

WATER RESILIENCE INITIATIVE OVERVIEW & CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL FLOWS FRAMEWORK STATUS UPDATE

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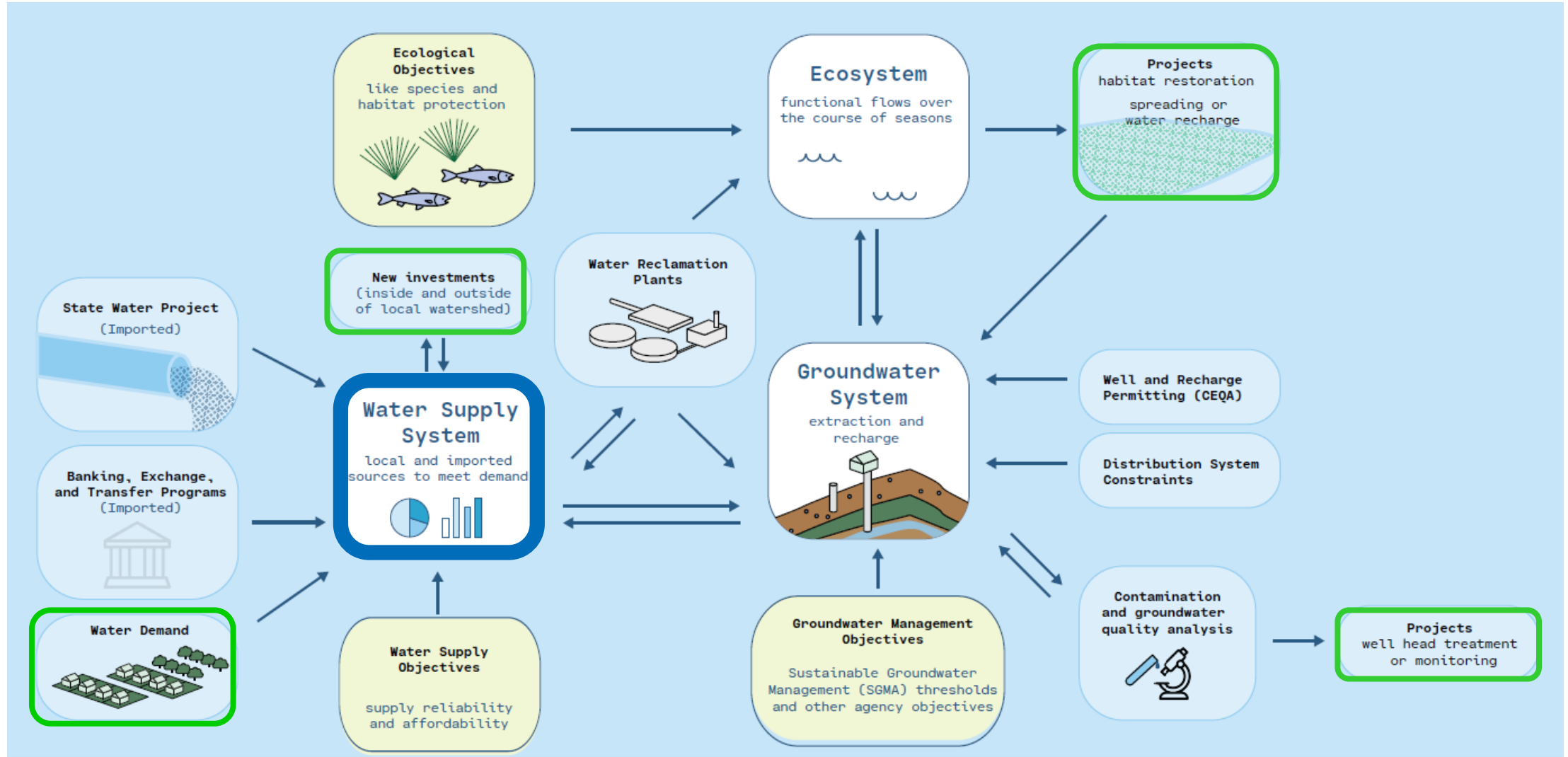


OUTLINE / OVERVIEW



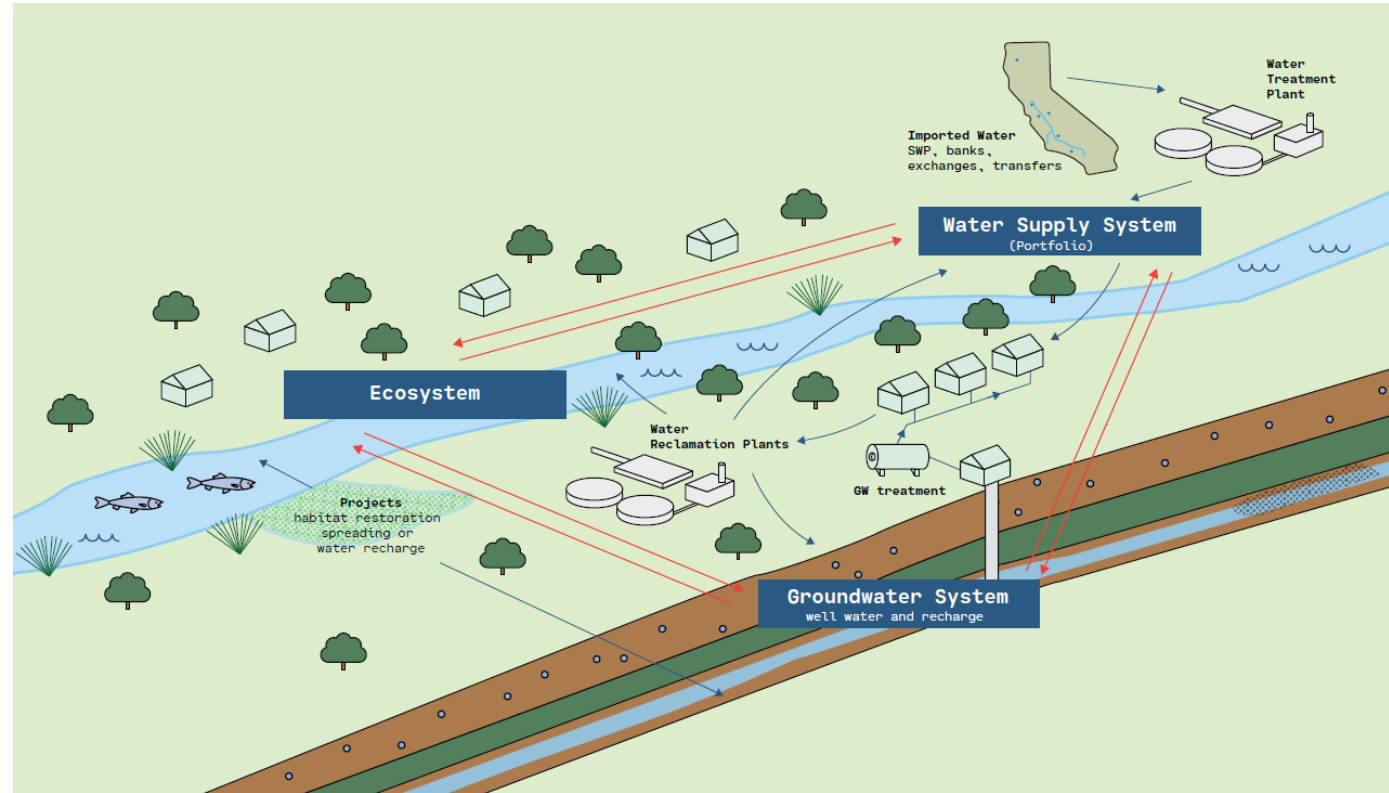


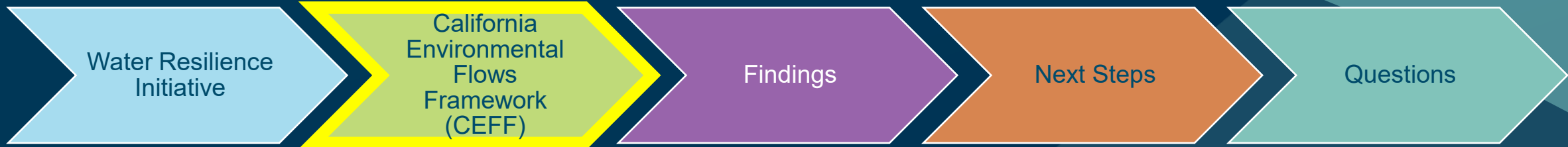
WATER RESILIENCE INITIATIVE (WRI) SCOPE



WRI – LOCAL SUPPLY COMPONENT (GROUNDWATER AND RECYCLED WATER)

