



BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
Central Valley Operation Office
3310 El Camino Avenue, Suite 300
Sacramento, California 95821



DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
Division of Operations and Maintenance
3310 El Camino Avenue, Suite 300
Sacramento, California 95821

MAY 24 2013

IN REPLY REFER TO:

CVO-100
WTR-4.10

Thomas Howard
Executive Director
State Water Resources Control Board
1001 I Street
Sacramento, California 95814

Subject: State Water Resources Control Board Water Right Decision 1641 Water Year
Classification

Dear Mr. Howard:

The Department of Water Resources (DWR) and the United States Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) request that the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) acknowledge that the water year classification for the Sacramento Valley based on the equation provided in Attachment 1, page 188 of Revised Water Rights Decision 1641 (D-1641) does not accurately reflect the unprecedented dry conditions experienced in 2013. Instead, the hydrologic conditions experienced between January and the present are characteristic of a "Critical" water year type. The current miscategorization in water year classification is projected to affect the storage of cold water pool for fisheries purposes due to controlling D-1641 Delta objectives in the May through August period. These objectives are:

- 1) EC parameters for Sacramento River at Emmaton (Interagency Station Number D-22), San Joaquin River at Jersey Point (Interagency Station Number D-15), South Fork Mokelumne River at Terminous (Interagency Station Number C-13), and San Joaquin River at San Andreas (interagency Station Number C-4) as defined in Table 2 on page 182
- 2) Delta Outflow, as defined on Table 3 on Page 184.

Water year classification also affects other objectives listed in D-1641 to a lesser degree, but it is not anticipated that those objectives will significantly control Delta operations in 2013.

Summary of Relevant Facts:

D-1641 imposes water quality objectives on the Central Valley Project (CVP) and State Water Project (SWP). Several of the objectives are dependent on the water year type as determined by the May 1, Sacramento Valley Index and the San Joaquin Valley Index. Although the January through April period during 2013 was the driest on record, the November and December precipitation was sufficient to result in a Sacramento Valley classification of “Dry” for water year 2013. The “Dry” water year classification is not representative of the extreme hydrological conditions in Northern California this calendar year and the water quality objectives based on this water year type could result in significant adverse impacts to the cold water pool operations at Shasta Reservoir. In fact, Governor Brown’s recent executive order B-21-13 recognizes that, “much of California experienced record dry conditions in January through March 2013, registering historic lows on the Northern Sierra” and “record dry and warm conditions resulted in a snowpack substantially below average, with estimated May water content in the statewide snowpack being only 17 percent of average.”

The 2013 water year has been particularly challenging with double the normal precipitation in November and December and historically low values from January into May. The current Northern Sierra 8 Station Precipitation Index from January 1, 2013 through May 15 is about 8.8 inches. Without additional measurable precipitation in May, this figure will represent the driest Northern Sierra 8-Station Precipitation Index for the January through May period on record. Attachment 1 shows the accumulated 8-station precipitation values from January through May for some of the extremely dry years including 1924, 1976, and 1977. The nearly 80 percent of this year’s precipitation occurred in the first three months of the water year, and an abnormally large portion of this fell as rain rather than snow as a result of warmer than normal conditions for that time of year. This combined with critically dry conditions in the months since the first of the year has resulted in minimal snow pack in the Sierra Nevada in the critical spring months. The Northern Sierra snowpack was only about 48% of the historical April 1 value and about 17% of normal as of May 1, 2013. Creek and small stream flows that enter the Sacramento River system below major reservoirs are running at historically low levels in response to the extended dry period. DWR’s May 1, 2013 Bulletin 120 forecasts an April to July runoff 48% of normal for the Sacramento Valley. Hydrological conditions are not likely to improve and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has indicated that California is in severe to extreme drought that is likely to persist or intensify into the summer (Attachment 2).

