

Use of Unimpaired Flow Requirements to Protect San Joaquin River Fish and Wildlife

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State Water Resources Control Board
Division of Water Rights

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State Water Board

- State Water Resources Control Board's mission:

to preserve, enhance and restore the quality of California's water resources, and ensure their proper allocation and efficient use for the benefit of present and future generations.

- The Bay-Delta

Statewide water quality and water resource allocation issues converge



Water Quality Control Planning

- Water Quality Control Plans
 - The Bay-Delta Plan or the...
 - Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary
 - Beneficial uses, objectives, program of implementation, and monitoring
 - Updated periodically
 - Not self-implementing
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Bay-Delta Planning Activities

San Joaquin River flow & southern Delta water quality

The diagram features a blue background with a white timeline axis at the bottom. Three vertical dashed lines mark the dates June 2012, June 2013, and June 2014. Four white arrows with black outlines represent the duration of different activities. The top arrow, 'San Joaquin River flow & southern Delta water quality', starts at June 2012 and ends at June 2013. The second arrow, 'Comprehensive Update of Bay-Delta Plan', starts at June 2012 and ends at June 2014. The third arrow, 'Bay-Delta Plan Implementation', starts at June 2013 and extends past June 2014. The bottom arrow, 'Delta Tributary Flow Work (through 2018 and beyond)', starts at June 2012 and extends the furthest past June 2014. The background has a subtle pattern of water ripples.

Comprehensive Update of Bay-Delta Plan

Bay-Delta Plan Implementation

Delta Tributary Flow Work (through 2018 and beyond)

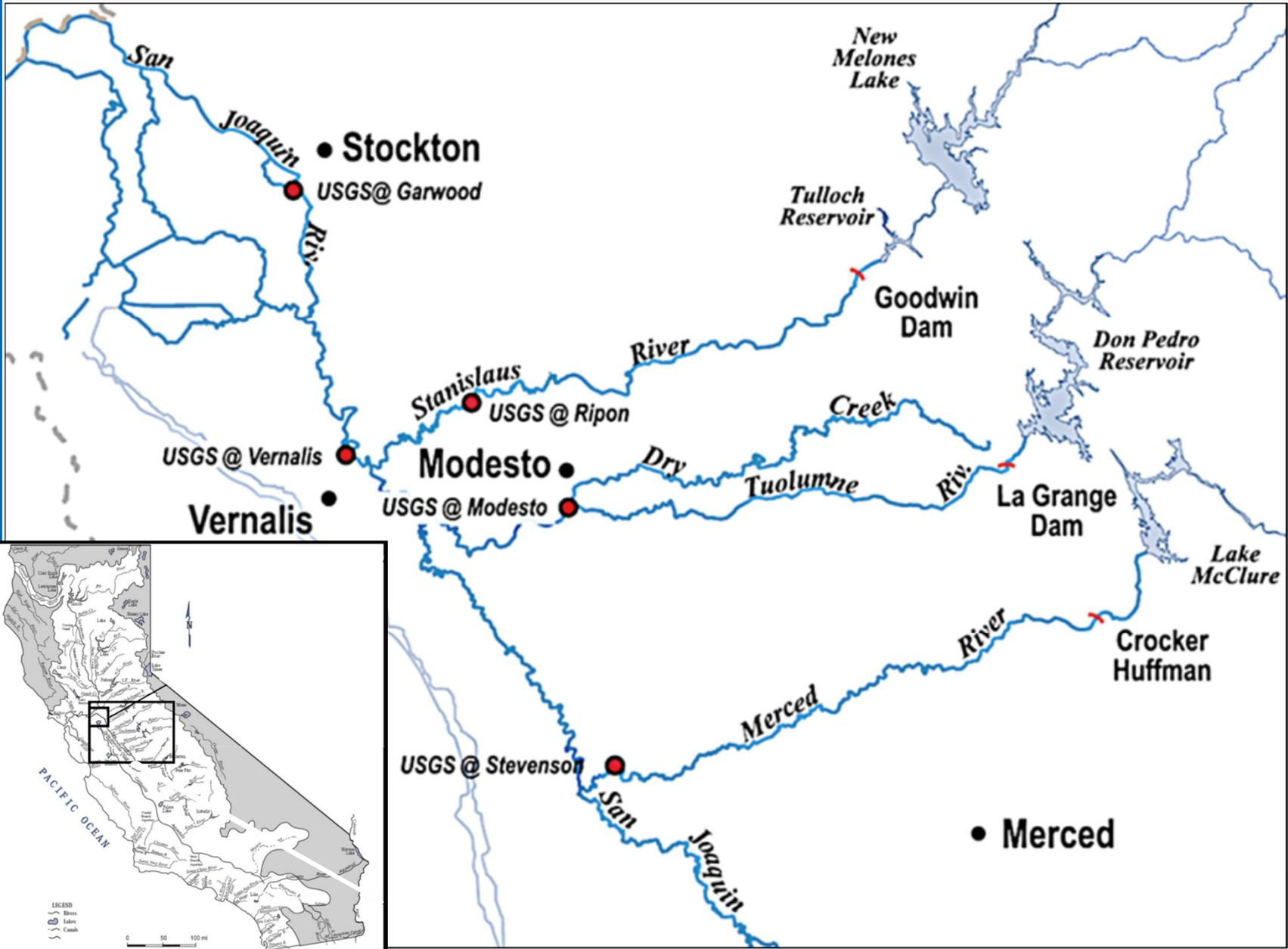
June 2012

June 2013

June 2014

Process and Product History

- 2006: Bay-Delta Plan Update
 - 2008: Strategic Workplan
 - 2010: Delta Flow Criteria (2009 Delta Reform Act)
 - October 2011: “Technical Report”
 - December 2012: Environmental Documents and Proposed Regulation
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Current SJR Flow Objectives

Water Year Type	Time Period	Minimum monthly average flow (cfs)*
W,AN	Feb to Apr 14	2,130 or 3,420
BN,D	and	1,420 or 2,280
C	May 16 through June	710 or 1,140
W	Apr 15 to May 15	7,330 or 8,620
AN		5,730 or 7,020
BN		4,620 or 5,480
D		4,020 or 4,880
C		3,110 or 3,540

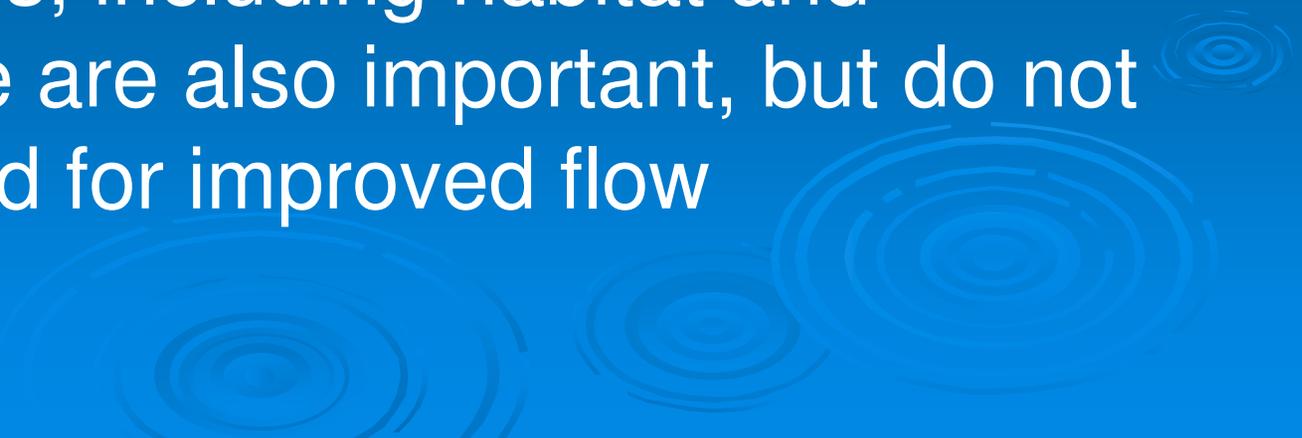
* The higher flow objective applies when the 2-ppt isohaline is required to be at or west of Chipps Island.