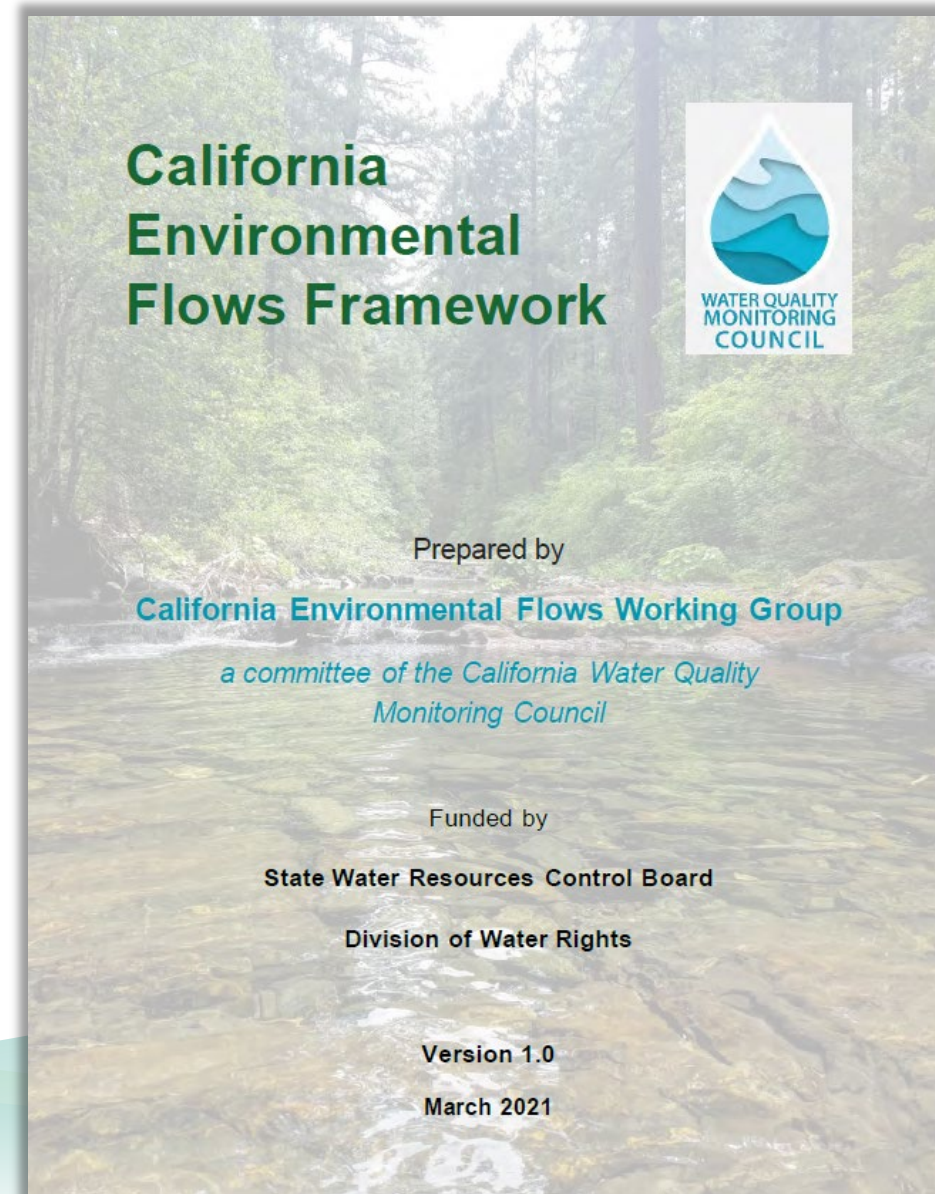
- **Integrates**
 - SCV Water’s mission and values
 - SCV Water’s Santa Clara River policies
- **Driven by**
 - Need for water supply reliability
 - Needs of the ecological systems and regulatory framework
- **Improved Planning Methodology**
 - Current and future climate and regulatory challenges
 - Relationships with other stakeholders





CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL FLOWS FRAMEWORK (CEFF)

- SCV Water embarked on applying the CEFF to the Upper Santa Clara River
- Co-developed by agencies of the State Environmental Flows Workgroup
- Provides statewide technical guidance for managers to employ a functional flows approach to efficiently develop scientifically defensible environmental flow recommendations.



WHY CEFF?

- Recommended by SWRCB
- Conducting CEFF allows SCV Water to lead planning effort
- Quantifiable metrics for dialogue with stakeholders



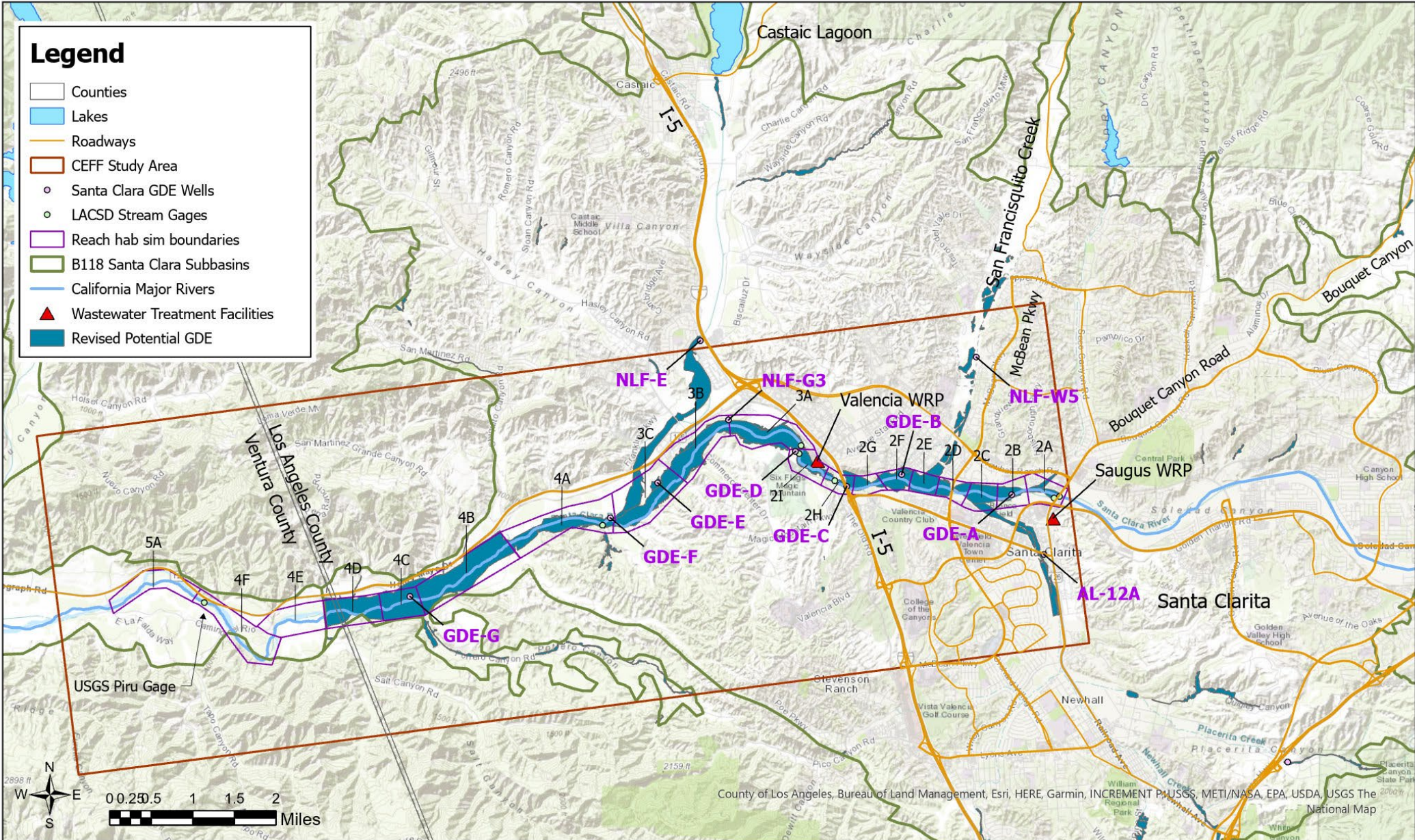
CEF FRAMEWORK

CEFF Section	Action
Section A: Identify ecological flow criteria using natural functional flows	Define ecological management goals
	Obtain natural ranges for functional flow metrics
	Evaluate whether the natural ranges of function flow metrics will support functions needed to achieve ecological management goals
	Select ecological flow criteria
Section B: Develop ecological flow criteria for focal flow components requiring additional consideration	Develop detailed conceptual model relating focal flow components to ecological management goals
	Quantify flow-ecology relationships
	Define ecological flow criteria for focal flow components
Section C: Develop environmental flow recommendations	Identify management objectives
	Assess flow alteration
	Evaluate management scenarios and assess tradeoffs
	Define environmental flow recommendations
	Develop an implementation plan

