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**BEFORE THE**

**CALIFORNIA STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD**

HEARING IN THE MATTER OF CALIFORNIA  
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES  
AND UNITED STATES BUREAU OF  
RECLAMATION REQUEST FOR A CHANGE  
IN POINT OF DIVERSION FOR CALIFORNIA  
WATER FIX

TESTIMONY OF ARMIN MUNÉVAR

I, Armin Munévar, do hereby declare:

**I. INTRODUCTION**

I am a Senior Engineer employed at CH2M. I received a Bachelor of Science degree in Civil Engineering from the University of California at Los Angeles (1991) and a Master of Science degree in Civil and Environmental Engineering from the University of California at Davis (1997). I am a registered Civil Engineer in the State of California. I have 22 years of experience in water resource systems modeling for complex water systems in California and the western United States. My experience includes the development and application of the CalSim II model, and application of the DSM2 model, for a range of Central Valley and Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta water resource management projects since 1998.

My responsibilities at CH2M include serving as the global technology lead for Integrated Water Resource Management, providing technical expertise on various water resource management projects, and directing staff to conduct technical studies. For the

1 California Water Fix (CWF), I have provided technical support on the CWF alternatives  
2 development and water resources modeling since 2007. A copy of my statement of  
3 qualifications has been submitted as Exhibit DWR-30.

4 In my testimony, I provide an overview of the models and modeling methodology  
5 used to analyze the CWF. More specifically, this testimony, in conjunction with Dr. Nader-  
6 Tehrani's separate testimony, is provided to present the modeling results from the CalSim II  
7 and DSM2 models used to evaluate projected changes in water supply, water quality, and  
8 water levels with the CWF that may affect legal users of water. The focus of this testimony  
9 is on potential changes in water supply. The focus of Dr. Nader-Tehrani's testimony is on  
10 changes in water quality and water levels.

11 II. OVERVIEW OF TESTIMONY

12 This testimony provides an overview of the computer modeling performed to  
13 evaluate changes in the water supply, water quality, and water levels in the Delta  
14 associated with the CWF Alternative 4A, the preferred alternative from the Recirculated  
15 Draft Environmental Impact Report/Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement  
16 (RDEIR/SDEIS). Alternative 4A is described by initial operational criteria referred to as  
17 scenarios H3 and H4. Specific initial operational criteria will be set at the time of Project  
18 approval. Further, the operational criteria could subsequently change based on adaptive  
19 management. To ensure that any operations considered within this change petition  
20 proceeding have been evaluated with regard to effects on legal users of water, the  
21 modeling uses a boundary analysis; specifically Boundary 1 and Boundary 2, representing  
22 the outer range of regulatory and operational conditions within which the CWF could  
23 conceivably operate in the future. In addition, modeling results using the initial operational  
24 range of the CWF, as represented through scenarios H3 and H4, are shown. These  
25 scenarios are consistent with and included in the range of alternatives evaluated in the  
26 Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement (EIR/EIS). These scenarios  
27 are evaluated considering climate change and sea level rise effects at about year 2025.

28 The modeling results are compared between the CWF scenarios and the No Action

1 Alternative (NAA).<sup>1</sup> This declaration describes the results of the scenario modeling,  
2 showing changes in reservoir storage and water deliveries to CVP and SWP contractors. In  
3 separate testimony, Dr. Nader-Tehrani will describe results related to Delta water quality  
4 and water levels.

### 5 III. OVERVIEW OF MODELS AND TOOLS

6 Several models and analytical methods were used to characterize and analyze the  
7 changes in water operations in the SWP and CVP systems under each alternative. The  
8 primary models used in the CWF analyses are the CalSim II and DSM2 models. These  
9 models represent the best available technical tools for purposes of evaluating the CWF  
10 water operations. The overall flow of information between the CalSim II and DSM2 models  
11 and the general application and use of outputs for the resource evaluations are shown in  
12 Figure 1. (Exhibit DWR-514, p. 1.) The models were used to compare and contrast the  
13 effects among various operating scenarios. The models incorporate a set of base  
14 assumptions<sup>2</sup>; the assumptions were then modified to reflect the operations associated with  
15 each of the scenarios. The output of the models is used to show the comparative  
16 difference in the conditions among the different scenarios.

17 In general, CalSim II is used to simulate the operations of the SWP and CVP,  
18 resulting in information on projected storage conditions, river flows, exports, deliveries, and  
19 delta inflows, and outflows. The output of this model is then used by the DSM2 model to  
20 simulate the hydrodynamics, water quality, and particle tracking within the Delta. With the  
21 information generated from these models, the water deliveries, flows, water quality, and  
22 water levels can be compared under different operating scenarios.

#### 23 A. CALSIM II Model

24 CalSim II is a mathematical model<sup>3</sup> developed jointly by the Department of Water  
25 Resources ("DWR") and the Bureau of Reclamation ("Reclamation") to evaluate SWP/CVP

26 <sup>1</sup> Based on CalSim II 2015 version modeling.

