

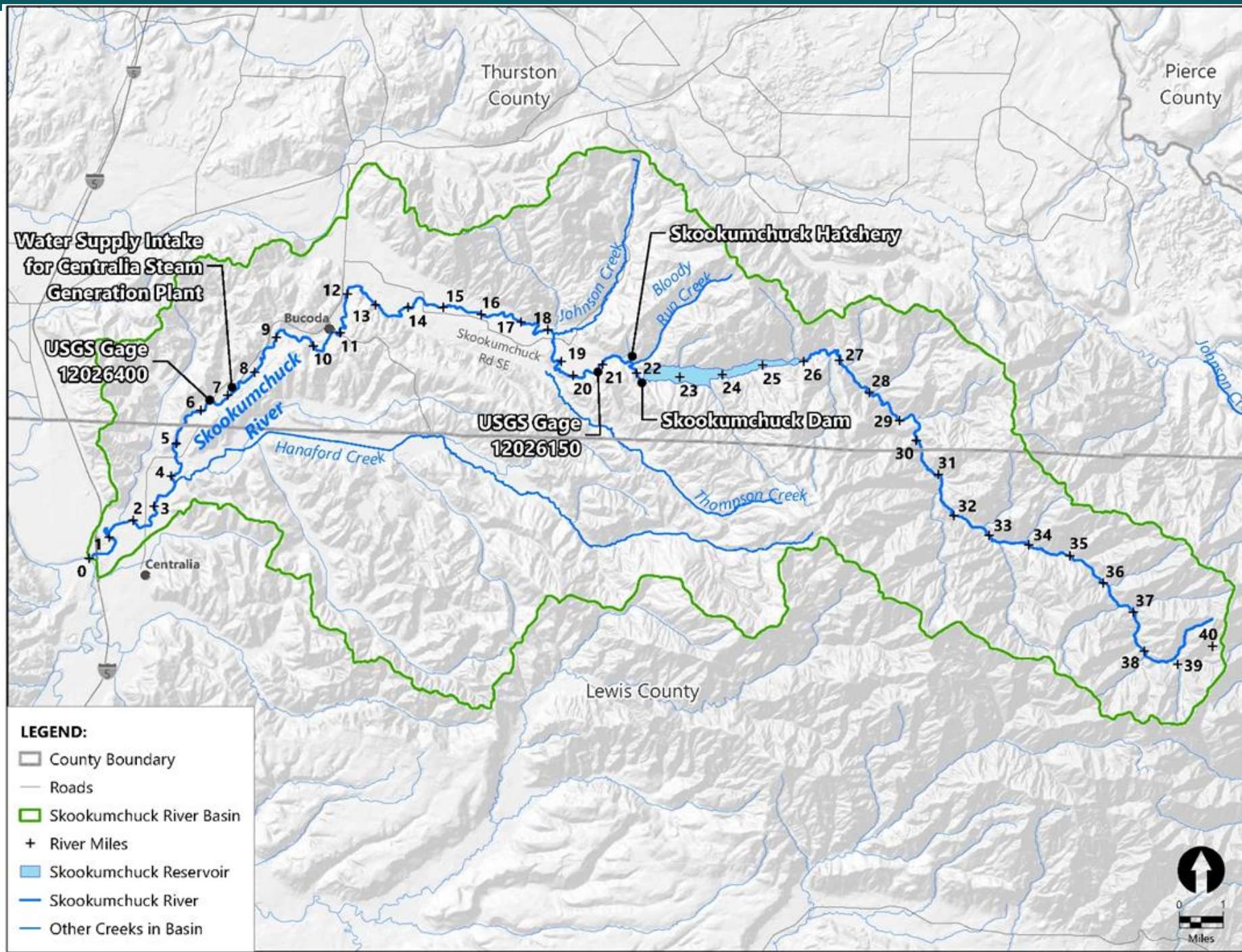


SKOOKUMCHUCK DAM PHASE 2 RESULTS

NAT KALE AND MERRI MARTZ

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IN 2021, THE CHEHALIS BASIN BOARD REQUESTED:

- OCB to conduct a Phase 1 Analysis to:
- Document what we do and don't know about Skookumchuck Dam based on existing studies/reports
- Identify the possibility of any near-term operational changes that could benefit fish passage and/or flood storage
- Identify data gaps and potential future analyses

PHASE 2 PRIMARY ELEMENTS (2022)

- Detailed hydraulic modeling of the reservoir and fish sluice and Skookumchuck River from the dam downstream to the Chehalis River
 - Further evaluate fish passage, flood storage, and dam removal to see if any of these scenarios are feasible
- Develop concept design for downstream fish passage
- Initial evaluation of potential benefits and impacts to flooding, habitat, water rights downstream from scenarios
- Additional investigation and habitat modeling of the quality of aquatic species habitat upstream of the reservoir



