

Water Supply Impacts of Protective Operating Criteria

(in 1,000 Acre-Feet per Year)

Study	Condition	Long-Term Average Oct 1921 to Sep 1994			Dry Period Average Jun 1986 to Sep 1992		
		SWP	CVP	Total	SWP	CVP	Total
1.	Deliveries under D-1485	3,067	2,822	5,889	2,545	2,457	5,003
	Incremental Water Supply Impacts ¹ Under:						
2.	D-1485 + ESA	21	-21	0	-18	-118	-136
3.	1994 Accord	-119	-210	-329	-338	-396	-734
4.	1994 Accord + AFRP	39	-50	-11	107	-228	-121
5.	1994 Accord + AFRP + CVPIA (b)(2)	-45	-121	-166	-46	-55	-100
	Cumulative Water Supply Impacts ² :	-104	-402	-506	-295	-796	-1,092

Notes

- Water supply impacts are estimated as reduction in total modeled south of Delta system deliveries with end of dry period storage adjustments for Shasta, Oroville, Folsom, and San Luis.
- Cumulative water supply impacts do not include potential reductions due to new proposed in-stream flow requirements for the Trinity River. Preliminary evaluations indicate potential additional water supply impacts of about -50 TAF/yr long-term and about -150 TAF/yr in the 1987-92 dry period due to implementing minimum Trinity River flows ranging from 390 to 750 TAF/yr. Other new minimum flow requirements for the Trinity River are also being evaluated.

Operation Study Descriptions

- Study 1 (D-1485): Meet the 1978 SWRCB D-1485 Delta water quality standards, meet D-893 minimum flows below Nimbus Dam, meet minimum fish flows below Keswick and Whiskeytown Dams per 1981 agreement between DFG and USBR, and maintain Trinity River minimum fish flows at 287 TAF/yr (normal), 220 TAF/yr (dry) and 140 TAF/yr (critical) per the May 1981 agreement between USFWS and USBR.
- Study 2 (D-1485 + ESA): Meet the 1978 SWRCB D-1485 Delta water quality standards, meet modified D-1400 minimum flows below Nimbus Dam, meet minimum fish flows below Keswick Dam per the 1993 Winter-run Biological Opinion with temperature requirements in September, and maintain Trinity River minimum fish flows at 340 TAF/yr.
- Study 3 (1994 Accord): Meet the 1994 Accord water quality standards (minimum flows at Vernalis, including pulse flows, are not imposed), meet modified D-1400 minimum flows below Nimbus Dam, meet minimum fish flows below Keswick Dam per the 1993 Winter-run Biological Opinion with temperature requirements in September, and maintain Trinity River minimum fish flows at 340 TAF/yr.
- Study 4 (1994 Accord + AFRP): Meet the 1994 Accord water quality standards (minimum flows at Vernalis, including pulse flows, are not imposed), meet AFRP minimum in-stream flow requirements (AFRP Upstream Actions 1 through 3) downstream of Keswick, Nimbus, and Whiskeytown Dams and maintain Trinity River minimum fish flows at 340 TAF/yr.
- Study 5 (1994 Accord + AFRP + CVPIA(b)(2) Actions): Meet the 1994 Accord water quality standards (minimum flows at Vernalis, including pulse flows, are not imposed), meet AFRP minimum in-stream flow requirements (AFRP Upstream Actions 1 through 3) downstream of Keswick, Nimbus, and Whiskeytown Dams, meet CVPIA (b)(2) In-Delta Actions 1,3,4,5,6 and 7, and maintain Trinity River minimum fish flows at 340 TAF/yr.

