

Jun 21st, 1:00 PM - 1:15 PM

# Modeling: What is in your Toolbox? Analytical Tools for Fish Passage Alternatives Analysis

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Keefe, MaryLouise; Hilgert, Phil; Shelly, Alice; and Sullivan, Tim, "Modeling: What is in your Toolbox? Analytical Tools for Fish Passage Alternatives Analysis" (2016). *International Conference on Engineering and Ecohydrology for Fish Passage*. 43.  
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# What is in your Toolbox? Analytical tools for fish passage alternatives analysis.

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# Project variation requires integration of site-specific information



# Passage Projects often rely heavily on expert opinion



## **COSO'S PROFESSIONAL JUDGMENT PROCESS**

- 1 Define the problem and identify fundamental objectives,
- 2 Consider alternatives,
- 3 Gather and evaluate information,
- 4 Reach a conclusion, and
- 5 Articulate and document your rationale.

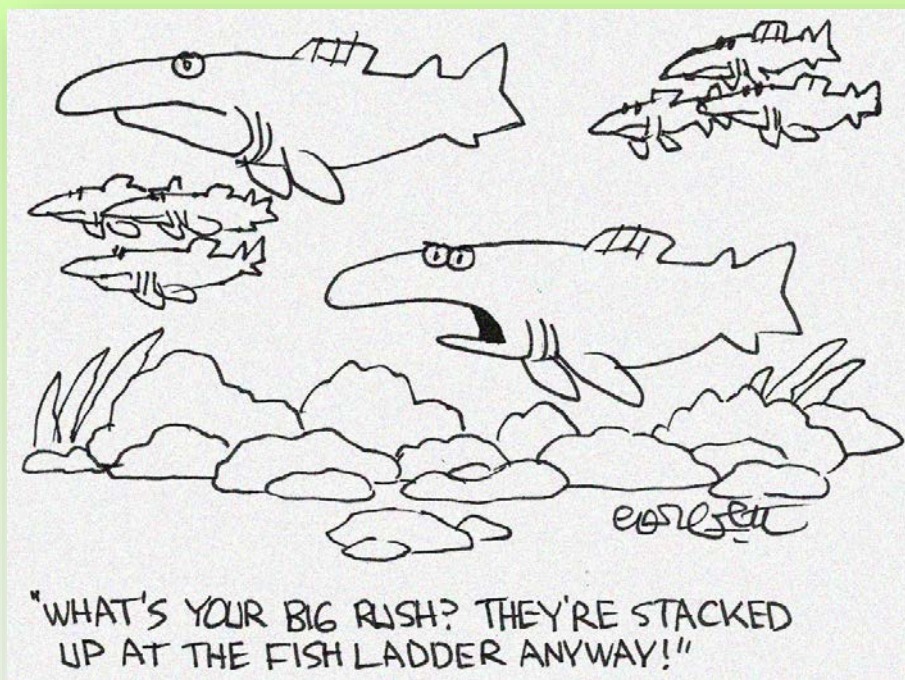
For higher-quality decisions, don't cut short steps 1 and 2 of the decision process. Make sure you carefully identify the objective and consider all alternatives and diverging views. Encourage the expression of different opinions.

Source: Adapted from KPMG LLP, Steven M. Glover, and Douglas F. Prawitt, "Enhancing Board Oversight: Avoiding Judgment Traps and Biases," Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), March 2012, <http://bit.ly/1bS5zdy>.



*Without data you're just another person with an opinion*  
— *W. Edwards Deming*

# Can we improve decision making and increase our fish passage effectiveness?



*We are striving for “known unknowns” or at least ... a better understanding of which unknowns are important and which are not.*

