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Managing Water in the West

CVP Operations Overview

January 2018



U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Reclamation

California Water Projects



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- Central Valley Project
- State Water Project
- Local Water Projects

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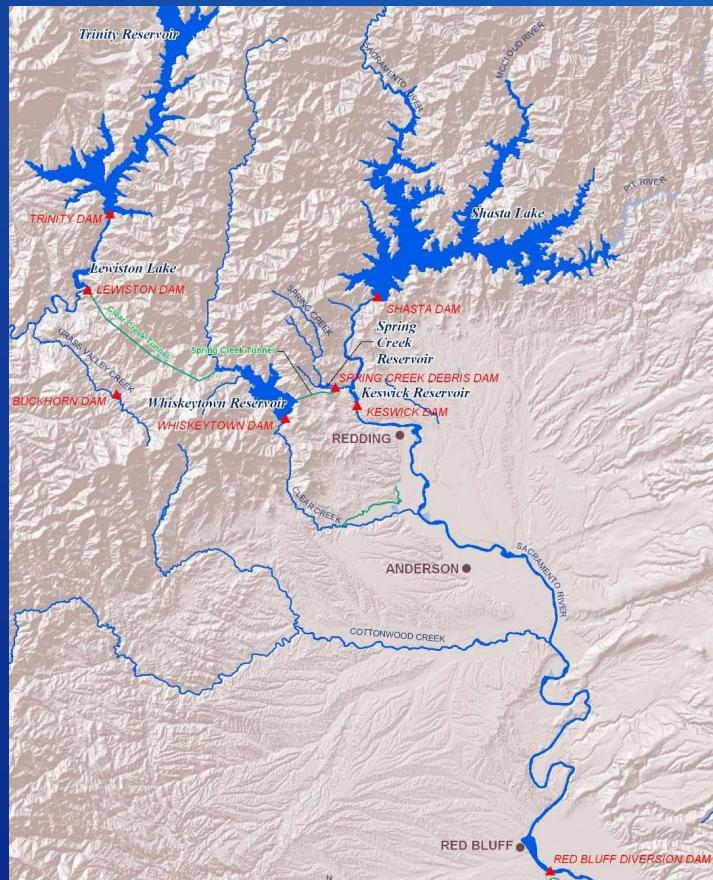
Central Valley Project Major Storage Facilities



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Northern System



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Trinity River Division



- Trinity Reservoir 2.4 MAF
- Avg Annual Inflow 1.3 MAF
- Trinity Powerplant 140 MW
- Carr Powerplant 184 MW

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Trinity Authorized Purposes

Power
Generation

Fish and Wildlife



River
Regulation

Recreation

Water Supply

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Trinity Reservoir Functions

- Integrated with CVP Operation
- Normal operations provide flood control benefits
- Fish and Wildlife Requirements – Trinity River Main-stem Fishery Restoration Record of Decision (2000)
- Temperature Objectives – SWRCB WR 90-5
- Trans-basin Diversion – hydropower generation and water temperature management

Whiskeytown

- Whiskeytown Lake 240 TAF
- Spring Creek PP 200 MW



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Whiskeytown ~ Operation Constraints



- Clear Creek Flows and Temperatures
- Sacramento River Operations

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Shasta Division

- Shasta Reservoir 4.5 MAF
- Avg Annual Inflow 5.4 MAF
- Shasta Powerplant 715 MW



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Sacramento River ~ Operation Constraints



- Sacramento River Water Temperatures
- Coordinated Flood Operations

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American River Division



- Folsom Reservoir 1.0 MAF
- Avg Annual Inflow 2.6 MAF
- Folsom Powerplant 215 MW

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American River ~ Operation Constraints



- Water Temperatures and Flows
- Flood Control

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East Side Division

- New Melones Reservoir 2.4 MAF
- Avg Annual Inflow 1 MAF
- New Melones PP 380 MW



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East Side ~ Operation Constraints