ALTERNATIVES EVALUATED

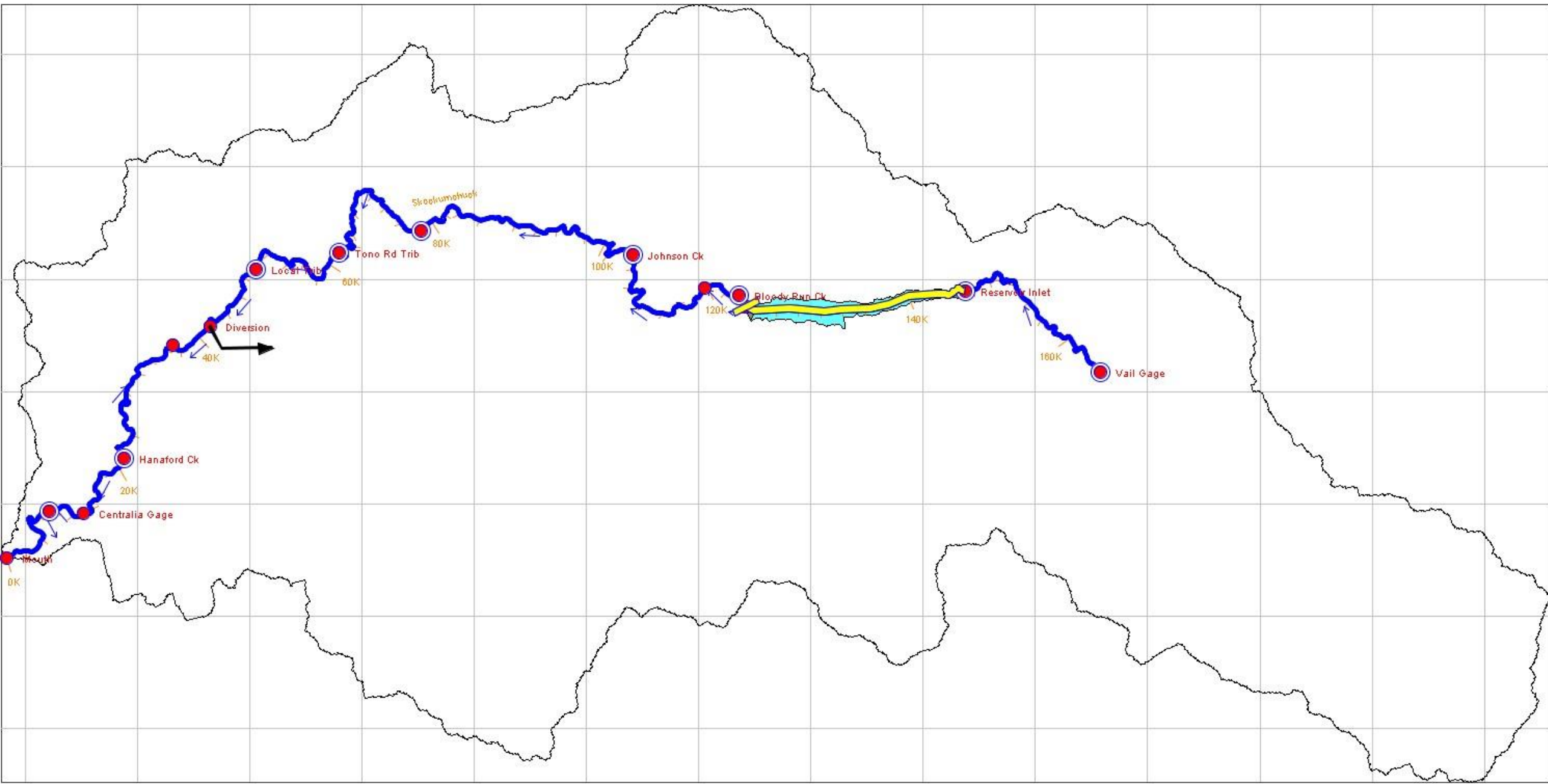
- Current Operations
- Fish Passage Only
- Flood Storage Only
- Combined Fish-Flood
- Dam Removal



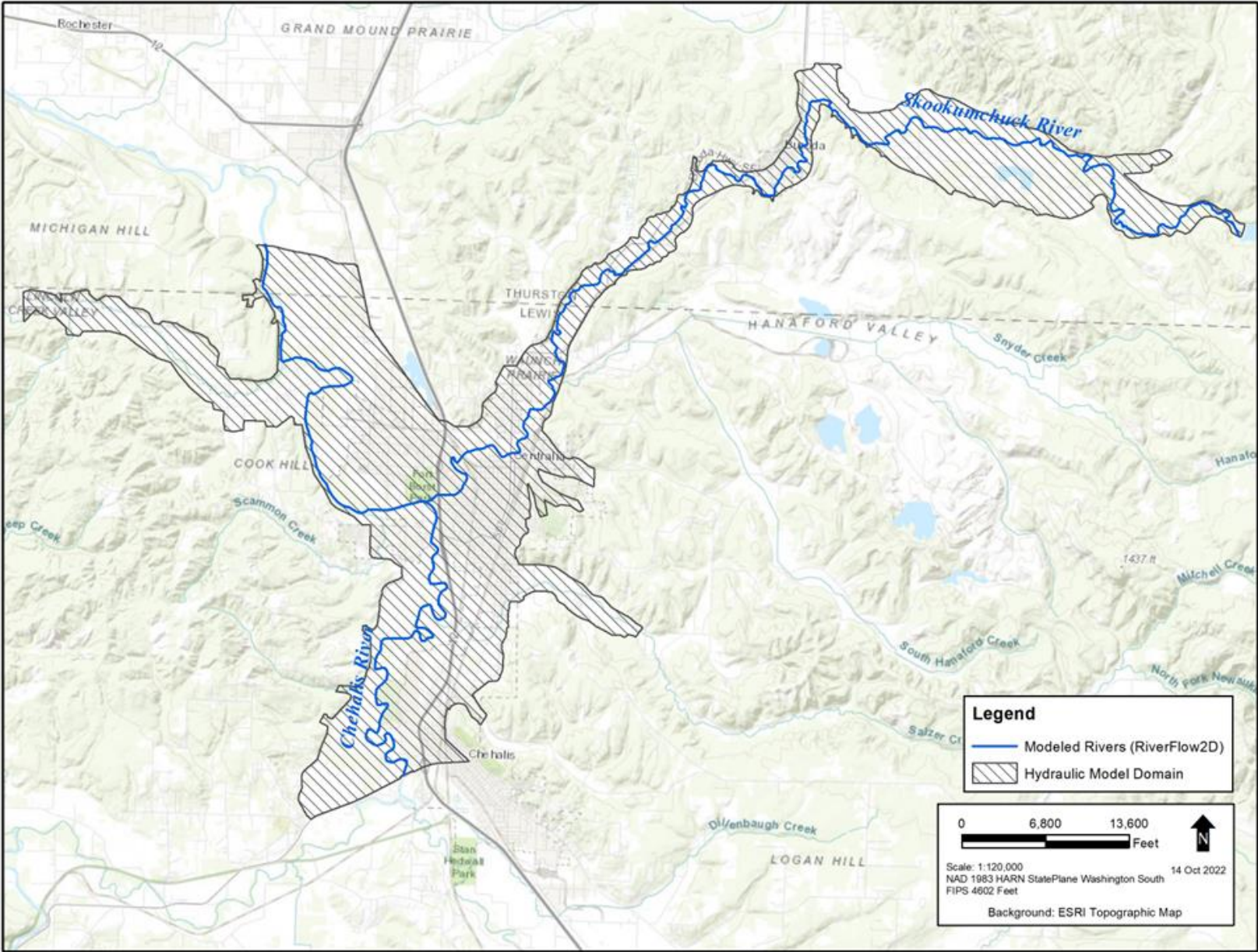
METHODS

- Hydrologic Analysis
- Hydraulic Models
 - HEC-ResSim
 - HEC-RAS-2D and Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD)
 - RiverFlow2D
- Ecosystem Diagnosis and Treatment (EDT)

