



— BUREAU OF —
RECLAMATION

Flaming Gorge Operation Plan May 2024 - April 2025

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Purpose

The development of the Flaming Gorge Operation Plan (FG-Ops) completes the 2006 Flaming Gorge Record of Decision (ROD) process and the 4-step process outlined in the Flaming Gorge Standard Operation Procedures for May 2024 - April 2025. The Upper Colorado Operations Office (UCOO) operators will fulfill the FG-Ops within the boundaries of the operations defined below; however, Reclamation reserves the right to adjust the FG-Ops flows and the implementation of flow experiments based on hydrologic conditions and other considerations. The Upper Colorado River Endangered Fish Recovery Program (Recovery Program), Flaming Gorge Technical Working Group (FGTWG), Flaming Gorge Working Group (FGWG), United States Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), and Western Area Power Administration (WAPA) provided input that was considered in the development of the FG-Ops.

The FG-Ops describes the current hydrologic classification of the Green River Basin, the hydrologic conditions in the Yampa River Basin, and identifies the Reach 2 peak flow magnitude and duration that is most likely to be targeted for the upcoming spring flows and base flows. Multiple hydrologic conditions were considered in the development of FG-Ops, such that it contains a range of operating strategies that could be implemented. Flow and duration targets for these strategies consider, moderately dry, average (above / below median), moderately wet, and wet scenarios as these are most likely classifications to occur this year. As of the approval date of this document, the most likely hydrologic classification for the Upper Green is average below median. The Yampa River Basin is in the average above median condition. As approved by the ROD and per the FGTWG Proposal, experiments are being considered in this operation plan. Experiments are contingent to real time hydrologic conditions and other various factors. See scenario tables below for additional detail.

These releases are a general representation to illustrate releases and could increase or decrease pending the Yampa contributions. These releases will remain within the confines of the Final Environmental Impact Statement/ROD (FEIS/ROD). Adjustments will remain within the flexibility of the 2006 Flaming Gorge ROD and within the constraints of the Flaming Gorge compliance documents in coordination with the FWS (i.e., Biological Opinion, FEIS). Pending the hydrologic condition of the Upper Green River and Yampa River, per the FEIS 2.5.3.1 page 32, either one or two classifications higher (wetter) or one classification lower (drier) than the actual classification established for the Green River could be recommended for spring operations. Table 2-5 page 32 from the FEIS will be considered. Reclamation continually coordinates release schedules with WAPA. Occasionally, WAPA will request that Reclamation consider modifying hourly scheduled releases at Flaming Gorge Dam due to power market conditions. Reclamation considers all requests from WAPA for hourly modified releases.

Current Hydrologic Classification

The 2024 May 1st Colorado Basin River Forecast Center (CBRFC) April to July unregulated spring inflow forecast (current forecast) for Flaming Gorge Reservoir and Yampa River is as follows:

- Flaming Gorge 800,000 acre-feet, 68% exceedance₍₁₉₆₃₋₂₀₂₄₎
- Little Snake River and Yampa River combined (Little Snake at Lily plus Yampa at Maybell) 1,285,000 acre-feet, 46% exceedance₍₁₉₉₂₋₂₀₂₄₎

Spring Releases¹

Table 1. Spring release scenarios by hydrologic classification.

Hydrologic Class	Spring Release
Moderately Dry (70.1 to 90% Exceedance)	LTSP, 8,300 cfs in Reach 2 for greater than 7 days, bypass may be used to achieve target after larval razorback sucker have been detected in Reach 2.
Average Below Median (50.1 to 70% Exceedance)	LTSP, greater than 14,000 cfs in Reach 2 for at least 7 days with a goal of 14 or more days (actual duration dependent on Yampa River flows and other factors) and if possible, a peak magnitude greater than 18,600 cfs in Reach 2 after larval razorback sucker have been detected. When possible, Reclamation should attempt to fulfill both the LTSP objectives and peak flow targets for bankfull flows (18,600 cfs at Jensen).
Average Above Median (30.1 to 50% Exceedance)	LTSP, greater than 18,600 cfs in Reach 2 for at least 7 days with a goal of 14 or more days. Actual duration will be dependent on Yampa River flows and other factors. If conditions are optimal, achieve two weeks greater than 18,600 cfs in Reach 2. This flow regime would both meet the LTSP objectives as well as ROD requirements.
Moderately Wet (10.1 to 30% Exceedance)	Average daily peak of 20,300 cfs and greater than 18,600 for 2 weeks of more to coincide with peak and immediate post peak of the Yampa. When possible, releases may be extended to encompass larval drift period as recommended in LTSP.
Wet (= <10% Exceedance)	Average daily peak of <24,000 cfs (where possible) and greater than 22,700 for 2 weeks of more to coincide with peak and immediate post peak of the Yampa. Additionally, greater than 18,600 cfs should be maintained for 4 weeks or more.

Range of Past Spring Peak Triggers

81% of first captures of razorback sucker larvae (i.e., the "larval trigger") range from May 15 to June 4. In general, first capture of larvae is earliest in years characterized by low flows and/or warmer conditions, and latest in years characterized by high flows and/or cooler conditions.

