Long-Term Operation – Biological Assessment

Attachment E.1 – CalSim II Model Assumptions Callouts

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Attachment E.1 CalSim II Model Assumptions Callouts

Table E.1-1. CalSim II Model Assumptions Callouts

Ag = agriculture; CCWD = Contra Costa Water District; CDFG = California Department of Fish and Game; CDFW = California Department of Fish and Wildlife; cfs = cubic feet per second; COA = Coordinated Operations Agreement; C Water Right Decision 1641; DSM2 = Delta Simulation Model II; EC = electrical conductivity; EIR = environmental impact report; EIS = environmental impact statement; FERC = Federal Energy Regulatory Commission; FRSA = Feathe JPOD = Joint Point of Diversion; LFC = Low Flow Channel; LYRA = Lower Yuba River Accord; COA = Coordinated Operating Agreement; M&I = municipal and industrial; Merced ID = Merced Irrigation District; MOA = Memorandum of Ag Index; OMR = Old and Middle River; Ops = operations; ROD = record of decision; SBA = South Bay Aqueduct; SMSCG = Suisun Marsh Salinity Control Gates; SRP = Stepped Release Plan; Water Board = State Water Resources Control U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Long-Term Operation – Biological Assessment

Attachment E.2 – Model Results

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Attachment E.2 Model Results

E.2.1 Introduction

This attachment provides a summary of the results that were previously shared as outreach on the exploratory modeling. All water year types are Sacramento (40-30-30) Index, unless otherwise noted.

5,000 4,500 4,000 3,500 3,000 2,500 Volume (TAF) 2,000 1,500 1,000 500 $\mathsf{O}\xspace$ Wet Above Normal **Below Normal** Dry Critically Dry $EXP1$ 116 116 116 116 116 $EXP2$ 4,351 4,477 4,487 4,411 4,039 $EXP2.5A$ 4,351 4,477 4,487 4,386 3,925 $EXP3$ $4,257$ 4,351 4,477 4,396 3,266 $EXP4v6$ 4,351 4,477 4,387 4,224 3,175 $EXP4.95$ 4,344 4,507 4,471 4,293 3,469 $EXP5P$ 2762 4341 4499 4351 3964 $EXP1$ $EXP2$ $EXP2.5A$ $EXP3$ $EXP4v6$ $EXP4.95$ $EXP5P$

E.2.2.1 Sacramento River

E.2.2 Storage

Figure E.2-1. End of April Shasta Storage by Water Year Type

End of April Shasta storage shows little to no difference in wet, above normal (AN), and below normal (BN) years, slight differences in dry years, and substantial and progressively lower storage across the suite of models in critically dry years.

Figure E.2-2. End of April Exceedance for Shasta Storage

The difference in end of April Shasta storage across the exploratory modeling suite significantly increases in the 20% of driest years.

Figure E.2-3. End of September Shasta Storage by Water Year Type

The differences of end of September Shasta storage show the effects of increased use of storage across the exploratory modeling suite.

Figure E.2-4. End of September Exceedance for Shasta Storage

The most pronounced difference in storage occurs between EXP2.5B and EXP3, which correlates with the introduction of stored water releases to meet senior water rights.

Figure E.2-5. Shasta Storage Monthly Pattern (Long-Term Average)

The monthly pattern of Shasta storage shows the gain in storage during the fill season and progressively larger use of storage across the exploratory modeling suite in the management season. EXP2A and EXP2.5B have pronounced decrease in storage in December due to flood control releases.

Figure E.2-6. Shasta Storage Monthly Pattern (Dry and Critically Dry Years)

Despite having lower storage levels, the monthly pattern for Shasta storage in dry and critically dry years is like the long-term averages.

E.2.2.2 American River

Figure E.2-7. End of April Folsom Storage by Water Year Type

End of April Folsom storage shows little to no difference in wet, AN, and BN years, some difference in EXP5 for dry years, and substantial and progressively lower storage across the suite of models in critically dry years.

