

Alternatives

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Overview



The Project
Sacramento River Bank Protection Project
(SRBPP)



The Problem
Repair Erosion While Restoring Fish Habitat



The Tools
Modeling, Monitoring and 2D Fish Tracking

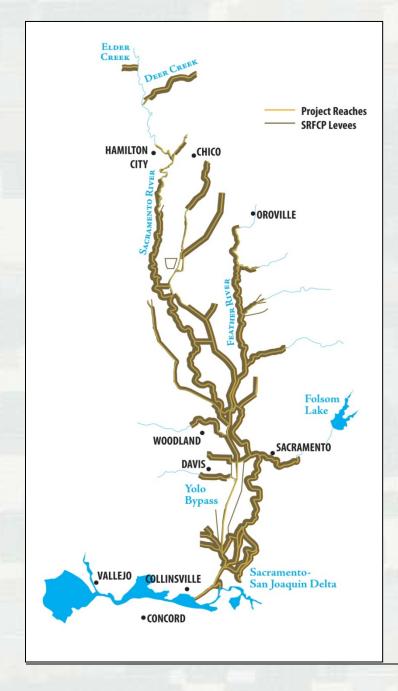


Sacramento River Bank Protection Project (SRBPP) was authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1960 to protect existing levees from erosion.



- Original Authorization
 - ♦ 440,000 linear feet
 - **♦ No mitigation**
- ♦ Reauthorization 1974
 - **♦ 405,000 linear feet**
 - Mitigation authorized





- ♦ SRBPP covers 1000 miles of levees
- ♦ Sacramento River from river mile 0 to 194 + tributaries
- ♦ 840k linear ft. of bank protection
- ♦ 80k additional linear ft. authorized



2001 – NMFS/FWS issued draft JEOPARDY Biological Opinions (listed fish species)

- ♦ Winter-Run Chinook Salmon
- ♦ Spring-Run Chinook Salmon



♦ Central Valley Steelhead



♦ Green Sturgeon



♦ Delta Smelt





2004-Present – Bank protection designs incorporate habitat features to address impacts to habitat function and values for listed fish species (On-site mitigation)



Instream Woody Material



Floodplain Bench

The SAM model was developed with state and federal resource agencies to evaluate responses of focus fish species to habitat features affected by bank repairs over time (t = 0, 1, 5, 15, 25, and 50 years)

SAM Conceptual Response Models Instream Structure Floodplain Inundation Area Ratio % Cover **Aquatic Vegetation** A_{O2}:A_{Qavq} **Bank Slope** % Cover **Bank Substrate Size** Riparian Shade dW/dH (ft/ft) (Stillwater Sciences D50 (in) % Cover BUILDING STRONG®



Long-Term Aquatic Monitoring Plan

- ♦ Developed plan 2007
- Includes vegetation, IWM, trapping, electrofishing and acoustic tagging





- ◆ ERDC ELAM modeling studies feeding into longterm SAM refinement and cumulative analysis
- Bathymetry data
- Pilot 2-D acoustic tagging in 2010
- Expanded 2-D acoustic tagging in 2011

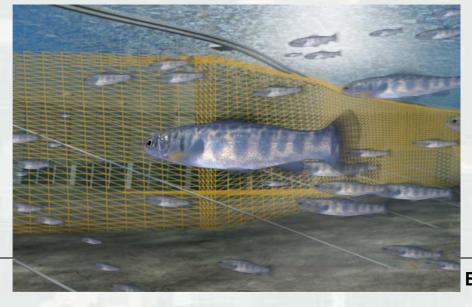


Eulerian-Lagrangian-Agent Method (ELAM)

♦ ELAM analyzes the movement behavior of animals in complex environments

 Applied to the movement of aquatic species using a numerical surrogate with hydraulic and/or water quality

modeling





2-D ACOUSTIC TAGGING

- Need for better tracking of fish through target areas relative to habitat features
- Need to compare response to constructed features vs. natural
- Results used to calibrate ELAM
- ♦ ELAM can then be used to predict fish response and refine the SAM indices









