

Evolving Responses to Drought

Paul Helliker

Deputy Director

Delta and Statewide Water Management
California Department of Water Resources

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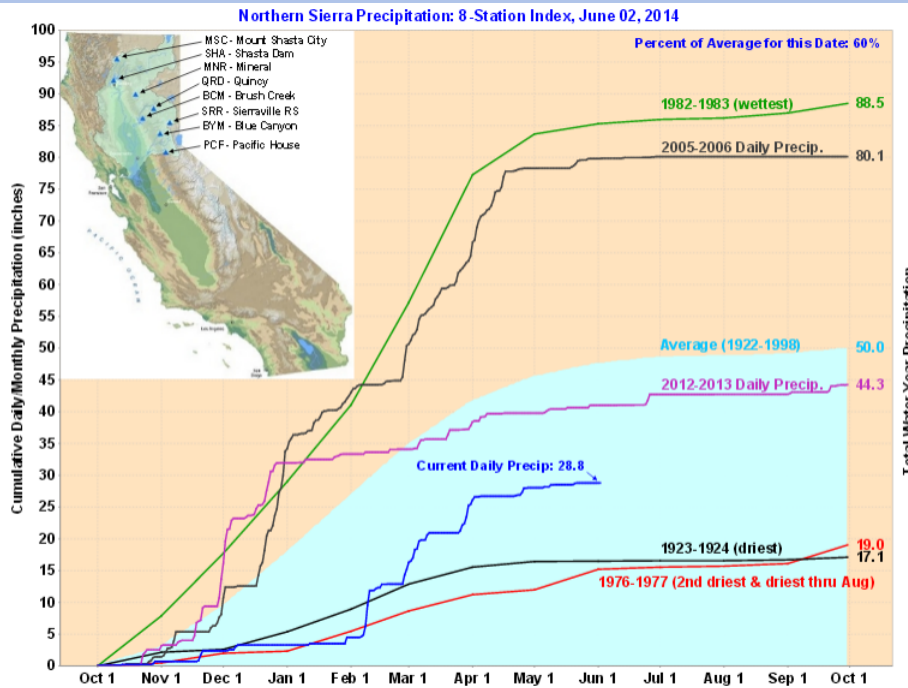


DONNELLY

“Just water?”



January 2014

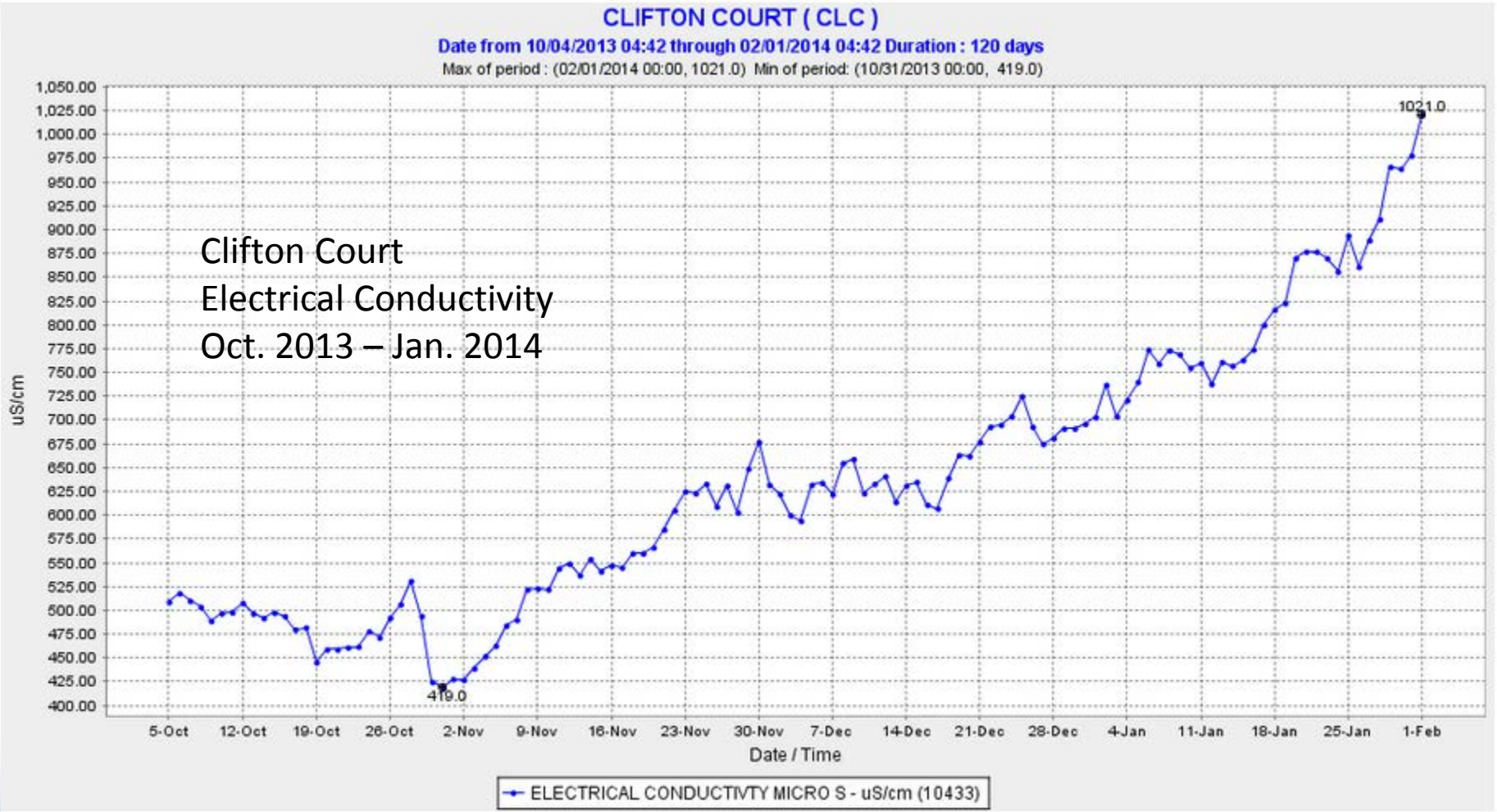


- Unprecedented Dry Conditions
- Balance Multiple Needs
- Environmental Goals:
 - Store Cold Water for Fall Salmon Rearing
 - Provide Spring Flows for Smelt and Salmon
 - Minimize Entrainment



Increasing Salinity – Clifton Court

Clifton Court
Electrical Conductivity
Oct. 2013 – Jan. 2014

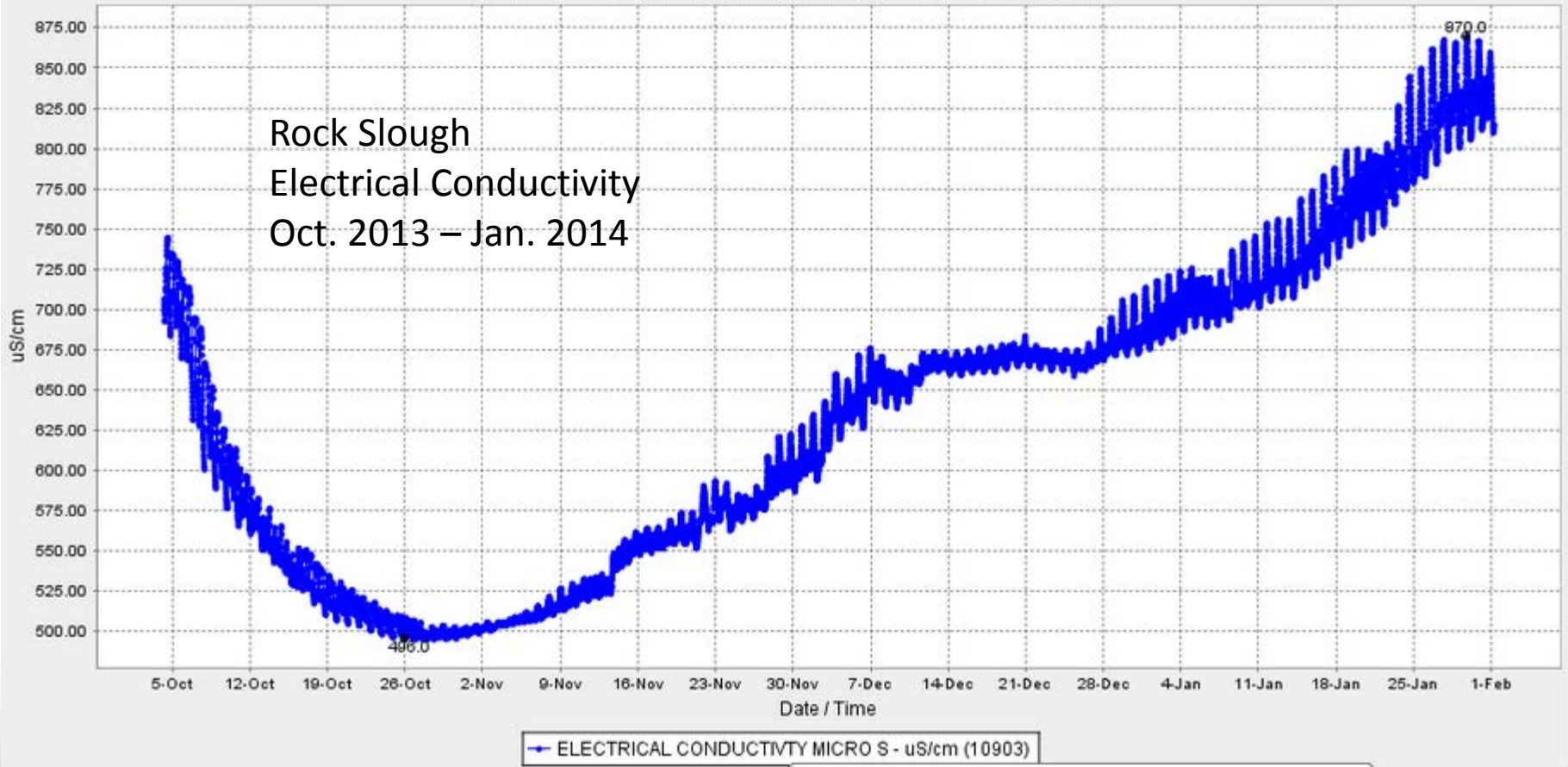


Increasing Salinity – Rock Slough

ROCK SLOUGH ABV CONTRA COSTA CANAL (RSL)

Date from 10/04/2013 04:54 through 02/01/2014 04:54 Duration : 120 days

Max of period : (01/29/2014 18:15, 870.0) Min of period: (10/25/2013 22:00, 496.0)



Temporary Urgency Change Order

January – March

- Reduced outflow, conserve upstream storage
- D-1641 modifications, outflow and Delta Cross Channel standards
- Continue to meet all other requirements (OMR, salvage triggers, etc.)
- Minimal pumping: 1,500 cfs for health & safety
- Amendments Included:
 - Use of I:E ratio of 1:1 for pulse flows
 - Exports up to OMR limits when Delta outflow is 7,100 cfs (3 day avg) or X2 at Collinsville
 - E/I averaging periods for precipitation events



Migration Pathways

- Predation higher in Mokelumne system
- DCC gate closure requirements intended to reduce mortality
- Reduced outflows could affect migration