Figure E.2-8. End of April Exceedance for Folsom Storage

The only significant differences between the models is due to introduction of storage releases for discretionary purposes in EXP5.

Figure E.2-9. End of September Folsom Storage by Water Year Type

The differences of end of September Folsom storage show the effects of increased use of storage across the exploratory modeling suite. The additional releases from EXP4v6 and EXP5 are similar in all water year types, depicting the role that Folsom plays in meeting full project obligations.

Figure E.2-10. End of September Exceedance for Folsom Storage

The most pronounced and consistent difference in storage occurs between EXP4v6 and EXP5, which correlates with the introduction of stored water releases to meet discretionary purposes.

Figure E.2-11. Folsom Storage Monthly Pattern (Long-Term Average)

The monthly pattern of Folsom storage shows the gain in storage during the fill season and progressively larger use of storage across the exploratory modeling suite in the management season. All but EXP5 show a sharp decline in storage in November due to flood control releases.

Figure E.2-12. Folsom Storage Monthly Pattern (Dry and Critically Dry Years)

Despite having lower storage levels while not at flood control, the monthly pattern for Folsom storage in dry and critically dry years is like the long-term averages.

E.2.2.3 Feather River

Figure E.2-13. End of April Oroville Storage by Water Year Type

End of April Oroville storage shows little to no difference in wet and AN years, significant lower storage in EXP5 for BN and dry years, and substantial and progressively lower storage across the suite of models in critically dry years.

Figure E.2-14. End of April Exceedance for Oroville Storage

The most significant change in end of April Oroville storage between the models is due to introduction of storage releases for discretionary purposes in EXP5. There are some additional differences in the models in the 15% of driest years.

Figure E.2-15. End of September Oroville Storage by Water Year Type

The differences of end of September Oroville storage show the effects of increased use of storage across the exploratory modeling suite.

Figure E.2-16. End of September Exceedance for Oroville Storage

The most pronounced and consistent difference in storage occurs between EXP4v6 and EXP5, which correlates with the introduction of stored water releases to meet discretionary purposes. Also, the drier the year, the larger the effect from the introduction of stored water releases for senior water rights introduced in EXP3.

Figure E.2-17. Oroville Storage Monthly Pattern (Long-Term Average)

The monthly pattern of Oroville storage shows the gain in storage during the fill season and progressively larger use of storage across the exploratory modeling suite in the management season.

Figure E.2-18. Oroville Storage Monthly Pattern (Dry and Critically Dry Years)

Despite having lower storage levels, the monthly pattern for Oroville storage in dry and critically dry years is like the long-term averages.

E.2.3 Flow

E.2.3.1 Sacramento River

Figure E.2-19. Sacramento River Flow below Keswick Dam (Long-Term Average)

The monthly pattern for flow below Keswick Dam in EXP1 carries the same pattern as Shasta inflow. EXP2A and EXP2.5B have spikes in flow in December due to Shasta flood control releases, and the same, albeit smaller, flood control releases exist in EXP3 and EXP4v6. With increased operational capabilities in EXP3 and higher, there is greater flow in the management season due to releases for increased responsibilities.

Figure E.2-20. Sacramento River Flow below Keswick Dam (Dry and Critically Dry Years)

Despite having significantly less flow in dry and critically dry years due to less inflow, the patterns for flow below Keswick Dam are the same as those for the long-term averages.

Figure E.2-21. Sacramento River Flow at Bend Bridge (Long-Term Average)

The monthly pattern of flow at Bend Bridge is like the one below Keswick Dam with the addition of local inflows.

Figure E.2-22. Sacramento River Flow at Bend Bridge (Dry and Critically Dry Years)

Despite having significantly less flow in dry and critically dry years due to less inflow, the patterns for flow at Bend Bridge are the same as those for the long-term averages.

Figure E.2-23. Sacramento River Flow near Wilkins Slough (Long-Term Average)

The signal from Shasta flood control releases is muted by the time it gets to Wilkin's Slough. Flows at Wilkin's Slough sometimes zero out in EXP1 and EXP2, but water is released to meet Wilkin's Slough flow criteria in subsequent models.