27 <sup>2</sup> The base assumptions are all non- project-specific assumptions.

28 <sup>3</sup> A systematic description of an object or phenomenon that shares important characteristics with the object or phenomenon. A simplified representation used to explain the workings of a real world system or event.

1 operations. CalSim II is the best available planning tool to evaluate SWP/CVP system  
2 operations and other water-related projects in California since May, 2002.

3 CalSim II is a monthly model that uses historical hydrologic information from October  
4 1922 to September 2003 to simulate CVP-SWP operations, including reservoir storage,  
5 water flows in the Delta, water exports, and water deliveries. The results from the model  
6 are used to evaluate various water project operations under the 82 year historic hydrology.

7 Inputs to CalSim II include water diversion requirements (demands), stream  
8 accretions and depletions, rim basin inflows, irrigation efficiencies, return flows, non-  
9 recoverable losses, and groundwater operations. Central Valley and tributary rim-basin  
10 hydrologic inputs are developed using a process designed to adjust the historical sequence  
11 of monthly stream flows over an 82- year period (1922 to 2003) to represent a sequence of  
12 flows at a future level of development. Adjustments to historical water supplies are  
13 determined by imposing future level land use on historical meteorological and hydrologic  
14 conditions. The resulting hydrology represents the water supply available from Central  
15 Valley streams to the SWP and CVP at a future level of development.

16 CalSim II uses pre-defined or generalized "rules" to approximate regulatory  
17 requirements, like D-1641. The rules are often specified as a function of water-year type or  
18 prior month's simulated storage or flow condition. The generalized rules have been  
19 developed based on historical operational trends and on extensive CVP/SWP operator  
20 input to provide a reasonable representation of the project operations over the simulated  
21 hydrologic conditions. However, the CalSim II model is not able to adjust these rules to  
22 respond to specific events that may have occurred historically, e.g., levee failures,  
23 fluctuations in barometric pressure that may have affected Delta tides and salinities, facility  
24 outages. CalSim II results should not be expected to exactly match actual operations in a  
25 specific month or year within the simulation period since operational decisions are evolving  
26 and informed by numerous real-time operational considerations. CalSim II results should  
27 only be used comparatively, evaluating relative changes from a common reference point.

28 i. D-1641 Water Quality Standards Incorporated Into CalSim II

1 In CalSim II, the reservoirs and SWP/CVP facilities are operated to assure the flow  
2 and water quality requirements for these systems are met. Meeting regulatory  
3 requirements, including Delta water quality objectives, is the highest operational priority in  
4 CalSim II.

5 The CalSim II model uses an Artificial Neural Network (ANN)<sup>4</sup> to approximate the  
6 complex flow-salinity relationships in the Delta. ANN models are commonly used to model  
7 complex relationships between inputs and outputs. The ANNs in CalSim II determine the  
8 flows (combination of Delta flows and exports) required to meet the salinity-related Delta  
9 standards. The ANNs in CalSim II emulate flow-salinity relationships derived from DSM2.  
10 Since the ANN is built to emulate the flow-salinity relationships from DSM2, CalSim II is  
11 capable of simulating future scenarios with significant changes to the Delta, for example  
12 sea level change. The ANN simulates salinity at five of the locations that have D-1641  
13 standards for salinity. The five locations are identified in Exhibit DWR-514, p. 2, Table 1  
14 and CalSim II also adjusts the operations of the New Melones Reservoir to meet D-1641 at  
15 San Joaquin River at Vernalis for those locations.

16 Since CalSim II is a model with a monthly time-step and a number of daily D-1641  
17 objectives are active during only portions of a month (e.g. April 1 to June 20 and June 20 to  
18 August 15), D-1641 objectives are calculated as a monthly weighted average.

19 ii. Customization of the CalSim II Model Network

20 The modeling for the CWF required customization of the CalSim II model network to  
21 include the proposed north delta diversion (NDD) along the Sacramento River and the  
22 Fremont Weir modification.<sup>5</sup> The NDD intakes and associated conveyance allow for  
23 SWP/CVP diversions on the Sacramento River between Clarksburg and Courtland.

24 <sup>4</sup> In machine learning and cognitive science, artificial neural networks (ANNs) are a family of models inspired  
25 by biological neural networks (the central nervous systems of animals, in particular the brain) which are used  
26 to estimate or approximate functions that can depend on a large number of inputs and are generally unknown.  
27 Artificial neural networks are generally presented as systems of interconnected "neurons" which exchange  
28 messages between each other. The connections have numeric weights that can be tuned based on  
experience, making neural nets adaptive to inputs and capable of learning.

<sup>5</sup> For the 2010 modeling, modification of Fremont Weir including the daily patterning was included in the  
CalSim II customization. For the 2015 modeling, modification of Fremont Weir was included in the base  
assumptions.