2-D Study Site Sacramento RM-85.6







Bathymetry

- USGS characterized the riverbed, levees, and flow in the Sacramento River
- ◆ Acoustic Doppler Current Profiler (ADCP)
- ♦ Sidescan sonar
- **♦** Movie



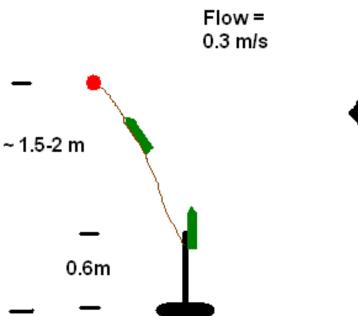
Range Test



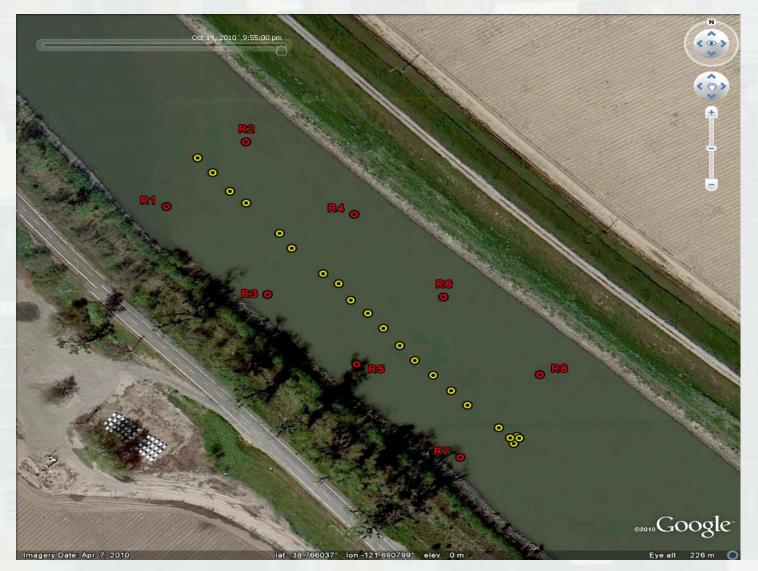
Range Test Design

Test Mooring Design

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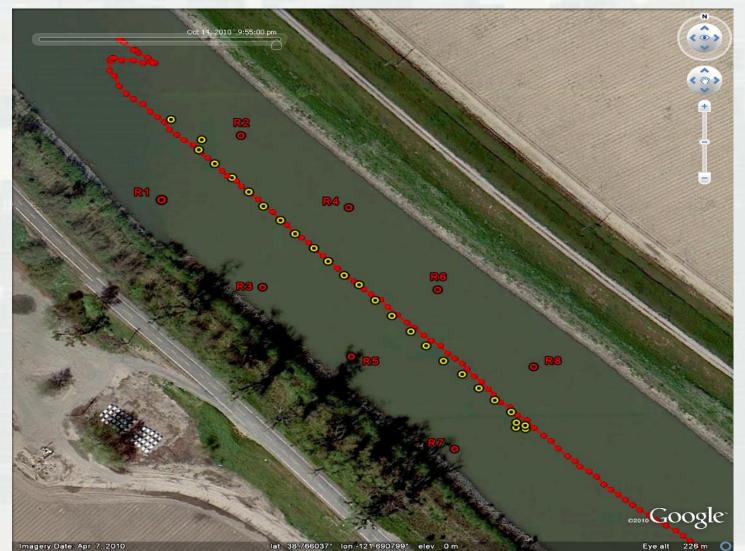