HEC-ResSim Model



RIVERFLOW2D MODELING — DOWNSTREAM OF THE DAM



ALTERNATIVES MODELED FOR DOWNSTREAM EFFECTS

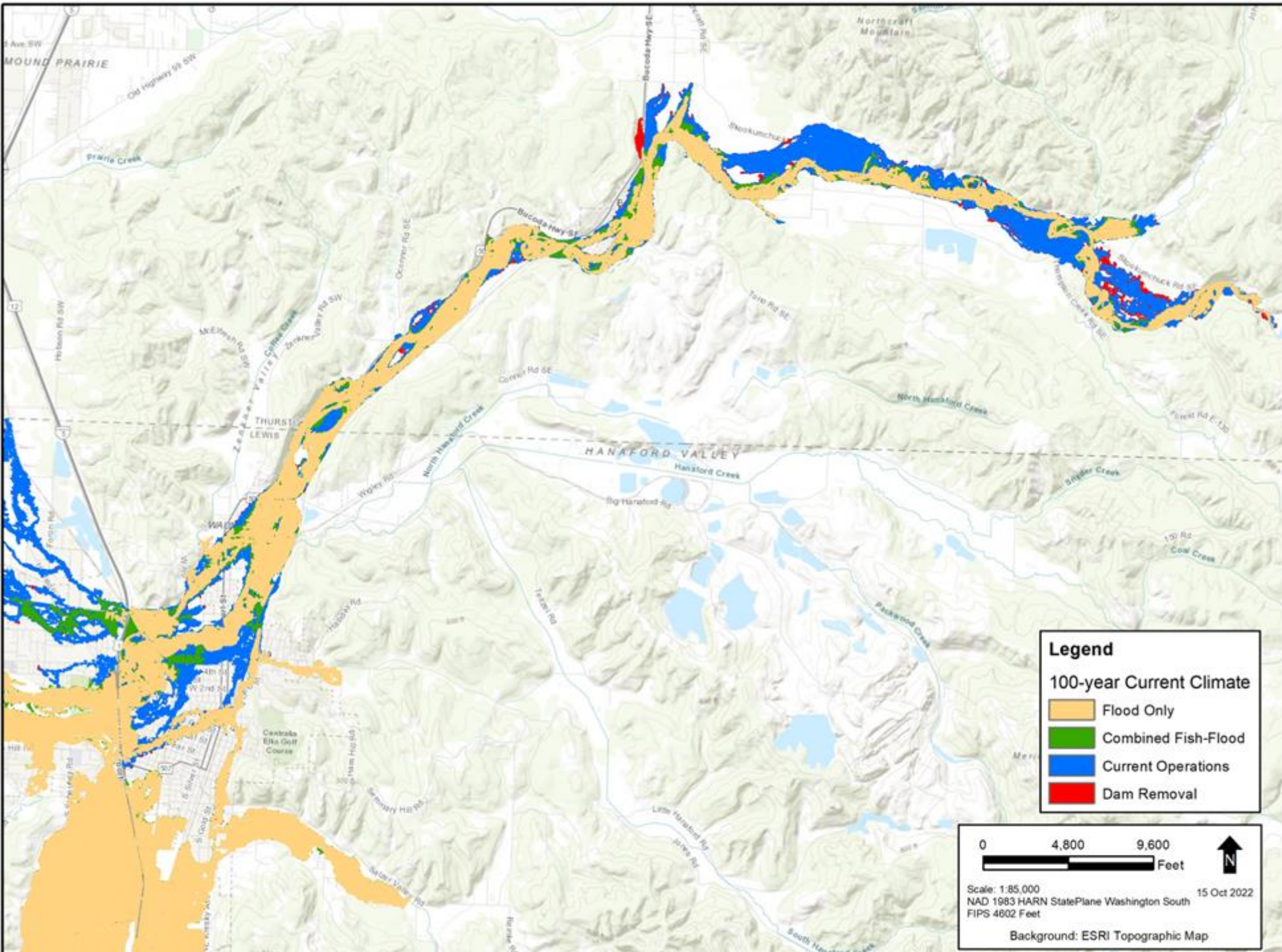
- Current Operations
- Fish Passage Only - 65 cfs discharge through fish sluice
- Flood Storage Only - 20,000 ac-ft with 2,000 cfs outlet
- Combined Fish-Flood - 20,000 ac-ft with 2,000 cfs outlet flood season (Nov - March 15); 65 cfs discharge through fish sluice (March 15 - end of migration season)
- Dam Removal