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1 analysis, DAYFLOW data for water years 1956-2003 were used as the basis for daily flow  
2 volume fractions. For each year in the period 1922-1955 daily pattern data was developed  
3 by selecting a reference water year from the 1956-2003 DAYFLOW dataset that had a  
4 similar volume of total annual unimpaired Delta inflow. The pattern for the reference year  
5 was then utilized as the daily flow volume fractions for the current year.

6 iv. Review and Development of CALSIM II

7 CalSim II is a public access model, meaning that it is publicly available for use by  
8 interested members of the public. In 2004 a modeling workgroup was formed to establish a  
9 common modeling framework for evaluating future projects' "common assumptions." As a  
10 result of the interaction between DWR, Reclamation and the modeling work group, CalSim  
11 II has been updated and improved over time.

12 CalSim II is the state of the art model for the purposes of comparing various CWF  
13 scenarios. It is a well-accepted model and has been used in multiple planning and  
14 regulatory processes, including but not limited to, the 2008 Fish and Wildlife Service and  
15 2009 National Marine Fisheries Service Endangered Species Act consultation on  
16 coordinated operations of the CVP and SWP ("2008 FWS BiOp" and "2009 NMFS BiOp"),  
17 and the related federal litigation. CalSim II was also used in the Reclamation's National  
18 Environmental Policy Act Environmental Impact Statement ("EIS") for the Coordinated  
19 Long-Term Operation of the Central Valley Project and State Water Project (2015).

20 CalSim II has informed the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water  
21 Board) during many proceedings, including as part of its triannual reviews of the Bay-Delta  
22 Water Quality Control Plan. DWR and the State Water Board also have an agreement  
23 whereby DWR completes CalSim II and other modeling runs at the request of the State  
24 Water Board staff in support of the Water Boards planning and regulatory decision-making  
25 processes.

26 DWR submits annual reports to the State Water Board updating the State Water  
27 Board on DWR's progress in further refining CalSim II, as well as its other modeling tools.  
28 (See <http://baydeltaoffice.water.ca.gov/modeling/deltamodeling/AR2014/AR-2014-All.pdf>.)

1 CalSim II has been subject to peer review. In 2003, the California Bay Delta  
2 Authority Science Program sponsored a peer review panel that issued a report titled, "A  
3 Strategic review of CalSim II and its Use for Water planning, Management, and Operations  
4 in Central California." (Available at:  
5 <http://baydeltaoffice.water.ca.gov/modeling/hydrology/CalSimII/>.) DWR responded to the  
6 peer review in a 2004 report titled "Peer Review Response, A Report by DWR/Reclamation  
7 in Reply to the Peer Review of the CalSim II Model Sponsored by the CALFED Science  
8 Program" in December 2003. (Available at:  
9 <http://baydeltaoffice.water.ca.gov/modeling/hydrology/CalSimII/>.)

10 In its 2004 peer review response at p. 27, DWR highlighted the following remarks  
11 from the California Bay Delta Authority Science Program:

12  
13 We believe the use of an optimization engine for simulating the  
14 hydrology and for making allocation decisions is an appropriate  
15 approach and is in fact the approach many serious efforts of this kind  
16 are using.

17 And,

18 CalSim II represents a state-of-the art modeling system that is similar  
19 in general concept, while differing in specific details, to other data-  
20 driven river basin modeling systems such as ARSP, MODSIM, OASIS,  
21 REALM, RiverWare, and WEAP.

22 In its 2004 peer review response at p. 27, DWR concluded:

23 DWR and Reclamation believe that CalSim-II is an adequate model for  
24 planning studies for new storage and conveyance facilities in the CVP  
25 & SWP systems....

26 CalSim II has also been peer reviewed as part of the publication of the model. See,  
27 Draper, A.J., Munévar, A., Arora, S. K., Reyes, E., Parker, N.L., Chung, F.I., Peterson, L.E.  
28 2004. CALSIM: Generalized Model for Reservoir System Analysis, Journal of Water  
Resources Planning and Management, 130:6(480). DWR completed a quasi-validation of  
the CALSIM II model in 2003. See, CalSim II Simulation of Historical SWP/CVP  
Operations, Technical Memorandum Report, November 2003 ("CALSIM II Simulation  
Study"). The CalSim II Simulation Study showed that CalSim II could approximate historic



1 trends suggesting that CALSIM II was a reasonable tool for water resource planning.

2 The CalSim II Simulation Study results that are summarized in Exhibit DWR-514,  
3 p.3, Table 2 show that simulated SWP Table A and CVP south-of-Delta deliveries during  
4 the drought (1987-1992) were within 5 percent of historical values, suggesting a close fit  
5 between simulated and actual values.

