

WATER FISH PASSAGE TEAM
BLOCK 300 1ST FLOOR CONFERENCE ROOM
333 SW 1ST AVE
9:00 AM-12:00PM, NOVEMBER 25TH, 2014

----- Audio Conference -----

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Proposed AGENDA

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 9:00-9:15 | Introductions and Meeting Overview (Griffith) |
| 9:15-9:45 | PDT Updates |
| | FCR AFF HHBP
FOS AFF DEX AFF
PFFC MFW Temp/DSP
CGR DSP FOS DSP
DET Temp/DSP |
| 9:45 – 11:00 | Middle Fork Temp Control and Downstream Passage in-depth <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Corps presentation- Q&A |
| 11:00 – 12:00 | Detroit PDT in-depth <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Corps presentation- Q&A |
| 12:00 | ADJOURN |
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Fall Creek Fish Facility

Water FPT Update: 07 November 2014

1. Description and Goal/Objective:

An Design Document Report (DDR) is being developed that moves the preferred alternative forward on detailed design to upgrade the existing Fall Creek Fish Facility to improve collection, handling and sorting, and transport of ESA-listed, wild spring Chinook, wild winter steelhead, resident fish, and lamprey to areas upstream of Fall Creek Dam.

The facility should accommodate at least the following functions and consider NMFS' guidelines:

- * Adult fish trap-and-haul for spring Chinook salmon
- * Allow for the potential for volitional upstream passage, should it be determined feasible at a later date (per RPA requirement)
- * Allow for the safe return of fish to the tailrace (e.g., for resident fish)
- * Sorting of hatchery and wild fish, sorting among species (as determined)
- * Consider the potential for facilities that hold adults prior to release into upstream habitat (if determined to decrease pre-spawning mortality)
- * A transport/release truck(s) to release fish upstream (if needed)

Other considerations/coordination:

The project should be scoped and designed in close coordination with Willamette Valley Project biologists, ODFW, and NMFS, with guidance from the biological opinion. Scoping efforts, draft documents, and designs of the facility should be closely coordinated with and reviewed by the Fish Passage Team (FPT) Team within the WATER Forum, Dave Griffith.

Due to the location of the fish facility, the PDT should also closely coordinate with Willamette Valley Project staff regarding maintenance, access, dam safety, and security issues.

To the extent possible, the PDT should integrate components of the other new fish facilities in the basin (Minto, Foster, Dexter, Cougar) into the designs for the Fall Creek Fish Facility to allow compatibility of equipment, parts, personnel, etc.

The team should coordinate with the Adult Release Site team to ensure compatibility of the truck design with existing or new release sites and ensure consistent assumptions regarding management options for outplanted fish.

2. Key Milestones/Upcoming Activities:

- Environmental Clearance being put out to the Public thru Dec 12
- Water Supply- working toward NTP 5/2015. 90% review out Nov 5, 2104
- Adult Ladder contract- working toward NTP 5/2016

3. Issues/Changes from Previous Meetings: Working MOC with State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO)

Detroit Long Term Temperature Control and Downstream Fish Passage Water FPT Update: Nov 2014

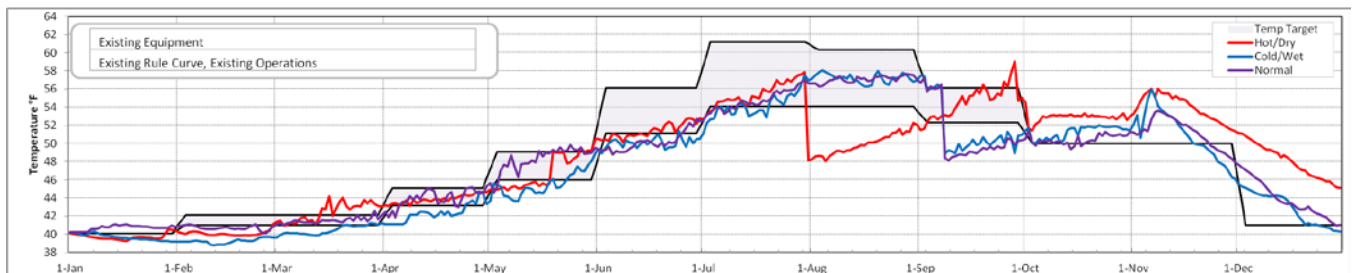
1. Description and Goal/Objective:

The NMFS 2008 BiOp identified the RPA to avoid jeopardy of ESA listed fish in the Willamette basin. Measure 4.12.3 of the RPA (Detroit downstream passage) requires downstream fish passage at Detroit dam by 2023. Measure (5.2) in the RPA requires the Action Agencies to minimize water quality effects associated with operations of Detroit and Big Cliff dams by making structure modifications or major operational changes. Further, Measure 5.2 directs “if feasible and more efficient to achieve both purposes through one construction project, the Action Agencies will include downstream fish passage in this effort, rather than delaying it until 2023, as stated in RPA measure 4.12.3.

The objective is to address the feasibility of and project-specific alternatives for achieving long term temperature control (e.g. using existing equipment with upgrades, or with a new permanent facility) that can provide target water temperatures for listed species in the North Santiam River, and minimize the number of TDG exceedances in the North Santiam River. The temperature control design will take into account the potential for inclusion of downstream fish passage facilities, if it is determined to be feasible to combine both structures.

This study shall develop a broad range of temperature control structures and TDG reduction alternatives, evaluate, reduce, and refine the alternatives, and present relative costs. Potential requirements and costs to model and prototype field test alternatives studied in this report are also part of the scope, but call for much less detail.

In general terms, operational temperature control is hampered by the current project configuration due to the inability to access warm water (upper part of the reservoir) when the pool falls below the spillway crest, resulting in a release of cooler water than desired in Summer/early Fall. As the pool continues to draft (per minimum outflow and/or rule curve), the warm water approaches the penstock elevation resulting in releases of warmer water than desired (early Fall/Winter)



2. Key Milestones/Upcoming Activities:

- HDR task order moving along: construction considerations, cost estimates.
 - refinement of stand-alone SWS structure and independent mooring of FSS
 - development of FSO alternative
- Review of FSO and Stand alone SWS alternative development Nov 2014

3. Issues/Changes from Previous Meetings:

We are moving forward, refining parameters for the FBW with regional input and providing results to SLAM/VSP models.

Fish Passage PDT will investigate flow rates/flow nets for Floating Surface Outlet alternative (formerly known as “glory hole”). Original testing showed 400 cfs constant outflow worked (temperature wise), 1000 cfs constant outflow did not (although there was only a short window that flows needed to be reduced).

Flow net work: look at potential for FSO device to connect to Test Conduit, compare to using upper RO closer to the Penstocks.

Fish Passage PDT will also coordinate with High Head Bypass team, ensuring the specific design criteria needed at DET will be collected in that effort. If some data gaps exist, what could be “filled” with the FSO testing.

Due to authority issues, we will move the temperature control investigations back to EDR level, but continue to develop the alternatives and explore construction methods. One alternative that has limited data on is the FSO, so in addition to the flow rate/net work mentioned above, the PDTs are working with an AE to develop design concepts for the FSO and construction methods for this and the SWS alternative, and mooring systems for a juvenile fish collector. This information will provide cost information to the COP team, and will be provided to the FPT for review.

Foster Fish Facility Upgrade Water FPT Update: 25 November, 2014

1. Description and Goal/Objective:

When Foster Dam was constructed, an adult fish collection system was included. The existing adult handling system includes entrances at the powerhouse and the spillway, a ladder to move fish up under the spillway, a small holding pond and processing area, and a hopper basket and gantry crane system to off-load fish to a truck on the spillway road or into the forebay. This system was constructed prior to any fish being listed under the ESA, and before the current standards for fish handling were adopted by NMFS, so the facility does not meet these requirements.

The Corps, as required in the biological opinion, plans to upgrade the existing fish collection facility at Foster Dam to provide safe collection, handling, sorting, and transfer of wild spring Chinook, winter steelhead, hatchery summer steelhead, wild winter steelhead, and resident fish species from below Foster Dam to upstream areas or to the South Santiam Hatchery. The project design will accommodate collection of lamprey as well, if feasible. The facility will serve as a collection site for hatchery fish associated with South Santiam Hatchery (on the north side of Foster Dam), and will also serve as a “trap-and-haul” for release of adult fish into habitat upstream of Foster Dam (possibly including areas upstream of Green Peter Dam).

