



Potential LTEMP Experiments Spring/Summer 2022

Technical Work Group Meeting April 13, 2022

Traynham, Bureau of Reclamation Kennedy, USGS, Southwest Biological Science Center, Grand Canyon Monitoring and Research Center

LTEMP Process for Experiments

- Annual Reporting and TWG meetings
- Notification and Consultation to Tribes & PA Parties
- Implementation / Planning Team Recommendation
- DOI decision

1.4 COMMUNICATION AND CONSULTATION PROCESS FOR ALTERNATIVE D

To determine whether conditions are suitable for implementing or discontinuing experimental treatments or management actions, the DOI will schedule implementation/planning meetings or calls with the DOI bureaus (USGS, NPS, FWS, BIA, and Reclamation), WAPA, AZGFD, and one liaison from each Basin State and from the UCRC, as needed or requested by the participants. The implementation/planning group will strive to develop a consensus recommendation to bring forth to the DOI regarding resource issues as detailed at the beginning of this section, as well as including WAPA's assessment of the status of the Basin Fund. The Secretary of the Interior will consider the consensus recommendations of the implementation/planning group, but retains sole discretion to decide how best to accomplish operations and experiments in any given year pursuant to the ROD and other binding obligations.



Potential LTEMP Flow Experiments Water Year 2022

GCD Experimental Flow	Duration	Implementation Window			
Fall HFE	up to 96 hours	October - November			
Extended Duration Fall HFE	97- 192* or 97-250 hours***	October - November			
Spring HFE [∆]	up to 96 hours	March – April			
Proactive Spring HFE ^{∆◊}	24 hours**	April – June			
Trout Management Flows	up to 3 cycles/month for 4 months	May – August			
Macroinvertebrate Flows	target 2-3 replicates	May – August			
 * First test not to exceed 192 hours ** First test 24 hours 	∆ no Spring HFE in same WY as extended duration Fall HFE ♦ no proactive Spring HFE in same WY as sediment-driven Spring HFE				

*** After first test, up to 250 hours

WY 2022 Related Activities:

- <u>Drought Response Ops at GCD</u> Lower winter releases, reallocation
- Consultation w/ Tribes re: Trout Management Flows Jan kickoff
- Planning/Implementation Process Review



Review – 2021 Bug Flows

• Recommendation #2:

To inform discussion of potential future implementation of the Bug Flows experiment, the PI Team recommends, by consensus, the following next steps for DOI to consider:

- The PI Team commits to document its considerations in a memo to DOI and the LTEMP Leadership Team.
- ✓ Request that GCMRC state resource implications for non-implementation of Bug Flows in WY 2021.
- Request that GCMRC complete a report by January 2022 summarizing experimental findings and discuss how the observations of non-implementation compared to the predictions.
- Request that WAPA provide additional information regarding purchase power cost estimates, including assumptions and uncertainty, such that effects to hydropower are minimized if Bug Flows are implemented in the future.
- Request that the Science Advisors Program establish and convene an independent review panel to evaluate the Bug Flows experiment in achieving it objective and to develop opportunities for further experimentation.



Goal 2. Natural Processes

 Restore, to the extent practicable, ecological patterns and processes within their range of natural variability, including the natural abundance, diversity, and genetic and ecological integrity of the plant and animal species native to those ecosystems.



30 years of Adaptive Management Experimentation: 1990-2020



≊USGS

Low Summer Steady Flow Experiment-2000

- ~120 days of steady flow
- Target: juvenile native fish
- Food web monitoring relied on static metrics
 - algae biomass
 - benthic invertebrates (larvae)







Figure 6-9. Mean densities of *Chironomidae* in the Lees Ferry reach of the Colorado River in April, June, July, August, and September 1993–97 and 2000. Error bars represent 95-percent confidence intervals. Data from Arizona Game and Fish Department (Rogers and others, unpub. report, 2003).

From Ralston 2011, USGS Open File Report 2011 1220



Large impact to hydropower
High demand summer months
Exacerbated by energy market manipulation (ENRON)

Fall Steady Flow Experiment-2008 to 2012

- 60d/yr steady flow for 5 years
- Target: juvenile native fish
- New tools for food web monitoring developed
 - 2008-Invertebrate drift
 - 2009-Juv. native fish growth/surv
 - 2012-GPP, comm. light trapping





others 2015, Limn.& Ocean

From Hall and







Bug Flow Experiment-2018-2020

~36d/yr steady flow for 3 years Targeted egg laying process





≈USGS



- Lower cost than 2008-2012
 - experiment
 - Fewer days/yr
 - Low demand weekends



Bug Flows Synthesis Key Findings

 Enhanced natural processes and improved food base

- More egg laying substrates
- More insect emergence
- More caddisflies
 - But not more midges
- More algae (GPP)

Enhanced rainbow trout fishery

Higher catch rates

"Objective: Improve food base productivity and abundance or diversity of mayflies, stoneflies, and caddisflies" LTEMP Table 4.



