

1) The TWP Process

2) GCMRC and applied science in an adaptive management
context

3) Some thoughts on High Flow Experiments

Anticipating Budget Shortfalls in FY16 and FY17

- 2: shortfall planning being implemented; expect full program
- 3: shortfall planning being implemented; Element 3.4 uncertain
- 4: shortfall planning being implemented; expect full program
- 5: shortfall planning for AMP elements being implemented; elements beyond CRe are uncertain, reduced level, or dropped
- 6: shortfall planning being implemented; budget savings may be difficult to achieve
- 7: shortfall planning being implemented; expect full program
- 8: shortfall planning being implemented; uncertain funding for some elements
- 9: shortfall planning being implemented; expect full program
- 10: shortfall planning being implemented; expect full program
- 11: shortfall planning being implemented; expect full program
- 12: shortfall planning being implemented; expect full program
- 13: shortfall planning being implemented; reduced support to cooperators likely

Annual Reporting meeting and knowledge assessment *(January 28)*

Technical Work Group meeting *(January 29-30)*

TWG Budget Ad Hoc Group webinar *(February 13)*

Adaptive Management Work Group meeting *(February 19-20)*

Initial identification of potential projects (Mar)

Technical Work Group meeting *(April 8-9)*

TWG Budget Ad Hoc Group webinar *(April 21)*

GCMRC/tribes meeting *(April 22)*

TWP Prospectus (May 9)

Budget Ad Hoc Group webinar *(May 20)*

GCMRC/tribes meeting *(May 22)*

Adaptive Management Work Group webinar *(May 27)*

First draft TWP (June 6)

Stakeholder and Science Advisors review *(June)*

Technical Work Group meetings *(June 24-25, July 15)*

Final draft TWP (August 1)

Important
meetings that
affected
development of
FY15/16/17 TWP

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AR meeting is critical for articulation of scientific basis of Work Plan development. Should include status of monitored resources and progress at resolving research questions. **AR meeting must be carefully planned.**

What is the best way to elicit stakeholder concerns and responses? Increase time between AR and TWG meeting?

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It is challenging to develop this list of projects, because this list is revised and re-evaluated with time. This would be a good time for a Science Advisor/GCMRC workshop to think about science approaches/methods/budgets.

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What is the best way to elicit tribal input?

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Is this of value? Virtually no
feed back was received.

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The review process for the TWP is too compressed and Science Advisor comments are developed in too short a timeframe. Need to reconsider how to get high level science review.

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Does anyone read the revised TWP and the response to reviewer comments?

Late November 2014 – GCMRC meets with Dol agencies to review science and management issues

Late January 2015 – 1-day Annual Reporting meeting; primary emphasis is on reporting of results/scientific advances of FY13/14 BWP

Late November 2015 – GCMRC meets with Dol agencies to review science and management issues

Late January 2016 – 1-day Annual Reporting meeting; primary emphasis is on implications to management and on results/findings of first year of activities of FY15/16/17 TWP

February/March 2016 – TWG considers mid-TWP adjustments to TWP

April 2016 – TWG recommends mid-TWP adjustments

Late November 2016 – GCMRC meets with Dol agencies to review science and management issues

Late January 2017 – 2-day Annual Reporting meeting; primary emphasis is on synthesis of existing knowledge and identification of fundamental monitoring issues and research questions to be addressed in FY18/19/20 TWP

GCMRC – an organization that does excellent science and is not simply a contracting agency

Chief

Logistics (Fritzinger)

Administration and Support

Deputy Chief (Vanderkooi)

Tribal Liaison / Cultural Resource Affairs (Fairley-12)

Special Projects (Melis-10)

GIS Services and Support (Gushue-14)

Fish Monitoring and Research Program (Vanderkooi)
[Vernieu-1; Persons-6; Ward-8; Yard-9]

Socio-economics (Bair-13)

Riparian Monitoring and Research Program (Ralston-11)

Research Groups

Sediment Transport (Topping-2)

River Geomorphology (Grams-3)

Aquatic Ecology (Kennedy-5)

Quantitative Ecology (Yackulic-7)

Remote Sensing and Change Detection (Sankey-4)

Current GCMRC organization

Think about Big Questions, not Small

What is the largest amount of fine sediment that can occur along the banks of the Colorado River, especially as eddy sandbars?

What flow regime, in relation to the natural supply of fine sediment from tributaries, results in the most widespread distribution of fine sediment along the channel banks and in eddies?

Do larger amounts of fine sediment along the channel banks and in eddies significantly change the amount and distribution of fine sediment that occurs above the active channel and that occurs at or near archaeological sites?

What management strategies should be employed to maintain a high quality rainbow trout fishery in Glen Canyon while protecting, and potentially recovering, the endangered humpback chub fish community in Marble and Grand Canyons?

How “Big” are other questions?

Applied Science vs. Adaptive Management Planning: Dynamic Tension

Focus of the past three years has been on
solidify position of GCMRC within USGS
build science capacity
invigorate and inspire research scientists
promote a science vision for GCMRC
leadership
accountability
transparency
empowerment

Adaptive Management Planning:

status of resources (a new **SCORE report**)
Core Monitoring Plan linked to HFEs, NNFC, DFCs, LTEMP that incorporates a vision of what we mean by Adaptive Management in the context of the Grand Canyon segment of the Colorado River
priorities of resources
priorities of segments

Pointing towards the Future

Funded:

Reservoir Limnology/Ecology Science Panel: reservoir/river linkage; Lake Powell/Colorado River ecosystem/Lake Mead

Fish Population Monitoring Science Panel

Non-native Vegetation Control Science Panel

Other Things We Should Do:

Sand bar monitoring program

Valley geomorphology and archaeology

Context

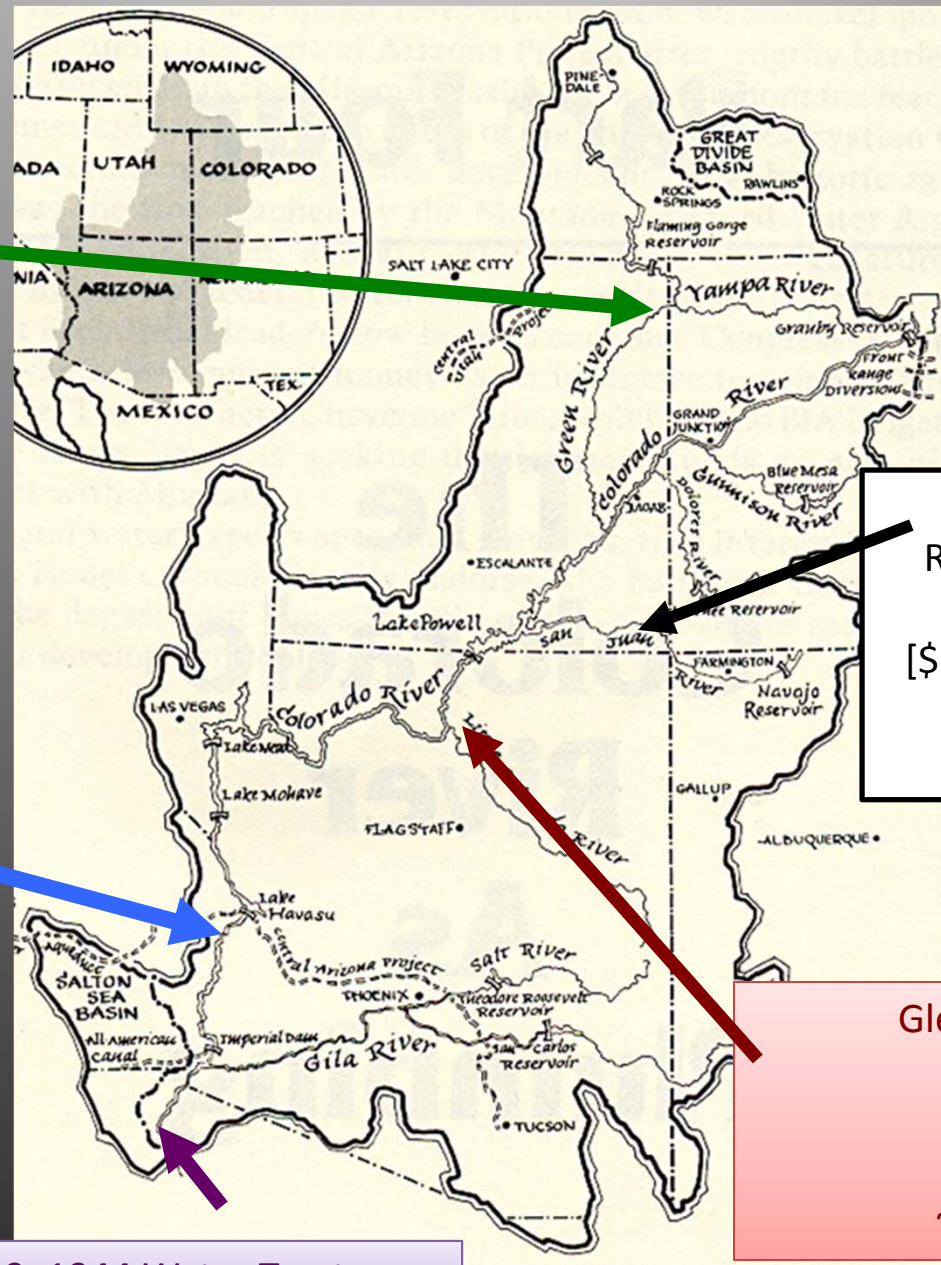
Upper Colorado River
Endangered Fish
Recovery Program
(1988-2013)

[\$161 mil. 1989-2006
~\$7 mil./yr;]

Lower Colorado
River Multi-
Species
Conservation
Program (2005-
2055)

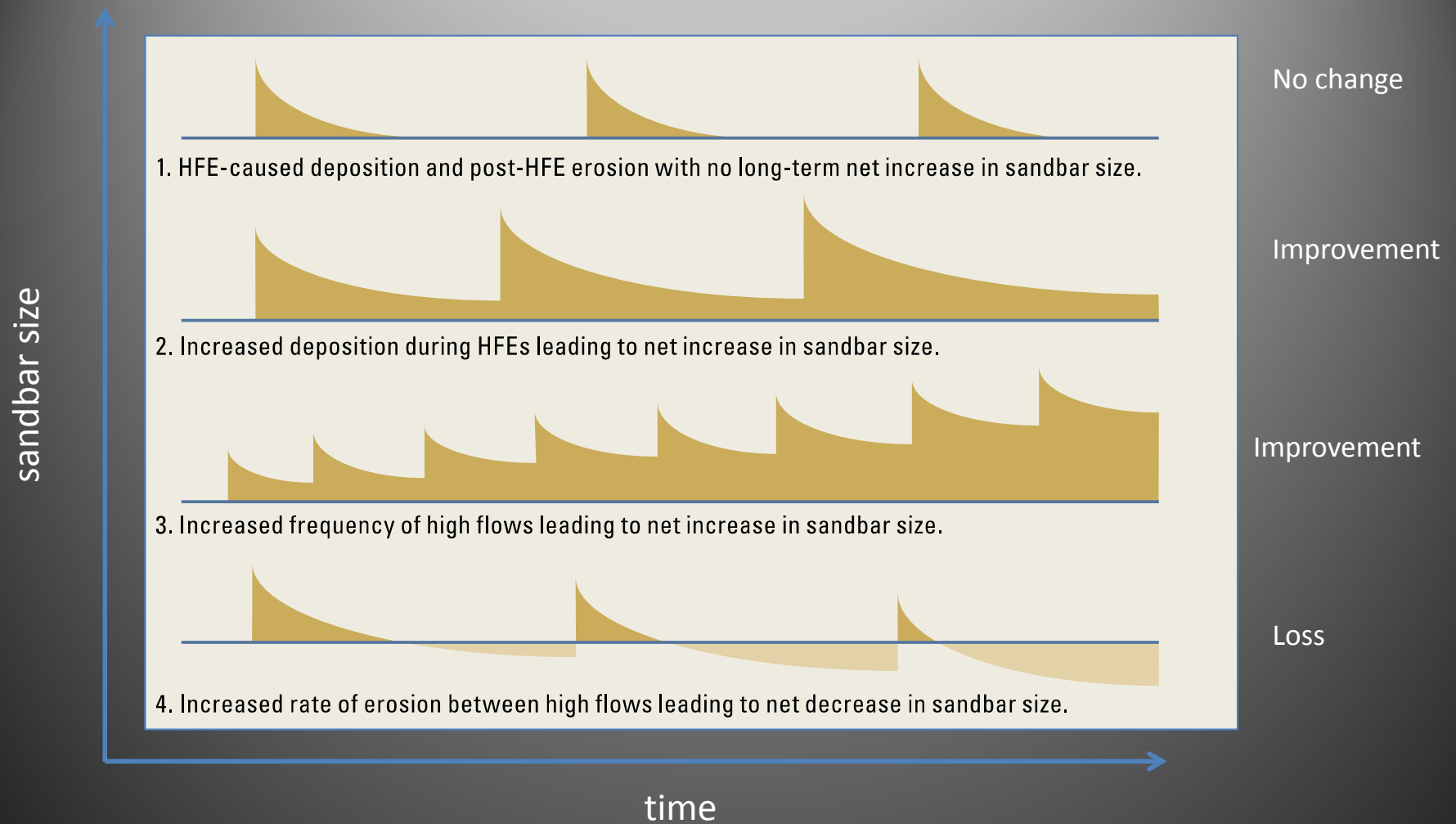
\$620 mil. (50 yrs)
~\$13 mil./yr

Minute 319, 1944 Water Treaty

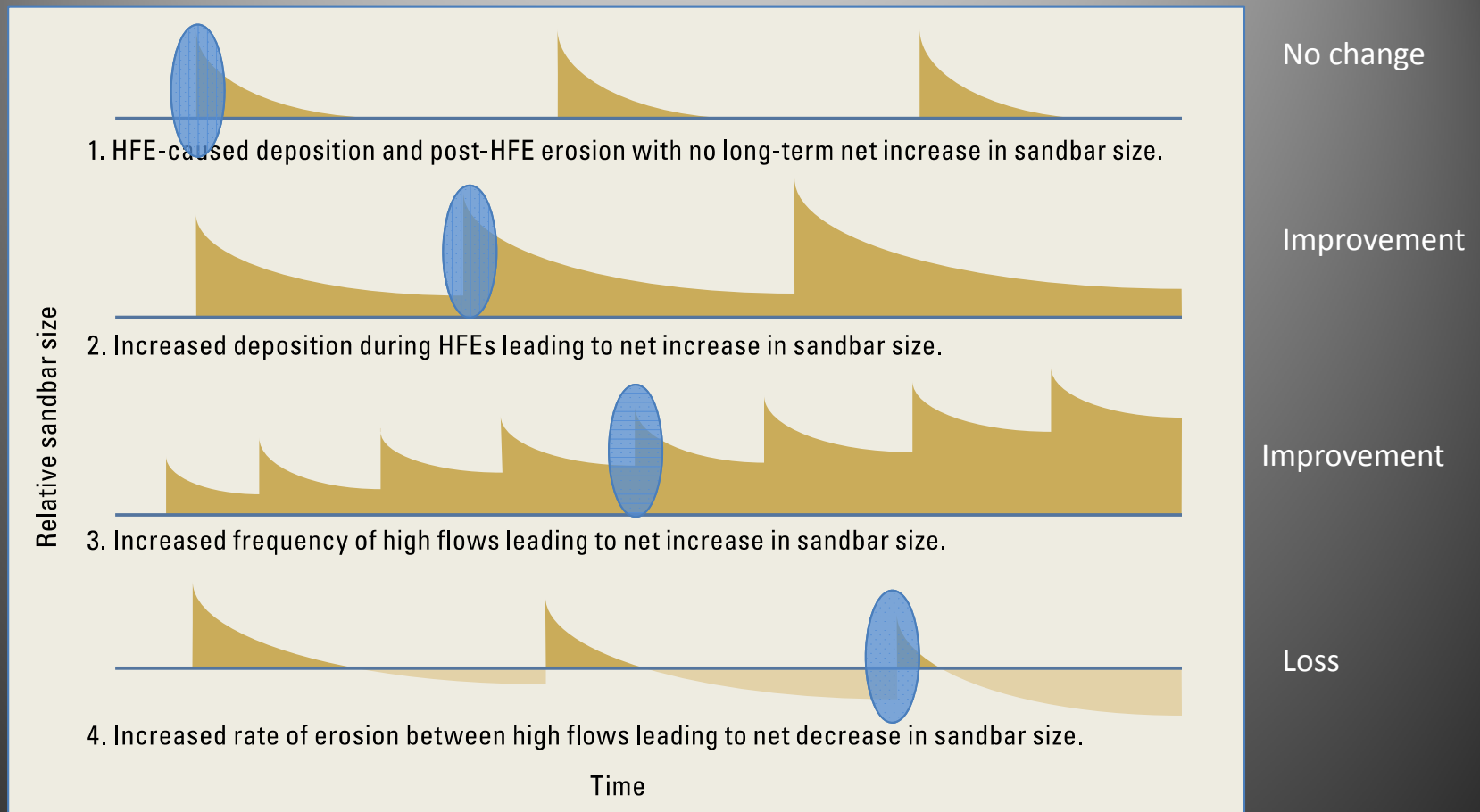


San Juan River Basin
Recovery Implementation
Program (1992-2023)
[\$34.6 mil 1992-2006; \$2.1
mil FY06]

