

**2017-18 Hanford Reach Fall
Chinook Salmon Protection Program Report for the 2017 – 2018
Protection Season**

Prepared for:

Priest Rapids Coordinating Committee
Hanford Reach Working Group
and

Signatories to the Hanford Reach Fall Chinook Protection Program Agreement

To fulfill the requirements of:

Section 401(a)(5) of the Public Utility District No. 2 of Grant County, Washington's FERC
Operating License

Section 6.2(1) of Public Utility District No. 2 of Grant County, Washington Water Quality
Certification

Section C.6(c) of the Hanford Reach Fall Chinook Protection Program Agreement

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Executive Summary

This report details the annual implementation of the Hanford Reach Fall Chinook Flow Protection Program Agreement (HRFCPPA). The HRFCPPA establishes the obligations of the signatories to the protection of fall Chinook Salmon in the Hanford Reach by managing discharge into the Hanford Reach.

The 2017-2018 flow protection program began on October 15, 2017 with the implementation of the reverse load factoring. Spawning ground surveys were conducted on Vernita Bar during October 22, October 29, and November 5, November 12, November 19, and November 26, 2017. The peak count of 116 redds was the lowest number of redds counted since 2012 and less than the long-term median of 168 redds. The elevational distribution of the redds established the protection level flow for the 2017-2018 season at 60 kcfs.

During the Spawning Period river temperatures in the Hanford Reach were cooler than the long-term mean however by December the temperatures returned to the mean and remained similar to the mean for the remainder of the protection season. On Vernita Bar, spawn timing was later than previous years particularly in the above 50 kcfs elevation zone. The later than normal Initiation of Spawning date resulted in later dates for the End of Spawning and the start of Emergence and Rearing Periods. The slightly warmer water temperatures in January and average temperatures in February and March resulted in average end dates for the Rearing and Emergence Periods.

Hatch in the 36-50 kcfs zone occurred on 12 December 2017 and in the above 50 kcfs on 3 January 2018. Emergence in the 36-50 kcfs elevation zone occurred on 3 March 2018 and in the above 50 kcfs zone on 23 April 2018. During the entirety of the Post-Hatch and Emergence Periods discharge at the USGS Gage was maintained above the required Protection Level Flow.

During the Emergence and Rearing Periods the end of March and April discharge from Priest Rapids Dam was similar to the average flows from 1995 – 2017. By May, discharge from Priest Rapids Dam was well above the long-term mean. During the 85 days of the 2018 Emergence and Rearing periods, Grant PUD met all of the flow constraints established with the HRFCPPA.

The 2018 weekend minimum discharge constraints began on the weekend of April 28 and continued through the weekend of May 20. On all four of the CJAD II weekends the minimum constraints were met.

Flow management operations during the 2017-2018 season were highly successful. This continues the trend of high performance that began with the 2006 brood year and is significantly greater than the historical mean under the HRFCPPA.

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1.0 Introduction

The dams located above the Hanford Reach of the Columbia River have the potential to influence the fall Chinook Salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*) population that spawn in the Hanford Reach. The main mechanisms that could influence the fall Chinook Salmon in the Hanford Reach are management of flows associated with hydropower production. Priest Rapids Dam, at the head of the Hanford Reach, is part of the seven dam hydroelectric complex on the mid-Columbia River that includes Wanapum, Rock Island, Rocky Reach, Wells, Chief Joseph, and Grand Coulee dams. This seven dam complex is operated under a load following strategy to meet electrical demand in the Pacific Northwest. Load following refers to a power production strategy that adjusts power output as demand for electricity fluctuates throughout the day. Hydropower generation through these projects largely governs stream flow in the Hanford Reach. The mid-Columbia projects are part of the larger Columbia River hydropower system and are operated under the terms of an international treaty and other agreements that affect river flows and natural resources. These include the Columbia River Treaty between the United States and Canada, the Pacific Northwest Coordination Agreement, Mid-Columbia Hourly Coordination Agreement (HCA), and the Hanford Reach Fall Chinook Protection Program Agreement (HRFCPPA). The HRFCPPA contains constraints on dam operations designed to provide protections for fall Chinook Salmon that spawn and rear in the Hanford Reach of the Columbia River. This report describes the implementation of the HRFCPPA for the 2017-2018 season.

The Hanford Reach is located on the Columbia River in southeast Washington State. The Reach extends from Priest Rapids Dam at river kilometer (Rkm) 639 (and below the Priest Rapids Project Boundary) downstream for 82 kilometers to the head of McNary Pool (Rkm 557) near Richland, Washington (Figure 1). On June 9, 2000, Presidential Proclamation 7319 established the 78,900 hectare (195,000 acre) Hanford Reach National Monument, which includes the Columbia River. The monument boundary is about 3 miles downstream of Priest Rapids Dam. This designation continues the protection of the Hanford Site and Reach that began during World War II when the Hanford Nuclear Reservation was established for the production of nuclear weapons. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) co-manages the Monument under existing agreements with the Department of Energy.

The Hanford Reach is the most productive mainstem spawning area for fall Chinook Salmon in the entire Columbia River basin and supports the largest spawning population of fall Chinook Salmon in the Pacific Northwest (Huntington et al. 1996; Dauble and Watson 1997; Harnish et al. 2012; Langshaw et al. 2017). This productivity is particularly significant considering nearly all of the formerly large, naturally spawning anadromous fish populations of the Columbia River Basin have drastically declined.

Before the construction of major dams and water storage projects, Columbia River discharge at PRD was lowest during the winter (Niehus et al. 2012). Snowmelt increased flows in the spring and early summer and peak flows normally occurred in June. Discharge then decreased through the fall and into the winter. Little daily or hourly fluctuation in discharge likely occurred under pre-dam conditions. Completion of the Columbia River hydropower and flood control system has altered the annual hydrograph by reducing peak spring flows, increasing average minimum flows, and shifting the period of lowest flow from winter to autumn (Niehus et al. 2012; Lanshaw et al. 2017).



Figure 1 The location and landmarks of the Hanford Reach within the Columbia River (Washington State, USA). The Hanford Reach is located between Priest Rapids Dam and the city of Richland.

Operation of the mid-Columbia River projects to meet power demand (load following) results in large hourly and daily fluctuations in discharge, which can lead to dewatering of redds and stranding or entrapment of juvenile fall Chinook Salmon in the Hanford Reach. Observations of dewatered redds motivated efforts to develop an operating agreement to reduce the impacts of flow fluctuations on fall Chinook Salmon spawning and egg incubation. In 1988, the VBSA was signed by the power-producing entities, fishery agencies (with the exception of the USFWS), and Native American tribes. The VBSA was the first major formal operation to “protect” fall Chinook Salmon that spawn in the Hanford Reach.

2.0 Hanford Reach Fall Chinook Protection Program

The Vernita Bar Settlement Agreement was approved by Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) Order issued December 9, 1988 and established obligations and procedures for the protection of fall Chinook Salmon at Vernita Bar. The primary objective was to minimize fall Chinook Salmon spawning above the water elevation occurring at a flow of 1,982 m³/sec (70 kcfs) at Vernita Bar, which is the first major spawning area downstream of PRD (Figure 2). Discharge is manipulated by using the Mid-Columbia Hourly Coordination Agreement and reverse load factoring (RLF) at the Priest Rapids Project. Reverse load following flips the typical load following flow regime; rather than peak during the day when electrical demand is high, reverse load following requires that daytime discharge from Priest Rapids Dam remain at moderate levels and stable (i.e., 55-70 kcfs) while allowing for high flows, or peaking, at night.

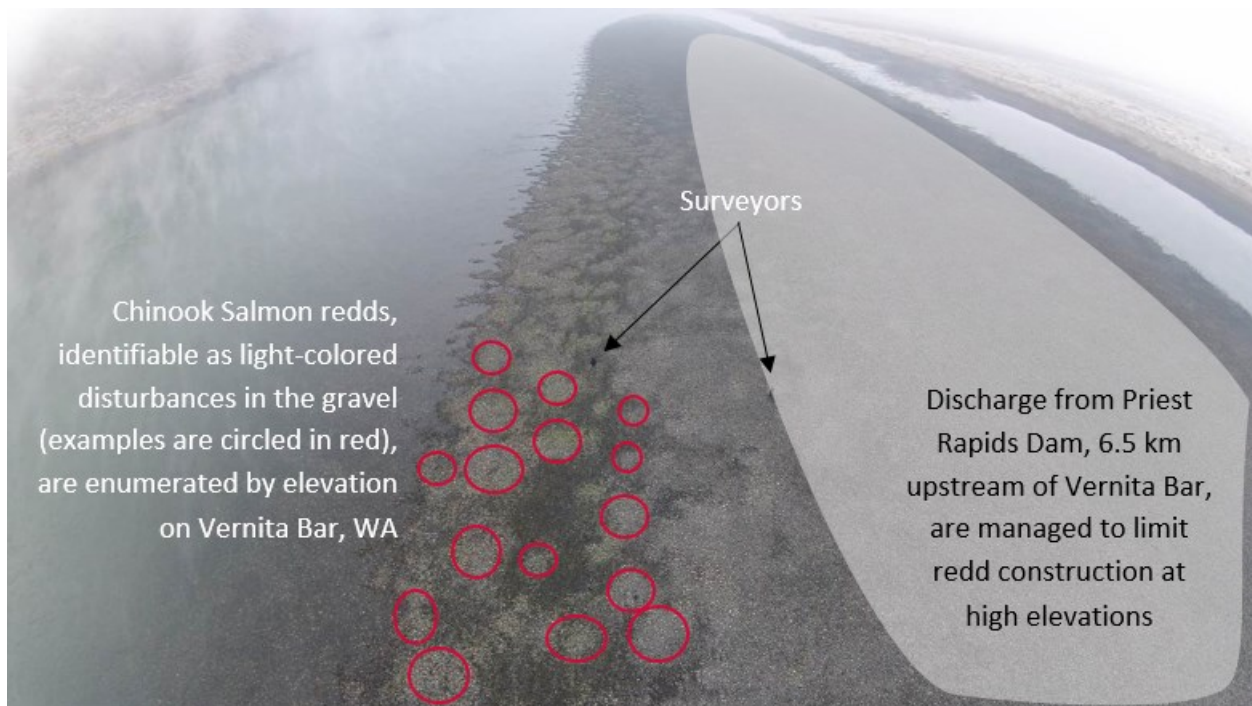


Figure 2 Vernita Bar downstream of Priest Rapids Dam during a redd survey. Near the end of the spawning period, river flows are temporarily reduced to allow biologists to determine the elevation of redds. Using these data, flows are managed to ensure the vast majority of redds remain underwater until juveniles emerge from the gravel. Photograph by Aaron Nepean, Cutboard Studios.

The VBSA provided protection for incubating fall Chinook Salmon in the Hanford Reach by maintaining sufficient discharge from PRD to prevent desiccation of eggs and hatching fry, but it did not provide protection for or enhance survival of emergent and rearing fry. In 1998, WDFW and the joint fishery managers recommended that operations at PRD create no fluctuations and/or steadily increase flows on the Hanford Reach of the Columbia River throughout the juvenile fall Chinook Salmon emergence and rearing period. This recommendation was provided to the power managers, but analyses indicated that stable flows and ramping-rate constraints were not feasible. An interim protection program was proposed to meet the following criteria: 1) substantially more protection for juvenile fall Chinook Salmon fry than occurred pre-1998, 2) preservation of some opportunity for load-following/power peaking operations, 3) allow system-coordinated river operations, 4) provide ability to monitor and evaluate in-season and adaptively manage operations to reduce stranding and entrapment. This led to development of the Interim Hanford Fall Chinook Protection Plan (IHFCPP) in 1999, which was implemented on a trial basis in an attempt to safeguard rearing juvenile fall Chinook Salmon in the Hanford Reach. The IHFCPP set operational constraints on flow fluctuations in the Hanford Reach during the fall Chinook Salmon Emergence and Rearing periods. Managing flow fluctuations in the Hanford Reach required the coordination of the seven dams upstream from Priest Rapids to Grand Coulee. From 1999 to 2003 the Hanford Reach Stranding Policy Group met annually to develop and refine an interim plan to protect emergent and rearing juvenile fall Chinook Salmon in the Hanford Reach.

Refinements to the IHFCPP led to development and implementation of the Hanford Reach Fall Chinook Protection Program Agreement (HRFCPPA; Appendix A). The HRFCPPA contains provisions for measures that meet or exceed all protection measures covered under the original VBSA and additional provisions to improve survival of juvenile fall Chinook Salmon after emergence. Parties to the Agreement include Grant PUD, Public Utility District No. 1 of Chelan County (Chelan PUD), Public Utility District No. 1 of Douglas County (Douglas PUD), Bonneville Power Association (BPA), NOAA Fisheries, WDFW, USFWS, Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, and the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Indian Reservation.

The Department of Ecology 401 Certification associated with a new FERC license for the Priest Rapids Project required the Fall Chinook Working Group (FCWG) to evaluate the performance of the HRFCPPA (Sections 6.3(4), 6.3(5), and 6.3(7) of the 401 Certification). The FCWG had broad participation from federal, state, county, and tribal entities in assessing the program. After additional studies, analyses, and comprehensive review of the HRFCPPA, no changes to the program were recommended by the FCWG to the Department of Ecology (Langshaw et al. 2015).