2-D Tracking Test





2-D Tracking Test with GPS Overlay







Fish Tagging

Late Fall-run Chinook Size Range

Length: 100 – 190 mm FL

Weight: 11.5 - 70.9 g

Two Release Events
126 on January 13, 2011
124 on February 25, 2011









Proposed setup with 50 VR2Ws



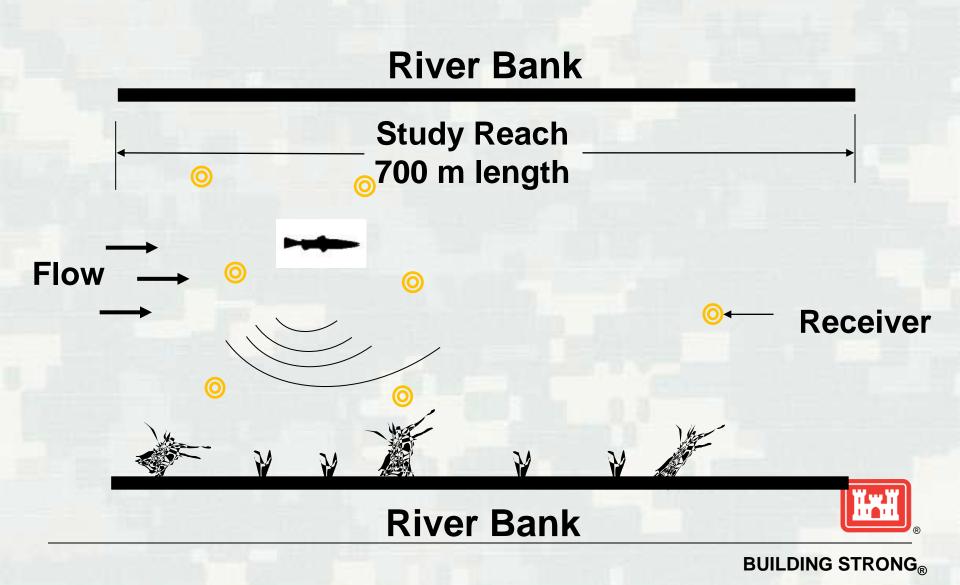


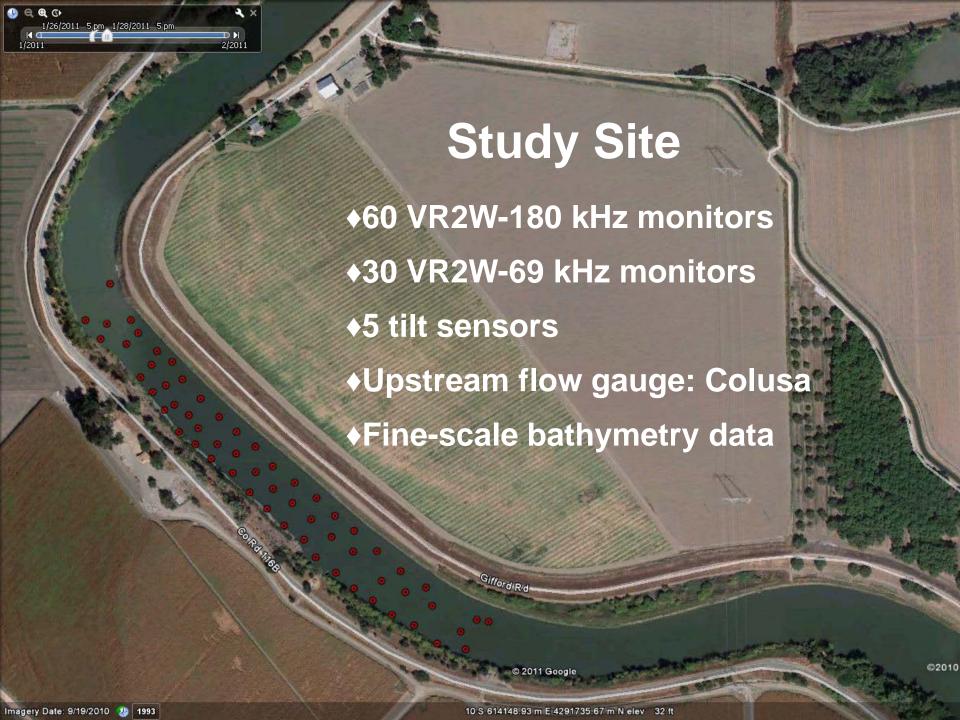
