

A few notes before the presentation

- The Shasta surface water-groundwater model and model report posted on the Water Board webpage currently include results for only two scenarios: the **Base Case Scenario** and the **Unimpaired Flow Scenario**
- Additional scenarios will be evaluated after verification of the model and confirmation that the model is **sufficiently calibrated and robust** to produce reliable results
- **Your comments** represent an important step in the verification and improvement of the model
- After public comments are received and addressed, the model report will undergo a **CalEPA external peer review process**
 - More information is available at: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/resources/peer_review/
- This Shasta surface water-groundwater model serves as the foundation for two additional watershed-wide tools for the Shasta watershed: a **Water Temperature Tool** and a **Water Allocation Tool**

A few notes before the presentation

- Folders and files related to the Shasta surface water–groundwater model are posted at: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drought/scott_shasta_rivers/
- Please check out the Long-Term Flow Efforts section.

Long-Term Flow Efforts

- May 7, 2026 - Notice of Opportunity for Public Comment and Virtual Meetings - Draft Shasta River Watershed Groundwater and Surface Water Model and Model Report

Link to
Download the Model

Link to
Download the Model Report and the
Shasta River Watershed Schematic

Integrated Surface Water and Groundwater Modeling of the Shasta River Watershed

Presented By:

John Riverson, Paradigm/Ulteig

Vivek Bedekar, SSP&A

May 28, 2026



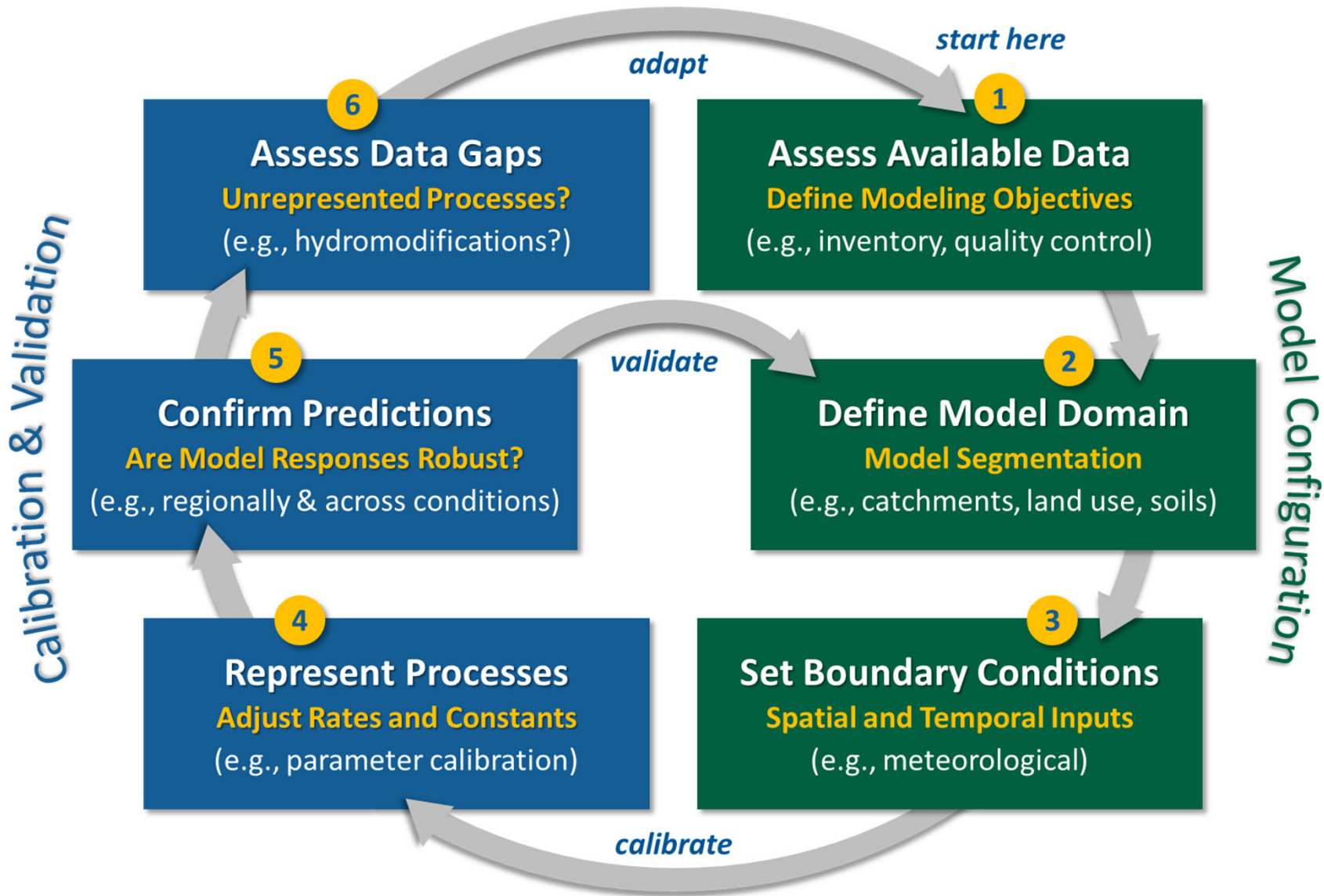
S.S. Papadopoulos & Associates, Inc.
Environmental & Water Resource Consultants



Study Objectives

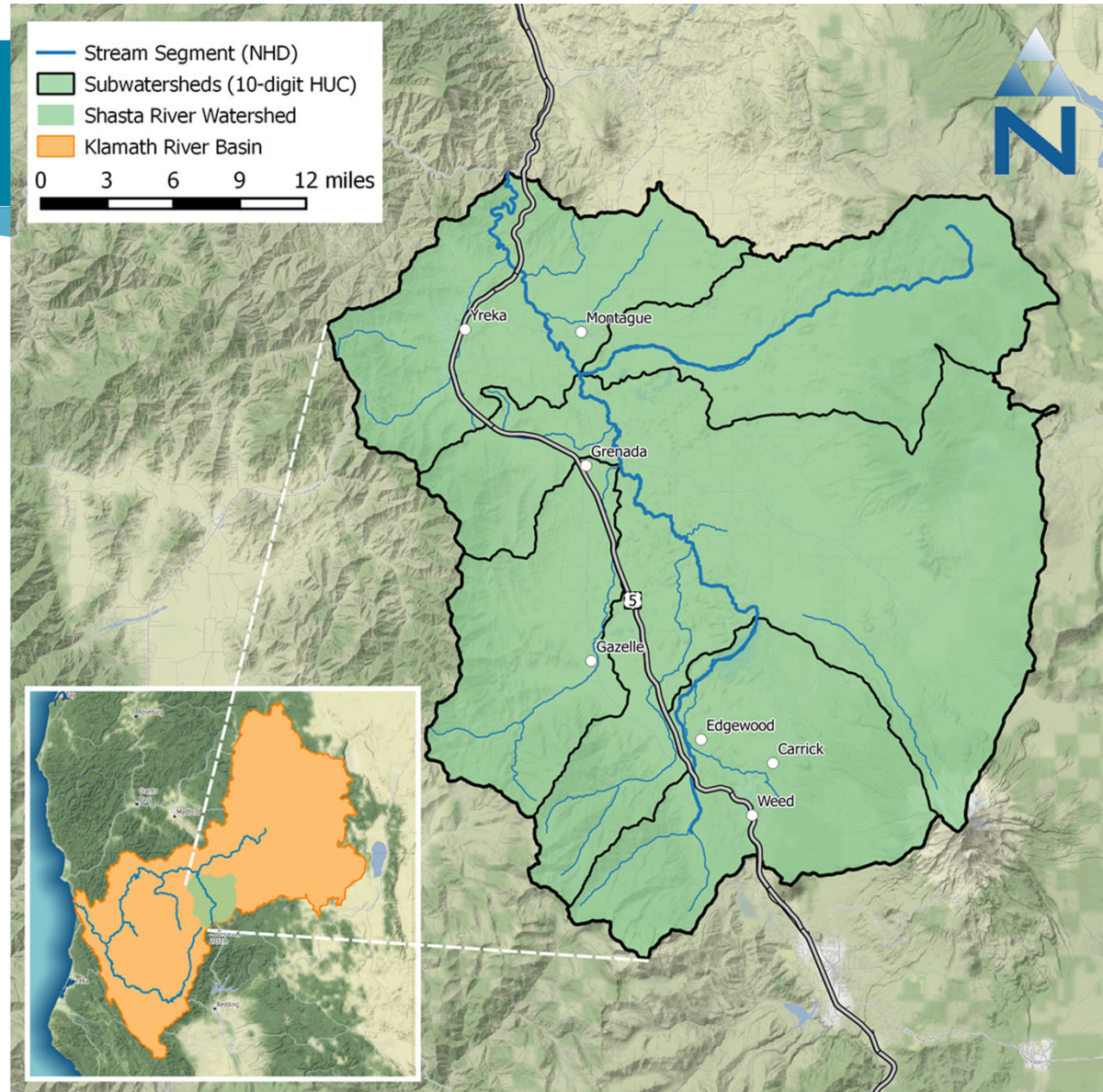
- Management Objectives (2014 CA Water Action Plan)
 - More reliable water supplies
 - Restoration of important species and habitat
 - Create a more resilient, sustainably managed water resources system
- Desired Modeling Outcomes:
 - Incorporate high-resolution data inputs
 - Quantify existing-condition instream flows
 - Estimate unimpaired streamflow
 - Estimate water availability at un-gaged locations and times
 - Model alternative water management scenarios

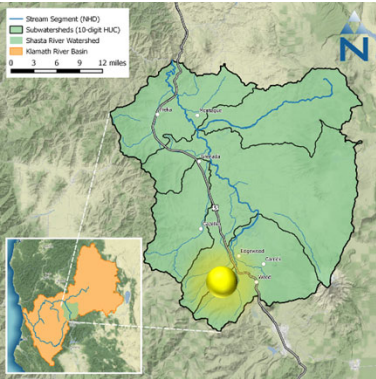
Environmental Flows



Shasta River Watershed

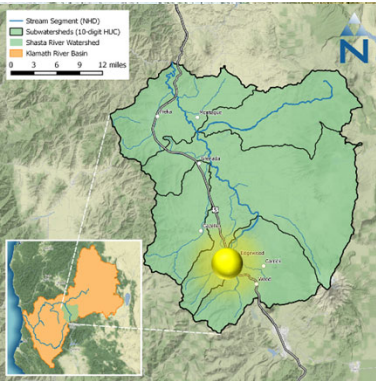
- Drains 794 mi²
- Flows north to Klamath River
- Originates as snowmelt from southern portion
- Geology/Topography
 - East: Younger Volcanic
 - West: Older Metamorphic
 - Low-gradient floor
 - Surrounding mountains
- Water diversion:
 - Agriculture
 - Municipal supply
 - Recreation
 - 227 cfs (SW Irrigation demand)





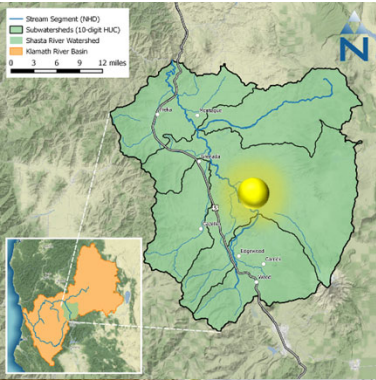
Parks Creek, Upstream of Confluence to Shasta River





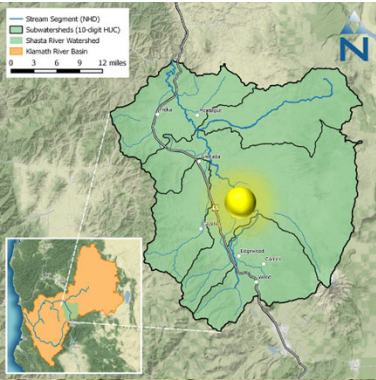
Confluence of Parks Creek and Shasta River



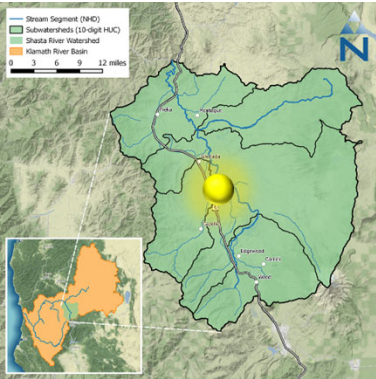


Big Springs Complex



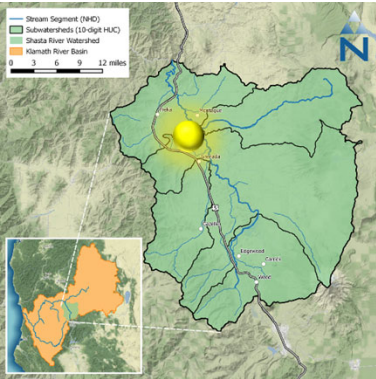


Little Springs



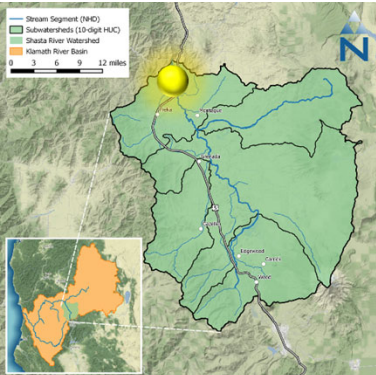
Shasta River, Below Big Springs Confluence





Shasta River, Near Montague



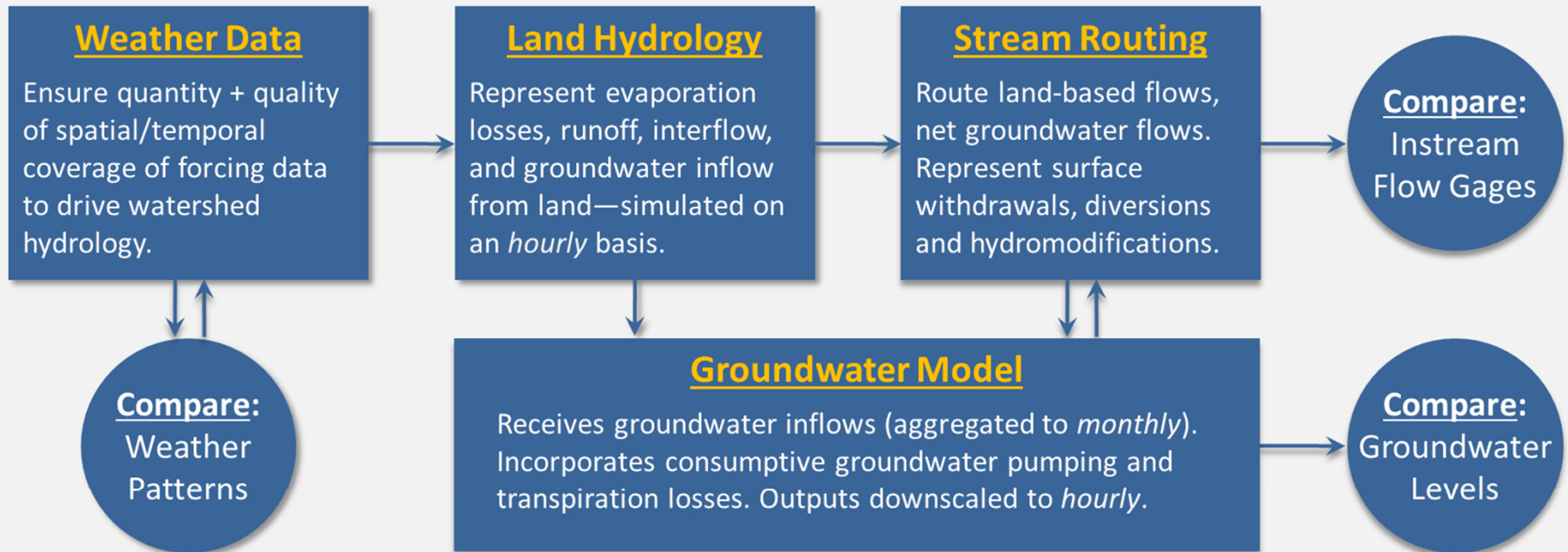


Shasta River, near watershed outlet



4/22/2014

Integrated Modeling Approach

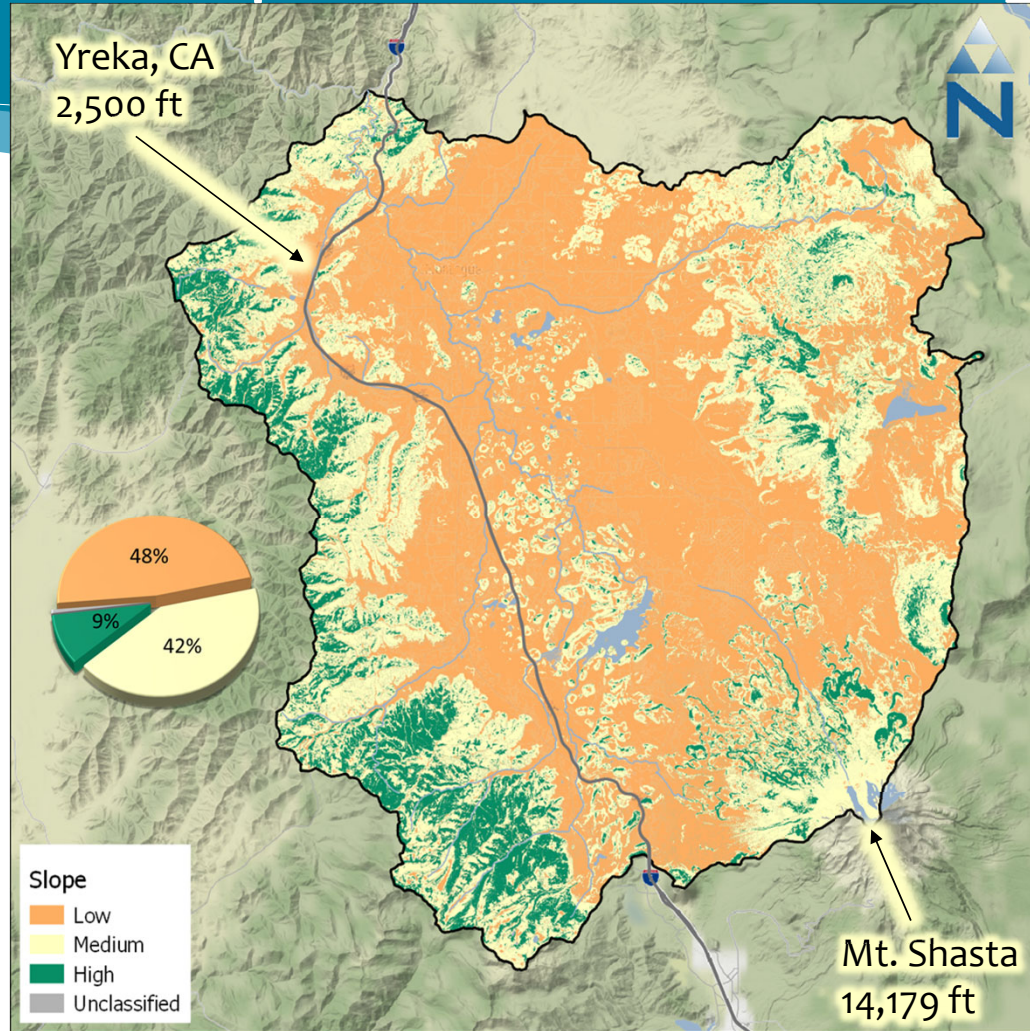
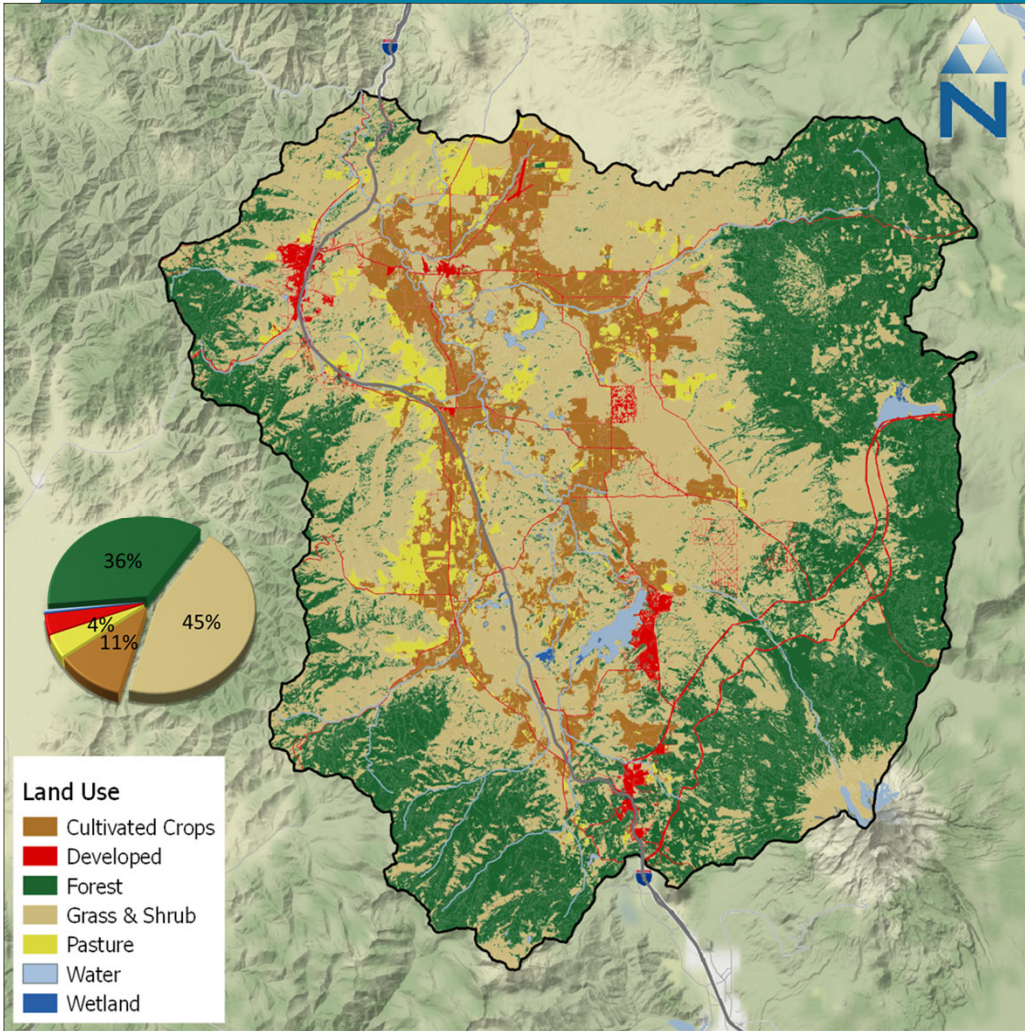


Calibration Objective:

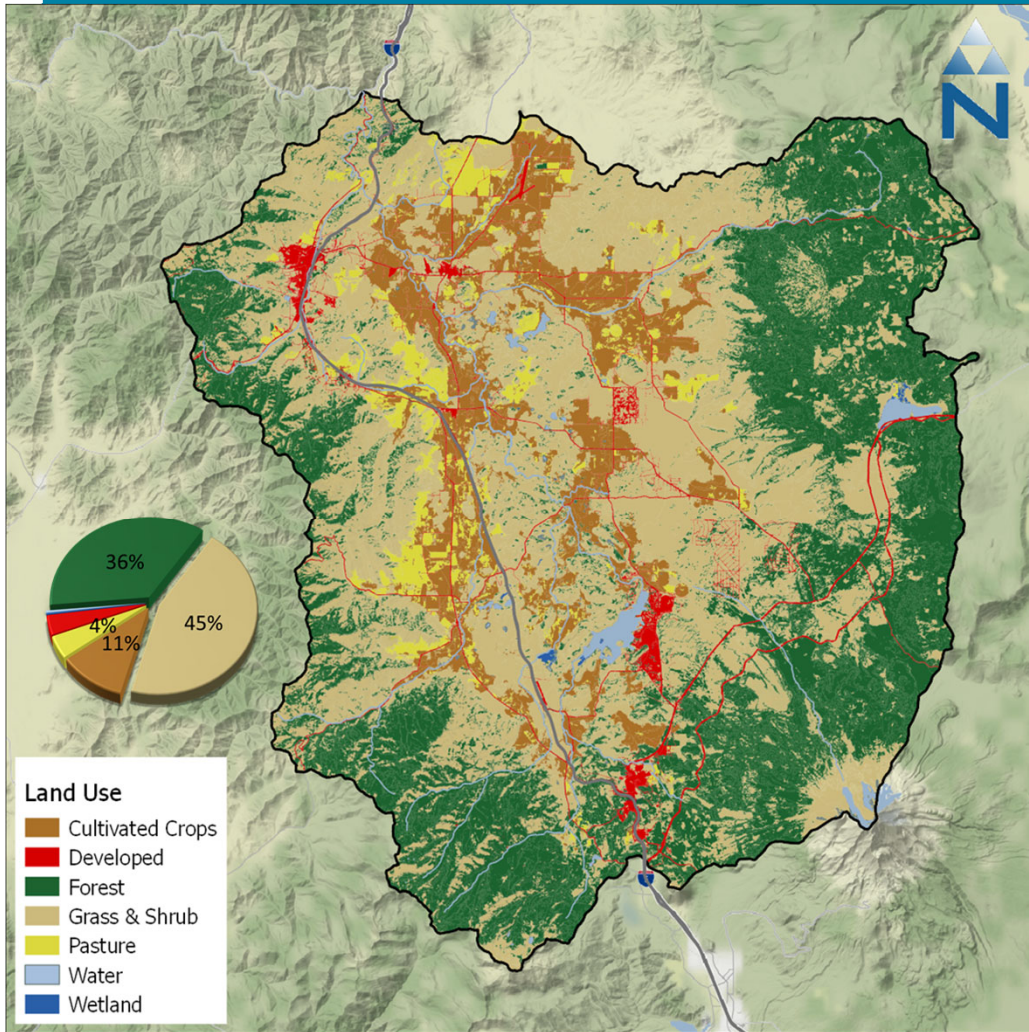
Minimize Residual

Land Use/Land Cover

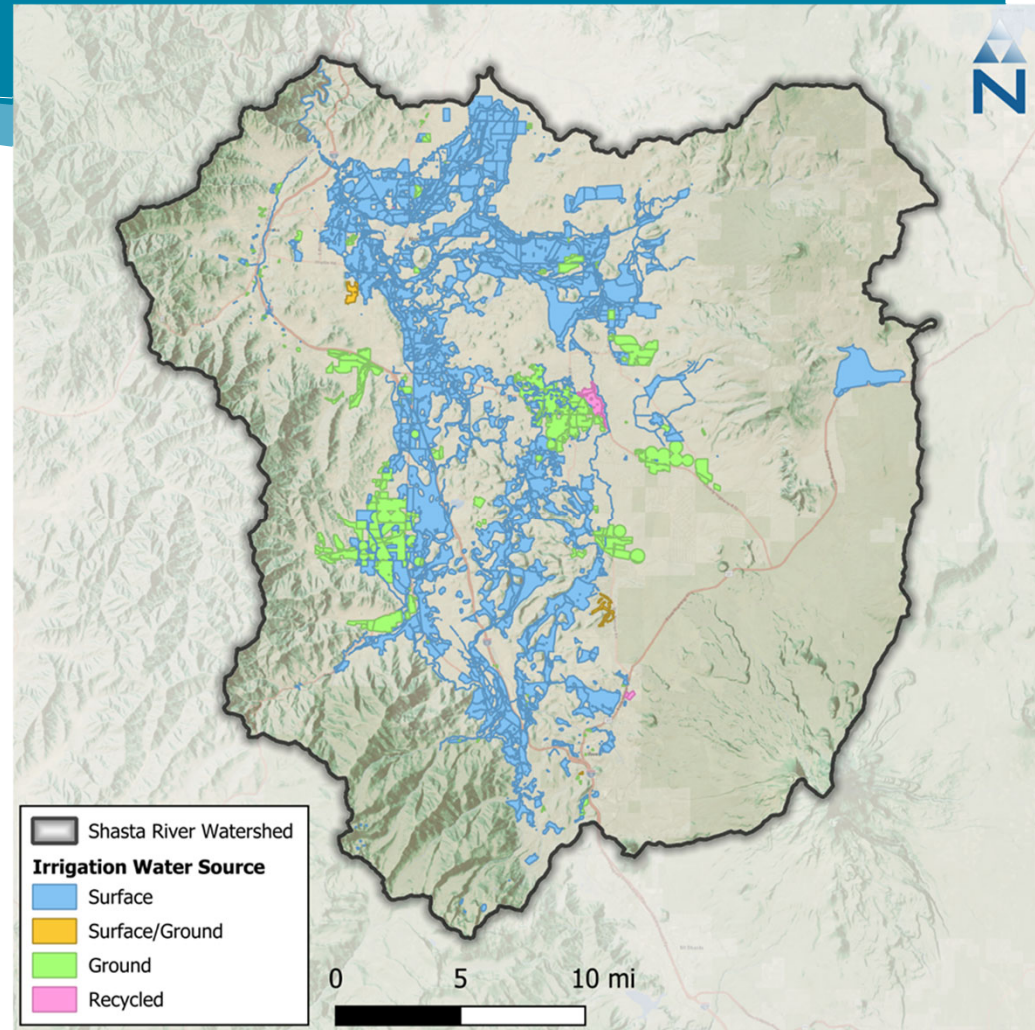
Slope (from Elevation)



Land Use/Land Cover

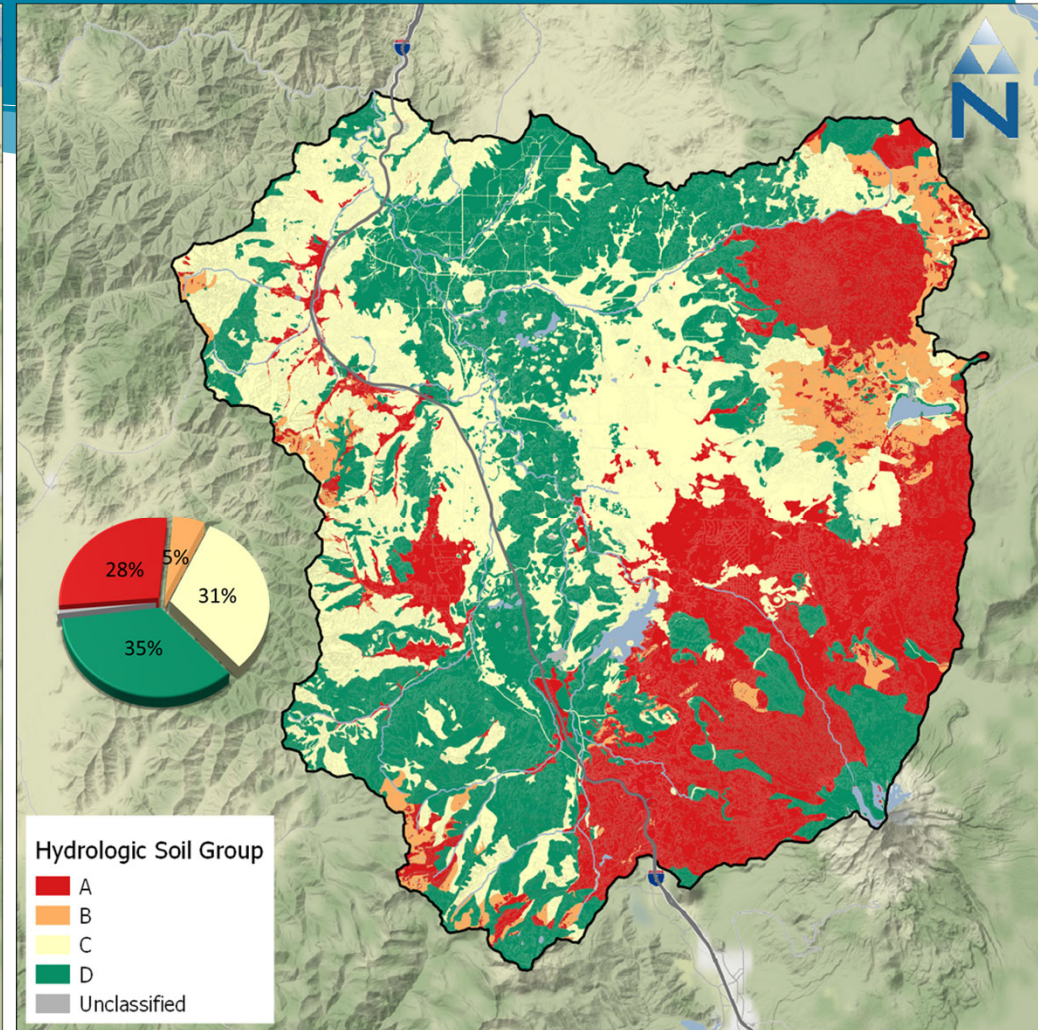
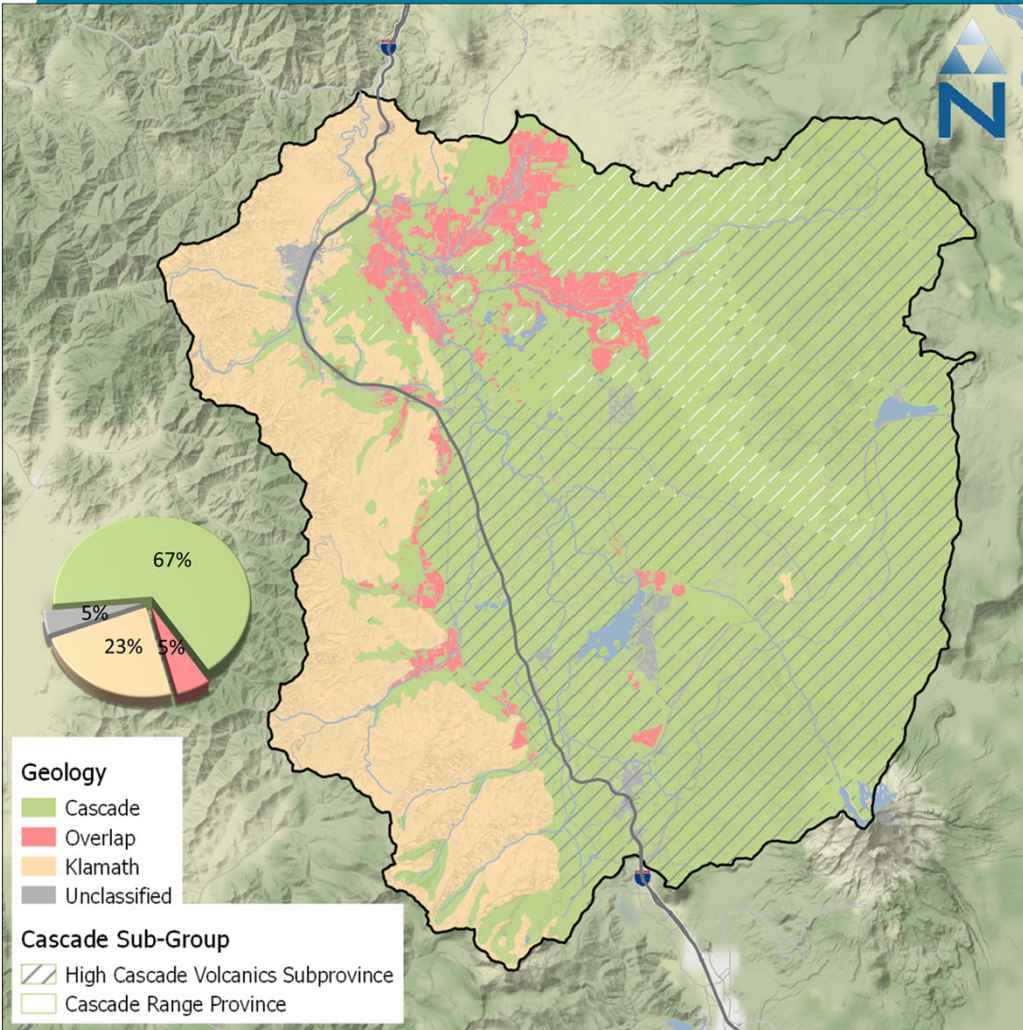


Irrigation Area/Water Source



Geology

Hydrologic Soils Group



Hydrologic Response Units (HRUs)

- Basic building blocks of the model
- Unique combinations of landuse, soil group, slope, and geology (selected based on dominant combinations).

LUC	Total Area	Soil Group (% Landuse Area)				Slope (% Landuse Area)			Geology (% Landuse Area)		
		A	B	C	D	0-15	15-35	>35	Cascade	Overlap	Klamath
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	1	2	3
Forest	36.0%	40.6%	15.6%	21.6%	22.2%	16.8%	57.0%	26.2%	65.7%	5.9%	28.4%
Grass_Shrub	44.8%	17.1%	5.9%	35.2%	41.8%	50.9%	31.2%	18.0%	59.3%	13.7%	27.0%
Ag_Crop	10.5%	9.4%	2.7%	44.8%	43.1%	99.8%	0.2%	0.0%	49.2%	50.1%	0.7%
Ag_Pasture	4.3%	17.5%	4.6%	43.4%	34.6%	87.5%	11.6%	0.9%	32.6%	49.5%	17.9%
Developed	3.7%	35.2%	10.7%	33.6%	20.6%	91.2%	6.1%	2.7%	53.1%	35.2%	11.7%
Wetland	0.3%	19.2%	0.4%	13.8%	66.6%	93.4%	5.7%	0.9%	33.6%	65.7%	0.7%
Water	0.4%	45.5%	1.6%	22.6%	30.3%	81.4%	0.0%	18.6%	34.3%	54.5%	11.1%

Meteorological Conditions

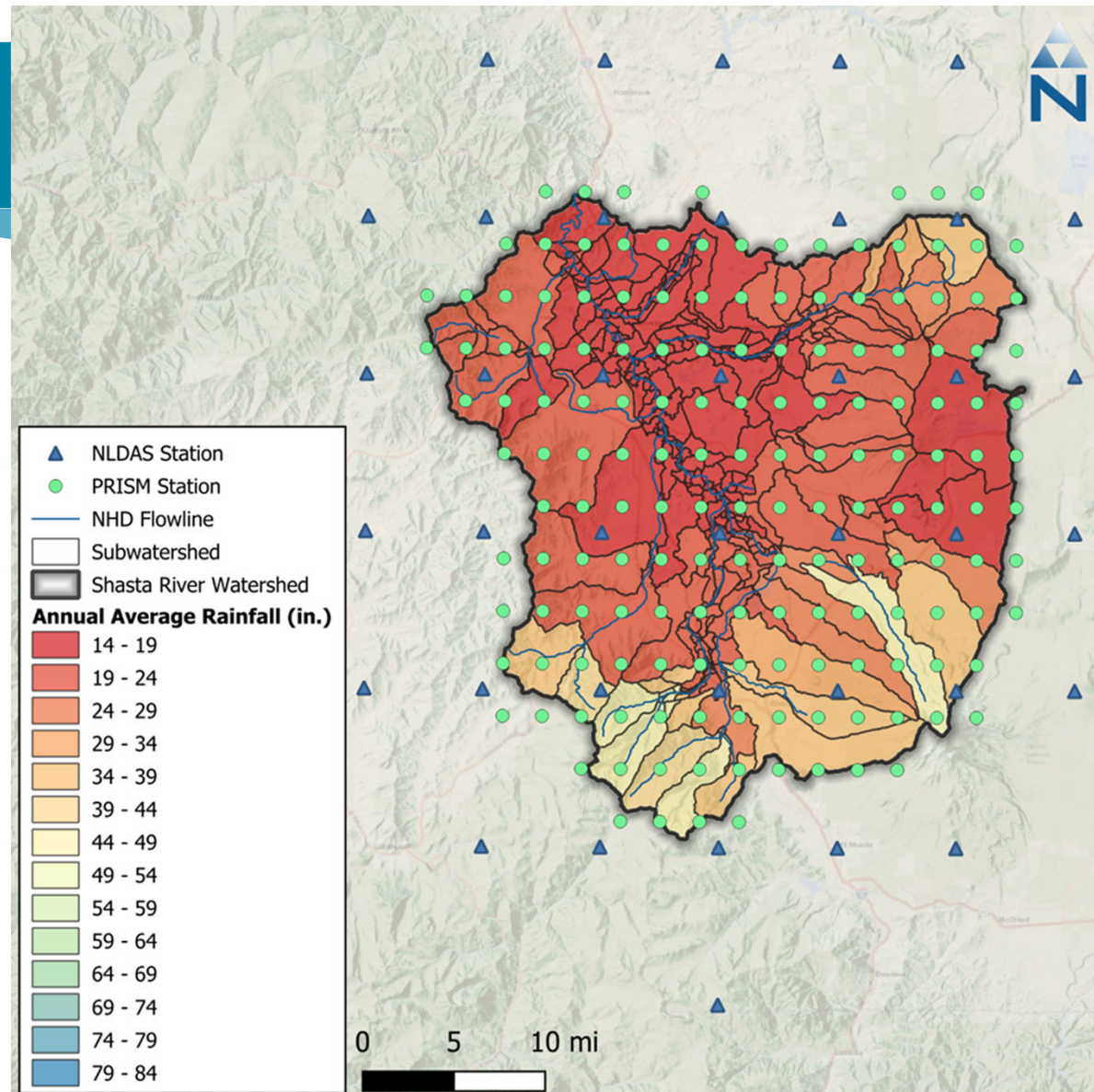
PRISM (4-km)

- Monthly Rainfall

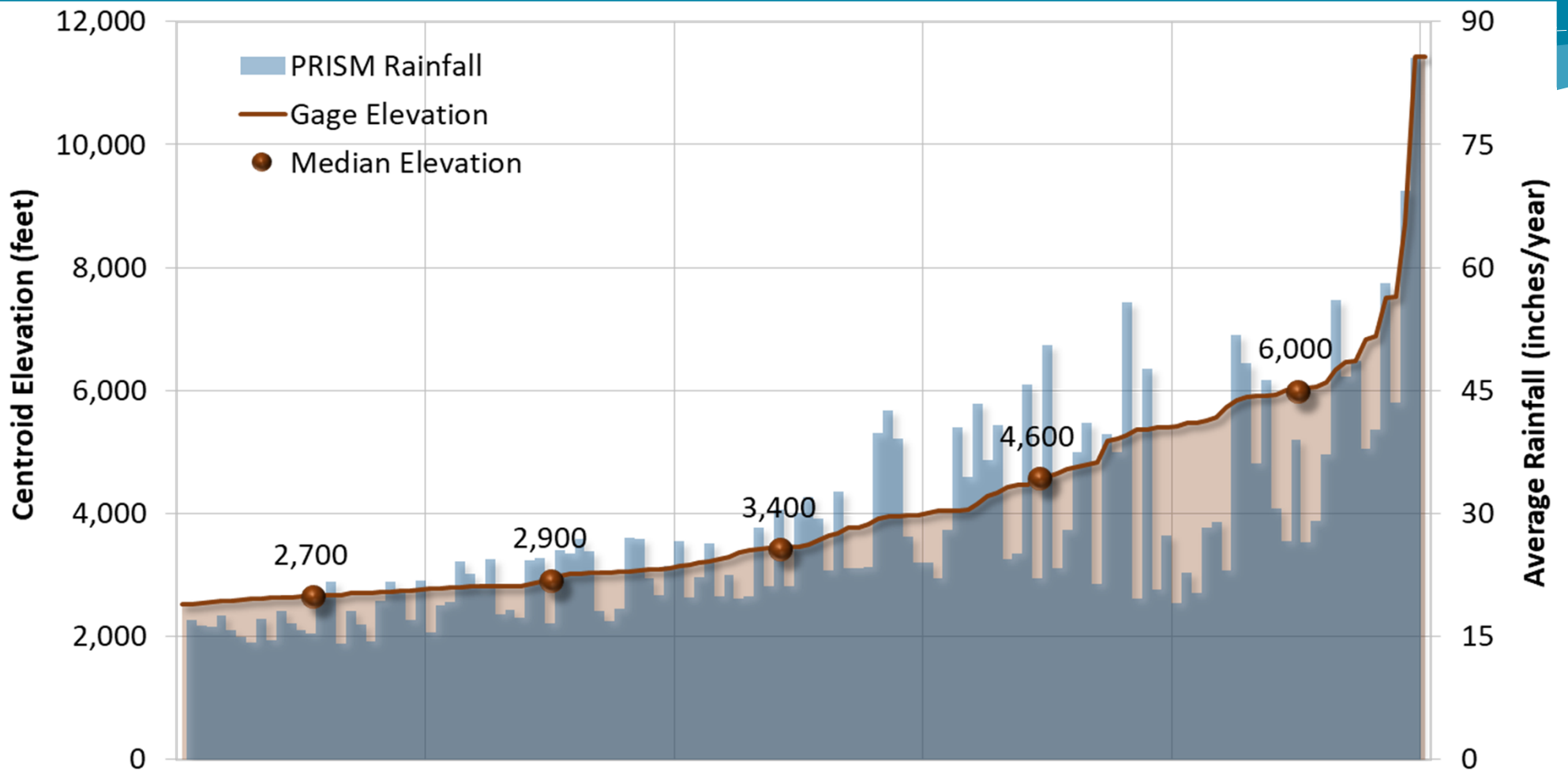
NLDAS (8-mile):

- Hourly Precipitation
- Potential Evapotranspiration
- Air temperature
- Wind Speed
- Solar Radiation
- Dewpoint temperature

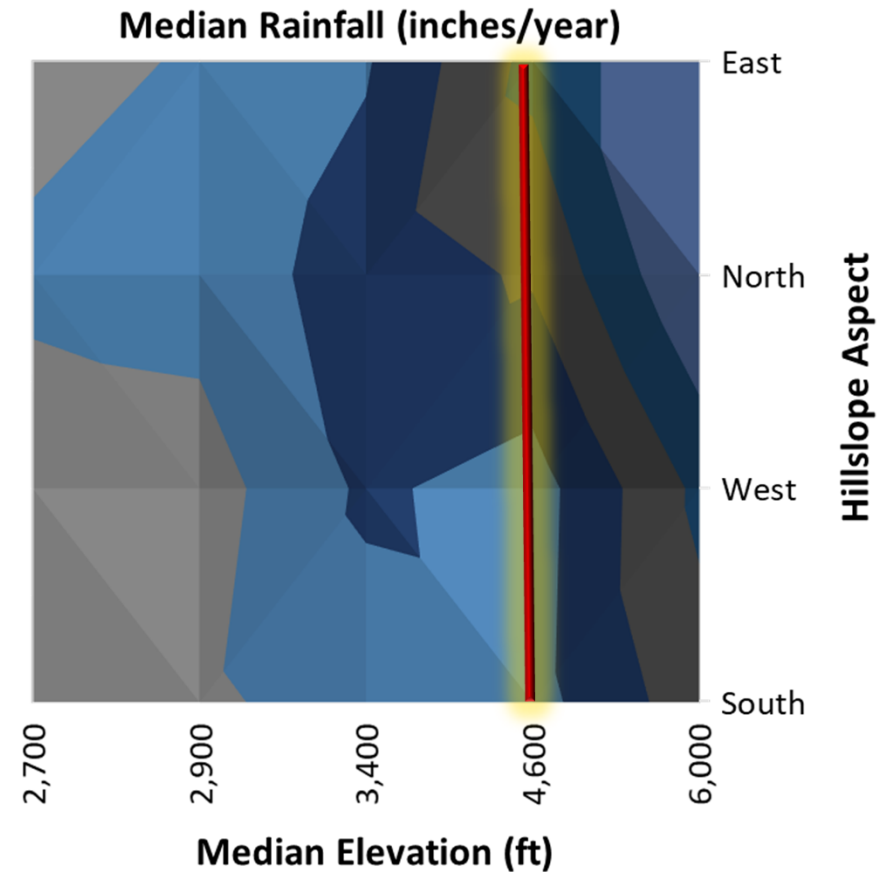
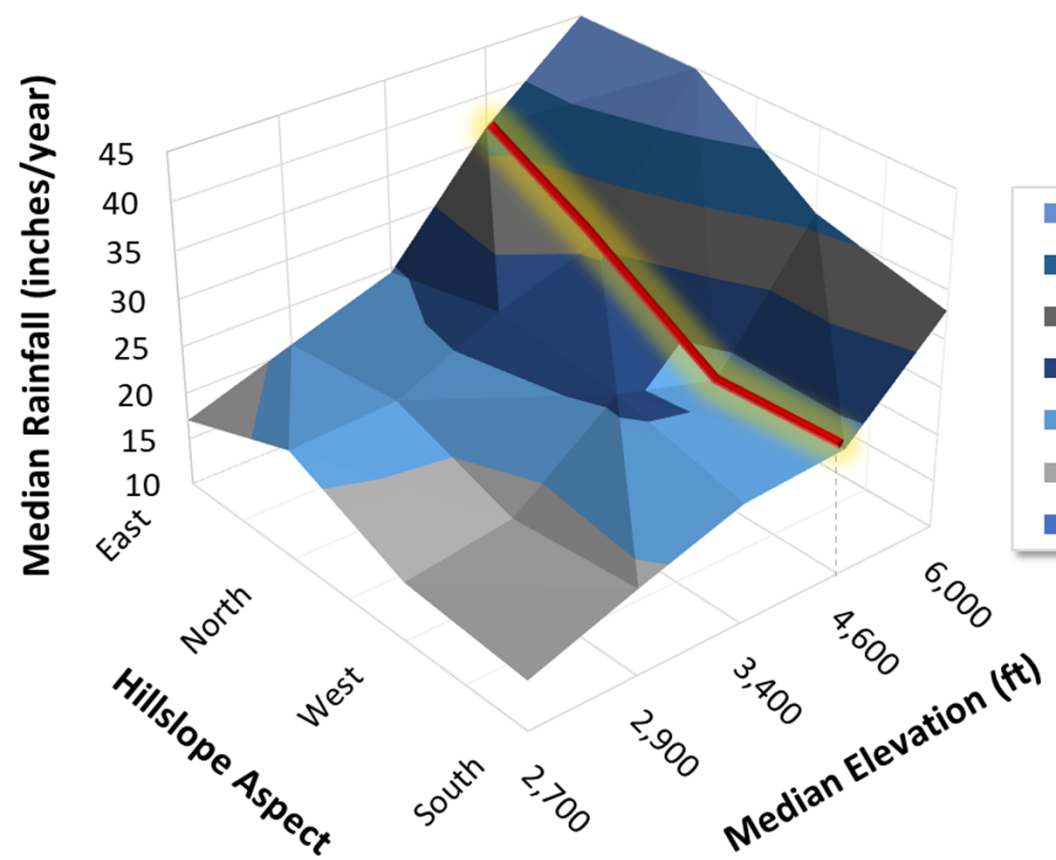
Results in 124 unique sets of meteorological timeseries