Section C.6(c) of the HRFCPPA requires annual reporting of activities related to the HRFCPPA including 1) Vernita Bar redd counts, 2) dates on which the Hatching, Emergence, and End of Emergence and End of Rearing Periods occur, 3) a record of Columbia River flows through the Hanford Reach based on Priest Rapids discharges, and 4) a description of the actual flow regimes from Initiation of Spawning through the Rearing Period based on the availability of data. This requirement was incorporated in the Grant PUD's FERC license under section 401(a)(5) and Water Quality Certification under section 6.2(1). The following report is intended to meet these reporting requirements.

3.0 Biological Monitoring of Hanford Reach Fall Chinook Salmon

Grant PUD produces and releases 5.6 million subyearling fall Chinook Salmon smolts from Priest Rapids Hatchery (PRH) as part of its mitigation for the construction and operation of Priest Rapids and Wanapum dams. The Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife operates PRH which is owned, maintained, and funded by the Grant PUD. In addition to the production and release of subyearling fall Chinook Salmon into the Hanford Reach, Grant PUD funds a hatchery monitoring and evaluation program (M&E program). The M&E program associated with PRH is intended to evaluate the performance of the program in meeting hatchery and natural production goals (Richards and Pearsons 2018). A cooperative effort between Grant PUD, Douglas PUD, Chelan PUD, and WDFW has resulted in an updated Monitoring and Evaluation Plan for PUD Hatchery Programs (Hillman et al. 2017). This document provides guiding principles and approaches for the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of PRH. Objectives, hypotheses, measured and derived variables, and field methods that will be used to collect data are listed in this document.

The PRH M&E program produces an annual report that reports on both monitoring within the hatchery as well as monitoring of the fall Chinook Salmon population in the Hanford Reach (Richards and Pearsons 2018). Readers interested in either the PRH or biological monitoring of the fall Chinook Salmon population in the Hanford Reach should refer to the most recent PRH M&E program annual report.

4.0 Redd Surveys and Egg Development

4.1 Vernita Bar Surveys

The Hanford Reach Fall Chinook Protection Program establishes a Monitoring Team¹ to determine the Initiation of Spawning, End of Spawning, and Critical Elevation. The Critical Elevation is the elevation on Vernita Bar (Figure 2) at which Protection Level Flows must be maintained during the Post Hatch and Emergence Periods. The Critical Elevation is determined annually as follows:

(a) The Monitoring Team will survey redds on Vernita Bar in the specified area (Exhibit A) for the purpose of determining the Initiation of Spawning, the location of redds, and the extent of spawning. The Monitoring Team will also provide a concurrent aerial survey of the Hanford Reach on the same weekend(s). The aerial survey(s) will be utilized to determine if Initiation of Spawning in areas of the Hanford Reach below the 36 kcfs level and/or outside the area specified occurs prior to Initiation of Spawning set on Vernita Bar. Once an Initiation of Spawning date has been determined, based upon the presence of 5 or more redds in an individual survey, the aerial surveys may be discontinued for that year. The surveys will be conducted on weekends beginning on the weekend prior to October 15 of each year.

(b) The Monitoring Team will perform a final redd survey the weekend prior to Thanksgiving to determine the Critical Elevation. The Monitoring Team may also make a supplemental redd survey the weekend after Thanksgiving to determine if additional redds are present above the 50 kcfs elevation. A preliminary estimate of the Critical Elevation will be made following the final

¹ Monitoring Team - a group of three individuals composed of one fishery biologist designated by each of the following: (1) Grant PUD; (2) Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife; and (3) a signatory fishery agency or tribe.

redd survey and will be confirmed or adjusted based on the supplemental survey. The Critical Elevation will be set as follows: (Elevations must be in 5 kcfs increments beginning at the 40 kcfs elevation.)

If 31 or more redds are located above the 65 kcfs elevation, the Critical Elevation will be the 70 kcfs elevation.

If there are 15 to 30 redds above the 65 kcfs elevation, the Critical Elevation will be the 65 kcfs elevation.

If there are fewer than 15 redds above the 65 kcfs elevation, then the Critical Elevation will be the first 5 kcfs elevation above the elevation containing the 16th highest redd within the survey area on Vernita Bar.

(c) Additional activities of the Monitoring Team will include calculation of temperature units, determination of the dates of Initiation of Spawning, Hatching, Emergence, the end of the Emergence Period, and the end of the Rearing Period. The Monitoring Team may also make non-binding recommendations to any of the Parties to this Agreement, including non-binding recommendations to protect redds above the Critical Elevation or to address special circumstances.

Under the Vernita Bar Settlement Agreement, redd counts were limited to areas on Vernita Bar that could be surveyed from the ground. The HRFCCPA expanded the survey area for establishing the Initiation of Spawning and could include aerial surveys of the mainstem river adjacent to Vernita Bar. The Hanford Reach Working Group (HRWG) adopted SOA_2007_HR04, "Protocol for the setting the Initiation of Spawning" on August 17, 2007 (Appendix B). This Agreement stipulates that aerial or ground survey(s) may be utilized to set the Initiation of Spawning. If the presence of 5 or more redds is observed in an individual survey within Exhibit A by either ground surveys or aerial surveys, the Initiation of Spawning shall be established as the Wednesday immediately prior to that survey. The HRWG agreed that Exhibit A shall be understood to include those shoreline spawning areas both upstream and downstream of Vernita Bar, including both Vernita Bar and Columbia River shorelines, within the geographic area shown approximately in Exhibit A of the HRFCCPA.

In accordance with the HRFCCPA, the first spawning ground survey for redds on Vernita Bar was to be conducted the Sunday prior to October 15th. A modification was proposed (SOA_2010_HR01; Appendix B) and approved by the HRWG, which moved the start date to the first Sunday after October 15.

In 2017, redd surveys on Vernita Bar were conducted on October 22, October 29, and November 5, November 12, November 19, and November 26 (Table 1). No redds were observed on the first survey (October 22). One week later, on October 29, a total of 13 redds were observed below the 50 kcfs elevation but no redds were observed above the 50 kcfs elevation. These results established the Initiation of Spawning Date for the below 50 kcfs elevation as October 25, 2017. On November 5, three redds were observed above the 50 kcfs elevation (the below 50 kcfs elevation zone is not surveyed after the below 50 kcfs elevation Initiation of Spawning data is established). On November 12, a total of 40 redds were observed above the 50 kcfs elevation. Accordingly, the Initiation of Spawning date for the above 50 kcfs elevation was set as November 8. On November 19 a fourth survey was conducted on Vernita Bar. This survey, on the Sunday before Thanksgiving, typically serves as the final survey and is used to establish the

Critical Elevation. However, on the 19th, based on the increased numbers of redds compared to previous week (40) and observations of continued spawning activity on Vernita Bar, the survey team determined that a supplemental survey was required the following Sunday. On November 26 the final survey was completed. A total of 116 redds were observed. The 16th highest redd was in the 55-60 kcfs elevation zone, setting the Critical Elevation for the 2017 – 2018 season at 60 kcfs. The Monitoring Team consisted of Paul Hoffarth (WDFW), Rod O’Conner (GPUD), and David Duval (GPUD). During the November 26 survey flows from Priest Rapids Dam at Vernita Bar were approximately 43 kcfs. During the November 26 survey the Monitoring Team agreed that the fish spawning season had ended and that November 26 be identified as the End of Spawning date.

Table 1 Summary of redd counts from ground surveys, 2017.

Date	Redd Count by Flow Level (kcfs)						Total
	36–50	50 – 55	55 – 60	60 – 65	65 – 70	Above 70	
22-Oct	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29-Oct	13	0	0	0	0	0	13
5-Nov	---	3	0	0	0	0	3
12-Nov	---	31	2	2	2	3	40
19-Nov	---	57	16	7	3	4	87
26-Nov	---	84	20	4	2	6	116
Peak	13	84	20	4	2	6	116

A total of 116 redds were counted above 50 kcfs elevation on Vernita Bar during the final ground survey which was below the mean observed under the VBSA and HRFCPPA (i.e., 222; Figure 3)

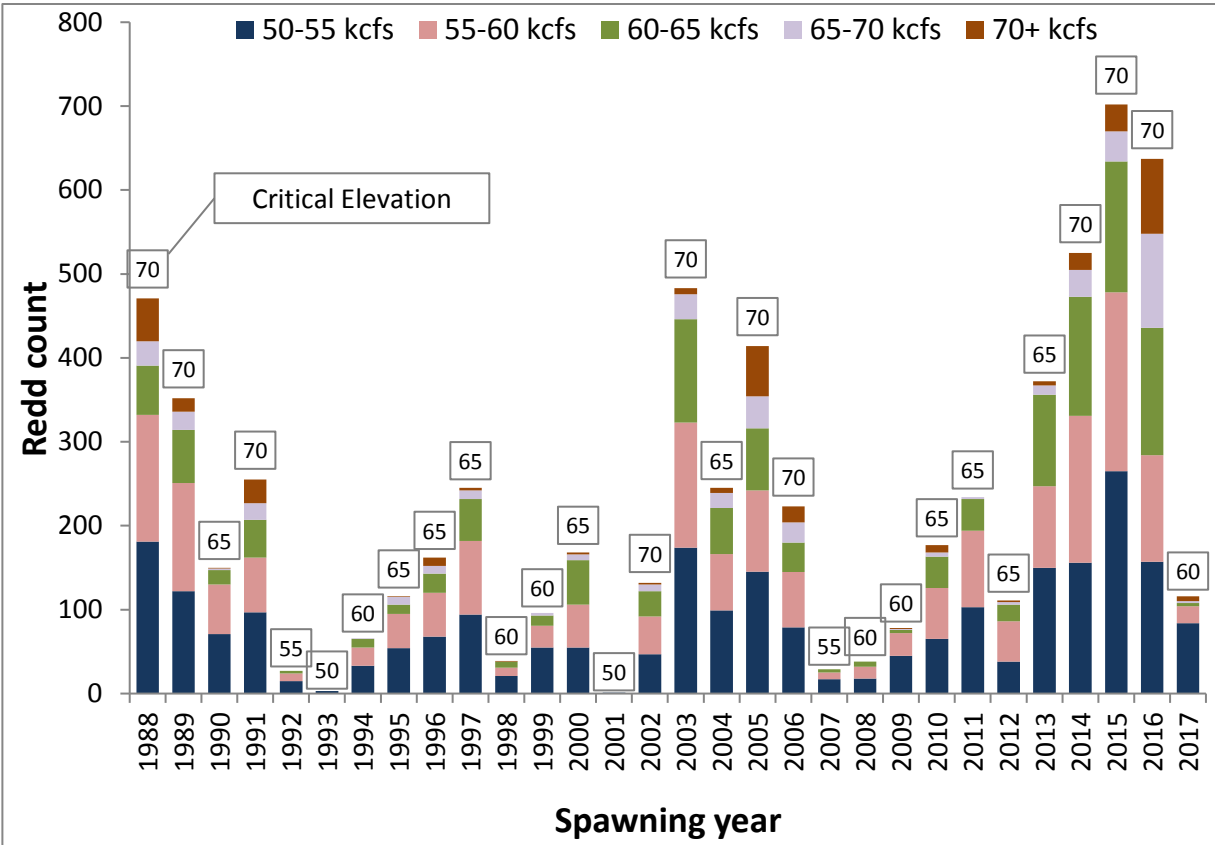


Figure 3 Final redd abundance and distribution from ground surveys on Vernita Bar, 1988-2017. Final redd counts are not consistently conducted in the 36-50 kcfs zone and are not included in this figure. The Critical Elevation for each year is listed above the bars.

Since 1988, the abundance and distribution of redds within the ground survey area on Vernita Bar has been highly variable (Figure 3 and Appendix E). Redd abundance on Vernita Bar is positively correlated with Hanford Reach adult escapement (Figure 4). The 2013 - 2016 adult returns provided a unique opportunity to observe redd construction and site selection at unprecedented levels of escapement (Figure 4). Escapements of this size provided an opportunity to potentially identify the spatial capacity of redd construction within the survey area at Vernita Bar.

Redd abundance and the elevational distribution of redds was positively correlated with escapement, particularly at the lower elevational bands (Figure 5). The relatively flat-sloped relationship between redd counts and escapement at the 65-70 kcfs and 70+ kcfs elevational bands suggest that reverse load factoring has been effective at limiting redd construction above the 65k elevation, even at the highest escapements (Figure 5).

The annual Critical Elevation, which is set by the elevational distribution of redds on Vernita Bar, was positively correlated with both escapement and discharge during peak spawning (Figure 6).