OUR APPROACH



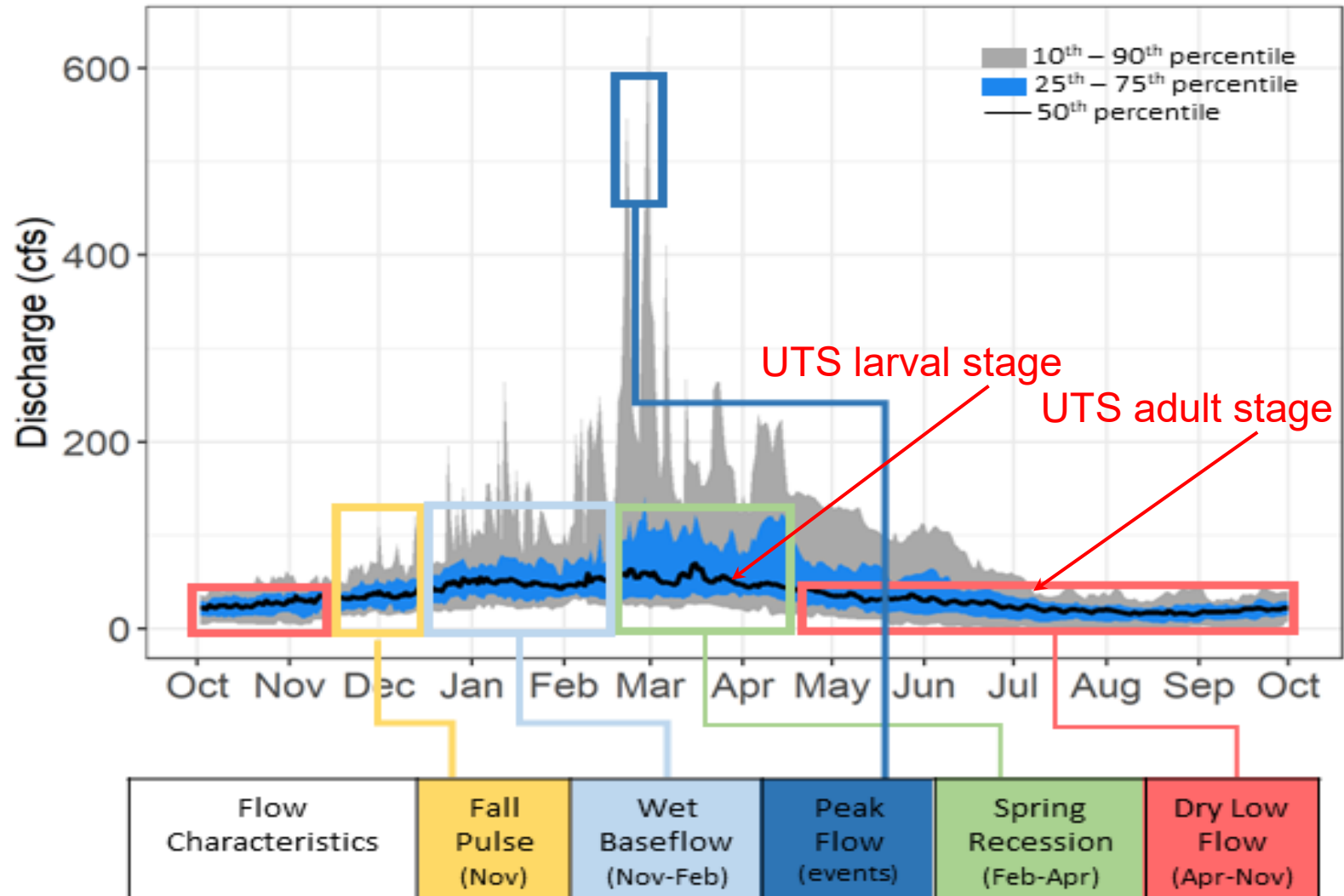
CEFF STUDY SETTING



County of Los Angeles, Bureau of Land Management, Esri, HERE, Garmin, INCREMENT P, USGS, METI/NASA, EPA, USDA, USGS The National Map



FUNCTIONAL FLOWS



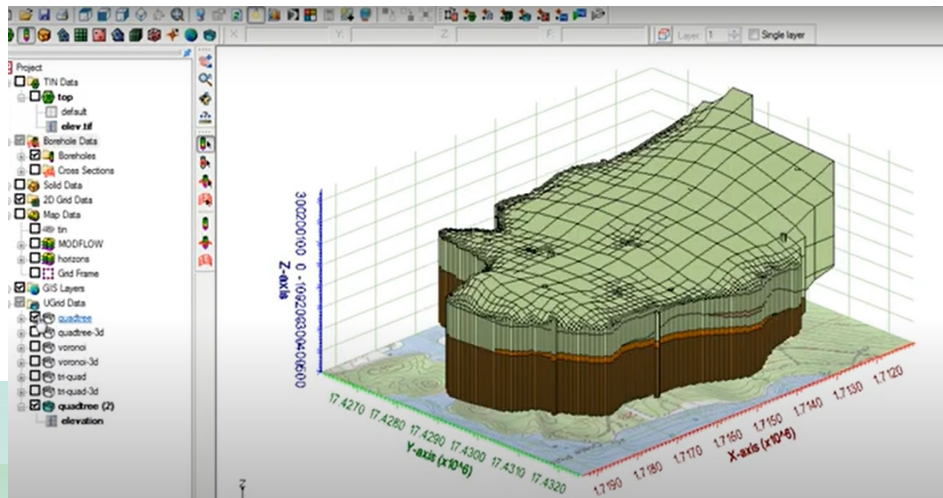
DATA SOURCES



Gauge Data



TNC Database



MODFLOW Groundwater Flow Model



Aerial Imagery

SCR ALTERATIONS OVER TIME

Alterations

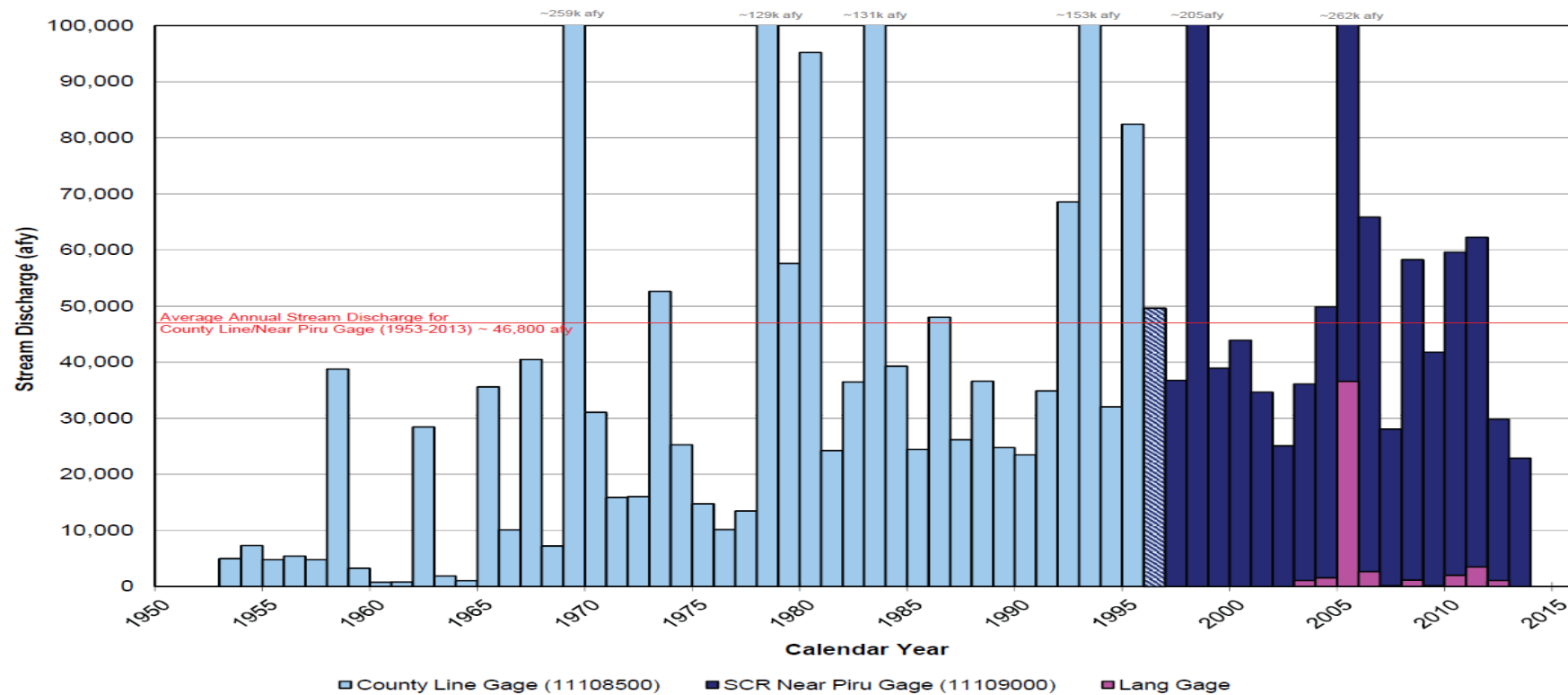
- Reservoirs – Castaic, Bouquet Canyon
- Groundwater Use
- Water Importation and Return
- WWTP Discharges
- Development of Impervious Surfaces
- Invasives Establishment

Effects

- Lower Pulse Flows in Canyons
- Higher Base Flows
- Higher Temperatures
- Threatened natives

