

STORAGE RESERVOIRS IMPAIR NATURAL FLOWS IN TWO WAYS

1. FLOW DEPLETION

2. FLOW ALTERATION

COMBINED EFFECTS: FRESHWATER ECOSYSTEMS ARE THE MOST IMPAIRED ON THE PLANET

= EXTINCTION CRISIS



OLD PARADIGM:

"MINIMUM INSTREAM FLOWS"

NEW PARADIGM:

MORE VARIABLE FLOWS - MIMIC NATURAL PATTERNS

RECONNECT RIVERS TO THEIR HISTORIC FLOODPLAINS

SPECIFYING ENVIRONMENTAL FLOW REQUIREMENTS

- MAGNITUDE
- DURATION
- FREQUENCY
- TIMING
- REACH [SEQUENTIAL USE?]



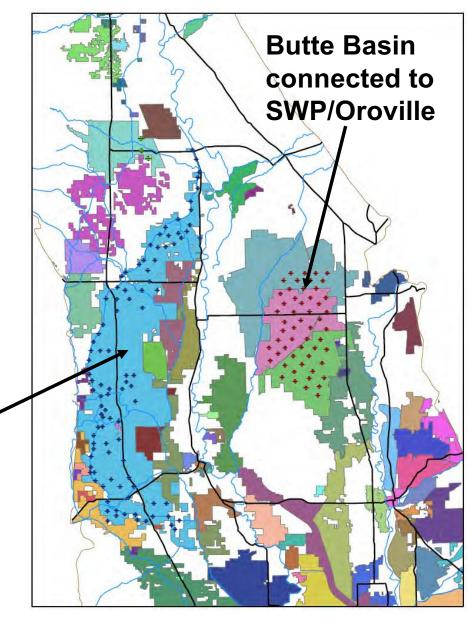
Sacramento Valley Conjunctive Water Management Program

A Collaborative Planning Effort by GCID and NHI Funded by the Bureau of Reclamation and DWR



Two Promising Sites Identified

Glenn-Colusa ID connected to CVP/Shasta



Environmental Flow Objectives

- Geomorphic
 - Single day large event
 - February or March
- Riparian establishment
 - Five day large flow with 60 day recession
 - April start
- Flood plain inundation
 - Single day large event with 45 day recession
 - Between February and April
- Spring pulse flow
 - Simulate more natural spring runoff period

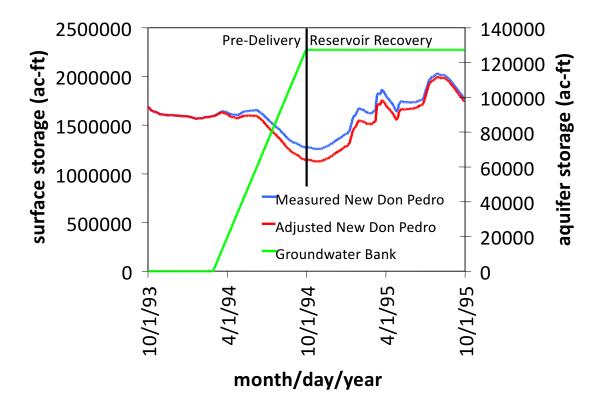


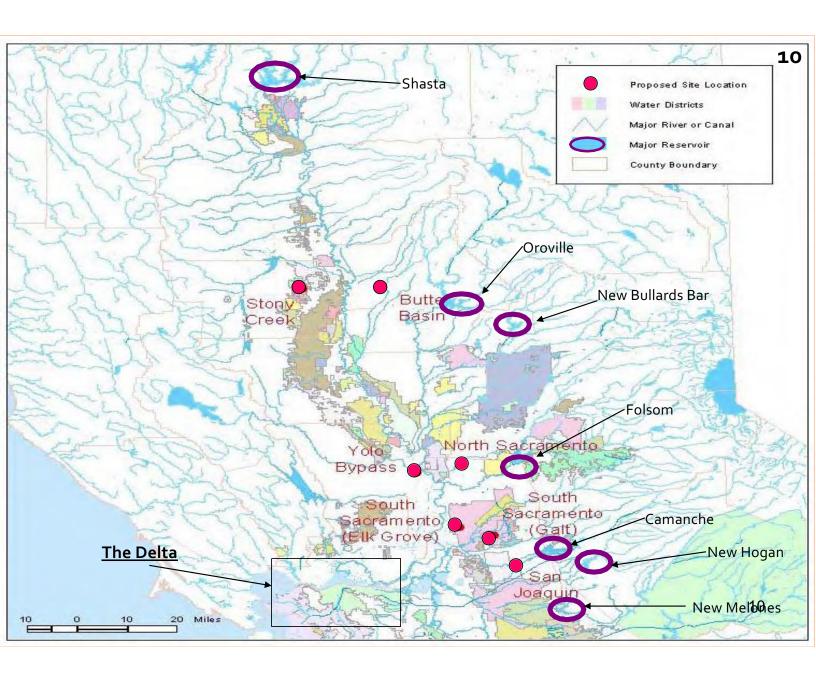
Reoperate Reservoirs with Backstopping by Groundwater Integration