* More scenarios were modeled, but these were the most effective

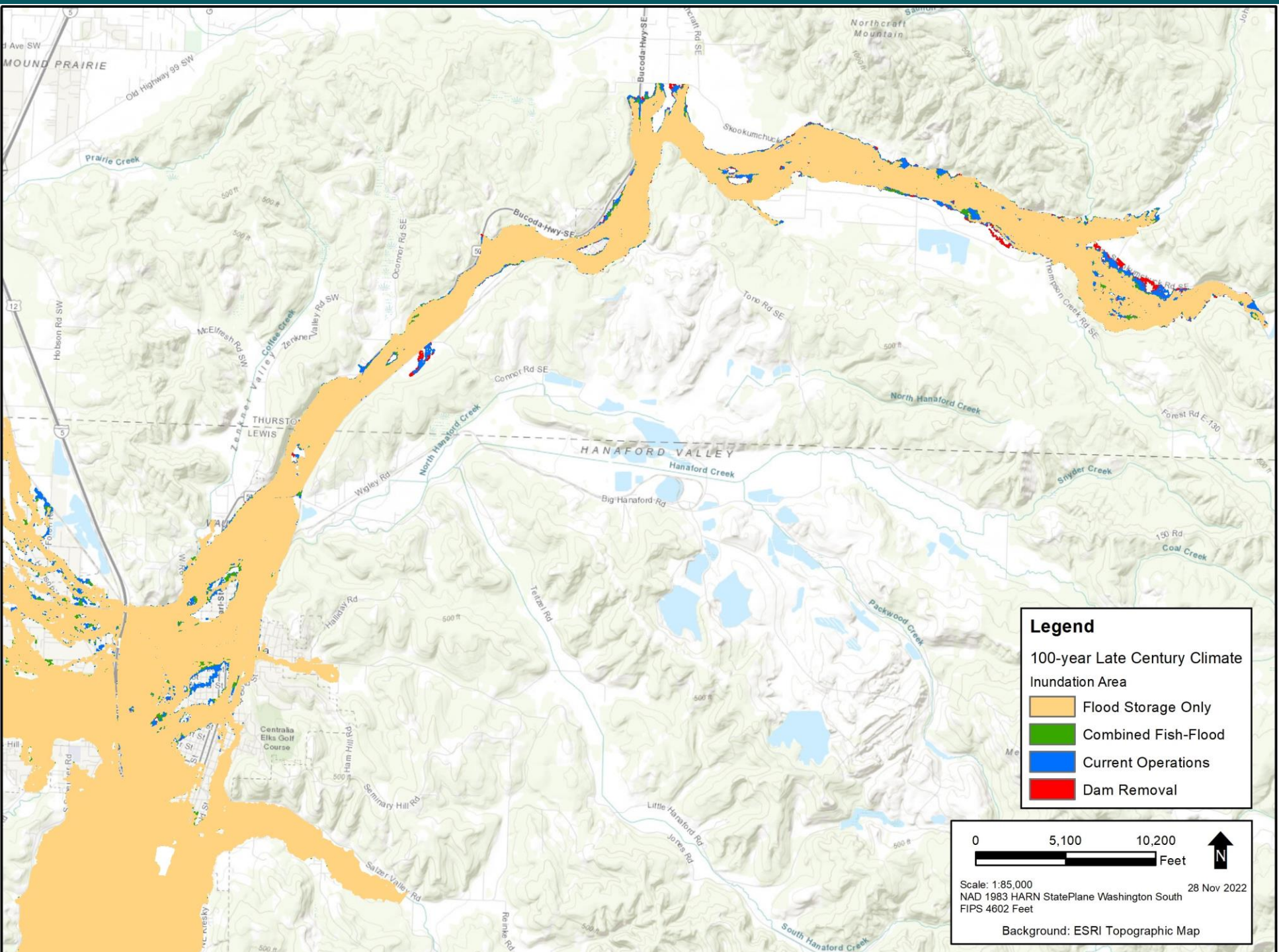
MODELED PEAK FLOW FOR ALTERNATIVES (JANUARY 2009); BLOODY RUN GAGE

ALTERNATIVE	JANUARY 2009 PEAK FLOW AT BLOODY RUN (CFS)
Current Operations	12,970 (actual recorded discharge was 6,900)
Fish - Max 65 cfs through sluice	12,970
Flood - 20,000 AF & 2,000 cfs outlet	5.590
Combined - 20,000 AF & 50% probability refill	3,940
Dam Removal	13.710

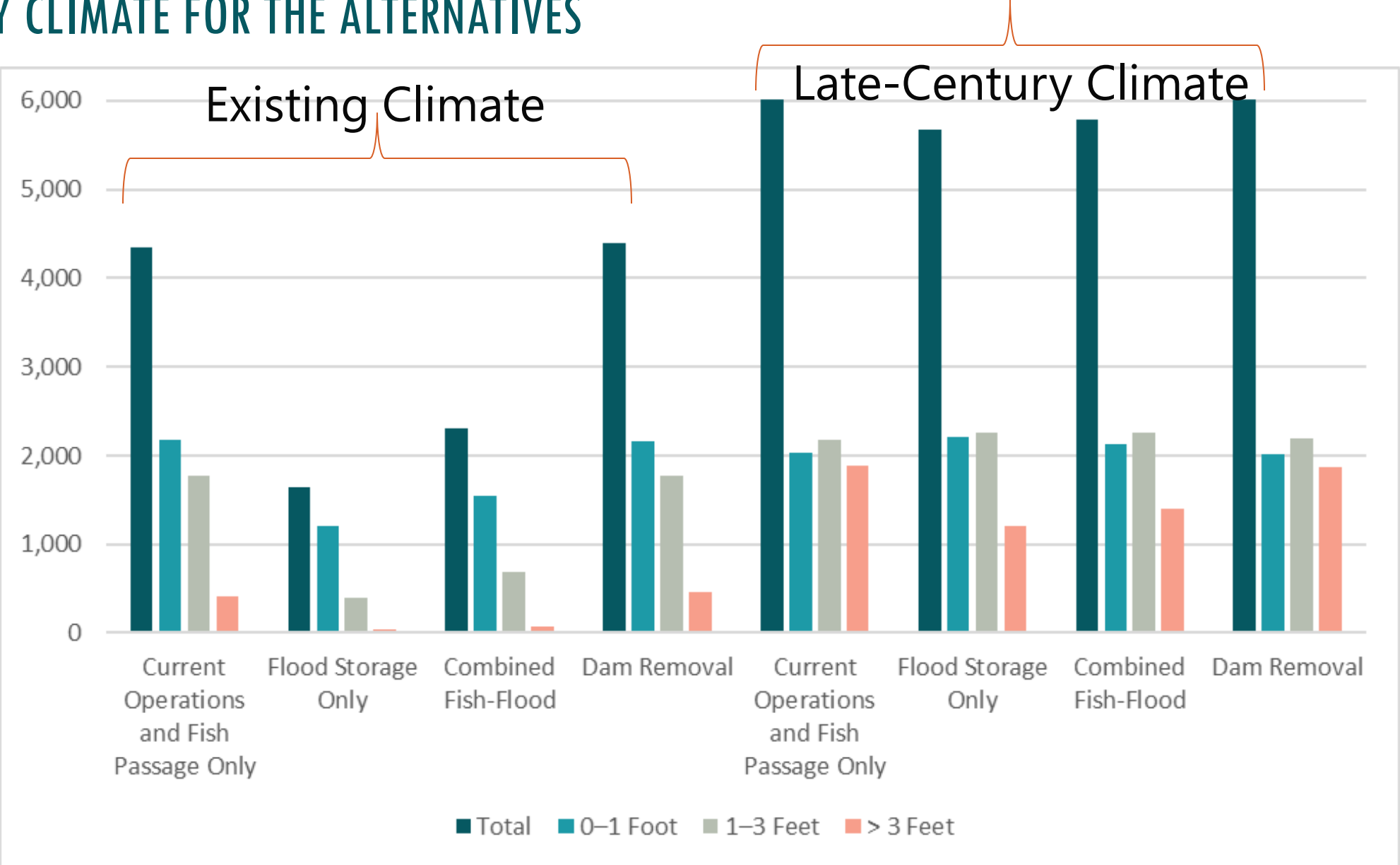
Modeled
100-Year
Floodplain
Extents,
Current
Climate



