

# RECLAMATION

*Managing Water in the West*

## Reclamation/NMFS Stakeholder Workshop #4

**Shasta RPA Draft Proposed Amendment**

**February 12, 2017**



**U.S. Department of the Interior  
Bureau of Reclamation**

# Introductions

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# Workshop Agenda

- **Introductions**
- **Workshop Objectives**
- **Draft Proposed Amendment vs. Current RPA**
- **2017 Real-Time Temperature Management**
- **Updated Sensitivity Analyses**
- **Draft Science Work Plan**
- **Next Steps:**
  - Temperature Model Development Effort
  - Proposed 2018 Operations Plan
- **Discussion Q&A**

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# Proposed Ground Rules

- **Participate!**
- **Be respectful**
- **Help us stay on track**
- **Speak into microphone**
- **Take comments in batches – in room then on phone**
- **Cell phones off/silent in room – Mute if on phone**

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# Workshop Objectives

**Provide status updates, discuss, and receive input on:**

1. **2017 Real-time Temperature Management**
2. **Model Results: Sensitivity Analyses**
3. **Next Steps in Amendment Process**
4. **Draft Science Work Plan**

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# Overview of the Shasta RPA Amendment vs. Current RPA

# Background

- 2011 amended RPA provides for adaptive management
- NMFS perspective on why an adjustment/adaptive management is needed:
  - Recent multiple years of drought conditions
  - New science and modeling
  - Data demonstrating low population levels of winter-run and spring-run
  - Potential for increased flexibility & predictability

## Background (cont'd)

- Purposes as defined by NMFS:
  - Sets interim operational changes that are necessary at this time
  - Phased approach, provides a bridge between current RPA and completion of the reinitiation of consultation (estimated at 3-5 years)

# Framing the Temperature Management Season

- Seasonal planning in the current RPA:
  - February forecast
  - Summer temperature management
  - Fall storage/conservation

# Draft Proposed Shasta RPA Amendment

Feature	2011 RPA Amendment	Draft Proposed RPA Amendment	WY 2017 Operation Study
<b>RPA Action I.2.1</b>	Performance Measures:	Objective-Based Management:	N/A
	N/A	Australian Model	N/A
	N/A	Temp-dependent mortality objectives	N/A
	N/A	Peak spring storage targets	N/A
	10-year avg % met	End of September storage targets	N/A
	10-year avg temperature compliance point (TCP) % met	N/A	N/A

# Draft Proposed Shasta RPA Amendment

Feature	2011 RPA Amendment	Draft Proposed RPA Amendment	WY 2017 Operation Study
<b>RPA Action I.2.3: Initial forecast</b>	“...sufficient water for temperature management...”	Peak spring storage targets based on water year type	N/A
Adult winter-run migration and holding	56°F DAT btn Balls Ferry and Bend Bridge 4/15-5/15	61°F 7-day average daily maximum temperature (7DADM) at Jellies Ferry 3/1-5/15	N/A
<b>RPA Action I.2.3.A: temp and storage met</b>	Initial allocation	Initial allocation	N/A
<b>RPA Action I.2.3.B: temp and storage not achievable</b>	Coordinate and consult	Monthly Keswick release schedule by water year type	N/A
<b>RPA Action I.2.3.C: drought exception procedure</b>	Temp/TCP and EOS not achievable	Temp/TCP and EOS not achievable	N/A

# Draft Proposed Shasta RPA Amendment

Feature	2011 RPA Amendment	Draft Proposed RPA Amendment	WY 2017 Operation Study
<b>RPA Action I.2.4:</b>			
Temperature Compliance Location	Between Balls Ferry and Bend Bridge	Clear Creek CDEC gage (CCR)	Clear Creek CDEC gage (CCR)
Temperature metric	Daily average temperature (DAT)	7DADM or DAT surrogate	DAT surrogate
Temperature criterion	≤56°F DAT	≤53.0°F to ≤56.0°F DAT, depending on yeartype	≤53.0°F DAT (Wet year target)
<b>RPA Action I.2.4.1: Post season winter-run egg-to-fry survival evaluation</b>	N/A	% based on water year type	

# Australian Model Framework

Examples of environmental watering objectives under different planning scenarios



SOURCE: Victorian Environmental Water Holder, 2015. Seasonal Watering Plan 2015-16: Introduction.

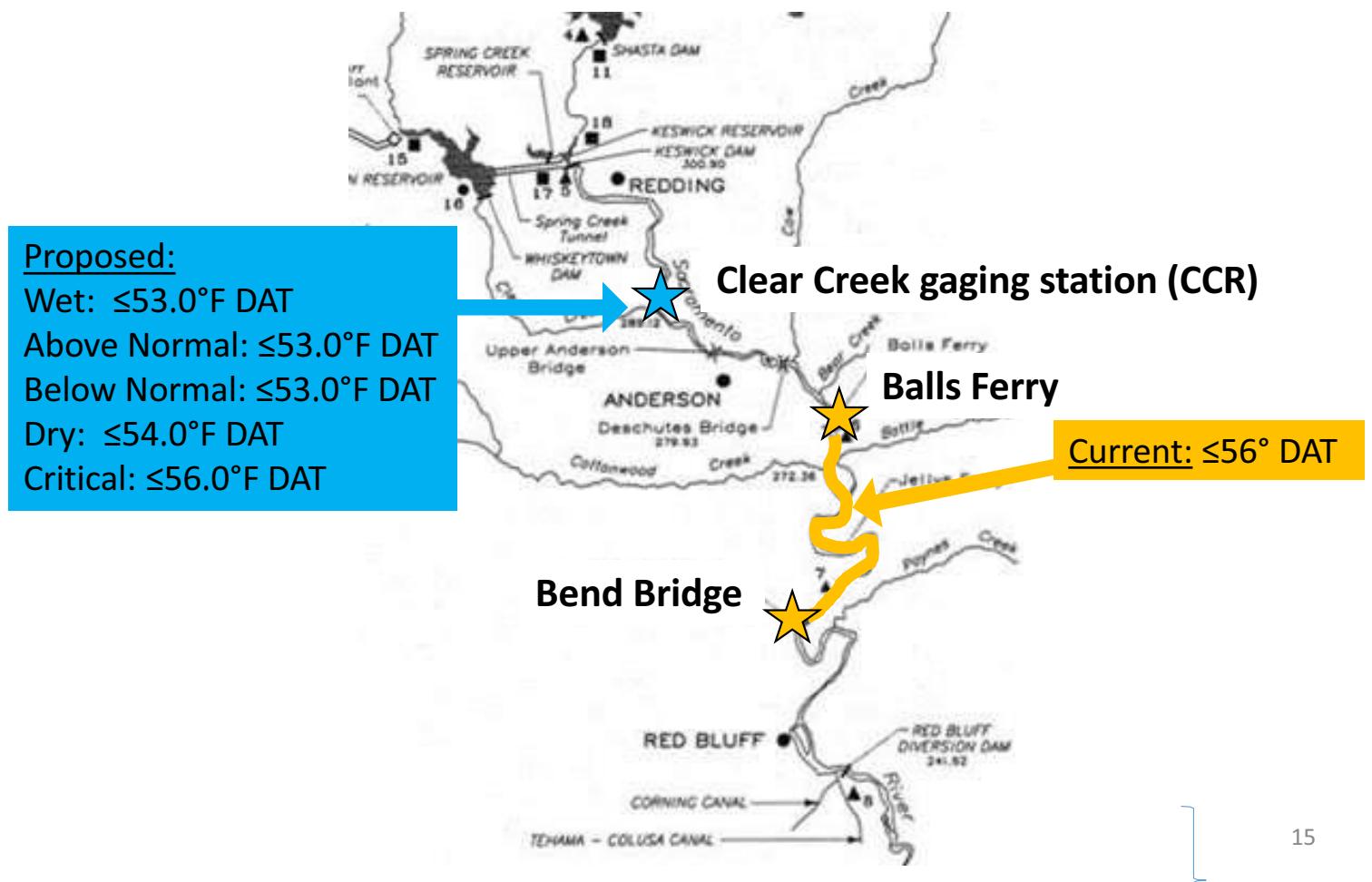
NOTE: The Seasonal Watering Plan sets objectives based on the amount of precipitation and the amount in storage. This allows for changing priorities that match changes in conditions.

From Mount et al. 2016: Managing Water for the Environment During Drought

# Australian Model Framework

	CRITICAL	DRY	BELOW NORMAL	ABOVE NORMAL & WET
Objective	PROTECT	MAINTAIN	RECOVER	ENHANCE
Temperature-dependent mortality objective	<30%	<8%	<3%	<3%
Associated temperature criterion (at Clear Greek gage)	≤56°F DAT	≤54.0°F DAT	≤53.0°F DAT	≤53.0°F DAT

# Map of Current and Proposed Temperature Compliance Point



# Draft Proposed Shasta RPA Amendment Process

- January 2017: NMFS issued the draft
- March 2017: Reclamation issued formal response
  - Concerns on:
    - Feasibility
    - More restrictive operations
    - Science of new objectives
    - Applicability under adaptive management process as opposed to reconsultation
    - Other elements
- Agency interactions provided for plan to allow for analysis of draft proposal while also conducting an operational study given suitable hydrologic conditions in 2017

# Draft Proposed Shasta RPA Amendment Process

- Structured stakeholder engagement process:
  - Workshop #1: seek input on the initial science and modeling workplan
  - Workshop #2: seek input on draft temperature pilot plan components and modeling
  - Workshop #3: review final 2017 temperature management pilot plan and status report on system-wide modeling
  - Workshop #3.5: update on science workplan and system-wide modeling
  - Workshop #4: seek input on science workplan, system-wide modeling results

# LOBO Review 2017

- Questions to the IRP associated with:
  - Temperature-dependent egg mortality model and critical temperature threshold
  - Application of the Australian model (Mount et al. 2016)
  - 7 DADM vs. DAT
- December 4-7, 2017, meeting
- January 25, 2018, letter from the Delta Science Program transmitting recommendations

# 2017 Real-Time Temperature Management

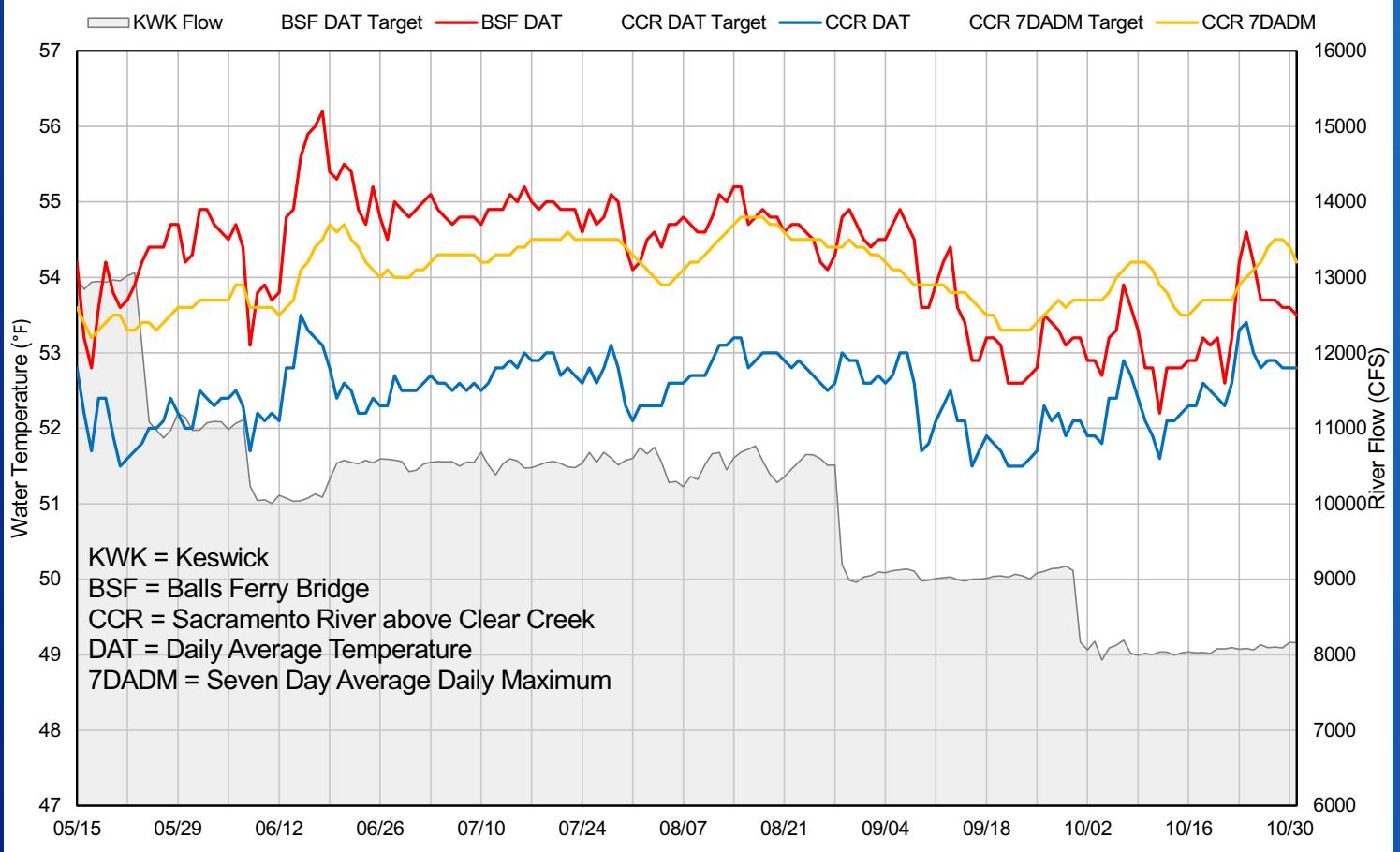
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# 2017 Operational Study

- **Temperature Targets:**
  - **53°F DAT at Sacramento River above Clear Creek confluence**
    - Acts a surrogate to 55°F 7DADM at same location
  - **56°F DAT at Balls Ferry**

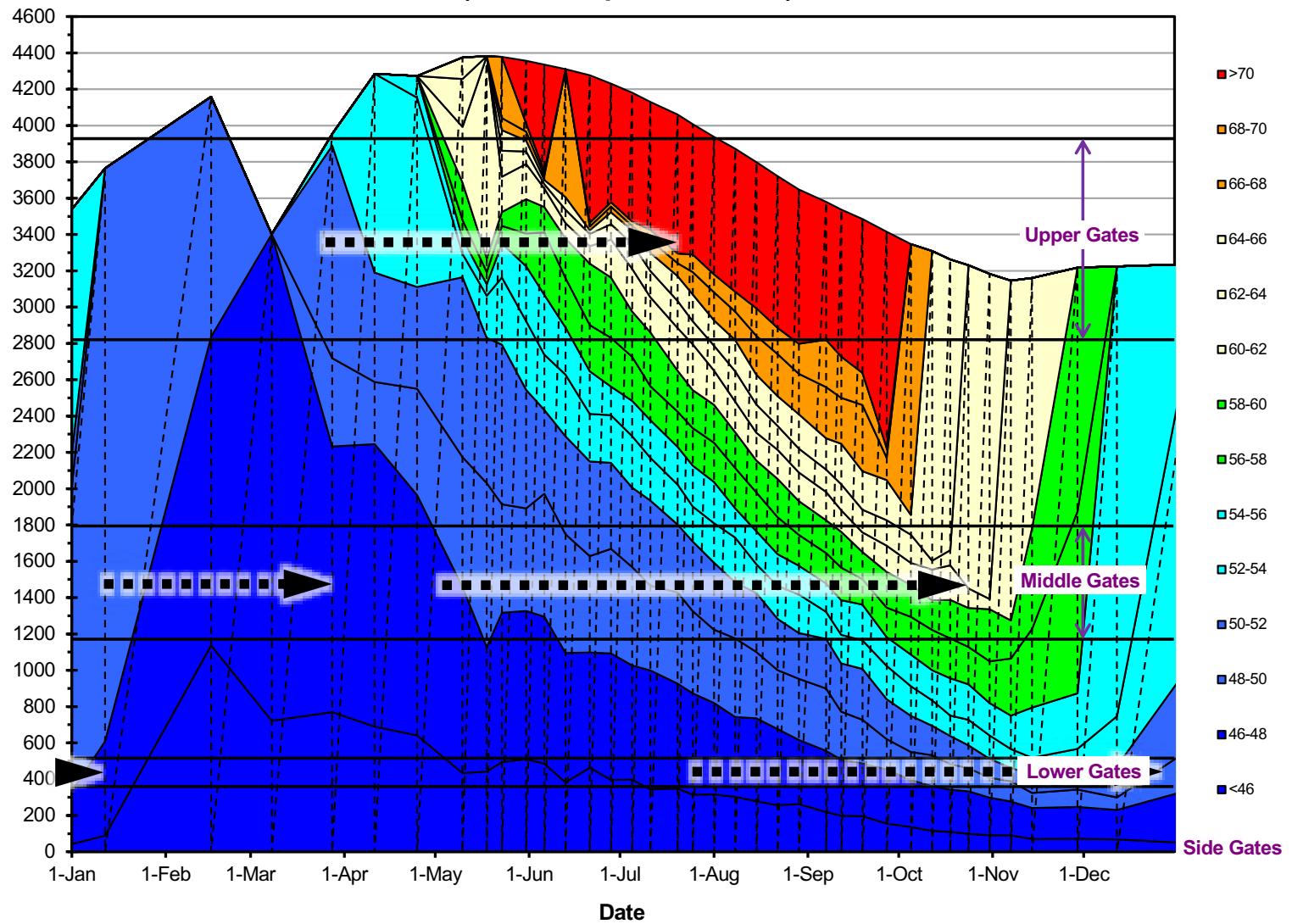
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## Sacramento River Temperature Targets 2017