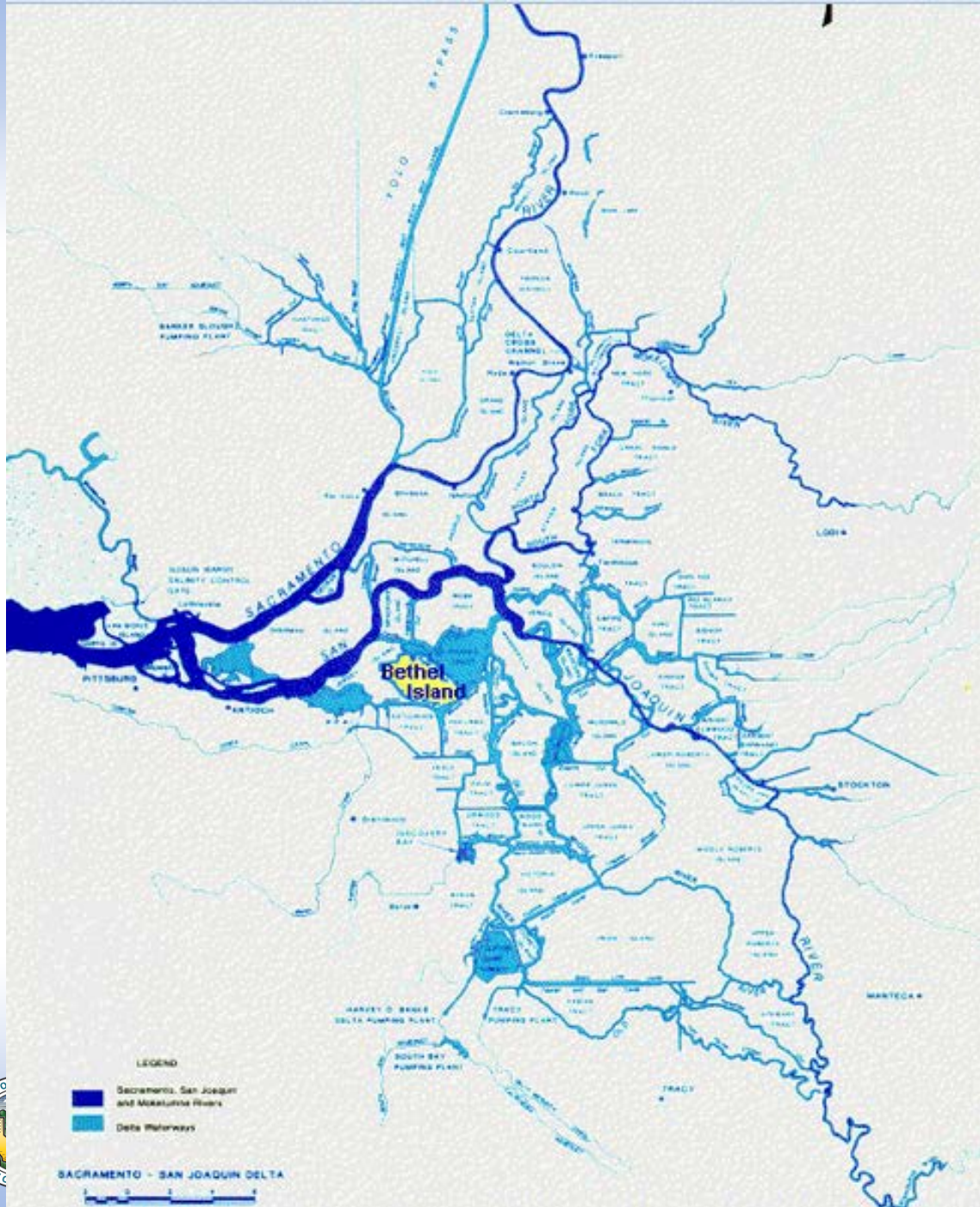
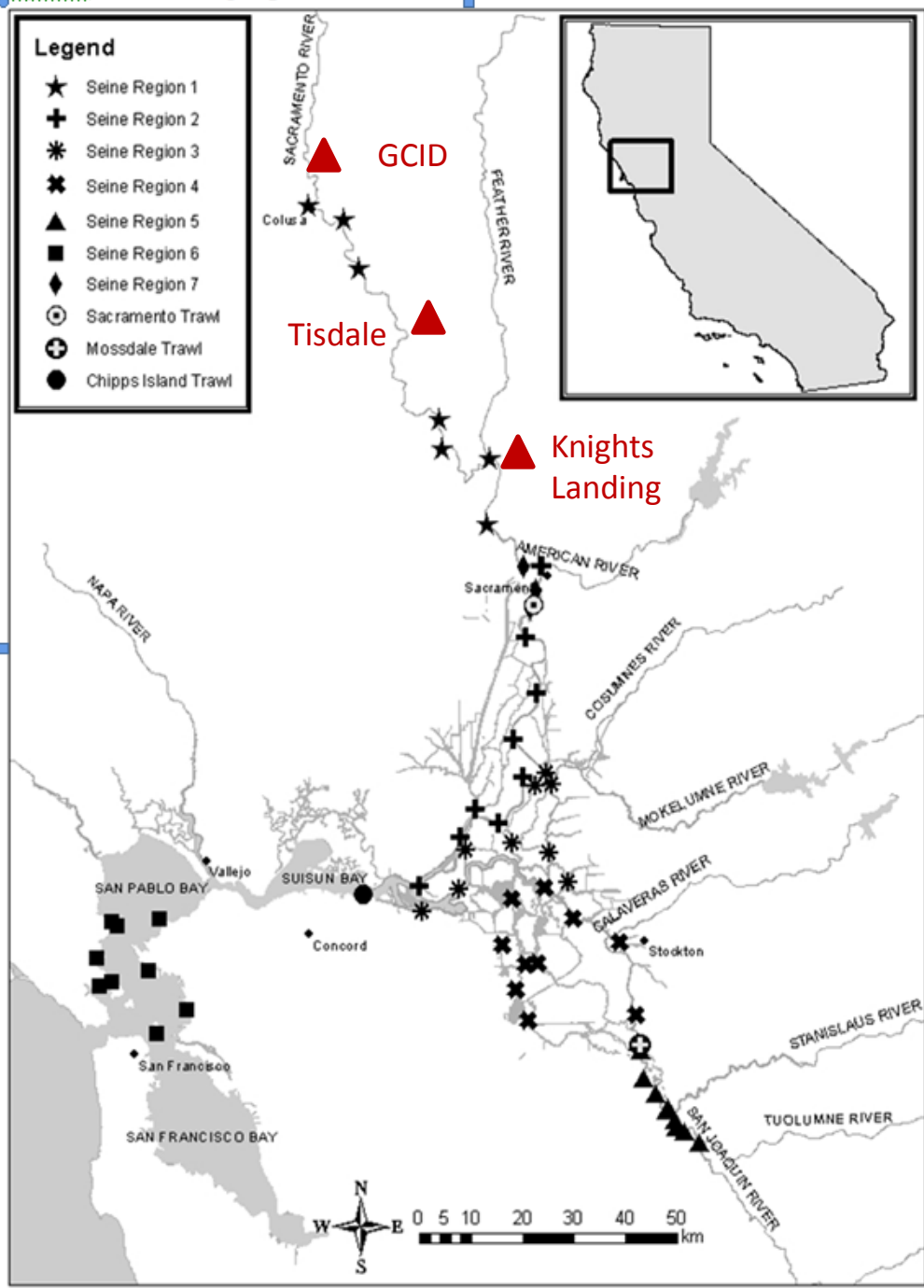


Figure 1. Current Sampling Sites



Juvenile Salmon Monitoring

- 58 Beach Seine locations
- Each location sampled once per week
- Three trawl locations – Mossdale (San Joaquin), Sherwood Harbor (Sacramento), Chipps Island (Western Delta)
- Trawls conducted three times per week
- Rotary traps – GCID, Knights Landing, Tisdale

Additional Monitoring - 2014

When DCC Gates Are Open

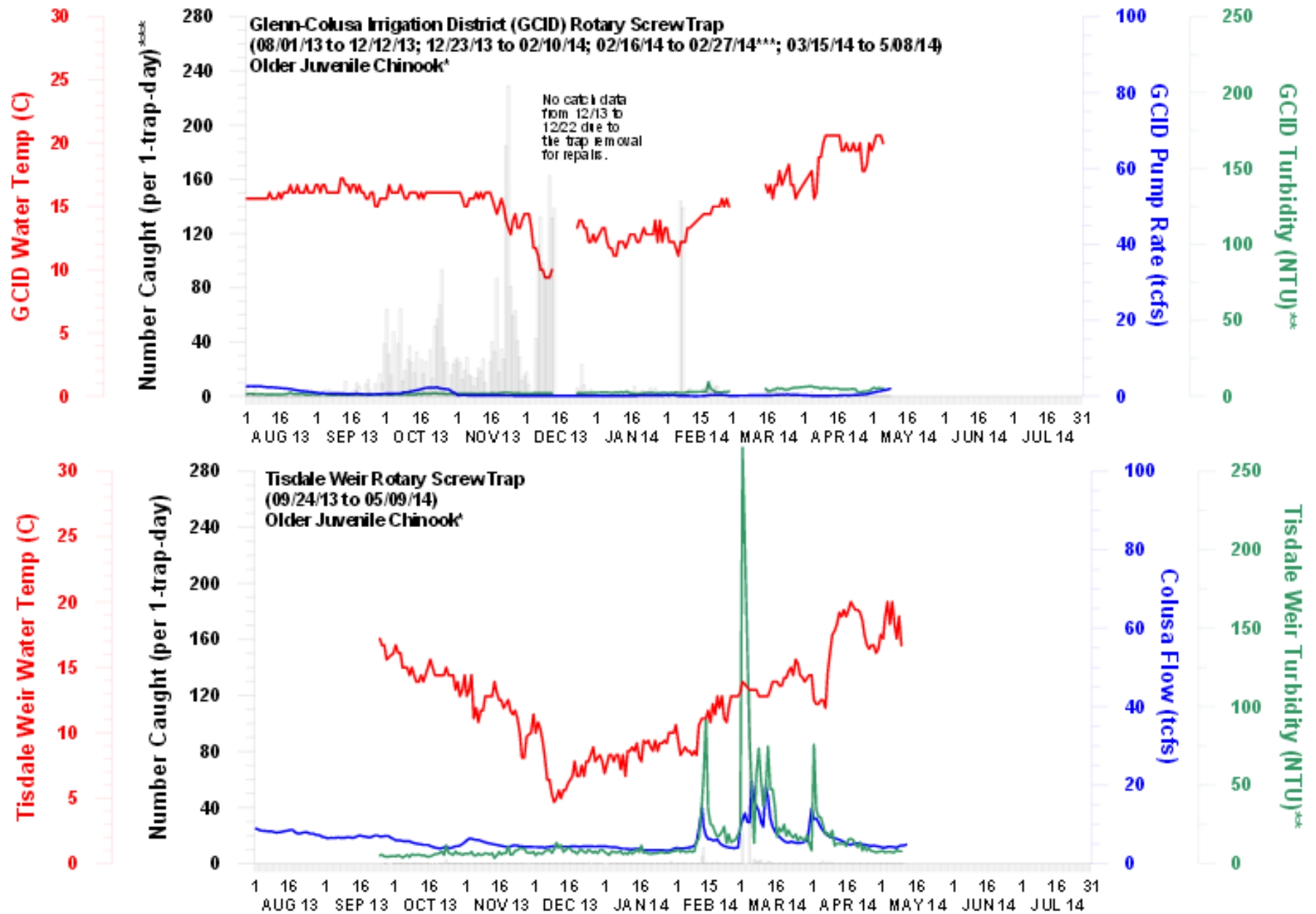
- Daily Sacramento trawl
- Daily beach seines
- Knights Landing catch triggers

Additional 2014 Monitoring

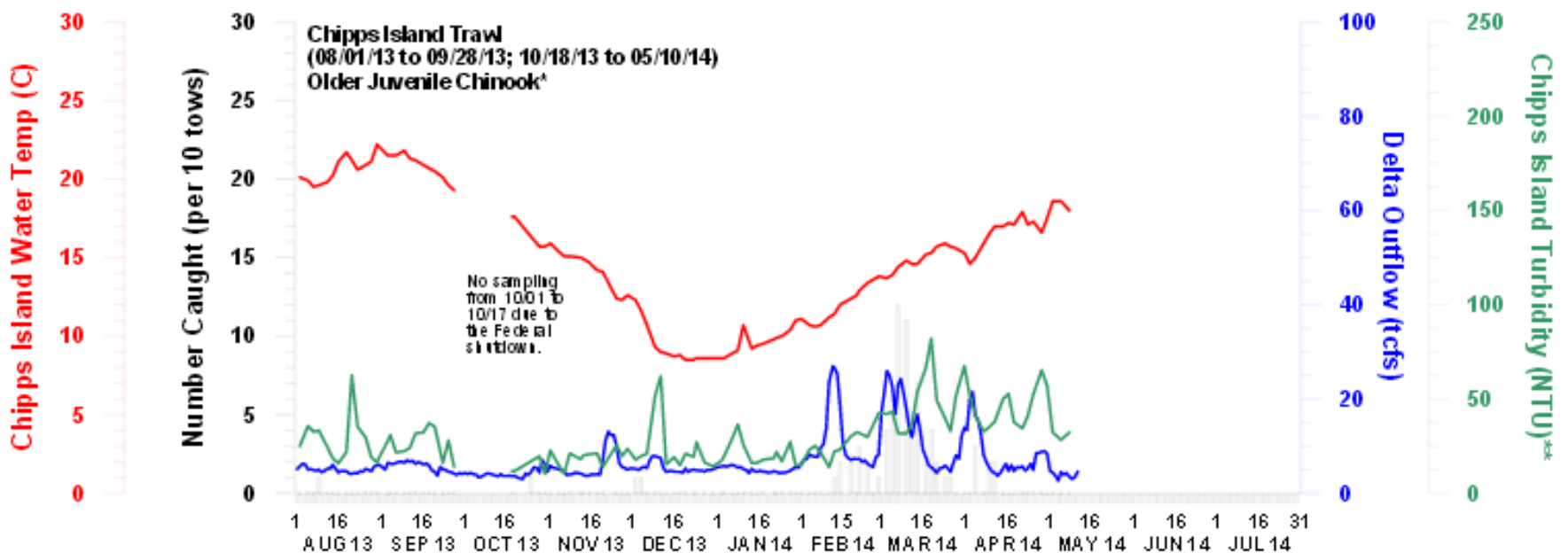
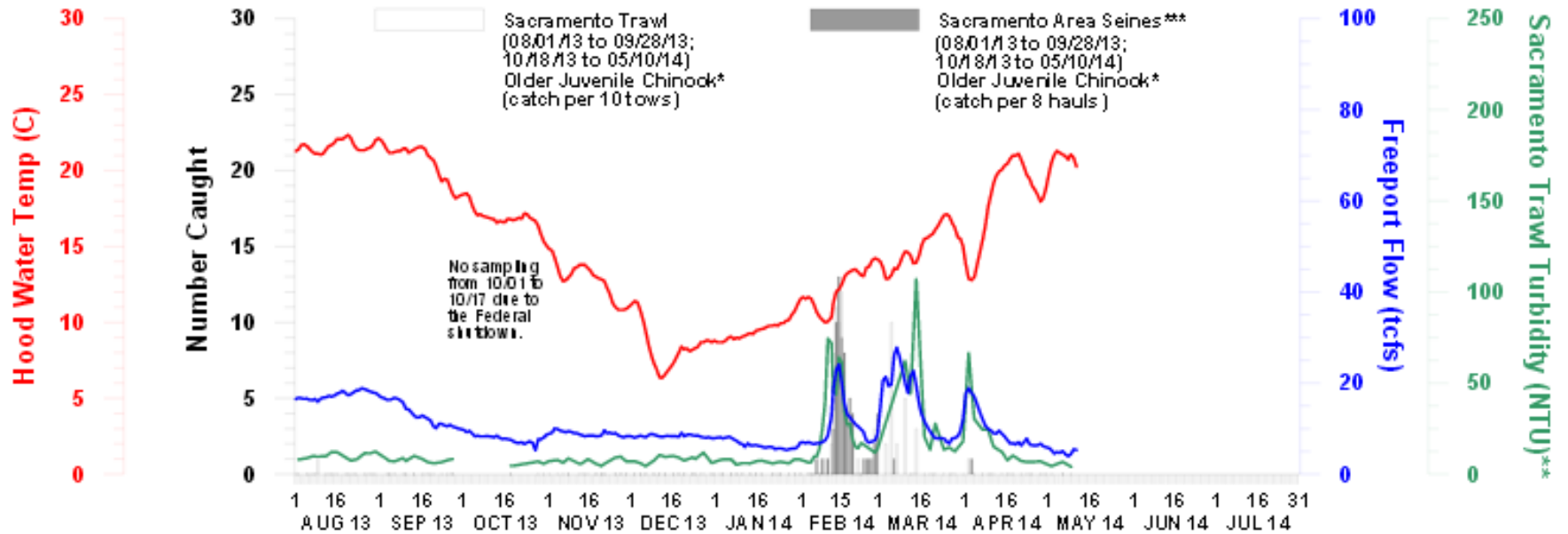
- Upstream temperatures/redds
- Submerged aquatic vegetation/phytoplankton
- Salmon migration review