Figure E.2-24. Sacramento River Flow near Wilkins Slough (Dry and Critically Dry Years)

Despite having significantly less flow in dry and critically dry years due to less inflow, the patterns for flow at Wilkin's Slough are the same as those for the long-term averages.

Figure E.2-25. Sacramento River Flow at Verona (Long-Term Average)

Flow at Verona continues to carry the same effects as at Wilkin's Slough, but now it is affected by inflow from the Feather River.

Figure E.2-26. Sacramento River Flow at Verona (Dry and Critically Dry Years)

Despite having significantly less flow in dry and critically dry years due to less inflow, the patterns for flow at Verona are the same as those for the long-term averages.

Figure E.2-27. Sacramento River Flow at Hood (Long-Term Average)

Flow at Hood continues to carry the same effects as at Verona, but now, it is affected by inflow from the American River.

Figure E.2-28. Sacramento River Flow at Hood (Dry and Critically Dry Years)

Despite having significantly less flow in dry and critically dry years due to less inflow, the patterns for flow at Hood are the same as those for the long-term averages.

E.2.3.2 Sacramento River FlowTracker Flow Type

Table E.2-1. Summary of Flow Tracker Flow Type below Keswick

^a In thousand acre-feet.

Shasta pass-through inflow and flood control releases generally decreases in subsequent models while releases of previously stored water increases. Trinity imports are not introduced until EXP5.

Figure E.2-29. FlowTracker Flow Type Below Keswick for EXP1

In a handful of occasions, water is backed up into Shasta due to downstream channel capacities and released later as storage releases. Otherwise, the flow through releases mirror Shasta inflow.

Figure E.2-30. FlowTracker Flow Type Below Keswick for EXP2

A sharp reduction in the flood control level in December results in a large flood control release. Storage is regained through the fill season, resulting in less releases during the rest of the fill season.

Figure E.2-31. FlowTracker Flow Type Below Keswick for EXP2.5

In EXP2.5, additional storage releases are made in the fill season to meet D-1641 requirements.

Figure E.2-32. FlowTracker Flow Type Below Keswick for EXP3

In EXP3, storage releases in the management season increase flows and deplete storage, which greatly reduces flood control releases in December.

Figure E.2-33. FlowTracker Flow Type Below Keswick for EXP4v6

In EXP4v6, there are only slight increases in flow because of storage releases for Delta water quality requirements, which are increased due to exports of excess water.

Figure E.2-34. FlowTracker Flow Type Below Keswick for EXP4.95

EXP4.95 introduces supplemental flows from the Trinity basin to supplement releases from Shasta.

Figure E.2-35. Flow Tracker Flow Type Below Keswick for EXP5

Increased flows during the management season in EXP5 are due to storage releases for discretionary purposes.

Figure E.2-36. American River Flow below Nimbus Dam (Long-Term Average)

The monthly pattern for flow below Nimbus Dam in EXP1 carries the same pattern as Folsom inflow. EXP2A, EXP2.5B, EXP3, and EXP4v6 have spikes in flow in November due to Folsom flood control releases. With increased operational capabilities in EXP3 and higher, there is greater flow in the management season due to releases for increased responsibilities, which results in lower flood control releases in November.

Figure E.2-37. American River Flow below Nimbus Dam (Dry and Critically Dry Years)

Despite having significantly less flow in dry and critically dry years due to less inflow, the patterns for flow below Nimbus Dam are the same as those for the long-term averages.

Figure E.2-38. American River Flow at H Street (Long-Term Average)

The same monthly flow patterns exist at H Street as below Nimbus Dam.

Figure E.2-39. American River Flow at H Street (Dry and Critically Dry Years)

Despite having significantly less flow in dry and critically dry years due to less inflow, the patterns for flow at H Street are the same as those for the long-term averages.

E.2.3.4 American River FlowTracker Flow Type

Table E.2-2. Summary of Flow Tracker Flow Type below Folsom

^a In thousands of acre-feet.