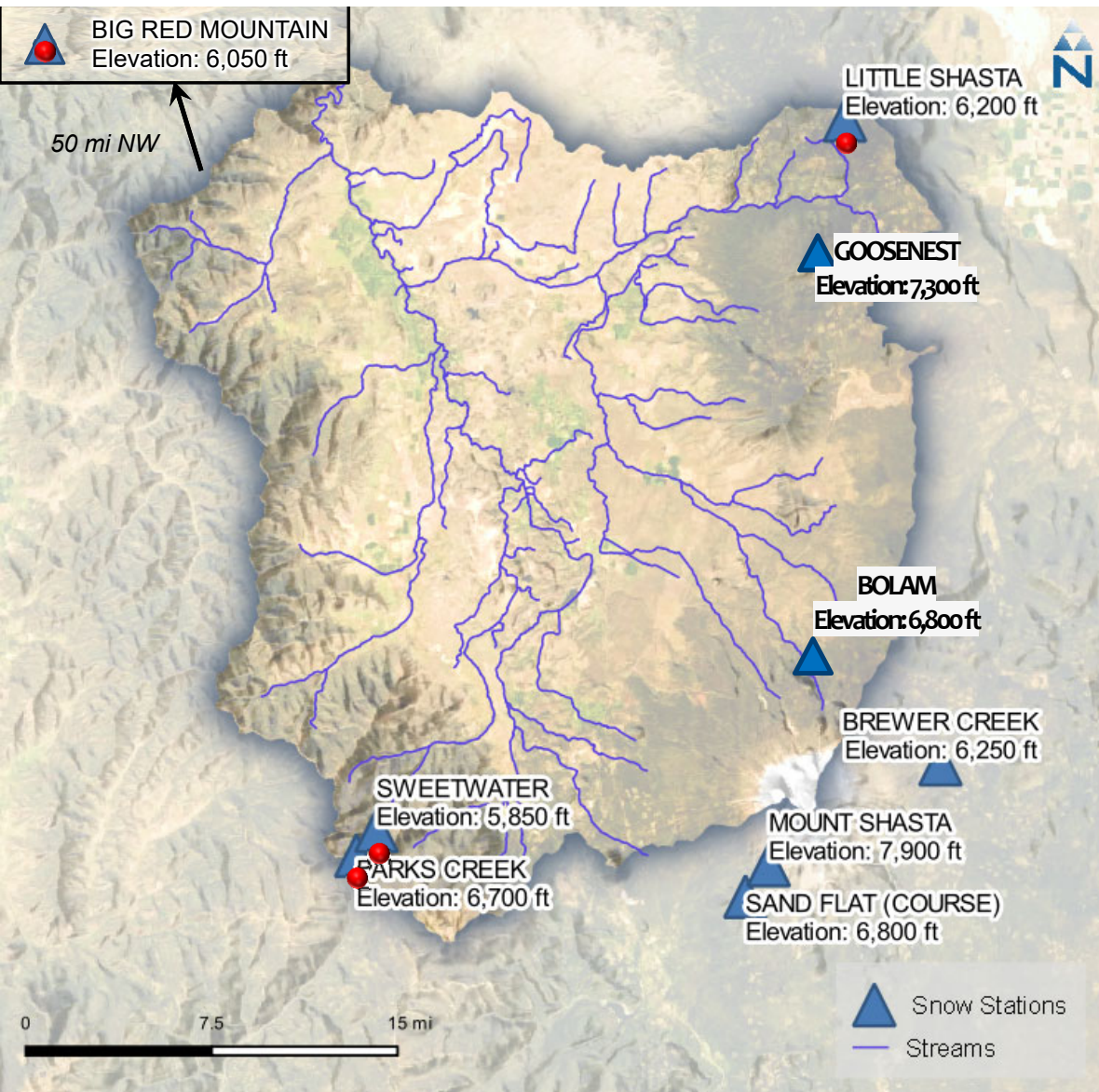


Rainfall Volume vs. Elevation



Rainfall Volume vs. Elevation and Aspect

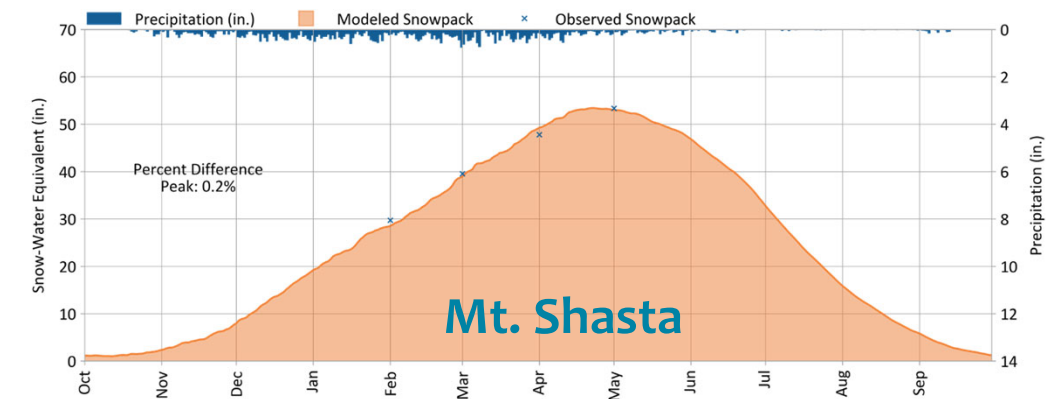
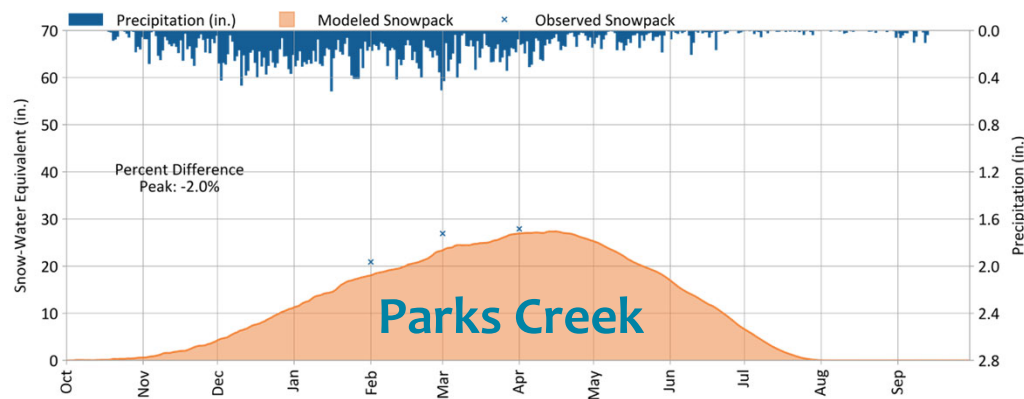
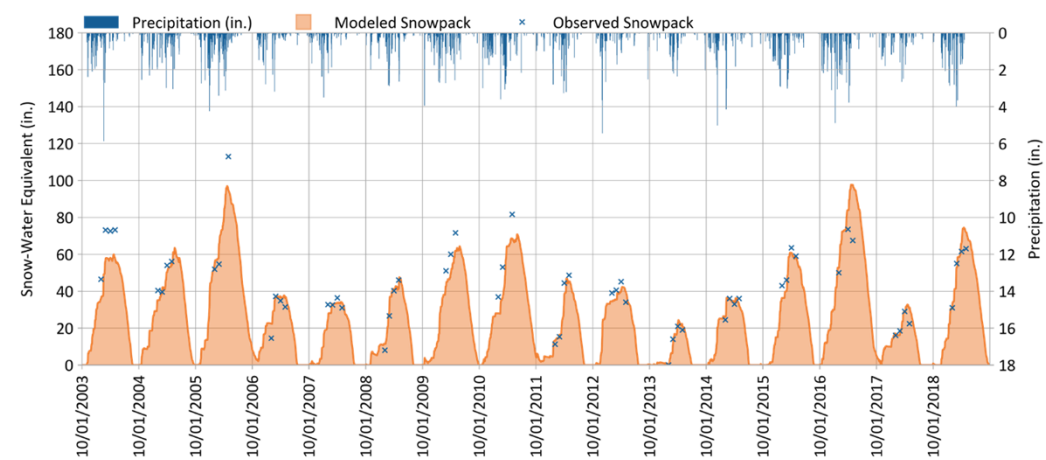
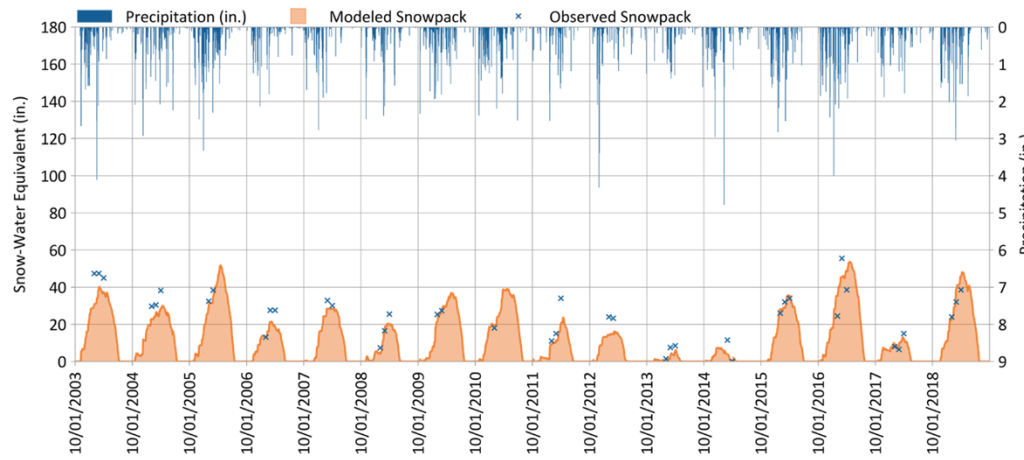




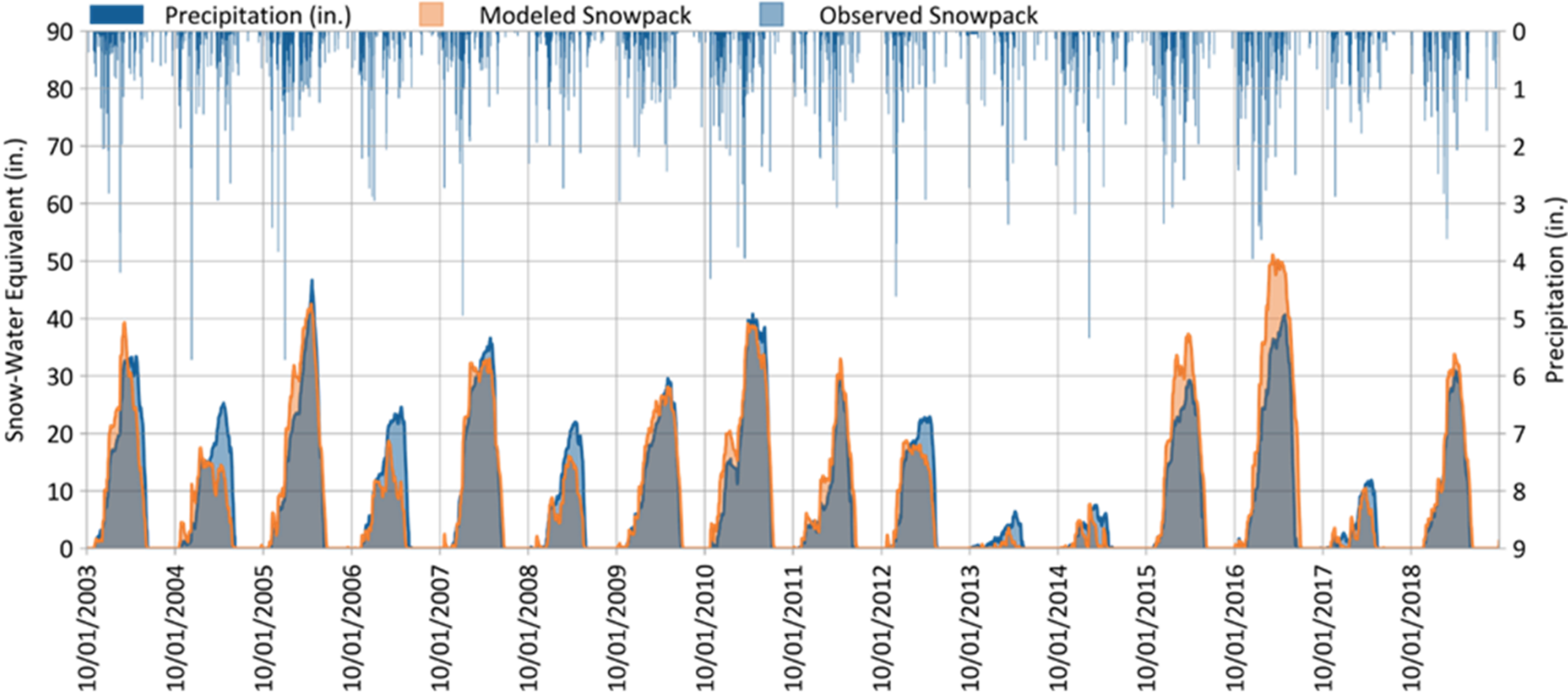
Calibration Stations

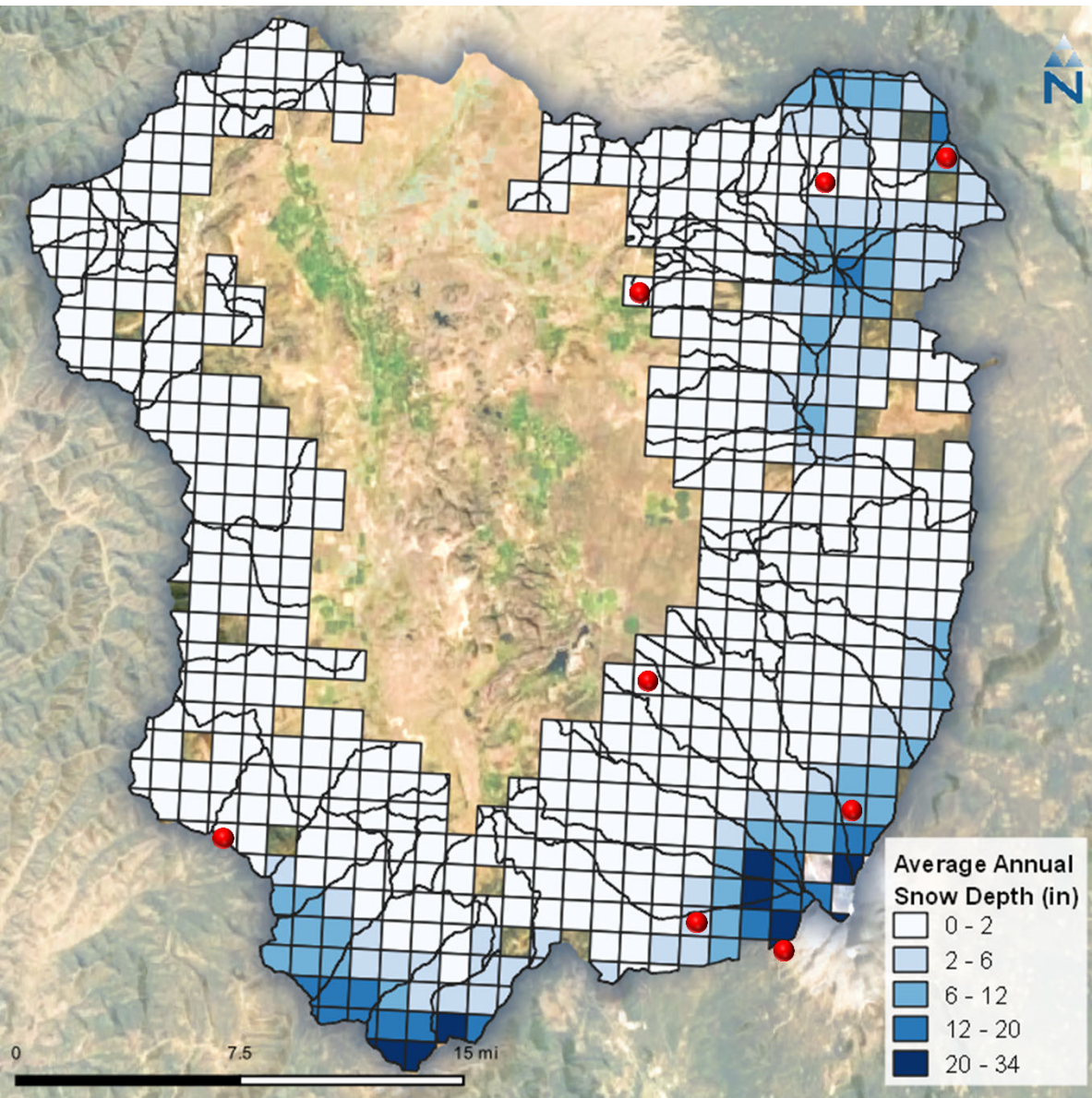
- CDEC Database (Monthly)
 - Parks Creek
 - Sweetwater
 - Little Shasta
- SNOTEL (Daily)
 - Big Red Mountain
(50 miles NW of Yreka)
- Selected Locations

Snow Calibration: CDEC Monthly Snowpack



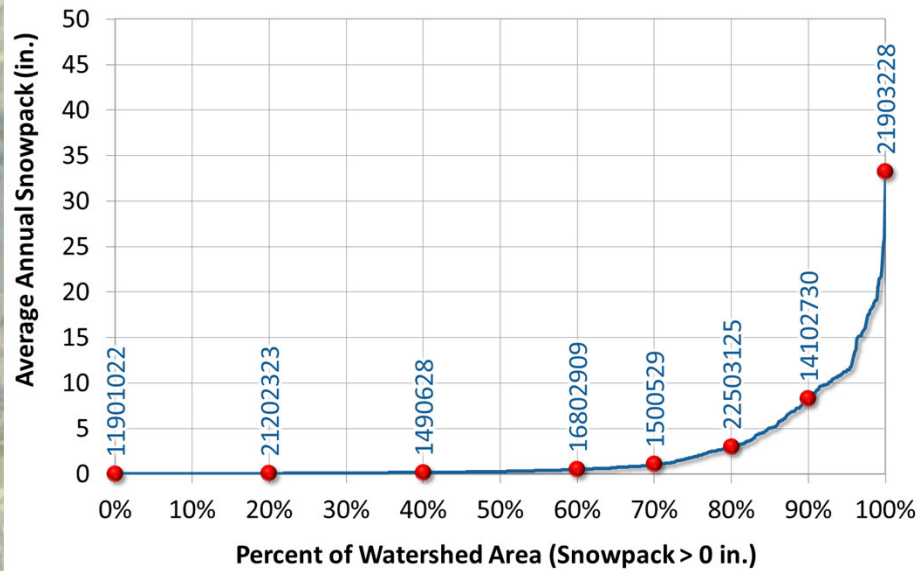
Snow Calibration: SNOTEL Big Red Mtn





Validation Stations

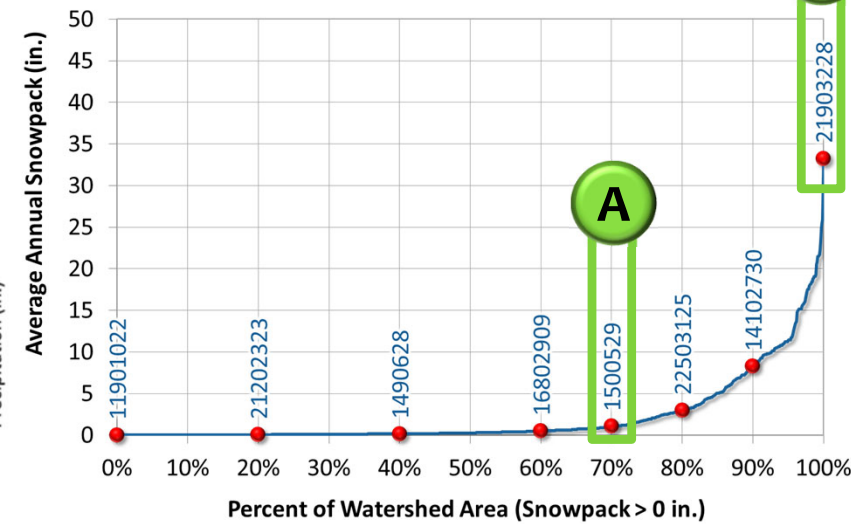
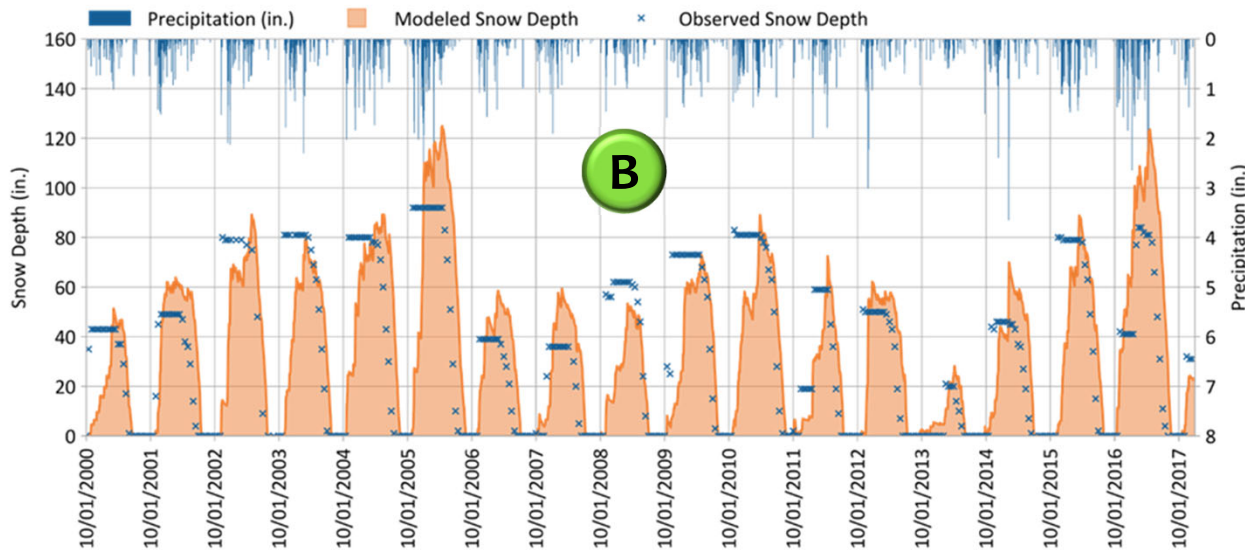
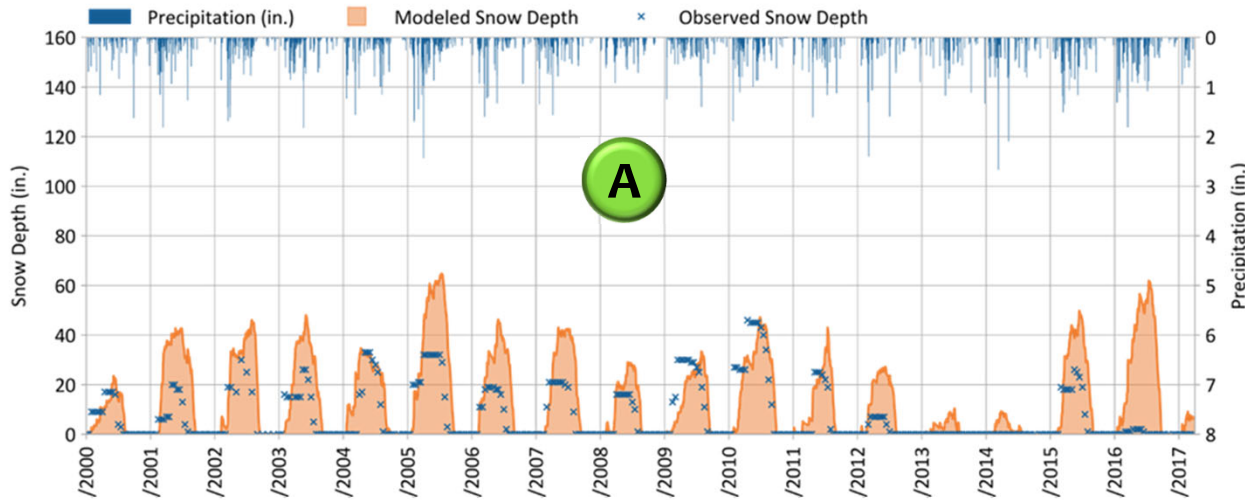
- UCSB Snow Model