Interim SJR Flows (The VAMP*)

Existing Flow (cfs)	Target flow (cfs)
0 - 1,999	2,000
2,000 - 3,199	3,200
3,200 - 4,449	4,450
4,450 - 5,699	5,700
5,700 - 6,999	7,000
7,000 or greater	Existing Flow

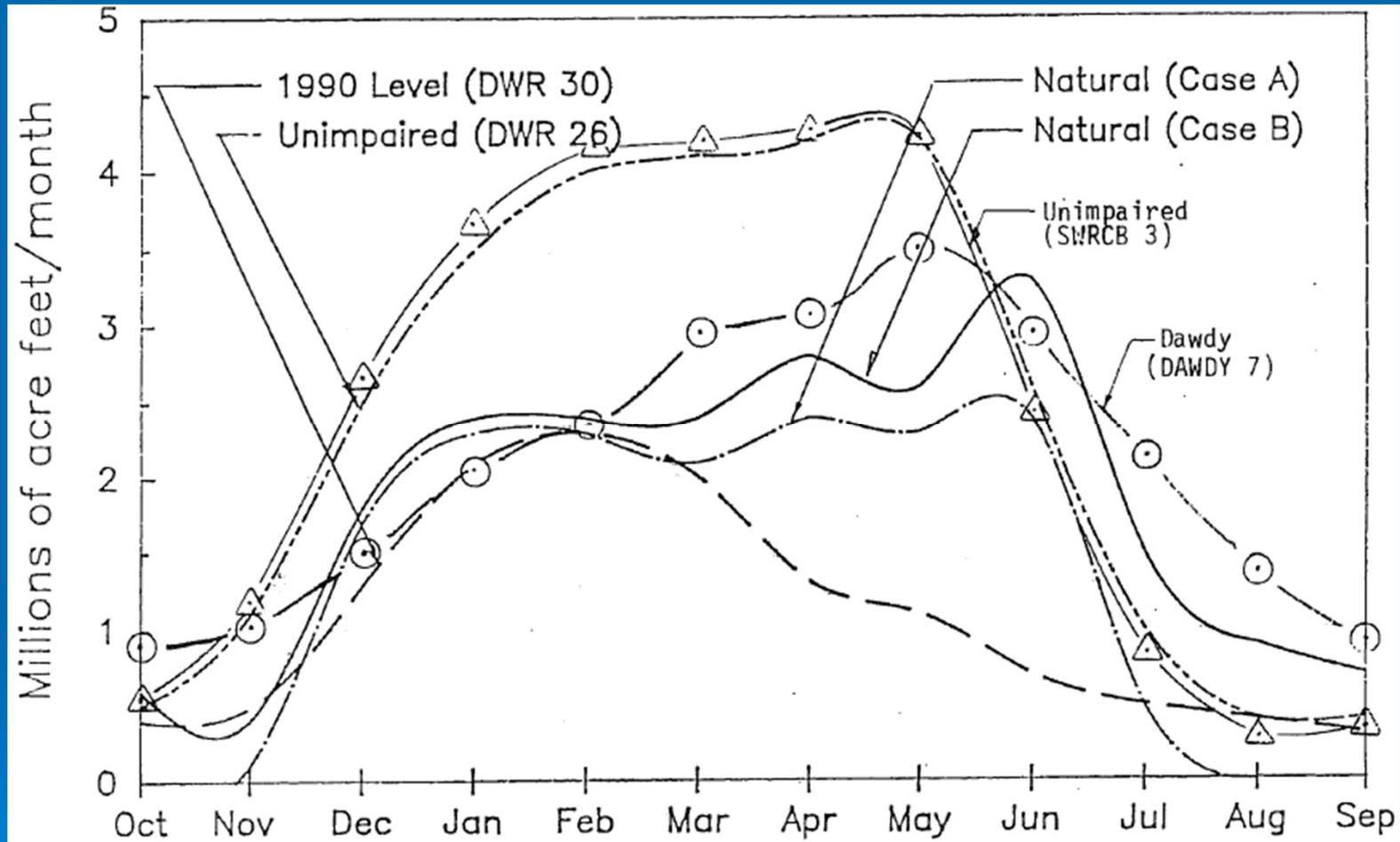
* The VAMP (Vernalis Adaptive Management Plan) was designed to evaluate the effects of varying SJR April/May pulse flows, SWP and CVP project exports, and barrier operation, on survival of salmon migrating through the Delta.

Scientific Basis for Alternative SJR Flow Objectives

- Salmon outmigration is critical lifecycle stage
 - More flow of a more natural pattern will benefit native fish
 - Provides lateral (habitat) and longitudinal (transport) connectivity
 - Other factors, including habitat and temperature are also important, but do not obviate need for improved flow
- 

Not a New Idea

Figure 3.5.3-1 from Draft 1988 WQCP for Salinity



	DWR UF	SWRCB UF	SWC NF	DAWDY NF	DWR 1990 LOD
MAF/Year	28	28	16-22	25	14

Proposed Narrative Objective

“Maintain flow conditions from the San Joaquin River Watershed to the Delta at Vernalis, together with other reasonably controllable measures in the San Joaquin River Watershed, sufficient to support and maintain the natural production of viable native San Joaquin River watershed fish populations migrating through the Delta....”



Proposed Narrative Objective

“Flow conditions that reasonably contribute toward maintaining viable native migratory San Joaquin River fish populations include, but may not be limited to, **flows that mimic the natural hydrographic conditions to which native fish species are adapted**, including the relative **magnitude, duration, timing**, and spatial extent of flows as they would naturally occur. Indicators of viability include abundance, spatial extent or distribution, genetic and life history diversity, migratory pathways, and productivity.”

Program of Implementation

- February through June: 35 percent of unimpaired flow from the salmon bearing tributaries (the Merced, Tuolumne, and Stanislaus Rivers) on a 14-day running average unless otherwise approved by State Water Board through adaptive management...
- Notes:
 - not to exceed flood control levels
 - 1,000 cfs minimum base flow at Vernalis

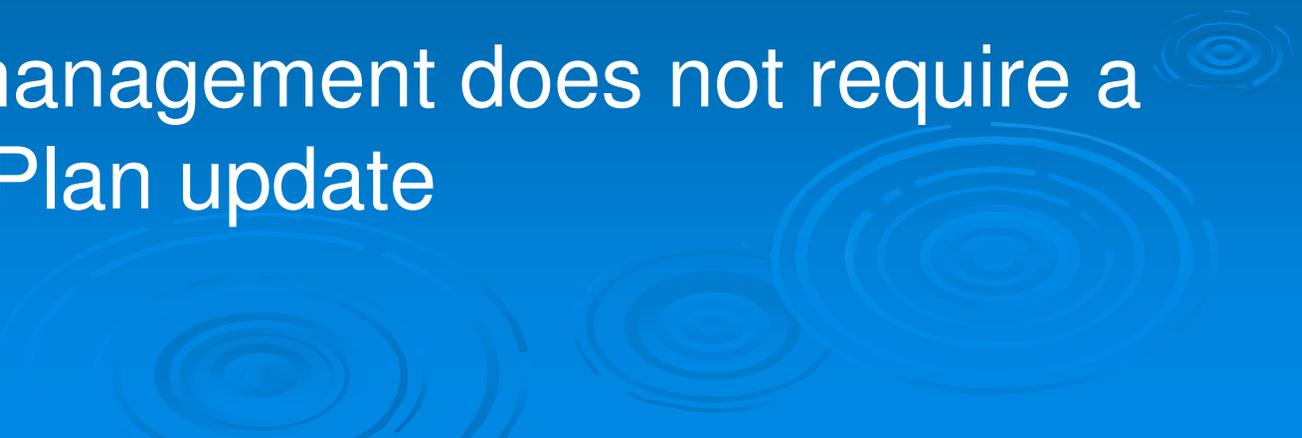
Program of Implementation

- Calls for establishing an implementation workgroup with expertise in fisheries management, unimpaired flows, and tributary operations to make recommendations for measures to best achieve flows and minimize water supply costs
- Calls for establishing a Coordinated Operation Group (COG) to develop procedures for an adaptive management process