Spring Peak Pre-trigger Coordination

The UCOO Flaming Gorge reservoir operator will call in as a participant to any coordination, update, and scheduling activities on the pre-trigger LTSP experiment. During mid-May, a coordination meeting with the Recovery Program, Reclamation, Colorado State University (CSU; Dr. Kevin Bestgen), FWS, National Park Service, WAPA, CBRFC, Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (UDWR) among others will convene to coordinate activities such as monitoring, modeling, and forecasting of Yampa hydrology/temperature.

Spring Peak Trigger

Timing of LTSP releases per LaGory et al. (2019) is based on the date of first capture and/or significant emergence of the razorback sucker larvae observed through light trap sampling in the middle Green River which begins in early May of each year. Typically, larval sampling is conducted every morning and evaluation of each morning's sample is completed by mid-morning. When the LTSP study can be initiated a Recovery Program representative will notify the following USBR groups: Adaptive Management and Water Quality Division (AMWQD), the Provo Area Office (PAO) Manager, Projects, Operations and Modeling Division (POMD) Manager, and UCOO Flaming Gorge reservoir operator. If the timing of release coincides with high recreation use, such as Memorial Day weekend, the UCOO may delay releases to minimize risk to the public. If LTSP releases are anticipated to initiate just prior to Memorial Day weekend, the Recovery Program representative will provide notification early morning Tuesday at the latest to provide time to initiate LTSP releases. If the Yampa River flows are forecasted to create at or near flood stage conditions in Reach 2 during

¹ The duration of spring sustained flows will depend on the type of hydrologic classification and whether hydrology is wetter or drier within that classification range. Pending the Yampa being in a dryer/wetter condition, durations could be extended or reduced regardless of Green River hydrologic classification.

the first emergence of razorback sucker larvae, then spring peak releases from Flaming Gorge will be delayed until flood risk has subsided at the Jensen gage. Releases from the dam will target a flow in Reach 2 to be less than <24,000 cfs where possible. There are circumstances where flows will be in excess of flood stage in Reach 2 regardless of dam operations due to unregulated Yampa River flows and other side inflows. The UCOO will determine the exact timing, magnitude, and duration of the releases and will notify stakeholders. The goal is to have minimal changes in releases over the weekend or during times of expected flooding below the Jensen gage for public safety purposes. The maximum LTSP releases can range between 4,600 cfs to 8,600 cfs.

Spring Peak Release Period

During high releases, the UCOO Flaming Gorge reservoir operator will monitor Yampa River flows in conjunction with Green River flows measured at the Jensen.

The LTSP flow targets in Reach 2 will likely require the use of the bypass to supplement flows above maximum power plant releases. The use of bypass will be minimized to meet Reach 2 goals. FGTWG recommends the use of bypass for drier hydrologic classifications to meet LTSP flow targets. Although the 2000 Flow and Temperature Recommendations recommend spring peak releases coincide with peak flows from the Yampa River, the LTSP experiment will potentially begin after Yampa River peak flows start to decline.

Once river flows in Reach 2 begin to peak, the UCOO Flaming Gorge reservoir operator and the wetland biologists in the field will be in close contact to share information about forecasted flows, floodplain inundation and larvae entrainment monitoring.

If Flaming Gorge releases, combined with the Yampa, cannot achieve 14,000 cfs or above or 18,600 cfs or above in Reach 2 then releases from Flaming Gorge will be reduced.

End of Spring Peak Releases

As part of experiments, the power plant and bypass release ramp down rate will follow a schedule which reduces flows by 2,000 cfs per day.

Smallmouth Bass Flow Spike

When the SMB flow spike can be initiated (moderately dry, and average below/above median), a Recovery Program representative will notify the AMWQD Manager, the PAO Manager, POMD Manager, and the UCCO Flaming Gorge reservoir operator. The UCOO will determine the exact timing, magnitude, and duration of the releases. Below are notification criteria on when to proceed with the experiment on high use days.

- All other times notification will be made on the previous Thursday before 12 p.m. MDT to implement the experiment on the following Monday.
- If the Recovery Program determines that weekend SMB flow spike is necessary for the success of the study, Reclamation will consider weekend releases. Otherwise, Reclamation will plan to implement the study during the weekdays. If SMB flow spike releases are initiated over the weekend, the Recovery Program representative will provide notification on the Monday before at the latest to provide time to initiate releases, starting on Thursday.

If predicted emergence of CPM larvae is in conflict with the SMB spike flow, then establishing the CPM base flows may take priority. This is more likely to occur if the Yampa forecasted April- July volume is the wetter side of average.

Colorado pikeminnow experimental base flows

The summer CPM base flow experiment (LaGory et al. 2019) will be implemented to attempt to achieve Reach 2 target flows several days prior to the predicted first presence of CPM, in these operational scenarios. These flows will be maintained at the target level (table 2) throughout the summer base flow period, if possible. Achieving this targeted base flow depends on the Yampa River flows in Reach 2, which may be during spring runoff prior to the detection of CPM spawn. When CPM spawning is confirmed (or expected

to occur in the very near future) in the Yampa River, a Recovery Program representative will notify the AMWQD Manager, the PAO Manager, the POMD Manager, and the UCOO Flaming Gorge reservoir operator to proceed with the experiment. Past investigations indicate the average date of first presence is July 4 (range June 20 to July 24), and is earlier in warmer and lower flow conditions, and later in cooler and higher flow conditions.

