				
2011	81	80	17	15	98	95	96.9				
2010	72	68	14	14	86	82	95.3				
2009	63	57	13	11	76	68	89.5				
2008	57	57	12	9	69	66	95.7				
2007	56	55	11	8	67	63	94.0				
2006	84	66	16	11	100	77	77.0				
2005	76	60	15	7	91	67	73.6				
2004	60	39	13	8	73	47	64.4				
Mean	68.3	62.6	16.0	13.6	84.4	76.2	90.2				

Freshwater
productivity
(pre-smolts
per egg)

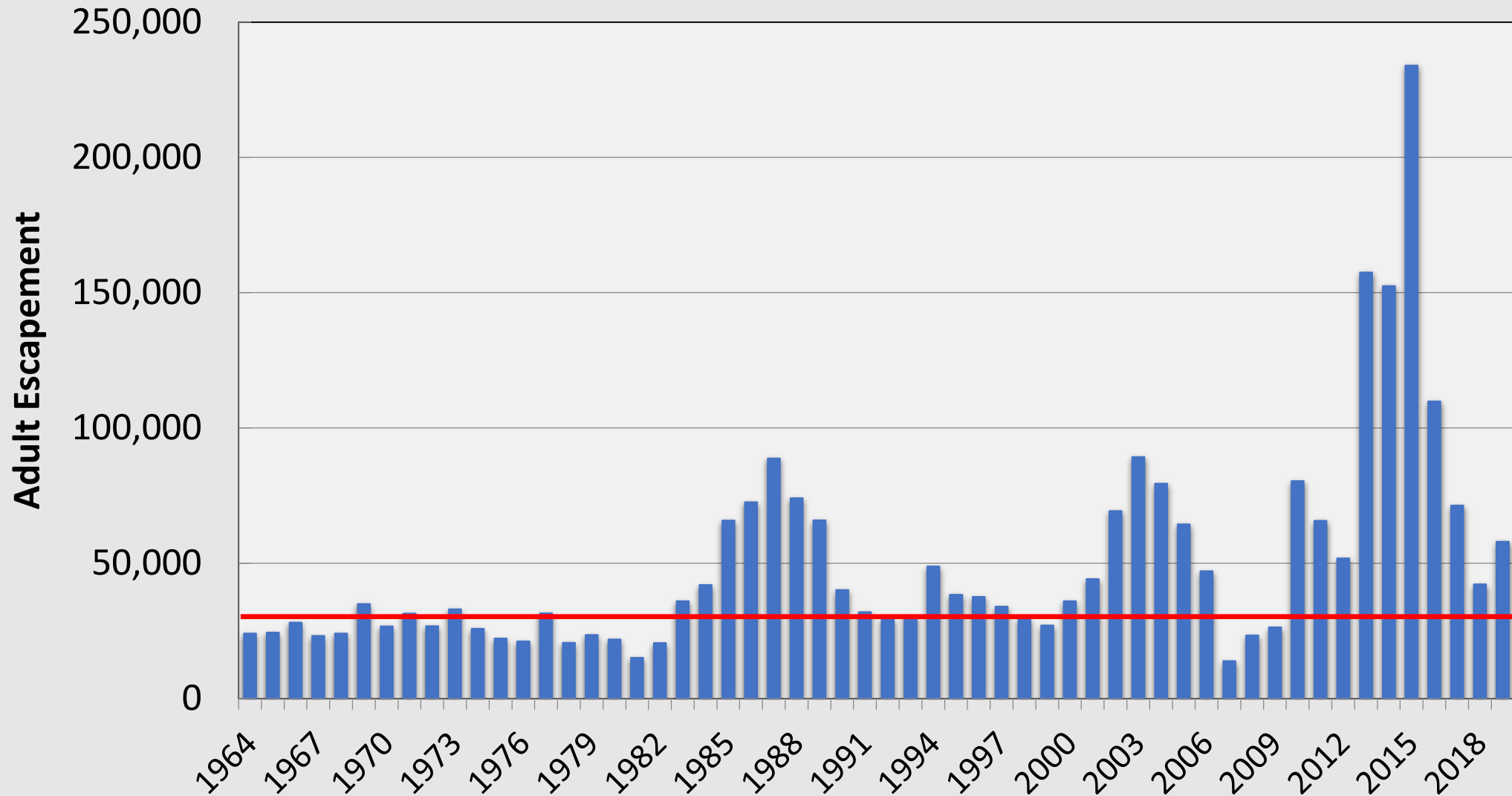


Redd Counts 1948 - 2018

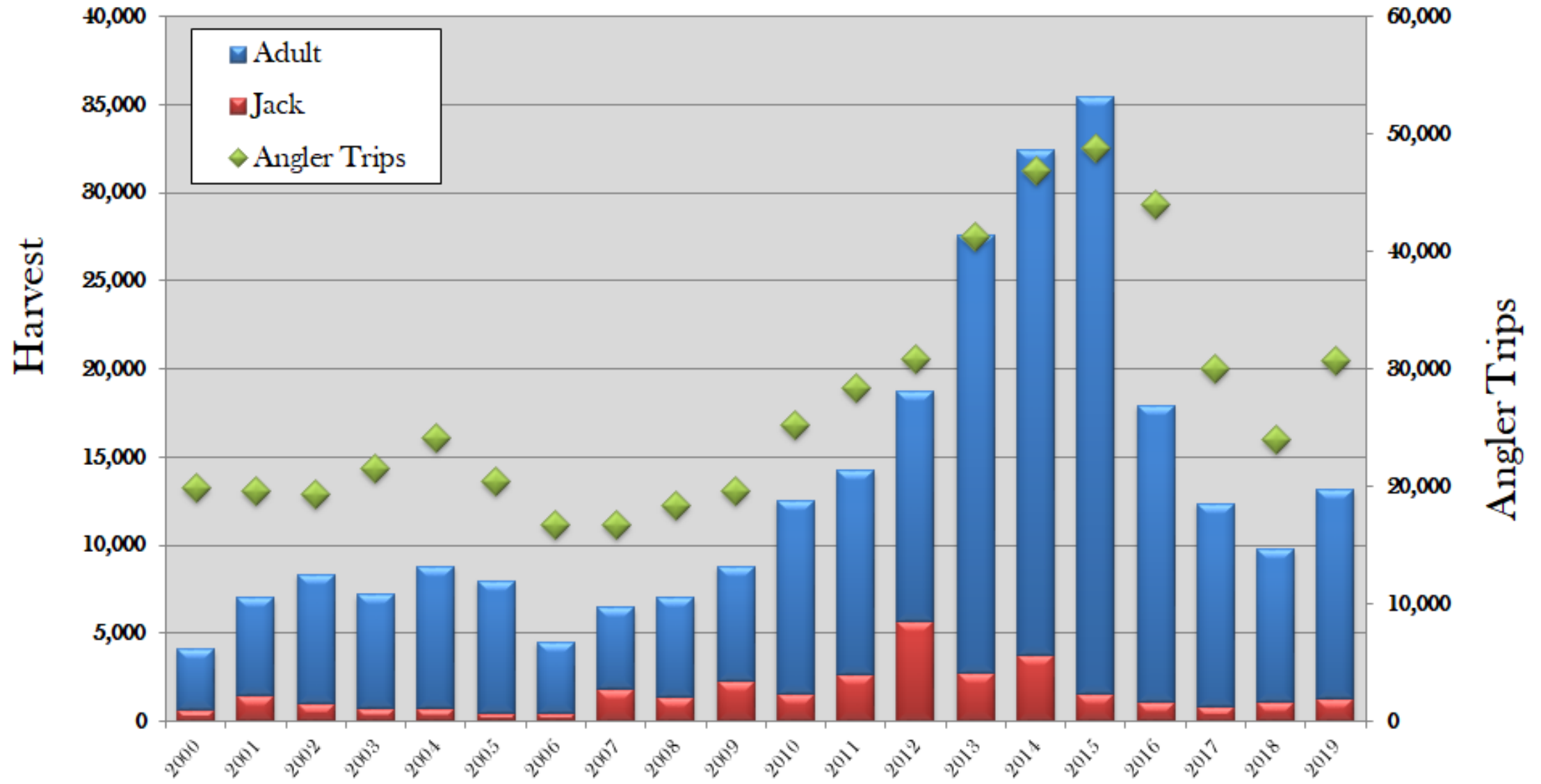