Additionally, unusually high depletions in the Sacramento Valley are adding to the operational challenges the CVP and SWP (collectively, Projects) are facing in meeting the 2013 water year type requirements. Typically, extremely dry years with low Northern Sierra 8-Station Precipitation Index values trigger the Shasta inflow shortage criteria included in water rights settlement contracts that would reduce water supplies for the senior water rights diverters in the Sacramento Valley. Yet, this year the wetter conditions in the fall months were sufficient to require full allocations to the Sacramento Valley and Feather River settlement contractors,

increasing demands on Shasta and Oroville storage. Therefore, it is expected that depletions will continue to run at a high rate into the summer. DWR and Reclamation are required to make releases in order to satisfy the senior water rights of the Sacramento River and Feather River settlement contractors, and the Exchange Contractors. These contracts specify the amount of water the Projects must deliver – for the Sacramento River and Exchange Contractors, Reclamation is required to deliver 100% of the contract total in any year where the forecasted inflow to Shasta Reservoir exceeds 3.2 million acre feet (af). This target was met in 2013 – thus Reclamation is mandated to deliver 100% of the contract total, and has no discretion under the contract to reduce these deliveries.

The unusually high stream depletions (Attachment 3) were a major cause of the exceedence of the Emmaton objective that occurred in April and May. This is described in further detail in DWR and Reclamation's letter to SWRCB dated May 24, 2013. The CVP and SWP reservoir systems were in a near normal condition in January, but Reclamation and DWR have drawn heavily on the storage since then due to the extended dry period, low unregulated flow entering the system, and high depletions in the Central Valley. Reservoir releases are currently well above average for this date.

In order to meet the Dry year water quality objectives rather than the Critical objectives, DWR and Reclamation have released significant volumes of water from Oroville, Shasta, and Folsom Reservoirs. The low reservoir inflow and increased storage withdrawal is depleting the cold water pool in the reservoirs that is important to provide adequate instream fishery habitat for anadromous fish in the rivers through the summer and fall.

SWRCB Water Rights Order 90-05 requires that Reclamation operate Shasta Reservoir to meet a daily average temperature of 56 degrees Fahrenheit in the Sacramento River at a location and through periods when higher temperatures will be detrimental to the fishery. Typically, through coordination with the Sacramento River Temperature Task Group (SRTTG), the location selected is between Balls Ferry and Bend Bridge on the Sacramento River. Without recognition of the Sacramento Valley water year type actually experienced in 2013, the projected low reservoir storage and limited cold water pool this year may result in the objective occurring well upstream of Balls Ferry and Reclamation is concerned whether the 56 degree objective can be maintained at any location in the Sacramento River through the fall. The cold water pool is vital to providing adequate habitat to salmon present in the Sacramento River through the summer and into the fall for both the winter-run Chinook salmon and fall-run Chinook salmon. The SRTTG has recommended an initial temperature compliance point of Airport Road located upstream of Balls Ferry due to the limited cold water resources this year.

Due to the unprecedented hydrologic conditions discussed above including the record dry January through May period, extremely low snowpack, and unusually high Sacramento valley depletions, conditions continue to deteriorate and it is clear that meeting the dry year objectives could jeopardize the ability to meet other fisheries objectives later in the year. The reservoir storage that accumulated in the wet fall, which was originally projected to be sufficient to meet the dry year objectives, is falling rapidly due to the abnormally large valley demands and

Reclamation is projecting CVP September carryover storages only about 63% of average.

There is a significant difference between the volume of Delta inflow needed to achieve the Dry and Critical water quality objectives for Jersey Point and Emmatton through June 15. If Reclamation and DWR are able to begin operating to the Critical year water quality objectives in May it may be possible to achieve 100,000 to 200,000 af, of cold water benefits in the upstream reservoirs. This savings in cold water storage would improve the chances of meeting the temperature objective at Airport Road. This cold water benefit will help avoid temperature related fish losses in the Sacramento River.

The greatest benefits to the Project's reservoir storage would occur in the May to August 15 period. The compliance locations in the Western Delta and Interior Delta shown in Table 3 on Page 182 (Sacramento River at Emmatton (Interagency Station Number D-22), San Joaquin River at Jersey Point (Interagency Station Number D-15), South Fork Mokelumne River at Terminous (Interagency Station Number C-13), and San Joaquin River at San Andreas Landing (Interagency Station Number C-4) would most likely be the objectives controlling the Project operations during the May to June 15 period and changes at these locations would have the greatest impact on improving upstream storage in the immediate future. The objectives of the Delta outflow compliance location in Table 3 on page 184 often can control Project operations through the summer and operating to a critical year with respect to Delta outflow will also assist in preserving cold water pool.