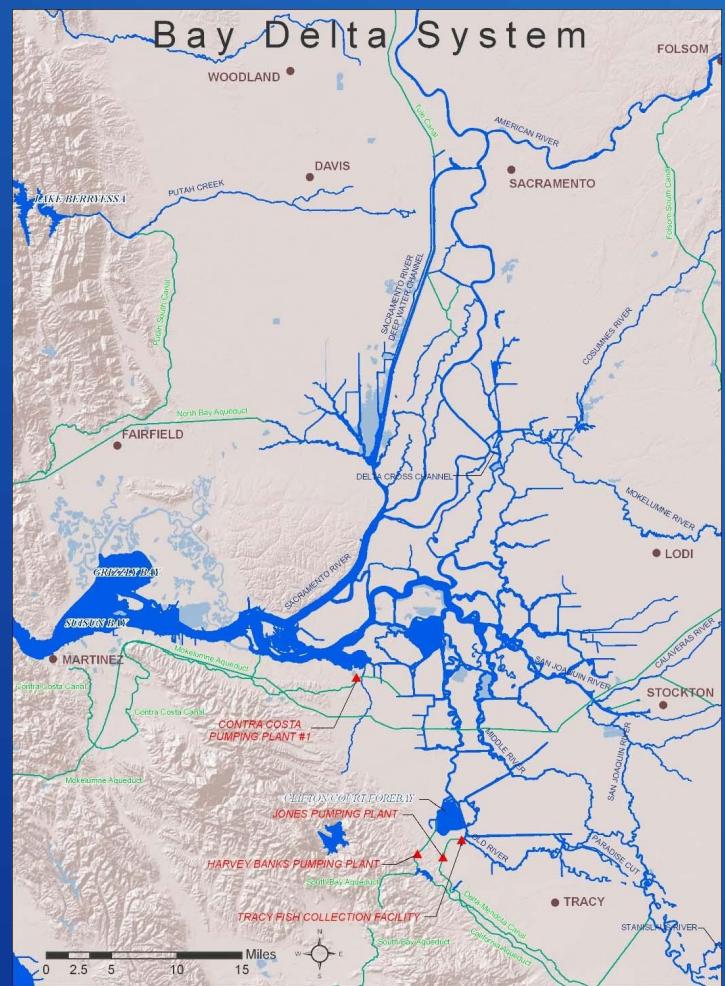


- Vernalis Water Quality
- In-stream Fishery Flows
- Flood Control

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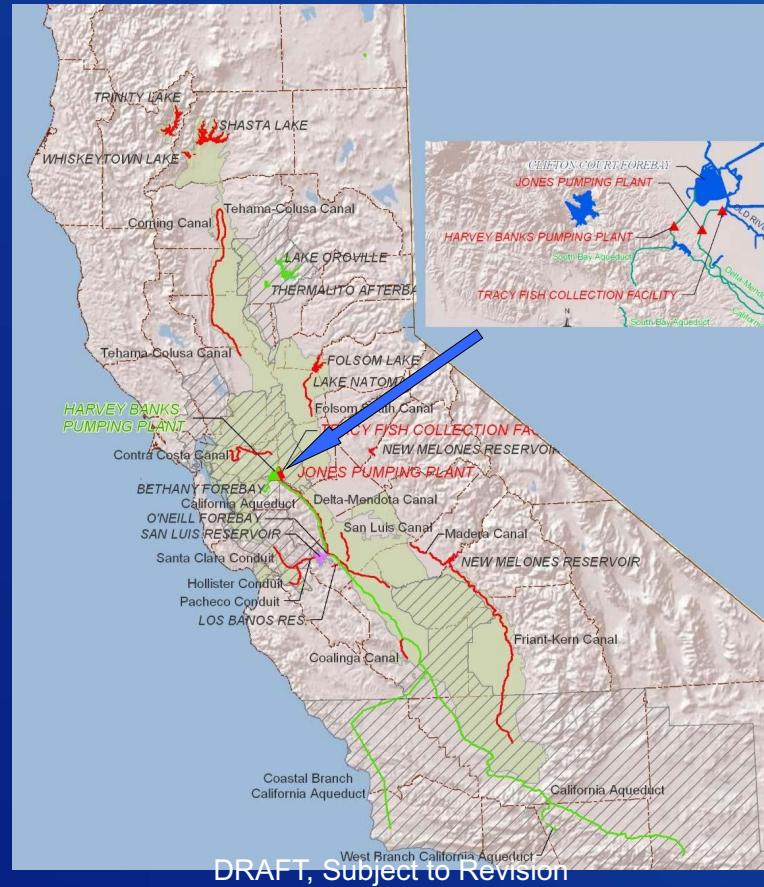
The Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta



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Delta Division



- Jones Pumping Plant 4,600 cfs
- Delta Mendota Canal 4,600 cfs
- Intertie (DCI) 450 cfs
- Delta Cross Channel Gates

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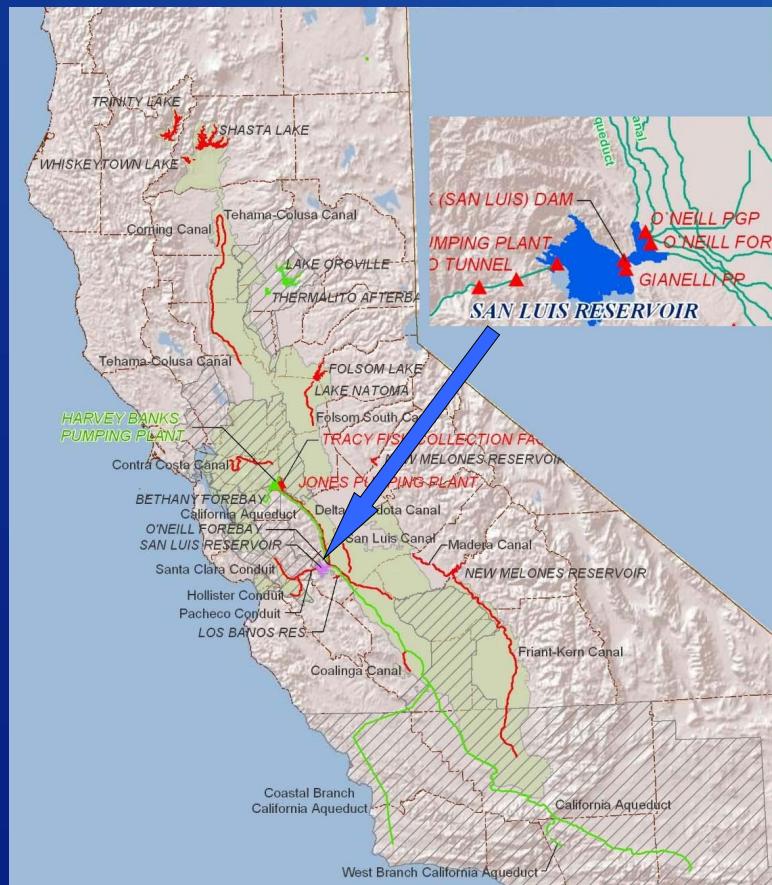
Delta ~ Operation Constraints



- Water Rights Decision 1641
- Biological Opinions
- Coordination with State Water Project
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San Luis Unit



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- San Luis Reservoir 966 TAF (Federal Share)
- Giannelli Powerplant 424 MW
- Dos Amigos Pumping Plant 13,000 cfs
- O'Neill Pumping Plant 4,200 cfs
- Pacheco Pumping Plant 500