6 A comparison of Sacramento Valley inflow to the Delta (flow at Freeport) is a good  
7 measure of how well Sacramento Valley hydrology is simulated by CalSim II. Exhibit DWR-  
8 514, p. 3, Table 2 shows that for this quasi-validation run CalSim II simulated Delta inflows  
9 were 0.3 percent greater than historical, a reasonably close fit between simulated and  
10 actual values.

11 Comparison of the Net Delta Outflow Index, a measure of how well the Sacramento-  
12 San Joaquin Delta is represented by CalSim II, also show a close fit between simulated  
13 and actual. Exhibit DWR-514, p. 3, Table 2 shows simulated values are 3.5 percent less  
14 than historical during the 1987-1992 time-period. This exhibit also shows that simulated  
15 long-term (1975-1998) average deliveries compare quite well and are within 7 percent of  
16 historical values, suggesting a reasonably close fit between simulated and actual values.  
17 DWR and Reclamation have continued to improve CalSim II since 2003.

18 i. Comparison of CALSIM II 2010 and 2015

19 In an effort to maintain consistency while developing the CWF EIR/EIS, DWR used  
20 the CalSim II 2010 version throughout the multiple-year development of the Draft EIR/EIS  
21 and the RDEIR/EIS. At the request of the state and federal fisheries agencies, the CalSim  
22 II 2015 version was used for the draft biological assessment. This same model version is  
23 also used for the presentation of evidence in support of this petition. The specific updates  
24 to CalSim II that were included in the 2015 version are described in Exhibit DWR-514, p. 4,  
25 Table 3.

26 A comparison between the CalSim II 2010 and CalSim II 2015 update model results  
27 show similar system-wide operations and leads to similar conclusions in terms of the  
28 overall changes in water supply and Delta water quality associated with CWF scenarios in

1 comparison with the NAA.

2 B. DSM2

3 DSM2 is a one-dimensional hydrodynamic and water quality simulation model used  
4 to simulate hydrodynamics and water quality in the Delta. DSM2 represents the best  
5 available planning model for Delta tidal hydrodynamics and salinity modeling. It is  
6 appropriate for describing the existing conditions in the Delta, as well as performing  
7 simulations for the assessment of incremental changes caused by future facilities and  
8 operations. The DSM2 HYDRO simulates velocities and water surface elevations and its  
9 output provides the flow input for QUAL, a module that simulates fate and transport of  
10 conservative and non-conservative water quality constituents, including salts, given a flow  
11 field simulated by HYDRO.

12 Estimates for all the Delta river inflows and Delta diversions (including SWP/CVP)  
13 from CalSim II are used to drive the DSM2-Hydro and QUAL for estimating tidally-based  
14 flows, stage, velocity, and salt transport within the estuary. The results from CalSim II and  
15 DSM2 are used to inform the understanding of the overall effects of the CWF including  
16 changes in water supply, water quality and water levels in the Delta.

17 CalSim II uses ANN models to estimate salinity at selected compliance stations in  
18 the Delta estuary. The ANN models are used to describe simplified flow-salinity  
19 relationships to determine water operations suitable for operating to D-1641. The ANN  
20 models are calibrated based on detailed hydrodynamics and salinity modeling of the Delta  
21 using the DSM2. All operational scenarios modeled for purposes of this hearing make the  
22 same climate change assumptions. Because the assumptions are the same, climate  
23 change is not a variable that will be expected to affect the comparison of results.

24 C. APPROPRIATE USE OF MODELS

25 CalSim II and DSM2 results are appropriately used comparatively. Because CalSim  
26 II relies on generalized rules, a coarse representation of the project operations, adjusted  
27 hydrologic conditions to reflect future demands and land use, and no specific operations in  
28 response to extreme events, results should not be expected to exactly match what

1 operators might do in a specific month or year within the simulation period. In reality, the  
2 operators would be informed by numerous real-time considerations such as salinity  
3 monitoring.

4 When comparing CalSim II results to historical information, it is important to note  
5 major changes to the system have occurred such as facilities coming on line, availability of  
6 Trinity Basin water, growth in demands, changes in land use, and changes in regulatory  
7 requirements such as the 2008 USFWS and 2009 NMFS BiOps. Any such comparisons  
8 should involve similar conditions. Even with similar facility, land use, demands, and  
9 regulatory conditions, differences would be expected due to specific actions in response to  
10 real-time events, such as levee failures, gate operations, Delta tides, and facility outages.

11 One noteworthy difference in the current modeling is that CalSim II results show that  
12 the September upstream reservoir releases are consistently lower in the drier years  
13 compared to the historical values. Although there are detailed model inputs and  
14 assumptions, the CalSim II results may differ from real-time operations given that not all of  
15 the regulatory requirements (e.g. upstream temperature requirements, reservoir release  
16 ramping rates, etc.) or real-time operational adjustments to Shasta operations are modeled  
17 in CalSim II.

