

San Joaquin River Settlement Water Supply Impacts And Water Management Goal



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Friant Division Service Area and Contractors

Service Area

Merced County Madera County Fresno County Tulare County Kern County

1,000,000 Acres 15,000 Farmers \$4B+ Ag Economy Ag Water Contractors

Arvin-Edison W.S.D. Atwell Island W.D. Chowchilla W.D. Delano-Earlimart I.D. Exeter I.D. Fresno I.D. Garfield W.D. Hills Valley I.D. International W.D. Porterville I.D. Rag Gulch W.D. Saucelito L.D. Shafter-Wasco I D Southern San Joaquin M.U.D. Stone Corral I.D. Tea Pot Dome W.D. Terra Bella I.D. Tulare L.D.

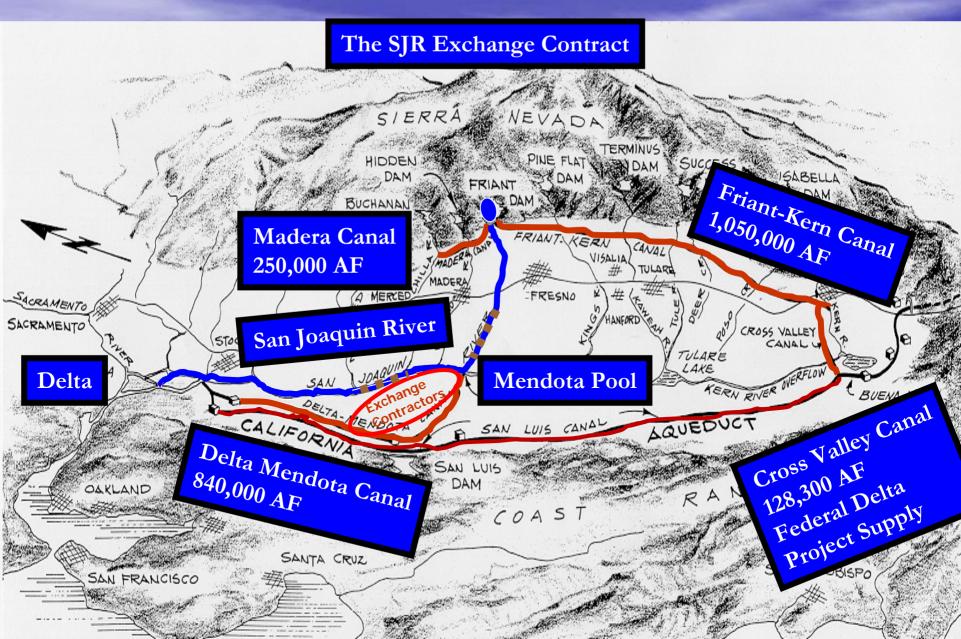
Ivanhoe I.D. Kern-Tulare W.D. Lewis Creek W.D. Lindmore I.D. Lindsay-Strathmore I.D. Lower Tule River I.D. Madera I.D. Orange Cove I.D. Pixley I.D.

M&I Contractors

City of Fresno City of Orange Cove City of Lindsay Fresno Co. WWD #18 Madera County