Adaptive Management

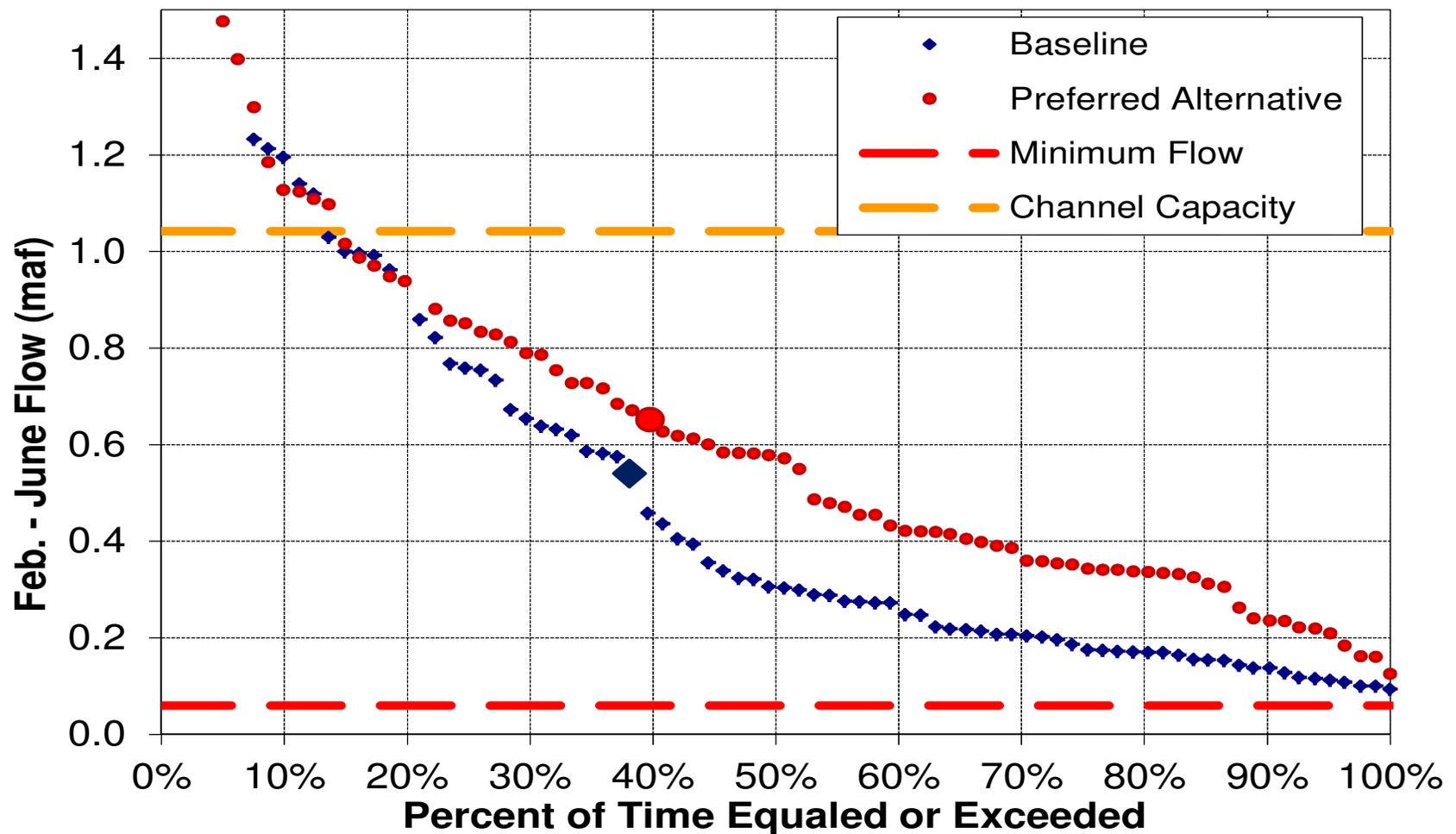
- Encourages adaptive management, not rigid adherence to a specific flow to:
 - Optimize fishery protection
 - Minimize water supply costs
- Allows for adaptive range from 25 to 45%
- Allows shifting in time to achieve, for example, higher pulse flows
- Provides parameters under which adaptive management may occur

Key Elements of the Proposal

- Requires tributary flows, not just Vernalis
 - Narrative objectives implemented by percent of unimpaired flow
 - Flows may be adaptively managed within established bounds and framework process
 - Adaptive management does not require a Bay-Delta Plan update
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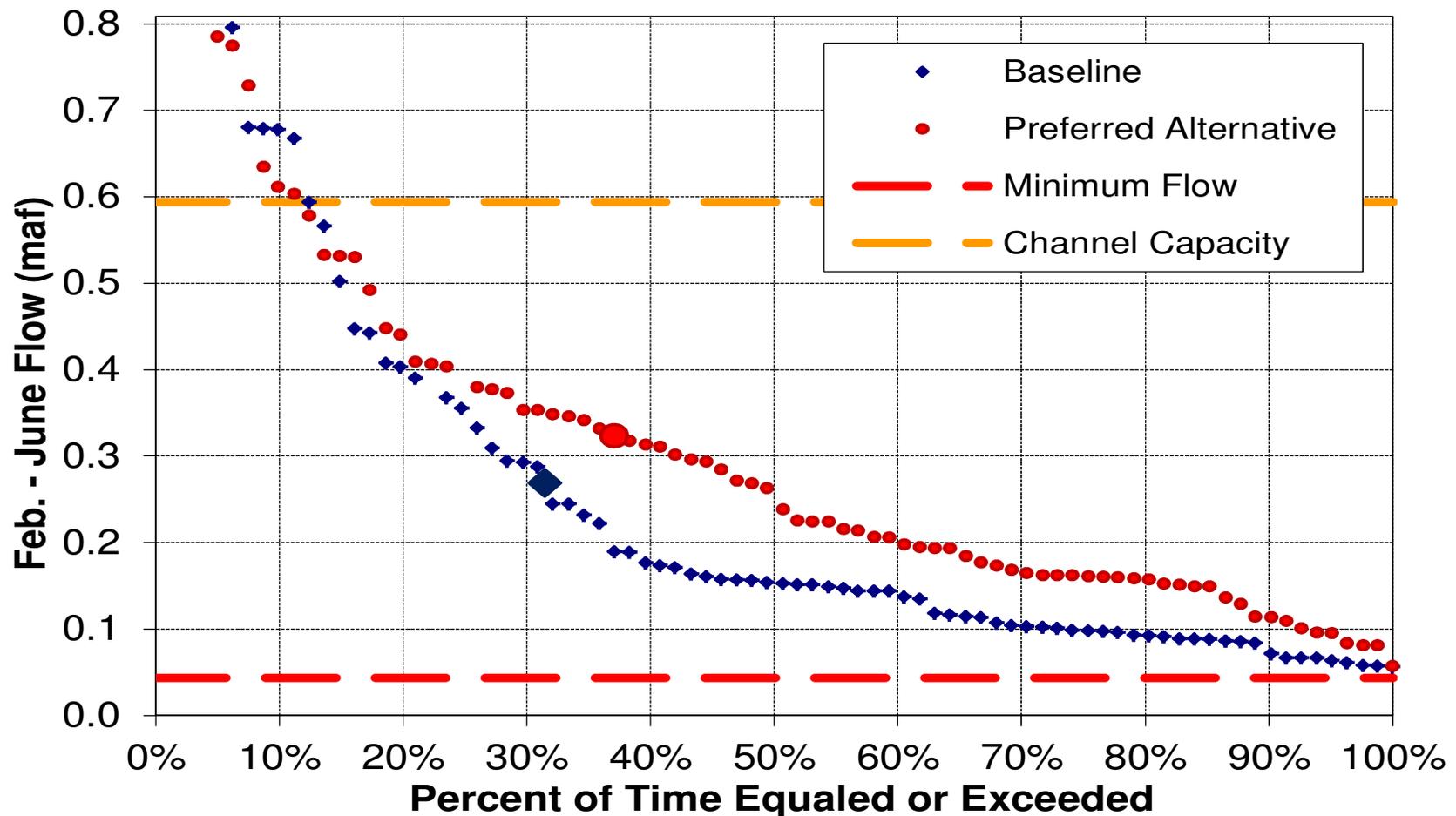
Tuolumne River Exceedence

