

VIII A.



State Water Resources Control Board

**NOTICE OF PUBLIC WORKSHOP
2021 SACRAMENTO RIVER TEMPERATURE MANAGEMENT**

Video and Teleconference Meeting During COVID-19 Emergency: As a result of the COVID-19 emergency and the Governor’s Executive Orders to protect public health by limiting public gatherings and requiring social distancing, this meeting will occur solely via remote presence.

For those who only wish to watch the meeting, the webcast remains available at either <https://www.youtube.com/user/BoardWebSupport/> or <https://video.calepa.ca.gov/> (closed captioning available) and should be used UNLESS you intend to comment.

For those who wish to comment during the workshop or are presenting to the Board, additional information about participating telephonically or via the remote meeting solution is available here: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board_info/remote_meeting/.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board or Board) will hold a public workshop to receive input regarding Sacramento River temperature management this year.

**Wednesday, April 21, 2021
9:00 a.m.
Remote Participation only**

PURPOSE OF THE WORKSHOP AND BACKGROUND

The purpose of the workshop is to receive technical information and public comments to inform the State Water Board’s consideration of Sacramento River temperature management this year pursuant to State Water Board Water Right Order 90-5 (WR 90-5). Order WR 90-5 requires the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) to operate its facilities on the Sacramento River, including Keswick Dam, Shasta Dam, and the Spring Creek Power Plant, to meet temperature requirements for the protection of fish, including federal and State Endangered Species Act listed winter-run Chinook salmon and other native fish species. The order specifically requires Reclamation to meet a daily average water temperature of 56 degrees Fahrenheit (F) on the Sacramento River at Red Bluff Diversion Dam (RBDD) approximately 60 miles downstream of Keswick Dam, during periods when higher temperatures will be detrimental to fish. If there are factors beyond Reclamation’s reasonable control that prevent attainment of 56 degrees F at RBDD, Reclamation may develop a temperature management plan (TMP), in consultation with the State Water Board and other agencies, and propose that the

E. JOAQUIN ESQUIVEL, CHAIR | EILEEN SOBECK, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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compliance point be moved upstream, which is the case this year. The State Water Board then has 10 days to consider the TMP and object if it does not agree with Reclamation's proposed operations.

In addition to Order 90-5, Reclamation's proposed operations in accordance with the 2019 Biological Opinion issued by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) for the operation of the Central Valley Project includes temperature management provisions, including a 4-tiered method for temperature management at Clear Creek, approximately 12 miles downstream of Keswick Dam. Reclamation proposes to operate under the 2019 Biological Opinion's tier system in the development of TMPs for Order WR 90-5 compliance. The tiers involve providing better conditions with improved cold water supplies in tier 1 years when there is expected to be little to no temperature related mortality to winter-run Chinook salmon eggs. Under the tiers, incrementally less protective temperature conditions are provided in years with more limited cold water supplies as the tiers increase up to tier 4 years when temperature protections are limited. Due to limited cold water supplies this year, 2021 is projected to be a tier 4 year in which temperature related mortality to winter-run Chinook salmon eggs may be high. Reclamation will develop a draft TMP with specific proposed operations in April followed by a final TMP in May. The State Water Board has 10 days to consider and act on the final TMP.

The State Water Board will provide the draft and final TMPs to its Bay-Delta Iyris distribution list upon receipt from Reclamation. You may subscribe to the Board's Bay-Delta Iyris distribution list under the Water Rights tab at:
https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/resources/email_subscriptions/swrcb_subscribe.html.

At the workshop, the State Water Board will receive information regarding the Sacramento River temperature management process, including current hydrologic conditions, fisheries conditions, evaluation of key factors influencing temperature related mortality, and development of Reclamation's draft TMP from a panel of State and federal agencies including staff from the State Water Board, Reclamation, NMFS, the Department of Fish and Wildlife, and the Department of Water Resources. After presentations by those agencies, the Board will receive information from other groups that request to make a presentation, followed by public comments.