- Selected Locations

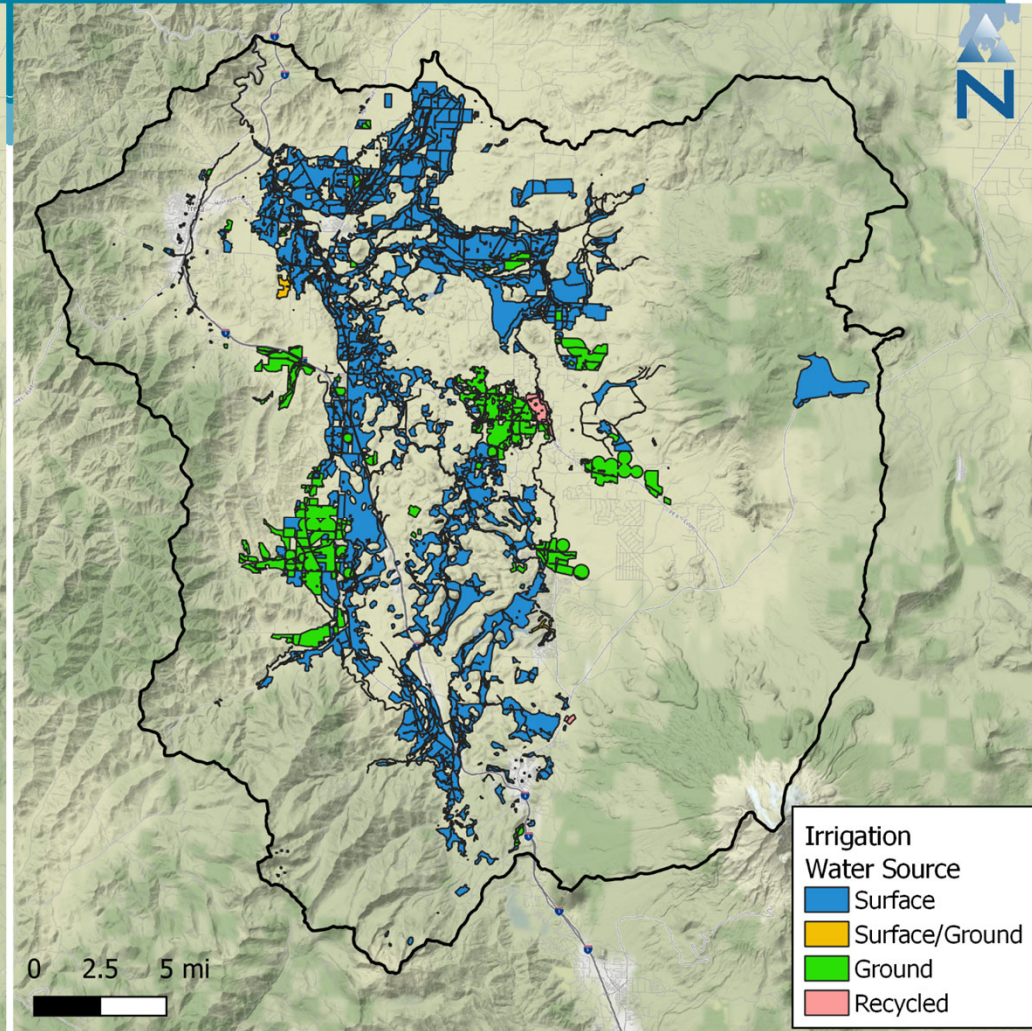
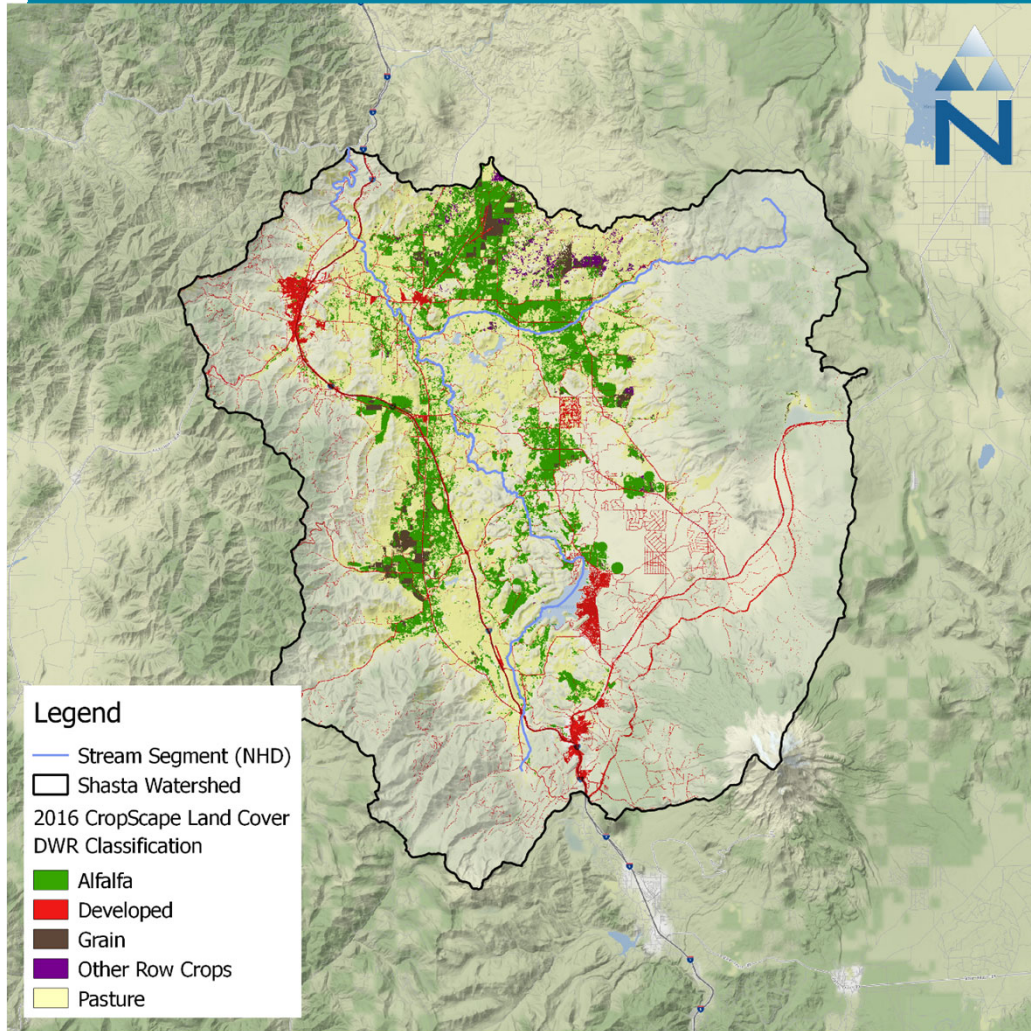
Snow Validation

Compare to UCSB Snow Model



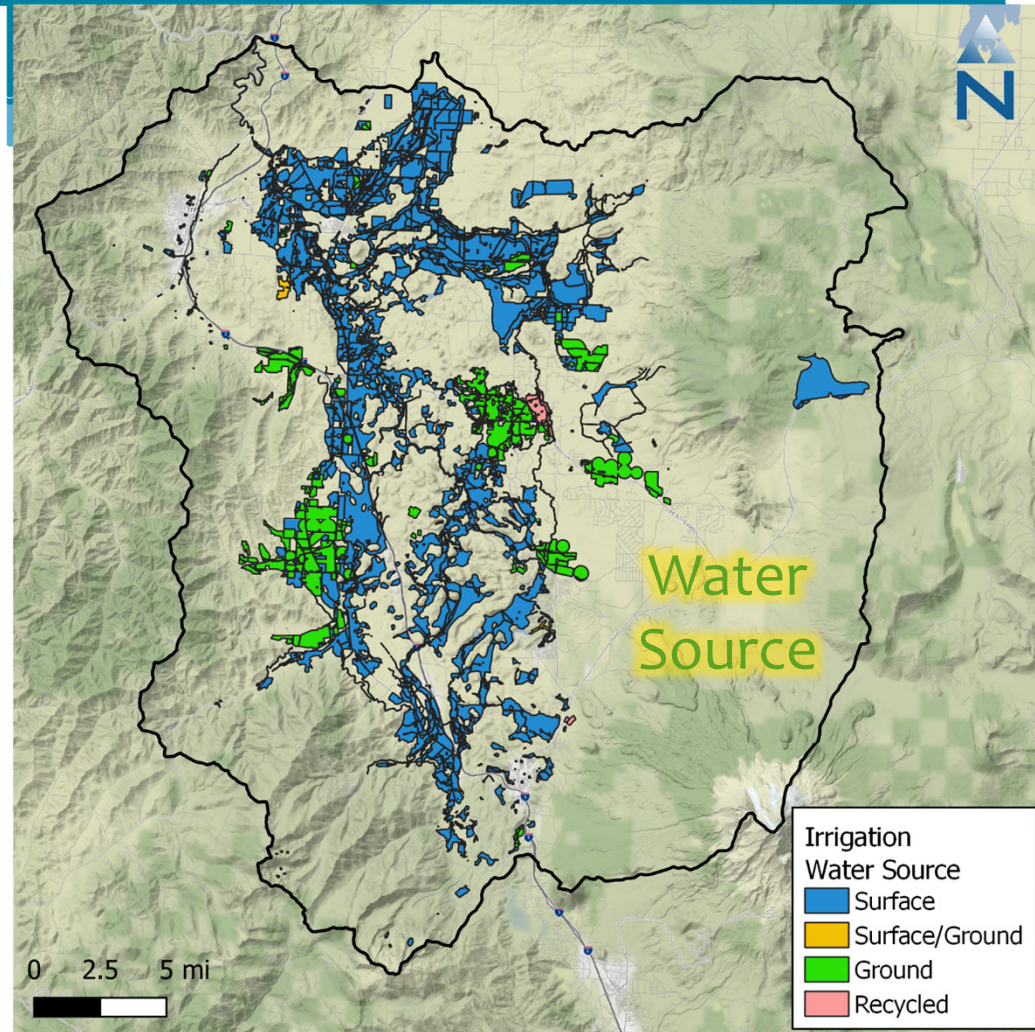
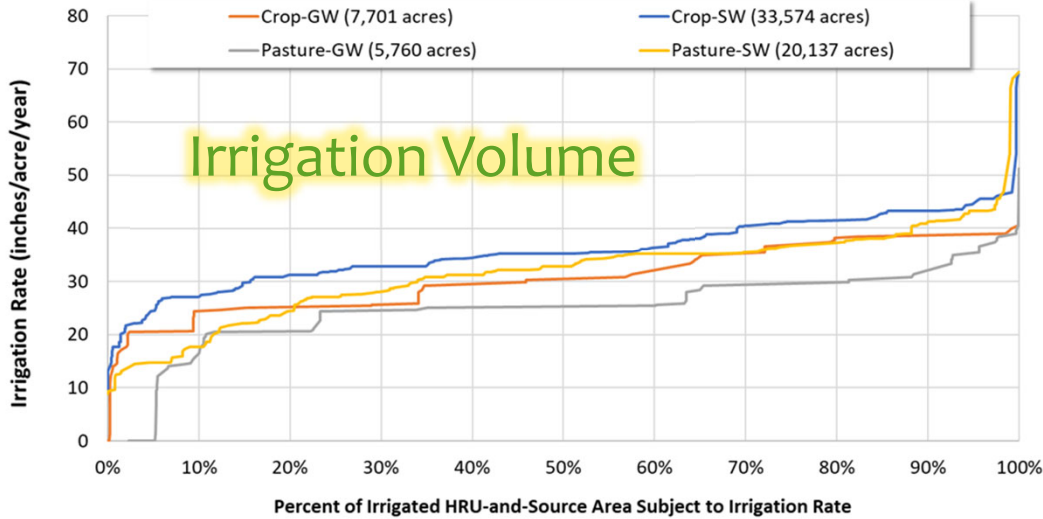
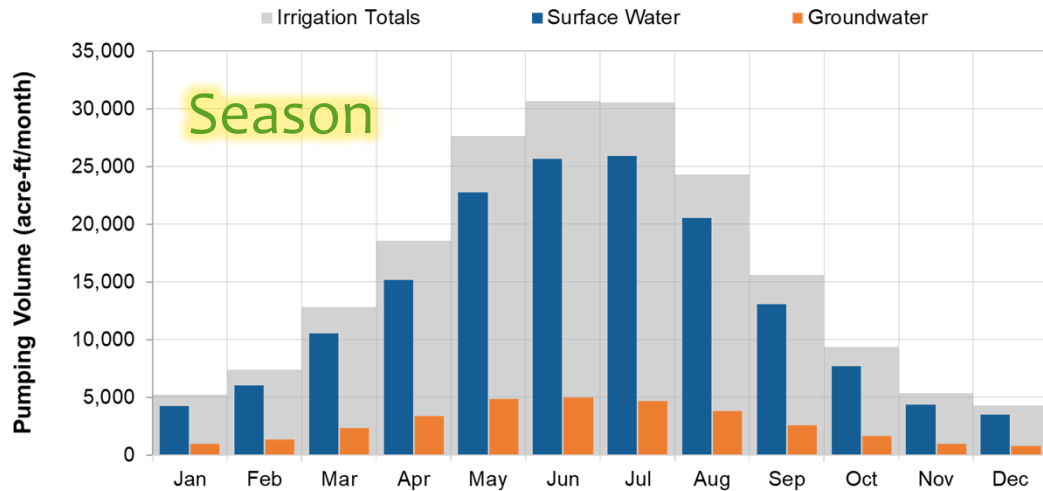
Grazing, Pasture, Crops

Irrigation Area/Water Source



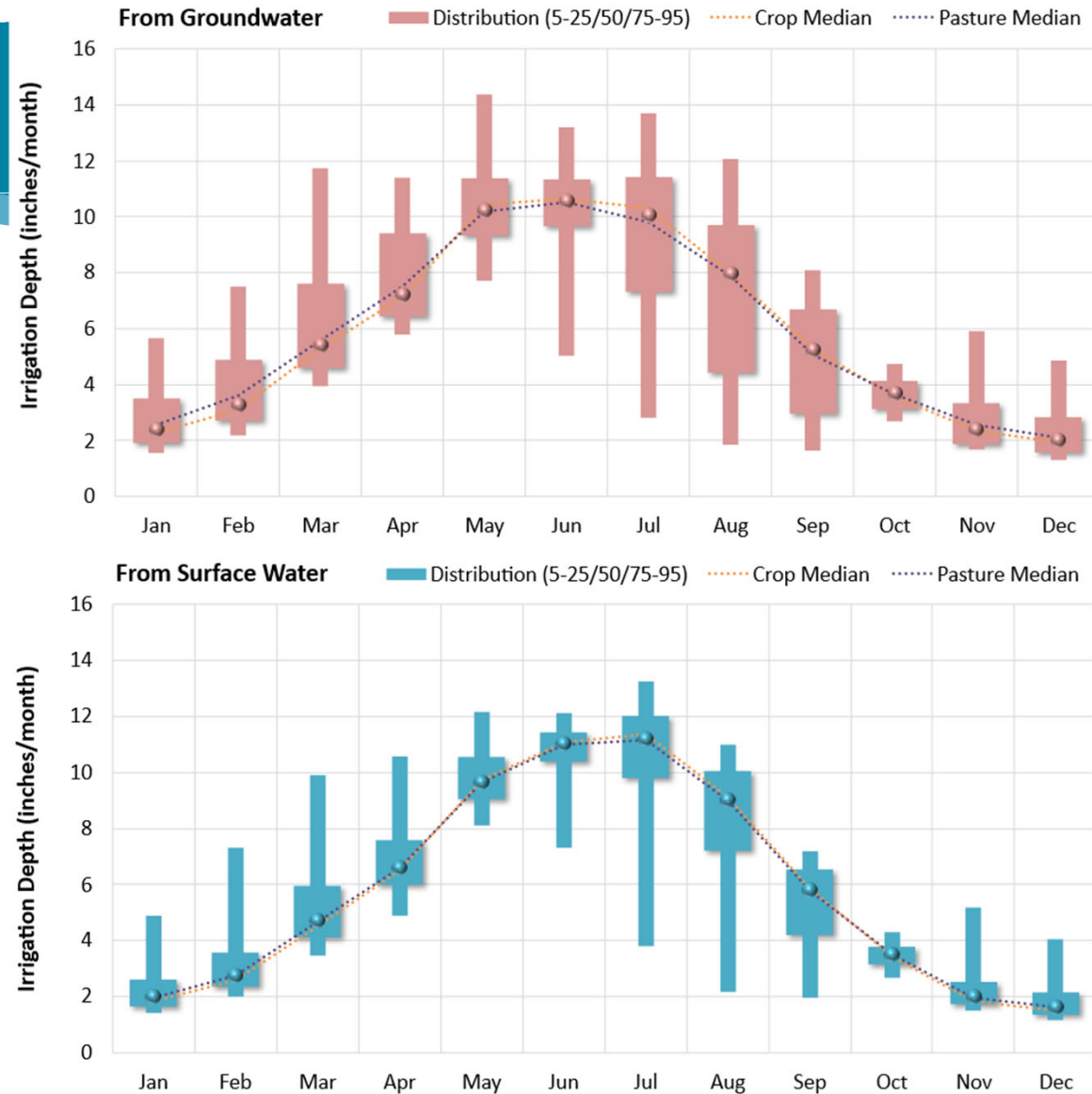
Spatiotemporal Variation

Irrigation Area/Water Source

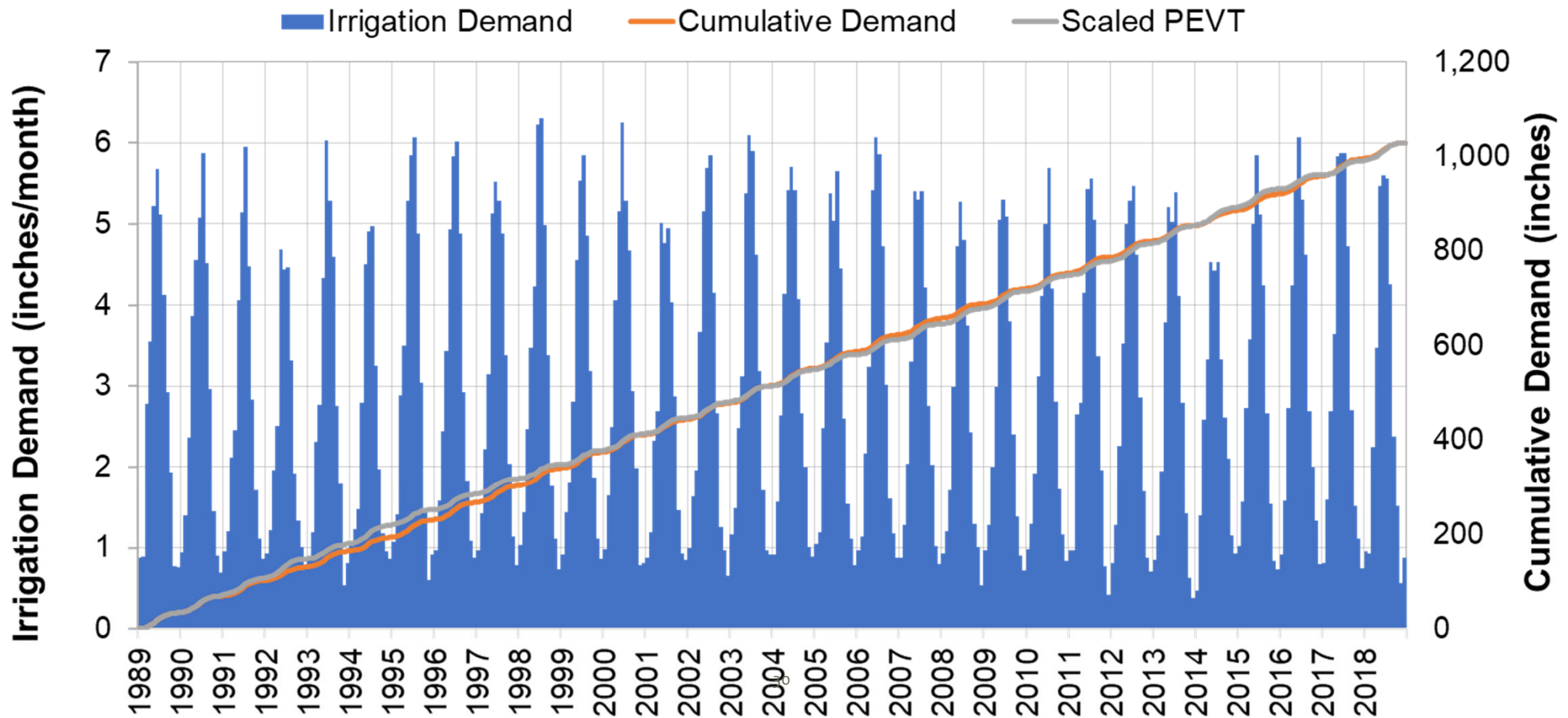


Irrigation Depths

- Unit-area irrigation per catchment is a function of:
 - Associated PET
 - Monthly average E_t_c
- Volumes by catchment adjusted to match David's Engineering ET Demand



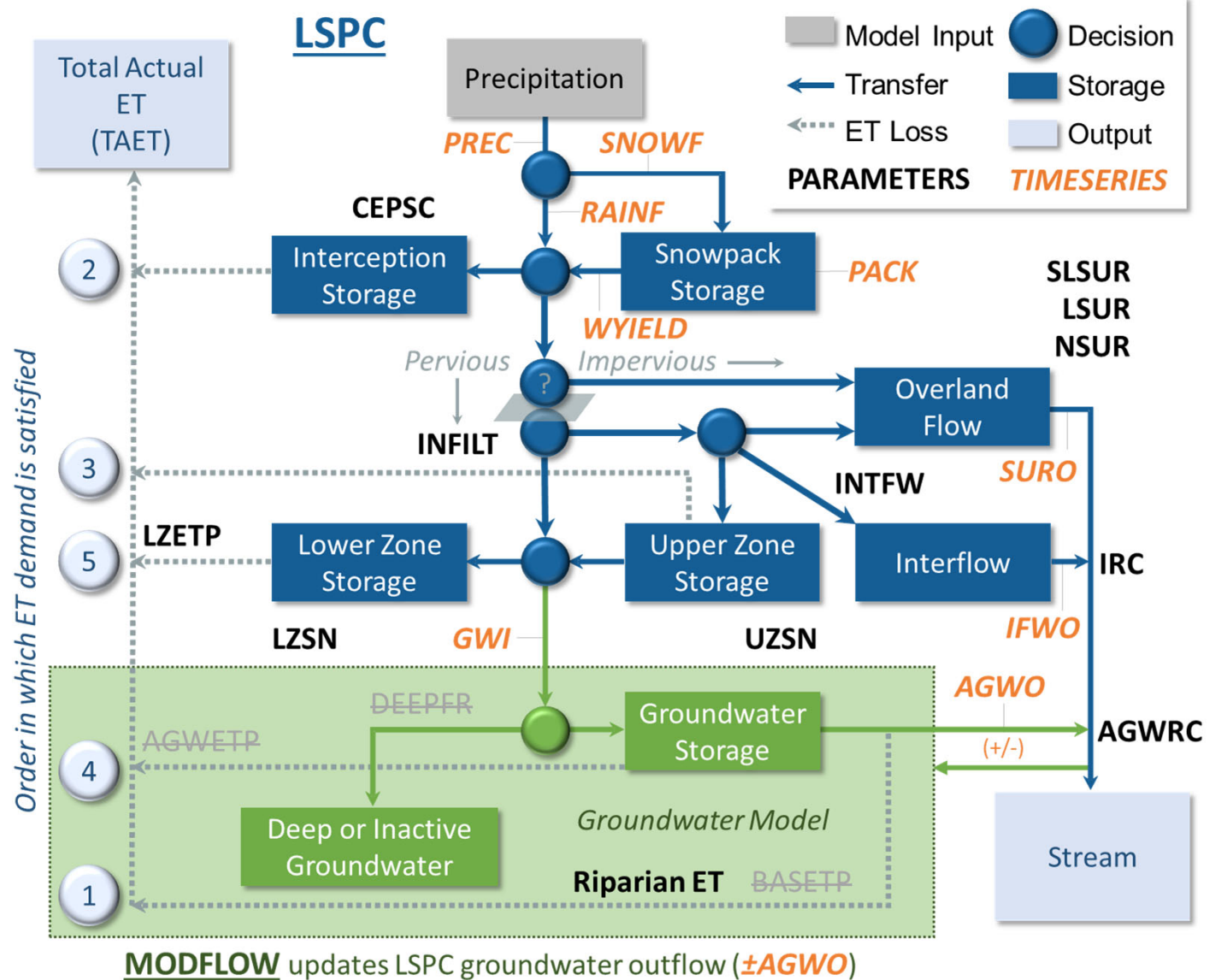
Long-Term Average Modeled vs. DE Demand

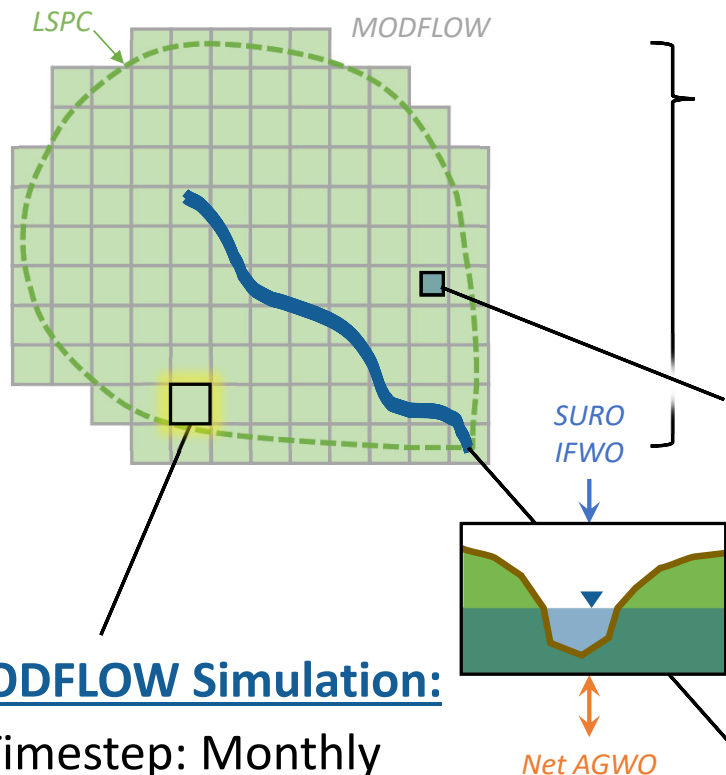


MODFLOW Linkage

LSPC & MODFLOW

- MODFLOW replaces **Groundwater Layer** in LSPC
- AGWO volumes adjusted (+/-) to match MODFLOW monthly volumes
- Linkage occurs at edge-of-stream to AGWO, prior to reach routing





