



# Temperature Simulation of the Snake River Above Lower Granite Dam Using Transect Measurements and the CE-QUAL-W2 Model



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Office of Environmental Assessment  
EPA Region 10  
1200 Sixth Avenue  
Seattle, Washington 98101

*EPA has developed this report as part of a multi-agency effort to improve our understanding of temperature regimes in the Columbia and Snake Rivers. For more information about this work, visit the EPA Region 10 website for the Total Maximum Daily Load for the Columbia and Snake River mainstems:*

**[www.epa.gov/r10earth/columbiainstemtmdl/htm](http://www.epa.gov/r10earth/columbiainstemtmdl/htm)**

*For more information about this report, contact:*

**Ben Cope  
Office of Environmental Assessment  
EPA Region 10  
1200 Sixth Ave, OEA-095  
Seattle, Washington 98101  
(206) 553-1442  
[cope.ben@epa.gov](mailto:cope.ben@epa.gov)**

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## Introduction

EPA has recently evaluated water temperature regimes of the mainstem Snake River using transect measurements and the RBM10 one-dimensional heat budget model (Cope, 2001). This work relied on detailed monitoring information collected by the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission (CRITFC) and Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences in the early 1990s at 18 locations in the Snake River (Karr et al, 1998). This transect data can also be used to examine and simulate vertical temperature structures in the mainstem river. In this report, the two-dimensional CE-QUAL-W2 model framework developed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Cole and Buchak, 1995) is used to simulate temperature regimes in Lower Granite Pool, from the confluence of the Clearwater and Snake Rivers to Lower Granite Dam. The study period is July through October of 1992.

## Transect Measurements

Long term monitoring of temperature has been conducted since the construction of the Snake River dams, but these temperature measurements have been collected at single, fixed depths in the vicinity of the dams (e.g, forebays, tailraces, and scroll cases). Evaluation of the performance of heat budget models has been hampered somewhat by the absence of transect data (Yearsley 2001, Cope 2001). The transect data from the CRITFC study offers an opportunity to evaluate model performance with a detailed sampling of cross-sectional average temperatures and vertical temperature gradients.

The data used for this evaluation was collected from July 1 to October 22, 1992. Transect measurements were collected at 14 stations in the lower Snake River and four stations in the Clearwater River (see Figure 1). The distance between each Snake River station is approximately 10 miles, with some adjusted distances based on dam locations. Measurements were collected at varying time intervals ranging from one day to several days between samples.

At each transect, temperature was measured at three locations (1/4, 1/2, and 3/4 river width) and at four depths (surface, 1/3 river depth, 2/3 river depth, and near bottom). Because of the varying depth to the bottom at the three sampling locations of a particular transect, the sampling depths can vary widely between the monitoring locations of a given transect. CE-QUAL-W2 is a two-dimensional modeling framework that simulates laterally-averaged temperatures for a waterbody. In this evaluation, all of the discrete temperature measurements are included in the vertical profiles for comparison to CE-QUAL-W2 estimates. For this reason, the vertical plots of temperature at a given transect location may have duplicate measurements at or near the same depth. In some cases, the variation in duplicate samples at a given depth indicates that there can be significant lateral variation in water temperature. These variations are not simulated by a two-dimensional model framework.

In addition to comparisons between measured and simulated vertical profiles within the impoundment, the simulated outflow temperature from Lower Granite Dam was compared to the transect measurements at the site downstream of the dam. This was accomplished by calculating the area-weighted average temperature at this transect site (Station 6) over time and then comparing it to the single-value outflow temperature from the CE-QUAL-W2 simulation.

### Dworshak Operations

The release pattern from Dworshak Dam over the study period can be divided into three flow augmentation periods. The first period began July 5th, when outflow was increased from approximately 1,600 cfs to 11,000 cfs and held at that level until July 11th. After dropping back to approximately 2,000 cfs for three days, the second augmentation period began on July 15th, with outflows of approximately 20,000 cfs for three days (and 10,000 cfs on the fourth day). After this second augmentation period ended, the period from July 19th to September 9th was characterized by low outflows ranging from approximately 1,500 cfs to 3,000 cfs. A third augmentation period began on September 10, with outflows increased to approximately 12,000 cfs for eleven days, after which outflows were reduced to 1,600 cfs. A graphical depiction of the outflows from Dworshak is included in Figure 4.

### CE-QUAL-W2 Model Representation

#### Waterbody Segmentation for CE-QUAL-W2

The Snake River from the confluence of the Clearwater River to Lower Granite Dam is represented by 34 longitudinal segments with a uniform length of one mile. In the vertical dimension, the river is divided into cells with a uniform layer thickness of 6 feet. At its deepest point, the river is represented by 22 vertical layers. A graphic of the model grid is provided in Figure 2.

#### Impoundment Bathymetry

Cross-sectional profiles of the river bottom were measured at approximately 40 locations in 1995 and 1996, but the measurements are not uniformly segmented as is the model representation of the system. In order to provide width/depth relationships for CE-QUAL-W2 grid cells with uniform lengths equal to one mile, the available cross-sections were interpolated to provide uniformly spaced cross-sections using the HEC-RAS model (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 2001).

The width/depth relationships were estimated by iteratively running HEC-RAS with the water elevation fixed at the depths of each model layer (i.e., from the maximum pool elevation to the bottom in 6 foot increments). Very low flows were used to provide a flat

water surface. The resulting top-width outputs from these HEC-RAS runs provide the desired widths associated with each vertical layer of the CE-QUAL-W2 model. The bathymetry and control files with the pertinent geometry information are included in Appendix C of this report.

The elevation/pool volume relationship for the geometric grid representation of Lower Granite Pool in CE-QUAL-W2 was compared to the elevation/pool volume relationship used in HEC-5Q modeling assessments in the Columbia River System Operation Review (USACE, BPA, BOR, 1994). This comparison is shown in Figure 3.

### Boundary Characteristics

The upstream boundary segment of the model represents the Snake River immediately downstream of the confluence of the Snake River and the Clearwater River. Each river is treated as a distinct input. In CE-QUAL-W2 terminology, the Snake River is a branch boundary, and the Clearwater River is a tributary input.

### River Flows

Daily average river flows for the upstream boundary were obtained from the National Water Information System website maintained by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). Snake River flows into the upstream model segment are represented by daily flows for 1992 from the USGS station at Anatone, Washington. The daily flows recorded at the USGS station at Spalding, Idaho, were used as inputs from Clearwater River. Figure 4 depicts the outflow from Dworshak Dam during the study period, and Figure 5 depicts the boundary input flows for the Clearwater and Snake Rivers.

For the downstream boundary, powerhouse flows and spill flows from Lower Granite Dam are recorded by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) and shared with the public on a University of Washington website (DART - Data Access in Real Time, <http://www.cqs.washington.edu/dart/river.html>).

The Corps also records the water surface elevation at the dam. This information can be used in conjunction with river flows and geometry information from a pre-processing module of CE-QUAL-W2 to perform a water balance on the model system. The pre-processor outputs elevation/volume relationships for the model system. In order to match the simulated water surface elevation to the measured elevation, the measured inflows and outflows were adjusted. When the volume was too high, the powerhouse outflow was increased by the necessary amount to match the daily average elevation. When the volume was too low, the Snake and Clearwater flows were increased by the necessary amount to match the elevation.

Another option, simply adjusting the outflow to match the elevation, was evaluated. The model runs using these alternate outflows did not substantially alter the simulated

temperatures of the outlet, so the flows from the first adjustment method above were used for the simulations reported in this document.

### River Temperatures

The CRITFC study (Karr et al, 1998) included temperature sampling in the Snake River above the Clearwater confluence (RM 140.5) and in the Clearwater River near its mouth (RM 0.8). As discussed above, at each transect, temperature was measured at three locations (1/4, 1/2, and 3/4 river width) and at four depths (surface, 1/3 river depth, 2/3 river depth, and near bottom). In order to calculate a cross-sectional average temperature for the CE-QUAL-W2 boundary representation, rectangular cross sections around each sampling point were assumed and the area-weighted average temperature was calculated for the transect. The resulting discrete sample values were input into CE-QUAL-W2 as daily average temperatures (Figure 6).

CE-QUAL-W2 has two options for placement of boundary inflows to the model layers. Inflows can be placed evenly from top to bottom in the boundary cell layers of the model, or they can be placed according to their relative density. Both options were evaluated, and even distribution (top-to-bottom) resulted in slightly better agreement between simulated and measured temperatures below the dam. The only notable difference between the two options was a pattern of colder outlet temperatures during flow augmentation in the model runs using density-based placement.

As discussed above, transect measurements were collected at varying time intervals ranging from one day to several days between samples. Gaps in the measurement record were filled by linear interpolation between sample points.

CRITFC also sampled temperatures below Lower Granite Dam (RM 101). Based on an assumption that temperatures do not change significantly between the dam tailrace (RM107) and this location six miles downstream, these measurements can be compared against the dam outlet temperatures simulated in CE-QUAL-W2 to evaluate model performance. They were area-weighted in the same manner as the measurements upstream.

### Dam Structures

The releases at Lower Granite Dam are represented using the Selective Withdrawal option in CE-QUAL-W2. Two structures are defined: powerhouse outflows and spill outflows. Powerhouse withdrawals are drawn from bays that extend 75 feet vertically from the bottom of the dam. For the model, the outlet structure is set between the bottom and top of the powerhouse bays, with no constraints on the elevation from which water can be drawn. The spill withdrawal elevation is set at a point near the pool elevation and withdrawals are constrained to the top half of the water column. It should be noted that the effect of spill is not a factor in the evaluation of model performance in

this report, because spills in 1992 occurred in the early spring and measurements were not collect until mid-summer.

### Meteorology

There are a limited number of meteorological stations in the Northwest where all of the parameters of the heat budget (air temperature, relative humidity, wind speed, cloud cover, and barometric pressure) are reported. Hourly average observations in 1992 from the closest Surface Airways (SAMSON) station, which is located at the Lewiston airport, were used in this analysis. Figure 7 depicts the hourly air temperature for the simulation timeframe.

### Comparison of Model Simulations and Transect Measurements

The initial model evaluation involves an evaluation of simulated and measured outlet temperatures. As shown in Figure 8, the simulated outlet temperature is consistent with the timing and trajectory of the measured temperatures during periods of flow augmentation. This similarity in the temporal response to flow augmentation contrasts with previous simulations using a one-dimensional model (RBM10) that employs continuity-based hydrodynamics (EPA, 2001). In that analysis, the model predicted arrival of cold water fronts later than the measured arrival time. It was surmised that higher velocities of the cold water density underflow through the bottom of the impoundment may account for the earlier arrival time. The results using CE-QUAL-W2, which accounts for effects of vertical density gradients on velocities, support this hypothesis.

While the simulations capture the timing and pattern of measured temperature change over time, the simulated temperatures are generally lower than the measured temperatures. CE-QUAL-W2 includes an option for adjusting the heat budget terms associated with wind speed, which is relatively uncertain at the river location and has a bearing on river temperatures. Even after adjusting the wind sheltering coefficient to zero (which would result in less evaporation and higher water temperatures), the simulated temperatures were lower than the measured temperatures. The mean difference between simulated and measured temperatures (measured - simulated) for the 29 sampling days was 0.7 °C with a standard deviation of 0.6 °C. The root mean square difference was 0.2 °C.

Some of the under-prediction could be due to the direct comparison of outlet temperatures with measurements from a transect location six miles downstream from the dam. In order to determine the potential heating occurring between the dam and the transect location, particularly during flow augmentation, RBM10 model outputs from a previous report (Cope, 2001) were examined. On average, during the July augmentation periods, the cross-sectional average river temperature is predicted to warm by approximately 0.2 °C between River Miles 107 and 101. This result, for the



period of highest heat transfer, indicates that the location of the measurement station in relation to the dam outlet does not explain the under-prediction in outlet temperatures.

Graphical presentations of measured and simulated vertical temperature profiles at the three transect sampling locations within Lower Granite pool are shown in Figures 9 through 11. The first profile on each page includes a graphic of the Dworshak outflow for 1992 (see Figure 4) and a vertical line on the date of the first profile. An overview of all of the graphical comparisons indicates that the model generally captures the observed temperature patterns in the pool. However, some of the profiles show a consistent deviation from the measured temperatures. For example, the profiles for River Mile 110 from July 28 to August 11 show colder simulated temperatures than measured temperatures below a depth of 40 feet.

The vertical profiles offers insights into the effect of Dworshak releases on temperature stratification, and the profiles also indicate some uncertainties in both model and measurement estimates of temperature. As described in the previous analysis of the effects of flow augmentation (Cope, 2001), the releases of cold water increase the thermal stratification within the pool. For example, large cold water releases (over 20,000 cfs) from July 15 to July 17 resulted in a measured vertical temperature gradient (surface/bottom difference) of 9.5 °C on August 1 at River Mile 120. In contrast, on August 29, after the cold water had moved through the pool, the measured gradient was only 2.5 °C. The simulation results were consistent with this change, with the vertical temperature gradient diminishing over this period from 6.9 °C on August 1 to 1.5 °C on August 29.

As noted above, the transect measurements on each graph include measurements from three monitoring stations along the transect. Since the sampling depths at each station were non-uniform, the graphs include duplicate data at certain depths. In some cases (e.g., RM130, 7/13/92), the duplicates vary substantially, suggesting that there are lateral temperature variations in the river. At the same time, the scale of the temperature difference at a given depth and/or the departure from the simulated temperature in some cases (e.g., RM120, 7/23/92) could be the result of measurement or recording errors.

### Contour Plots of Simulated Temperatures

The dynamic changes in river temperature regime caused by flow augmentation from Dworshak Dam can also be examined using contour plots. One advantage of simulation estimates is that they can be obtained for each day during the period of interest; as noted above, the measurement record is more sporadic. Daily contour plots were generated using outputs from CE-QUAL-W2 for the augmentation period during July; August and September plots were generated in 4-day increments. The plots are constructed using CE-QUAL-W2 outputs for every 5 miles of river length. These plots are provided in Appendix A.

The contour plots for the July flow augmentation period indicate that the cold water front from Dworshak remains well-mixed from the upstream boundary (where the Clearwater and Snake are assumed to be completely mixed) to point approximately 15 miles downstream of Lewiston (River Mile 125). The contour plots for July 6th and July 16th show the arrival of the cold water front between miles 5 and 15, and the temperature contours in this stretch are vertical. In subsequent plots, the surface layer downstream of mile 15 remains relatively stable, while the cold water plunges underneath this stable layer. There is little change in the surface layer temperatures during the period of flow augmentation. In addition, stratification lingers for some time after cessation of flow augmentation.

Another set of contour plots reflects the effects of changes in weather on pool temperatures. After a period of warm temperatures and no flow augmentation in early August, the weather changes in late August (See Figure 7 for drop in air temperatures). The plots for August 26th and August 30th show the effects of this change on the river. The pattern of change is similar to the changes during flow augmentation, with a stable surface layer developing in the pool. This time the stable surface layer extends from mile 5 below Lewiston (River mile 135). This pattern may be explained by the more rapid effects of weather changes on the upstream rivers than on the pool. The faster cooling upstream waters plunge under the warmer pool similar to the pattern seen during the flow augmentation periods.

### Simulation of Spill Releases

Water quality models can be used to predict the water quality effects of alternate river management. For this report, a simple alternate management plan was simulated to illustrate the potential predictive use of the CE-QUAL-W2 model. The assumption for this simulation was that all flows would be sent over the spillway instead of the powerhouse. This scenario was chosen to investigate the possible effects of release through the spillway on the stable surface layer that occupies the lower half of the pool during flow augmentation.

For this experiment, all model parameters and boundary inputs were identical to the simulations of powerhouse releases (i.e., actual conditions in 1992), and only the release structure was altered. Contour maps for selected days during the augmentation period, presented side-by-side with the simulations of actual conditions, are included in Appendix B. The effect of releasing water from the spillway on the surface layer is apparent, particularly during the first augmentation period, when the stratification and maximum temperatures are reduced in the surface waters of the lower portion of the pool. It is more difficult to discern differences during the second, more pronounced, flow augmentation episode.

In the future, the CE-QUAL-W2 framework or other available model frameworks can be used to evaluate the effects of alternative operations at Dworshak Dam, the Hells

Canyon Complex dams, and Lower Granite Dam on water temperature regimes within Lower Granite Pool.

### Summary

Based on the measurements and simulation outputs using CE-QUAL-W2, the following observations are offered:

- (1) The CE-QUAL-W2 model framework captures most of the observed patterns of stratification occurring in the pool in 1992. The model also predicts the time-of-arrival of cold water underflows at the dam after commencement of flow augmentation from Dworshak Dam to within approximately one day of the observed time-of-arrival.
- (2) Using the model domain geometry, boundaries and inputs described herein, the predicted outlet temperature was generally lower than the measured temperature, even with the wind sheltering coefficient set to zero.
- (3) During flow augmentation, measurements and simulations indicate that a stable surface layer sets up beginning at approximately River Mile 125 to 135 and extends to downstream to the dam at River Mile 107. Flow augmentation appears to have little effect on temperatures within this surface layer; in fact, augmentation may cause temperature increases at the surface.
- (4) The temperature regime in the pool after the passing of a cold air mass resembled the pattern observed during flow augmentation, with cooler input waters at the upstream boundary plunging beneath a warmer surface layer within the pool.
- (5) An exploratory simulation assuming the release of all water over the spillway (instead of the powerhouse) resulted in slightly lower surface temperatures at the downstream end of the pool during the first augmentation period in July 1992, when compared to the simulation of actual conditions (releases through the powerhouse). Differences between the two simulations were harder to discern during the other augmentation episodes.

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Maps and Figures

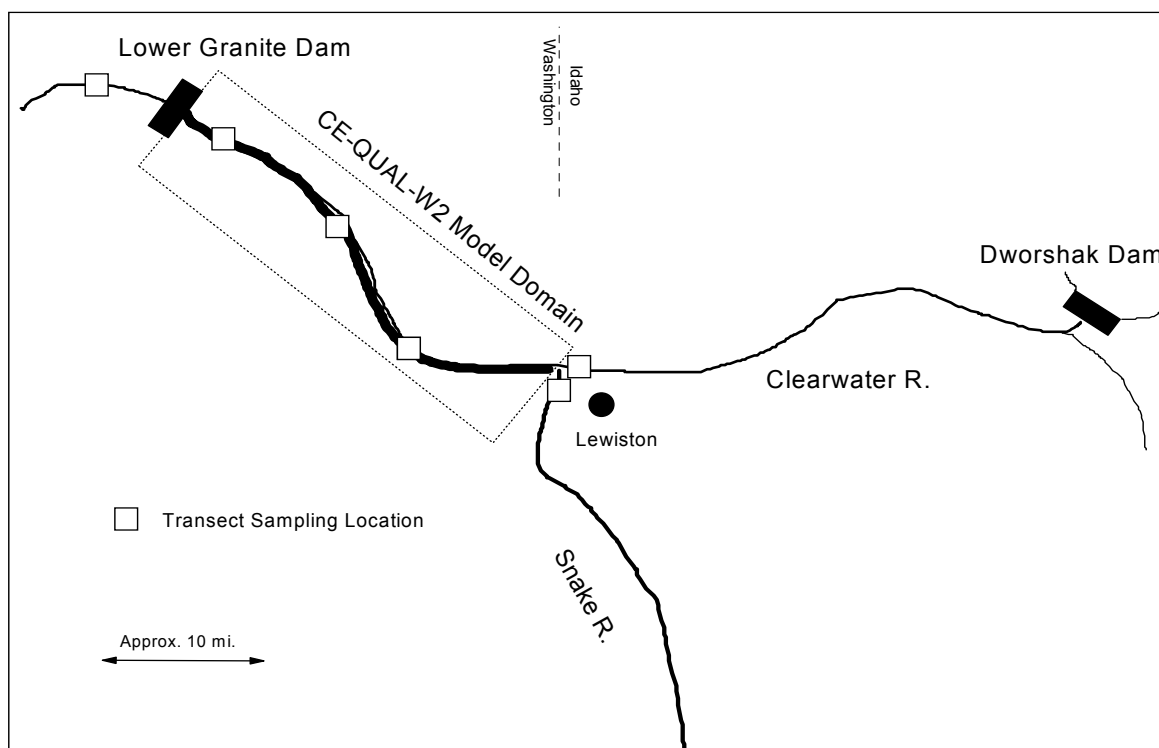


Figure 1: Study Area

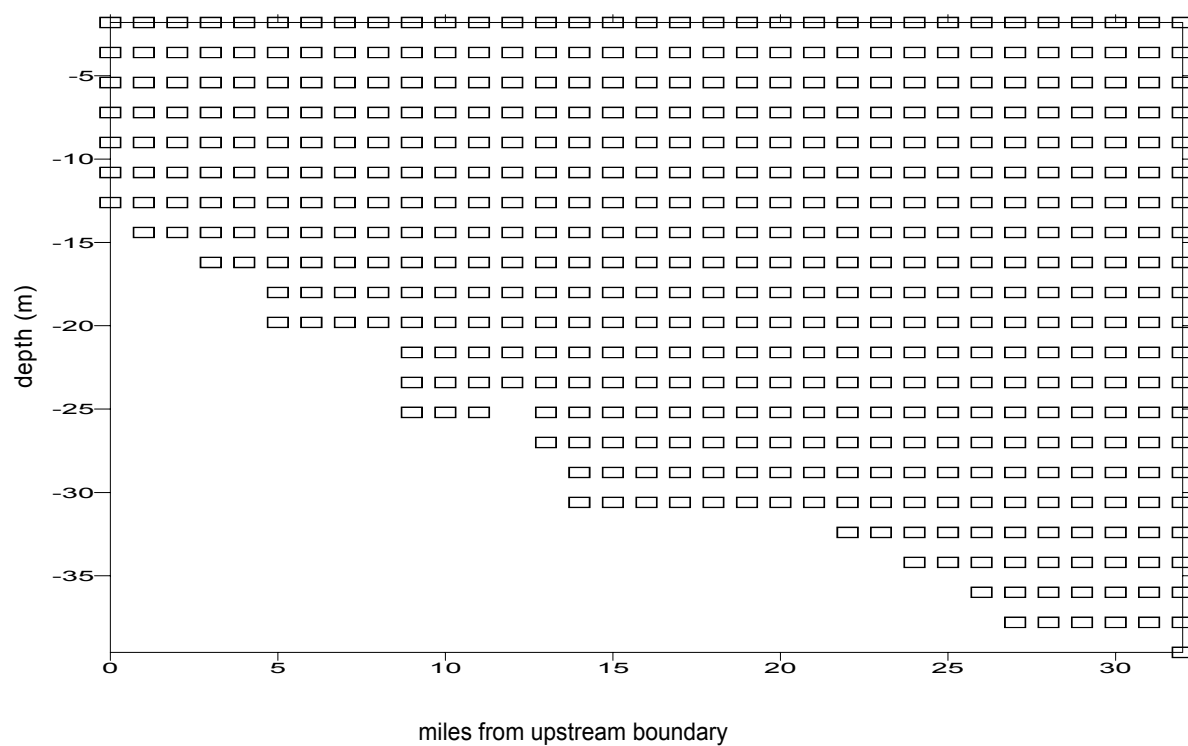
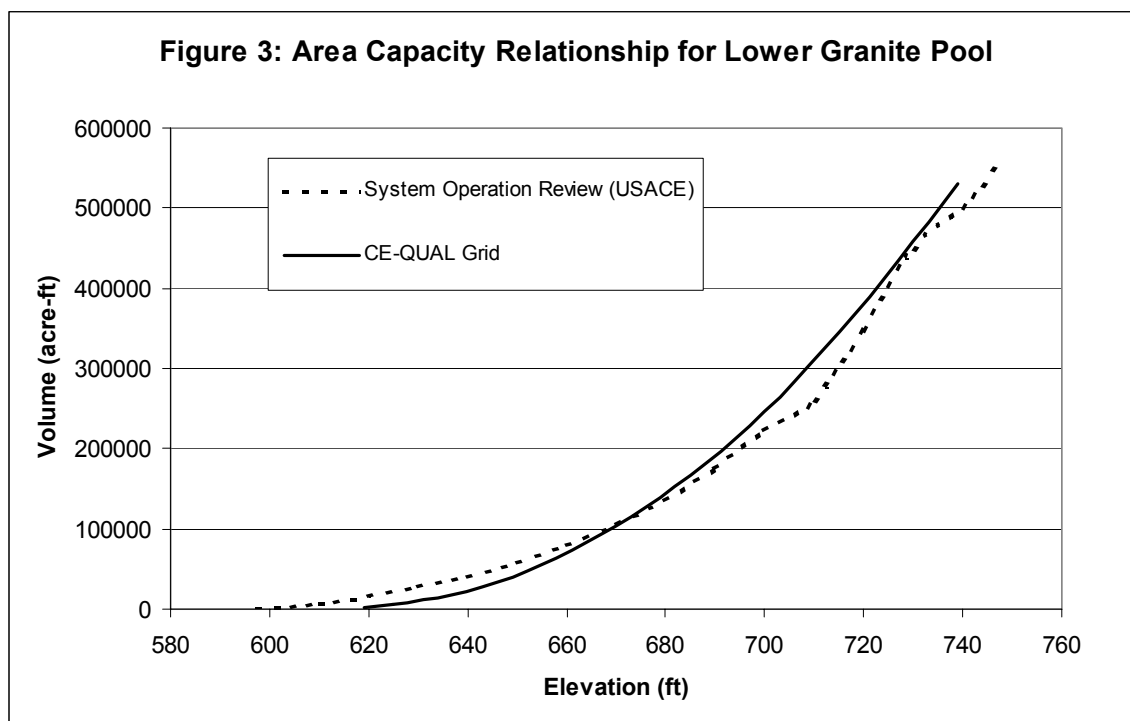
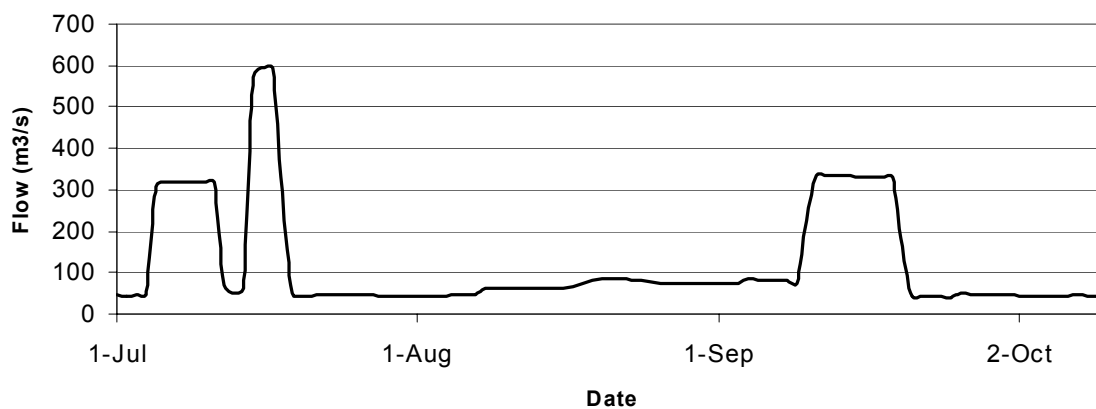