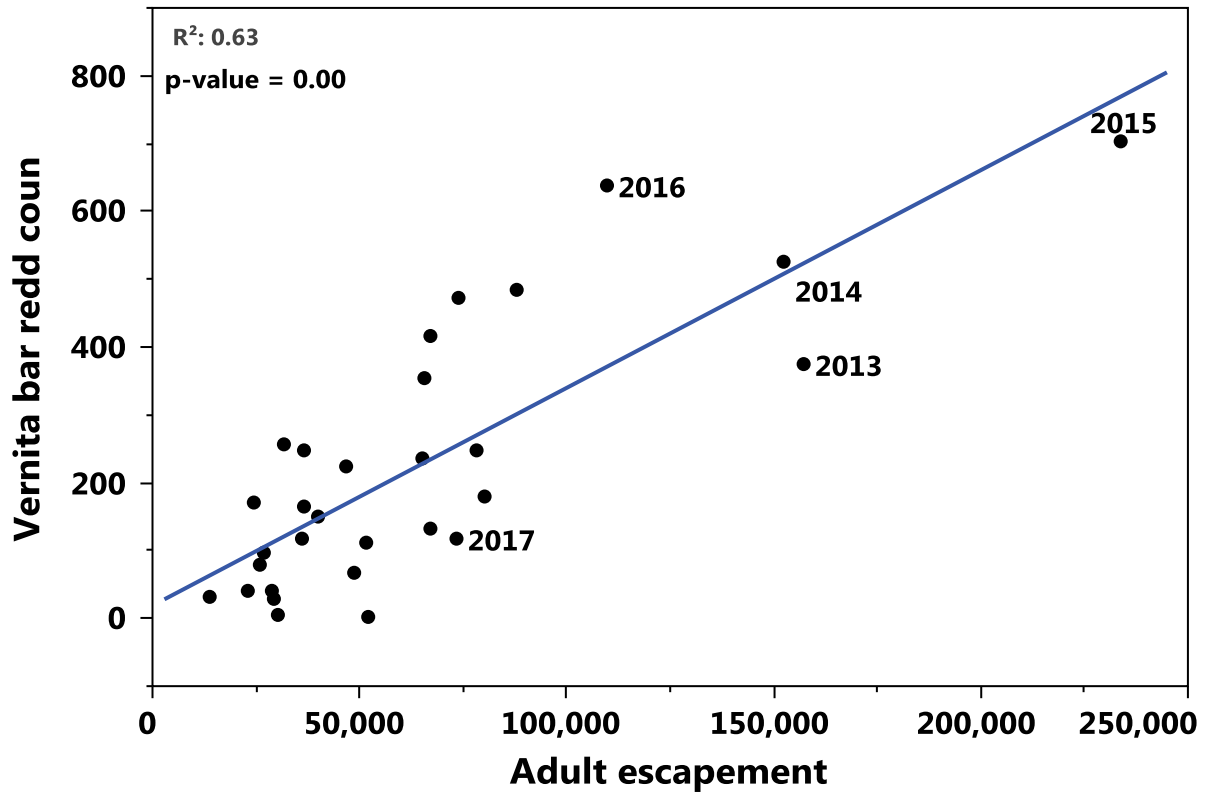


Figure 4 Relationship between Hanford Reach adult escapement and redds above the 50 kcfs elevation observed during the Vernita Bar spawning surveys (1988-2017).

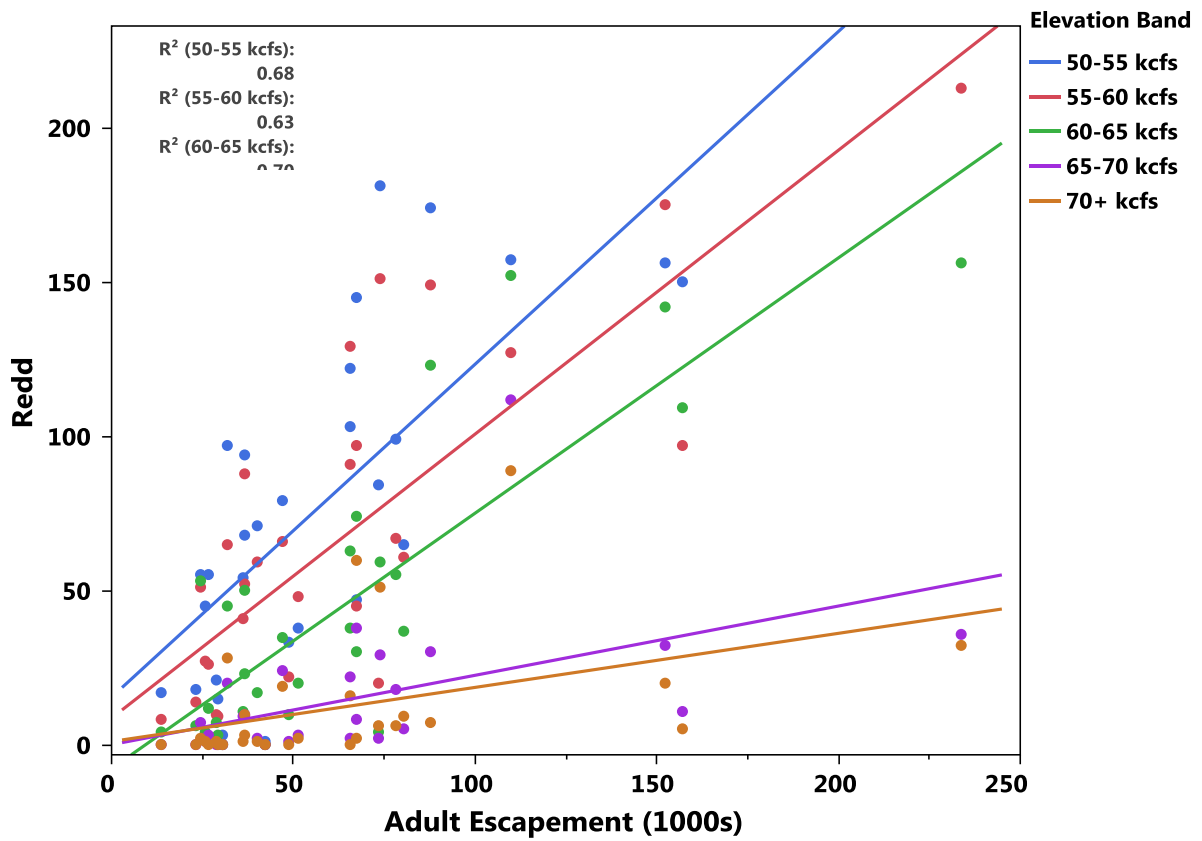


Figure 5 Relationship between Hanford Reach escapement and redd counts on Vernita Bar by kcfs elevation bands (1988-2017).

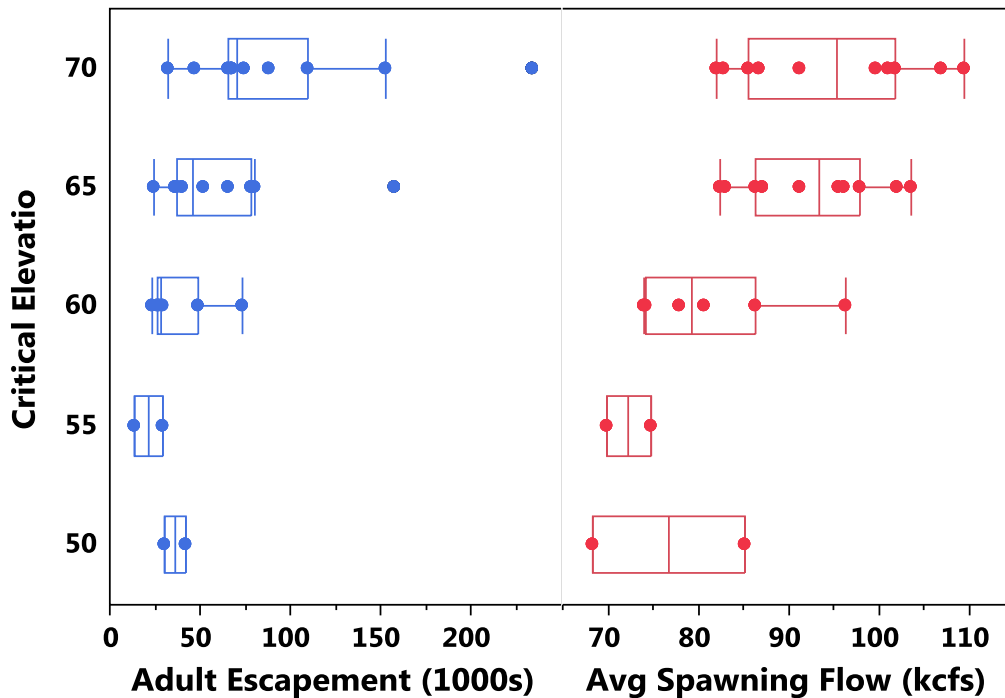


Figure 6 Relationship between Hanford Reach adult escapement and the Critical Elevation (left) and Priest Rapids Dam average discharge during peak spawning and Critical Elevation (right) (1988-2017).

4.2 Implementation Timing and Operations

Embryonic development and growth of fall Chinook Salmon is highly dependent on water temperature. Accumulated temperature units can be used to predict the rate of development (i.e., hatching and emergence timing) of fall Chinook Salmon in the Hanford Reach. Fall Chinook Salmon reach eyed stage at approximately 250 ATU after spawning, hatch at approximately 500 ATU, and emerge at approximately 1,000 ATU. The VBSA used these ATU milestones to determine when Emergence Period protections would end. In addition to emergence timing, ATUs can be used to predict susceptibility of fall Chinook Salmon to stranding and entrapment. The HRF CPPA extended the ATU milestones beyond emergence to include protections during the Rearing Period. Based on data from the eight years of evaluation and monitoring, juvenile fall Chinook Salmon susceptibility to stranding and entrapment appears to decrease substantially by 1400 ATU after the end of spawning (Hoffarth 2006).

Under the Interim Hanford Fall Chinook Protection Plan, Rearing Period protections would begin when more than 50 fall Chinook Salmon fry were collected by beach seine from six designated shoreline locations in the Hanford Reach. This proved to be an unreliable and unpredictable indicator for the start of protections because hourly changes in discharge from Priest Rapids Dam can greatly alter the abundance and location of fall Chinook Salmon fry in near-shore areas of the Hanford Reach. Monitoring ATU to estimate emergence timing proved to be reliable and accurate. Fall Chinook Salmon fry were captured prior to the estimated start of emergence during more than five years of monitoring, but abundance was relatively low at

roughly one percent of the total production (range 0-2.0%) (Hoffarth 2003; Hoffarth et al. 2012). In addition to reliability and accuracy, the ATU milestones in the HRFCPPA provide predictable dates that can be used to coordinate activities between agencies and hydroelectric projects.

For brood year 2017 river temperatures during the spawning season were cooler than the long-term mean however by December the temperatures returned to the mean and remained similar to the mean for the remainder of the protection season (Figure 7). On Vernita Bar, spawn timing was later than previous years, particularly in the above 50 kcfs elevation zone. The later than normal Initiation of Spawning data resulted in later dates for the End of Spawning and the start of Emergence and Rearing Periods. The slightly warmer water temperatures in January and average temperatures in February and March resulted in average end dates for the Rearing and Emergence Periods (Figure 9, Figure 11, and Appendix F). Project operational constraints intended to reduce mortality during the Emergence and Rearing periods were in effect for 85 days in 2017 (March 23 - June 15). Project operational constraints established by the IHFCPP and HRFCPPA to reduce mortality during the Emergence and Rearing periods have been in effect for a period of 71 to 114 days annually since the inception of the IHFCPP in 1999.

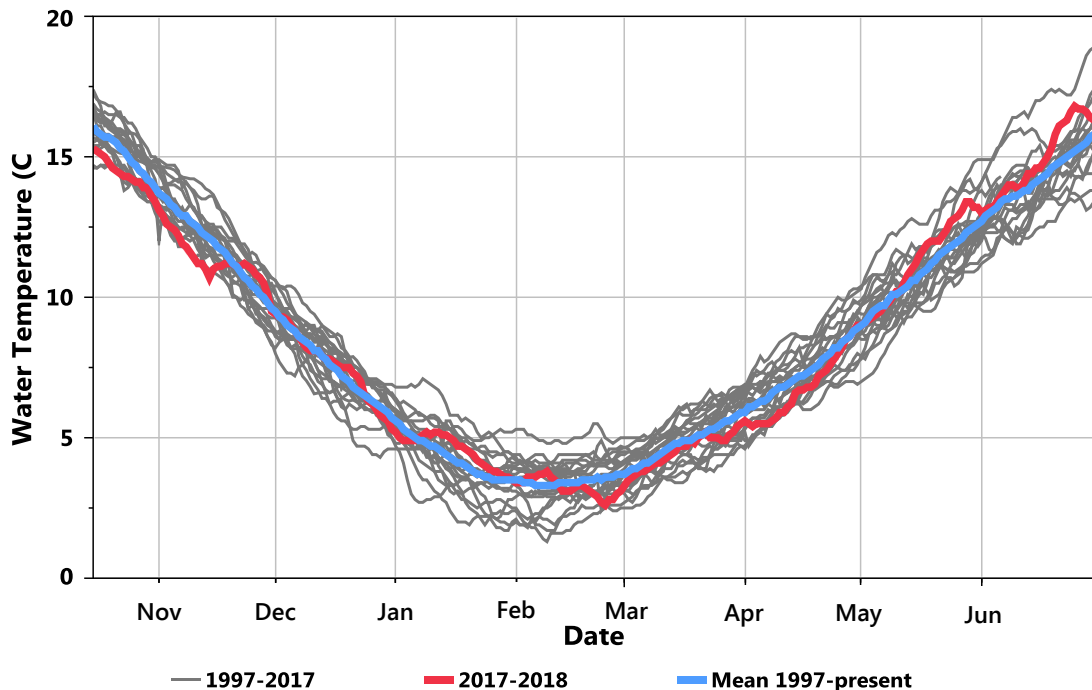


Figure 7 Daily river temperatures on the Hanford Reach of the Columbia River during the protection season for broodyears 1997-2016 (grey lines), the 2017-broodyear (red line), and the daily mean temperature for broodyears 1997-2018 (blue line).

