
2019 Fish Passage Plan

Chapter 6 – Ice Harbor Dam

Table of Contents

1. FISH PASSAGE INFORMATION	4
1.1. Juvenile Fish Passage.	4
1.2. Adult Fish Passage.....	4
2. FISH FACILITIES OPERATIONS	7
2.1. General.....	7
2.2. Spill Management.	7
2.3. Operating Criteria – Juvenile Fish Facilities.	8
2.4. Operating Criteria - Adult Fish Facilities.	14
2.5. Fish Facility Monitoring & Reporting.	17
3. FISH FACILITIES MAINTENANCE	18
3.1. Dewatering & Fish Handling.	18
3.2. Maintenance - Juvenile Fish Facilities.....	18
3.3. Maintenance - Adult Fish Facilities.	20
4. TURBINE UNIT OPERATION & MAINTENANCE.....	22
4.1. Turbine Unit Priority Order.	22
4.2. Turbine Unit Operating Range.....	23
4.3. Turbine Unit Maintenance.....	26
5. FOREBAY DEBRIS REMOVAL	28

Ice Harbor Dam	
Project Acronym *	IHR
River Mile (RM)	Snake River – RM 9.7
Reservoir	Lake Sacajawea
Minimum Instantaneous Flow (kcfs)	Dec–Feb: 0 kcfs \ Mar–Jul: 9.5 kcfs \ Aug–Nov: 7.5 kcfs
Forebay Normal Operating Range (ft)	437' – 440'
Tailrace Rate of Change Limit (ft)	1.5'/hr
Powerhouse Length (ft)	671'
Powerhouse Hydraulic Capacity (kcfs)	106 kcfs
Turbine Units (#)	6 (Units 1-3 Smith Kaplan; Units 4-6 Allis Chalmers Kaplan)
Turbine Unit Generating Capacity (MW)	Rated: 603 MW (Units 1-3 @ 90 MW + Units 4-6 @ 111 MW) Maximum: 693 MW (Units 1-3 @ 103 MW + Units 4-6 @ 128 MW)
Spillway Length (ft)	590'
Spillway Hydraulic Capacity (kcfs)	850 kcfs
Spillbays (#)	10
Spillway Weirs (#)	1 Removable Spillway Weir (RSW) in Bay 2
Navigation Lock Length x Width (ft)	650' x 84' (Usable Space)
Navigation Lock Max. Lift (ft)	100'
FISH STRUCTURE/OPERATION START DATE	
Juvenile Bypass System (JBS)	1961 (1 st Generation)
Orifices (12" diameter)	1965 (2 nd Generation)
Transportation Research Program - NMFS	1965
Submersible Traveling Screens (STS)	1994
Juvenile Fish Transportation Program - Corps	1981
Removable Spillway Weir (RSW)	2005
Adult Fish Counts	1969 (South Shore & North Shore)

*Project acronym designated by US Army Corps of Engineers, Northwestern Division, Columbia Basin Water Management Division. Due to the large number of projects managed by NWD, the acronym may differ from other commonly used acronyms. For example, Ice Harbor is often abbreviated as **ICE**. However, that acronym is assigned to another NWD project, so the official Corps NWD acronym for Ice Harbor is **IHR**.

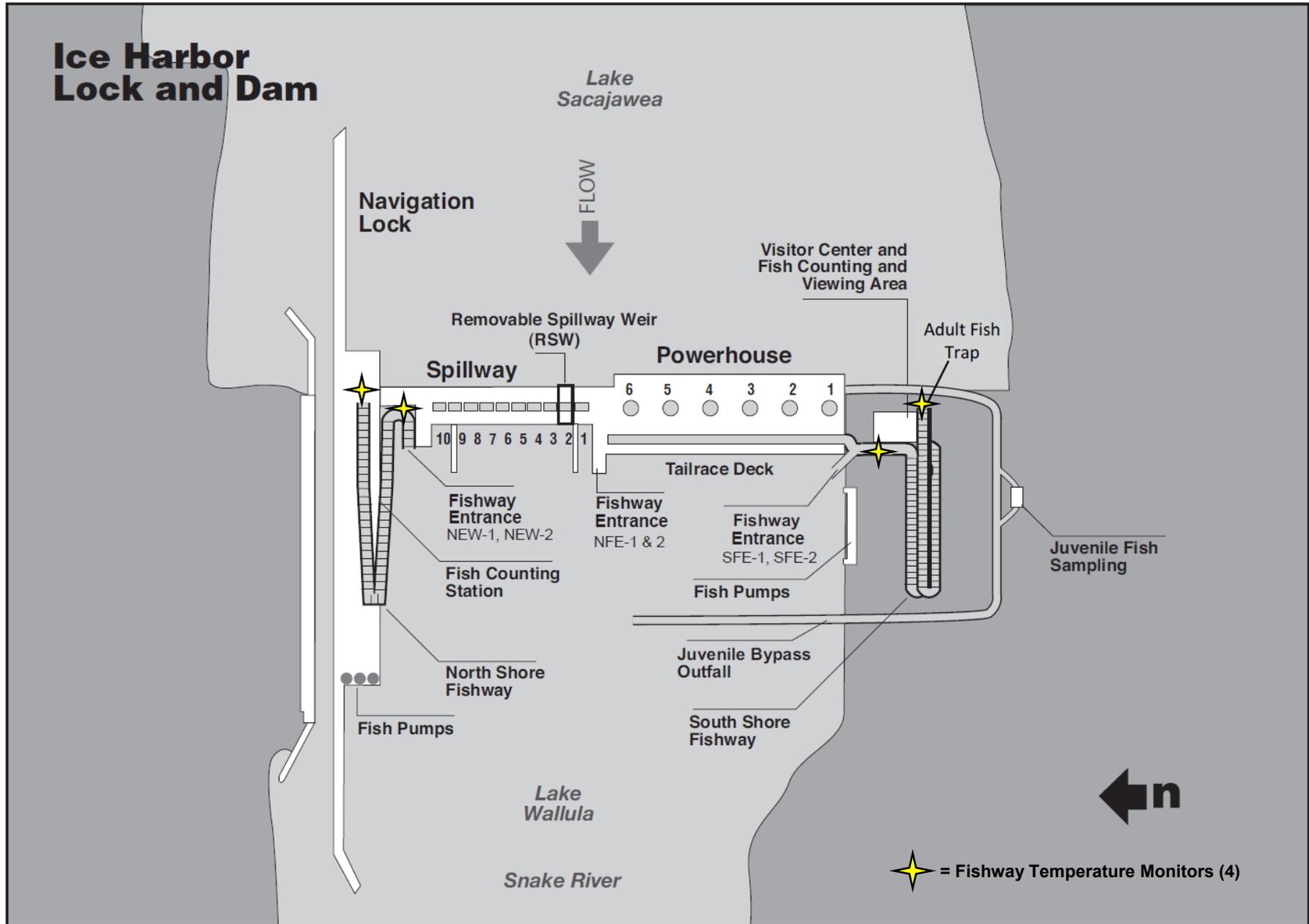


Figure IHR- 1. Ice Harbor Lock and Dam General Site Plan.

Table IHR-1. Ice Harbor Dam Schedule of Operations and Actions Defined in the 2019 Fish Passage Plan.

Task Name	Start	End	2019														
			Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
FISH PASSAGE FACILITIES	3/1/19	2/28/20															
Adult Facilities - Fish Passage Season	3/1/19	12/31/19															
Adult Facilities - Winter Maintenance	1/1/20	2/28/20															
Juvenile Facilities - Fish Passage Season	4/1/19	12/15/19															
Juvenile Facilities - Winter Maintenance	3/1/19	3/31/19															
	12/16/19	2/28/20															
PROJECT OPERATIONS FOR FISH PASSAGE	3/1/19	12/15/19															
Turbine unit priority order	3/1/19	11/30/19															
Turbine unit 1% operating range	4/1/19	10/31/19															
Backflush orifices ≥ once per 8 hrs	4/1/19	7/31/19															
Avian hazing	4/1/19	6/30/19															
Spillway weir in service (end date approx)	4/3/19	8/31/19															
Spring Spill	4/3/19	6/20/19															
Summer Spill	6/21/19	8/31/19															
STS removal during cold weather	11/22/19	12/15/19															
SPECIAL OPS & STUDIES (Appendix A)	1/1/19	2/28/20															
Unit 3 Replacement	1/1/19	2/28/20															
Navigation Lock annual outage	3/2/19	3/17/19															
Units 4, 5, 6 Oil Replace (dates approx)	4/16/19	8/31/19															
Adult Lamprey Studies	7/1/19	10/31/19															
North Ladder Entry Repairs (dates approx)	7/1/19	8/31/19															
Doble testing	7/22/19	7/25/19															
Unit 2 Evaluation	9/1/19	10/31/19															
TDG MONITORING	3/1/19	2/28/20															
TDG Monitoring - Tailrace (year-round)	3/1/19	2/28/20															
TDG Monitoring - Forebay	4/1/19	8/31/19															
ADULT FISH COUNTING	4/1/19	10/31/19															
Day Visual 0500-2100 PDT	4/1/19	10/31/19															
REPORTS	3/1/19	3/15/20															
Weekly Reports	3/1/19	12/31/19															
Annual Report due	3/15/20	3/15/20															

1. FISH PASSAGE INFORMATION

Ice Harbor Lock & Dam fish passage facilities and other structures are shown in **Figure IHR-1**. The schedule of Ice Harbor Dam operations that are described in the Fish Passage Plan (FPP) and Appendices is in **Table IHR-1**.

1.1. Juvenile Fish Passage.

1.1.1. Juvenile Fish Facilities. The juvenile fish facilities at Ice Harbor Dam consist of standard length submersible traveling screens (STS), vertical barrier screens (VBS), 12" orifices, collection channel and dewatering structure, sampling facilities, transportation flume/pipe to the tailrace, and a full-flow PIT-tag detection system. Maintenance of juvenile fish facilities that may impact fish or facility operations should be conducted during the winter maintenance period.

1.1.2. Juvenile Fish Migration Timing. Juvenile fish passage timing at Ice Harbor Dam corresponds closely with juvenile passage at Lower Monumental Dam (**FPP Chapter 7 - Lower Monumental Dam, Table LMN-2**). Salmon, steelhead, bull trout, lamprey, and other species are routinely counted when sampling occurs at Ice Harbor Dam.

1.2. Adult Fish Passage.

1.2.1. Adult Fish Facilities. Ice Harbor Dam adult fish facilities are made up of separate north and south shore facilities, described below. Maintenance of adult facilities is scheduled for January–February, typically one shore at a time, to minimize impacts on upstream migrants.

1.2.1.1. North Shore facilities include a fish ladder with counting station, a small collection system, and a pumped auxiliary water supply system. The collection system includes two downstream entrances and one side entrance into the spillway basin. In normal operation, one downstream entrance is used and the other two entrances are closed. The auxiliary water is supplied by two electric pumps, with a third pump as a backup.