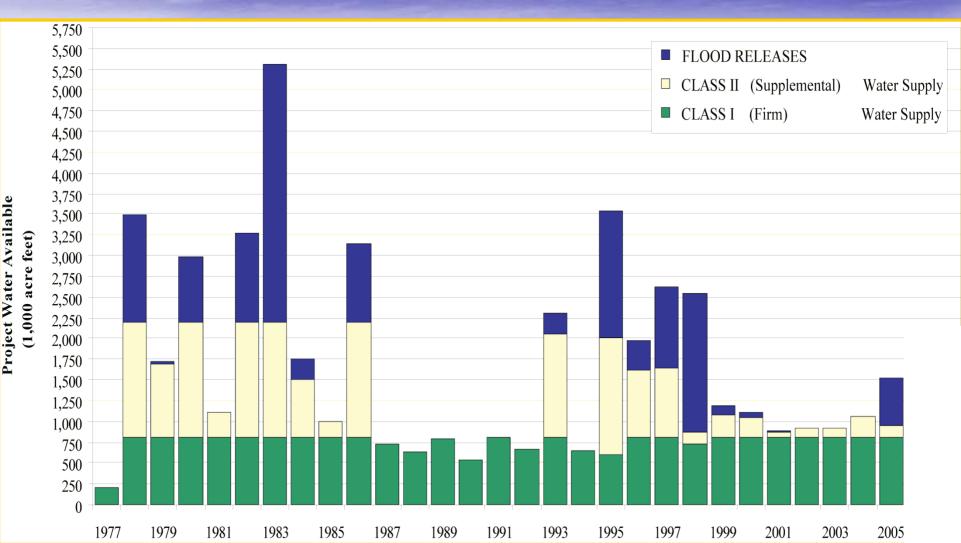


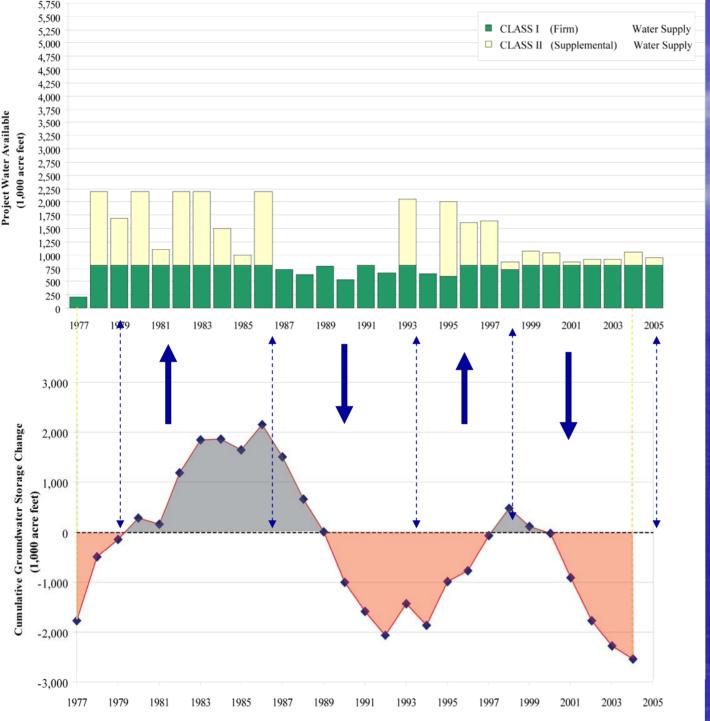
How The Friant Division Works



Friant Division

Flood Releases





Friant Division

Class 2 Water Supply and Groundwater Storage Relationship

> Cumulative Groundwater Storage Change

SJR Restoration Sections



Why settle?

From Friant Contractors' perspective:

1. Judge Karlton had ruled Friant operations violated State F&G Code 5937 for the "historic" salmon fishery downstream. The "remedy" phase of the trial was forthcoming.

2. Significant uncertainty as to what the water supply impacts would be, particularly if a Court imposed "Master" had broad authority to implement "adaptive management", as advocated by the Plaintiffs in the litigation.

3. Significant uncertainty as to the costs of litigation, and the potential significant increase in water and possibly restoration funding costs to Friant Contractors and to all CVP contractors (as the CVP is financially integrated).

Why Settle? - continued

4. Settlement is a global settlement -

- It resolves all claims (ESA, NEPA, Rec Law, F&G 5937, etc.)
- It affirms that the long term renewal contracts entered into by the Friant Contractors in 2001 are valid and full force and effect and provides for minor amendments to refer to the Settlement Agreement.

