

California Environmental Flows Framework



California Environmental Flows Framework

Prepared by:

California Environmental Flow Working Group, a committee of the California
Water Quality Monitoring Council

Funded by:

State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Water Rights

November XX 2020



CEFF TECHNICAL TEAM

- Alyssa Obester – CA Department of Fish and Wildlife
- Amber Villalobos - CA Department of Fish and Wildlife
- Belize Lane – Utah State University
- Bronwen Stanford - CA Department of Fish and Wildlife
- Daniel Schultz – State Water Resources Control Board
- Eric Stein – Southern CA Coastal Water Research Project
- Jeanette Howard – The Nature Conservancy
- Julie Zimmerman – The Nature Conservancy
- Kris Taniguchi-Quan – S. CA Coastal Water Research Project
- Robert Holmes – CA Department of Fish and Wildlife
- Rob Lusardi - CalTrout
- Sam Sandoval-Solis – University of California, Davis
- Samuel Cole – State Water Resources Control Board
- Sarah Yarnell – University of California, Davis
- Ted Grantham – University of California, Berkeley

CA Environmental Flows Framework (CEFF)

Provides technical guidance for managers to efficiently develop scientifically defensible environmental flow recommendations following a functional flows approach.

Multi-step process to define:

- **Ecological flow criteria:** metrics that describe the range of flows that must be maintained within a stream and its margins to support the natural functions of healthy ecosystems
- **Environmental flow recommendations:** metrics that consider human uses and other management objectives along with ecological flow criteria

Guidance document now available: ceff.ucdavis.edu

Environmental Flow Methodologies

By 2002, Over 200 methods and broader frameworks existed to assess water requirements and support flow management (Tharme 2003)

- **Hydrologic (flow)**
- **Hydraulic (flow + stage & velocity)**
- **Habitat-based (physical + biological)**
- **Holistic (entire ecosystem)**



DeSabra powerhouse
Butte Creek, CA



So what's the Problem?

Flow-ecology relationships are:

- described for a limited set of flow metrics
- averaged over the flow record
- often single species focused
- static, not time variable
- not process-based
- don't account for shifting baselines

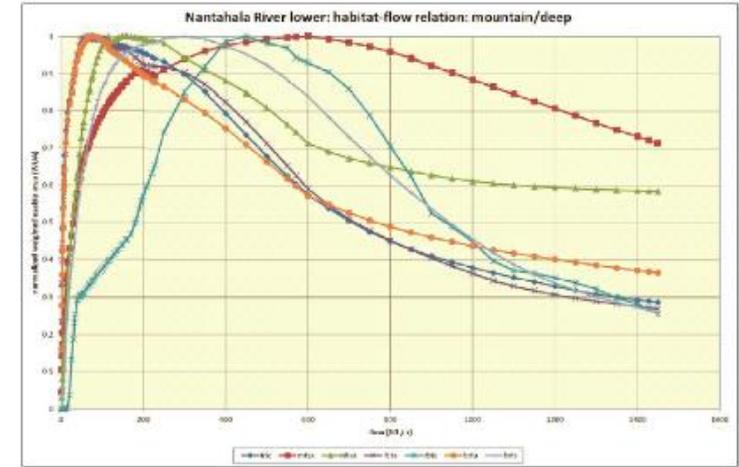
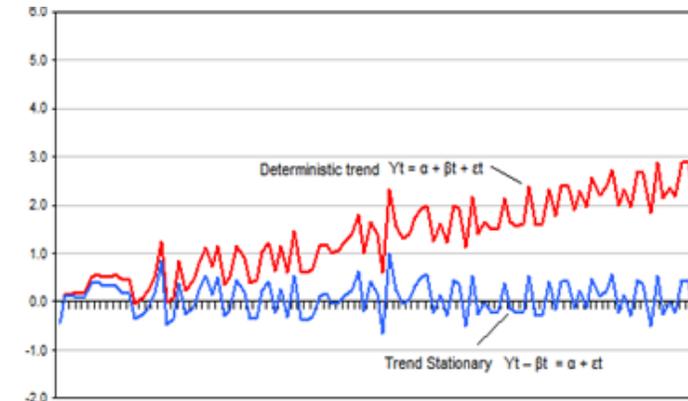
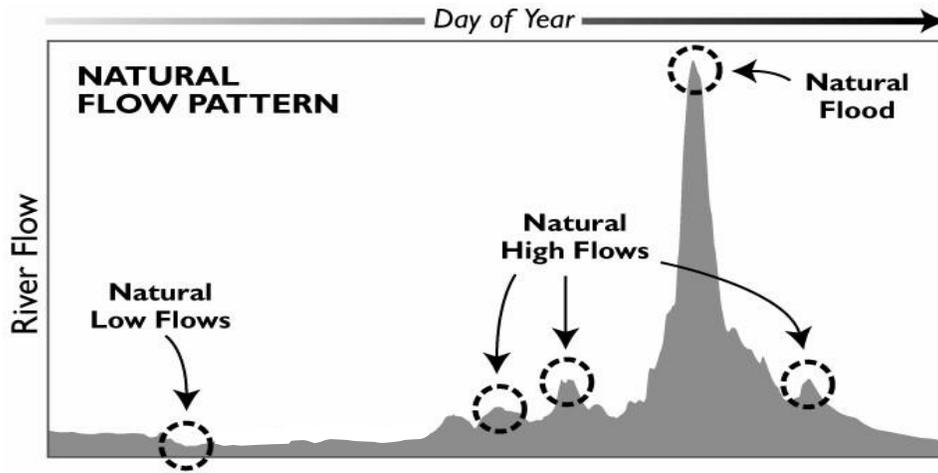


Figure 3. Example of WUA habitat-discharge relation (mountain-deep species/life stages) output from PHABSIM modeling.

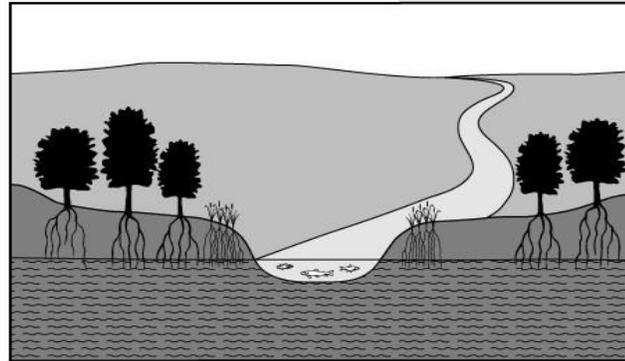


It's not just a matter of Flow Volume



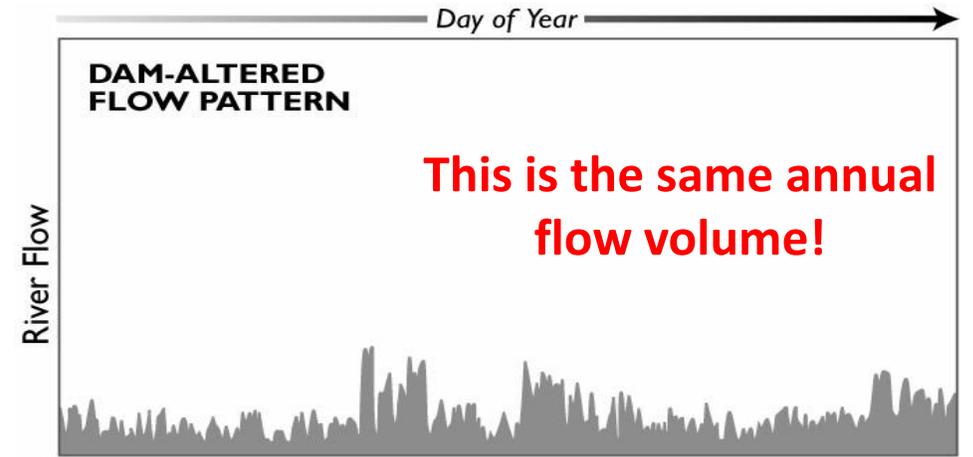
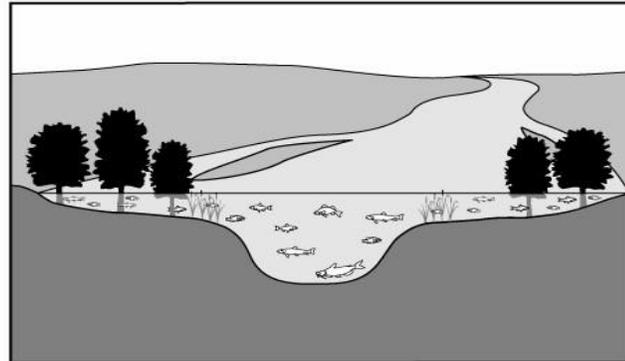
Natural Low Flow

-  Fish have adequate oxygen and can move up- or downstream to feed
-  Riparian vegetation sustained by shallow ground water table
-  Insects feed on organic material carried downstream
-  Birds supported by healthy riparian vegetation and aquatic prey



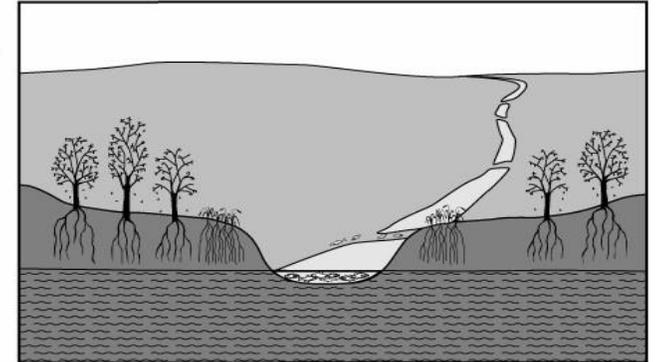
Natural Flood

-  Fish are able to feed and spawn in floodplain areas
-  Riparian plant seeds germinate on flood-deposited sediments
-  Insects emerge from water to complete their lifecycle
-  Wading birds and waterfowl feed on fish and plants in shallow flooded areas



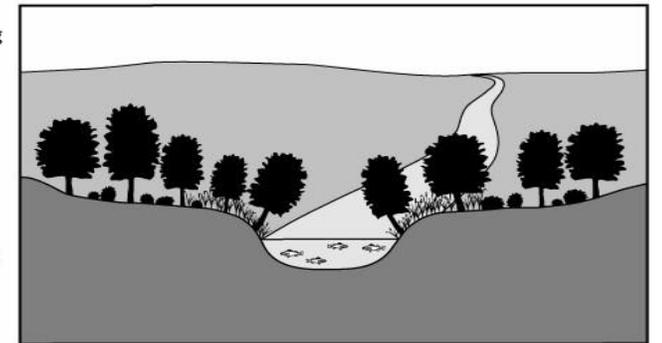
Inadequate Low Flow

-  Fish are overcrowded in poor-quality water, cannot move to other feeding areas
-  Riparian plants wilt when ground water table drops too low
-  Insects suffer when water levels rise and fall erratically
-  Birds unable to feed, rest, or breed in tree canopy