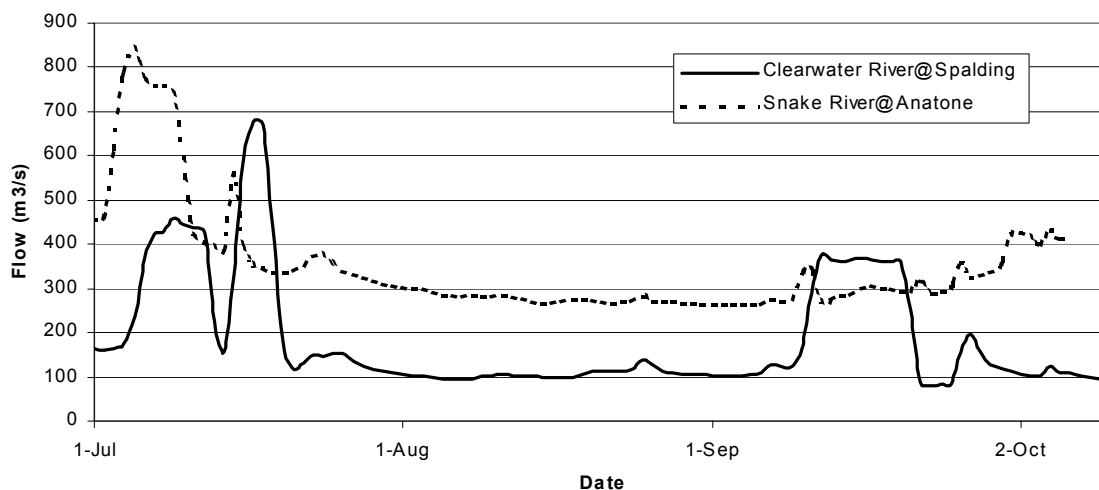
Figure 2: Spatial Resolution for Lower Granite Pool Model



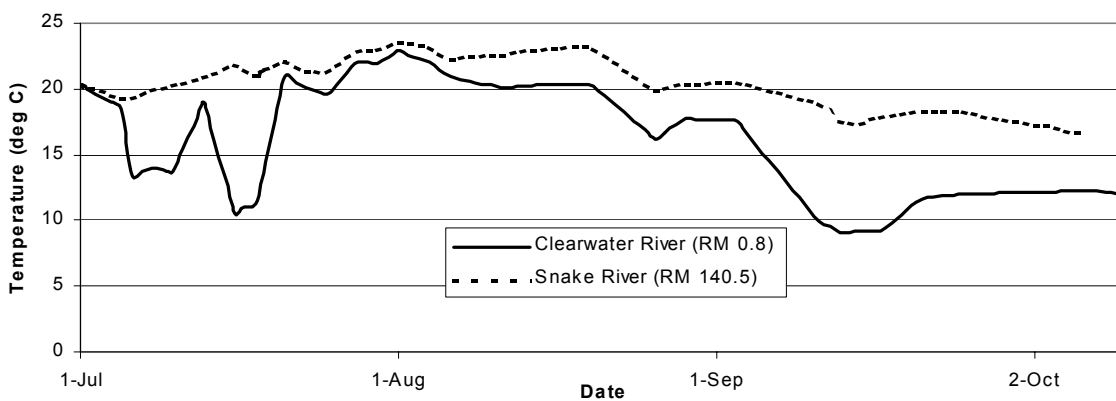
**Figure 4 :**  
**Flow from Dworshak Dam During Summer/Fall 1992**  
**(July 1 - October 15)**



**Figure 5 :**  
**Flow in Clearwater and Snake Rivers**  
**(July 1 - October 15, 1992)**

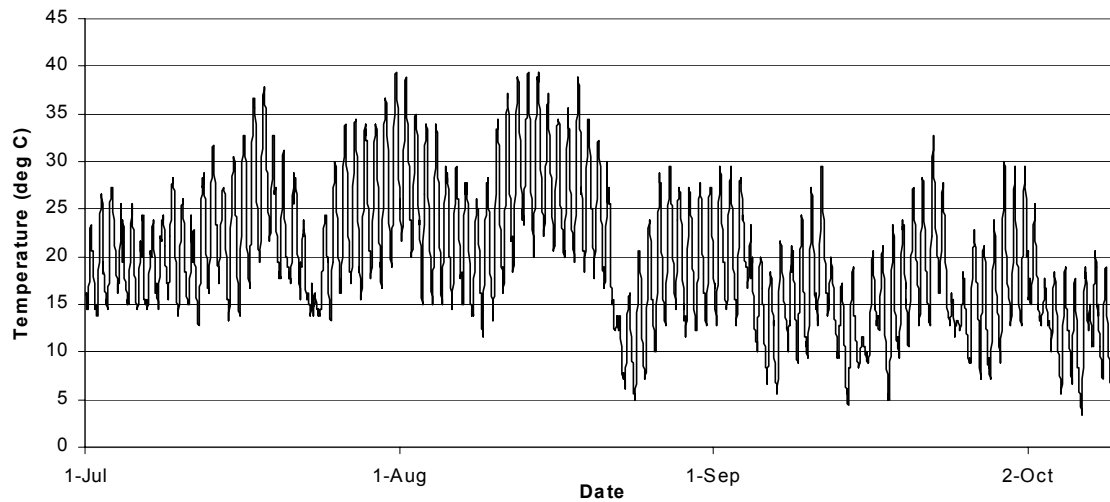


**Figure 6 :**  
**Interpolated Cross-sectional Average Temperature of**  
**Clearwater and Snake Rivers (Karr et al, 1998)**

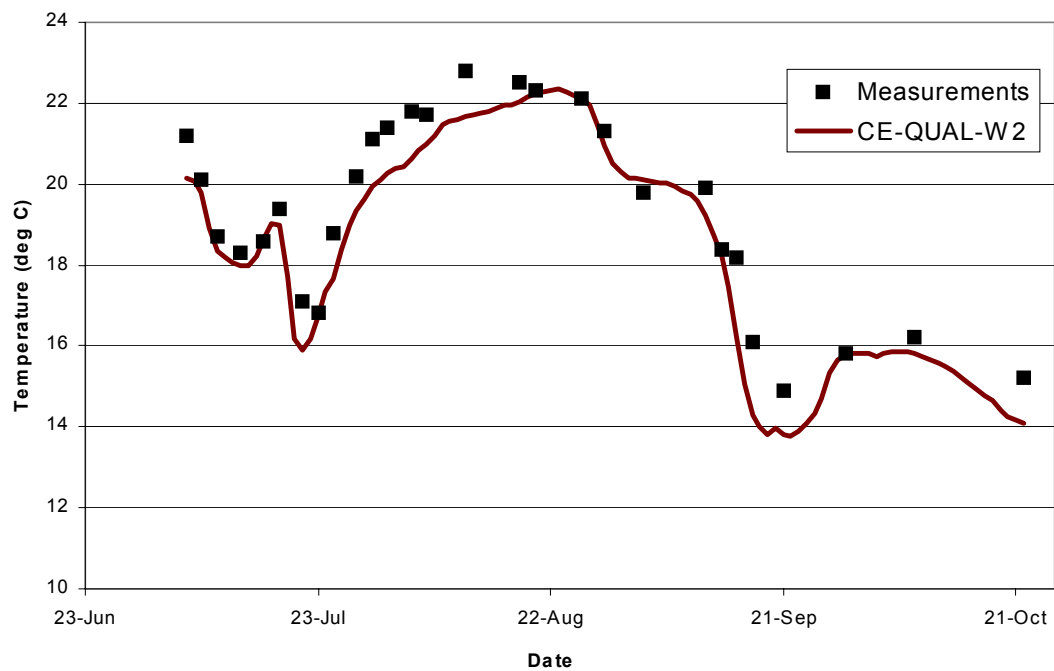


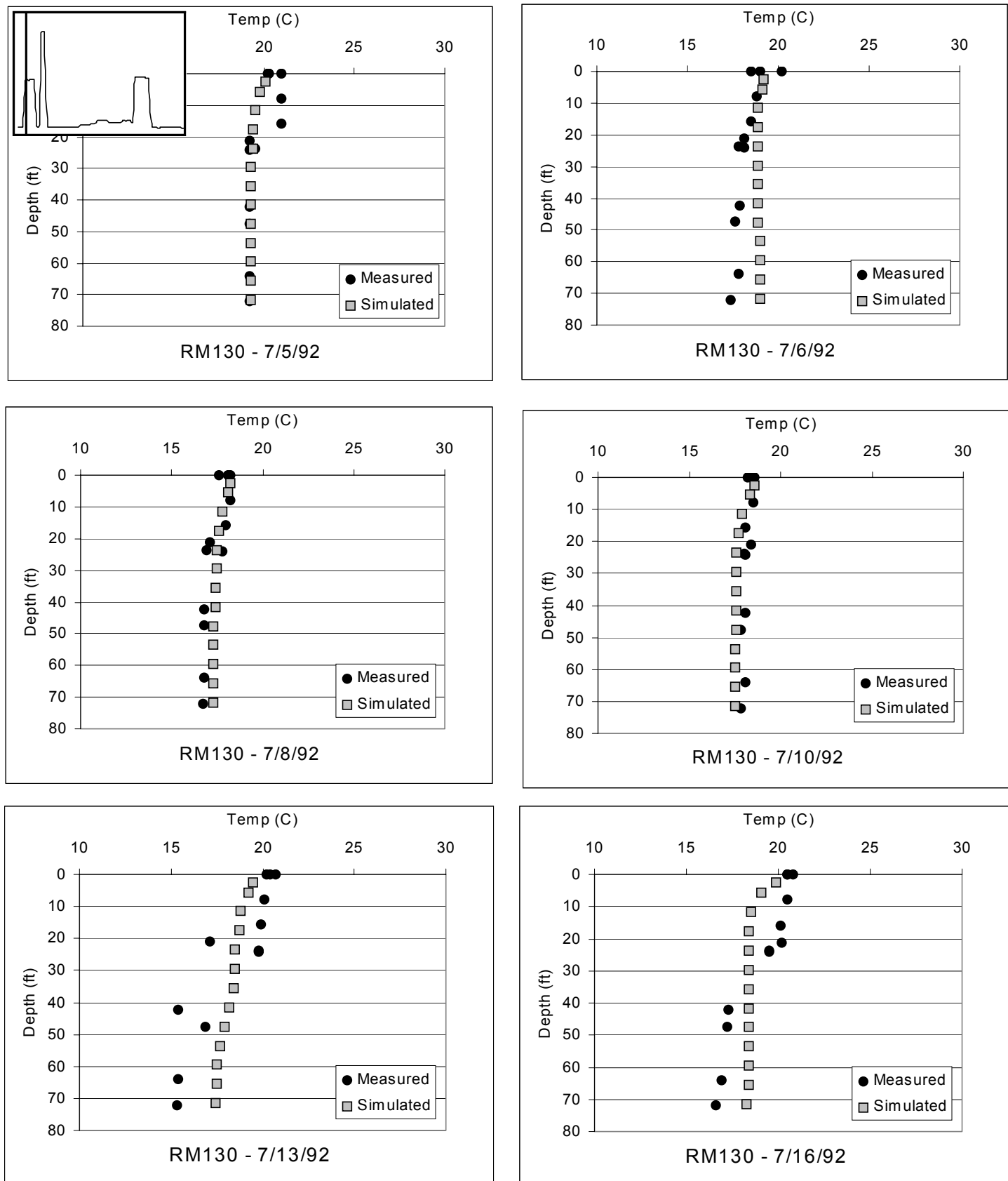


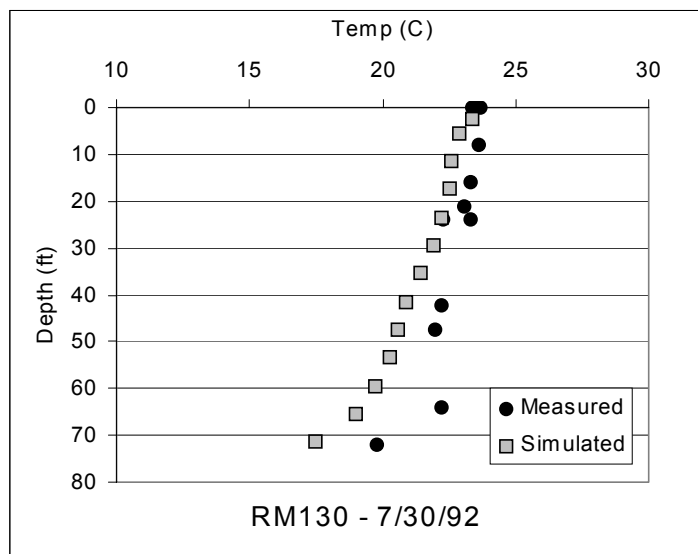
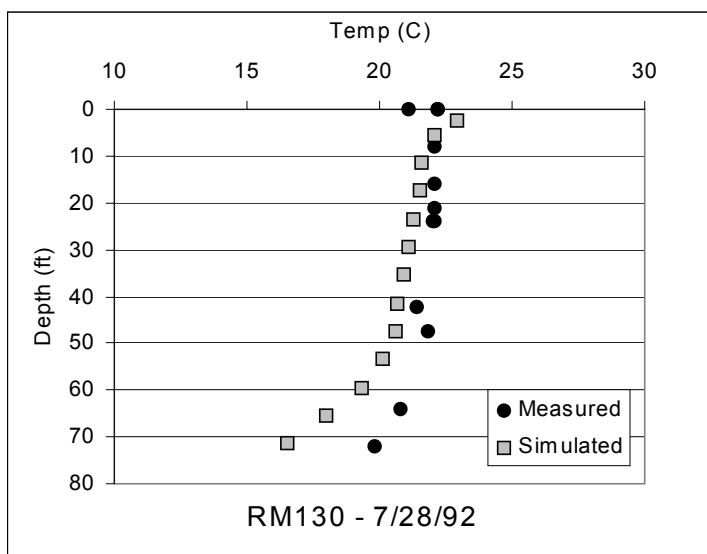
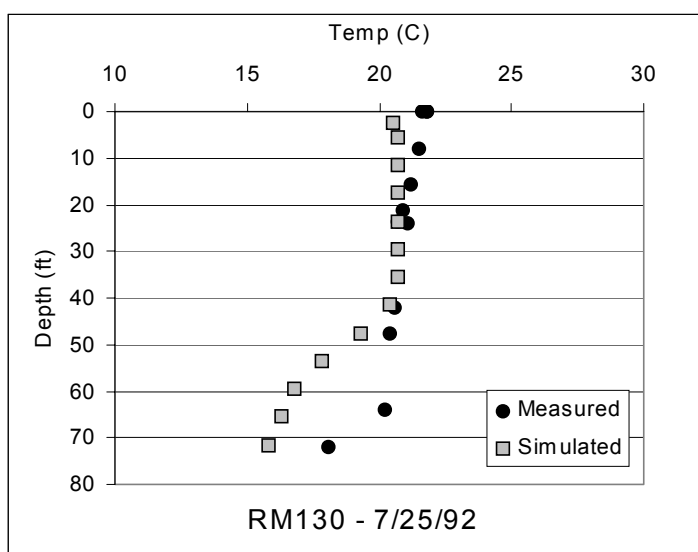
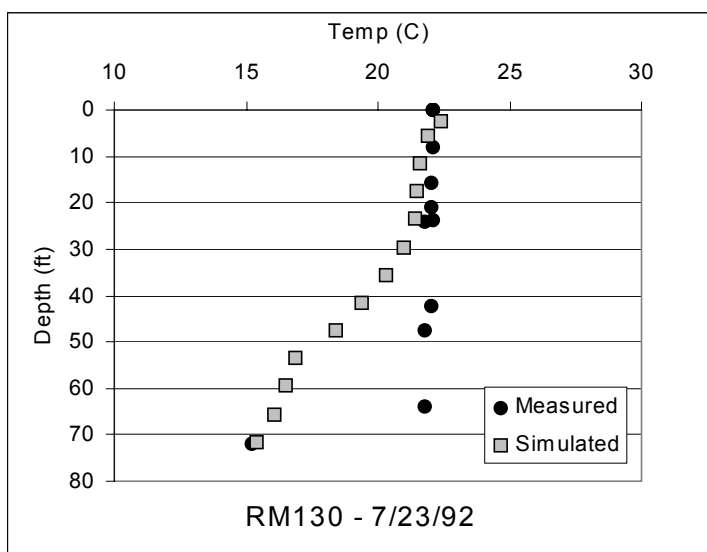
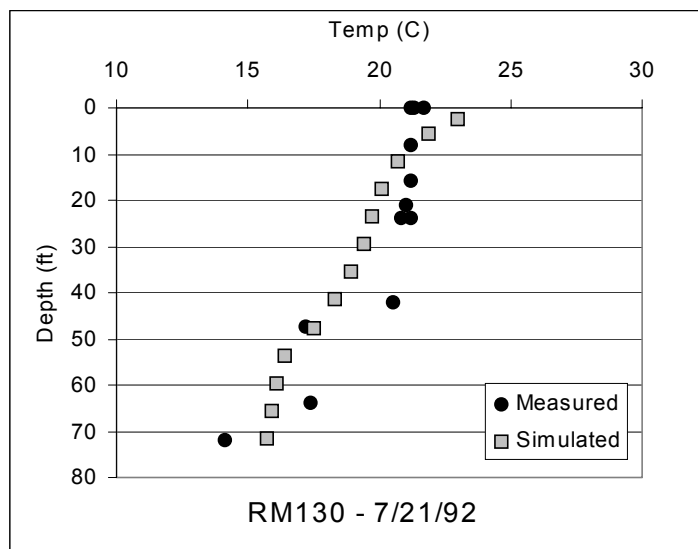
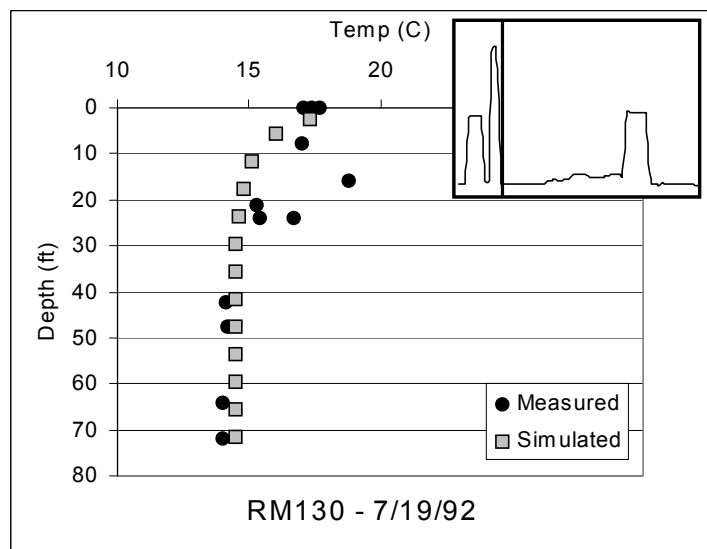
**Figure 7 :  
Air Temperature at Lewiston Airport (1992)**

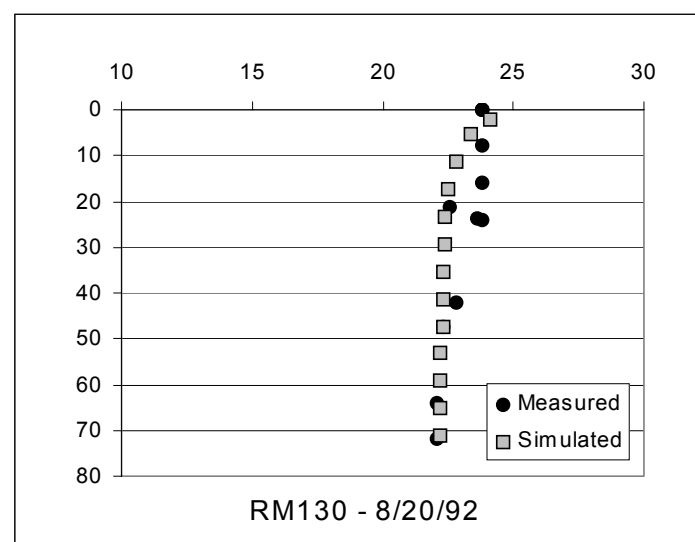
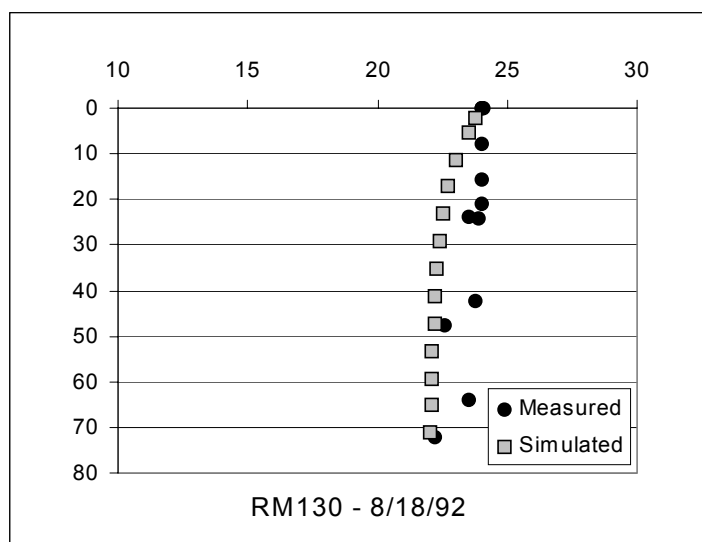
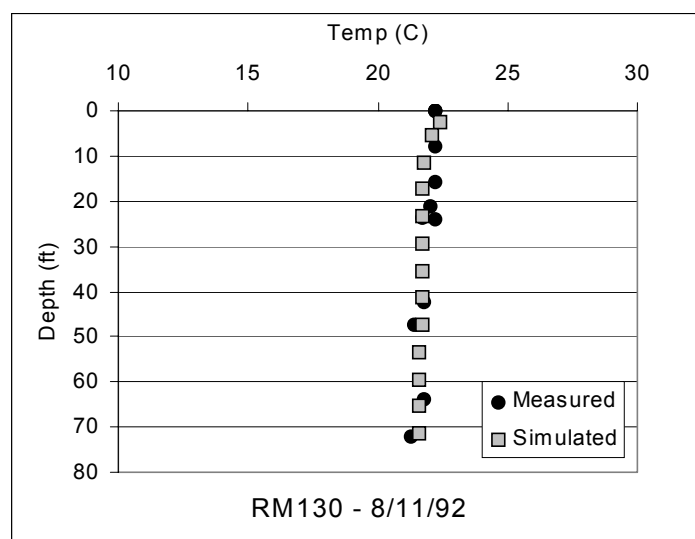
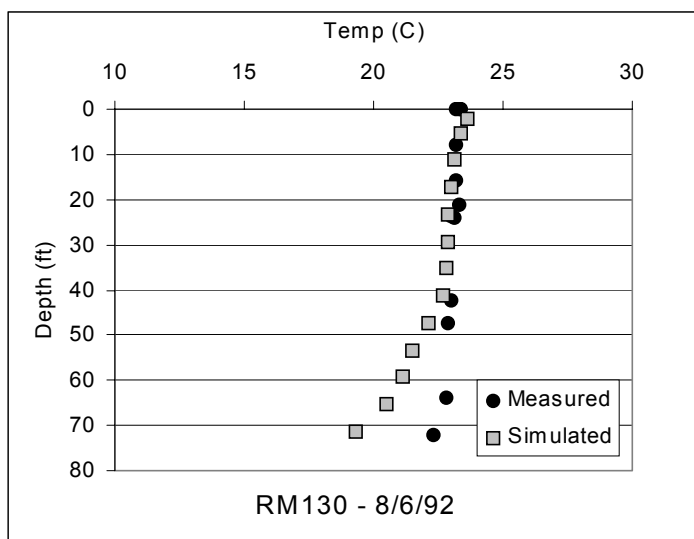
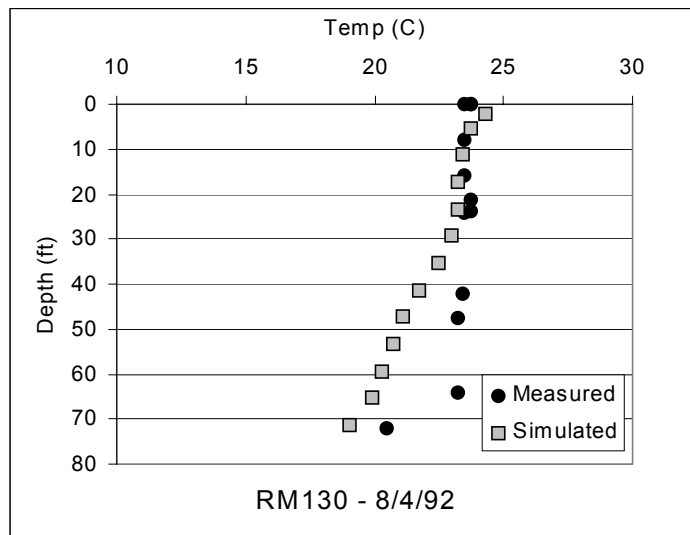
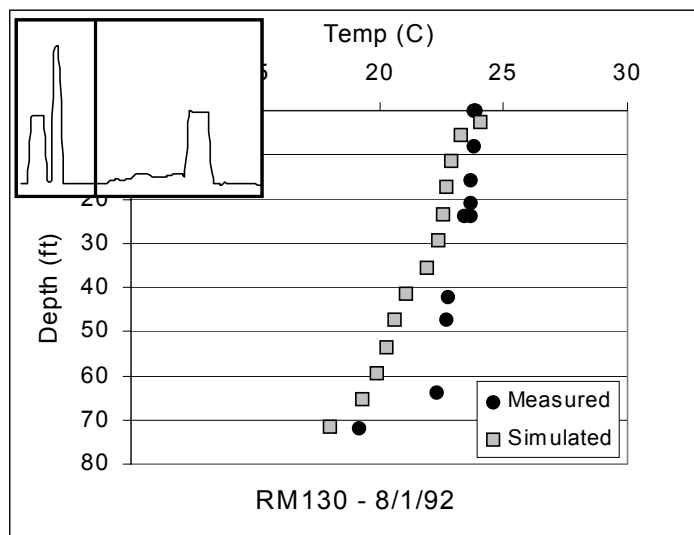


