Old and Middle River Flow Management

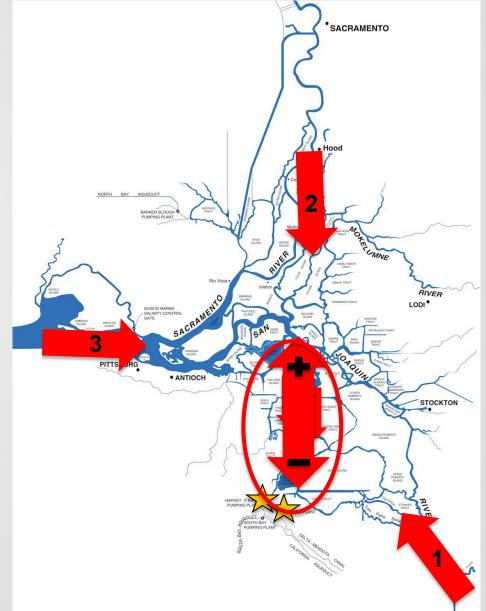
February 29, 2024



Brian Schreier (DWR), Brian Mahardja (USBR), and Bryant Giorgi (DWR)

Concept of Old and Middle River Flows

- Old and Middle Rivers = OMR
- Three tiers of export water
- Majority of time = north to south through OMR
- OMR can be positive or negative



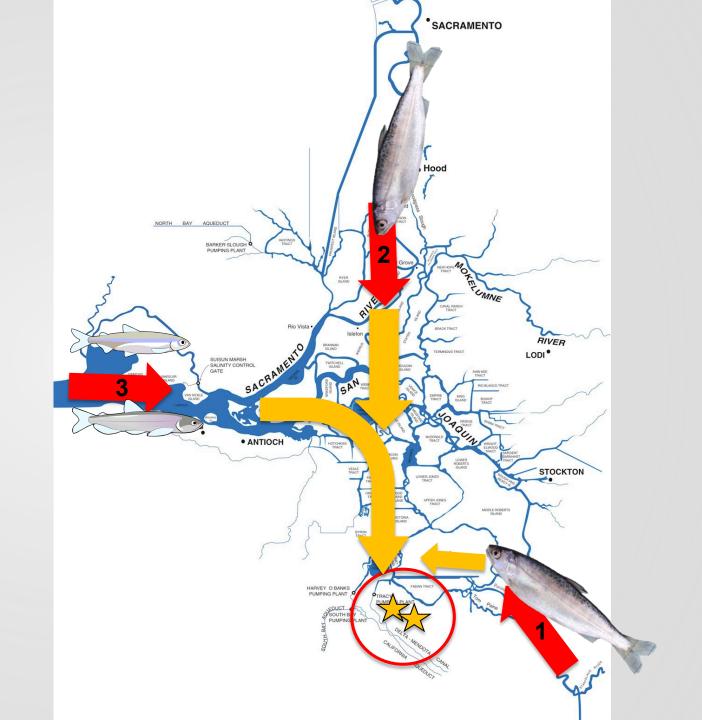


Seasonality of Fish

		OMR Management Season											
Salvage data from WY2010-2023		Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept
Fall Run Chinook	Juveniles in delta												
	Observed salvage												
Late Fall Run Chinook	Juveniles in delta												
	Observed salvage												
Winter Run Chinook	Juveniles in delta												
	Observed salvage												
Spring Run Chinook	Yearling in delta										T		
	Juveniles in delta												
	Yearling salvage												
	Juvenile salvage												
Steelhead	Juveniles in delta												
	Observed salvage												
Delta Smelt	Adults in delta												
	Larvae/Juveniles in delta												
	Observed salvage												
Longfin Smelt	Adults in delta												
	Larvae/Juveniles in delta												
	Observed salvage										1		
	DEPARTMENT OF												

Where are fish coming from?