Older Juvenile Chinook



Older Juvenile Chinook



Additional Monitoring – Barriers; 2015 and Beyond

With Barriers

- Additional water quality sampling
- Fish presence and passage
- Acoustic arrays

Longer-term Enhancements

- Improve smelt distribution and abundance monitoring
- Improve understanding of salmon movement
- Upstream temperature effects
- Predation



Historic Saltwater Intrusion

Taken from 1978
report

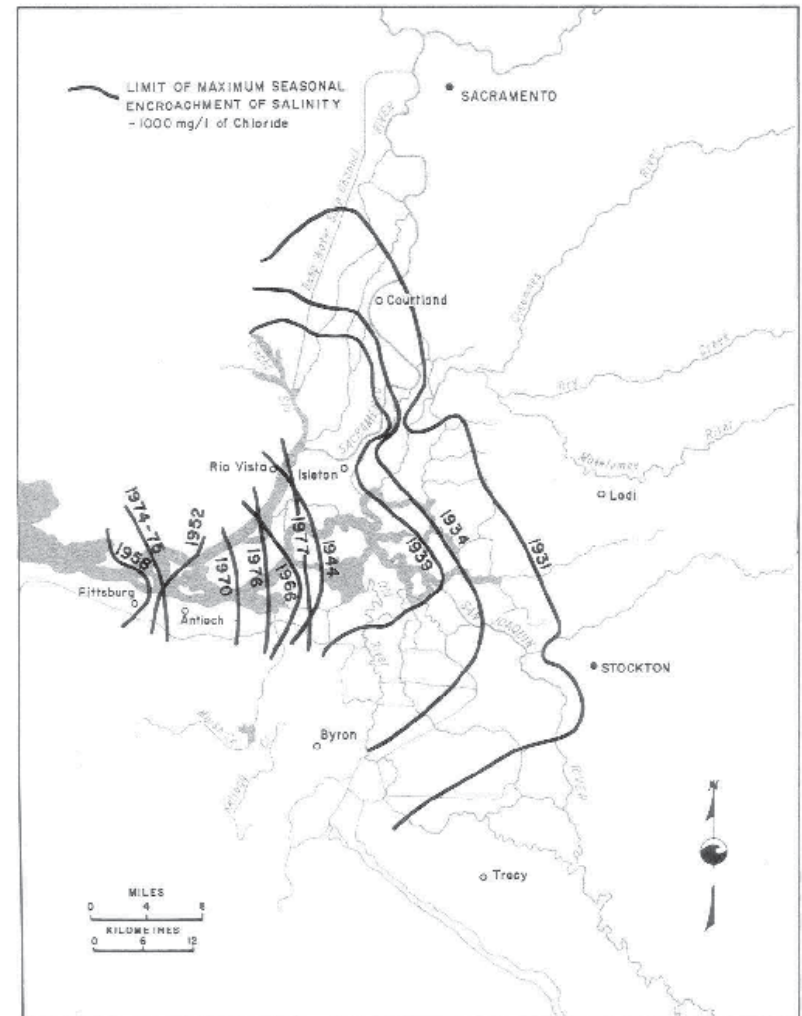
Multiple incidents

Intrusion makes
water:

- unsuitable for drinking
- unsuitable for irrigation
- unsuitable for in-Delta uses
- unsuitable for other purposes



Figure 16.
SALT-WATER INTRUSION IN THE SACRAMENTO-SAN JOAQUIN DELTA



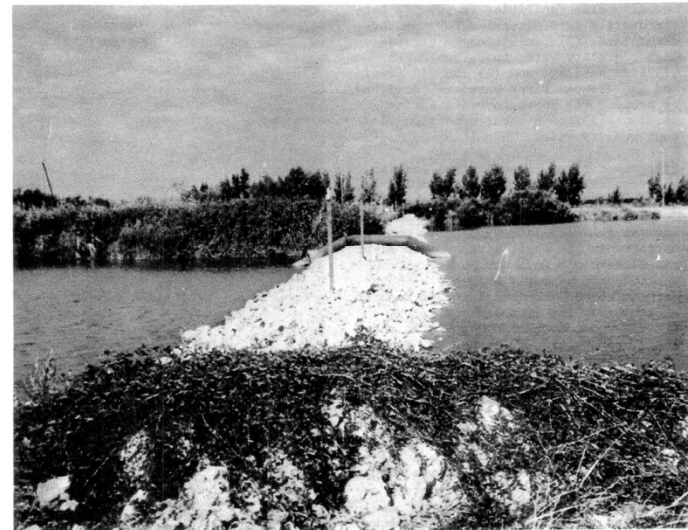
1976-77 Emergency Barriers

- 38 years ago
- California's population then was 22 million
- Today 's population - 38 million
- The '76-77 barriers helped protect many Delta water users including:
 - Delta farmers
 - City of Antioch
 - City of Tracy
 - Contra Costa Water District

dards even though the modification had as one of its purposes the protection of the Delta against future loss of salinity control because of insufficient upstream storage. Before that suit could be tried, it was necessary for the SWRCB to hold an emergency hearing to deal with the fact that actual hydrologic conditions were very much worse than had been projected. Even under the Interim Plan's modified criteria, Lake Oroville no longer would be able to generate electricity by late summer and would end 1977 only 14 percent filled -- an insufficient amount of storage to protect the Delta if the drought continued into

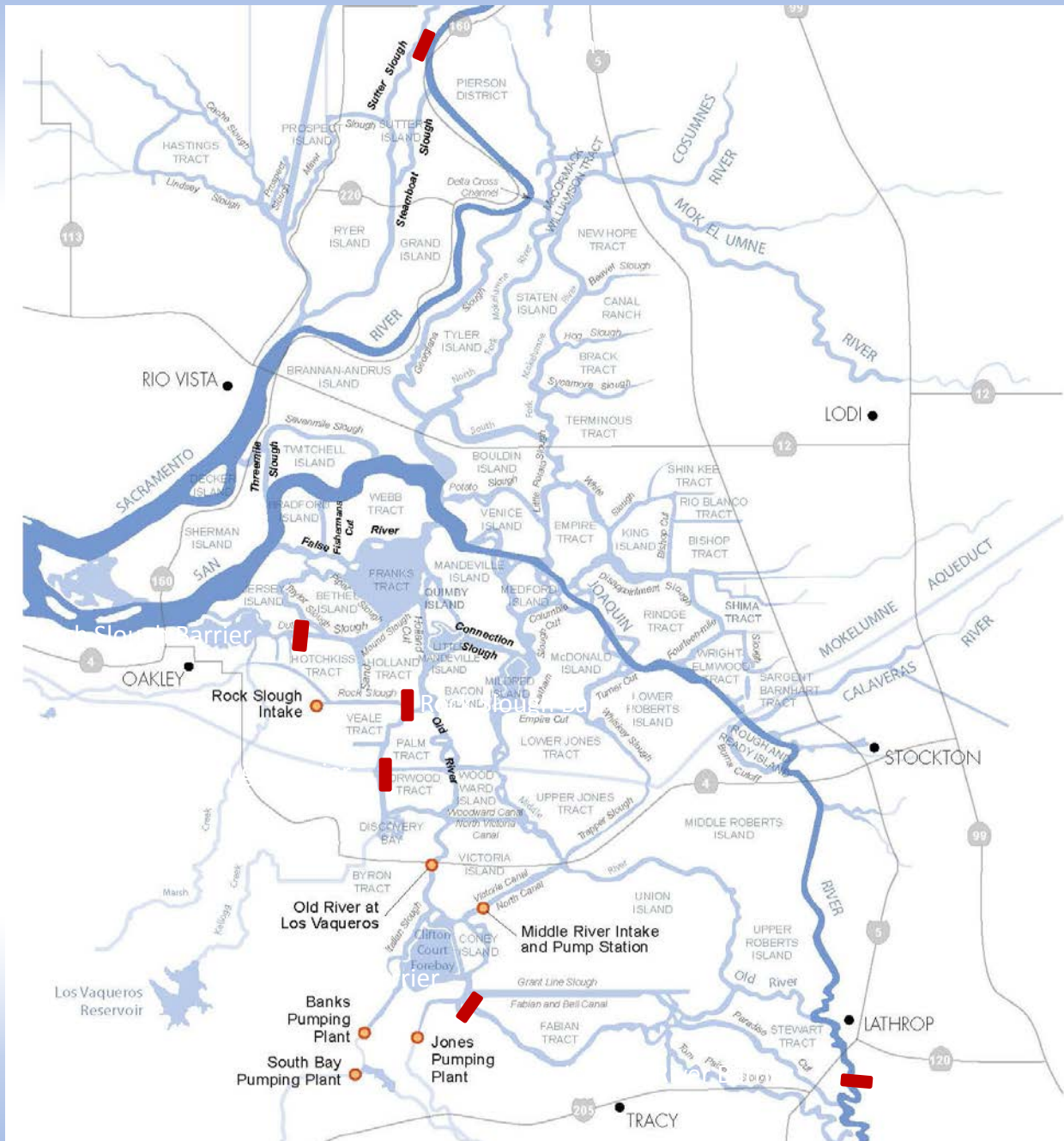
1978.

In early June 1977, the SWRCB issued an emergency regulation which superseded the Interim Delta Quality Control Plan by temporarily eliminating most water quality standards and limiting SWP exports to unstored water. The regulation was necessary to preserve Oroville storage levels to the greatest extent possible. This emergency regulation was to have terminated no later than December 31, 1977, but with some modifications was extended in mid-December because of continued low reservoir levels.



4. Dams in the Delta. Two barriers, one at Rock Slough (shown) and the other at Indian Slough, actually saved water during the drought. By redirecting fresher water to the Contra Costa Canal Intake, less water had to be released from upstream reservoirs to maintain the same level of water quality.