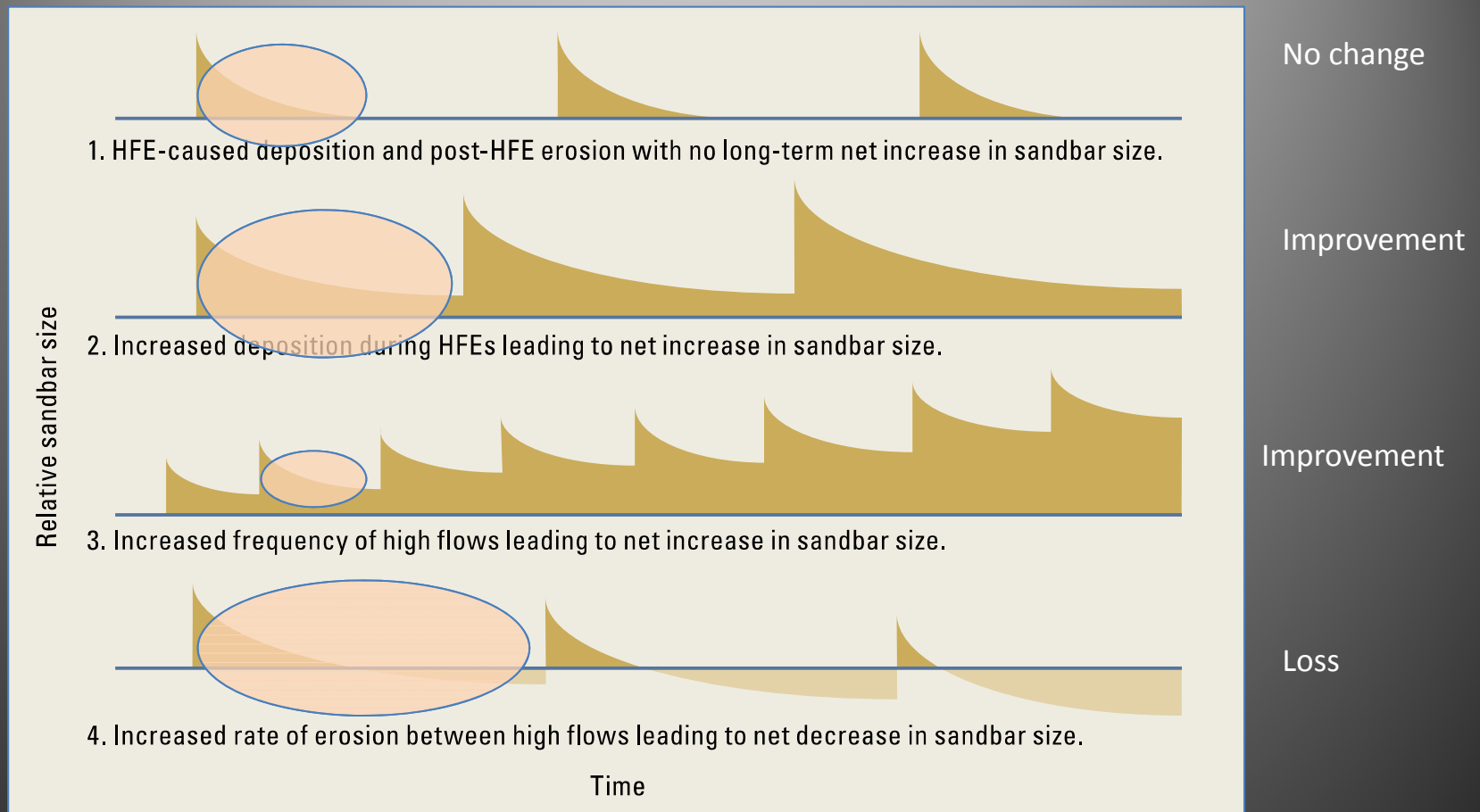
Glen Canyon Dam Adaptive
Management Program
\$11 mil./yr operating
~\$40 mil./yr lost revenue



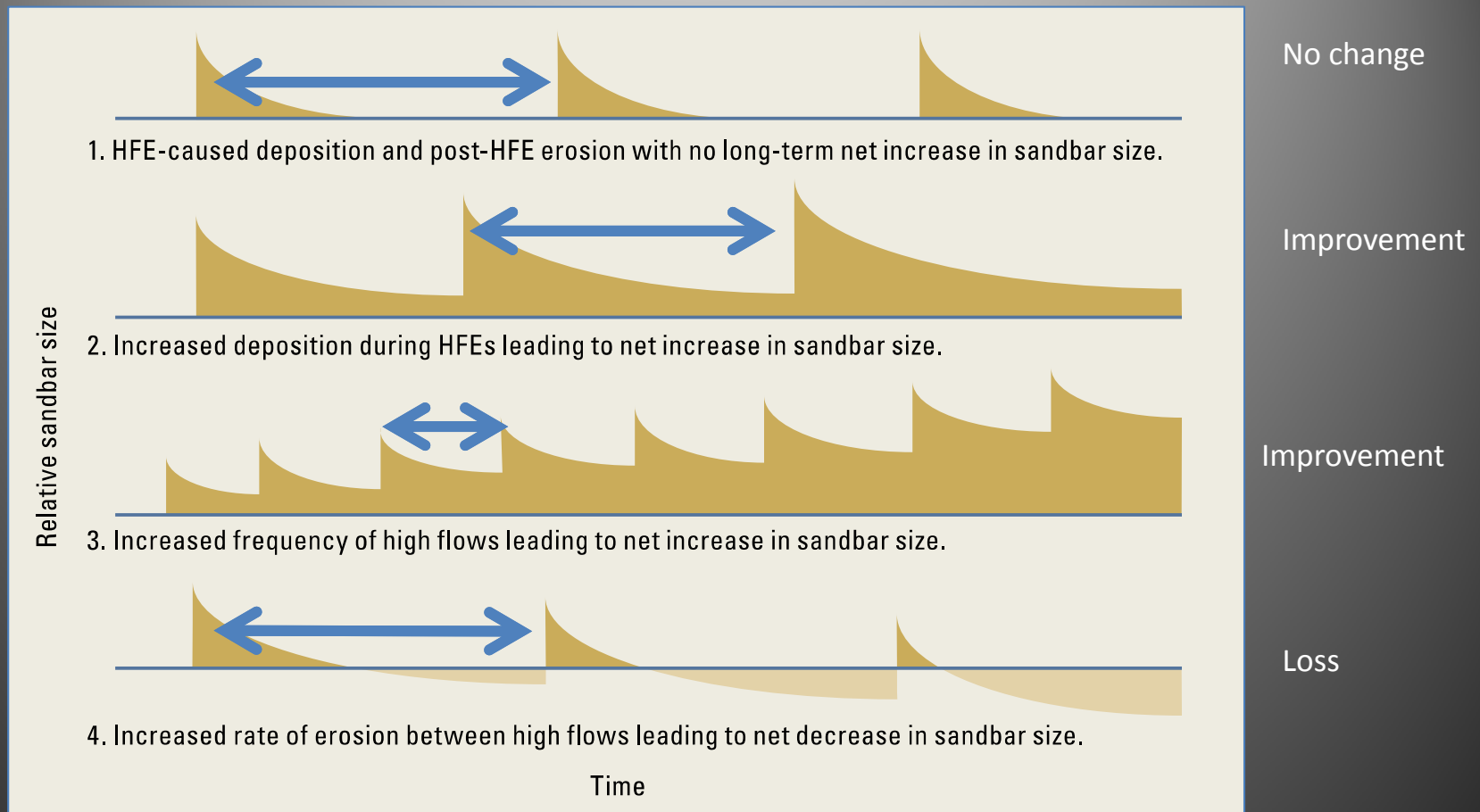
The long-term fate of sand bars will depend on ...



The long-term fate of sand bars will depend on ... (1) the magnitude of bar building during floods,



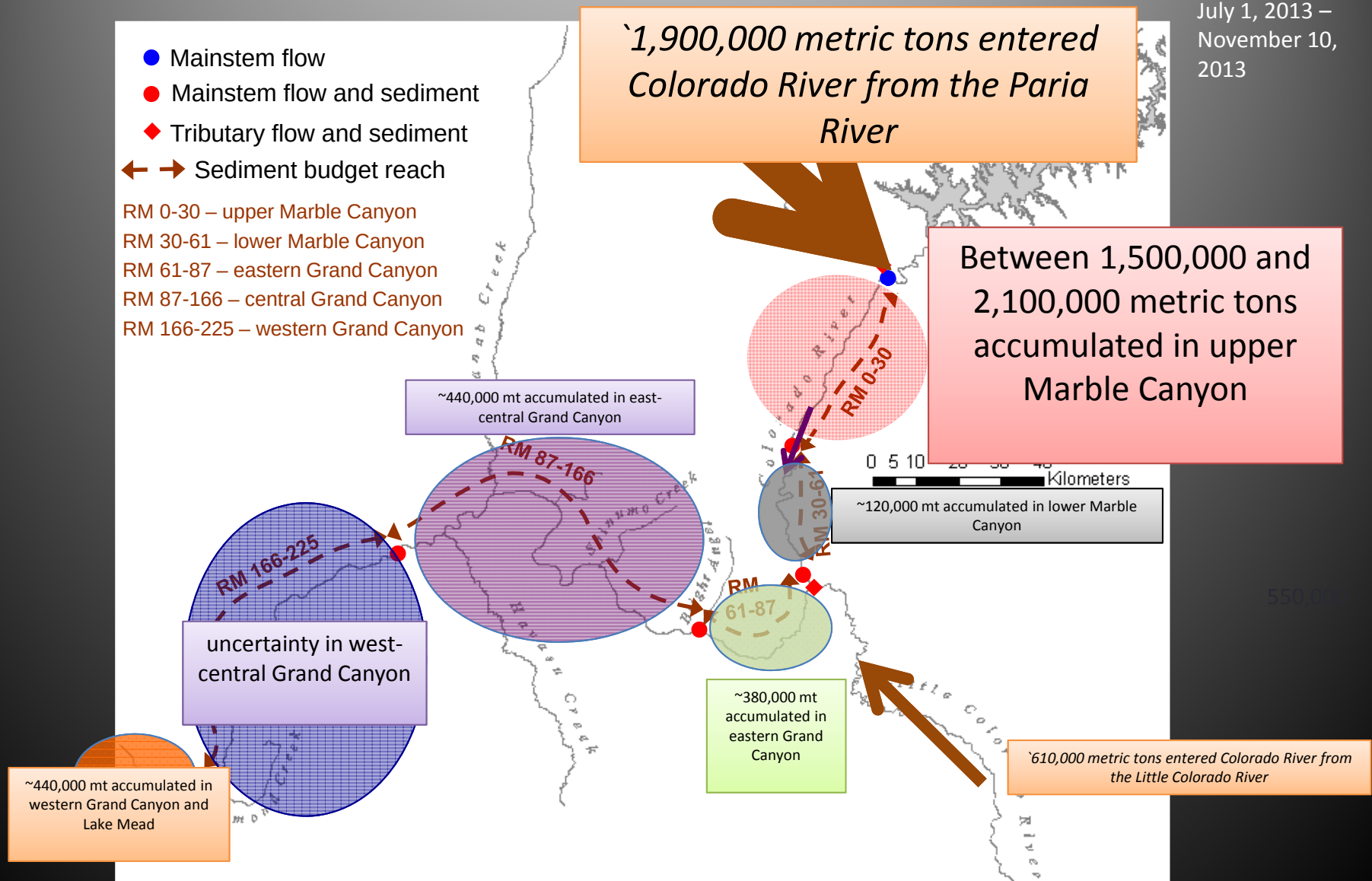
The long-term fate of sand bars will depend on ... (2) the amount of erosion that occurs between floods,



The long-term fate of sand bars will depend on ... (3) the duration of time between floods.

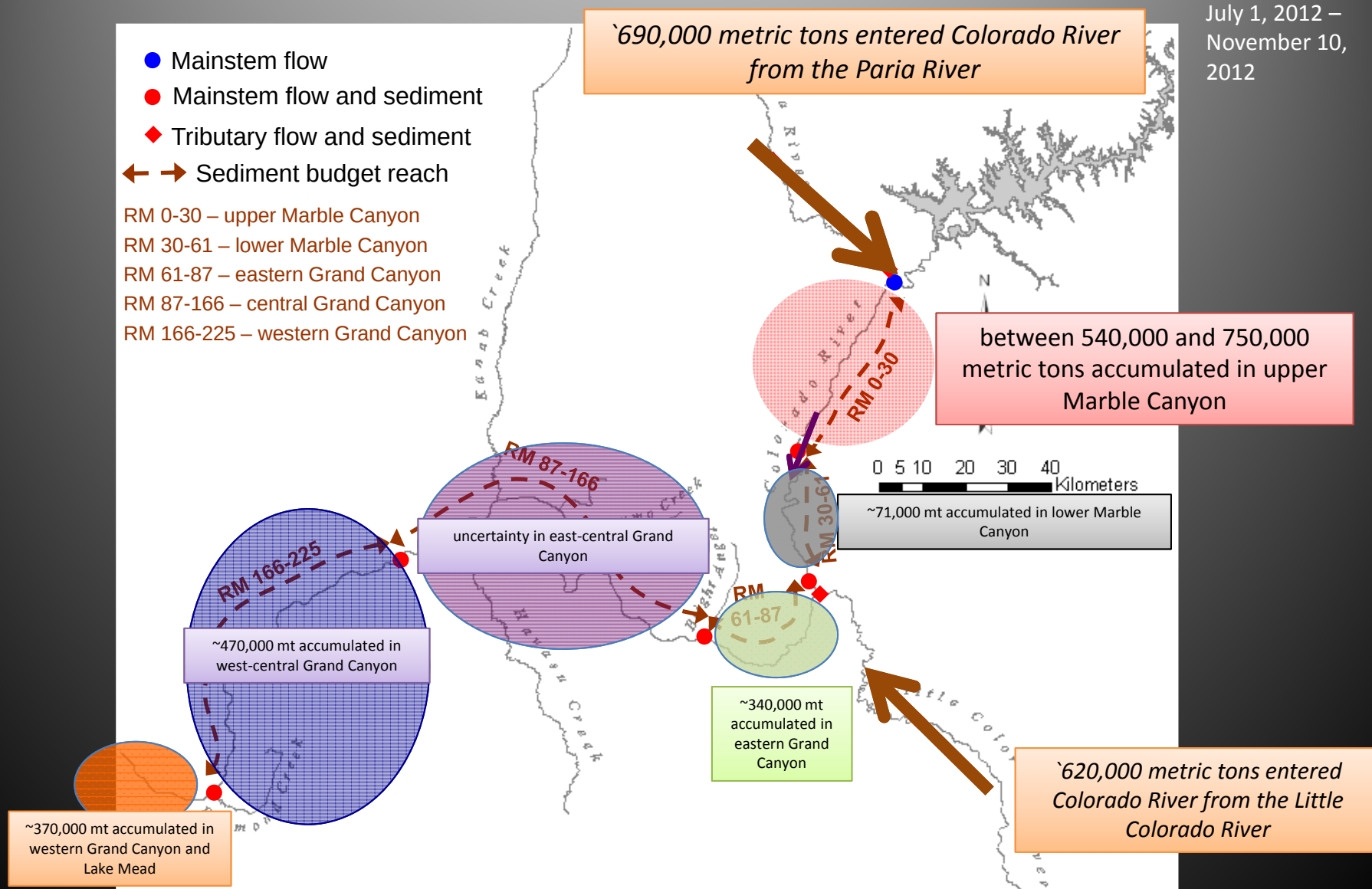
Inflows from the Paria River during the monsoon season are immediately stored in the Colorado River in upper Marble Canyon