High Flows



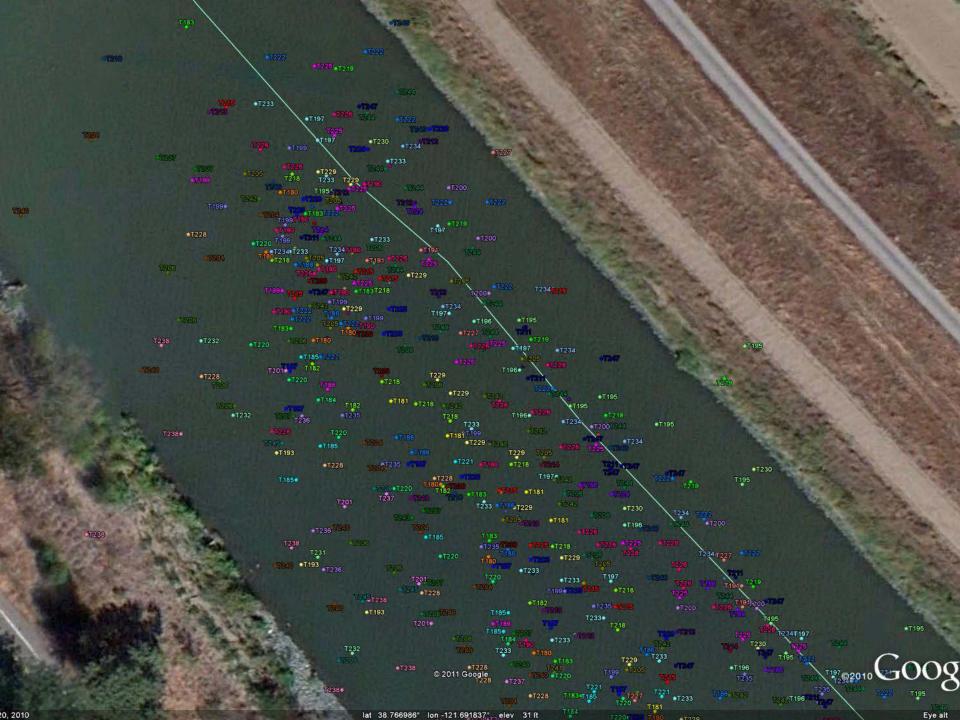


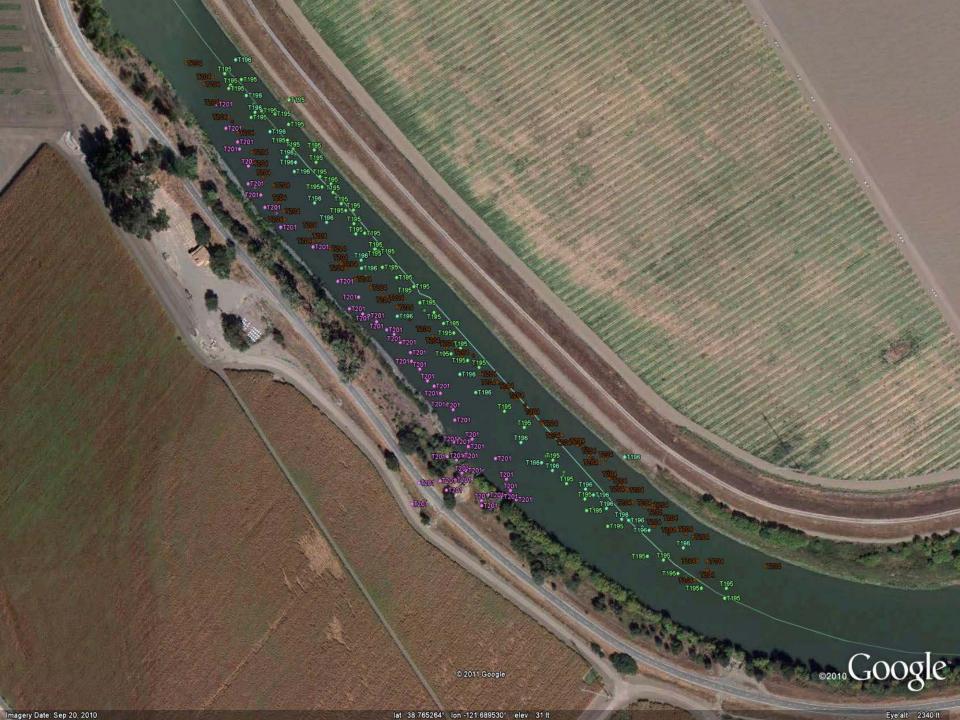
Conceptual diagram of study site setup











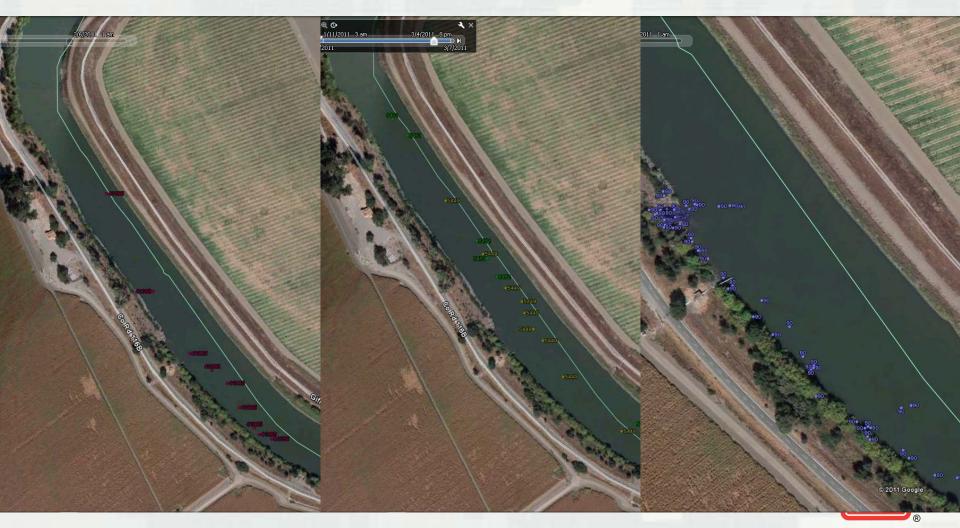


Multiple Species

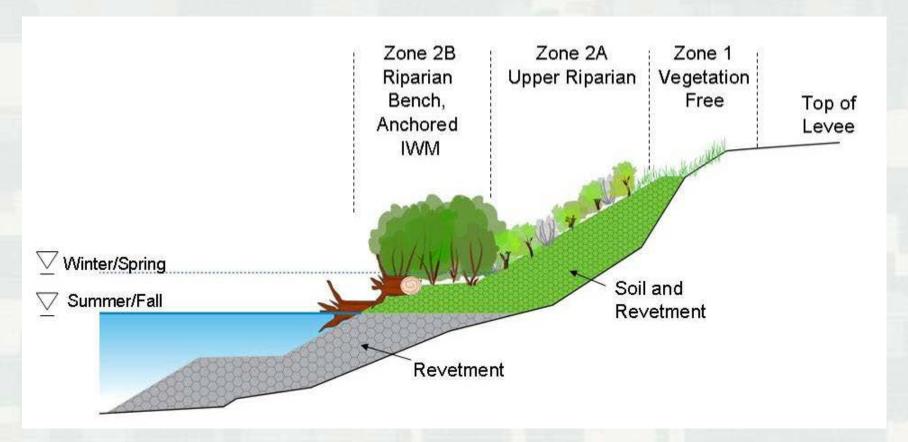
Sturgeon

Steelhead

Smallmouth



The Goal: Improve Erosion Repair Designs





Next Steps

- Expand tracking efforts at several locations
- ◆ Tag smaller fish
- ◆ Time fish release when repair sites are inundated
- ♦ Predator-prey dynamics
- Test water quality
- ♦ Additional species (sturgeon, Delta smelt)



Acknowledgments

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- **♦ Stillwater Sciences**
- ♦ Environ International
- **VEMCO**

