

STUDY REPORT W&AR-02
PROJECT OPERATIONS/WATER BALANCE MODEL
ATTACHMENT B
MODEL DESCRIPTION AND USER'S GUIDE

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Turlock Irrigation District (TID) and Modesto Irrigation District (MID) (collectively, the Districts) have developed a computerized Project Operations Model (Model) to assist in evaluating the relicensing of the Don Pedro Project (Project) (FERC Project 2299). On November 22, 2011, in accordance with the Integrated Licensing Process schedule for the relicensing of the Don Pedro Project, the Districts filed their Revised Study Plan containing 35 proposed studies with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) and relicensing participants. On December 22, 2011, FERC issued its Study Plan Determination approving, with modifications, the proposed studies, including Study Plan W&AR-2: Project Operations /Water Balance Model Study Plan. Consistent with the FERC-approved study plan, the objective of the Model is to provide a tool to compare current and potential future operations of the Project. Due to the fact that the geographic scope of the Model extends from the City and County of San Francisco's (CCSF) Hetch Hetchy system in the upper part of the watershed to the confluence of the Tuolumne and San Joaquin rivers, the Model is now entitled the Tuolumne River Daily Operations Model.

As fully described in this User's Guide, and consistent with the FERC-approved study plan, the Model includes numerous user-controlled parameters that allow the simulation of alternative Project operations, such as alternative flow regimes for the lower Tuolumne River. The Model performs a simulation of Project operations for a sequential period of years that covers a range of historical hydrologic conditions. The period of hydrologic record selected for the Model is Water Year 1971 through Water Year 2009, which includes extreme years of hydrology (1977 dry and 1983 wet) and multi-year periods of challenging water supply conditions such as 1976-1977, 1987-1992, and 2001-2004. The purpose of this User's Guide is to describe the structure of the Model, the interfaces available for operation of the Model, and methods available for the reviewing Model results. Procedures for development of input files for running alternative future operations are also described and illustrated. The data presented in this document are referenced to a "Test-Case" simulation of operations and are being incorporated for illustrative purposes.

As is the case with any model, the Tuolumne River Daily Operations Model is only a depiction of project operations, and is limited to representing CCSF and District operations to the extent that their operations can be described systematically by various equations and algorithms. Actual project operations may vary from those depicted by the Model due to circumstantial conditions of hydrology and weather, facility operation, and human intervention. The FERC-approved study plan has identified a number of user-controlled variables for running alternatives. The fact that the Model provides these user-controlled inputs is not an indication that either the Districts or CCSF endorse or support any specific alternative developed by manipulating these inputs.

2.0 GEOGRAPHICAL RANGE OF MODEL AND UNDERLYING SYSTEM OPERATION

As mentioned above, the geographic scope of the Model extends for CCSF's Hetch Hetchy system to the confluence of the Tuolumne and San Joaquin Rivers, as generally depicted in Figure 2.0-1. The Model comprises two primary subsystems -- the Districts' Don Pedro Project and CCSF's Hetch Hetchy Project, which are independently owned and operated by the respective parties. The Don Pedro Project includes the Don Pedro Reservoir and powerhouse. It provides water storage and flood control benefits. Water that flows into Don Pedro Reservoir is either stored or passed through to the lower Tuolumne River. Included in the model is the projected diversion of water at La Grange to serve irrigation and M&I customers of MID and TID. A model "node" (calculation point) is provided at the Districts' La Grange diversion dam, where the Model simulates flows to the Modesto Canal, the Turlock Canal, and the Tuolumne River below the La Grange diversion dam. The CCSF System is modeled as three physical reservoirs (Hetch Hetchy Reservoir, Lake Lloyd and Lake Eleanor), the San Joaquin Pipeline (SJPL), and an accounting for the Don Pedro Water Bank Account. All releases from the CCSF System, except those diverted to the SJPL enter Don Pedro Reservoir. A node is also provided to represent the location of the existing USGS stream flow gage entitled "Tuolumne River at Modesto" (Modesto). Additional nodes may be established above and/or below the Modesto gage node depending on the results of ongoing lower Tuolumne River accretion flow measurements.

The Model components operate with systematic algorithms that attempt to mimic operational decisions for reservoir and facility operations. For each subsystem, certain operation constraints can be user-controlled consistent with the FERC-approved study plan. Within each subsystem, each reservoir has the same underlying operation protocol. A daily mass balance is performed: $\text{change in reservoir storage} = \text{inflow} - \text{outflow (releases)} - \text{reservoir losses}$. If the calculation results in a reservoir storage that is in excess of preferred/maximum capacity, an additional release is made.

Minimum releases for each modeled reservoir are in accordance with current stream flow requirements and diversion requirements. Each reservoir assumes a common "hold-unless-need-to-release" protocol, except as conditioned by minimum stream release requirements, diversions, preferred/maximum storage, snowmelt management releases, or other specified releases. In essence, each reservoir operates for its own "reservoir conservation" goal and retains storage as much as possible, only drawn down as needed to meet release requirements, diversions, or to achieve reservoir or flow management goals such as flood control or, in some cases hydropower.