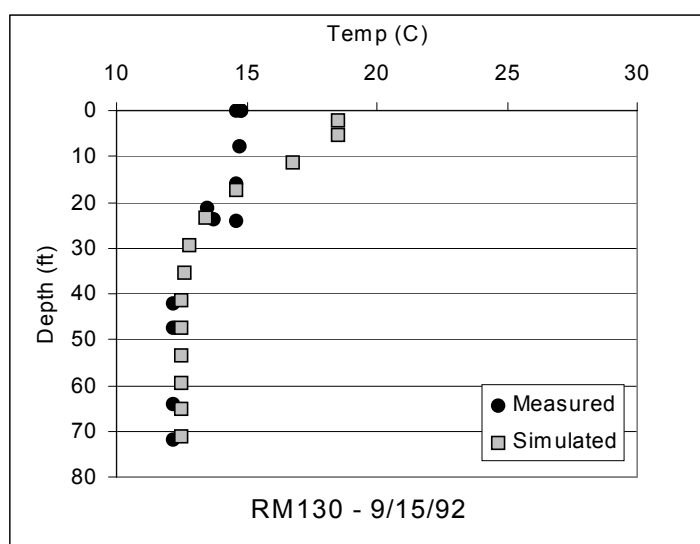
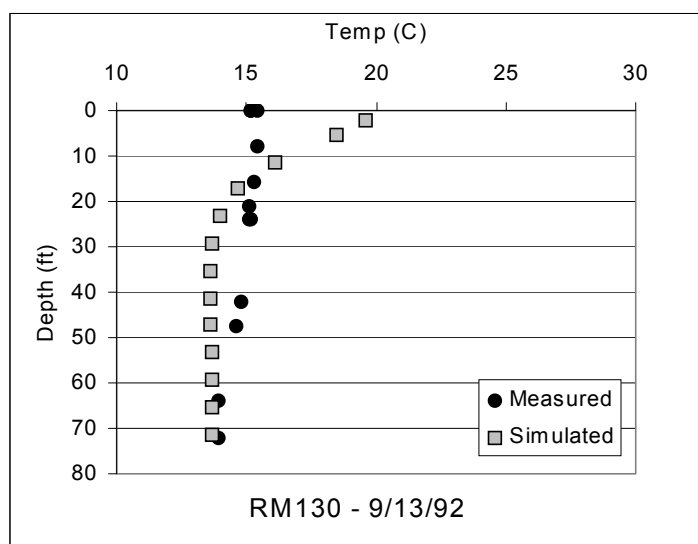
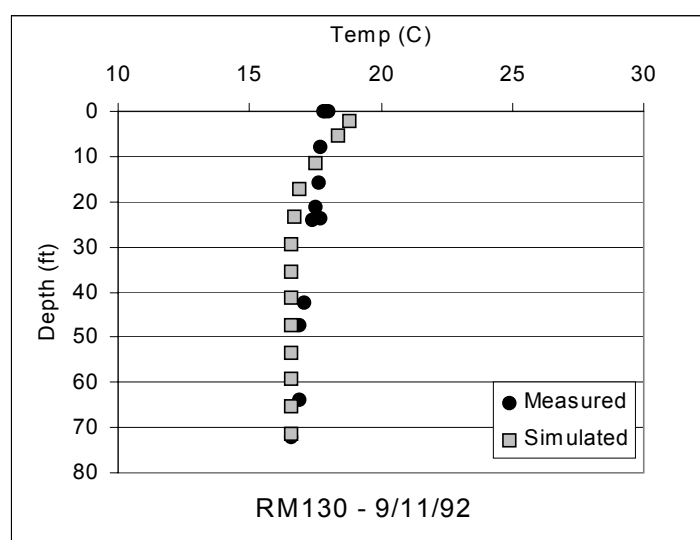
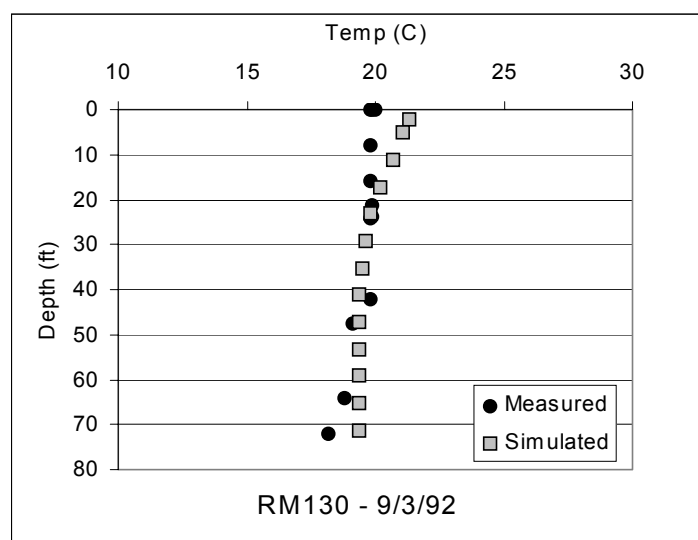
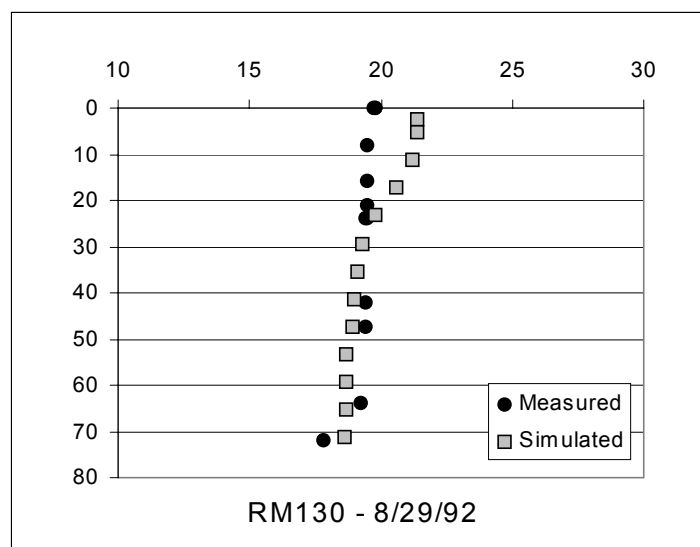
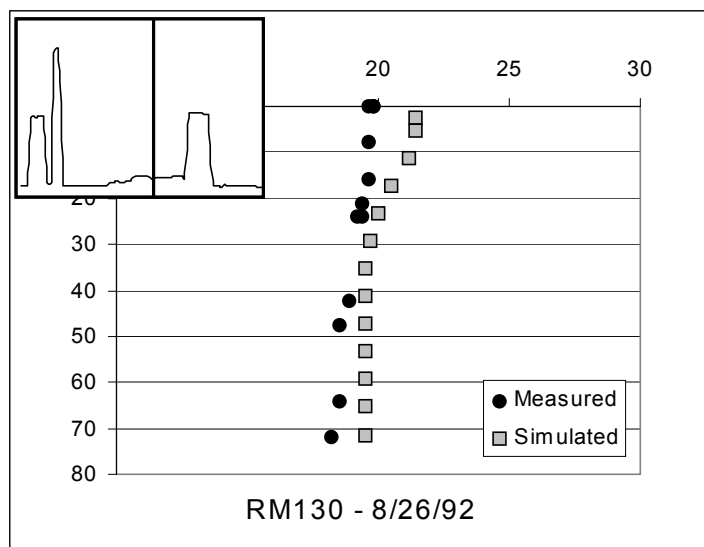
**Figure 8: Comparison of Measured and Simulated  
Temperatures at Lower Granite Tailrace**

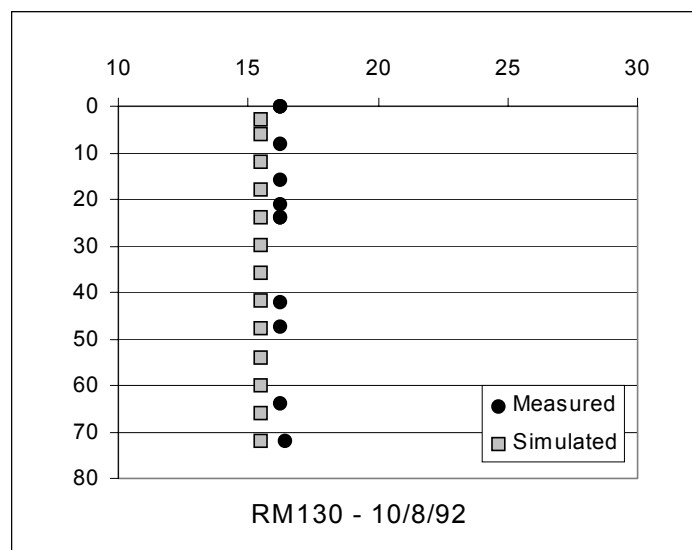
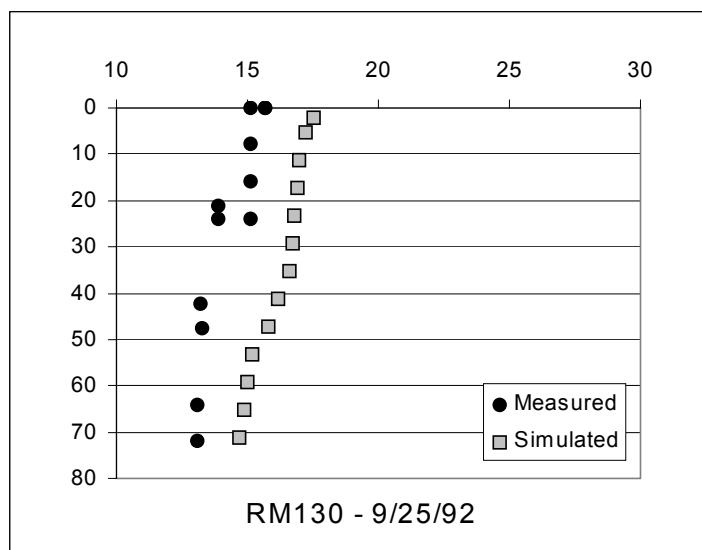
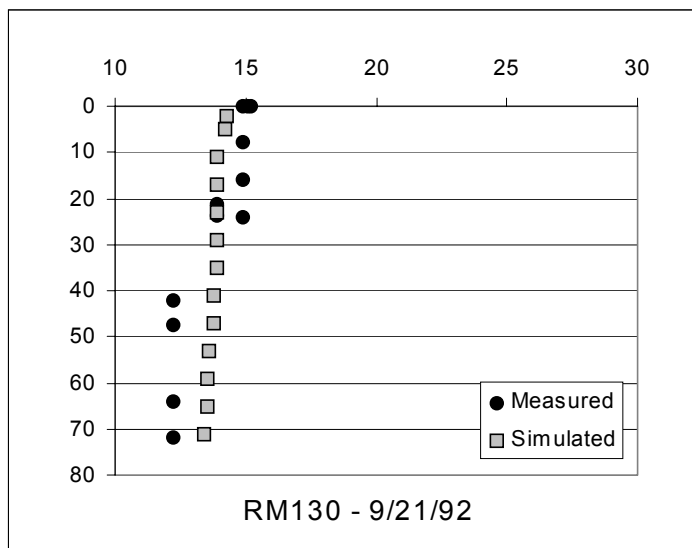
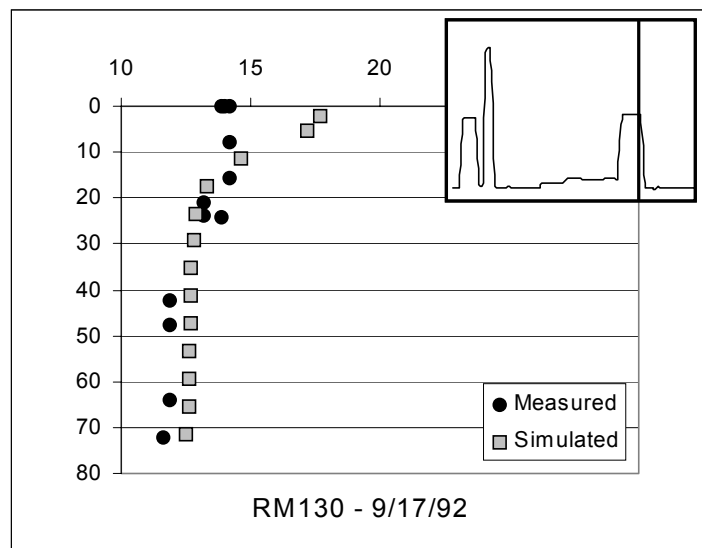


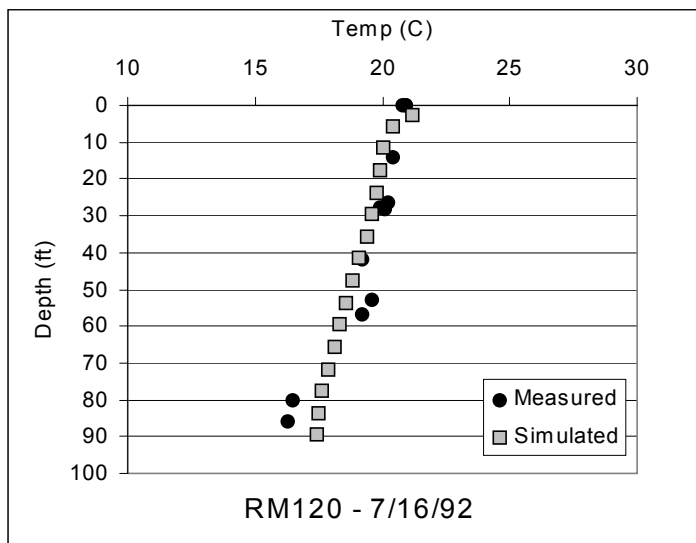
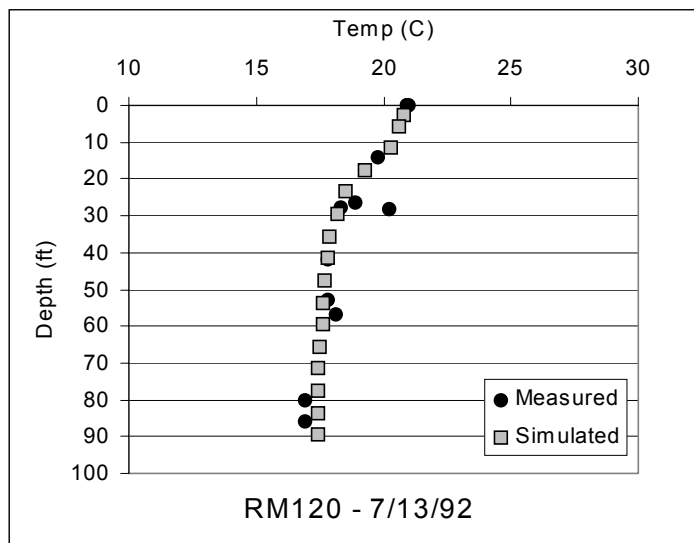
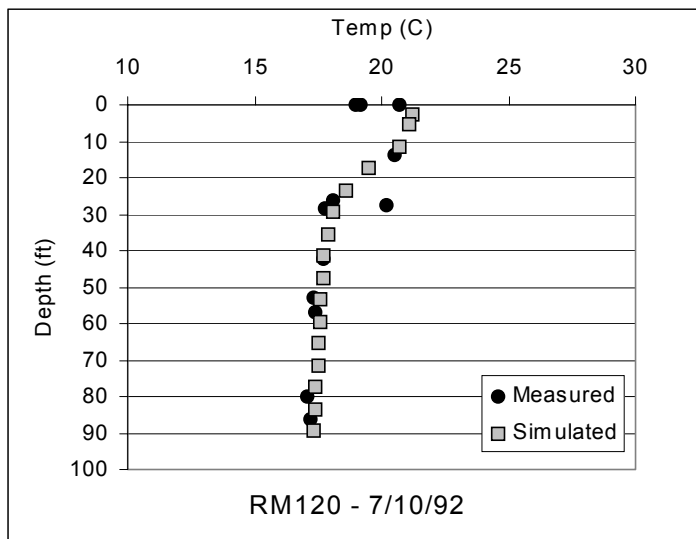
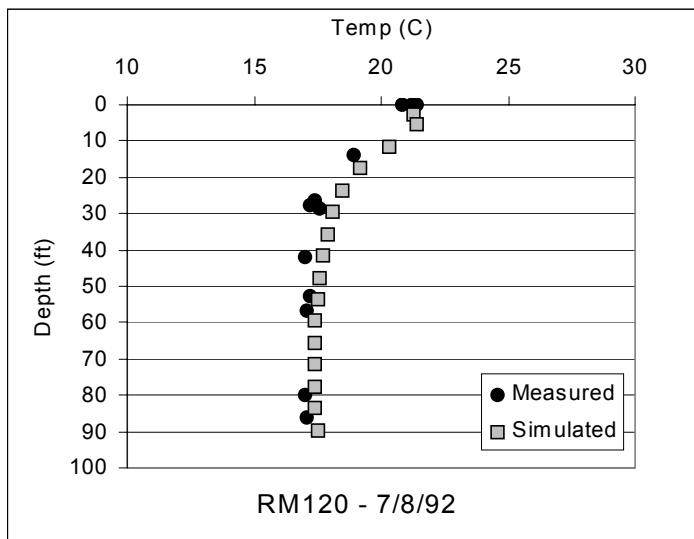
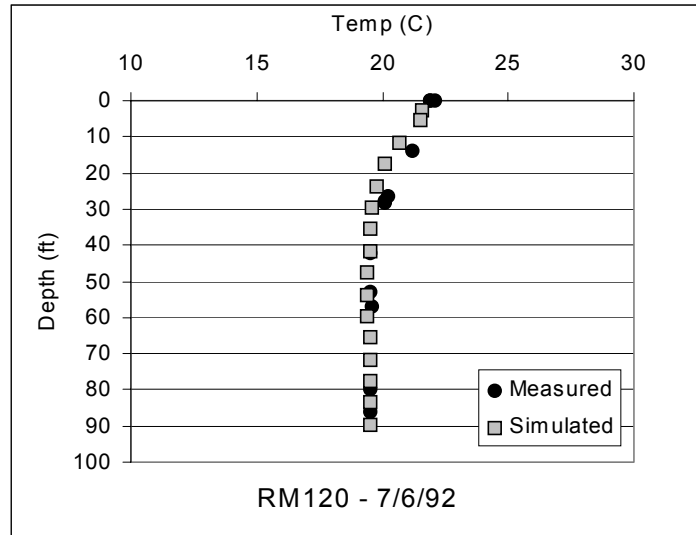
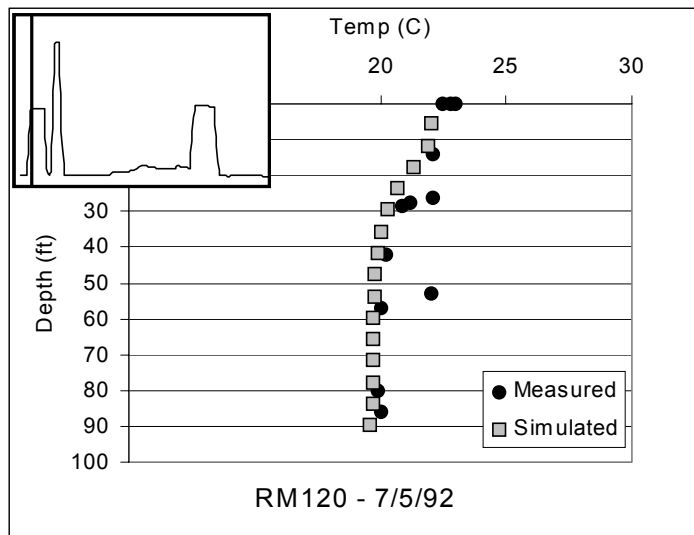
**Figure 9 : Comparison of Summer 1992 Measured and Simulated Temperatures - River Mile 130**

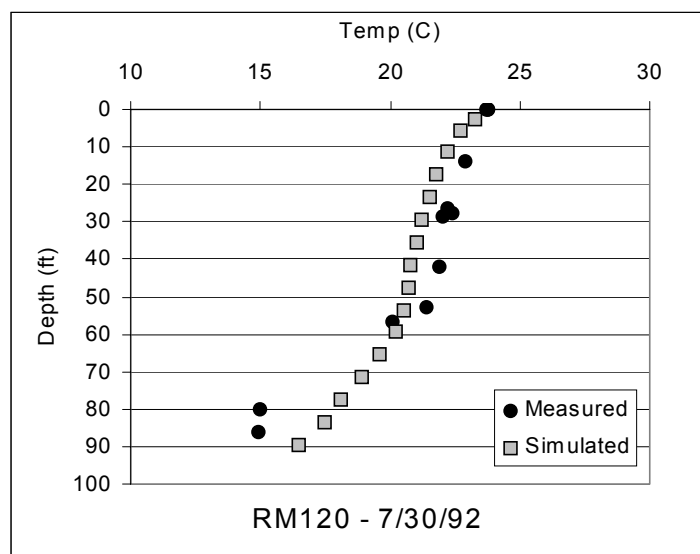
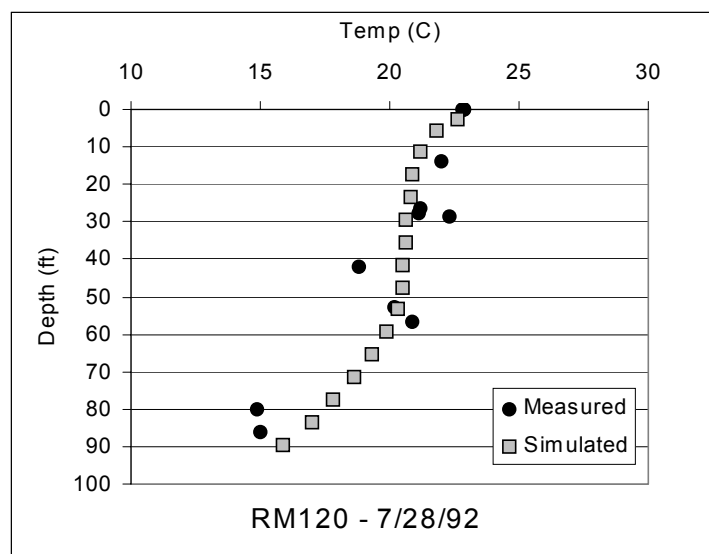
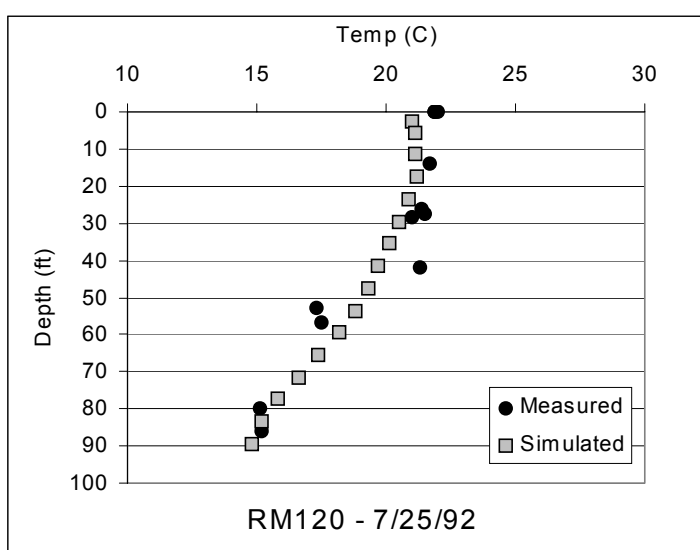
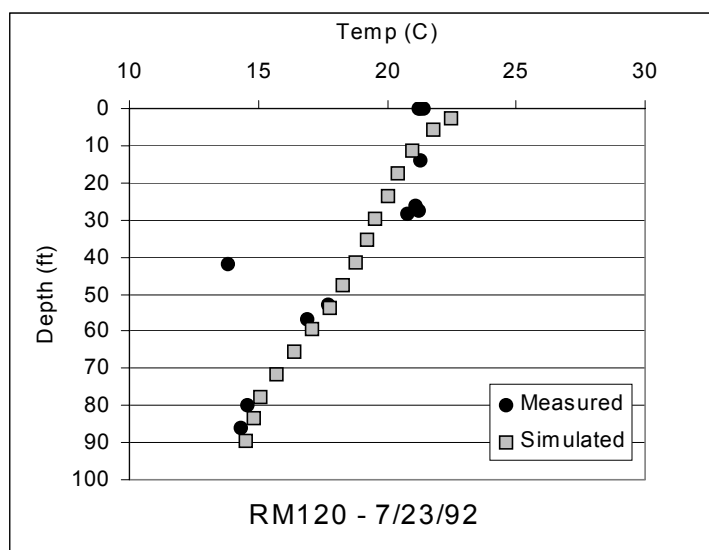
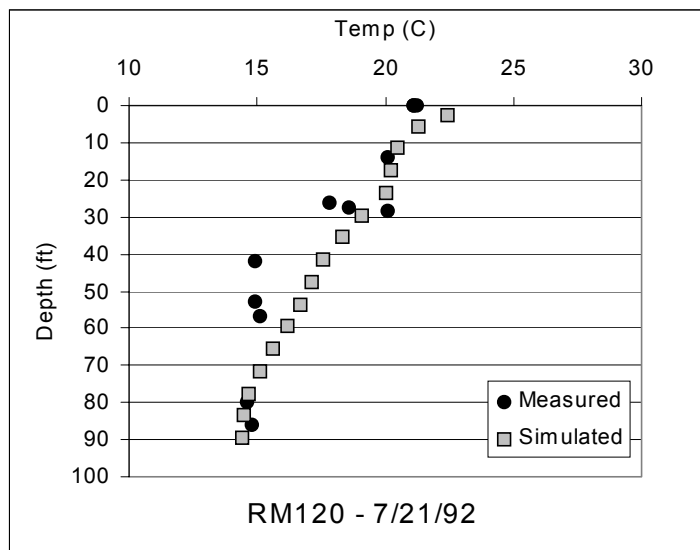
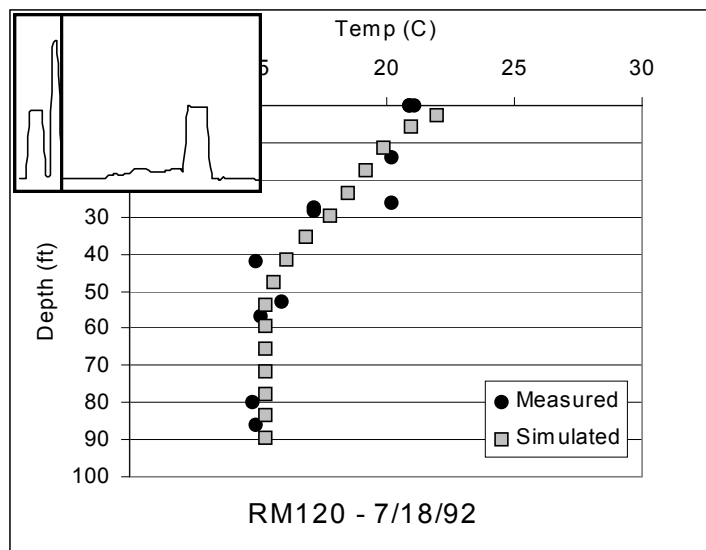