LSPC Simulation (Hourly):

- Diversions + Irrigation + Return Flows
- Runoff (SURO) + Interflow (IFWO)
- **Groundwater Outflow (AGWO) iteratively adjusted w/ MODFLOW***

HRU Combinations:

- Resampled by MODFLOW grid
- **Groundwater Inflow (GWI)*** from LSPC aggregated monthly by MODFLOW grid (unique by grid)

MODFLOW Simulation:

- Timestep: Monthly
- Inflow: **GWI** * + Canal Leakage
- Withdrawals: Pumping
- **Net Outflow: AGWO** *

By Reach/Lake Segment:

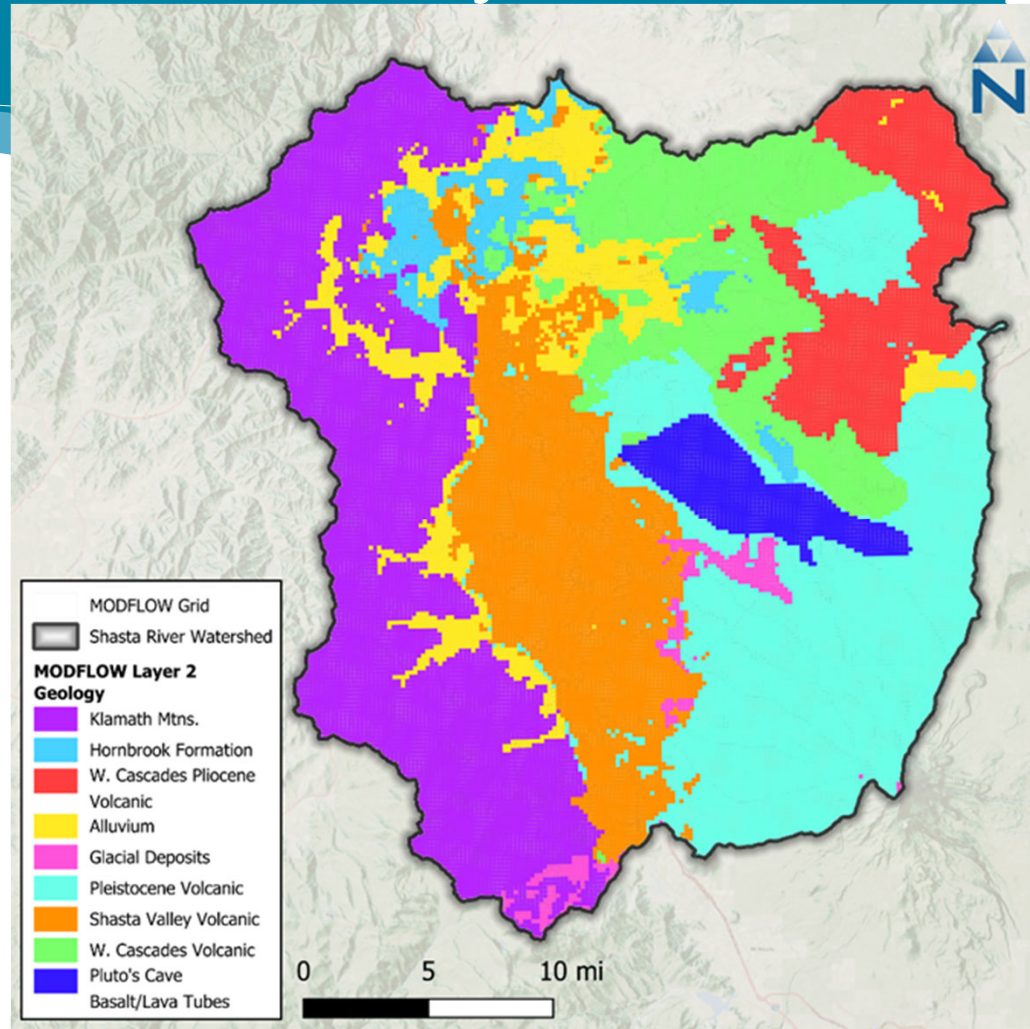
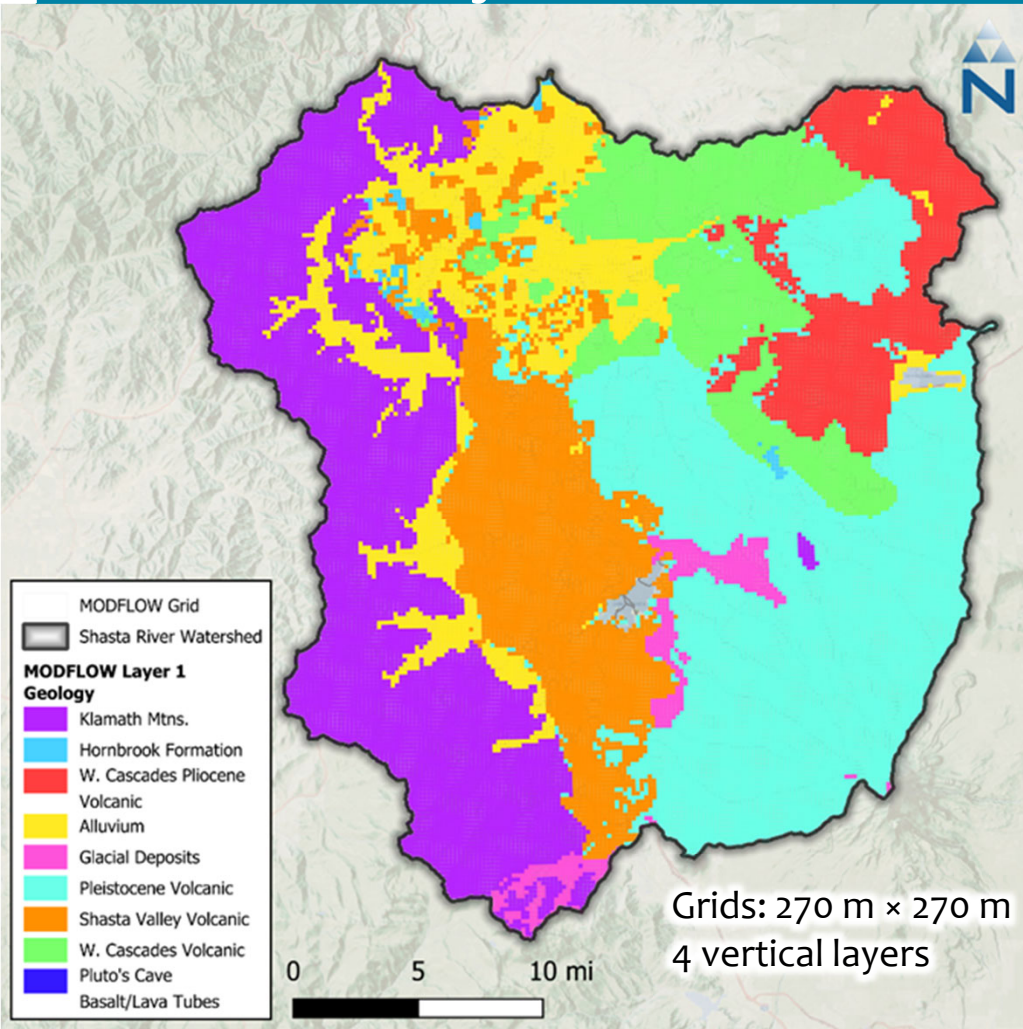
- **AGWO "Deltas"** * derived to match monthly **MODFLOW Net Outflow**
- **AGWO** adjusted to close linkage

* MODFLOW Linkages: **Inflow (GWI)** and **Net Outflow (AGWO)**

Layer 1

MODFLOW

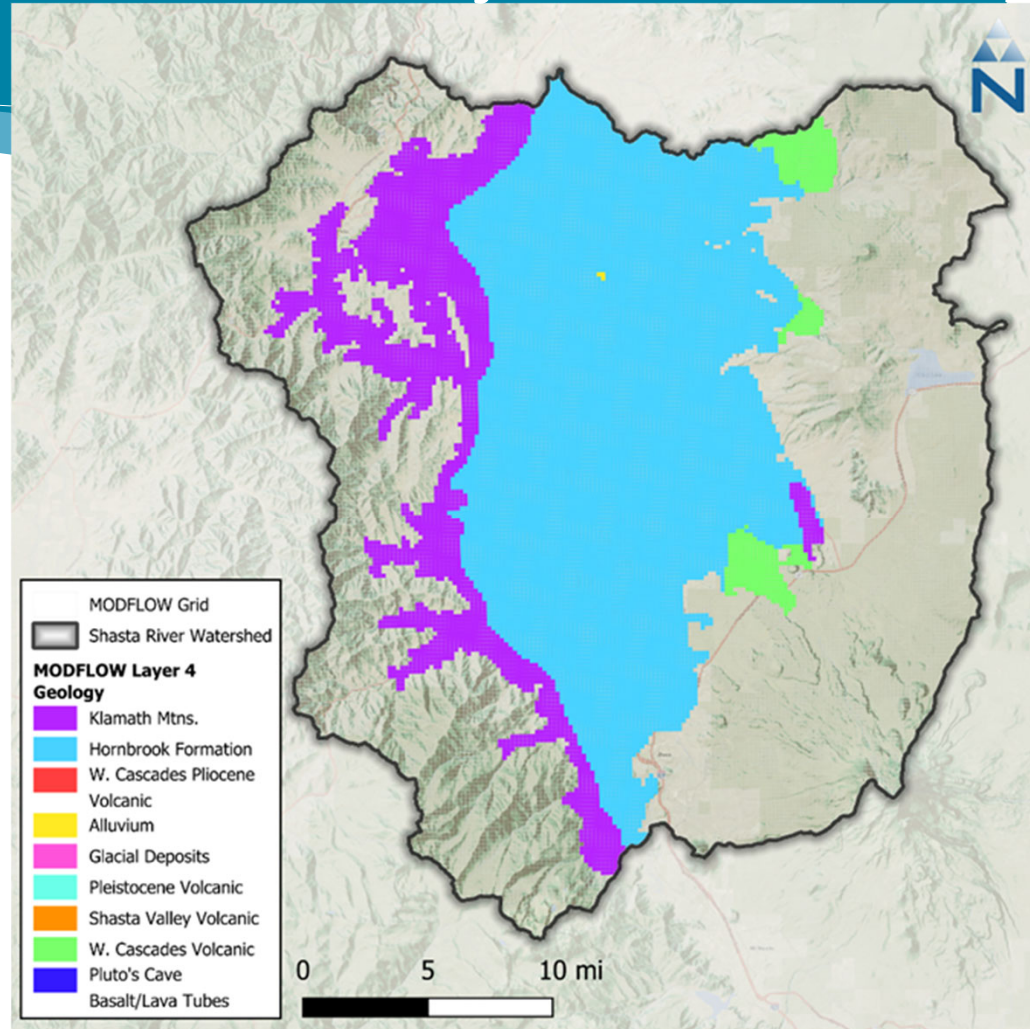
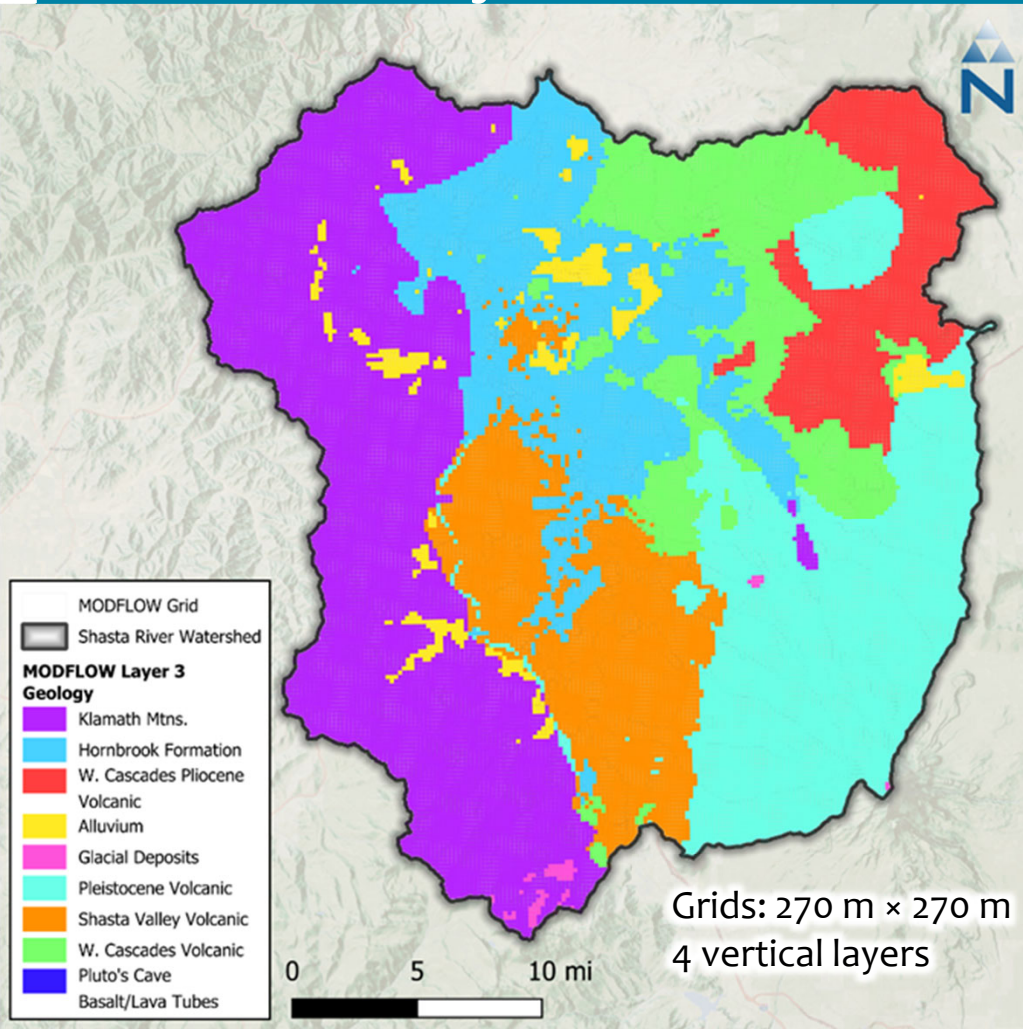
Layer 2



Layer 3

MODFLOW

Layer 4



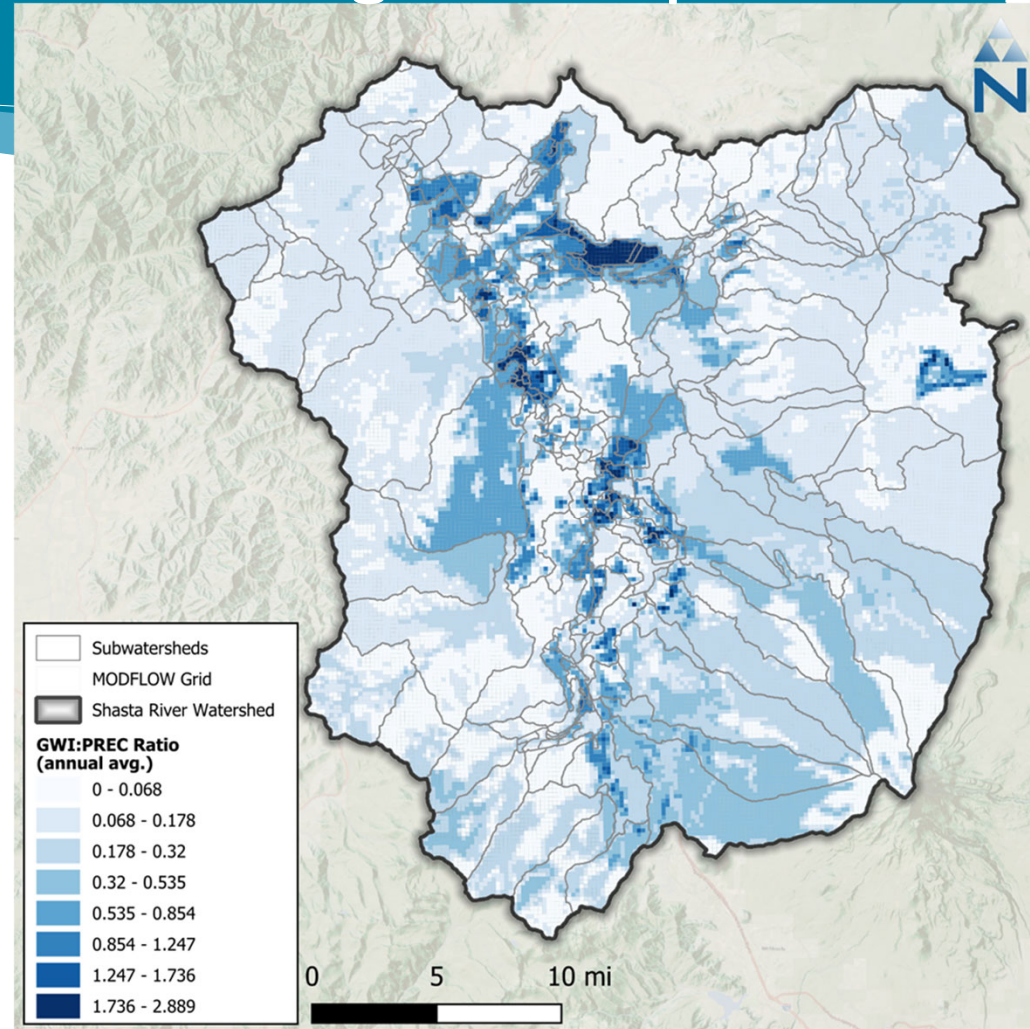
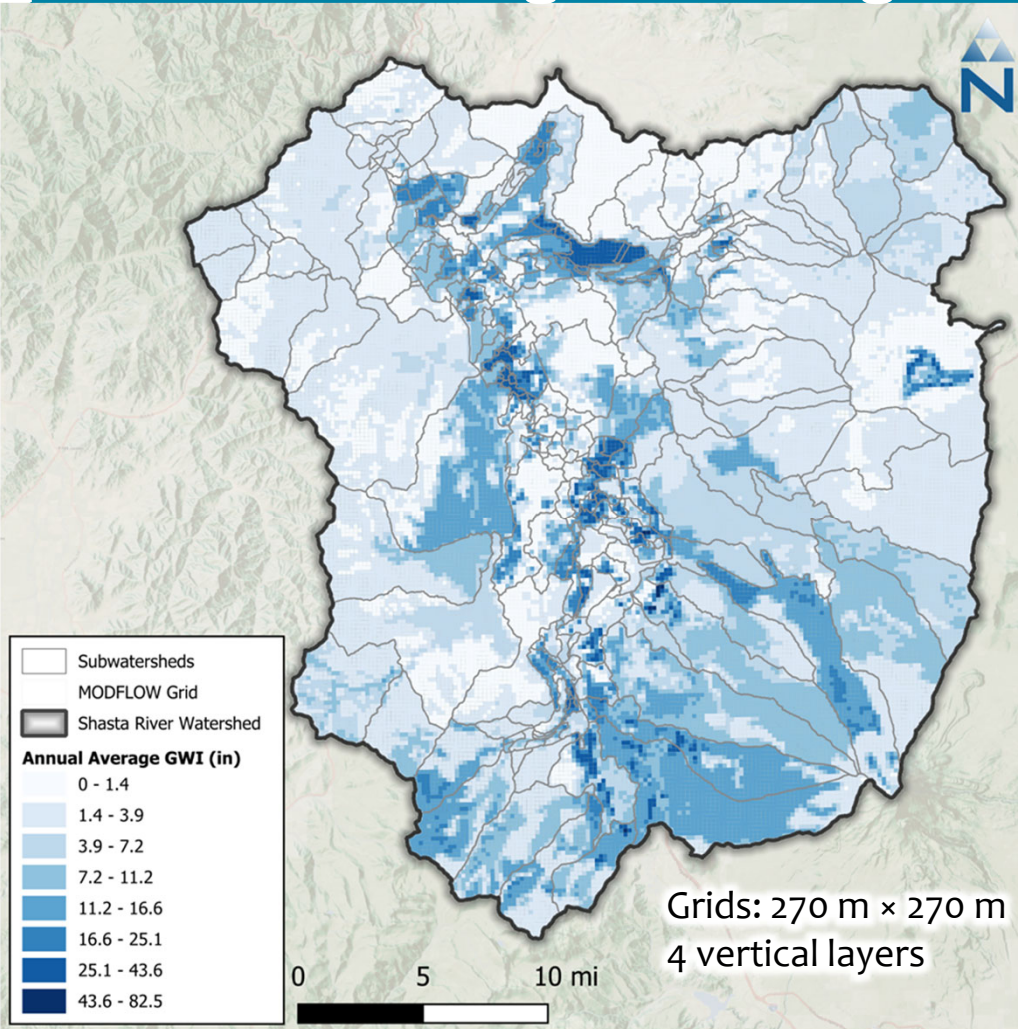
MODFLOW: Grids by Layer and Geological Group

Geological Group	Horizontal Hydraulic Conductivity				Vertical Hydraulic Conductivity				Specific Storage	Specific Yield
	(feet/day)				(feet/day)				(1/feet)	
	Layer 1	Layer 2	Layer 3	Layer 4	Layer 1	Layer 2	Layer 3	Layer 4	All Layers	All Layers
Klamath Mountains	9.94	0.030	0.030	0.030	1.99	0.00025	0.00025	0.00025	6.23E-07	0.14
Hornbrook Formation	0.0084	0.0084	0.0084	0.0084	0.00055	0.00055	0.00055	0.00055	1.89E-05	0.055
Western Cascades Pliocene Volcanic	1.85	1.85	1.85	---	0.031	0.031	0.031	---	1.41E-05	0.12
Alluvium	136.05	27.53	27.53	27.53	13.549	4.03	4.03	4.03	1.70E-06	0.20
Glacial Deposits	0.46	0.46	0.46	---	0.011	0.011	0.011	---	5.82E-06	0.056
Pleistocene Volcanic	38.72	38.72	38.72	---	7.74	7.74	7.74	---	1.06E-04	0.28
Shasta Valley Volcanic	7.65	7.65	7.65	---	0.44	0.44	0.44	---	1.87E-07	0.28
Western Cascades Volcanic	0.41	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	1.88E-06	0.28
Pluto's Cave Basalt	---	3,652.47	---	---	---	379.49	---	---	1.25E-04	0.28