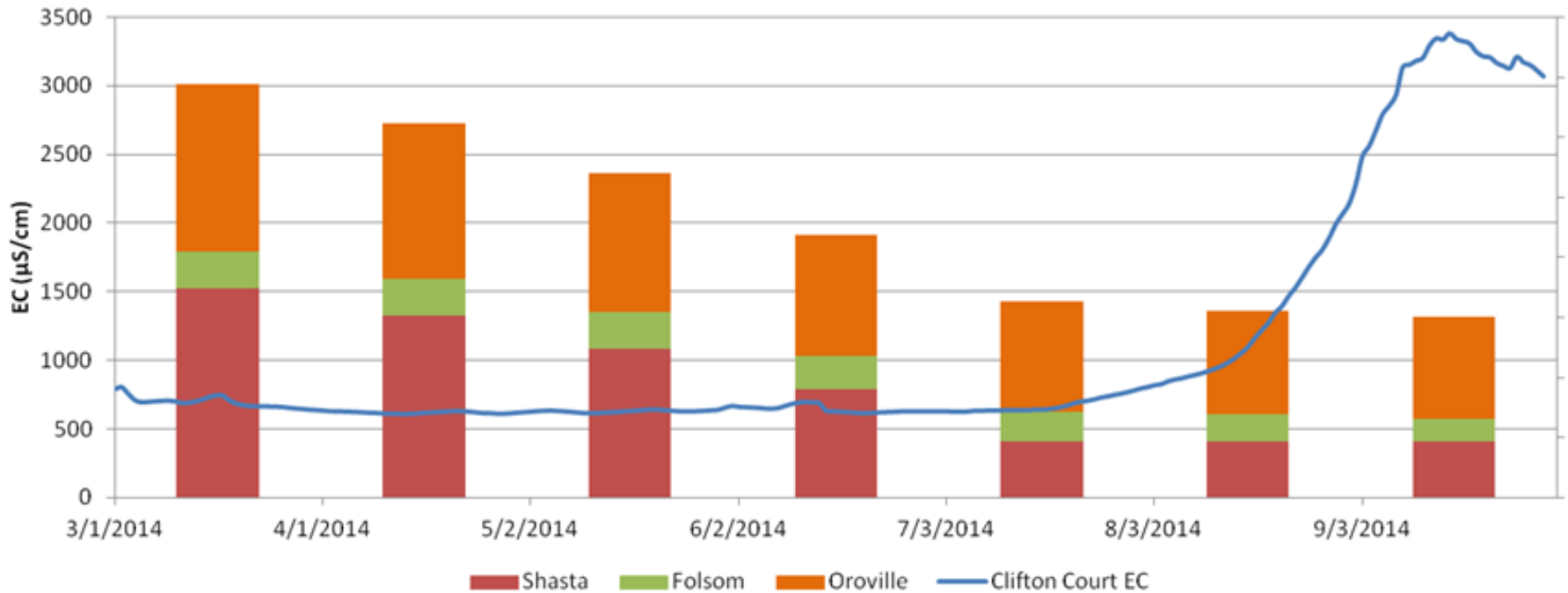


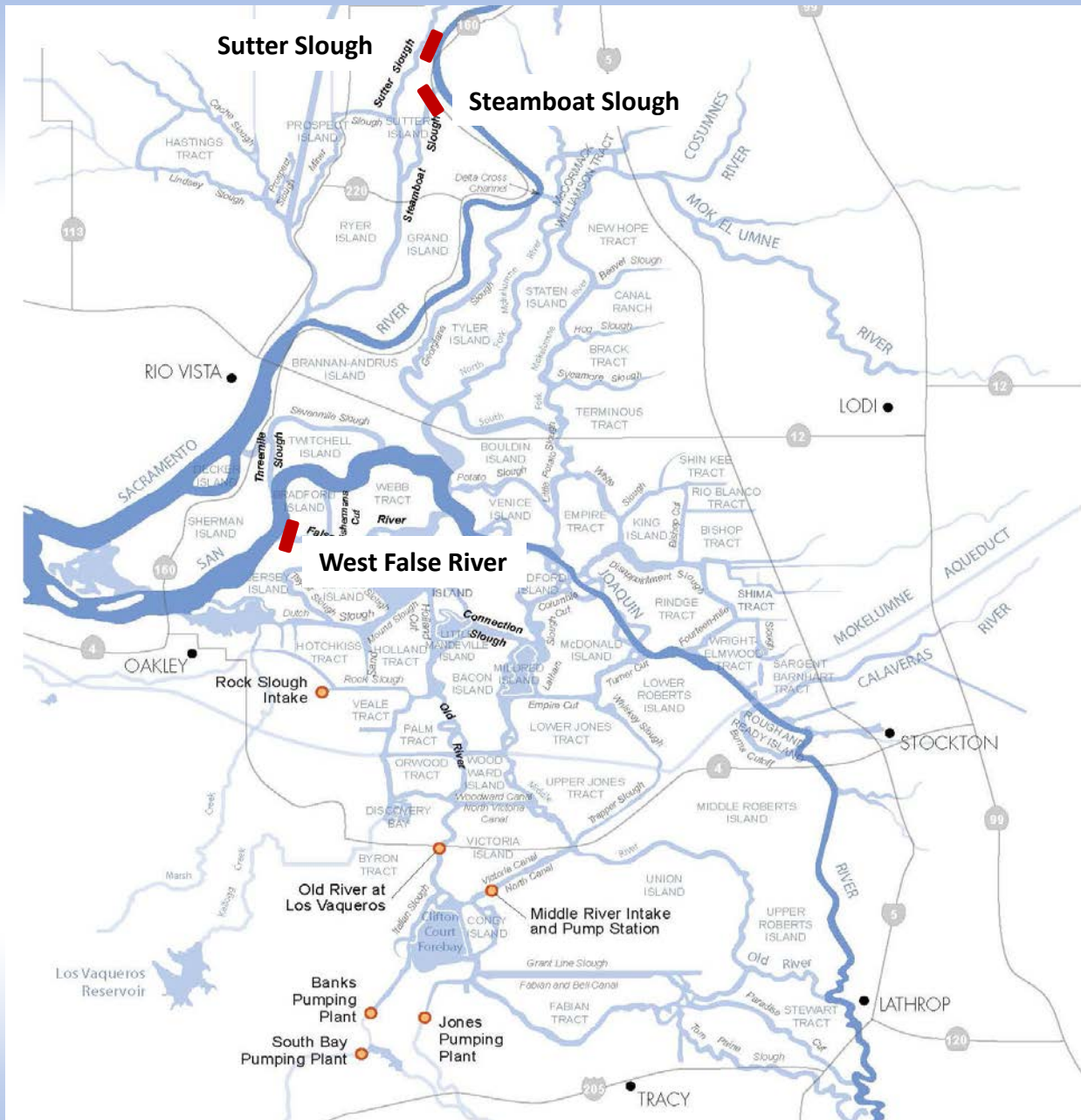


Barriers installed in 1977-78 Drought

Projected Salinity – 1/14

Modeled Clifton Court EC with End of Month Reservoir Storage
Run 3 Power Pool



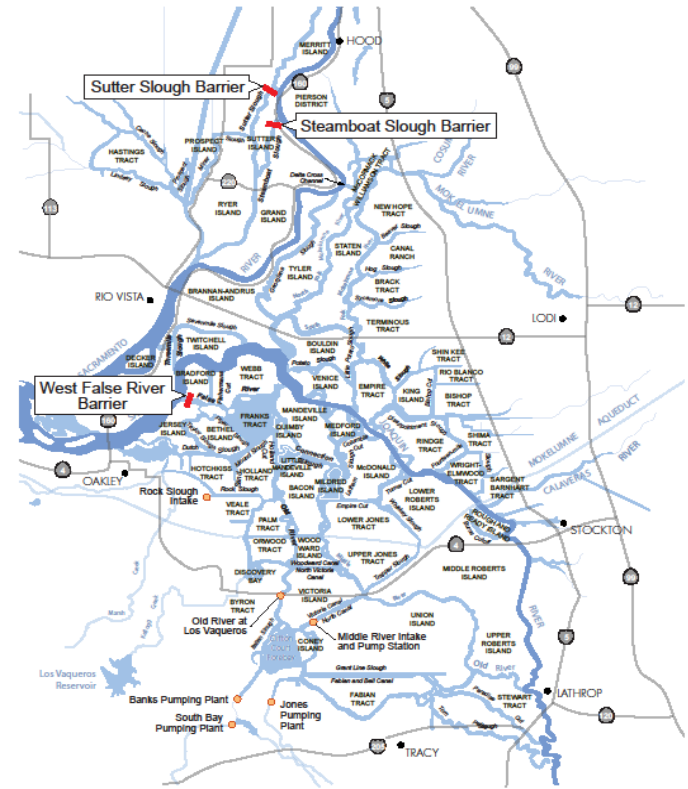


Sutter/Steamboat Sloughs and West False River Alternative



Locations of Potential Emergency Drought Barriers

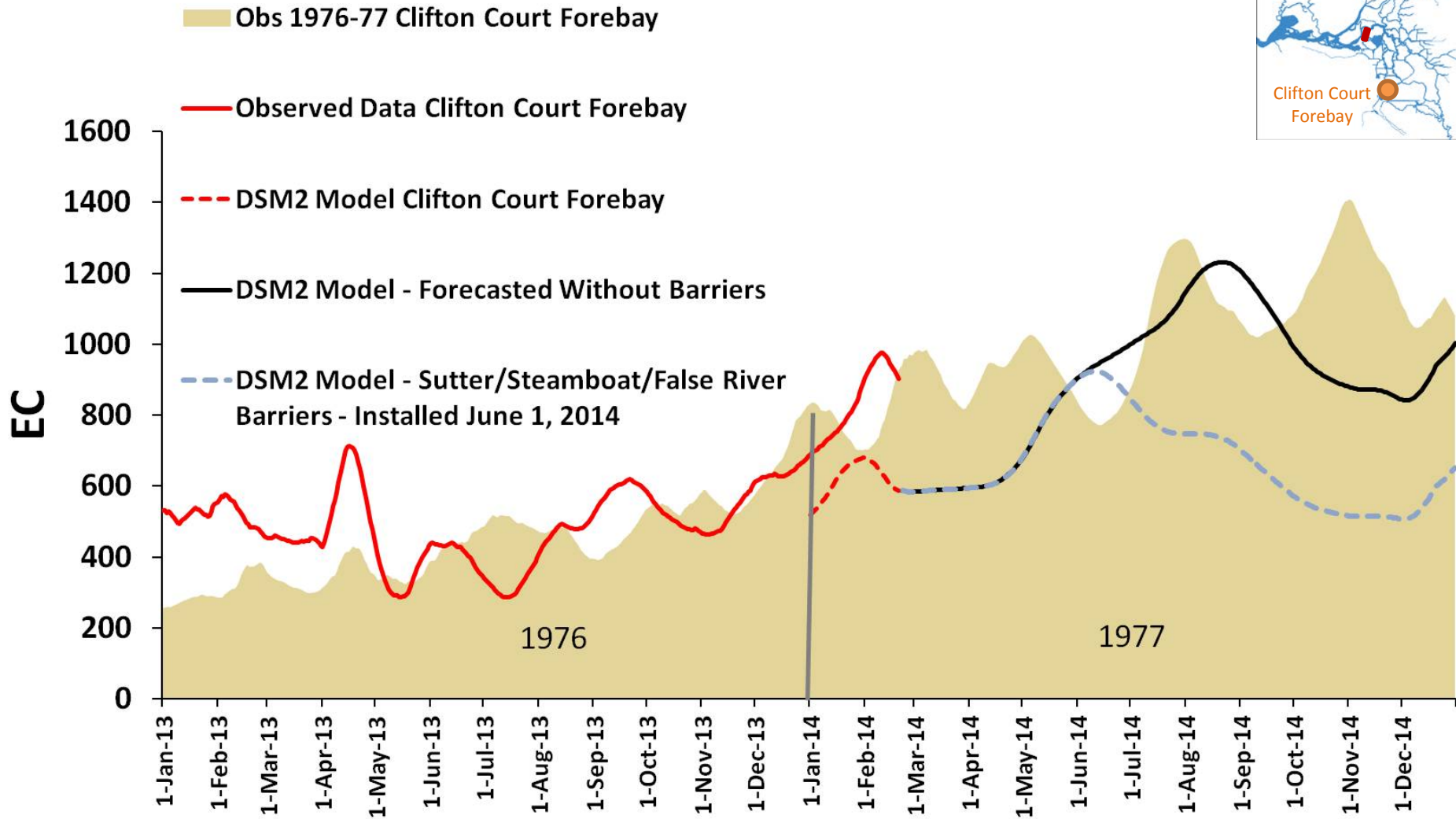
- Temporary rock barriers
- Permits required
- Agency consultations
- Goals:
 - Prevent saltwater intrusion
 - Allow water managers to retain some water in upstream reservoirs for release later in the year



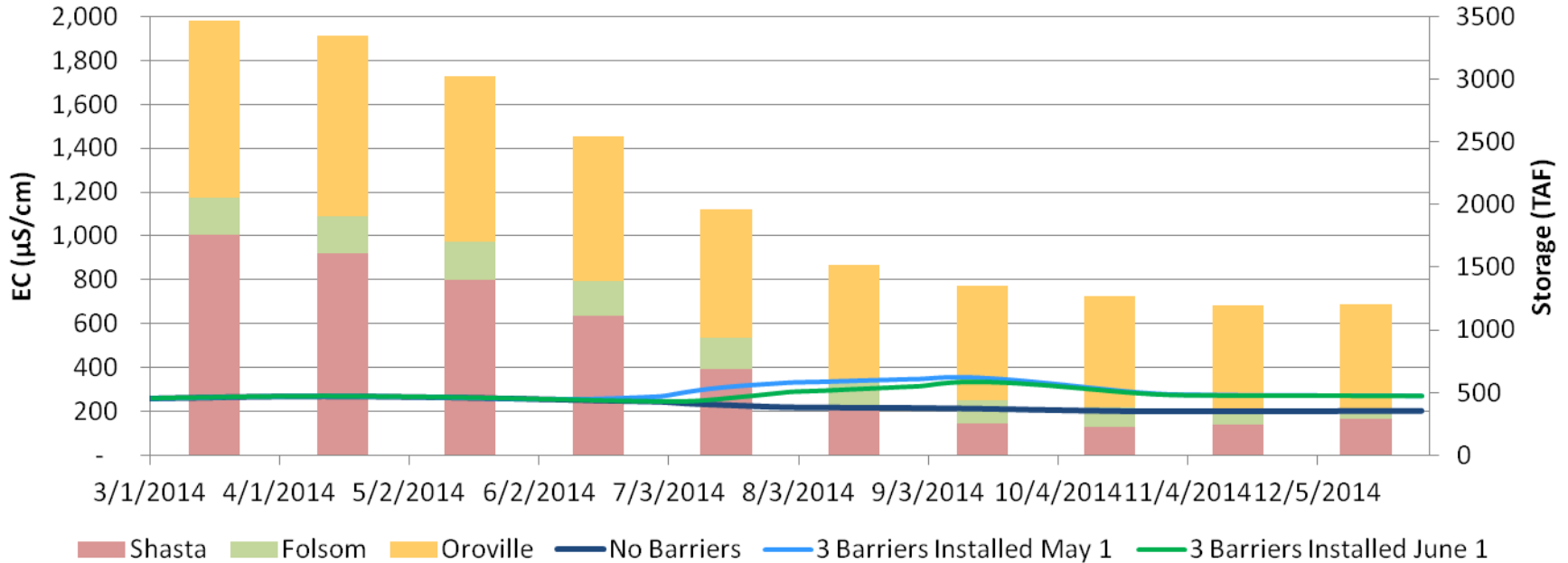
Comparison of Observed Data and Forecast with 1976 -1977

Observed Salinity (EC)

Barrier Installation – June 1, 2014



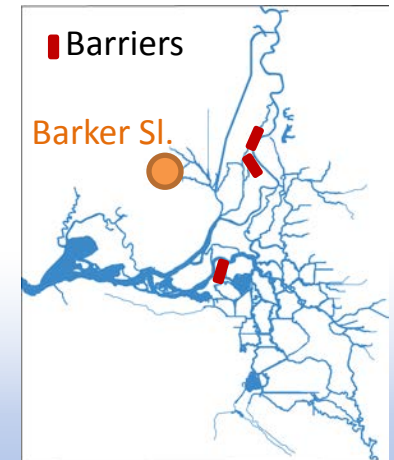
Modeled Barker Slough Salinity with End of Month Reservoir Storage Minimum Releases from Allocation Study with Delta Cross Channel Open in May and June



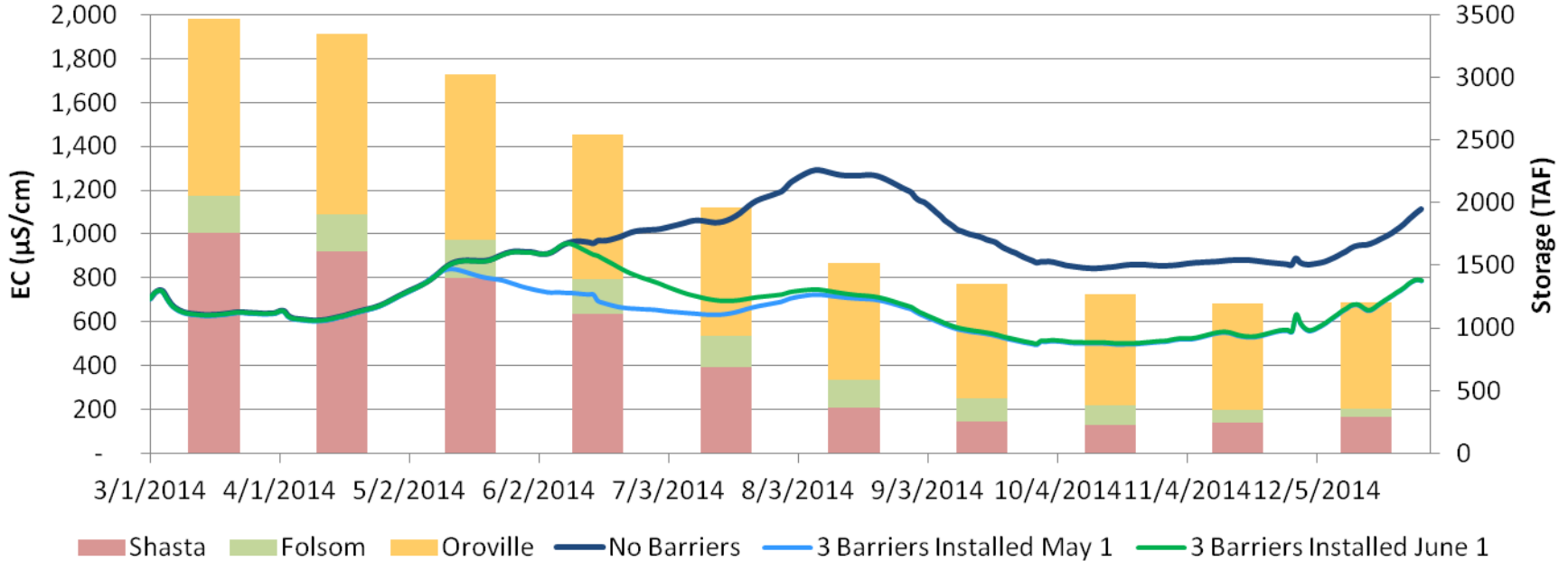
- Feb 20, 2014 forecast
- Feb 20 Reservoir Conditions