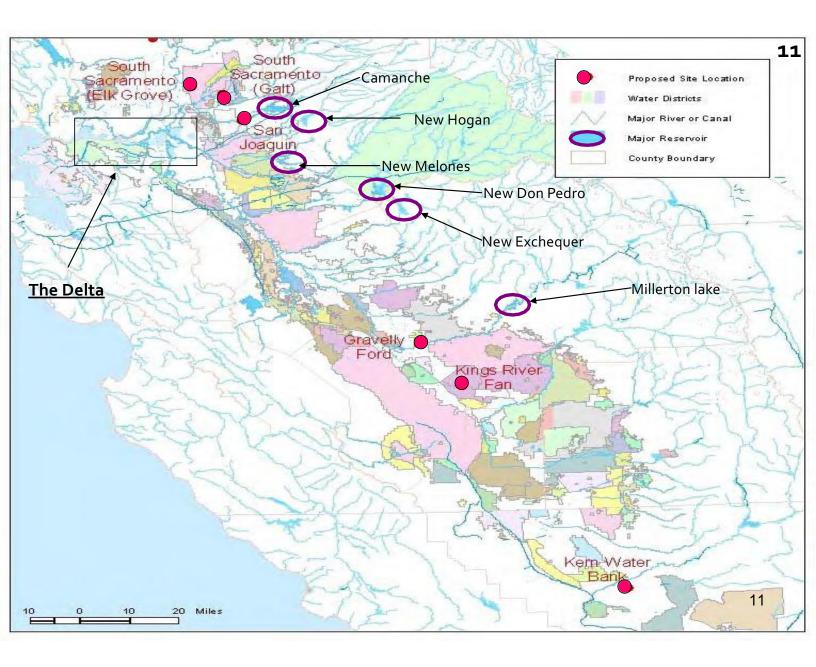
- Capture the fraction of the runoff hydrograph not now controlled for beneficial use by increasing flood reservation
- Dedicate this "surplus" water to environmental flows and improved water supply
- Payback reservoir in dry years with groundwater substitution
- Incidental flood control benefits
- Incidental climate resilience benefits

Modes of Groundwater Banking

NHI Approach







Reservoirs, Ownership, and Capacity

River	Reservoir/Dam	Operator	Storage (TAF)	Mean 1921-1983 Unimpaired Flow
Sacramento	Shasta	USBR/CVP	4,552	8,303
Feather	Oroville	DWR/SWP	3,538	4,441
Yuba	New Bullards Bar	YCWA	966	2,333
American	Folsom	USBR/CVP	974	2,660
Mokelumne	Camarache	EBMUD	417	730
Calaveras	New Hogan	COE	317	163
Stanislaus	New Melones	USBR/CVP	2,420	1,131
Tuolumne	New Don Pedro	MID/TID	2,030	1,841
Merced	New Exchequer	Merced ID	1,025	967
Kings River	Pine Flat	COE	1,000	1,745
Upper San Joaquin	Millerton Lake	USBR/CVP	520	1,740

Average Annual Yield Estimates for Eleven Regulated Tributaries of the Central Valley

River	Conjunctive Use Re-Operation (TAF)	
Sacramento	196.8	
Feather	126.9	
Yuba	144.5	
American	80.4	
Mokelumne	69.4	
Calaveras	25.4	
Stanislaus	65	
Tuolumne	77.9	
Merced	108.1	
Upper San Joaquin	100	
Pine Flat Reservoir	108	
TOTAL	1102.4	

Factors Taken Into Account

- Pre-existing rights & entitlements
- Prescribed environmental flows
- Temperature regulation