b) February through June Flow on the Tuolumne River



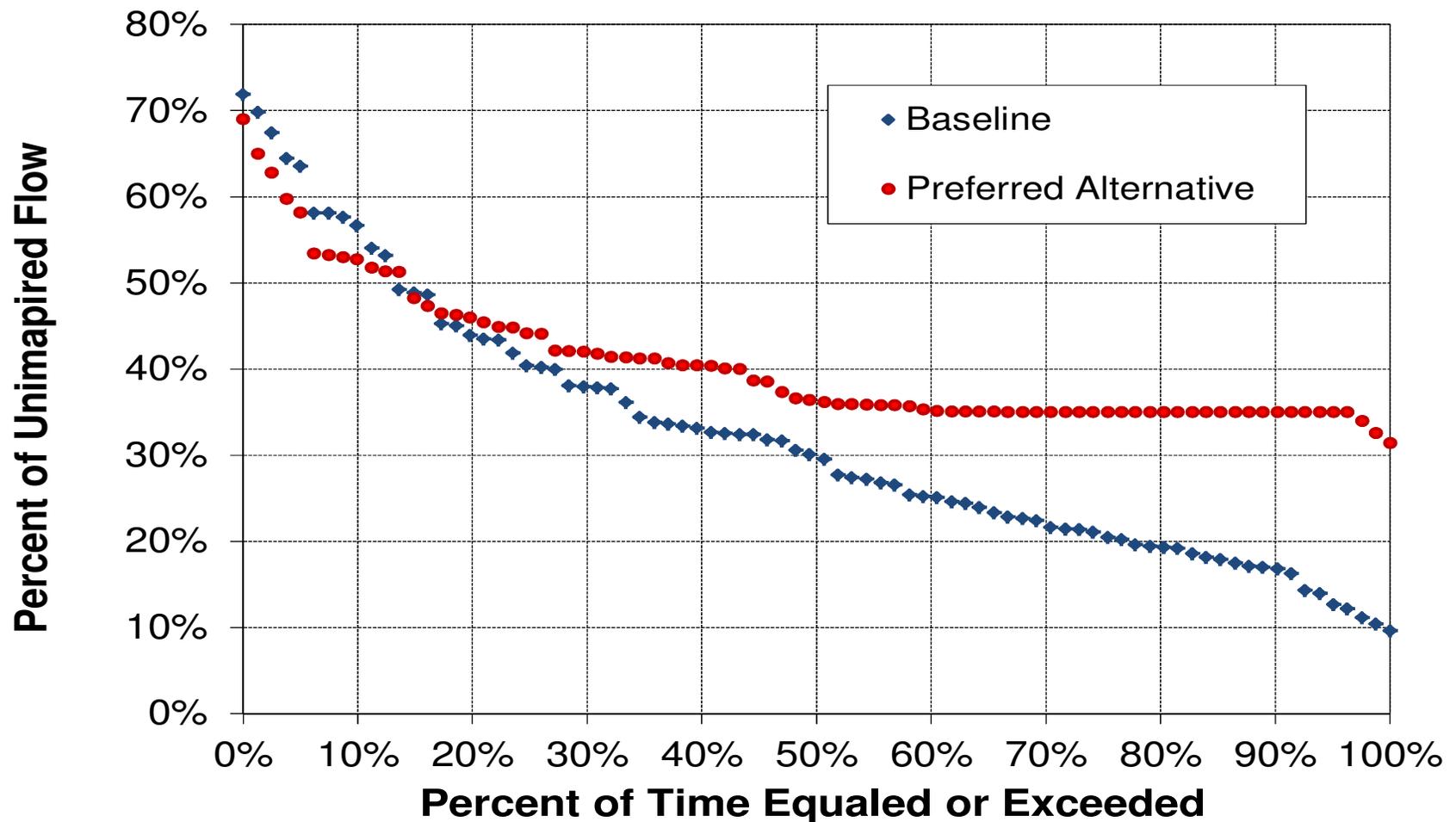
Merced River Exceedence

c) February through June Flows on the Merced River

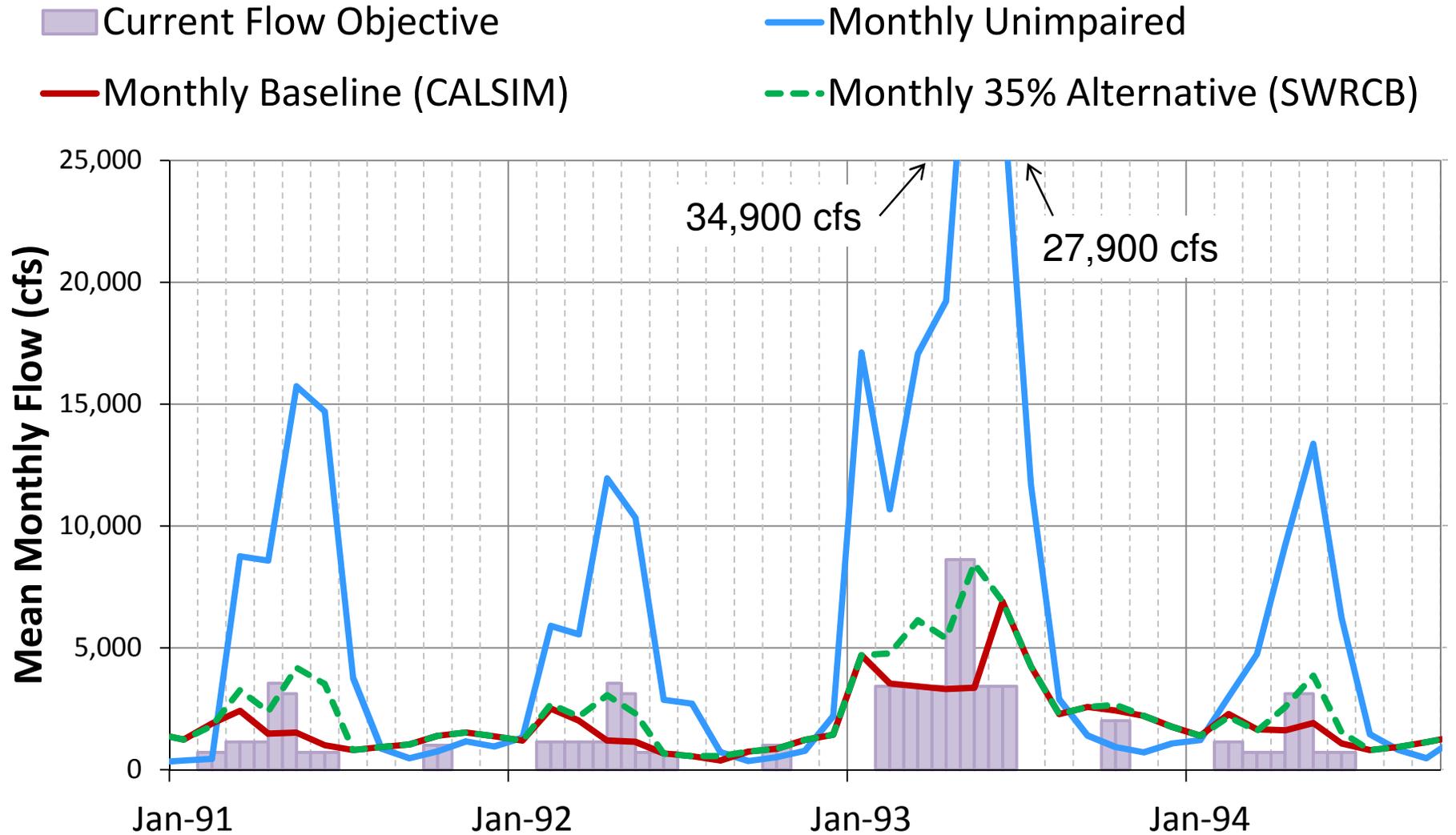


Merced River % UF

Merced River Feb- Jun Flow



San Joaquin near Vernalis



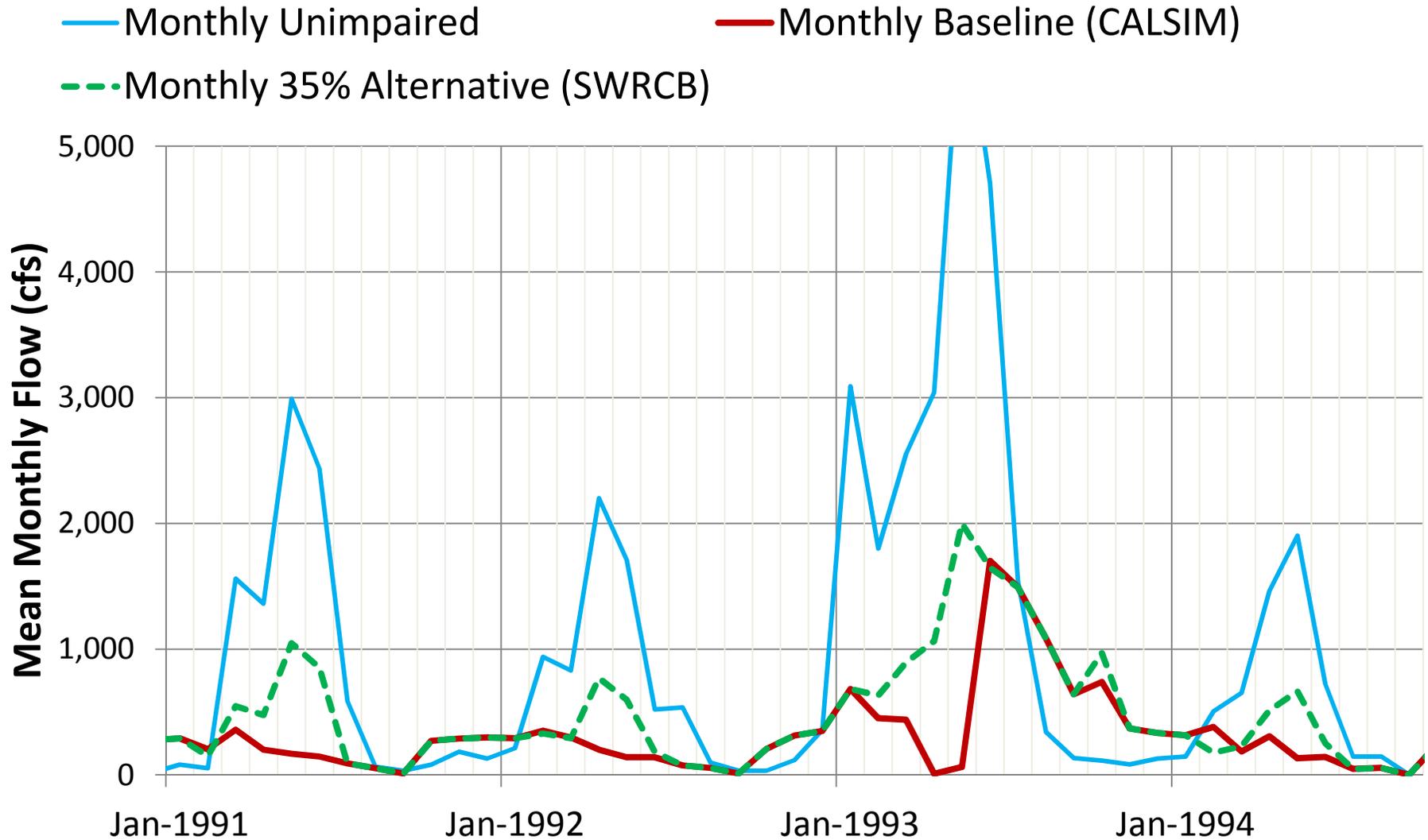
San Joaquin C
60-20-20 Year Type:

C

W

C

Merced at Stevinson



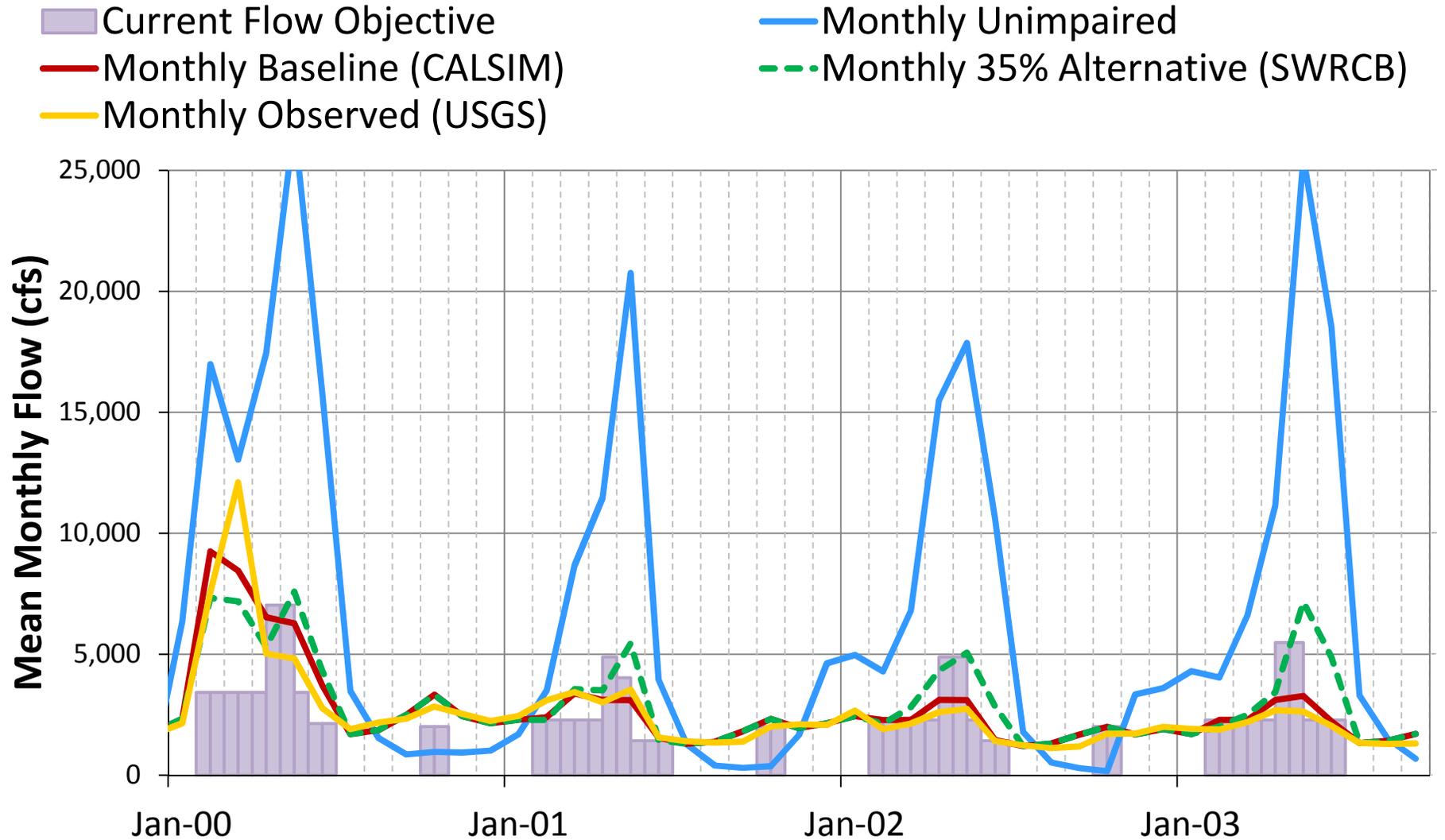
San Joaquin C
60-20-20 Year Type:

C

W

C

San Joaquin near Vernalis



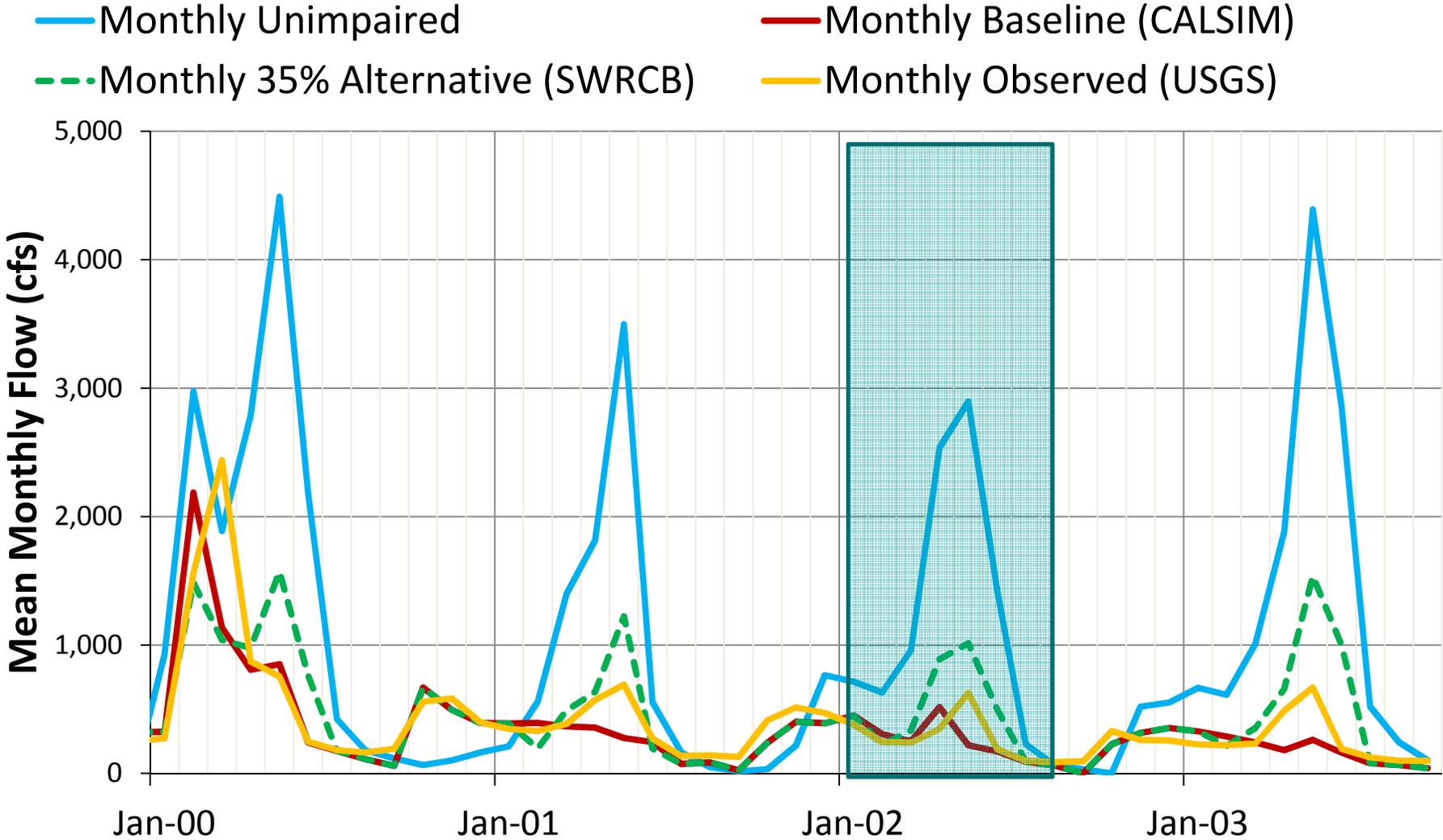
San Joaquin AN
60-20-20 Year Type:

D

D

BN

Merced at Stevinson



San Joaquin AN
60-20-20 Year Type:

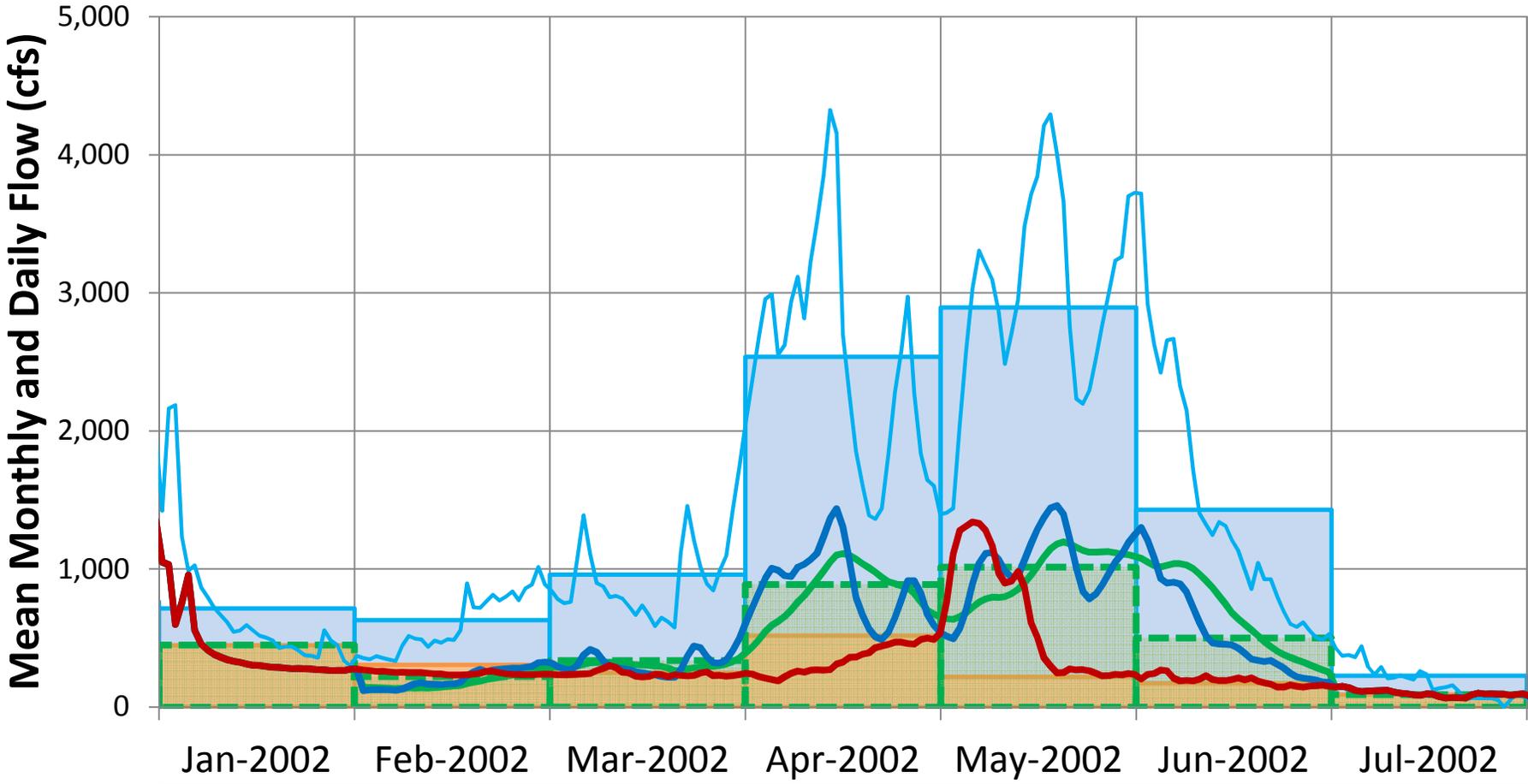
D

D

BN

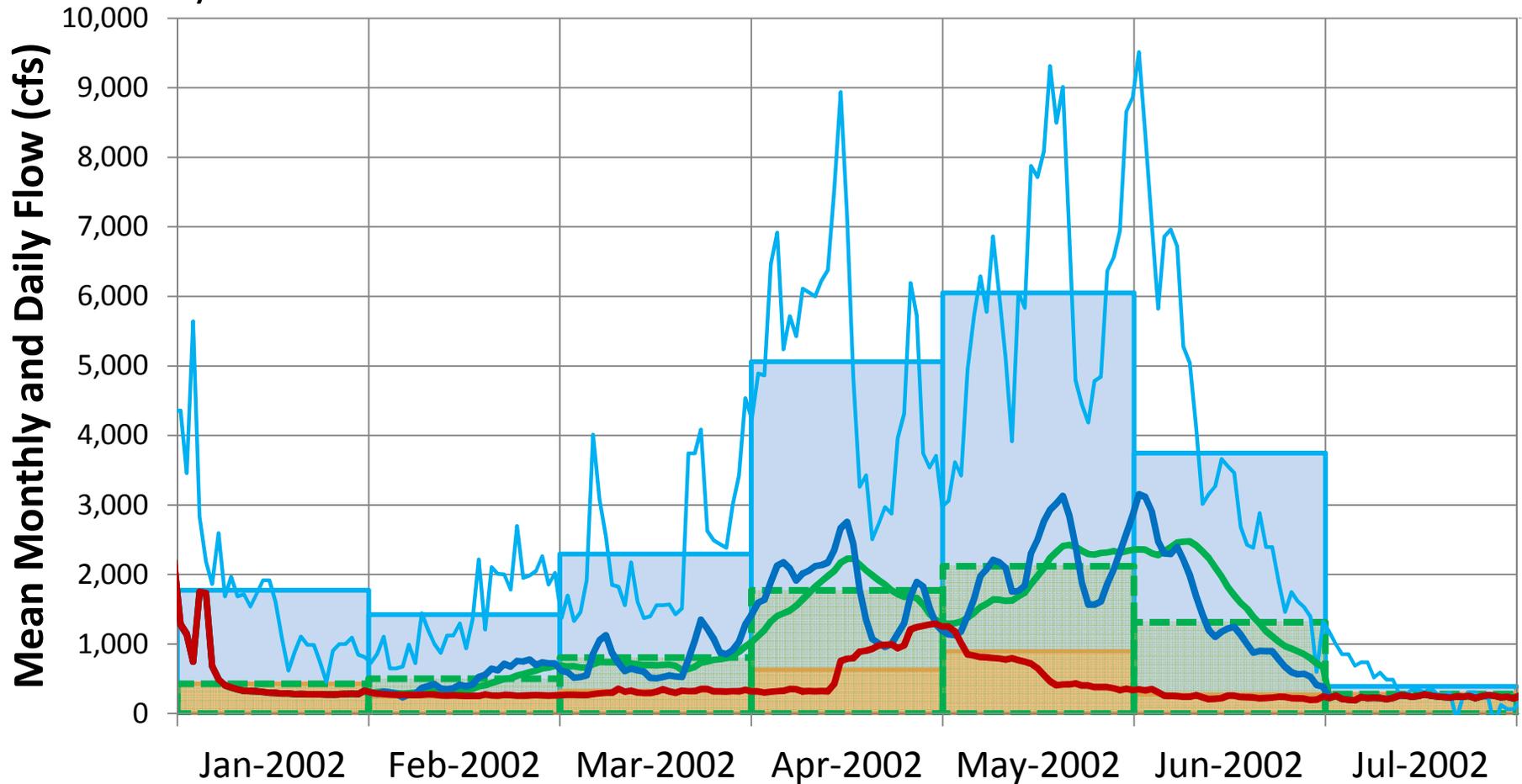
Merced at Stevinson

- Monthly Unimpaired
- Monthly 35% Alternative
- Daily 35% of 14-day Unimpaired
- Daily Observed
- Monthly Baseline
- Daily Unimpaired
- Daily 35% of 3-day Unimpaired



