Periodic Review of the 1995 Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary

**Comments of** 

**The Bay Institute** 

on the

**Delta Outflow Objective** 

January 12, 2005

Abundance and survival of many fish and invertebrate species is correlated with springtime Delta outflow and X2.



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From Kimmerer, W. 2002b. Physical, biological, and management responses to variable freshwater flow into the San Francisco Bay estuary. *Estuaries* 25:1275-1290.

- The X2-abundance relationship underlying the February-June Delta outflow objective continues to be strong and statistically significant.
- The February-June Delta outflow objective provides broad ecosystem level protections.
- Any further reductions in outflow would adversely impact habitat and aquatic organisms.

## Springtime X2 varies from year to year and from month to month.



Upstream and in-Delta water project operations have the greatest effects on:

- amounts
- timing
- variability

of freshwater inflows to the San Francisco estuary during the latewinter and spring.



# Compared to pre-dam and unimpaired conditions, springtime X2 has been shifted upstream.



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#### The upstream shift of X2 has occurred in all water year types.



**Delta outflow** objective was based on 1971.5 LOD. By the late 1960s and early 1970s, populations of several fish species were already declining.



Minimum flows to meet the Delta Outflow Objective average just 35% of unimpaired flows and result in springtime X2 values of 65-80 km.



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#### These X2 conditions correspond to "fair" to "poor" estuarine habitat conditions.



#### In most years outflows exceed the minimum Delta outflow objective. Flows in excess of the objective have beneficial effects on estuarine habitat and species.



Bay-Delta Plan Periodic Review Issue: Delta Outflow January 12, 2005 From 2001 to 2003, Delta outflows just met the objective requirements.

Abundance

Estuarine species populations declined to record low levels.



WQCP implemented

- Delta Outflow Objective should be revised to maintain February-June flow and X2 conditions at a 1956-1968 LOD
  - Estuarine habitat conditions and species abundance were already impaired by early 1970s.
  - Recent population declines in estuarine species occurred during years with minimally required outflows.
  - Currently unprotected but ecologically important excess flows are at risk from proposed increases in Delta exports and upstream diversions.
- Recognize benefits to estuarine habitat and species of excess outflows avoid reductions.

In 2002, use of the Port Chicago EC trigger eliminated high flows in all four months specified by the PMI.

Alternative compliance using EC resulted in flows below the minimum outflow target.



- Review and revise the "three ways to win" compliance methodology to ensure desired X2 location and variability are achieved.
  - Use of daily and/or 14-day average EC in lieu of flow
  - Port Chicago "trigger" for the high flow objective
- Consider eliminating the Port Chicago EC trigger for February and March.

#### Alternative water management strategies for complying with Delta outflow objectives can avoid extreme flow fluctuations and upstream impacts.



**Delta Outflow - February 2003** 

The Bay Institute Bay-Delta Plan Periodic Review Issue: Delta Outflow January 12, 2005 Date

From Herbold, 2004b

- Delta outflow objective should not be revised based on concerns regarding upstream impacts.
- Modify CVP and SWP water rights permits to require an operational protocol that avoids upstream impacts
- Revisit water rights permits of non-project water users to add terms and conditions to help avoid these impacts.