PROCEDURAL MATTERS

The workshop will be informal. While a quorum of the State Water Board may be present, the Board will not take formal action at the workshop. There will be no sworn testimony or cross examination of participants, but the State Water Board and its staff may ask clarifying questions.

Groups that would like to make a presentation at the workshop should inform State Water Board staff (see below) of their intent to participate **no later than 12 noon on April 14, 2021**, and should provide electronic copies of their presentations **no later than 12 noon on April 16, 2021**. Presentations should be kept to 20 minutes or less. Other public comments should be limited to no more than 5 minutes. Depending on the

number of speakers, the State Water Board may further limit oral presentations in order to provide all speakers with the opportunity to comment.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AND QUESTIONS REGARDING THE WORKSHOP

Questions concerning this notice may be directed to Bay-Delta@waterboards.ca.gov or Craig Williams with the State Water Board at Craig.Williams@waterboards.ca.gov.

April 7, 2021
Date

Jeanine Townsend

Jeanine Townsend
Clerk to the Board

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California Department of Fish and Wildlife
March 17, 2021

Nutria Eradication Program Update

Field Update

Since March 2018, the nutria eradication efforts in California have:

- Completed full and/or rapid assessments on over 1 M acres
- Executed entry permits with 4,000 landowners
- Set up 3,533 camera stations (784 currently active)
 - Conducted 28,301 camera checks
- Confirmed nutria within > 450 sites
- Deployed 4,993 trap sets for a total of 65,999 trap nights
- Taken or accounted for the take of 2,251 nutria (since Mar 2017)
 - Merced- 1,429
 - Stanislaus- 696
 - San Joaquin- 109
 - Mariposa- 12
 - Fresno- 5

Of 2,208 necropsies, the data has shown:

- 1.14 sex ratio (M:F)
- Of the females captured:
 - 24% of juvenile (2-6 mos.) females have been pregnant
 - 62% of subadult (6-14 mos.) females have been pregnant
 - 67% of adult (>14 months of age) females have been pregnant
- 2,443 fetal nutria have been removed from the population
- Litter size ranged from 1-13, with an average of 5.8
 - Average litter size for adult females (> 14 mos.) in California is 6.4

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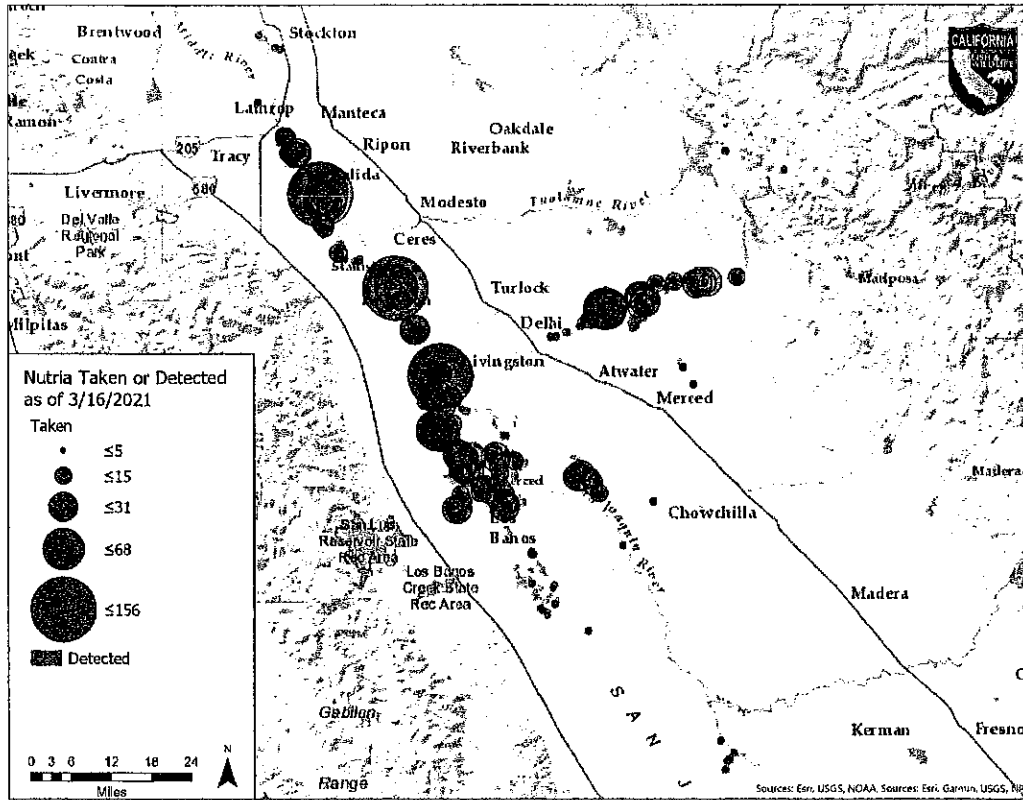