July 1, 2013 –
November 10,
2013

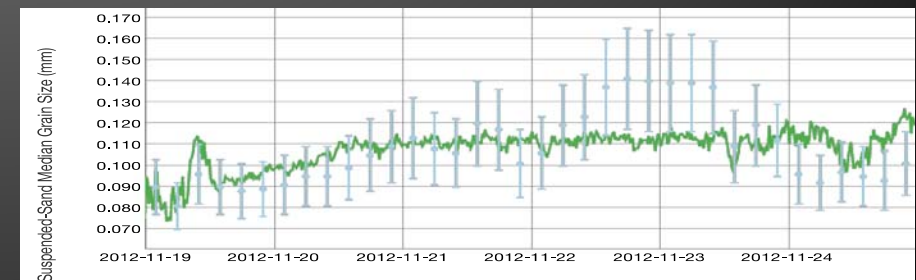
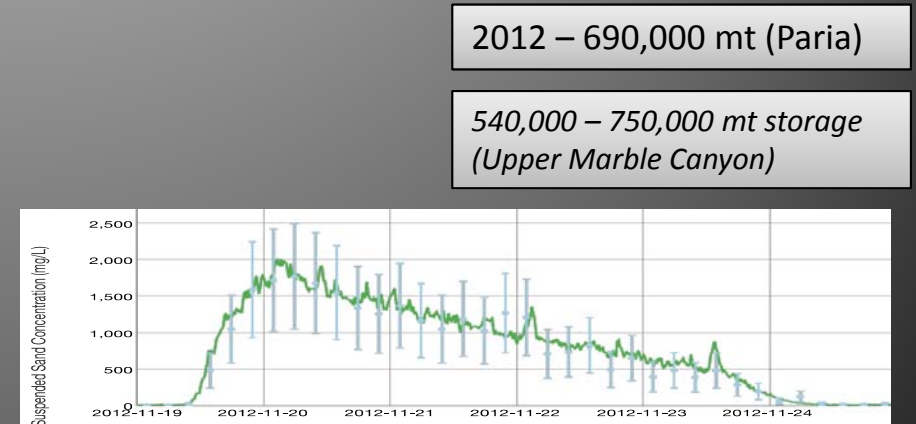
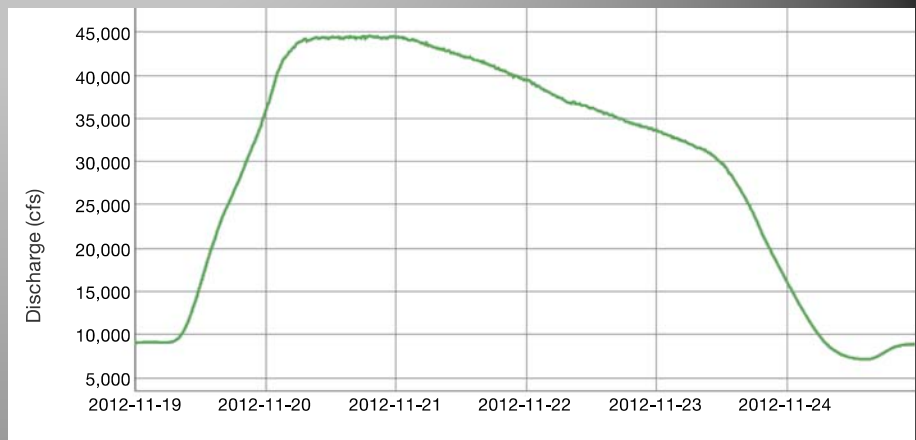
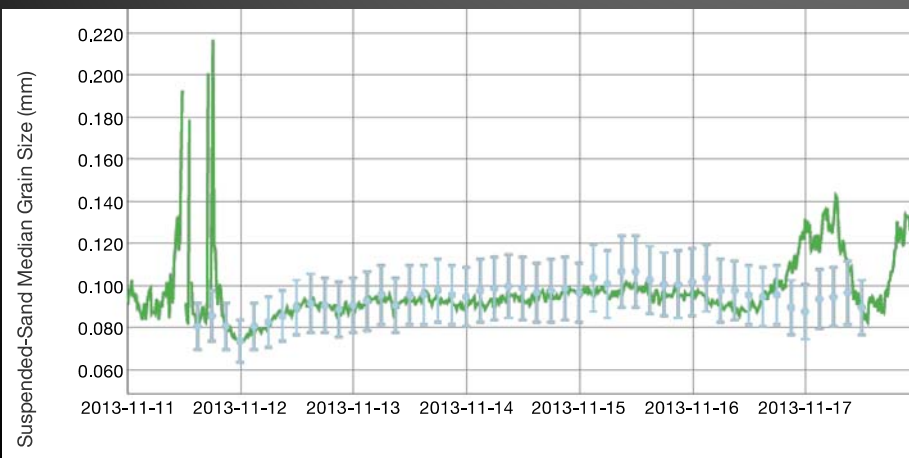
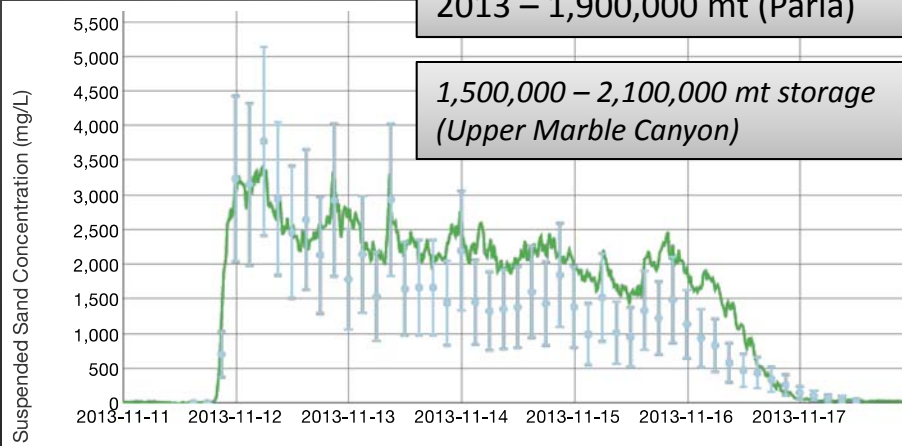
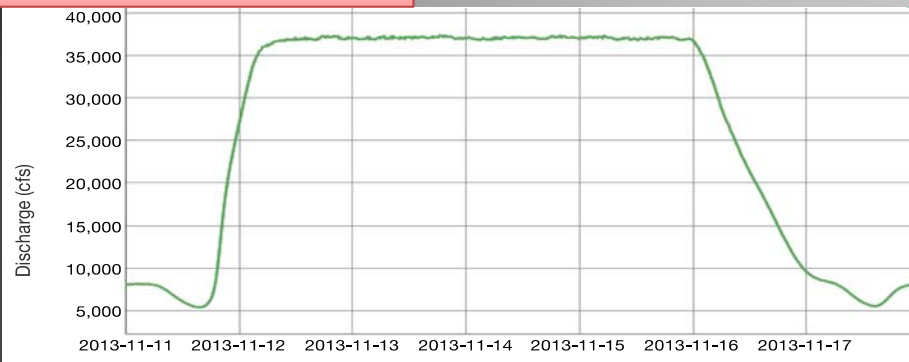


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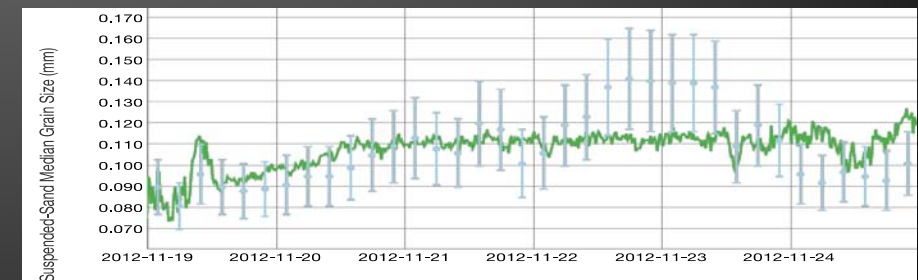
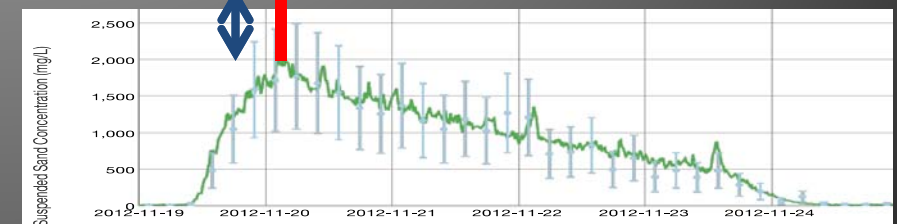
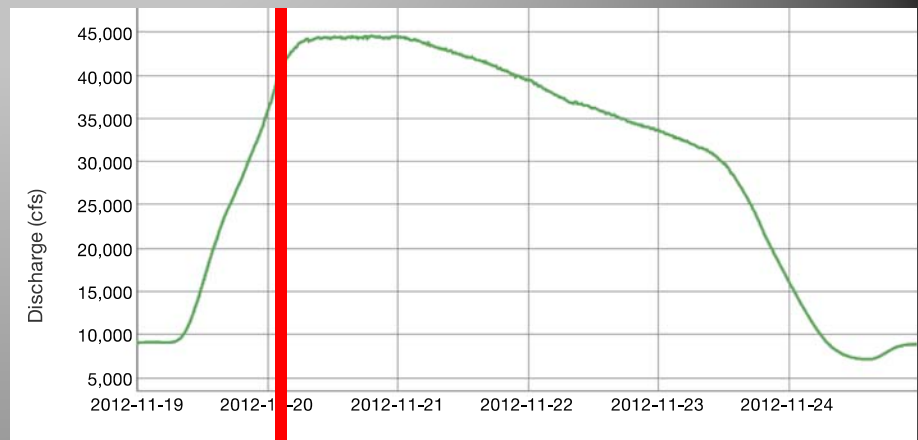
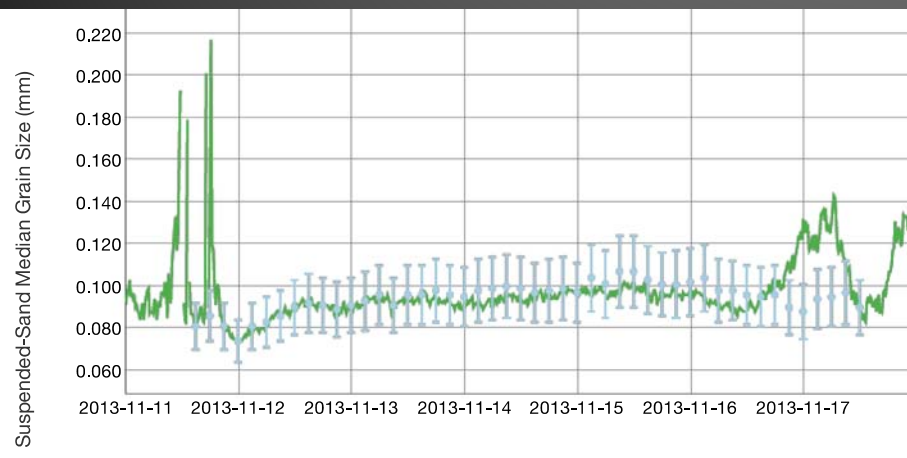
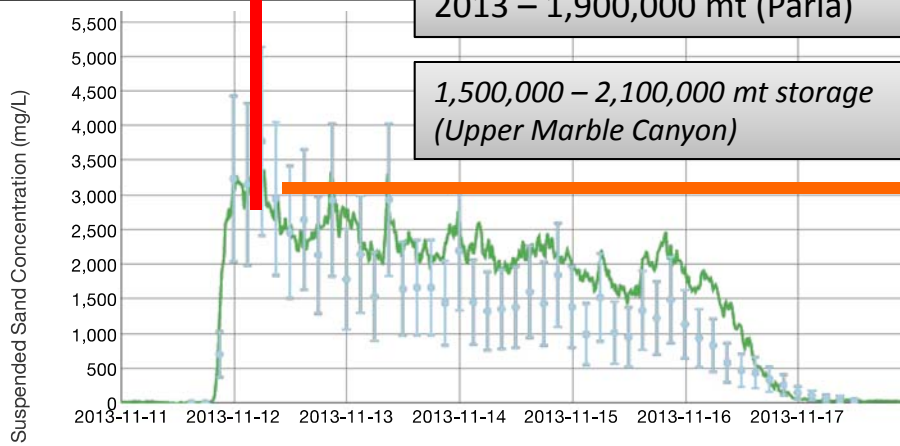
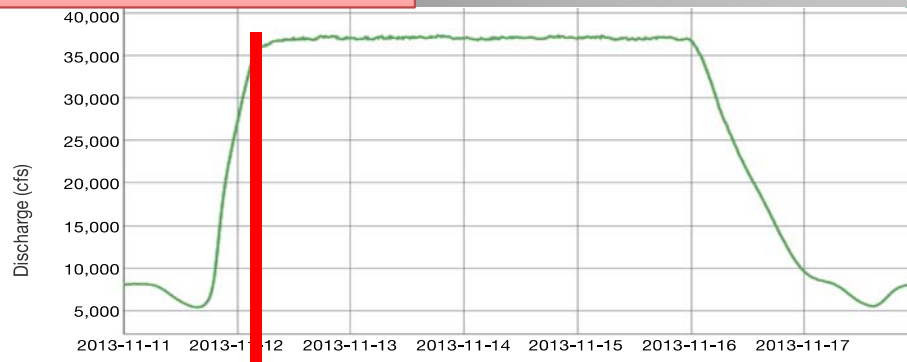
July 1, 2012 –
November 10,
2012