– Shasta	1720 TAF	38% capacity
– Folsom	290 TAF	29% capacity
– Oroville	1385 TAF	39% capacity
- Mar 16 Reservoir Conditions

– Shasta	2050 TAF	45% capacity
– Folsom	400 TAF	41% capacity
– Oroville	1600 TAF	45% capacity
- Total Reservoir Capacity ~9,000 TAF

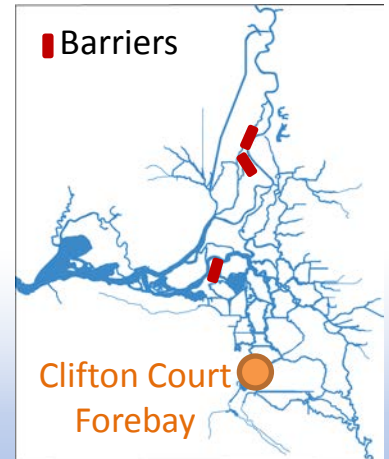


Modeled Clifton Court Salinity with End of Month Reservoir Storage Minimum Releases from Allocation Study with Delta Cross Channel Open in May and June

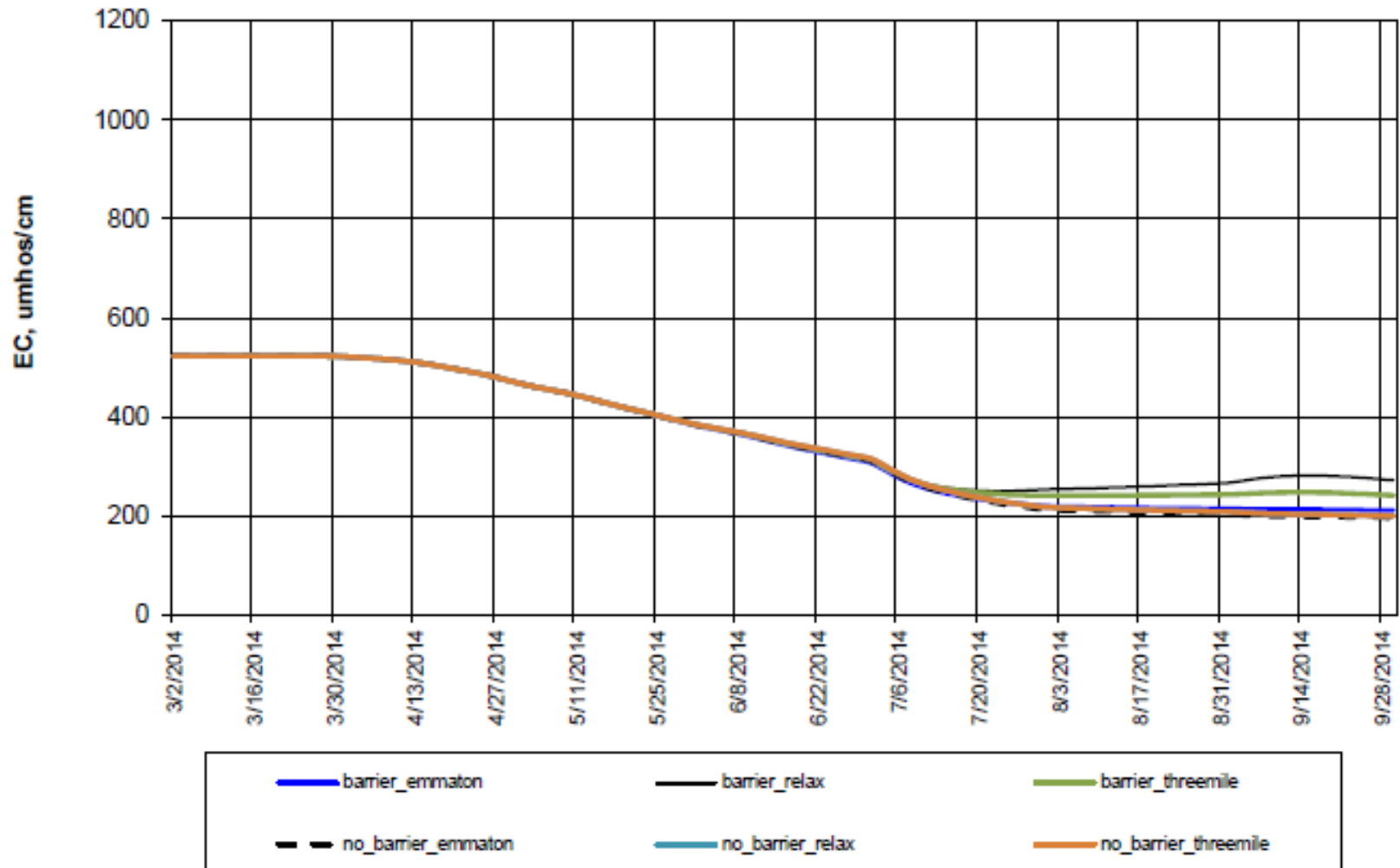


- Feb 20, 2014 forecast
- Feb 20 Reservoir Conditions

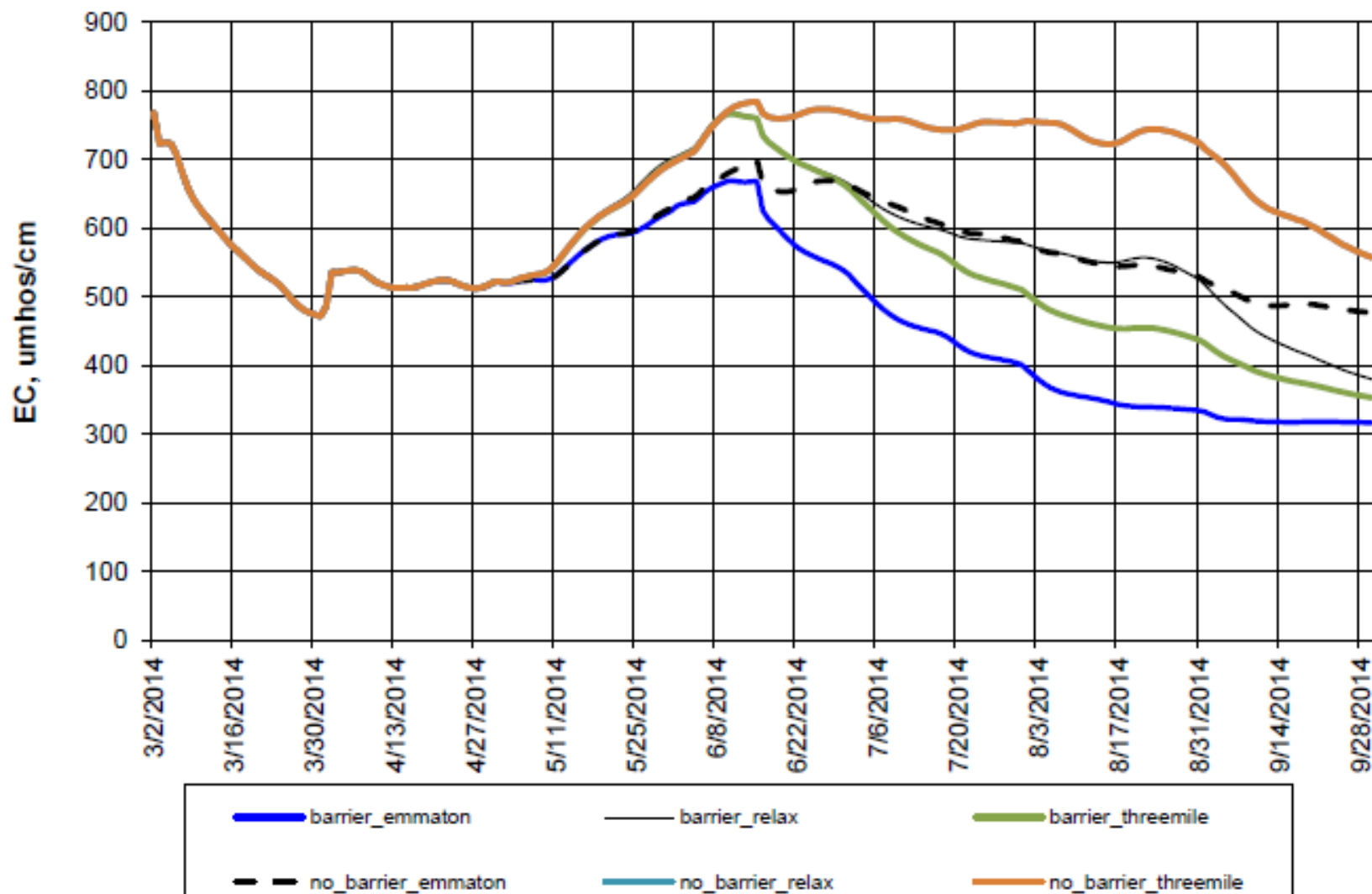
– Shasta 1720 TAF 38% capacity	Mar 16 Reservoir Conditions
– Folsom 290 TAF 29% capacity	– Shasta 2050 TAF 45% capacity
– Oroville 1385 TAF 39% capacity	– Folsom 400 TAF 41% capacity
	– Oroville 1600 TAF 45% capacity
- Total Reservoir Capacity ~9,000 TAF



Forecasted Daily EC @ Barker Slough



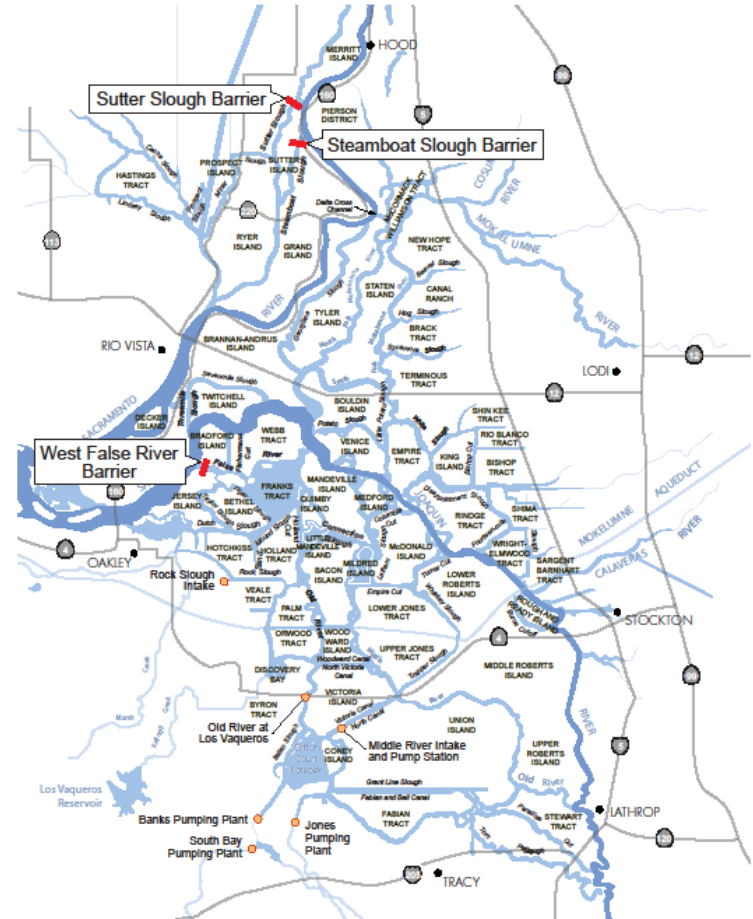
Forecasted Daily EC @ Clifton Court



Benefits of Proposed Locations

Sutter Slough and Steamboat Slough will redirect upstream flows to better repel saltwater intrusion into the Delta.