Currently, DWR and Reclamation are maintaining a Net Delta Outflow well over 9,000 cubic feet per second (cfs) in order to achieve the Dry year objectives for Jersey Point and Emmatton. If the Dry classification is changed to Critical, the controlling D-1641 objective through June would be the Net Delta Outflow Index of at least 7,100 cfs in Table 3, or the export to inflow ratio of 35% in Table 3. From July through August 15, the controlling criteria for either water year classification would most likely shift among the minimum Net Delta Outflow objectives in Table 3, the salinity objectives for Jersey Point and Emmatton in Table 2, the Export to Inflow ratio of 65% in Table 3, or the Contra Costa 250 chloride objective in Table 1.

Table 2 of D-1641 requires an electrical conductivity (EC) no greater than 0.45 mmhos/cm for both Emmatton and Jersey point locations from April 1 to June 15, and 1.67 mmhos/cm for Emmatton and 1.35 mmhos/cm for Jersey Point from June 15 to August 15 under a Dry Year classification. For a Critical year these objectives are 2.78 mmhos/cm from April 1 to August 15 for Jersey Point and Emmatton. Since the X2 outflow objective of 7,100 cfs, which is not linked to the year type designation would probably control in May, and June, there would only be a gradual increase in salinity at Jersey Point and Emmatton through June that is reflective of a Critical year. Water quality at Jersey Point and Emmatton would fluctuate with the tidal and meteorological conditions potentially moving towards a 1.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm EC range in July. Compliance with the water quality objectives at the Jersey Point and Emmatton locations typically achieves the objectives at Terminous and San Andreas Landing. This gradual increase in salinity levels would be commensurate with those experienced in years with similar hydrologic conditions as those observed in recent months.

Reclamation estimates that from May through August 15 a change in the water year classification from Dry to Critical in the Western Delta and Interior Delta locations in Table 2 could result in a gain of about 115,000 af, in upstream reservoir carryover storage at the end of September. Including the Delta outflow compliance in Table 3 for the same period would increase the gain in reservoir carryover storage to about 185,000 af. There could be reductions in the release from Keswick Reservoir up to about 1,000 cubic feet second in late May and June under a Critical year classification.

D-1641 requires that the number of days less than or equal to 150 mg/l chloride at Contra Costa Pumping Plant be greater than 165 days for a Dry year and 155 days for a Critical year. DWR and Reclamation do not anticipate that this objective would be a controlling criteria for the Projects under either year classification and both objectives would be met. The minimum Net Delta Outflow required from February through June (Collinsville X2 at 7,100 cfs) should be adequate to achieve the Contra Costa objective under either the Dry or Critical classification.

SWRCB recognition of the change in water year type is in the public interest. The change will provide for a water year classification reflective of the extremely dry hydrologic conditions in 2013 and allow the projects to operate in a manner that will provide the maximum benefit to critical beneficial users without unreasonably affecting other designated beneficial uses. As noted above there will be no significant impacts to agricultural or municipal uses, and the change will provide significant benefit to fisheries resources. State and federal agencies have been focused on the protection and improvement of fishery conditions in the Delta watershed, and are in the process of analyzing options for balancing project operations for the numerous different beneficial uses. Approval of the following request would result in water quality conditions in the North Delta that are consistent with the hydrology we are currently experiencing, while preserving cold water storage critical to salmon survival.

Requested Action:

Reclamation and DWR request that the SWRCB recognize the change in year classification need and act immediately. Delaying such recognition to even June 1 will significantly impair Reclamation's ability to meet cold water temperature objectives on the Sacramento River. At present, the controlling D-1641 Delta water quality objectives for the Projects that are linked to the Sacramento Valley Index are Jersey Point in Table 2, Emmaton in Table 2. In addition, Delta Outflow in Table 3, may become a controlling standard and will also impact cold water pool storage starting in the middle of June.

