Beyond the Peripheral Canal



ENVISIONING FUTURES FOR THE SACRAMENTO-SAN JOAQUIN DELTA

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Envisioning Futures for the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta - Report and Project

 Delta possibilities and alternatives through a technical/scientific process

Non-partisan and non-stakeholder effort

 Content developed in year-long collaboration among authors, with broader discussions

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Major Themes

- Current Delta is unsustainable for almost all stakeholders
- Improved understanding of the Delta provides opportunities for new solutions
- Promising alternatives exist
- Most Delta users have ability to adapt
- Promising solutions are unlikely to arise from a stakeholder-only process

- Why the Delta matters
- California's Delta crisis
- New thinking: ecosystem and adaptation
- Some long-term alternatives
- Screening of alternatives
- Recommendations

The Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta



Why the Delta Matters to Californians



Water Supply



Agriculture



Ecosystem



Infrastructure





Housing

Recreation

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- Conclusions and recommendations

A Three-pronged Crisis

Levees at increasing risk
 – Sea level rise and sinking land
 – Floods and earthquakes

Steep declines in many fish species

- Many are "listed"

 Culprits: invasive species, habitat loss, pumps

Governing institutions lacking
 Resurgence of legal actions

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Since 1920s, California Policy Has Aimed to Keep the Delta Fresh

WHEN THE RIVERS ARE LOW, SALT WATER FROM THE OCEAN FLOWS INTO THE SLOUGHS AND CHANNELS OF THE DELTA, THREATENING THE FERTILITY OF RICH ISLAND FARMS.

SACRAMENTO

1945 USBR report

Delta farmers and water exporters benefit from low salinity

Historically, Delta Salinity Fluctuated



Static, Freshwater Delta Not Good for Native Species

- Native species evolved in a fluctuating Delta
- Alien species have taken hold and harm native species
- Alien species do best with constant salinity (fresh or saline)
- Restoring fluctuating conditions may be key to native species' survival



Asiatic clam



Brazilian waterweed



Overbite clam

Adaptation Will Occur

- Adaptation is unavoidable, since the current Delta is unsustainable
- All interests can adapt to some changes in Delta policy
- Available tools for urban and farm sectors
 - New interties, water marketing, conservation
 - Conjunctive use of SW and GW, recycling and desalination
 - Shifting crop mixes

 Economic costs are finite, but can be large for some water users

Adaptation Potential of Delta Agriculture to Changes in Salinity

- New tool: Delta agricultural production model (DAP)
- Currently: Low productivity in western and central Delta
- Salinity increases would reduce profits, but large areas of Delta not likely to be affected



Statewide Costs of Changing Delta Water Management

- Statewide integrated engineering-optimization model (CALVIN)
- Integrates hydrology, infrastructure, operations, economic performance, and environmental flows
- Models economical adaptations to changed conditions



Why We Need a New Delta Policy

Existing Delta policy is unsustainable
 All interests are getting worse together

 Delta failure would be disastrous for state, regional, and local interests

 Better ecosystem understanding points to promising new solutions

 Stakeholders can better adapt to new solutions than continue with the current high-risk policy

Promising alternatives exist

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Nine Delta Alternatives

- Freshwater Delta
 - Two levee-based alternatives
 - Physical salinity barrier
- Fluctuating Delta

 Two peripheral canal alternatives
 Armored-island aqueduct
- Reduced-exports Delta (*also fluctuating)
 - Opportunistic Delta*
 - Eco-Delta*
 - Abandoned Delta

2) Fortress Delta: Dutch Standards of Flood Protection – A Big Jump

Keeps Delta fresh

- Strategic levees become much more reliable...
- Aids urbanization
- ...but many islands lose protection



5) South Delta Restoration Aqueduct: A New Peripheral Canal Idea

- Improves S. Delta and lower San Joaquin River water quality
- Ends VAMP, S. Delta Barriers, Stockton Ship Channel programs
- Lower San Joaquin flood bypass for flood control and ecosystem benefits



6) Armored-Island Aqueduct: A Through-Delta Solution

- Armor main channels, close others to maintain conveyance
- Keeps eastern Delta fresh
- Allows western and central Delta to fluctuate



8) Eco-Delta: An Example of Local Specialization

- Allows opportunistic pumping, but at lower levels
- Promotes fluctuating western Delta
- Specialized restoration of islands, bypasses



9) Abandoned Delta: Letting Nature Take its Course

- Abandon an unreliable resource
- 2-in-3 probability of abrupt change from earthquake or flooding
- End of water exports
- Salinity fluctuations in western Delta



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Fluctuating Delta Alternatives Are Most Promising

Alternatives	Environmental Performance	Annual Water Exports	Economic and Financial Costs
1. Levees as Usual	Poor	0 – 6+ maf	~\$2 Billion + failures
2. Fortress Delta	Poor	6+ maf	> \$4 Billion + lost islands
3. Saltwater Barrier	Poor		\$2 – 3 Billion + lost islands
4. Peripheral Canal Plus	Promising - allows Delta to fluctuate		\$2 – 3 Billion + < \$70 M/year
5. South Delta Aqueduct			\$2 – 3 Billion + < \$41 M/year
6. Armored-Island Aqueduct	Mixed		\$1 – 2 Billion + < \$30 M/year
7. Opportunistic Delta	Promising	2 – 8 maf	\$0.7 – 2.2 Billion + < \$170 M/year
8. Eco-Delta	Best?	1 – 5 maf	Several \$ Billion + < \$600 M/year
9. Abandoned Delta	Poor	0	\$500 Million + ~\$1.2 Billion/year

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Steps Needed for a Long-term Solution

Focus on promising alternatives

 Create technical track to explore solutions with problem-solving R&D

 Enhance regional and statewide representation in Delta land use decisions (e.g. SF BCDC)

Implement "beneficiaries pay" financing

 Establish mitigation mechanisms – everyone will not "get better together"

"No Regrets" Short-term Actions

- Emergency preparedness
- "Do not resuscitate" list for some islands
- Delta land use
 - Flood control guidelines for urbanization
 - Habitat protection

Restoration projects for pelagic fish habitat

Questions?

 Full report, research brief, and other materials at: www.ppic.org and watershed.ucdavis.edu



Public Policy Institute of California

Begin Delta Solutions Program

 Develop a solution-oriented scientific and technical program

- Relatively quick study examples
 - Biological habitat objectives
 - Hydrodynamics of salinity fluctuation
 - Institutions for guarantees and beneficiary pays
 - Island economics and risks
 - Initial water operations and economics

Technical support to policy process