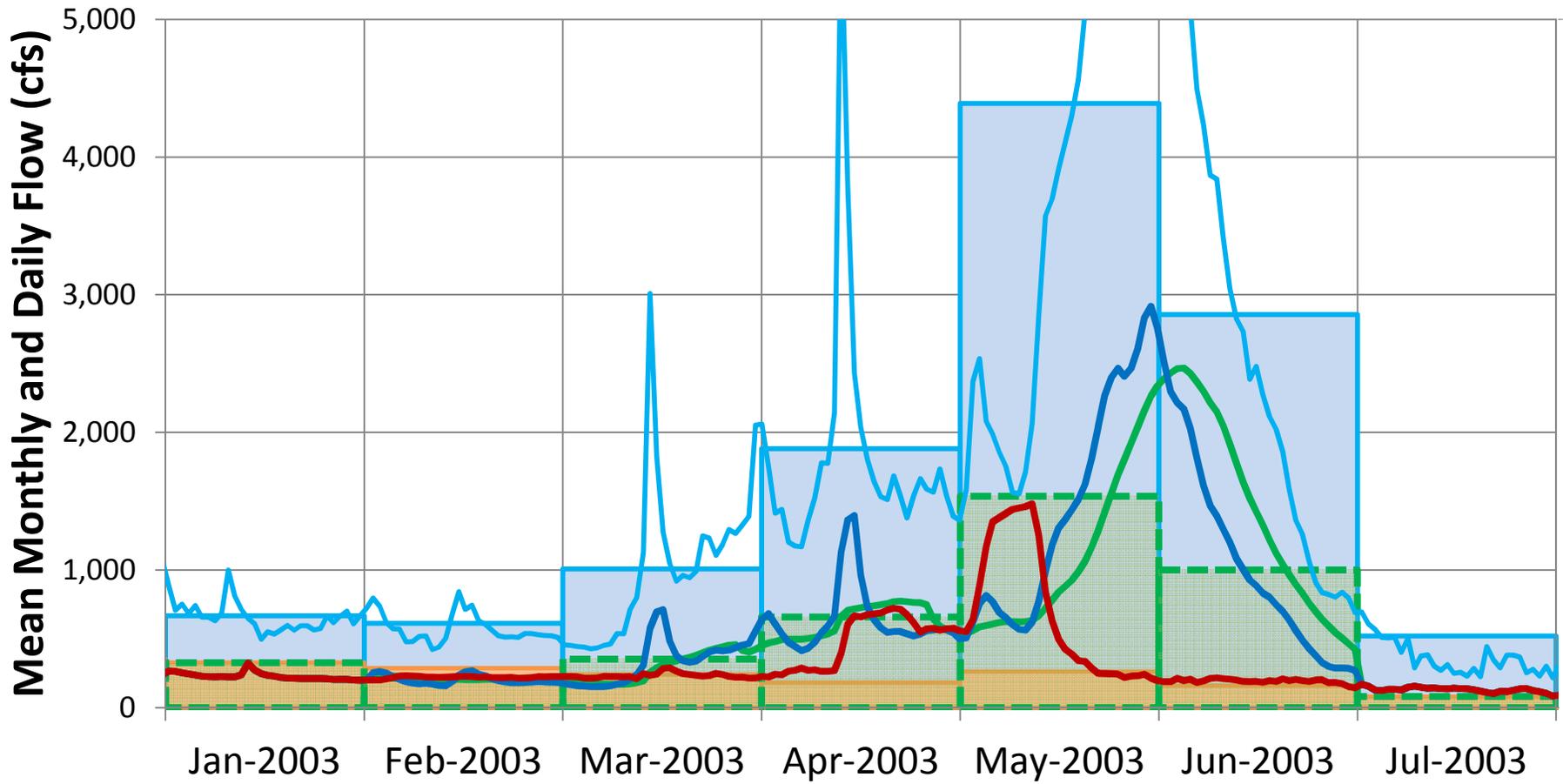
Tuolumne at Modesto

- Monthly Unimpaired
- Monthly 35% Alternative
- Daily 35% of 14-day Unimpaired
- Daily Observed
- Monthly Baseline
- Daily Unimpaired
- Daily 35% of 3-day Unimpaired

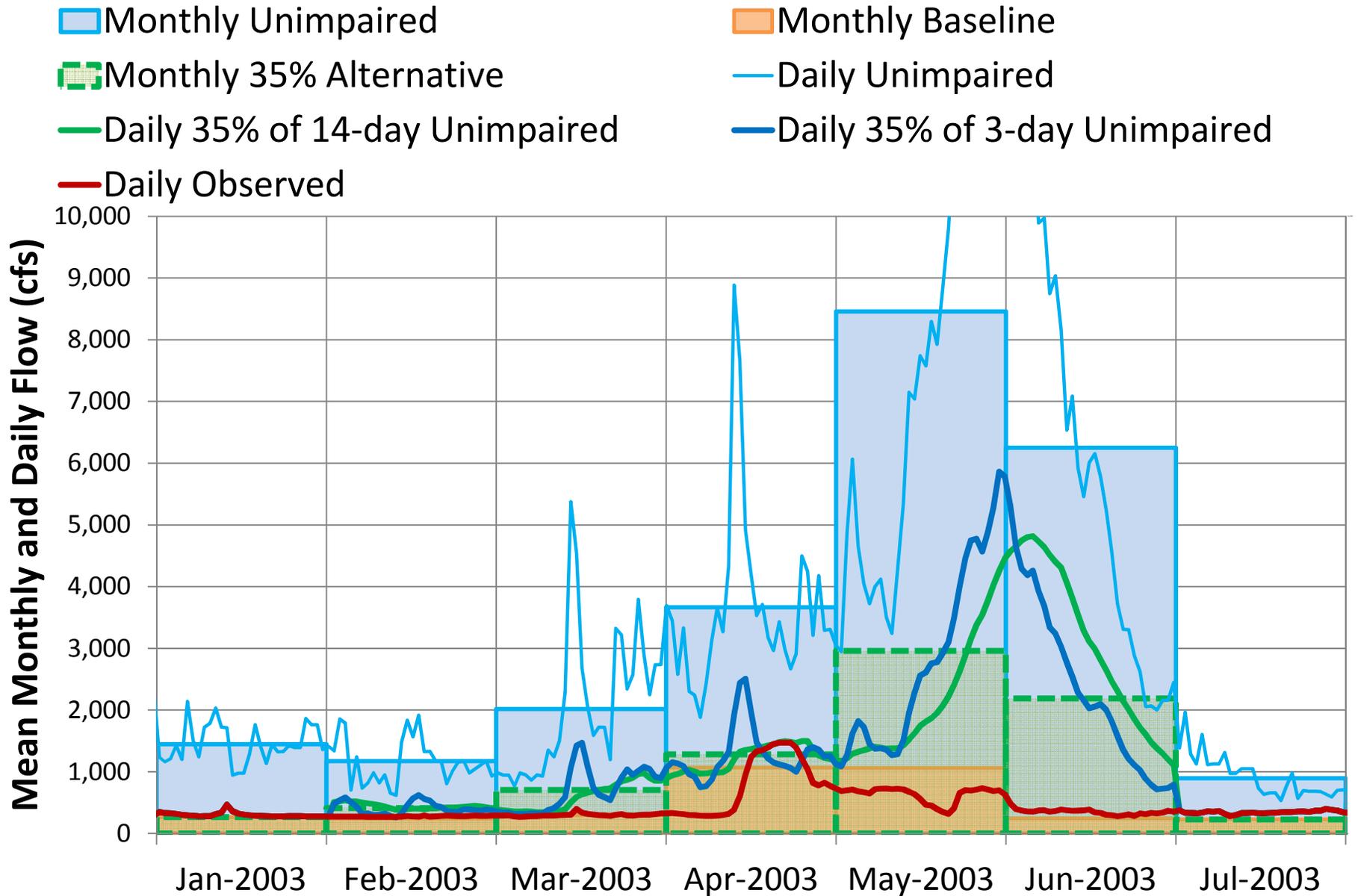


Merced at Stevinson

- Monthly Unimpaired
- Monthly 35% Alternative
- Daily 35% of 14-day Unimpaired
- Daily Observed
- Monthly Baseline
- Daily Unimpaired
- Daily 35% of 3-day Unimpaired