1.2.1.2. South Shore facilities are comprised of a fish ladder with counting station, two south shore entrances, a powerhouse collection system, and a pumped auxiliary water supply system. The powerhouse collection system includes two downstream entrances and one side entrance into the spillway basin at the north end of the powerhouse, four operating floating orifices, and a common transportation channel. One of the downstream north powerhouse entrances and four of the floating orifices are used during normal operation. At the south shore entrances, one entrance is normally used. The auxiliary water is supplied by eight electric pumps, of which between six and eight are normally used to provide the required flow. Excess water from the juvenile fish passage facilities is routed into the fish pump discharge chamber to provide additional attraction flow. The upper ends of both ladders have PIT-tag detectors.

1.2.2. Adult Fish Migration Timing & Counting.

1.2.2.1. Upstream migrants are present throughout the year and adult fish facilities are operated year-round. Adult salmon, steelhead, shad, and lamprey are counted per the schedule in **Table IHR-2** and data are posted daily at: www.fpc.org/adultsalmon_home.html.

Sturgeon and bull trout are relatively infrequent and are reported in *Miscellaneous Fish Counts* and in the *Annual Fish Passage Report*. Relatively few fish pass through the north ladder so one fish counter can effectively count both ladders simultaneously from the south shore counting room by direct observation of the south viewing window/slot and by video monitor connected to the north shore counting room.

1.2.2.2. Yearly counts through the most recent passage year are used to determine the earliest and latest dates of peak adult fish passage defined in **Table IHR-3**. Time-of-day (diel) distributions of adult salmonids at fishway entrances and exits are shown in **Figure IHR-2**.

Table IHR-2. Ice Harbor Dam Adult Fish Counting Schedule March 2019–February 2020.

Count Period	Counting Method and Hours *
April 1 – October 31	Day Visual 0500–2100 hours (PDT)

*PST= Pacific Standard Time; PDT= Pacific Daylight Time (in effect during daylight saving time 3/10/19-11/3/19).

Table IHR-3. Ice Harbor Dam Adult Fish Count Period and Peak Passage Timing (based on yearly counts from 1962 through most recent count year).

Species	Count Period	Earliest Peak	Latest Peak
Spring Chinook	Apr 1 – Jun 11	Apr 22	Jun 11
Summer Chinook	Jun 12 – Aug 11	Jun 12	Jul 23
Fall Chinook	Aug 12 – Dec 31	Sep 2	Sep 30
Steelhead	Apr 1 – Oct 31	Sep 15	Oct 12
Sockeye	Apr 1 – Oct 31	Jul 1	Sep 22
Lamprey	Apr 1 – Oct 31	Jul 21	Sep 3

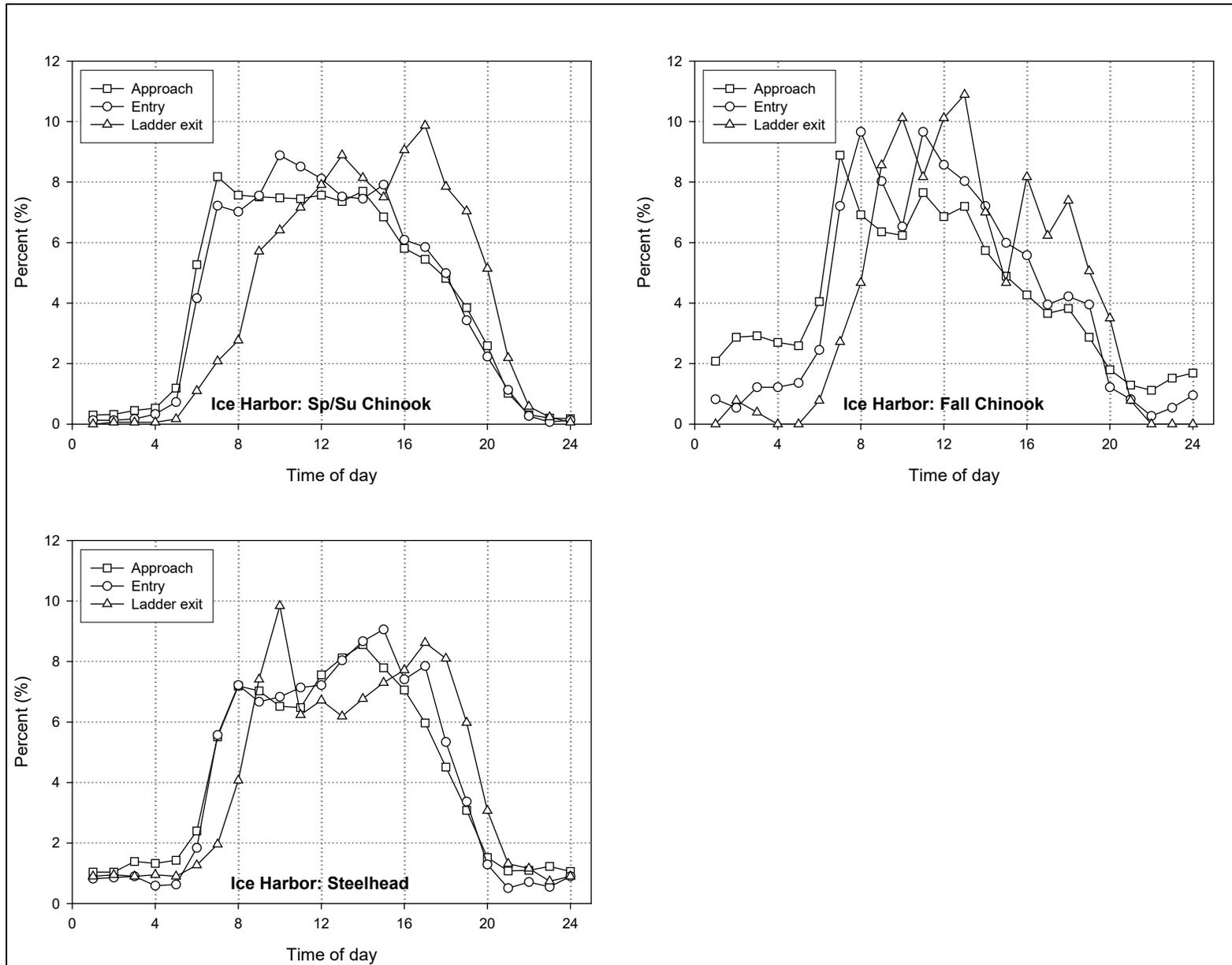


Figure IHR-2. Diel Distribution of Adult Salmonids at Ice Harbor Dam Fishway Entrances and Exits (Keefer & Caudill 2008).
pweb.crohms.org/tmt/documents/FPOM/2010/2013_FPOM_MEET/2013_JUN/

2. FISH FACILITIES OPERATIONS

2.1. General.

2.1.1. Yearly special operations related to research are described as currently coordinated in **Appendix A - Special Project Operations & Studies.**

2.1.2. Research, non-routine maintenance activities, and construction will not be conducted within 100' of any fishway entrance or exit, within 50' of any other part of the adult fishway, or directly in, above, or adjacent to any fishway, unless coordinated with FPOM or FFDRWG by the Project, District Operations and/or Planning or Construction office. These distances are approximate and will be updated after data are collected and analyzed to determine the threshold for adverse impacts to adult fish behavior. Alternate actions will be considered by District and Project biologists in conjunction with the Regional fish agencies on a case-by-case basis.

2.1.3. Emergency situations should be dealt with immediately by the Project in coordination with the Project and/or District biologist. If unavailable, the biologists will be informed immediately following the incident of steps taken to correct the situation. On a monthly basis, as necessary, the project biologist will provide FPOM a summary of any emergency actions undertaken.

2.1.4. All activities within boat restricted zones (BRZ) will be coordinated with the Project at least two weeks in advance, unless it is deemed an emergency (see also **FPP Chapter 1 - Overview** for coordination guidance).

2.2. Spill Management.

2.2.1. Spring and summer spill operations for juvenile fish passage are defined in the *Fish Operations Plan* (FOP), included in the Fish Passage Plan as **Appendix E**. Spill at Ice Harbor will be distributed in patterns defined in **Table IHR-6 through IHR-9**.

2.2.2. Involuntary spill is the result of river flow above powerhouse capacity, insufficient load (lack of load), turbine unit outages (forced or scheduled), or failure of a key component of the juvenile fish passage facility which forces spill to provide juvenile fish passage.

2.2.3. Total dissolved gas (TDG) is monitored at Ice Harbor Dam during the periods defined in **Table IHR-1**, pursuant to the Corps' annual *TDG Monitoring Plan* and current *Dissolved Gas Monitoring Plan of Action*.¹

¹ TDG Monitoring Plan (Appendix 4 of the WMP): pweb.crohms.org/tmt/documents/wmp/.
TDG Monitoring Plan of Action - www.nwd.usace.army.mil/Missions/Water/Columbia/Water-Quality/

2.3. Operating Criteria – Juvenile Fish Facilities.

2.3.1. Juvenile Facilities - Winter Maintenance Period (December 16–March 31).

2.3.1.1. Forebay Area and Intakes.

- i. Remove debris from forebay and gatewell slots.
- ii. Rake trashracks just prior to the operating season.
- iii. Measure gatewell drawdown in slots after cleaning trashracks with STSs installed.
- iv. Inspect and repair gatewell dip net as needed.

2.3.1.2. Submersible Traveling Screens (STSs) and Vertical Barrier Screens (VBSs).

- i. Maintenance completed on all screens.
- ii. Inspect STSs prior to installation and operate one trial run (dogged off on deck) to ensure proper operation.
- iii. Log trial run.
- iv. Inspect all VBSs at least once per year with underwater video camera. Repair as needed.

2.3.1.3. Collection Channel.

- i. Water-up valve capable of operating when needed.
- ii. Orifice lights are operational.
- iii. Orifices clean and valves operating correctly.
- iv. Orifice air backflush system works correctly.
- v. Netting along handrails maintained and in good condition.
- vi. Netting or covers over orifice chutes maintained and in good condition.

2.3.1.4. Dewatering Structure and Flume.

- i. Inclined screen should be clean and in good condition with no gaps between screen panels, damaged panels, or missing silicone.
- ii. Screen cleaning system (brush and air flush) maintained and operating correctly.

- iii. Overflow weirs should be maintained, tested, and operating correctly.
- iv. All valves should be operating correctly.
- v. Flume interior should be smooth with no rough edges.
- vi. Maintain full-flow PIT-tag system as required. Coordinate with PSMFC.

2.3.1.5. Sampling Facilities.

- i. Flume dewatering structure maintained in good operating condition with no holes or gaps between dewatering screen panels. Silicone sealer in good condition.
- ii. Flume drop gate should be maintained and in good operating condition.
- iii. The wet separator and fish distribution system should be maintained and ready for operation as designed.
- iv. All dewatering screens and seals in separator and flume must be in good condition with no holes or gaps between panels, or sharp edges.
- v. All valves and switch gates maintained and in good operating condition.
- vi. All sampling equipment maintained and in good operating condition.
- vii. Maintain juvenile PIT-tag system as required. Coordinate with PSMFC.

2.3.1.6. Avian Predation Areas (Forebay and Tailrace). Inspect bird wires, water cannon, and other deterrent devices and repair or replace as needed. Where possible, install additional bird wires or other deterrent devices to cover areas of known avian predation activity. Prepare avian abatement contract as needed.

2.3.1.7. Maintenance Records. Record all maintenance and inspections.

2.3.2. Juvenile Fish Passage Season (April 1–December 15). Operate in accordance with criteria below April 1–October 31 for juvenile fish passage and November 1–December 15 for adult fallbacks.