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### Lake Shasta Isothermobaths - 2017 (Water Temperature, in °F)



# 2017 Hydrologic Conditions

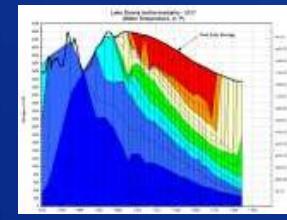
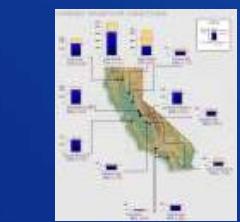
- **Wet Water Year type**
- **Plentiful Shasta Cold Water Pool**
- **High Keswick releases in spring**
- **2017 conditions mask operational impacts**

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# Update: System-Wide Sensitivity Evaluations

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# Modeling Process



System Operation:  
CalSim-II



Temperature:  
HEC-5Q



Salmon Mortality:  
Martin Model

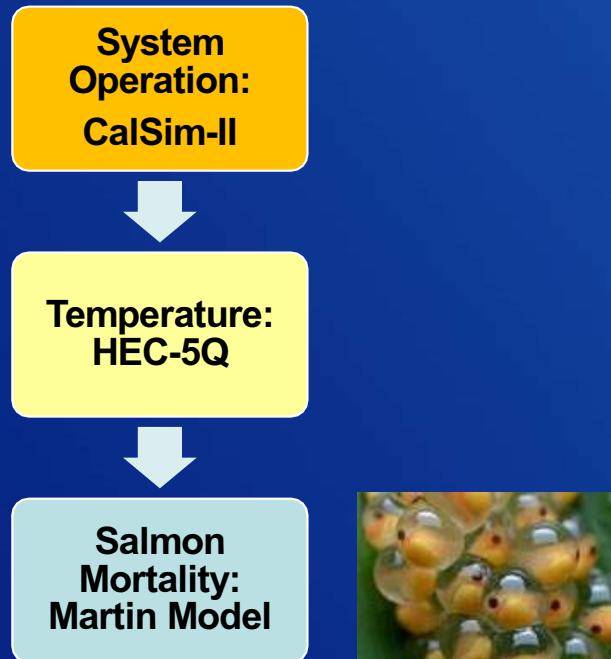
Simulate water delivery  
from reservoirs to meet  
assumed downstream  
demands/constraints

Given system conditions  
(CalSim), simulate  
changes the Shasta TCD  
to meet downstream  
temperatures

Given flow (CalSim) and  
temperature (HEC-5Q),  
project upper reach  
mortality of redd lifecycle

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# Comparative Sensitivity Analysis: Water Operations



Current Water Operations*	Proposed NMFS Amendment
Represents recent operational practice	<b>Shasta Storage and Keswick Release Constraints</b>
Temperature Target 53°F DAT at CCR*	Same
Base	Same

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# Comparative Sensitivity Analysis: Water Operations

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# Define the Operational Base Model

CalSim-II  
“Existing Model Framework”



CalSim-II  
New Base: “Current Operations”



Existing Model Framework	Current Operations (CO)
2008/9 BiOp RPAs	2008/9 BiOp RPAs
Early Long-Term Climate (Q5)	Early Long-Term Climate (Q5)
	<b>Mimic 2013-2015 Drought Relaxations &amp; Curtailments</b>

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# System Operation Assumptions

CalSim-II  
“Current Operations”

CalSim-II  
“NMFS”



Current Operations (CO)	NMFS Alternative (NMFS)
2008/9 BiOp RPAs	Same
Mimic 2013-2015 Drought Relaxations & Curtailments	Same
Early Long-Term Climate (Q5)	Same
No Storage carryover or release targets	<b>Proposed Amendments: Shasta Storage and Keswick Release Constraints</b>

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# Analyses – Two Scenarios

## 1. “Current Ops”

- Attempts to replicate shortage allocation approaches taken during recent drought sequence
- Delta X2 Relaxations
- Reduction of Rio Vista Flow requirement
- Reduction of Emmaton and Jersey Point Water Quality requirements

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# Analyses – Two Scenarios

## 2. “NMFS Amendment”

- No specific logic that guarantees Shasta storage levels
- Allows for Project and Non-Project shortage allocation necessary in attempt to meet proposed operational objectives
- Not a policy or realistic strategy, but used to test ability to reach targets under essentially any supply condition

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# Comparative Sensitivity Analysis

- **Answers:**
  - What is the magnitude of the potential incremental benefits/impacts by attempting to apply the Proposed Shasta Storage Carryover and Keswick Release constraints on the CVP/SWP system?
- **CalSim Analysis:**
  - Feasibility of targets/restrictions
  - Impacts/changes to other parts of the CVP/SWP system required to meet targets/restrictions

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# Analyses – Fall Storage Targets

- **Draft Proposed September Storage Targets**
  - Critically dry: 1.9 MAF
  - Dry: 2.2 MAF
  - Below Normal: 2.8 MAF
  - Above Normal: 3.2 MAF
  - Wet: 3.2 MAF

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# Analyses – Fall Storage Targets

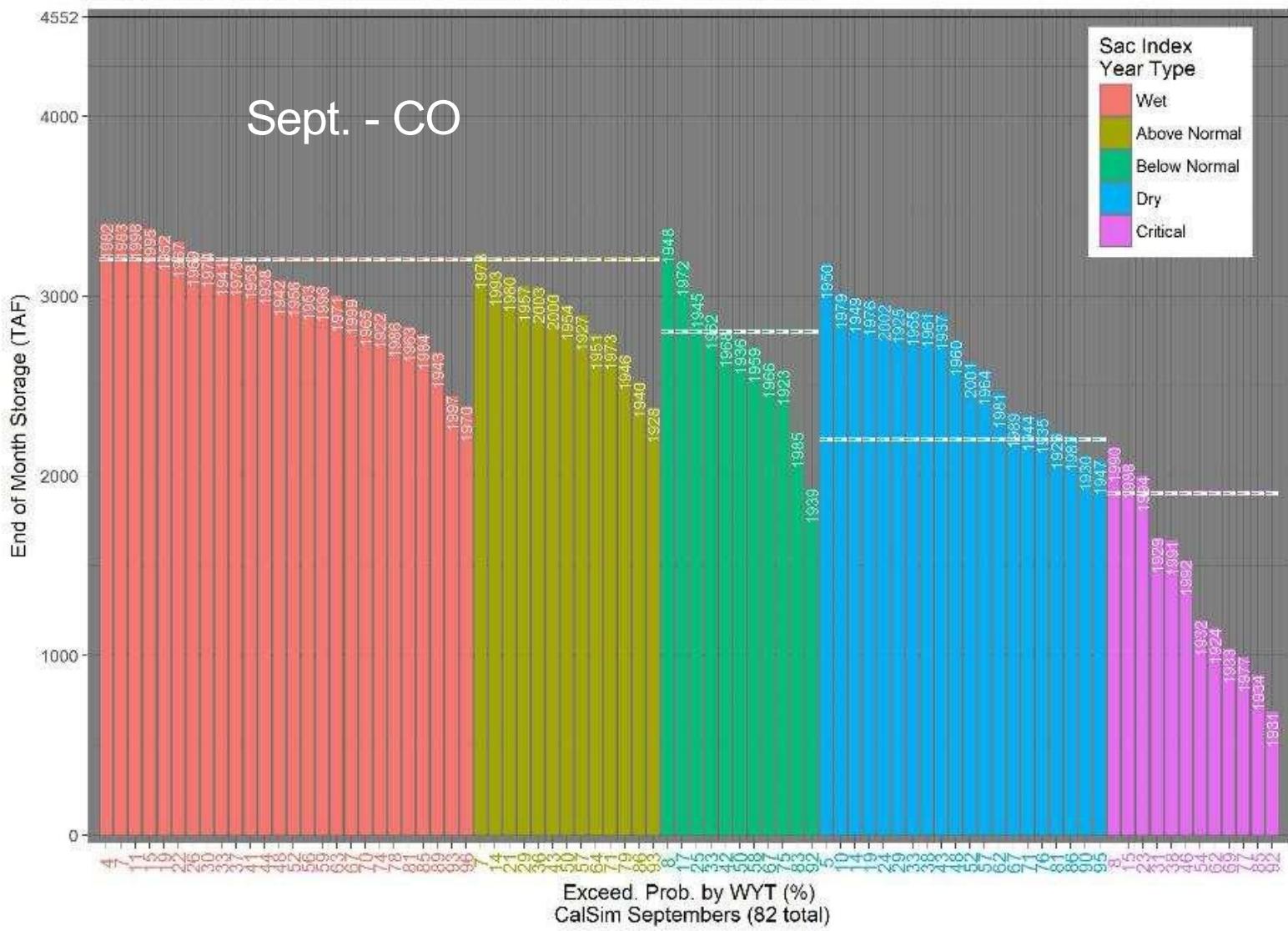
- **Evaluate:**
  - **Compliance under “Current Ops”**
  - **Compliance with modified CVP delivery allocation**
    - **Allocations consider fall storage target in computing CVP delivery capability**

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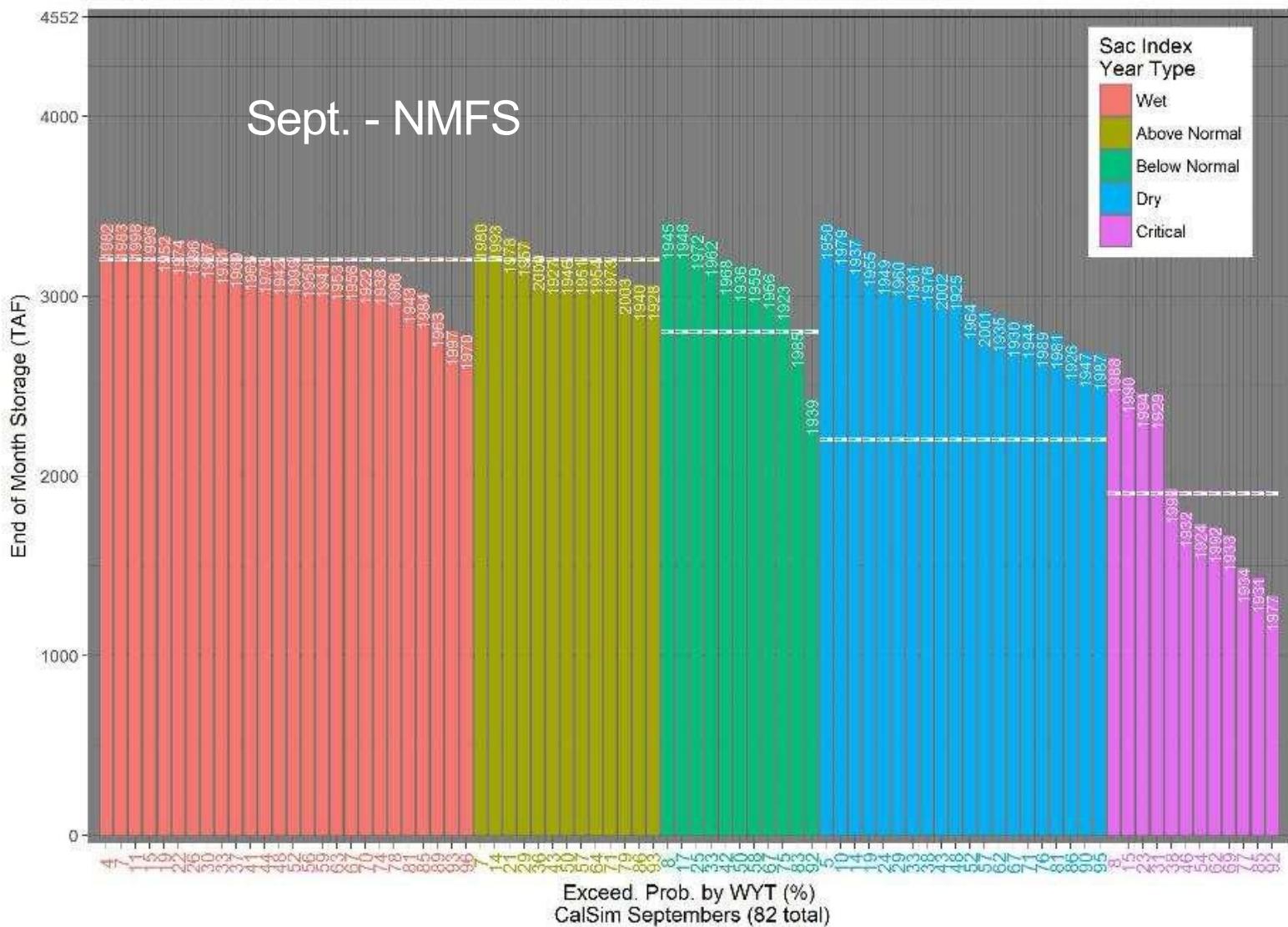
# Simulation Results: Shasta September Carryover

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Shasta Storage and Carryover Targets, September - Current Ops



Shasta Storage and Carryover Targets, September - NMFS Prop. Amendments



# Analyses – Spring Storage Targets

- **Draft Proposed Spring Storage Targets**
  - **Critically dry: 3.5 MAF**
  - **Dry: 3.9 MAF**
  - **Below Normal: 4.2 MAF**
  - **Above Normal: 4.2 MAF**
  - **Wet: 4.2 MAF**

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# Analyses – Spring Storage Targets

- **Evaluate:**
  - **Compliance under “Current Ops”**
  - **Compliance with modified CVP delivery allocation**
    - **No specific effort to modify October-March operations**
    - **Demonstrates ability to fill given September target**