The design will upgrade and modify the existing Foster Fish Facility to comply with the National Marine Fisheries Service’s criteria for upstream passage and adult fish facilities, unless otherwise agreed to by NMFS. The new facility should minimize stress on the fish, provide fish management flexibility by accommodating the various fish destinations, and provide safe working conditions for employees. The BiOp calls for Foster Fish Facility to be operational by March 2014.

2. Key Milestones/Upcoming Activities:

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| • Commissioning the Facility | Major items commissioned. |
| • Facility ready for operation | March 31, 2014 |
| • Contract End Date | August 31, 2014 |

3. Issues/Changes from Previous Meetings:

- Contractor addressing punch list items.
- A Follow-on- Mod contract is being developed.

High Head Bypass Water FPT Update: Nov 2014

1. Description and Goal/Objective:

Both the Cougar Downstream Passage PDT and the Detroit Downstream Passage and Temperature Control PDT are assessing alternatives that include bypasses as a means of fish transport through/around the dam. These volitional systems would likely have lower O&M costs and may have similar or better biological performance than a non-volitional system that uses trucks to transport fish. Though high head bypass systems have been used at Willamette dams in the past none are currently in use. The reasons that they were removed from service included high injury and mortality within the bypass system, and in some cases, failure of adequate passage (upstream and down) elsewhere at the dam.

The feasibility of constructing and operating a bypass system following current NMFS guidelines will likely be difficult to achieve and be costly, likely leading to truck transportation. Therefore, NWP recommended that a high head bypass system be investigated to determine design parameters and considerations for our high head, with large forebay fluctuation, dams where downstream passage is being considered. If successful, this data will facilitate attaining concurrence of volitional bypass systems, at our dams that support such transport, by WATER stakeholders.

The objective of the project is to investigate, design, and construct an experimental induction system to transport fish through/around a high head dam. This effort will need to consider:

- The design constraints for production scale bypass systems at both Cougar and Detroit
- Potential locations where such a system could feasibly be tested
- Review and consideration of the components of historic systems and performance

2. Key Milestones/Upcoming Activities:

- 90% Review – Received comments – response will be sent soon.
- Test Plan Review – Late Dec/Jan timeframe

3. Issues/Changes from Previous Meetings:

Proceeding with design in support of testing. Collecting data on the condition and configuration of pipes in the forebay and through the dam.

Middle Fork Willamette Temperature Control and Downstream Fish Passage Water FPT Update: Nov 2014

1. Description and Goal/Objective:

The purpose of this study is to evaluate existing information related to downstream passage and water temperature conditions in the Middle Fork Willamette River specific to Dexter, Lookout Point, and Hills Creek dams and develop conceptual actions to address downstream passage and water temperature control for possible long-term solutions.

The Middle Fork Willamette currently is the most challenging system in regards to improving fish passage and water quality due to the interrelated and complex nature of the three dam system (Dexter/Lookout Point/Hills Creek). Habitat quality and quantity available above the dams and historic information suggests substantial production of spring Chinook could occur above the projects if adequate downstream passage and water quality conditions could be provided. Approximately 95% of the available salmonid habitat is located above Dexter Dam. Both Dexter and Lookout Point reservoirs contain exotic warm water species that may be causing high levels of reservoir mortality to juvenile spring Chinook salmon. Additionally, water temperatures under normal operations typically result in complete spring Chinook recruitment failure in the limited habitat available below Dexter Dam due to elevated temperatures in the fall during spawning and incubation.

The goals and objectives of this study are to develop long-term solutions to address downstream passage survival and water temperature improvements to increase the number of wild spring Chinook in the Middle Fork Willamette. Solutions may be structural or operational and the level of improvement for long-term solution will be determined through the COP process which will assess the technical feasibility, biological benefit, and cost to determine the proper action within this subbasin. By spring 2015, this PDT will identify a preferred alternative to address passage and water temperatures, including cost estimates. This information will be used for planning budget purposes and will also be the basis for any construction actions that may be pursued. The 2008 BiOp states that a downstream passage solution be constructed by December 2021 (if structural solution) and begin operations by March 2022.