River Mile 30 gage



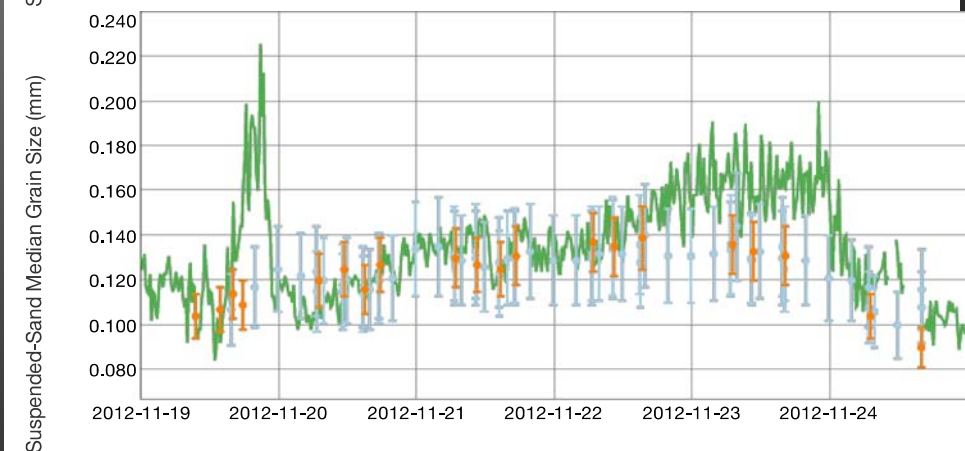
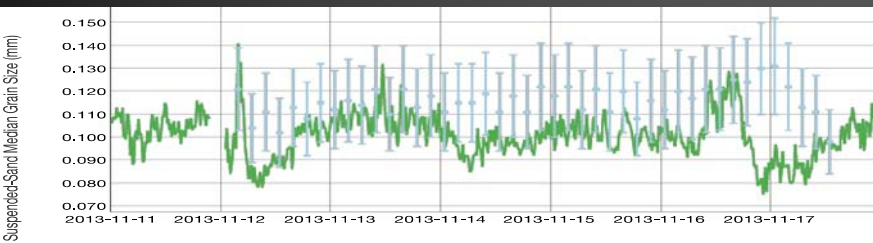
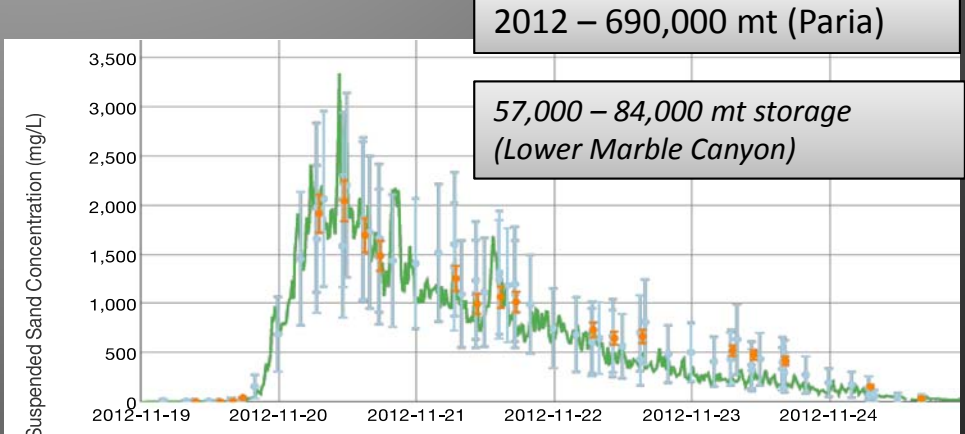
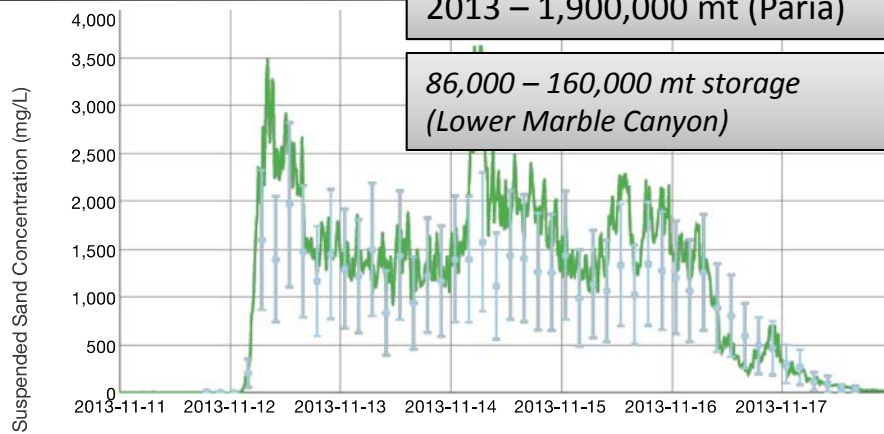
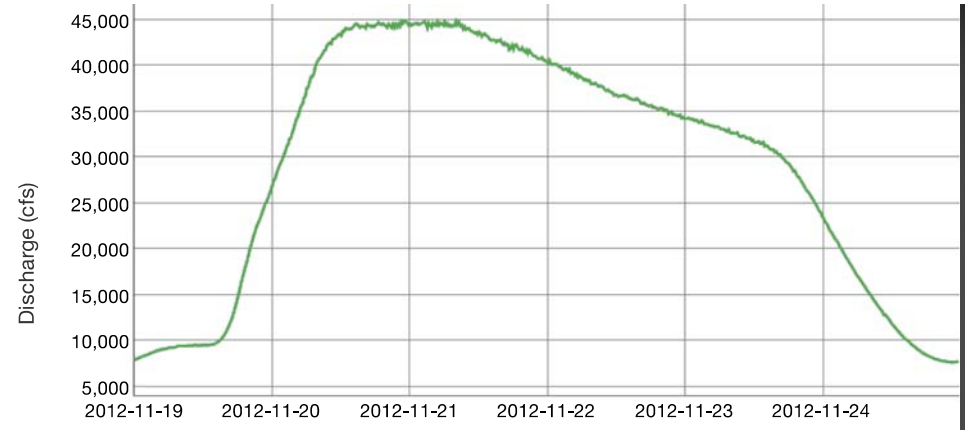
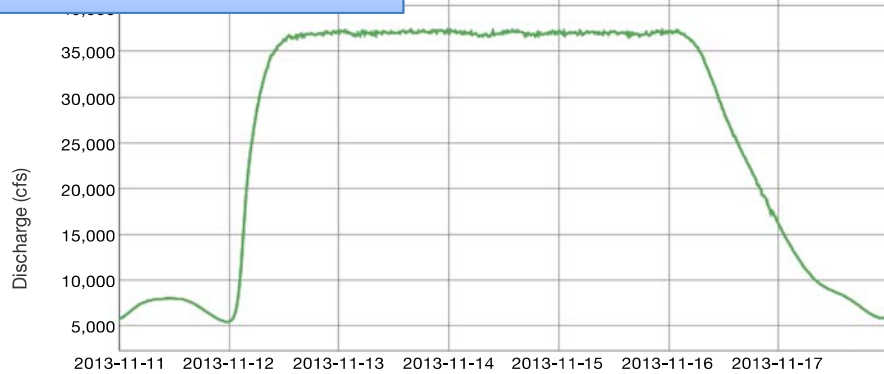
River Mile 30 gage



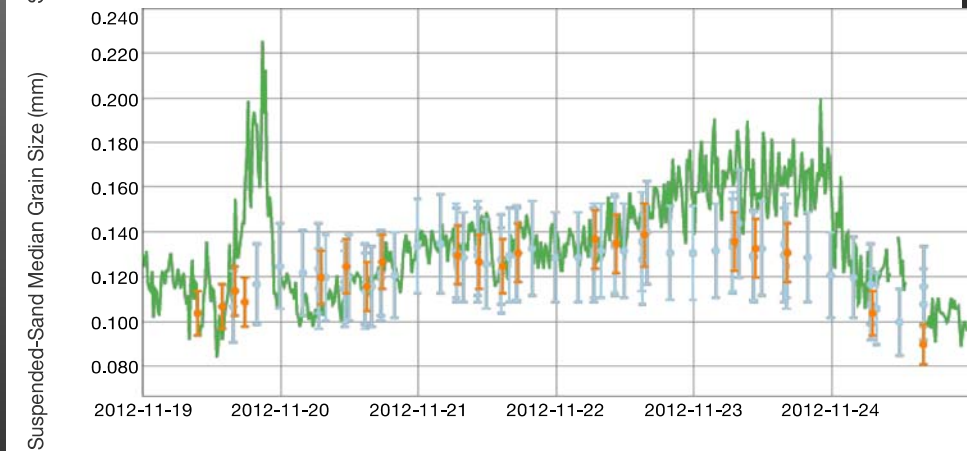
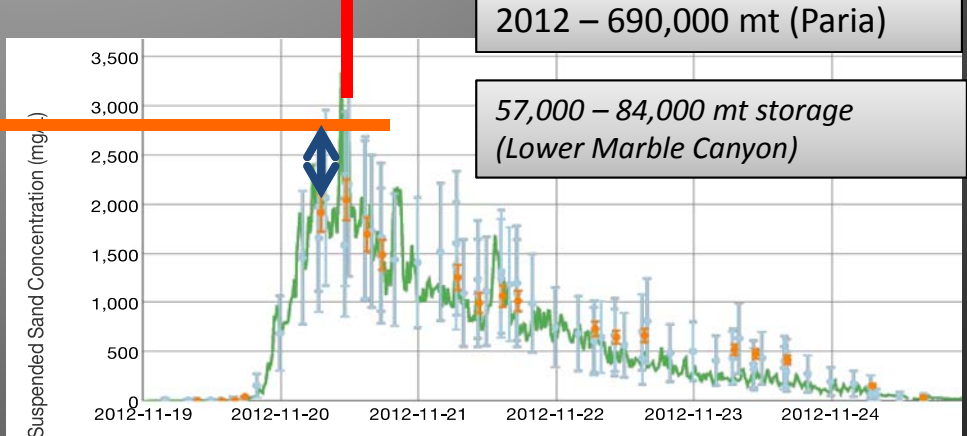
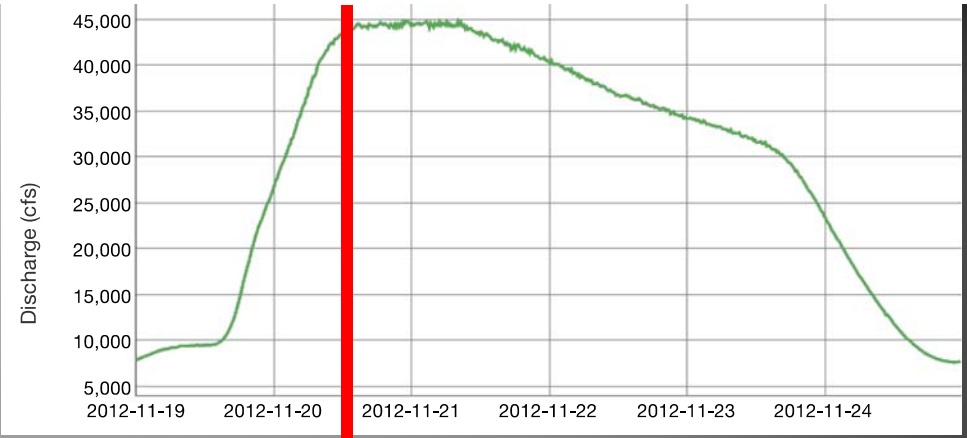
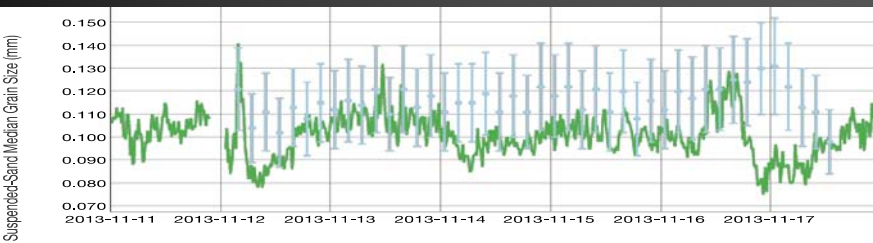
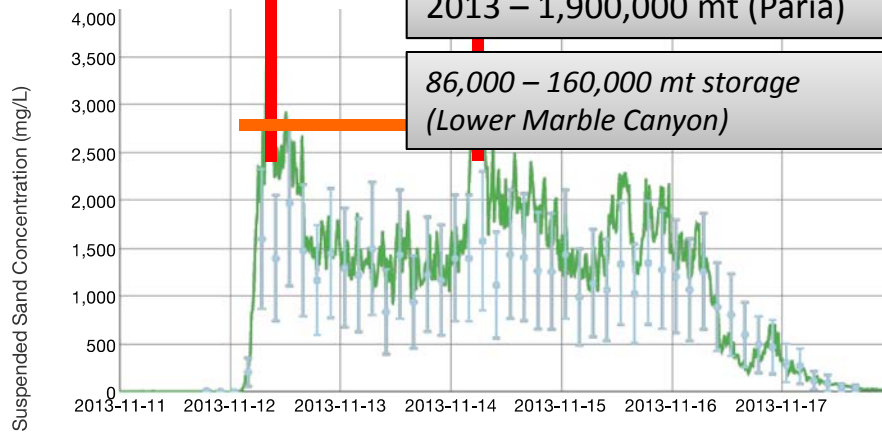
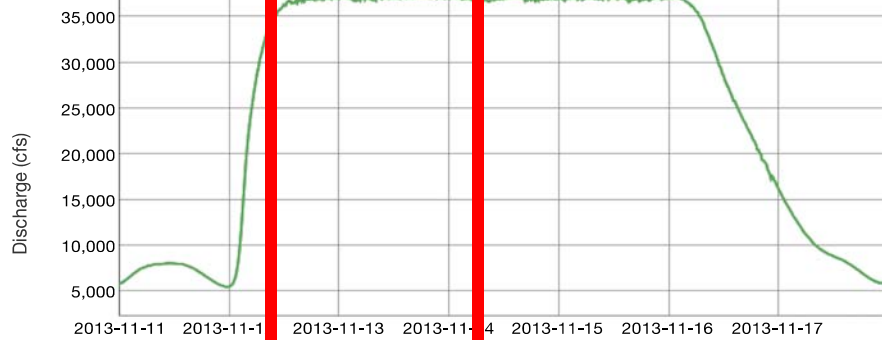
2012 – 690,000 mt (Paria)

540,000 – 750,000 mt storage (Upper Marble Canyon)

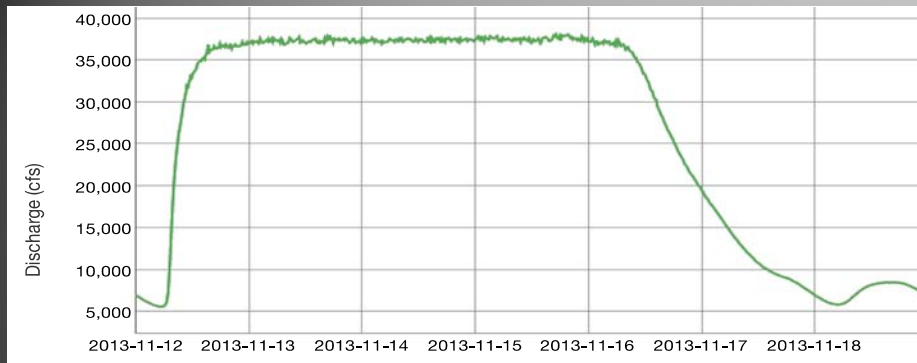
River Mile 60 gage



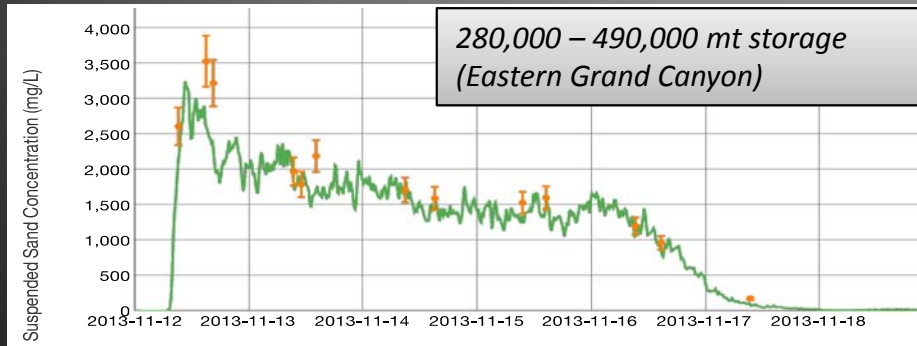
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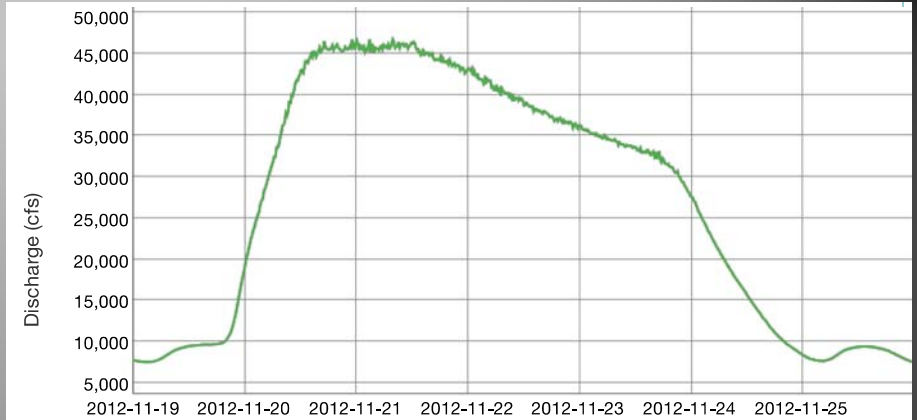
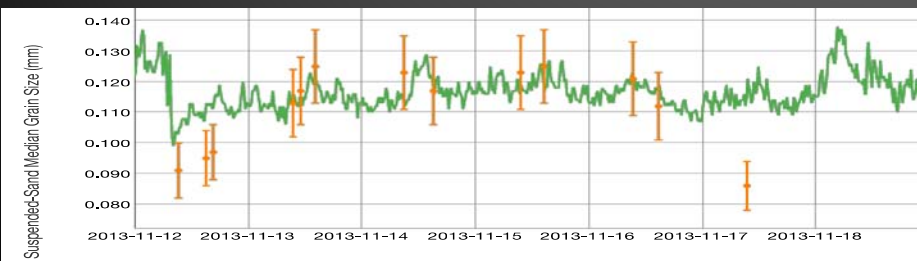
River Mile 87 gage