Modeled 100-Year Floodplain Extents, Late- Century Climate



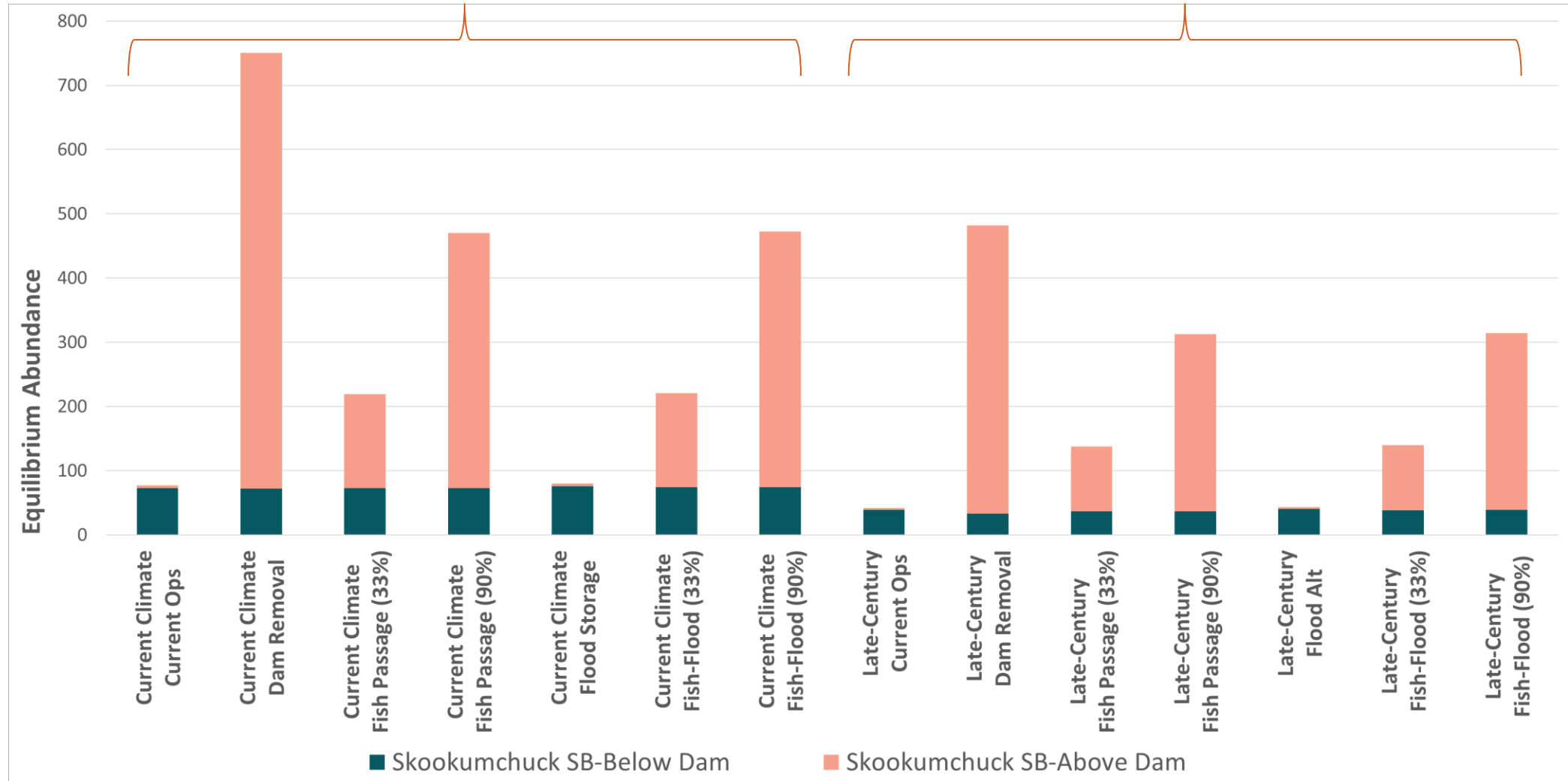
NUMBER OF STRUCTURES FLOODED IN 100-YEAR RECURRENCE FLOOD FOR EXISTING AND LATE-CENTURY CLIMATE FOR THE ALTERNATIVES



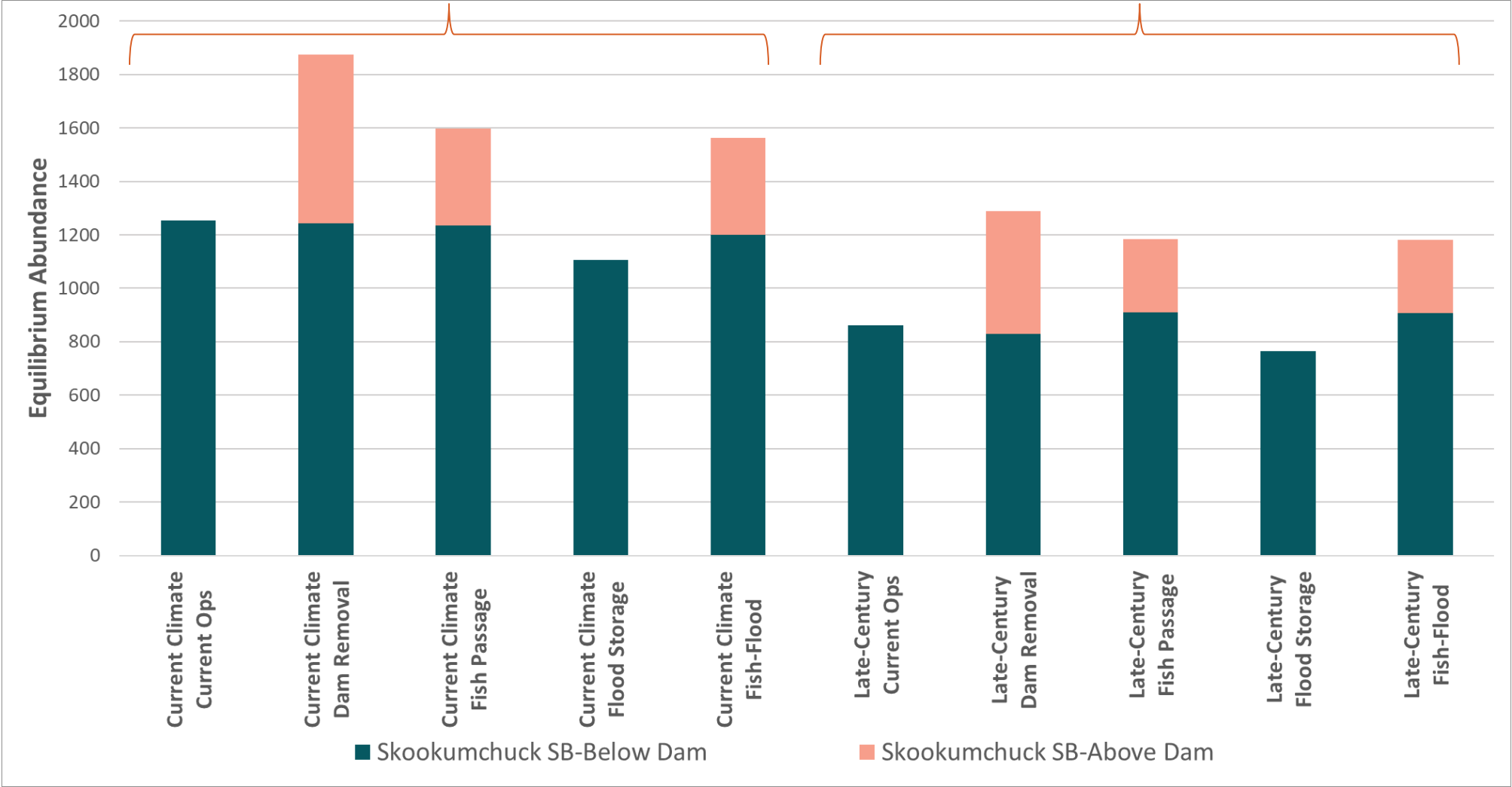
EDT MODELING

- Used the EDT model developed for the ASRP
- Updated model
 - Updated Thermalscape temperatures
 - Barrier updates
 - Updated steelhead life history patterns/age structure from QIN/WDFW data
 - Updates to upper Skookumchuck based on aerial photography/LiDAR of upper river
 - Updates to lower Skookumchuck based on ASRP projects (completed or in-progress)