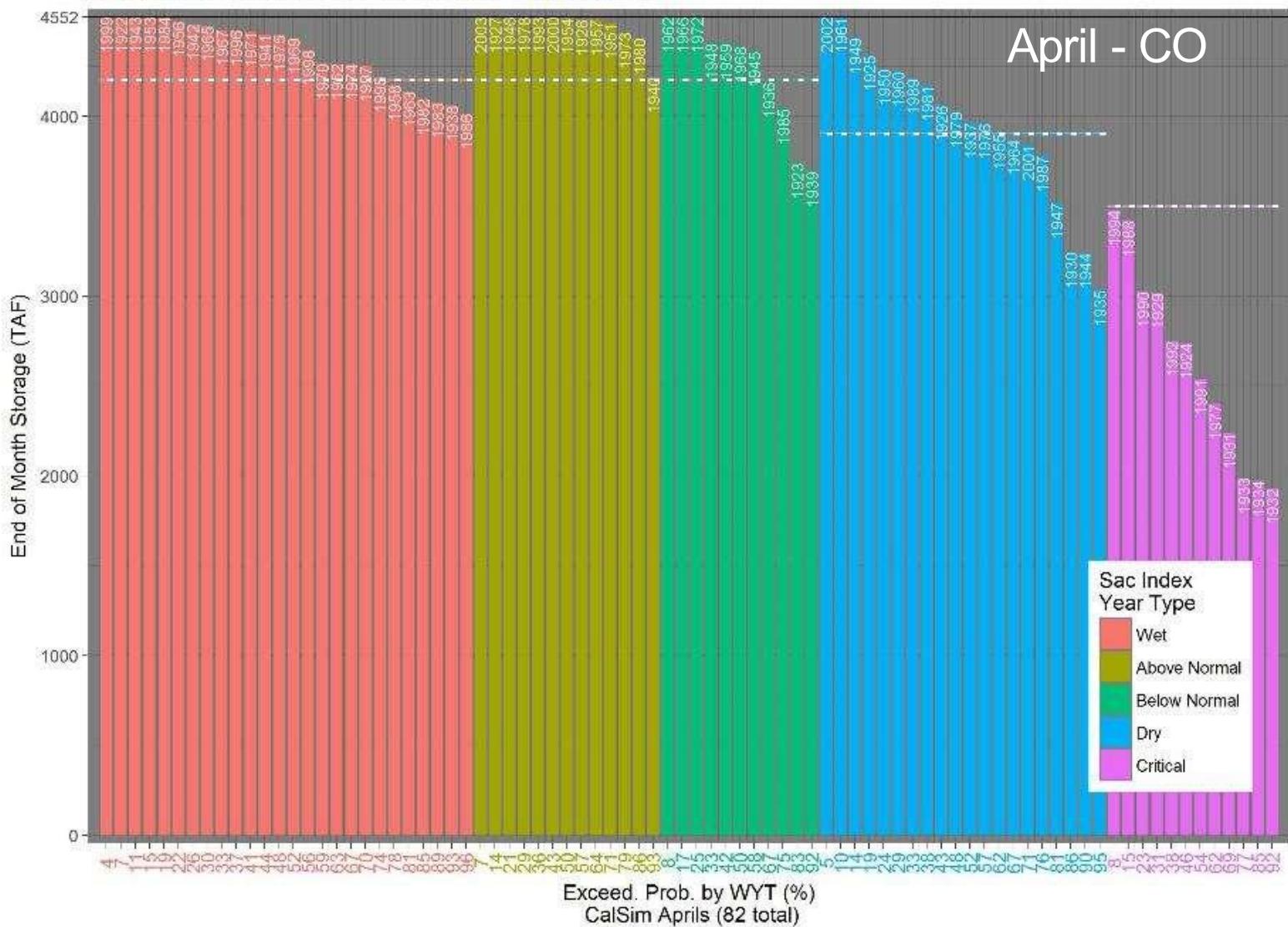
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# Simulation Results: Shasta April Carryover

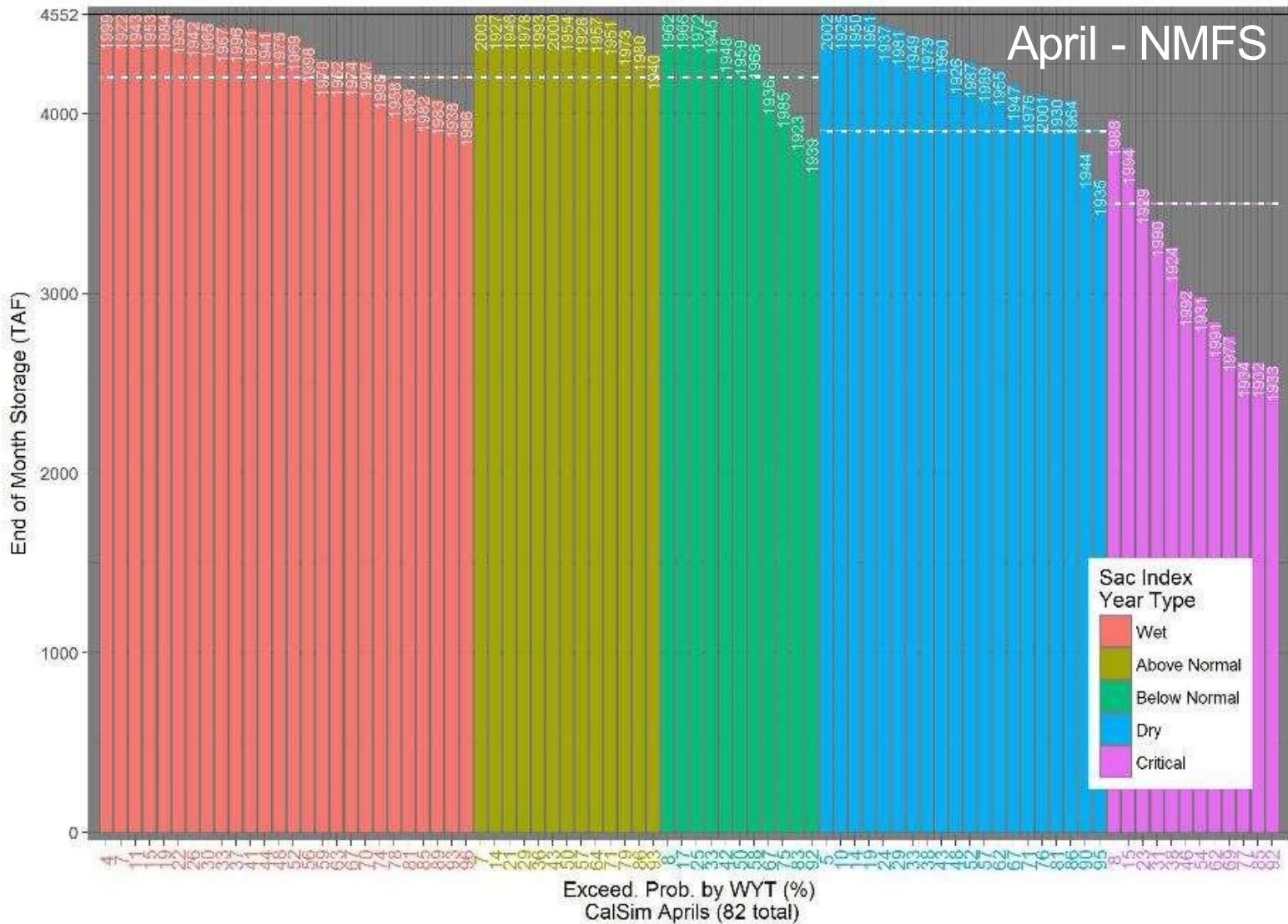
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## Shasta Storage and Fill Targets, April - Current Ops

# April - CO



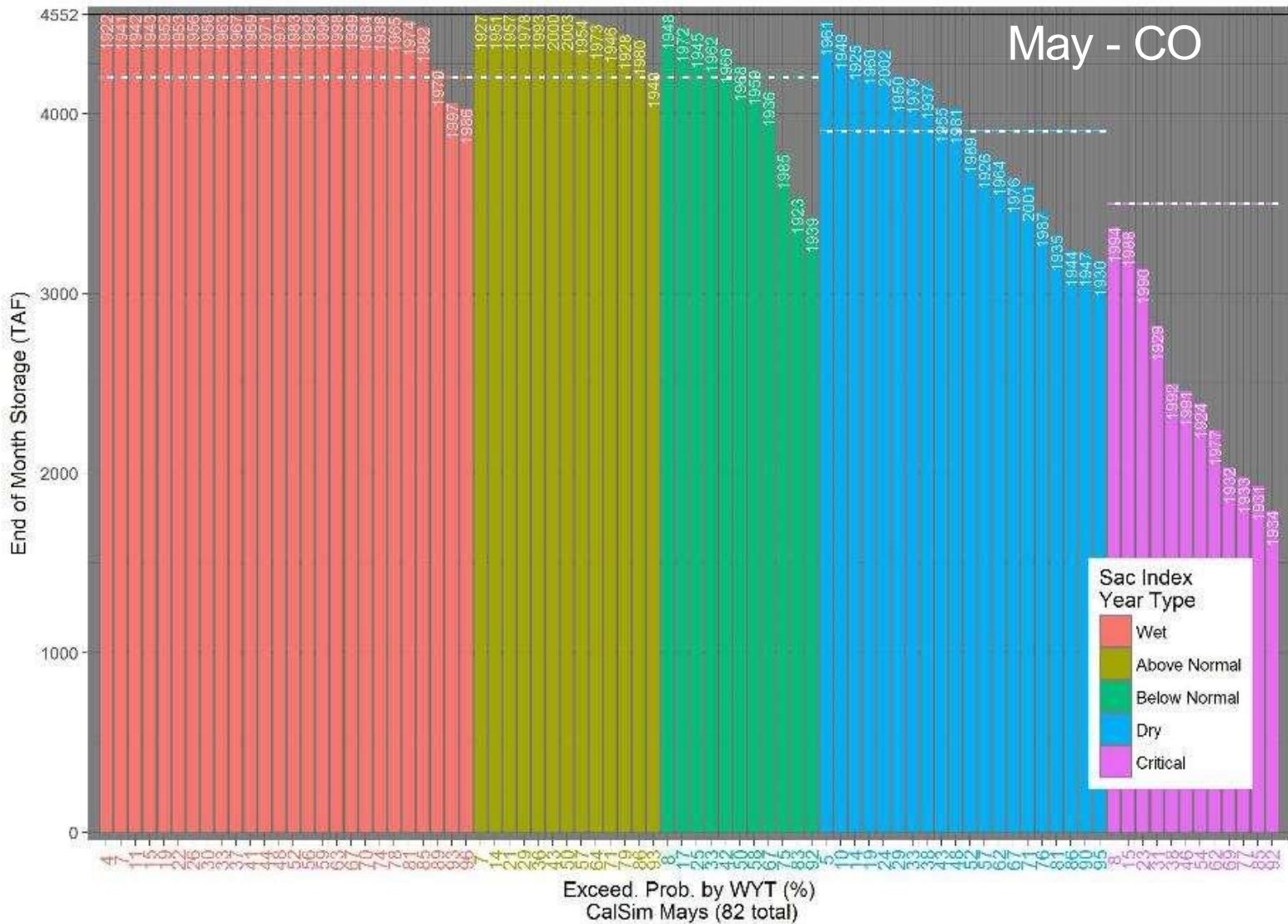
### Shasta Storage and Fill Targets, April - NMFS Prop. Amendments



# Simulation Results: Shasta May Carryover

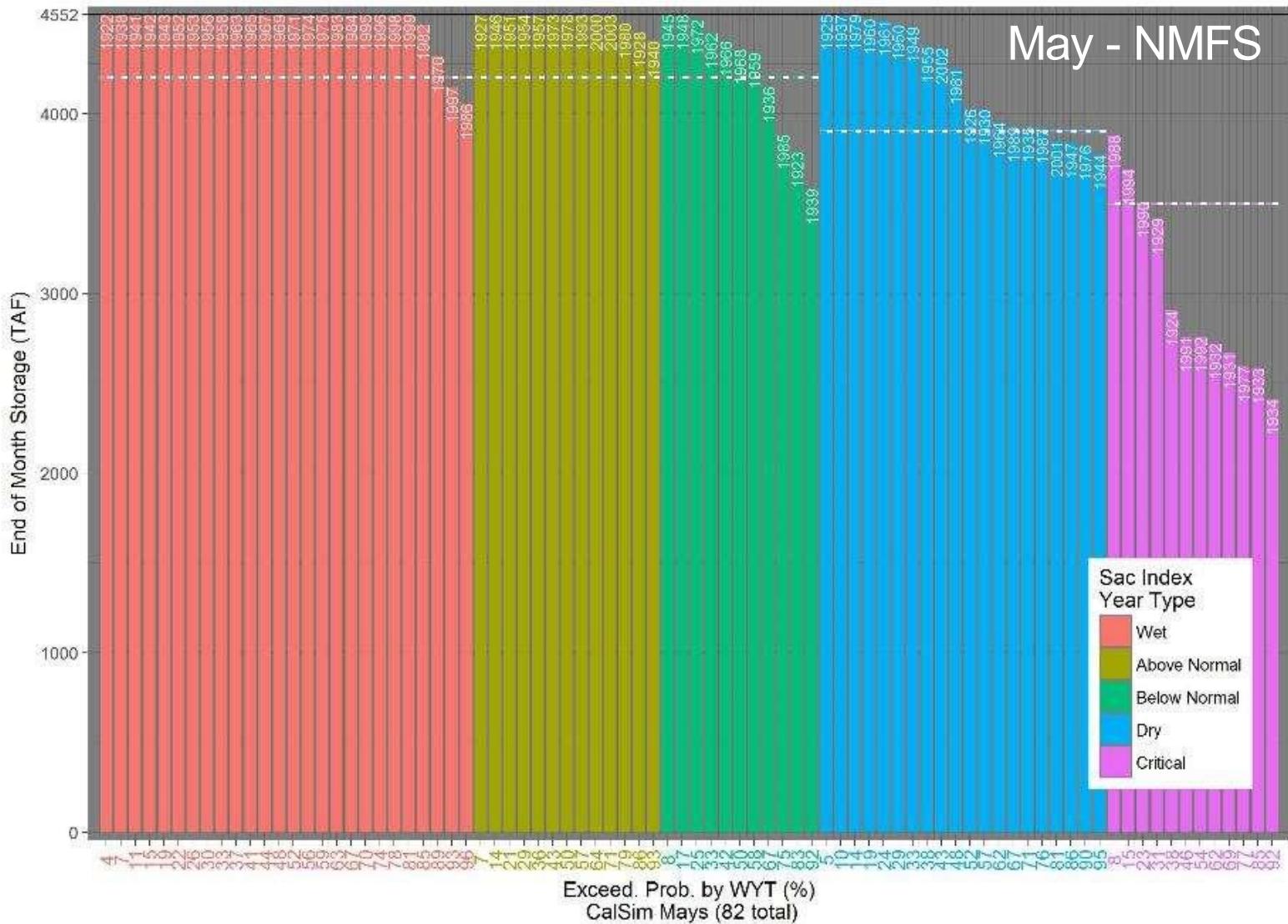
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### Shasta Storage and Fill Targets, May - Current Ops



Shasta Storage and Fill Targets, May - NMFS Prop. Amendments

# May - NMFS



# Why aren't proposed Storage objectives met?

- **Wet Years:**
  - Flood Control requirements evacuate additional water from storage
- **Below Normal, Dry, and Critical years:**
  - Demonstrates improved storage with relaxed requirements and delivery curtailments
  - Not feasible in all years. Poor hydrology in consecutive drier years can not recover storage deficit

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# Analyses – Spring Release Limits

- **Draft Proposed Spring Release Limits**
  - **April:**
    - Critically Dry: 4,000 cfs
    - Dry: 6,000 cfs
    - Below Normal: 6,000 cfs
    - Above Normal: 6,500 cfs
    - Wet: 8,000 cfs
  - **May:**
    - Critically Dry: 7,500 cfs
    - Dry: 8,000 cfs
    - Below Normal: 9,000 cfs
    - Above Normal: 11,000 cfs
    - Wet: 12,000 cfs

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# Analyses – Spring Release Limits