Absence of Flood

-  Fish unable to access floodplain for spawning and feeding
-  Riparian vegetation encroaches into river channel
-  Insect habitats smothered by silt and sand
-  Many birds cannot use riparian areas when plant species change

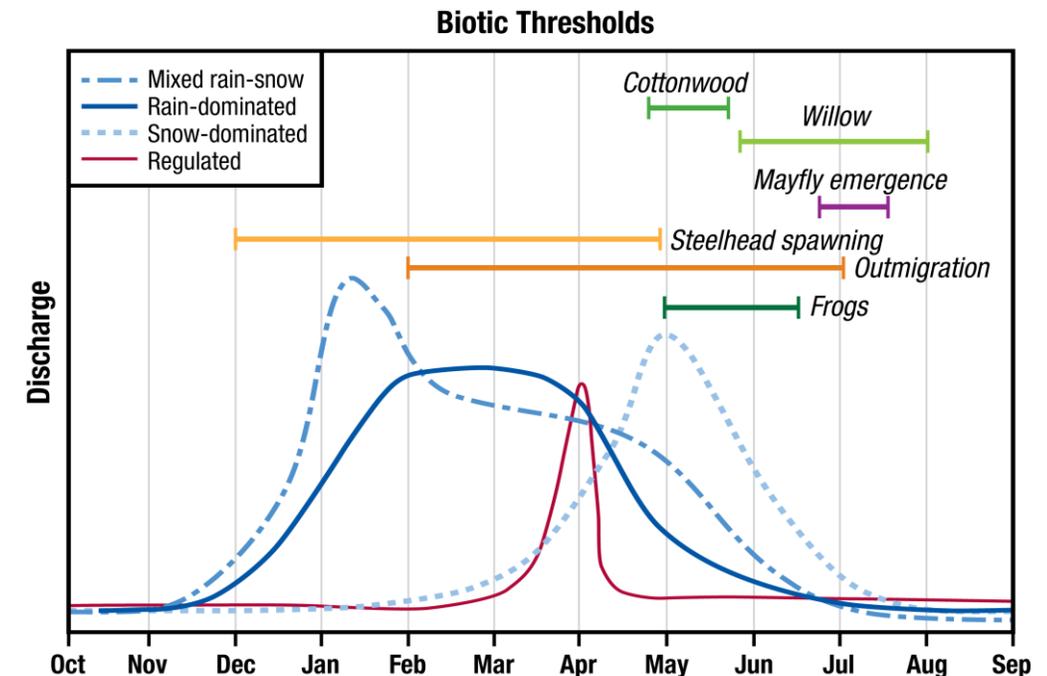
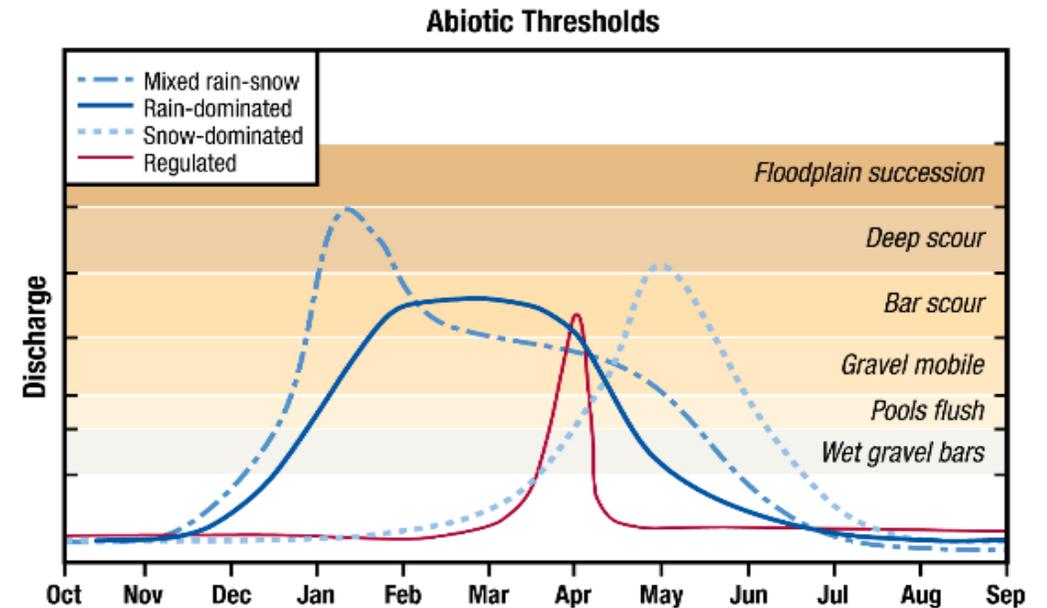


Functional Flows Approach

Environmental Flows - focus on hydrograph flow components that:

- Support natural disturbances
- Promote physical dynamics
- Drive ecosystem functions
- Support high biodiversity

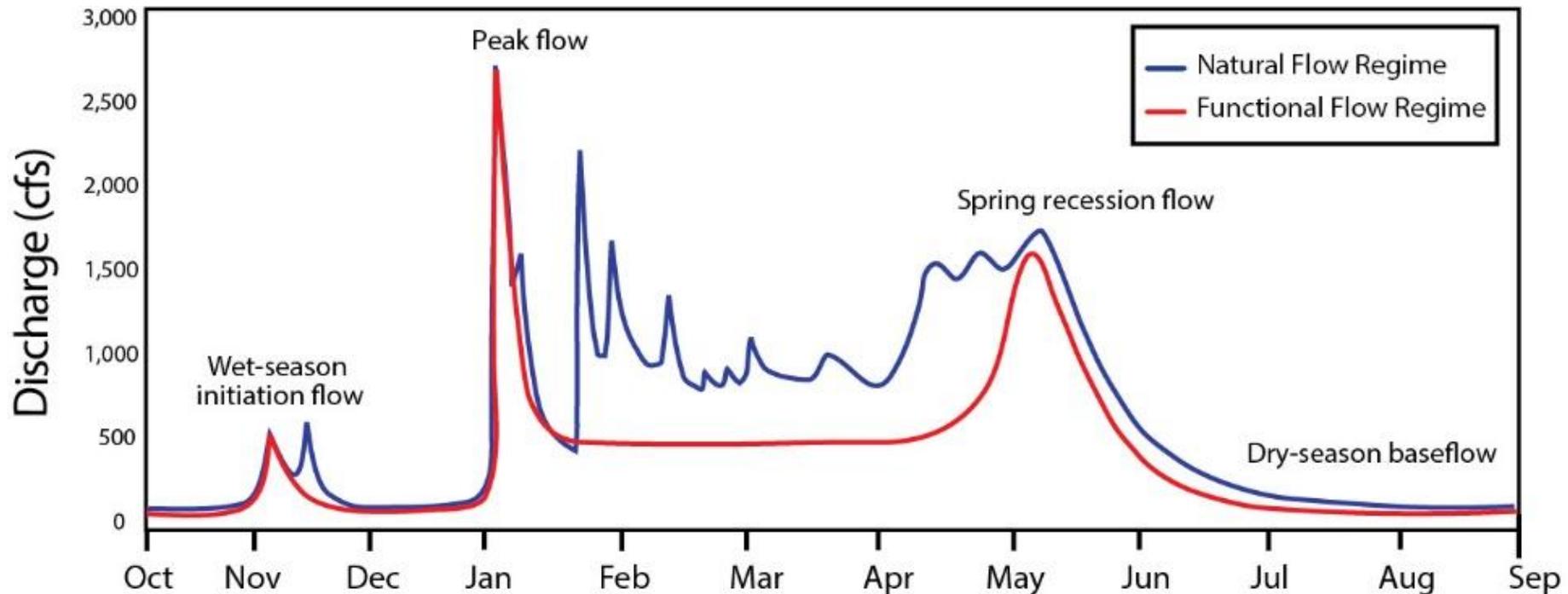
Consideration of geomorphic setting and channel-floodplain dynamics



Functional Flows Approach

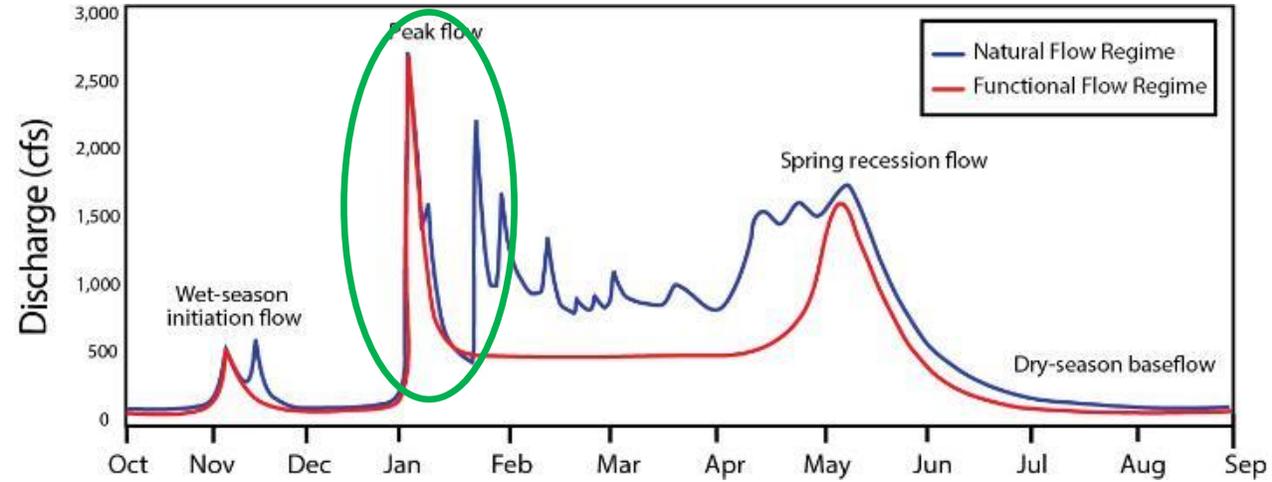
- “Functional Flow” = hydrograph component that provides a distinct geomorphic, ecologic, or biogeochemical function
- Reflective of natural patterns that occur in space & time

Yarnell et al. 2015



Peak Magnitude Flow

- Primary geomorphic disturbance
- Resets natural processes such as succession
- Redistributes large volumes of sediment
- Prevents vegetation encroachment
- Reduces extent of exotic species not adapted to disturbance regime
- Most effective when given SPACE – levee setbacks, levee breaches to floodplain, tributary junctions