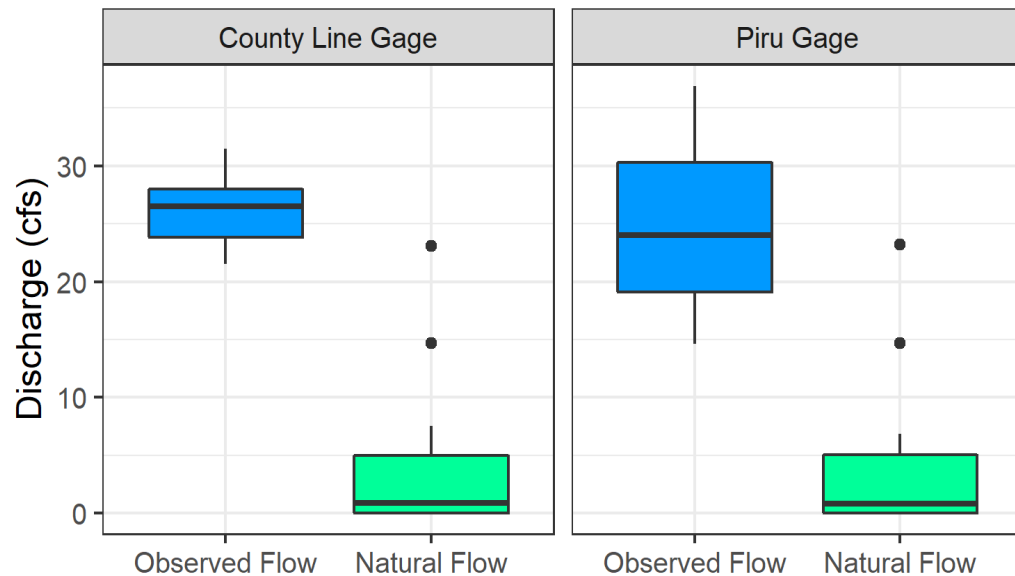
ALTERATION OF HYDROGRAPH FUNCTIONAL FLOWS – RIVER AS A SINGLE UNIT

Annual Flows 1953-2013



ALTERATION OF HYDROGRAPH FUNCTIONAL FLOWS – RIVER AS A SINGLE UNIT

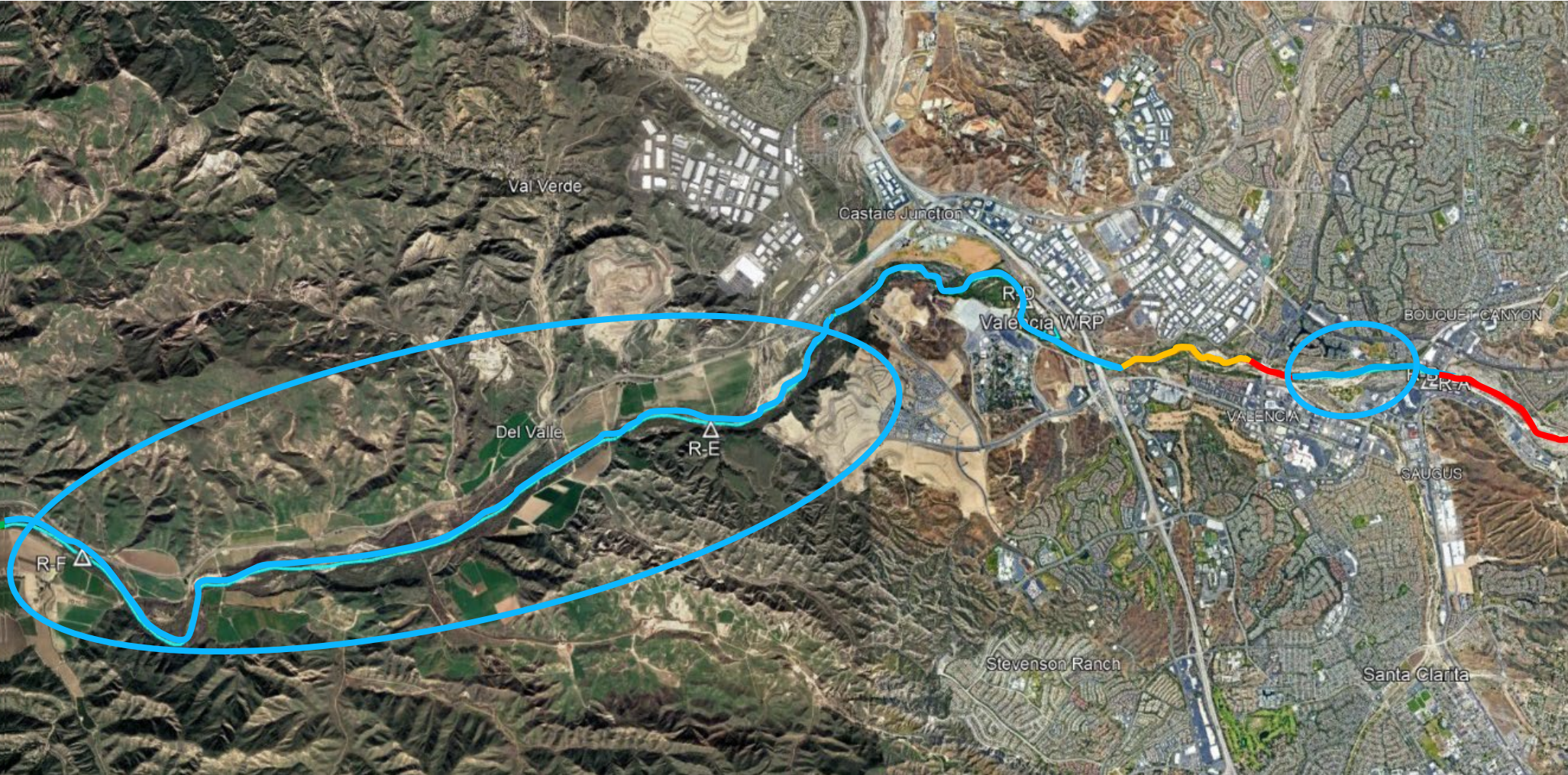
Dry season baseflow



“Natural” dry season baseflow below Valencia WRP estimated at ~0-5 cfs

Hydrograph Component	At USGS Piru Flow Gauge
Fall pulse flows	Likely Unaltered
Wet season baseflow	Likely higher and longer duration
Wet season peak flows	Likely unaltered except for higher duration of Q10
Spring recession flows	Likely unaltered except for timing (later)
Dry season low flow	Likely altered