Folsom pass-through and flood control releases decrease in each subsequent model in the exploratory modeling suite while releases of previously stored water increases. This is due to increased use of storage in the management season to satisfy increased responsibilities.

Figure E.2-40. FlowTracker Flow Type Below Nimbus for EXP1

Flows below Nimbus Dam in EXP1 reflect inflows into Folsom.

Figure E.2-41. FlowTracker Flow Type Below Nimbus for EXP2

A sharp reduction in the flood control level in November results in a large flood control release. Storage is regained through the fill season, resulting in less releases during the rest of the fill season.

Figure E.2-42. FlowTracker Flow Type Below Nimbus for EXP2.5

Flow below Nimbus Dam in EXP2.5 has little difference from EXP2.

Figure E.2-43. FlowTracker Flow Type Below Nimbus for EXP3

In EXP3, storage releases in the management season increase flows and deplete storage, which reduces flood control releases in December.

Figure E.2-44. FlowTracker Flow Type Below Nimbus for EXP4v6

In EXP4v6, there are increases in flow because of storage releases for Delta water quality requirements, which are increased due to exports of excess water.

Figure E.2-45. FlowTracker Flow Type Below Nimbus for EXP4.95

In EXP4.95, Fall X2 requirements cause more releases from Folsom in August than in September.

Figure E.2-46. FlowTracker Flow Type Below Nimbus for EXP5

In EXP5, storage releases for discretionary purposes increases flows in July.

E.2.4 North of Delta CVP Deliveries

Table E.2-3. Total (Mar-Feb) NOD CVP Deliveries^a

a In thousands of acre-feet.

PMI = Project Municipal and Industrial; PAG = Project Agricultural; PSC = Project Settlement Contractors; PRF = Project Refuge.

There are no CVP service deliveries until EXP4v6, which only uses excess water to make those deliveries. In EXP5, storage releases are made to satisfy those demands. Settlement Contract deliveries are made from pass-through inflow in EXP1, EXP2, and EXP2.5, but in EXP2.5, passthrough inflow is used to meet D-1641 requirements before being delivered to Settlement Contract demands. Storage releases are made for Settlement Contract demands in EXP3, EXP4v6, and EXP5. Level 2 refuge demands are introduced in EXP3.

Figure E.2-47. CVP NOD Deliveries to Settlement Contractors by Water Year Type

For EXP1, EXP2, and EXP2.5, Settlement Contractors are delivered from pass-through inflow, so there is less water available in drier years. In EXP3, EXP4v6, and EXP5, storage releases are made to meet Settlement Contract demands, and so the deliveries are the same unless shortages occur.

Figure E.2-48. Exceedance of CVP NOD Settlement Contractors Delivery

Deliveries decrease in drier years due to shortages.

Figure E.2-49. CVP NOD Settlement Contractors Delivery Monthly Pattern

Storage releases to meet Settlement Contract demands in EXP3, EXP4v6, and EXP5 increase deliveries from May through September.

Figure E.2-50. CVP NOD Deliveries to M&I Contractors by Water Year Type

There are no CVP M&I deliveries before EXP4v6, which makes deliveries from excess water. Storage releases to meet those demands increase deliveries in EXP5. Allocations decrease in drier years, decreasing deliveries, but there are always at least Health and Safety deliveries made.

Figure E.2-51. CVP NOD M&I Contractors Delivery Monthly Pattern

CVP M&I deliveries above and beyond Health and Safety in EXP4v6 and EXP4.95 are made as hydrologically available, so there is less water available in the summer months. Storage releases to meet those demands increase deliveries in the summer months when the demands are higher.

Figure E.2-52. CVP NOD Deliveries to Ag Contractors by Water Year Type

EXP4.95 does not make CVP NOD Ag deliveries while EXP4v6 uses excess water for those deliveries as available. EXP5P makes storage releases to meet those demands.

Figure E.2-53. CVP NOD Ag Contractors Delivery Monthly Pattern

CVP NOD Ag deliveries resemble the same monthly patterns that are in CVP NOD M&I deliveries except that EXP4.95 does not make CVP NOD Ag deliveries.