Sacramento River, CA

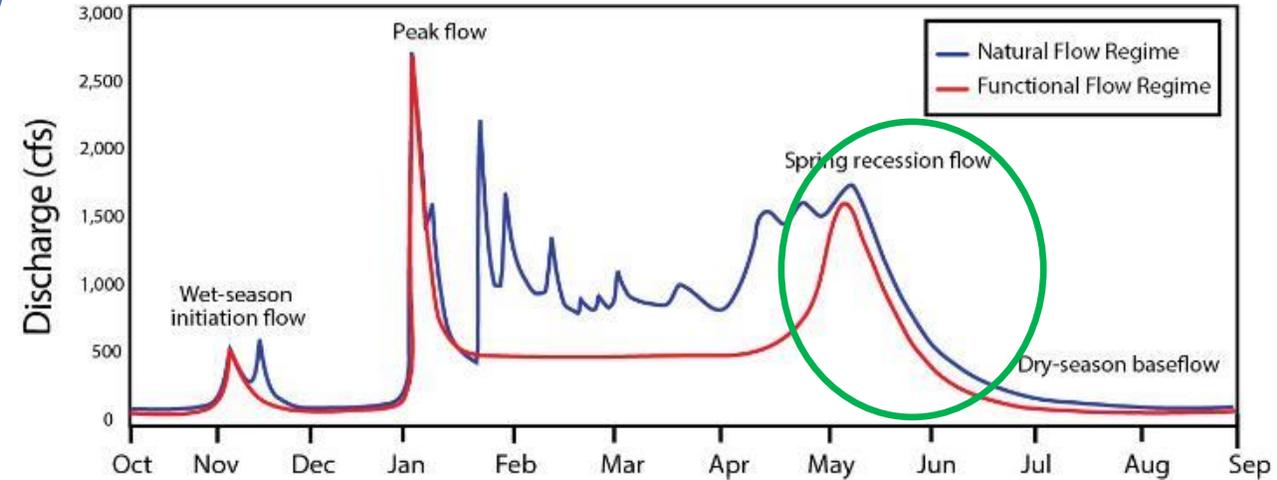


Cosumnes River, CA levee breaches

Spring Recession Flow

High to Low Flow Transition

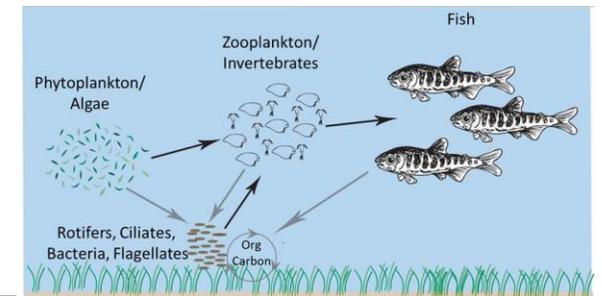
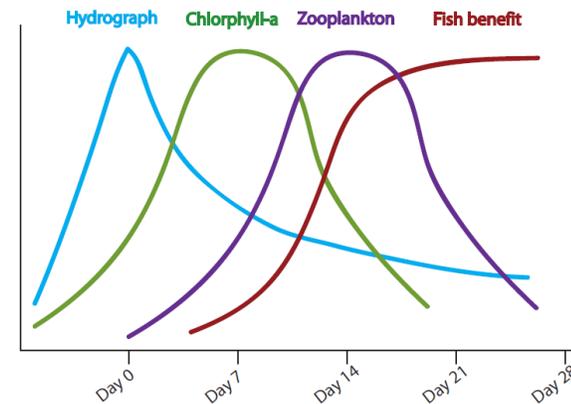
- Redistributes and sorts sediment mobilized by high flows
- Limits riparian vegetation encroachment
- Provides distinct annual cues for native species to reproduce and outmigrate
- Extended cold water and floodplain inundation



Foothill yellow-legged frog



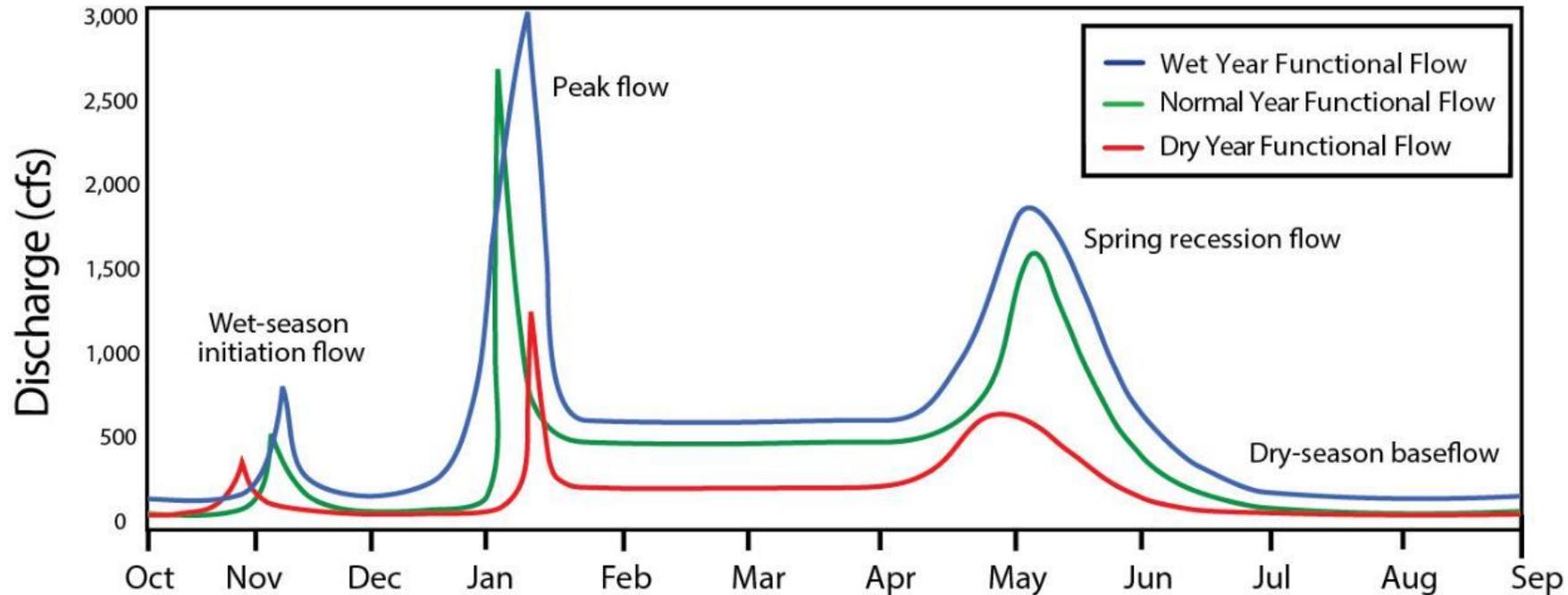
Chinook Salmon



(Jeffres et al 2008)

Interannual Flow Variability

Magnitude, timing and duration of specific flow events vary: *within* their associated season depending on regional climatic conditions, and *between* years depending on global climate conditions

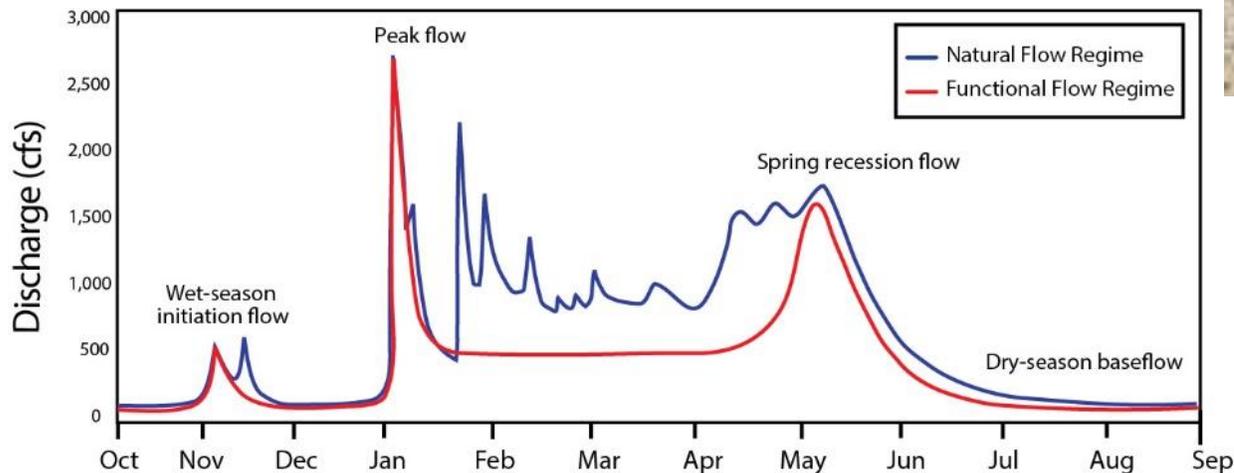


Supports diversity in geomorphic habitat and subsequent diversity in native species over the long-term

Functional Flows need to “Function”

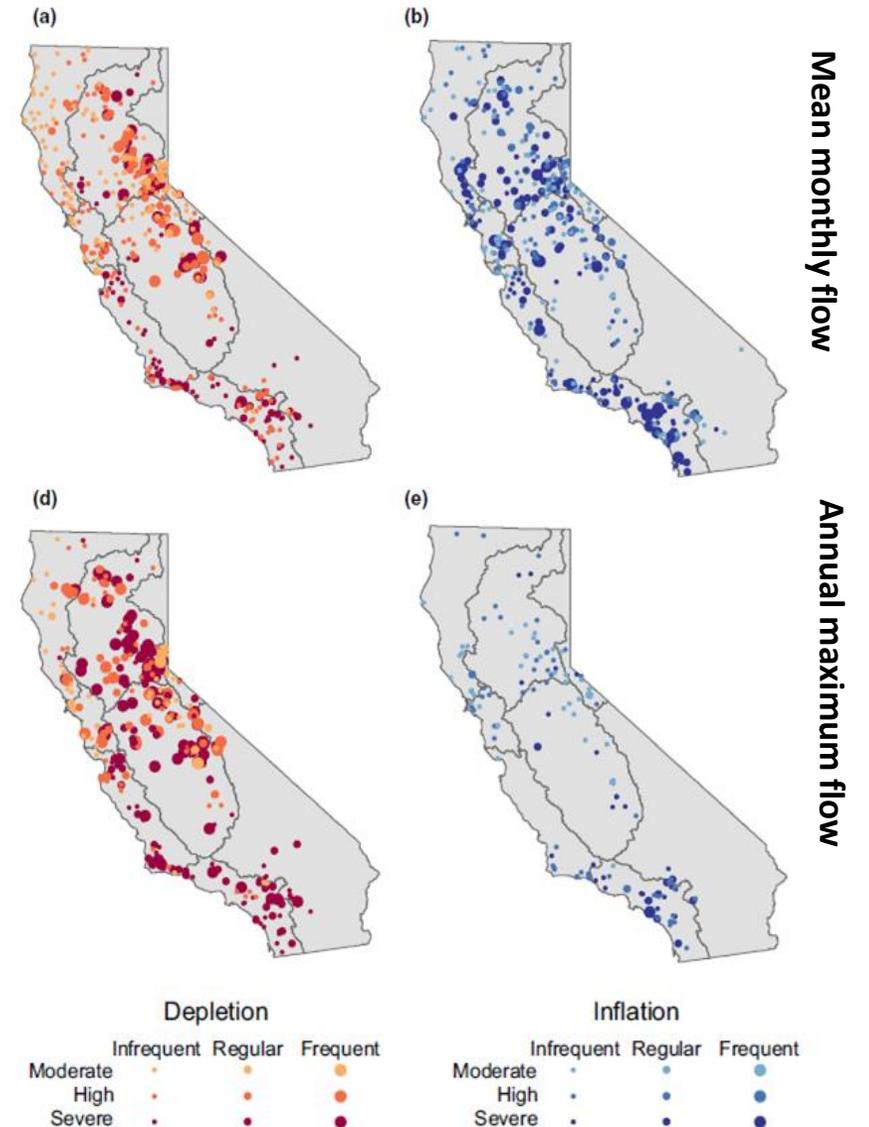
Restoring Geomorphic Complexity

- Physical Habitat Restoration
- Floodplain Connectivity



Challenges to Implementation in California

- California is a very complex/diverse state
- Hard to balance environmental flow needs with a broad range of other demands
- 95% of gauged locations have at least some altered flows; 11% have pervasive alteration