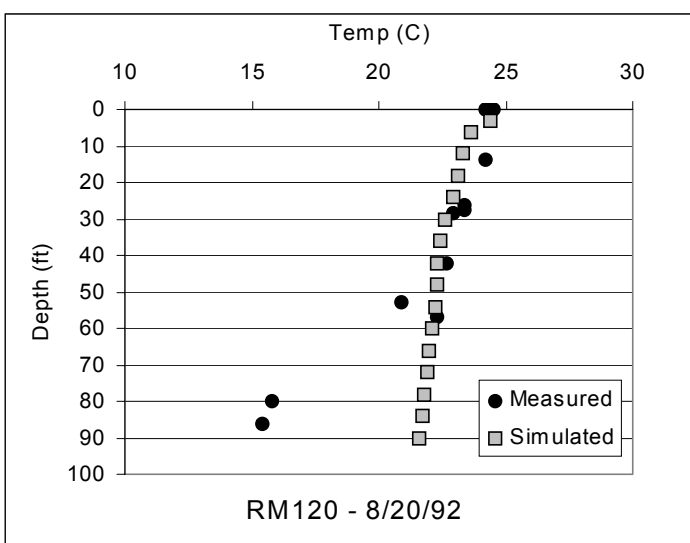
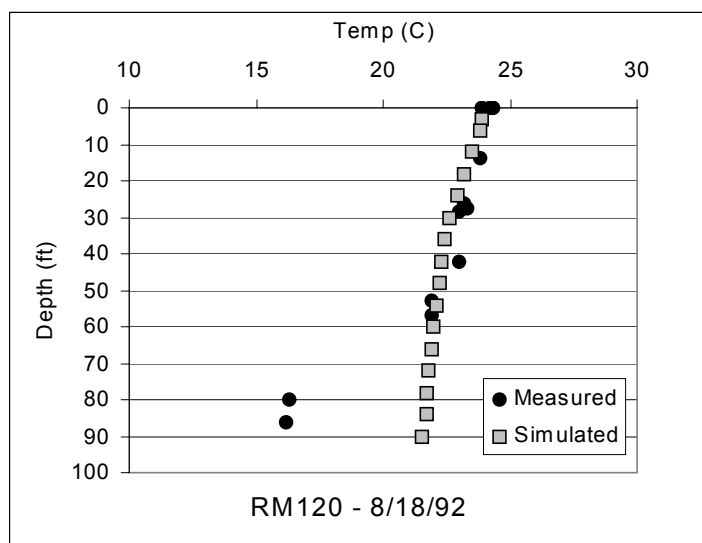
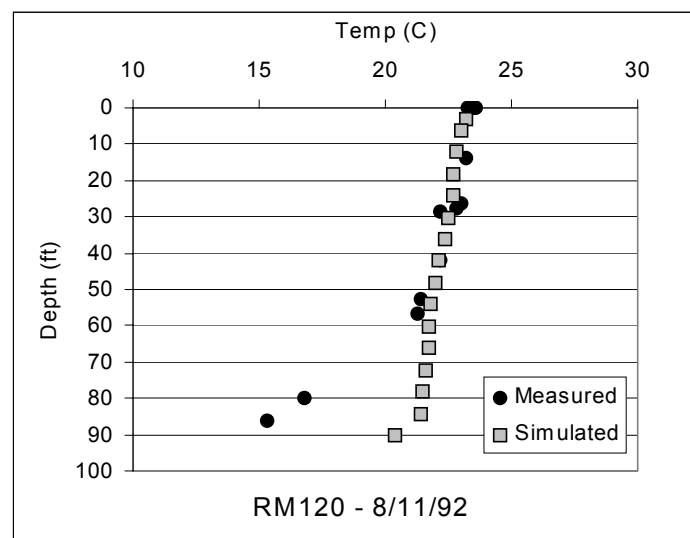
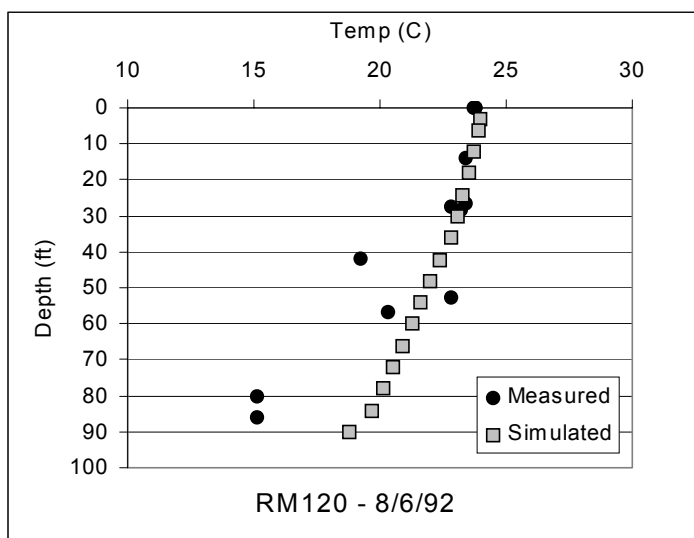
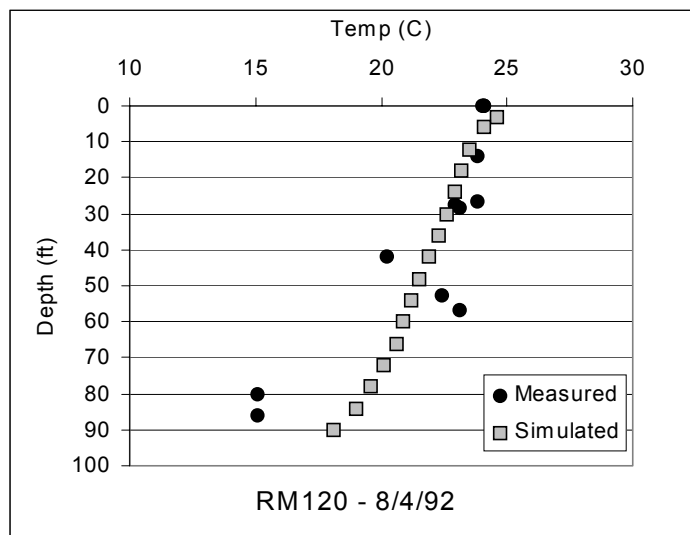
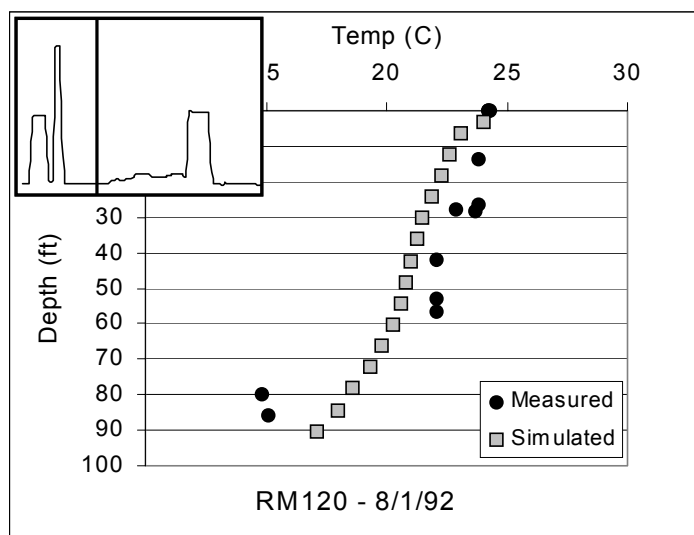


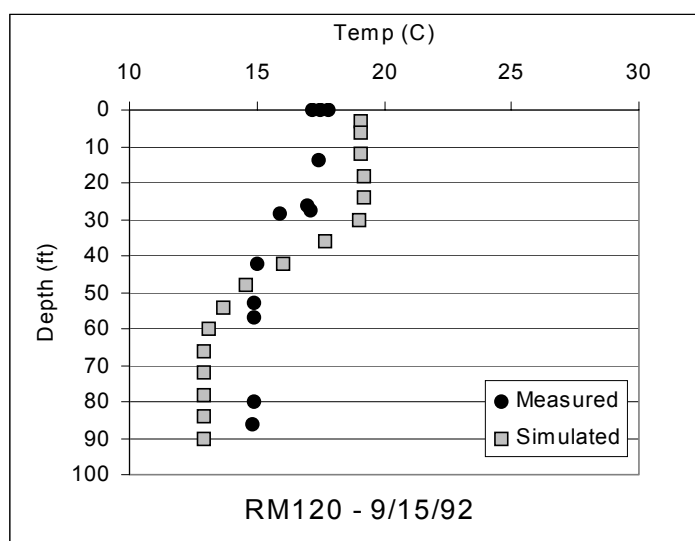
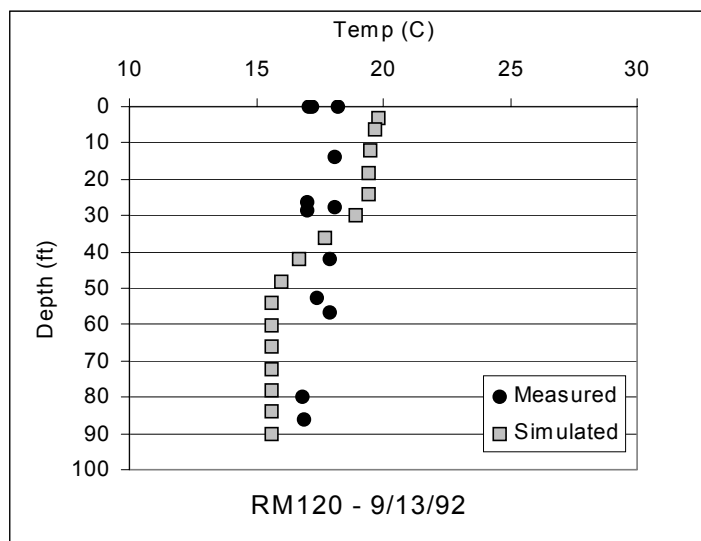
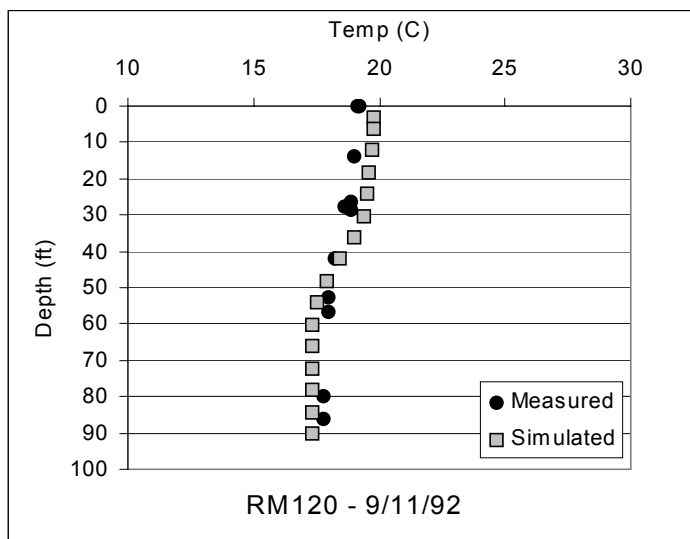
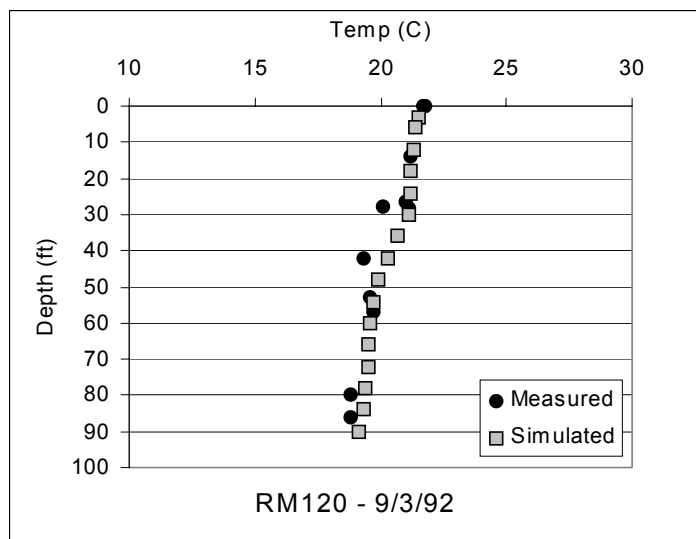
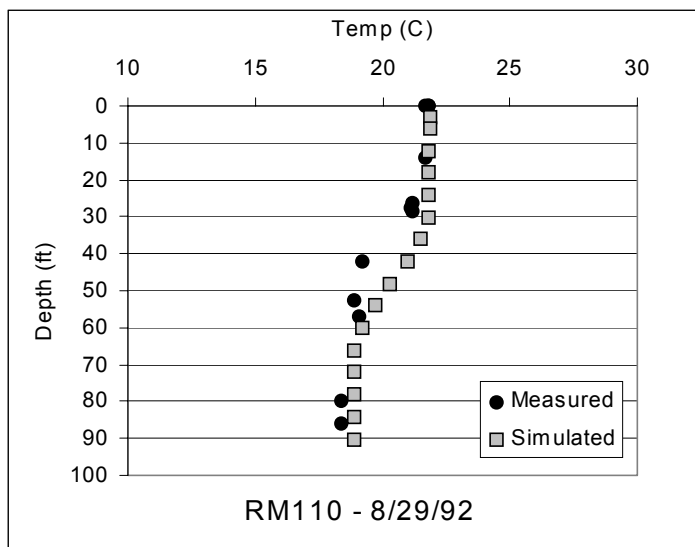
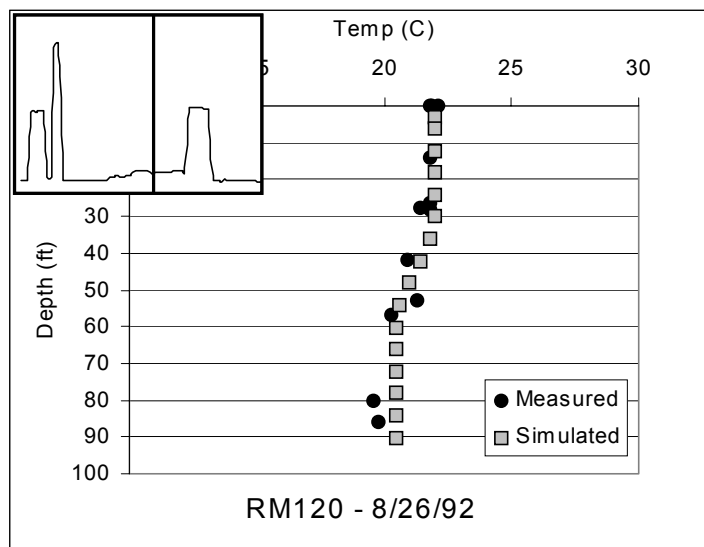


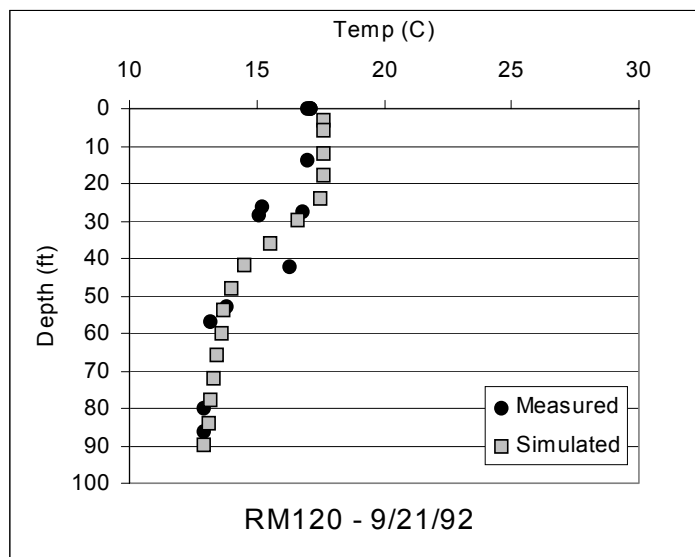
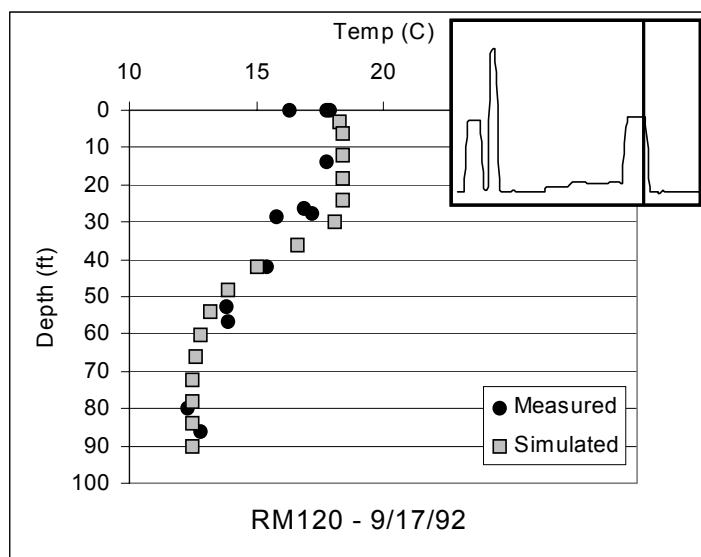
**Figure 10 : Comparison of Summer 1992 Measured and Simulated Temperatures - River Mile 120**

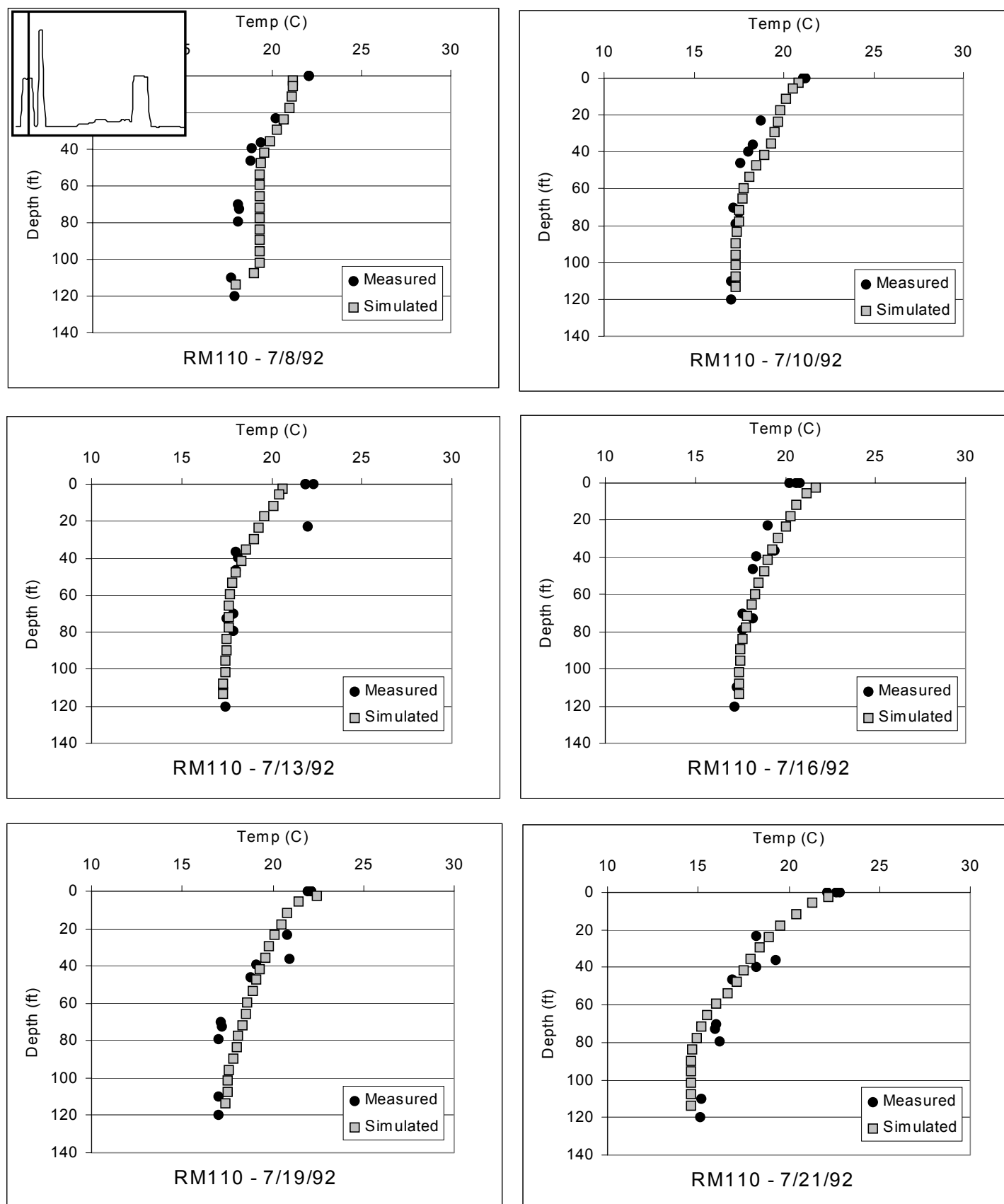


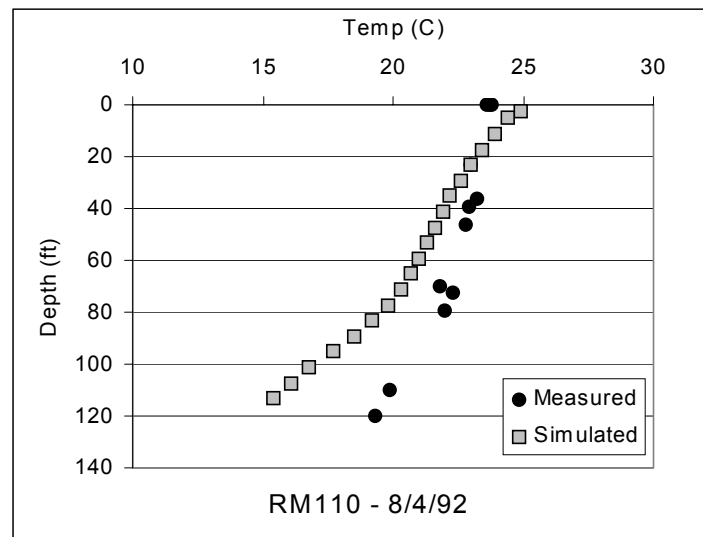
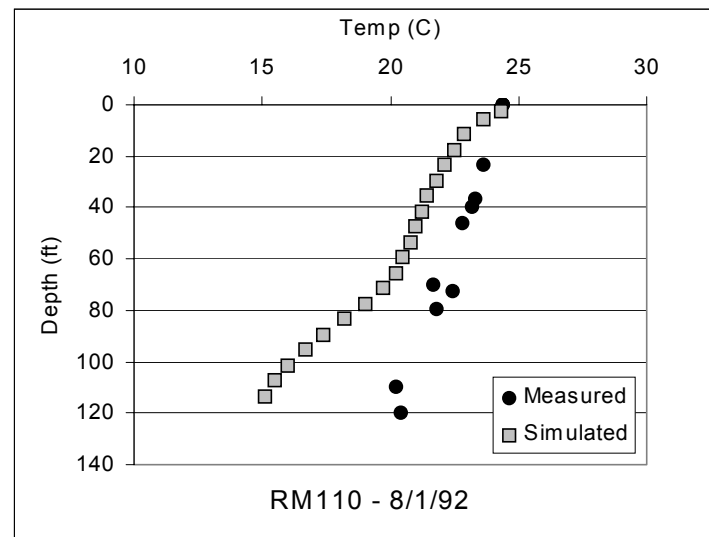
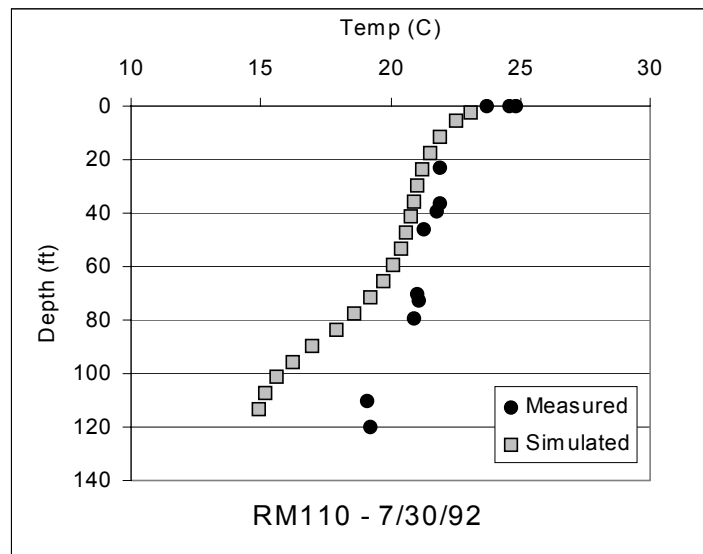
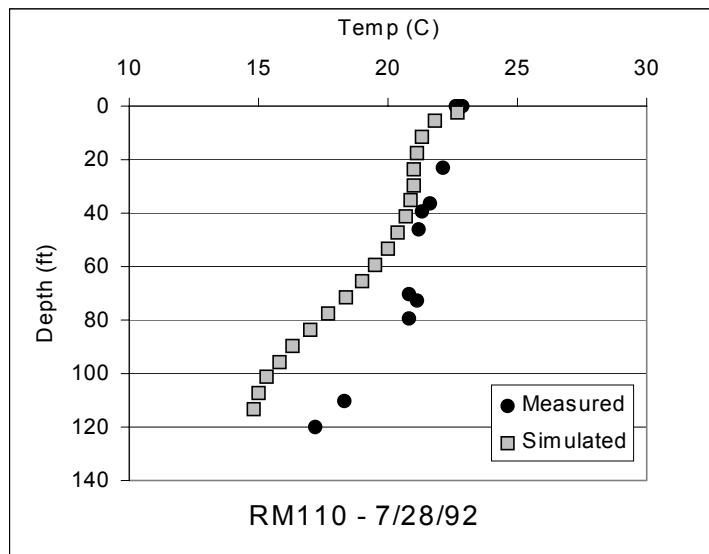
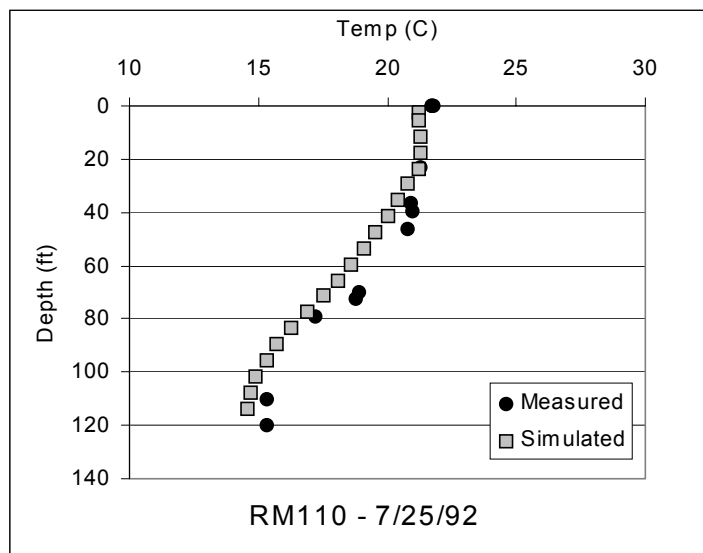
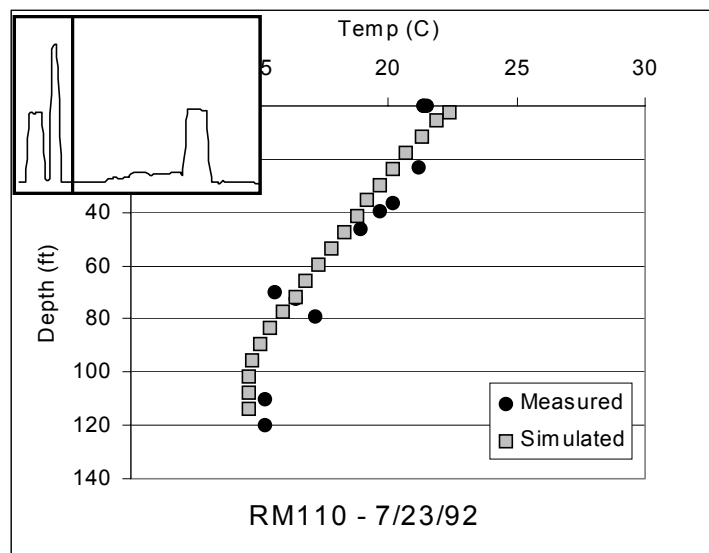