18 The upstream reservoir releases in real-time are determined based on many factors  
19 such as available cold water pool within the reservoirs, In-Basin use including Delta flow  
20 requirements, forecasted hydrology, and unforeseen demands, among other factors. Many  
21 of the factors involve day-to-day decision-making by the SWP/CVP operators taking into  
22 account the recommendations from many of the decision-making/advisory teams such as  
23 the Sacramento River Temperature Task Group (SRTTG), Water Operations Management  
24 Team (WOMT), b2 interagency team (B2IT), and American River Operations Group, to  
25 name a few. These real time operations decisions based on the input and  
26 recommendations listed above do not follow a precise operation pattern that can be  
27 implemented into CalSim II. Therefore, CalSim II does not take into account all of the  
28 factors identified above given that it includes a generalized representation of the likely long-

1 term operations.

2 Delta SWP/CVP diversions in CalSim II are a function of many factors including  
3 physical pumping capacities, health and safety pumping requirements, south-of-Delta  
4 allocations, monthly demand patterns, available SWP/CVP Delta diversion capacities  
5 considering regulatory and operational constraints, and the San Luis rule curve (rule curve).  
6 The rule curve is an input to CalSim II that provides a target storage each month that is  
7 dependent on south-of-Delta allocation and upstream reservoir storage. The rule curve  
8 allows CalSim II to emulate judgment of the operators in balancing the north-of-Delta and  
9 south-of-Delta storage conditions. The rule curve could differ depending on the available  
10 SWP/CVP Delta diversion capacity during winter and spring months and the need to  
11 protect upstream carryover storage in the fall months. In the absence of any other  
12 operating criteria controlling the upstream reservoir releases or the Delta SWP/CVP  
13 diversions, different rule curves can result in differences in upstream reservoir release  
14 patterns and SWP/CVP Delta diversions.

15 When system wide storage levels are at or near dead pool, also described as  
16 stressed water supply conditions, the CalSim II model results should only be an indicator of  
17 stressed water supply conditions and should not necessarily be understood to reflect  
18 actually what would occur in the future under a given scenario.

19 Appropriate use of model results is important. While there are certain components  
20 in the model that are downscaled to a daily time step (simulated or approximated  
21 hydrology), the results of those daily conditions are always averaged to a monthly time  
22 step. As an example, a certain number of days with and without the action is calculated  
23 and the monthly result is calculated using a day-weighted average based on the total  
24 number of days in that month. However, ultimately model operational decisions based on  
25 those components are made on a monthly basis. Therefore, the use of sub-monthly results  
26 of CalSim II should be used with caution.

27 Because it is a simulation, based on a combination of historical hydrology, the  
28 current regulatory environment and projected changes to the hydrology due to climate

1 change, CalSim II cannot be calibrated and therefore, should not be used in a predictive  
2 manner. CalSim II results are intended to be used in a comparative manner, which allows  
3 for assessing the changes in the SWP/CVP system operations and resulting incremental  
4 effects between two scenarios. The model should be used with caution where absolute  
5 results are needed in instances such as determining effects based on a threshold,  
6 prescribing seasonal operations, or predicting flows or water deliveries for any real-time  
7 operations.

8 In summary, the CalSim II and DSM2 results should only be used comparatively. As  
9 explained in the RDEIR/SDEIS:

10  
11 Understanding the uncertainties and limitations in the modeling and  
12 assessment approach is important for interpreting the results and  
13 effects analysis, including assessment of compliance with water quality  
14 objectives. ... In light of these limitations, the assessment of  
15 compliance is conducted in terms of assessing the overall direction  
16 and degree to which Delta chloride would be affected relative to a  
baseline, and discussion of compliance does not imply that the  
alternative would literally cause Delta chloride to be out of compliance  
a certain period of time. In other words, the model results are used in a  
comparative mode, not a predictive mode.

17 Executed on 27 day of May, 2016 in Sacramento, California.  
18 (SWRCB-3, Appendix 8G.1, Chloride Methodology.) Because of the technical limitation of  
19 the models, they cannot reliably predict specific operations. The models should only be  
20 used to estimate trends in a comparative framework.

21 D. INCORPORATION OF THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND SEA  
22 LEVEL RISE

23 Climate and sea level changes are incorporated into the CalSim II model in two  
24 ways: changes to the input hydrology and changes to the ANNs to reflect a modified flow-  
25 salinity relationship in the Delta due to sea level rise. The application of climate information  
26 in the CWF modeling represents the best science available at the time, and the methods for  
27 application in CWF modeling were developed in conjunction with DWR, Reclamation,  
28 USFWS, and NOAA Fisheries technical staff. The input hydrology and sea level rise

1 assumptions that represent 2025 climate change conditions are consistent with the  
2 methodology described in SWRCB-4, Appendix 5A. All operational scenarios modeled for  
3 purposes of this hearing make the same climate change assumptions. Because the  
4 assumptions are the same, climate change is not a variable that will be expected to affect  
5 the comparison of results.