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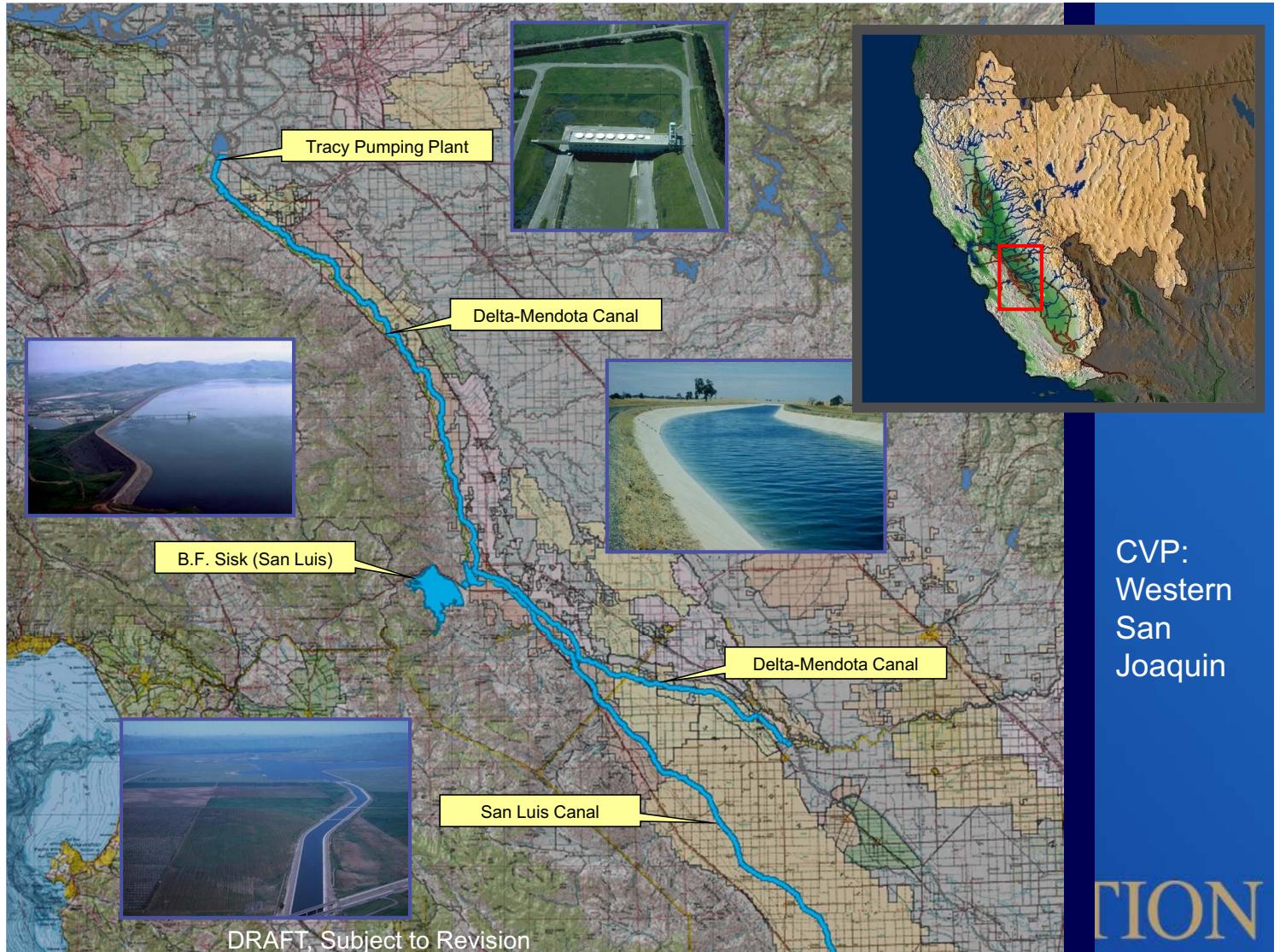
San Luis ~ Operation Constraints