Hanford Reach URB Fall Chinook Escapement Goal = 31,100 Adults

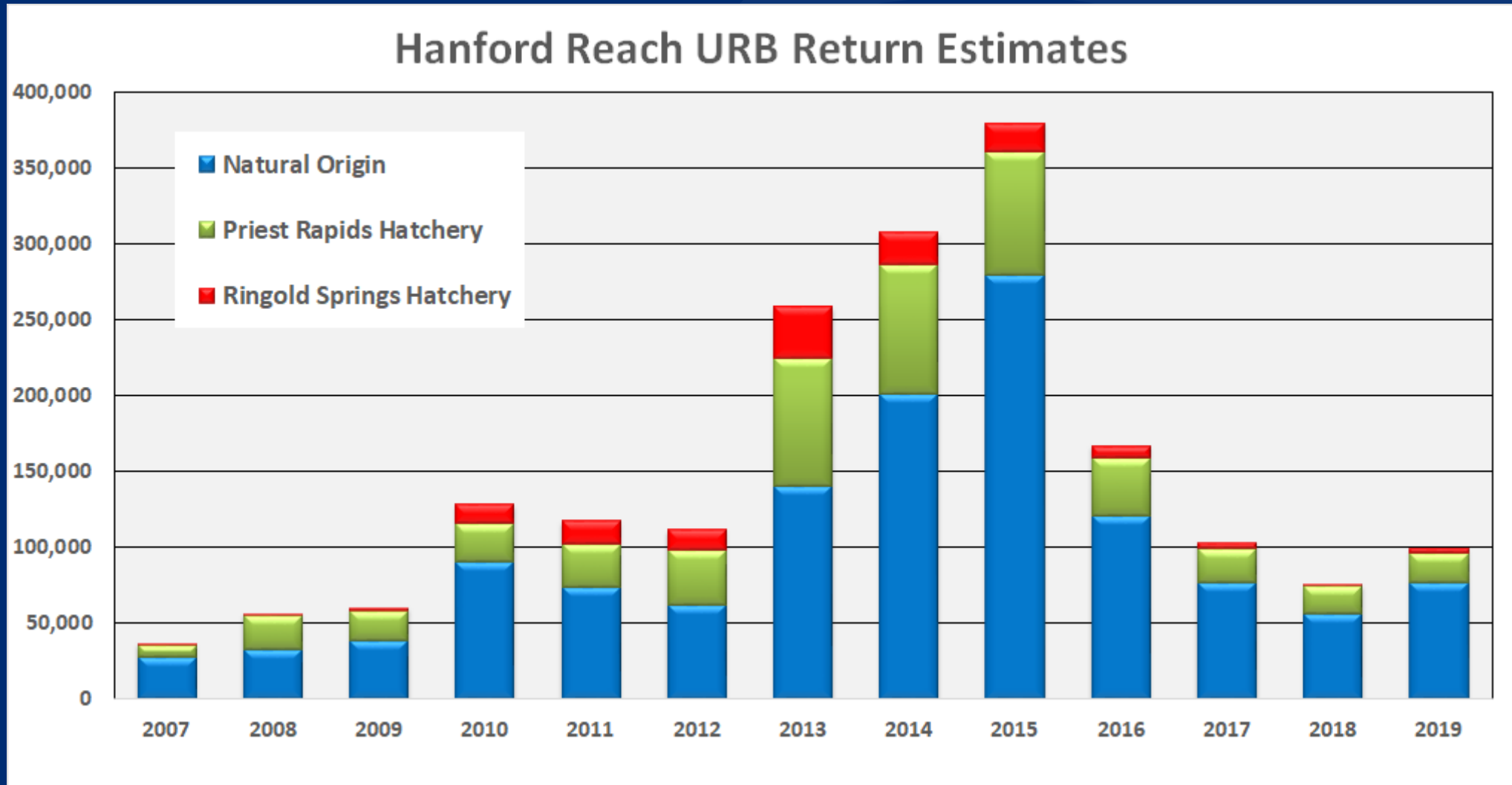
Hanford Reach URB Adult Escapement



Hanford Reach Sport Fishery and Harvest



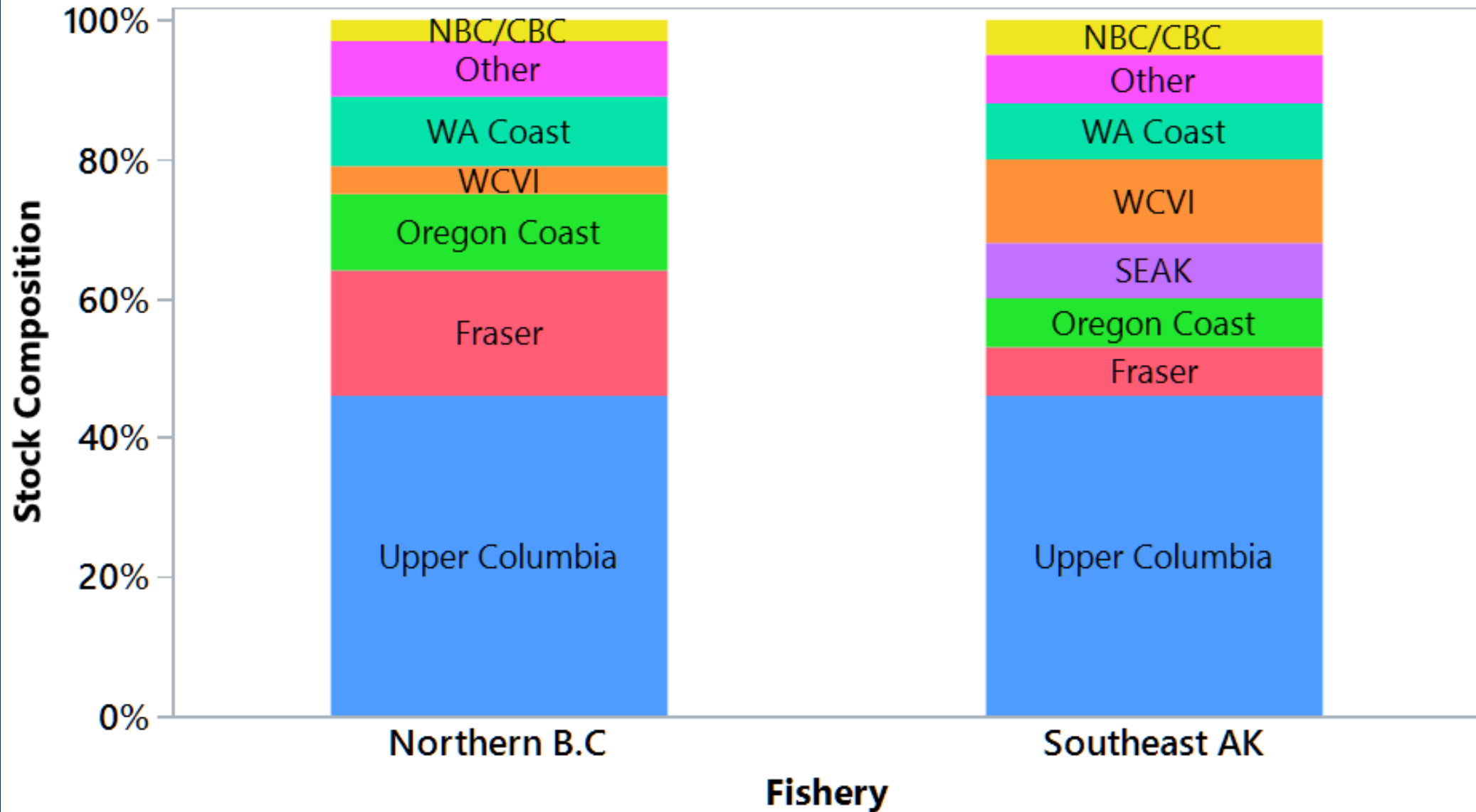
2020 Hanford Reach URB Return Estimates



2019 Return = 87,651 adults

2020 Forecast = 92,700 adults

Contribution to Ocean Fisheries



Thank you for the invitation.

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Powering our way of life.