# Example 1: Downstream Migrant Mortality Model (DM3)

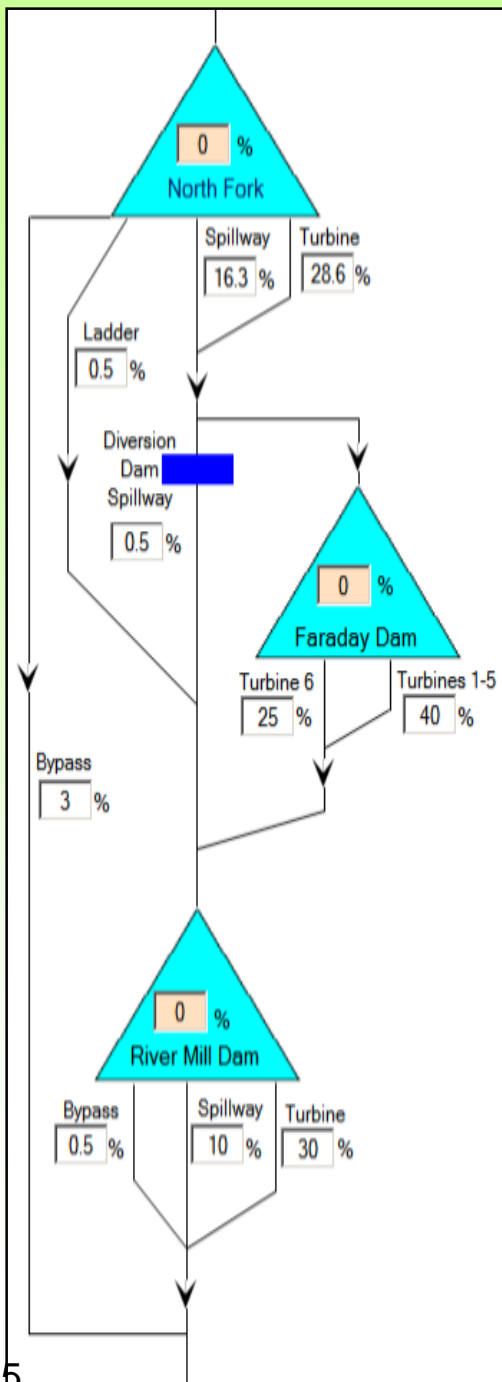
## Complex Hydroelectric Project

- 3 powerhouses
- 4 dam structures
- Multiple potential migratory pathways

-DM3 apportioned fish through migratory pathways

-Used existing data on passage efficiency and mortality at each node

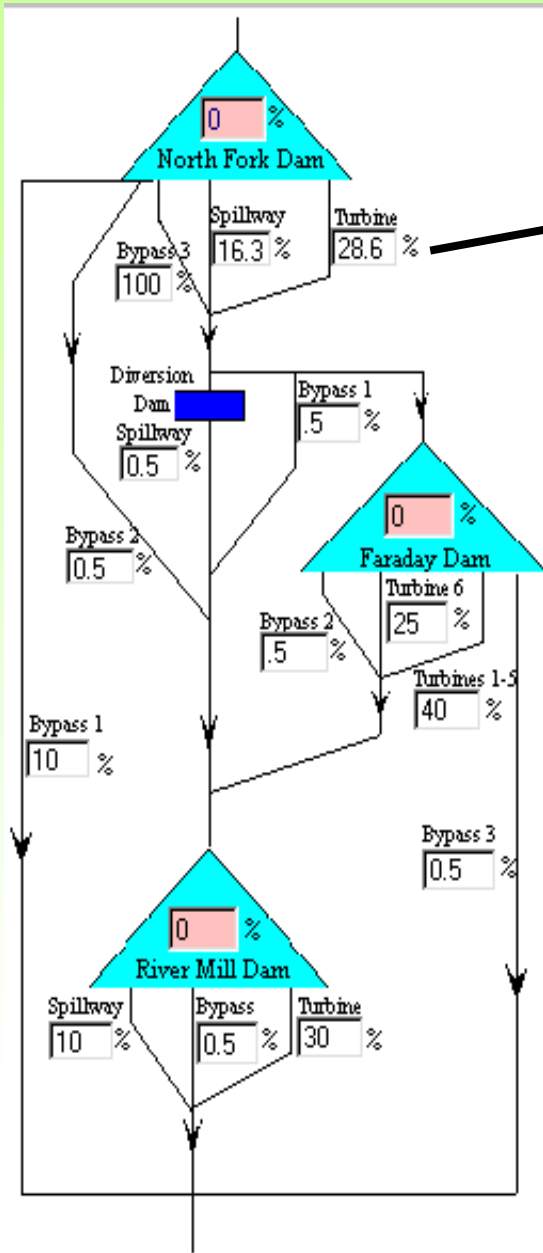
-Output = total system survival



# Incorporating Uncertainty

- To learn how the uncertainty in individual parameters affects uncertainty in the system-wide mortality estimate.
- Gaming identifies advantages of alternate protection and passage measures at each node.

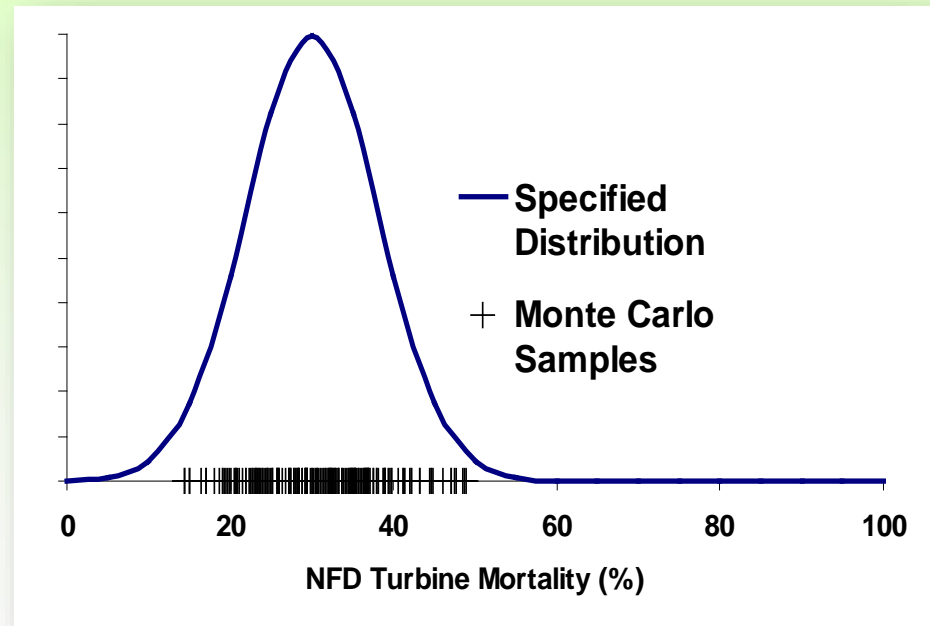
# Incorporate uncertainty around parameters