- San Luis Low Point
- Two Foot Drawdown Per Day

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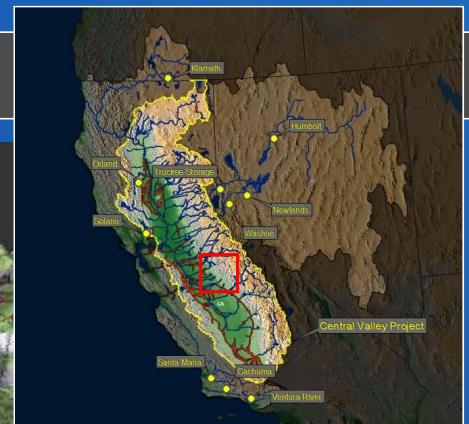
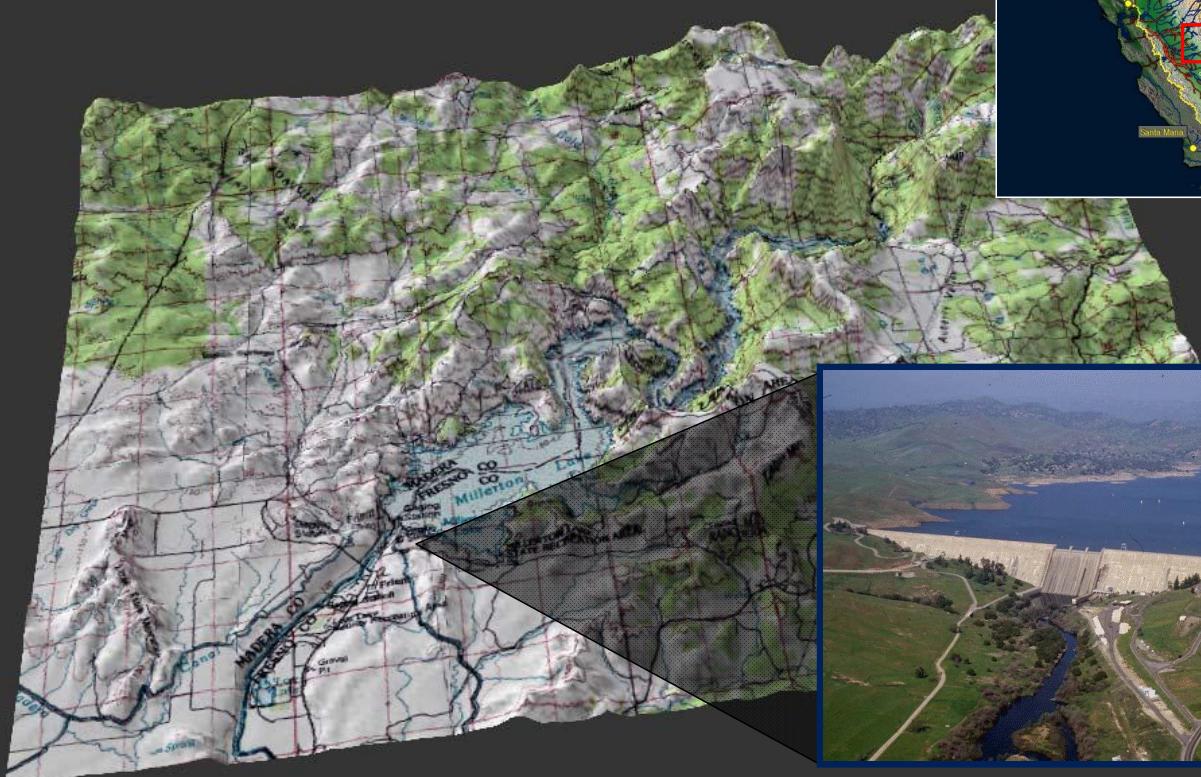
Friant Division



- Friant Reservoir 520 TAF
- Avg Annual Inflow 1.7 MAF
- Friant – Kern Canal
- Madera Canal