Figure 1. As of March 17, 2021, 2,251 nutria have been taken or otherwise confirmed taken in California, with the following distribution of take by county: Merced – 1,429; Stanislaus – 696; San Joaquin – 109; Mariposa – 12; Fresno – 5; Tuolumne – 0 (confirmed present).

V III A.



Westlands Water District

MEMORANDUM

TO: SLDMWA BOARD OF DIRECTORS
FROM: TOM BOARDMAN, WATER RESOURCES ENGINEER
SUBJECT: APRIL OPERATIONS UPDATE
DATE: APRIL 2, 2021

Project Operations

- The Delta outflow requirement during March per D1641 limited the average rate of Jones pumping to less than a single unit pumping operation. The monthly average pumping rate of 710 cfs included nine days of partial day pumping. Declining Delta inflow required the return of partial day pumping early this week with the expectation that single unit operation may resume by early next week.
- Banks averaged about 530 cfs during March. SWP pumping may resume at 300 cfs on April 3rd following a 3-day outage to help meet the Delta outflow requirement. DWR's latest operations forecast shows minimum pumping of 300 cfs will persist into the fall months due to limited Oroville storage and expected delta requirements per D1641.
- Reclamation's latest conservative forecast projects that the SWP will owe the CVP about 165 TAF by the end of August under the accounting for the Coordinated Operations Agreement (COA). The COA debt is comprised of increased CVP releases and reduced CVP exports necessary to help meet the SWP share of in-basin demands. Reclamation and DWR are prepared to coordinate storage in San Luis reservoir if the CVP share of storage goes negative because of the COA imbalance.
- The current storage in Shasta is about 2.4 MAF with inflows declining due to dry conditions. Reclamation projects storage to peak this year at between 2.38 MAF and 2.65 MAF by April or May. Management of the limited cold-water pool for salmon protection will preclude increased summer releases to support increased exports unless Shasta refills to about 2.5 MAF this spring.
- Folsom storage is at 360 TAF or about 60% of the 15-year average. With the snowpack above the reservoir at about 63%, Reclamation plans to draw upon Folsom to help offset Shasta release limitations needed to meet delta requirements this summer.
- CVP demands were about 77 TAF during March; about 65% of the 15-year average.

2021 San Luis Operations and Allocation Outlook

The current storage in CVP San Luis storage is 442 TAF which reflects a 33 TAF storage decrease during March. Reclamation's latest conservative operations forecast projects that the CVP share of San Luis could drop to -88 TAF by the end of August. The storage projection reflects meeting Reclamation's 2021 allocation commitments to water rights, refuge, and urban contractors. Reclamation also assumes meeting demands for rescheduled water. DWR's latest conservative operation forecast based on a 5% allocation reduction