Added uncertainty around mean turbine mortality

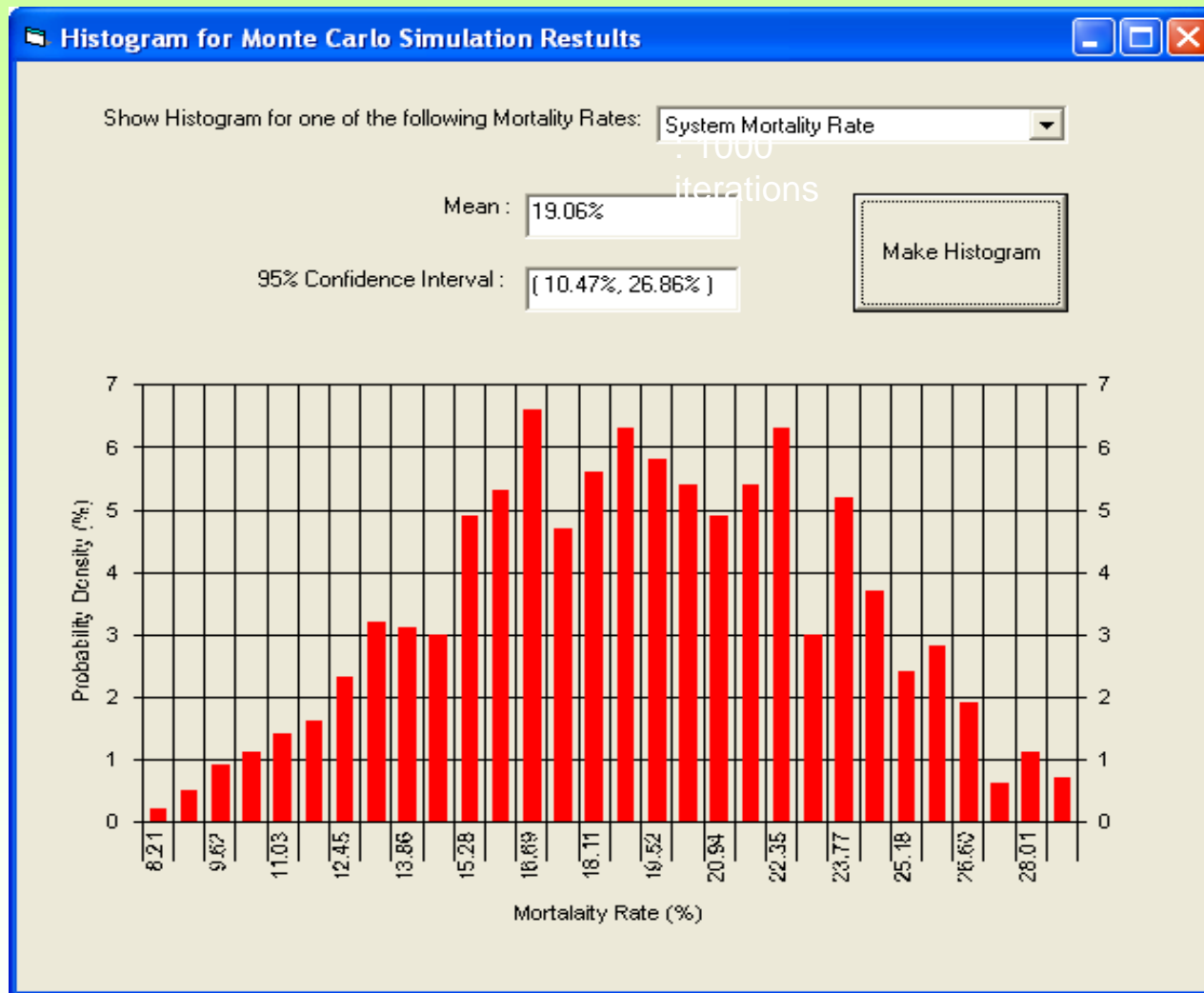
Mean 28.6 %

SD 8.0 %





# Outcome: A survival rate with confidence interval to define a measurable system performance metric



## Example 2: The Biological Performance Tool (BPT)

- Provides a structured analytical process for downstream passage
- Relative comparison of passage alternatives
- Facility design, location, size, operation
- Visual Basic program
- Keep it as simple as needed to address questions
- Process transparency for stakeholders

# BPT Assumptions for Downstream Alternatives

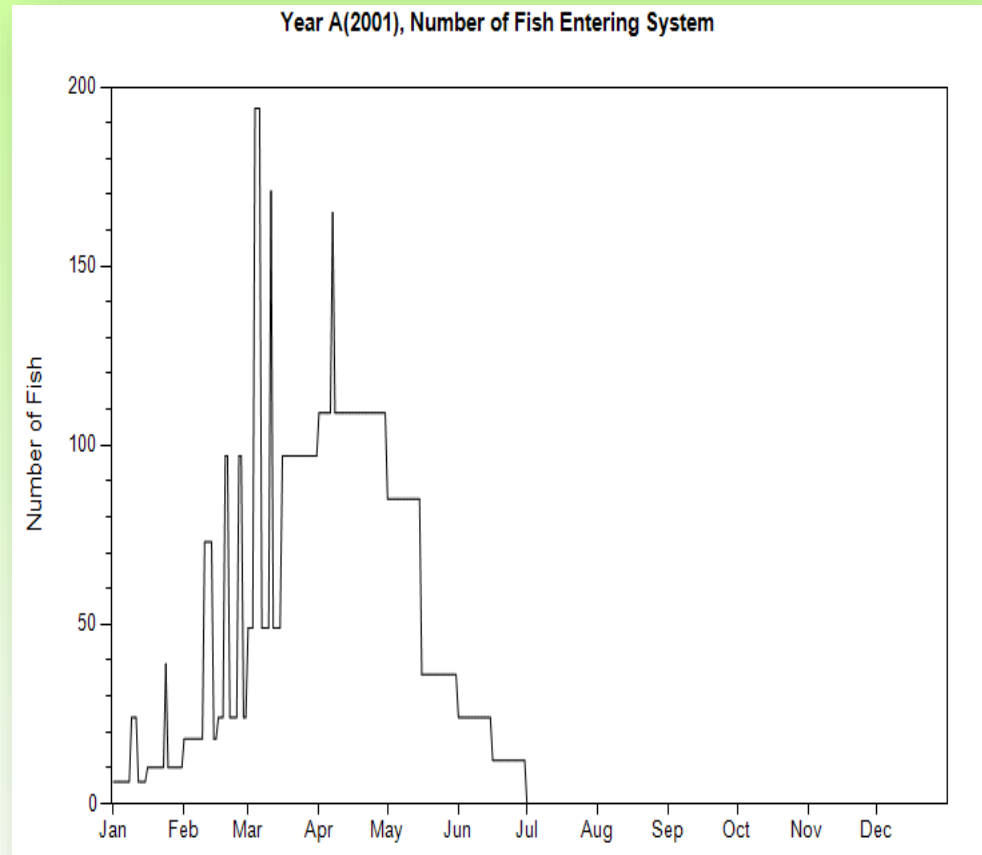
- Periodicity
- Response to freshets
- Capture efficiencies at collectors
- Collection and transport mortality
- Reservoir mortality
- Passage capture and mortality