6 II. MODELING SCENARIOS

7 In order to evaluate the effects of CWF under a range of operational and regulatory  
8 conditions, several modeling scenarios were prepared to inform decision-making and  
9 disclosure of effects. These include four CWF scenarios:

- 10 • Boundary 1
- 11 • Boundary 2
- 12 • H3 –Initial Project Operational Range
- 13 • H4 – Initial Project Operational Range

14 Each of the scenarios with the CWF facilities and operations is compared to the NAA  
15 base case to evaluate areas in which the project changes conditions and the seasonality  
16 and magnitude of such changes. The change in hydrologic response or system conditions  
17 is important information related to water-dependent resources in the Sacramento and San  
18 Joaquin River watersheds.

19 Each of the scenarios is briefly described below and key assumption differences are  
20 summarized in Exhibit DWR-515. Each of the CWF scenarios includes the 9,000 cfs north  
21 Delta diversion facility and associated operations.

22 A. NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE

23 The NAA simulation includes the existing infrastructure, existing regulatory  
24 restrictions including the recent Biological Opinions, future demands, climate, and sea level  
25 rise at about year 2025 and reasonably foreseeable facilities and operational rules. This  
26 base case model has a similar intent to the NEPA NAA in the EIR/EIS and it is being  
27 referred to as the NAA; however, this model has been updated since the original EIR/EIS  
28 NAA modeling in April 2010. Both scenarios incorporate the effects of climate change and

1 sea level rise based upon an Early Long Term (ELT) climate scenario that was developed  
2 around projected future conditions for the year 2025. Modeling performed for the NAA  
3 shows how the current project facilities would perform in comparison to the CWF facilities  
4 with similar base assumptions.

#### 5 B. CWF CHANGE IN POINT OF DIVERSION BOUNDARY SCENARIOS

6 As described in Ms. Pierre's Testimony, two boundary scenarios were developed for  
7 purposes of disclosing effects under a wide range of operational and regulatory  
8 assumptions. (Exhibit DWR-51.) These boundary scenarios should not be considered as  
9 the proposed operational range of the CWF, but reflect bookends to illustrate the effects on  
10 other legal uses of water.

11 Boundary 1 reflects a condition of less regulatory restriction on operations than the  
12 NAA. In this scenario, Delta outflow objectives are set per the D-1641 requirements. The  
13 Fall X2 and San Joaquin River inflow-export components from the Biological Opinions are  
14 not included in this scenario.

15 Conversely, Boundary 2 reflects a condition of significantly increased delta outflow  
16 targets and increased restrictions on south delta exports as compared to the NAA. The  
17 assumptions for this scenario were guided by SWRCB staff. In this scenario, Delta outflow  
18 targets are significantly increased throughout the year, but particularly during winter and  
19 spring. More restrictive requirements were set for Old and Middle River (OMR) flows  
20 throughout the year that limit south Delta pumping substantially during January through  
21 June, and also impose further restrictions during July through December. In addition,  
22 modeling for Boundary 2 includes a fully-closed Head of Old River Gate during spring  
23 months which further reduces the amount of San Joaquin River water entering Old and  
24 Middle Rivers.

#### 25 C. CWF INITIAL OPERATIONAL RANGE SCENARIOS

26 The CWF includes a range of initial operational criteria known as H3 and H4. These  
27 scenarios include similar or more restrictive operational assumptions for Delta outflow and  
28 OMR flows than the NAA. In both H3 and H4 scenarios, the San Joaquin River inflow-

1 export component of the NMFS Biological Opinion is replaced with more restrictive OMR  
2 flow requirements that have been developed in consultation with fishery agencies.

3 Scenario H3 includes D-1641 and Fall X2 outflow requirements, while scenario H4  
4 increases the Delta outflow requirements beyond those in H3 during March through May.

### 5 III. MODELING RESULTS

6 CalSim II modeling simulations were developed for the NAA and the four CWF  
7 scenarios. This testimony presents and describes the results of the CalSim II scenario  
8 modeling, showing changes in water deliveries to CVP and SWP contractors, delta exports,  
9 and reservoir storage.

#### 10 A. WATER CONTRACTOR DELIVERIES

11 CalSim II simulates water deliveries to CVP, SWP, and other water right holders  
12 throughout the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys. Water deliveries to CVP  
13 Sacramento River Settlement Contractors and CVP north of Delta federal wildlife refuges  
14 are shown in Figure 2 and Figure 3, respectively. (Exhibit DWR-514, pp. 5-6.) As shown in  
15 the figures, these CVP water deliveries are essentially unchanged in the CWF scenarios  
16 compared to the NAA. Long-term average deliveries to these contractors are essentially  
17 identical to NAA. Critical year type deliveries differ by less than 1 percent.