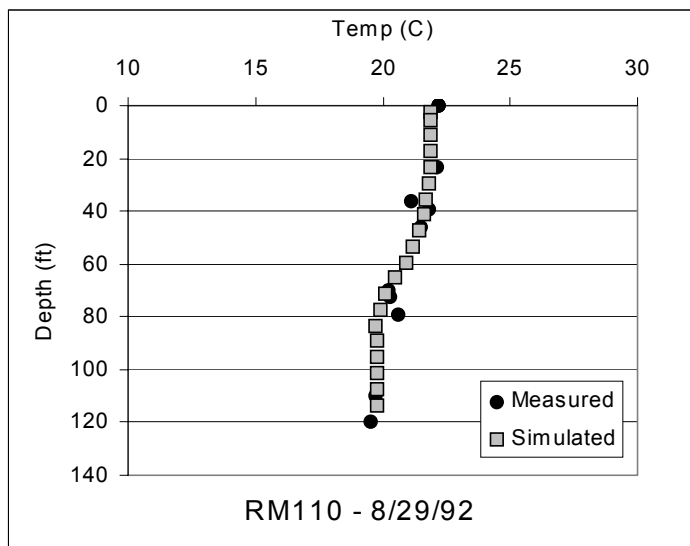
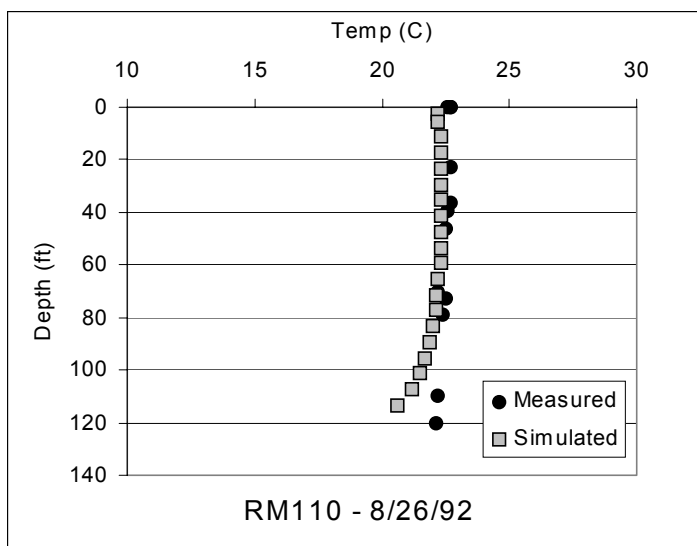
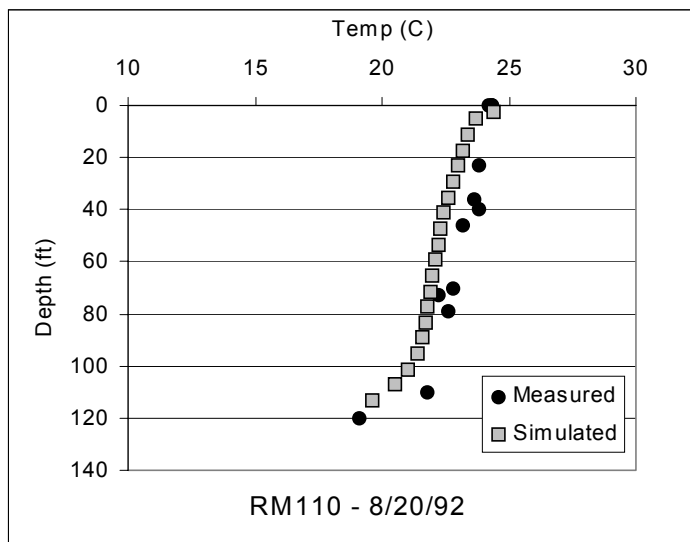
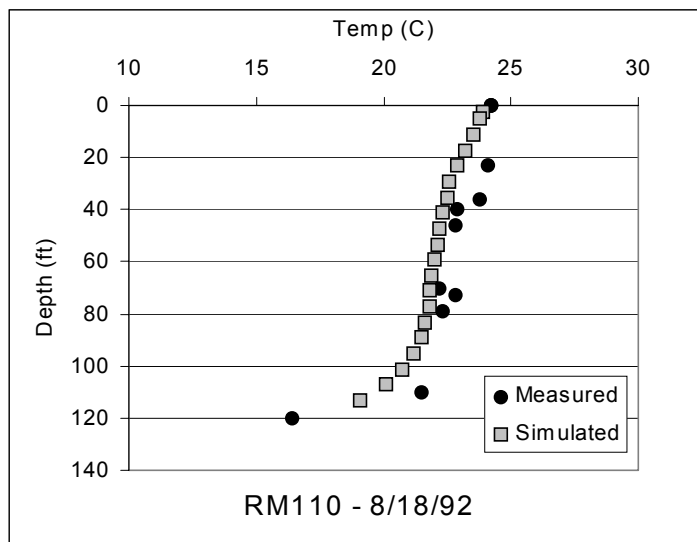
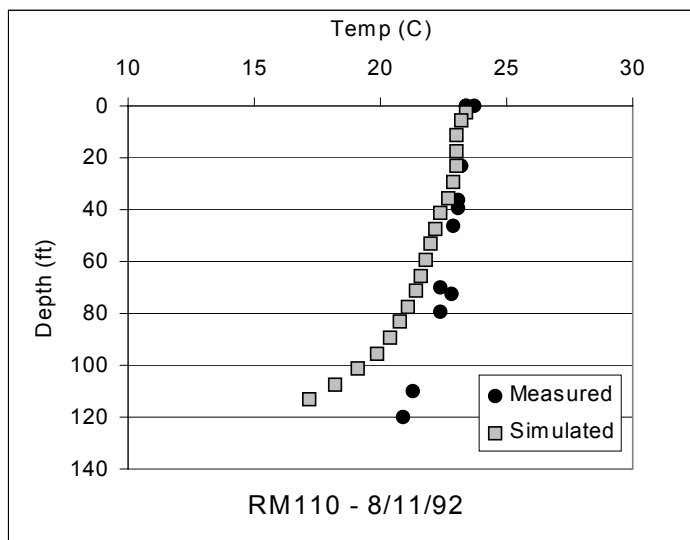
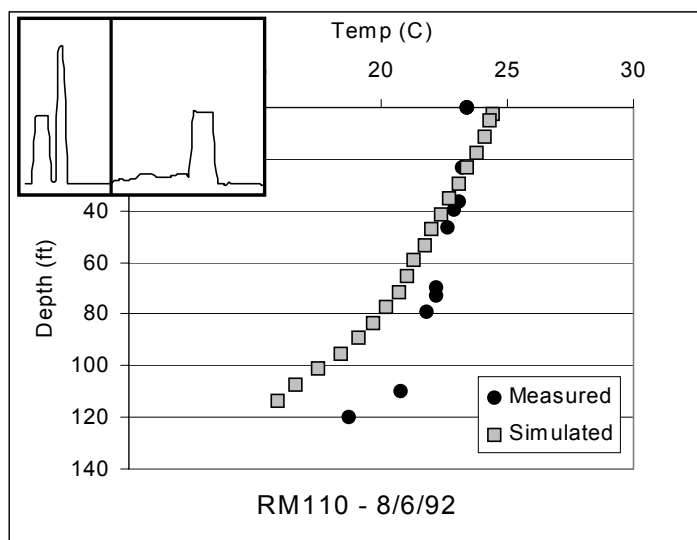


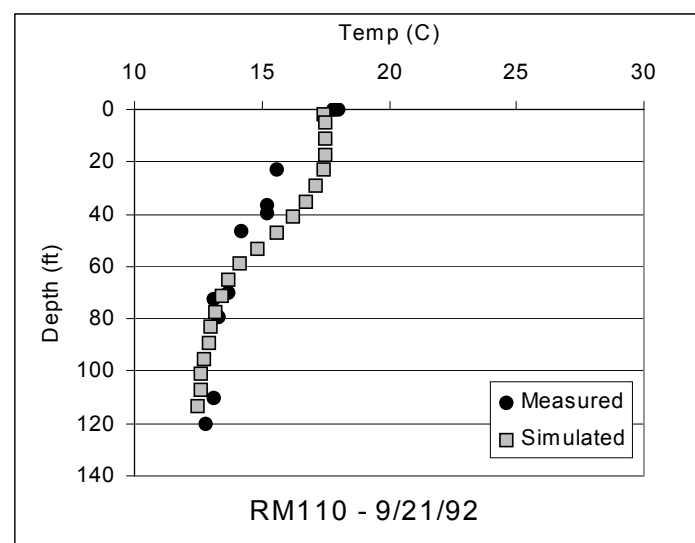
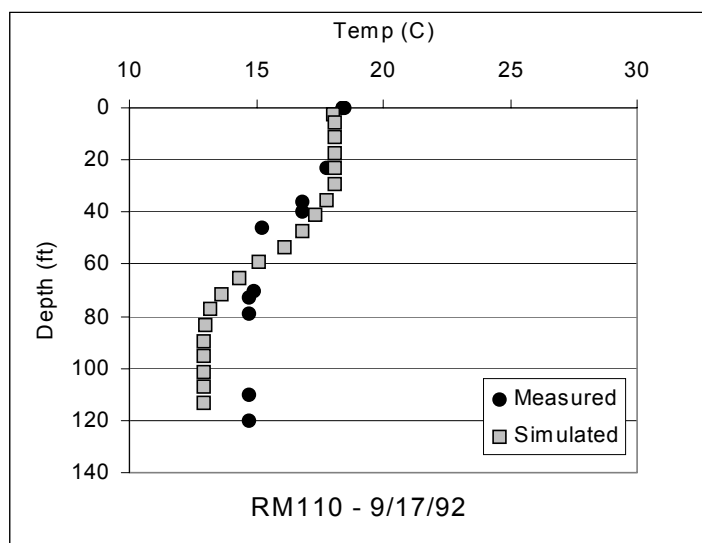
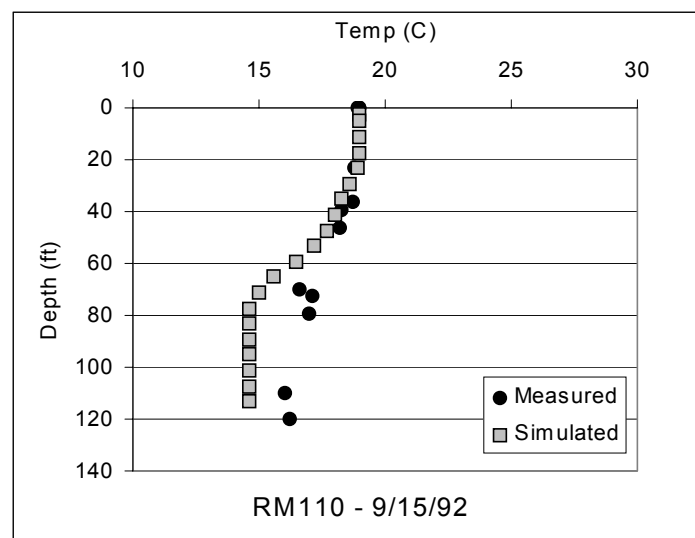
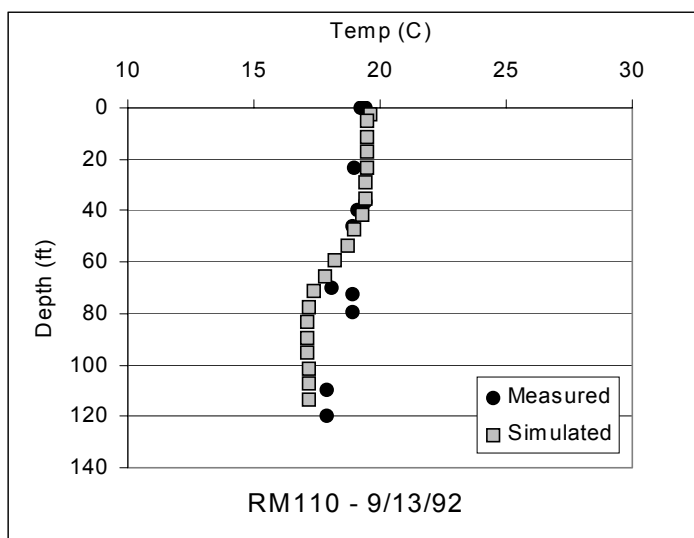
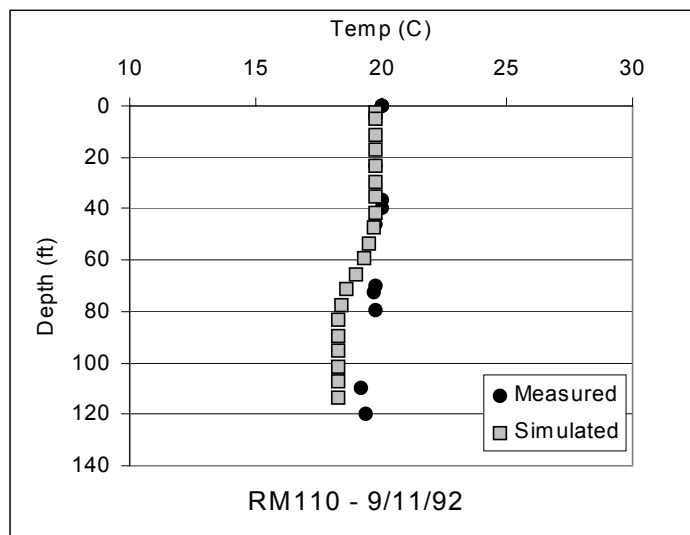
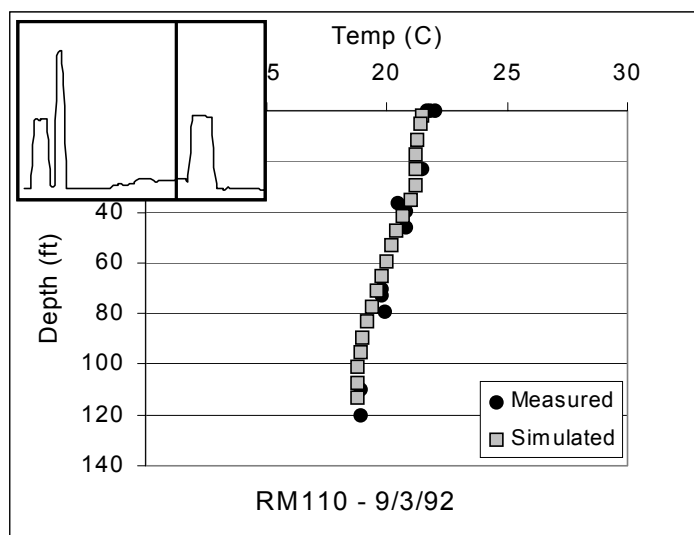


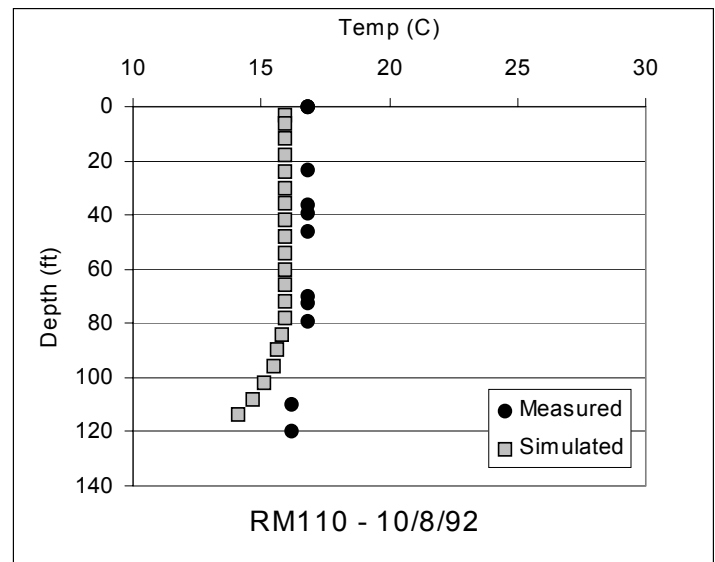
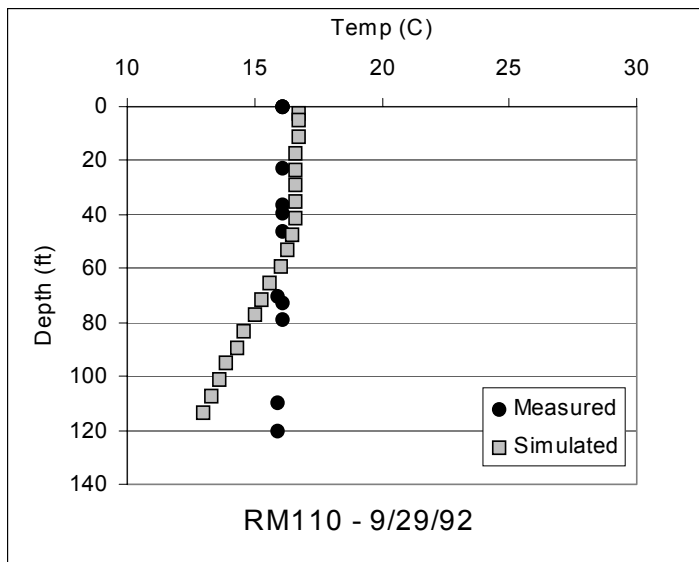


**Figure 11 : Comparison of Summer 1992 Measured and Simulated Temperatures - River Mile 110**











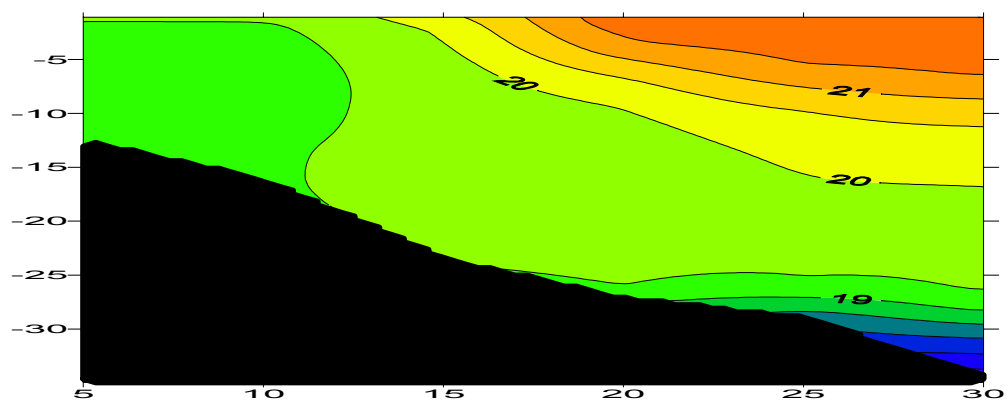
## Appendix A: Contour Plots of Simulated Temperatures

Notes regarding plots:

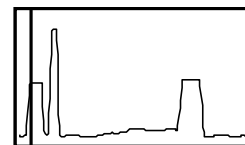
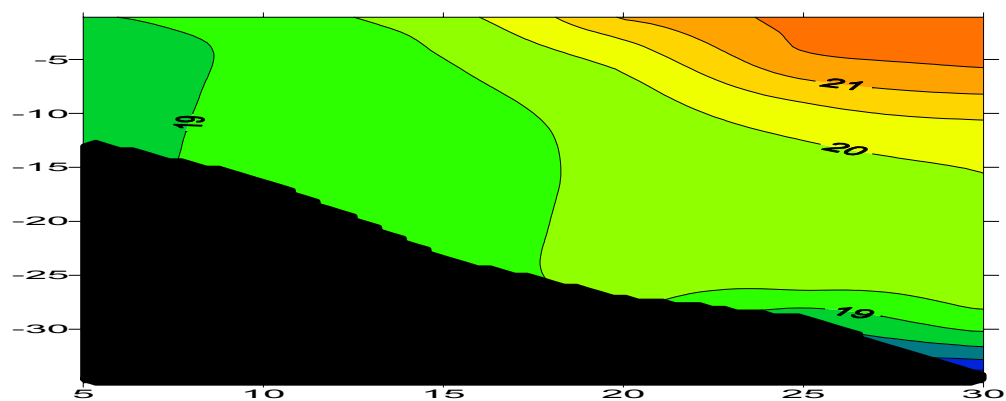
The x-axis in the following graphs is distance from Lewiston in miles. Miles 10, 20, and 30 on the plots correspond to River Mile 130, 120, and 110, respectively.

The y-axis is river depth in meters. Temperatures contours are in degrees Celsius. Contours are drawn for each 0.5 degree Celsius increment, and contours are labeled at 1 degree Celsius increments.

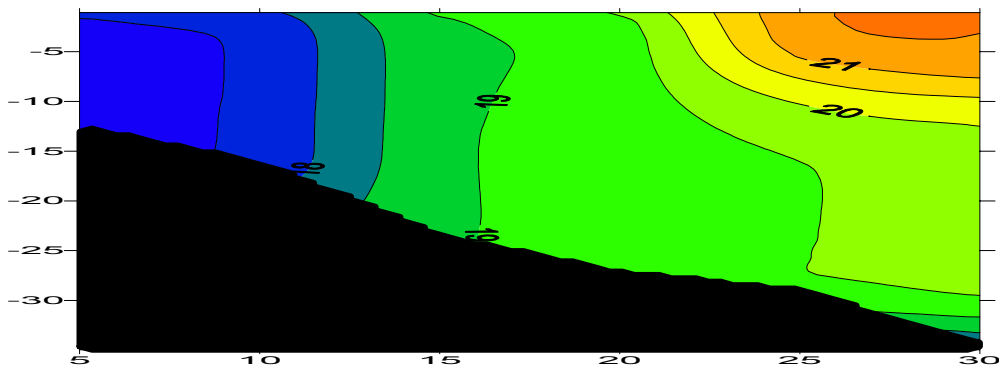
Day 185 - July 4, 1992



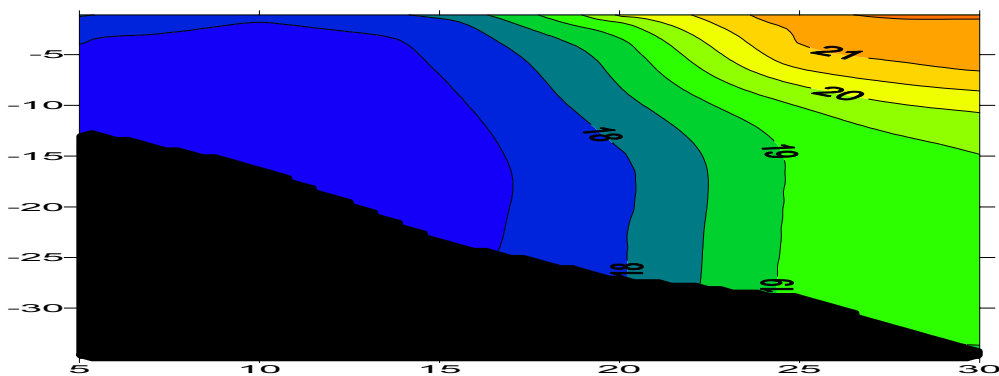
Day 186 - July 5, 1992



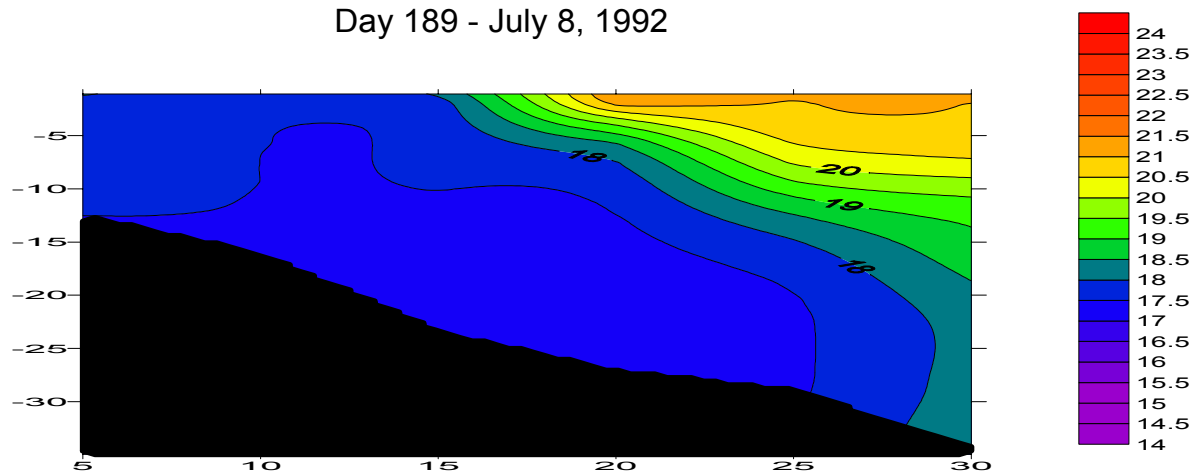
Day 187 - July 6, 1992



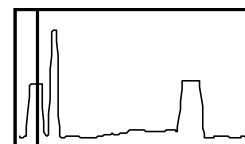
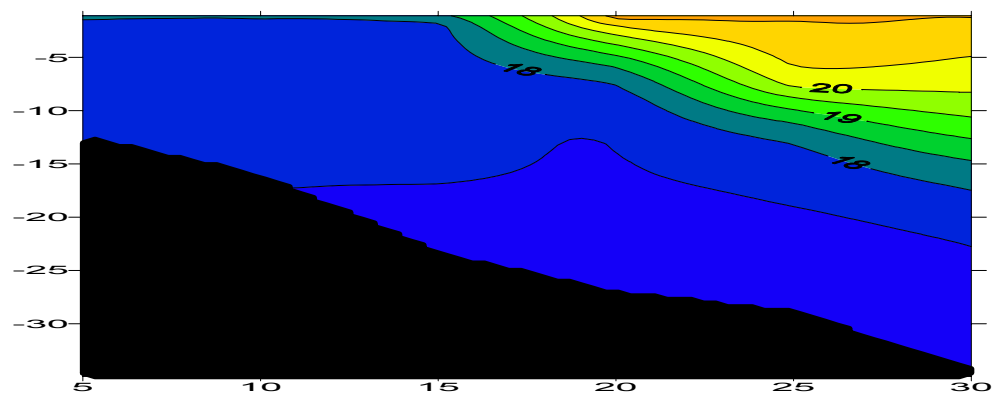
Day 188 - July 7, 1992