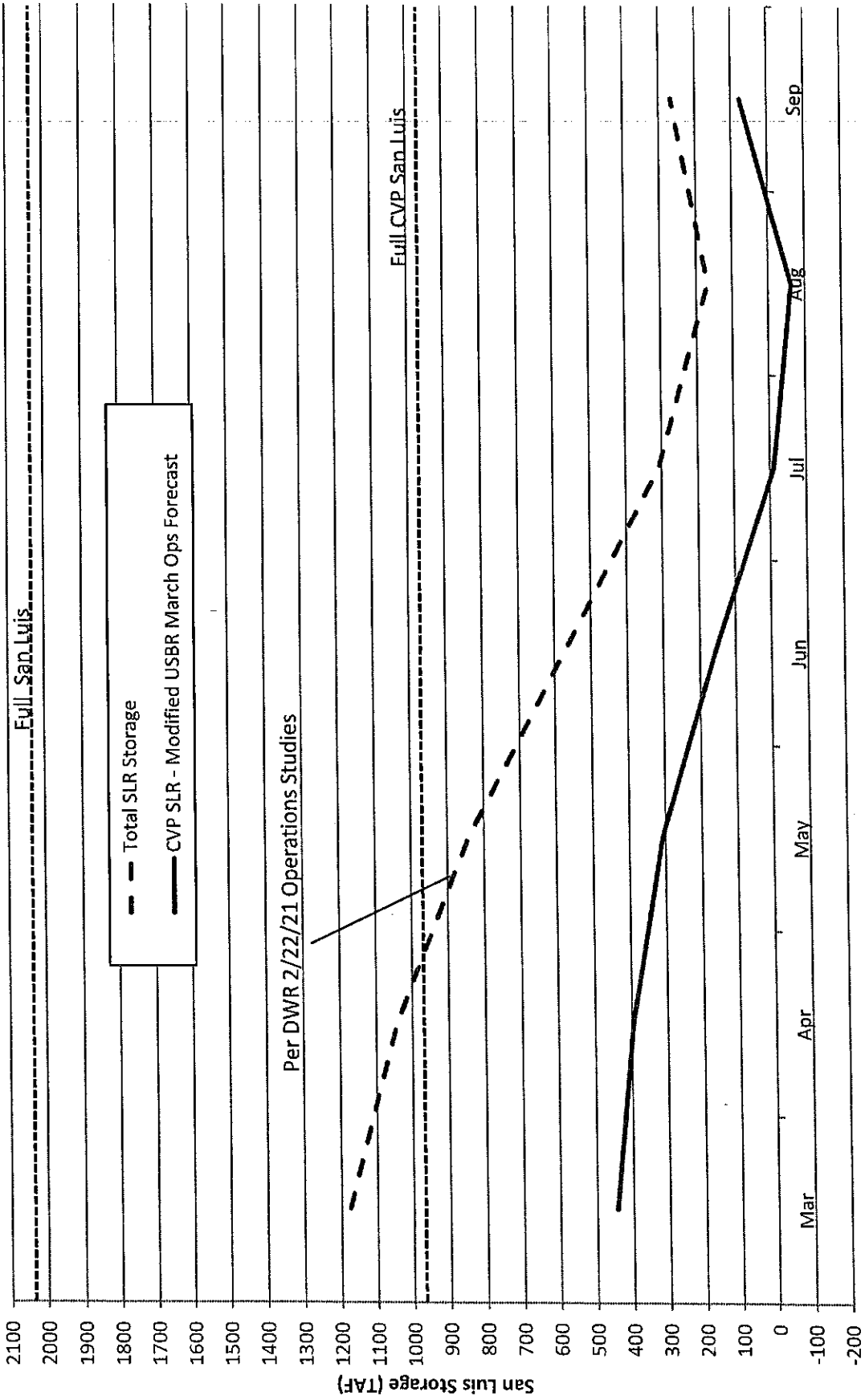
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shows that the State share of San Luis will be about 240 TAF at the end of August. As shown on the attached San Luis projection chart under 90% exceedance conditions, the expected low point for combined State and Federal shares is expected to be about 150 TAF. The attached San Luis projection chart under 50% exceedance conditions reflects reservoir conditions that support the withdrawal of Reclamation's current Ag Service allocation freeze.