UPDATED RESULTS

Cessation of Bug Flows associated with: ~50% decline in midges

Consistent with hypothesis that Bug Flows was improving conditions for midges

~25% decline in caddisflies

Tough to untangle what this means -no direct benefits to larvae or emergence in '21 -But preceded by 3 years of good egg laying



GCMRC Recommendation

- 1) Repeat weekend experiment—May to August
 Solid design, easy comparison, reduce uncertainties
 - Sond design, easy comparison, reduce uncertaint
- 2) Expand, add months—March to October
 - More of a good thing
- 3) Start earlier—March to June
 - Focus on GPP and larval benefit, lower cost
- 3) Start earlier, add fall mo.—March to June, Sept to Oct
 - Longer experiment yet reduces impact to hydropower
- 4) Shorten experiment (e.g., May-June only)
 - Lower cost





Conclusion

 The best available science continues to indicate Bug Flows were successful at Enhancing Natural Process that sustain the Colorado River ecosystem





Planned monitoring—2022

Community Science light traps

- ~ 750 samples per year, throughout Canyon
- Robust dataset for tracking insect response

Fish diet and food web studies



Kennedy et al. 2016 BioScience

- Q: Are changes in food base benefitting native fish?
- Non-lethal methods to honor tribal values
 - Stable isotopes
 - Fecal e-dna
 - Lavage (stomach pumping) where possible





APRIL 2022								
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday		
27	28	29	30	31	1	2		
				Draft Report	distributed			
			AMWG/TWG	for PI Team	review			
			Webinar					
3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
	Tech Team Ca	all #4.5		Tech Team C	all #5			
	Draft Report	review		Final Report				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
	Leadersh	ip Team mtg;	'	Notify GCDAMP				
L L	DOI decision public				IC			
	Leadership Te	am TWG N	leeting					
17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
Easter Sunday								
24	25	26	27	28	29	30		

Potential Hydrograph Alternatives

• Hydrograph characteristics:

- Implementation window May 1 August 31
- Steady weekend lows, fluctuating weekday releases
- Weekend lows "H" cfs higher than weekday lows
- Weekly, Monthly, and Annual release volumes would not change.
- FY22 Hydrograph Alternatives*
 - Alt 1: H level → Base Hydrograph, H750**
 - Alt 2: H level \rightarrow H1 (zero offset)
 - Alt 3: H level \rightarrow H -250 (negative offset)
 - * All alternatives feature 36 days of steady flows
 - ** H750 Weekend releases are 750 cfs higher than weekday lows







June

July

August

7,621

9,037

9,453

14,401

17,037

17,453

9,350

9,851

10,119

16,130

17,851

18,119

9,350

9,710

9,904

16,380

17,960

18,540

8,600

9,585

10,119

15,380

17,585

18,119



Resource Considerations

- 1. Water quality and water delivery
- 2. Humpback Chub
- 3. Sediment
- 4. Riparian Ecosystems
- 5. Historic properties and traditional cultural properties
- 6. Tribal Concerns
- 7. Hydropower production and WAPA's assessment of the status of the Basin Fund
- 8. Rainbow Trout Fishery
- 9. Recreation
- 10. Other Resources

Reference: 2016 LTEMP ROD, p. B-8,

- → Other Considerations
- Ops uncertainty annual
- Ops uncertainty monthly
- Non-native fish



Section 1.3 Implementation Process for Experiments Under Alternative D

Basin Fund Status & Impacts

• Projected Basin Fund Decline

 \circ \rightarrow \$83M by end of FY22

• Projected costs of FY22 Bug Flows: about \$1.4M



• Prior year costs

- FY18 <u>actual \$165K</u> (estimated \$335K) (H1000)
- FY19 <u>actual \$327K</u> (estimated \$332K) (H750)
- ⁹ FY20 actual TBD (\$750K-\$1M) (estimated \$407K) (H750)



Stakeholder Feedback

- AMWG/TWG Informational webinar (3/30)
 - Request for comments by Friday, April 8
- Support
 - Fly Fishers International/Trout Unlimited Recreational Anglers
- Opposed
 - Colorado River Energy Distributors Association



Technical Recommendation

• Summary

- Implement Bug Flows May 1 Aug 31, 2022
- Adverse effects to hydropower; defer on "unacceptable"
- \circ Uncertainty in hydrology, operations, resources \rightarrow
 - Bi-weekly PI Team coordination May August
 - New conditions, unanticipated effects, potential off-ramps
- Further consideration of design improvements

• Team Perspectives (of 15)

- Support (10)
- Opposed (1)
- Abstained (2)
- Absent (2)



THANK YOU !!!



— BUREAU OF — RECLAMATION