2.3.2.1. Forebay Area and Intakes.

- i. Remove debris from forebay.
- ii. Inspect gatewell slots daily (preferably early in day shift) for debris, fish buildup, and contaminating substances (particularly oil). Clean gatewells before they become 50% covered with debris. If the volume of debris precludes the ability to keep the gatewell at least 50% clear, they should be cleaned at least once daily. If flows through an orifice or fish conditions give indications that an orifice may be partially obstructed with debris, the orifice will be closed and backflushed

to remove the obstruction. If the obstruction cannot be removed, the orifice shall be closed and the alternate orifice for that gatewell slot shall be operated. If both orifices become obstructed or plugged with debris, the turbine unit will not be operated until the gatewell and orifices are cleared of debris.

iii. If a visible accumulation of contaminating substances (e.g., oil) is detected in a gatewell and cannot be removed within 24 hours, the gatewell orifices shall be closed immediately and the turbine unit shut down within one hour until the material has been removed and any problems corrected. A preferred method for removing oil from the water surface is to install lipophilic socks, booms, or pads capable of encapsulating the material, tied off with a rope for later disposal. Action should be taken as soon as possible to remove oil from the gatewell so the orifice can be reopened to allow fish to exit the gatewell. Orifices shall not be closed for longer than 48 hours.

iv. Remove debris from trashracks as necessary to maintain less than 1' of additional drawdown in gate slots (relative to drawdown with a clean screen). Additional raking may be required when heavy debris loads are present in the river. Coordinate turbine unit outages with other project work activities, if possible, to minimize turbine unit outages during the spring.

v. Dip bulkhead gatewell slots to remove fish prior to installing bulkhead for dewatering bulkhead slot.

2.3.2.2. STSs and VBSs.

i. Operate STSs in cycling mode when average fork length of sub-yearling Chinook salmon or sockeye is greater than 120 mm at Lower Monumental Juvenile Fish Facility.

ii. Operate STSs in continuous-run mode when average fork length of sub-yearling Chinook salmon or sockeye is less than 120 mm at Lower Monumental Juvenile Fish Facility, or if there is evidence that smaller juvenile fish are present at Ice Harbor.

iii. Inspect each STS by underwater video once per month. Spot check VBSs at the same time.

iv. Record STS amp readings daily.

v. If an STS or VBS is damaged or fails during the juvenile fish passage season, follow procedures detailed under unscheduled maintenance of STSs. In no case should a turbine unit be operated with a missing or a known non-operating or damaged STS or VBS.

vi. Up to half of the STSs may be removed after October 1 for annual maintenance provided there is no operation of units without screens.

- vii.** Make a formal determination at the end of the season as to the adequacy of STS screen mesh and replacement if necessary.
- viii.** Inspect at least two VBSs in two different turbine units between spring and summer. Both turbine units should have been operated frequently in the spring. If debris accumulation is noted, inspect other VBSs and clean as necessary.
- ix.** If extreme cold weather is forecasted ($< 20^{\circ}\text{F}$ for ≥ 24 hours) between Thanksgiving and December 15, STSs may be removed. The project will first request special permission from CENWW-OD-T. CENWW-OD-T will inform NOAA Fisheries and FPOM of the action. NOAA's National Weather Service forecast for Ice Harbor Dam is available at:
forecast.weather.gov/MapClick.php?lat=46.2469&lon=-118.8807

2.3.2.3. Collection Channel.

- i.** Orifices clean and operating. Operate at least one orifice per gatewell slot (preferably the north orifice). If the project is operating within the Minimum Operating Pool (MOP), additional orifices may be operated to maintain a full collection channel. If orifices must be closed to repair any part of the facility, monitor the gatewells hourly (unit is operating) or at least every two hours (unit is not operating) for fish condition and behavior. See **section 3.2.2.3** to determine if the unit must be shut down and if fish must be dipped from the gatewell(s).
- ii.** Orifice lights operational and operating on open orifices. Orifice lights and area lights may be turned off the evening before the channel is dewatered at the end of the season (dewatering occurs on December 16 or later) to encourage fish to exit the channel volitionally. Area lights can be turned on briefly for personnel access if necessary.
- iii.** Replace all burned out orifice lights within 24 hours of notification. Orifice lights shall remain lighted 24 hours/day.
- iv.** Orifice jets hitting no closer than 3' from back wall, collection channel full.
- v.** Orifice valves are either fully open or closed.
- vi.** Backflush orifices at least once per day. During periods of high fish and debris passage, April 1 through July 31, orifices should be inspected and backflushed once per 8-hour shift or more frequently as determined by the project biologist, to keep orifices clean.
- vii.** Water-up valve capable of operating when needed.
- viii.** The netting along handrails should be maintained in good condition with no holes or gaps in the netting.
- ix.** Netting or covers over orifice chutes in good condition.

2.3.2.4. Dewatering Structure.

- i.** Trash sweep operating correctly. Project Fisheries shall determine the sweep frequency of at least once every four hours, or shorter as necessary to maintain a clean screen. If automated cleaning system problems occur, operate manually at least once per work shift, or more as necessary to maintain a clean screen.
- ii.** Clean trapezoidal section at least once per day, and more frequently if required to maintain a clean condition.
- iii.** Check overflow weirs to make sure they are operating correctly, perform maintenance as required.
- iv.** There should be no gaps between screen panels in the inclined screen or holes in the screen panels.
- v.** Lights at the dewatering structure should be turned off at night, unless needed for personnel access, to encourage fish to move downstream volitionally.

2.3.2.5. Sampling Facilities.

- i.** All screens should be inspected to make sure there are no holes or sharp edges.
- ii.** Operate wet separator and fish distribution system as designed. Sample fish no less than twice per week with no more than three days between sample days during the main juvenile bypass season to monitor juvenile fish descaling and other fish condition parameters. The sample goal should be 100 fish of each of the predominant species of salmonids on each sample day, with no more than four hours of sampling. All fish collected during the sample will be examined and recorded. Increased frequency may be necessary during periods when injuries are noted or suspected (e.g., high debris periods). Sampling is not recommended when water temperatures exceed 70⁰ F unless authorized by an ESA permit. Fish condition reporting should follow the standardized SMP protocol and be sent to FPC within twelve hours after sampling.
- iii.** Crowder screen brushes should be maintained in good operating condition with no holes or sharp edges in the crowder screen.
- iv.** Operate pre-anesthetic system as designed.
- v.** Inform PSMFC, in advance if possible, of situations that cause the PIT-tag system to become inoperable (e.g. power outages) or that could result in confounding the interpretation of PIT-tag data (e.g. operating in primary bypass mode without an operational full-flow detector, emergency dewaterings).

2.3.2.6. Avian Predation Areas (Forebay and Tailrace).

- i. Bird wires and other avian deterrent devices shall be monitored to ensure good condition. Any broken wires or devices shall be replaced as soon as possible.
- ii. Harassment program in place to deter avian predation in areas actively used by birds and not covered by bird wires or other devices.
- iii. Project biologists shall routinely monitor project areas to determine areas of active avian predation and, if possible, adjust harassment program to cover these areas or install bird wires or other deterrent devices to discourage avian predation.

2.3.2.7. Removable Spillway Weir (RSW).²

- i. The RSW in spillbay 2 will be in the raised position and operational on the first day of spill for juvenile fish passage.
- ii. When the RSW is in operation, spill through Bay 2 is fixed at approximately 8.4 kcfs. The spillgate shall be raised to where it does not touch flow passing down the RSW.
- iii. When the National Weather Service forecasts Ice Harbor inflow to exceed 200 kcfs, initiate aggressive forebay debris removal so that RSW operation will not be impeded and coordinate with RCC and CENWW-OD-T.
- iv. Complete RSW stow (complete rotation to the landing pad) when inflows exceed 260 kcfs, upstream river gauge flows are increasing, and the NWS forecasts Ice Harbor inflow to exceed 300 kcfs.
- v. On or after June 21 (start of summer spill), when average daily total project outflow is less than 30 kcfs and forecasted to remain below 30 kcfs for three days or more on a declining hydrograph, the RSW will be closed and spill will be distributed in patterns for spill with no RSW in **Table IHR-6**. The RSW will be re-opened if average daily total project outflow increases above 30 kcfs and is forecasted to remain above 30 kcfs for three or more days. NWRFC inflow forecast for Ice Harbor Dam at:
www.nwrfc.noaa.gov/river/station/flowplot/flowplot.cgi?IHDW1

2.3.2.8. Inspection and Record Keeping. Inspect all facilities according to fish facilities monitoring plans. Record all maintenance and inspections.

² Spillway weirs provide surface passage routes via spillbay(s). Temporary, or Top, Spillway Weirs (*TSWs*) at Little Goose, McNary and John Day dams can be installed, uninstalled and moved between bays using the gantry crane. Removable Spillway Weirs (*RSWs*) at Lower Granite, Lower Monumental and Ice Harbor dams are “removed” by controlled descent to the bottom of the forebay.

2.4. Operating Criteria - Adult Fish Facilities.

2.4.1. Adult Facilities - Winter Maintenance (January 1–end of February).

2.4.1.1. Inspect all staff gauges and water level indicators. Repair and/or clean where necessary.

2.4.1.2. Dewater all ladders and inspect all dewatered sections of fish facilities for projections, debris, or plugged orifices which could injure fish or impede fish passage up the ladder. Fish ladder exit trashracks must have smooth surfaces where fish pass, and must have downstream edges that are adequately rounded or padded. Spare trashracks should be on hand for use as necessary. Inspect all diffuser gratings and chambers annually by dewatering or by using divers or video inspection techniques. All diffuser gratings and chambers are to be dewatered and physically inspected at least every 3 years. Repair deficiencies.

2.4.1.3. Inspect for and clean debris from the fish ladder exits. All trashracks and picketed leads must be clean and installed correctly.

2.4.1.4. Calibrate all water level measuring devices, as necessary, for proper facility operations.

2.4.1.5. Inspect all spill gates and ensure that they are operable.

2.4.1.6. Fish pumps maintained and ready for operation.

2.4.1.7. Maintain adult PIT-tag system as required. Coordinate with PSMFC.

2.4.1.8. Maintain the adult fish trap as required. This can also be done outside of the January-February period because the trap is removable.

2.4.2. Adult Fish Passage Season (March 1–December 31).

Note: During extremely high flows when tailwater level exceeds elevation 353' msl, project personnel will monitor for water seepage from the auxiliary water supply conduit into the powerhouse warehouse. If personnel determine that water seeping into the powerhouse could affect safety and equipment, the transverse bulkhead to the auxiliary water supply conduit will be installed and the number of AWS pumps in operation will be accordingly reduced until flooding is reduced to a manageable level.