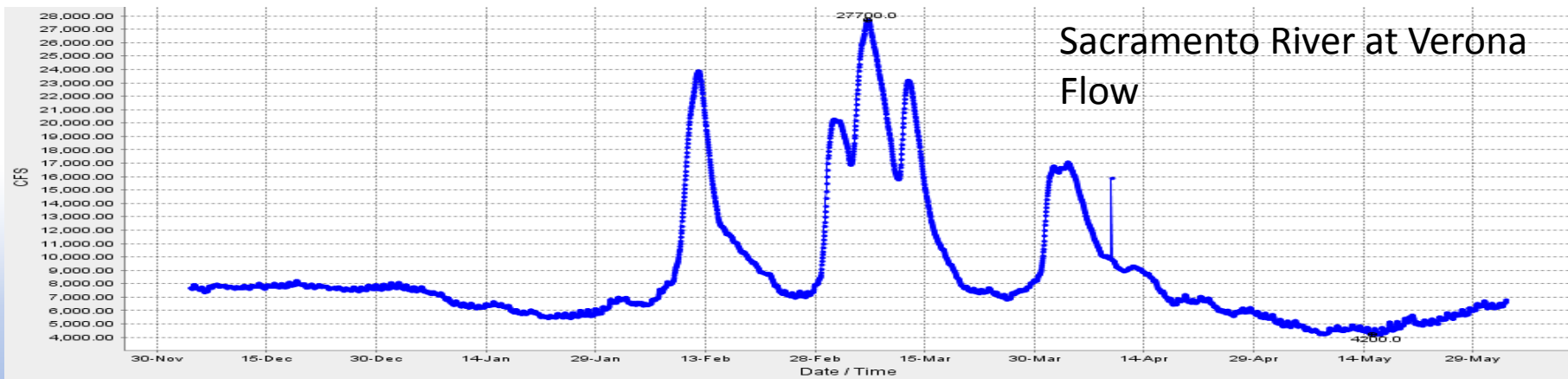
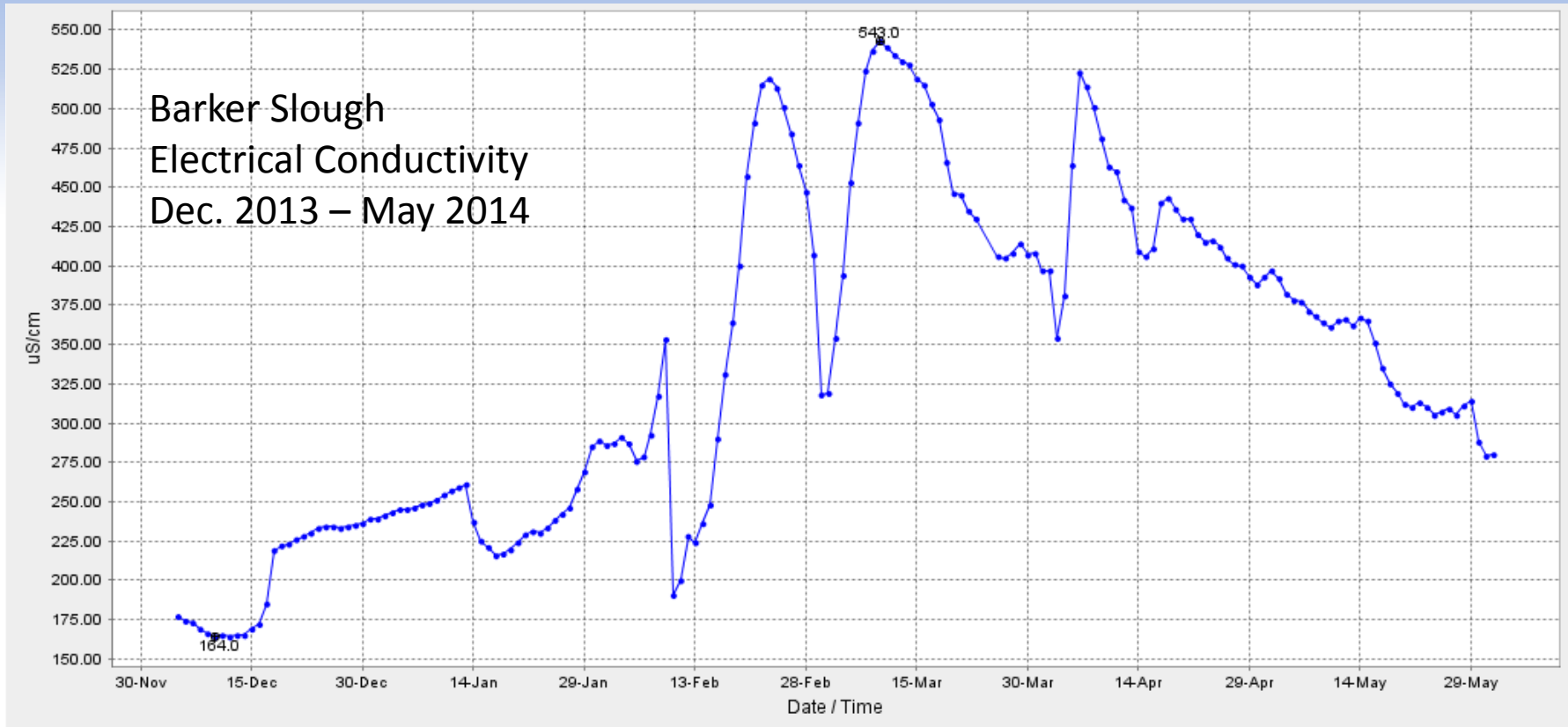
West False River will prevent saltwater intrusion into Frank's Tract and thus protect more of the Central and South Delta.

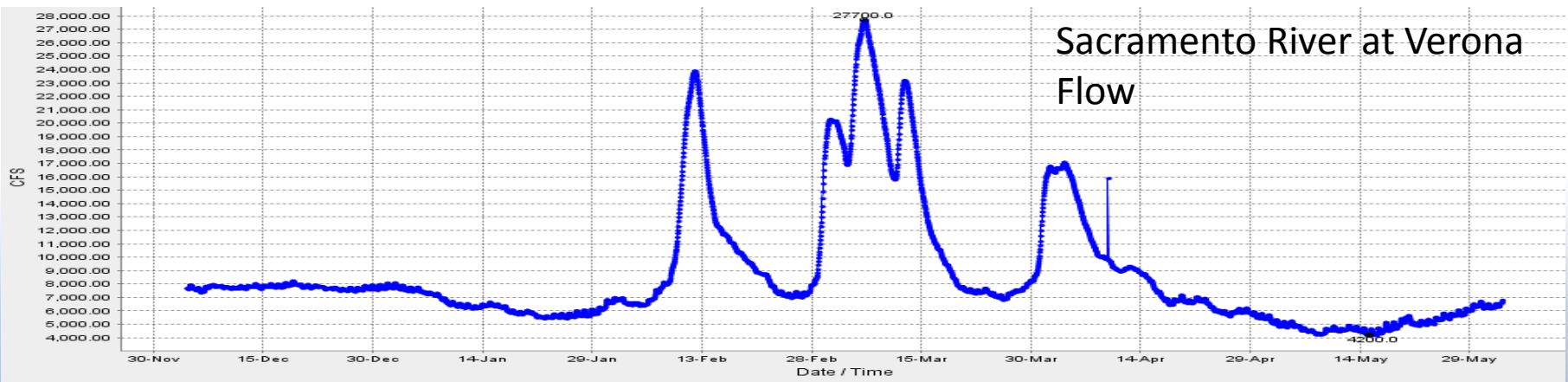
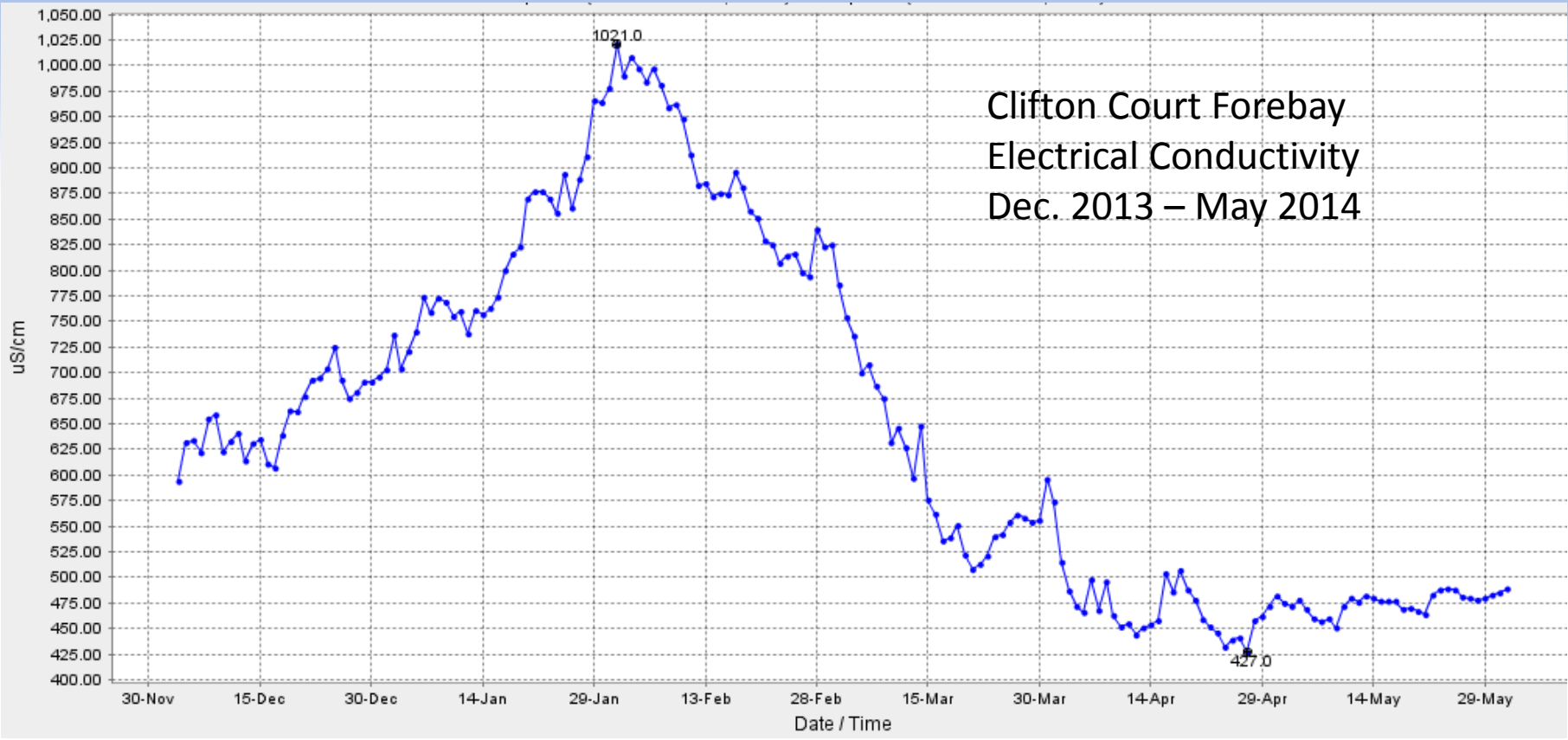


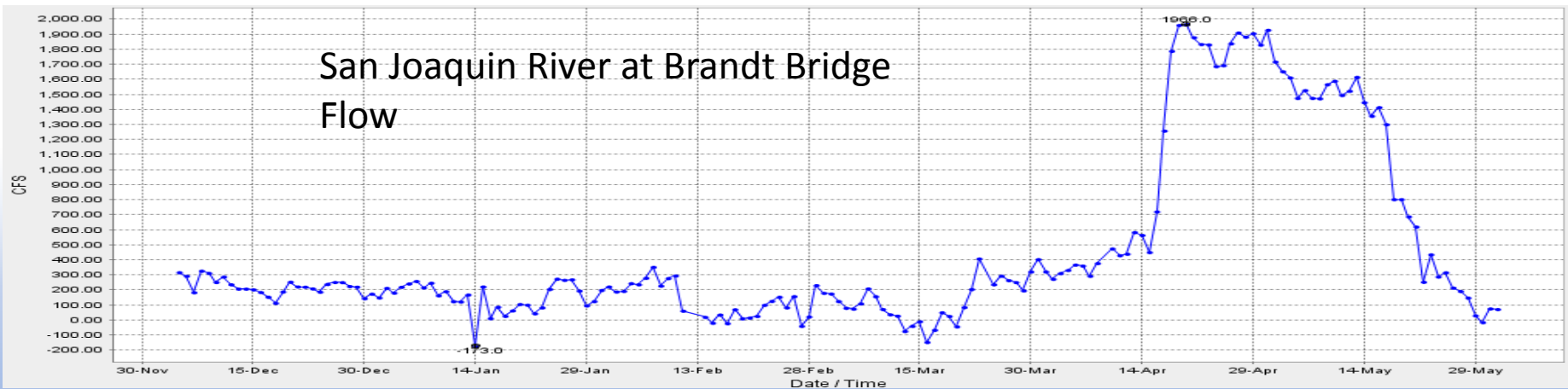
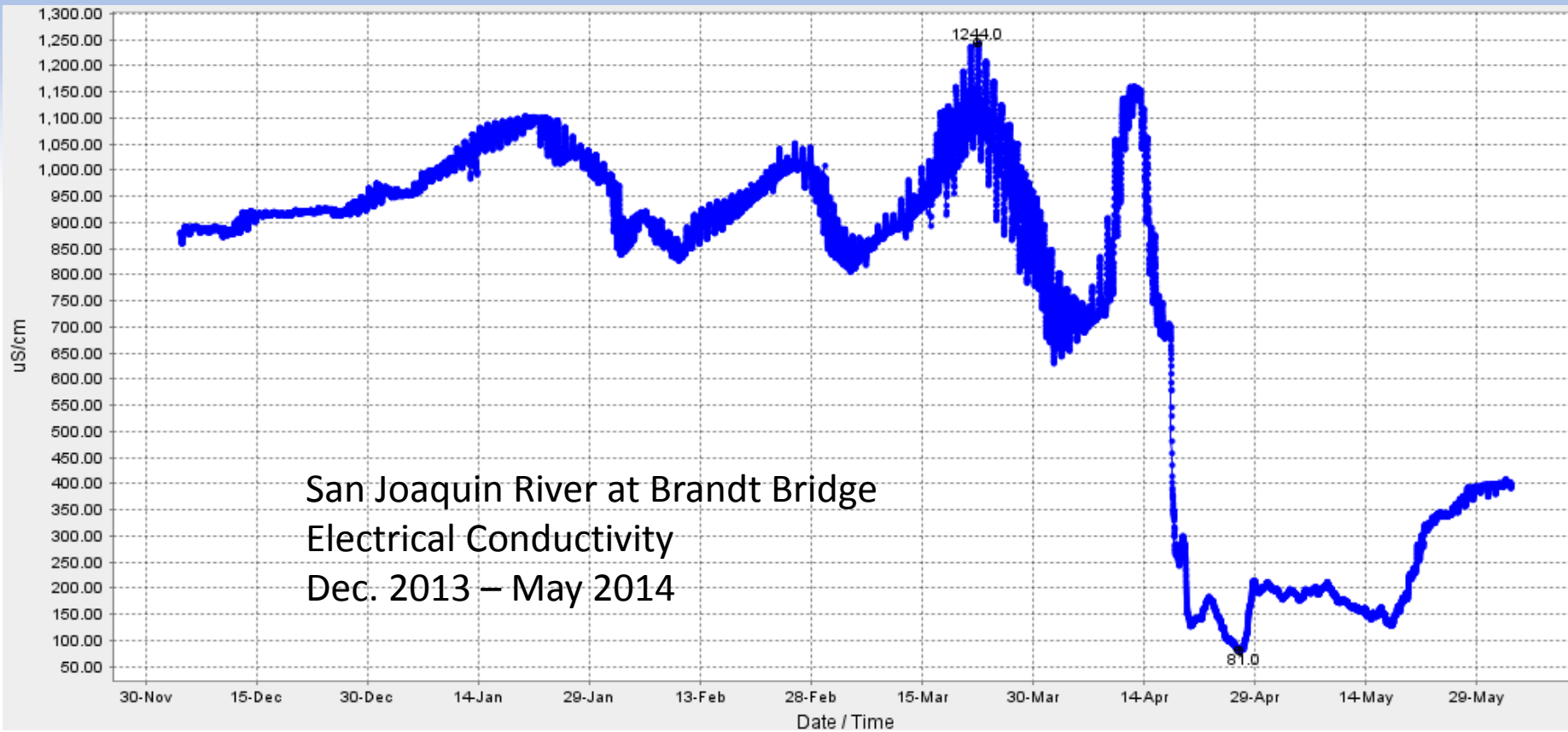
Modernized Design of Proposed Barriers Provides Additional Benefits