Water Management Functions

- Reduce Diversion Conflicts
- Increase Supply Predictability
- Increase Supply Utility (WQ)
- Decrease Drought Impacts
 - Enviro Flows
 - Ag/Urban Supply
- Increase Supply Availability
 - Drought
 - Average
- Increase Operational Flexibility



Water Management Tools

- Transfers
 - Long Term
 - Water Bank
- Conservation
 - Ag
 - Urban
 - Wetlands
- Reuse
- Storage
 - Groundwater
 - Surface
- Watershed Management
- Water Quality
- Monitoring
- Diversion Management

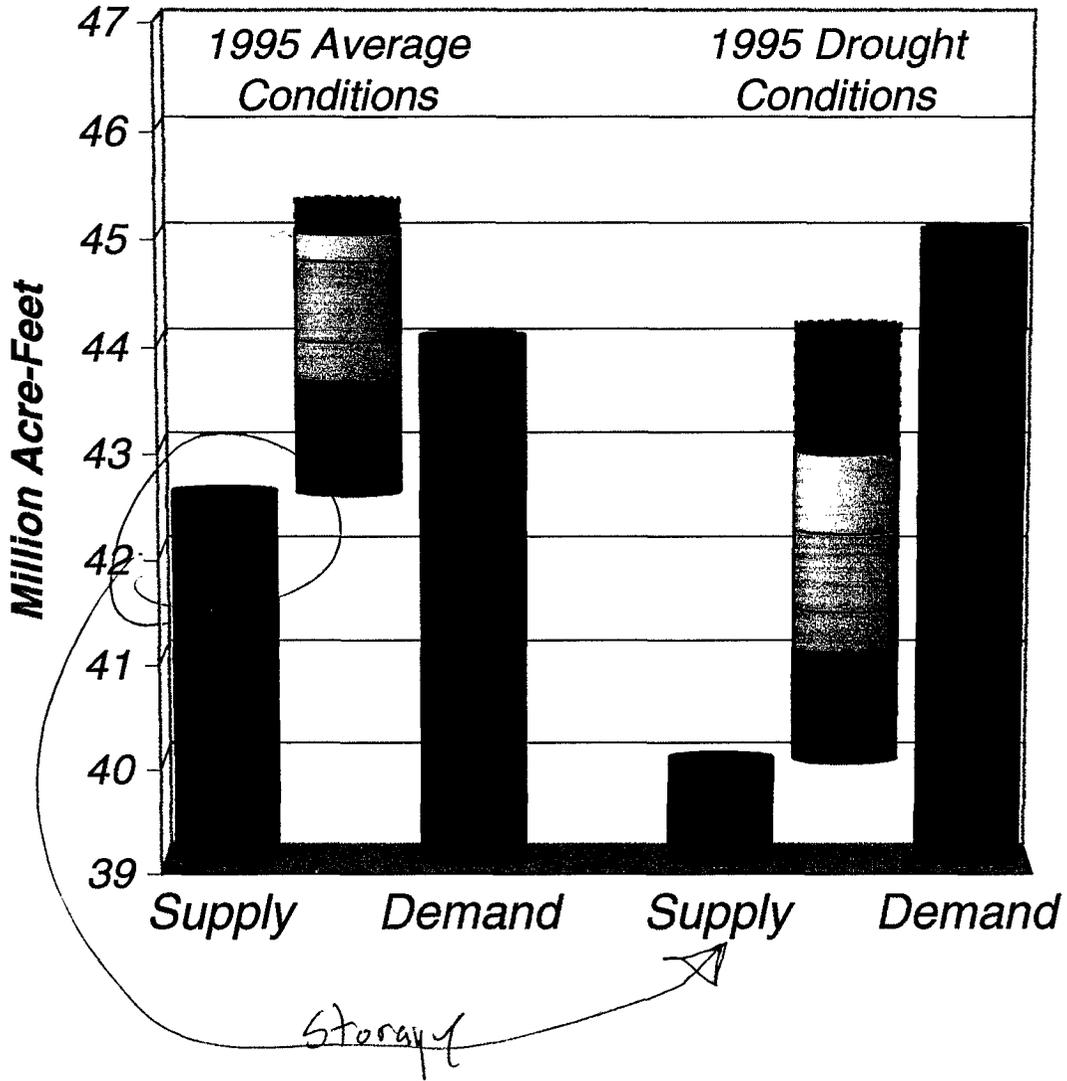


Operational Flexibility

The ability of any set of water management tools to meet a range of water management objectives under a variety of adverse or unforeseen circumstances.



California Water Balance



Water Management Actions:

- Urban Conservation
- Ag Conservation
- Urban Recycling
- Storage
- Transfers