We believe the SWRCB may balance protection of the beneficial uses in light of the critical water year type experienced on the Sacramento River in 2013. Immediate benefits to cold water pool storage can be achieved through the Projects meeting critical water year standards for the Interior and Western Delta salinity standards in Table 2. The compliance points at issue are Sacramento River at Emmaton (Interagency Station Number D-22), San Joaquin River at Jersey

Point (Interagency Station Number D-15), South Fork Mokelumne River at Terminous (Interagency Station Number C-13), and San Joaquin River at San Andreas Landing (Interagency Station Number C-4).

Additional cold water pool benefits can be achieved in July through September with recognition of the critical water year type in Table 3, Water Quality Objectives for Fish and Wildlife Beneficial Uses. As noted above; Delta outflow objectives will likely control project operations in July through September, where agricultural objectives are met under a critical water year designation. A Delta outflow standard reflective of the critical water year type may produce an additional 70,000 af of cold water pool storage.

If you have any questions or would like more information regarding this notification, please contact Mr. Paul Fujitani of Reclamation at 916-979-2197 or Mr. John Leahigh at 916-574-2722.

Sincerely,



Ronald Milligan, Operations Manager
Central Valley Operations Office
U.S. Bureau of Reclamation



David H. Roose, Chief
SWP Operations Control Office
Department of Water Resources

Attachment -4

cc: Mr. Craig M. Wilson, Delta Watermaster
State Water Resources Control Board
1001 I Street
Sacramento, California 95812

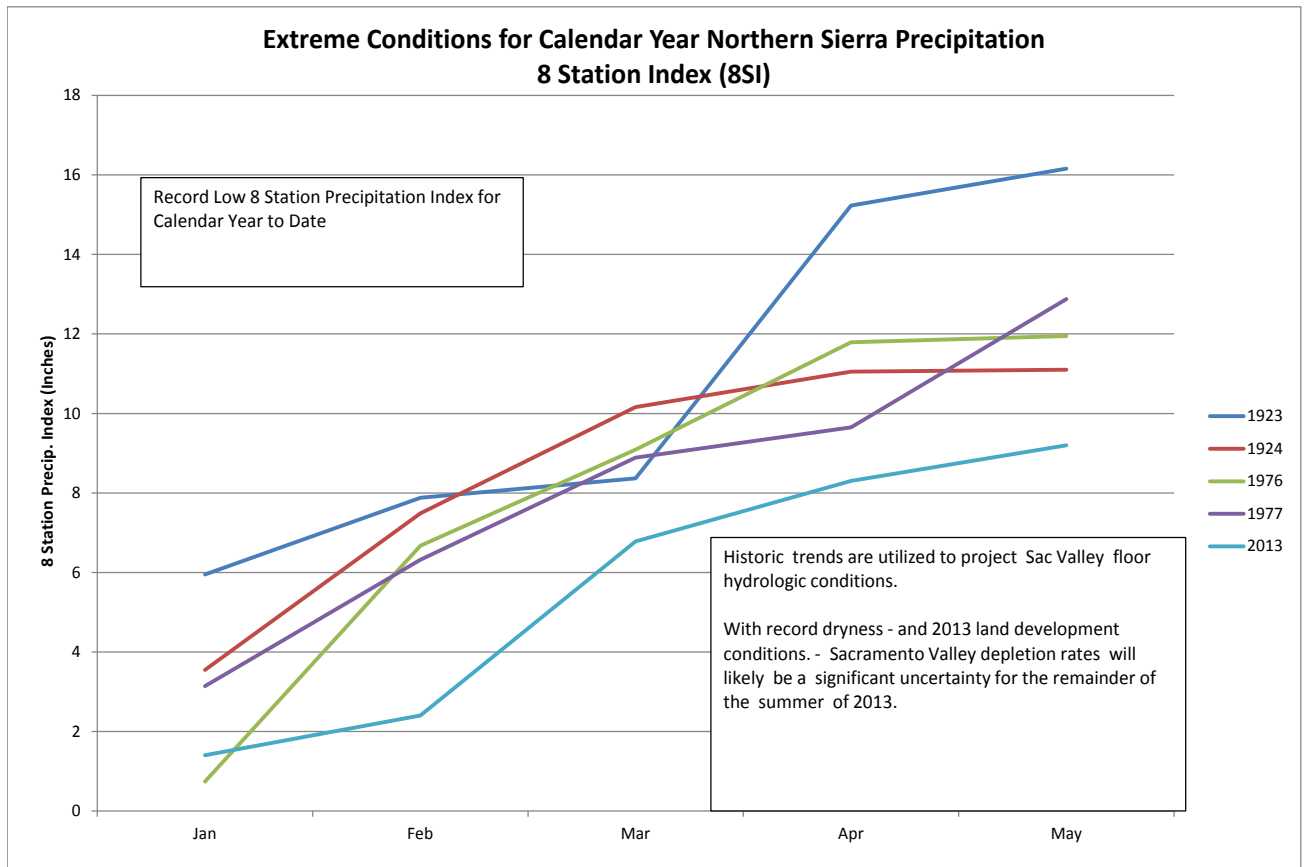
Carl Wilcox
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
1416 9th Street
Sacramento, California 95814