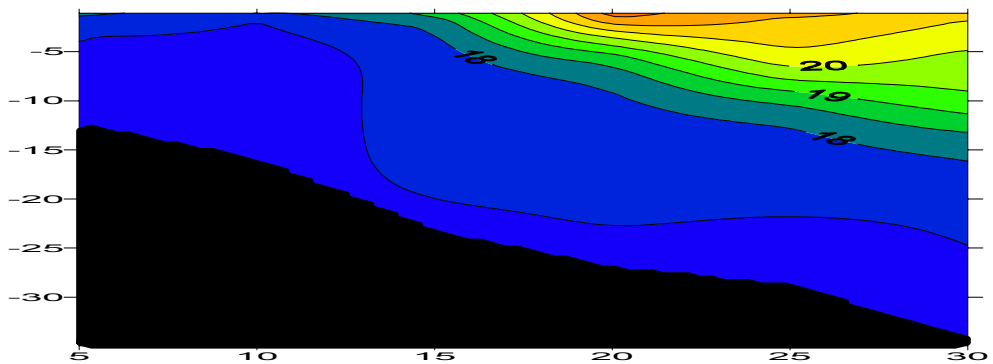
Day 189 - July 8, 1992



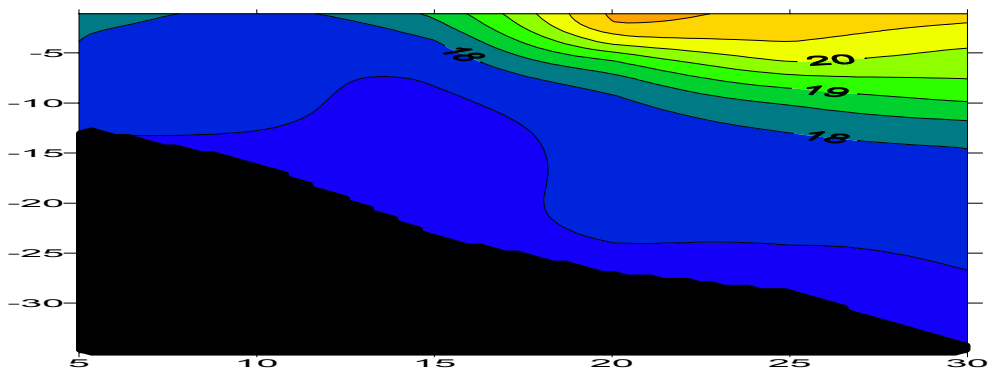
Day 190 - July 9, 1992



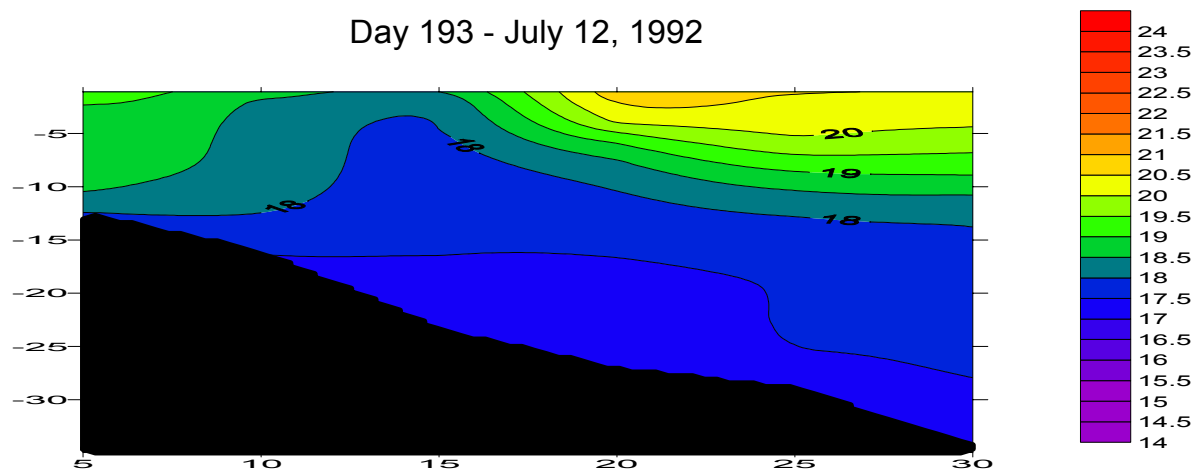
Day 191 - July 10, 1992



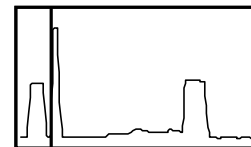
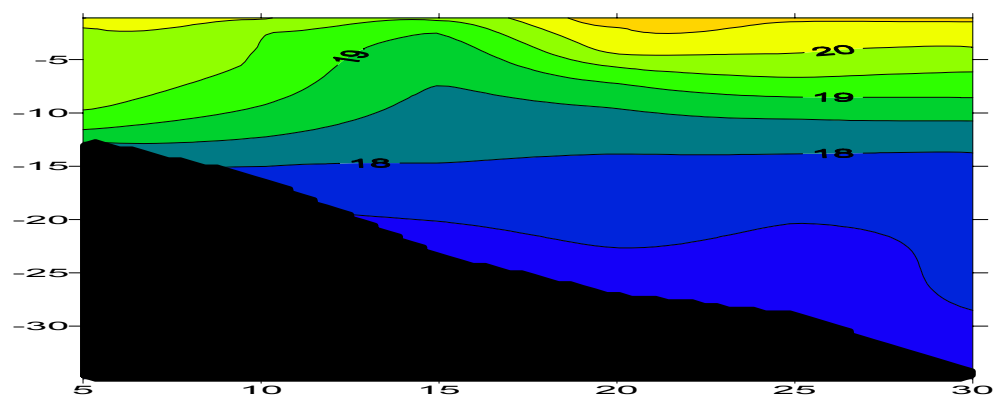
Day 192 - July 11, 1992



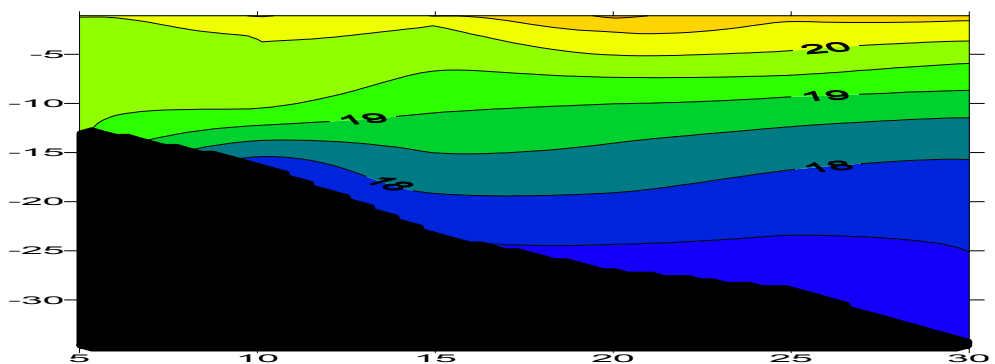
Day 193 - July 12, 1992



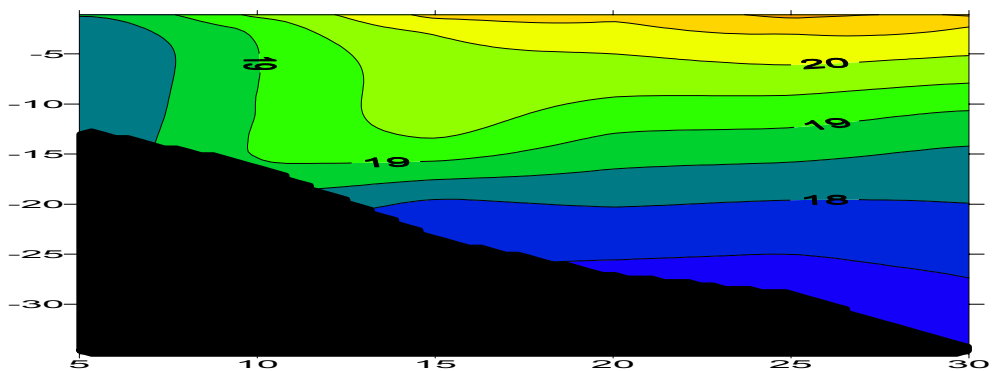
Day 194 - July 13, 1992



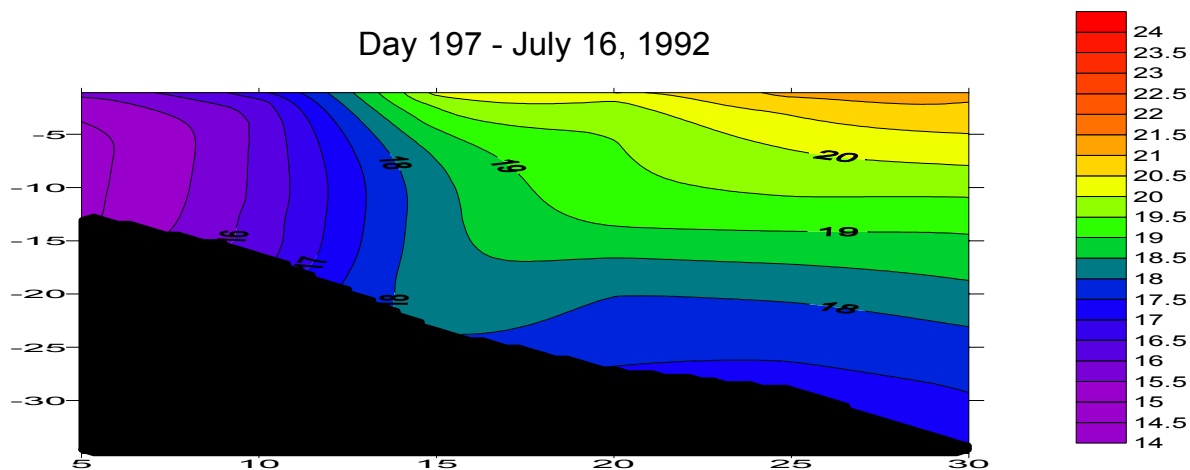
Day 195 - July 14, 1992



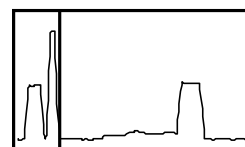
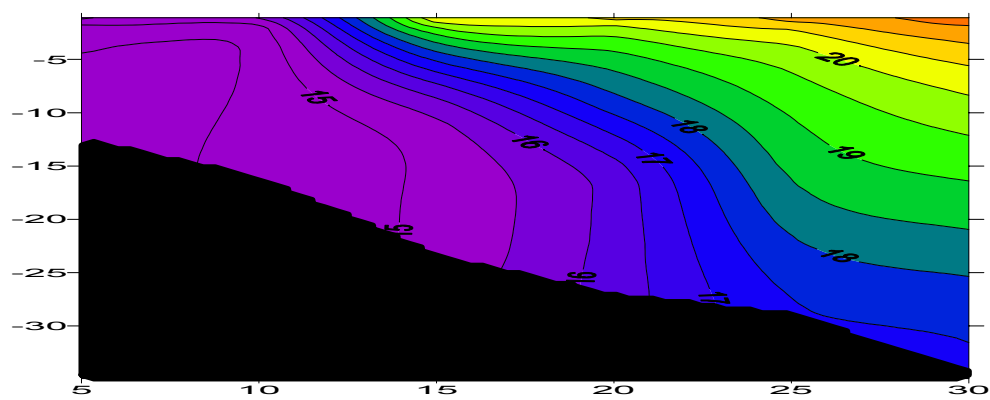
Day 196 - July 15, 1992



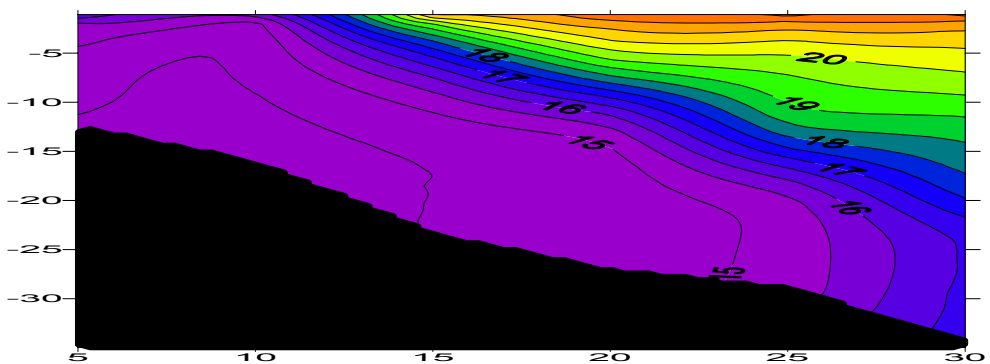
Day 197 - July 16, 1992



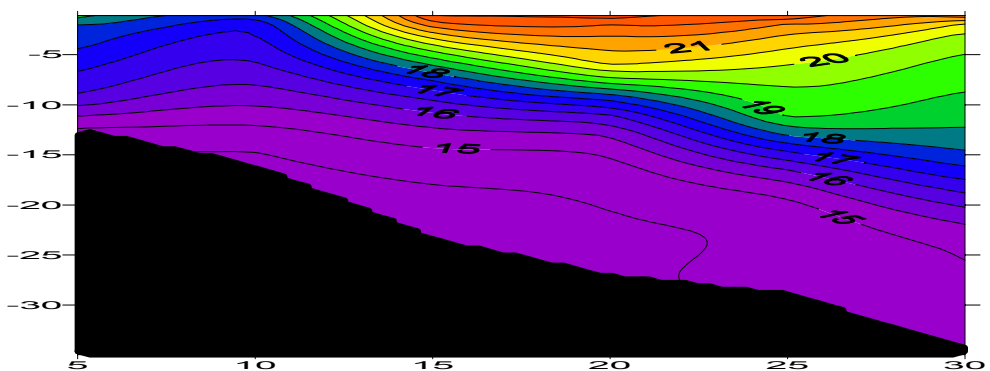
Day 198 - July 17, 1992

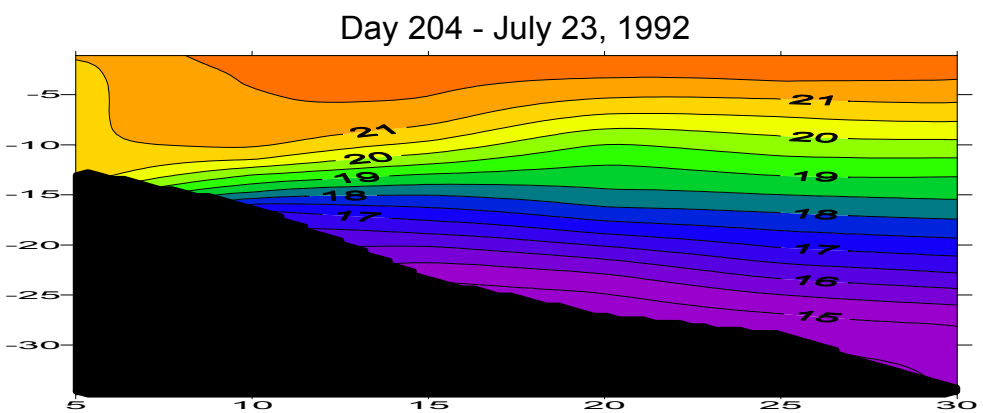
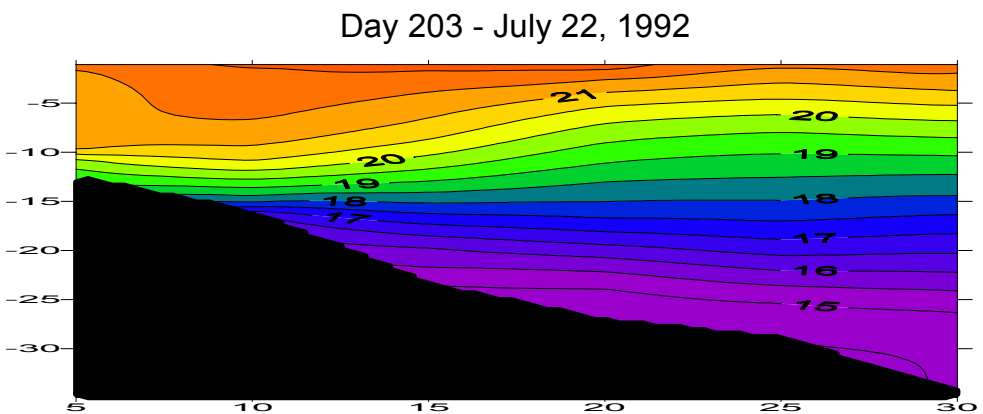
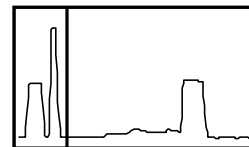
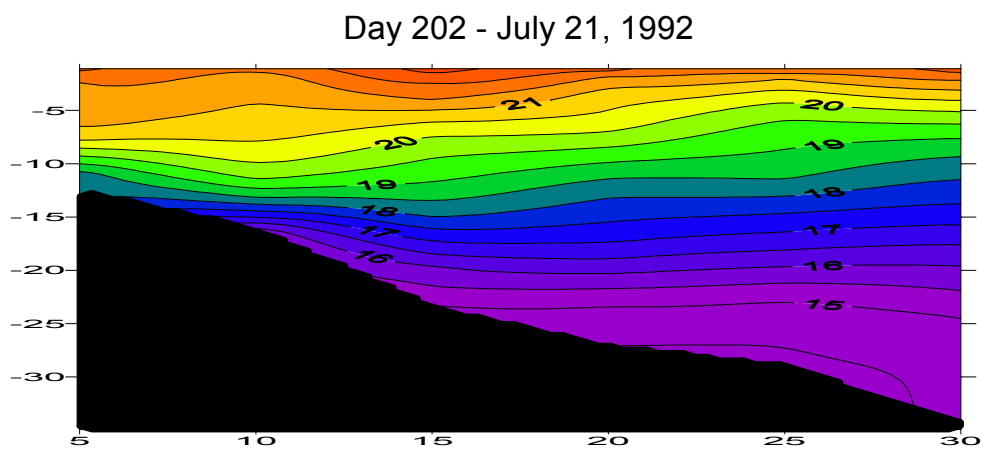
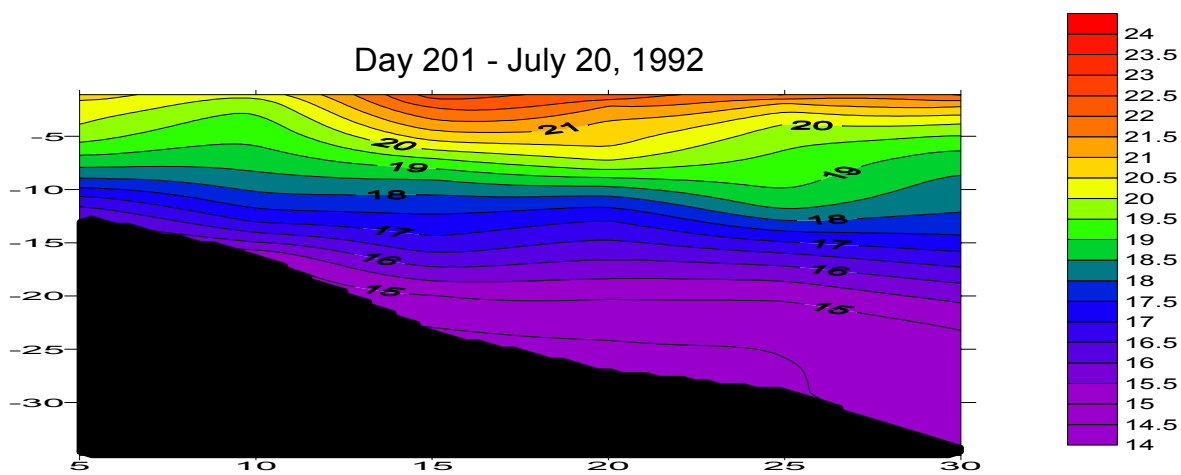


Day 199 - July 18, 1992

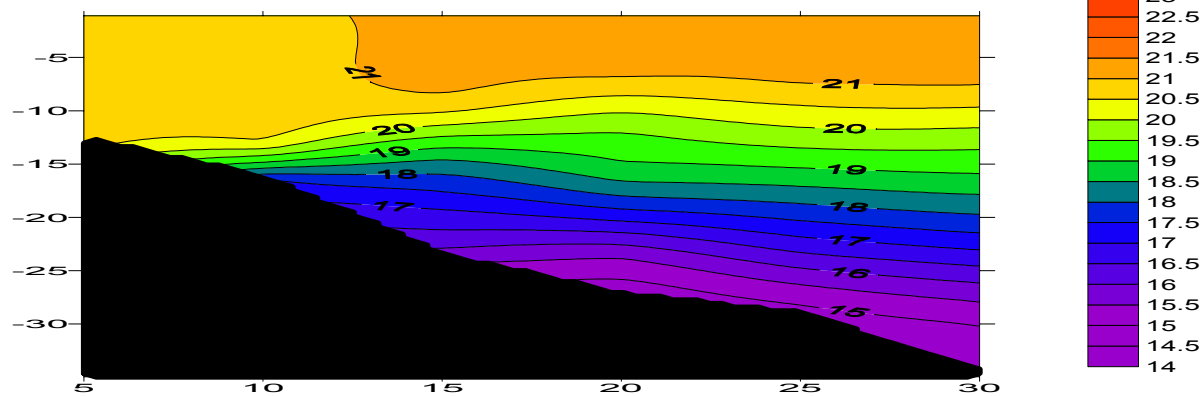


Day 200 - July 19, 1992

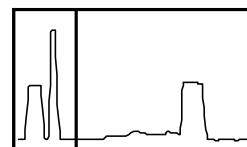
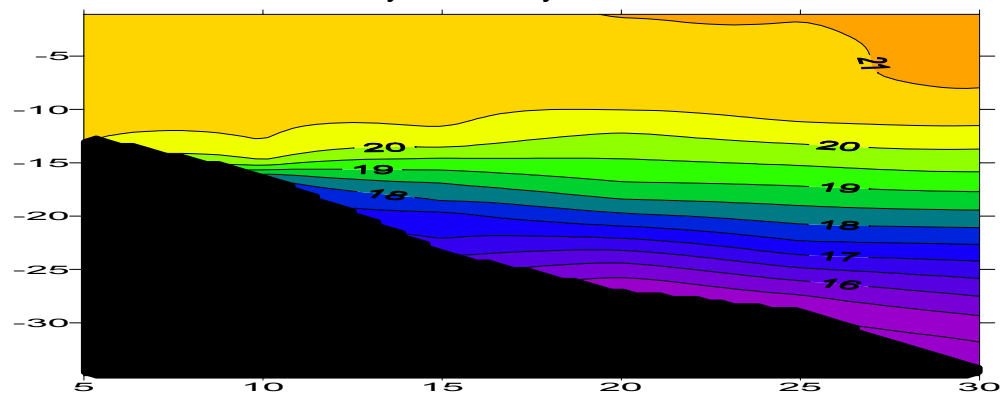




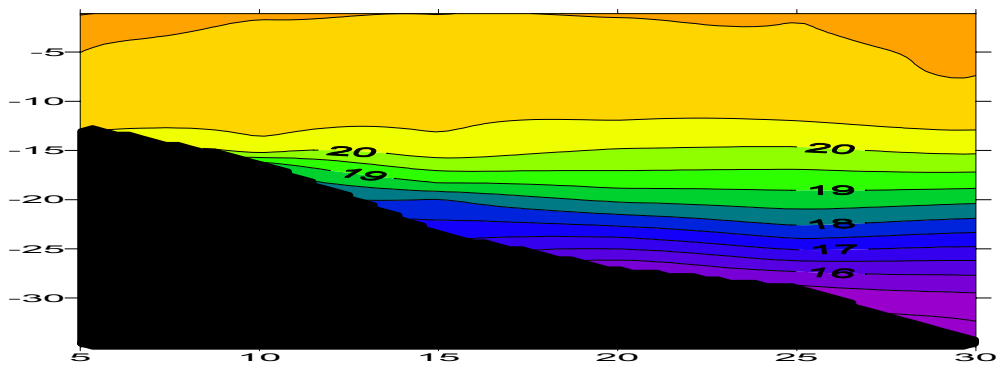
Day 205 - July 24, 1992



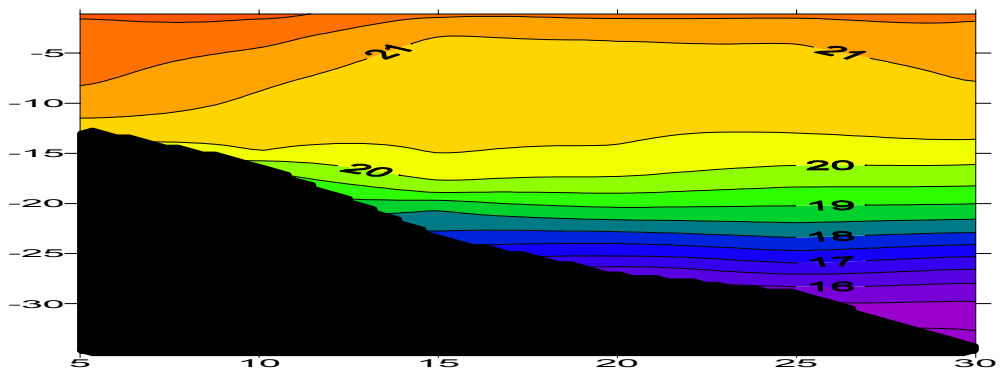
Day 206 - July 25, 1992



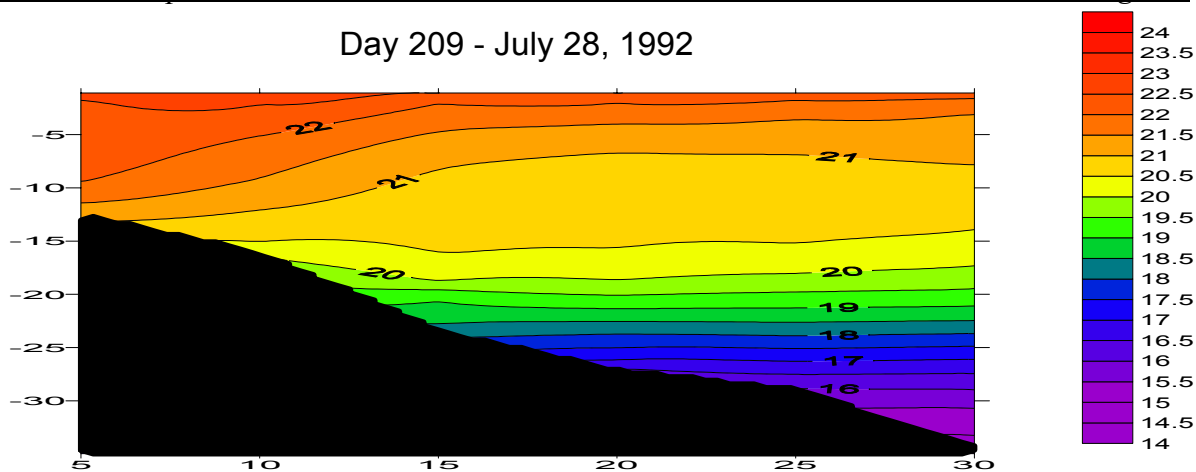
Day 207 - July 26, 1992



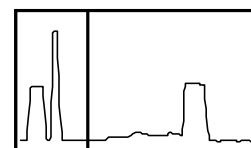
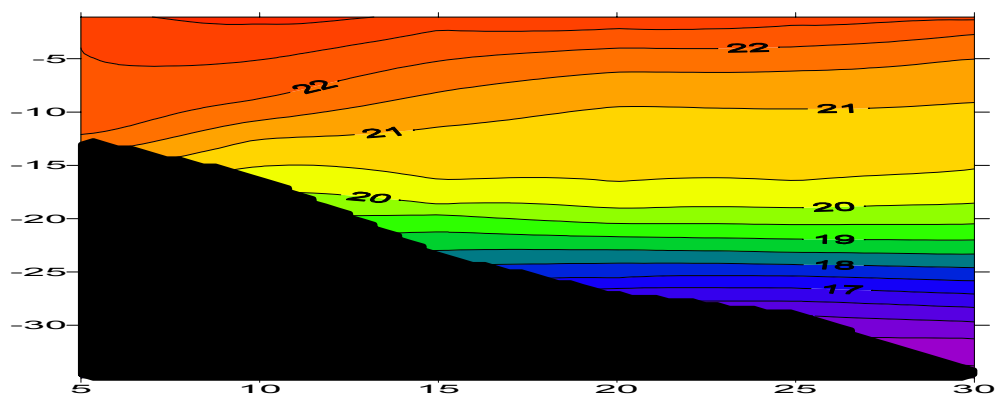
Day 208 - July 27, 1992