Species	Freshwater Life Phase	Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sep		Oct		Nov		Dec	
		1-15	16-31	1-15	16-28	1-15	16-31	1-15	16-30	1-15	16-31	1-15	16-30	1-15	16-31	1-15	16-31	1-15	16-30	1-15	16-31	1-15	16-30	1-15	16-31
Steelhead	Upstream Migration	[Green bar]																							
	Spawning	[Green bar]																							
	Incubation	[Green bar]																							
	Juvenile Rearing	[Green bar]																							
	Juvenile Outmigration	[Green bar]																							

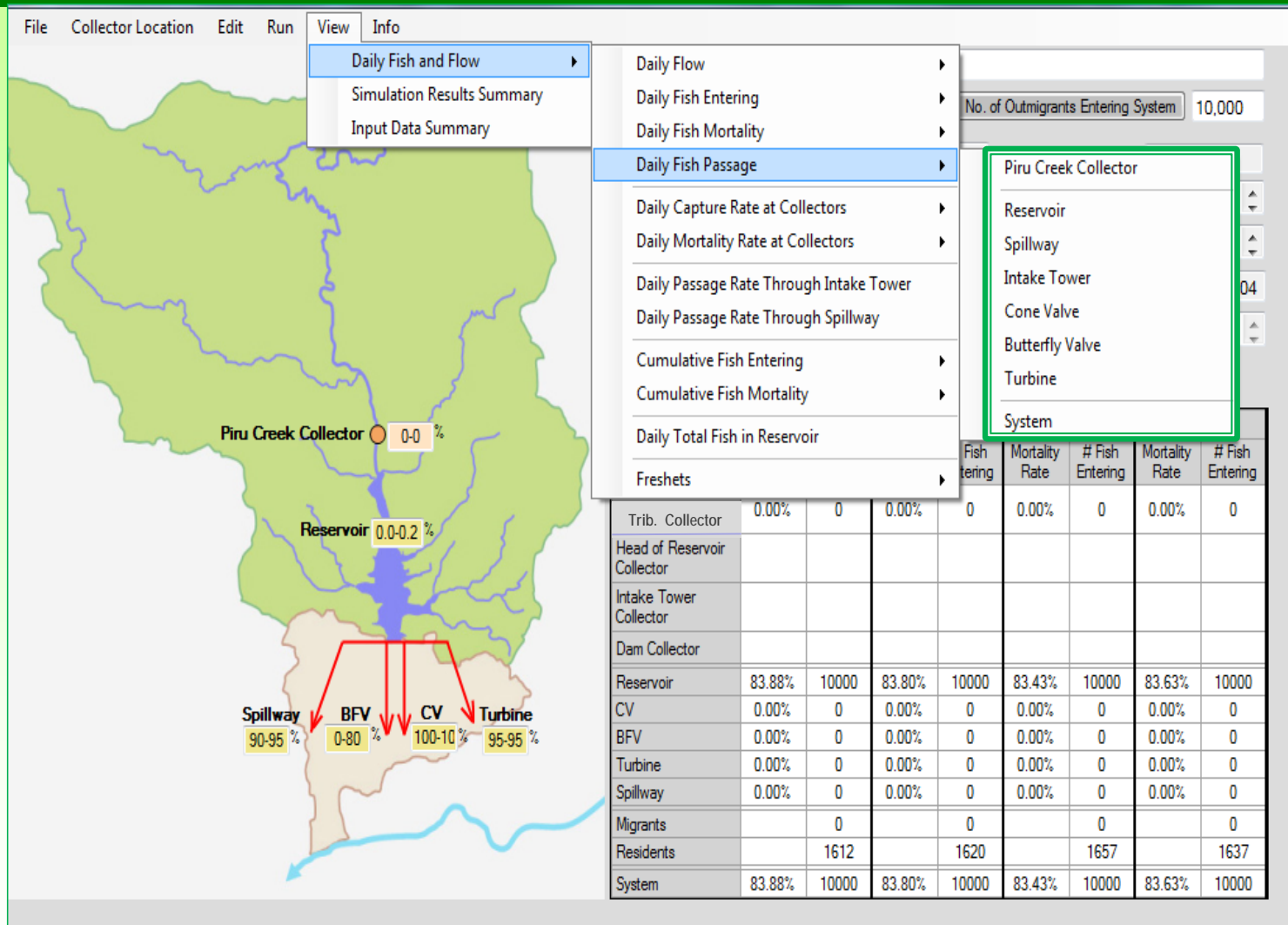
# Assumptions

- Response functions (assumptions) are user-specified and easily modified
- Assumptions reflect significant uncertainty
- Low and high estimates provides sensitivity analyses