However, the San Luis projection under 50% exceedance hydrology includes increases in summer exports that will not be possible unless Shasta storage increases to more than about 2.5 MAF this spring.

2020-21 San Luis Storage Projection

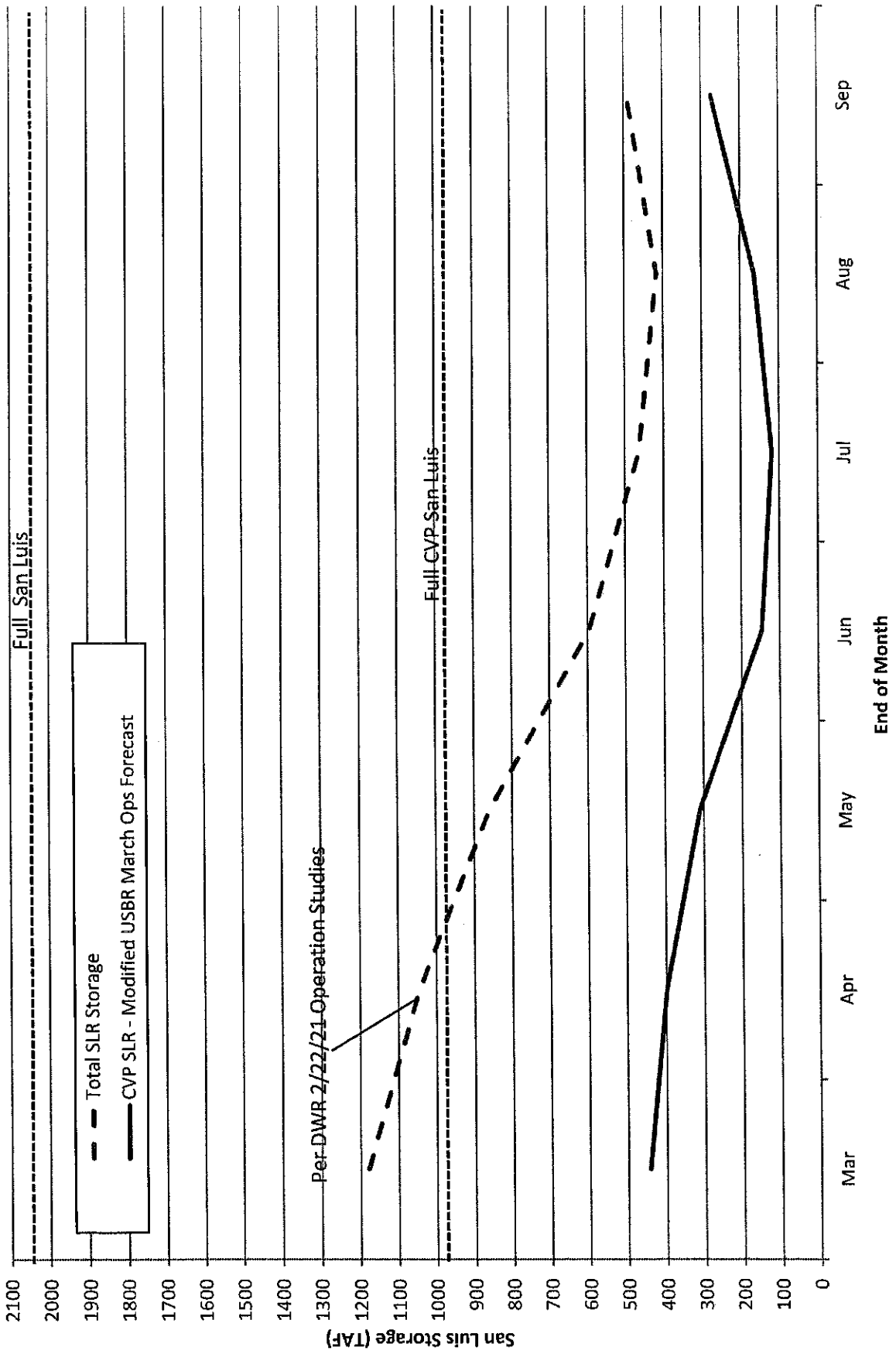
90% Exceedance Hydrology



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2020-21 San Luis Storage Projection

50% Exceedance Hydrology



VIIIA .