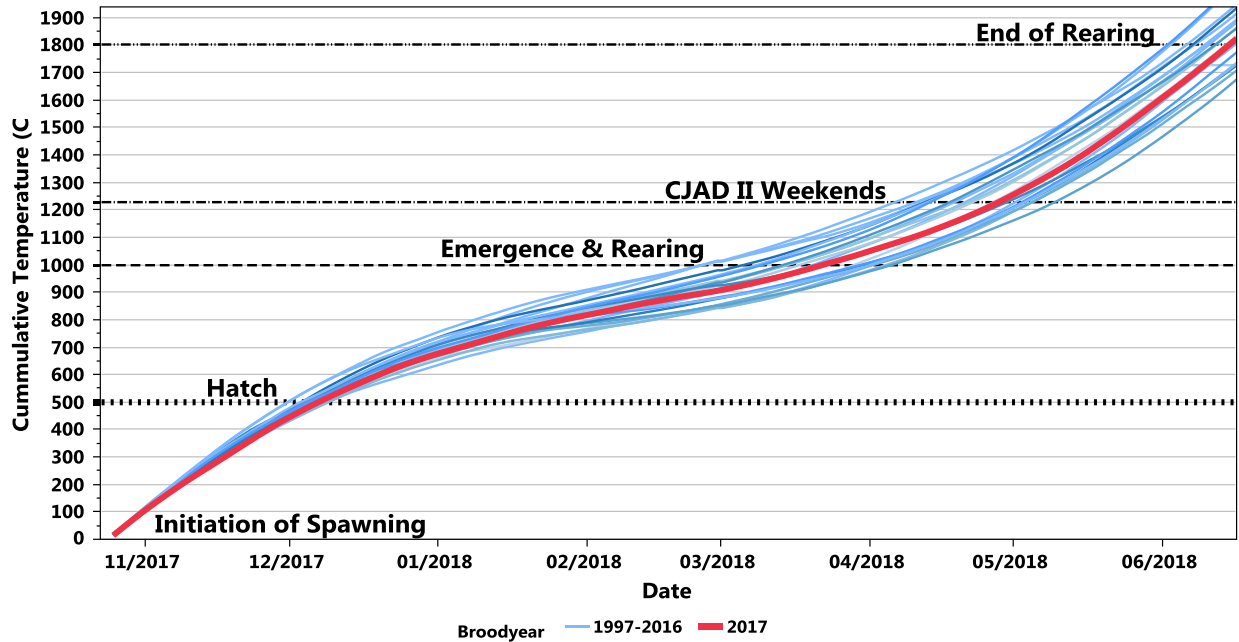


Figure 8 The accumulation of temperature units in the Hanford Reach and Protection Periods during the protection season for broodyears 1997-2016 (blue lines) and broodyear 2017 (red line).

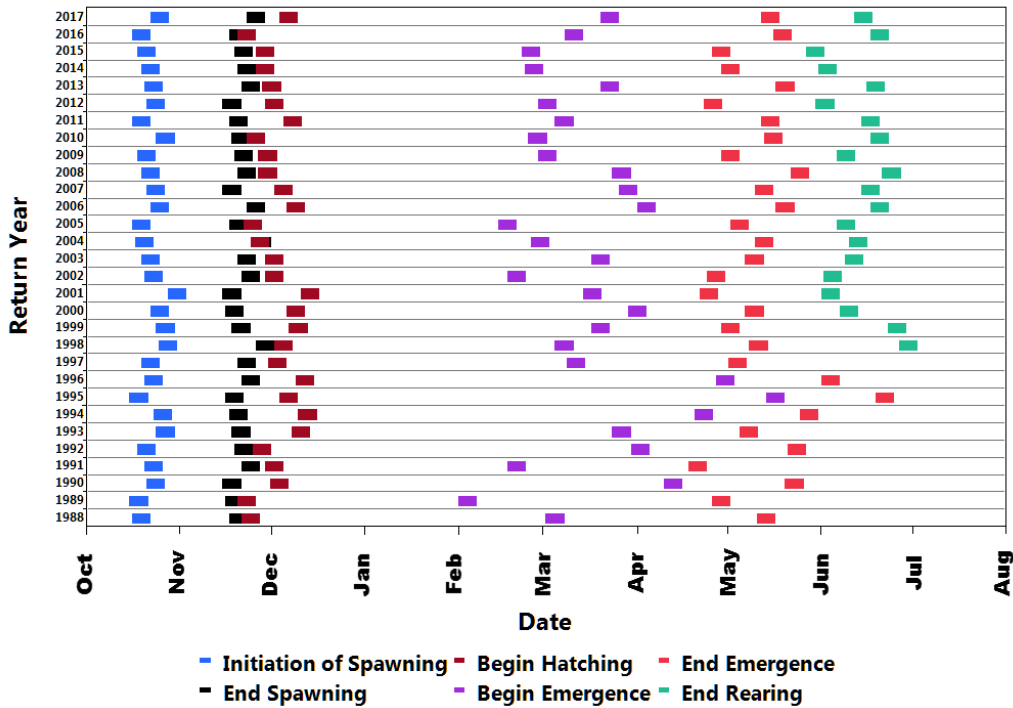


Figure 9 Timing and duration of protection periods under the Vernita Bar Settlement Agreement and the HRF CPPA, 1988-2017 return year.

5.0 Flow Protections From Hatch to Rearing

5.1 Critical Elevation and Discharge Minimums

Minimum discharge constraints (Protection Level Flow) are implemented at Priest Rapids Dam to prevent desiccation of fall Chinook Salmon prior to emergence. The Protection Level Flow varies during the protection season based on (1) the Hatch date in the 36-50 kcfs elevation zone (e.g. 50 kcfs) and the above 50 kcfs zone (e.g. the Critical Elevation) and (2) the Post-Hatch Period and the Emergence Period. During the Post-Hatch Period the minimum discharge requirement is based on inter-gravel water levels and is required to be no less than 15 cm below 50 kcfs (for the 36-50 kcfs elevation zone) or the Critical Elevation (for the above 50 kcfs elevation zone). Within the relevant flow range (50-70 kcfs) 15 cm of stage equates to approximately 4 kcfs of discharge (<https://waterdata.usgs.gov/wa/nwis/current?type=ratings>). During the Emergence Period the Protection Level Flow is 50 kcfs (for the 36-50 kcfs elevation zone) and the Critical Elevation (for the above 50 kcfs elevation zone). When requirements overlap due to a staggered Initiation of Spawning date the higher of the two requirements is the minimum discharge constraint.

For return year 2017, Hatch in the 36-50 kcfs zone occurred on 12 December 2017 and in the above 50 kcfs on 3 January 2018. Emergence in the 36-50 kcfs elevation zone occurred on 3 March 2018 and in the above 50 kcfs zone on 23 April 2018 (Table 2). During the entirety of the

Post-Hatch and Emergence Periods discharge at the USGS Gage was maintained above the required Protection Level Flow (Table 2 and **Error! Reference source not found.**).

Table 2 Protection Level Flow requirements during the 2017-2018 protection season.

Period	Start Date	End Date	Protection Level Flow
Post-Hatch 36-50 kcfs zone	12/7/2017	3/22/2018	No less than 15 cm below the 50 kcfs elevation
Post-Hatch >50 kcfs zone	1/3/2018	4/22/2018	No less than 15 cm below the Critical Elevation (60 kcfs)
Emergence 36-50 kcfs zone	3/23/2018	3/23/2018	50 kcfs
Emergence >50 kcfs zone	4/23/2018	5/15/2018	Critical Elevation (60 kcfs)

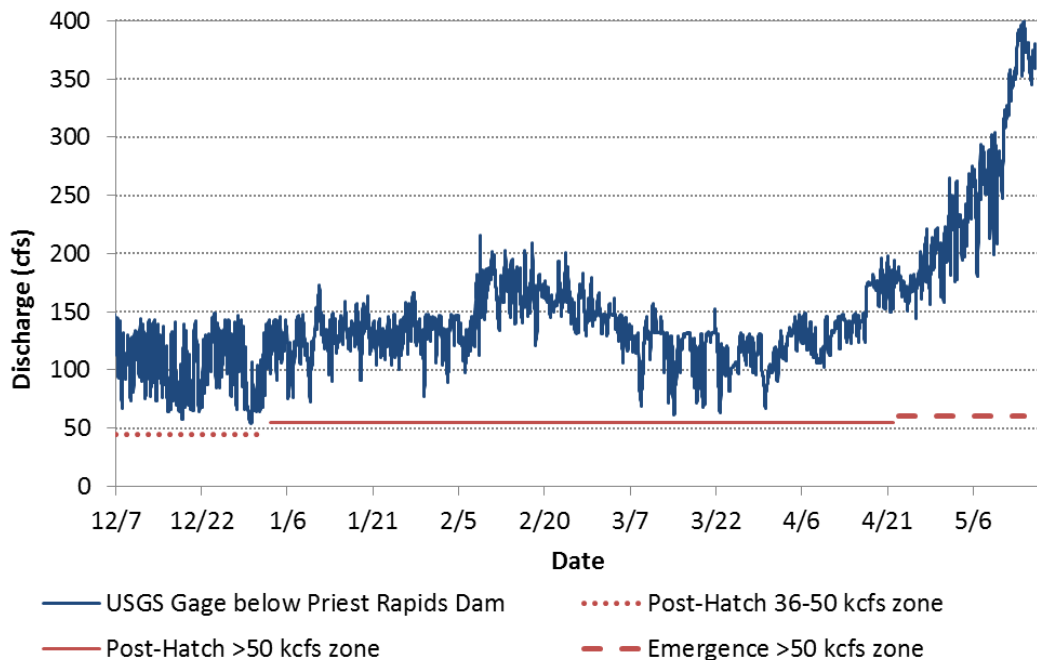


Figure 10 Discharge during the 2017-2018 Post Hatch and Emergence Periods measured at USGS Gage 12472800 below Priest Rapids Dam and the Protection Level Flow.

5.2 Protections for Emergent and Rearing Fall Chinook salmon

During the Emergence and Rearing periods, the HRFCCPA establishes criteria for determining the acceptable magnitude of daily fluctuations in discharge from Priest Rapids Dam (i.e., discharge delta or minimum discharge; **Error! Reference source not found.**). Variability in over demand, water withdrawal (irrigation and urban), and weather events prevent precise prediction of daily average discharge at Priest Rapids Dam. Therefore, flow constraints are based

on prior daily inflow² to Wanapum Dam or BPA forecasted weekend flows for Chief Joseph Dam, including side flows (i.e. tributary inflows). Criteria in the HRF CPPA requires that protections for emergent fry begin at the estimated start of emergence and continue until 400 accumulated temperature units (°C; ATU) from the end of emergence.

Table 3 Daily operational constraints established for the Hanford Reach Fall Chinook Protection Program.

Wanapum Weekday Inflow or Chief Joseph Weekend Forecast (kcfs)	Discharge Constraint ^A
36 - 80	Delta < 20 kcfs
80 - 110	Delta < 30 kcfs
110 - 140	Delta < 40 kcfs
140 - 170	Delta < 60 kcfs
> 170	Minimum Discharge > 150 kcfs

^A Discharge Delta (max-min) and minimums are calculated during the 24-hour period from hour ending 1:00 AM to midnight.

In addition to PRD daily delta constraints, additional minimum flow constraints apply during a portion of the Rearing Period. On four consecutive weekends, after 800 ATU from the end of the Spawning Period, Priest Rapids outflow will be maintained to at least a minimum flow calculated as the average of the daily hourly minimum flow from Monday through Thursday of the current week (i.e., the Monday – Thursday preceding the weekend). Detailed discharge, water temperature, and performance data related to the HRF CPPA can be found in the monthly summary files on the GCPUD website.

Total discharge and discharge fluctuations influence rearing conditions throughout the Hanford Reach. A 17 kcfs change in discharge equates to a vertical change in river elevation of approximately 0.3 m (1.0 ft) at Priest Rapids Dam. Discharge from Priest Rapids Dam during the 2018 HRF CPPA Emergence and Rearing periods was similar to the average flows from 1995 – 2017 from the end of March into April. By May, discharge from Priest Rapids Dam was well above the long-term mean (Figure 11).

As defined in the HRF CPPA, the Outflow Delta (aka, daily delta or flow fluctuation) is the difference between minimum Priest Rapids Outflow and maximum Priest Rapids Outflow over a 24 hour period beginning at 0001 hours and extending to 2400 hours. As described in **Error! eference source not found.** the Outflow Delta constraint is determined by the previous day’s Rock Island inflow. In 2018, 54 of the 84 days of Delta constraints the Rock Island inflow was greater than 170 kcfs. When inflows are greater than 170 kcfs the Delta constraint is eliminated and replaced by a 150 kcfs minimum flow requirement.

The mean Outflow Delta from PRD (when Outflow constraints were in effect) was 30.3 kcfs, which was similar to the overall mean under the HRF CPPA (36.8 kcfs) (Appendix G). Daily fluctuations, as a percentage of mean daily discharge, was less than the mean from previous years with Rearing Period protections (22.5% vs. 26.6%) and the overall distribution of daily discharge fluctuations in 2017 was similar to previous years (Figure 12).

² “Previous Day’s Average Weekday Wanapum Inflow” – the total volume of water discharged into the Wanapum project area measured as a daily average discharge from Rock Island Dam. This measure is used from Monday to Friday to determine the allowable flow fluctuation during the Rearing Period and will be calculated based on data reported on the Corps of Engineers website [<http://nwd-wc.usace.army.mil/report/projdata.htm>].