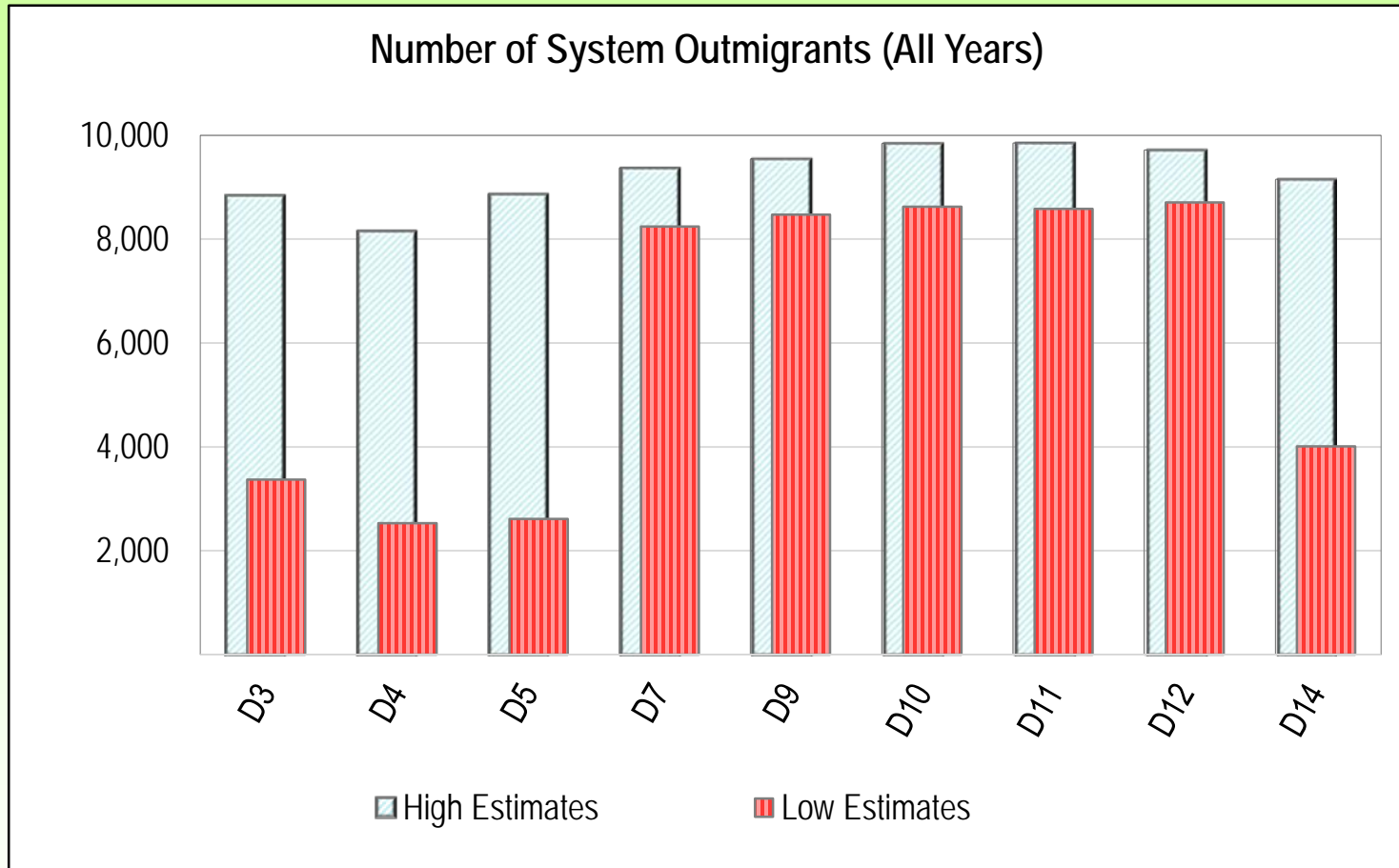


\* Output used to compare performance of alternate facilities, not an indication of future passage rate

# Example BPT Framework



# Example BPT Results



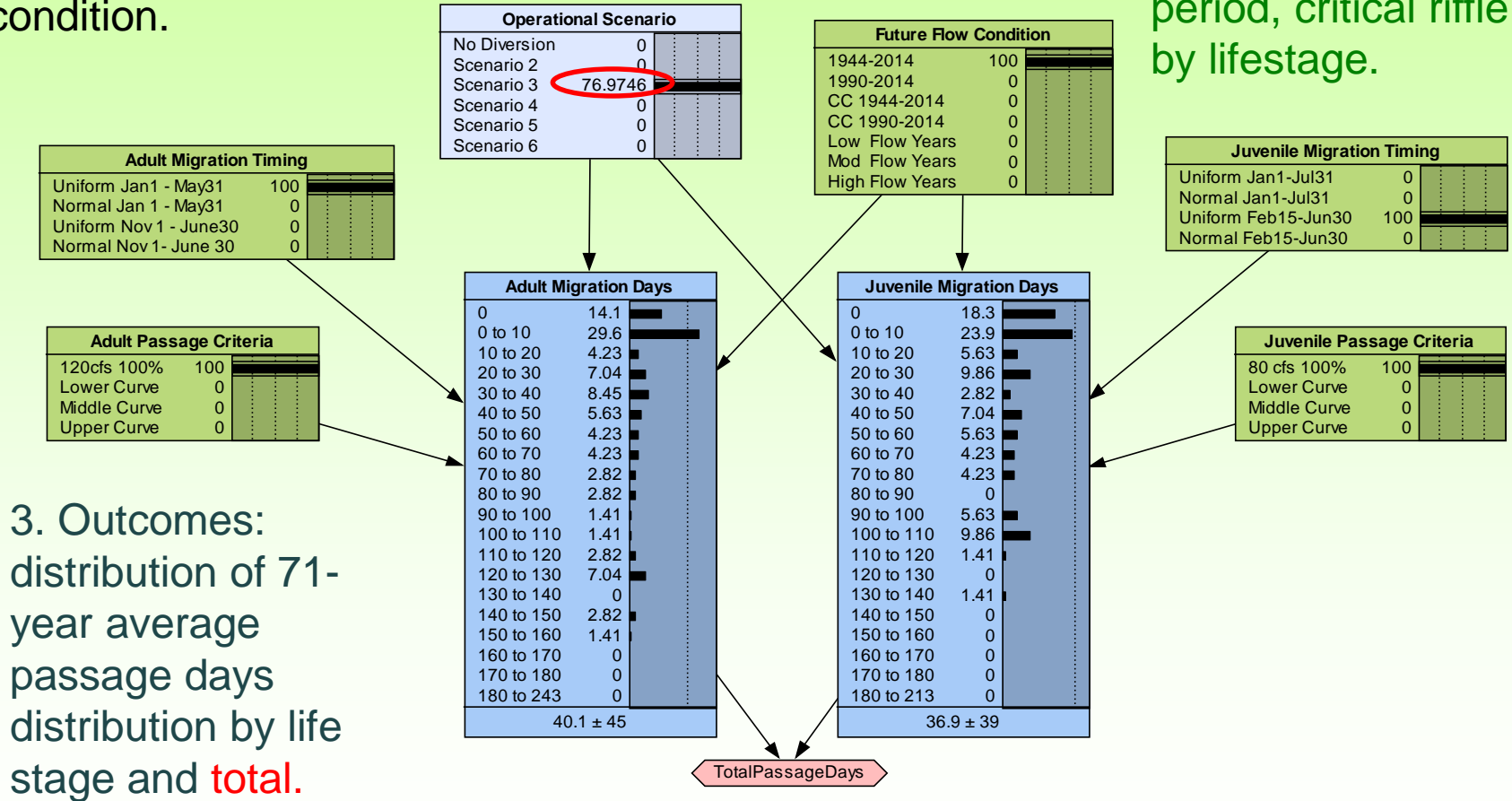
# Example 3: Incorporating biological uncertainty into a decision network