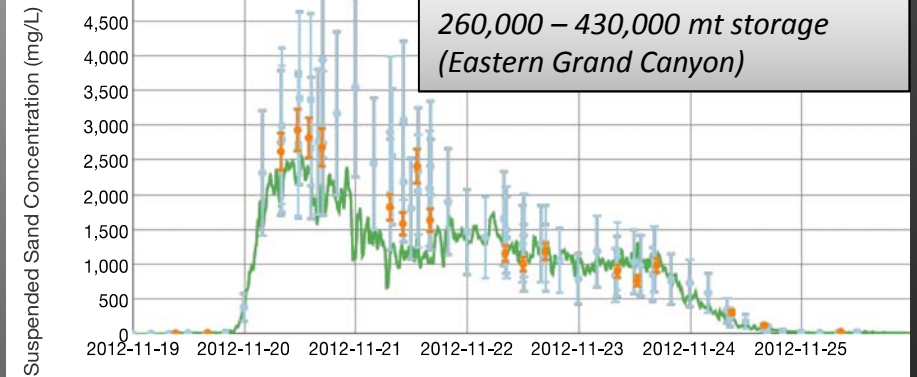
2013 – 2,500,000 mt (Paria and LCR)



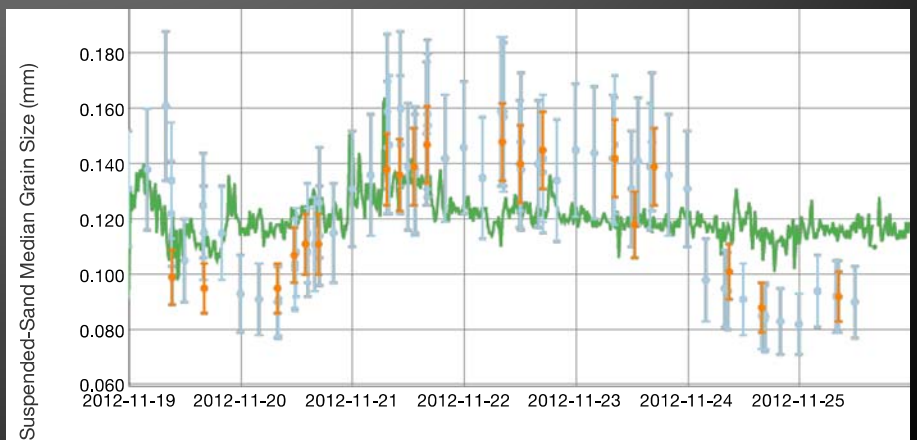
280,000 – 490,000 mt storage
(Eastern Grand Canyon)



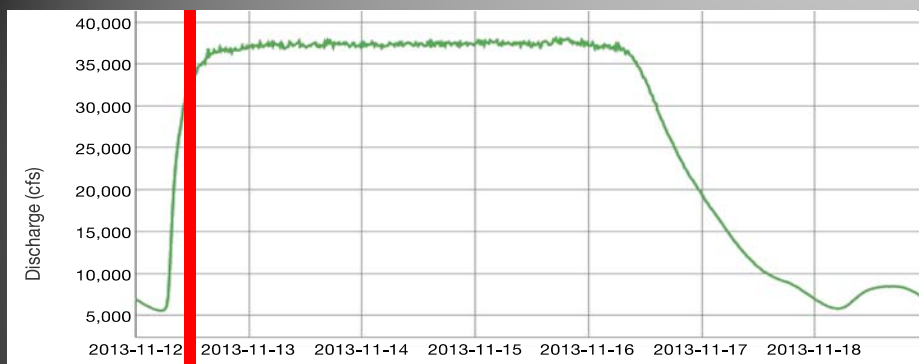
2012 – 1,300,000 mt (Paria and LCR)



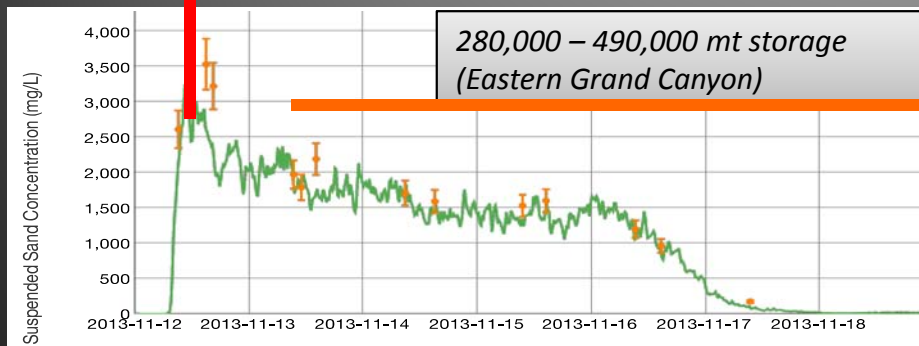
260,000 – 430,000 mt storage
(Eastern Grand Canyon)



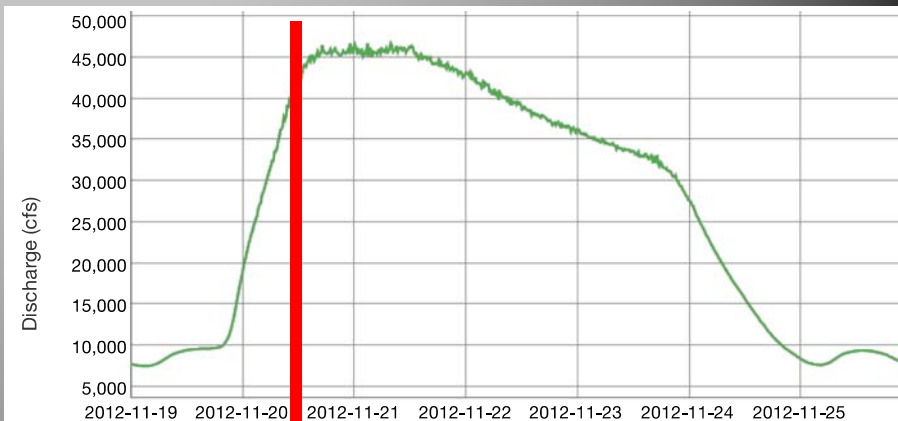
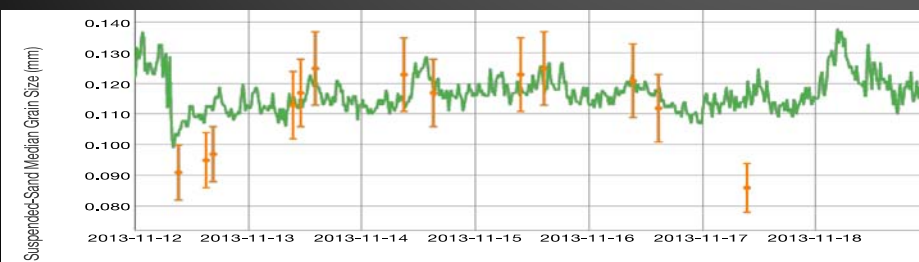
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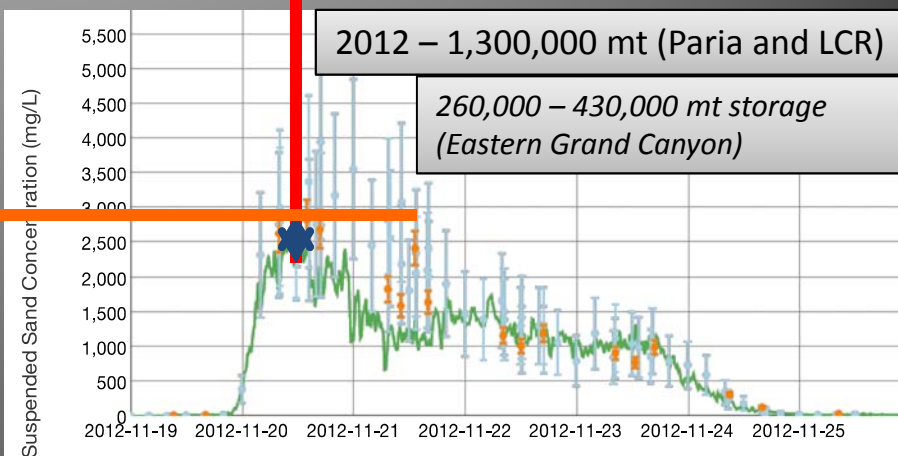
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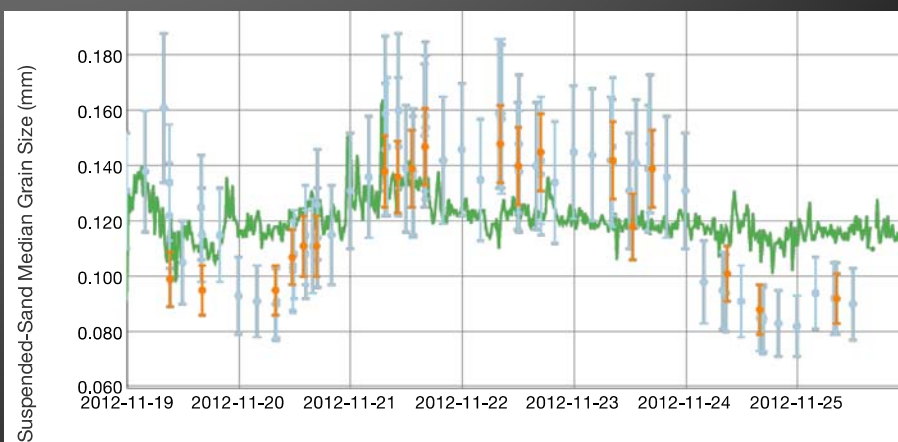
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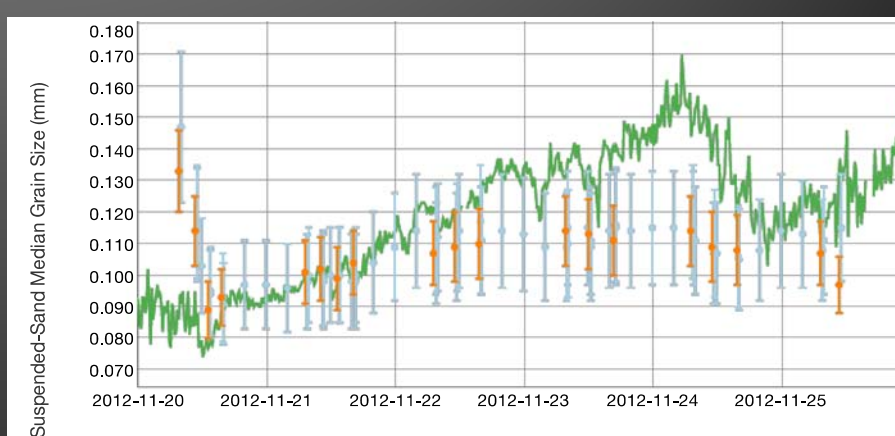
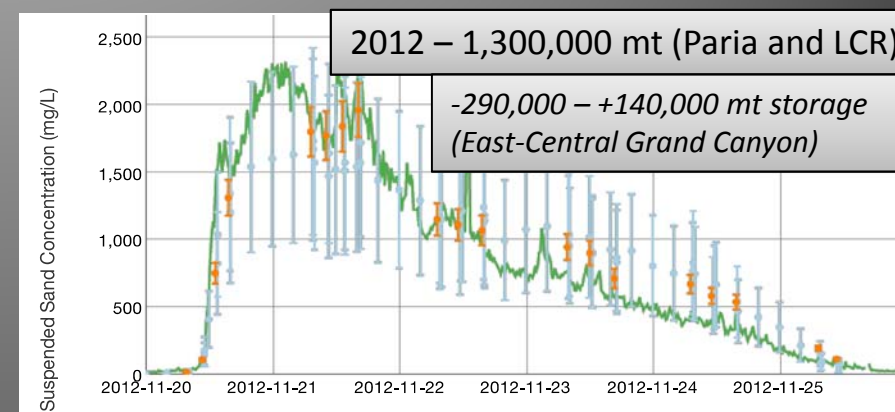
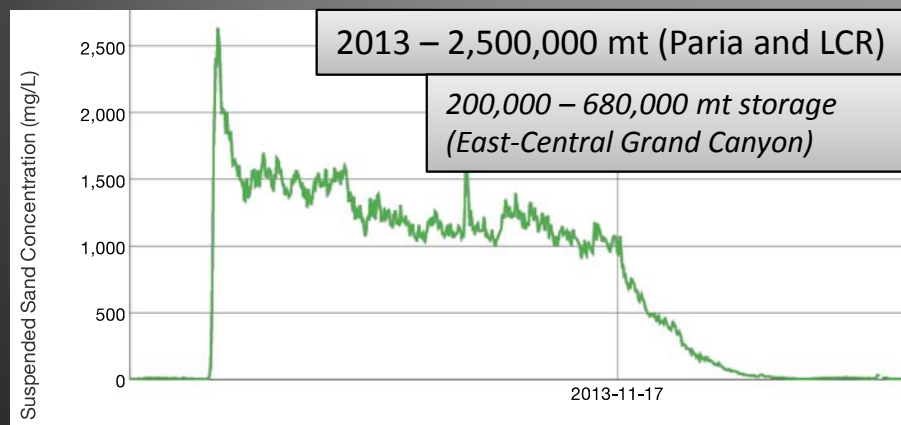
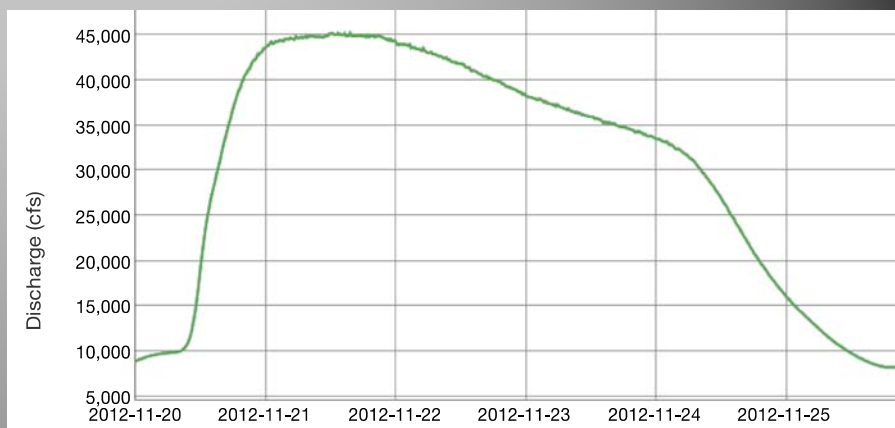
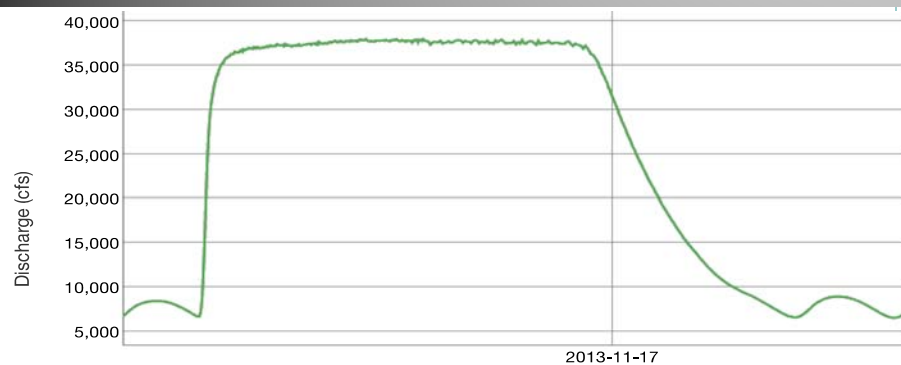
2012 – 1,300,000 mt (Paria and LCR)



