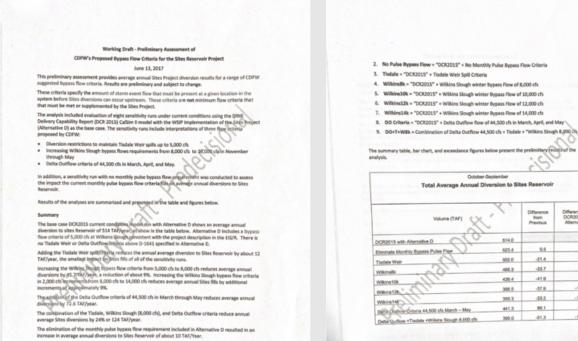
Working Draft - Preliminary Assessment of



nsitivity Analysis The runs are defined as follows:

1. DCR2015 = Base Case (DCR2015 With Alternative D Project)

and to citility with

Volume (TAF)	1.	Difference from Previous	Difference DCR2015 Attemative
OCR2015 with Alternative D	514.0		
Eleminate Monthly Bypass Pulse Flow	523.4	9.5	9
Dadale Weir	602.0	-21.4	-11
Waineds	468.3	-33.7	-45
Wilking 108	428.4	-41.9	-87
Dr. Astenia	388.5	-37.9	-125
Wiking14	355.3	-33.2	-158
Detra Outrow Criteria 44,500 cfs March - May	441.3	86.1	-72
Deba Outflow +Tisdate +Wilkins Slough 8,000 cfs	390.0	-51.3	-123

Modeling Assumptions for Sites Reservoir Intakes (Oct-Jun)

Modeling Assumptions for Sites Reservoir Intakes (Oct-Jun)

The following assumptions were developed by CDFW for a modeling exercise to evaluate the ability of Sites Reservoir to operate while ensuring species specific habitat needs and protection are met in the Sacramento River and Delta. It is assumed that these Sacramento River and Net Delta Outflow Index criteria will be met during the specified timeframes prior to and during Sites Reservoir operations. Results from this modeling exercise are intended to support the evaluation of project alternatives and their ability to contribute to ecosystem benefits.

Sacramento River Assumptions

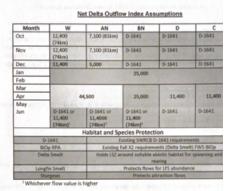
- No pumping at TCCA facility until January
- No pumping until after first initial pulse flow greater than or equal to 15,000 cfs at Wilkins Slough for five consecutive days
- Wilkins Slough bypass flow requirement of 15,000 cfs
- · Colusa bypass flow requirement of 29,500 cfs

- Habitat and Species Protection
 No pumping at TCCA facility until January
 O The majority of winter-run pass this facility as very small fry.
 O 99% of downstream juvenile winter-run passage is typically completed by the end
 of December each year (Poytress et al. 2014).
- No pumping until after first initial pulse flow greater than or equal to 15,000 cfs at Wikins Slough for five consecutive days.
 The first major pulse flow past Wikins Slough has been correlated with peak winter-run passage at the Krights Landing rotary screw traps.
 Substantial increases in cumulative catch of winter-run at Knights Landing have been observed and correspond to a flow threshold of approximately 14,000 cfs at Wikins Slough (del Rosario et al. 2013).
- 15,000 cfs Wilkins Slough bypass flow requirement.
 Based on flow survival relationships of juvenile salmonids in the Sacramento River.
 Increased emigration has also been observed at Knights Landing when flows
 - increase
- 29,500 cfs Colusa bypass flow requirement.
 There is substantial benefit to providing floodplain rearing habitat in the Sutter
 - Bypass.
 This flow rate should provide at 5,000 cfs spill at Tisdale Weir (CDEC data and linear regression analysis of COL and TIS) to provide floodplain rearing habitat in the Sutter Bypass.
 Based on flow survival relationships of juvenile satimonids in the Sacramento Biter.

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River

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