- Existing passage model estimates flows below an existing diversion for multiple operational scenarios
  - 71-year historic flow record.
- Flow record provides a measure of environmental stochasticity, additional variability in other system uncertainties/model assumptions.
- For example...
  - What flow conditions best support adult passage? juvenile passage?
  - What is the migration timing and duration?
  - How hydrologically different will the next 20 years be from the last 71 years?
- Important to establish whether uncertainties of assumptions could impact operational decisions.

# Model Framework

1. Select scenario:  
operational  
condition.

2. Define assumptions:  
hydrology, migration  
period, critical riffle flow  
by lifestage.

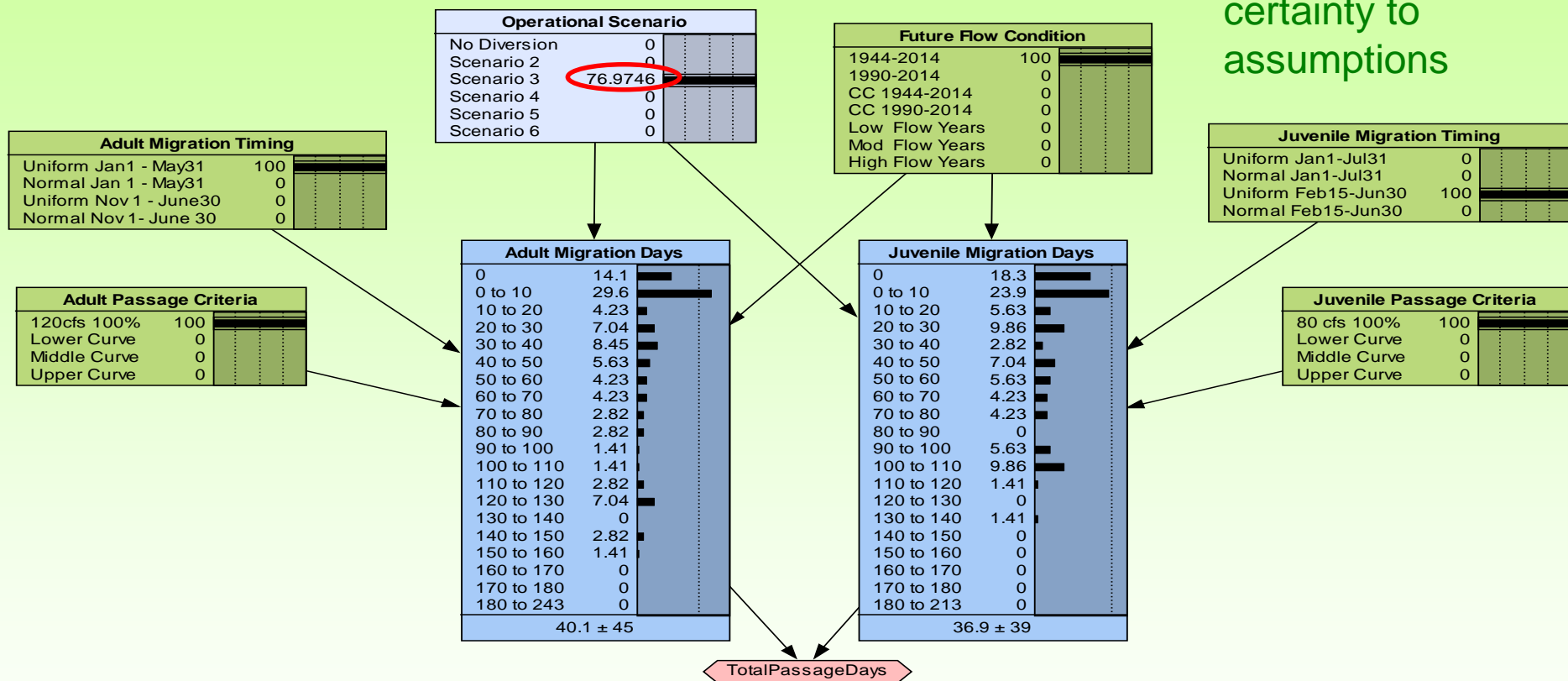


3. Outcomes:  
distribution of 71-  
year average  
passage days  
distribution by life  
stage and **total**.



# Decision Network Display #1: Fixed Assumptions, One Scenario, Assumptions Fixed

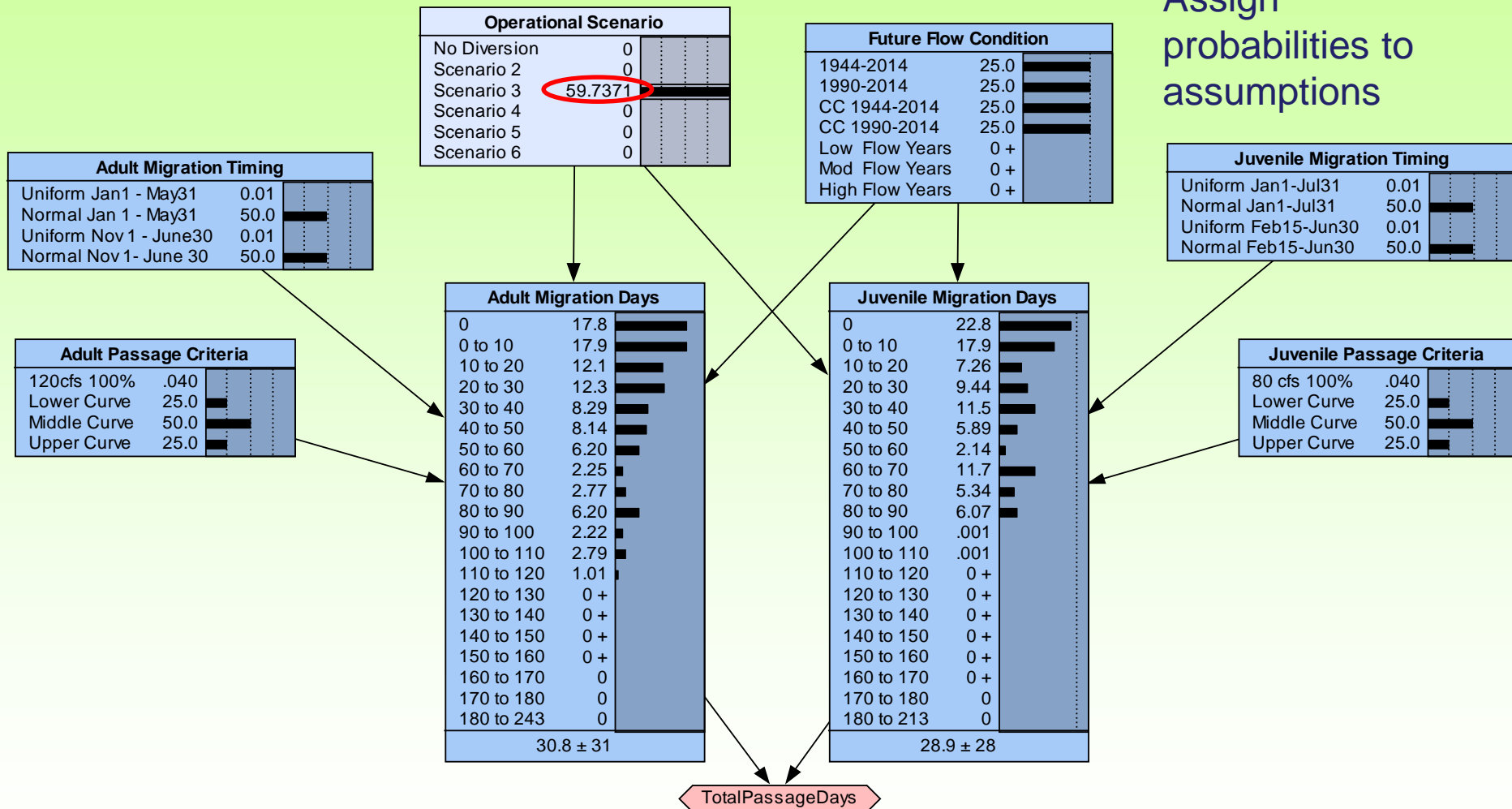
Apply 100% certainty to assumptions



Selecting different sets of assumptions will change the distribution of annual results and average estimate.

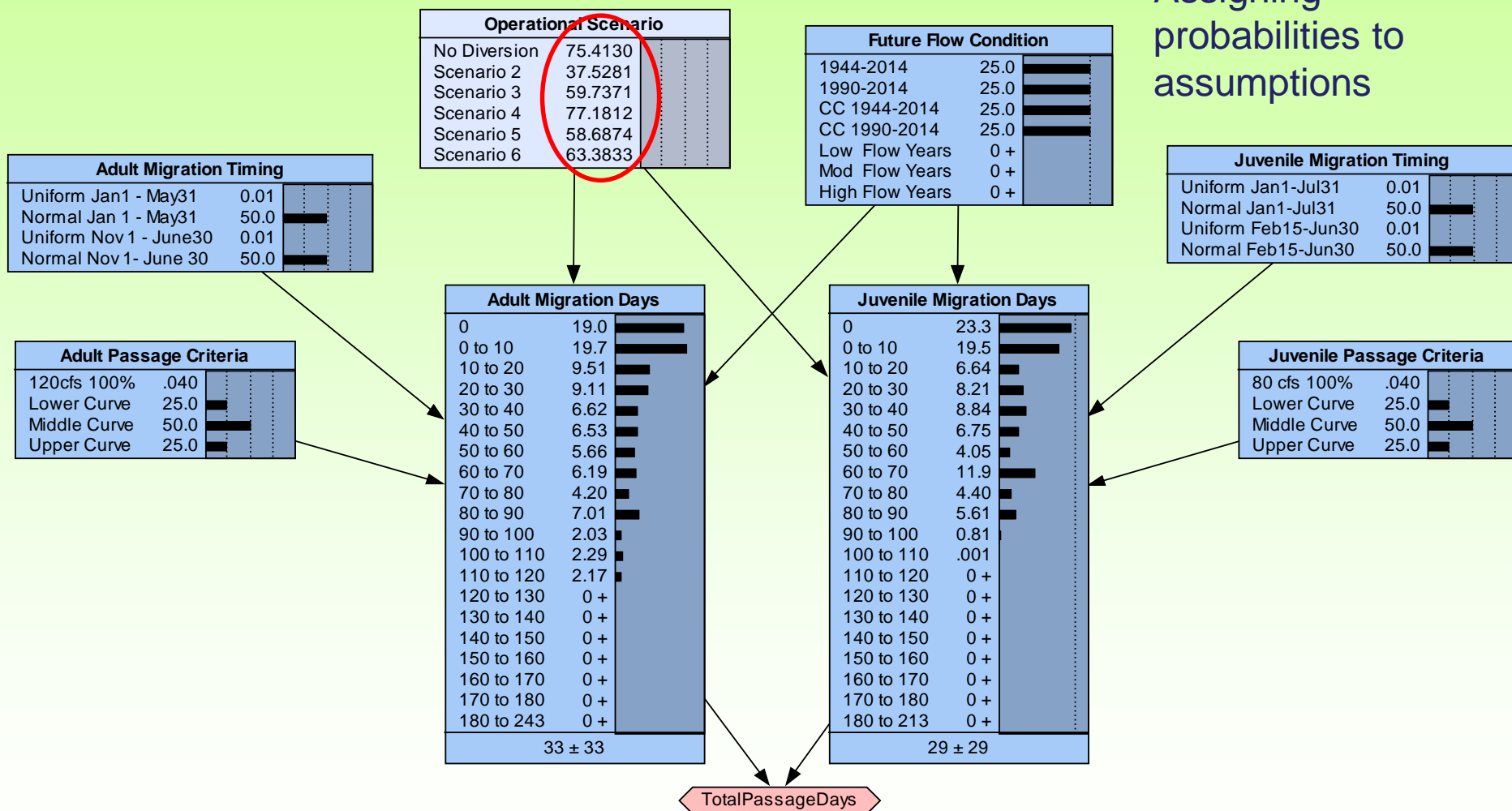
# Decision Network Display #2- Probabilistic weighting of assumptions for one scenario

