Operational Scenario for Stage 1
Environmental Water Account (EWA)

OUTLINE

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Operational Scenario

- Stage 1, day 1
- Through Stage 1
- Stage 2

Will have EWA in preferred alternative

- Why-Way to provide better protection with less water
- Approaches
  - Contract
  - Gallon-Gallon
  - Combination
  - Other

What is an EWA

- What are the resources need? e.g energy
- Storage and money that allows eco manager to curtail pumping

How does it generally work?

- Default Pumping rules
- How is it filled
- How is it used

EWA assets grow over time by:

- Refillable, high priority storage
- Water options and purchases
- Access to facilities for diversion and transport
- Water conservation/reclamation
- Ability to grant variances to export standards
- Contingency fund

Water User assets grow over time by:

- Expanded access to diversion facilities
- Increased storage
- Water transfers
- Water in exchange for mortality reductions

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What are the concerns?

How can protection be afforded to species early in the water year when the account may be empty?

How can environmental water be stored for later use in a system limited by storage? How can protection be ensured when protective needs exceed the water available?

Basic decisions need before implantation of EWA

What are the default operational rules
Sharing future export/storage capacity increases
Sharing of pumping above default rules
Environmental priorities for existing facilities
Decision making authority
Regulatory certainty
Who pays
Carryover of ecosystem credits from year to year
Other uses of ecosystem credits
Initial funding and type of ecosystem credits
Relationship to upstream water
Fungibility of EWA credits
Operating/Accounting Procedures
Environmental priorities for storage and conveyance facilities
Biological aiming points
Decision making authority

Initial evaluation of an ESA

Initial assumptions of the components of ESA

350 TAF storage (300 TAF GW, 50 TAF Surface)
JPOD, Banks 8,500 cfs capacity year round
100 TAF options that can be exercised each year
$30 Million continency reserve
Installation of 1,000,000 toilets or equivalent demand side measure

Two basic different baselines (or default operationial rules) were used in the approaches used in the evaluation.

1. Assume the default rules are the Accord + All AFRP actions (i.e. includes in-Delta B2 actions) + New Trinity flows will be meet before any EWA is used.
2. Assume the default rules are the Accord + Upstream AFRP actions only and the in-Delta AFRP actions are met by the EWA.

Is the fish protection adequate?

For Day 1 of Stage 1 and in the 7-10 year period of stage 1

EWA Operations for water years 1984-1987

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Water supply, fisheries, and project operations technical people simulation.
Some areas not addressed like upstream migration of adults.
Only used Purchase option once
Didn't use the contingency fund to purchase water.
Used salvage records and professional judgement to determine when fish were in the delta.
Applied the USFW/NMFS new proposed prescriptive standards when abiolgical
Although ran up some large debts upstream and downstream reservoirs never completely drained the account.
The largest deficit was 330 TAF, which could have been avoided if the purchase and continency account were utilized.
Even though is was single operational evaluation the team flet that unique run

Is Water Supply adequate?
For Day 1 of Stage 1 and in the 7-10 year period of stage 1

What actions are required for water quality improvements?
For Day 1 of Stage 1 and in the 7-10 year period of stage 1

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