18 Water deliveries to CVP Exchange Contractors and CVP south of Delta federal  
19 wildlife refuges (firm level 2 demand) are shown in Figure 4 and Figure 5, respectively.  
20 (Exhibit DWR-514, pp. 7-8.) As shown in the figures, these south of Delta water deliveries  
21 are essentially unchanged in the CWF scenarios compared to the NAA. Long-term  
22 average deliveries to these contractors are identical to NAA. Critical year type deliveries  
23 refuges differ by less than 0.5 percent.

24 Water deliveries to SWP Feather River Service Area contractors are shown in Figure  
25 6. (Exhibit DWR-514, p. 9.) As shown in this figure, deliveries to these SWP contractors  
26 are similar in the CWF scenarios compared to the NAA. Long-term average deliveries to  
27 these contractors are equal or higher with critical year type increases of less than 5  
28 percent.



1 The SWP and CVP also deliver project supply to agricultural and municipal and  
2 industrial water contractors both north and south of the Delta. The deliveries to these  
3 contractors vary considerably from year to year and are based on reservoir storage  
4 conditions, hydrology, regulatory conditions, and the operational capability of the SWP and  
5 CVP. Deliveries to these contractors are particularly sensitive to changes in facility  
6 operations and/or regulatory requirements placed on the SWP or CVP.

7 Figures 7 and 8 show the deliveries to CVP north of Delta Agricultural Water Service  
8 and Municipal and Industrial Water Service contractors, respectively. (Exhibit DWR-514,  
9 pp. 10-11.) As shown in these figures, long-term average deliveries to CVP north of Delta  
10 water service contractors is increased under all CWF scenarios as compared to the NAA.  
11 Deliveries to these contractors are increased for all water year types under the Boundary 1,  
12 H3, and H4 scenarios. Under the high outflow Boundary 2 scenario, deliveries to these  
13 contractors are reduced in dry and critical years, as compared to the NAA, by less than 5  
14 percent.

15 Figure 9 shows the deliveries to SWP north of Delta contractors. (Exhibit DWR-514,  
16 p. 12.) As shown in this figure, long-term average deliveries and dry and critical year type  
17 deliveries to SWP north of Delta contractors are increased under all CWF scenarios as  
18 compared to the NAA. Under the Boundary 1 scenario, deliveries to these contractors are  
19 improved for all water year types. Under H4 and, to a lesser extent, Boundary 2, deliveries  
20 to these contractors are reduced in wet, above normal, and below normal year types by  
21 less than 4 percent due to increased releases for Delta outflow from Lake Oroville.

22 The majority of the project water service deliveries of the SWP and CVP are to  
23 contractors south of the Delta. Annual south of Delta SWP and CVP demands exceed 6  
24 million acre-feet. However, full delivery to these contractors has rarely been provided  
25 historically, and under the current regulatory assumptions in the NAA full contract delivery  
26 will be increasingly unlikely. Figure 10 shows the simulated combined SWP and CVP  
27 deliveries to south of Delta water service contractors. (Exhibit DWR-514, p. 13.) As shown  
28 in the figure, deliveries to these contractors are highly sensitive to operational and

1 regulatory assumptions. Simulated long-term average deliveries range from approximately  
2 1,100,000 acre-feet higher (a 34 percent increase) under the Boundary 1 scenario to  
3 1,100,000 acre-feet lower (a 33 percent decrease) under the Boundary 2 scenario, as  
4 compared to the NAA. For all year types, scenarios H3 and H4 fall between Boundary 1  
5 and Boundary 2 scenarios.

#### 6 B. SWP AND CVP DELTA EXPORTS

7 Delta exports is a useful metric to evaluate broad changes in SWP and CVP water  
8 delivery capability or reliability. CalSim II simulates delta exports as a function of upstream  
9 releases, water entering the delta, delta outflow requirements, export limits, water quality  
10 requirements, gate operations, south of delta storage levels, demands, and other  
11 operational considerations. Under high outflow requirements, restrictive OMR flow  
12 requirements, and other export restrictions, SWP and CVP delta exports are reduced.  
13 Conversely, under more flexible operations that permit upstream releases or surplus  
14 supplies to be transferred to San Luis Reservoir or south of delta demands, SWP and CVP  
15 delta exports are increased.

16 Figure 11 shows the simulated SWP and CVP delta exports for all years as an  
17 exceedance plot. (Exhibit DWR-514, p. 14.) The boundary scenarios, Boundary 1 and 2,  
18 provide a broad range of delta exports ranging from an export reduction (in Boundary 2) of  
19 about 1,100,000 acre-feet per year (24 percent decrease) to about 1,200,000 acre-feet per  
20 year (in Boundary 1) higher exports (25 percent increase) as compared to the NAA. The  
21 CWF proposed operational range scenarios, H3 and H4, reflect a more modest range of  
22 roughly equivalent to the NAA to about 500,000 acre-feet per year increase (10 percent  
23 increase) as compared to the NAA. Under scenarios H3 and H4, delta export increases  
24 occur primarily during wetter year types and wet hydrologic conditions.