2.4.2.1. Fishway Ladders. Water depth over weirs: 1' to 1.3'.

2.4.2.2. Counting Windows. The crowder shall be opened to full count slot width and the picketed leads shall be removed when not counting. The crowder shall be open as far as possible to allow accurate counting and shall not be closed to less than 18" while counting. This will usually occur during high turbidity conditions to allow count accuracy criteria to be achieved. All equipment should be maintained and in good condition. The counting window

and backboard should be cleaned as needed to maintain good visibility. Crowder ranges at IHR are as follows:

- North = 19.5” (fixed width)
- South = 19.5” (fixed width)

2.4.2.3. Head on all Fishway Entrances. Head range: 1' to 2'.

2.4.2.4. North Shore Entrances (NEW-1 and NEW-2). Elevation at top of gate on sill = 332.25'.

- i. Operate downstream gate closest to shore (NEW-1).
- ii. NEW-2 will only be operated for adult salmonid passage in the event that NEW-1 gate is not functioning properly to maintain criteria. NEW-1 gate shall be repaired and returned to service as soon as possible.
- iii. Weir depth: 8' or greater below tailwater. At tailwaters less than 340.25', weirs should be on sill. Note that at low river flow and tailwater, some of the diffusers are above tailwater and project may only be able to maintain a 6' weir depth.
- iv. North Shore Lower Diffuser Gates: If tailwater is below 344', diffuser gates should be fully open. If tailwater is above 344', diffuser gates should be ½ open.

2.4.2.5. North Powerhouse Entrances (NFE-1&2). Elevation at top of gate on sill=332.25'.

- i. Operate one downstream gate.
- ii. Weir depth: 8' or greater below tailwater. At tailwaters less than elevation 340.25', weirs should be on sill. *[Note: At low tailwater, weirs will bottom out and will be less than 8' below tailwater.]*

2.4.2.6. Floating Orifice Gates. Operate 4 floating orifices, OG1, 4, 10, and 12.

2.4.2.7. South Shore Entrances (SFE-1 and SFE-2). Elevation of top of SFE-1 gate when on sill = 332.25'. Elevation of top of SFE-2 gate when on sill = 333.25' with the installation of the lamprey passage structure.

- i. Operate entrance closest to powerhouse (SFE-1).
- ii. SFE-2 will only be operated for adult salmonid passage in the event SFE-1 gate is not functioning properly to maintain criteria. SFE-1 gate shall be repaired and returned to service as soon as possible.
- iii. Weir depth: 8' or greater below tailwater. At tailwaters less than elevation 340.25' for SFE-1 and 341.25' for SFE-2, weirs should be on sill. *[Note: At low tailwater, weirs will bottom out and will be less than 8' below tailwater.]*

iv. Operate entrance furthest from powerhouse (SFE-2) for adult lamprey passage from July 1 to October 1.

- To facilitate lamprey passage, the telescoping weir top leaf shall be set to approximately 358.34' elevation. The lower leaf elevation will thus be approximately 333.25', which will provide a 1.25' opening between the lower leaf and concrete sill. The aluminum entrance structure, which provides a 1' opening and vertical salmon exclusion bars spaced at 1.5", will allow for lamprey entrance into the fish ladder by reducing flow velocities to roughly 2-4 fps. There will be no flow over the top of the telescoping weirs in this configuration.
- In the event that SFE-1 weir experiences operational problems during the adult lamprey passage period, SFE-2 shall be lowered to shut off lamprey passage and operated to facilitate salmon passage. Once SFE-1 is back in operation, SFE-2 shall be reverted back to lamprey passage operations.

2.4.2.8. Channel Velocity. 1.5 to 4.0 feet per second (fps). Ice Harbor Dam monitors water velocity at the junction pool in the lower south fish ladder. The current device utilizes Doppler Technology. Decision for placement was not only what was considered to be the single most representative position, but also the placement for maintenance and ease of installation. In addition, head is measured at the north, north powerhouse, and south fishway entrances.

2.4.2.9. Head on Trashracks.

- i. Maximum head of 0.3' on ladder exits.
- ii. Maximum head on picketed leads shall be 0.3'.
- iii. Trashracks and picketed leads installed correctly.

2.4.2.10. Staff Gauges and Water Level Indicators. All staff gauges should be readable at all water levels encountered during the fish passage period. Repair or clean as necessary.

2.4.2.11. Inform PSMFC, in advance if possible, of situations that cause the PIT-tag system to become inoperable (e.g. power outages) or that could result in confounding the interpretation of PIT-tag data (e.g. emergency dewaterings).

2.4.2.12. Facility Inspections.

- i. Powerhouse operators shall inspect facilities once per day shift and check computer monitor information at least once during each back shift.
- ii. Project biologists shall inspect facilities three times per week. Inspect all facilities according to fish facilities monitoring program.

- iii. Picketed leads shall be inspected during all inspections to ensure they are clean and in the correct position (all the way down).
- iv. Project personnel shall check calibration of fishway control system twice per month to ensure that it is kept within calibration. This may be done as part of routine fishway inspections.
- v. Inspect fishways daily for foreign substances (particularly oil). If substances are found, corrective actions should be undertaken immediately.
- vi. Record all inspections.

2.4.2.13. Fishway Temperature Monitoring. From June 1 through September 30, water temperature will be monitored at adult fishway entrances and exits.

- i. Temperature monitors shall be placed within 10 meters of all shore-oriented entrances and exits.
- ii. If possible, the entrance monitor shall be within 1 meter above the ladder floor and at least 10 meters downstream of ladder diffusers to allow for sufficient mixing with surface water.
- iii. The exit monitor shall be within 1 meter above the ladder floor and above all diffusers to allow for sufficient mixing with surface water.
- iv. If an existing temperature monitoring location is proposed to be used for either the exit or entrance, it shall be verified that the site accurately reflects water temperature within 10 meters of the entrance or exit.
- v. Project Fisheries will submit temperature data to the Fish Passage Center (FPC) on a weekly basis for posting online at:
www.fpc.org/river/Q_ladderwatertempgraph.php.

2.5. Fish Facility Monitoring & Reporting.

2.5.1. Project biologists shall inspect fish passage facilities at the frequencies listed in the juvenile and adult fish facilities operating criteria sections.

2.5.2. Weekly Reports. Project Biologists shall prepare weekly reports March 1–December 31, summarizing operations for Friday through Thursday, and email to CENWW-OD-T by noon the following Monday. Reports shall provide an overview of how the project and the fish passage facilities operated during the week and evaluate resulting fish passage conditions, and include:

- i. Any out-of-criteria situations observed and subsequent corrective actions taken;
- ii. Any equipment malfunctions, breakdowns, or damage along with a summary of resulting repair activities;
- iii. Adult fishway control calibrations;
- iv. STS and VBS inspections;
- v. Any unusual activities at the project that may have affected fish passage.

2.5.3. Annual Reports. Project biologists shall prepare a draft annual report by February 10 and a final report by March 15 summarizing the operation of the project fish passage facilities for the previous year. The annual report shall also include a description of actions taken to discourage avian predation at the project, and an overview of the effectiveness of those activities in discouraging predation.

2.5.4. Project Inspections. Project biologists inspect project facilities once per month and during dewaterings for the presence of zebra and Quagga mussels. Biologists shall provide a report to CENWW-OD-T on a monthly basis summarizing mussel inspections.

3. FISH FACILITIES MAINTENANCE

3.1. Dewatering & Fish Handling.

3.1.1. Project biologists should be present to provide technical guidance at all project activities that may involve fish handling. All dewatering (also referred to as “unwatering”) shall be accomplished in accordance with approved *Dewatering Guidelines and Fish Salvage Plans* (**Appendix F**). When river temperatures reach 70°F or greater, all adult fish handling will be coordinated through CENWW-OD-T. Project *Dewatering Plans*³ were reviewed and revised in 2011 to ensure that they comply with **Appendix F**.

3.2. Maintenance - Juvenile Fish Facilities.

3.2.1. Scheduled Maintenance. Scheduled maintenance of juvenile facilities is conducted year-round. Long-term maintenance or modifications that require facilities to be out of service for extended periods of time are conducted during the winter maintenance period December 16–March 31. During the fish passage season, parts of the facilities are maintained on a daily, weekly, or longer interval to keep them in proper operating condition.

3.2.2. Unscheduled Maintenance. Unscheduled maintenance is the correction of any situation that prevents facilities from operating within criteria or that will impact fish passage or survival.

3.2.2.1. Notification/Reporting. Maintenance of facilities such as STSs, which sometimes break down during fish passage season, will be carried out as described below. In these cases, repairs will be made as prescribed and CENWW-OD-T will be notified as soon as possible after it becomes apparent that repairs are required. The Operations Manager has the authority to initiate work prior to notifying CENWW-OD-T if a delay of the work will result in an unsafe situation for people, property, or fish. Unscheduled maintenance that will have a

³ Project Dewatering Plans are available on the FPOM website at: pweb.crohms.org/tmt/documents/FPOM/2010/

significant impact on fish passage shall be coordinated with NOAA Fisheries and FPOM on a case-by-case basis by CENWW-OD-T. Information required by CENWW-OD-T includes:

- i. Description of the problem.
- ii. Type of outage required.
- iii. Impact on facility operation.
- iv. Length of time for repairs.
- v. Expected impacts on fish passage and proposed measures to mitigate them.

3.2.2.2. STS. The STSs are inspected periodically throughout the juvenile migration season with a video monitoring system. If a screen is found to be damaged it will be removed and either replaced with the spare STS or repaired and returned to service. A turbine unit shall not be operated with a known damaged or nonfunctioning STS or without a full complement of STSs. If an STS fails on a weekend or at night when maintenance crews are not available, the respective turbine unit will be shut down and generation switched to another fully screened unit. If all screened turbine units are in service, additional water may be spilled until the effected STS can be removed and repaired or replaced.

3.2.2.3. Gatewell Orifices. Each gatewell has two 12" orifices with air operated valves to allow fish to exit the gatewell. Under normal operation, one orifice per gatewell is operated. To minimize blockage from debris, orifices are cycled and back flushed at least once per day, and more frequently if required by heavy debris loads. If an air valve fails or is blocked with debris, the valve should be closed and the alternate orifice for that gatewell operated until repairs can be made. If both orifices are blocked with debris, damaged, or must be kept closed, the turbine unit will be taken out of service until repairs can be made. If repairs are to take longer than 48 hours, juvenile fish will be dipped from the gatewell with a gatewell dip basket in accordance with the project dewatering and fish-handling plan.

3.2.2.4. Dewatering Structure. The dewatering structure acts as a transition from the collection channel to the corrugated metal flume. An inclined screen allows excess water to be bled off, with all fish and remaining water transitioning into the corrugated metal flume. The excess water is discharged into the adult fish facility auxiliary water supply system and is also used as the water supply for the sampling facilities. The dewatering structure contains a trash sweep for cleaning the rectangular portion of the inclined screen, and an air blow back system for cleaning the transition (trapezoidal) section of the screen. The dewatering screen has a set of differential pressure sensors for determining head differential across the screen. If the sensors detect a 0.15' differential it initiates continuous screen cleaning. If the sensors detect a differential of 0.30' it closes all but 3 orifices (Unit 1 orifices remain open) in the juvenile collection channel. Both conditions trigger an alarm at the control panel and in the control room. If the trash sweep breaks and interferes with juvenile fish passage through the structure or if the inclined screen or other component of the structure is damaged, the orifices may need be closed and the collection channel dewatered to allow repairs to be made. If the orifices are closed and the collection channel dewatered, the traveling screens will remain in operation. Fish will be allowed to accumulate in the gatewells for up to 2 days. If repairs are expected to take longer than 2 days, a salvage program will be initiated to remove fish from gatewells, with a gatewell dip basket, until repairs can be made and the system watered up again. While the collection channel is out of service, project personnel shall monitor

gateways for signs of fish problems or mortality. Spill may be provided as an alternative avenue for fish passage during the collection channel outage.