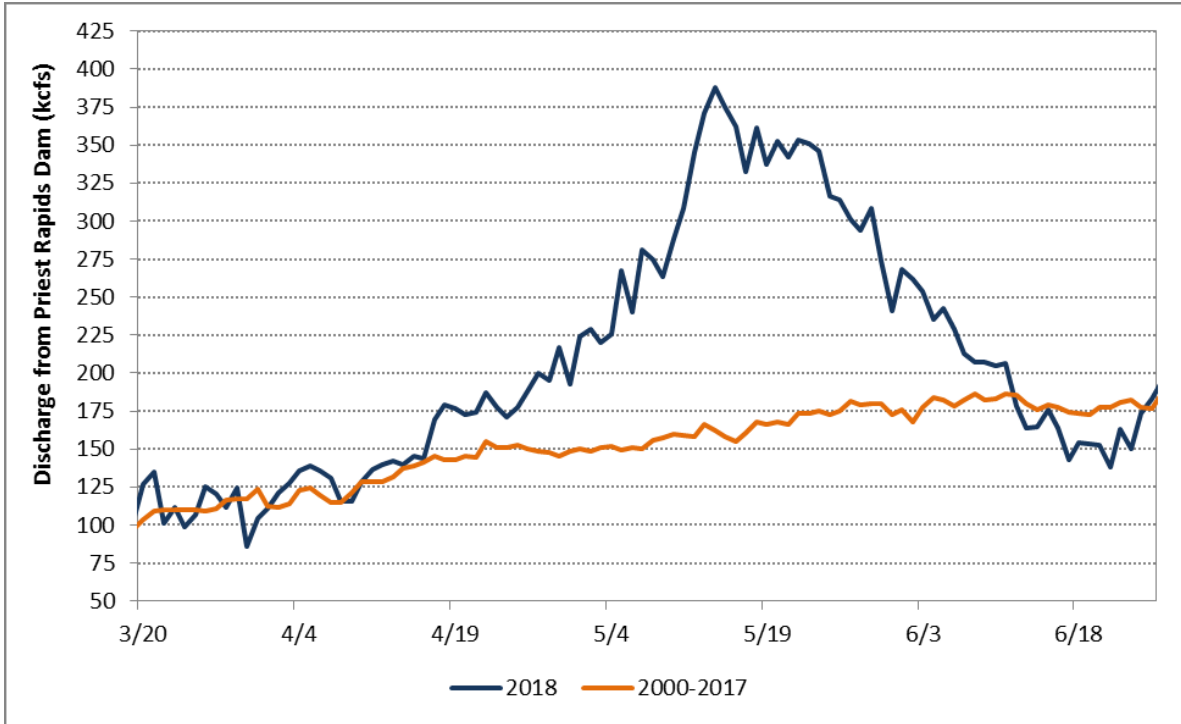


Figure 11 Mean daily discharge from Priest Rapids Dam during the Emergence and Rearing Periods in 2018 and the mean from 1995-2017 under the VBSA and HRFPCPPA.

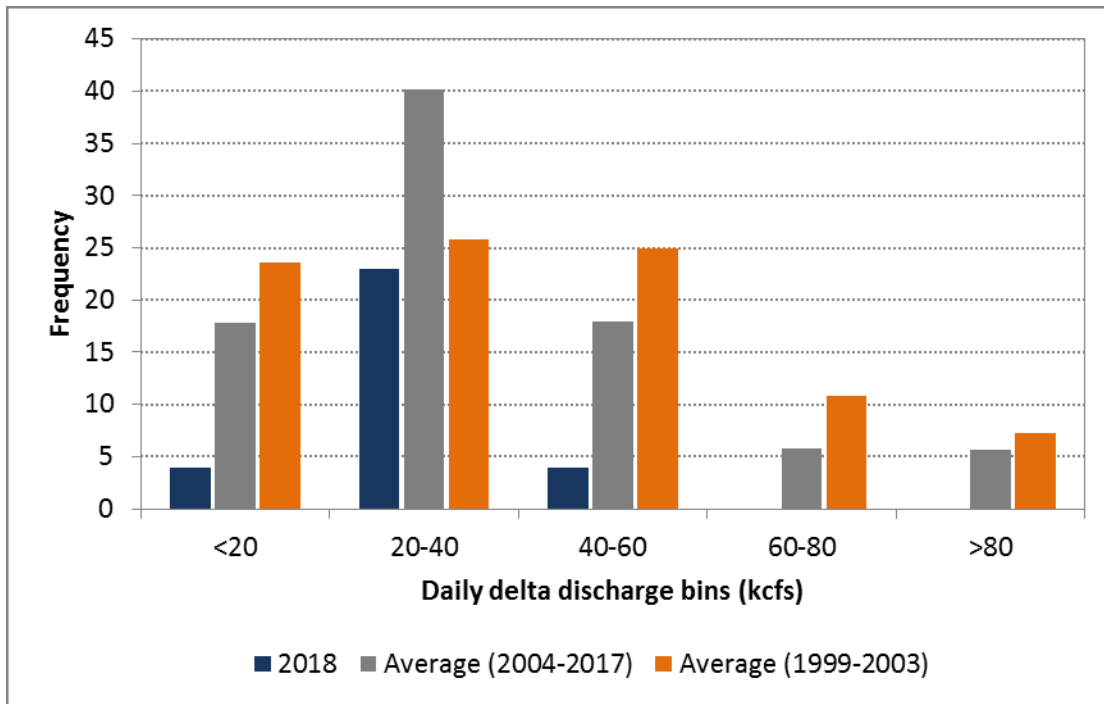


Figure 12 Histogram of daily Outflow Deltas from Priest Rapids Dam. Some constraints restricting discharge fluctuations were initially implemented for

brood year 1998. Rearing Period protections under the HRFCPPA were fully implemented for brood year 2004.

6.0 Assessment of Flow Fluctuations and Targets

The Hanford Reach Fall Chinook Protection Program establishes operational criteria to minimize daily fluctuations in PRD discharge during fall Chinook Salmon Emergence and Rearing periods. During the 85 days of the 2018 Emergence and Rearing periods, Grant PUD met all of the flow constraints established with the HRFCPPA (Figure 13, Figure 14, Figure 15, and Figure 16).

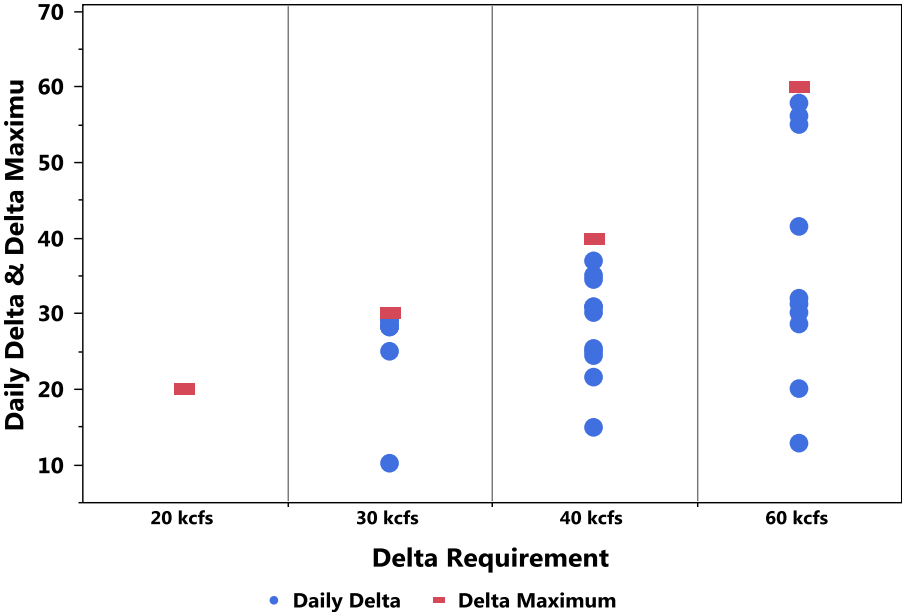


Figure 13 Summary of 2018 Priest Rapids Dam daily discharge deltas and delta maximum by constraint category.

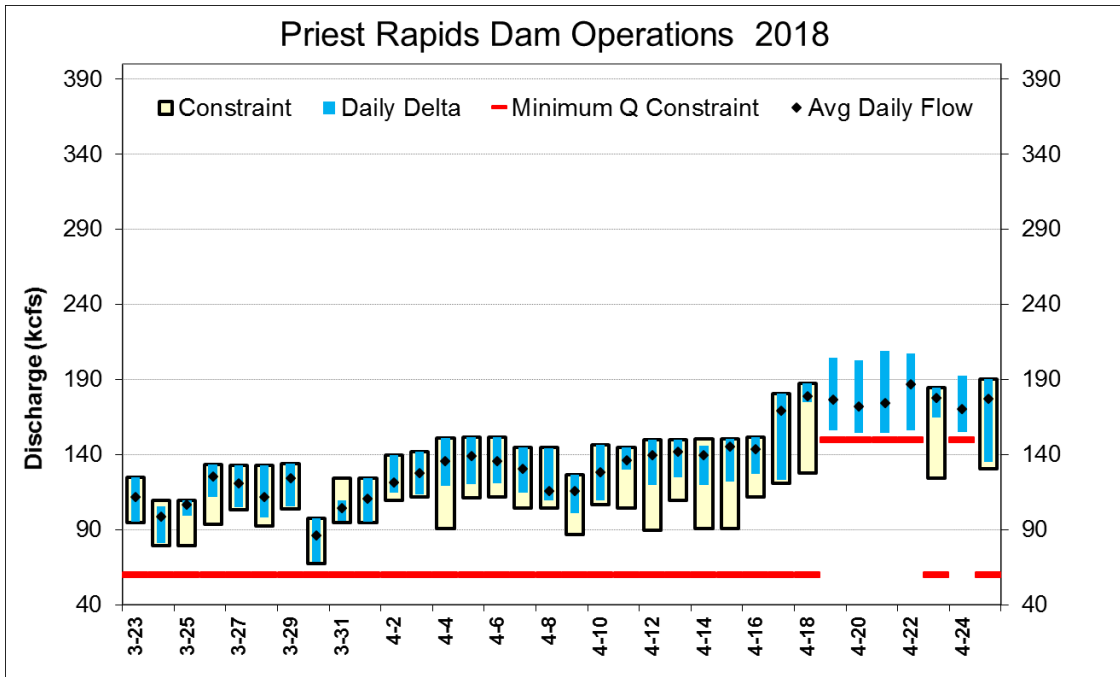


Figure 14 Mean, minimum, maximum hourly discharge and daily fluctuation from Priest Rapids Dam, March 23 – April 25, 2018.

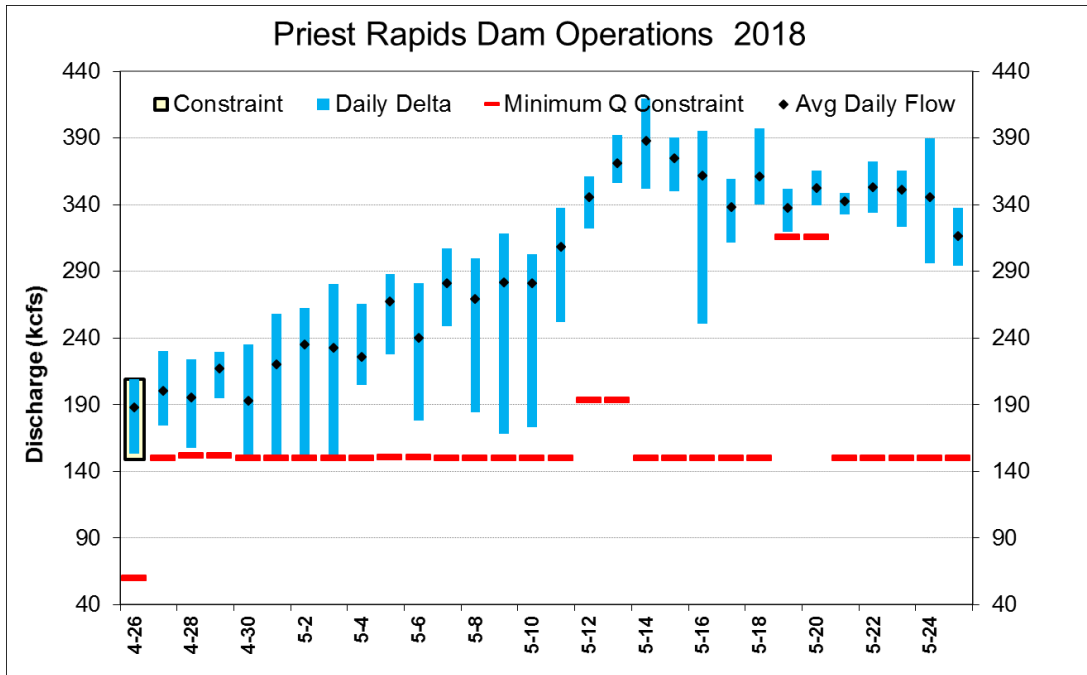


Figure 15 Mean, minimum, maximum hourly discharge and daily fluctuation from Priest Rapids Dam, April 28 – May 25, 2018.