Tuolumne at Modesto

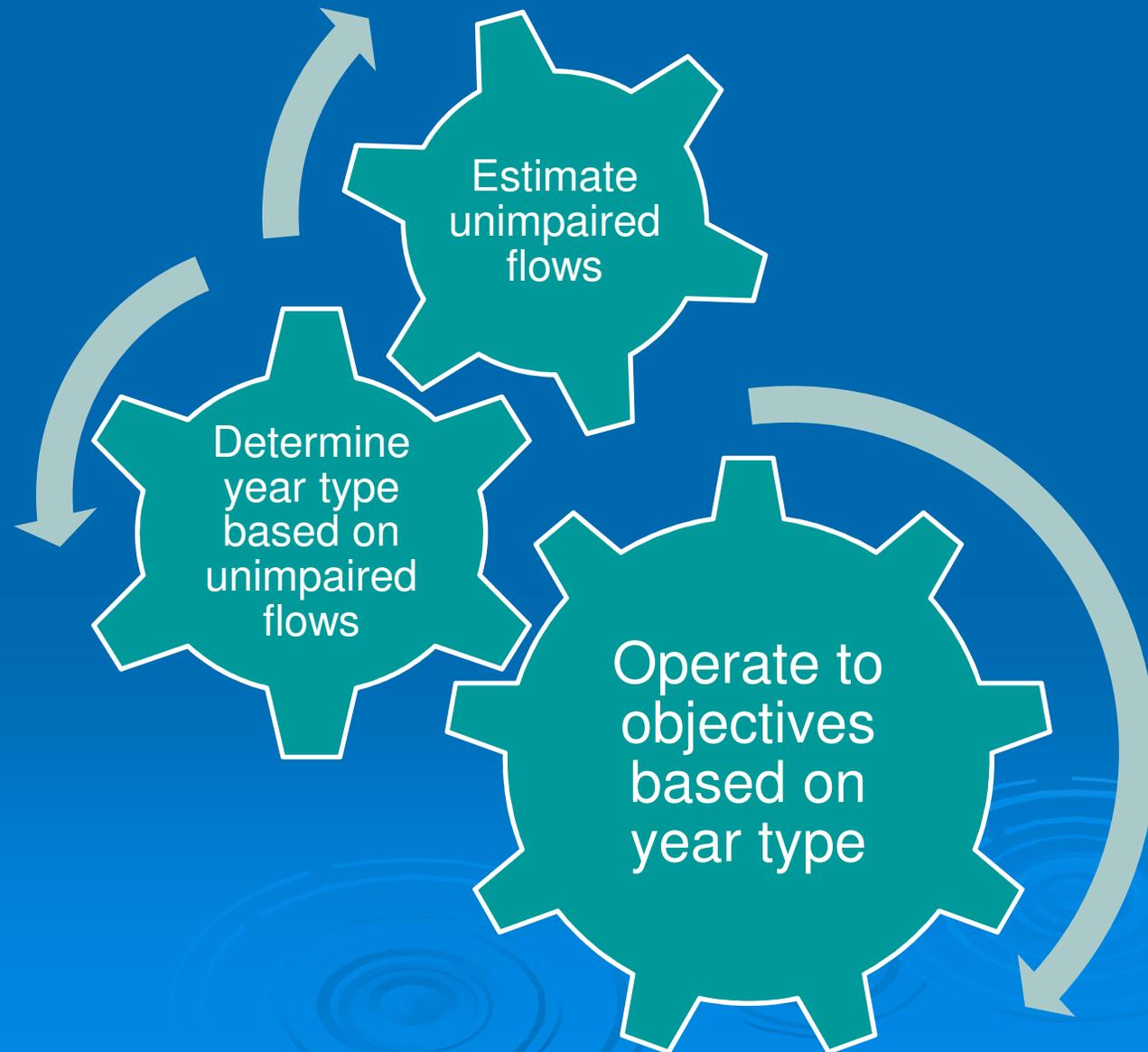


February through June Tributary Flows (Table ES-7 in SED)

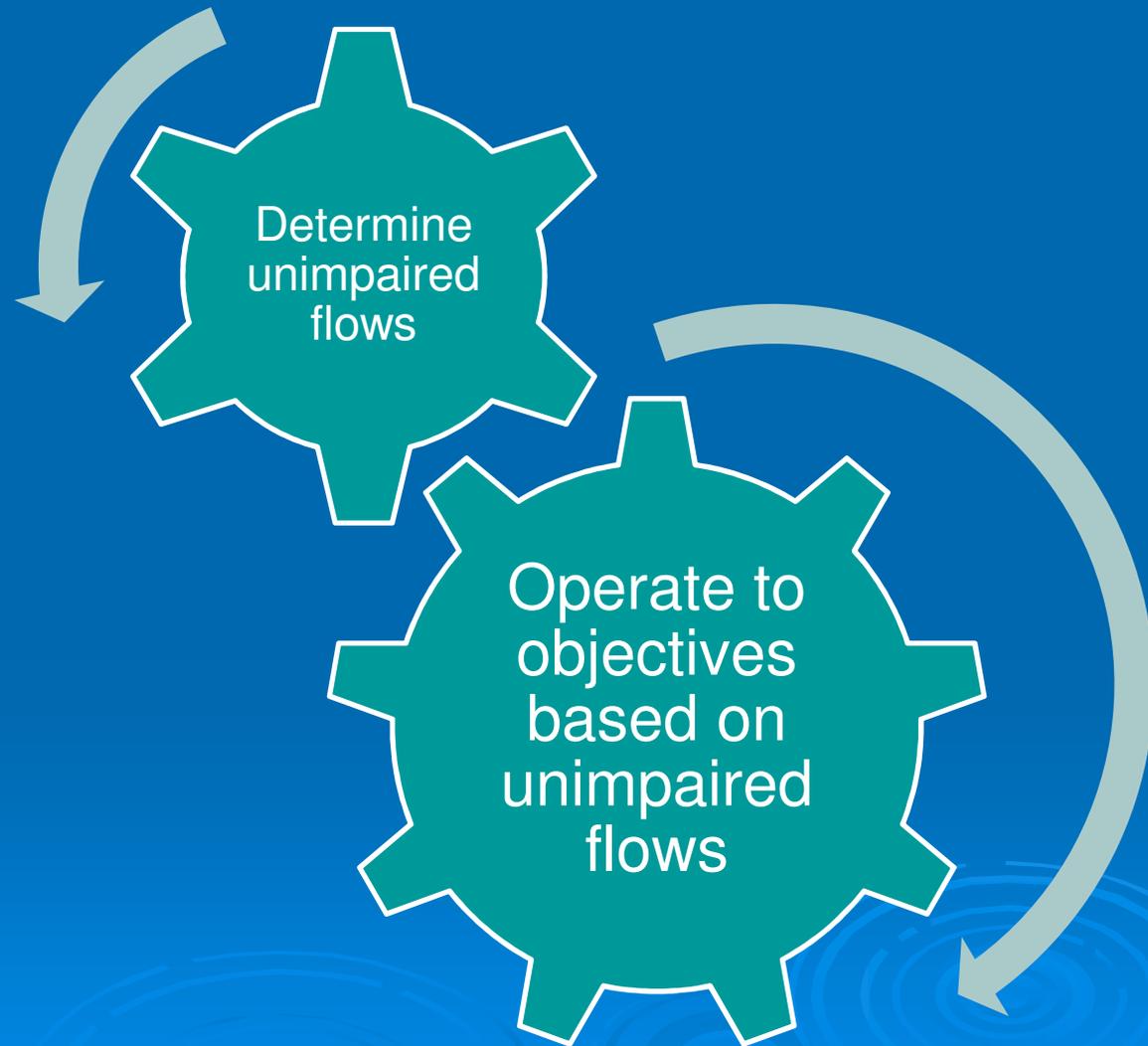
River	Alternative	Average (TAF)	Difference From Baseline (TAF) (%)	10 th Percentile (TAF)	50 th Percentile (TAF)	90 th Percentile (TAF)
Stanislaus	Baseline	335	-24 (-7%)	167	325	531
	35% Alternative	331		182	311	485
Tuolumne	Baseline	540	+111 (+21%)	137	304	1,189
	35% Alternative	651		236	575	1,127
Merced	Baseline	270	+54 (+20%)	74	154	678
	35% Alternative	324		115	252	611
Vernalis	Baseline	1,804	+141 (+8%)	507	1,162	3,624
	35% Alternative	1,945		649	1,577	3,633

TAF = Thousand Acre Feet

Current SJR Flow Objectives



Proposed SJR Flow Objectives



Questions?