3.2.2.5. Bypass Flume. The bypass flume transports fish to the sampling facilities and to the tailrace below the project. If there is a problem with the flume that requires it to be dewatered, procedures will be taken similar to **section 3.1**.

3.2.2.6. Sampling Facilities. Under normal operation, juvenile fish are routed around the sampling facilities, except when sampling is being conducted. If there is a problem with the sampling facilities when it is in operation, the drop gate will be lowered to keep all juvenile fish in the bypass flume/pipe to bypass them directly to the river below the project. All fish in the sampling facility will then be released back to the river prior to sampling if there are any problems with holding them in the sample tank until they can be sampled.

3.3. Maintenance - Adult Fish Facilities.

3.3.1. Scheduled Maintenance. Scheduled maintenance of a facility that must be dewatered to work on or where maintenance will have a significant effect on fish passage will be done during the January–February winter maintenance period. Maintenance of facilities that will have no effect on fish passage may be conducted at any time. Maintenance is normally conducted on one fish ladder at a time during the winter to provide some fish passage at all times. When facilities are not being maintained during the winter maintenance period, they will be operated according to normal criteria unless otherwise coordinated with NOAA Fisheries and FPOM.

3.3.2. Unscheduled Maintenance.

3.3.2.1. Notification/Reporting. Unscheduled maintenance that will significantly affect facility operation will be coordinated with NOAA Fisheries and other FPOM participants. Coordination procedures for unscheduled maintenance of adult facilities are the same as for juvenile facilities (**section 3.2.2.**). If part of a facility malfunctions or is damaged during the fish passage season, and the facility can still be operated within criteria without any detrimental effects on fish passage, repairs may not be conducted until the winter maintenance period or until fewer numbers of fish are passing the project. If part of a facility is damaged or malfunctions that may significantly impact fish passage, it will be repaired as soon as possible.

3.3.2.2. Fish Ladders and Counting Stations. The fish ladders contain fixed weirs, counting stations with picket leads, and fish exits with trashracks. If any part of the ladder fails or is blocked with debris during fish passage season, efforts will first be made to correct the problem without dewatering the ladder. Trashracks, picket leads, and counting stations can sometimes be repaired or maintained without dewatering the ladder. The decision to dewater the ladder and make repairs during the fish passage season or wait until the winter maintenance period will be made after coordination with the fish agencies and tribes.

3.3.2.2.a. Hazardous Materials Spill. In the event of a hazardous materials spill, the Project Biologist has the authority to make fishway adjustments outside of operating criteria as necessary to prevent contamination of the ladder until unified command is

formed and consultation is established with FPOM. NOAA Fisheries will be notified within 24 hours of a ladder closure.

3.3.2.3. North Shore Auxiliary Water Supply System. The north shore facilities contain three electric pumps that provide auxiliary water to the diffusers at the bottom of the ladder and at the entrances. During normal operation two pumps are required to provide the necessary auxiliary water.

3.3.2.3.a. If a pump fails during 2-pump operation, the pump on standby will be operated to provide the necessary flows.

3.3.2.3.b. If two or all three pumps fail, the NEW1 weir will be maintained at a level of 6' below tailwater until repairs are made.

3.3.2.4. South Shore Auxiliary Water Supply System. The south shore auxiliary water is supplied by 8 electric pumps and 150-180 cfs of excess water from the juvenile fish facilities. Fluctuating water levels can require up to 8 pumps to be operated to provide the auxiliary water and meet criteria.

3.3.2.4.a. If one pump fails, a standby pump will be started to keep the fishway within criteria. If more pumps fail, this procedure will continue until all the standby pumps are in operation.

3.3.2.4.b. If criteria cannot be met within 24 hours, the floating orifices should be closed in the following order: OG-12 and OG-10.

3.3.2.4.c. If the required head differential of 1' to 2' cannot be reached when the floating orifices are closed, SSE 1 and NFE 2 will be closed equally at 1' intervals until it is reached or until the weirs are 5' below tailwater. Then the remaining floating orifices should be closed in the following order: OG-4 and OG-1.

3.3.2.4.d. If there is still not enough auxiliary water to maintain the head differential on the two main entrances, NFE 2 will be closed, the transportation channel bulkheaded off at the junction pool, and SSE 1 operated as deep as possible to maintain the head differential. If it cannot be maintained at a depth of 6' or greater, the weir will remain at 6' regardless of the head.

3.3.2.5. Fishway Entrances. The fishway entrances consist of main entrance weirs with hoists and automatic controls, and floating orifices which auto-regulate with tailwater fluctuations.

3.3.2.5.a. If any of the automatic controls malfunction, Project personnel will operate the weirs manually to maintain within criteria.

3.3.2.5.b. If there is a further failure that prevents the entrance from being operated manually, an alternate entrance will be opened until repairs can be made.

3.3.2.5.c. If a floating orifice fails, it will be pulled out of the water and the entrance bulkheaded off until the floating orifice is repaired.

3.3.2.6. Diffuser Gratings. Diffuser chambers for adding auxiliary water to fish ladders and collection channels are covered by gratings attached by several different methods. Diffuser gratings are normally checked during winter maintenance to ensure they are in place. Inspections are done either by dewatering and physically inspecting the gratings, or by using underwater video cameras, divers, or other methods. Daily inspections of fish ladders and collection systems should include looking for any flow changes that may indicate problems with diffuser gratings.

3.3.2.6.a. Diffuser gratings may come loose during fish passage season due to a variety of reasons. If a grating is known or suspected to have moved, creating an opening into a diffuser chamber, efforts must immediately be taken to correct the situation and minimize impacts on adult fish. Coordination of issues should begin immediately through the established coordination procedure for *Unscheduled Maintenance (section 3.2.2.1.)*. If possible, a video inspection should be made as soon as possible to determine the extent of the problem. If gratings are found to be missing or displaced, creating openings into the diffuser chambers, a repair plan shall be developed and coordinated with the fish agencies and tribes through the established coordination procedure. Repairs shall be made as quickly as possible unless otherwise coordinated.

4. TURBINE UNIT OPERATION & MAINTENANCE

4.1. Turbine Unit Priority Order.

4.1.1. From March 1 through November 30, turbine units will be operated in the order of priority defined in **Table IHR-4** to enhance adult and juvenile fish passage. Model studies of Ice Harbor show that spill at low flows can cause eddying in front of the powerhouse. The unit priority order is defined to minimize eddying during spill and provide the best fish passage conditions. If a unit is out of service for maintenance or repair, the next unit in the priority order shall be operated.

4.1.2. Unit priority order may be coordinated differently to allow for fish research, construction, or project maintenance activities. Hours of operations may be coordinated and adjusted in-season by CENWW-OD-T (through coordination with TMT) if necessary for fish passage or other conditions at the project.

4.1.3. Single Unit Operation. Ice Harbor should not operate a single unit on the *Ice Harbor-Franklin No.2 115kV* line. This line is connected to the *Sacajawea 500/115kV* transformer and the operation of a single unit on the line jeopardizes BPA system reliability. Therefore, IHR should not be run as a single or two-unit project with Unit(s) 3 and/or 4 without switching those units to the *Ice Harbor-Franklin No.3 115kV* line, disconnecting the *No.2 115kV* line from Ice Harbor, and disabling the transfer trip for the *No.2 115kV* line at Ice Harbor. This switching is necessary to prevent the loss of all Ice Harbor generation and the *Sacajawea* transformer if there is an outage of the *No.2 115kV* line. If single-unit operation is necessary and switching has not occurred in the yard, the project will operate Unit 1, 2, 6, or 5. Running Unit 3 or 4 alone on the *No. 2 115kV* line can only occur if the project operator can accomplish the needed switching.

Table IHR-4. Ice Harbor Dam Turbine Unit Priority Order.

Season	Operation	Unit Priority Order
March 1 – November 30 Fish Passage Season	Single-Unit Operation w/ NO Line Switching	1, 2, 6, 5
	Single-Unit Operation AFTER Line Switching Or, Multiple-Unit Operation	1, 2, 3, 6, 4, 5
December 1 – end of February Winter Maintenance	Single-Unit Operation w/ NO Line Switching	Any order for Units 1, 2, 5, 6
	Single-Unit Operation AFTER Line Switching Or, Multiple-Unit Operation	Any Order

4.2. Turbine Unit Operating Range.

4.2.1. In-Season (April 1–October 31). As defined in the *BPA Load Shaping Guidelines (Appendix C)*, all units will be operated within $\pm 1\%$ of peak turbine efficiency (1% range) to maximize survival of juvenile fish that pass through the turbines. Turbine unit flow and power output at the lower and upper limits of the 1% range are defined in **Table IHR-5**.

4.2.1.1. If operation outside the 1% range is necessary, Project personnel shall record the information to provide to BPA on a weekly basis according to the *Guidelines*. Operation outside the 1% range may be necessary to:

- i. Meet BPA load requests made pursuant to BPA's policy, statutory requirements, and *Load Shaping Guidelines (Appendix C)*;
- ii. If the draft tube is to be dewatered (**section 4.3.3**), the unit will be operated at full load $>1\%$ (or at speed-no-load $<1\%$ if not possible to load) for a minimum of 15 minutes prior to installing tail logs in order to flush fish from the unit;
- iii. Operate a turbine unit solely to provide station service; or
- iv. Comply with other coordinated fish measures.

4.2.1.2. Minimum Generation. All of the lower Snake River projects may be required to keep one generating unit online at all times to maintain power system reliability. The minimum generation flow range for each unit is defined in the FOP Table 1 (**Appendix E**), as derived from the lower limits of the 1% range and actual unit operations. During low flow, there may not be enough river flow to meet this generation requirement and the FOP spill target. Under these circumstances, the project will operate the first available priority unit at minimum generation and spill the remainder of outflow. Actual attainable minimum generation may vary depending on real-time conditions.

4.2.2. Off-Season (November 1–March 31). While not required to do so in the off-season, turbines will normally run within the 1% range since it is the optimum point for maximizing energy output of a given unit of water over time. Operation outside the 1% range is allowed if needed for power generation or other needs.