2. Key Milestones/Upcoming Activities:

- 30% EDR FPT review Nov 2014 – To FPT – Topic for in-depth walk through at Nov FPT meeting

3. Issues/Changes from Previous Meetings:

Temperature Targets: Regional team members attended another meeting. Great discussion about temperature control as it affects ESA listed fish. Somewhat unique solution – Temp control at Hills Creek, DSP at Lookout Point. Latest model results indicate that the thermal block is upstream of NFMF, but does block Salt and Salmon Creeks.

Data inventory: Fenton Khan is starting to populate a biological data inventory sheet. So far, it's fairly sparse, but it will help show the RM&E timeline for collecting the information and how that might feed into study design/implementation schedules.

Minto Fish Collection Facility Rebuild
WATER FTP Update: 25 Nov 2014

1. Description and Goal/Objective:

The purpose of the Minto fish collection facility is to collect adults for the North Santiam spring Chinook program. This program requires collection of broodstock for the hatchery program and collection of other fish for transport above Big Cliff and Detroit dams to spawn naturally. The facility also handles adult winter steelhead that are released into stream habitat above Minto Dam and summer steelhead, which are recycled downstream to increase harvest opportunities, given to local food banks, or returned downstream of Minto Dam to spawn naturally. The 2008 Willamette Project Biological Opinion states a new fish collection facility that complies with National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) criteria for upstream passage/collection facilities must be built at Minto Pond. The fish collection facility needs to safely collect, sort, transfer, treat, spawn, and hold Chinook, summer Steelhead, and winter Steelhead. The existing Minto fish collection facility does not comply with NMFS criteria for upstream passage and collection facilities for ESA listed fish, exposes workers to falling and electrocution hazards, and cannot be operated year-round because the holding ponds become inundated during high flows. The Minto Fish Collection Facility Rebuild will provide a new fish collection facility that meets NMFS criteria for upstream passage and collection facilities for ESA listed fish and provides a safe working environment for the operators.

2. Key Milestones/Upcoming Activities:

Minto FCF Rebuild:

- Follow on modifications Ongoing

3. Issues/Changes from Previous Meetings:

- Follow on modifications to correct critical fish handling and safety issues are ongoing. The completion date for modification 2 is 31 Dec 2014.
- USACE small projects team is preparing a contract for several follow on items including a pre-sort pool cover structure, 25 KV disconnect, and double walled fuel piping. Work will likely occur in March/April 2015.

Portable Floating Fish Collector
WATER FTP Update: 25 Nov 2014

1. Description and Goal/Objective:

The purpose of the project is to design/deploy a small-scale, portable floating fish collection device for use in Willamette Valley reservoirs. Two critical needs are expected to be addressed through deployment and operation of the facility:

1. A cost-effective means of safely collecting juvenile fish in WVP reservoirs for use in research, monitoring, and evaluation efforts.
2. Opportunity to gather information on the behavior and collection efficiency of both tagged and run-of-river fish near a small scale floating surface collector operating at different flows.

Other secondary goals are to make the system portable for use in multiple locations within various Willamette Valley reservoirs and have the ability to be independent of shore power.

Additionally, the operation and maintenance of the small experimental collector will provide useful experience and site specific information for the operation of surface collectors in Corps reservoirs, such as learning how to manage debris loading, developing moorage techniques at flood risk management projects with fluctuating pools, and gaining experience in the day-to-day operation and maintenance of a floating surface collector.

Primary species of concern that will be studied are: ESA listed Upper Willamette River (UWR) spring Chinook salmon (hatchery and natural origin), ESA listed UWR winter steelhead, potentially bull trout, as well as resident fish.

2. Key Milestones/Upcoming Activities:

- Complete & ready for use Apr 2014

3. Issues/Changes from Previous Meetings:

- The PFFC is operational.
- The PDT is working on a follow on contract. The plan is for follow on work to be complete by Feb 2015.