Table 2. Reproduction of Table 10 from Bestgen Hill 2016, illustrating Reach 2 experimental base flows (listed as proposed)

Hydrologic classification	2000 (Muth et al.) (cfs)	Proposed (cfs) (Bestgen and Hill 2016)
Dry (10% of years, 0 to 10% exceedance)	900 – 1,100	1,700 – 1,800
Moderately dry (20% of years)	1,100 – 1,500	1,800 – 2,000
Average (40% of years)	1,500 – 2,400	2,000 – 2,600
Moderately Wet (20% of years)	2,400 – 2,800	2,200 – 2,800
Wet (10% of years, 90 to 100% exceedance)	2,800 -3,000	2,400 – 3,000

Summer, Autumn, and Winter Base Flow Period

Objectives considered during all base flow periods are the 3% change (~50 cfs) between consecutive mean daily flows and 0.1-m stage change at Jensen within a day as recommended in the 2000 Flow and Temperature Recommendations. Differences in mean daily flow between days could be up to 300 cfs (instead of being limited to 3% of the previous day's flow) without violating the 0.1 m/day limit on stage change when transitioning from one flow regime to another per LaGory et al. (2019).

For the month of August, the hydrologic classification would be based on the observed April- July percentage exceedance of the volume of unregulated inflow into Flaming Gorge Reservoir. For the months of September through February, the percentage exceedance could be based on the previous month's volume of unregulated inflow into Flaming Gorge Reservoir. If the unregulated inflow during the previous month is such that the percentage exceedance falls into a different classification than the classification assigned for the previous month, then the hydrologic classification for the current month could be shifted by one classification to reflect the change in hydrology. This shift would only be made when the reservoir condition indicates that the shift would be necessary to achieve the March 1 drawdown level of 6027 feet above sea level. Otherwise, the hydrologic classification for the current month would remain the same as for the previous month.

Utah Division of Wildlife Resources Monitoring Program

UDWR has a long-term fish monitoring program immediately downstream of Flaming Gorge Dam. Each April and September, the agency can submit a flow request for two nights of 1,600 cfs, allowing them to electrofish the river at two 1-mile-long study sites, Spillway (Tailrace) and Little Hole. The goal of this request is to ensure that the river is navigable by jet boat and to maintain a consistent flow across sampling events. This request will be considered and approved if conditions are warranted. The UCOO Flaming Gorge reservoir operator will coordinate with WAPA to implement dam releases that meet the flow request.

Other Considerations

Regularly scheduled and/or emergency maintenance activities as well as other activities (i.e., search and rescue, drought/recovery operations, power system emergency (reserves) etc.) may affect reservoir operations. Releases may need to be reduced or increased to accommodate such events. Such interruptions will be remedied, as determined by Reclamation, and operations returned to target flow rates upon termination of the reason for modification.

The figures below contain the upper and lower bound releases that could be implemented for each hydrologic classification. These releases are a general representation to illustrate releases and could increase or decrease pending the Yampa contributions. Also, these releases will be within the confines of the FEIS/ROD.

Operations Summary Tables

Table 3. Operation Matrix for Moderately Dry Hydrologic Classification

Period Name / End of Objective	Date and Description
Pre-spring peak / ends at the start of spring release – hydrologic Trigger	May 1 to hydrologic trigger. ~800 cfs to full power generation (pending operation).
LTSP Spring peak operations / ends when < 14,000 cfs is predicted at the Jensen Gage.	Estimated middle-late May to early June, pending Yampa Flows, biologic trigger. Increase to full power plant capacity in one day and increase as much as 4,000 cfs/day during bypass to meet Reach 2 peak Target ($\geq 8,300$ cfs). Pending Yampa flows, the target is to have $\geq 8,300$ cfs in Reach 2 for 7 days or less. Bypass may be used.
End of spring peak, ends before the SMB spike flow	Ramp down, end of spring peak period to 800-1200 cfs– estimated middle to late June. 950 cfs will be targeted if possible. 2,000 cfs/day ramp-down.
SMB spike flow / mid-June to early-July	One day ramp up to full power plant capacity (~4,600 cfs) for 72 hours with a ramp down rate of 2,000 cfs/day. SWS units 2 and 3 will be adjusted to 50' below the reservoir surface after full power plant releases are attained. The SWS units 2 and 3 will be returned to 40' below the surface when full power plant releases conclude. SWS unit 1 will be the last unit to be online and the first to be offline before and after full power plant releases.
Summer base CPM base flows / ends on September 30	Sustaining upper range of LaGory et al., (2019) (1,800-2,000 cfs) in Reach 2 until September 30. Average daily releases will be ~1,500-1,600 cfs to target approx. 1,800 cfs in Reach 2. As high as 300 cfs/day ramp up and down may be used between flow regimes.
Autumn base flows / Oct 1 to -Nov 30	Autumn base flow target in Reach 2 is 1,100-1,500 cfs. Average daily base flows ~1,200 cfs in Reach 2 will be targeted. Average daily releases will be ~1,000 cfs, pending the Yampa River. As high as 300 cfs/day ramp up and down may be used between flow regimes.
Winter base flow Dec 1 to Feb 28	Winter base flow target in Reach 2 is 1,100-1,500 cfs. The +25% base flow period, not to exceed ~1,875 cfs in Reach 2 will be observed. Average daily releases will be ~1,350 cfs pending the Yampa River. Winter base flow releases will be planned such to achieve a pool elevation of ~6025' by February 28, 2025, pending hydrology.
End of FG Operation Plan and Transition Period / End April 30	At the maximum, average daily releases are increased or decreased to achieve Upper Limit Drawdown (EIS Table 2-3).