#### 25 C. SWP AND CVP RESERVOIR STORAGE

26 End of September SWP and CVP reservoir storage is another useful metric to  
27 evaluate changes in SWP and CVP operations. CalSim II simulates storage in the major  
28 SWP and CVP reservoirs as a function of instream flow requirements, upstream water

rights, water service contractor allocations, delta flow and salinity requirements, reservoir rule curves, south of delta storage levels, and other operational considerations. CalSim II modeling attempts to maintain minimum end of year storage levels in each major reservoir based on operator input. However, under the most extreme (dry) hydrologic conditions, these levels are not always attainable in CalSim II modeling due to competing water right or regulatory flow needs downstream of these reservoirs. Under real-time operations, operators have greater flexibility than that included in the modeling. As such, the appropriate use of the modeling is to compare storage volume outcomes across the scenarios.

End of September (EOS) storage volumes are shown for Shasta, Oroville, Folsom, and Trinity Reservoirs in Figures 12 through 15. (Exhibit DWR-514, pp. 15-18.) Simulated EOS storage conditions at Shasta, Oroville, and Trinity Reservoirs under the CWF scenarios are similar or higher than the NAA conditions across the entire range of hydrologic conditions. Boundary 1 and Boundary 2 scenarios result in the highest carryover storage levels due to greater flexibility in operations (Boundary 1) and substantially reduced export capability (Boundary 2), while scenarios H3 and H4 are more similar to NAA. Scenarios H3 and H4 are similar to NAA primarily due to similar Delta outflow requirements. Simulated EOS storage conditions at Folsom Reservoir are similar or higher than the NAA for the lower half of years (reflected in the left half of Figure 14, and below 450,000 acre-feet carryover storage). (Exhibit DWR-514, p. 17.) Higher EOS storage occurs in the Boundary 1 scenario for the entire range of hydrologic conditions due to the lower fall outflow needs and greater operational flexibility in this scenario. At EOS storage levels greater than 500,000 acre-feet, scenarios Boundary 2, H3, and H4 result in slightly decreased carryover storage.

#### IV. CALSIM II MODELING CONCLUSIONS

CalSim II modeling was performed for a range of CWF scenarios to characterize and analyze the operational changes in water operations in the SWP and CVP systems under a range of conditions. CalSim II represents the best available model of SWP and CVP

1 operations and comprehensive hydrology of the Central Valley. The model and results  
2 presented in this testimony reflect the outcome of the recent refinements of the CalSim II  
3 and DSM2 models. While the models reflect the best available analytical tools for this  
4 evaluation, the models are necessarily mathematical simplifications of the physical system  
5 and operational decisions. Therefore, the appropriate use of the CALSIM II and DSM2  
6 models is through comparison of one or more model simulations to a reference simulation.  
7 The results for water deliveries, SWP and CVP exports, and reservoir storage have been  
8 presented four CWF scenarios and compared to the NAA scenario.

9 The results from the CalSim II modeling suggest the following conclusions:

- 10 • Water deliveries to CVP and SWP contractors, including Settlement Contractors,  
11 Exchange Contractors, Refuge Level 2, and Feather River Service Area Contractors,  
12 are provided at the same level as the NAA under all CWF scenarios. There were no  
13 substantial differences in the simulated long-term average deliveries to these  
14 contractors, and maximum decreases in critical years were less than 1 percent.
- 15 • Simulated long-term average deliveries to CVP and SWP north of Delta water  
16 service contractors were similar or higher than NAA under most CWF scenarios.  
17 Reduced deliveries to these contractors did result under the Boundary 2 and H4  
18 scenarios for some year types due to changing Delta outflow objectives under these  
19 scenarios. Year type reductions were always less than 5 percent.
- 20 • Model simulations suggest significant changes in south of Delta deliveries to SWP  
21 and CVP water service contractors. The boundary scenarios reflect a range of a 34  
22 percent increase to a 33 percent decrease in deliveries to these contractors.
- 23 • CalSim II modeling suggests a broad range of changes in long-term average SWP  
24 and CVP delta exports under the boundary scenarios; roughly 1,200,000 acre-feet  
25 per year increase to 1,100,000 acre-feet per year decrease. Simulated SWP and  
26 CVP delta export increases under the CWF initial project operational range is from  
27 essentially from no change compared to NAA to a 10 percent increase over NAA.

- Simulated reservoir EOS storage levels in major SWP and CVP reservoirs are similar or higher than the NAA under CWF scenarios for the range of storage levels of concern. Slightly lower storage levels are simulated at Folsom Reservoir for EOS volumes above 500,000 acre-feet.

Modeling results for delta salinity and water levels simulated from the DSM2 model are included in Dr. Nader-Tehrani's separate testimony.

Executed on this 31 day of May, 2016 in Sacramento, California.

  
Armin Munévar