Assign probabilities to assumptions

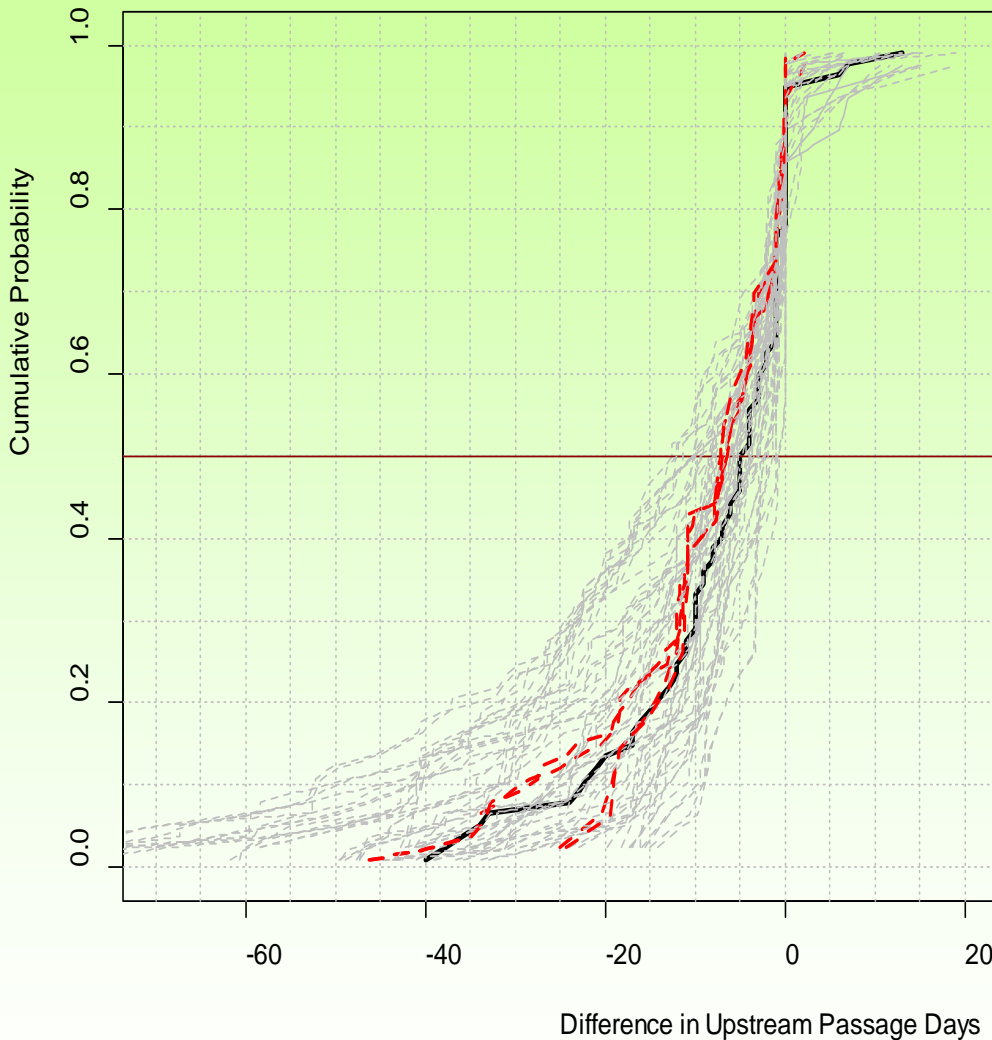


# Decision Network Display #3 - Probabilistic weighting of assumptions to compare scenarios

Assigning probabilities to assumptions



# Comparison of two scenarios with uncertainty



- 80% of years have negative differences- one scenario better
- 50% of years diff <5 days
- Some years –other scenario better
- Is there too much uncertainty to differentiate?
- Added sensitivity analysis, to identify strongest influence of uncertainties....migration timing.

# Conclusion.....

These models help us take available information to the next level by...

- gaming possible outcomes,
- quantifying the importance of data gaps
- designing future monitoring to achieve project objectives.

In the end, we can make better decisions that reduce risk for all parties.



# Questions?

