

Center for Western Weather and Water Extremes scripps institution of oceanography at uc san diego

FORECAST INFORMED RESERVOIR OPERATIONS:

USING BETTER DATA TO OPTIMIZE EXISTING WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FOR FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER SUPPLY

F. Martin Ralph <u>Research Meteor</u>ologist

Joint TWDB-UTA-NIDIS Workshop on Forecast-informed Reservoir Operation (FIRO)

Center for Western Weather and Water Extremes

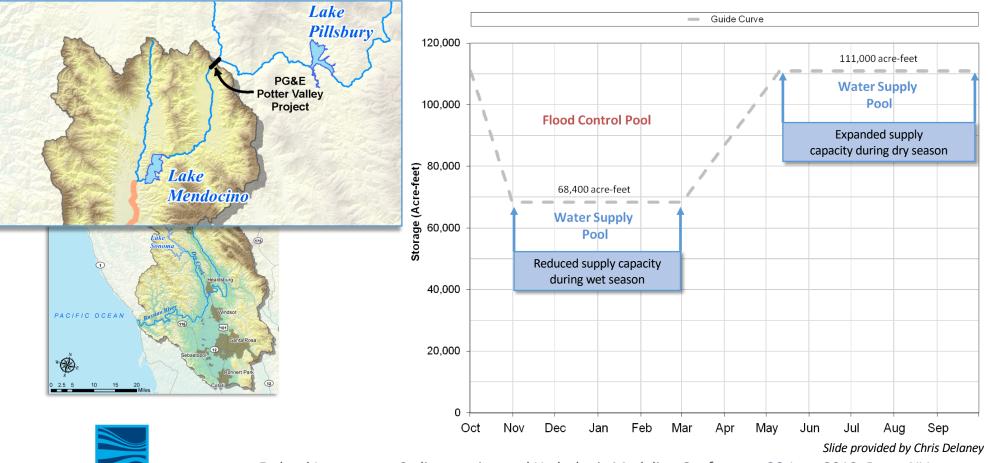
and Water Resources Management in the States of TX and OK

UC San Diego

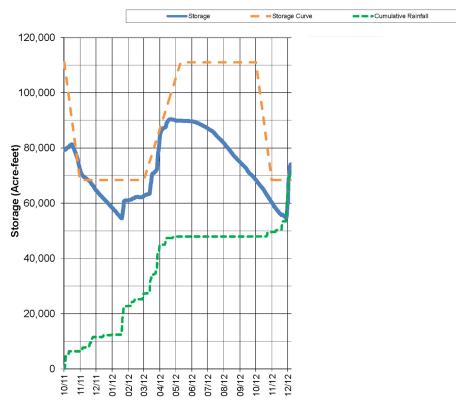


Univ. of Texas, Arlington, TX

Lake Mendocino Guide Curve

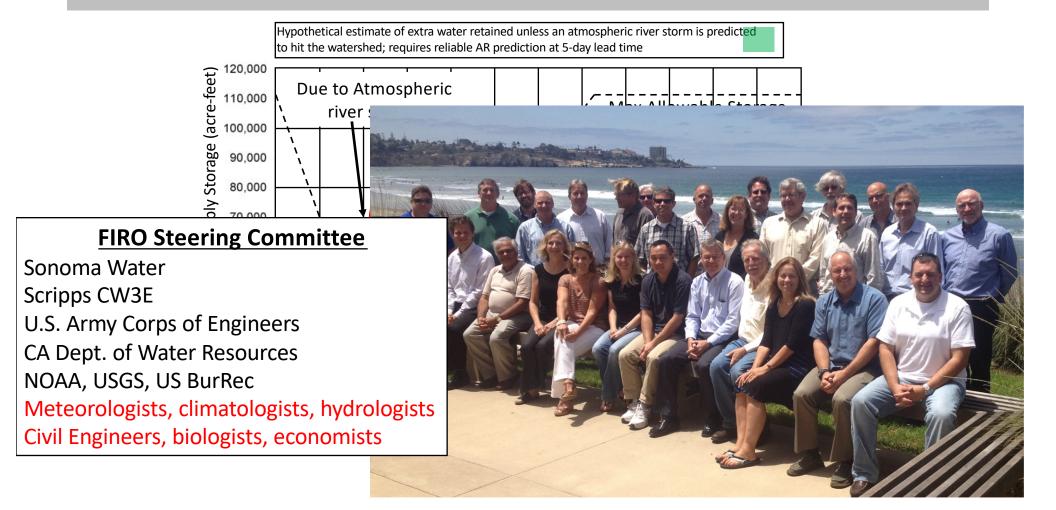


Federal Interagency Sedimentation and Hydrologic Modeling Conference, 28 June 2019, Reno, NV



Lake Mendocino Water Years 2012 - 2014

Lake Mendocino Forecast-Informed Reservoir Operations Concept



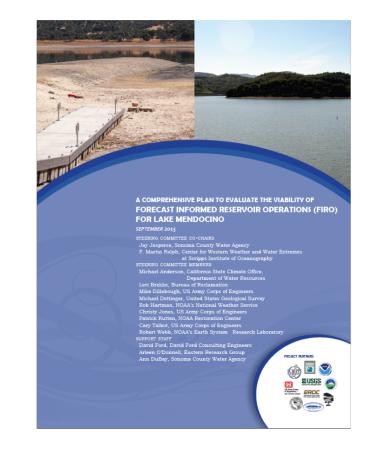
Lake Mendocino FIRO Work Plan 2015

A Comprehensive Plan to Evaluate FIRO for Lake Mendocino

- Preliminary Viability Assessment
- Evaluation Framework
- Focused Science Program
- Final Viability Assessment
- Benefits Assessment
- Implementation Strategies
- Major Deviation Requests
- Technical and Scientific Support