- Entrainment
- Salvage
- Loss





Layers of Export Management

Infrastructure capacity

Maximum export rate that infrastructure can safely support

Storm Flex Operations

2020 CESA ITP (CDFW; SWP only)

• OMR range -1,250 to -5,000

2019 BiOps (USFWS, NMFS)

• OMR range -2,000 to -5,000

D-1641 (State Water Resources Control Board)

· Water quality and flow criteria

Drought Operations

Minimum Exports

 1,500 cfs combined exports to meet health and safety needs, critical refuge supplies, and senior water right holder obligations



Water Rights Decision 1641

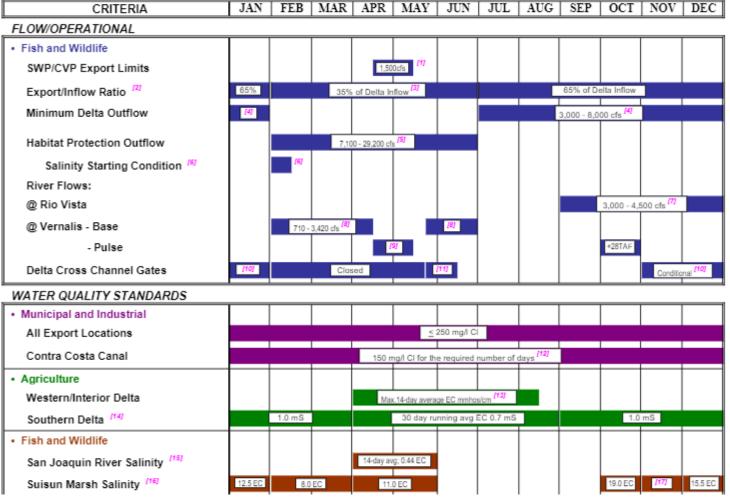
- Water quality and flow requirements
- No direct OMR management
- But is often controlling exports



Bay-Delta Standards

tained in D.1641



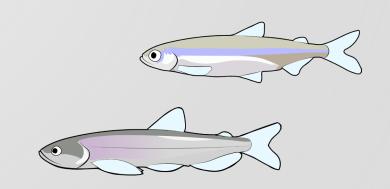


https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/waterrights/water_issues/programs/bay_delta/deltaflow/docs/closing_comments/dwr_closing_attachment.pdf

Types of OMR Management Approaches

- Ecosystem response: First Flush migratory period
- Real-time species entrainment response
 - Monitoring or salvage detections
- Minimizing entrainment risk using environmental surrogates
 - Temperature => Life Stage
 - Turbidity => Presence

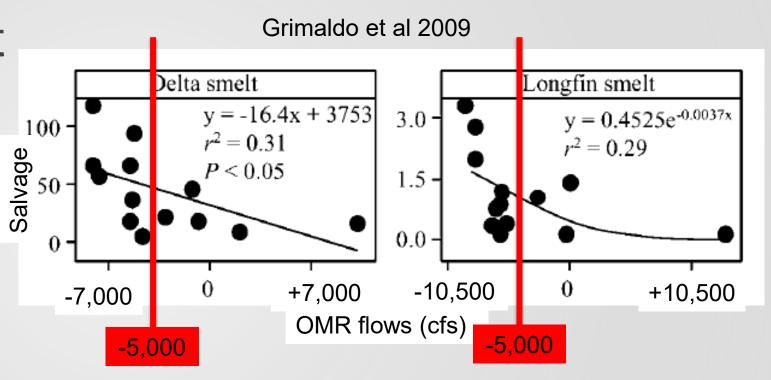




OMR Levels

OMR management

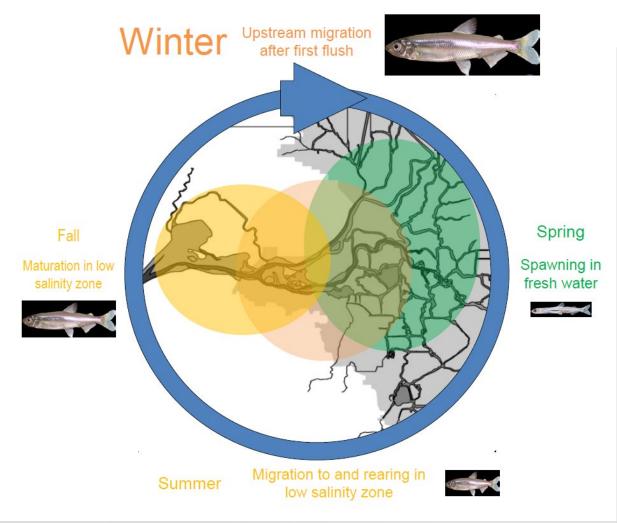
• -5,000 cfs baseline segment of the segment of the



