

DRAFT
DEFT/EWA Modeling
Meeting Notes
2/9/99
9:30pm-12:00pm

Attendees:

Bruce Herbold, BJ Miller (appointed as new workgroup coordinator), Chet Bowling, Jim Snow, Peter Louie, Sheila, Greene, Russ Brown, Dave Fullerton (good to see you Dave!), Art Hinojosa, Dave Forkel, Tom Boardman, George Barnes, Ron Ott

Focus of Group:

- 1. Accounting rules and principles needed for EWA
- 2. Types of accounting systems
- 3. Reliability of different EWA configurations
- 4. Evaluation models to demonstrate effects of account rules
- 5. EWA gaming and forecast models.

Discussion:

- 1. Separate accounts should be kept for each storage facility. Methods for accumulating and using (or loosing) EW will likely be different in each facility (i.e., San Luis, upstream reservoirs, ground water banks).
- 2. There are two sets of rules that will be needed for the EWA. One set will govern how EWA water is allocated or created. The second set of rules will govern the use of EWA and remaining in storage in the various facilities. Today's meeting will focus on the first set of rules for generating or allocating EWA water.
- 3. There are four possible ways for obtaining EWA water:
 - (1) Relax standards (E/I or others)
 - (2) Purchase water or options from upstream sources or from export users.
 - (3) Share the yield from new facilities (i.e., JPOD, ISDP, new storage)
 - (4) Purchase water efficiency facilities (i.e. demand reduction, reclamation)
- 4. One method for producing credits in the EWA could be based on keeping "two sets of books", with one being the baseline operations of all facilities and the second being the adjusted operations with the relaxed standards or new facilities or relaxed standards or reduced demands.
- 5. The second method for producing credits in the EWA would be based on a "hydrological formula" (i.e. fixed amount for each year type or runoff condition) for an EWA contract that would reflect the average or anticipated water supply benefit of the relaxed standards or new facilities. The formula be simple or very sophisticated, such as a year type/inflow/benefit matrix. Daily accounting would still be required to track the use of the EWA.

6. A third method might rely on a combination approach where an overall EWA contract amount is allocated as part of the CVP and SWP delivery forecast procedures, based on all of the standard relaxations and new facilities.

7. Several small groups were assigned the task of writing a short description of each of these four ways to obtain EWA credits. These write-ups will include the policy issues associated with the method and the technical issues associated with the method. The technical issues might include how to determine the volume of water that should be allocated or credited to the EWA, how this amount should be allocated on a monthly basis, where the EWA credit should be given (i.e. San Luis or upstream reservoir), what other impacts might occur (i.e. water quality or power), and how this EWA method should be simulated in the EWA modeling.

Assignments:

Relax E/I-- **Bruce Herbold, George Barnes, Dave Forkel**

Purchase Water (options)-- **Chet Bowling, Brent Walthall**

Sharing Facilities -- **Dave Fullerton, Art Hinojosa**

Purchase Efficiency -- **Dave Fullerton, Peter Louie**

8. We chose not to start discussing the rules that will be needed to use and track the EWA credits in various storage facilities, how the EWA water might be moved from upstream to downstream, or how to track EWA when a storage facility (i.e. San Luis) filled. Dave Fullerton agreed to start a "white paper" on this topic.

9. Peter Louie handed out a sheet with the idea that the EWA should be simulated with an "operating strategy" that specifies the priorities for use of EWA water. The performance measures for evaluating environmental success should also be included in the simulator. Russ Brown handed out an initial example of daily reservoir operations (Folsom Reservoir) that can be linked with the daily model of Delta operations that was used by the DNCT committee before Christmas to evaluate the potential effects of fish triggers and E/I relaxation on allowable exports.