E.2.5 Delta

^a In thousands of acre-feet

Figure E.2-54. Delta Inflow at Freeport Monthly Pattern (Long-Term Average)

Sacramento River flows at Freeport carry the same patterns as described at Hood.

Figure E.2-55. Delta Inflow at Freeport Monthly Pattern (Dry and Critically Dry Years)

Despite having significantly less flow in dry and critically dry years due to less inflow, the patterns for flow at Freeport are the same as those for the long-term averages.

Figure E.2-56. Delta Inflow – Yolo Bypass Monthly Pattern (Long-Term Average)

Yolo Bypass flows reflect the layers of Shasta and Oroville operations, including spills and storage releases.

Figure E.2-57. Delta Inflow – Yolo Bypass Monthly Pattern (Dry and Critically Dry Years)

Despite having significantly less flow in dry and critically dry years due to less inflow, the patterns for Yolo Bypass flow are the same as those for the long-term averages.

Figure E.2-58. Delta Inflow at Vernalis Monthly Pattern (Long-Term Average)

Flow at Vernalis in EXP1 reflects the hydrology and non-project operations upstream of inflows into the San Joaquin River. In EXP2 and EXP2.5, pass-through inflow is released for nondiscretionary purposes. Vernalis flows decrease in EXP3 due to the use of Friant storage releases for delivery at Mendota Pool and Sack Dam, and flow is further reduced in EXP4v6 and EXP5 due to deliveries to the Friant Unit.

Figure E.2-59. Delta Inflow at Vernalis Monthly Pattern (Dry and Critically Dry Years)

Despite having significantly less flow in dry and critically dry years due to less inflow, the patterns for flow at Vernalis are the same as those for the long-term averages.

E.2.5.2 Flows

Figure E.2-60. Old and Middle River Combined Flow Monthly Pattern (Long-Term Average)

OMR combined flow is greatly affected by exports, which only exist in EXP4v6 and EXP5. More exports happen in the summer months in EXP5, causing more negative flows.

Figure E.2-61. Old and Middle River Combined Flow Monthly Pattern (Dry and Critically Dry Years)

In the driest years, OMR combined flow is negative, even in EXP1, which reflects the hydrology of the system with diverters taking water where they can.

E.2.5.3 Outflow

Table E.2-5. Delta Outflow Annual (Oct–Sep) Volume^a by Water Year Type

a In thousands of acre-feet.

Figure E.2-62. Delta Outflow Monthly Pattern (Long-Term Average)

Delta outflow is mostly reflected by the layers of Shasta and Oroville operations, including spills and storage releases. The patterns resemble those at Hood on the Sacramento River.

Figure E.2-63. Delta Outflow Monthly Pattern (Dry and Critically Dry Years)

Despite having significantly less flow in dry and critically dry years due to less inflow, the patterns for Delta outflow are the same as those for the long-term averages.

Figure E.2-64. Annual Delta Outflow by Water Year Type

EXP1 and EXP2 reflect the hydrology of the system, with diverters only taking water as is available. There is increased Delta outflow in EXP2.5 because storage releases are made to meet D-1641 requirements, including minimum required Delta outflow (MRDO). Each subsequent layer after EXP2.5 has reduced Delta outflow due to increased project responsibilities causing less excess Delta outflow.
E.2.6 South of Delta

Figure E.2-65. Jones Export by Water Year Type

Both versions of EXP4 only export excess water, while EXP5 releases stored water for exports. EXP4v3 does not limit negative flow on the OMR while EXP4v6 does.

Figure E.2-66. Exceedance of Annual Jones Export (Oct–Sep)

The limits on OMR flows make little difference on the amount of water available for Jones export.

Figure E.2-67. Jones Export Monthly Pattern

The storage releases for Jones exports make additional water available in the summer months.

Figure E.2-68. Banks Export by Water Year Type

Greater EXP4v3 Banks export shows that limitations on negative flow in the OMR have a significant impact. Additional discretionary responsibilities in EXP5 decrease the amount of water available for Banks export.