Need for a Coordinated Framework

Many programs are attempting to set environmental flows

- Different systems
- Different endpoints
- Different management needs
- Different stakeholder priorities



- Poor coordination
- Challenge in sharing data
- Uncertainty in which methods are most appropriate
- Inefficiencies/redundancy in developing requirements
- Difficulty in communicating to stakeholders and the public

CEFF Steps Overview

ceff.ucdavis.edu

SCIENCE-BASED ASSESSMENT

Section A

At my location(s) of interest, what are the natural ranges of flow metrics for each of my five functional flow components? What are the corresponding ecological flow criteria?

STEPS 1-4

Identify ecological flow criteria using natural functional flows

Do any of my five functional flow components require additional assessment due to non-flow factors?

No Yes

Section B

(as applicable) How do I use additional information to develop ecological flow criteria given physical and biological constraints?

STEPS 5-7

Develop ecological flow criteria for each flow component requiring additional consideration

Compile ecological flow criteria for all functional flow components

SOCIOPOLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Section C

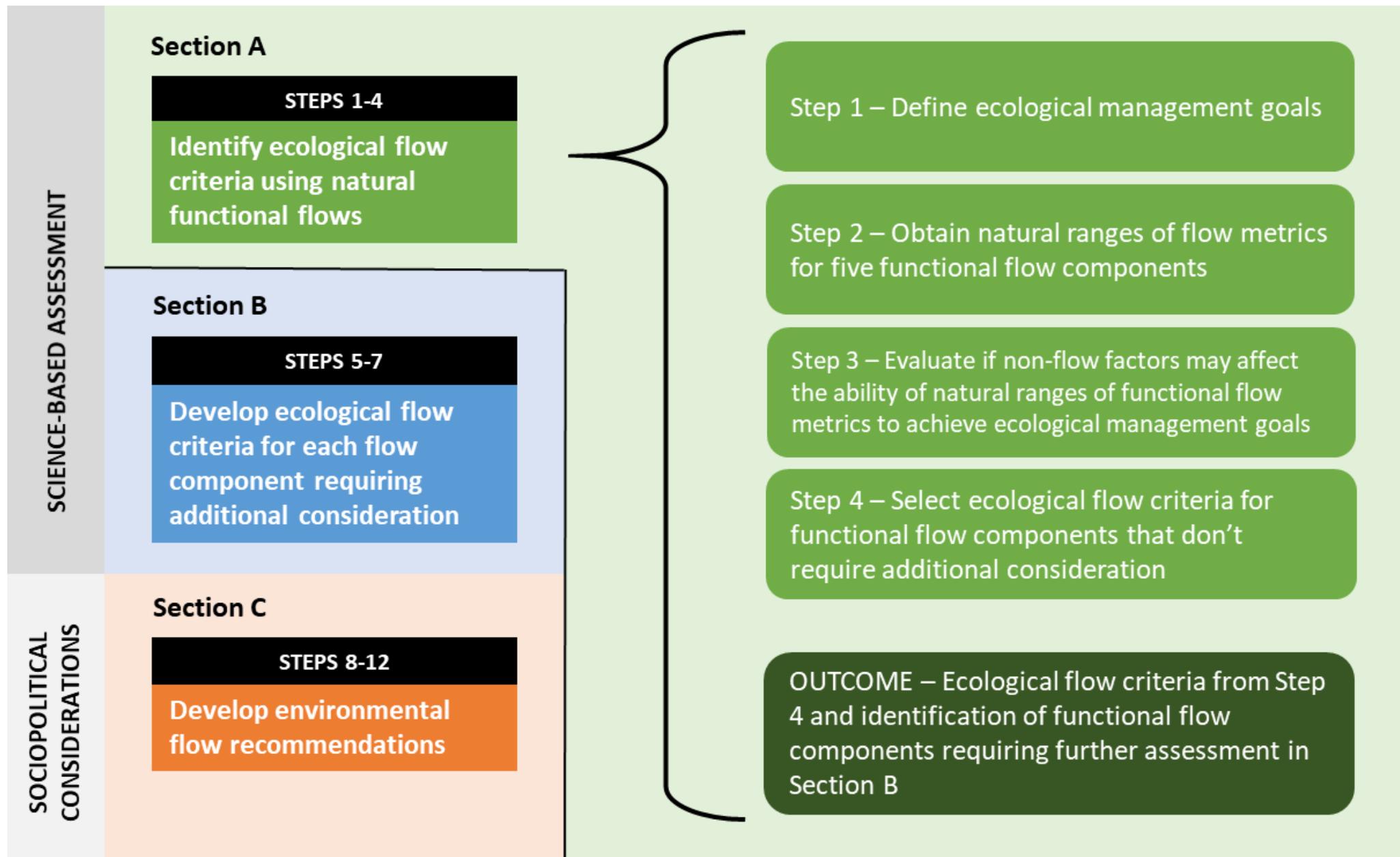
How do I reconcile ecological flow needs with non-ecological management objectives to create balanced environmental flow recommendations?

STEPS 8-12

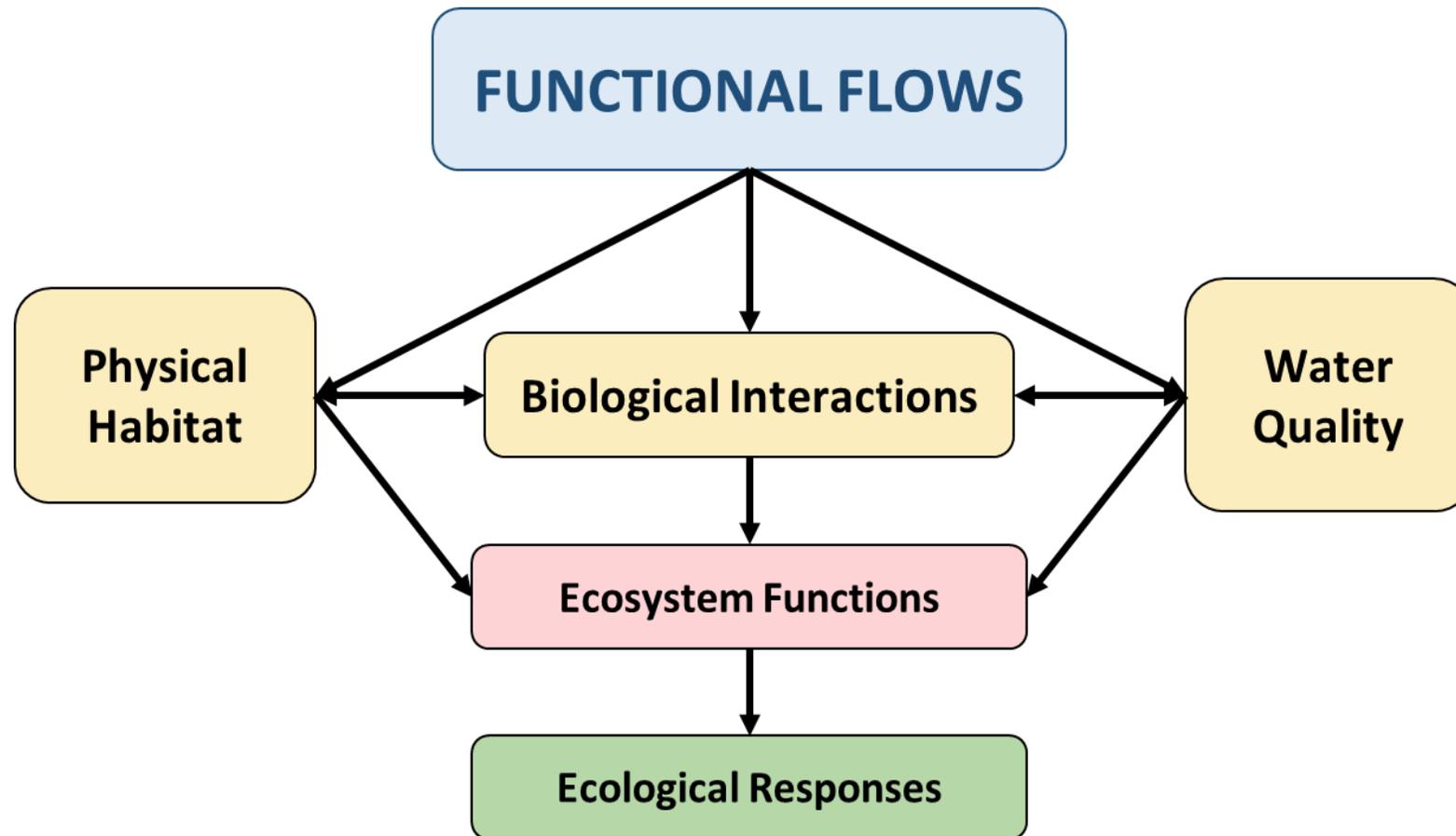
Develop environmental flow recommendations