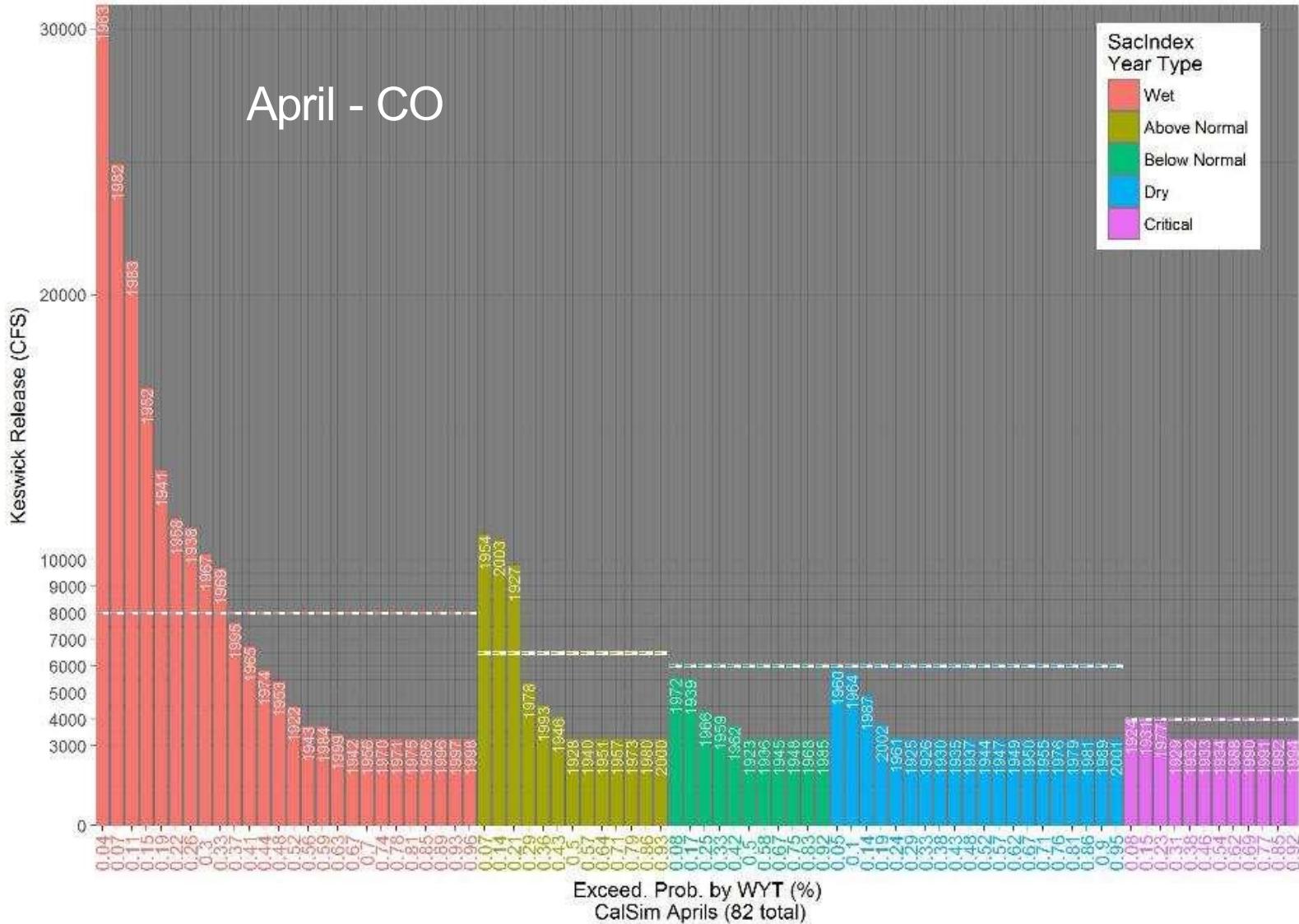
- **Evaluate:**
  - **Compliance under “Current Ops”**
  - **Compliance with modified CVP delivery allocation**
    - **No specific limits set on releases**
    - **Operation affected solely by allocation and storage conditions**

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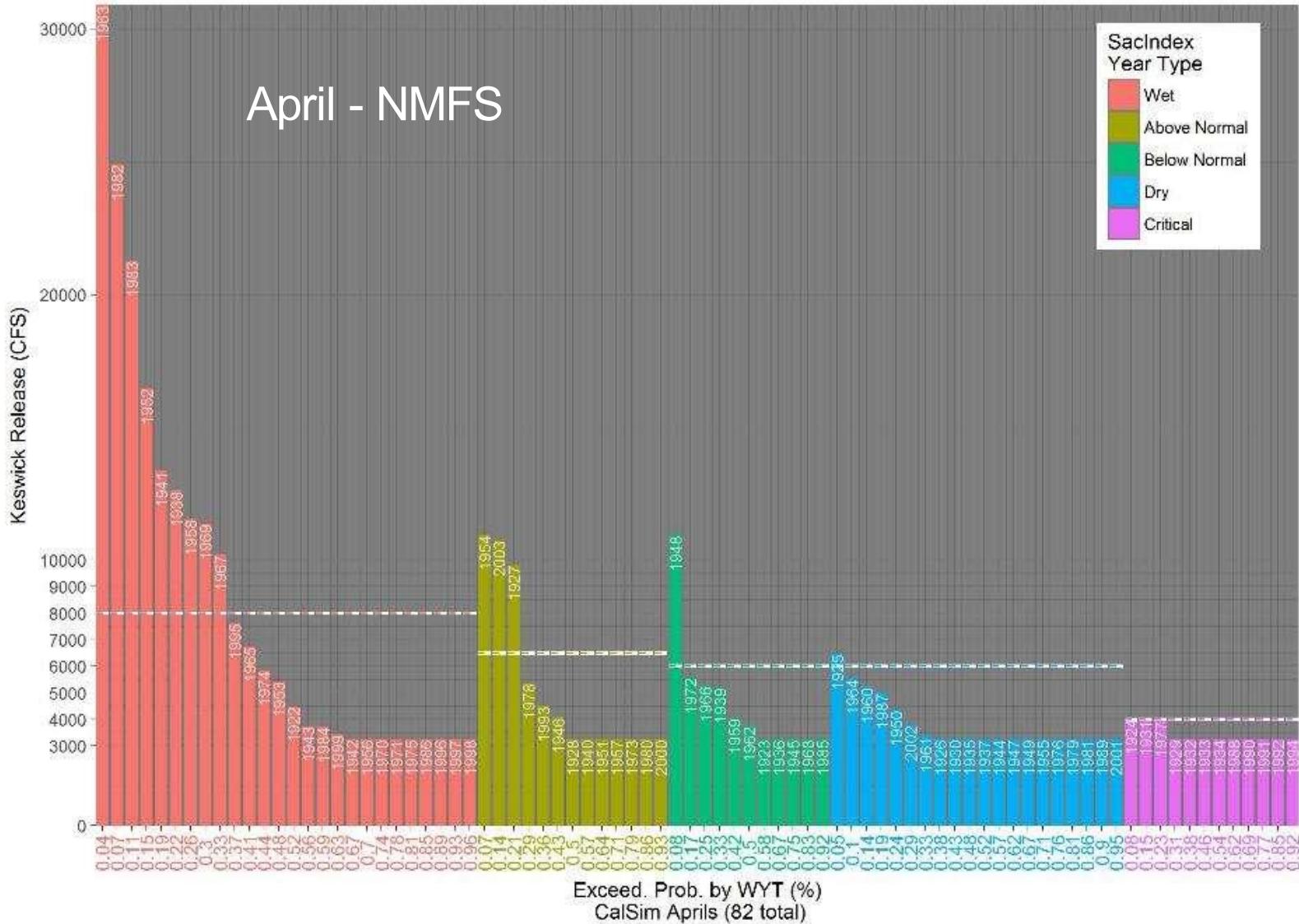
# Simulation Results: Keswick April Release

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## Keswick Release and Proposed Maximums, April - Current Ops



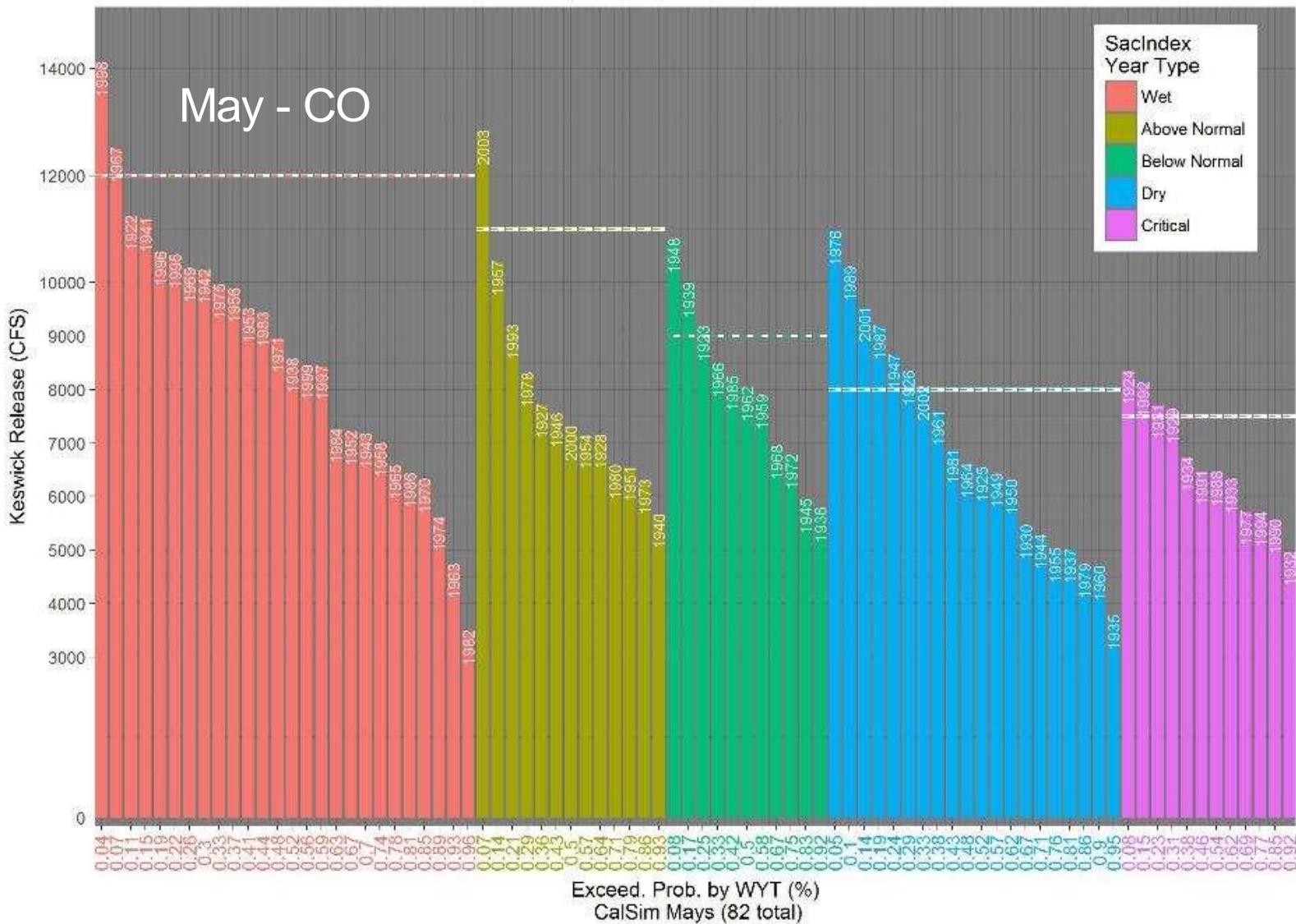
## Keswick Release and Proposed Maximums, April - NMFS



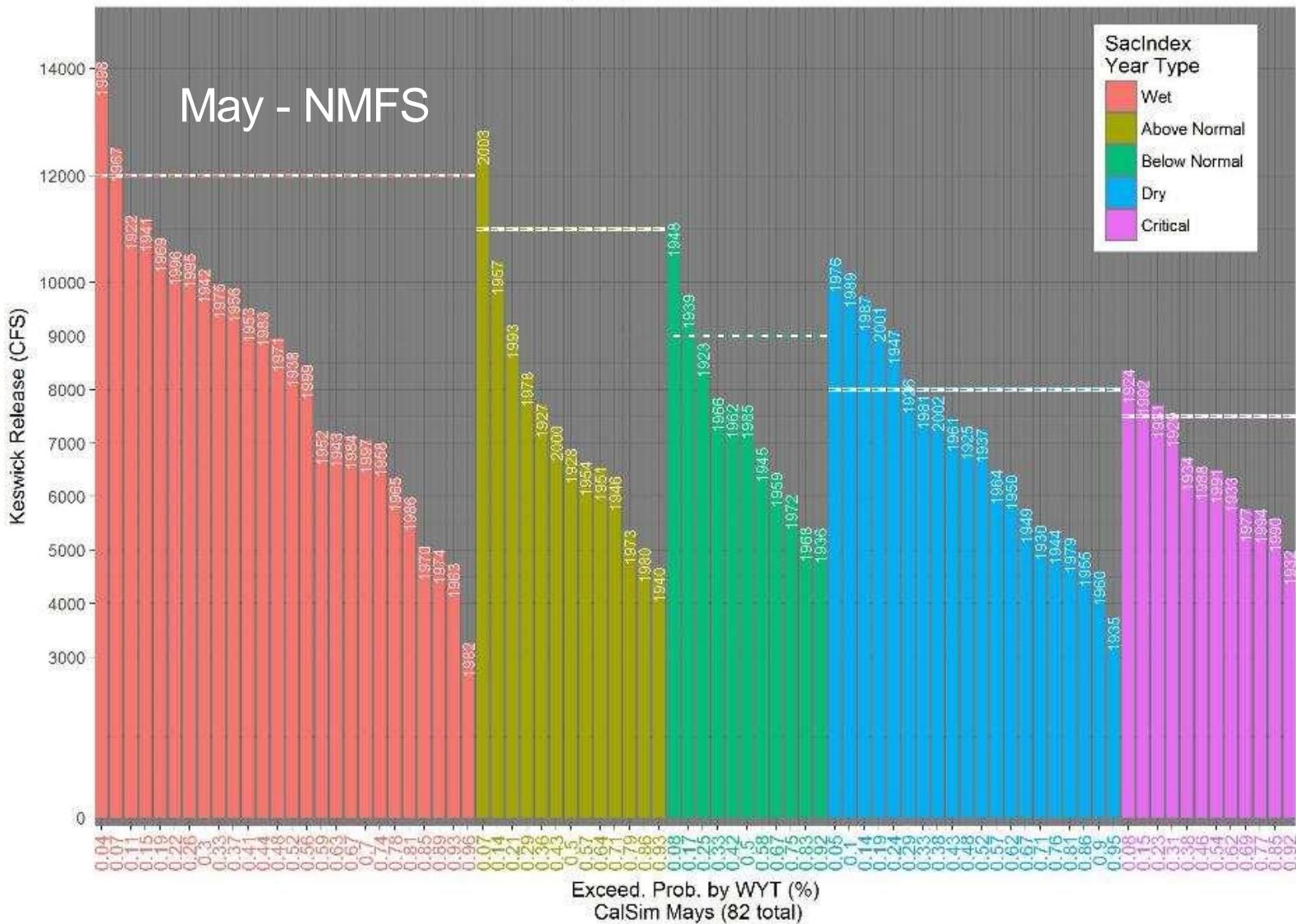
# Simulation Results: Keswick May Release

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## Keswick Release and Proposed Maximums, May - Current Ops



