

## Potential Controls on Delta Exports

- Banks Permitted Capacity
- Required Outflow (salinity control & X2)
- Export/Inflow Ratio
- Possible QWEST Limits
- San Luis Storage & Delivery (demands)
- Fish Triggers

## Five Ways to Reduce Fish Entrainment

- Increase Sacramento River flow to enhance fish migration and hydrodynamic conditions
- Close Delta Cross Channel to reduce diversion of fish into Central Delta channels
- Increase San Joaquin River flow to enhance fish migration and hydrodynamic conditions
- Operate Head-of-Old-River barrier (gates) to reduce diversion of fish into South Delta channels
- Reduce Delta export pumping to limit direct and in-direct mortality

## Five Basic Water-Supply Tools for Balancing Fish Protection Measures

- Reducing demands for Delta exports through water conservation and recycling
- Increasing export pumping capacity during periods of high Delta inflow when fish density is low
- Increasing storage capacity of surface reservoirs
- Increased recharge and extraction capacity of ground water storage basins
- Reducing demands for Delta exports through water conservation and recycling programs
- Increasing water transfers and exchanges

## Three Types of Flexible Operations Measures to Increase Fish Protection

- Type 1: Impose more restrictive flow and export standards that have on and off triggers. Water supply balance provided by relaxation and new supply.
- Type 2: Environmental water generated by relaxation of existing standards and sharing of new supplies. Relaxations and use of environmental water defined by an Eco Manager.
- Type 3: Impose export restrictions based on fish salvage and monitoring triggers. Additional fish protection measures provided by environmental water generated by new water supplies.