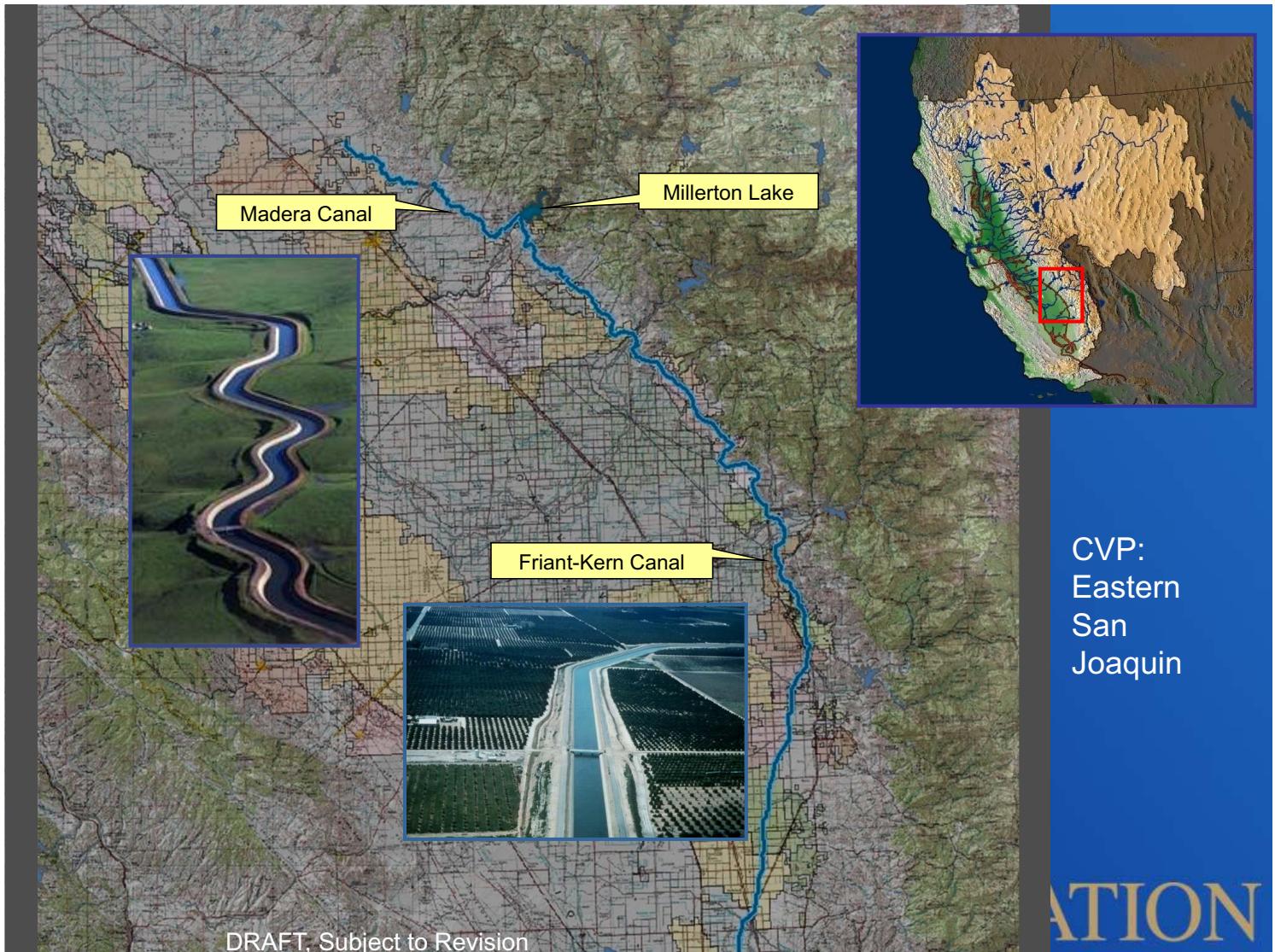
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Friant Dam



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ON



State Water Project

- Oroville 3.5 MAF
- Hyatt Powerplant 644 MW
- Banks Pumping Plant 11,000 cfs
- San Luis Reservoir 1062 TAF (State share)
- CA Aqueduct