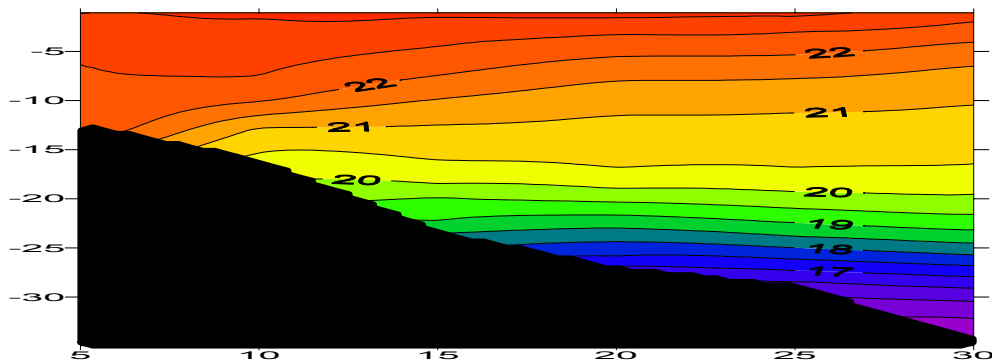
Day 209 - July 28, 1992



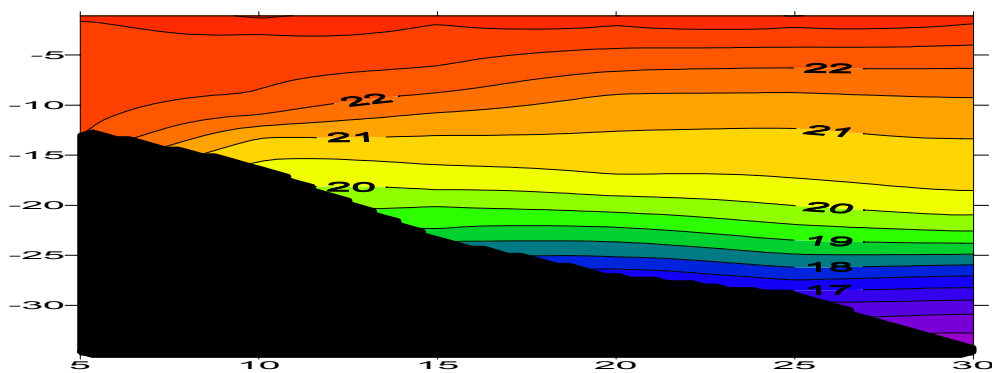
Day 210 - July 29, 1992



Day 211 - July 30, 1992

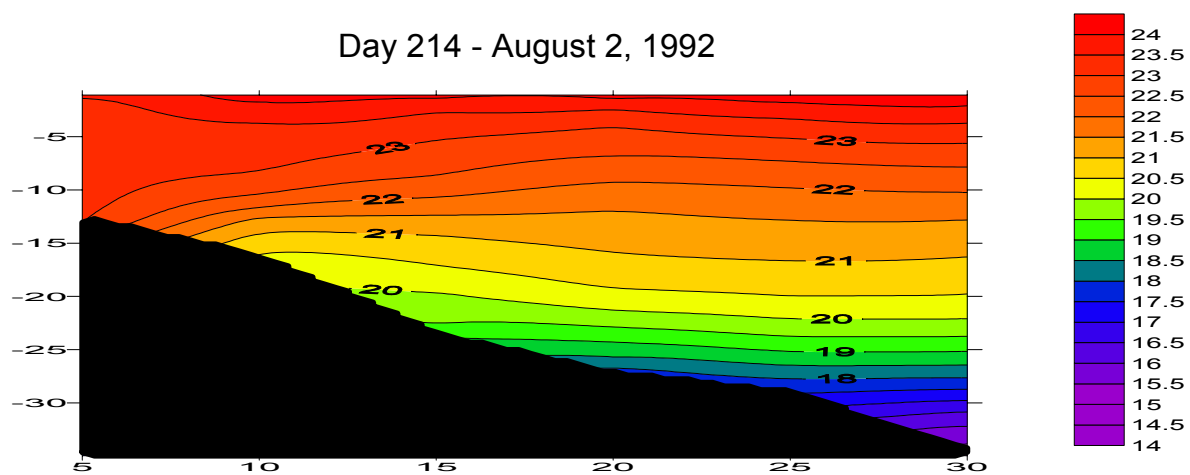


Day 212 - July 31, 1992

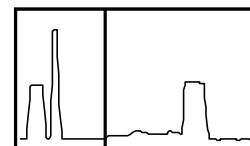
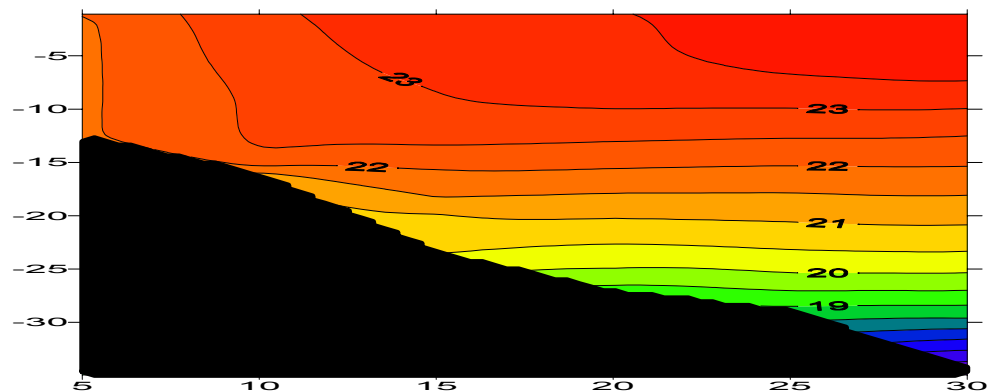




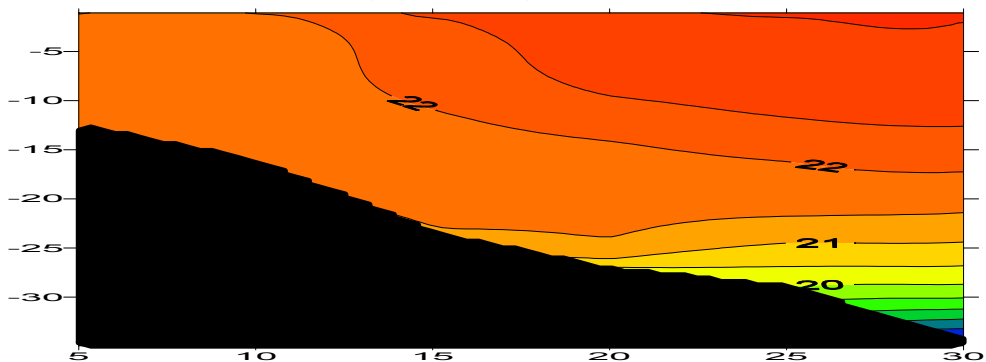
Day 214 - August 2, 1992



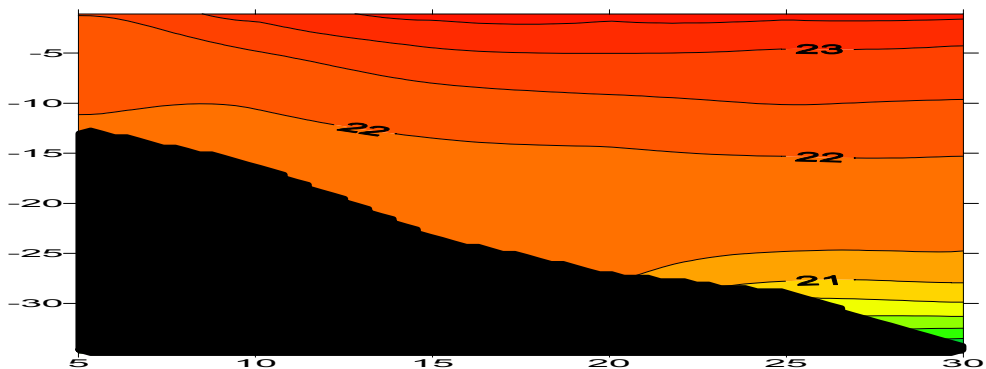
Day 218 - August 6, 1992



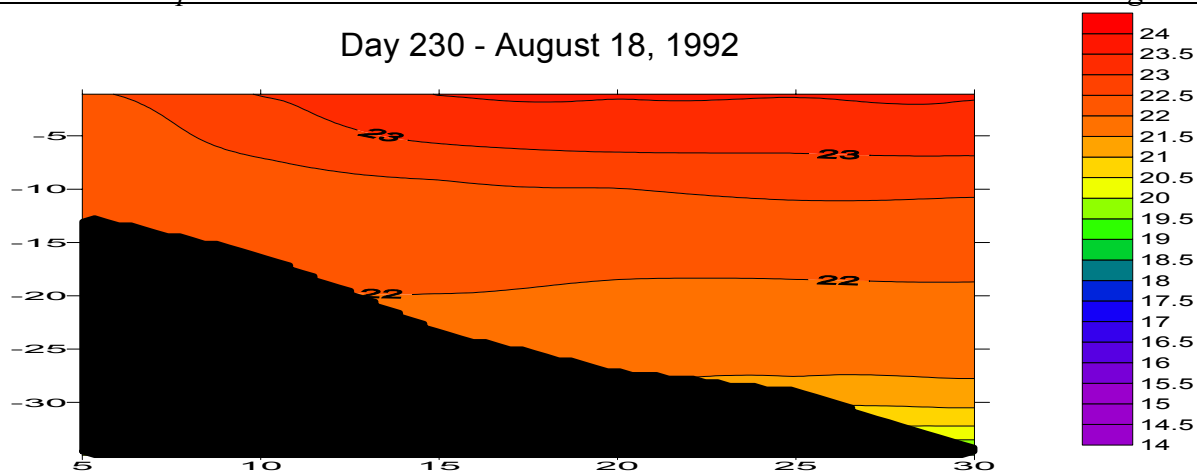
Day 222 - August 10, 1992



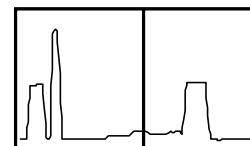
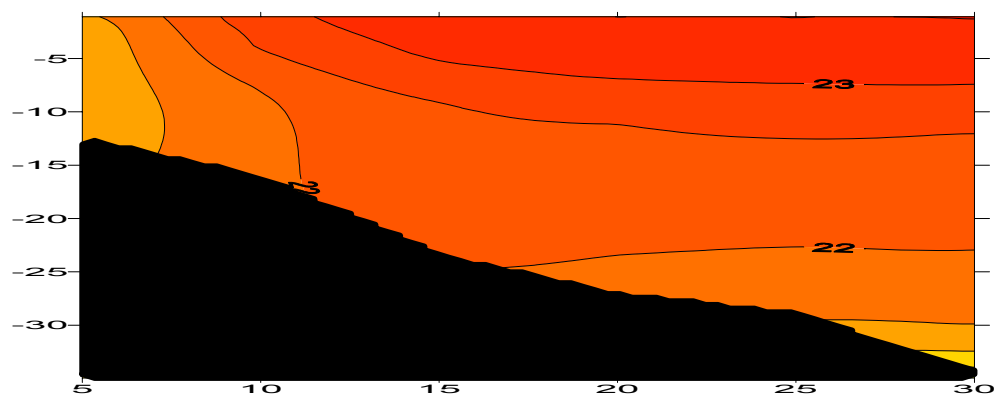
Day 226 - August 14, 1992



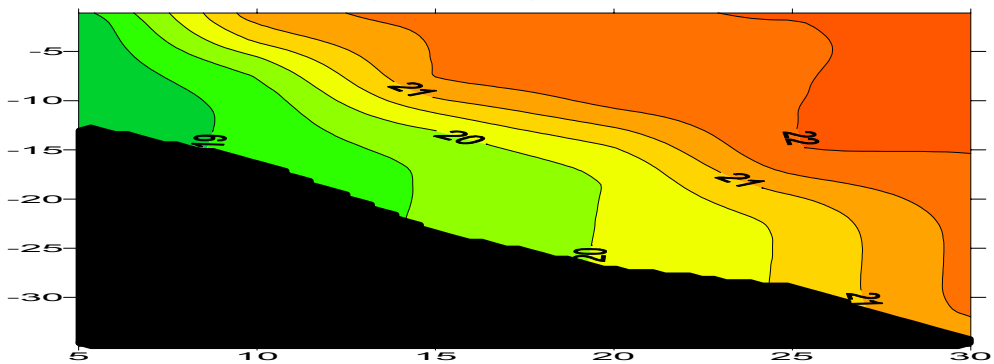
Day 230 - August 18, 1992



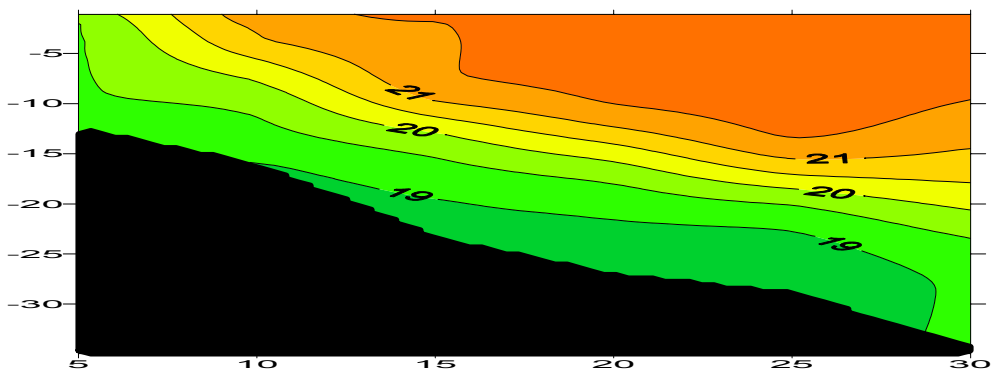
Day 234 - August 22, 1992



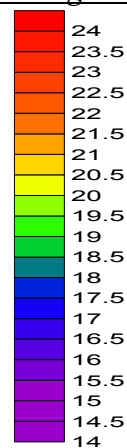
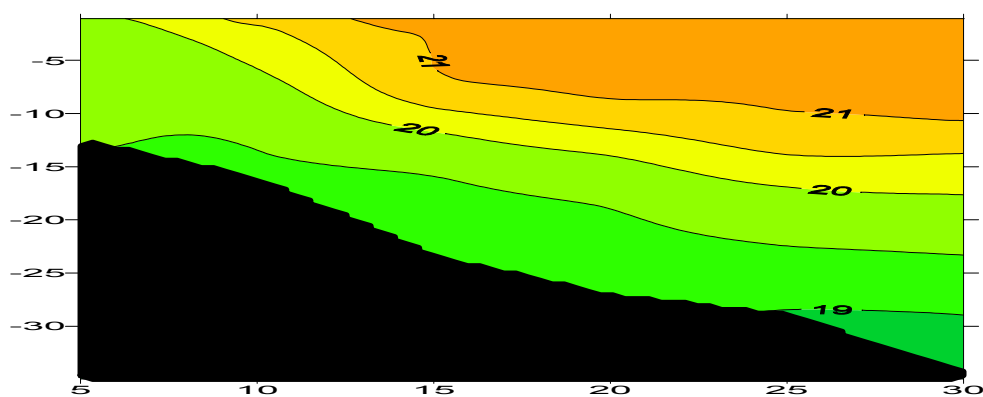
Day 238 - August 26, 1992



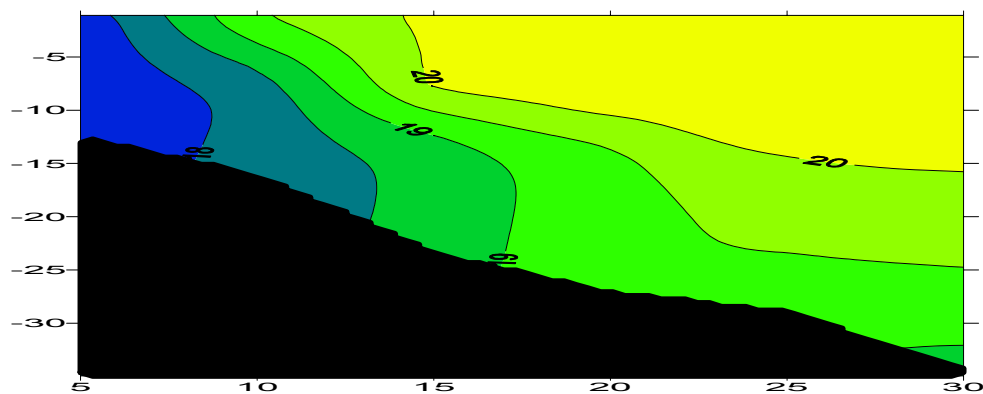
Day 242 - August 30, 1992



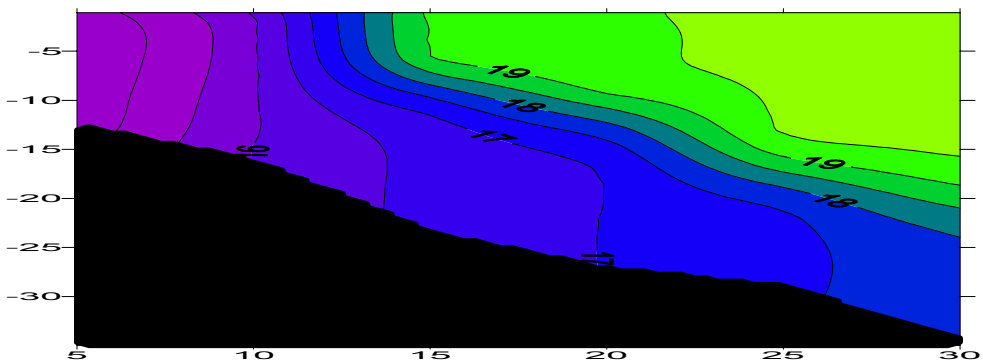
Day 246 - September 3, 1992



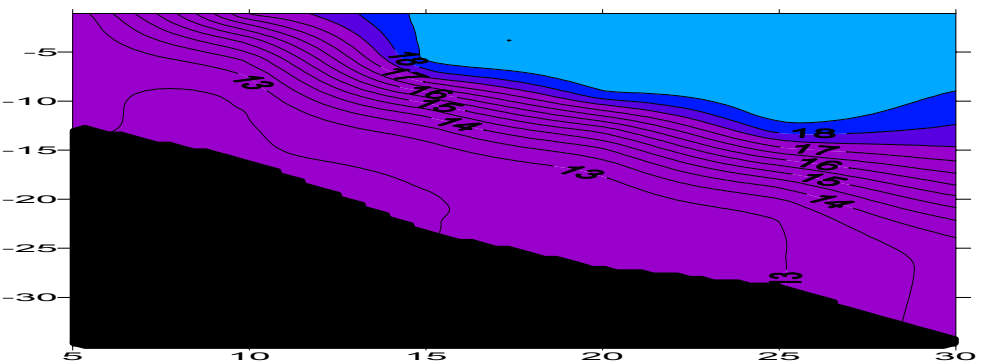
Day 250 - September 7, 1992



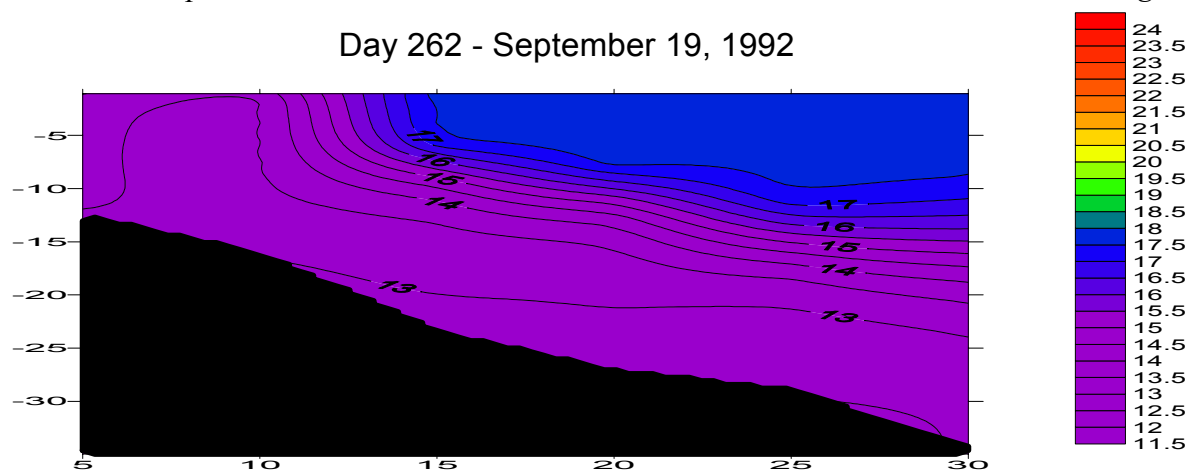
Day 254 - September 11, 1992



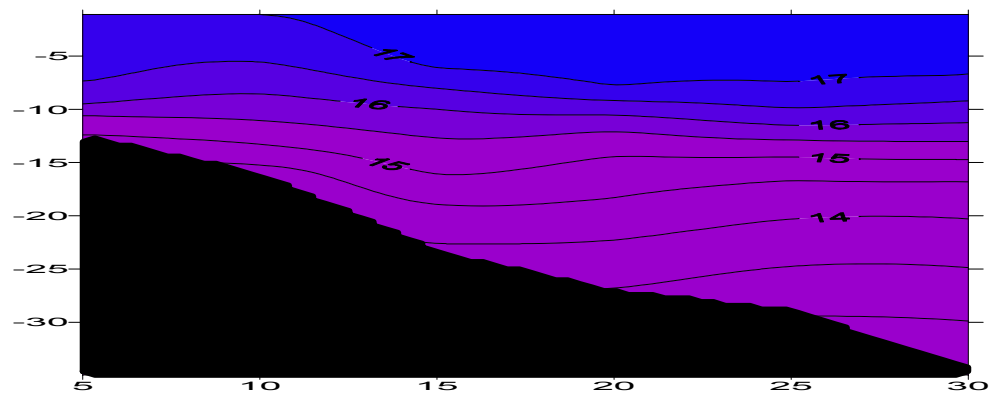
Day 258 - September 15, 1992



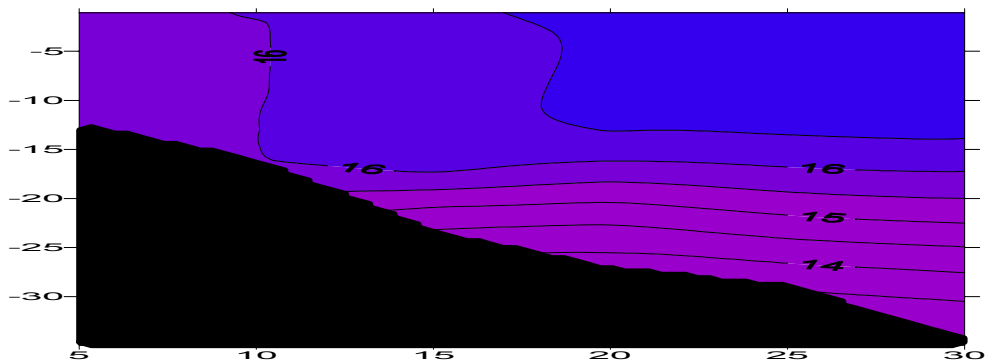
Day 262 - September 19, 1992



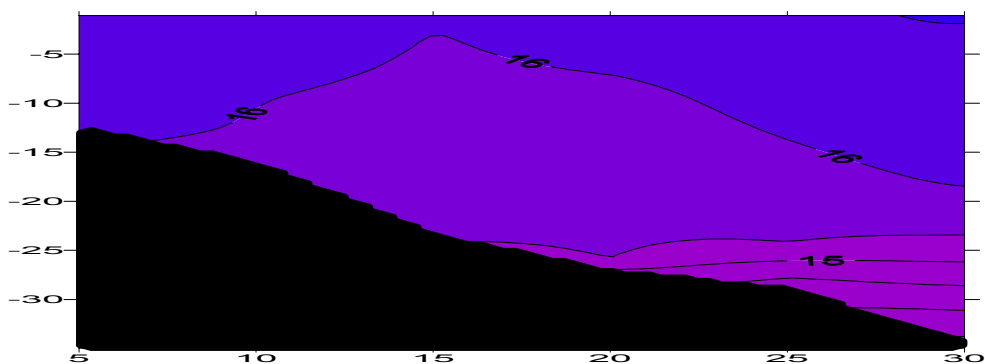
Day 266 - September 23, 1992



Day 270 - September 27, 1992

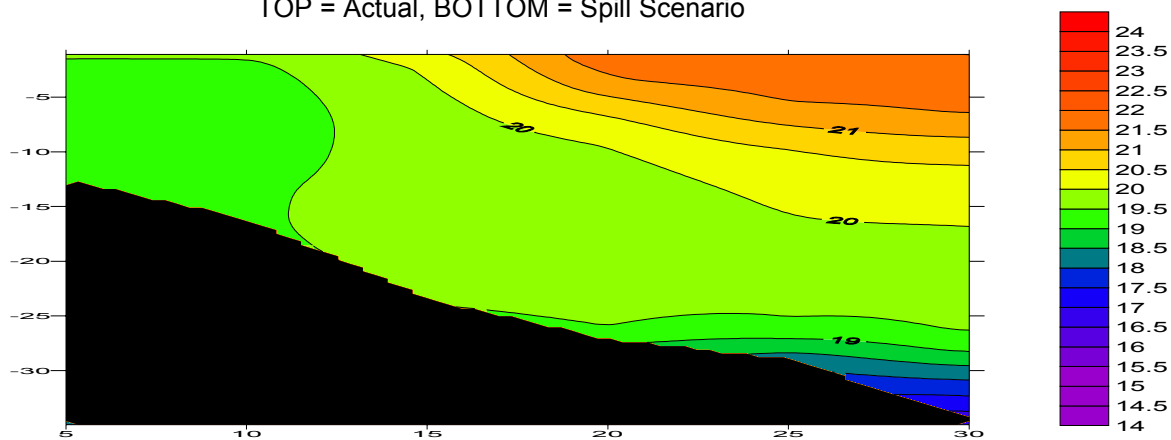


Day 274 - October 1, 1992

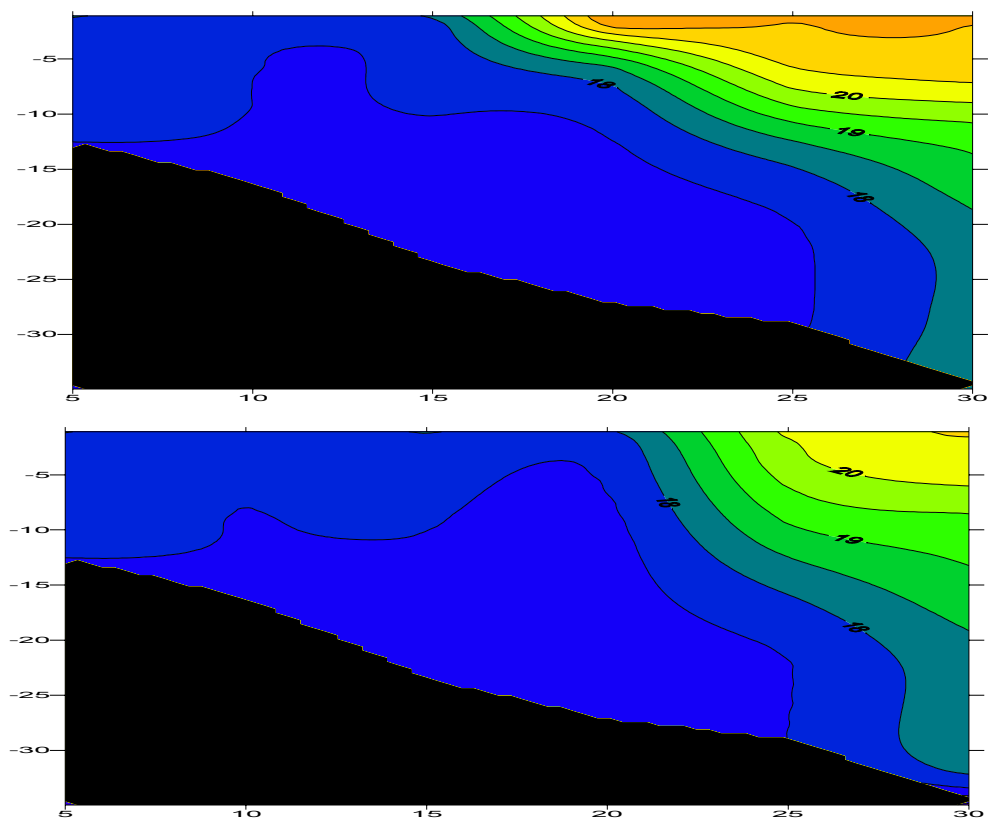


Appendix B: Contour Plots for Powerhouse Release and Spill Release Scenarios

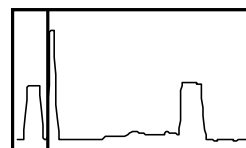
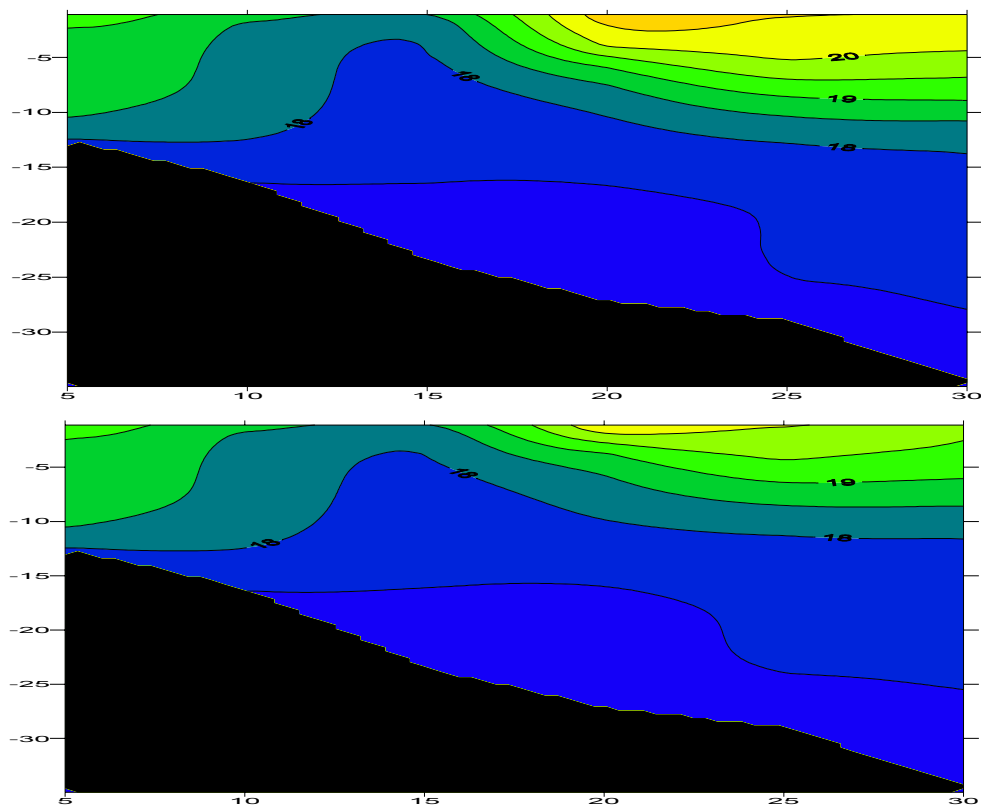
Day 185  
TOP = Actual, BOTTOM = Spill Scenario