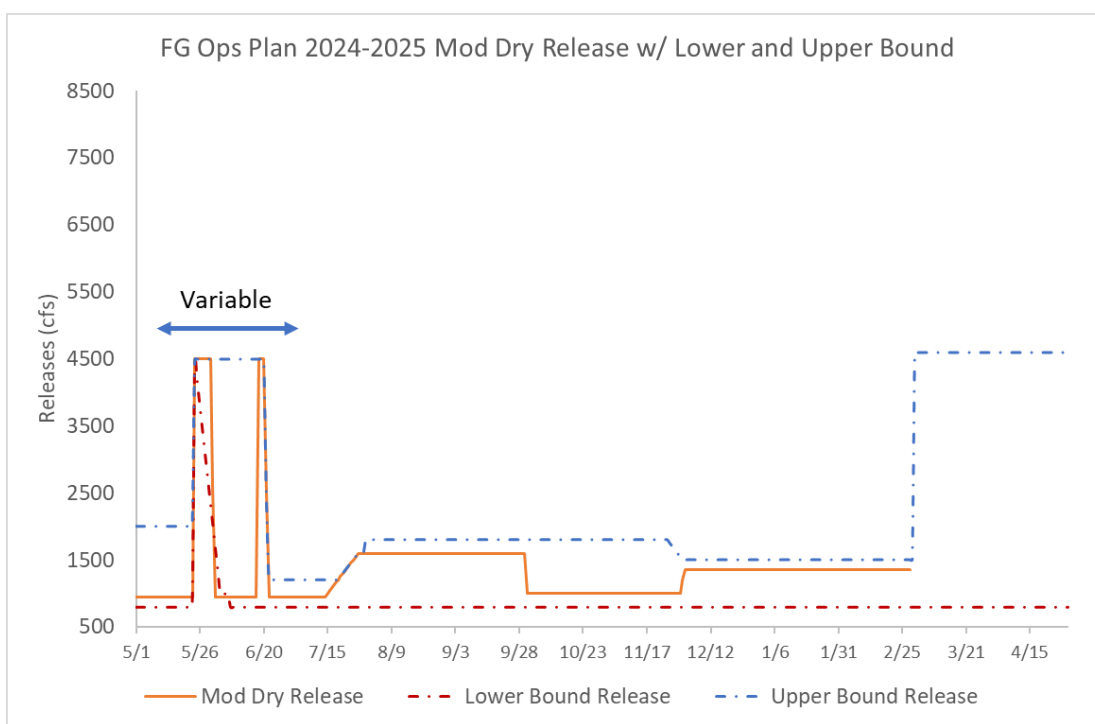


FIGURE 1 – Proposed flow regime for Moderately Dry Hydrology, bypass can be used.

Table 4. Operation Matrix for Average, below median, Hydrologic Conditions

Period Name / End of Objective	Date and Description
Pre-spring peak / ends at the start of LTSP - Biological Trigger	May 1 to LTSP Trigger. ~800 cfs to full power generation (pending operation)
Spring peak (average-below median) / ends when < 14,000 cfs is predicted or observed at Jensen Gage.	Estimated middle-late May to early June, pending Yampa Flows and LTSP trigger dates, increase to full power plant capacity in one day and increase as much as 4,000 cfs/day during bypass to meet Reach 2 Target ($\geq 14,000$ cfs). Pending wetter or dryer hydrologic classification at least 7 days to >14 days at $\geq 14,000$ cfs, pending Yampa flows will be targeted. To meet the ROD for an average condition if 18,600 cfs is obtainable (pending Yampa) this will be targeted.
End of spring peak / ends when ramp down ends.	Ramp down, end of spring peak period – estimated middle to late June. 2000 cfs/day ramp down from bypass and below power plant releases, until releases at 800-1,200 cfs is achieved. 950 cfs will be targeted if possible.
SMB spike flow / mid-June to early-July	One day ramp up to full power plant capacity (4,600 cfs) for 72 hours with a ramp down rate of 2,000 cfs/day. SWS units 2 and 3 will be adjusted to 50' below the reservoir surface after full power plant releases are attained. The SWS units 2 and 3 will be returned to 40' below the surface when full power plant releases conclude. SWS unit 1 will be the last unit to be online and the first to be offline before and after full power plant releases.
Summer CPM base flows / ends on September 30	Sustaining Colorado pikeminnow base flow (2,000-2,600 cfs), ~2,200 cfs will be targeted for 2-5 weeks and then releases will target ~2,300 cfs in Reach 2 until September 30. Average daily releases will be ~2,000 cfs, pending the Yampa River. As high as 300 cfs/day ramp up and down may be used between flow regimes.
Autumn base flows Oct 1 to -Nov 30	Autumn base flow target in Reach 2 is 1,500-2,400 cfs. Average daily base flows ~1,600 cfs in Reach 2 will be targeted. Average daily releases will be ~1,150 cfs, pending the Yampa River. As high as 300 cfs/day ramp up and down may be used between flow regimes.
Winter base flow Dec 1 to Feb 28	Winter base flow target in Reach 2 is 1,500-2,400 cfs. The +25% base flow period, not to exceed ~3,000 cfs in Reach 2 will be observed. Average daily releases will be ~1,900 cfs, pending the Yampa River. Winter base flow releases will be planned such to achieve a pool elevation of ~6025' by February 28, 2025, pending hydrology.
End of FG Operation Plan and Transition Period / End April 30	At the maximum, average daily releases are increased or decreased to achieve Upper Limit Drawdown (EIS Table 2-3).