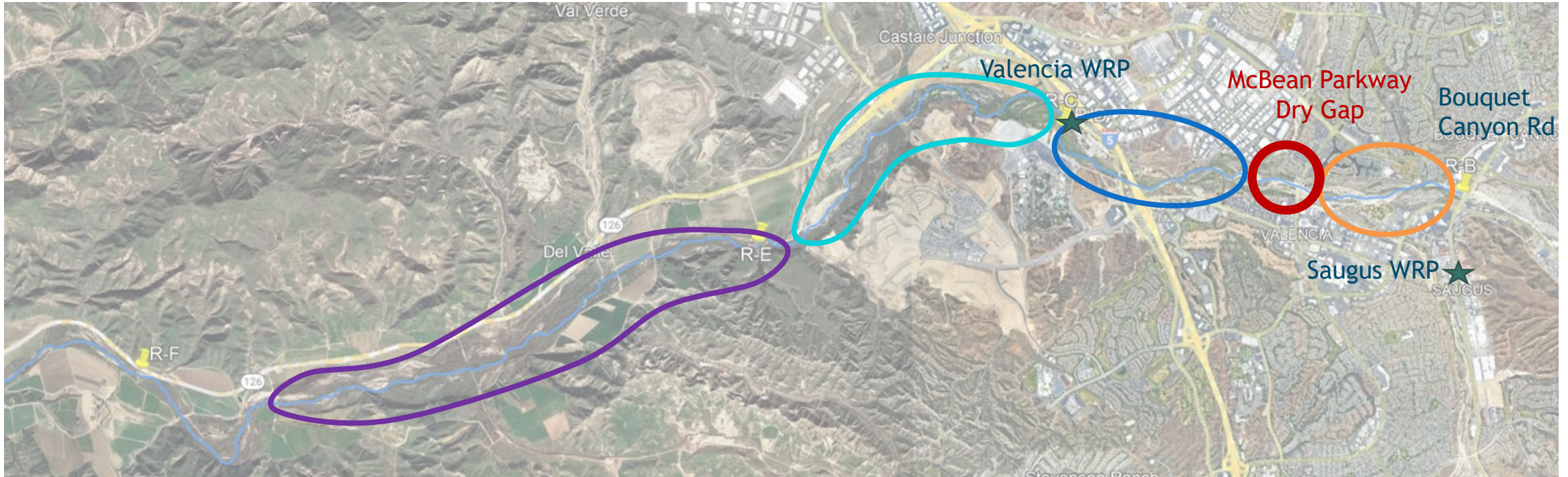
HISTORIC AND EXISTING CHANNEL TYPES



1940s
2023

- Ephemeral
- Intermittent
- Semi perennial
- Perennial

HISTORIC AND EXISTING CHANNEL TYPES





EXAMPLE

Assessing Natural Flow

Mapping and Analyzing McBean Dry Gap

MAPPING THE MCBEAN PARKWAY DRY GAP OVER TIME

Upwelling/emergence point ▲

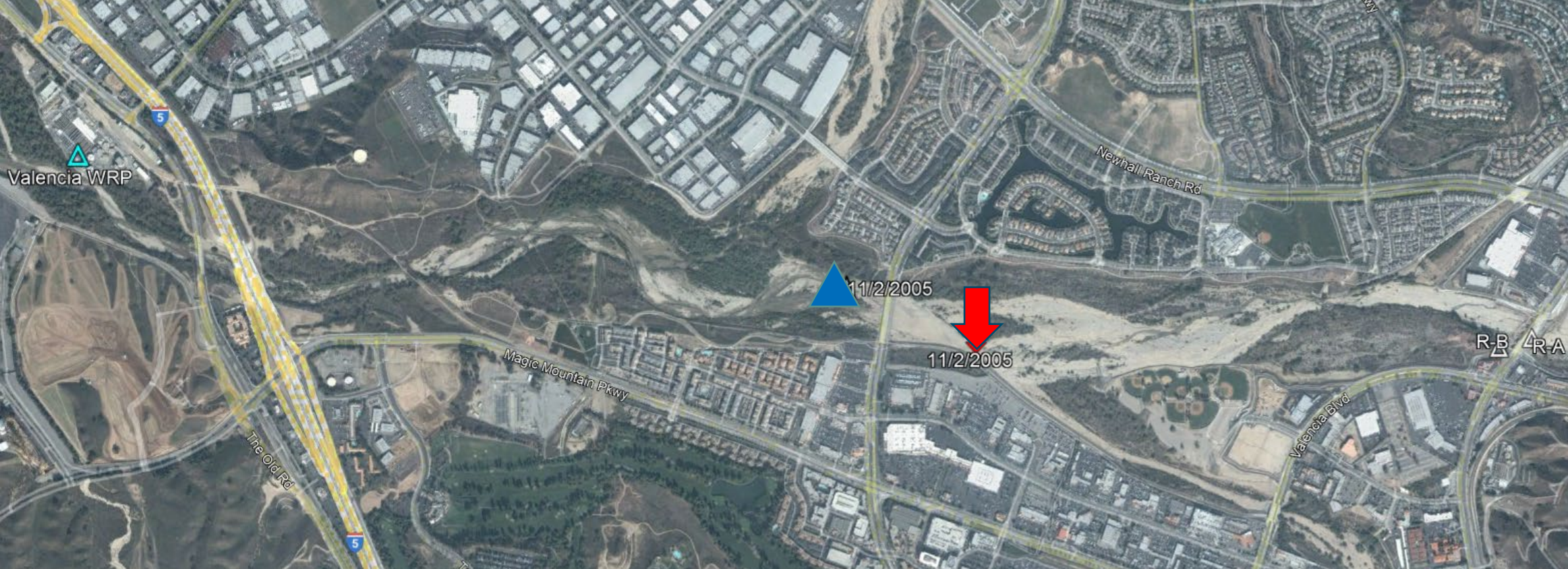
▼ Infiltration point



MAPPING THE MCBEAN PARKWAY DRY GAP OVER TIME

Upwelling/emergence point ▲

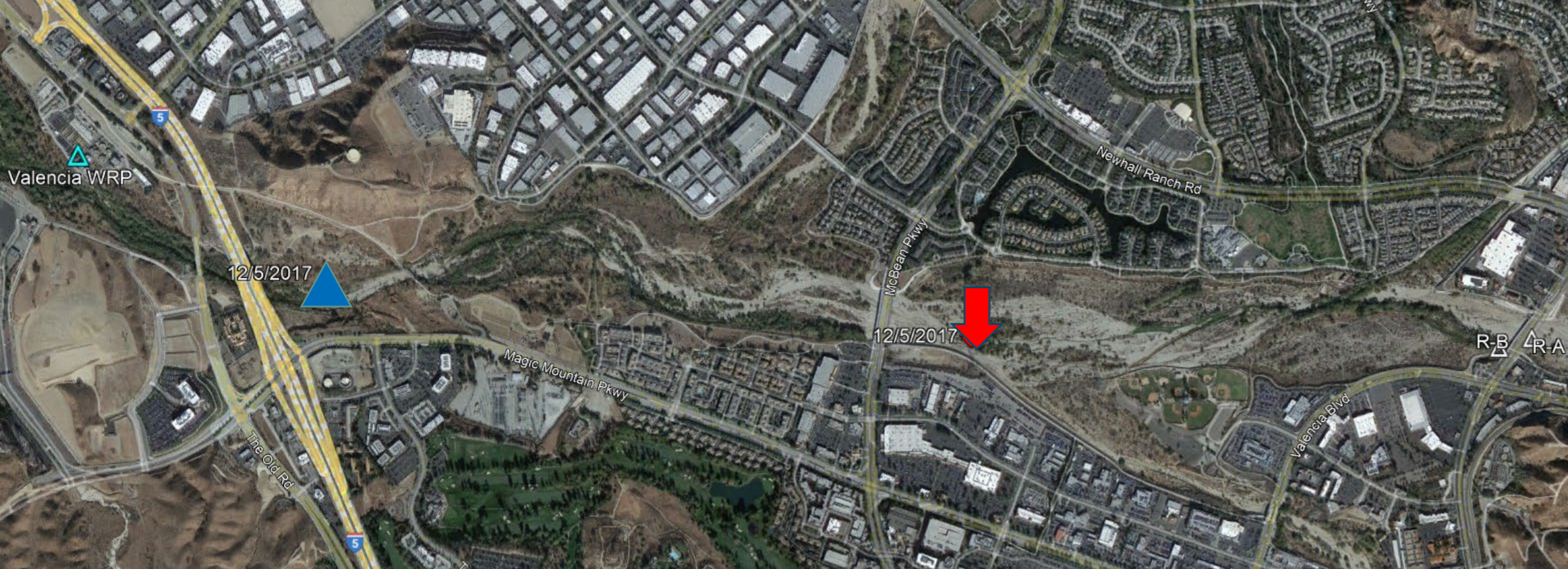
▼ Infiltration point



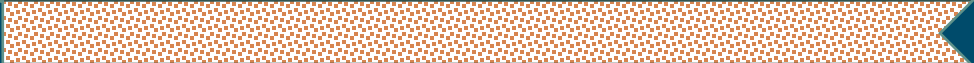
MAPPING THE MCBEAN PARKWAY DRY GAP OVER TIME