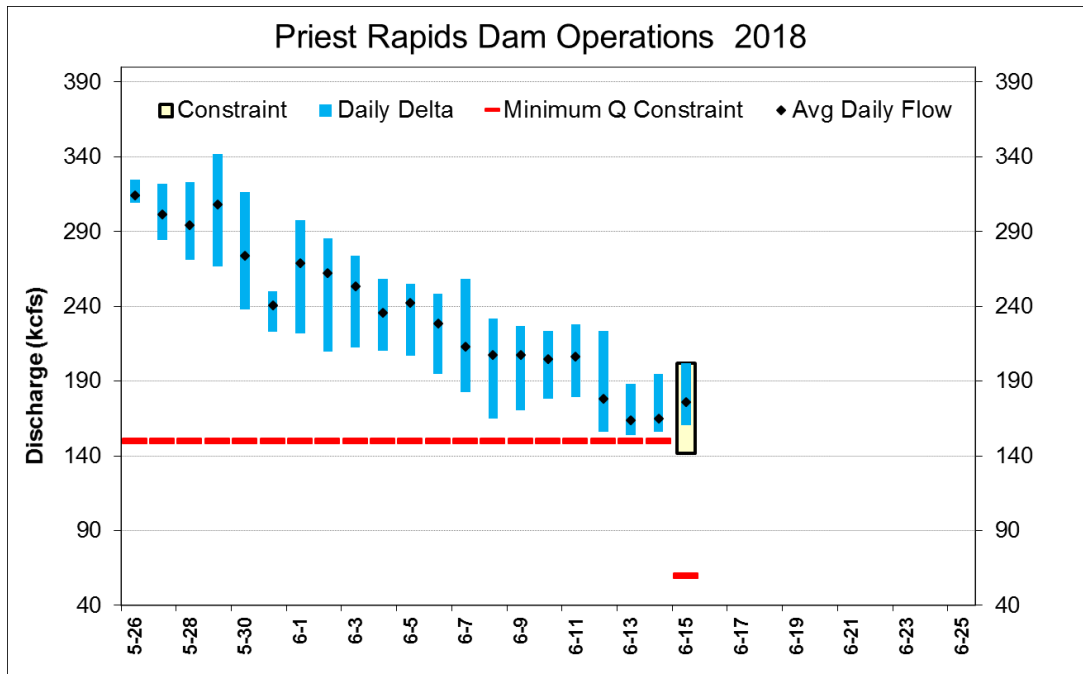


Figure 16 Mean, minimum, maximum hourly discharge and daily fluctuation from Priest Rapids Dam, May 26 – June 15, 2018.

Power demands are typically lower on weekends than on weekdays. The reduced demand for power typically leads to large reductions in discharge at hydroelectric projects. Large decreases in discharge and the resulting drop of river levels has the potential to strand and/or entrap large numbers of juvenile fall Chinook Salmon. River levels can remain low throughout the weekend (48 to 56 hours) resulting in the increased likelihood of mortality from entrapments reaching lethal water temperatures or draining. Additional provisions were included in the HRF CPPA to reduce fall Chinook Salmon mortality on weekends during peak susceptibility (Section C.5(b)(6), aka CJAD II protections). On four consecutive weekends that occur after 800 ATU from the end of the Spawning Period, Priest Rapids Outflow are to be maintained to at least a minimum discharge calculated as the average of the daily hourly minimum discharge from Monday through Thursday of the current week.

The 2018 weekend-minimum discharge constraints began on the weekend of April 28 and continued through the weekend of May 20. On all four of the CJAD II weekends the minimum constraint was met (Table 4).

Table 4 Weekend constraints and minimum discharges from Priest Rapids Dam.

Weekend of CJAD II Minimum Flow Constraint	Weekend Minimum Constraint (kcfs)	Minimum Weekend Outflow from Priest Rapids Dam (kcfs)	Difference between constraint and Priest Rapids Dam outflow (kcfs)
April 28-29	152.0	157.4	+5.4
May 5-6	150.9	178.0	+27.1
May 12-13	193.5	322.1	+128.6
May 19-20	316.0	319.6	+3.6

6.1 Assessment of River Conditions During the Protection Program in Relation to Egg-to-Presmolt Survival

In an analysis of the freshwater productivity of Hanford Reach fall Chinook Salmon, Harnish et al. (2014) identified two river environmental variables correlated with Hanford Reach egg-to-presmolt survival (Figure 17). First, the ratio of the minimum post-hatch incubation discharge to the minimum spawning discharge (PHMinQ:SpMinQ) explained the greatest variability and was positively correlated to egg-to-presmolt survival. Second, the difference between the mean spawning discharge and the minimum post-hatch incubation discharge (SpAvgQ-PHMinQ) was strongly negatively correlated with egg-to-presmolt survival. For the 2017 – 2018 flow protection season the PHMinQ:SpMinQ was 1.4 and the SpAvgQ-PHMinQ was 609.1. Using the two relationships developed by Harnish et al. (2014), the estimated egg-to-presmolt survival for the 2017 broodyear was 0.50 and 0.56, respectively.

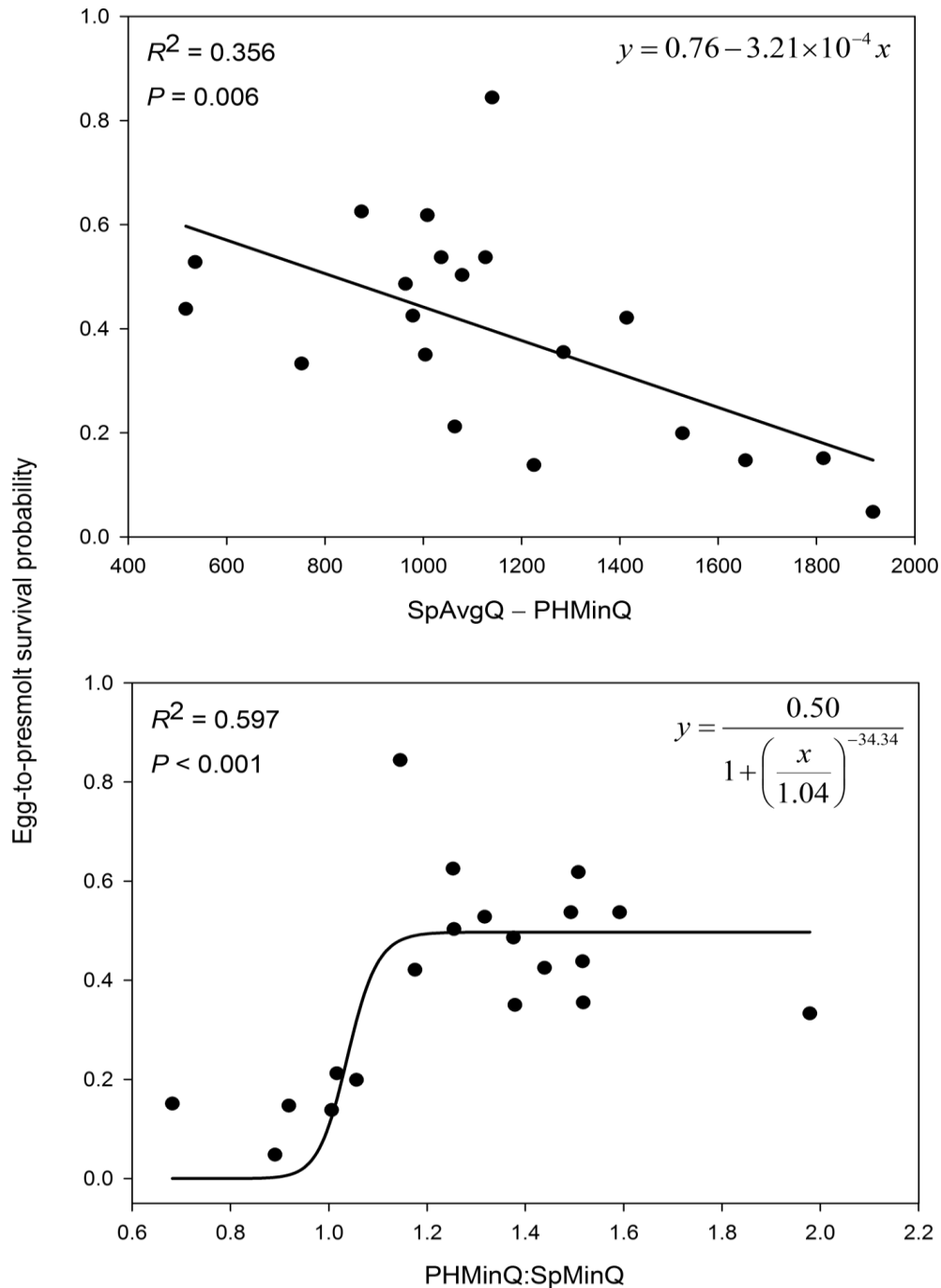


Figure 17 Figure 8 from Harnish et al. (2014). Bivariate regression relationships of river environment variables that were found to be correlated with Hanford Reach fall Chinook Salmon egg-to-presmolt survival estimates. Variables included the difference between mean spawning discharge and minimum posthatch incubation discharge (SpAvgQ - PHMinQ) and the ratio between the minimum posthatch incubation discharge and the minimum spawning discharge (PHMinQ:SpMinQ).

7.0 Summary

Operations to protect the 2017 brood year of fall Chinook Salmon in the Hanford Reach were highly successful (Appendix G). Discharge from Priest Rapids Dam was maintained above the Protection Level Flow at all times and all of the daily fluctuation constraints were met. This continues the trend of high performance that began with the 2006 brood year and is significantly greater than the historical mean under the HRF CPPA (93% constraints met or minor exceedances) (Appendix G). This is particularly noteworthy given that the signatories to the HRF CPPA did not anticipate nor does the agreement require perfect compliance with constraints at all times. Section C.5(c) clearly reflects this important consideration:

(c) All Parties agree that perfect compliance with the flow constraints of C.5(b) is not possible. Conditions related to inflow, reservoir elevation, accuracy of BPA estimates, emergencies and human error can contribute to exceeding the Priest Rapids Outflow Delta or Priest Rapids Outflow dropping below minimums specified. Grant will make every effort to meet the operating constraints.

While perfect compliance is not required, it is important to recognize the performance of the operators, dispatch personal, and the hourly coordinator. Continued high performance was achieved as a direct result of their efforts and dedication.

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Appendix A
Hanford Reach Fall Chinook Protection Agreement
Excerpt of protection measures outline in Section C

C. HANFORD REACH FALL CHINOOK PROTECTION

Subject to the limitations and conditions set out in this Agreement, Grant, Chelan, Douglas and BPA shall provide the following flow regimes for the Spawning through Rearing Period for Hanford Reach fall Chinook salmon in the Hanford Reach of the Columbia River.

1. Spawning Period

(a) All Parties agree that flows maintained during the Spawning Period and escapement levels are factors influencing the placement of Redds. The flow manipulation under this subsection C.1 is directed to minimize formation of Redds above the 70 kcfs elevation. Minimizing formation of Redds above the 70 kcfs elevation in turn is a key factor influencing the success of the flow regime under subsection C.4 during the Emergence Period.

(b) During the Spawning Period(s) of 2005 and 2006, Grant will experiment with alternative operations for flow manipulation. The requirement of the alternative operations will be to ensure that Priest Rapids Outflows are not higher than 70 kcfs and not lower than 55 kcfs for a continuous period of at least 12 hours out of each day during the Spawning Period. Grant will provide continuous monitoring of Redd formation during these tests and report the results weekly. These experiments may continue as long as no more than 31 Redds are located above the 65 kcfs elevation on Vernita Bar. If Redd counts reveal that more than 31 Redds are located above the 65 kcfs elevation, Spawning Period operations will default to the procedures of C.1(c) below. If Redd counts show that alternative Spawning Period operations can limit the formation of Redds above 70 kcfs, then Grant shall be allowed to choose between use of C.1(b) or C.1(c) as guidelines for operational parameters during the Spawning Period of future years.

(c) If the experimental operations testing during C.1(b) above are unsuccessful in minimizing formation of Redds above the 70 kcfs elevation, Grant's operations will revert to the default operation specified in this paragraph. During the Spawning Period, Grant will operate Priest Rapids Project No. 2114 to the extent feasible through use of the Mid-Columbia Hourly Coordination and Reverse Load Factoring to produce a Priest Rapids Outflow during Daylight Hours that can range from 55 to 70 kcfs. The goal during the Spawning Period is to limit spawning to the area below the 70 kcfs elevation on Vernita Bar. In the event physical changes are made at the Priest Rapids Project which affect Grant's ability to provide Reverse Load Factoring, Grant agrees to meet with the Parties to this Agreement to determine what adjustments to Grant's obligation under this subsection C.1(c) shall be made, notwithstanding the provisions of subsections B.4 and B.5.

(d) The Parties agree that BPA has no obligation under this Agreement to limit fall flows to influence Redd location. This is, however, without prejudice to the rights of any Party to assert, except before the FERC prior to ten years from the effective date of this Agreement, that BPA may have an obligation apart from this Agreement to limit such flows and the rights of any Party to request cooperation of BPA, the Bureau of Reclamation and the Corps of Engineers to limit such flows. The Parties agree to work together to obtain the cooperation of BPA, the Bureau of Reclamation and the Corps of Engineers to achieve the desired flow regime.

2. Pre-Hatch Period

During the Pre-Hatch Period the Priest Rapids Outflow may be reduced to 36 kcfs for up to 8 hours on weekdays and 12 hours on weekends (with no two consecutive minimum periods). All Parties recognize that utilization of the 36 kcfs minimum may have to be limited to achieve the Priest Rapids Outflow goal during the Spawning Period.

3. Post-Hatch Period

(a) After Hatching has occurred at Redds located in the 36 to 50 kcfs zone, the Protection Level Flow shall be maintained over Vernita Bar so that the intergravel water level is no less than 15 cm below the 50 kcfs elevation.