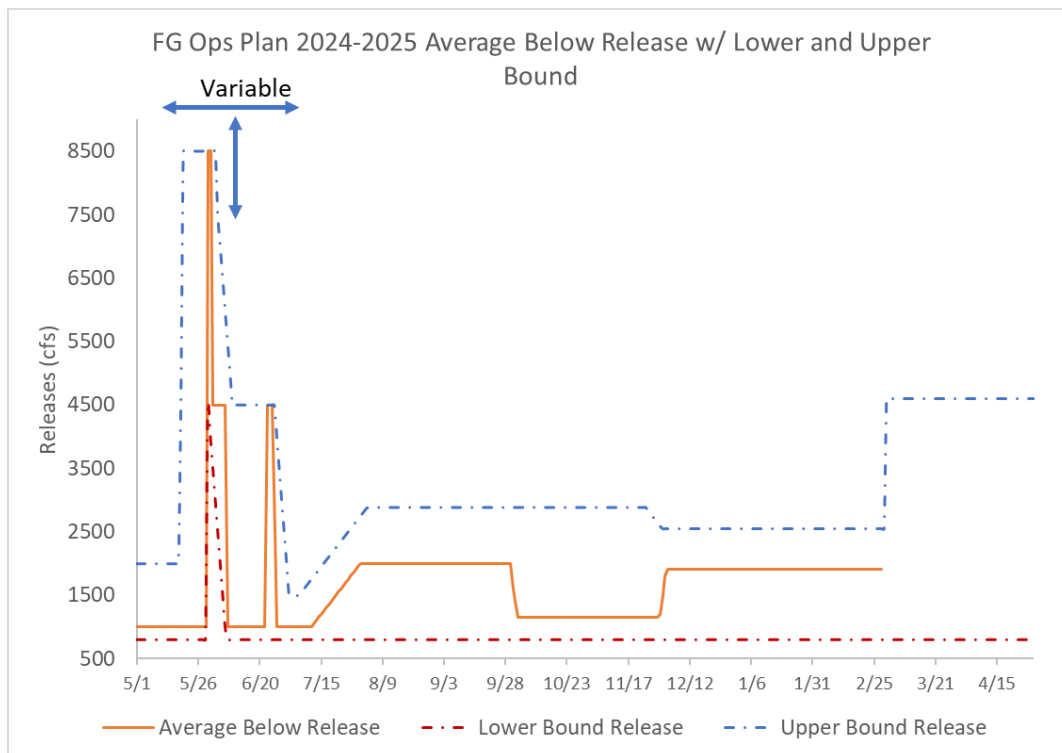


FIGURE 2 – Proposed flow regime for Average (below median) Hydrology, bypass can be used.

Table 5. Operation Matrix for Average, above median, Hydrologic Conditions

Period Name / End of Objective	Date and Description
Pre-spring peak / ends at the start of LTSP - Biological Trigger	May 1 to LTSP Trigger. ~800 cfs to full power generation (pending operation)
Spring peak (average-below median) / ends when < 14,000 cfs is predicted or observed at Jensen Gage.	Estimated middle-late May to early June, pending Yampa Flows and LTSP trigger dates, increase to full power plant capacity in one day and increase as much as 4,000 cfs/day during bypass to meet Reach 2 Target ($\geq 14,000$ cfs). Pending wetter or dryer hydrologic classification at least 7 days to >14 days at $\geq 14,000$ cfs, pending Yampa flows will be targeted. To meet the ROD for an average condition if 18,600 cfs is obtainable (pending Yampa) this will be targeted.
End of spring peak / ends when ramp down ends.	Ramp down, end of spring peak period – estimated middle to late June. 2000 cfs/day ramp down from bypass and below power plant releases, until releases at 800-1,200 cfs is achieved. 950 cfs will be targeted if possible.
SMB spike flow/ mid-June to early-July	One day ramp up to full power plant capacity (4,600 cfs) for 72 hours with a ramp down rate of 2,000 cfs/day. SWS units 2 and 3 will be adjusted to 50' below the reservoir surface after full power plant releases are attained. The SWS units 2 and 3 will be returned to 40' below the surface when full power plant releases conclude. SWS unit 1 will be the last unit to be online and the first to be offline before and after full power plant releases.
Summer CPM base flows / ends on September 30	Sustaining Colorado pikeminnow base flow (2,000-2,600 cfs), ~2,300 cfs in Reach 2 will be targeted initially, and middle to upper ranges will be targeted after until September 30. Average daily releases will be ~2,000-2,600 cfs, pending the Yampa River. As high as 300 cfs/day ramp up and down may be used between flow regimes.
Autumn base flows Oct 1 to -Nov 30	Autumn base flow target in Reach 2 is 1,500-2,400 cfs. Average daily base flows ~1,500 cfs in Reach 2 will be targeted. Average daily releases will be ~1,200 cfs, pending the Yampa River. As high as 300 cfs/day ramp up and down may be used between flow regimes.
Winter base flow Dec 1 to Feb 28	Winter base flow target in Reach 2 is 1,500-2,400 cfs. The +25% base flow period, not to exceed ~3,000 cfs in Reach 2 will be observed. Average daily releases will be ~1,950 cfs, pending the Yampa River. Winter base flow releases will be planned such to achieve a pool elevation of ~6025' by February 28, 2025, pending hydrology.
End of FG Operation Plan and Transition Period / End April 30	At the maximum, average daily releases are increased or decreased to achieve Upper Limit Drawdown (EIS Table 2-3).