Anthea Hansen

From: Reclamation Public Affairs <reclamationpao@usbr.gov>
Sent: Friday, April 16, 2021 9:30 AM
To: Anthea Hansen
Subject: Reclamation adjusts Sacramento River operations to benefit salmon amid drought conditions



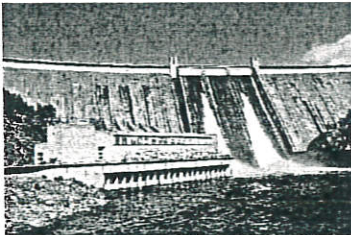
— BUREAU OF —
RECLAMATION

NEWS RELEASE

For Release: April 16, 2021

Contact: Mary Lee Knecht, 916-978-5100, mknecht@usbr.gov

Reclamation adjusts Sacramento River operations to benefit salmon amid drought conditions



SACRAMENTO, Calif. – Reclamation announced today that spring-time operations at Shasta Dam will adjust to benefit endangered winter-run Chinook salmon in the Sacramento River during this critically dry water year. The operation change is coordinated with the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration Fisheries, Western Area Power Administration, State Water Resources Control Board, and Sacramento River Settlement Contactors to preserve the limited supply of cold-water pool in Shasta Reservoir. No additional water from Shasta Reservoir will be released during this temporary adjustment—only the withdrawal elevation and timing of water releases will change.

The operation adjustment will require the bypass of Shasta Dam’s powerplant and temperature control device due to the low water elevation in Shasta Reservoir. Beginning April 18, Reclamation will instead release water from the warmer, upper layers of Shasta Reservoir directly through the dam’s river outlets into the Sacramento River. This warmer water, averaging 55° Fahrenheit this time of year, will help maintain Sacramento River flows through the spring and preserve the limited supply of colder water for later in the summer when most critical for endangered winter-run Chinook. Reclamation maintains water temperatures in the Sacramento River for the protection of fishery resources.

Chinook salmon hatch in streams and rivers, such as the Sacramento River, migrate to the Pacific Ocean where they spend about three years, and then return to their home stream to spawn. When spawning, they make nests in the riverbed gravel, called redds. The survival of the eggs within redds is affected by water flow and temperature—among other factors.

“The only remaining population of winter-run Chinook salmon in the Central Valley is in the Sacramento River downstream of Shasta Dam,” said **Dr. David Mooney**, Reclamation’s Bay-Delta Office manager. “Last year, despite dry conditions, we effectively shaped cold water for higher survival rates, but other factors reduced survival to very low levels. Protecting egg incubation in this second year will help support this endangered species for the future.”

Reclamation, in coordination with NOAA Fisheries, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, and Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission will continue to monitor and evaluate conditions regularly to ensure this operation adjustment is meeting the intended goal. As the bypass water temperature increases later in the spring, Reclamation will revert to use of the powerplant and temperature control device when winter-run Chinook salmon spawn and colder waters are needed to protect redds. If fisheries conditions show adverse effects from a warmer spring, Reclamation will coordinate with partners to further adjust temperatures during the bypass.

The bypass of Shasta Dam’s powerplant means that hydropower will not be produced with these water releases and will have a financial impact to Central Valley Project power customers and their planned requirements to meet the state’s clean energy goals. The hydropower generated at Shasta Dam’s powerplant provides power for approximately 250,000 California households per day.

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Reclamation is working with the Western Area Power Administration to develop solutions to lessen the impacts to those power customers.