## Keswick Release and Proposed Maximums, May - NMFS

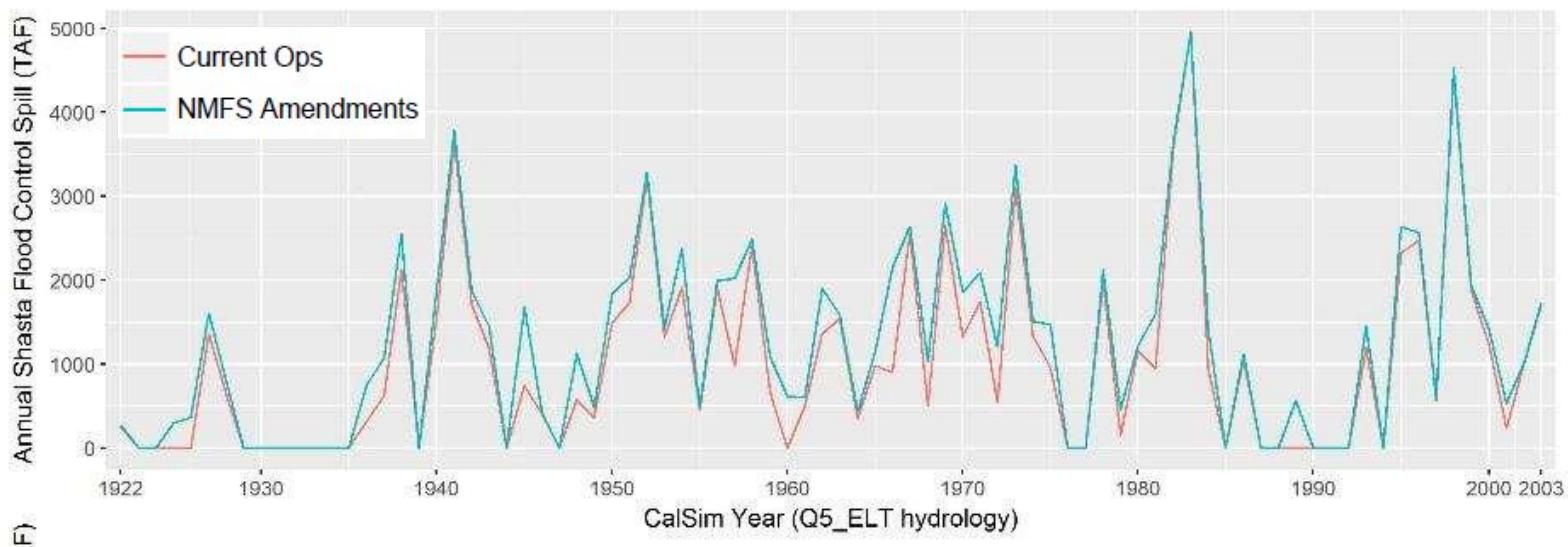


# Why aren't proposed Releases objectives met?

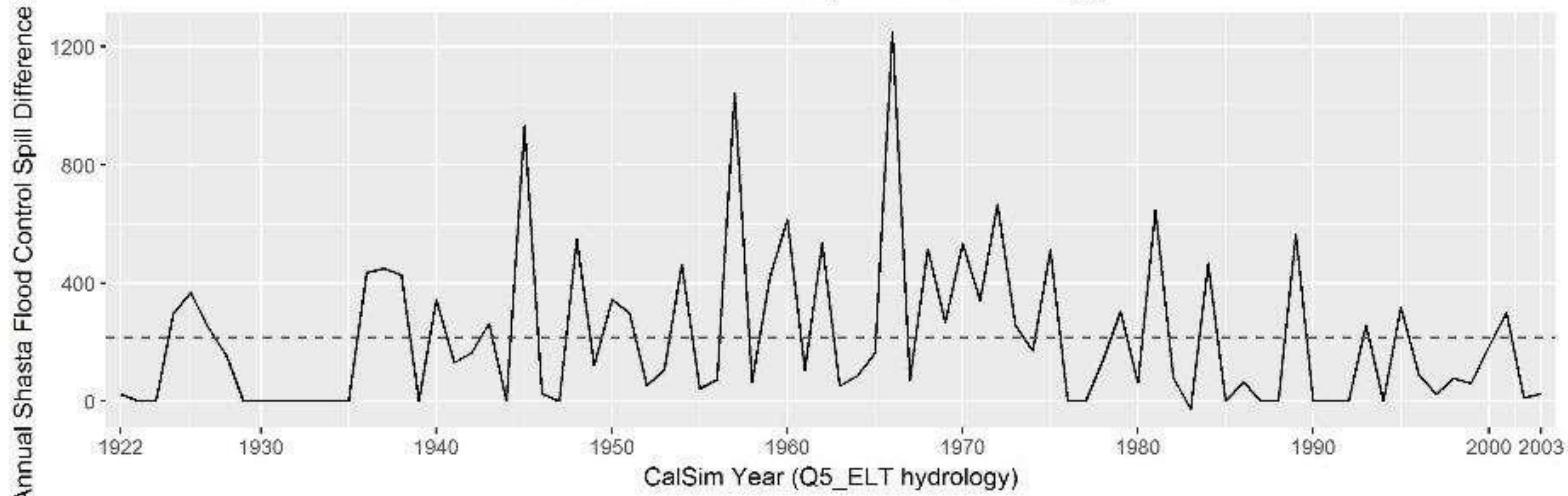
- In either scenario, few instances exceed the release objective
- Higher storage conditions increase Flood Control potential which increase releases

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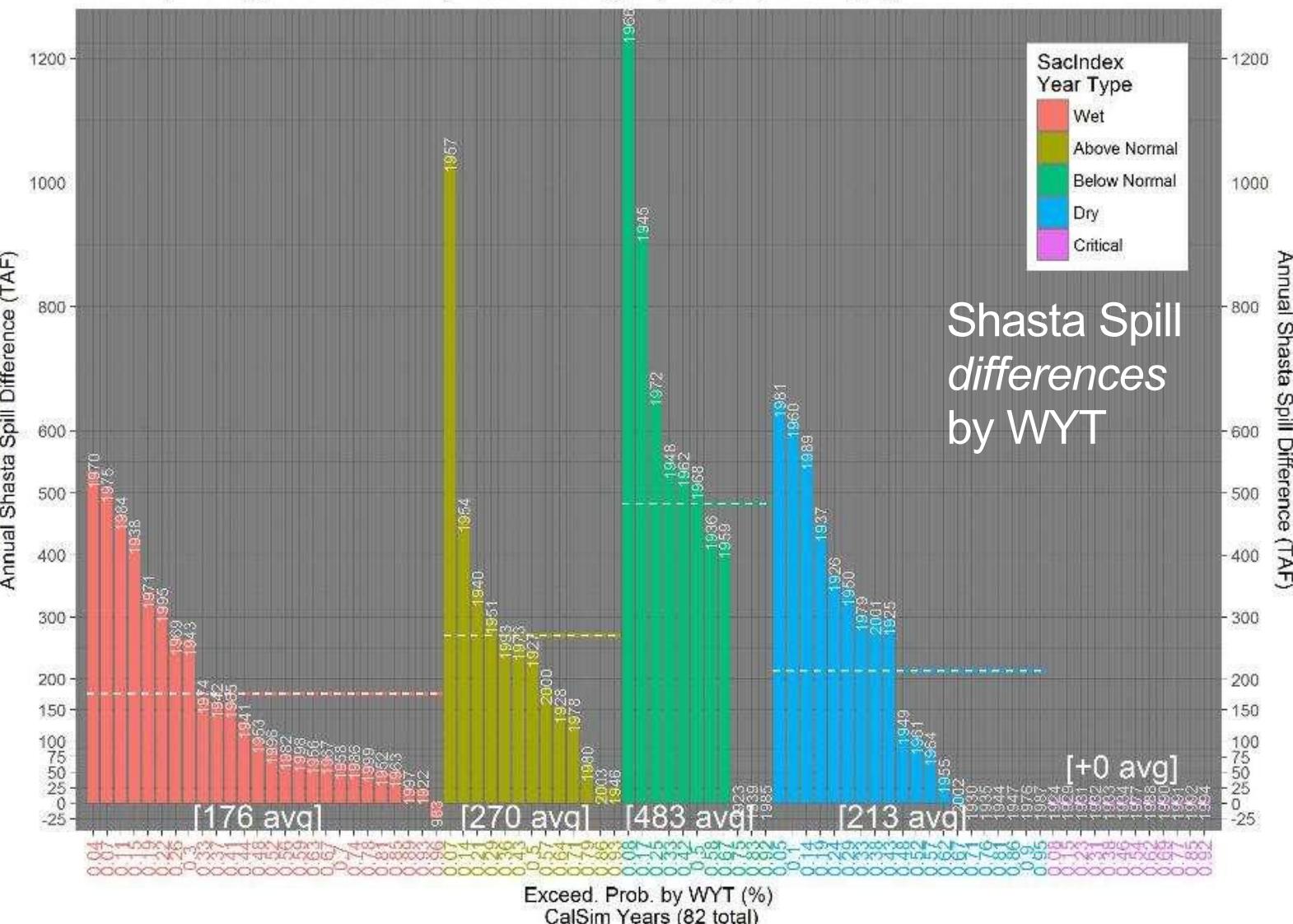
### Annual Shasta Flood Control Spill - Increases by 215 TAF under NMFS' proposed amendment



Scenario Difference [+215 TAF Ann Avg]



### Annual Shasta Spill Differences by Water Year Type (NMFS - Current Ops)

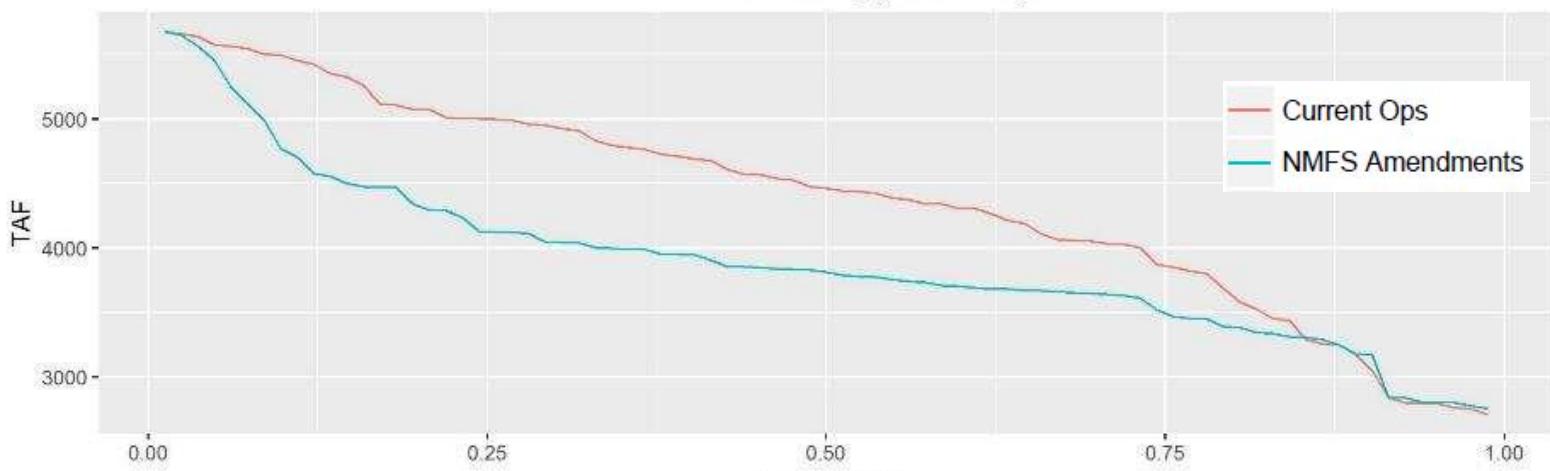


# Simulation Results: Deliveries

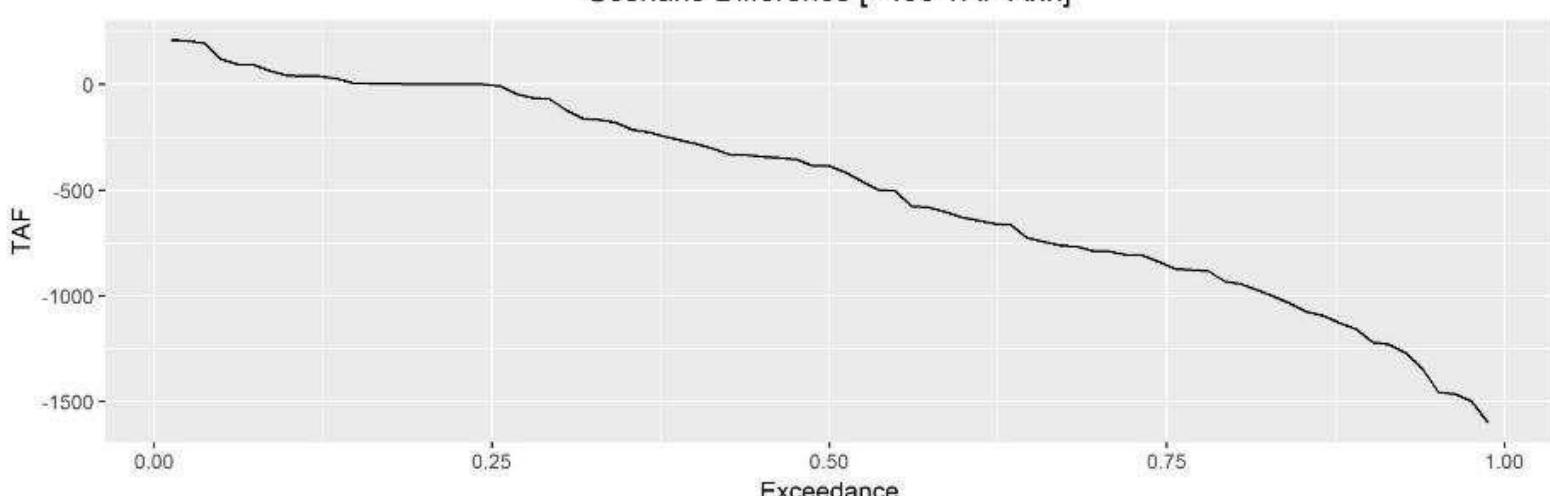
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## Overall change in CVP Delivery

CVP Total Delivery (Mar - Feb)

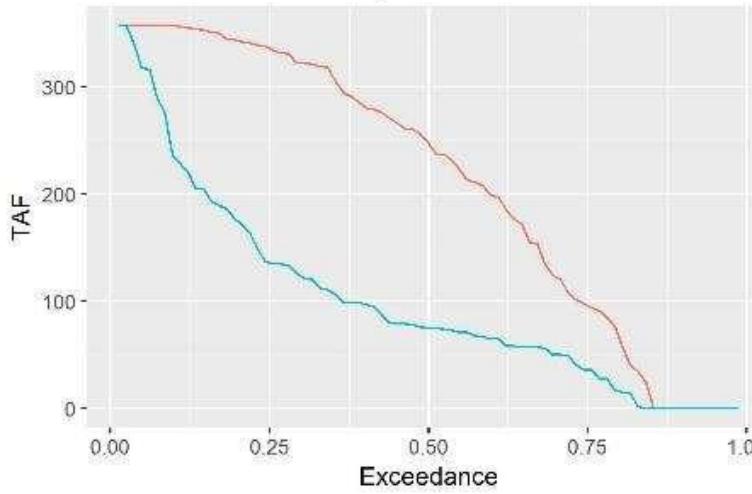


Scenario Difference [- 493 TAF Ann]