More positive OMR = less entrainment risk



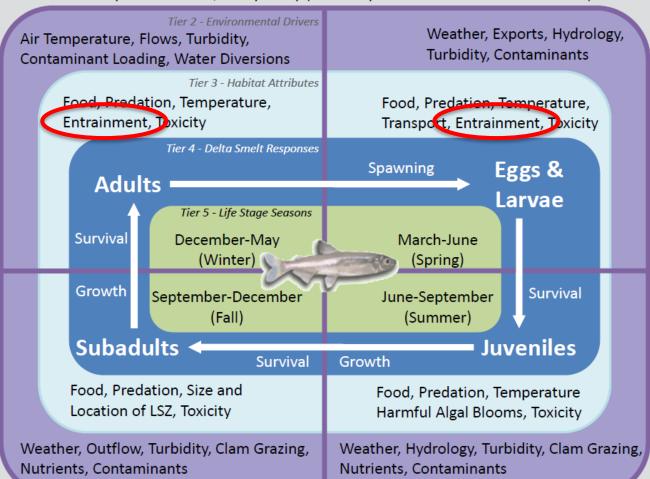
Delta Smelt Conceptual Model



IEP MAST 2014

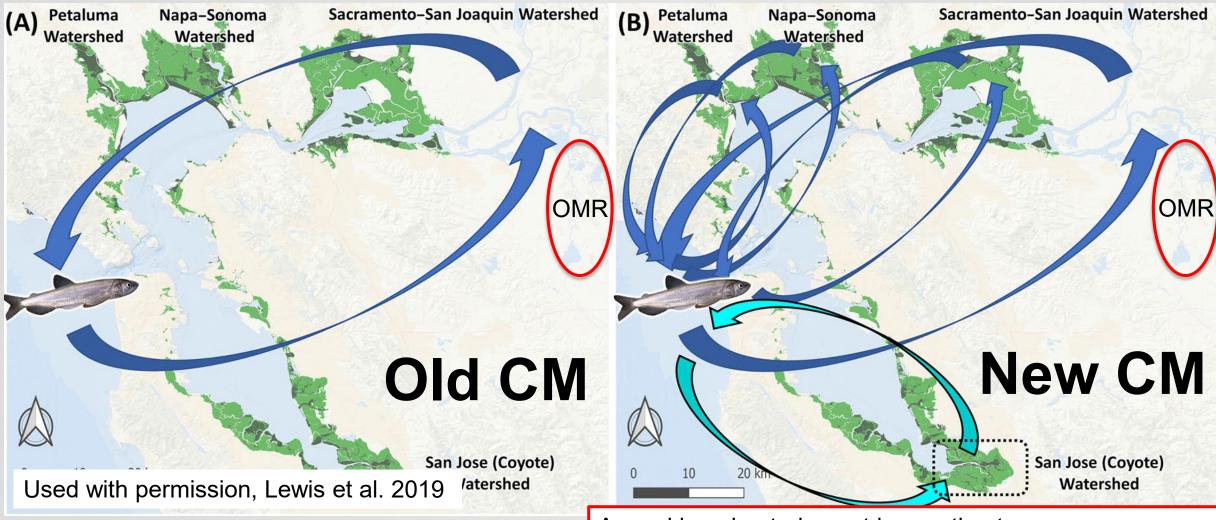
Tier 1 - Landscape Attributes

Erodible Sediment Supply, Proximity to Ocean, Proximity to Discharges, Proximity to Diversions, Bathymetry (Proximity to and Extent of Shallow Areas)





Longfin Smelt Conceptual Model



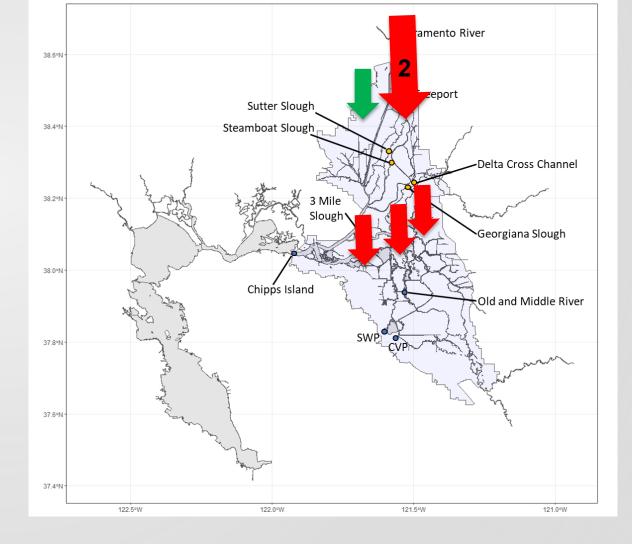


Annual larval entrainment loss estimates:

- 0.5 2.9% (avg 1.5%): Kimmerer and Gross (2022)
- 0.6 2%: Gross et al (2022)

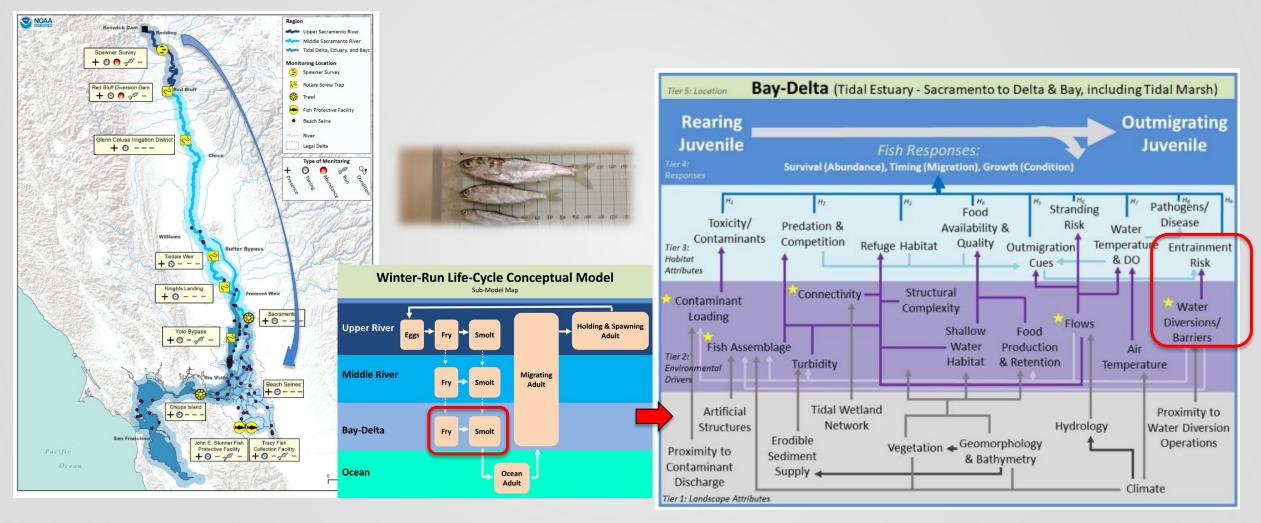
Chinook Salmon Routing and Survival

- Two routes at which juvenile salmon can enter the Delta:
 - Sacramento River
 - Yolo Bypass
- Fish can enter the interior Delta from the Sacramento River through:
 - Delta Cross Channel
 - Georgiana Slough
 - 3-mile slough
- Interior Delta is associated with low survival





Winter-run Chinook Salmon Conceptual Model





Spring-run Chinook Salmon Conceptual Model

- Conceptual model for fry and smolt in the Bay-Delta will likely be similar to winter-run
- Key differences with winter-run:
 - Timing
 - Yearling outmigrants
 - Multiple populations
- San Joaquin River Restoration Program Experimental Population not shown

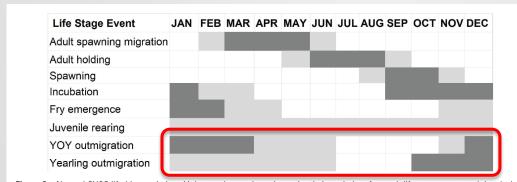


Figure 3 Natural CVSC life history timing. *Light grey boxes* show the entire timing window for each life stage event and the *darker grey boxes* show the event peak timing. YoY = Young-of-the-Year which corresponds to juveniles that outmigrate from the natal tributary as fry or sub-yearling smolts and enter the ocean within their first year. Yearling juveniles are fish that spend an entire year in the natal tributary before outmigrating to the ocean in the following fall, winter and spring.