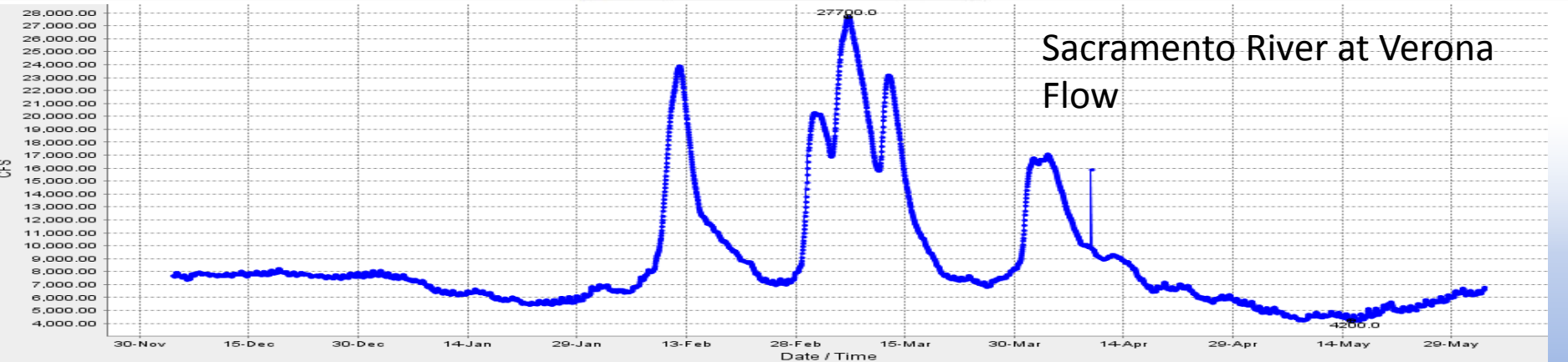
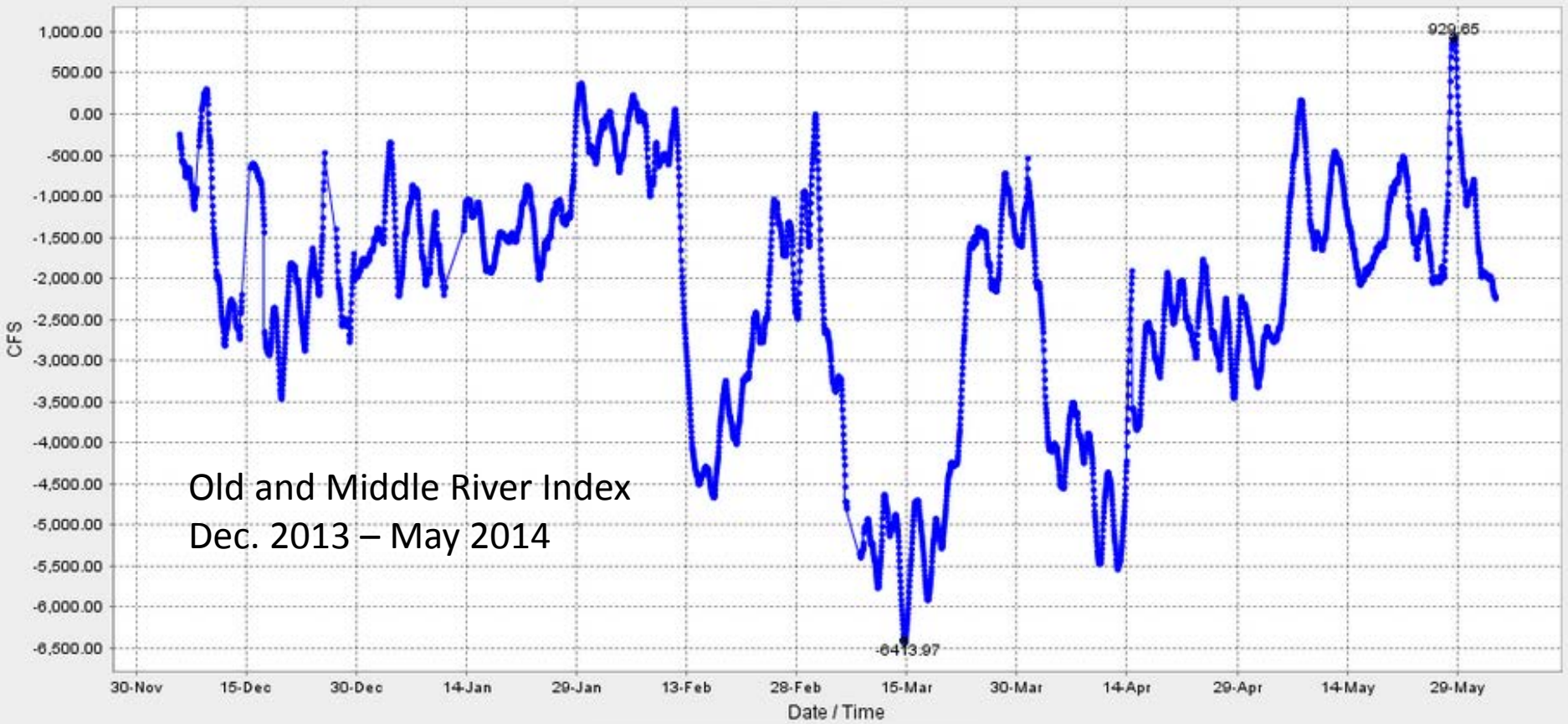
- Operational Flexibility. Sutter and Steamboat Slough barriers are anticipated to have four 48” culverts to allow fish passage and downstream flow for water quality when beneficial.
- Steamboat Slough is anticipated to have a boat portage facility to allow passage for boats under 22 feet to cross the barrier.











Barriers – Next Steps

- CEQA documents
- 404 permit – ESA Section 7 consultation
- Other permits (401, 1600, CVFPB, etc.)
- Encroachment agreements
- Levee stabilization



Other Slides



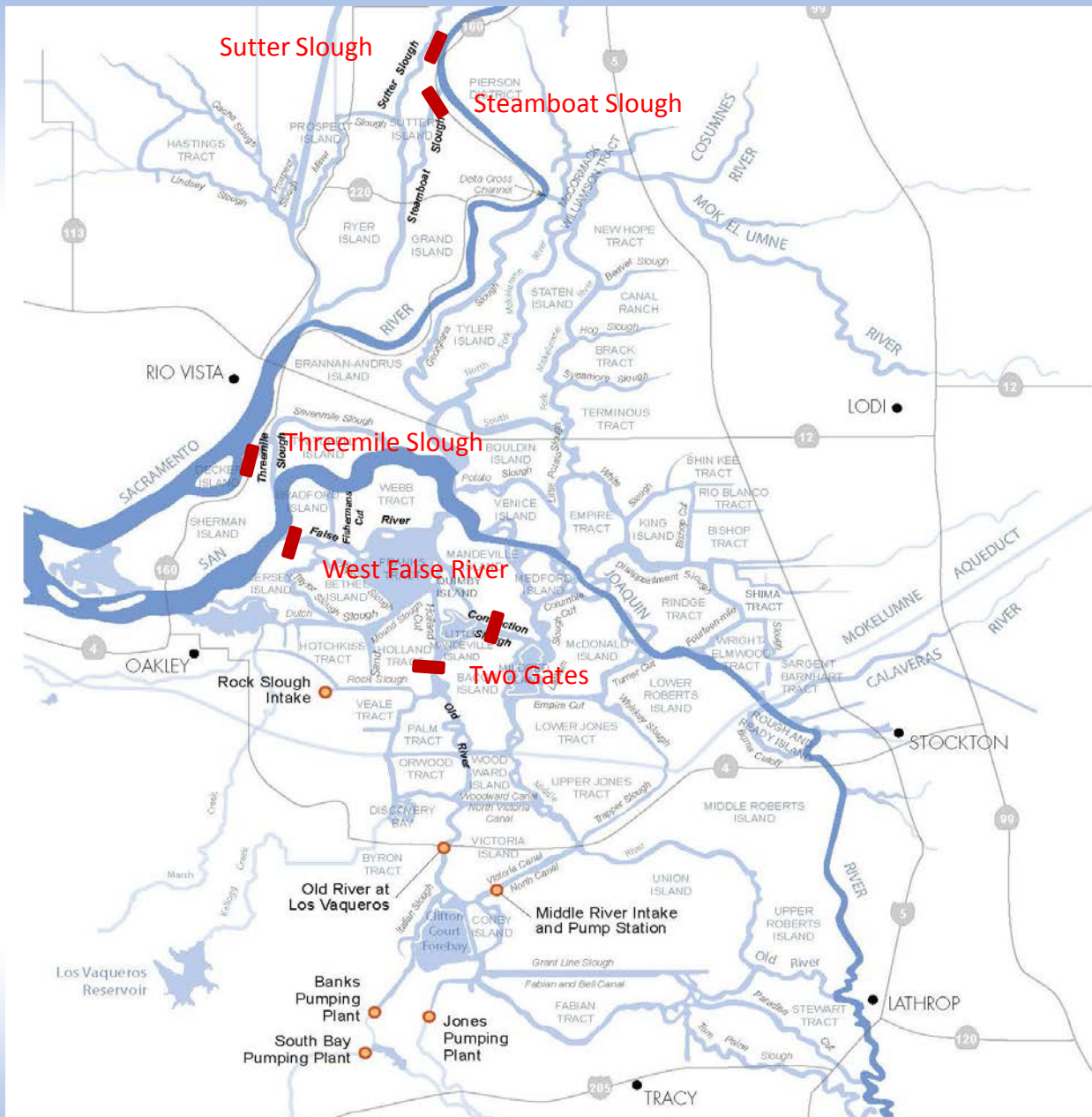
Drought Barriers 2009

State of California
The Resources Agency
Department of Water Resources
Bay-Delta Office

Administrative Draft
April 2009

**Delta Drought
Emergency Barriers**



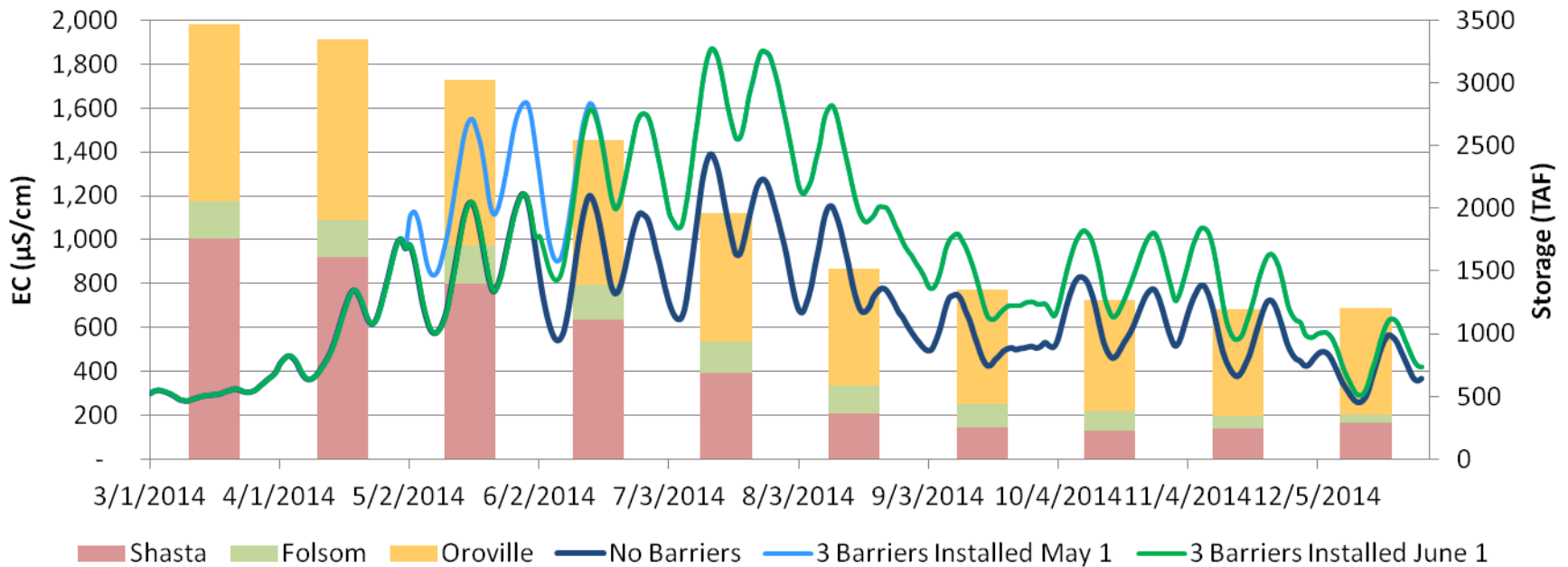


Barriers locations in 2009 DWR Drought Emergency Barriers
Draft Report

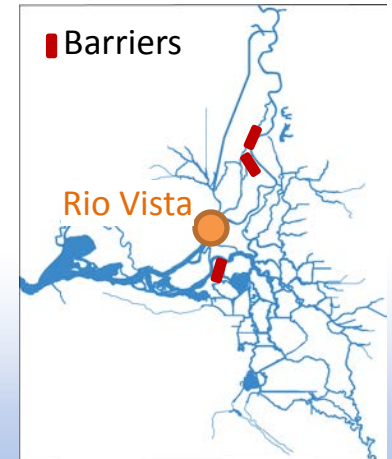


Modeled Rio Vista Salinity with End of Month Reservoir Storage

Minimum Releases from Allocation Study with Delta Cross Channel Open in May and June