Authorized Project Purposes

- Flood Control
- River Regulation
- Fish and Wildlife Needs
- Municipal & Agricultural Water Supplies
- Power Generation
- Recreation

Coordinating the Operations

- U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- National Marine Fisheries Service
- Western Area Power Administration
- U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
- State Water Resources Control Board
- State Department of Water Resources
- State Department of Fish and Wildlife
- Local Stakeholders

System Constraints

- Maximize contractual water supply deliveries given the constraints of the system:
 - Geographic
 - Hydrologic
 - Physical Capacity
 - Flood Control requirements
 - Environmental (i.e. water quality, outflow)
 - Contractual and Water Rights Requirements
 - Economic
 - Demand Patterns

Hydrologic Constraints

- Water supply greatest in the winter & spring.
- Demand peaks in the summer.
- Unfavorable hydrologic distribution pattern.
(i.e. early snow melt, small snow pack)
- Multi-year Drought

Environmental

- Water Quality Standards
- Minimum River Flow Requirements
- Delta Outflow Requirements
- Water Temperature Management

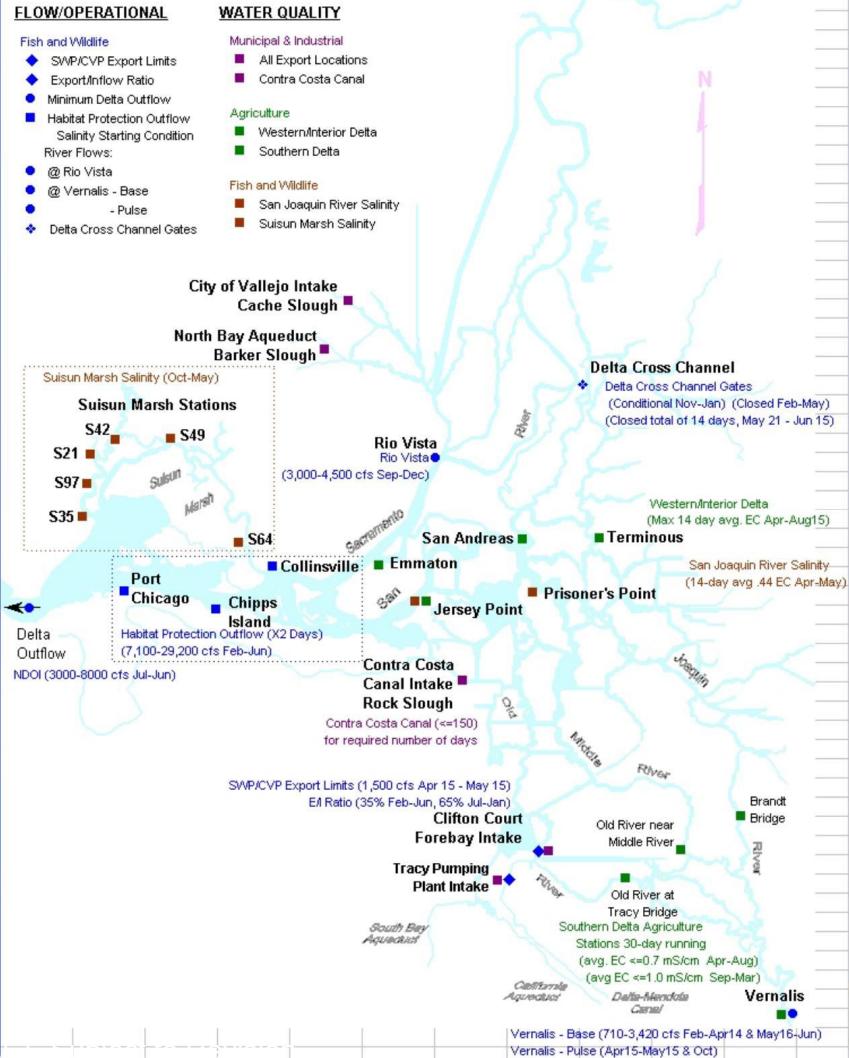
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Permits and Contractual Agreements

