

**OFFICIAL COORDINATION REQUEST FOR
NON-ROUTINE OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE**

COORDINATION TITLE – 22 MCN 09 Delay Removing TSW’s

COORDINATION DATE – 6 June 2022

PROJECT - McNary Dam

RESPONSE DATE – 9 June 2022

Description of the problem- Per the Fish Passage Plan, TSW’s at McNary Dam are to be removed starting on 8 June, unless coordinated differently via FPOM. The process to remove the TSW’s requires closing bays 14-21 while TSW and spill gates are moved in and out. This year the spring runoff has been later than average and flows are expected to peak around 400 kcfs during the week of 8 June. Closing bays at this time could cause forced spill and TDG exceeding the gas capacity so we recommending delay removing the TSW’s until flows drop below 300 kcfs.

Type of outage required- No outage.

Impact on facility operation (FPP deviations)- Delay removing TSW’s from 8 June until river flows drop below 300 kcfs.

Impact on unit priority- None.

Impact on forebay/tailwater operation- None.

Impact on spill- TSW’s will continue to be used for spill operations until river flows drop below 300 kcfs.

Dates of impacts/repairs- 8 June until flows drop below 300 kcfs, approximately 2 weeks.

Length of time for repairs- NA

Analysis of potential impacts to fish

1. 10-year average passage by run during the period of impact for adults and juvenile listed species, as appropriate for the proposed action and time of year;

For the two weeks 8-22 June, average passage is 22,109 adult Chinook salmon and 318 adult steelhead at McNary Dam.

2. Statement about the current year’s run (e.g., higher or lower than 10-year average);

Currently Chinook salmon are near the 10-year average while steelhead are predicted to be below the 10-year average.

3. Estimated exposure to impact by species and age class (i.e., number or percentage of run exposed to an impact by the action);

Counts at McNary Dam during the two-week period 8-22 June makes up 5.6% of the average run for adult Chinook salmon and 0.2% for adult steelhead. In 2021, during those same two weeks, 15.3% of juvenile Chinook salmon and 1.3% of juvenile steelhead were observed in the smolt index.

4. Type of impact by species and age class (increased delay, exposure to predation, exposure to a route of higher injury/mortality rate, exposure to higher TDG, etc.);

Age 0 (fall Chinook salmon) juveniles may have lower survival passing through the TSW's than through standard spill.

Summary statement - expected impacts:

Downstream migrants: Age 0 (fall Chinook salmon) juveniles may have lower survival passing through the TSW's than through standard spill.

Upstream migrants (including Bull Trout): No impacts

Lamprey: N/A

Comments from agencies:

Final coordination results:

After Action update:

Please email or call with questions or concerns.

Thank you,
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