Stein et al. 2021

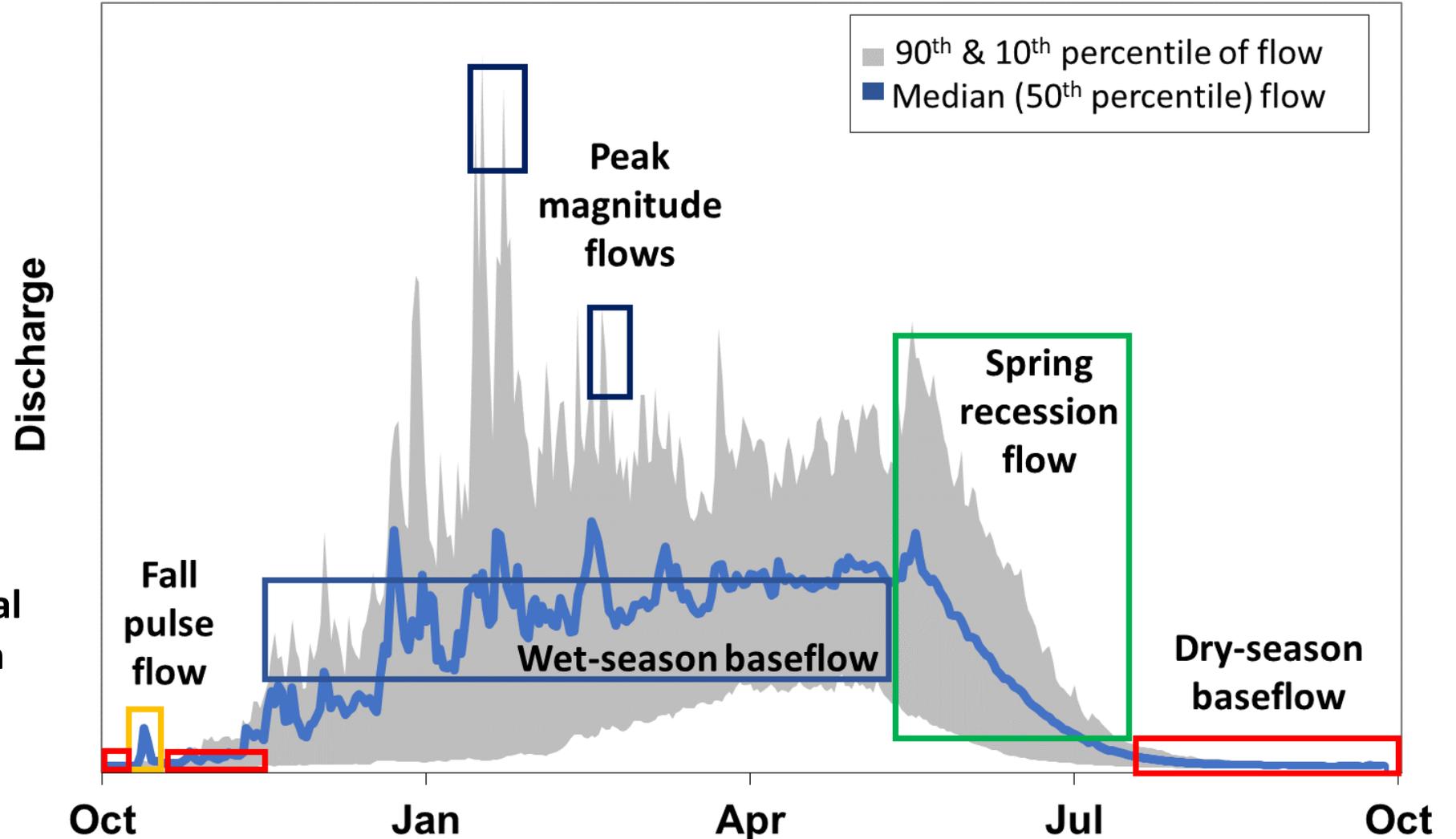
CEFF Section A



Using Natural Flows to Set Ecological Flow Criteria in Section A



Functional Flows in California

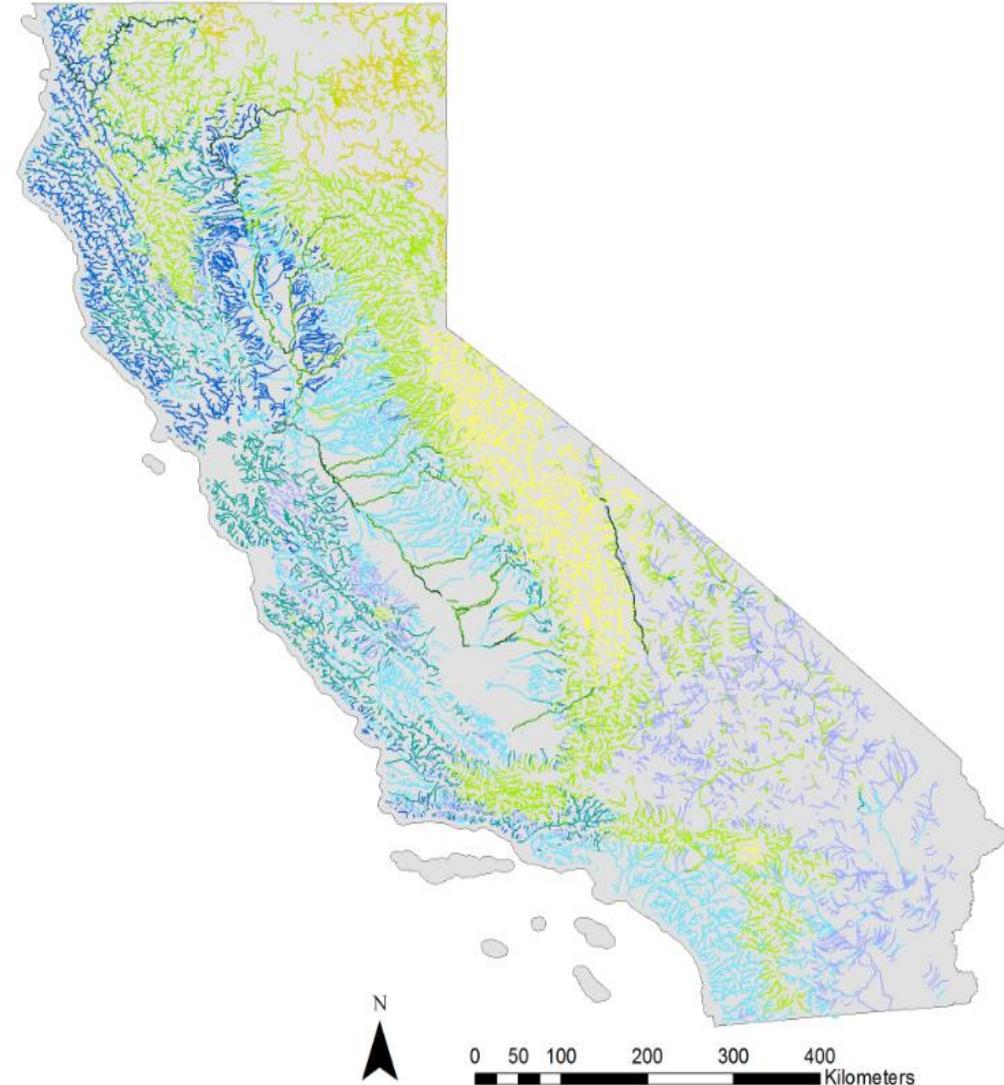


Metrics relate to general stream health based on *natural flow conditions*

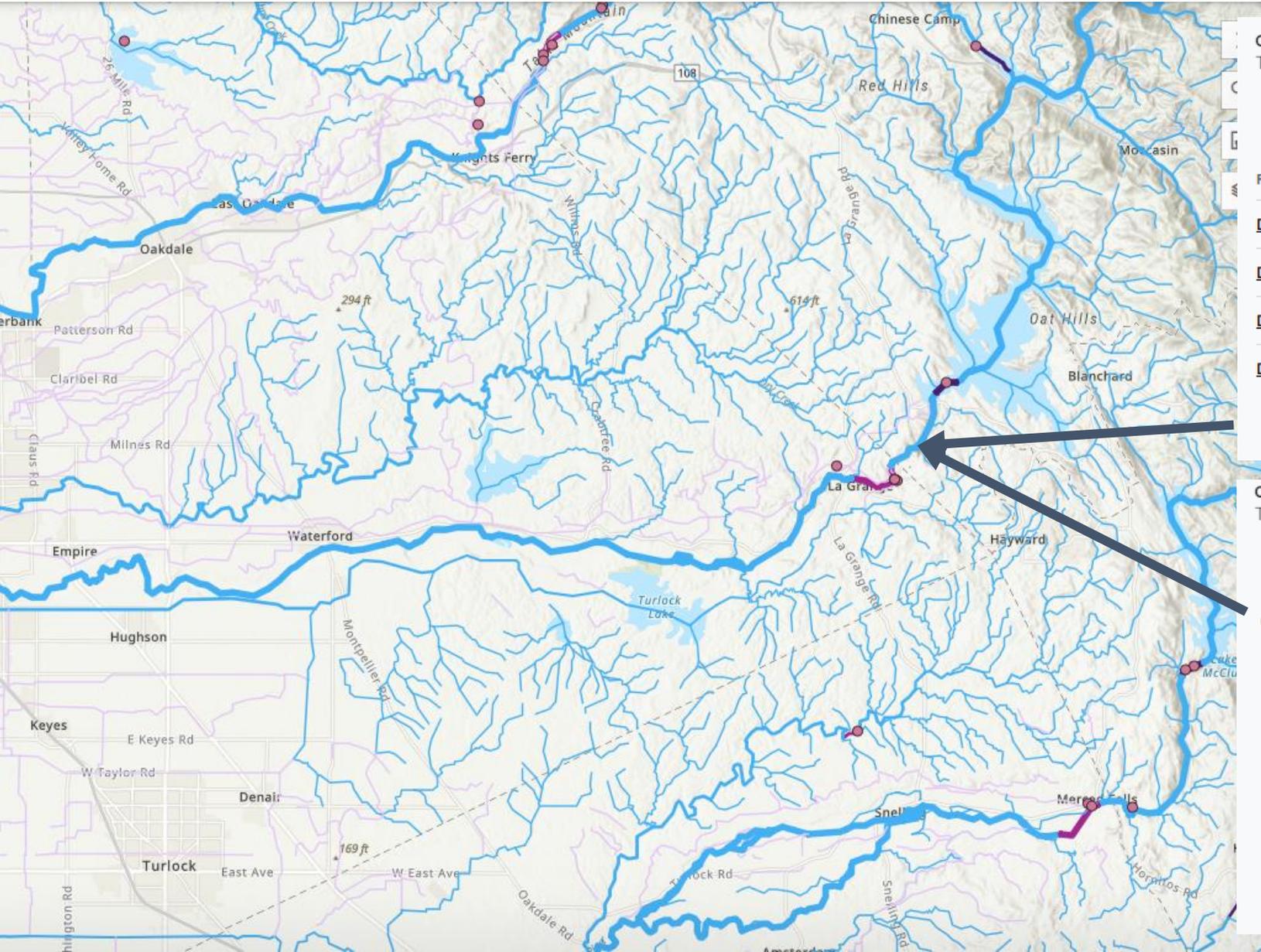
Modeled Natural Functional Flows

- Predictions of natural functional flow metric ranges at every stream in the state
- Hydrologic model predictions used for 16 metrics and observed, reference-gage data used for 8 metrics
- Ranges reported by water-year type for most metrics