Upwelling/emergence point ▲

▼ Infiltration point



Flow direction ←

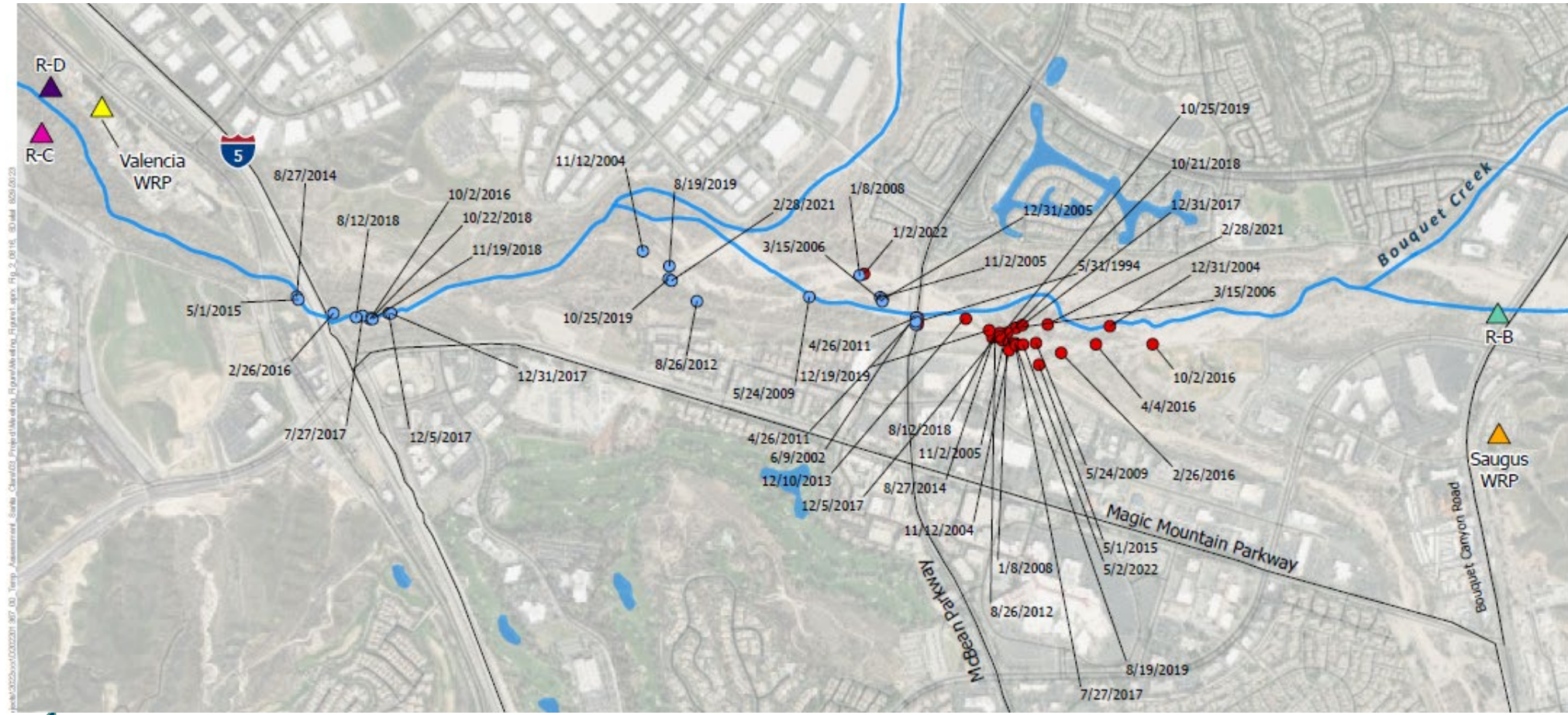


Flow direction ←

MAPPING THE MCBEAN PARKWAY DRY GAP OVER TIME

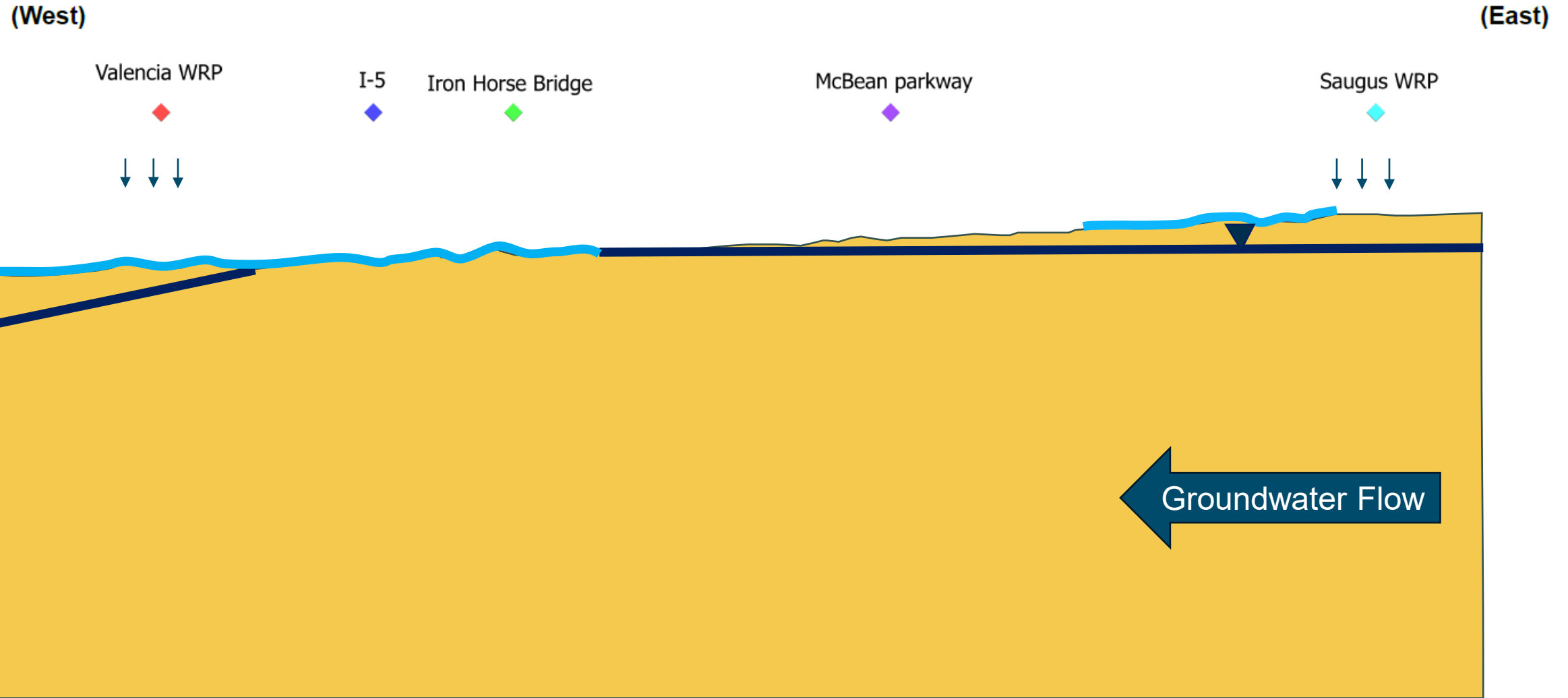
Upwelling points ●

● Infiltration points

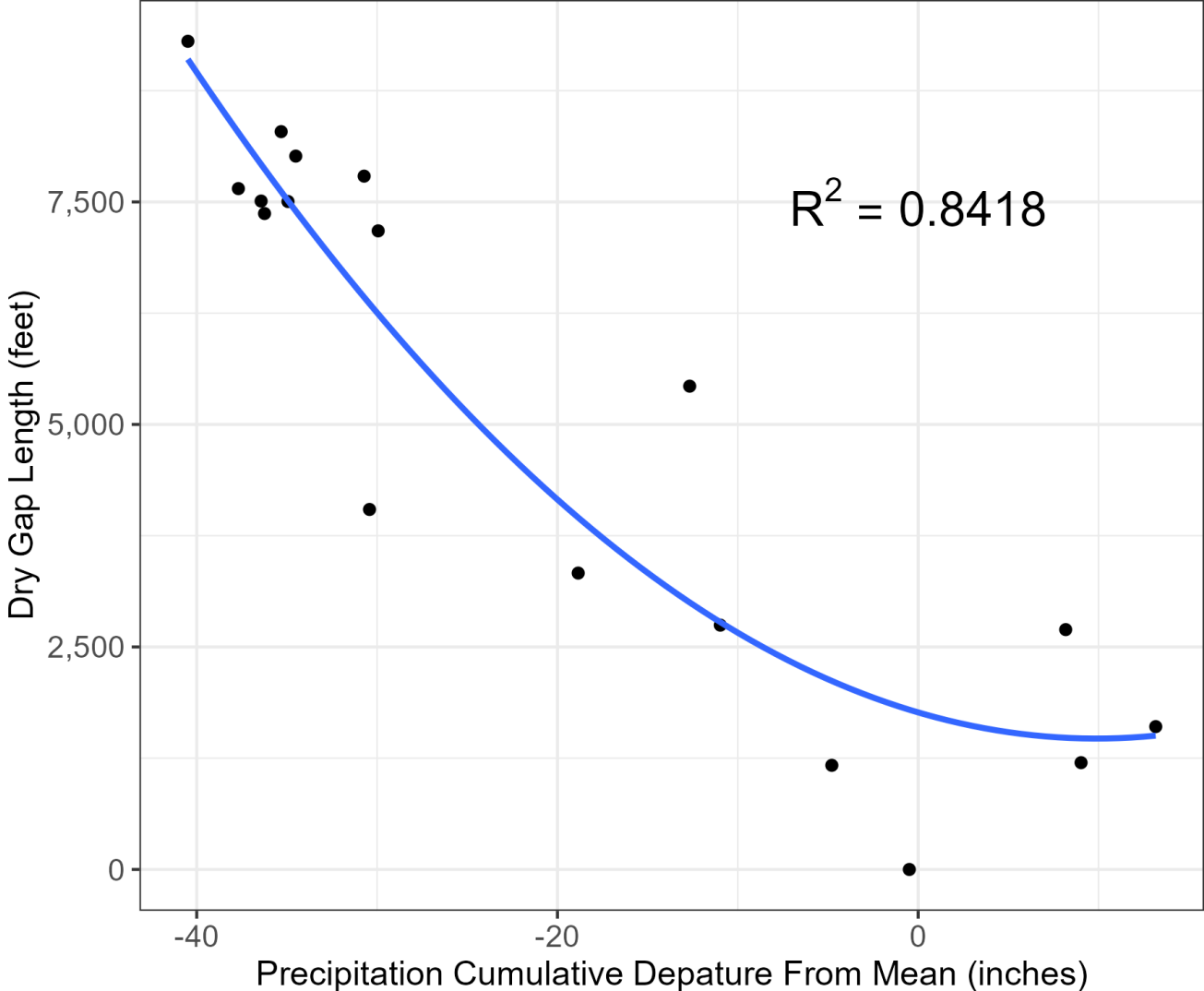


Flow direction

MAPPING THE MCBEAN PARKWAY DRY GAP OVER TIME

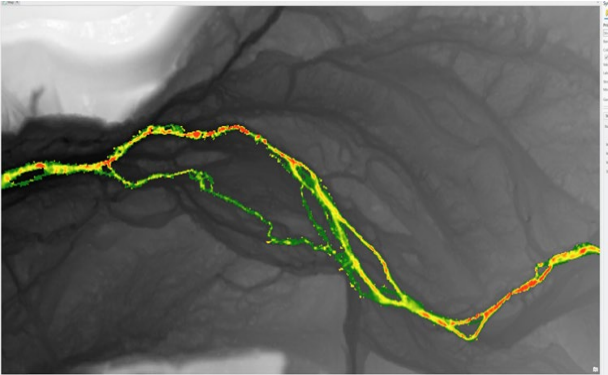
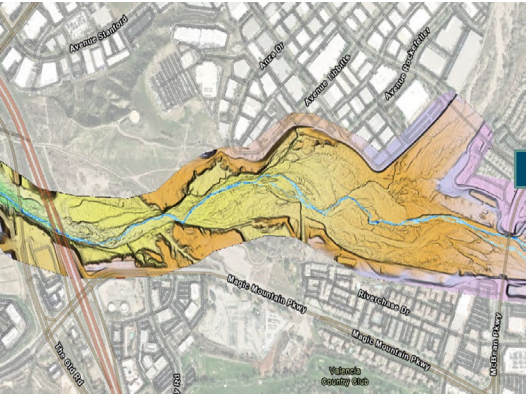


MAPPING THE MCBEAN PARKWAY DRY GAP OVER TIME

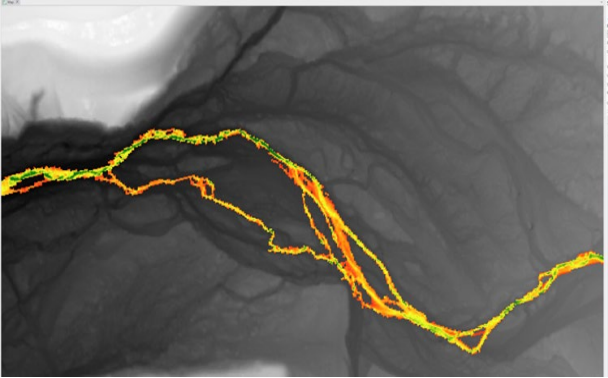


HABITAT SUITABILITY MODEL

2022 LiDAR survey of river channel



velocity



depth



temperature

Habitat Suitability Curves

SPECIES OF SPECIAL CONCERN

Species	Federal Status	State Status
Unarmored Threespine Stickleback	Endangered	Endangered, Fully Protected
Santa Ana Sucker	Threatened	
Arroyo Chub	-	Species of Special Concern
Western Pond Turtle	Candidate	Species of Special Concern
Least Bells Vireo	Endangered	Endangered



PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENTS OF GROUNDWATER – HABITAT RELATIONSHIPS

Castaic Creek to Piru

- UTS suitability not impacted by lower flows/losing conditions during 2015-18 drought
- SAS suitability correlates to flow; reduced during 2015-2018 drought when creek switched from gaining to losing