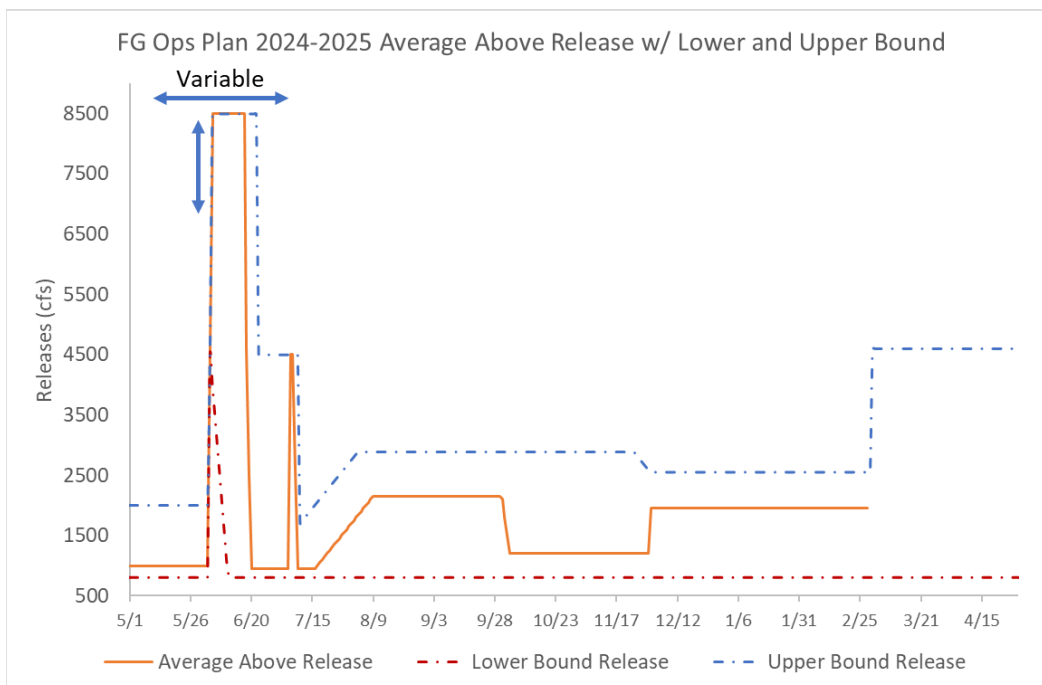


FIGURE 3 – Proposed flow regime for Average (above median) Hydrology, bypass can be used.

Table 6. Operation Matrix for Moderately Wet Hydrologic Conditions

Period Name / End of Objective	Date and Description
Pre-spring peak / ends at the start of spring release	May 1 to Yampa peak. ~800 cfs to full power generation (pending operation).
Spring peak ends when <18,600 cfs is predicted or observed at Jensen Gage	Estimated middle-late May to early June, pending Yampa flows, increase from full power plant capacity in one day and increase as much as 4,000 cfs/day during bypass, if needed, to meet Reach 2 Peak Target ($\geq 20,300$ cfs). Pending wetter or dryer hydrologic classification ≥ 7 days at $\geq 18,600$ cfs in Reach 2, pending Yampa flows will be targeted. The final goal is to achieve 2 weeks or more in Reach 2. When possible, releases may be extended to encompass larval drift period as recommended in LTSP.
End of spring peak / ends when ramp down ends.	Ramp down, end of spring peak period – estimated middle to late June or later. Up to 2000 cfs/day ramp down from bypass and power plant releases, until summer base flows begin; releases of ~1,100 cfs will be targeted.
Summer CPM base flows / ends on September 30	Sustaining pikeminnow base flow (2,200-2,800 cfs), ~2,650 cfs in Reach 2 until September 30. Releases will be in 2,200-2,600 cfs range, pending the Yampa River. As high as 300 cfs/day ramp up and down may be used between flow regimes.
Autumn base flows Oct 1 to -Nov 30	Autumn and winter base flow target in Reach 2 is 2,400-2,800 cfs. Autumn average daily base flows ~2,650 cfs in Reach 2 will be targeted. Average daily releases will be ~2,350 cfs, pending the Yampa River. As high as 300 cfs/day ramp up and down may be used between flow regimes.
Winter base flow Dec 1 to Feb 28	Winter base flow target in Reach 2 is 2,400-2,800 cfs. The +25% base flow period, not to exceed ~3,500 cfs in Reach 2 will be observed. Average daily releases at ~2,900 cfs pending the Yampa River. Winter base flow releases will be such to achieve a pool elevation of ~6025' by February 28, 2025.
End of FG Operation Plan and Transition Period / End April 30	At the maximum, average daily releases are increased or decreased to achieve Upper Limit Drawdown (EIS Table 2-3)