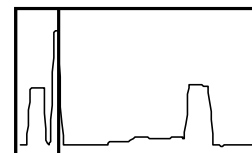
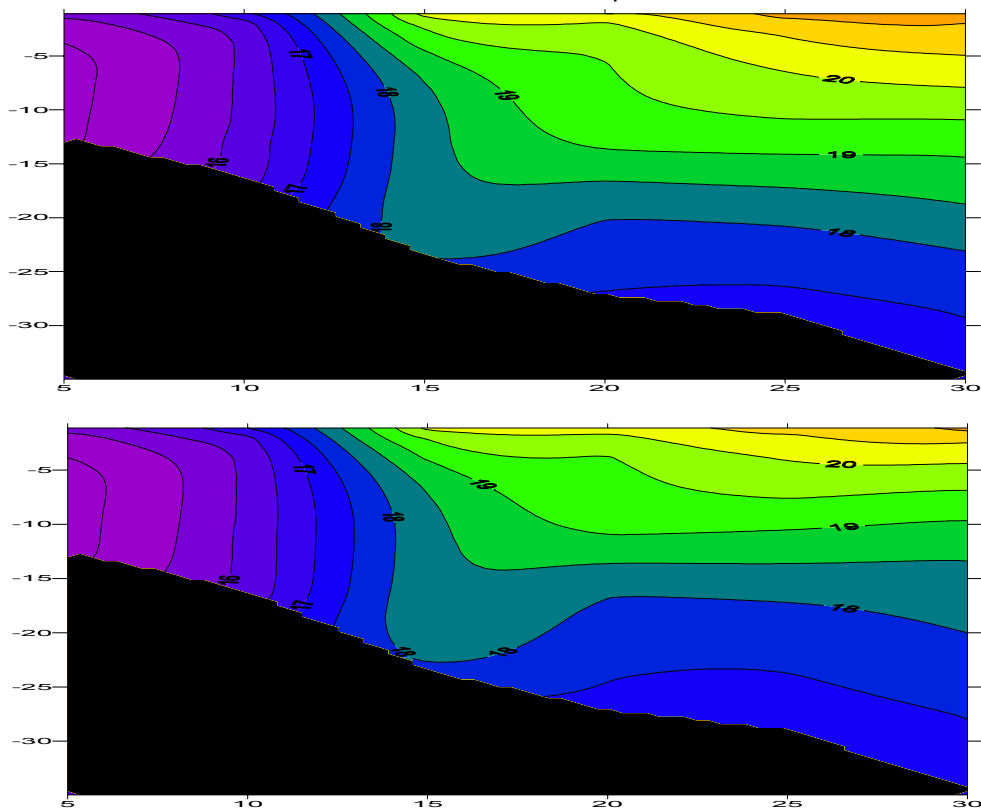
Day 189  
TOP = Actual, BOTTOM = Spill Scenario



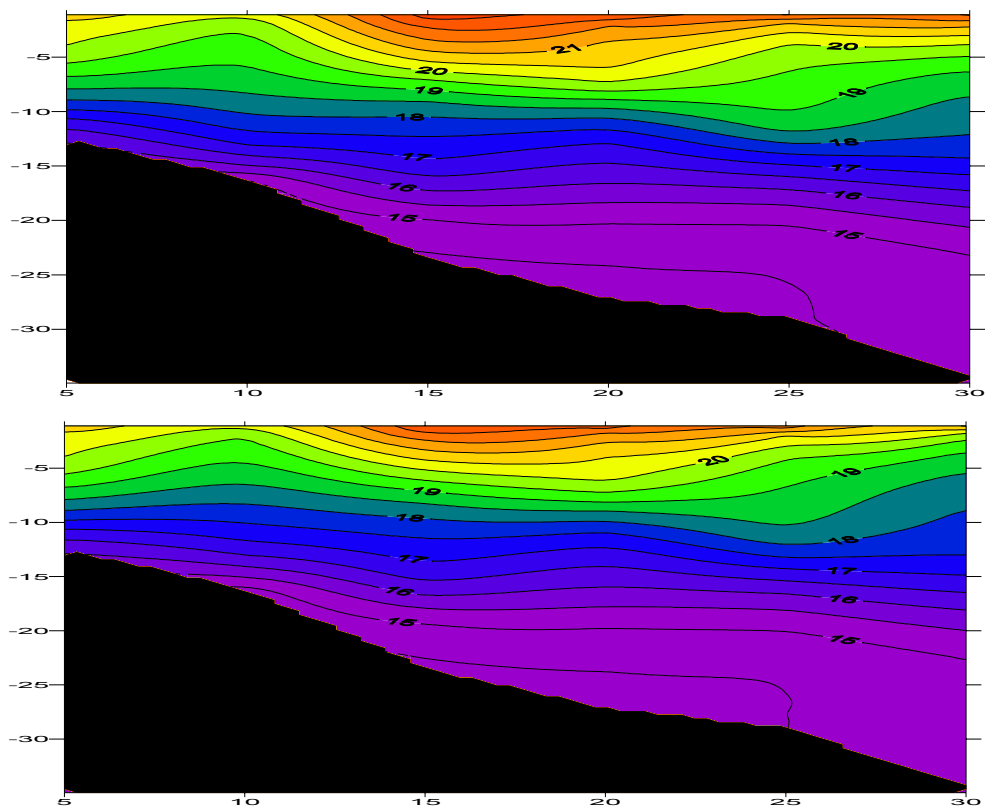
Day 193  
TOP = Actual, BOTTOM = Spill Scenario



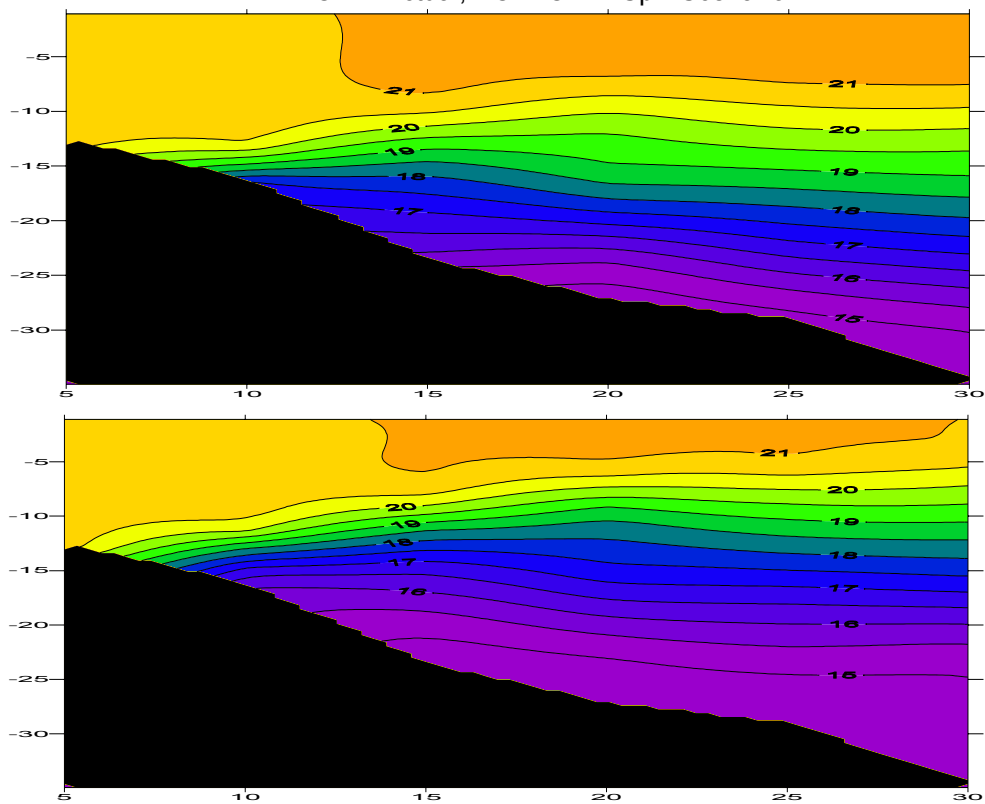
Day 197  
TOP = Actual, BOTTOM = Spill Scenario



Day 201  
TOP = Actual, BOTTOM = Spill Scenario



Day 205  
TOP = Actual, BOTTOM = Spill Scenario





Appendix C: CE-QUAL-W2 Input Files - Bathymetry and Control Files

Lower Granite Geometry for CE-QUAL-W2 (segment lengths=1 mile, thickness=6 ft)

## Segment Lengths

1609.3	1609.3	1609.3	1609.3	1609.3	1609.3	1609.3	1609.3	1609.3	1609.3
1609.3	1609.3	1609.3	1609.3	1609.3	1609.3	1609.3	1609.3	1609.3	1609.3
1609.3	1609.3	1609.3	1609.3	1609.3	1609.3	1609.3	1609.3	1609.3	1609.3
1609.3	1609.3	1609.3	1609.3	1609.3					

## W.S. Elevation

224.3	224.3	224.3	224.3	224.3	224.3	224.3	224.3	224.3	224.3
224.3	224.3	224.3	224.3	224.3	224.3	224.3	224.3	224.3	224.3
224.3	224.3	224.3	224.3	224.3	224.3	224.3	224.3	224.3	224.3
224.3	224.3	224.3	224.3	224.3					

## Seg Orientation

1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6					

## Seg Thickness

1.83	1.83	1.83	1.83	1.83	1.83	1.83	1.83	1.83	1.83
1.83	1.83	1.83	1.83	1.83	1.83	1.83	1.83	1.83	1.83
1.83	1.83	1.83	1.83						

## Segment 1

.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
.0	.0	.0	.0						

## Segment 2

.0	748.4	735.4	717.1	690.3	673.2	484.6	102.3	.0	.0
.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
.0	.0	.0	.0						

## Segment 3

.0	515.8	504.8	491.9	478.7	467.0	308.6	227.8	105.8	.0
.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
.0	.0	.0	.0						

## Segment 4

.0	504.5	470.2	450.7	398.7	302.1	248.8	201.9	145.2	.0
.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
.0	.0	.0	.0						

## Segment 5

.0	617.1	609.4	601.6	594.1	527.2	440.6	276.7	177.1	25.6
.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
.0	.0	.0	.0						

## Segment 6

.0	452.2	442.8	434.4	422.7	411.3	350.4	316.7	276.3	210.8
.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
.0	.0	.0	.0						

## Segment 7

.0	503.0	458.6	395.4	336.0	303.3	287.3	270.3	246.6	204.9
166.6	134.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
.0	.0	.0	.0						

## Segment 8

.0	414.9	405.4	390.2	345.0	308.2	273.1	243.9	218.3	201.3
180.2	146.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
.0	.0	.0	.0						

## Segment 9

.0	553.1	511.6	393.9	330.3	299.2	284.0	256.8	237.9	210.1
176.7	133.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0

.0	418.5	407.7	401.8	385.0	370.6	364.4	356.9	342.9	322.3
5.9	148.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
.0	.0	.0	.0						

.0	522.5	487.6	440.3	418.6	354.0	317.8	297.7	280.0	241.0
3.4	179.2	128.6	83.4	38.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
.0	.0	.0	.0						

.0	422.2	395.8	392.2	385.5	359.8	323.6	315.2	290.5	278.2
4.1	247.2	176.9	117.6	65.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
.0	.0	.0	.0						

.0	503.9	484.2	452.9	430.8	402.7	373.1	333.1	284.6	260.2
7.0	212.0	190.2	165.8	115.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
.0	.0	.0	.0						

.0	586.6	579.7	572.8	559.0	421.0	373.3	348.8	323.1	298.2
4.1	232.0	197.1	157.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
.0	.0	.0	.0						

.0	512.5	504.2	499.0	493.9	488.5	473.8	416.1	400.3	380.9
3.0	345.3	299.3	234.1	159.6	103.8	.0	.0	.0	.0
.0	.0	.0	.0						

.0	433.4	411.0	401.6	390.8	362.8	342.0	322.9	292.9	270.5
3.3	238.5	226.9	215.4	199.3	166.2	82.5	33.6	.0	.0
.0	.0	.0	.0						

.0	468.5	460.9	447.4	425.6	398.5	371.6	352.1	321.0	302.1
5.6	244.9	222.8	201.3	180.0	149.2	110.1	66.7	.0	.0
.0	.0	.0	.0						

.0	431.0	425.3	417.0	408.9	400.4	388.6	356.9	319.5	298.6
1.4	266.0	244.7	226.7	207.1	184.7	148.5	72.9	.0	.0
.0	.0	.0	.0						

.0	434.1	426.5	417.0	406.6	399.5	392.9	383.5	370.5	355.1
7.8	289.9	276.3	264.3	252.6	235.4	184.3	117.9	.0	.0
.0	.0	.0	.0						

.0	516.6	509.0	498.9	488.5	477.8	464.1	445.6	428.2	408.9
2.8	313.9	291.7	270.1	239.5	195.4	143.7	86.1	.0	.0
.0	.0	.0	.0						

.0	651.9	642.2	631.4	609.3	482.5	445.4	422.5	400.4	368.3
1.6	289.1	267.9	235.9	198.3	169.0	145.5	113.8	.0	.0
.0	.0	.0	.0						

.0	658.2	638.9	618.5	590.9	564.9	529.8	492.6	455.4	430.4
5.1	349.8	322.7	287.5	260.5	233.9	181.3	114.6	.0	.0
.0	.0	.0	.0						

Segment 23

.0	677.5	657.8	635.6	609.4	585.7	557.8	521.9	484.4	459.7
439.1	416.9	362.7	332.1	290.0	260.6	223.8	161.1	.0	.0
.0	.0	.0	.0						
Segment	24								
.0	696.7	678.0	653.2	628.5	607.0	584.7	553.1	517.8	487.2
468.9	450.6	432.8	379.2	342.3	292.5	258.1	211.6	106.0	.0
.0	.0	.0	.0						
Segment	25								
.0	716.0	700.0	671.0	648.0	628.5	609.4	586.9	550.2	519.8
496.2	481.5	464.3	451.3	402.2	353.4	293.8	252.4	175.4	.0
.0	.0	.0	.0						
Segment	26								
.0	735.5	723.7	688.9	668.0	650.3	633.2	615.3	587.6	548.4
527.0	508.2	494.8	481.4	470.8	440.1	366.2	291.0	237.8	29.4
.0	.0	.0	.0						
Segment	27								
.0	703.0	682.5	663.7	646.7	628.6	604.7	576.0	537.0	515.8
496.0	479.9	466.8	452.4	420.3	379.4	323.1	277.8	236.1	163.6
.0	.0	.0	.0						
Segment	28								
.0	615.3	603.0	592.6	578.1	553.6	539.0	526.6	511.8	487.4
455.7	422.5	389.2	355.8	324.8	310.0	298.6	284.9	266.3	225.2
128.0	.0	.0	.0						
Segment	29								
.0	700.5	685.6	672.3	649.2	616.2	587.9	568.0	546.4	521.3
490.3	445.6	383.1	348.4	323.7	312.8	304.3	296.0	284.6	255.9
188.7	91.1	.0	.0						
Segment	30								
.0	900.7	884.1	854.3	836.6	804.5	770.9	738.8	693.7	618.8
387.3	360.1	348.7	336.2	321.4	313.9	306.5	297.3	286.6	269.5
236.8	150.4	.0	.0						
Segment	31								
.0	918.9	907.2	894.0	878.6	863.9	850.3	835.2	818.8	802.7
784.5	712.2	618.4	434.2	391.2	371.5	349.1	325.5	286.7	276.8
253.6	115.7	.0	.0						
Segment	32								
.0	933.8	922.6	912.1	899.0	884.7	871.8	856.1	841.2	829.1
814.4	787.5	736.8	690.4	614.9	429.9	377.1	315.7	302.1	289.6
250.0	83.9	.0	.0						
Segment	33								
.0	948.9	938.8	928.9	917.5	903.5	889.7	875.5	856.9	844.1
832.1	814.8	717.1	702.3	691.8	637.9	527.1	364.6	331.2	316.1
229.6	.0	.0	.0						
Segment	34								
.0	958.9	951.1	942.0	923.0	912.3	902.0	890.1	879.5	869.1
858.7	845.6	822.3	815.5	780.1	769.8	527.5	511.1	497.4	477.6
243.0	202.4	106.1	.0						
Segment	35								
.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
.0	.0	.0	.0						

Lower Granite Pool

TITLE C .....TITLE.....  
 Lower Granite (RM 107-140) - Jan.1 to Dec.31, 1992

Evenly distributed Clr,Sna inflow, line sink outflow  
 Default hydraulic coefficients  
 Default light absorption/extinction coefficients  
 Temperature simulation - Lewiston weather - Selective Withdrawal  
 Ben Cope - EPA Region 10

TIME CON	TMSTRT	TMEND	YEAR						
	2.0	365.0	1992						
DLT CON	NTD	DLTMIN							
	1	1.0							
DLT DATE	DLTD	DLTD	DLTD	DLTD	DLTD	DLTD	DLTD	DLTD	DLTD
	1.0								
DLT MAX	DLTMAX	DLTMAX	DLTMAX	DLTMAX	DLTMAX	DLTMAX	DLTMAX	DLTMAX	DLTMAX
	3600.0								
DLT FRN	DLTF	DLTF	DLTF	DLTF	DLTF	DLTF	DLTF	DLTF	DLTF
	0.85								
BRANCH G	US	DS	UHS	DHS	NL				
Br 1	2	34	0	0	2				
LOCATION	LAT	LONG	ELBOT						
	46.6	117.4	185.01						
INIT CND	T2I	ICEI	WTYPEC						
	3.7	0.0	FRESH						
CALCULAT	VBC	EBC	MBC	WBC	PQINC	EVC	PRC		
	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON	OFF		
INTERPOL	QINIC	TRIC	DTIC	HDIC	QOUTIC	WDIC	METIC		
	ON	ON	ON	OFF	ON	ON	ON		
DEAD SEA	WINDC	QINC	QOUTC	HEATC					
	ON	ON	ON	ON					
ICE COVER	ICEC	SLICEC	SLHTC	ALBEDO	HWICE	BICE	GICE	ICEMIN	ICET2
	OFF	DETAIL	TERM	0.25	10.0	0.6	0.07	0.05	3.0
TRANSPORT	SLTRC	THETA							
	QUICKEST	0.55							
WSC NUMB	NWSC	WINDH							
	1	10.0							
WSC DATE	WSCD	WSCD	WSCD	WSCD	WSCD	WSCD	WSCD	WSCD	WSCD
	1.0								
WSC COEF	WSC	WSC	WSC	WSC	WSC	WSC	WSC	WSC	WSC
	0.0								
HYD COEF	AX	DX	CHEZY	CBHE	TSED	BTHM	TINADJ	TINST	TINE
	1.0	1.0	70.0	7.0E-8	14.0	0.90	0.0	200.0	300.0
SEL WITH	SWC	SWC	SWC	SWC	SWC	SWC	SWC	SWC	SWC
	ON								
N STRUC	NSTR	NSTR	NSTR	NSTR	NSTR	NSTR	NSTR	NSTR	NSTR
	2								
K BOTTOM	KBSW	KBSW	KBSW	KBSW	KBSW	KBSW	KBSW	KBSW	KBSW
Br 1	34	15							
SINK TYPE	SINKC	SINKC	SINKC	SINKC	SINKC	SINKC	SINKC	SINKC	SINKC
Br 1	LINE	LINE							



1.5

PRF	FREQ	PRFF 1.0	PRFF	PRFF	PRFF	PRFF	PRFF	PRFF	PRFF	PRFF
PRF	SEG	IPRF 34	IPRF	IPRF	IPRF	IPRF	IPRF	IPRF	IPRF	IPRF
SPR	PLOT	SPRC ON	NSPR 31	NISPR 3						
SPR	DATE	SPRD 182.0 204.0 232.0 268.0	SPRD 186.0 206.0 238.0 272.0	SPRD 187.0 209.0 241.0 281.0	SPRD 189.0 211.0 246.0 365.0	SPRD 191.0 213.0 254.0	SPRD 194.0 216.0 256.0	SPRD 197.0 218.0 258.0	SPRD 199.0 223.0 260.0	SPRD 202.0 230.0 264.0
SPR	FREQ	SPRF 4.0	SPRF 1.0	SPRF 2.0	SPRF 2.0	SPRF 3.0	SPRF 3.0	SPRF 2.0	SPRF 3.0	SPRF 2.0
		2.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	5.0	7.0	2.0
		6.0	3.0	5.0	8.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	4.0	4.0
		4.0	9.0	84.0						
SPR	SEG	ISPR 11	ISPR 21	ISPR 31	ISPR	ISPR	ISPR	ISPR	ISPR	ISPR
TSR	PLOT	TSRC ON	NTSR 1							
TSR	DATE	TSRD 2.0	TSRD	TSRD	TSRD	TSRD	TSRD	TSRD	TSRD	TSRD
TSR	FREQ	TSRF 1.0	TSRF	TSRF	TSRF	TSRF	TSRF	TSRF	TSRF	TSRF
VPL	PLOT	VPLC OFF	NVPL 0							
VPL	DATE	VPLD	VPLD	VPLD	VPLD	VPLD	VPLD	VPLD	VPLD	VPLD
VPL	FREQ	VPLF	VPLF	VPLF	VPLF	VPLF	VPLF	VPLF	VPLF	VPLF
CPL	PLOT	CPLC OFF	NCPL 0							
CPL	DATE	CPLD	CPLD	CPLD	CPLD	CPLD	CPLD	CPLD	CPLD	CPLD
CPL	FREQ	CPLF	CPLF	CPLF	CPLF	CPLF	CPLF	CPLF	CPLF	CPLF
RESTART		RSOC OFF	NRSO 0	RSIC OFF						
RSO	DATE	RSOD	RSOD	RSOD	RSOD	RSOD	RSOD	RSOD	RSOD	RSOD
RSO	FREQ	RSOF	RSOF	RSOF	RSOF	RSOF	RSOF	RSOF	RSOF	RSOF
CST	COMP	CCC OFF	LIMC OFF	SDC OFF	CUF 3					

[illegible]



CBOD	KBOD	TBOD	RBOD
	0.25	1.0147	1.85

PHOSPHOR	PO4R	PARTP	AHSP
	0.015	1.2	0.003

AMMONIUM	NH4R	NH4DK	AHSN
	0.05	0.10	0.014

NH4 RATE	NH4T1	NH4T2	NH4K1	NH4K2
	5.0	25.0	0.1	0.99

NITRATE	NO3DK
	0.05

NO3 RATE	NO3T1	NO3T2	NO3K1	NO3K2
	5.0	25.0	0.1	0.99

SED CO2	CO2R
	0.1

IRON	FER	FES
	0.5	2.0

STOICHMT	O2NH4	O2OM	O2AR	O2AG	BIOP	BION	BIOC
	4.57	1.4	1.1	1.4	0.005	0.08	0.45

O2 LIMIT	O2LIM
	0.10

BTH FILE.....	BTHFN.....
bth.npt	

VPR FILE.....	VPRFN.....
vpr.npt - not used	

LPR FILE.....	LPRFN.....
lpr.npt - not used	

RSI FILE.....	RSIFN.....
rsi.npt - not used	

MET FILE.....	METFN.....
met.npt	

QWD FILE.....	QWDFN.....
qwd.npt - not used	

ELO FILE.....	ELOFN.....
elo.npt	

QIN FILE.....	QINFN.....
Br 1 qin_brl.npt	

TIN FILE.....	TINFN.....
Br 1 tin_brl.npt	

CIN FILE.....	CINFN.....
Br 1 cin_brl.npt - not used	

QOT FILE.....	QOTFN.....
Br 1 qot_brl.npt	

QTR FILE.....	QTRFN.....
Tr 1 qtr_trl.npt	

TTR FILE.....	TTRFN.....
Tr 1 ttr_trl.npt	

CTR FILE.....CTRFN.....  
Tr 1 ctr\_brl.npt - not used

QDT FILE.....QDTFN.....  
Br 1 qdt\_brl.npt - not used

TDT FILE.....TDTFN.....  
Br 1 tdt\_brl.npt - not used

CDT FILE.....CDTFN.....  
Br 1 cdt\_brl.npt - not used

PRE FILE.....PREFN.....  
Br 1 pre\_brl.npt - not used

TPR FILE.....TPRFN.....  
Br 1 tpr\_brl.npt - not used

CPR FILE.....CPRFN.....  
Br 1 cpr\_brl.npt - not used

EUH FILE.....EUHFN.....  
Br 1 euh\_brl.npt - not used

TUH FILE.....TUHFN.....  
Br 1 tuh\_brl.npt - not used

CUH FILE.....CUHFN.....  
Br 1 euh\_brl.npt - not used

EDH FILE.....EDHFN.....  
Br 1 edh\_brl.npt - not used

TDH FILE.....TDHFN.....  
Br 1 tdh\_brl.npt - not used

CDH FILE.....CDHFN.....  
Br 1 cdh\_brl.npt - not used

SNP FILE.....SNPFN.....  
snp.opt

TSR FILE.....TSRFN.....  
tsr.opt

PRF FILE.....PRFFN.....  
prf.opt

VPL FILE.....VPLFN.....  
vpl.opt

CPL FILE.....CPLFN.....  
cpl.opt

SPR FILE.....SPRFN.....  
spr.opt