Valencia WRP to Castaic Creek

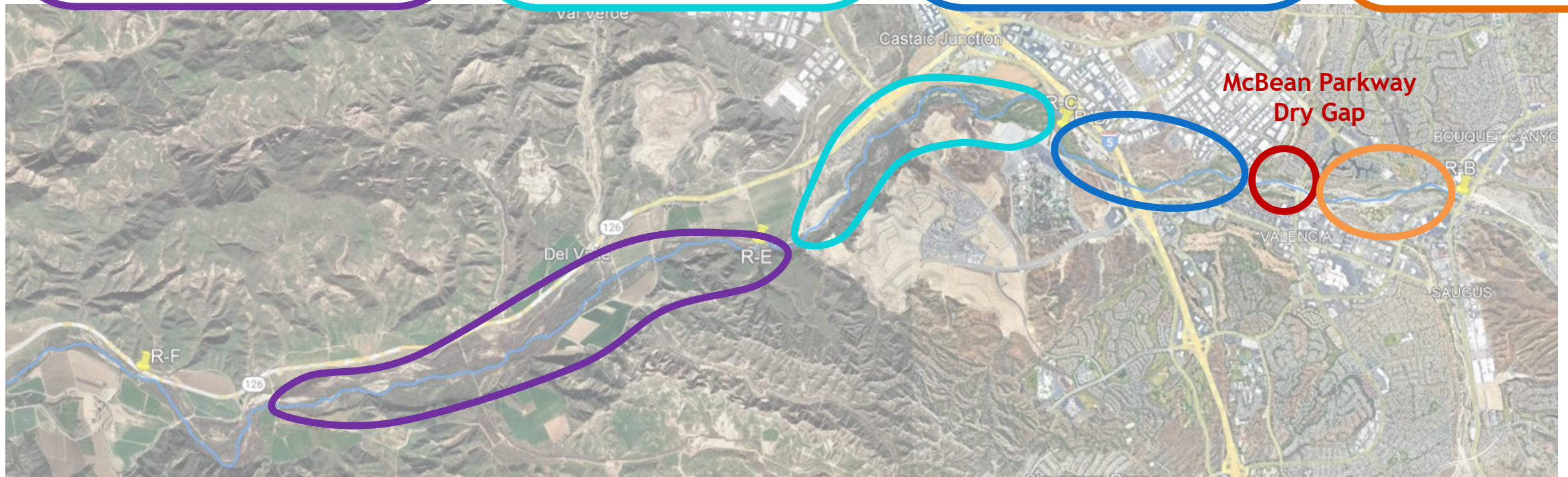
- UTS relatively insensitive to flow fluctuations (Valencia WRP dominates habitat)
- UTS prefer less flow (incl. losing periods)
- SAS prefer more flow (gaining conditions)

San Francisquito Canyon to Valencia WRP

- UTS habitat expands and contracts in response to natural cycle of variable groundwater upwelling during wet periods or droughts

Saugus to McBean

- Unaffected by groundwater fluctuations





FINDINGS

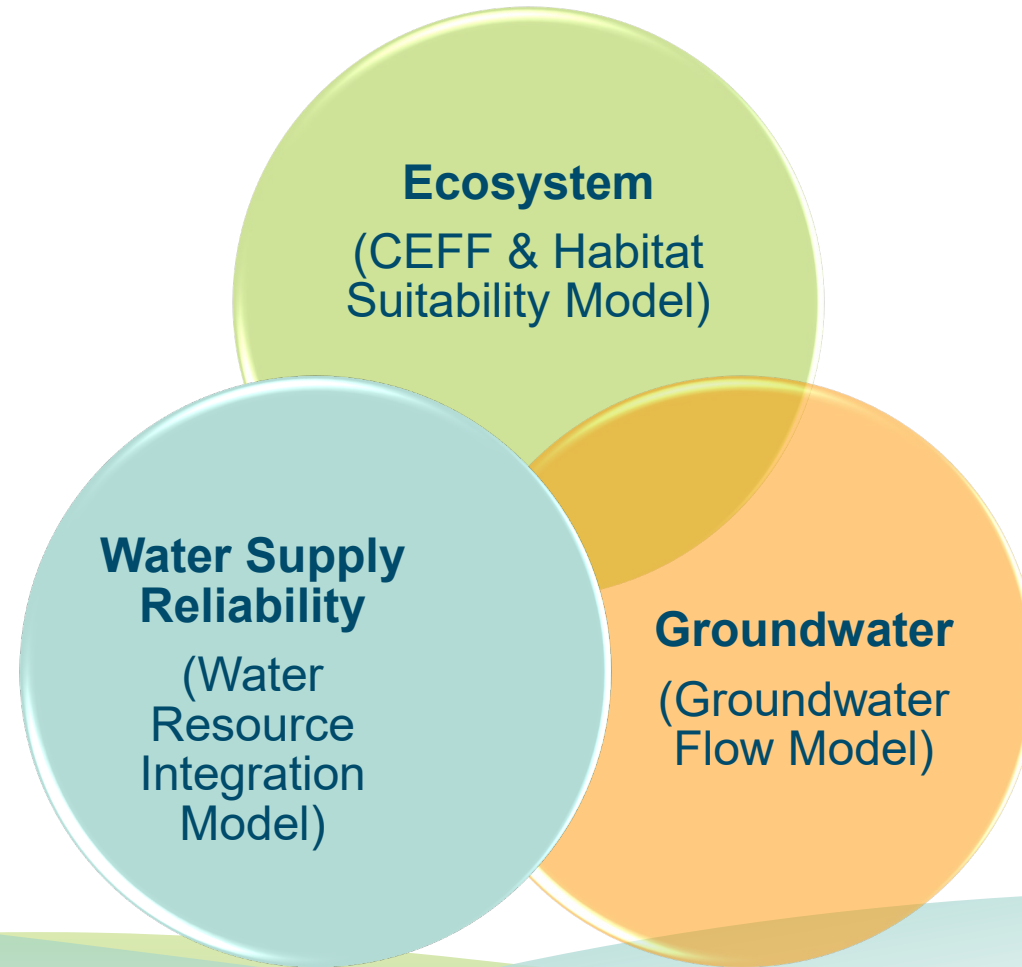
- SCV Water is conducting a CEFF study, consistent with its strategic plan and watershed stewardship objectives, to better understand how water importation, groundwater use, and water recycling initiatives affect and are constrained by the environmental flow needs of the river system.
- Flows, and the extent and location of wet and dry channel areas, are highly variable.
- The main changes to the hydrology of the Santa Clara River since the formation of Castaic Lake Water Agency are the addition of Saugus and Valencia WRP dry period flows.

FINDINGS

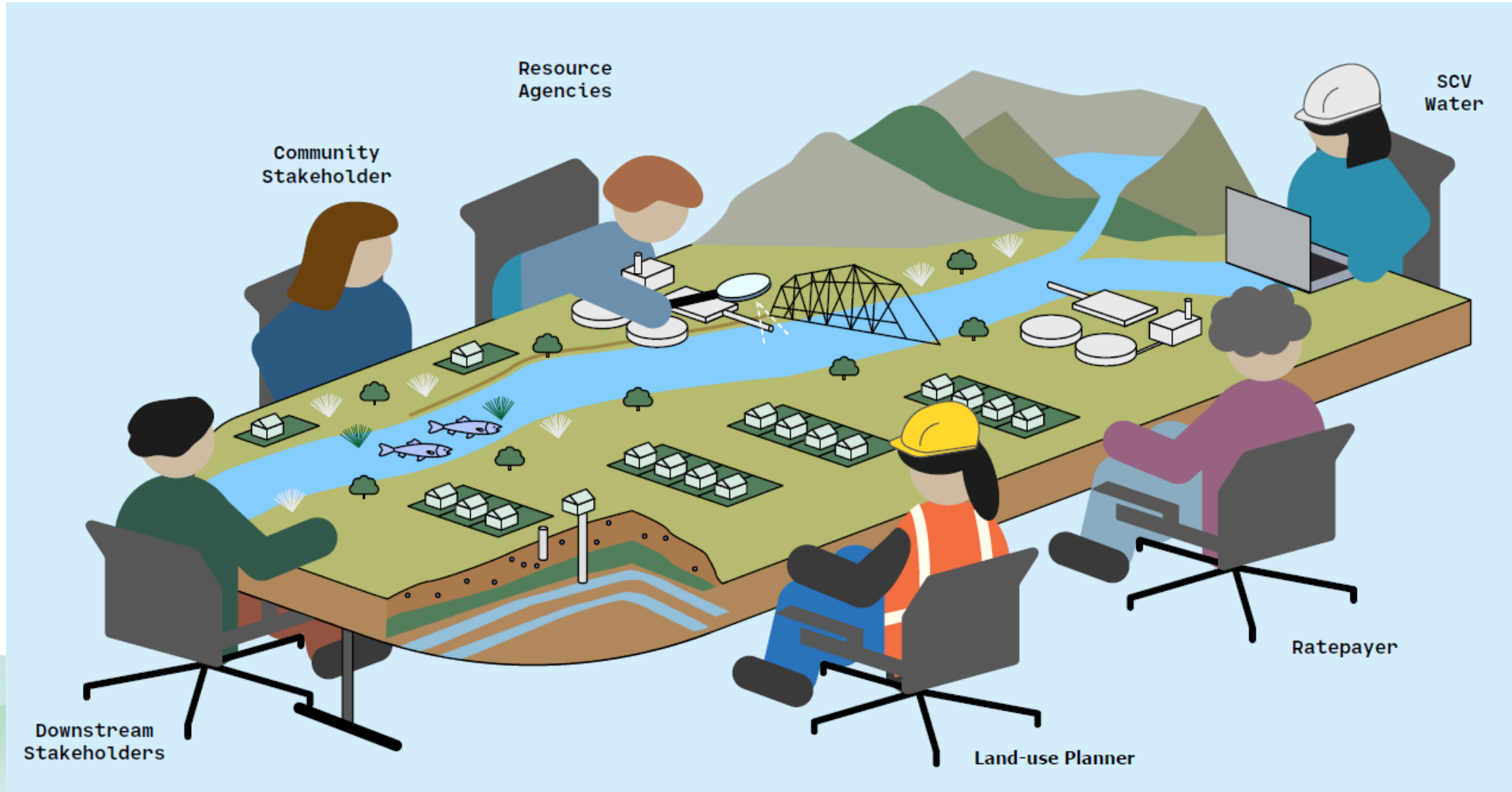
- The Habitat Suitability Model is a function of flow and temperature. Preliminary findings indicate that:
 - On average, flow is the limiting factor for UTS and SAS upstream of Valencia WRP.
 - Temperature appears to be the limiting factor for UTS downstream of the Valencia WRP.
 - Depth and substrate appear to be the limiting factors for SAS downstream of the Valencia WRP.
- The WRI will continue to look for ways to improve water supply, the river system, and other objectives.