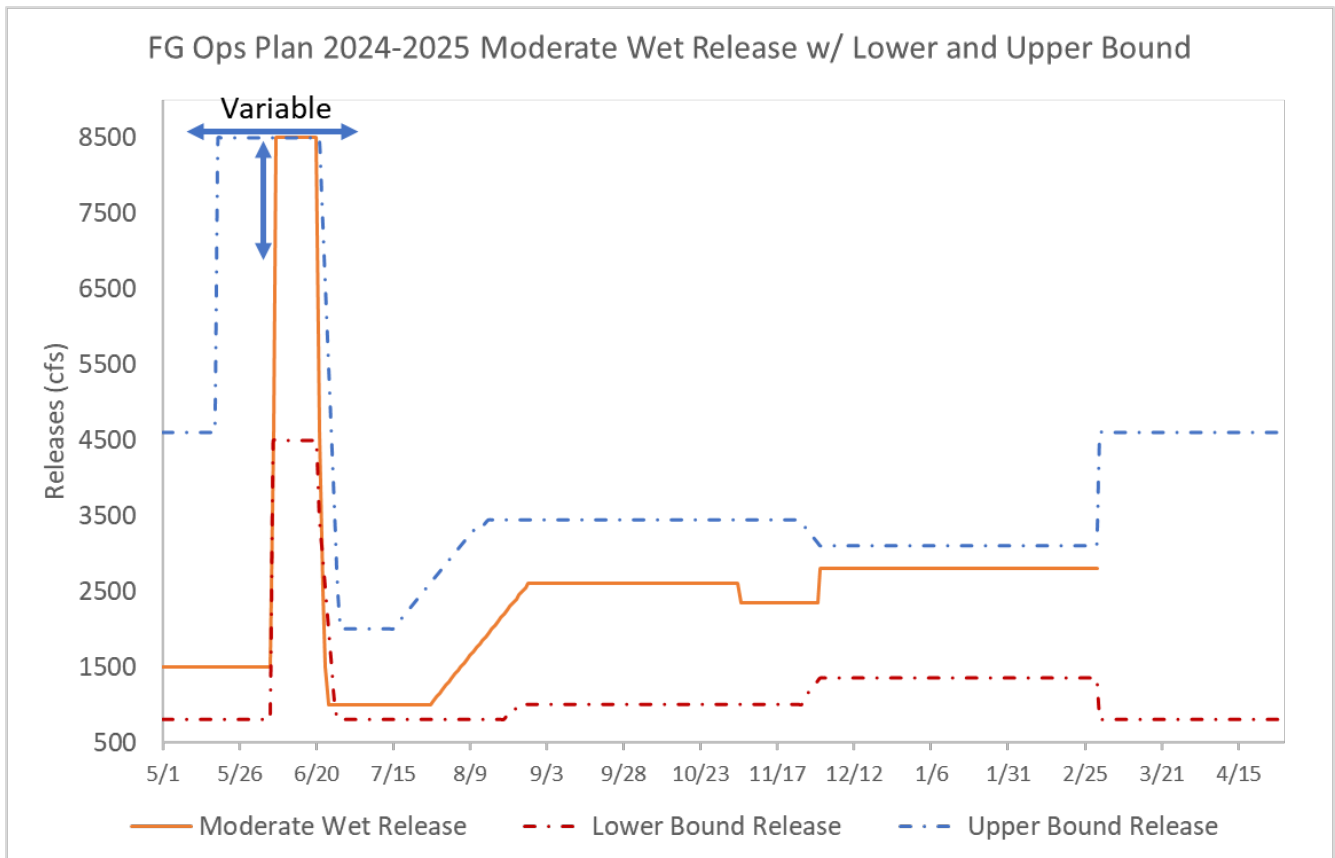


FIGURE 4 – Proposed flow regime for Moderately Wet Hydrology.

