

BHM F

BHBF

SCF

COMPARISON OF BHBF, HMF AND SEDIMENT CONSERVATION FLOWS			
PURPOSE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>--Reform backwaters</li> <li>--Maintain sandbars (important for camping beaches and fish habitat)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>--Deposit sediment at high elevations</li> <li>--Re-form backwater channels</li> <li>--Deposit nutrients</li> <li>--Restore some of the natural system dynamics along the river corridor</li> <li>--Help the National Park Service manage riparian habitats</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>--Deposit sediment at high elevations</li> </ul>
MAXIMUM RELEASE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>--Within PP capacity (33,200cfs); steady release, plus or minus 1,000 cfs for power</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>--45,000 cfs, plus or minus 1,000 cfs for power. The EIS provided for flows at least 10,000 cfs above the maximum allowable release in a minimum release year. For the MLFF alternative, that maximum release is 30,000 cfs, so the BHBF would be at least 40,000 cfs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>--45,000 cfs, plus or minus 1,000 cfs for power.</li> </ul>
DURATION/FREQUENCY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Duration: 7-14 days</li> <li>Frequency: Annually, as hydrology provides</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Duration: 7-14 days</li> <li>Frequency: 1 in every 5 years, as hydrology provides</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Duration: 2-4 days</li> <li>Frequency: Annually, as hydrology provides</li> </ul>
HYDROLOGY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>--When projected storage in Lake Powell on January 1 is less than 19 maf. If projected storage is greater than 19 maf, releases are likely to be at or more than PP capacity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>--When projected storage in Lake Powell on January 1 is less than 19 maf (the intent being to minimize releases above PP capacity)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>--When projected storage in Lake Powell on January 1 is 21.5 maf or more</li> </ul>
TIMING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>March:</li> <li>--reform backwater channels prior to humpback chub spawning</li> <li>--more sediment likely available from tributaries in March</li> <li>--prior to peak recreational season</li> <li>--however, other months to be considered through adaptive management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>--In the spring (to coincide with the May/June peak in the natural hydrologic cycle) or in late summer when, due to local thunderstorms, tributaries are expected to supply large quantities of sediment (especially silt and clay) and nutrients</li> <li>--The exact season and duration would be determined through adaptive management and scheduled through the Annual Operating Plan process</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>--Sometime between January and July</li> </ul>
OTHER FACTORS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>--Would not be scheduled in a year when there is concern for a sensitive resource, such as sediment or an endangered species</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>--Must be sufficient quantities of sediment available</li> <li>--Would not be scheduled following a year in which a large population of young humpback chub is produced</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>--Must be sufficient quantities of sediment available</li> <li>--Would not be scheduled in a year when there is concern for a sensitive resource, such as sediment or an endangered species</li> </ul>