Grantham et al. 2022 FES



Natural Flows Web Tool: rivers.codefornature.org



COMID: 17080381
TUOLUMNE RIVER

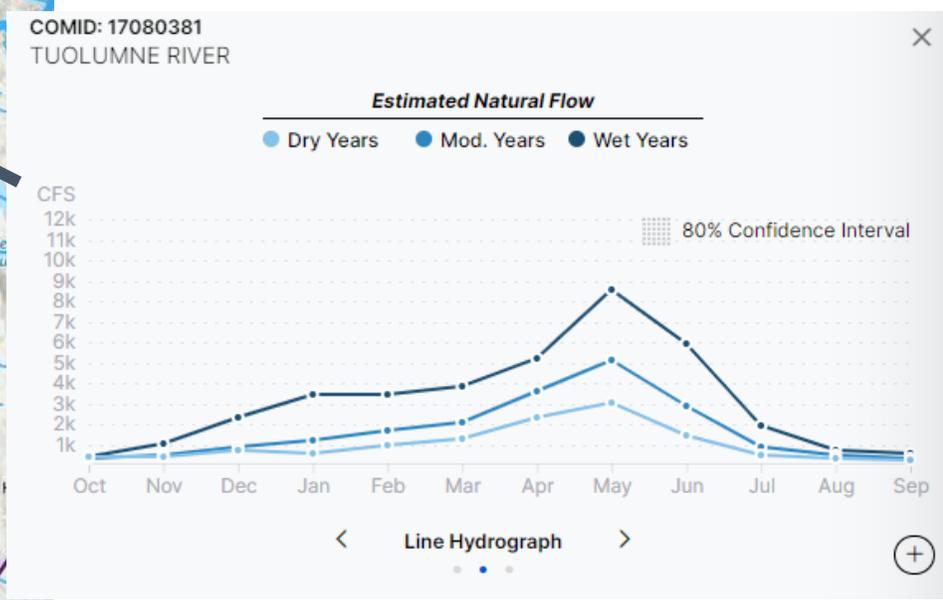
Flow Component
Dry-season base flow

Year Type
All Years

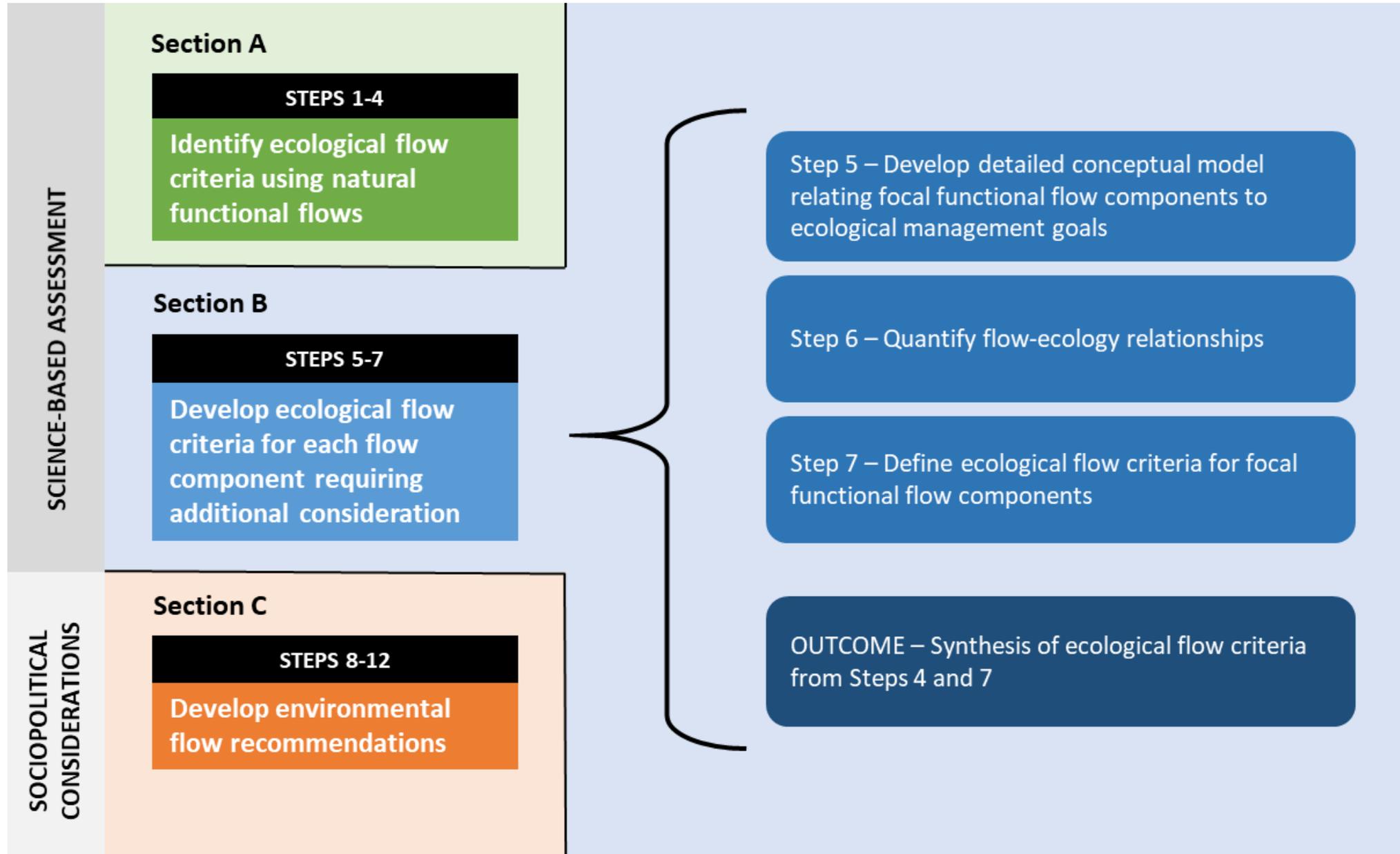
Recurrence Interval
2-year

FLOW METRIC	10th pctl	50th pctl	90th pctl	Observed Med.
<u>Dry-season baseflow</u>	189 CFS	526 CFS	862 CFS	-
<u>Dry-season high baseflow</u>	383 CFS	901 CFS	1,690 CFS	-
<u>Dry-season start</u>	Jul. 10	Jul. 29	Aug. 29	-
<u>Dry-season duration</u>	108 DAYS	160 DAYS	215 DAYS	-