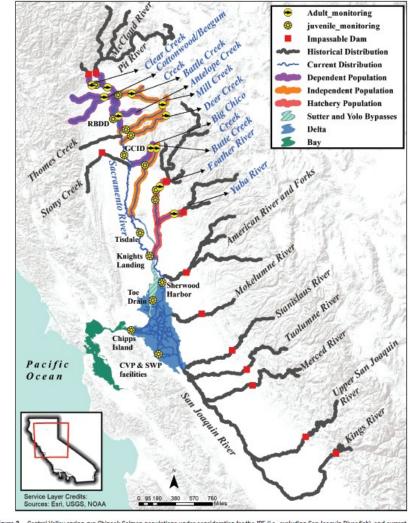
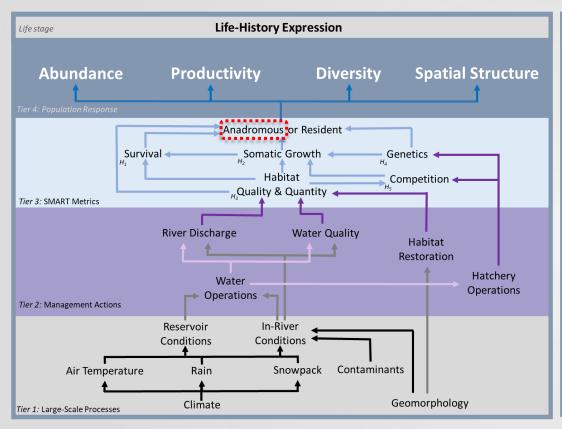
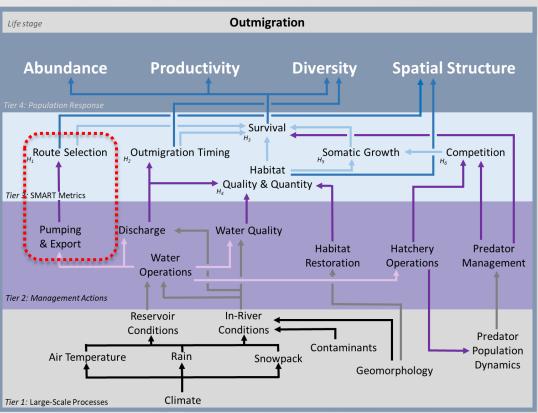


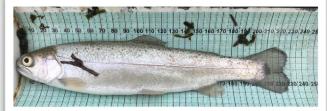
Figure 2 Central Valley spring-run Chinook Salmon populations under consideration for the JPE (i.e., excluding San Joaquin River fish), and current monitoring

Central Valley Steelhead Conceptual Model





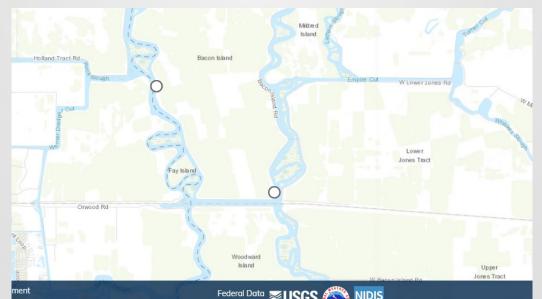




Beakes, M. P., Bilski, R., Brown, H., Collins, A., Ehlo, C., Ferguson, E., Ferguson, J., Goertler, P. A.L., Green. E., Gutierrez, M., Israel, J., Jensen, A., Kurth, R., Mahardja, B., Mathias, B., Nelson, J., Pien, C., Spear, K., and Vick, P. 2023. A Framework for Evaluating O. mykiss Juvenile Production and Fact.ors Affecting Anadromy. Available upon request

Calculating OMR

- Two USGS Monitoring Locations
 - Old River at Bacon Island
 - Middle River at Middle River
- Sum of the daily average tidally filtered flow
 - The Godin filter, a low-pass digital filter