Table 7. Operation Matrix for Wet Hydrologic Conditions

Period Name / End of Objective	Date and Description
Pre-spring peak / ends at the start of spring release	May 1 to Yampa peak. ~800 cfs to full power generation (pending operation)
Spring peak ends when <18,600 cfs is predicted or observed at Jensen Gage	Estimated middle-late May to early June, pending Yampa Flows, increase from full power plant capacity in one day and increase 4,000 cfs/day during bypass, if needed, to meet Reach 2 Peak Upper Safety Target (22,700 cfs). Pending wetter or dryer hydrologic classification ≥ 7 days at $\geq 18,600$ cfs, pending Yampa flows will be targeted. The final goal is to achieve 18,600 cfs for 4 weeks or more in Reach 2. When possible, releases may be extended to encompass larval drift period as recommended in LTSP.
End of spring peak / ends when ramp down begins.	Ramp down, end of spring peak period – estimated middle to late June or later. Up to 2000 cfs/day ramp down from bypass and power plant releases, until summer base flows begin; releases of ~2,500 cfs will be targeted.
Summer CPM base flows / ends on September 30	Sustaining pikeminnow base flow (2,400-3,000 cfs), ~3,000 cfs in Reach 2 until September 30. Releases will be in the 2,700-2,900 cfs range, pending the Yampa River. As high as 300 cfs/day ramp up and down may be used between flow regimes.
Autumn base flows Oct 1 to -Nov 30	Autumn base flow target in Reach 2 is 2,800-3,000 cfs. Base flows may be increased to +40% of maximum range to not exceed ~4,200 cfs in Reach 2 (+/- 40% period). Average daily base flows ~3,250 cfs in Reach 2 will be targeted. Average daily releases will be ~3,000 cfs, pending the Yampa River. As high as 300 cfs/day ramp up and down may be used between flow regimes.
Winter base flow Dec 1 to Feb 28	Winter base flow target in Reach 2 is 2,800-3,000 cfs. The +25% base flow period, not to exceed ~3,750 cfs in Reach 2 will be observed. Average daily releases at ~3,000 cfs pending the Yampa River. Winter base flow releases will be such to achieve a pool elevation of ~6025' by February 28, 2025.
End of FG Operation Plan and Transition Period / End April 30/	At the maximum, average daily releases are increased or decreased to achieve Upper Limit Drawdown (EIS Table 2-3)

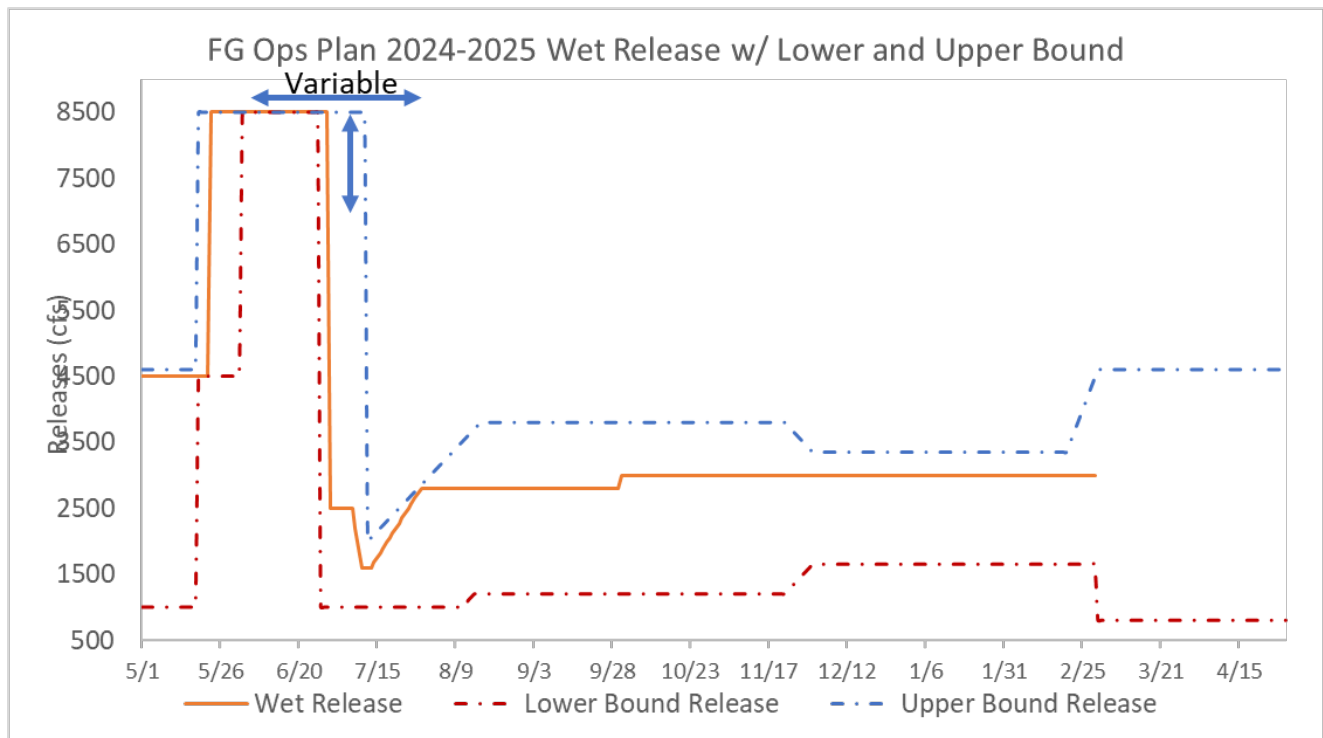


FIGURE 5 – Proposed flow regime for Wet Hydrology.