Ms. Maria Rae
Central Valley Office Supervisor
National Marine Fisheries Service
650 Capitol Mall, Suite 5-100
Sacramento, California 95814

Ms. Kim Turner
Assistant Field Supervisor
Bay-Delta Fish & Wildlife Office
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
650 Capitol Mall, Suite 8-300
Sacramento, California 95814

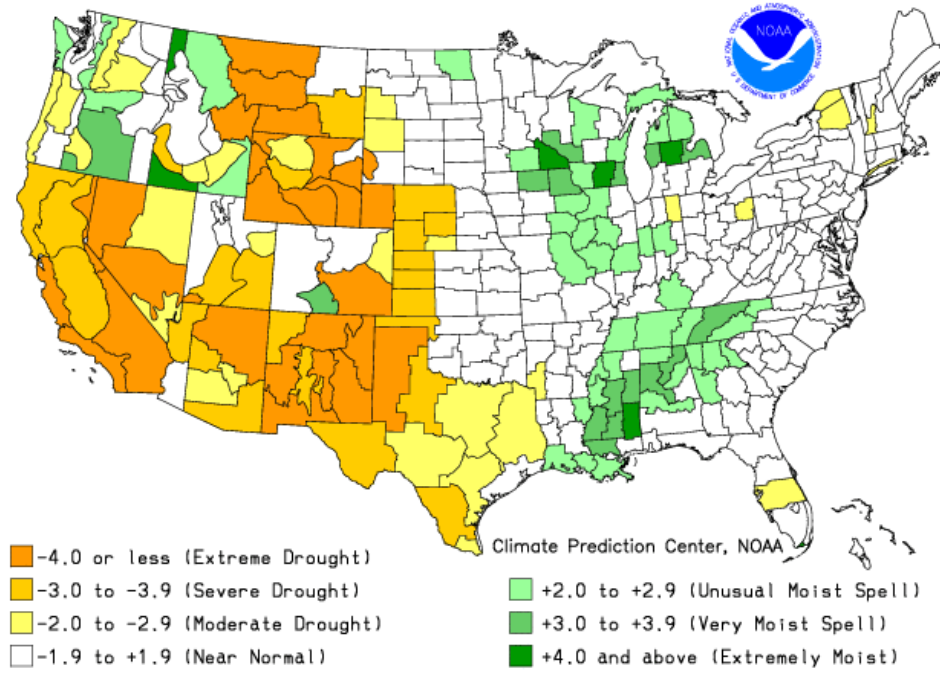
Mr. Les Grober
State Water Resources Control Board
Division of Water Rights
1001 I Street
Sacramento, California 95812
(w/encl to each)

Attachment 1



Attachment 2

Drought Severity Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending MAY 18, 2013
Long Term Palmer

