Errata Sheet 1 -- December 17, 2009

Table 4-2. Increments of additional juvenile rearing flow as a function of combined storage.

Combined Storage (af):	≤3,800	3,900	4,000	4,100	4,200	≥4,250
Sweetwater Creek (cfs)	2.50	3.00	3.40	3.50	3.50	3.50
Webb Creek (cfs)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.30	1.80	2.00
Total Juvenile Rearing Flow (cfs)	3.50	~~40~~ 4.00	4.40	4.80	5.30	5.50

In reviewing Table 4-2, it will be noted that the first 1.0 cfs of additional flow is proposed to be allocated to Sweetwater Creek; additional flows would be allocated to Webb Creek only after 3.5 cfs is being provided in Sweetwater Creek. This priority on Sweetwater Creek is based on hydrologic analyses and data that support that more water is naturally available in this portion of the basin, as well as a higher quality and quantity of spawning and rearing habitat. This decision also follows the desires expressed by Tribal representatives during the remand collaborative process. As noted above, spawning flows higher than the minimums specified in the PA normally occur for periods of time each year and the Project is unable to control the timing and duration of these flows. Therefore, no specific provision for higher spawning flows or channel maintenance flows is necessary. This results in a focus on summertime/juvenile rearing flows, with a priority on Sweetwater Creek.

As discussed in Chapter 5, “Hydrologic Conditions,” Reclamation has reviewed available data to gain insight on the frequency at which the additional juvenile rearing flows can be expected to be provided. Modeling of the PA flow regime using the 2003 to 2008 hydrologic record indicates that the full 2.0 cfs additional flows would have been provided in 2 of the 6 years; review of 2009 conditions indicates that the full 2.0 cfs additional flow also would have been available in this year. In addition, 2 other years would have had an incremental increase of 0.7 to 0.9 cfs of additional flows; the other 2 years would have been at the minimum flow. Given these findings, Reclamation conservatively estimates that some increment of additional juvenile rearing flows can be expected in 50 to 60 percent of years.