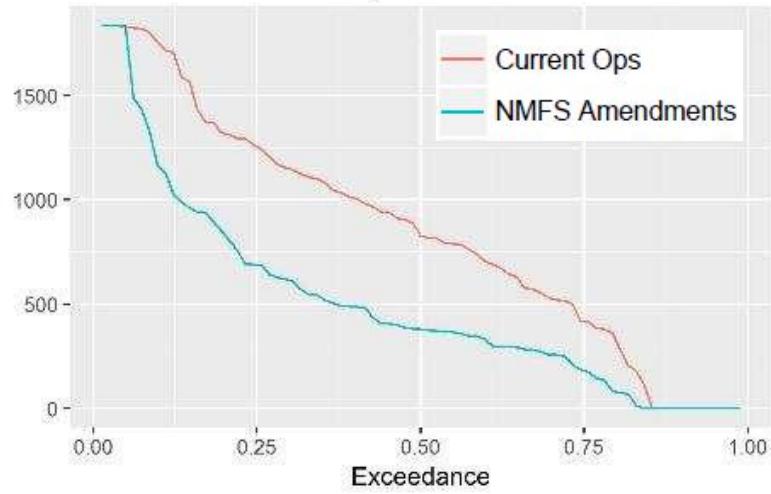


### Annual Delivery Exceedance (Mar - Feb) - Ag and M&I

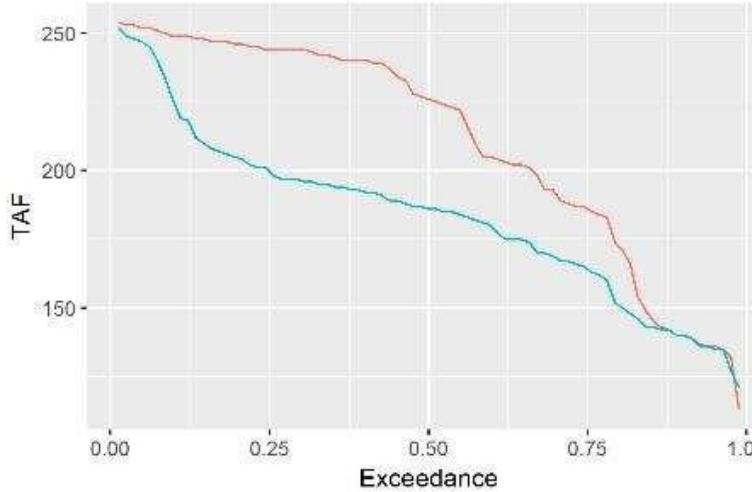
CVP Ag Service NOD



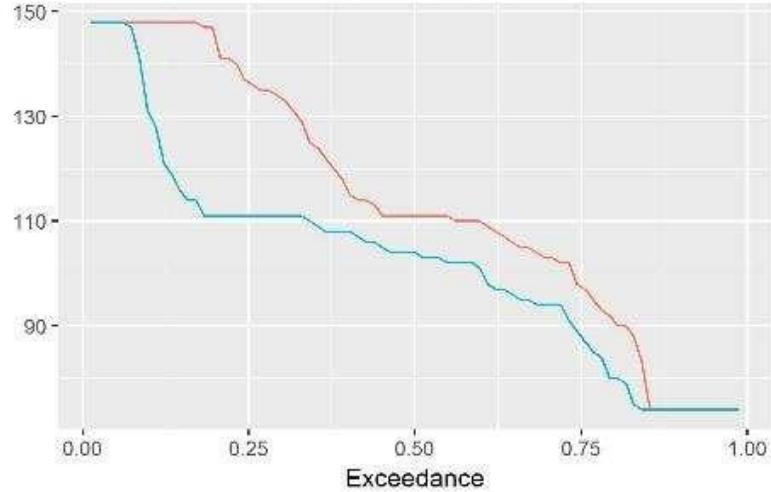
CVP Ag Service SOD



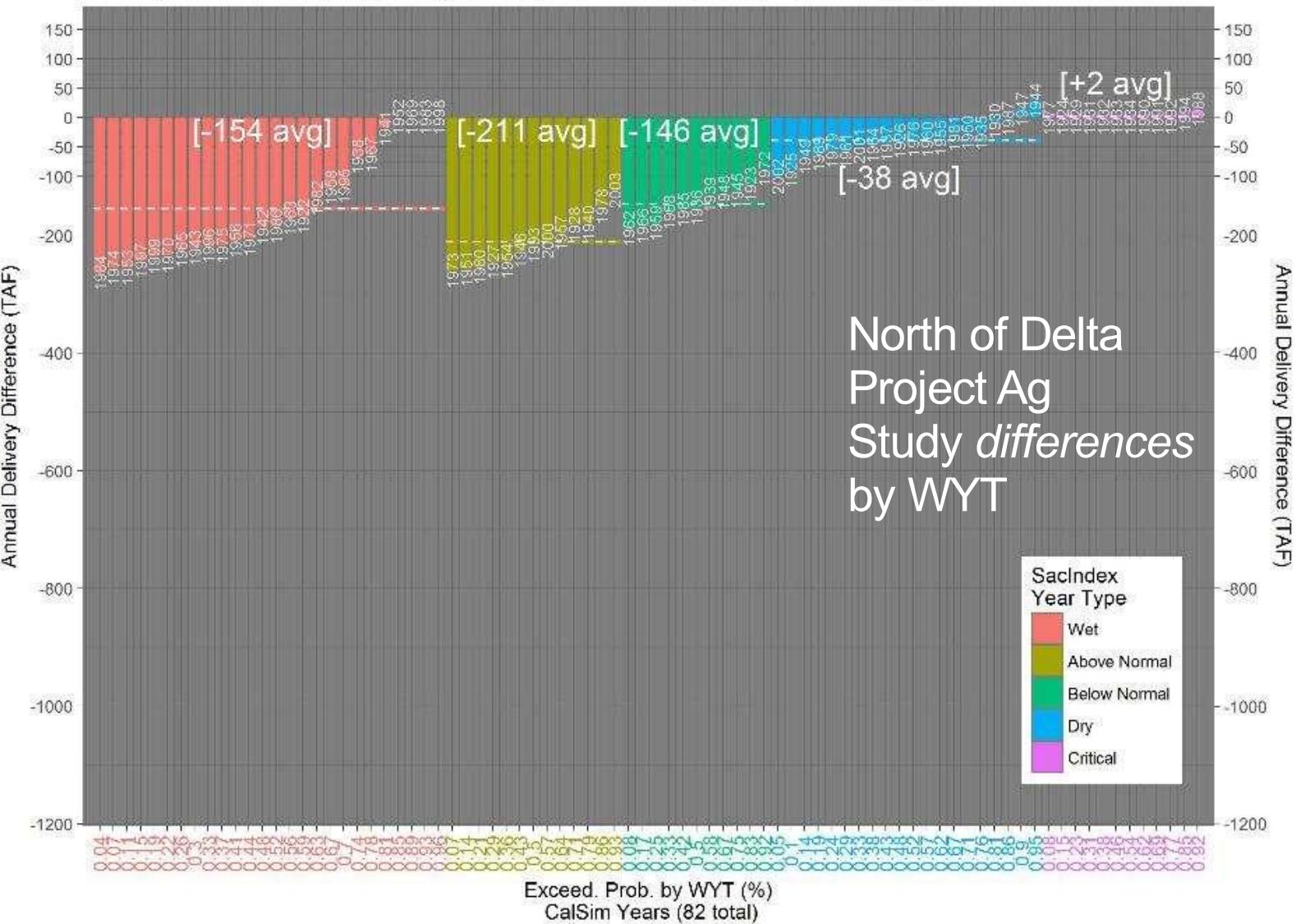
CVP M&I NOD



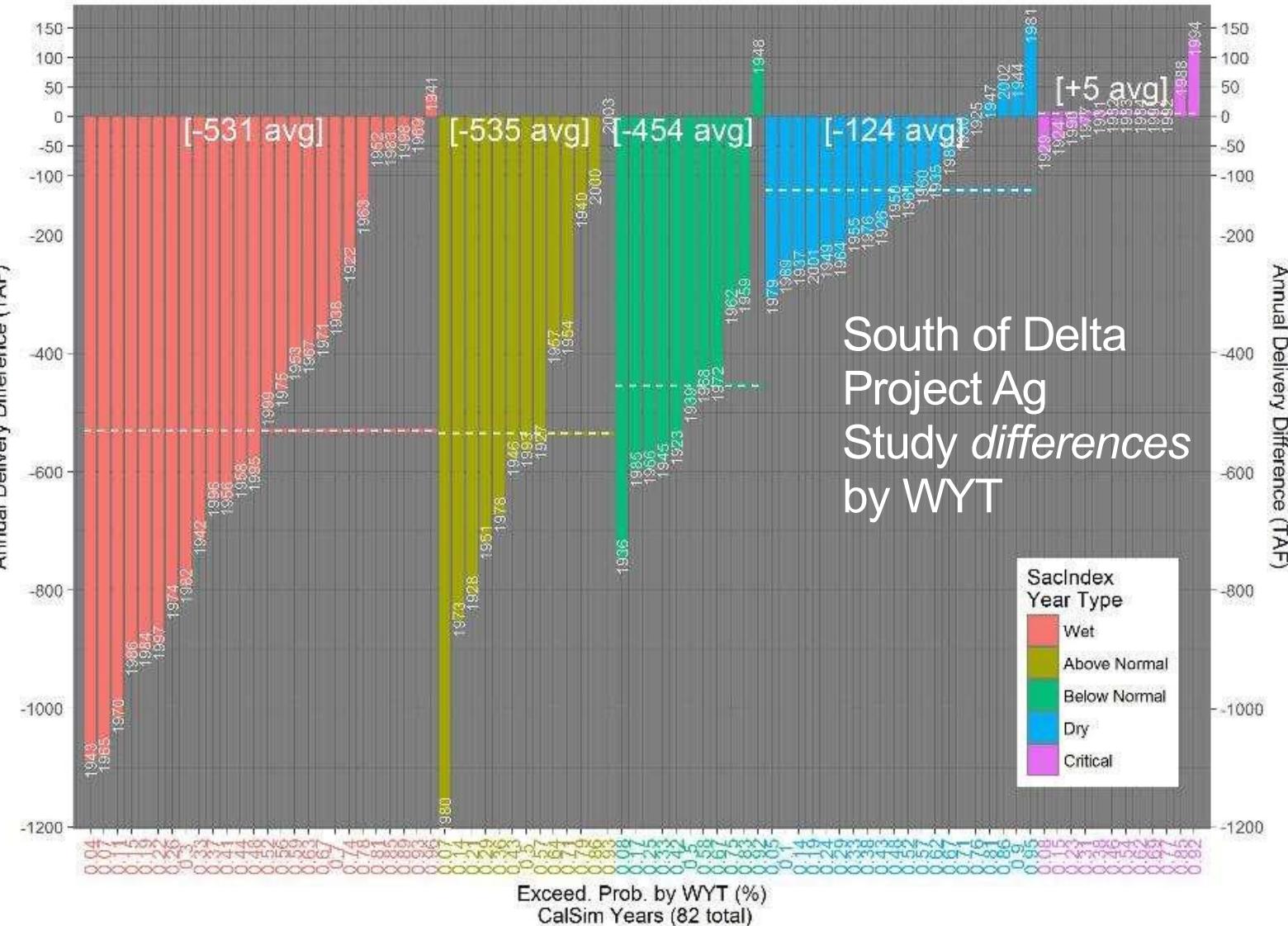
CVP M&I SOD



### Annual, North of Delta, Project Ag Delivery Differences (NMFS - Current Ops)



### Annual, South of Delta, Project Ag Delivery Differences (NMFS - Current Ops)



# CalSim-II Summary

- **Shasta carryover storage is increased most in Dry and Critical year types**
- **Not all years can meet Shasta storage targets**
- **Flood control spills are increased**
- **Release targets are largely met already**
- **CVP delivery curtailments indicate estimated volume of water to increase Shasta storage**
  - Underestimated for full storage performance
  - Model designed to isolate impacts to CVP delivery to focus on magnitude of required water (sensitivity analysis), remaining performances are largely the same

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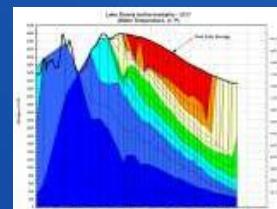
# Temperature Management Analyses

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# Temperature Assumptions

HEC-5Q  
“Current Operations”

HEC-5Q  
“NMFS”



Current Operations (CO)	NMFS Alternative (NMFS)
Uses CalSim CO Monthly Results	<b>Uses CalSim NMFS Monthly Results</b>
6-hr time-step	Same
May 15- Oct 31	Same
Max 6 gate changes per month	Same
Iterates gate operations to conserve cold water pool	Same
Target 53°F temperature at CCR	Same

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# Comparative Analysis

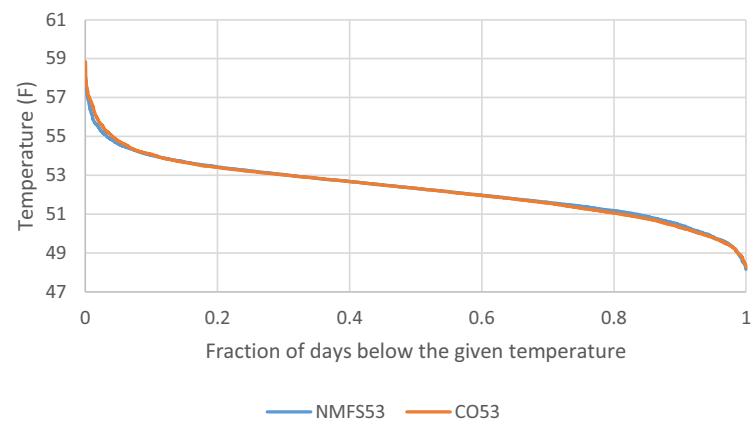
- **Answers:**
  - What are the incremental benefits/impacts of the proposed temperature target by attempting to apply the proposed Shasta storage carryover and release criteria?

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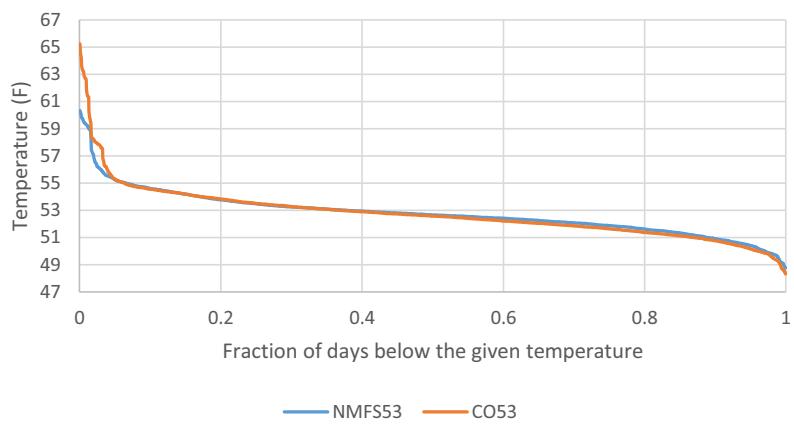
# Temperature Results

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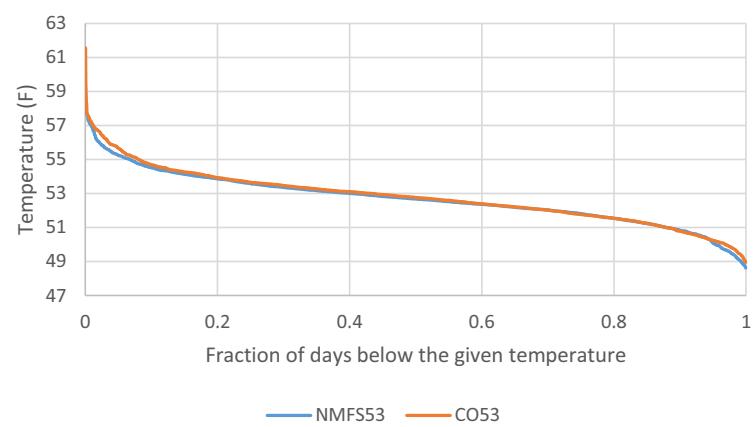
Sac R. Below Clear Creek Temperature: May - Oct, Wet Water Year Type