(b) After Hatching has occurred at Redds located in the zone above the 50 kcfs elevation, the Protection Level Flow shall be maintained over Vernita Bar through the Post Hatch Period so that the intergravel water level is no less than 15 cm below the Critical Elevation.

4. Emergence Period

(a) During the Emergence Period, after Emergence has occurred in the 36 to 50 kcfs zone, the Protection Level Flow shall not be less than necessary to maintain water over Vernita Bar at the 50 kcfs elevation.

(b) During the Emergence Period, after Emergence has occurred above the 50 kcfs elevation, the Protection Level Flow shall be maintained at or above the Critical Elevation.

5. Rearing Period

(a) All Parties recognize that flow fluctuations during the Rearing Period may impact juvenile Hanford Reach fall Chinook. The Parties also recognize that elimination of all flow fluctuations is not physically possible without severely impacting the ability of Mid-Columbia Operators to produce a reliable supply of electricity. The goal during the Rearing Period is to provide a high level of protection for juvenile Hanford Reach fall Chinook rearing in the Hanford Reach by limiting flow fluctuations while retaining operational flexibility at each of the seven dams on the Mid-Columbia River.

(b) During the Rearing Period, Grant will operate Priest Rapids Project No. 2114 to the extent feasible through use of the Mid-Columbia Hourly Coordination to produce a Priest Rapids Outflow that limits flow fluctuations according to the following criteria:

(1) When the Previous Day's Average Weekday Wanapum Inflow is between 36 and 80 kcfs limit Priest Rapids Weekday Outflow Delta to no more than 20 kcfs. When the average of BPA's Friday Chief Joseph Outflow Estimates plus side flow estimates for Saturday and Sunday is between 36 and 80 kcfs limit the Priest Rapids Weekend Outflow Delta to no more than 20 kcfs.

(2) When Previous Day's Average Weekday Wanapum Inflow is between 80 and 110 kcfs limit Priest Rapids Weekday Outflow Delta to no more than 30 kcfs. When the average of BPA's Friday Chief Joseph Outflow Estimates plus side flow estimates for Saturday and Sunday is between 80 and 110 kcfs limit the Priest Rapids Weekend Outflow Delta to no more than 30 kcfs.

(3) When Previous Day's Average Weekday Wanapum Inflow is between 110 and 140 kcfs limit Priest Rapids Weekday Outflow Delta to no more than 40 kcfs. When the

average of BPA's Friday Chief Joseph Outflow Estimates plus side flow estimates for Saturday and Sunday is between 110 and 140 kcfs limit the Priest Rapids Weekend Outflow Delta to no more than 40 kcfs.

(4) When Previous Day's Average Weekday Wanapum Inflow is between 140 and 170 kcfs limit Priest Rapids Weekday Outflow Delta to no more than 60 kcfs. When the average of BPA's Friday Chief Joseph Outflow Estimates plus side flow estimates for Saturday and Sunday is between 140 and 170 kcfs limit the Priest Rapids Weekend Outflow Delta to no more than 60 kcfs.

(5) When Previous Day's Average Weekday Wanapum Inflow is greater than 170 kcfs Priest Rapids Outflow for the following weekday will be at least 150 kcfs. When the average of BPA's Friday Chief Joseph Outflow Estimates plus side flow estimates for Saturday and Sunday is greater than 170 kcfs, Priest Rapids Outflow for Saturday and Sunday will be at least 150 kcfs.

(6) On four consecutive Saturdays and Sundays that occur after 800 TUs have accumulated after the end of the Spawning Period, Priest Rapids Outflow will be maintained to at least a minimum flow calculated as the average of the daily hourly minimum flow from Monday through Thursday of the current week.

(c) All Parties agree that perfect compliance with the flow constraints of C.5(b) is not possible. Conditions related to inflow, reservoir elevation, accuracy of BPA estimates, emergencies and human error can contribute to exceeding the Priest Rapids Outflow Delta or Priest Rapids Outflow dropping below minimums specified. Grant will make every effort to meet the operating constraints.

(d) On Monday, following lower flows from the weekend it is not considered a violation of the provisions in C.5(b) when Monday inflows require increasing the Priest Rapids discharge above the upper limit established at midnight on Sunday. If the upper limit is raised on Monday, the lower limit must be raised to allow the difference between the maximum and new minimum flow to remain within the applicable Priest Rapids Weekday Outflow Delta limit.

(e) Problems can be expected from time to time. Grant will detail the circumstances associated with its inability to meet these constraints in the annual report described under C.6(c). In addition to annual reporting, the Parties agree to use the dispute resolution process described under E.9 whenever any Party claims excessive non-compliance.

6. Monitoring Team

For purposes of determining the Protection Level Flow during the Post Hatch and Emergence Periods, a Critical Elevation shall be determined each year as follows:

(a) The Monitoring Team will survey Redds on Vernita Bar in the area specified on Exhibit A for the purpose of determining the Initiation of Spawning, the location of Redds and the extent of spawning. The Monitoring Team will also provide a concurrent aerial survey of the Hanford Reach on the same weekend(s). The aerial survey(s) will be utilized to determine if Initiation of Spawning in areas of the Hanford Reach below the 36 kcfs level and/or outside the area specified on Exhibit A occurs prior to Initiation of Spawning within the Exhibit A area above the 36 kcfs level. Once an initiation of Spawning date has been determined, based upon the presence of 5 or more reds in an individual survey, the aerial surveys may be discontinued for that year. The

surveys will be conducted on weekends beginning on the weekend prior to October 15 of each year.

(b) The Monitoring Team will make a final Redd survey the weekend prior to Thanksgiving to determine the Critical Elevation. The Monitoring Team may also make a supplemental Redd survey the weekend after Thanksgiving to determine if additional Redds are present above the 50 kcfs elevation. A preliminary estimate of the Critical Elevation will be made following the final Redd survey and will be confirmed or adjusted based on the supplemental survey. The Critical Elevation will be set as follows: (Elevations must be in 5 kcfs increments beginning at the 40 kcfs elevation.)

(1) If 31 or more Redds are located above the 65 kcfs elevation, the Critical Elevation will be the 70 kcfs elevation.

(2) If there are 15 to 30 Redds above the 65 kcfs elevation, the Critical Elevation will be the 65 kcfs elevation.

(3) If there are fewer than 15 Redds above the 65 kcfs elevation, then the Critical Elevation will be the first 5 kcfs elevation above the elevation containing the 16th highest Redd within the survey area on Vernita Bar (see Table 1 below for examples of the application of these counts).

Table 1. Examples illustrating theoretical final Vernita Bar Redd counts and the resulting Critical Elevations, elevations are provided in kcfs ranges.

	36-50 kcfs	50-55 kcfs	55-60 kcfs	60-65 kcfs	65-70 kcfs	70+ kcfs	Resulting Critical Elevation
Example 1	836	418	148	71	48	34	70
Example 2	283	94	65	28	16	4	65
Example 3	105	35	10	3	1	0	55

(c) Additional activities of the Monitoring Team will include calculation of Temperature Units, determination of the dates of Initiation of Spawning, Hatching, Emergence, the end of the Emergence Period and the end of the Rearing Period. The Monitoring Team may also make non-binding recommendations to any of the Parties to this Agreement, including non-binding recommendations to protect Redds above the Critical Elevation or to address special circumstances. By September 1 of the following year, Grant will submit an annual report to the Monitoring Team and BPA. The annual report will include, but not be limited to: 1) Vernita Bar Redd Counts, 2) dates on which the Hatching, Emergence, End of Emergence and End of Rearing Periods occurred, 3) a record of Columbia River flows through the Hanford Reach based on Priest Rapids discharges, and 4) a description of the actual flow regimes from the Initiation of Spawning through the Rearing Period based on available data. During the rearing period, Grant will provide a weekly operations report to the Parties. After review by the Monitoring Team, the

final report will be sent to all Parties. During the Rearing Periods of 2011, 2012 and 2013, the Parties will also meet to develop a follow-up monitoring program to estimate fry losses. This monitoring program will be designed according to protocols developed from 1999 to 2003 or alternatively with different methods developed by the Parties.

(d) If from time to time, disputes arise regarding activities of the Monitoring Team, the Parties agree to use the dispute resolution process described under E.9 below.

7. Redds Above Critical Elevation

This Agreement is not intended either to preclude or require protection of Redds above the Critical Elevation. The Parties shall meet annually to determine if there are measures that, in the joint discretion of Grant, Chelan, Douglas and BPA, can be taken to protect any Redds located above the Critical Elevation.

Appendix B

Statement of Agreement for the HRF CPPA developed by the Hanford Reach Work Group

SOA 2007-HR01: Hanford Reach Working Group Statement of Agreement on Documentation of Hanford Reach Working Group Agreements

Submitted to Hanford Reach Working Group: July 11, 2007 Approved: September 6, 2007
Statement:

"The Hanford Reach Working Group (HRWG) agrees that the process of documenting agreements reached by consensus of the HRWG will consist of the distribution of a draft Statement of Agreement at least 10 days prior to a request for a vote by all Parties 1. Modifications to the draft Statement of Agreement may occur at any time prior to a vote on the Statement of Agreement. Statements of Agreement shall be as brief as possible. Relevant background information should be included below the Statement of Agreement as warranted."

SOA 2007-HR03: Hanford Reach Working Group Statement of Agreement on Development of a Single Hanford Reach Fall Chinook Protection Program Annual Report

Submitted to Hanford Reach Working Group: July 11, 2007 Approved: September 6, 2007
Statement:

"The Hanford Reach Working Group (HRWG) agrees a single Hanford Reach Fall Chinook Protection Program Annual Report jointly developed, coordinated between the Public Utility District No. 2 of Grant County and the Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife, and submitted to the Hanford Reach Monitoring Team and the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) by September 1 of each year."

SOA 2007-HR04: Protocol for the setting the Initiation of Spawning

Submitted to Hanford Reach Working Group: July 11, 2007 Approved: August 17, 2007
Statement:

"The Hanford Reach Working Group (HRWG) agrees that for the purposes of the Hanford Reach Fall Chinook Protection Program, Exhibit A shall be understood to include those shoreline spawning areas both upstream and downstream of Vernita Bar, including both Vernita Bar and Columbia River shorelines, within the geographic area shown approximately in Exhibit A of the Hanford Reach Fall Chinook Protection Program (HRFCPP).

Furthermore, the HRWG agrees that pursuant to subsection C.6 of the HRFCPP, aerial survey(s) may be utilized to determine if the presence of 5 or more redds in an individual survey in areas of the Hanford Reach below the 36 kcfs level, within Exhibit A and/or outside the area specified on Exhibit A, occurs prior to the identification of the presence of 5 or more redds in an individual survey within the Exhibit A area above the 36 kcfs level. If the presence of 5 or more redds is established in an individual survey by either ground surveys or aerial surveys, Initiation of Spawning shall be established as per the definition of Initiation of Spawning in Section A of the HRFCPP. Aerial redd count surveys that occur on weekdays rather than on weekends shall be valid redd count surveys. If the presence of 5 or more redds is established in an individual,

weekday, aerial and/or ground survey, the Initiation of Spawning shall be established as that Wednesday immediately prior to that survey.”

SOA 2007-HR06: Hanford Reach Working Group Statement of Agreement on Protocol for Requesting an Additional Weekend of Protection Flows

Submitted to Hanford Reach Working Group: July 11, 2007 Approved: September 6, 2007

"The Hanford Reach Working Group (HRWG) agrees that, on a case-by-case basis, an additional weekend of protection flows in the Hanford Reach will be considered, provided four (4) days' notice is provided to Grant PUD Operators in writing. If conditions warrant an additional weekend of protection flows, Grant PUD will coordinate with other operators and make every effort to meet the weekend minimum operating constraints."

SOA 2010-HR01: Hanford Reach Working Group Statement of Agreement on Protocol for Conducting the First Vernita Bar Ground Survey and Concurrent Aerial Redd Count

Submitted to Hanford Reach Working Group: September 3, 2010 Approved: November 2, 2010

"The Hanford Reach Working Group (HRWG) agrees that the first Vernita Bar ground survey and the first aerial redd counts will commence on the first Sunday following October 15 annually."

SOA 2011-HR01: Hanford Reach Working Group Statement of Agreement on Water temperature data that will be used to calculate Temperature Units for the Hanford Reach Fall Chinook Protection Program

Submitted to Hanford Reach Working Group: February 25, 2011 Approved: April 5, 2011

"The Hanford Reach Working Group (HRWG) agrees that data collected at the Priest Rapids Dam (PRD) tailrace Fixed Site Monitoring station will be used to calculate Temperature Unit accumulations for the Hanford Reach Fall Chinook Protection Program."

