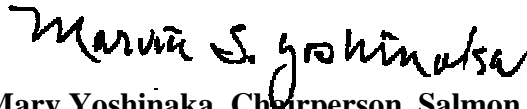


SYSTEM OPERATIONAL REQUEST: #99-20

- *The following State and Federal Salmon Managers have participated in the preparation of this SOR: Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, and National Marine Fisheries Service.*

TO: **Brigadier General Strock** **COE-NPD**
 William Branch **COE-Water Management**
 Cindy Henriksen **COE-RCC**
 Bolyvong Tanovan **COE-RCC**
 Doug Arndt **COE-P**
 Col. R. Slusar **COE-Portland District**
 Lieut. Col. W.E. Bulen, Jr. **COE-Walla Walla District**
 Steve Clark **USBR-Boise Acting Regional Director**
 Judith Johansen **BPA-Administrator**
 Greg Delwiche **BPA-PG-5**



FROM: **Marv Yoshinaka, Chairperson, Salmon Managers**

DATE: **August 3, 1999**

SUBJECT: **Flows for week ending August 15, 1999**

SPECIFICATIONS:

Lower Granite Dam -

Dworshak Operations – For the week of August 9 through 15 continue Dworshak outflow at 19 Kcfs. Water released from Dworshak should be as close to 47°F as possible. The USFWS will continue to monitor the impacts of the lower temperature on hatchery operations. Based on the outcome of this monitoring, modifications to the temperature may be requested next week.

Brownlee Operations –At a minimum pass inflow through August 15, 1999.

McNary Dam – The intent of this request is to meet the Biological Opinion flow target of at least 200 Kcfs on a weekly basis through the month of August. The assumptions modeled in the SSARR of August 2 show that objective being met in 1999 and predict McNary flows of 203.5 Kcfs for the week ending August 15, 1999, which are acceptable.

Hungry Horse – Operate Hungry Horse project at full powerhouse capacity. Water released above that needed to achieve the McNary flows contained in the spreadsheet is to be stored in Grand Coulee Reservoir. This water is to be reserved for use later in August for flow augmentation at McNary Dam.

JUSTIFICATION:

Based on current sampling, historic subyearling passage timing and travel time data, subyearling fall chinook are present in large numbers in both the Snake and the lower Columbia rivers. Results of research on subyearling chinook passage have shown that increased flow and decreased water temperature results in improved passage conditions and survival for subyearling chinook. In the past week, subyearling passage indices at Lower Granite Dam have continued to be between 4,000 and 5,000 fish per day. Similar patterns have been observed at the Lower Snake and Columbia sites. Maintenance of environmental condition in the Snake and Columbia Rivers are needed to accommodate the migration needs of these fish.