NEXT STEPS | INTEGRATED EVALUATIONS



NEXT STEPS | BRING STAKEHOLDER VIEWS TO THE BOARD

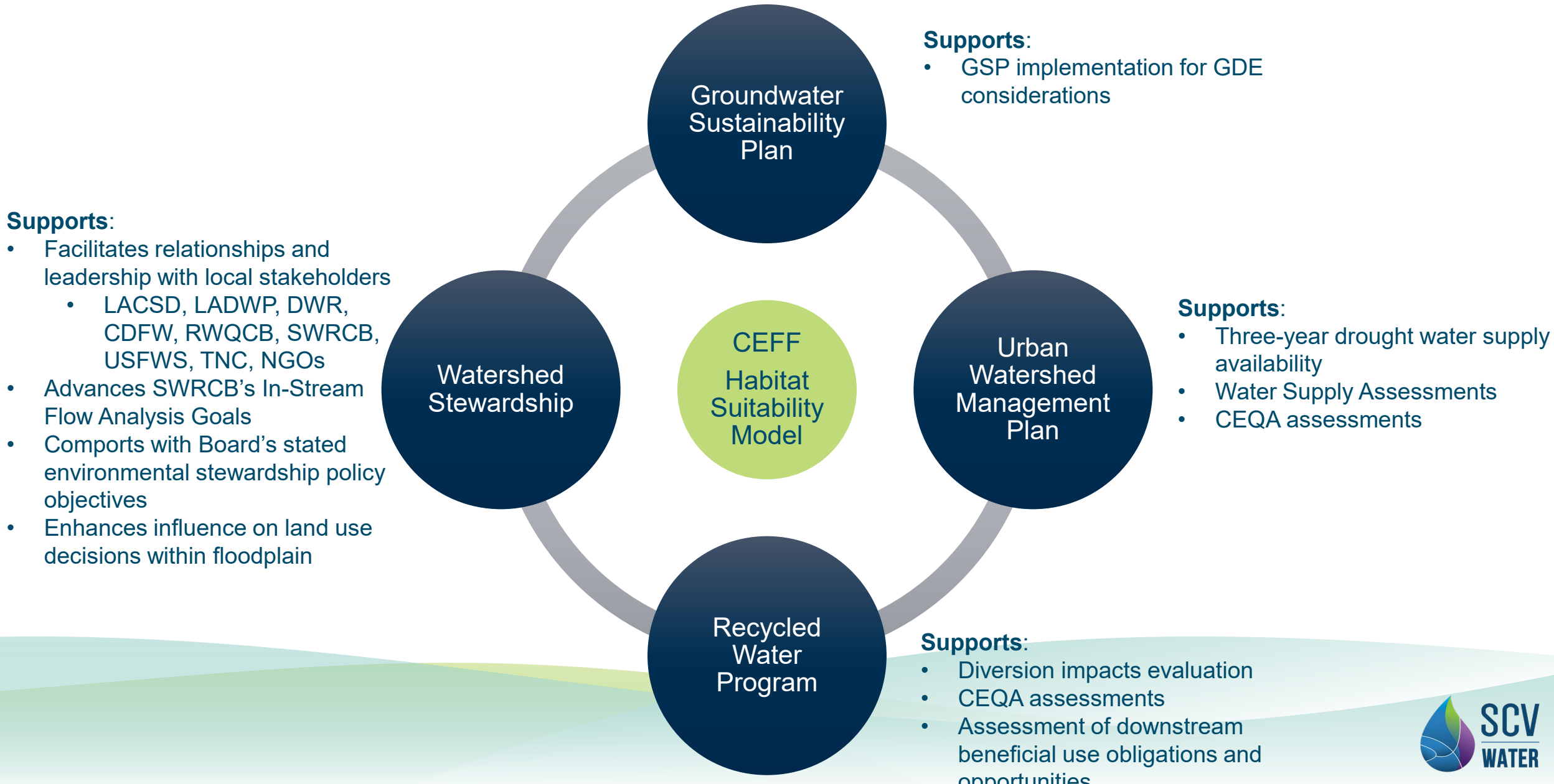




EXTRA SLIDES



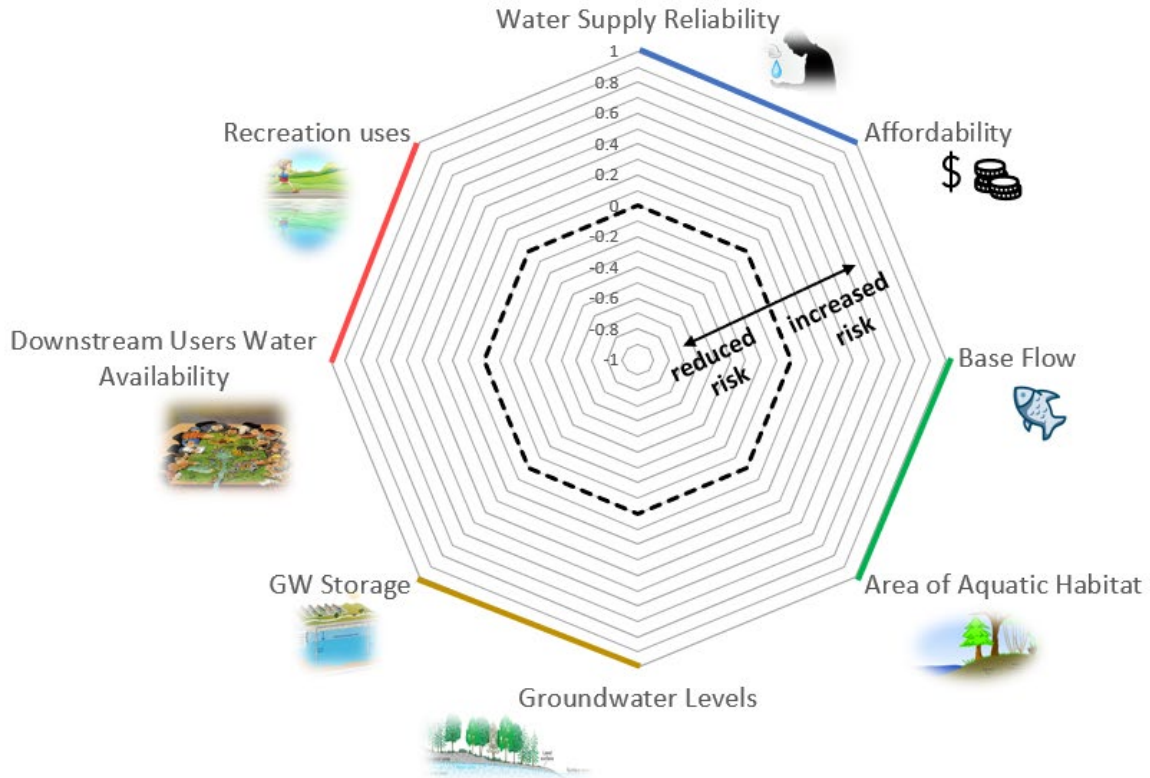
HOW THIS WORK SUPPORTS THE GSP AND UWMP



CEFF STATUS

CEFF Section	CEFF Step	Action	Status
Section A: Identify ecological flow criteria using natural functional flows	Step 1	Define ecological management goals	In progress
	Step 2	Obtain natural ranges for functional flow metrics	✓
	Step 3	Evaluate whether the natural ranges of function flow metrics will support functions needed to achieve ecological management goals	✓
	Step 4	Select ecological flow criteria	✓
Section B: Develop ecological flow criteria for focal flow components requiring additional consideration	Step 5	Develop detailed conceptual model relating focal flow components to ecological management goals	✓
	Step 6	Quantify flow-ecology relationships	✓
	Step 7	Define ecological flow criteria for focal flow components	✓
Section C: Develop environmental flow recommendations	Step 8	Identify management objectives	In progress
	Step 9	Assess flow alteration	✓
	Step 10	Evaluate management scenarios and assess tradeoffs	In progress
	Step 11	Define environmental flow recommendations	In progress
	Step 12	Develop an implementation plan	In progress

EVALUATING TRADEOFFS



Adaptation B