Key Operating Agreements and Standards

- Coordinated Operations Agreement
- Water Rights Decision 1641
- Biological Opinions
 - Winter-run & Spring-run Chinook Salmon
 - Central Valley steelhead
 - Delta Smelt
- San Joaquin River Agreement
- Central Valley Improvement Act

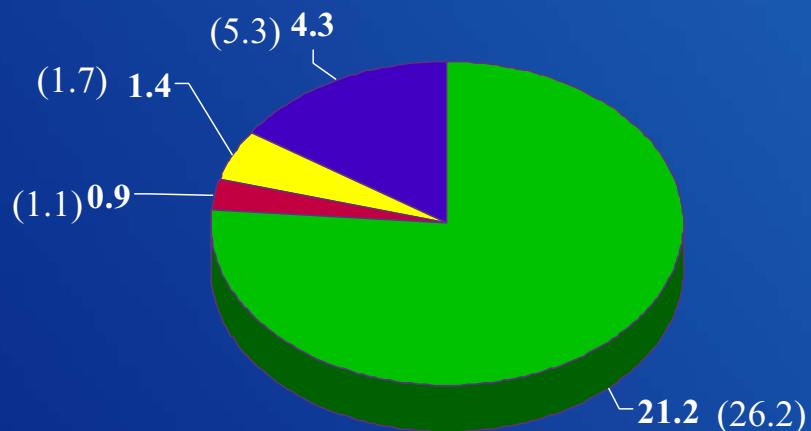


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Geographic Constraints

Sacramento/San Joaquin Delta

Avg Annual Inflow in MAF (Billion Cu Meters)



■ Sacramento ■ Delta Precip ■ Eastside Streams ■ San Joaquin

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What Constitutes Delta Control?

- The Delta controls when any change in the Delta requires a response from upstream reservoirs.
 - Typically under balanced conditions
 - Rarely, E/I conditions
- Delta *does not* typically control when:
 - Flood control operations are underway
 - During fishery related export reductions
 - When constraints on upstream reservoirs prevent adjustment of releases to achieve balanced conditions.

What Constrains Delta Operations?

- About 28 operational compliance points, with standards which vary by year type and date
 - Usually 1 to 5 dominate decisions at any given time
 - Flow, salinity (EC), CL-, Export/Inflow Ratio
- Largely a feedback driven system (gages) with poor predictability for EC (models project trends only)
- Fishery concerns
- South Delta water levels
- Upstream releases in dry years

Factors Affecting the Delta

- Tidal Cycles (Overwhelmingly a tidal environment)
- Atmospheric Pressure
- Wind Strength and Direction
- Antecedent Salinity Conditions (very strong persistence)
- Delta Inflow (Sac Valley accretion/depletion rates)
- Export Rates
- Delta Cross Channel Gate Position (water circulation patterns)

Key CVP-SWP Delta Compliance Management Tools

- Increase Delta Inflow (Response to seasonal or daily shifts in system depletions, EC, CL-, exports)
 - Shasta release 5 days away
 - Oroville release 3 days away
 - Folsom release 1 day away
 - After initial response, rebalance reservoirs
- Export Reductions (Response to Central /South Delta EC, CL-)
 - CVP export levels (single speed pumps, difficult to adjust)
 - SWP export levels (variable speed pumps, forebay)
- Delta Cross Channel Gates (water circulation effects)
- Combinations of all the above

Take Home Points

- Delta operations and compliance with current standards are based upon an integrated system of upstream reservoirs and export facilities and continuous compliance monitoring.
- Delay in implementing a required reservoir release change or export reductions to meet Delta compliance usually results in a much larger and longer duration management action(s) being ultimately required.
- System-wide operations flexibility is a key management asset in the Delta environment.

Questions?

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