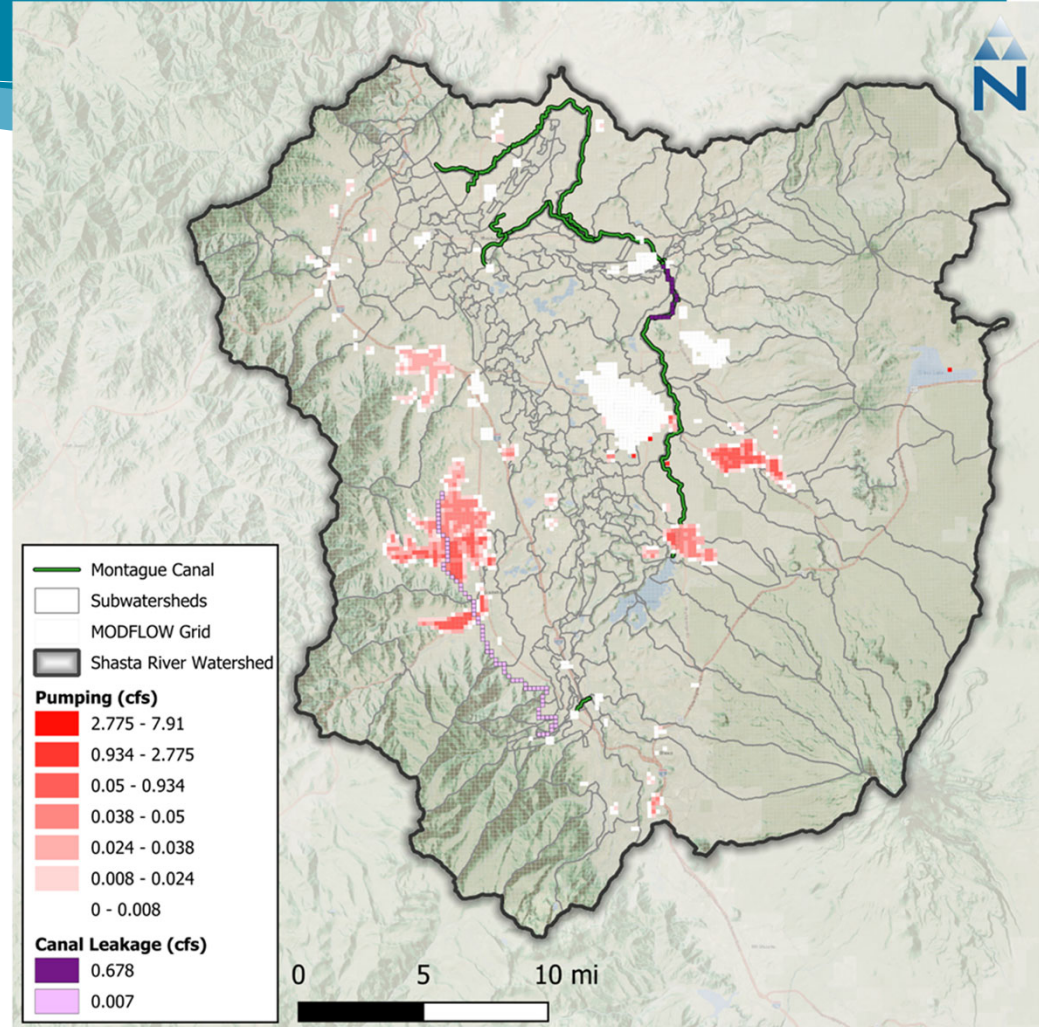
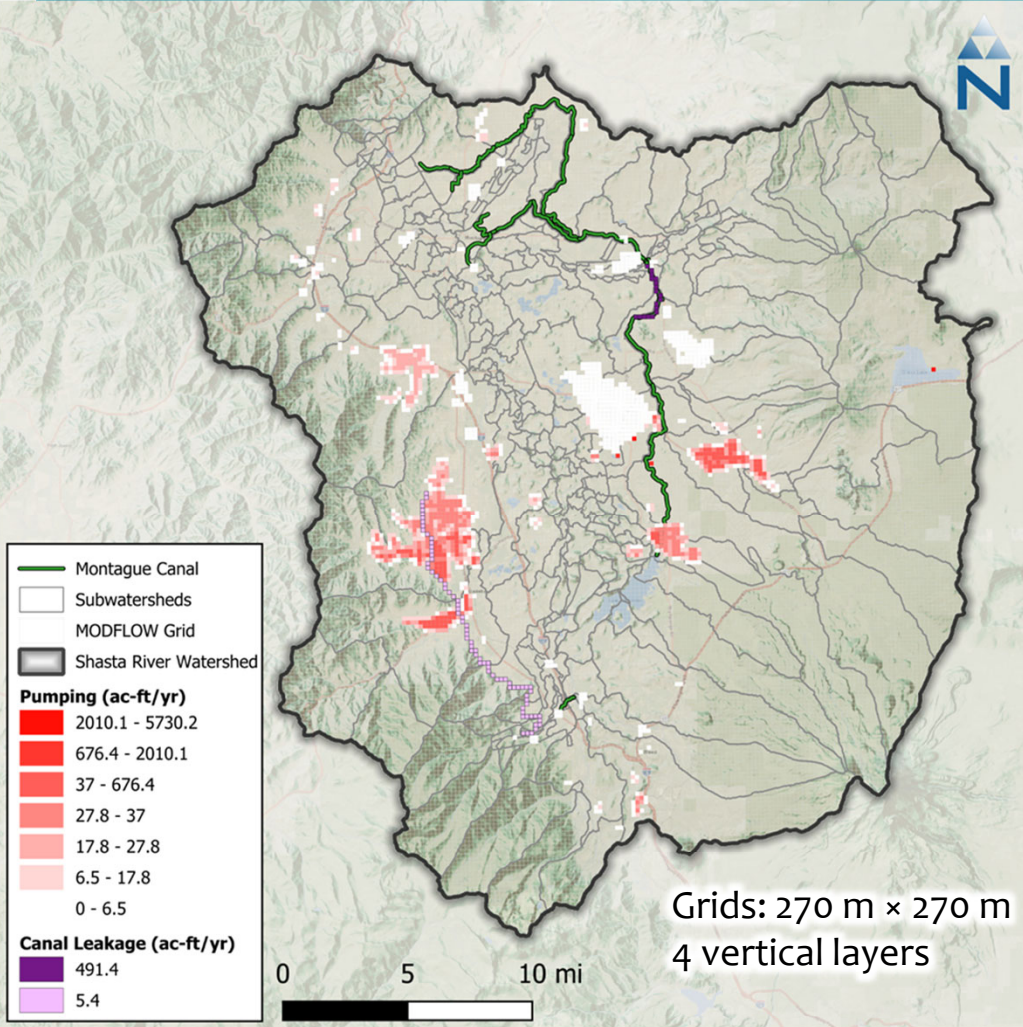
Estimated location of geological high-conductivity zones

Annual Average Recharge

Recharge : Precipitation

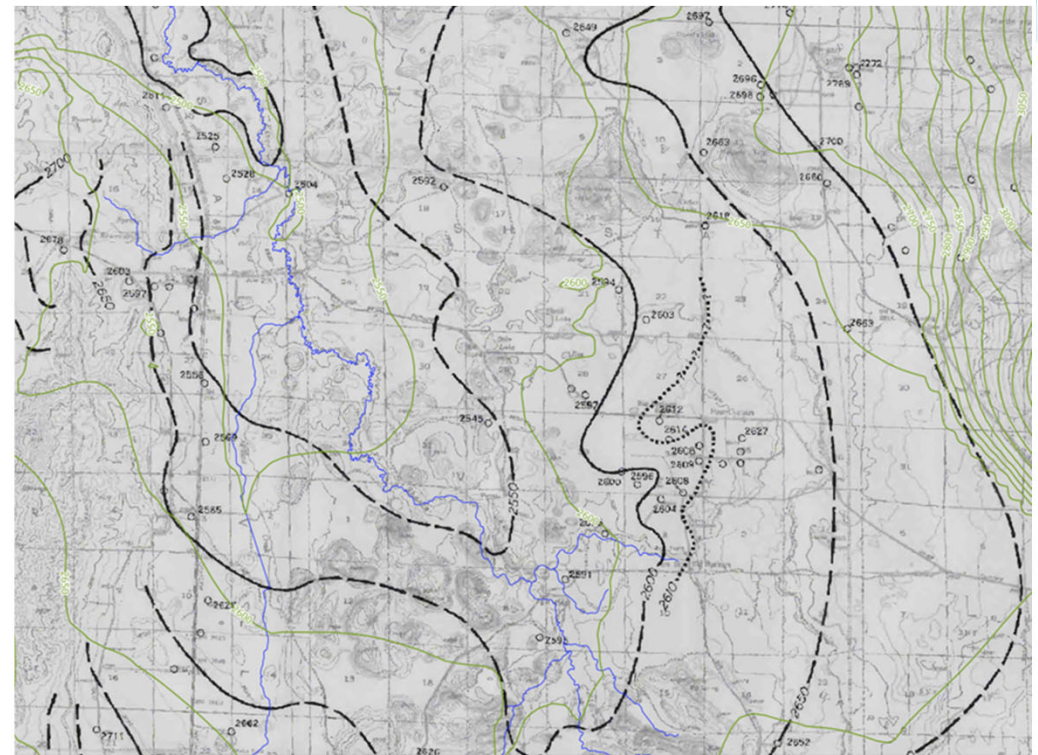


Groundwater Pumping



Initial Groundwater Levels

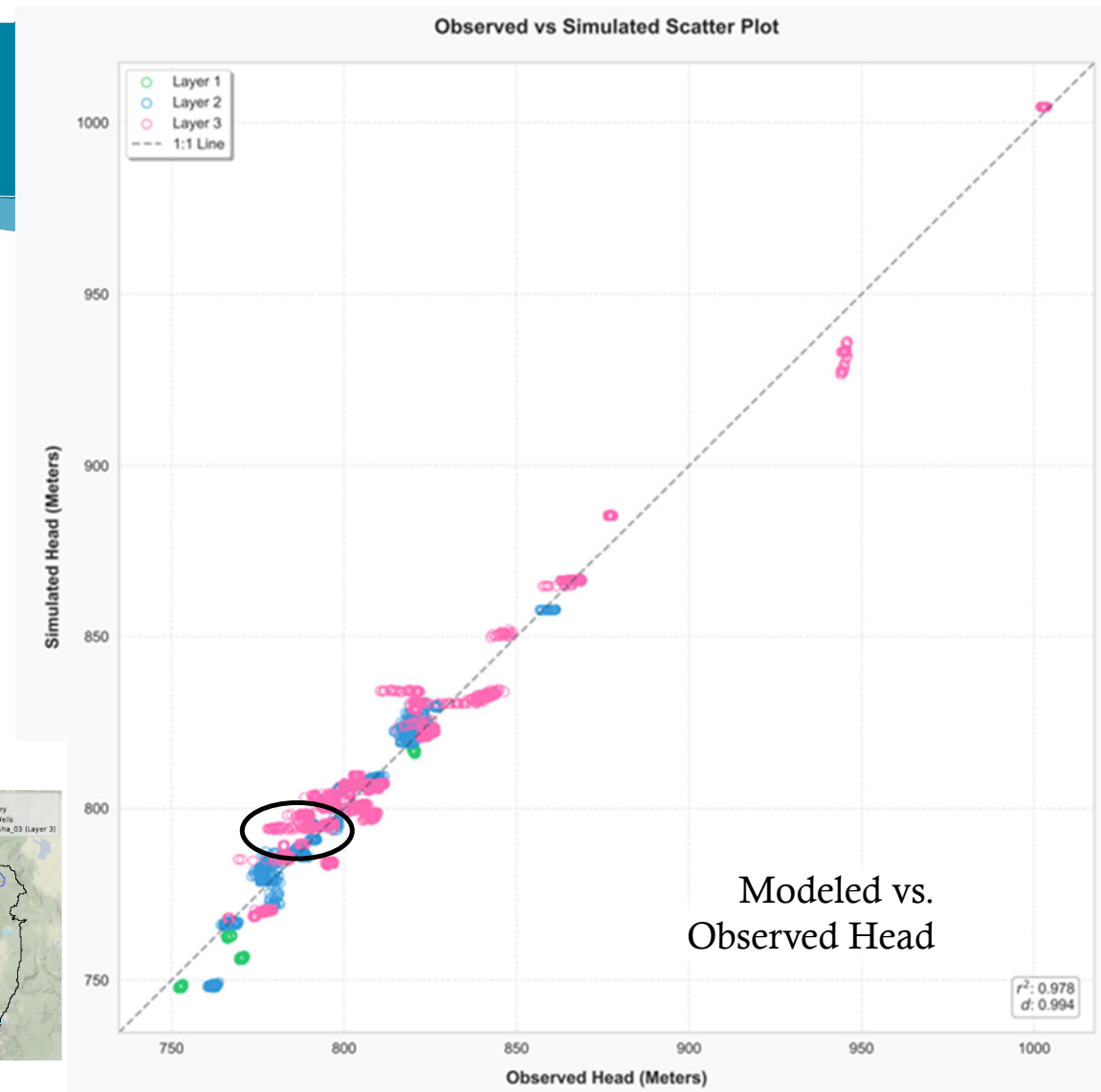
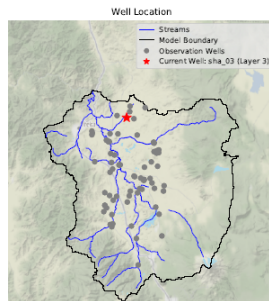
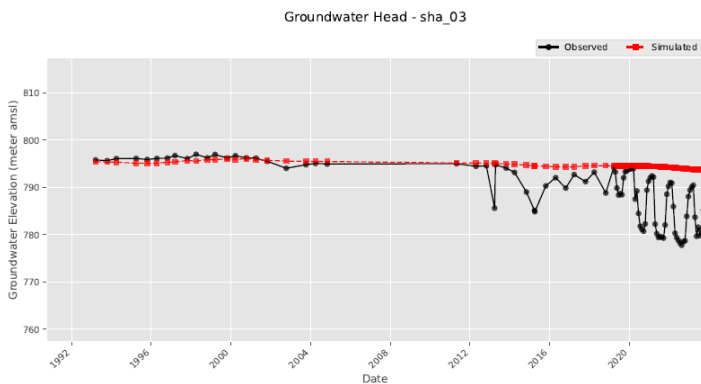
- Qualitative comparison shows good agreement between model-generated steady-state head distribution and Mack (1960) observed data representing Spring 1954 conditions.
- Steady-state heads represent 1990 conditions.



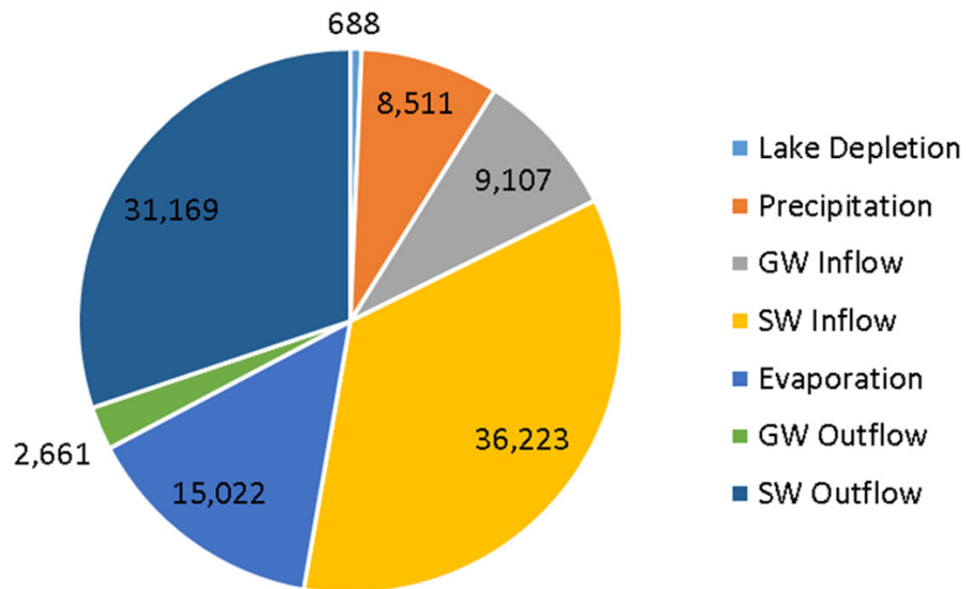
Head contours comparing observed data (black lines) for Spring 1954 (Mack, 1960) and model generated steady-state conditions (green lines).

Groundwater Levels

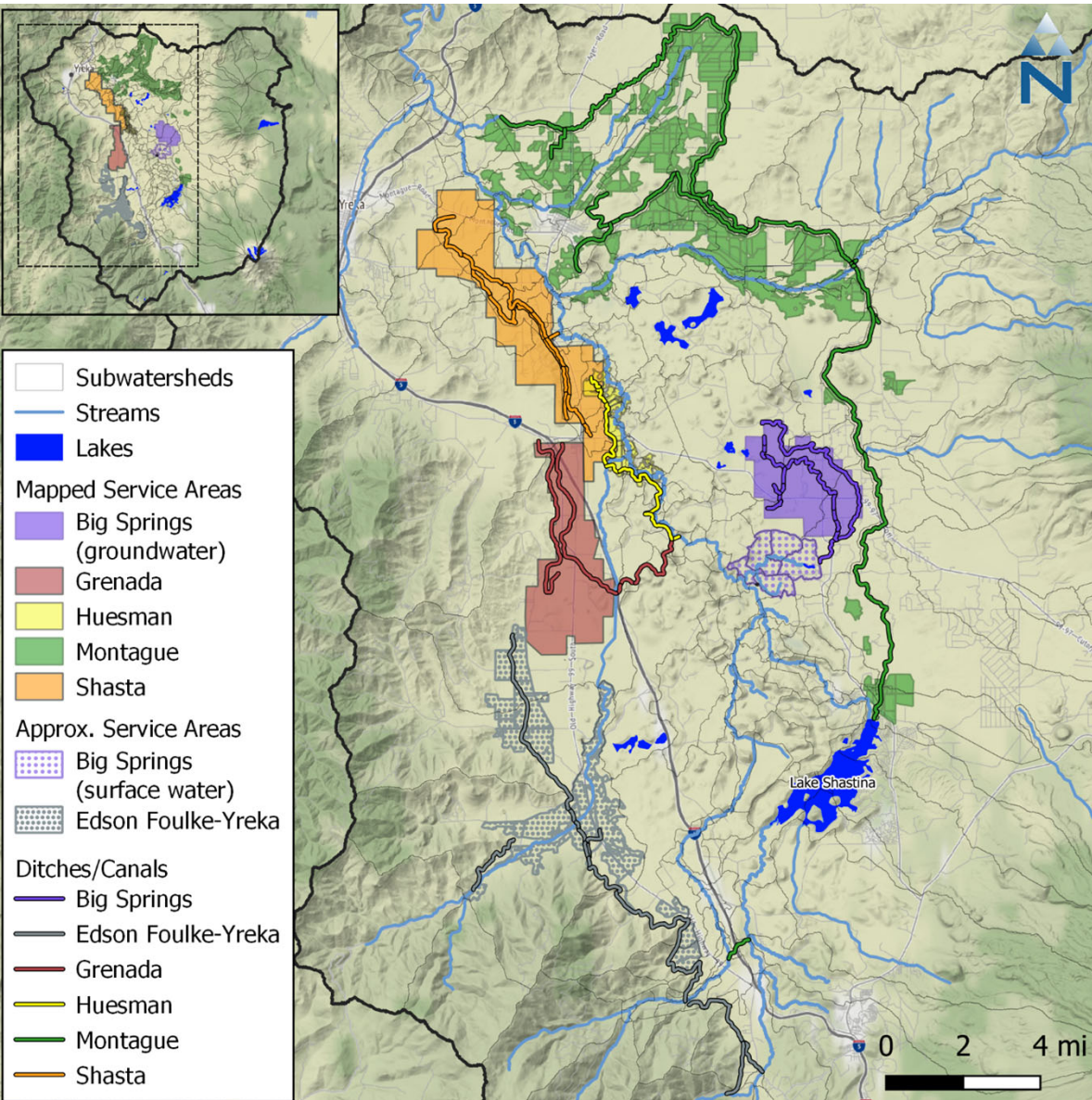
- History-matching shows a reasonable representation of overall groundwater level distribution.
- Example hydrograph illustrates unknown/approximate data (in this case pumping) and its effect on simulated results.



Lake Shastina Water Budget (Water Years 1991-2023)

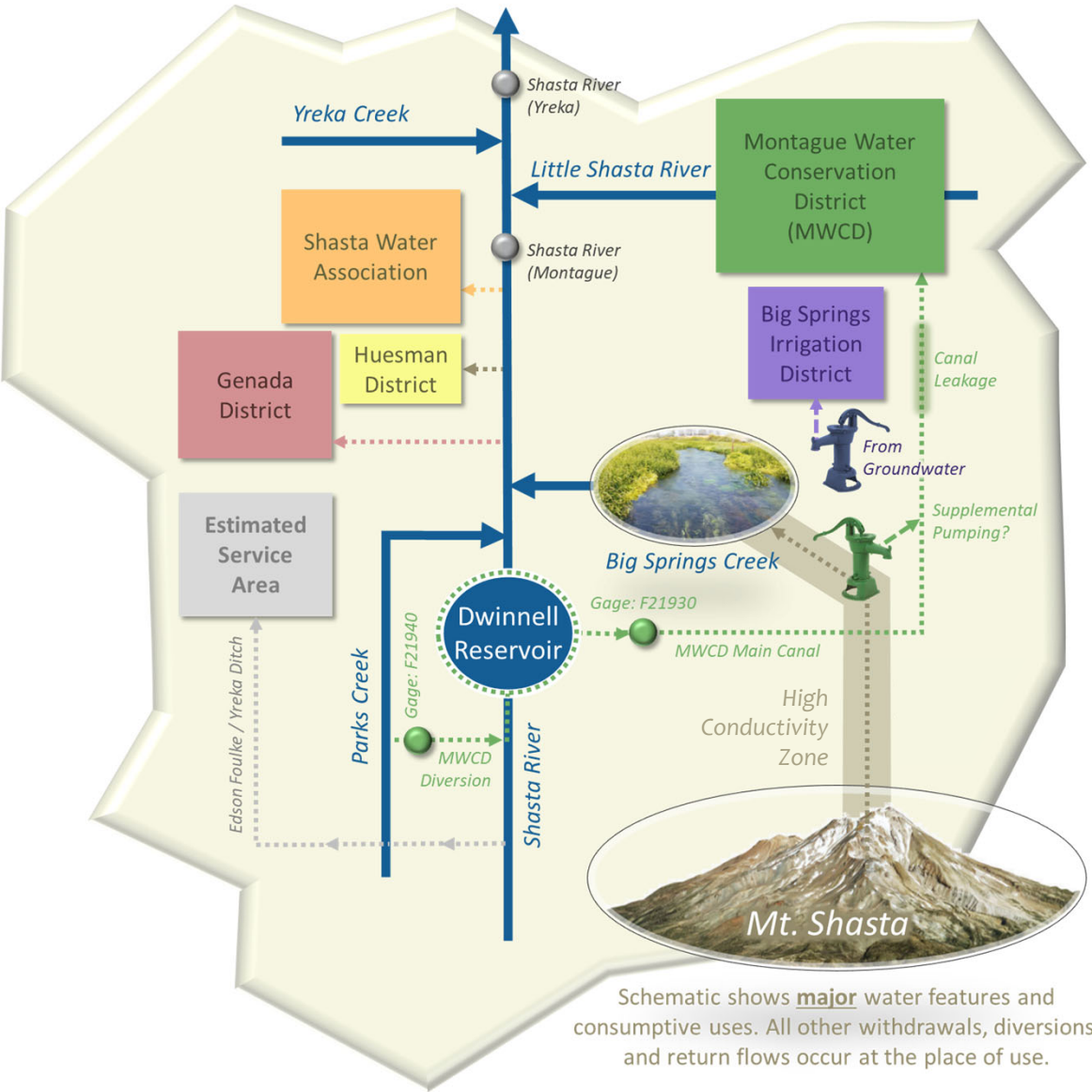


Irrigation Districts



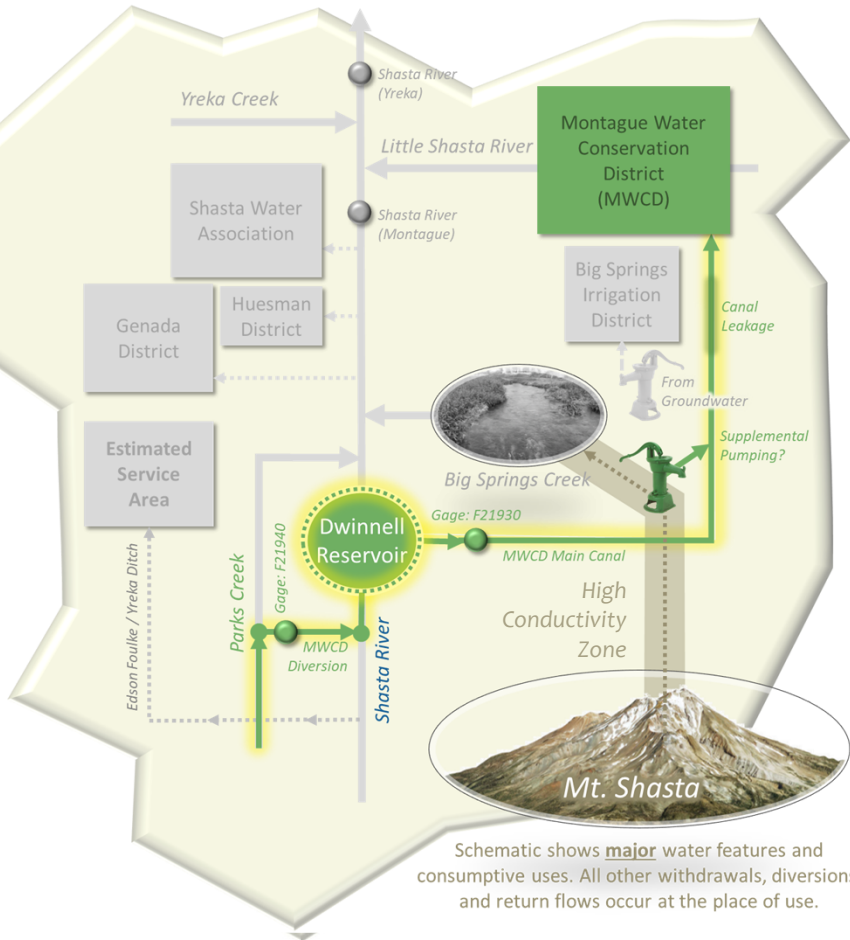
- Service Areas, Ditches, Canals
 - Big Springs
 - Grenada
 - Huesman
 - Montague
 - Shasta
 - Edson Foulke/Yreka Ditch
- Lakes and streams
- Points of diversion