Table IHR-5. Ice Harbor Dam Turbine Unit Power (MW) and Flow (cfs) at ±1% of Peak Turbine Efficiency (Lower and Upper Limits of 1% Range) and Operating Limits. ^a

Project Head (feet)	IHR Unit 1 - with STS						IHR Unit 1 - No STS					
	1% Lower Limit		1% Upper Limit		Operating Limit		1% Lower Limit		1% Upper Limit		Operating Limit	
	MW	cfs	MW	cfs	MW	cfs	MW	cfs	MW	cfs	MW	cfs
85	51.7	8,417	83.6	13,590	92.8	16,053	51.9	8,340	89.9	14,452	102.6	16,859
86	52.6	8,443	84.6	13,585	94.3	16,077	52.7	8,367	91.0	14,447	103.1	16,715
87	53.4	8,469	85.6	13,580	95.7	16,099	53.5	8,392	92.0	14,441	103.5	16,568
88	54.2	8,494	86.6	13,574	97.3	16,144	54.3	8,417	93.1	14,436	103.5	16,420
89	55.0	8,518	87.6	13,569	99.0	16,187	55.1	8,441	94.2	14,430	103.5	16,252
90	55.8	8,542	88.6	13,563	100.1	16,158	55.9	8,465	95.3	14,424	103.5	16,034
91	56.5	8,548	89.8	13,585	101.0	16,058	56.6	8,471	96.5	14,448	103.5	15,822
92	57.1	8,554	90.9	13,607	101.9	15,960	57.3	8,477	97.8	14,471	103.5	15,614
93	57.8	8,559	92.1	13,628	102.8	15,864	58.0	8,482	99.0	14,494	103.5	15,411
94	58.5	8,565	93.2	13,649	103.5	15,769	58.6	8,488	100.3	14,516	103.5	15,213
95	59.2	8,570	94.4	13,669	103.5	15,675	59.3	8,493	101.5	14,537	103.5	15,019
96	59.9	8,589	95.3	13,662	103.5	15,425	60.1	8,511	102.5	14,530	103.5	14,845
97	60.7	8,607	96.3	13,655	103.5	15,180	60.8	8,529	103.5	14,676	103.5	14,676
98	61.5	8,624	97.3	13,648	103.5	14,941	61.6	8,546	103.5	14,509	103.5	14,509
99	62.2	8,641	98.2	13,641	103.5	14,708	62.4	8,563	103.5	14,347	103.5	14,347
100	63.0	8,658	99.2	13,634	103.5	14,481	63.1	8,580	103.5	14,187	103.5	14,187
101	64.0	8,707	99.9	13,590	103.5	14,318	64.1	8,629	103.5	14,037	103.5	14,037
102	65.0	8,756	100.6	13,547	103.5	14,158	65.2	8,677	103.5	13,890	103.5	13,890
103	66.0	8,804	101.3	13,505	103.5	14,001	66.2	8,725	103.5	13,746	103.5	13,746
104	67.0	8,850	102.0	13,463	103.5	13,847	67.2	8,771	103.5	13,605	103.5	13,605
105	68.0	8,896	102.6	13,422	103.5	13,697	68.2	8,816	103.5	13,466	103.5	13,466
IHR Units 2, 3 ^b - with STS												
IHR Units 2, 3 ^b - No STS												
85	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
86	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
87	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
88	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
89	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
90	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
91	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
92	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
93	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
94	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
95	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
96	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
97	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
98	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
99	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
100	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
101	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
102	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
103	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
104	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
105	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

a. Table values for 1% limits derived from HDC report (March 2007), as updated for Units 5-6 with fixed blades (March 2019). “Flow (cfs)” calculated as a function of turbine efficiency, project head, and power output (MW). “Operating Limit” is the maximum safe operating point based on cavitation or generator limit (added Feb 2018).

b. Unit 2 was rebuilt with a new runner design and returned to service May 2019. New range is pending index test results. Unit 3 is out of service for installation of a new runner design, currently scheduled for completion in 2020.

Project Head (feet)	IHR Unit 4 - with STS						IHR Unit 4 - No STS					
	1% Lower Limit		1% Upper Limit		Operating Limit		1% Lower Limit		1% Upper Limit		Operating Limit	
	MW	cfs	MW	cfs	MW	cfs	MW	cfs	MW	cfs	MW	cfs
85	58.9	9,369	93.1	14,810	121.8	20,745	62.0	9,745	110.7	17,413	121.8	19,401
86	59.7	9,380	94.4	14,824	122.7	20,569	62.8	9,756	112.3	17,430	122.7	19,283
87	60.6	9,390	95.7	14,838	123.4	20,392	63.7	9,767	113.8	17,447	123.4	19,162
88	61.4	9,400	97.0	14,851	124.2	20,212	64.5	9,777	115.3	17,462	124.2	19,039
89	62.2	9,410	98.2	14,864	124.9	20,034	65.4	9,787	116.8	17,477	124.9	18,905
90	63.0	9,419	99.5	14,876	125.6	19,747	66.3	9,797	118.3	17,492	125.6	18,752
91	63.7	9,416	100.7	14,885	126.2	19,569	67.0	9,794	119.8	17,503	126.2	18,599
92	64.5	9,414	102.0	14,895	126.9	19,389	67.8	9,792	121.3	17,515	126.9	18,445
93	65.2	9,411	103.2	14,904	127.2	19,159	68.6	9,789	122.7	17,525	127.2	18,242
94	65.9	9,409	104.5	14,912	127.2	18,893	69.3	9,787	124.2	17,535	127.2	18,004
95	66.6	9,406	105.7	14,921	127.2	18,633	70.1	9,784	125.7	17,545	127.2	17,771
96	67.5	9,416	106.7	14,892	127.2	18,396	70.9	9,794	126.8	17,512	127.2	17,560
97	68.3	9,425	107.7	14,864	127.2	18,165	71.8	9,804	127.2	17,353	127.2	17,353
98	69.1	9,434	108.6	14,836	127.2	17,938	72.7	9,813	127.2	17,150	127.2	17,150
99	69.9	9,442	109.6	14,809	127.2	17,717	73.5	9,822	127.2	16,952	127.2	16,952
100	70.7	9,451	110.6	14,782	127.2	17,499	74.4	9,831	127.2	16,757	127.2	16,757
101	71.4	9,446	112.9	14,939	127.2	17,251	75.1	9,825	127.2	16,573	127.2	16,573
102	72.0	9,441	115.1	15,093	127.2	17,009	75.7	9,820	127.2	16,393	127.2	16,393
103	72.7	9,436	117.4	15,244	127.2	16,771	76.4	9,815	127.2	16,216	127.2	16,216
104	73.3	9,431	119.7	15,392	127.2	16,539	77.1	9,810	127.2	16,042	127.2	16,042
105	74.0	9,426	121.9	15,538	127.2	16,312	77.8	9,805	127.2	15,872	127.2	15,872
	IHR Units 5, 6 ^c - with STS						IHR Units 5, 6 ^c - No STS					
85	82.4	13,129	85.5	13,458	87.5	13,933	79.8	12,475	83.3	12,884	91.0	14,224
86	83.8	13,184	86.6	13,470	88.5	13,916	81.1	12,527	84.6	12,914	92.0	14,208
87	85.2	13,237	87.8	13,482	89.5	13,900	82.5	12,578	85.8	12,943	93.1	14,191
88	86.6	13,288	88.9	13,492	90.5	13,884	83.8	12,627	87.1	12,971	94.1	14,175
89	88.0	13,339	90.1	13,503	91.5	13,867	85.2	12,675	88.3	12,998	95.1	14,159
90	89.4	13,387	91.2	13,513	92.5	13,851	86.5	12,721	89.6	13,024	96.2	14,143
91	90.4	13,390	92.4	13,524	93.7	13,867	87.5	12,724	90.6	13,032	97.4	14,159
92	91.5	13,392	93.5	13,534	94.9	13,883	88.6	12,726	91.7	13,040	98.6	14,174
93	92.5	13,394	94.6	13,545	96.0	13,897	89.6	12,728	92.8	13,047	99.9	14,190
94	93.6	13,396	95.8	13,555	97.2	13,912	90.6	12,730	93.9	13,054	101.1	14,204
95	94.6	13,397	96.9	13,564	98.4	13,926	91.6	12,732	95.0	13,061	102.3	14,219
96	95.5	13,362	98.0	13,569	99.6	13,943	92.4	12,698	96.0	13,054	103.6	14,237
97	96.3	13,327	99.1	13,574	100.8	13,960	93.2	12,665	97.0	13,047	104.8	14,254
98	97.1	13,292	100.3	13,578	102.1	13,976	93.9	12,632	98.0	13,039	106.1	14,271
99	97.9	13,258	101.4	13,582	103.3	13,991	94.7	12,600	99.0	13,032	107.4	14,287
100	98.7	13,225	102.5	13,586	104.5	14,007	95.5	12,568	100.0	13,025	108.7	14,302
101	99.8	13,240	103.6	13,588	105.7	14,026	96.6	12,583	101.1	13,023	109.9	14,322
102	100.9	13,255	104.6	13,590	106.9	14,044	97.7	12,597	102.1	13,021	111.2	14,341
103	102.0	13,269	105.7	13,592	108.1	14,063	98.8	12,611	103.1	13,019	112.5	14,360
104	103.2	13,283	106.8	13,594	109.4	14,081	99.8	12,624	104.1	13,018	113.7	14,378
105	104.3	13,297	107.8	13,596	110.6	14,098	100.9	12,637	105.1	13,016	115.0	14,396

c. Units 5 and 6 have fixed blades and a restricted operating range of approximately 13-14 kcfs (from 2017 U5 and 2019 U6 abbreviated index test). The units will have a restricted operating range until the blade seals are repaired/replaced.

4.3. Turbine Unit Maintenance.

4.3.1. Maintenance Schedule.

4.3.1.1. Turbine unit maintenance schedules will be reviewed annually by Project and Operations Division biologists for fish impacts.

4.3.1.2. Each turbine unit requires annual maintenance that may take from several days to two weeks, and is normally scheduled between mid-July and late November. Maintenance of priority units for adult passage is normally conducted in November or December, but can be completed in mid-August.

4.3.1.3. Priority unit maintenance will be scheduled for the winter maintenance period, or when there are few fish passing the project, to the extent possible. Impacts to migrating adults should be minimized.

4.3.1.4. Turbine units may occasionally require overhauls to repair major problems with the turbine or generator. Overhauls may take more than one year to accomplish.

4.3.1.5. Turbine units, governors, exciters, and control systems require periodic maintenance, calibration, and testing which may take them outside of the 1% range. This work will be scheduled in compliance with the *BPA Load Shaping Guidelines (Appendix C)* to minimize impacts on juvenile fish.

4.3.2. Operational Testing. Operational testing of a unit under maintenance is in addition to a unit in run status required for power plant reliability. Operational testing may deviate from FPP priority order and may require water that would otherwise be used for spill if the unit running for reliability is at its 1% lower limit (i.e., minimum generation). Water for operational testing will be used from the powerhouse allocation if possible, and will only be diverted from spill to the extent necessary to maintain power system reliability.

4.3.2.1. Pre-Maintenance: Before going into maintenance status, the unit may be operationally tested for up to 30 minutes (or up to 1 hour for 6-year overhaul) by running at full load, speed-no-load, and various loads within the 1% range for pre-maintenance measurements and testing, and to allow all fish to move through the unit. The unit will be run continuously during testing. Prior to installing stop logs for unwatering, the unit will be operated to flush fish, as described in **section 4.3.3. Unwatering Units.**

4.3.2.2. Post-Maintenance: After maintenance or repair while the unit remains in maintenance or forced outage status, the unit may be operationally tested for up to 30 minutes (or up to 2 hours for 6-year overhaul) by running the unit continuously within the 1% range in order to get the unit up to operational temperature.

4.3.3. Unwatering Units. Unwatering turbine units (also referred to as “dewatering”) should be accomplished in accordance with project *Dewatering Plans*³. If the turbine unit scroll case and/or draft tube is to be dewatered, operate unit with full load for a minimum of 15 minutes prior to

installing tail logs or lowering head gates.⁴ If not possible to load, run unit at speed-no-load for minimum of 15 minutes. This is to reduce the number of fish in the scroll case prior to installing stop logs. If a turbine unit is out of service for maintenance for an extended period of time without tailrace stoplogs in place, efforts should be made to not open the wicket gates if the scroll case must be dewatered at a later date without the unit being spun beforehand.