Why Settle? - continued

- 5. Settlement and enabling legislation provide water recovery opportunities
 - Recirculation downstream of confluence with the Merced River (and upstream if due to channel restrictions)
 - Reduced price "wet year" (RWA) water
 - Canal conveyance capacity improvements
 - Reverse pumping on FKC for recirculation
 - Authorization for federal funding assistance for Groundwater programs
 - Relief from certain CVPIA water transfer provisions

Why Settle? - continued

6. Opportunity to convert Water Service Contracts to perpetual Repayment Contracts

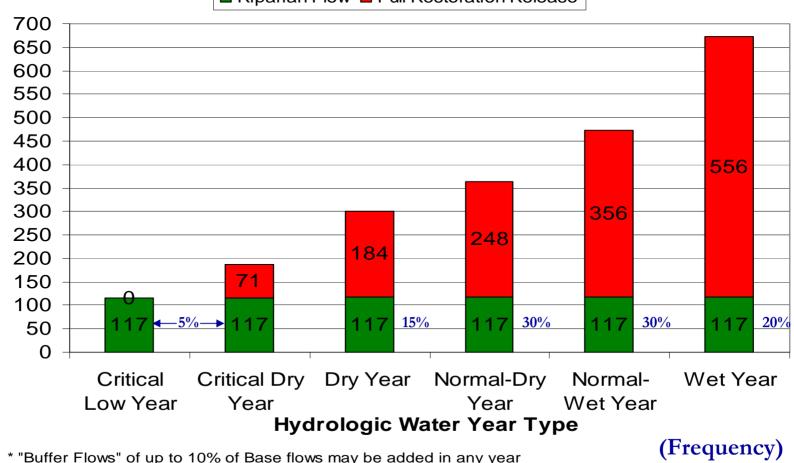
- Greater contract certainty no further renewals
- Accelerated repayment using a discount factor and future price relief for irrigation contracts – intent that no cost for conversion and up front funding for Settlement
- Relief from certain RRA land use and pricing provisions

Restoration Flows

Friant Dam Restoration Base Flows*

Riparian Flows (Current Release) and Full Restoration Flows **Interim Flows Begin 2009**

Full Restoration Flows Required by January 1, 2014



Riparian Flow Full Restoration Release

SJR Implementation October 1, 2009-September 30, 2010

Interim Flow releases: (less than full normal-wet year flows due to channel restrictions)

Recirculated Water: (all via Mendota Pool)

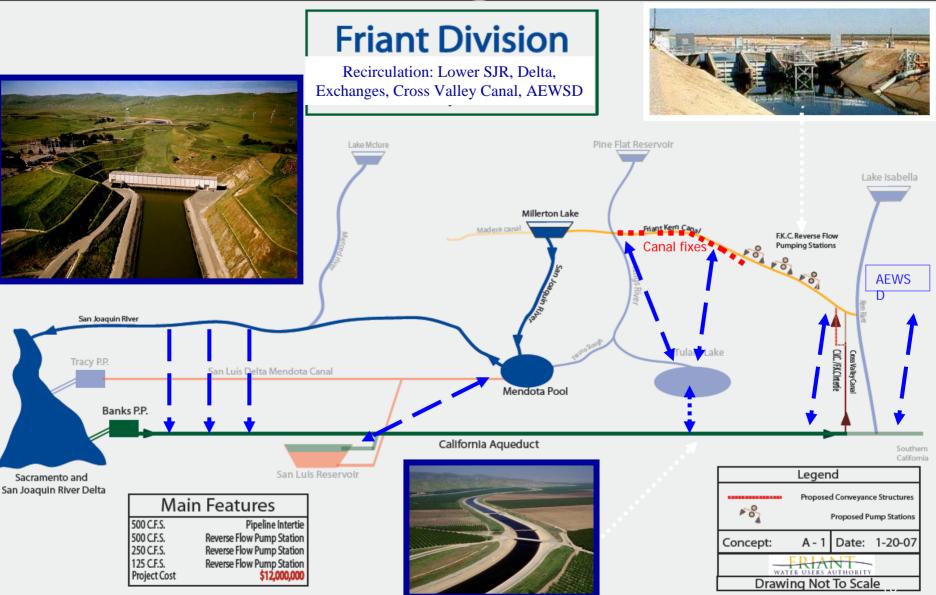
RWA water (\$10/a.f.-aids in GW recharge):

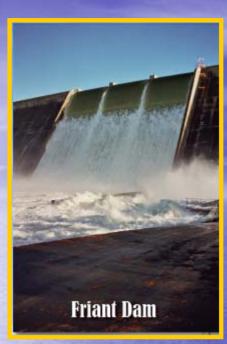
260,000 a.f.