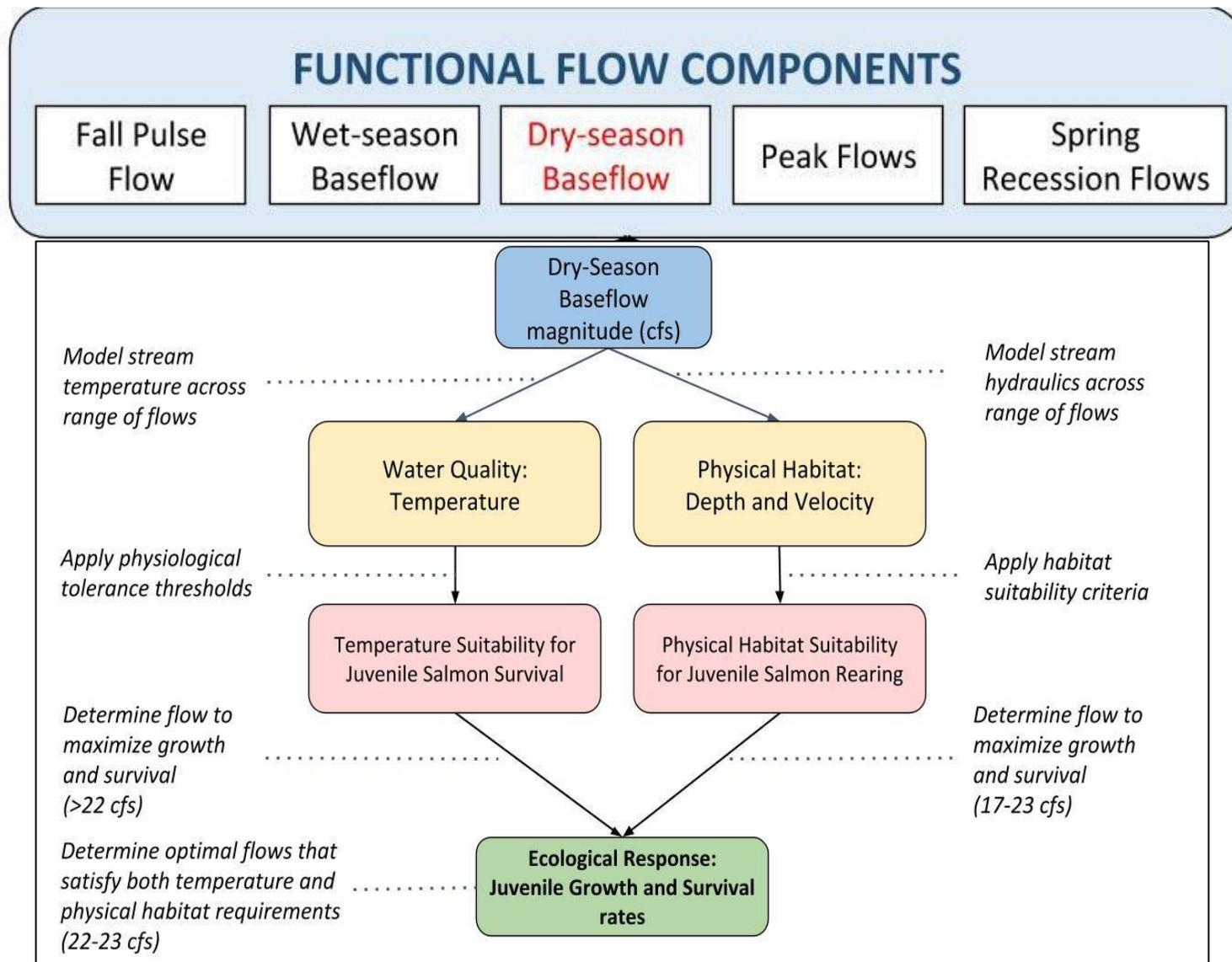
< Functional Flow Metrics >



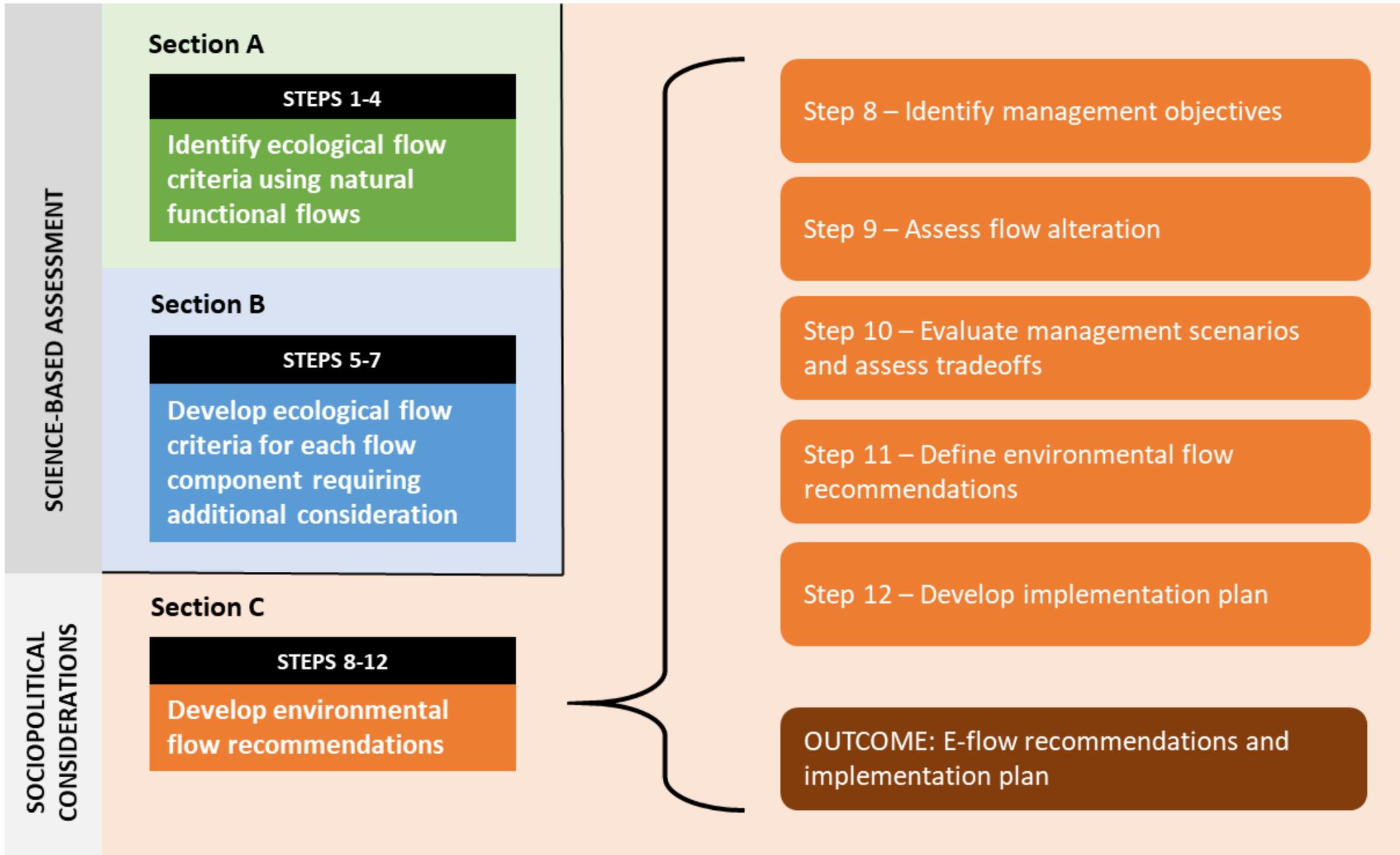
CEFF Section B



Section B: Investigating Specific Flow-Ecology Relationships

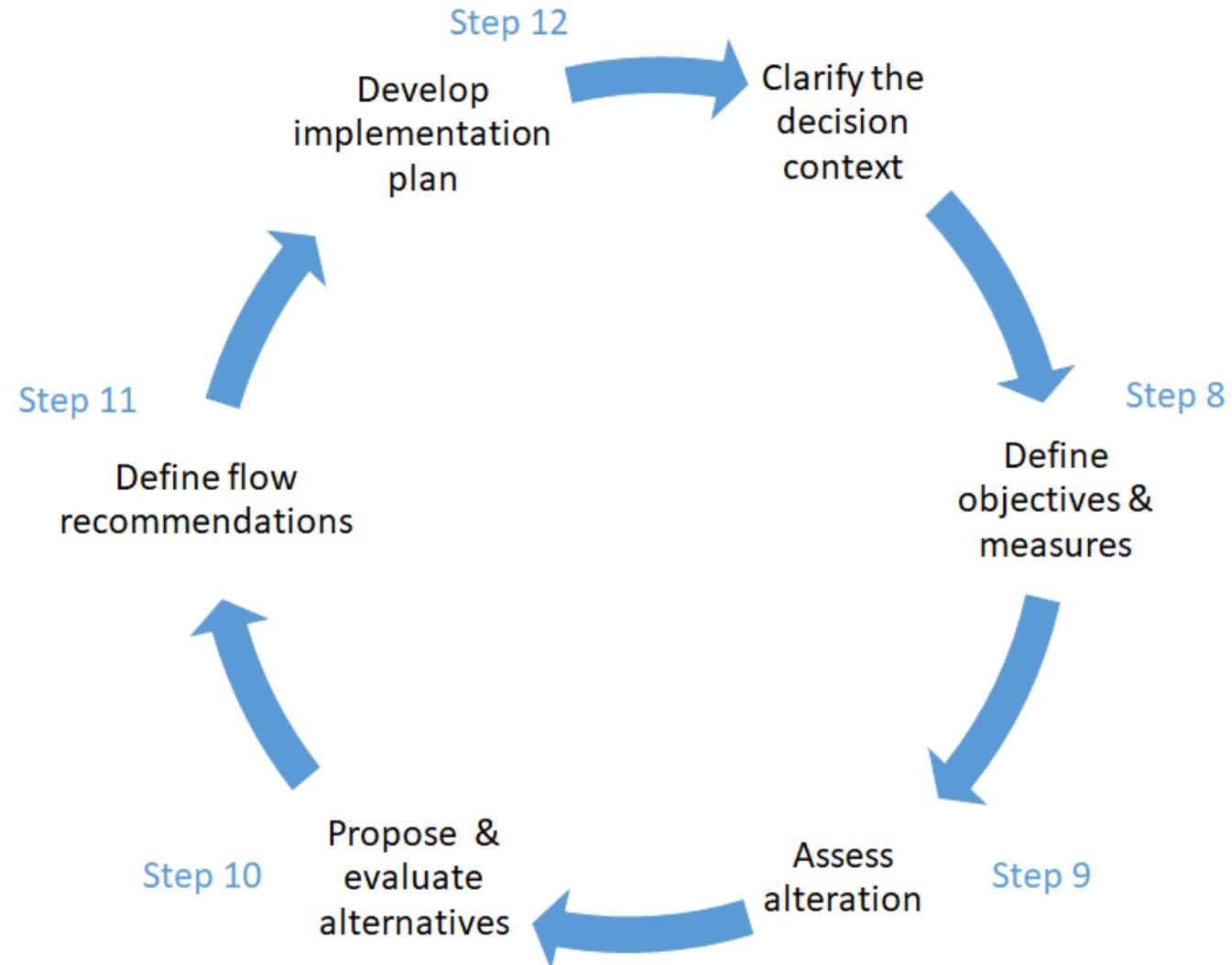


CEFF Section C

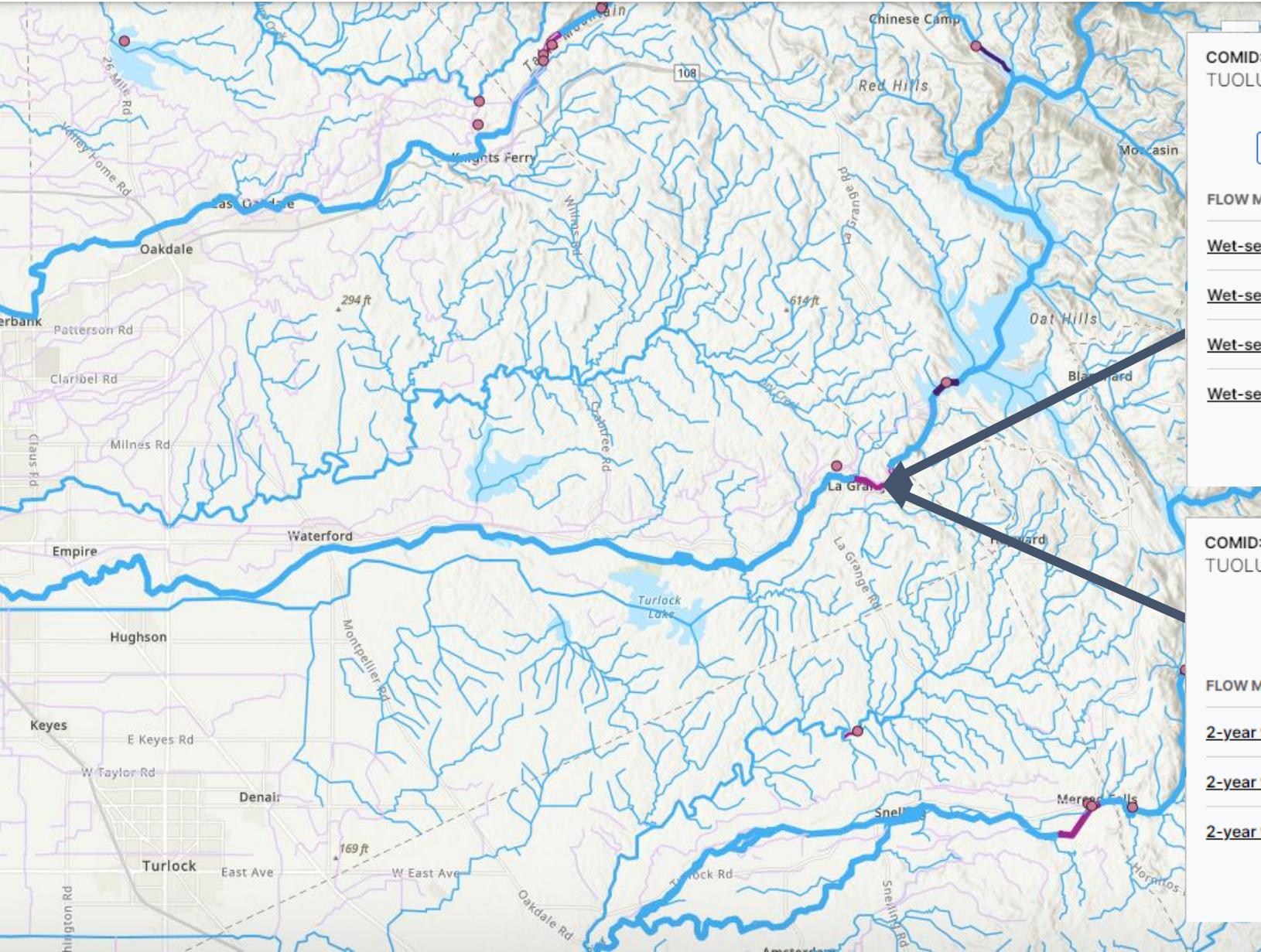


Section C

Develop Environmental Flow Recommendations



Section C: Alteration analysis - Tuolumne



COMID: 2823750
TUOLUMNE RIVER

Flow Component: Wet-season base flow

Year Type: All Years

Recurrence Interval: 2-year

FLOW METRIC	10th pctl	50th pctl	90th pctl	Observed Med.
Wet-season baseflow	652 CFS	1,100 CFS	1,760 CFS	226 CFS
Wet-season median baseflow	1,810 CFS	3,130 CFS	5,110 CFS	1,290 CFS
Wet-season start	Nov. 17	Jan. 2	Feb. 14	Jan. 18*
Wet-season duration	71.4 DAYS	127 DAYS	185 DAYS	80.5* DAYS

< Functional Flow Metrics >

COMID: 2823750
TUOLUMNE RIVER

Flow Component: Peak flow

Year Type: All Years

Recurrence Interval: 2-year

FLOW METRIC	10th pctl	50th pctl	90th pctl	Observed Med.
2-year flood magnitude	9,380 CFS	17.2 KCFS	24.4 KCFS	2,980 CFS
2-year flood duration	2 DAYS	5 DAYS	19 DAYS	88.5 DAYS
2-year flood frequency	1 OCCUR.	2 OCCUR.	4 OCCUR.	2.5 OCCUR.