4.3.4. Doble Testing. See **Appendix A** for yearly test schedule. Transformer Doble testing is required every three years, so one of the three lines is taken out of service every year to test two transformers. Doble testing is normally scheduled in the July/August timeframe in conjunction with scheduled unit maintenance. At Ice Harbor, the configuration of transmission lines requires two units along with the associated line to be out of service during testing (Line 1=Units 1-2, Line 2=Units 3-4, Line 3=Units 5-6). Since Ice Harbor has multiple transformer banks, transmission lines, and redundant switching capability, the remaining units will be available for operation during testing and will be operated in accordance with FPP priority order within the 1% range.

4.3.5. Turbine Unit Outages during High Flows. During high spring flows, turbine unit outages for NERC regulatory requirements, inspecting fish screens, repairing research equipment (e.g., hydroacoustic or radio telemetry equipment), and/or other fish items may cause increased spill in order to maintain reservoir levels within operating ranges. This may result in TDG exceeding standards. It is important that this work be conducted when scheduled to ensure facilities are working correctly and not injuring migrating fish, and that important fish research data are collected. To facilitate this work, reservoir storage may be utilized to minimize impacts from taking units out of service and increasing spill.

4.3.5.1. At Ice Harbor, this special operation may take place when flows are above 100 kcfs or when increased spill will result in TDG exceeding standards. The activities covered under these operations will be coordinated with TMT whenever possible.

4.3.5.2. For scheduled inspection or repair of research equipment, reservoirs shall be drafted to MOP and allowed to fill 1' above the MOP range as work is accomplished. After the work, reservoirs will slowly be drafted back to MOP. When inspection or repair work can be scheduled ahead of time, the following process will be followed:

- i.** Project personnel shall schedule unit outages through the approved outage scheduling procedure by noon Tuesday of the week prior to the outage.
- ii.** Project personnel shall also contact CENWW-OD-T and RCC by the same time period and inform them of the intended work.
- iii.** RCC will coordinate the work activities through TMT.
- iv.** After coordination with TMT, RCC shall issue a teletype issuing instructions to project and BPA personnel for the scheduled work.

⁴ Head gates may also be referred to as “operating” gates at some projects. The terms are interchangeable.

v. Spill will be increased by one gate stop setting (about 1.7 kcfs) above passing inflow to slowly lower the level of Ice Harbor pool to MOP prior to the scheduled work taking place.

vi. When the work takes place, additional spill will not be provided and the reservoir will be allowed to refill until the reservoir is 1' above MOP (a 2' pondage from where the pool was when the work started). At this point, screen inspections shall stop. (At Snake River projects, this should allow about one normal workday for the scheduled work.)

vii. At the conclusion of the work, the reservoir shall be drafted back down to MOP utilizing a one spillbay stop increase in spill above passing inflow.

viii. If work, such as screen inspections, is incomplete, project personnel shall schedule another turbine unit outage for a date where it can be implemented.

4.3.5.3. If the required work is of an emergency nature that does not normally require the unit to be taken out of service (e.g., failed hydroacoustic transducer versus failed fish screen), and cannot wait for the above process to be implemented, project personnel shall notify CENWW-OD-T and RCC to get approval to do the work. If approved, the unit shall be taken out of service and the reservoir level may be operated up to 1' above MOP. At this point, the unit must be returned to service and the reservoir will be drafted back to MOP using one spillbay stop setting above passing inflows.

5. FOREBAY DEBRIS REMOVAL

5.1.1. Debris can impact fish passage conditions by plugging or blocking trashracks, VBSs, gatewell orifices, dewatering screens, separators, and/or facility piping, resulting in fish impingement, injuries, and descaling. Removing debris at its source in the forebay is sometimes necessary to maintain safe and efficient fish passage conditions, navigation, and other project activities. Debris can be removed from the forebay by: physically encircling the debris with log booms and pulling it to shore with boats where it can be removed with a crane; removing the debris from the top of the dam using a crane and scoop; or passing the debris through the spillway with special powerhouse operations and spill. The preferred option is to remove debris at each project when possible to avoid passing debris on to the next project downstream. However, some projects do not have forebay debris removal capability and the only viable alternative is to spill the debris.

5.1.2. Normally, the project shall contact CENWW-OD-T at least two workdays prior to the day the special operation is required. Using information provided by the project, CENWW-OD-T will notify FPOM and RCC will issue a teletype detailing the special operations.

5.1.3. All special spills (other than normal spill patterns for ongoing spill operations) and project operations for passing debris will be coordinated prior to the operations taking place. Each project shall contact CENWW-OD-T at least two workdays prior to the day they want the special project operations for spilling to pass debris. Project personnel shall provide CENWW-OD-T the reason for the debris spill request including an explanation of project facilities impacted by

debris, the date and time of the requested spill, and any special powerhouse or other operations required to move the debris to the spillway. Using information provided by the project, CENWW-OD-T shall coordinate the special operations with RCC, NOAA Fisheries and FPOM. When a debris spill is coordinated and approved, RCC shall issue a teletype detailing the specifics of the special operations.

5.1.4. Emergency Spill. Emergency spills may be implemented if necessary to pass woody debris that are accumulating in front of the spillbay weir(s), compromising the safe, unobstructed passage of fish. The operating project will immediately spill the woody debris to remove the obstructions to fish passage. The operating project will notify CENWW-OD-T of the emergency spill as soon as possible to provide notification to RCC, NOAA Fisheries, and other FPOM participants.

Table IHR-6. Ice Harbor Dam Spill Patterns with No RSW (Bay 2 Closed). ^{a, b}

IHR Spill Patterns with No RSW - # Gate Stops per Spillbay										Total Stops (#)	Spill ^a (kcfs)
Bay 1	Bay 2	Bay 3	Bay 4	Bay 5	Bay 6	Bay 7	Bay 8	Bay 9	Bay 10		
	CLOSE								1	1	1.7
	CLOSE	1							1	2	3.5
	CLOSE	1						1	1	3	5.2
	CLOSE	1	1					1	1	4	6.9
	CLOSE	1	1		1			1	1	5	8.7
	CLOSE	1	1		1	1		1	1	6	10.4
	CLOSE	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	7	12.1
	CLOSE	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	13.8
	CLOSE	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	9	15.6
	CLOSE	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	10	17.3
	CLOSE	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	11	19
	CLOSE	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	12	20.7
	CLOSE	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	13	22.4
	CLOSE	5.5		5.5				1.5	1.5	14	23.8
	CLOSE	5		5		5				15	25.5
	CLOSE	5		5		5			1	16	27.2
	CLOSE	5.5		5.5		5			1	17	28.9
	CLOSE	5.5		5.5		5.5			1.5	18	30.5
	CLOSE	6		6		6			1	19	32.0
	CLOSE	5		5		5		5		20	34.0
	CLOSE	5		5		5		5	1	21	35.7
	CLOSE	5.5		5		5		5.5	1	22	37.3
	CLOSE	5.5		5.5		5.5		5.5	1	23	39.0
	CLOSE	6		5.5		5.5		6	1	24	40.6
	CLOSE	6		6		6		6	1	25	42.1
	CLOSE	5	5	5		5		5	1	26	44.2
	CLOSE	5.5	5	5		5		5.5	1	27	45.8
	CLOSE	5.5	5	5.5		5.5		5.5	1	28	47.5
	CLOSE	5.5	5.5	5.5		5.5		6	1	29	49.1
	CLOSE	5.5	5.5	6		6		6	1	30	50.7
	CLOSE	6	6	6		6		6	1	31	52.2
	CLOSE	6	6	6.5		6.5		6	1	32	54.0
	CLOSE	6.5	6.5	6.5		6.5		6	1	33	55.8
	CLOSE	6	6	5	5	5		6	1	34	57.5
	CLOSE	6	6	5	5	6		6	1	35	59.1
	CLOSE	6	6	6	5	6		6	1	36	60.7
	CLOSE	6	6	6	6	6		6	1	37	62.3
	CLOSE	6	6	6	6	7		6	1	38	64.1
	CLOSE	6	6	6	6	7		7	1	39	65.7
	CLOSE	6	6	6	7	7		7	1	40	67.4
	CLOSE	6	6	7	7	7		7	1	41	69.1
	CLOSE	6	7	7	7	7		7	1	42	70.8
	CLOSE	7	7	7	7	7		7	1	43	72.5
6	CLOSE	6	6	6	6	7		6	1	44	74.1

IHR Spill Patterns with No RSW - # Gate Stops per Spillbay										Total Stops (#)	Spill ^a (kcfs)
Bay 1	Bay 2	Bay 3	Bay 4	Bay 5	Bay 6	Bay 7	Bay 8	Bay 9	Bay 10		
6	CLOSE	6	6	6	7	7		6	1	45	75.8
6	CLOSE	6	6	7	7	7		6	1	46	77.5
6	CLOSE	6	7	7	7	7		6	1	47	79.2
6	CLOSE	7	7	7	7	7		6	1	48	80.9
6	CLOSE	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	1	49	82.5
6	CLOSE	6	6	6	6	7	6	6	1	50	84.2
6	CLOSE	6	6	6	7	7	6	6	1	51	85.9
6	CLOSE	6	6	6	7	7	6	7	1	52	87.6
6	CLOSE	6	6	7	7	7	6	7	1	53	89.3
6	CLOSE	6	7	7	7	7	6	7	1	54	91.0
6	CLOSE	7	7	7	7	7	6	7	1	55	92.7

- a. Spill (kcfs) is calculated as a function of the total number of gate stops at forebay elevation 438.0’.
- b. When total project outflow is < 30 kcfs, the RSW will be closed and spill distributed in patterns defined in this table (see section 2.3.2.7).