Figure E.2-69. Exceedance of Annual Banks Export (Oct–Sep)

Figure E.2-70. Banks Export Monthly Pattern

EXP5 stores more water in the fill season, reducing the amount of water available for export, but then releases stored water for export in the management season.

E.2.6.2 Deliveries

Table E.2-6. Total (Mar-Feb) SOD CVP Deliveries^a

a In thousands of acre-feet.

PMI: Project Municipal and Industrial; PAG: Project Agricultural; PSC: Project Exchange Contractors; PRF: Project Refuge.

Deliveries to SOD Project Agriculture (PAG) and Project M&I (PMI) demands are not made until EXP4. Increased exports in EXP4v6 versus EXP4v3 allow for additional deliveries, and full exports in EXP5 further increase the water available for those deliveries. Exchange and refuge deliveries increase as operational capabilities increase across subsequent layers.

Figure E.2-71. CVP SOD Ag Contractors Delivery Monthly Pattern

Full exports and storage releases in EXP5 increase CVP SOD Ag deliveries in the management season. Decreased flows in the fill season decrease those deliveries.

E.2.7 Exploratory 2 Perspectives

Originally, EXP2 was one step in the exploratory framework that met obligations with inflow and stored everything else, and specifically met delivery to senior water rights first and then meets minimum flow and D-1641 requirements. Based on requests the original EXP2 is now EXP2A; an EXP2B was developed with a reverse order of meeting non-discretionary obligations of minimum flow and D-1641 first, and then delivery to senior water rights holders can be met with any remaining inflow.

EXP2.5—or halfway between EXP2 and EXP3—was also developed as a result of requests. EXP3 meets both delivery to senior water rights and minimum flow requirements and D-1641 by releasing stored water as necessary. EXP2.5 allows for the full satisfaction of D-1641 with releases of stored water, but still does not release stored water for senior deliveries. As with EXP2A and EXP2B, there is also a EXP2.5A and an EXP2.5B, where A first uses inflow for senior water rights and B first uses inflow for minimum flow and D-1641 requirements.

Figure E.2-72. End of April Exceedance for Shasta Storage

In EXP2A and EXP2B, the lines are on top of each other as releases are limited to pass-through inflow; differences will show in deliveries. Because EXP2.5A uses pass-thorough inflow to meet minimum flows and D-1641 first, there is less deficit that would need to be met with stored water than in EXP2.5B where pass-through inflow first goes to meet senior water right deliveries. EXP3 shows further need for storage when deliveries to senior water rights and minimum flow and D-1641 requirements are met.

Figure E.2-73. End of September Exceedance for Shasta Storage

By the end of September, the trends described for the end of April still apply but are more pronounced.

Figure E.2-74. End of April Exceedance for Folsom Storage

Due to Folsom's small size relative to inflow and the low demands on Folsom in the exploratory modeling runs, Folsom fill is mostly consistent in the variations of EXP2 and EXP3.

Figure E.2-75. End of September Exceedance for Folsom Storage

When pass-through inflow goes to meet flow and D-1641 first (EXP2B and EXP2.5B), Shasta releases water for requirements on the Sacramento River that only it can meet; this water often continues through the system, reducing the demand on other reservoirs to contribute to the downstream flow requirements. This is why EXP2B and EXP2.5B are generally higher than EXP2A. In EXP2.5A, where pass-through inflow goes to senior water right delivery first, there is enough demand in the system to meet flow and D-1641 requirements that the model can balance between Shasta and Folsom, which shows some additional drawdown to Folsom compared to the other EXP2 runs. EXP3 shows further need for storage when deliveries to senior water rights and minimum flow and D-1641 requirements are met.

Figure E.2-76. End of April Exceedance for Oroville Storage

Oroville fill is mostly consistent in the variations of EXP2.