Irrigation Districts

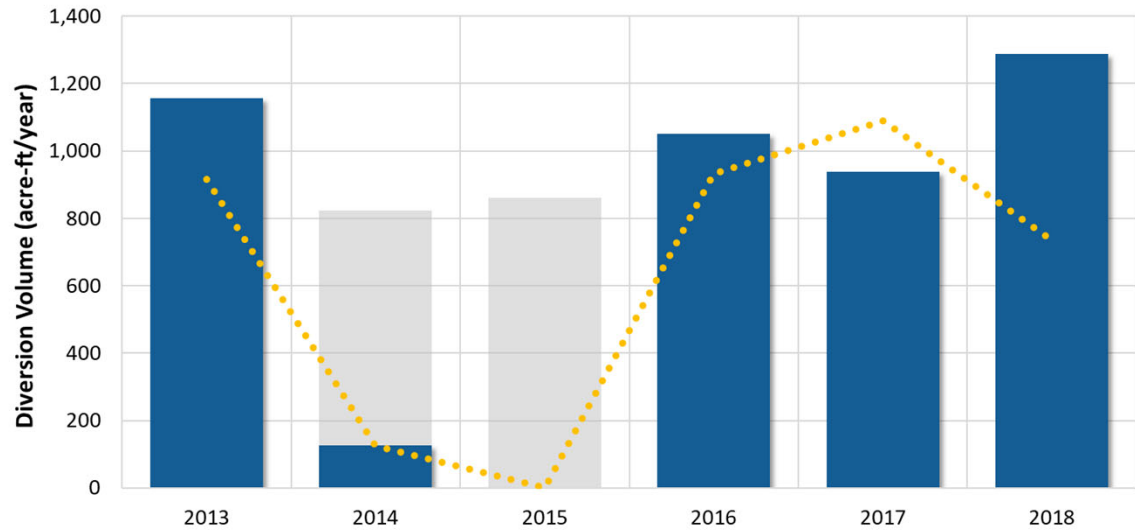
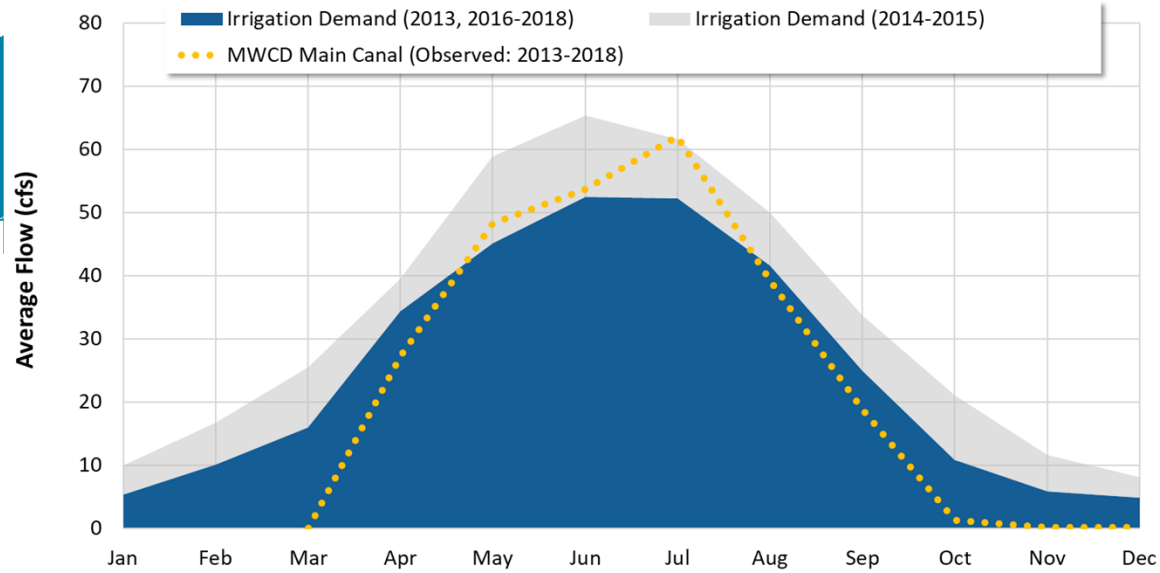


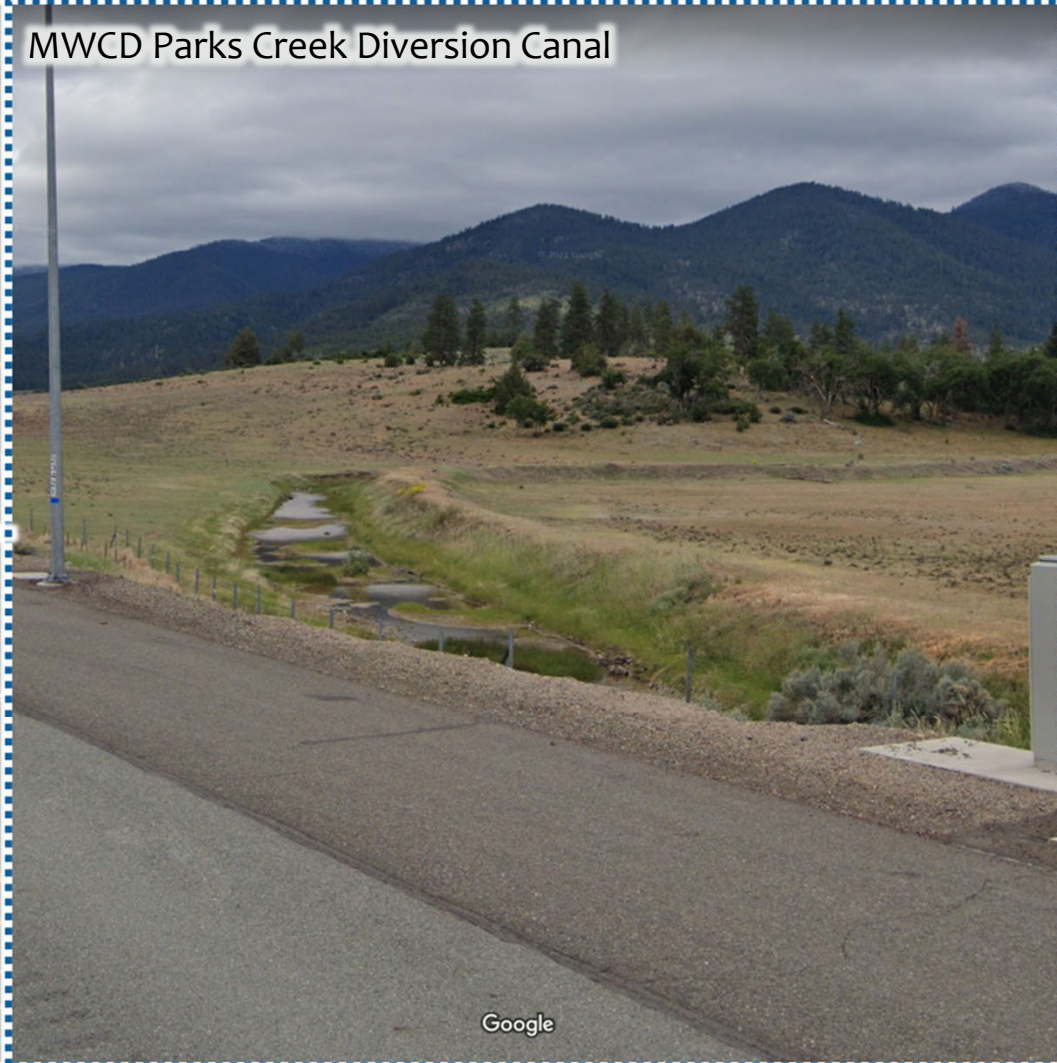
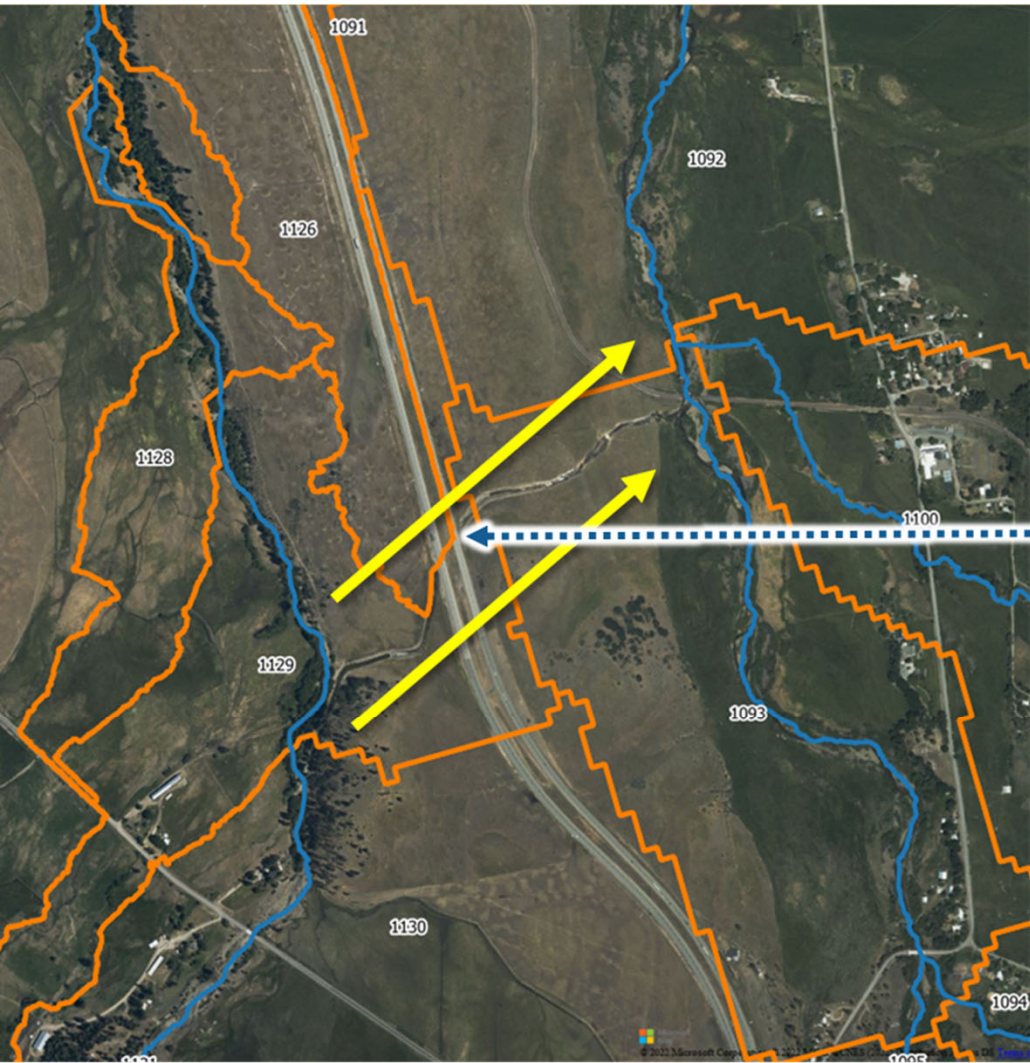
- Service Areas, Ditches, Canals
 - Big Springs
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- Lakes and streams
- Points of diversion

MWCD Canal



Schematic shows **major** water features and consumptive uses. All other withdrawals, diversions, and return flows occur at the place of use.



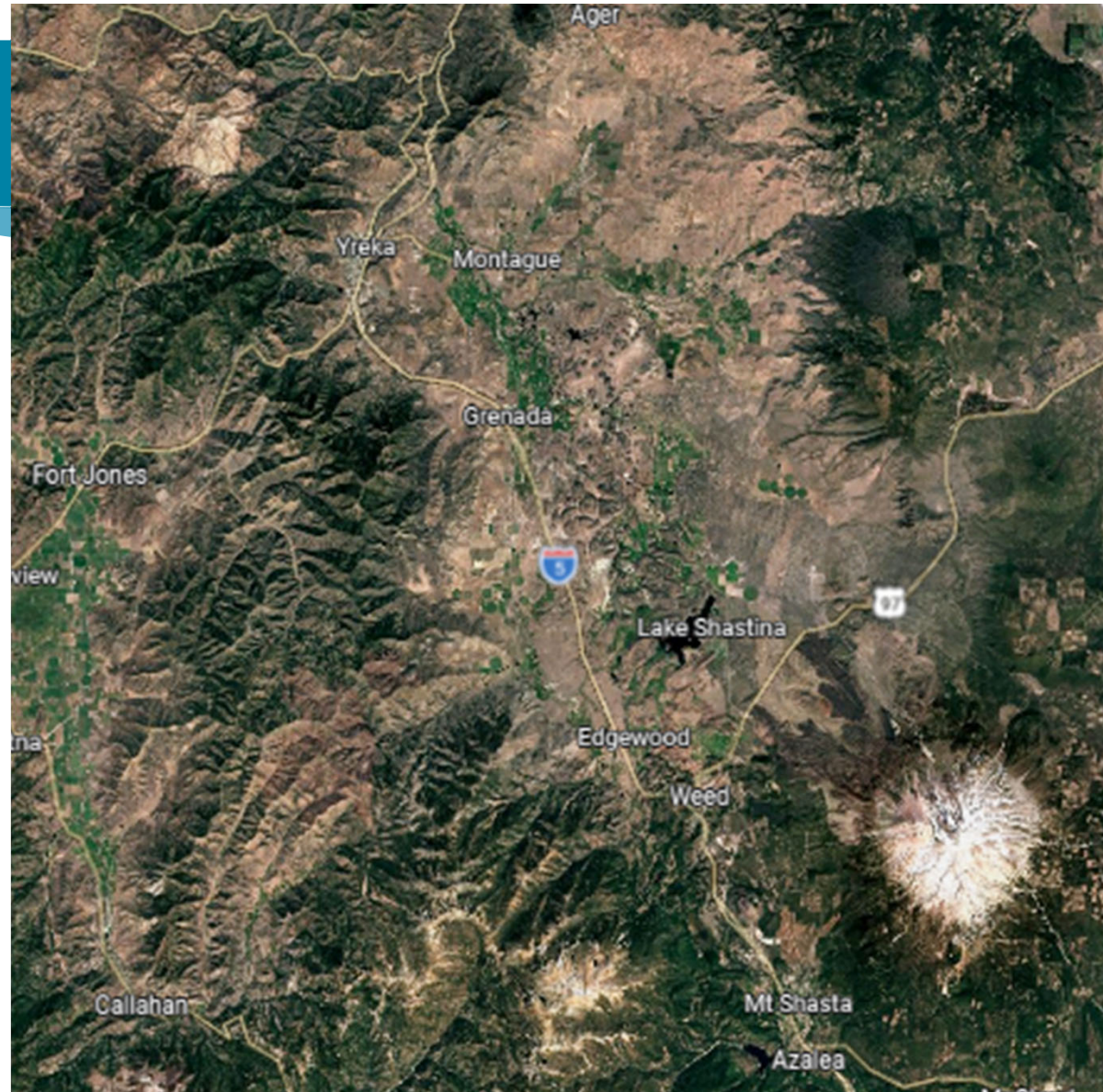


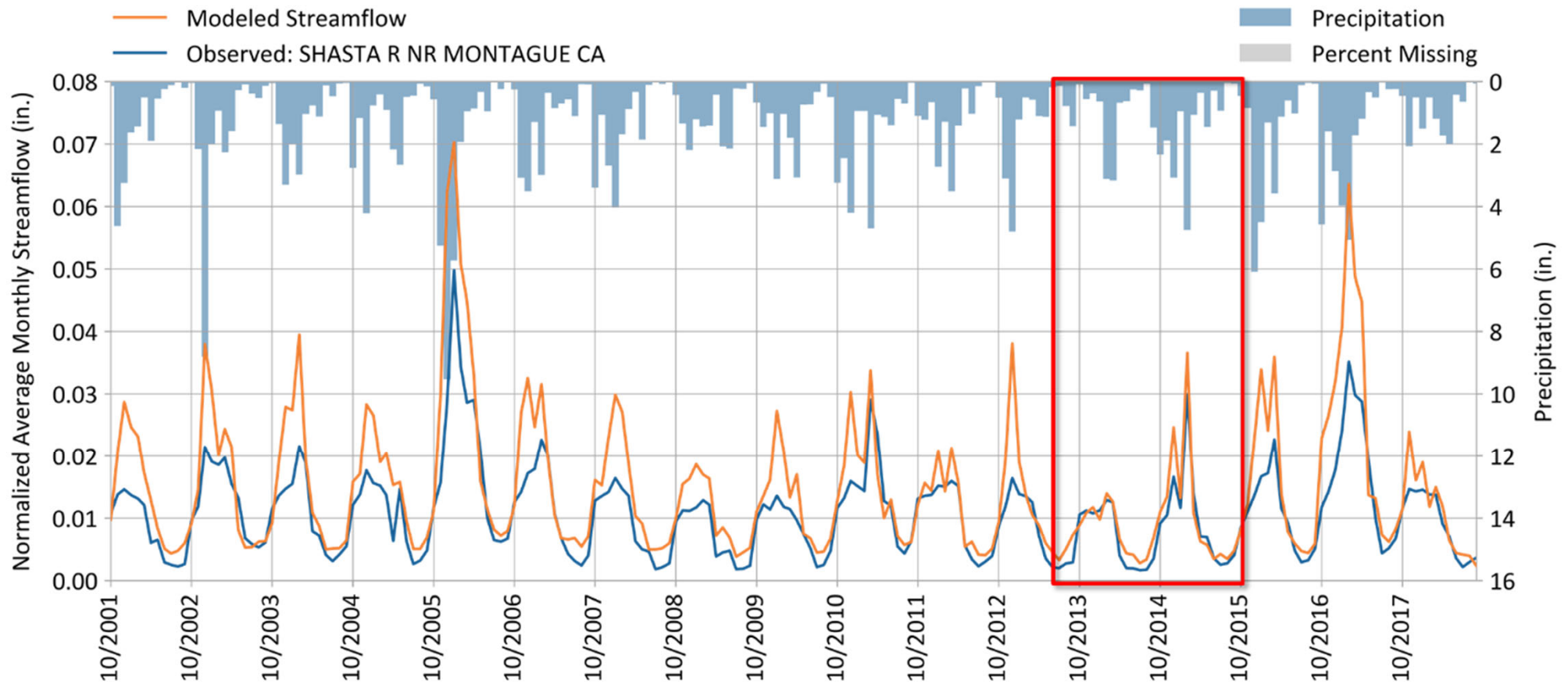
Montague Canal and nearby irrigation fields



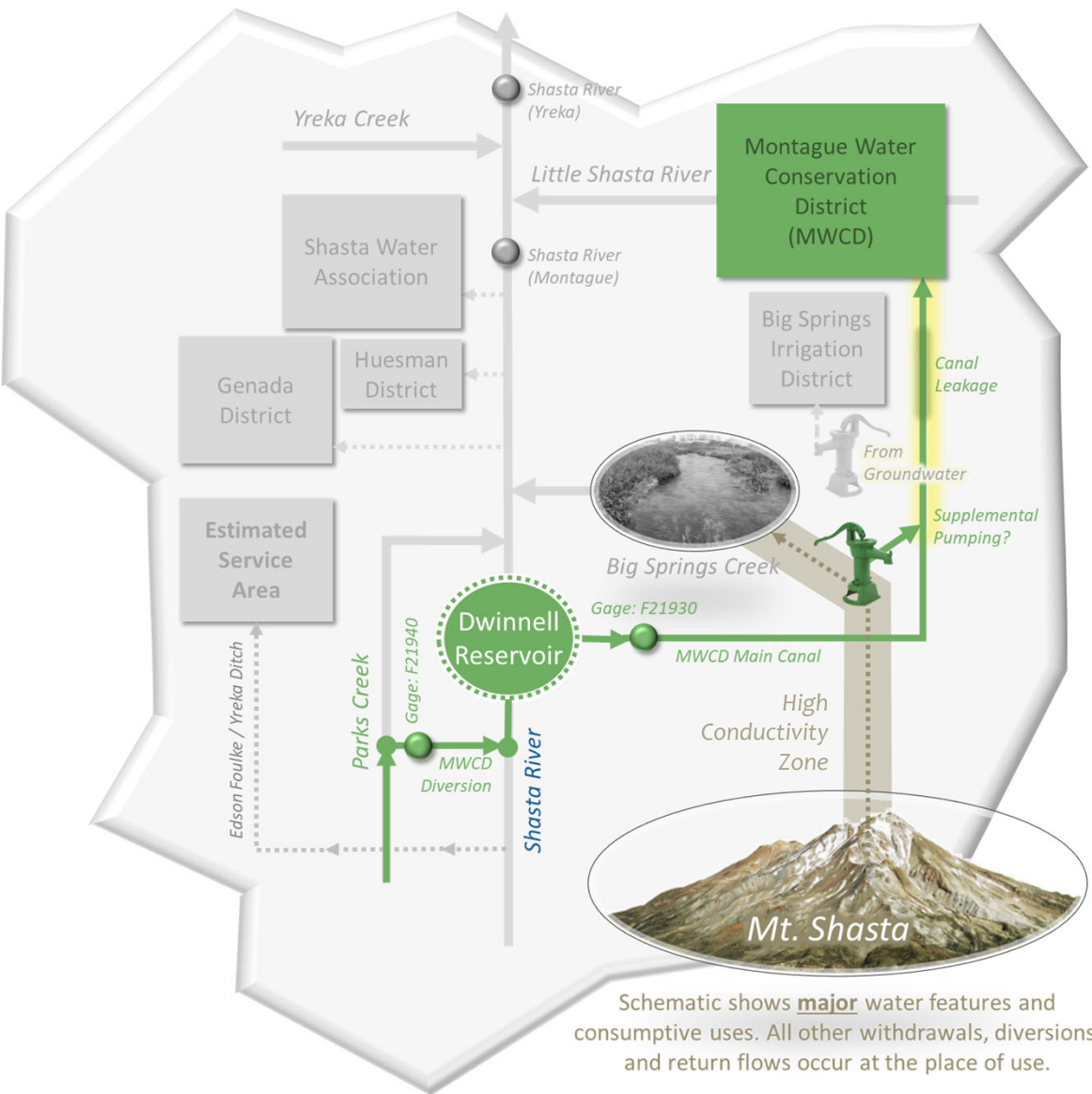
Shallow Groundwater Discharge

- Discharge hotspots: Little Shasta valley (aligns with aerial photos)
- MODFLOW head rises above ground → Seepage to surface
- Simulated as DRN (relatively small water-budget term)
- Discharge routed to nearest stream in LSPC





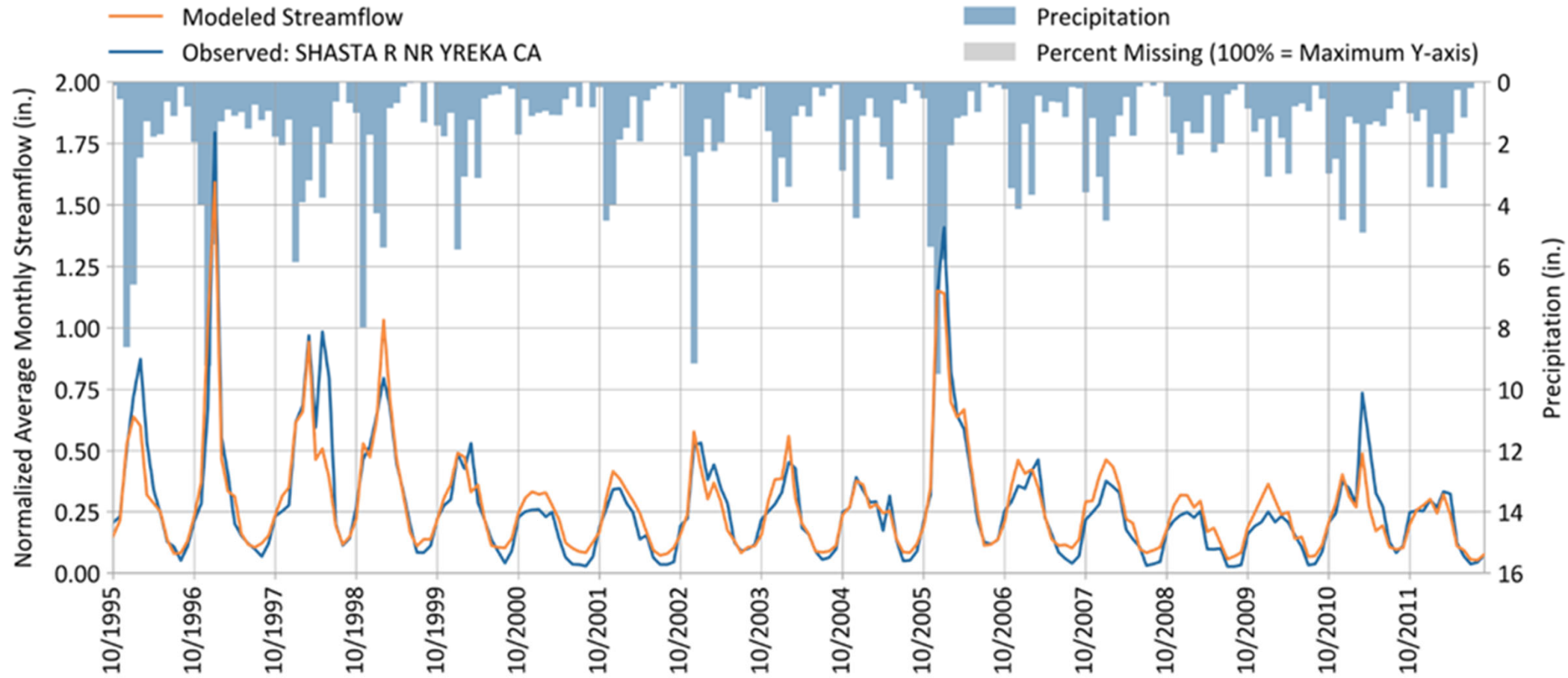
Modeled vs. Observed Streamflow at Montague, CA *Before* Linkage to MODFLOW



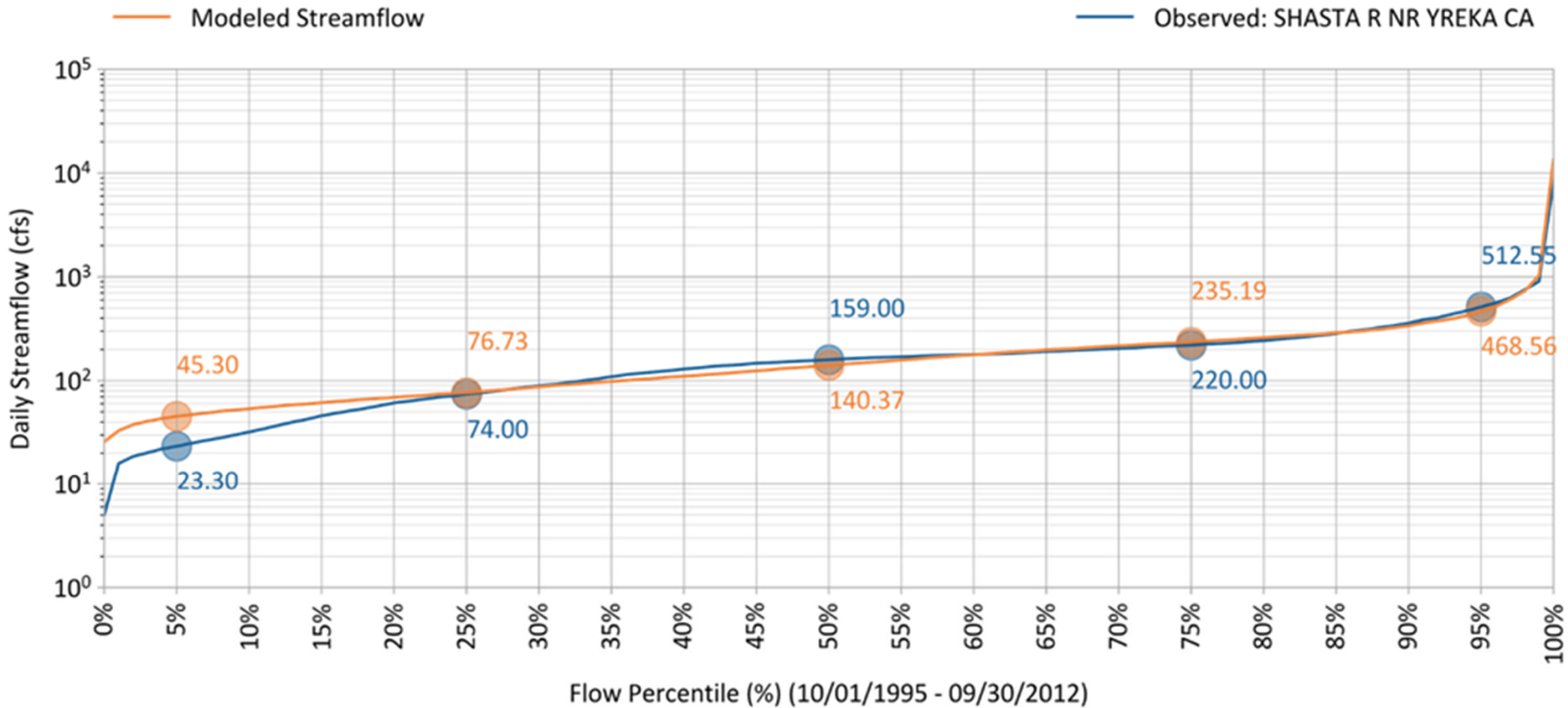
MWCD Canal

- Canal Leakage
 - Impacts water available for irrigation
- Water Balance Implications
 - Additional pumping into canal to offset leakage?
 - Excess pumping from reservoir to offset canal leakage?