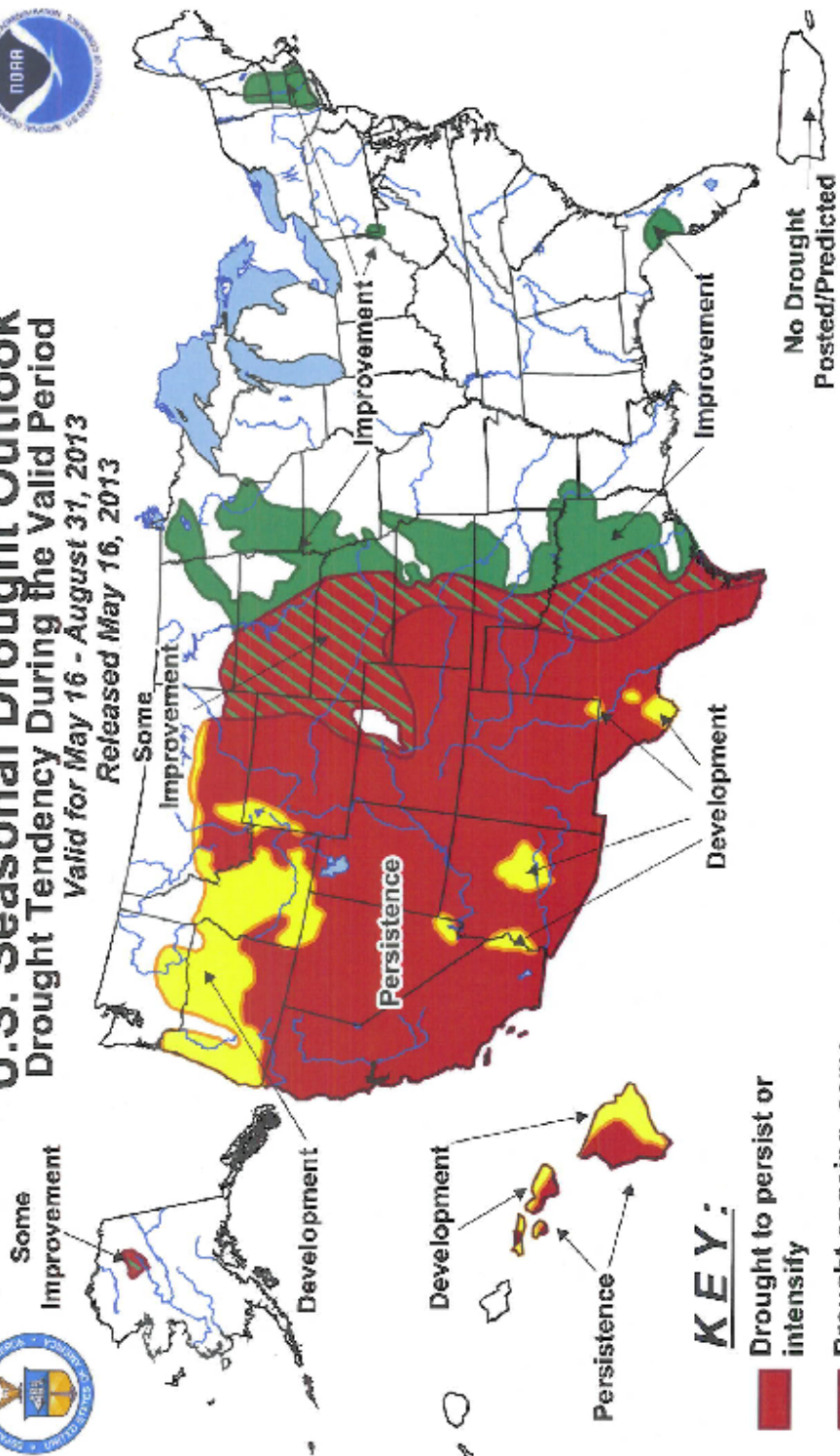




U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook

Drought Tendency During the Valid Period

Valid for May 16 - August 31, 2013
Released May 16, 2013



Depicts large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by short- and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Short-term events -- such as individual storms -- cannot be accurately forecast more than a few days in advance. Use caution for applications -- such as crops -- that can be affected by such events. "Ongoing" drought areas are approximated from the Drought Monitor (D1 to D4 intensity). For weekly drought updates, see the latest U.S. Drought Monitor. NOTE: the green improvement areas imply at least a 1-category improvement in the Drought Monitor intensity levels, but do not necessarily imply drought elimination.

Attachment 4