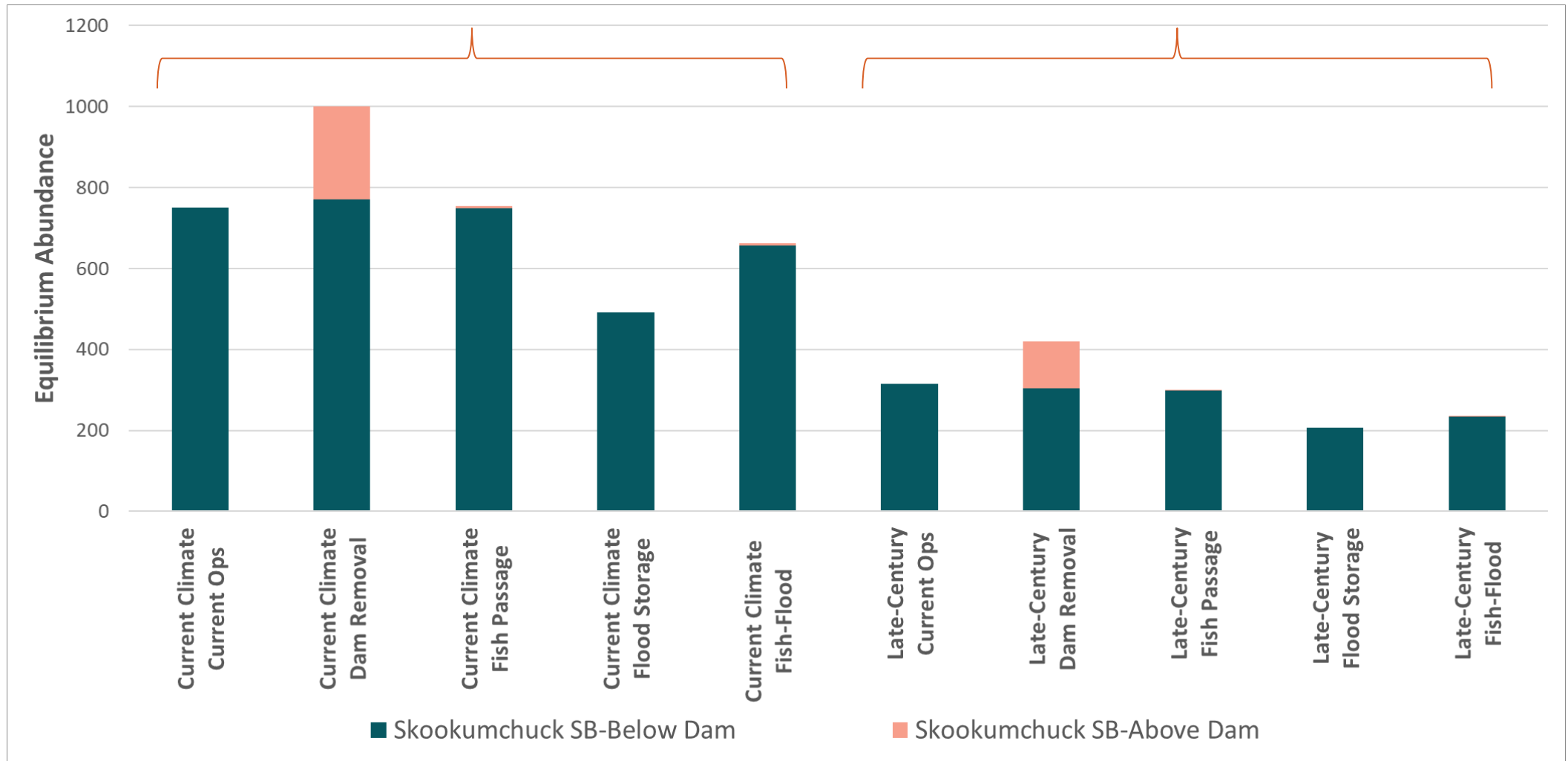
STEELHEAD RESULTS



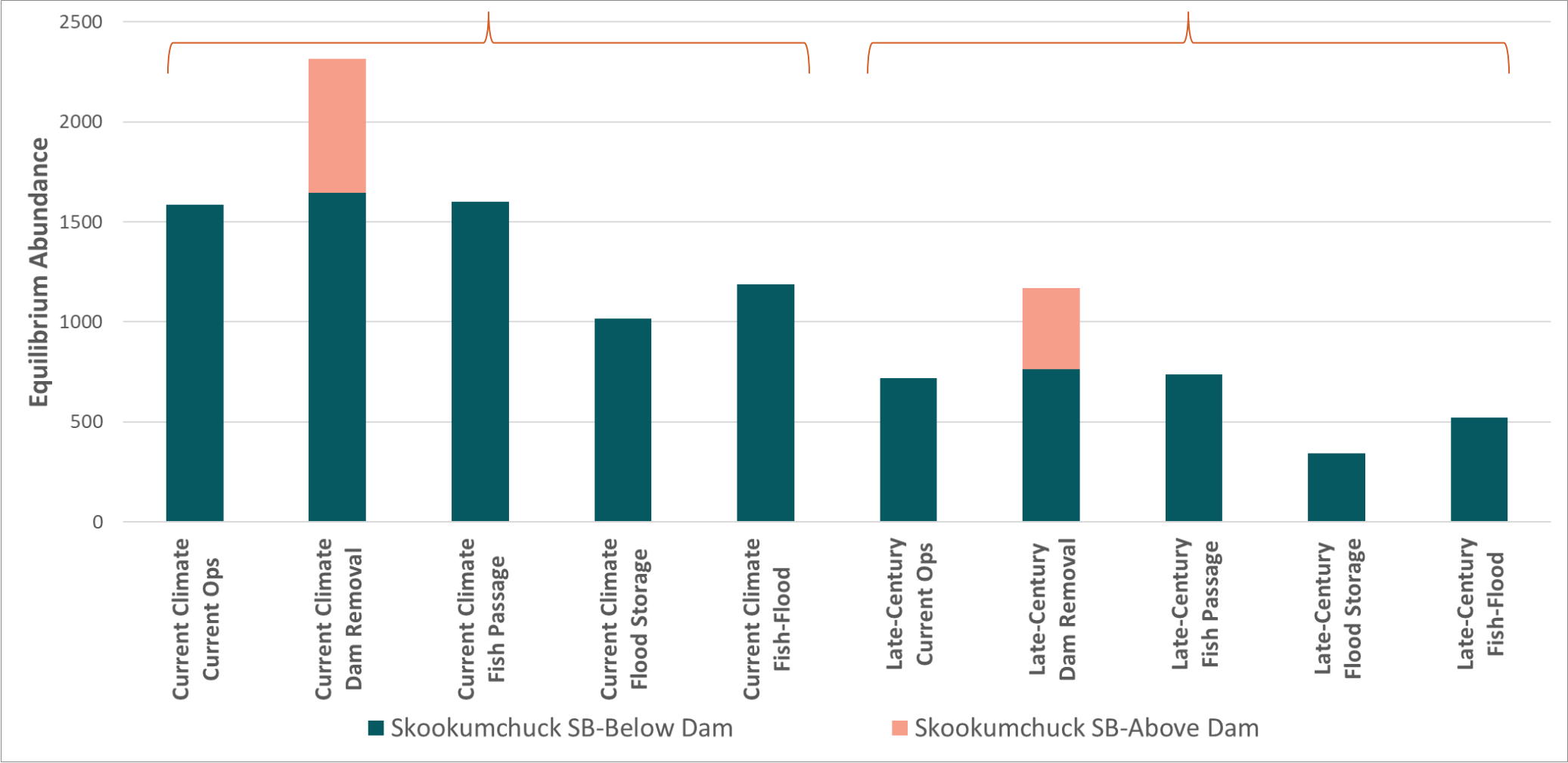
COHO RESULTS



SPRING CHINOOK RESULTS



FALL CHINOOK RESULTS

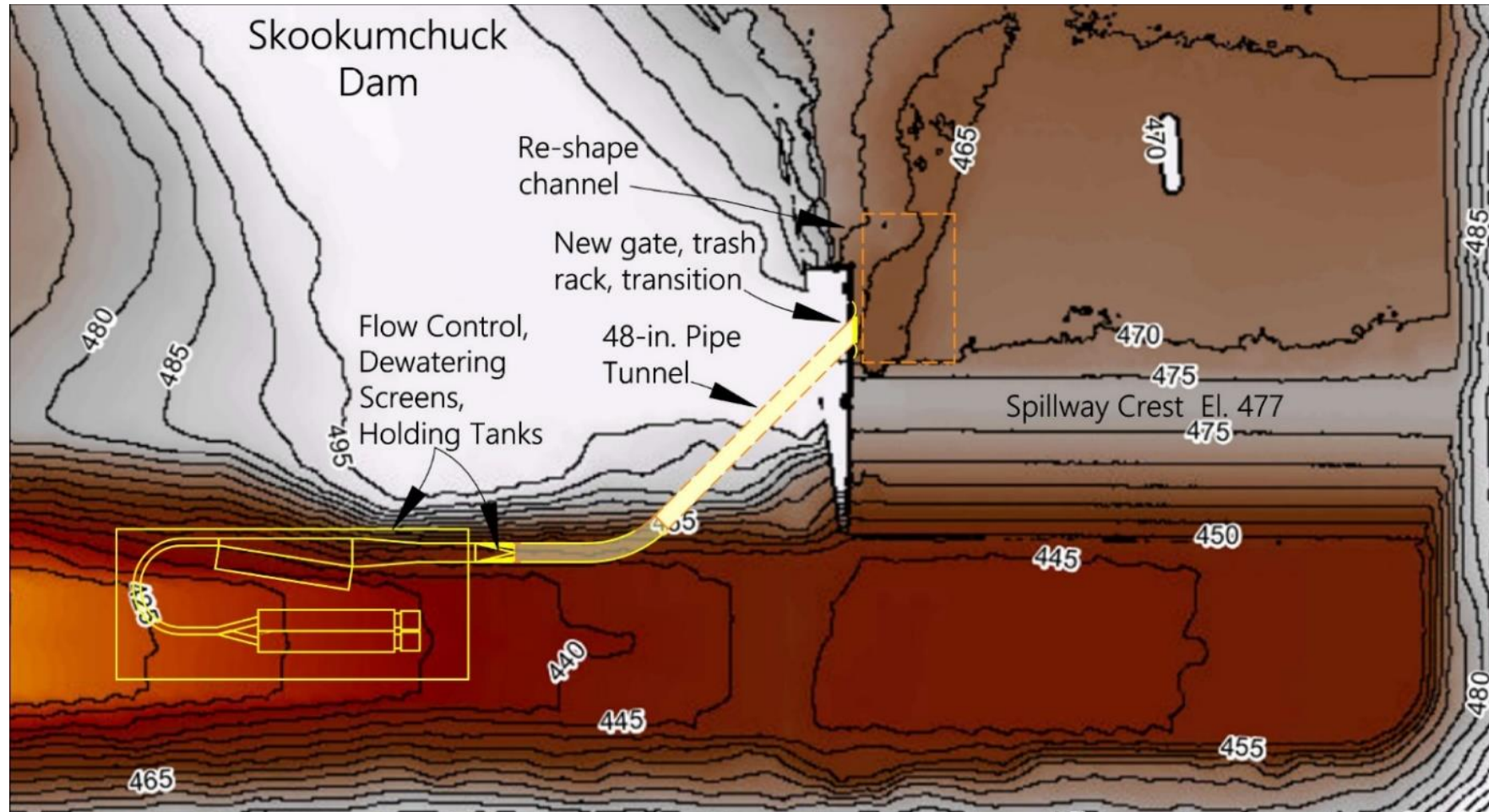


FISH SLUICE CONCEPT DESIGN

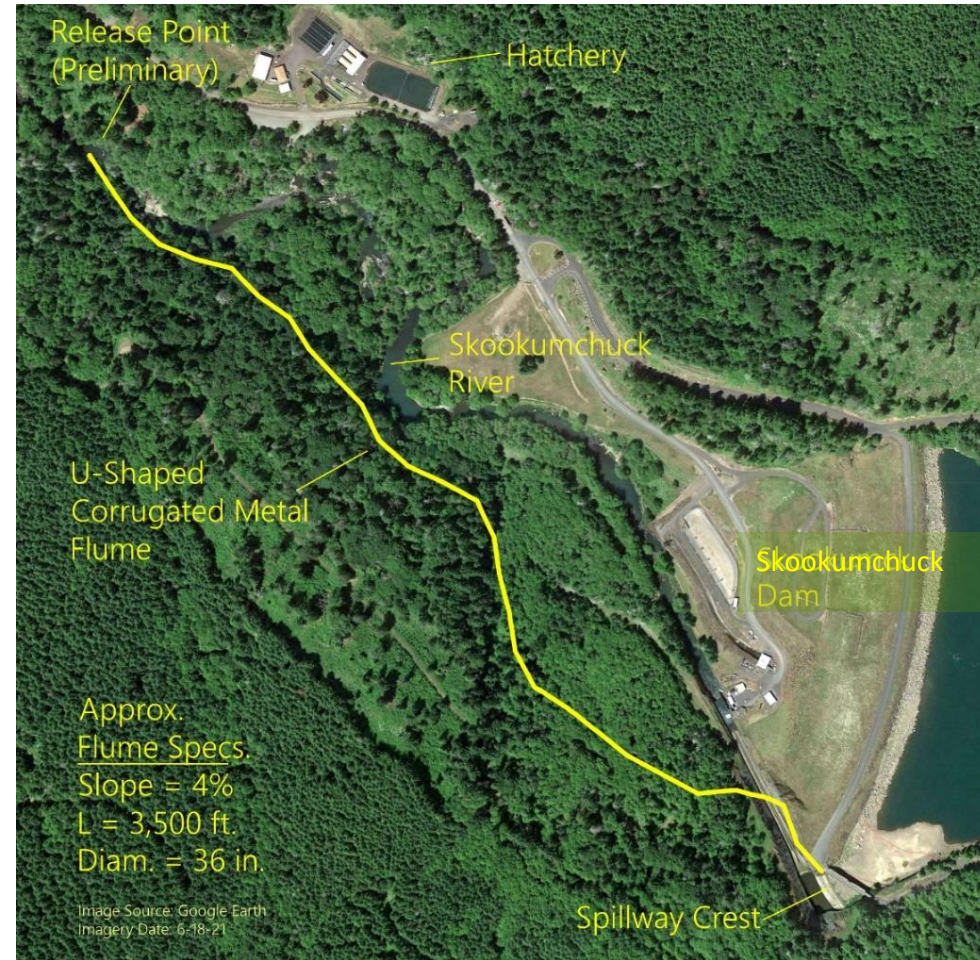
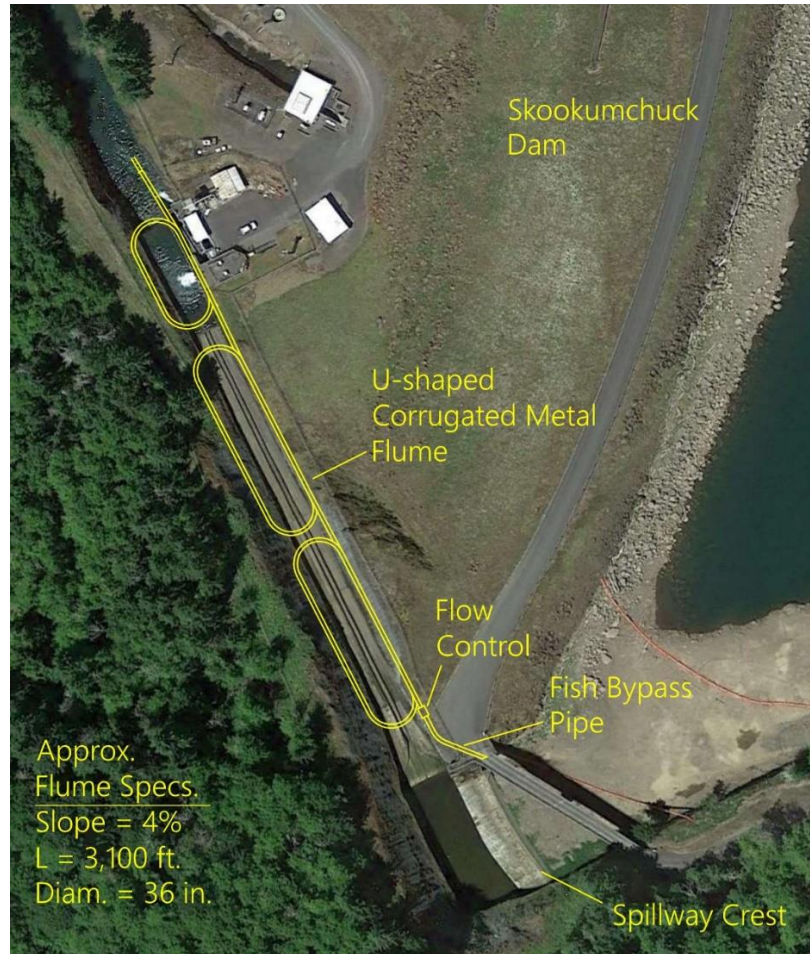
- Regardless of alternative, if the dam stays in place, a new fish sluice would improve downstream fish (salmonid) passage
- Key elements:
 - Which fish species to consider?
 - Providing safe passage
 - Vertical drop to the river downstream



CONCEPT OF NEW FISH SLUICE



POSSIBLE DOWNSTREAM ROUTES VIA A FLUME



COSTS OF THE ALTERNATIVES