Appendix C

Summary of Priest Rapids Dam discharge, fluctuations, and constraints (kcf) associated with the Hanford Reach Fall Chinook Protection Program, March 23 – June 15, 2018

Date	Mean daily PRD discharge	Minimum daily PRD discharge	Maximum daily PRD discharge	Daily Delta	Daily Delta constraint
3/23/2018	111.6	95.6	124.7	29.1	30
3/24/2018	98.6	81.3	105.9	28.2	30
3/25/2018	106.6	99.3	109.5	10.2	30
3/26/2018	125.4	112.1	133.6	21.5	40
3/27/2018	120.8	105	133.2	28.2	30
3/28/2018	111.6	98.4	132.8	34.4	40
3/29/2018	124.5	105.4	133.8	28.4	30
3/30/2018	86.2	68.5	97.8	29.3	30
3/31/2018	104.4	95.7	109.6	28.9	30
4/1/2018	110.8	95.4	124.6	29.2	30
4/2/2018	121.4	114.6	139.5	24.9	30
4/3/2018	127.6	113.8	142	28.2	30
4/4/2018	135.7	119	151	32	60
4/5/2018	138.9	120.6	151.5	30.9	40
4/6/2018	135.7	120.8	151.7	30.9	40
4/7/2018	130.6	114.6	144.6	30	40
4/8/2018	115.7	109.6	144.2	35	40
4/9/2018	115.8	101.2	126.6	25.4	40
4/10/2018	128.5	109.8	146.6	36.8	40
4/11/2018	136.4	129.8	144.7	14.9	40
4/12/2018	139.6	119.8	149.8	30	60
4/13/2018	141.9	124.8	149.8	25	40
4/14/2018	139.7	119.6	146.2	31.2	60
4/15/2018	145.4	122.2	150.8	28.6	60
4/16/2018	144	127.2	151.6	24.4	40
4/17/2018	169.5	123.1	180.9	57.8	60
4/18/2018	179	174.8	187.6	12.8	60
4/19/2018	176.8	156.1	204.6	48.5	150
4/20/2018	172.2	154.5	202.7	48.2	150
4/21/2018	174.7	154.3	208.9	54.6	150
4/22/2018	187.1	156.3	207.3	52.6	150
4/23/2018	177.7	164.5	184.4	19.9	60
4/24/2018	170.7	155.1	192.6	37.5	150
4/25/2018	177.3	135.4	190.4	55	60
4/26/2018	188.1	152.9	208.9	56	60
4/27/2018	200.1	174.4	230.3	55.9	150
4/28/2018	195.3	157.4	223.7	72.1	152
4/29/2018	217.1	194.9	229.5	34.6	152
4/30/2018	192.8	152.1	235.1	83	150
5/1/2018	220.5	151	257.9	106.9	150
5/2/2018	235.3	150.1	262.6	112.5	150
5/3/2018	232.6	150.2	280.7	130.5	150

5/4/2018	226	204.6	265.4	60.8	150
5/5/2018	267.2	227.8	287.9	60.1	150.9
5/6/2018	240	178	281	109.9	150.9
5/7/2018	281	248.9	307.4	58.5	150
5/8/2018	269.4	184.3	299.8	115.5	150
5/9/2018	281.6	168	318.1	150.1	150
5/10/2018	281.3	172.9	303	130.1	150
5/11/2018	308.6	252	337.4	85.4	150
5/12/2018	345.6	322.1	361.3	70.1	193.5
5/13/2018	371.2	356.3	392.2	35.9	193.5
5/14/2018	387.6	351.9	419.8	67.9	150
5/15/2018	374.7	350	390.6	40.6	150
5/16/2018	361.9	250.4	395.1	144.7	150
5/17/2018	338.1	311.5	359.6	48.1	150
5/18/2018	361.1	339.9	397	57.1	150
5/19/2018	337.4	319.6	351.8	46	316
5/20/2018	352.5	339.2	365.6	26.4	316
5/21/2018	342.4	332.7	348.9	16.2	150
5/22/2018	353.1	334	372.4	38.4	150
5/23/2018	351.1	323.6	365.8	42.2	150
5/24/2018	345.8	296.2	390	93.8	150
5/25/2018	316.7	294.2	337.9	43.7	150
5/26/2018	314.2	309.4	324.6	15.2	150
5/27/2018	301.2	284.4	321.7	40.2	150
5/28/2018	294.3	271.3	323	51.7	150
5/29/2018	308.2	266.4	341.6	75.2	150
5/30/2018	273.9	238	316.4	78.4	150
5/31/2018	240.8	223.1	249.9	26.8	150
6/1/2018	268.6	222	297.8	75.8	150
6/2/2018	262	209.8	285.7	75.9	150
6/3/2018	253.5	212.5	273.9	73.2	150
6/4/2018	235.7	210.5	258.3	47.8	150
6/5/2018	242.2	207.2	255.3	48.1	150
6/6/2018	228.5	194.7	248.3	53.6	150
6/7/2018	213.1	182.7	258.2	75.5	150
6/8/2018	207.3	165	231.6	66.6	150
6/9/2018	207.3	170.4	227.1	56.7	150
6/10/2018	204.6	178.3	223.6	48.8	150
6/11/2018	206.5	179.5	227.7	48.2	150
6/12/2018	178.3	156.2	223.6	67.4	150
6/13/2018	163.9	153.8	188.2	34.4	150
6/14/2018	164.8	156.2	194.7	38.5	150
6/15/2018	175.8	160.3	201.7	41.4	60

Appendix D
Summary of Vernita Bar ground survey, 1998-present.

Brood Year	Final count by spawning elevation (kcfs)						Total
	36-50	50-55	55-60	60-65	65-70	70+	
2017	--	84	20	4	2	6	116
2016	--	157	127	152	112	89	637
2015	--	265	213	156	36	32	702
2014	--	156	175	142	32	20	525
2013	--	150	97	109	11	5	372
2012	--	38	48	20	3	2	111
2011	--	103	91	38	2	0	234
2010	--	65	61	37	5	9	177
2009	---	45	27	4	1	1	78
2008	---	18	14	6	0	0	38
2007	---	17	8	4	0	0	29
2006 ^a	---	79	66	35	24	19	223
2005	---	145 ^B	97 ^B	74	38	60	172
2004	---	99 ^B	67 ^B	55	18	6	79
2003	---	174	149	123	30	7	483
2002	152	47	45	30	8	2	284
2001	41	1	0	0	0	0	42
2000	231	55	51	53	7	2	399
1999	49 ^B	55	26	12	3	0	96
1998	162 ^B	21	10	7	0	1	39
1997	342	94	88	50	10	3	587
1996	299	68	52	23	9	10	461
1995	---	54	41	11	9	1	116
1994	142	33	22	10	1	0	208
1993	95	3	0	0	0	0	98
1992	99	15	9	3	0	0	126
1991	---	97	65	45	20	28	255
1990	---	71	59	17	2	1	150
1989	---	122	129	63	22	16	352
1988	---	181	151	59	29	51	471

--- data not collected, ^A Data from November 19 survey, only 2 of 5 transects surveyed on final survey (11/26), ^B Counts from previous week because area not counted on final survey

Appendix E

Critical life stage milestones and periods of protection for fall Chinook salmon fry rearing in the Hanford Reach of the Columbia River

Dates for life-stage milestones are estimated with ATUs. Beginning in 1999, early rearing protections were extended beyond the Emergence Period. The dates for protections under the HRF CPPA (2004-present) are based on ATU and dates under the IHFCPP (1999 – 2003) are based on fall Chinook salmon fry presence in near-shore areas and encountered in random sampling by WDFW.

Brood Year	Initiation of Spawning			End of Spawning	Beginning Hatch	Start of Emergence	End of Emergence	End of Rearing Period	Duration of Emergence (days)	Duration Emergence and Rearing protections (days)
	<36 kcfs	36-50 kcfs	>50 kcfs							
2017	10/25/2017	10/25/2017	11/8/2017	11/26/2017	12/7/2017	3/23/2018	5/15/2018	6/15/2018	54	85
2016	10/19/2016	10/19/2016	10/19/2016	11/20/2016	11/23/2016	3/11/2017	5/19/2017	6/20/2017	70	102
2015	10/21/2015	10/21/2015	10/21/2015	11/22/2015	11/29/2015	2/25/2016	4/29/2016	5/30/2016	65	96
2014	10/22/2014	10/28/2014	10/28/2014	11/23/2014	11/29/2014	2/26/2015	5/2/2015	6/3/2015	66	98
2013	10/23/13	10/23/13	10/23/13	11/24/13	12/1/13	3/23/14	5/20/14	6/19/14	58	88
2012	10/24/12	10/24/12	10/31/12	11/18/12	12/2/12	3/2/13	4/26/13	6/2/13	56	93
2011	10/19/11	10/26/11	10/26/11	11/20/11	12/8/11	3/8/12	5/15/12	6/17/12	69	102
2010	10/27/10	10/27/10	11/3/10	11/21/10	11/26/10	2/27/11	5/16/11	6/20/11	79	114
2009	10/21/09	10/28/09	11/4/09	11/22/09	11/30/09	3/2/10	5/2/10	6/9/10	62	100
2008	10/22/08	10/29/08	10/29/08	11/23/08	11/30/08	3/27/09	5/25/09	6/24/09	60	90
2007	10/24/07	10/31/07	11/7/07	11/18/07	12/5/07	3/29/08	5/13/08	6/17/08	46	81
2006	10/25/06	10/25/06	11/1/06	11/26/06	12/9/06	4/4/07	5/20/07	6/20/07	47	78
2005		10/19/05	10/19/05	11/20/05	11/25/05	2/17/06	5/5/06	6/9/06	78	113
2004		10/20/04	10/27/04	11/28/04	11/27/04	2/28/05	5/13/05	6/13/05	75	106
2003		---	10/22/03	11/23/03	12/2/03	3/20/04	5/10/04	6/12/04	52	85
2002		10/23/02	10/30/02	11/24/02	12/2/02	2/20/03	4/27/03	6/5/03	67	106
2001		10/31/01	---	11/18/01	12/14/01	3/17/02	4/25/02	6/4/02	40	80
2000		10/25/00	10/25/00	11/19/00	12/9/00	4/1/01	5/10/01	6/10/01	40	71
1999		10/27/99	10/27/99	11/21/99	12/10/99	3/20/00	5/2/00	6/26/00	44	99
1998		10/28/98	11/11/98	11/29/98	12/5/98	3/8/99	5/11/99	6/30/99	65	115
1997		10/22/97	10/22/97	11/23/97	12/3/97	3/12/98	5/4/98		54	
1996		10/23/96	10/23/96	11/24/96	12/12/96	4/30/97	6/4/97		36	
1995		10/18/95	10/25/95	11/19/95	12/7/95	5/17/96	6/22/96		37	
1994		10/26/94	11/2/94	11/20/94	12/13/94	4/23/95	5/28/95		36	
1993		10/27/93	---	11/21/93	12/11/93	3/27/94	5/8/94		43	
1992		10/21/92	10/28/92	11/22/92	11/28/92	4/2/93	5/24/93		53	
1991		10/23/91	10/23/91	11/24/91	12/2/91	2/20/92	4/21/92		62	
1990		10/24/90	10/24/90	11/18/90	12/4/90	4/13/91	5/23/91		41	
1989		10/18/89	10/25/89	11/19/89	11/23/89	2/4/90	4/29/90		85	
1988		10/19/88	10/26/88	11/20/88	11/24/88	3/5/89	5/14/89		71	

Appendix F

Summary of discharge from Priest Rapids Dam, during the fall Chinook salmon Emergence and Rearing periods under the IHFCPP and HRFPPA, 1999-present.

Brood Year	Emergence and Rearing Period Dates	Total Days	Mean Daily Discharge (when delta constraints) (kcfs)	Mean Daily Discharge Delta (kcfs)	Daily Delta/ Daily Discharge (%)	Daily Discharge Delta (kcfs)				
						<20	20-40	40-60	60-80	>80
2017	Mar 23-Jun 15, 2018	85	134.3	30.3	22.5	4	23	4	0	0
2016	Mar 11-Jun 20, 2017	102	130.8	34.82	26.6	1	6	3	0	0
2015	Feb 25-May 30, 2016	96	145.8	31.9	21.9	24	52	16	4	0
2014	Feb 26-Jun 3, 2015	98	128.9	29.3	22.7	18	72	8	0	0
2013	Mar 23-Jun 19, 2014	88	173.3	42.4	24.4	5	42	31	7	4
2012	Mar 2-Jun 2, 2013	93	147.2	34.7	23.6	23	30	22	10	2
2011	Mar 8-Jun 17, 2012	102	194.6	68.0	34.9	5	21	31	12	33
2010	Feb 27-Jun 20, 2011	114	196.7	31.9	16.2	5	50	31	17	11
2009	Mar 2-Jun 9, 2010	100	93.6	22.1	23.6	37	45	4	0	0
2008	Mar 28-Jun 25, 2009	89	132.0	40.2	30.4	11	37	17	4	7
2007	Mar 29-Jun 17, 2008	81	148.1	38.1	25.7	18	37	11	9	6
2006	Apr 4-Jun 20, 2007	78	171.7	34.8	20.3	15	34	23	6	0
2005	Feb 13-Jun 9, 2006	117	146.2	41.3	28.2	21	48	26	10	12
2004	Feb 28-Jun 13, 2005	106	109.0	27.2	25.0	34	59	8	2	3
2003	Mar 21-Jun 12, 2004	84	110.4	28.0	25.4	32	30	20	0	2
2002	Feb 20-Jun 5, 2003	98	117.0	33.3	28.5	32	28	26	10	2
2001	Mar 21- Jun 4, 2002	76	131.2	47.1	35.9	19	9	26	11	11
2000	Mar 26-Jun 10, 2001	77	70.6	23.2	32.9	45	11	12	8	1
1999	Mar 21-Jun 26, 2000	98	148.2	50.0 ^A	33.7	9	30	34	13	12
1998	Mar 10-Jun 30, 1999	113	161.4	42.1	26.1	13	51	27	12	10
mean		95.3	139.9	36.8	26.6	19.3	36.4	19.8	7.1	6.1

^A Interim protection plan called for rewetting of dewatered areas during eight days. Mean Daily Discharge Delta was 39.5 kcfs without the rewetting operations

Appendix G

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
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				