Modeled vs. Observed Streamflow at Yreka



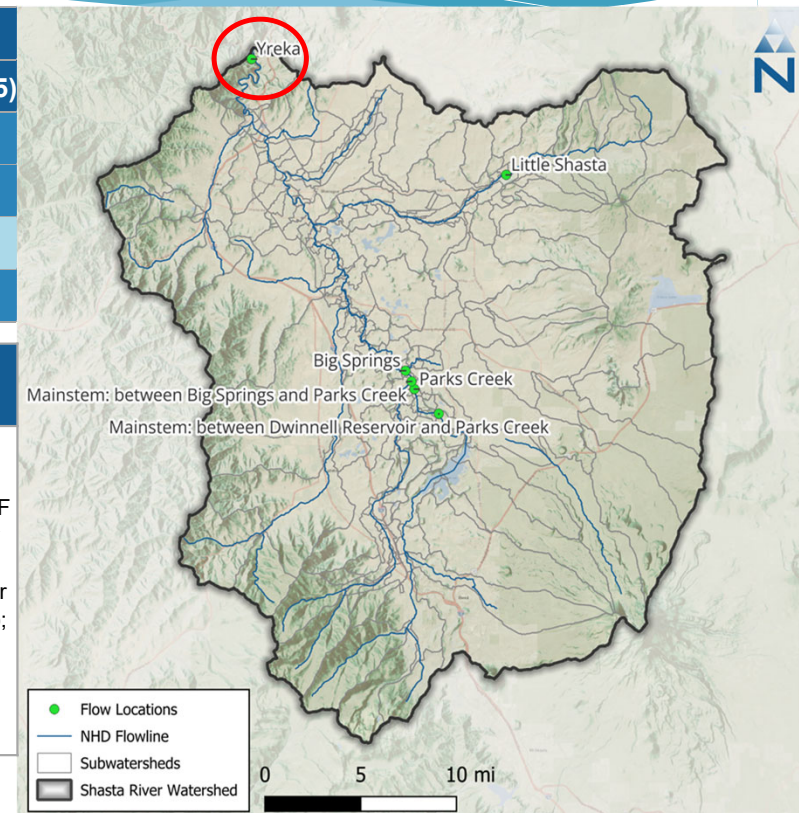
Modeled vs. Observed Streamflow at Yreka



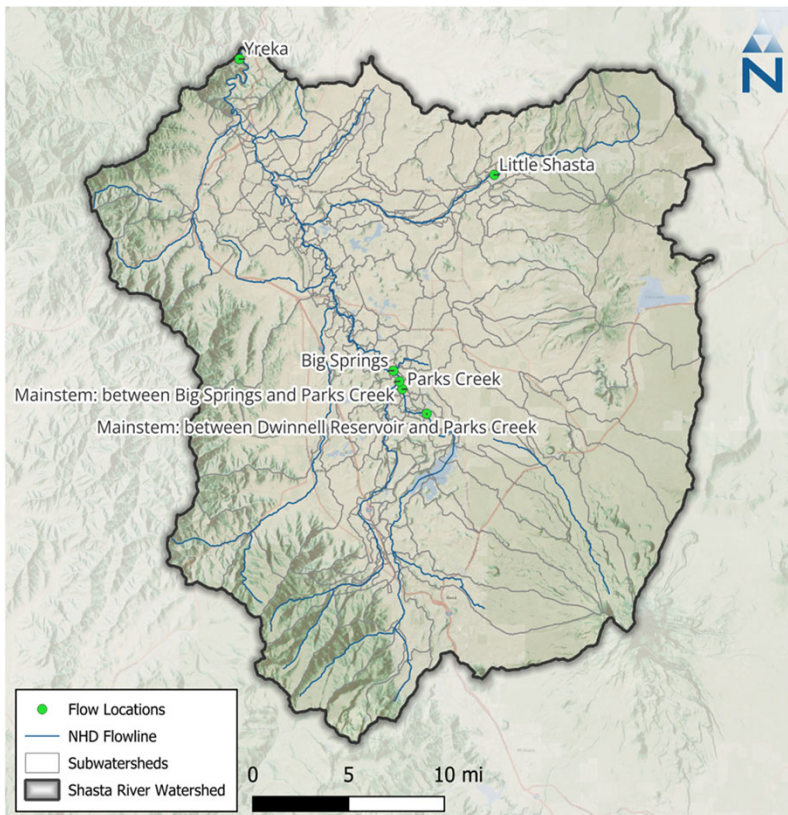
Modeled vs. Observed Calibration Statistics

Calibration Metrics for Monthly Flow (10/01/1995 - 09/30/2012)	Hydrological Condition		
	All (n = 204)	Wet Season (n = 119)	Dry Season (n = 85)
Percent Bias (PBIAS)	-2.4%	-1.8%	-4.7%
R-Squared (R ²)	0.88	0.86	0.82
Nash-Sutcliffe Efficiency (NSE)	0.87	0.86	0.68
RMSE-Std-Dev_Ratio (RSR ¹)	0.36	0.37	0.56

Calibration Metrics (10/01/1995 - 09/30/2012)	Recommended Error Criteria				Reference
	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor	
PBIAS (All Conditions)	<5%	5% - 10%	10% - 15%	>15%	Based on HSPF experience by A.A. Donigian, Jr., prepared for USEPA (2000); Moriassi et al. (2015)
PBIAS (Seasonal Flows)	<10%	10% - 15%	15% - 25%	>25%	
R ² (All Conditions)	>0.85	0.75 - 0.85	0.60 - 0.75	≤0.60	
R ² (Seasonal Flows)	>0.75	0.60 - 0.75	0.50 - 0.60	≤0.50	
NSE (All Conditions)	>0.80	0.70 - 0.80	0.50 - 0.70	≤0.50	
NSE (Seasonal Flows)	>0.70	0.50 - 0.70	0.40 - 0.50	≤0.40	
RSR (All Conditions)	≤0.50	0.50 - 0.60	0.60 - 0.70	>0.70	
RSR (Seasonal Flows)	≤0.60	0.60 - 0.70	0.70 - 0.80	>0.80	

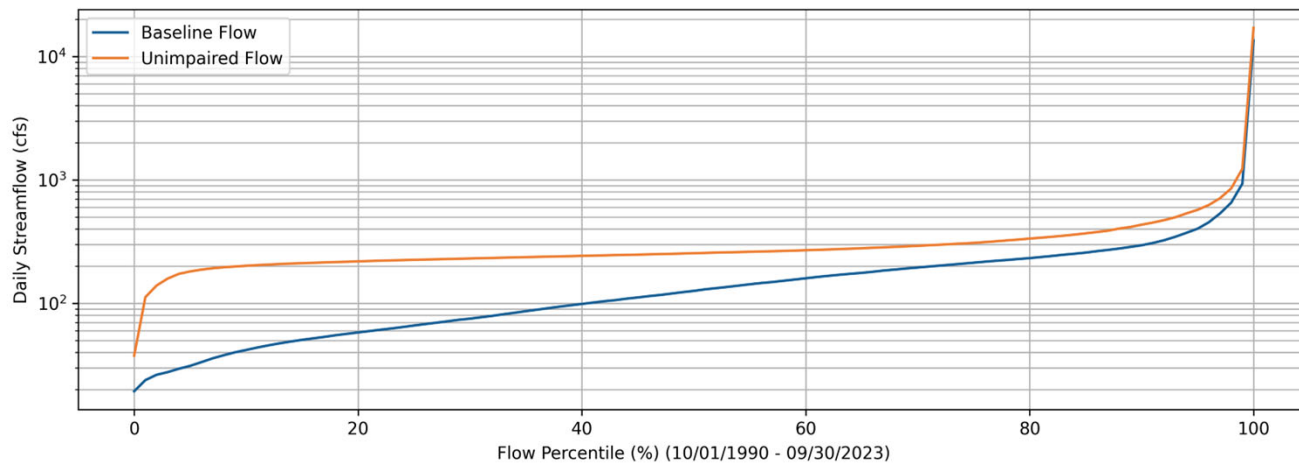
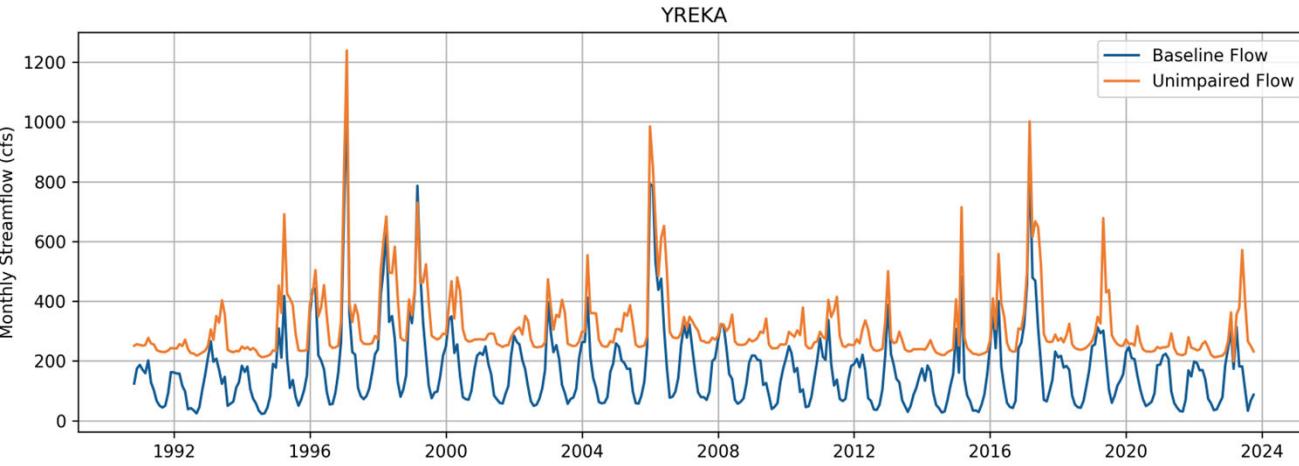


Unimpaired Flow vs. Baseline Flow



Unimpaired Flows:

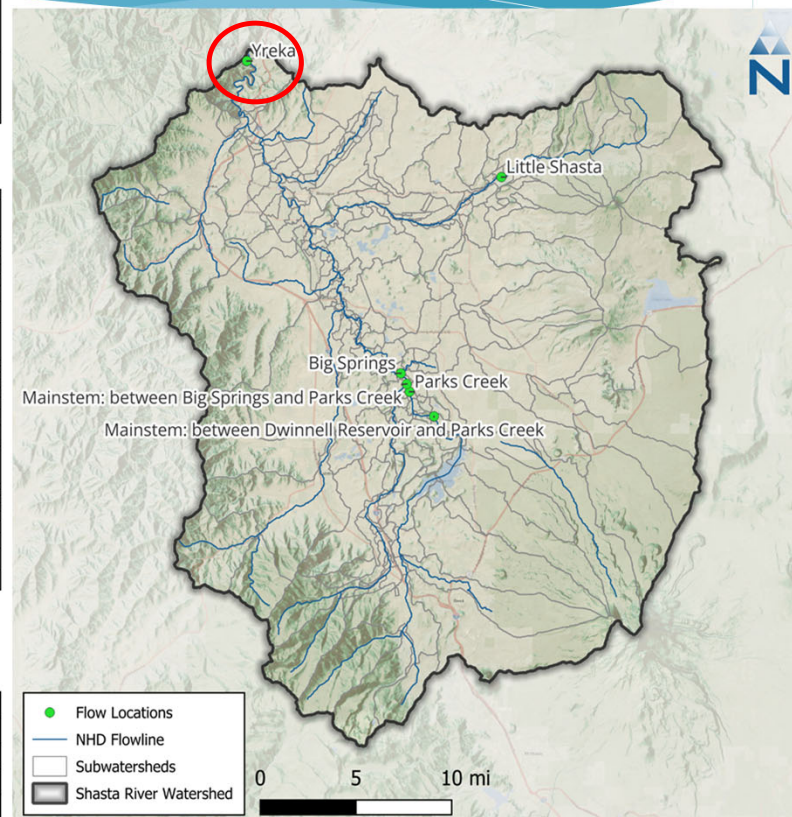
- No Diversions
- No Irrigation
- No Reservoir
- No Pacey or Flying L Wells
- No Parks Creek Diversion
- No Non-irrigation Consumptive Use



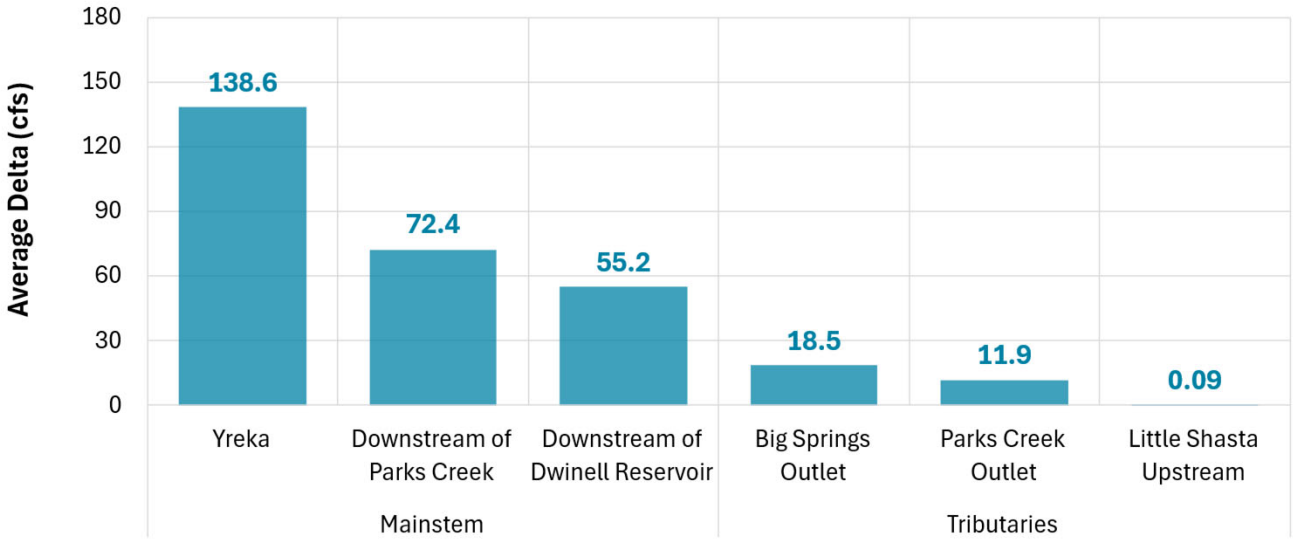
Month-wise Summary Statistics for Unimpaired Flows (cfs)

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
mean	363.31	374.07	355.72	365.29	361.18	314.89	255.66	243.74	243.43	252.42	268.12	333.92
median	297.4	299.05	325.51	335.83	347.97	269.61	252.17	243.46	243.45	251.54	261.56	272.81
min	235.41	199.11	236.91	243.25	227.99	219.05	212.95	213.53	215.77	218.17	228.82	233.24
max	1238.89	1001.4	690.86	677.98	651.71	582.28	415.59	279.89	276.18	308.65	405.53	984.61

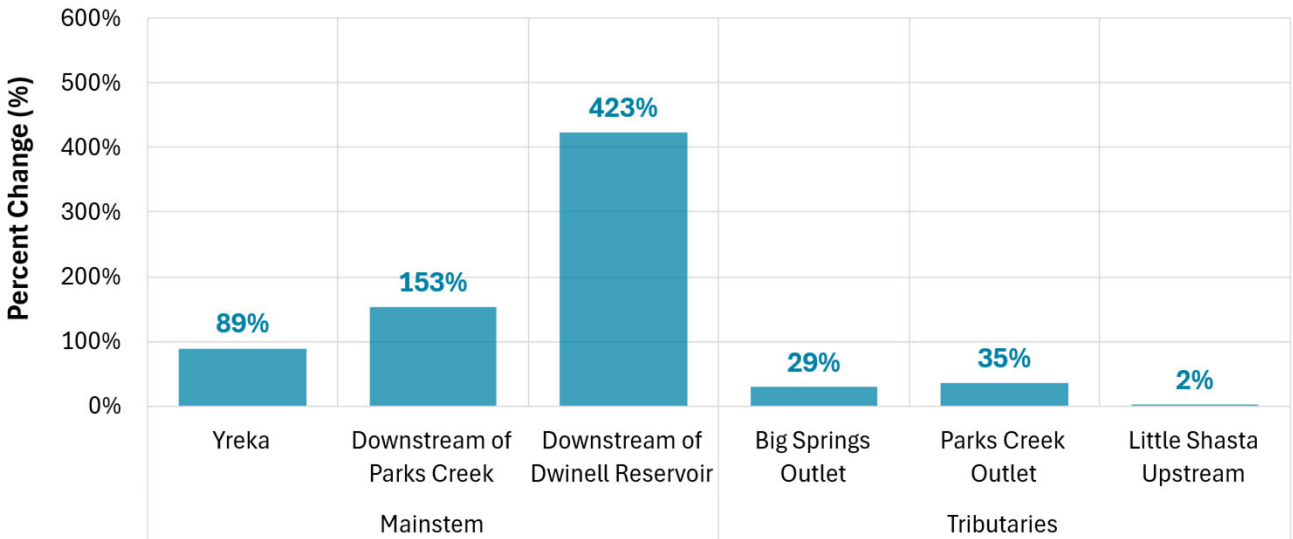
Unimpaired Flow vs. Baseline Flow at Yreka



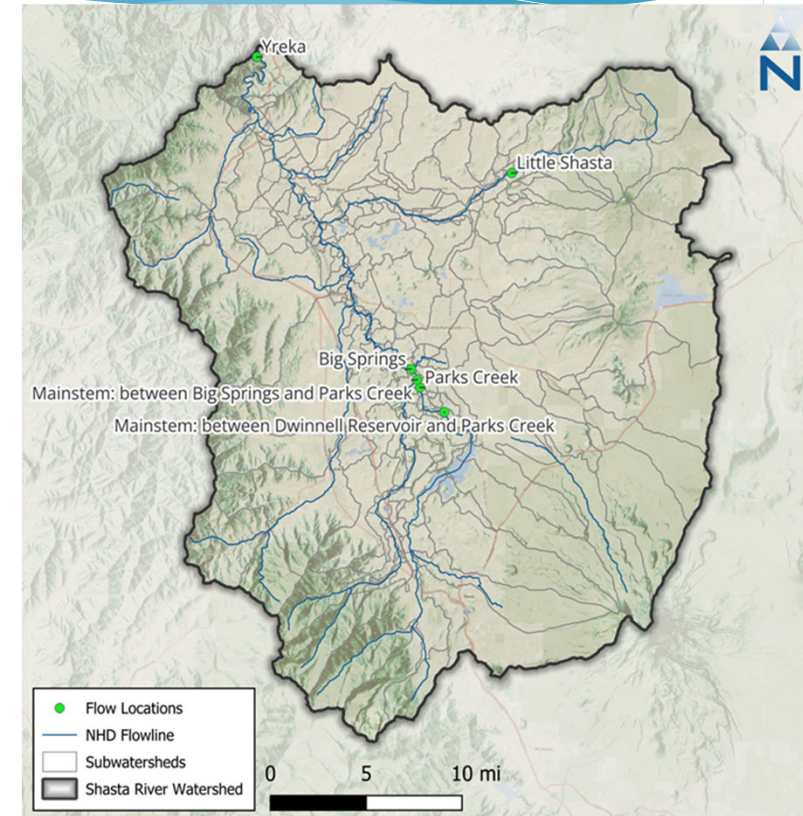
Delta Streamflow (Unimpaired - Baseline): Water years 1991-2023



Percent Change, (Unimpaired - Baseline)/Baseline: Water years 1991-2023



Unimpaired Flow vs. Baseline Flow Δ at Selected Outlets



Project Insights

- Better configuration streamlines model calibration
- Stakeholder engagement & team collaboration improves outcomes
 - Siskiyou County, UC Davis, Larry Walker & Associates
 - Stockholm Environment Institute (water rights allocation model)
- Coupled model allows for more comprehensive system evaluation
 - Natural Influences vs. Anthropogenic Influences...
 - Evapotranspiration → Irrigation demand → Diversions...
 - Groundwater Pumping → Sustainable Environmental Flows ← Diversions

Next Steps (broader process)

- Comments are due by Friday, June 12, 2026.
- Second Workshop (General Technical Training on Model for Modelers): This workshop will be held on Wednesday, June 3, 2026, at 2:00 PM
 - If you would like to attend, please contact staff by May 29, 2026, at ScottShastaFlows@waterboards.ca.gov



Stay Informed

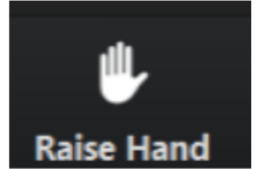
Additional Information

- State Water Board's Scott River and Shasta River Watersheds Emergency Regulation website
 - https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drought/scott_shasta_rivers/

How to Receive Email Updates

- To receive email updates related to Scott and Shasta regulation and flow efforts visit:
 - https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/resources/email_subscriptions/
 - Sign up under “State Water Resources Control Board” and “Water Rights” for the “Scott-Shasta Drought & Flow Efforts” email subscription list

How to Participate



1. Provide questions:

Raise your hand (click on react tab) to be placed in the speaker queue. When it is your turn, the facilitator will call your name and invite you to unmute yourself. **Please introduce yourself with your name and title/affiliation.**

Telephone callers:

- Press *9 to raise hand
- Press *6 to unmute when prompted

Submit questions in Chat

- Send questions in chat directly to Dan Shultz

2. Email written comments to:

ScottShastaFlows@waterboards.ca.gov



(written comments due June 12th)

Email comments to: ScottShastaFlows@waterboards.ca.gov