< Functional Flow Metrics >

Outcomes of CEFF

- Ecological flow criteria for areas of interest
 - Required by multiple regulatory processes (FERC, SGMA, ESA, WQcerts, etc)
- Environmental flow recommendations (via stakeholder process)
- Recommended mitigation measures (via stakeholder process)
- Implementation, monitoring and adaptive management plan
- Online tools:
 - natural flows database/web tool (rivers.codefornature.org)
 - functional flow calculator in python (eflows.ucdavis.edu)
 - information repository (ceff.ucdavis.edu)

Special Issue Journal – Frontiers in Freshwater Science



Research Topic

Environmental Flows in an Uncertain Future

Manage topic

Submit your abstract

Submit your manuscript

Participate

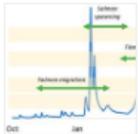
Open Access to all articles

<https://www.frontiersin.org/research-topics/16816/environmental-flows-in-an-uncertain-future#articles>

Overview **13** Articles **71** Authors Impact

Articles

By Views By Type By Date



The California Environmental Flows Framework: Meeting the Challenges of Developing a Large-Scale Environmental Flows Program

Eric D. Stein , Julie Zimmerman , Sarah M. Yarnell , Bronwen Stanford, Belize Lane , Kristine T. Taniguchi-Quan , Alyssa Obester , Theodore E. Grantham , Robert A. Lusardi and Samuel Sandoval-Solis

Original Research Environmental flow programs aim to protect aquatic habitats and species while recognizing competing water demands. Often this is done at the local or watershed level because it is relatively easier to address technical and implementation challenges ...

Published on 28 October 2021

Front. Environ. Sci. doi: 10.3389/fenvs.2021.769943

2,543 total views  22



Environmental Flow Requirements of Estuaries: Providing Resilience to Current and Future Climate and Direct Anthropogenic Changes

Daniel Chilton , David P. Hamilton , Ivan Nagelkerken , Perran Cook , Matthew R. Hipsey , Robert Reid , Marcus Sheaves , Nathan J. Waltham and Justin Brookes

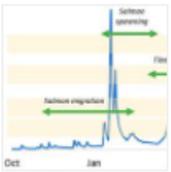
Review Estuaries host unique biodiversity and deliver a range of ecosystem services at the interface between catchment and the ocean. They are also among the most degraded ecosystems on Earth. Freshwater flow regimes drive ecological processes contributing ...

Published on 17 November 2021

Front. Environ. Sci. doi: 10.3389/fenvs.2021.764218

2,267 total views  19

- Special issue provides additional external peer review of CEFF products
 - ✓ 20 total articles, 6 related to CEFF
- Highlights CEFF in the context of international efforts



The California Environmental Flows Framework: Meeting the Challenges of Developing a Large-Scale Environmental Flows Program

[Eric D. Stein](#) , [Julie Zimmerman](#) , [Sarah M. Yarnell](#) , [Bronwen Stanford](#) , [Belize Lane](#) , [Kristine T. Taniguchi-Quan](#) , [Alyssa Obester](#) , [Theodore E. Grantham](#) , [Robert A. Lusardi](#) and [Samuel Sandoval-Solis](#)

Original Research Environmental flow programs aim to protect aquatic habitats and species while recognizing competing water demands. Often this is done at the local or watershed level because it is relatively easier to address technical and implementation challenges ...

Application of flow ecology analysis to inform prioritization for stream restoration and management actions

[Katie Irving](#) , [Kristine Taniguchi-Quan](#) , [Amanda Aprahamian](#) , [Cindy Rivers](#) , [Grant Sharp](#) , [Raphael D Mazor](#) , [Susanna Theroux](#) , [Ryan Peek](#) and [Eric D. Stein](#)

Original Research A key challenge in managing flow alteration is determining the severity and pattern of alteration associated with the degradation of biological communities. Understanding these patterns helps managers prioritize locations for restoration and flow ...



Functional Flows in Groundwater-Influenced Streams: Application of the California Environmental Flows Framework to Determine Ecological Flow Needs

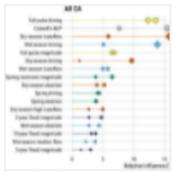
[Sarah M. Yarnell](#) , [Ann Willis](#) , [Alyssa Obester](#) , [Ryan A. Peek](#) , [Robert A. Lusardi](#) , [Julie Zimmerman](#) , [Theodore E. Grantham](#) and [Eric D. Stein](#)

Original Research Environmental flows, or the practice of allocating water in river systems for ecological purposes, is a leading strategy for conserving aquatic species and improving river health. However, consideration of surface-groundwater connectivity is seldom ...

Developing ecological flow needs in a highly altered region: Application of California Environmental Flows Framework in southern California, USA

[Kristine T. Taniguchi-Quan](#) , [Katie Irving](#) , [Eric D. Stein](#) , [Aaron Poresky](#) , [Richard A. Wildman, Jr.](#) , [Amanda Aprahamian](#) , [Cindy Rivers](#) , [Grant Sharp](#) , [Sarah Yarnell](#) and [Jamie Feldman](#)

Original Research Flow alteration is a pervasive issue across highly urbanized watersheds that can impact the physical and biological condition of streams. In highly altered systems, flows may support novel ecosystems that may not have been found under natural ...



Identifying Functional Flow Linkages Between Stream Alteration and Biological Stream Condition Indices Across California

[Ryan Peek](#) , [Katie Irving](#) , [Sarah M. Yarnell](#) , [Rob Lusardi](#) , [Eric D. Stein](#) and [Raphael Mazor](#)

Original Research Large state or regional environmental flow programs, such as the one based on the California Environmental Flows Framework, rely on broadly applicable relationships between flow and ecology to inform management decisions. California, despite having ...

Modeling Functional Flows in California's Rivers

[Theodore Grantham](#) , [Daren M. Carlisle](#) , [Jeanette Howard](#) , [Belize Lane](#) , [Robert Lusardi](#) , [Alyssa Obester](#) , [Samuel Sandoval-Solis](#) , [Bronwen Stanford](#) , [Eric D. Stein](#) , [Kristine T. Taniguchi-Quan](#) , [Sarah M. Yarnell](#) and [Julie K. H. Zimmerman](#)

Original Research Environmental flows are critical to the recovery and conservation of freshwater ecosystems worldwide. However, estimating the flows needed to sustain ecosystem health across large, diverse landscapes is challenging. To advance protections of ...

Tools

California Environmental Flows Framework

Home The Framework > Resources > About

Fact Sheet and FAQs

California Environmental Flows Framework > Resources > Fact Sheet and FAQs

In response to comments received throughout the development of the Framework, the CEFF Technical Team has developed resources to help users understand the Framework and answer common questions.

A fact sheet describing the Framework is available for download [here](#).

The FAQs provided below detail responses to questions that arose during public review of the California Environmental Flows Framework version 1.0. They have been grouped into the following categories based on similar topics: [Analysis](#)

California Natural Flows Database

Water is essential for California's people, economy, and environment. Centuries of water diversion have altered the flows in many streams and rivers, which can harm the freshwater resources. The [California Environmental Flows Framework Conservancy](#) and the [United States Geological Survey \(USGS\)](#), and other partners have identified (expected streamflow in the absence of human modification) in all the streams and rivers currently present.

[Explore the Data](#)

Science

Understanding natural flows and patterns of flow alteration is an important first step in improving the management of California's rivers and streams for human and ecosystem

Map

Explore, visualize, and download the natural flows data with a map-based application. Search for stream segments, visualize estimated flow rates, and download flow data

Data download and API

Feel more comfortable at the command line? Query the data directly using a REST API. Follow the link below for detailed documentation and code samples in R,



Explore and visualize California's unimpaired streamflow patterns, including natural stream classes and functional flow metrics

[EXPLORE HYDROLOGY](#)

[HOW DOES IT WORK?](#)

Stream Dimensionless Observed Functional Flow Metrics

R Package for Obtaining Functional Flow Metrics

An R package has been developed that allows users to access the Functional Flows Calculator directly via an API. The package allows users to:

- Retrieve streamflow data automatically from USGS or transform user-uploaded streamflow timeseries and run them through the functional flow calculator online,
- Obtain modeled functional flow metrics
- Create plots of dimensionless hydrology
- Compare observed and natural flow metrics

The package is available on [GitHub](#).

Umbrella Species and Functional Flow Needs

Umbrella fish species and their functional flow requirements were identified for California. Access the map [here](#), or begin using the map below by clicking "OK". The map displays the umbrella species for California; users may click on a watershed to view regional fish species assemblages (where each assemblage is represented by a different color), the umbrella species associated with each assemblage, and the HUC 12 distributions that comprise these assemblages outlined in gray. Functional flow needs for each umbrella species are available in the attached Excel workbook. For further details on how umbrella species were identified, see [Obester et al. 2021](#).



Next Steps

CEFF is a “living document”

- Reviewed by the WQMC eflows workgroup
- Revised technical report is available, considered “draft final”
- FAQs available: <https://ceff.ucdavis.edu/fact-sheets-and-faqs>
- Overview paper available:
<https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fenvs.2021.769943/full>

Multiple case studies under development

- Little Shasta and Cosumnes – groundwater-surface water interactions ([paper available](#))
- Eel River – dam relicensing and reoperation
- Southern California – flow requirements for water quality ([paper available](#))

Workplan to guide and prioritize new efforts

- Improvements in technical tools
- Track and document case studies
- Mechanisms for ongoing data and information sharing
- Available on CEFF website:
https://ceff.sf.ucdavis.edu/sites/g/files/dgvnsk5566/files/media/documents/CEFF%20Implementation%20workplan_Aug2021%20Draft.pdf