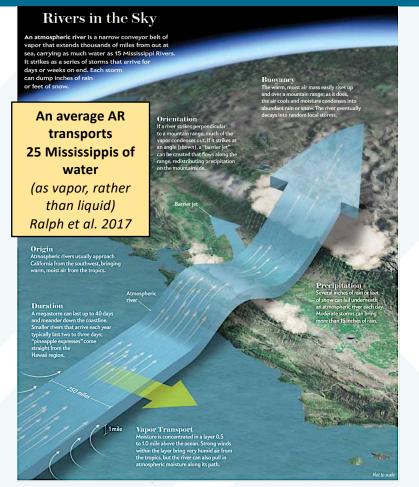


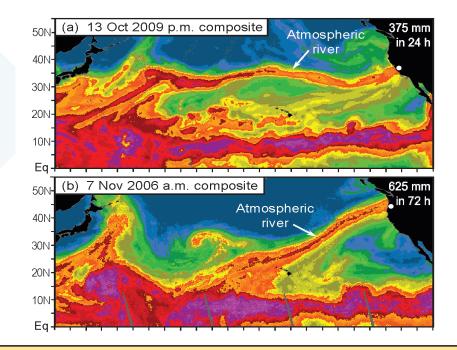
Center for Western Weather and Water Extremes SCRIPPS INSTITUTION OF OCEANOGRAPHY AT UC SAN DIEGO





KEY SCIENCE RESULT: ATMOSPHERIC RIVERS: PRIMARY SOURCE OF MOISTURE FOR PRECIPITATION IN THE REGION; USEABLE PREDICTIVE SKILL

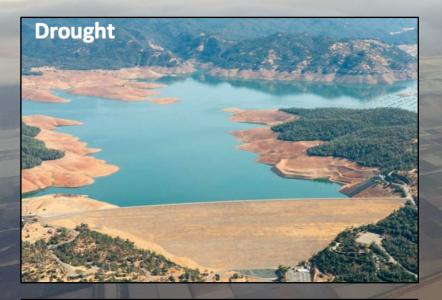




ARs Can produce extreme precipitation and flooding.

However, ARs also provide up to half of annual precipitation and Sierra snow – ARs are key to water supply.

DROUGHT TO FLOOD: ATMOSPHERIC RIVERS MAKE THE DIFFERENCE



85% of the variation of annual precipitation in northern California is due to how the top 5% wettest days vary from year to year,i.e., how many ARs hit and how strong they are



Western US' Major Floods are due to Atmospheric Rivers that are strong, long-lasting and strike an already saturated area, and can cause Billions of dollars in damages

UC San Diego



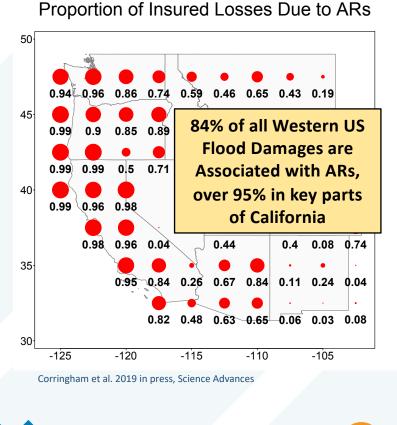


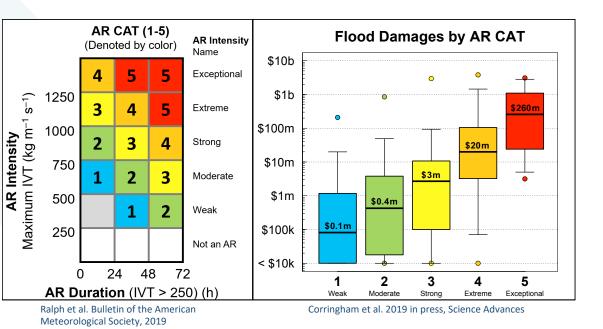
California Central valley in flood on 21 January 2017 near Sacramento

ARS DRIVE FLOOD DAMAGES IN THE WESTERN U.S.

Center for Western Weather

and Water Extremes





Flood damages increase exponentially with AR CAT

UC San Diego SCRIPPS INSTITUTION OF G



Center for Western Weather and Water Extremes SCRIPPS INSTITUTION OF OCEANOGRAPHY AT UC SAN DIEGO

FIRO Projects: Covering a Range of Conditions

Reservoir/River	Total capacity	Approx. Water Supply/Flood Mitigation	Urban/Rural location or use?	Snow a factor?	Ecosystem dimensions	Operations coordinated with other dam?
Lake Mendocino (Russian River)	116,500	60% supply 40% flood	Rural	No	Salmon Biological Opinion	Yes, Lake Sonoma
Prado Dam (Santa Ana River)	174,000	10% buffer 90% flood	Dense Urban	Small	Songbird	No
New Bullards Bar (Yuba River)	966,000	80% supply 20% flood	Agricultural on Mainstem of state system	Major	Fish, Bay Delta	Yes, with Oroville using FCO
Lake Oroville (Feather River)	3,538,000	80% supply 20% flood	Agricultural on Mainstem of state system	Major	Fish, Bay Delta	Yes, with New Bullards bar using FCO











Formula for FIRO Projects

- 1. Partner with local sponsoring agency
 - Lake Mendocino Sonoma Water
 - Prado Dam Orange County Water District
 - Yuba-Feather System Yuba Water Agency and CA State Water Project
- 2. Form a Steering Committee with a support team
- 3. Initiate research investigations
- 4. Develop Workplan for the Viability Assessment
- 5. Conduct the Viability Assessment
- 6. Pursue an update to the Water Control Manual