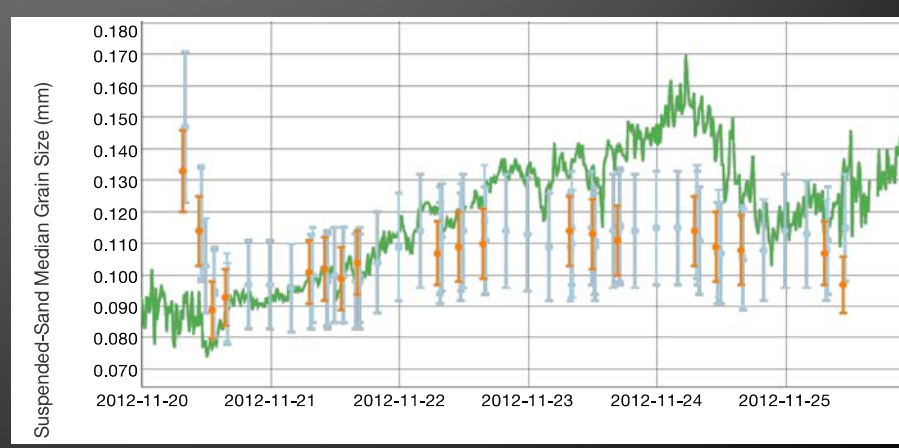
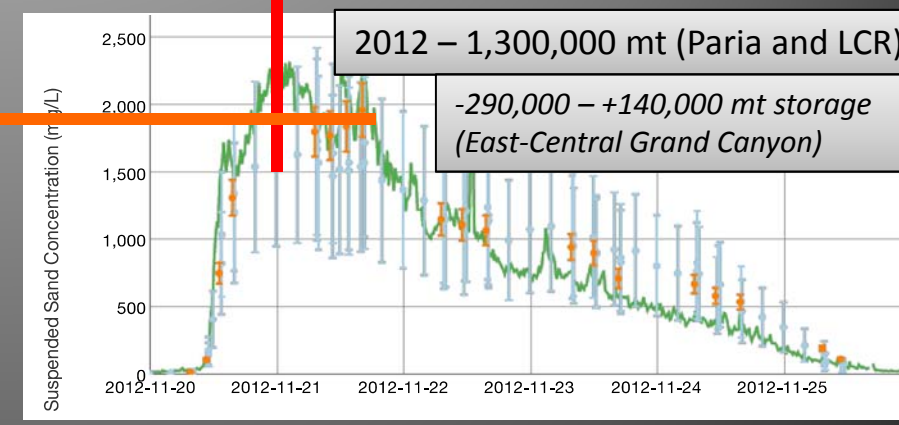
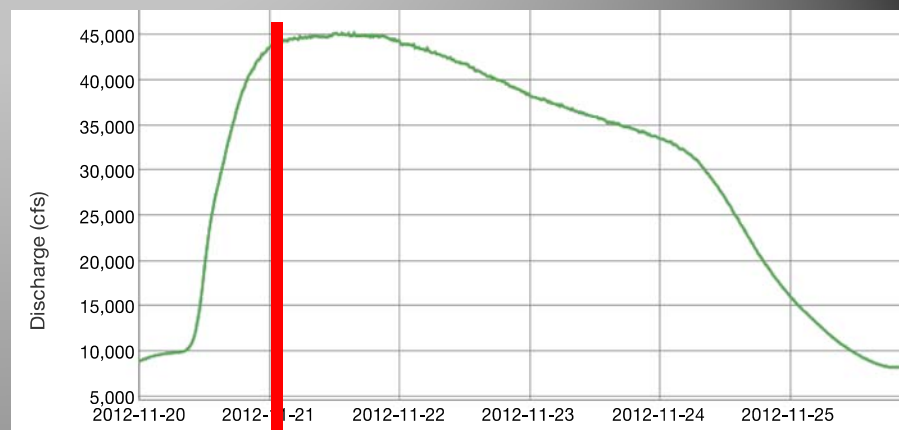
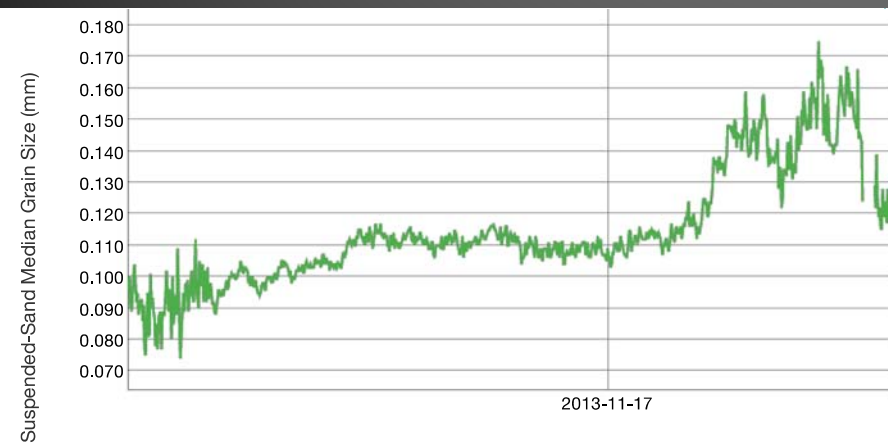
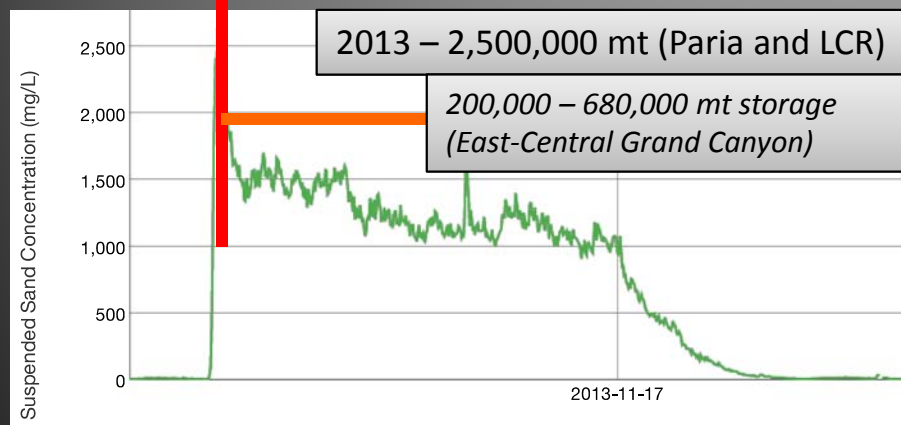
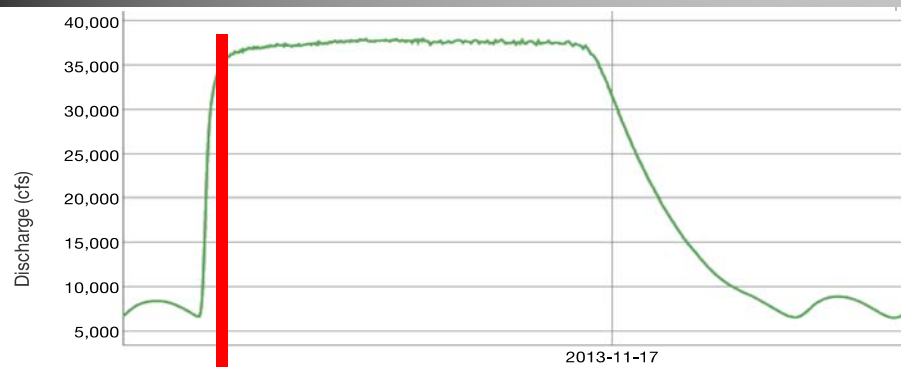
260,000 – 430,000 mt storage
(Eastern Grand Canyon)



River Mile 166 gage



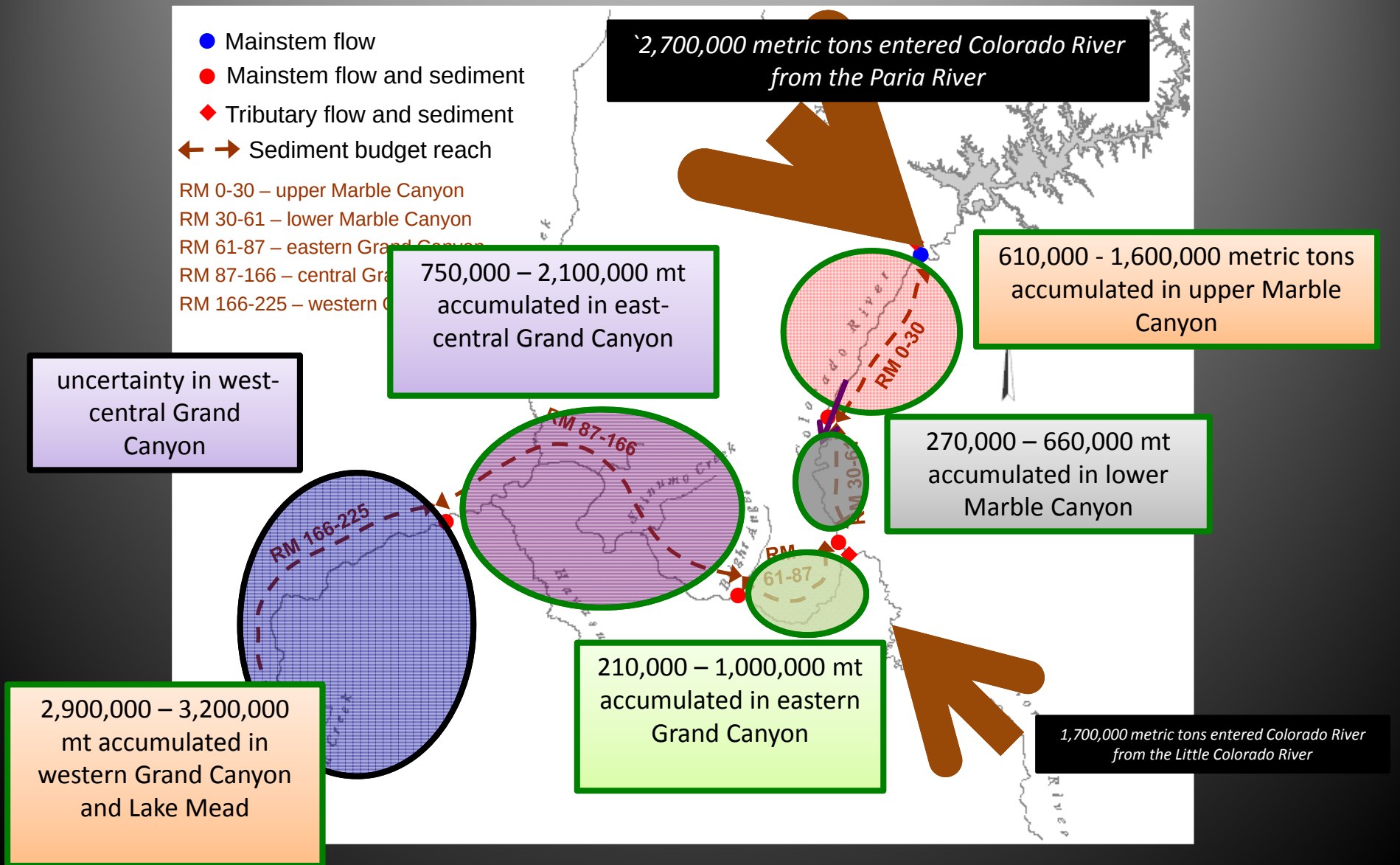
River Mile 166 gage



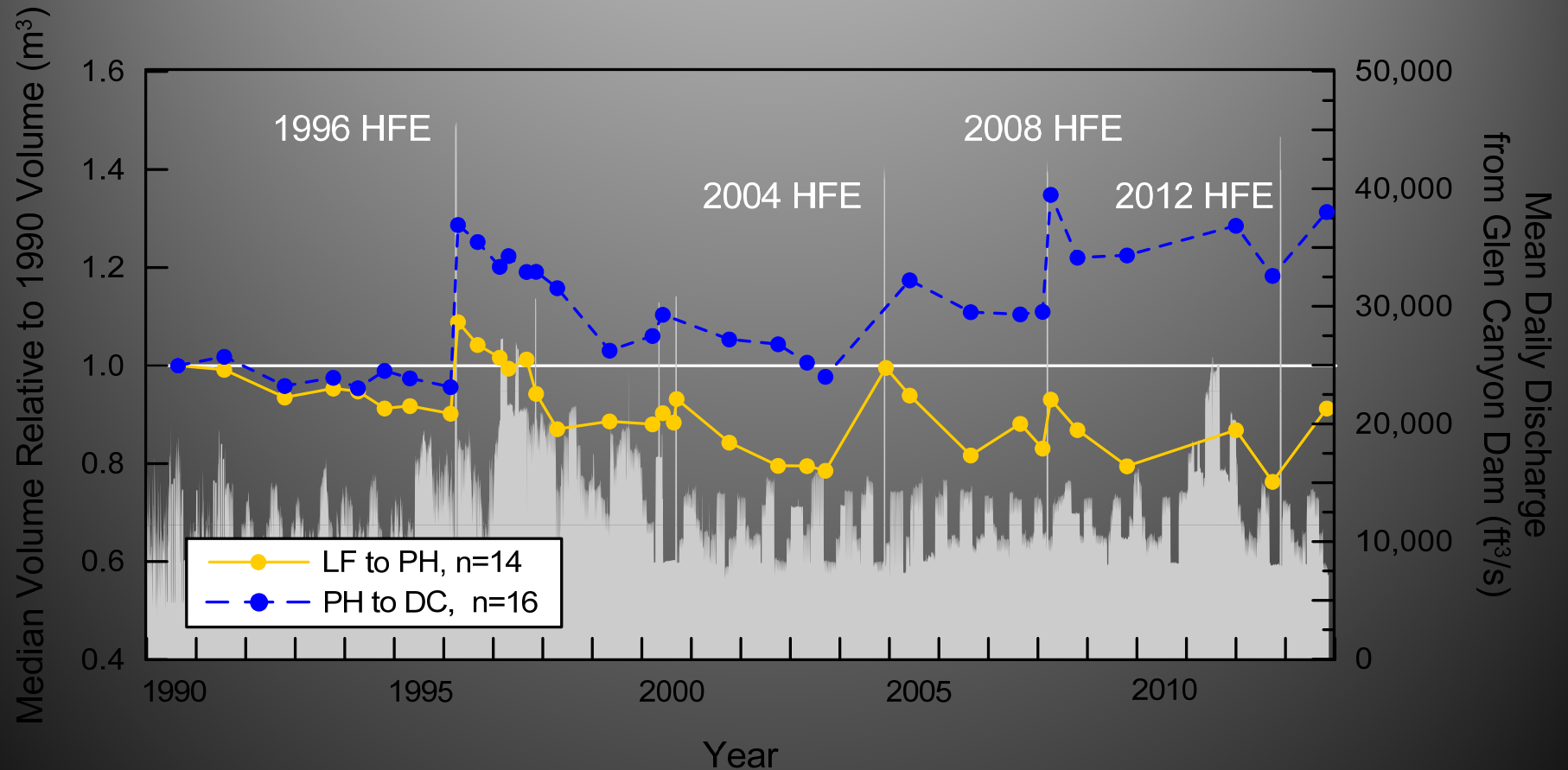
Lessons learned from mass balance

For the first two years of the HFE Protocol, sand has accumulated in most of Grand Canyon

July 1, 2012 –
June 30, 2014



Long-term changes in sandbar volume in Marble and Grand Canyons, 1990-2013 (immediately before 2013 flood)