"This operation adjustment is part of a suite of tools Reclamation is deploying with our partner agencies and stakeholders during this critically dry year," said **Reclamation Regional Director Ernest Conant**. "Reclamation appreciates the flexibility and coordination with our fellow agencies and partners on this operation adjustment to give winter-run Chinook the best chance of survival. We know we are going to have a difficult water year ahead of us, but we learned much during the last drought and are applying those lessons learned to our operations this year."

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The Bureau of Reclamation is a federal agency under the U.S. Department of the Interior and is the nation's largest wholesale water supplier and second largest producer of hydroelectric power. Our facilities also provide substantial flood control, recreation opportunities, and environmental benefits. Visit our website at www.usbr.gov and follow us on Twitter [@USBR](https://twitter.com/USBR) & [@ReclamationCVP](https://twitter.com/ReclamationCVP).

If you would rather not receive future communications from Bureau of Reclamation, let us know by clicking [here](#).
Bureau of Reclamation, Denver Federal Center, Alameda & Kipling Street PO Box 25007, Denver, CO 80225 United States

VIII.B.

DEL PUERTO WATER DISTRICT 2020-21 SUPPLY/USE/COMPLETED TRANSACTIONS SUMMARY
as of March 31, 2021

Supply Type	2021-22
2020-21 Rescheduled Contract Supply	14,021
2020-21 Rescheduled YCWA Supply	583
2020-21 Rescheduled Warren Act Supply	49
2020-21 Rescheduled NVRWWP Supply	1,288
Lees: Monthly 1% Storage Loss Est.	0
Sub-Total: Rescheduled Supplies	15,941
2021 CVP Allocation (0%)	0
2020 Ground Water Pump-Ins	1,076
2020 NVRWWP	20,011
2020 CCID Exchange	6,258
Sub-Total: Current Year Customer Supplies	27,345
2020 YCWA	4,249
2020 GWD Transfer	300
2020 Volta Wells Transfer	250
2021 Firebaugh Canal Water District	324
2021 San Luis Canal Company	543
2021 Pacheco Water District	395
Subtotal: Outside Purchases	6,061
Total Gross Projected Supply Available	49,347

Mar 2021 Quantity	Completed to Date
10	10
583	583
49	49
1288	1288

71	71
2103	2103
0	0

0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0

2019-20 IN DISTRICT USE		2020-21 IN DISTRICT USE	2020-21 OCRRP USE	2020-21 TRANSFERS OUT	2020-21 MONTHLY USE
2,704	MAR	1,932			1,932
4,123	APR				
7,286	MAY				
8,931	JUN				
9,443	JUL				
6,967	AUG				
4,545	SEP				
3,743	OCT				
2,183	NOV				
681	DEC				
234	JAN				
0	FEB				
50,840		1,932	0	0	
TOTAL USED & TRANSFERRED OUT					1,932
TOTAL SCHEDULED					40,461
TOTAL ESTIMATED FOR RESCHEDULING INTO 2021-22					6,954
TOTAL GROSS PROJECTED SUPPLY AVAILABLE					49,347

NOTE: The District has 3,425 AF in storage at AEWS and 2,000 AF in storage at LTRID as of 8/31/20.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Reclamation
CROP REPORT

VIII. F.



2020

SECTION I —DISTRICT INFORMATION

a Name of District Del Puerto Water District		b Address PO. Box 1596	
c Total District Acres 45,229	Irrigable Acres 42,748	d. Contact person Anthea G. Hansen	

SECTION II - DISTRICT LANDS IN AN IRRIGATION ROTATION

Agricultural Acres 33,684	Nonagricultural Acres 2,481	Double-cropped Acres 593
Acres irrigated but not harvested N/A	Acres not irrigated (dry cropped, fallow, or idle) 9,657	