Factors NOT Taken Into Account

Delta transfer constraints

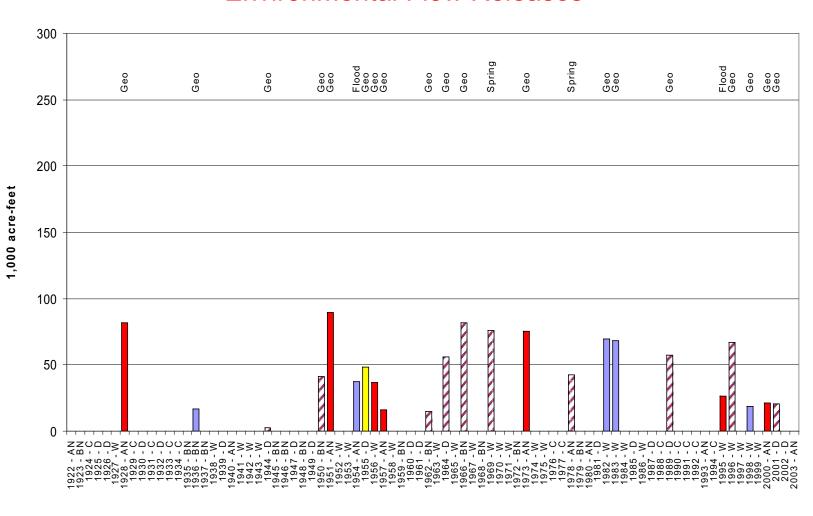


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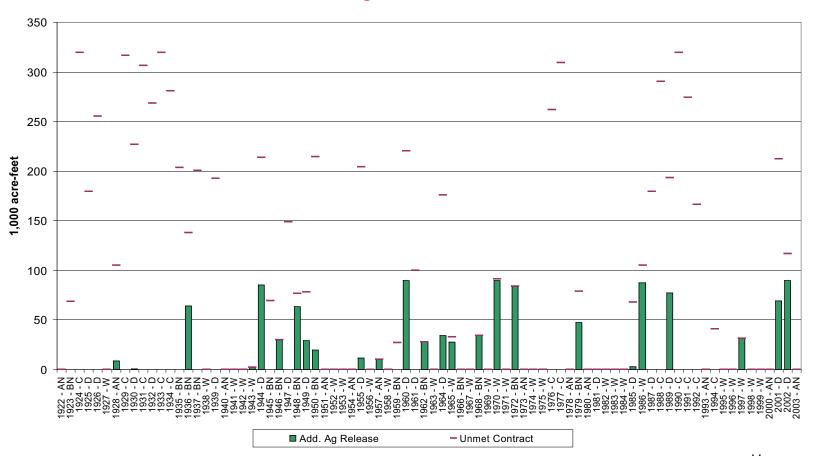
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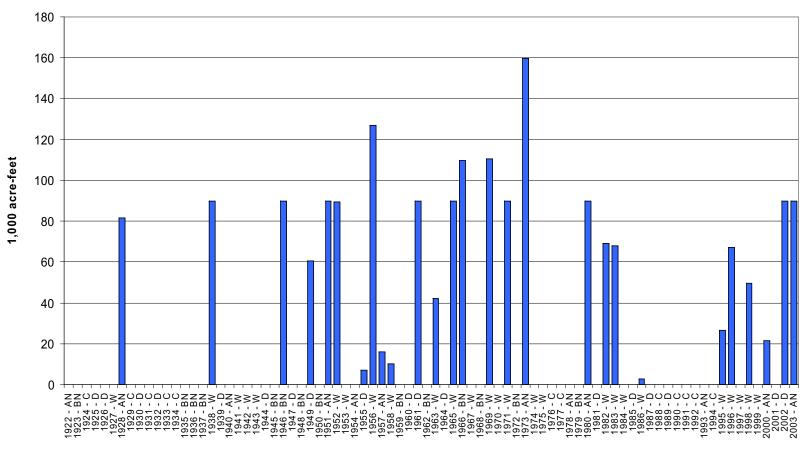
Scenario 1—CVP/Shasta 100 TAF Pumping Capacity in GCID Environmental Flow Releases



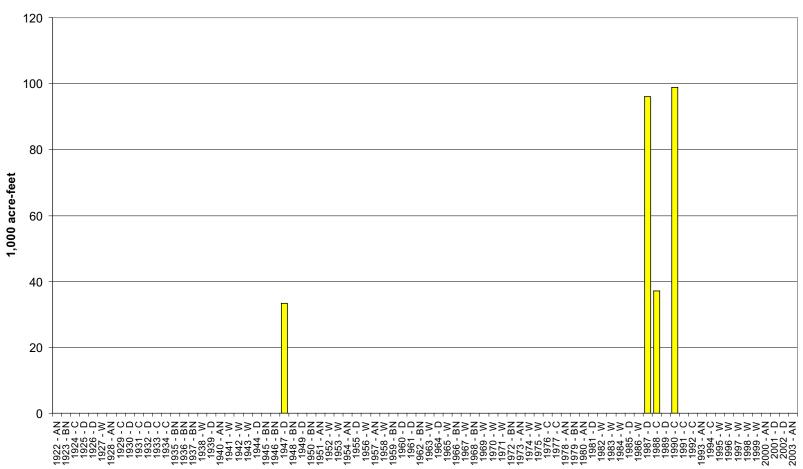
Scenario 1—CVP/Shasta 100 TAF Pumping Capacity in GCID Sac River Agricultural Deliveries



Scenario 1—CVP/Shasta 100 TAF Pumping Capacity in GCID Refill from Surplus Surface Water



Scenario 1—CVP/Shasta 100 TAF Pumping Capacity in GCID Refill from Groundwater Pumping



Why South of Delta GW Banking is Promising

- Avoid impacts on Sac Valley GW Users
- Extract and use banked water at times of greatest need and economic value
- No increase in Sac Valley exports
- Avoid operational losses for IDC by-pass flows by "riding on the back" of PRE exports

Big Question

This option converts Delta outflow to Delta exports:

Sacramento and Feather Tributaries larger than the value of Delta outflows during the flood season?

Fish don't just need water-they need a river!

