

Game 5 Summary

June 1, 2000

Results

Year	Year Type	Allocation	SOD CVP Ag*	Notes
1981	Dry	68%		
1982	Wet	81%		Need Tier 3 water purchase
1983	Wet	100%		
1984	Wet	63%		
1985	Dry	68%		
1986	Wet	52%		Wet year, but late rain
1987	Dry	48%		
1988	Critical	44%		b(2) for fish benefits resulted in delivery reduction
1989	Dry	34%		b(2) for fish benefits resulted in delivery reduction
1990	Critical	28%		
1991	Critical	0%		
1992	Critical	27%		
1993	Above Norm	100%		
1994	Critical	60%		

*Includes delivery reductions due to b(2) WQCP.

Unless otherwise noted, b(2) for fish benefit does not result in delivery reduction.

Does not include source shifting for CVP.

Does not include land retirement.

Average Game Result	Critical	Dry	Below Normal	Above Normal	Wet
Interpolated	32%	55%	61%	67%	74%
Weighted Average (All Years)	60%				

Game 5 Observations

1. EWA water stored in San Luis helps with low point.
2. Fully utilizing JPOD at 6,680 cfs may result in South Delta water level impacts. To address impacts consider: a) lowered pumps with automated fish screens, b) increased duration of temporary barriers.
3. We need to explore utilizing unused JPOD to offset WQCP impacts.
4. The largest range of delivery impacts occurs in critical and wet years.
5. Gaming should be considered for operations forecasting.
6. Integrated management of State and federal operations with all environmental objectives maximizes benefits.

EWA Essentials

1. For effective borrowing, logistics with State must be worked out.
2. MWD (and other) source shifting contracts must be executed.
3. Need capability to purchase 150 TAF south of Delta every year and 50 TAF north of Delta twice in the next four years.
4. Need to start with filled storage (200 TAF) or a firm "option" (could be cheaper) south of Delta. Storage then refilled with acquired water or surplus flows.
5. Need Tier 3 capability (200 TAF) once in the next four years.