SECTION III - CROP PRODUCTION

a. CROPS	b. ACRES	a. CROPS	b. ACRES
CEREALS			
50 Barley (malt)		57 Wheat	
51 Barley (feed)		58 Other Cereals (specify)	
52 Corn		58 Other Cereals (specify)	
53 Oats	304	58 Other Cereals (specify)	
54 Rice		58 Other Cereals (specify)	
56 Sorghums (sorgo, kaffir, milo, etc.)		58 Other Cereals (specify)	
FORAGE			
61 Alfalfa hay	16	70 Other forage (specify)	1,153 (Wheat)
62 Other hay		70 Other forage (specify)	639 (Rangeland)
63 Irrigated pasture		70 Other forage (specify)	30 (Worms)
65 Silage or ensilage	25	70 Other forage (specify)	
70 Other forage (specify)	84 (Compost)	70 Other forage (specify)	
MISCELLANEOUS FIELD CROPS			
81 Beans, dry and edible	678	89 Sugar beets	4
82 Cotton: Lint (Upland)		90 Soybeans	
83 Cotton: Seed (Upland) ⁵		91 Other field crops (specify)	
84 Cotton: Lint (American-Pima)		91 Other field crops (specify)	
85 Cotton: Seed (American-Pima) ⁵		91 Other field crops (specify)	
86 Hops		91 Other field crops (specify)	
87 Mint		91 Other field crops (specify)	
VEGETABLES			
101 Asparagus		120 Peas, green (fresh market)	
102 Beans (processing)		121 Peppers (all kinds)	
103 Beans (fresh market)		122 Potatoes, early	2
104 Broccoli	223	123 Potatoes, late	
105 Cabbage	2	124 Squash	4
106 Carrots	2	100 Sweet Potatoes	
107 Cauliflower	2	125 Tomatoes (canning)	1,565
108 Celery		126 Tomatoes (fresh market)	2
109 Corn, sweet (processing)	414	114 Cantaloupe	151
110 Corn, sweet (fresh market)		116 Watermelon	78
111 Cucumbers		115 Honey Ball, Honeydew, etc.	47
112 Greens (kale, spinach, etc.)		127 Other vegetables (specify)	147 (Garlic)
113 Lettuce	2	127 Other vegetables (specify)	2 (Leeks)
117 Onions, dry		127 Other vegetables (specify)	
118 Onions, green	2	127 Other vegetables (specify)	
119 Peas, green (processing)		127 Other vegetables (specify)	

SECTION III - CROP PRODUCTION			
NURSERY			
a. CROPS	b. ACRES	a. CROPS	b. ACRES
137 Total Nursery	402		
SEED CROPS			
141 Alfalfa		148 Potato	
142 Clover		149 Sugar beet	
143 Corn		150 Other seeds (specify)	
144 Grass		150 Other seeds (specify)	
145 Lettuce		150 Other seeds (specify)	
146 Onion		150 Other seeds (specify)	
147 Pea		150 Other seeds (specify)	
FRUITS			
161 Apples		166 Lemons and Limes	88
162 Apricots	1,790	171 Kiwis	
158 Avocados		167 Olives	561
163 Berries, except strawberries		172 Oranges and tangerines	26
164 Cherries	1,611	173 Peaches	106
168 Dates		174 Pears	
159 Figs		172 Persimmons	29
169 Grapes, table		173 Pomegranets	
177 Grapes, wine	637	174 Prunes and Plums	
176 Grapes, raisin		175 Other fruits (specify)	2 (PomeLo)
170 Grapes, other		175 Other fruits (specify)	288 (Mandarins)
165 Grapefruit		175 Other fruits (specify)	2 (Pluots)
NUTS			
181 Almonds	21,185	184 Other nuts (specify)	
182 Pecans		184 Other nuts (specify)	
180 Pistachios	233	184 Other nuts (specify)	
183 Walnuts	1,146	184 Other nuts (specify)	
184 Other nuts (specify)		184 Other nuts (specify)	

1. Total of all irrigated acres listed, by individual crop, on this form
2. Irrigated nonagricultural acres, include family orchards and gardens, hobby farms, landscaped areas, etc.