Table IHR-7. [pg 1 of 2] Ice Harbor Dam Spill Patterns with RSW for 30% Spill. ^{a, b, c}

Total Outflow (kcms)	Spill ^a		IHR Spill Patterns for 30% Spill - # Gate Stops per Spillbay										Total Stops (#)	
	(kcms)	(%) ^b	1	2 ^c	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
28.0	8.4	30.0%		RSW										0
33.7	10.1	30.0%		RSW								1		1
39.3	11.8	30.0%		RSW							1	1		2
45.0	13.5	30.0%		RSW						1	1	1		3
50.7	15.2	30.0%		RSW					1	1	1	1		4
56.3	16.9	30.0%		RSW					1	1	1	1		5
62.0	18.6	30.0%		RSW	5							1		6
67.7	20.3	30.0%		RSW	5						1	1		7
73.3	22.0	30.0%		RSW	5					1	1	1		8
79.0	23.7	30.0%		RSW	5					1	1	1		9
84.7	25.4	30.0%		RSW	5					1	1	1		10
90.3	27.1	30.0%		RSW	5			5				1		11
96.0	28.8	30.0%		RSW	5			5				1	1	12
101.7	30.5	30.0%		RSW	5			5			1	1	1	13
107.3	32.2	30.0%		RSW	5			5			1	1	2	14
113.0	33.9	30.0%		RSW	5			5			1	2	2	15
118.7	35.6	30.0%		RSW	5			5			2	2	2	16
120.4 ^b	37.3	31.0%		RSW	6			5			2	2	2	17
122.1	39.0	31.9%		RSW	6			6			2	2	2	18
123.8	40.7	32.9%		RSW	6			6			1	2	2	19
125.5	42.4	33.8%		RSW	6			6			2	2	2	20
127.2	44.1	34.7%		RSW	5			5			5	2	2	21
128.9	45.8	35.5%		RSW	5			5			6	2	2	22
130.6	47.5	36.4%		RSW	5			6			6	2	2	23
132.3	49.2	37.2%		RSW	6			6			6	2	2	24
134.0	50.9	38.0%		RSW	6			6			6	2	3	25
135.7	52.6	38.8%		RSW	6			6			6	2	4	26
137.4	54.3	39.5%		RSW	6			6			6	2	5	27
139.1	56.0	40.3%		RSW	6			6			6	2	6	28
140.8	57.7	41.0%		RSW	6			6			6	2	6	29
142.5	59.4	41.7%		RSW	6			6			6	2	6	30
144.2	61.1	42.4%		RSW	6			6			6	3	6	31
145.9	62.8	43.0%		RSW	6			6			6	4	6	32
147.6	64.5	43.7%		RSW	6			6			6	5	6	33
149.3	66.2	44.3%		RSW	6			6			6	6	6	34
151.0	67.9	45.0%		RSW	6			6			6	6	3	35
152.7	69.6	45.6%		RSW	6			6			6	6	4	36
154.4	71.3	46.2%		RSW	6			6			6	6	5	37
156.1	73.0	46.8%		RSW	6			6			6	6	6	38
157.8	74.7	47.3%		RSW	6			6			6	6	6	39
159.5	76.4	47.9%		RSW	6			6			6	6	6	40
161.2	78.1	48.4%		RSW	6			6			6	6	6	41
162.9	79.8	49.0%		RSW	6			6			6	6	6	42
164.6	81.5	49.5%		RSW	6			6			6	6	6	43

Total Outflow (kcfs)	Spill ^a		IHR Spill Patterns for 30% Spill - # Gate Stops per Spillbay										Total Stops (#)
	(kcfs)	(%) ^b	1	2 ^c	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
166.3	83.2	50.0%		RSW	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	2	44
168.0	84.9	50.5%		RSW	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	2	45
169.7	86.6	51.0%		RSW	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	2	46
171.4	88.3	51.5%		RSW	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	2	47
173.1	90.0	52.0%		RSW	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	2	48
174.8	91.7	52.5%		RSW	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	2	49
176.5	93.4	52.9%		RSW	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	2	50
178.2	95.1	53.4%		RSW	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	2	51
179.9	96.8	53.8%		RSW	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	2	52
181.6	98.5	54.2%		RSW	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	2	53
183.3	100.2	54.7%		RSW	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	2	54
185.0	101.9	55.1%		RSW	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	2	55
186.7	103.6	55.5%		RSW	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	2	56
188.4	105.3	55.9%		RSW	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	2	57
190.1	107.0	56.3%		RSW	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	2	58
191.8	108.7	56.7%		RSW	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	2	59
193.5	110.4	57.1%		RSW	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	2	60
195.2	112.1	57.4%		RSW	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	2	61
196.9	113.8	57.8%		RSW	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	2	62
198.6	115.5	58.2%		RSW	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	2	63
200.3	117.2	58.5%		RSW	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	2	64
202.0	118.9	58.9%		RSW	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	2	65
203.7	120.6	59.2%		RSW	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	2	66
205.4	122.3	59.5%		RSW	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	2	67
207.1	124.0	59.9%		RSW	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	2	68
208.8	125.7	60.2%		RSW	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	2	69
210.5	127.4	60.5%		RSW	10	10	10	10	10	9	9	2	70
212.2	129.1	60.8%		RSW	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	2	71
213.9	130.8	61.2%		RSW	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	2	72
215.6	132.5	61.5%		RSW	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	2	73
217.3	134.2	61.8%		RSW	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	2	74
219.0	135.9	62.1%		RSW	11	11	11	10	10	10	10	2	75
220.7	137.6	62.3%		RSW	11	11	11	11	10	10	10	2	76
222.4	139.3	62.6%		RSW	11	11	11	11	11	10	10	2	77
224.1	141.0	62.9%		RSW	11	11	11	11	11	11	10	2	78
225.8	142.7	63.2%		RSW	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	2	79
227.5	144.4	63.5%		RSW	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	2	80
229.2	146.1	63.7%		RSW	12	12	11	11	11	11	11	2	81
230.9	147.8	64.0%		RSW	12	12	12	11	11	11	11	2	82
232.6	149.5	64.3%		RSW	12	12	12	12	11	11	11	2	83

- a. Spill (kcfs) is calculated as a function of the total number of gate stops plus RSW spill at forebay elevation 438.0’.
- b. Spill will be > 30% when total outflow is > ~118.7 kcfs (project at max turbine capacity).
- c. RSW in Bay 2 = fixed spill of ~8.4 kcfs at forebay 438.0’. When total project outflow is < 30 kcfs, the RSW will be closed and spill distributed in patterns defined in **Table IHR-6** (see **section 2.3.2.7**).

Table IHR-8. [pg 1 of 2] Ice Harbor Dam Spill Patterns with RSW.^{a, b}

IHR Spill Patterns w/ RSW - # Gate Stops per Spillbay										Total Stops (#)	Spill ^a (kcfs)
Bay 1	Bay 2 ^b	Bay 3	Bay 4	Bay 5	Bay 6	Bay 7	Bay	Bay 9	Bay 10		
	RSW									0	8.4
	RSW								1	1	10.1
	RSW							1	1	2	11.8
	RSW						1	1	1	3	13.5
	RSW					1	1	1	1	4	15.2
	RSW				1	1	1	1	1	5	17.0
	RSW		5						1	6	18.6
	RSW		5					1	1	7	20.3
	RSW		5				1	1	1	8	22.0
	RSW		5			1	1	1	1	9	23.7
	RSW		5		5					10	25.3
	RSW		5		5				1	11	27.0
	RSW		5		5			1	1	12	28.7
	RSW		5		5	1	1	1	1	13	30.4
	RSW		5		5	1	1	1	2	14	32.1
	RSW		5		5	1	1	2	2	15	33.8
	RSW		5		5	1	2	2	2	16	35.5
	RSW		5		5	1	2	2	2	17	37.2
	RSW		5		5	2	2	2	2	18	38.9
	RSW		5		5	2	2	3	3	19	40.6
	RSW		5		5	2	2	3	3	20	42.3
	RSW		5		5	5	2	2	2	21	44.0
	RSW		6		5	5	2	2	2	22	45.6
	RSW		6		6	5	2	2	2	23	47.3
	RSW		6		6	6	2	2	2	24	48.9
	RSW		6	5	5	5	1	1	2	25	50.7
	RSW		6	5	5	5	1	2	2	26	52.4
	RSW		6	5	5	5	2	2	2	27	54.1
	RSW		6	6	5	5	2	2	2	28	55.7
	RSW		6	6	5	5	2	3	2	29	57.4
	RSW		6	6	5	5	2	4	2	30	59.1
	RSW		6	6	5	5	2	5	2	31	60.7
	RSW		6	6	5	5	3	5	2	32	62.4
	RSW		6	6	5	5	4	5	2	33	64.1
	RSW		6	6	5	5	5	5	2	34	65.8
	RSW	1	6	6	5	5	5	5	2	35	67.5
	RSW	2	6	6	5	5	5	5	2	36	69.2
	RSW	3	6	6	5	5	5	5	2	37	70.9
	RSW	4	6	6	5	5	5	5	2	38	72.6
	RSW	5	6	6	5	5	5	5	2	39	74.2
	RSW	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	2	40	75.9
	RSW	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	2	41	77.5
	RSW	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	2	42	79.2
	RSW	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	2	43	80.9
	RSW	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	2	44	82.5
	RSW	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	2	45	84.1
	RSW	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	2	46	85.7
	RSW	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	2	47	87.3
	RSW	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	2	48	88.9
	RSW	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	2	49	90.5
	RSW	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	2	50	92.1
	RSW	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	2	51	93.7
	RSW	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	2	52	95.3
	RSW	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	2	53	96.9
	RSW	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	2	54	98.5

IHR Spill Patterns w/ RSW - # Gate Stops per Spillbay										Total Stops (#)	Spill ^a (kcfs)
Bay 1	Bay 2 ^b	Bay 3	Bay 4	Bay 5	Bay 6	Bay 7	Bay 8	Bay 9	Bay 10		
	RSW	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	2	55	100.1
	RSW	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	2	56	101.7
	RSW	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	2	57	103.3
	RSW	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	2	58	104.9
	RSW	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	2	59	106.6
	RSW	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	2	60	108.3
	RSW	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	2	61	110.0
	RSW	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	2	62	111.7
	RSW	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	2	63	113.4
	RSW	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	2	64	115.2
	RSW	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	2	65	116.9
	RSW	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	2	66	118.4
	RSW	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	2	67	119.9
	RSW	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	2	68	121.4
	RSW	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	2	69	122.9
	RSW	10	10	10	10	10	9	9	2	70	124.4
	RSW	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	2	71	125.9
	RSW	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	2	72	127.4
	RSW	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	2	73	129.1
	RSW	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	2	74	130.8
	RSW	11	11	11	10	10	10	10	2	75	132.5
	RSW	11	11	11	11	10	10	10	2	76	134.2
	RSW	11	11	11	11	11	10	10	2	77	135.9
	RSW	11	11	11	11	11	11	10	2	78	137.6
	RSW	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	2	79	139.3
	RSW	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	2	80	140.8
	RSW	12	12	11	11	11	11	11	2	81	142.3
	RSW	12	12	12	11	11	11	11	2	82	143.8
	RSW	12	12	12	12	11	11	11	2	83	145.3
	RSW	12	12	12	12	12	11	11	2	84	146.8
	RSW	12	12	12	12	12	12	11	2	85	148.3
	RSW	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	2	86	149.8
	RSW	13	12	12	12	12	12	12	2	87	151.4
	RSW	13	13	12	12	12	12	12	2	88	153.0
	RSW	13	13	13	12	12	12	12	2	89	154.6
	RSW	13	13	13	13	12	12	12	2	90	156.2
	RSW	13	13	13	13	13	12	12	2	91	157.8
	RSW	13	13	13	13	13	13	12	2	92	159.4
	RSW	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	2	93	161.0
	RSW	14	13	13	13	13	13	13	2	94	162.6
	RSW	14	14	13	13	13	13	13	2	95	164.2
	RSW	14	14	14	13	13	13	13	2	96	165.8
	RSW	14	14	14	14	13	13	13	2	97	167.4
	RSW	14	14	14	14	14	13	13	2	98	169.0
	RSW	14	14	14	14	14	14	13	2	99	170.6
	RSW	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	2	100	172.2

a. Spill (kcfs) is calculated as a function of the total number of gate stops plus RSW spill at forebay elevation 438.0’.

b. RSW in Bay 2 = fixed spill of ~8.4 kcfs at forebay 438.0’. When total project outflow is < 30 kcfs, the RSW will be closed and spill distributed in patterns defined in **Table IHR-6** (see **section 2.3.2.7**).