Figure E.2-77. End of September Exceedance for Oroville Storage

When pass-through inflow goes to meet flow and D-1641 first (EXP2B and EXP2.5B), Shasta releases water for requirements on the Sacramento River that only it can meet; this water often continues through the system, reducing the demand on other reservoirs to contribute to the downstream flow requirements. This is why EXP2B and EXP2.5B are very similar to EXP2A. In EXP2.5A, where pass-through inflow goes to senior water right delivery first, there is enough demand in the system to meet flow and D-1641 requirements that the model can balance between reservoirs, which shows some additional drawdown to Oroville compared to the other EXP2 runs. EXP3 shows further need for storage when deliveries to senior water rights and minimum flow and D-1641 requirements are met.

Figure E.2-78. Exceedance of CVP NOD Settlement Contractors Delivery

In EXP3, full CVP Settlement Contractor deliveries are made. In EXP2A and EXP2.5A, deliveries to CVP Settlement Contractors are limited to pass-through inflow, but these deliveries are given the highest priority, resulting in the middle line in the chart above. In EXP2B and EXP2.5B, deliveries to CVP Settlement Contractors are limited to pass-through inflow that is left over after inflow has gone to meet minimum flow and D-1641 requirements.

E.2.8 Exploratory 4 Perspectives

EXP4 informs project operations for water service contract delivery that do not rely upon using stored water. It provides for deliveries based on diversion of water in the system and water previously stored in San Luis Reservoir. Six sensitivities were run on EXP4 to examine different ways of considering how the water could be diverted and used:

- NoOMR EXRFonly (EXP4v1) Does not include OMR restrictions on exports. Exports delivered to Exchange Contractors and Refuge Level 2 and then stored in CVP San Luis.
- NoOMR AllCVP (EXP4v2) Does not include OMR restrictions on exports. Exports delivered to all water users and then stored in CVP San Luis.
- NoOMR Reserve (EXP4v3) Does not include OMR restrictions on exports. Based on the results from EXP4v1, reserve exports and CVP San Luis storage to meet Exchange Contractors and Refuge Level 2; CVP Ag and M&I can take exports and water stored in CVP San Luis that is not needed for Exchange Contractors and Refuge Level 2.
- WithOMR EXRFonly $(EXP4v4) EXP4v1$, but with OMR limits on exports.
- WithOMR AllCVP $(EXP4v5) EXP4v2$, but with OMR limits on exports.
- WithOMR Reserve $(EXP4v6) EXP4v3$, but with OMR limits on exports.

E.2.8.1 Exports

Figure E.2-79a. Monthly Jones Exports Exceedance

Figure E.2-80b. Jones Export Monthly Pattern (bottom)

The difference between the solid and striped lines is the impact of OMR. The AllCVP runs have the highest export, because they have the most opportunities to use the water, the Reserve runs are slightly lower because of the operation to reserve water to meet Exchange and Refuge, and the EXRFonly runs have the lowest because there is less demand for the exported water.

Figure E.2-81. CVP SOD Delivery to Exchange and Refuge Monthly Pattern

Exchange and Refuge deliveries are the same in the _EXRFonly and Reserve runs, as the Reserve runs are set based on the EXRFonly runs. Deliveries to Exchange and Refuge are lower in the AllCVP runs as there is more competition for the water.

Figure E.2-82. CVP SOD Delivery Monthly Pattern

ex = Project Exchange Contractors; rf = Project Refuge; ag = Project Agricultural; mi = Project Municipal and Industrial; ls= losses

Figure E.2-83. CVP SOD Delivery by Type

The variations in EXP4 show the potential delivery SOD when just using water that would otherwise be Delta surplus. The model shows that Reclamation can mostly meet the SOD senior water rights to the Exchange Contractors and South of Delta Refuge demands with just surplus water. The All CVP alternative does result in further reductions to the senior water rights, as water is not reserved to meet their needs.

E.2.9 References

State Water Resources Control Board. 2017. *Scientific Basis Report in Support of New and Modified Requirements for Inflows from the Sacramento River and its Tributaries and Eastside Tributaries to the Delta, Delta Outflows, Cold Water Habitat, and Interior Delta Flows*. Final. Sacramento, CA.