Changes following first flood caused by
intervening operations

RM30



Rehabilitation

2012



RM 9

The same eddy sand bar in
two floods

GCMRC automated camera program

2013

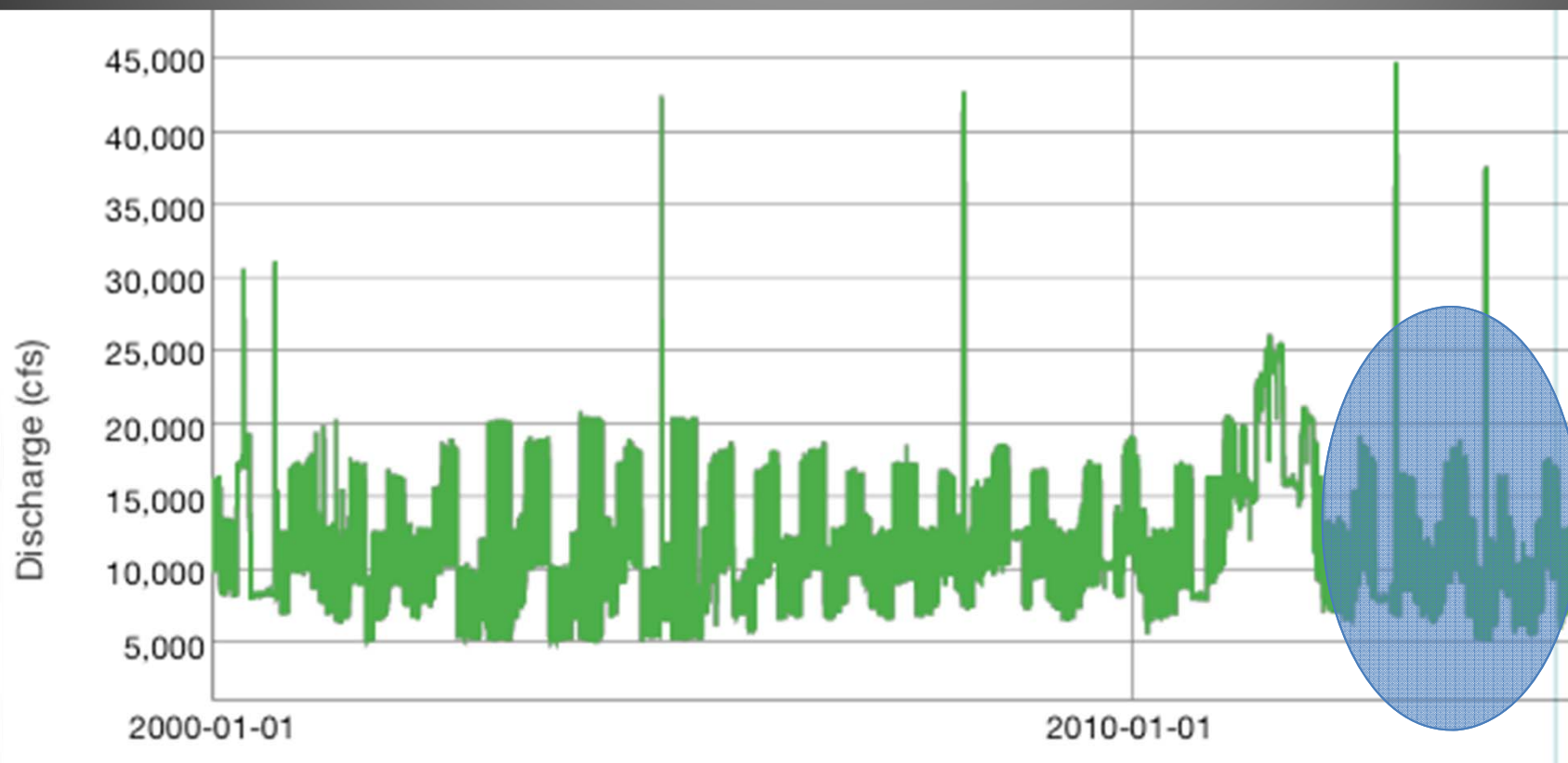


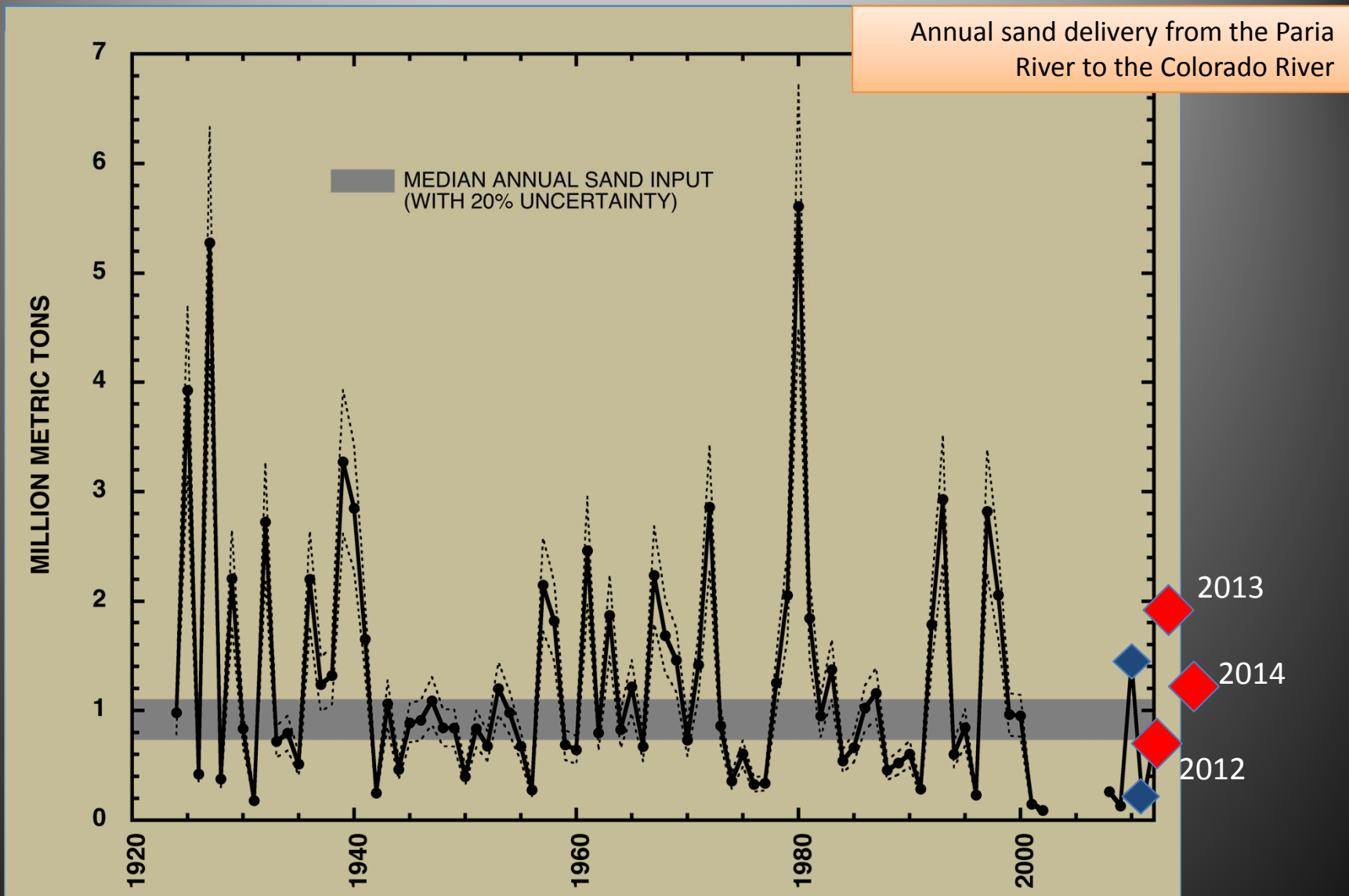
Remote camera results indicate gain in sand bar size immediately after floods at ~50% of sites

- November 2012 HFE
 - Images from remote cameras:
 - 52% (17 out of 33): noticeable gain
 - 39% (13 out of 33): no substantial change
 - 9% (3 out of 33): noticeable loss
- November 2013 HFE
 - Images from remote cameras:
 - 53% (21 out of 40): noticeable gain
 - 30% (12 out of 40): no substantial change
 - 18% (7 out of 40): noticeable loss



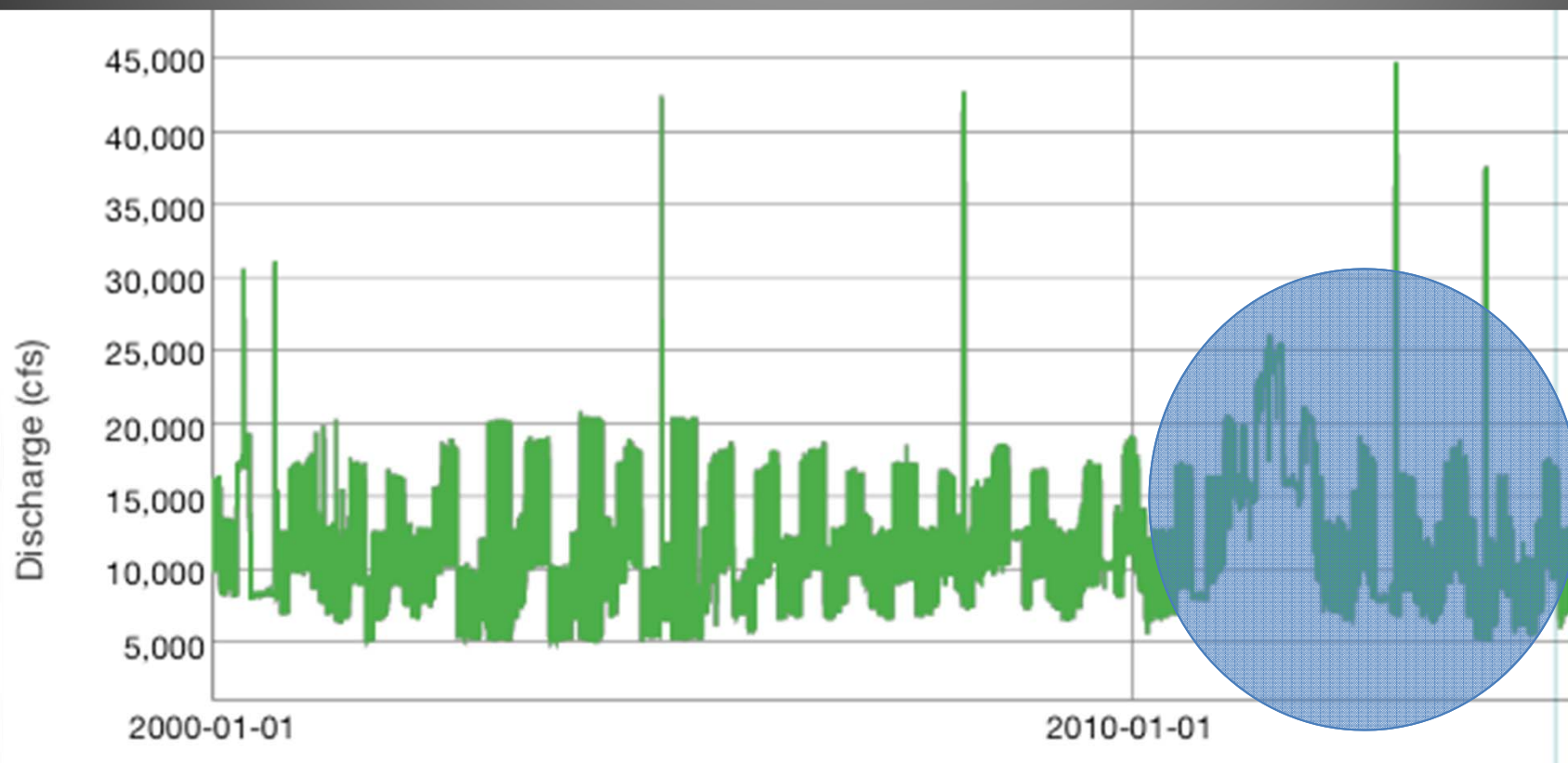
High Flow
Experiment
Protocol has been
implemented at a
time of relatively
low dam releases





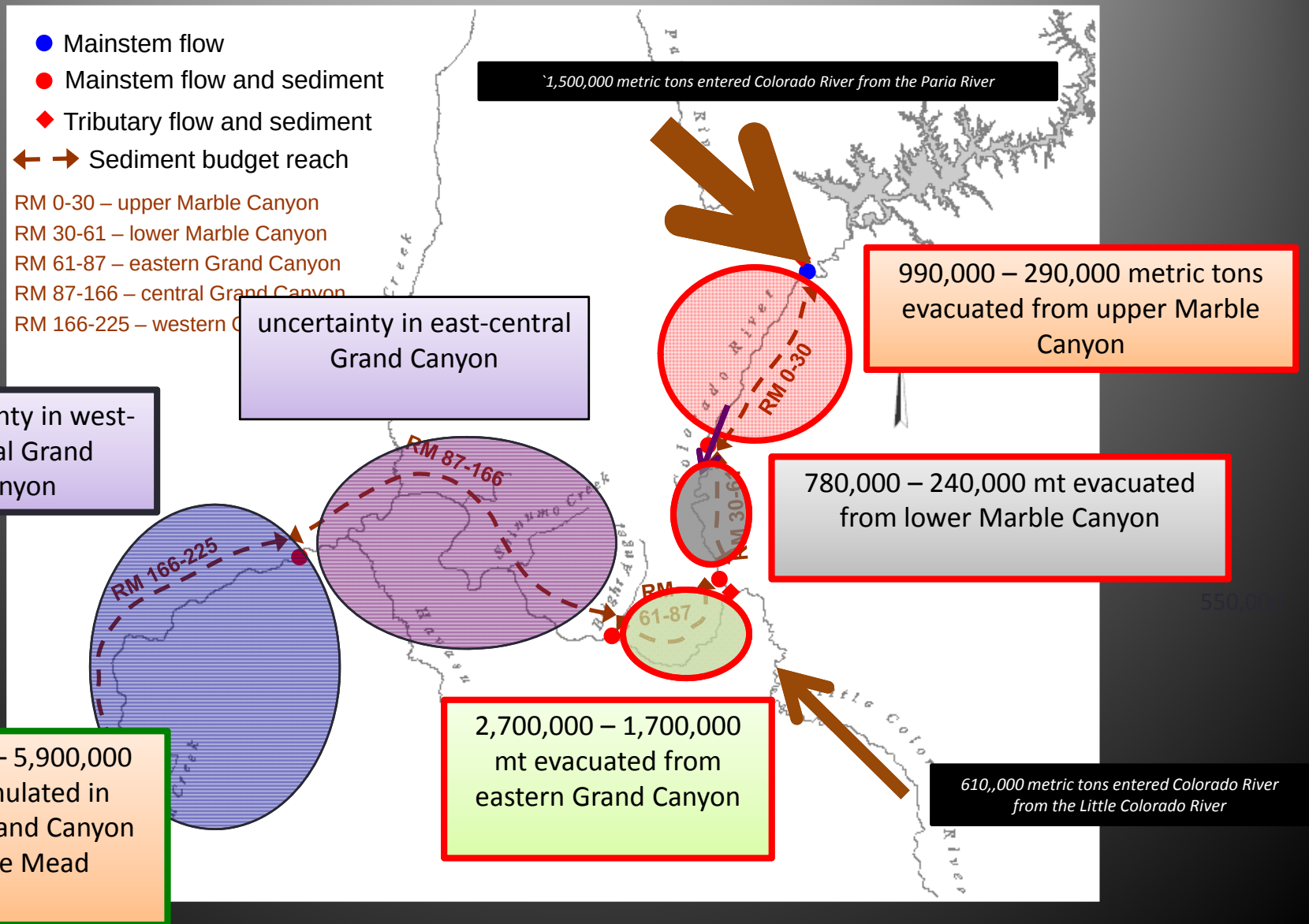
2012 and 2013 were relatively good years for sand delivery to the Colorado River

High Flow
Experiment
Protocol in the
context of
equalization flows



In the years of equalization flows, there was large-scale evacuation of sand

July 1, 2010 –
June 30, 2012



Lessons learned from mass balance

July 1, 2010 –
June 30, 2014

The mass balance for the past four years is the result of the effects of the equalization flows and the effects of large tributary inputs

*4,200,000 metric tons
entered Colorado River from
the Paria River*

- Mainstem flow
- Mainstem flow and sediment
- ◆ Tributary flow and sediment
- ← → Sediment budget reach