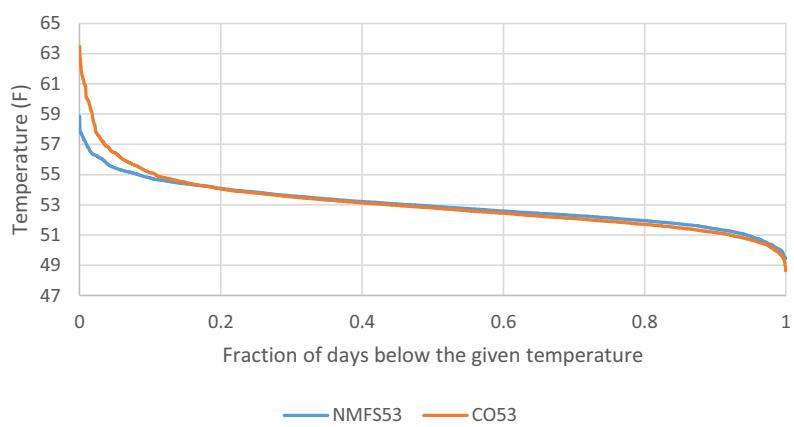
Sac R. Below Clear Creek Temperature: May - Oct, Above Normal Water Year Type



Sac R. Below Clear Creek Temperature: May - Oct, Below Normal Water Year Type

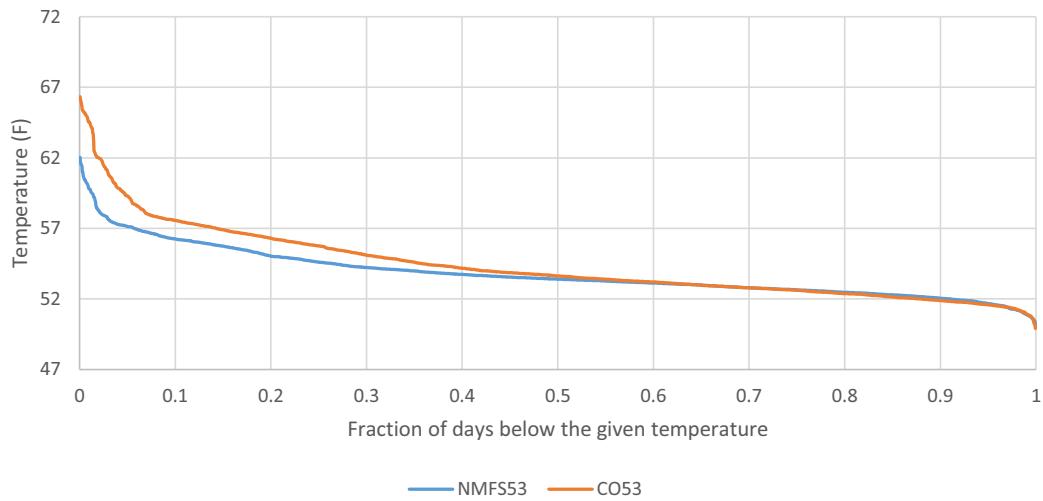


Sac R. Below Clear Creek Temperature: May - Oct, Dry Water Year Type

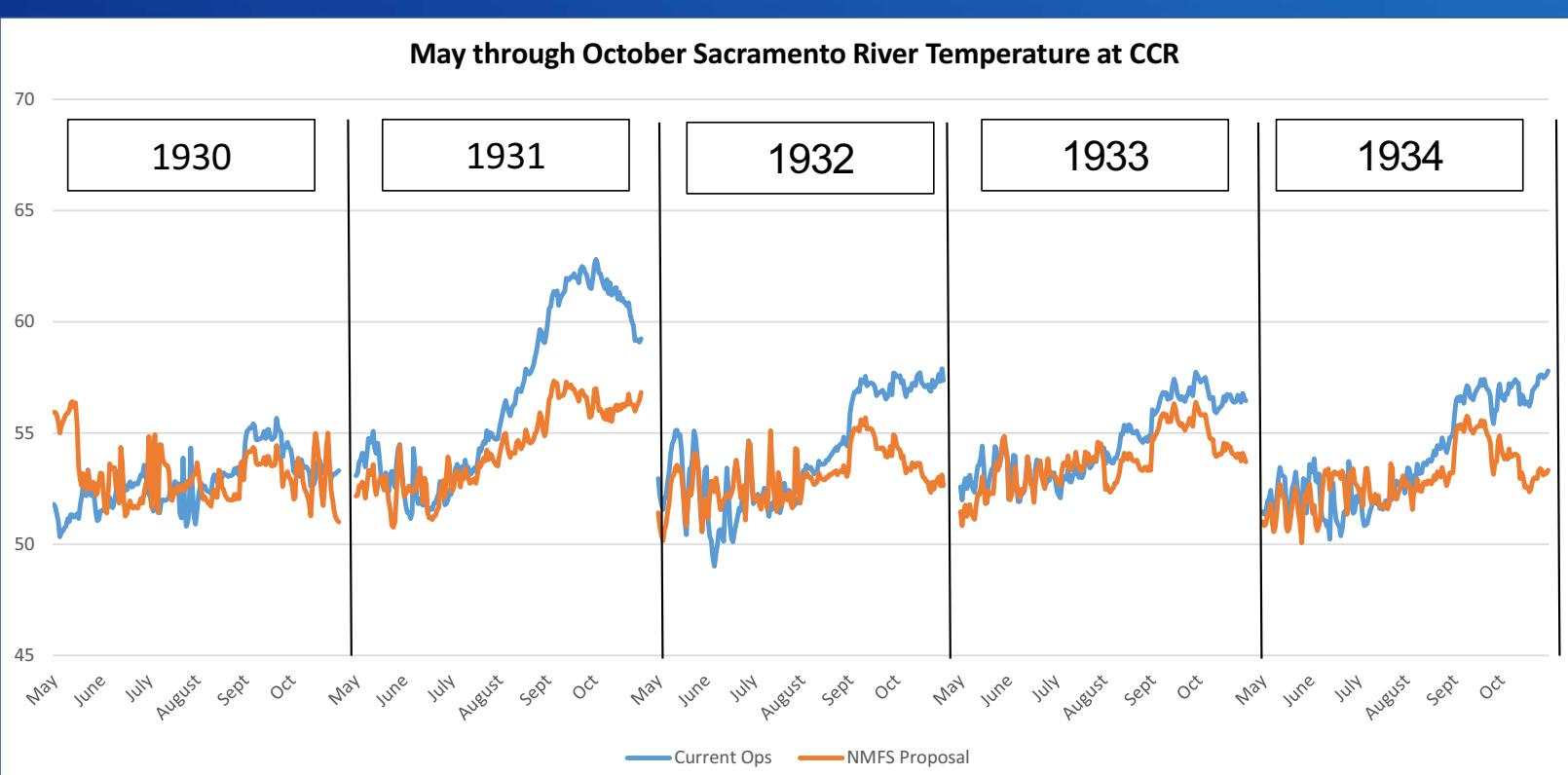


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Sac R. Below Clear Creek Temperature: May - Oct, Critical Dry  
Water Year Type



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# Temperature Summary

- **Wet and Above Normal water year types indicate weak benefits**
  - Result of abundance of cold water pool, where both scenarios perform similarly
- **Below Normal and Dry water year types indicate moderate benefits**
  - Improved downstream temperature is realized by avoiding early-season cold water pool use and extending temperature control in the late season
  - CO late-season performance is poorer as a result of mining early-season cold water pool, however, early-season temperature in NMFS scenario are warmer

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# Temperature Summary

- **Critical Water year types yield most significant benefits**
  - Higher storage conditions offer enhanced gate use and flexibility
  - Benefits are limited and can not sustain downstream temperature goals during persistent drought periods

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# Example: Salmon Mortality Analyses

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# Salmon Mortality Assumptions

Martin Model  
“Current Operations”



Martin Model  
“NMFS”



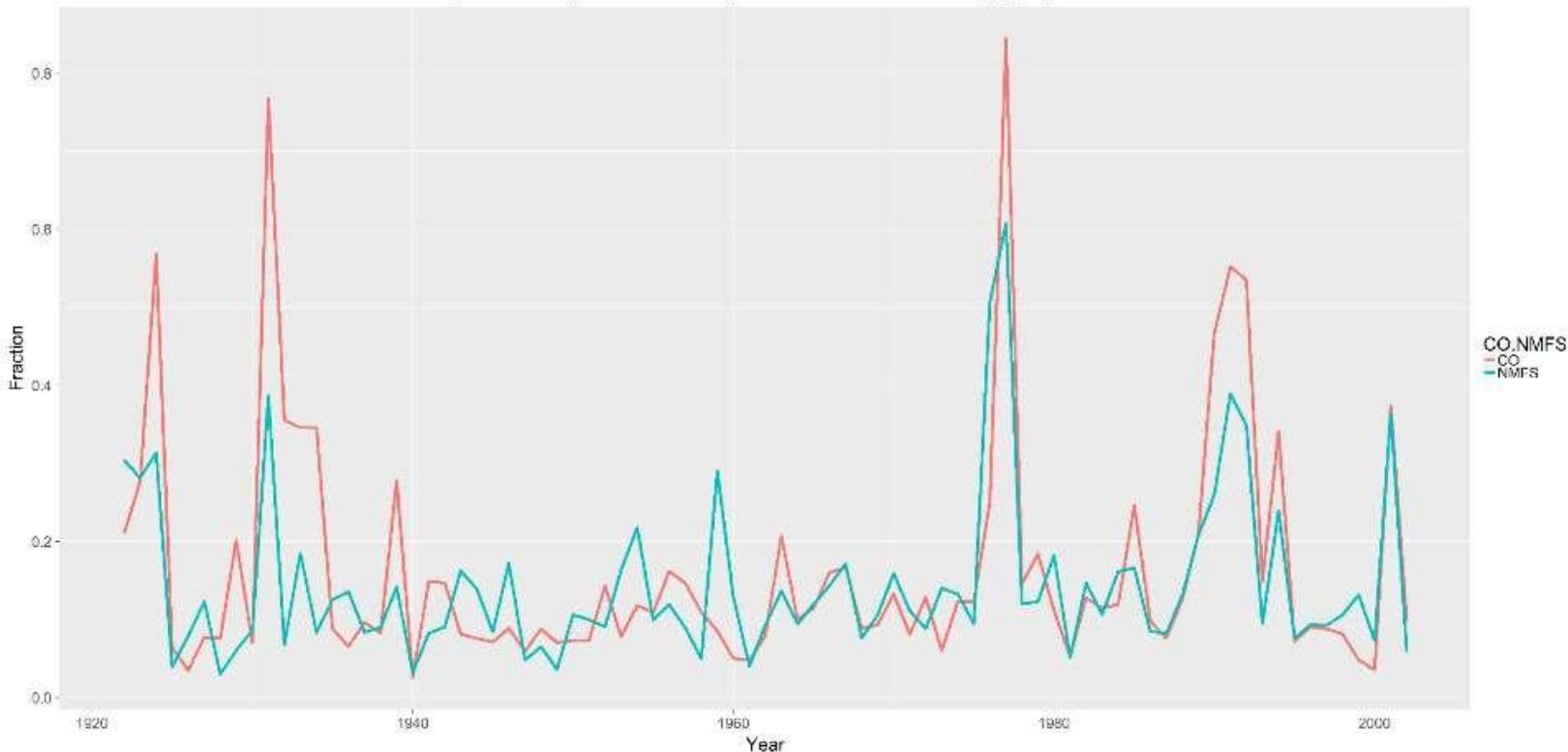
Current Operations (CO)	NMFS Alternative (NMFS)
Uses Daily HEC-5Q CO data	<b>Uses Daily HEC-5Q NMFS data</b>
Keswick to Tehama Bridge	Same
Martin equation applied across redds lifetime	Same
Assumed spatial-temporal representative redd distribution	Same
Each date-river mile combination multiplied by % of total redd population and combined for an estimate of yearly total mortality %	Same

# Example: Salmon Mortality Results

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# Mortality results: Time series, 1922-2002

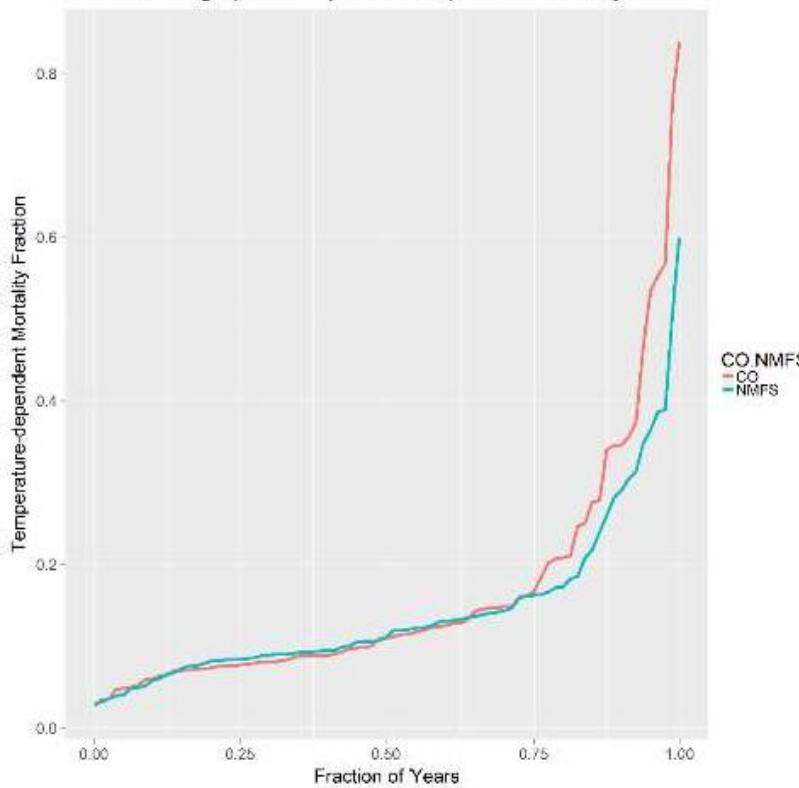
Temperature-dependent mortality as fraction of salmonid egg population



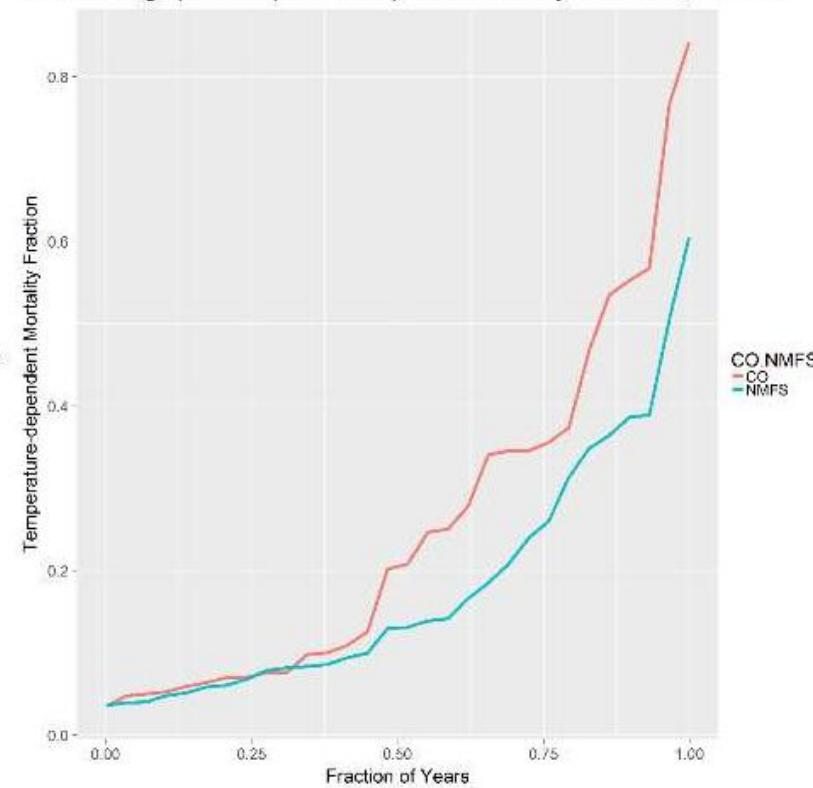
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# Mortality results: Exceedance graphs