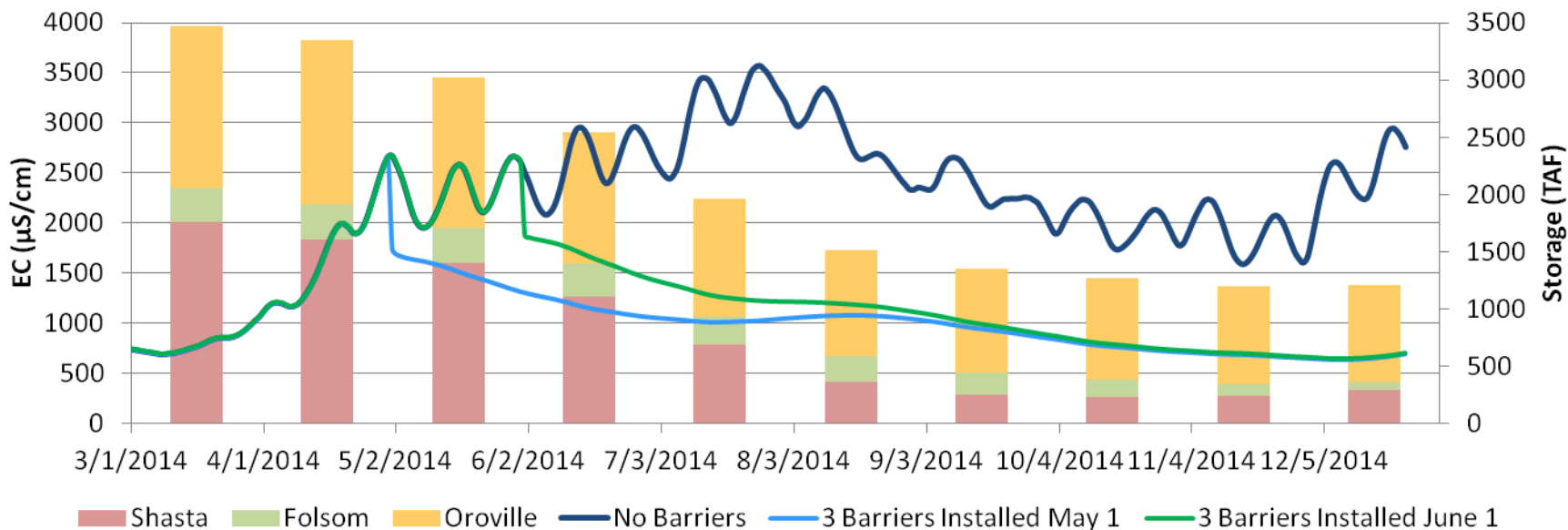
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Modeled Salinity Downstream of False River Barrier

with End of Month Reservoir Storage

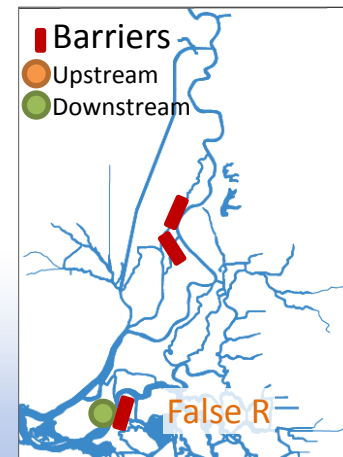
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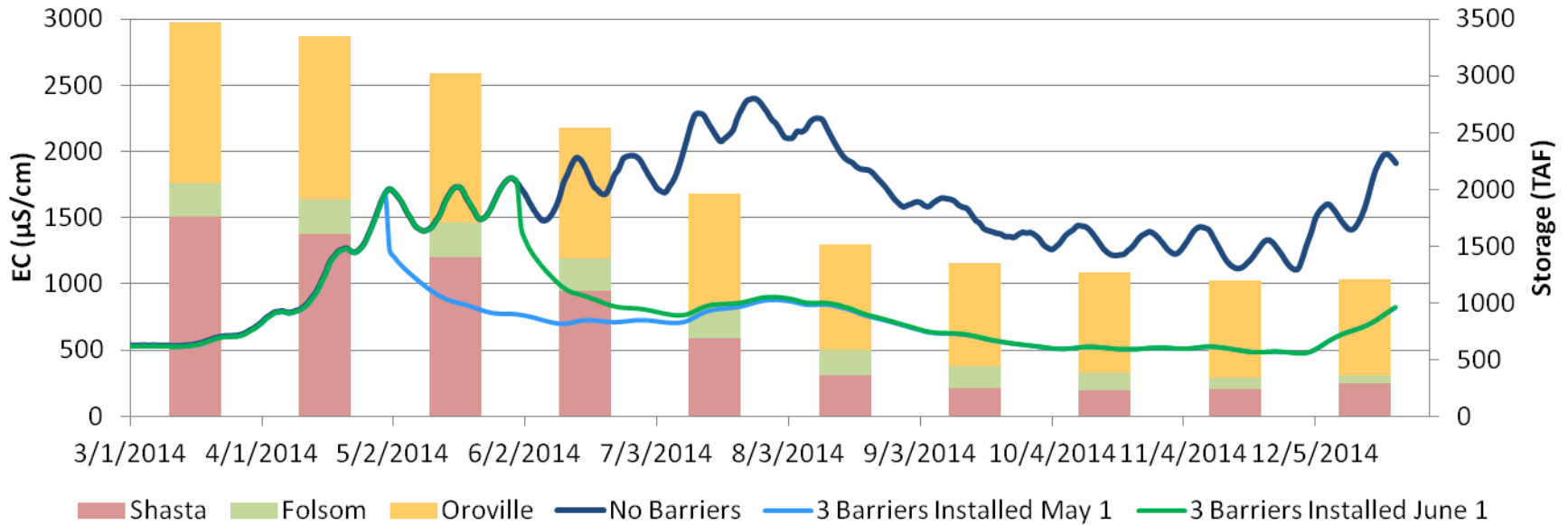
– Shasta	2050 TAF	45% capacity
– Folsom	400 TAF	41% capacity
– Oroville	1600 TAF	45% capacity
- Total Reservoir Capacity ~9,000 TAF



Modeled Salinity Upstream of False River Barrier

with End of Month Reservoir Storage

Minimum Releases from Allocation Study with Delta Cross Channel Open in May and June



- Feb 20, 2014 forecast

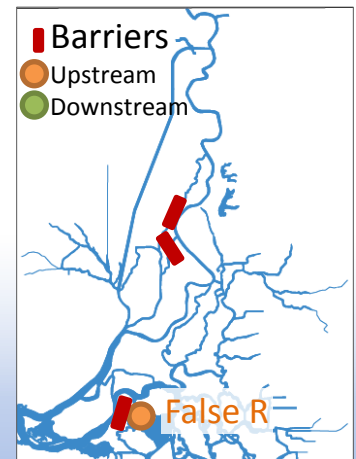
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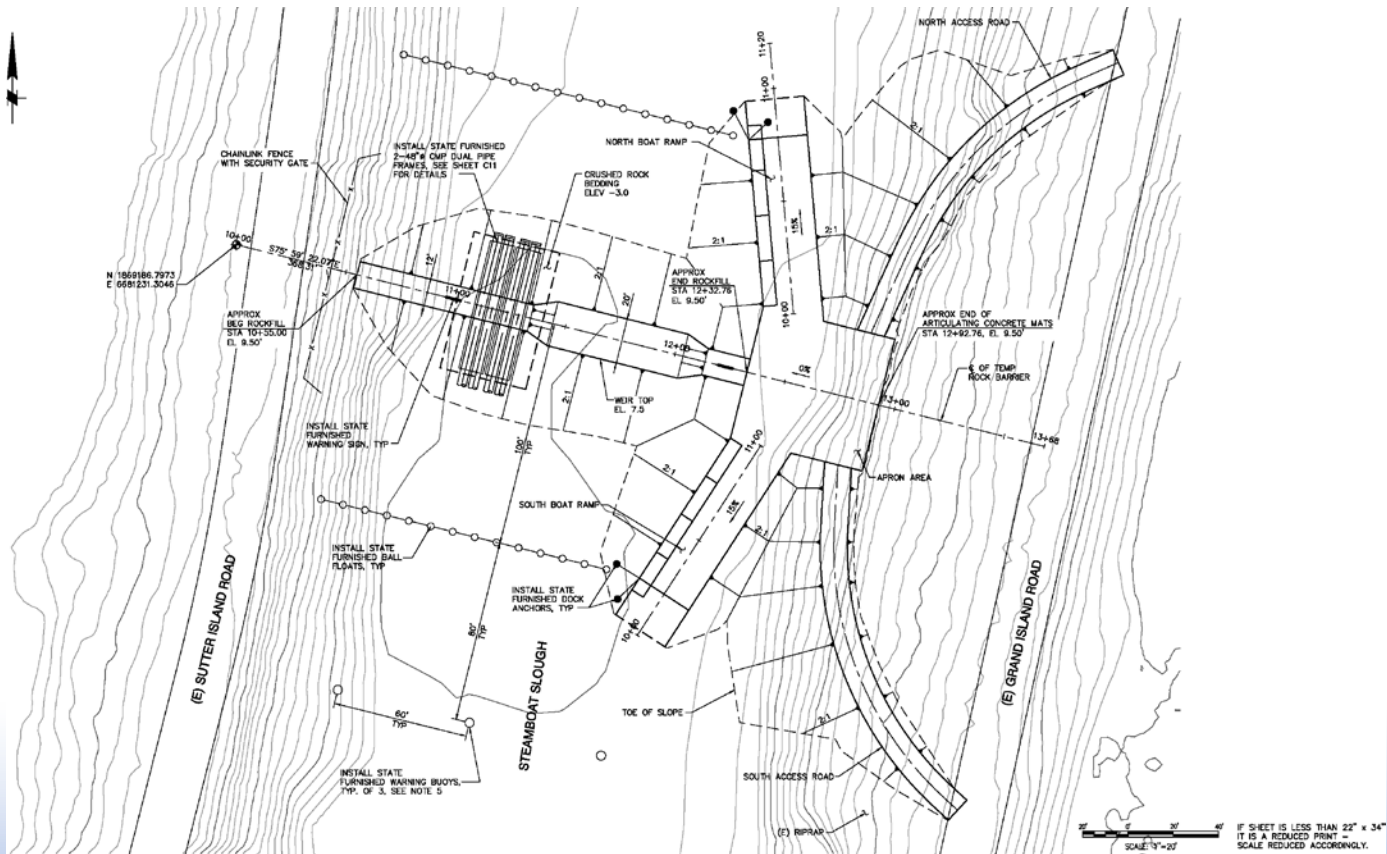
Mar 16 Reservoir Conditions

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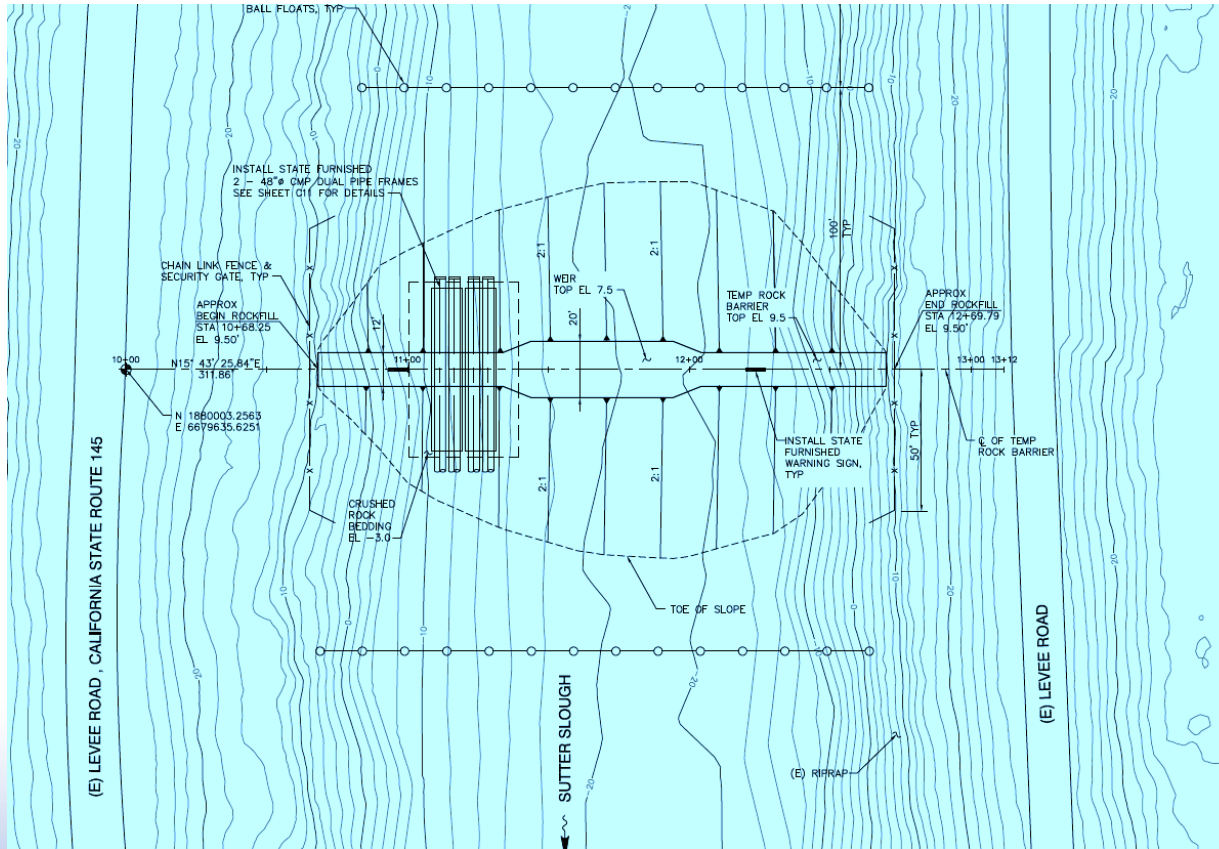
- Total Reservoir Capacity ~9,000 TAF



Steamboat Slough Barrier Draft Design



Sutter Slough Barrier Draft Design



False River Barrier Draft Design