RM 0-30 – upper Marble Canyon
RM 30-61 – lower Marble Canyon
RM 61-87 – eastern Grand Canyon
RM 87-166 – central Grand Canyon
RM 166-225 – western Grand Canyon

uncertainty in west-
central Grand
Canyon

Uncertainty in east-
central Grand Canyon

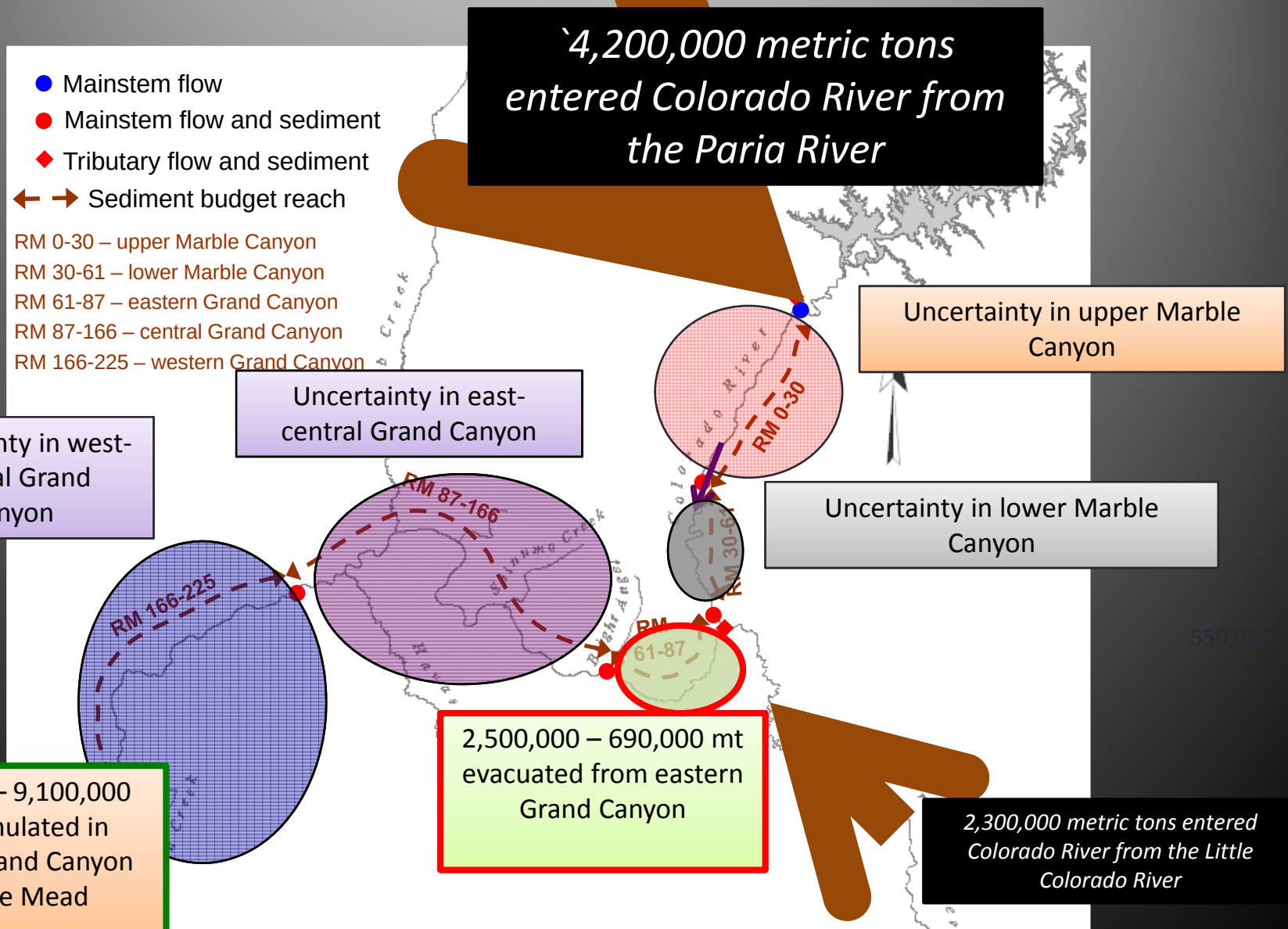
Uncertainty in upper Marble
Canyon

Uncertainty in lower Marble
Canyon

8,300,000 – 9,100,000
mt accumulated in
western Grand Canyon
and Lake Mead

2,500,000 – 690,000 mt
evacuated from eastern
Grand Canyon

*2,300,000 metric tons entered
Colorado River from the Little
Colorado River*



Lessons learned from mass balance

July 1, 2009 –
June 30, 2014

The mass balance for the past five years is the result of the effects of the equalization flows and the effects of large tributary inputs

*4,400,000 metric tons
entered Colorado River from
the Paria River*

- Mainstem flow
- Mainstem flow and sediment
- ◆ Tributary flow and sediment
- ← → Sediment budget reach

RM 0-30 – upper Marble Canyon
RM 30-61 – lower Marble Canyon
RM 61-87 – eastern Grand Canyon
RM 87-166 – central Grand Canyon
RM 166-225 – western

uncertainty in west-
central Grand
Canyon

43,000 – 3,200,000 mt in
east-central Grand Canyon

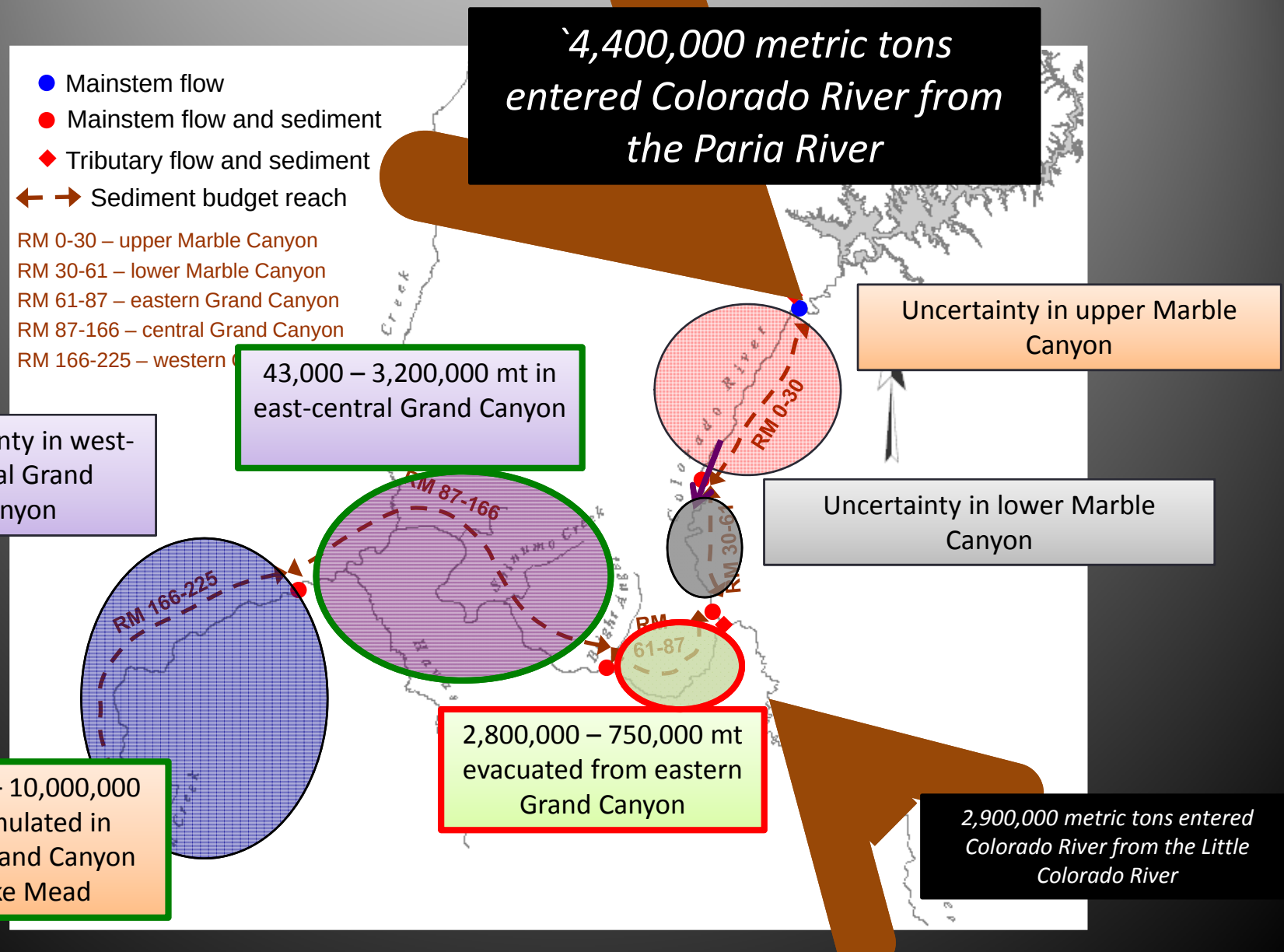
Uncertainty in upper Marble
Canyon

Uncertainty in lower Marble
Canyon

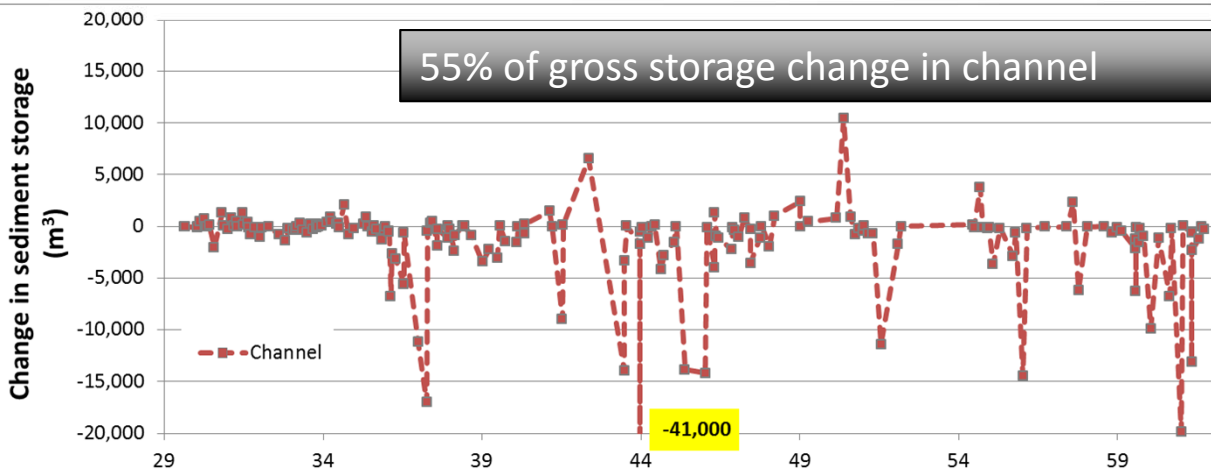
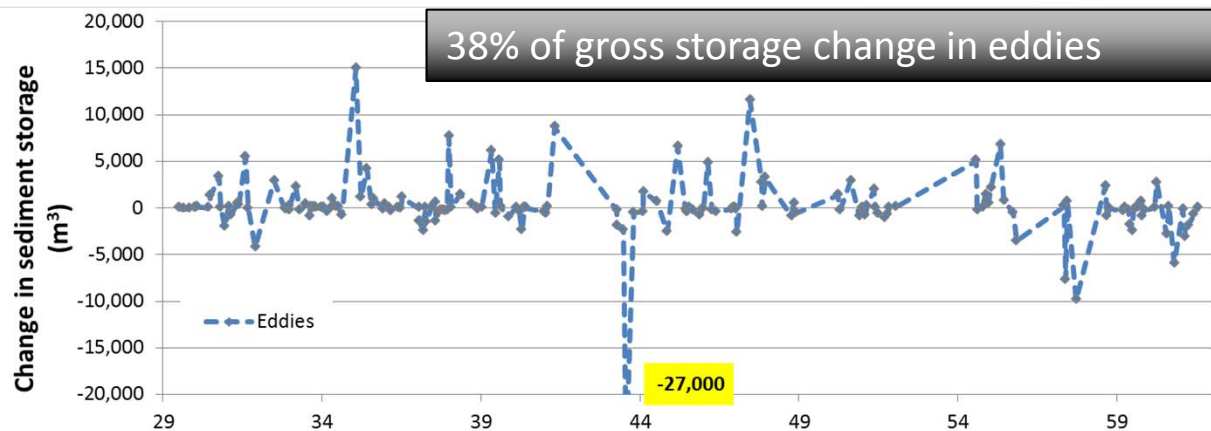
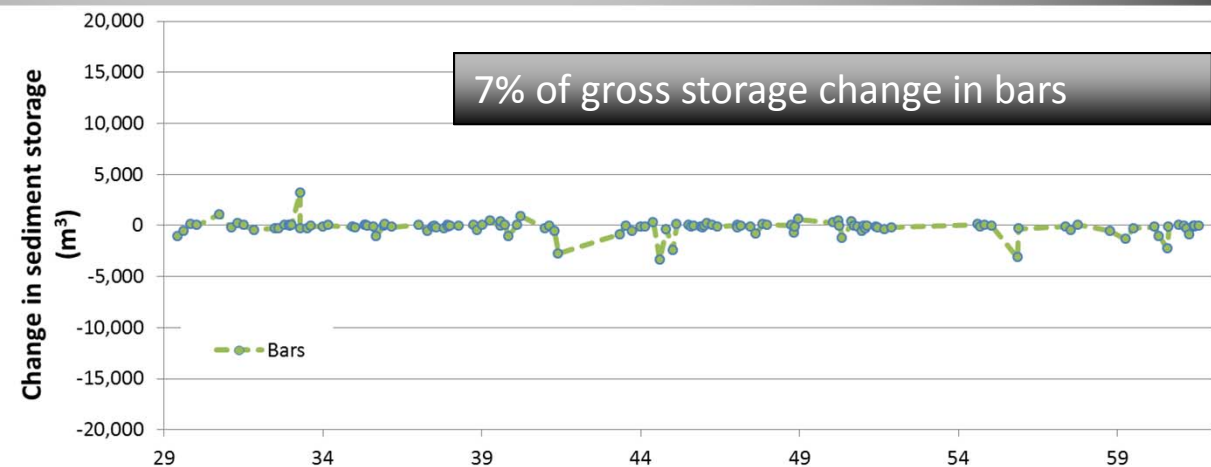
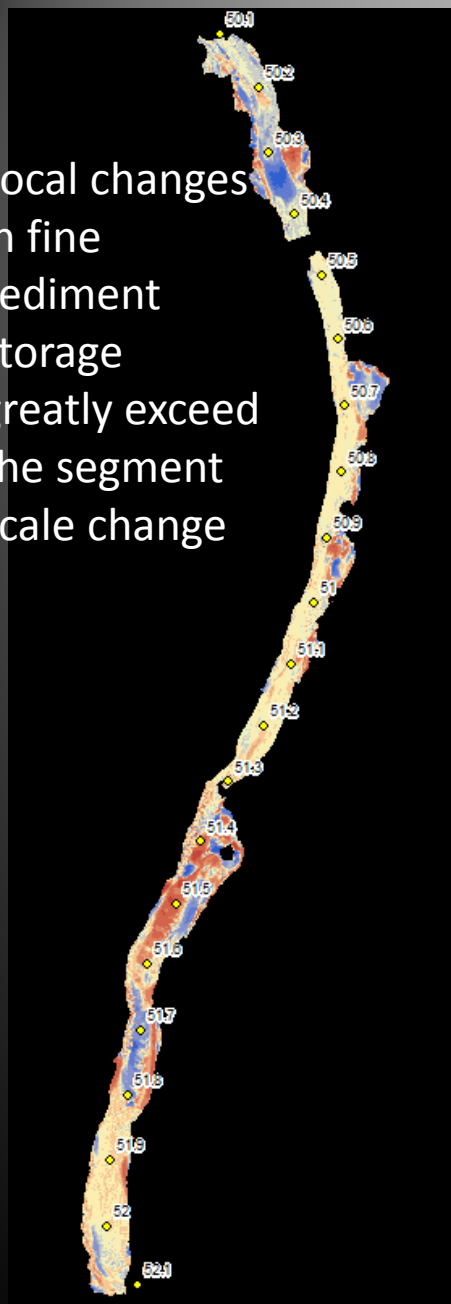
9,400,000 – 10,000,000
mt accumulated in
western Grand Canyon
and Lake Mead

2,800,000 – 750,000 mt
evacuated from eastern
Grand Canyon

*2,900,000 metric tons entered
Colorado River from the Little
Colorado River*



Local changes
in fine
sediment
storage
greatly exceed
the segment
scale change



Some science and management questions to consider

- 1) Plan HFEs based on Paria inputs or on estimated mass balance of Marble Canyon?
- 2) The model under estimates sand mobilized in Marble Canyon – good or bad?
Need to improve model?
- 3) Alternative hydrograph shapes
- 4) Sand mass balance vs. bar/campsite changes

- A) Scientific basis for patterns of concentration and grain size of sand in transport
- B) Scientific basis of patterns in west-central Grand Canyon
- C) What is equilibrium? At what time scale?

- a) Reporting – timeliness, comprehensiveness

Big Issues:

- I) HFEs within the context of equalization
- II) Bar building within the context of normal operations and equalization.