Exceedance graph of temperature-dependent mortality fraction



Exceedance graph of temperature-dependent mortality fraction - C, D WYTs



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# Salmon Mortality Summary

- Demonstrates an example application

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# Next Steps

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# Road Map

#1

- Stakeholder Workshop #1
- Science and Modeling Work Plans

#2

- Stakeholder Workshop #2
- Introduction to Analyses
- 2017 Temperature Operation

#3

- Stakeholder Workshop #3
- Preliminary Operations Results
- Science Work Plan Introduction

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# Road Map (continued)



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# 2018 Operations Concepts

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# 2018 Operations Concepts

- **Currently Under Discussion**
  - Location, Value, Metric

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# **Shasta Lake and Keswick Reservoir Flow and Temperature Modeling**

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# Goals

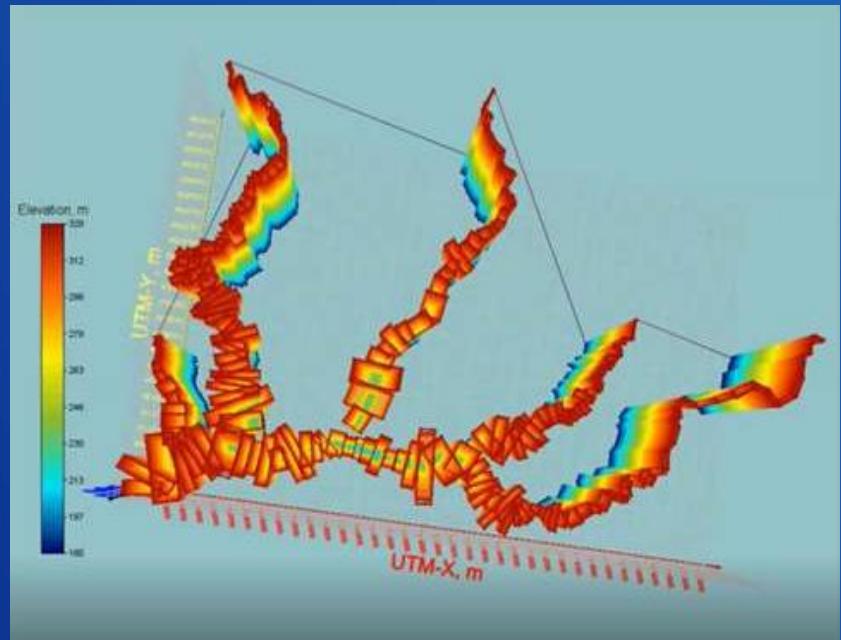
- Enhance existing temperature modeling capabilities
- Develop temperature management framework in a collaborative environment



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# Progress Update

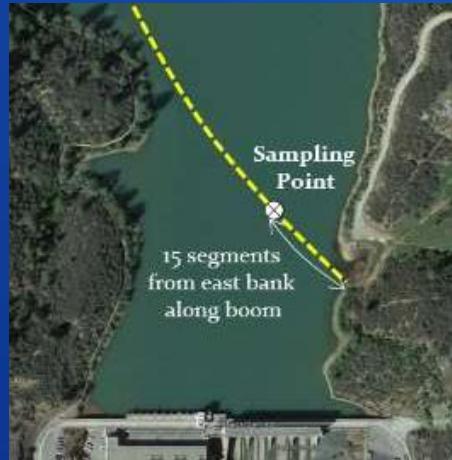
- **Model Selection: CE-QUAL-W2**
- **Bathymetry development**
  - Shasta Lake
  - Keswick Reservoir
- **Model geometry**



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# Modeling Development

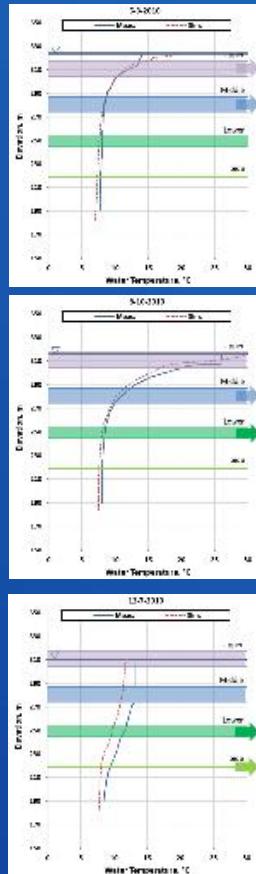
- Complete Data Needs
- Data Period
  - 2010-2016
  - Data needs
    - Keswick profile



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# Model Development

- **Model Parameterization**
  - Hydrodynamic
  - Temperature
- **Model Calibration**
- **Model Documentation (Draft)**



# Next Steps

- **Complete Phase I**
  - **Model Documentation (Final)**
- **Initiate Phase II**
  - **Calibration Refinement**
  - **Data Management**
  - **Post Processing**
  - **Testing**
  - **Forecasting**
  - **Comparison with existing models**



# Shasta RPA Amendment:

## Science and Monitoring Work Plan

NOAA Fisheries & US Bureau of Reclamation

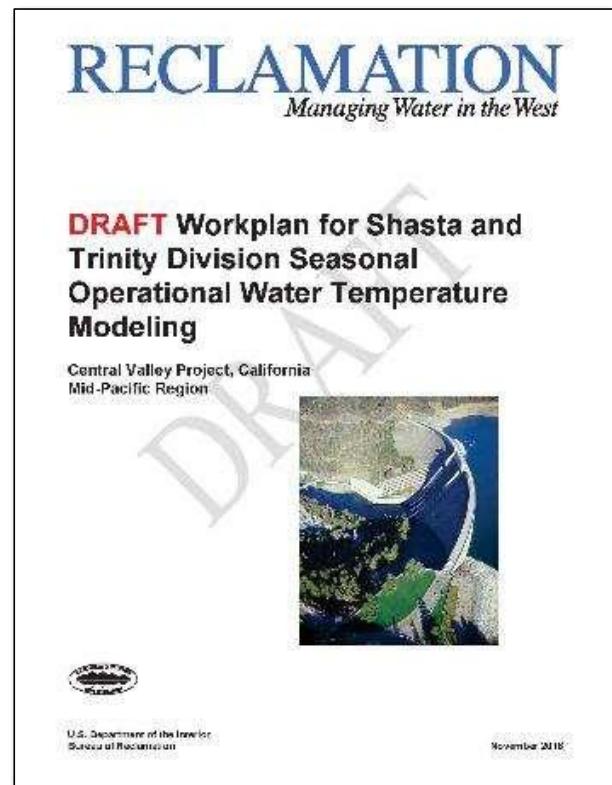
# Status of the Plan



The current document is a Reclamation and NMFS product originally envisioned to be similar to the *CVP and SWP Drought Contingency Biological Monitoring Plan* (Dec. 2014).

# Concurrent Effort

The Science Plan is intended to complement Reclamation's *Modeling Workplan* (Nov. 2016), the objective of which is to update and refine modeling capabilities.



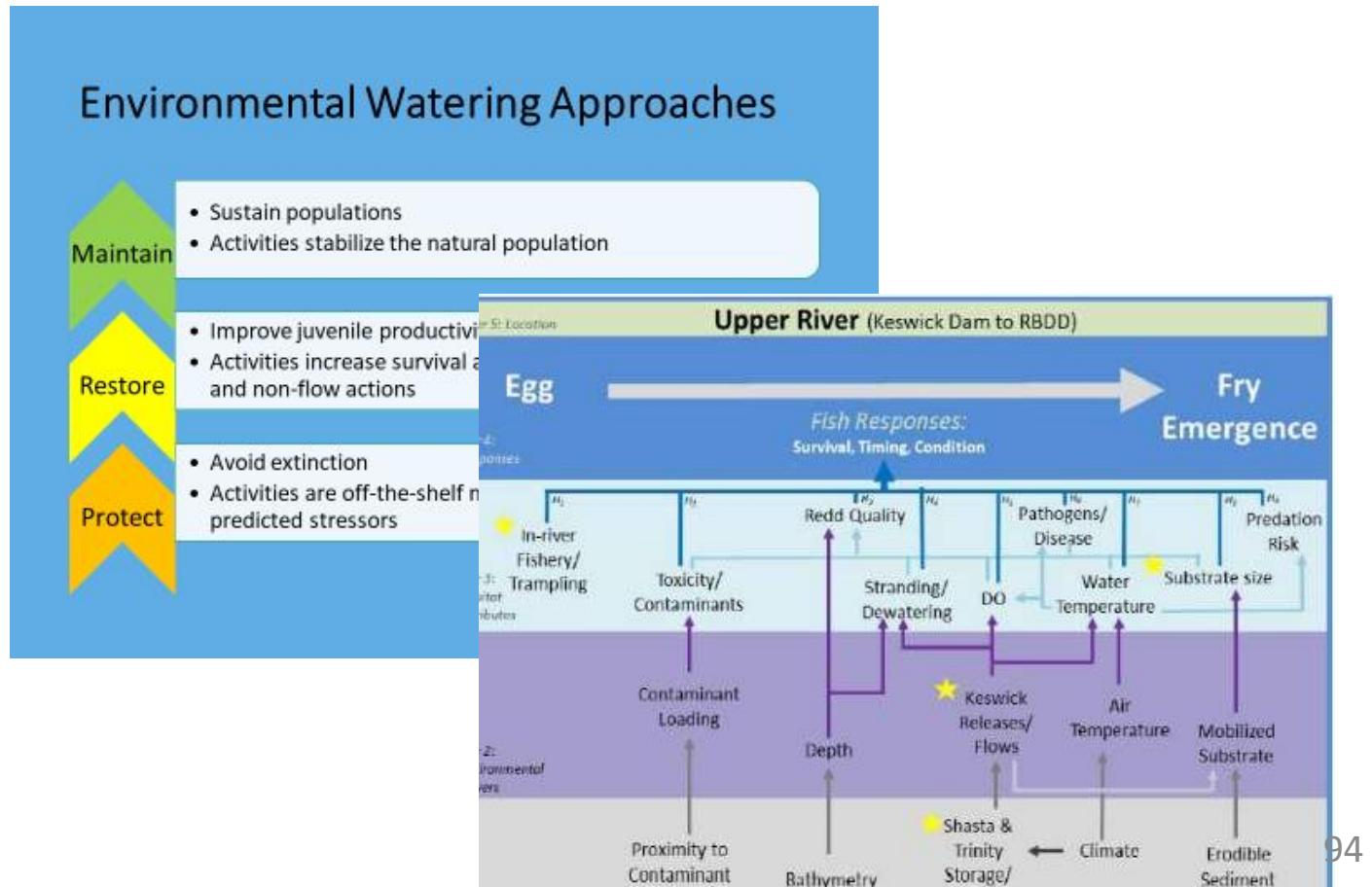
# Science Plan Objectives

To be used to help guide the “budget in Federal fiscal year 2018, if possible, and into fiscal year 2019 and beyond.”

Specifically by directing actions that will:

- Reduce uncertainty on the conditions necessary to achieve desired fish and water management goals
- Identify near-term monitoring, biological modeling, and analysis and synthesis needs to improve fish and water management decision-making regarding Action Suite I.2
- Coordinate activities between agencies, stakeholders, and other interested parties.

# Fish and Water Management Goals

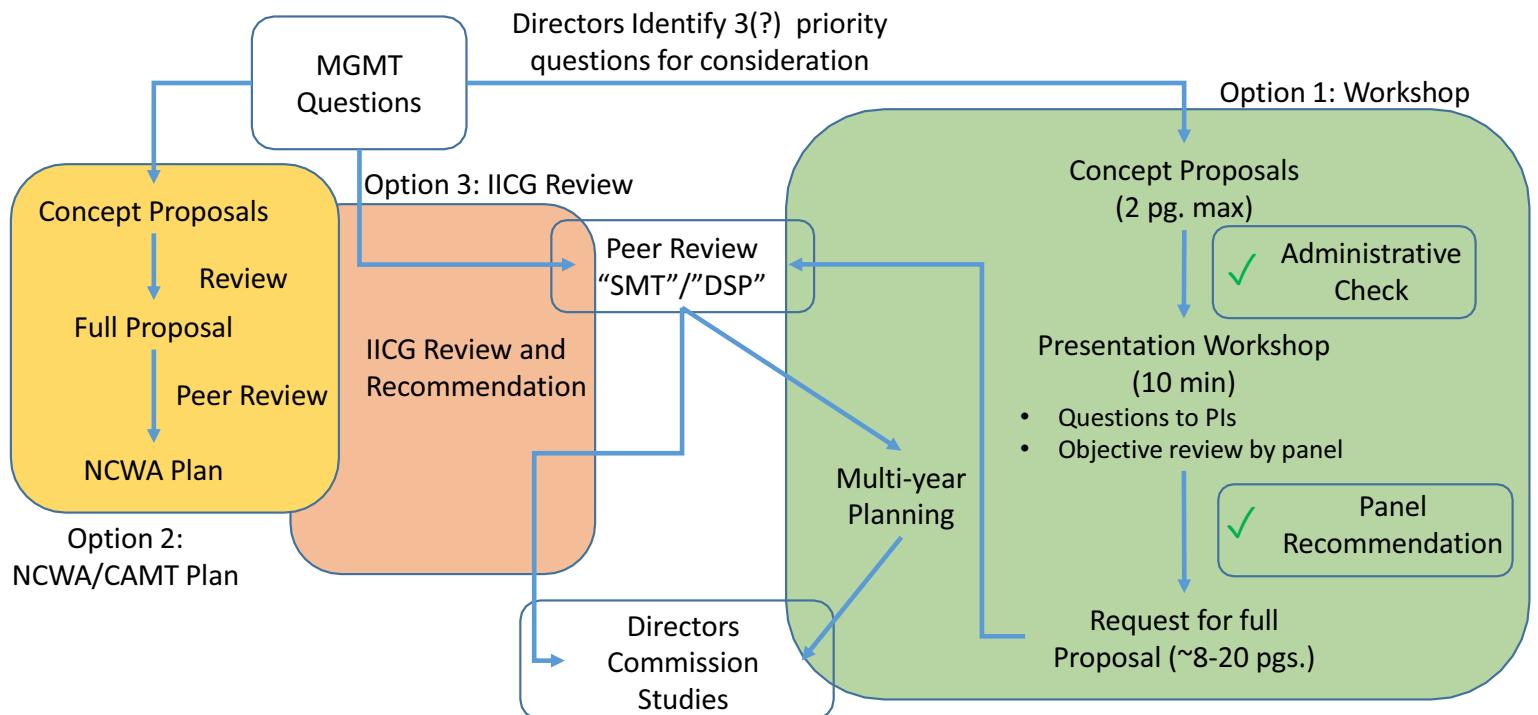


# Management Questions

- Forecasting (biological modeling and synthesis)
- Species Viability and Variability (mechanistic studies of observation and experiments)
- Interactions between Stressors (community studies)
- Structural Modification and Facilities (engineering studies)

# Implementation

## Science Planning: Annual/Bi-annual cycle?



# Monitoring

The Science Plan identifies a number of new and ongoing monitoring programs the data of which currently inform, or may be used in the future to inform, Project operations. This monitoring may be further used to answer the proposed management questions.

- Core Monitoring (existing, compliance monitoring)
- Special Studies (Short-term, opportunistic studies)

# Time Table and Next Steps

Task	Timeline
Final version of Science Plan	December 2017 – January 2018
Study prioritization and planning	January- June 2018-2020
Study funding and implementation	October 2018- September 2021
Study Status Reporting	Semiannually WY 2019-2021
Monitoring Status Reporting	Open data approach
Biological Review Panel (Independent review of final findings and monitoring)	September 2019, 2021, 2023

# Questions and Feedback

Reclamation and NMFS are particularly interested in comments regarding

- (1) sufficiency of the Management Questions section,
- (2) the collaborative science approaches to planning, prioritization, and implementation described in the Implementation section (slide 7), and
- (3) adequacy of the Stakeholder Involvement and Outreach section.

Questions and input can be provided via email to Evan Sawyer, [evan.sawyer@NOAA.gov](mailto:evan.sawyer@NOAA.gov). Please send comments no later than COB March 2, 2018.

# Discussion Q&A

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