ALTERNATIVE	CLASS 5 COST ESTIMATE
Current Operations	N/A
Fish Passage Only	\$8.3 million
Flood Storage Only	\$42.2 million
Combined Fish-Flood	\$50.5 million
Partial Dam Removal	\$24.9 million (median) + \$80 million (water rights)
Full Dam Removal	\$34.6 million (median) + \$80 million (water rights)

COMPARISON OF THE ALTERNATIVES

ALTERNATIVE	FISH ABUNDANCE	FLOOD EFFECTS	WATER RIGHTS	COST
Current Operation	No change	No change	No change	N/A
Fish Passage Only	Steelhead + Coho + Spring Chinook = Fall Chinook =	No change	Small but increased risk of water rights curtailments in drought years	\$8.3 million
Flood Storage Only	Steelhead = Coho - Spring Chinook - Fall Chinook -	Substantial reductions in flood extent and depth; less benefit in late-century	Small but increased risk of water rights curtailments in drought years	\$42.2 million
Combined Fish-Flood	Steelhead + Coho + Spring Chinook - Fall Chinook -	Substantial reductions in flood extent in depth; less benefit in late-century	Small but increased risk of water rights curtailments in drought years	\$50.5 million
Dam Removal	Steelhead ++ Coho + Spring Chinook + Fall Chinook +	Small increases in flood extent and depths	Higher risk of water rights curtailments in drought years	\$25-\$35 million (median) +\$80 million (water rights)

QUESTIONS OR DISCUSSION