42,000 a.f.

82,000 a.f.

Water Management Goal





450,000 AF Average Annual Flood Releases To SJR *

> 1,250,000 AF delivered FKC and MC

Friant Dam

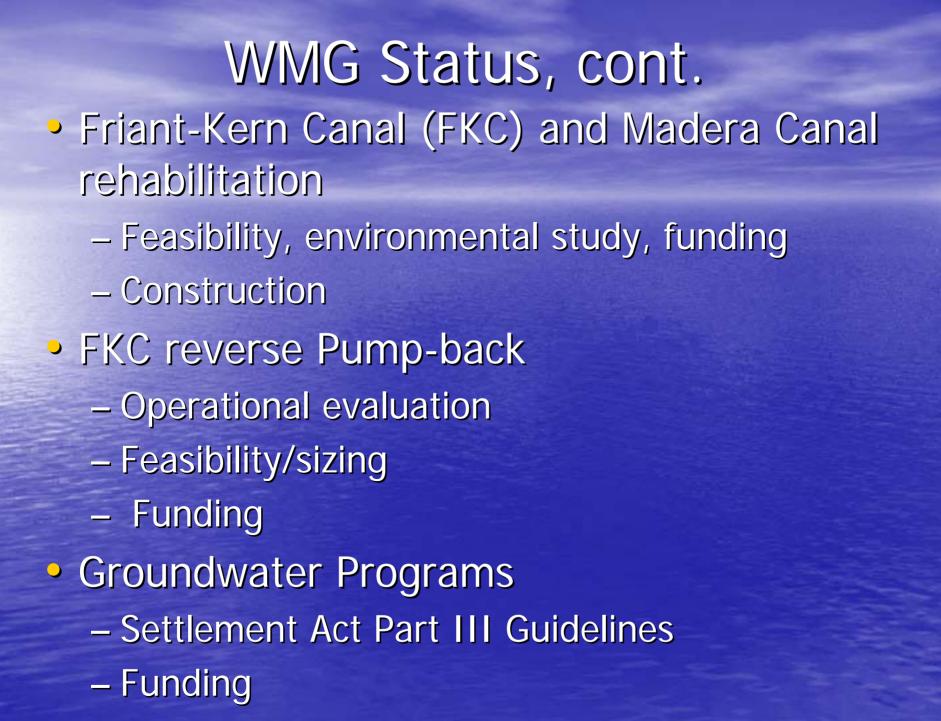
Inflow 1,800 TAF/yr

Millerton Lake 520 TAF

* Based on the past 30 years approximately 14 million AF of water supplies have been lost as flood flows

Status of Water Management Goal

- Initial Recirculation Plan to be developed
 - Interim recirculation due to channel restrictions are via Mendota Pool and Friant Contractor exchange/conveyance proposals
 - Delta Operations
 - Lower San Joaquin River evaluation
 - Conveyance Agreements (e.g., DWR)
 - Exchange/Transfer Agreements
- Recovered Water Account (RWA)
 - Accounting methodology
 - Availability determinations



Potential Consequences of Failure to Meet Water Management Goal

Estimated Friant LT Irrigation water contractor impacts (no third parties)

Reduction in Water Deliveries

Current Riparian Releases

Additional Releases for Fisheries

Remaining Flood Releases

Farm land out of production

Lost Crop Production

Income Impact

Employment Impact (jobs lost)

<u>SETTLEMENT</u> Without buffer flows and NO recovery of water supplies. THIS IS BEST CASE IMPACT TO BE MITIGATED BY WATER MANAGEMENT GOAL.

145,000 acre-feet

117,000 acre-feet

320,000 acre-feet

140,000 acre-feet

51,300 acres

\$159.3 million direct \$264.9 million total

\$36.6 million direct \$80.7 million total

1,360 direct 3,070 total