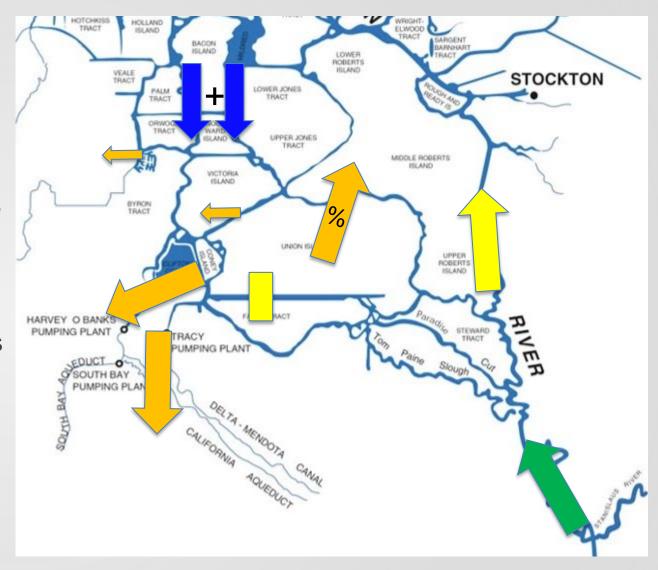






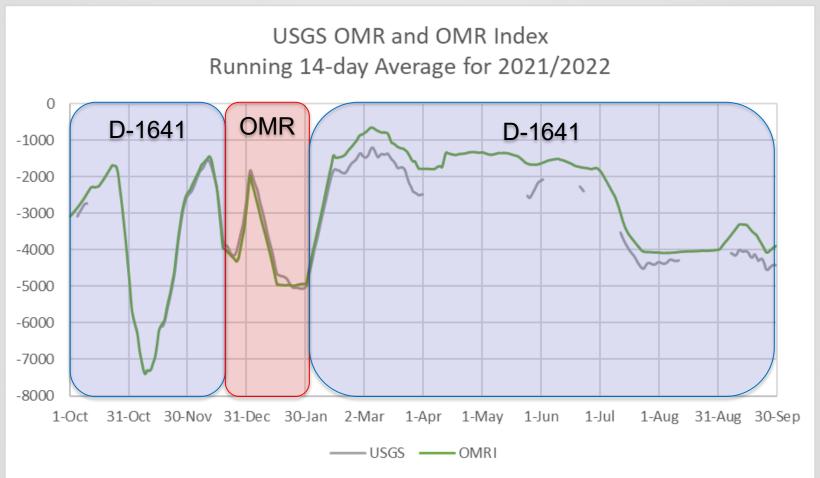
Calculating OMRI

- Old and Middle River Index (OMRI)
 - Mass balance calculation on flows in the South Delta
 - Function of exports, San Joaquin River flows, assumption on local use, and physical structures in the Delta channels
- Different actions can have a different averaging period



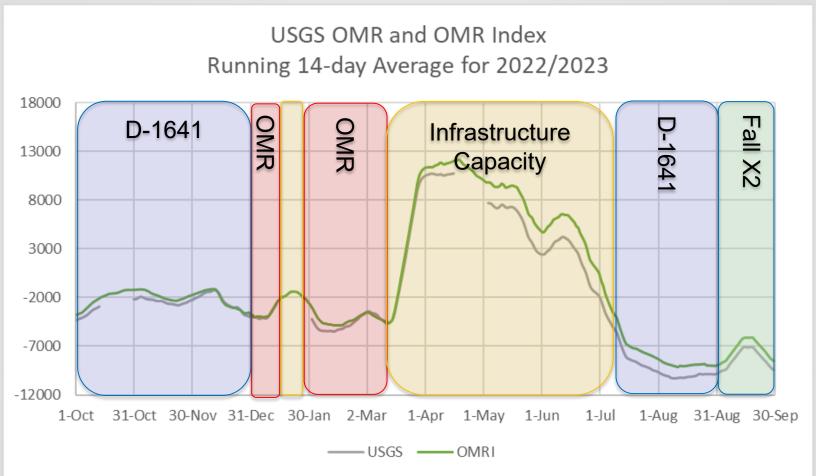


Water Year 2022 (Critically Dry)





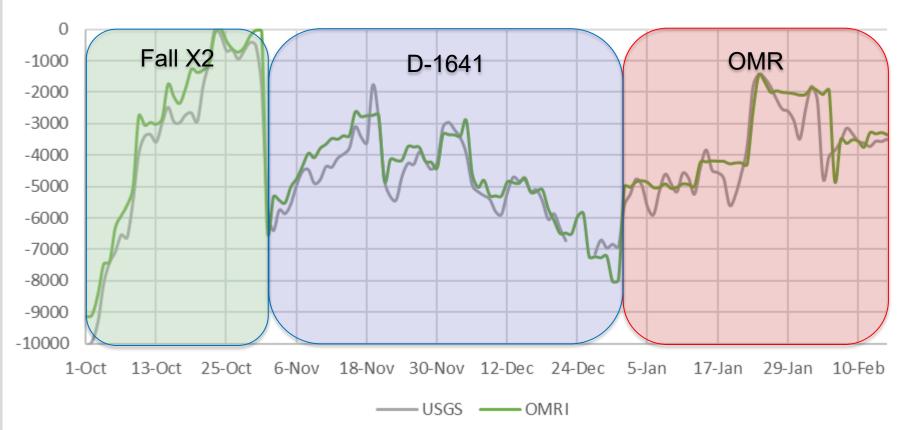
Water Year 2023 (Wet)





Water Year 2024 (in development)

USGS OMR and OMR Index
Daily Average for 2023/2024 through February 15



Questions?