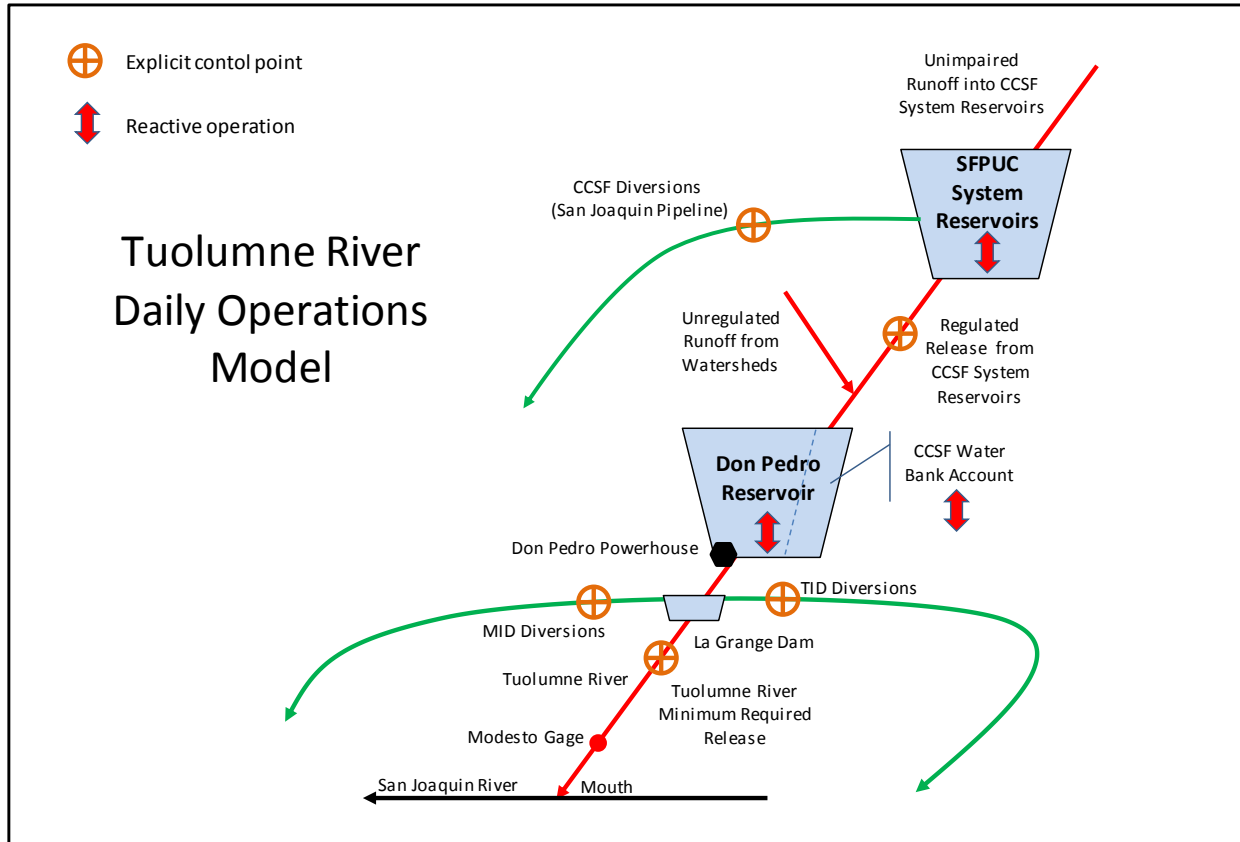


Figure 2.0-1. Tuolumne River Daily Operations Model.

3.0 DON PEDRO PROJECT AND LA GRANGE DIVERSION DAM

The Don Pedro Project and the La Grange diversion dam operations are modeled to represent current operations for irrigation and municipal water deliveries, fishery and instream flow requirements and flood control. Hydropower production is a function of the releases made for these other purposes. The following elements of hydrology and objectives guide the modeled operation.

3.1 Reservoir Inflow

Inflow to Don Pedro Reservoir is modeled as two components: 1) a fluctuating unregulated inflow to Don Pedro Reservoir, and 2) the regulated releases (regulated Don Pedro Reservoir inflow) from the CCSF System. The inflow will reflect a daily fluctuating pattern which is mostly associated with the unregulated component of runoff in the basin, which is approximately 40 percent of the total runoff in the basin. The unregulated component of inflow to Don Pedro Reservoir remains the same among all operation simulations. The regulated inflow to Don Pedro Reservoir is based on a projected level of development and operation for the CCSF System. This component of Don Pedro Reservoir inflow may change among operation simulations due to changed assumptions for CCSF System demands and level of development, or due to user-controlled parameters.

3.2 MID and TID Canal Demand

Figure 3.2-1 is a schematic of the parameters used by modeling to create each District's diversion demand at La Grange diversion dam.

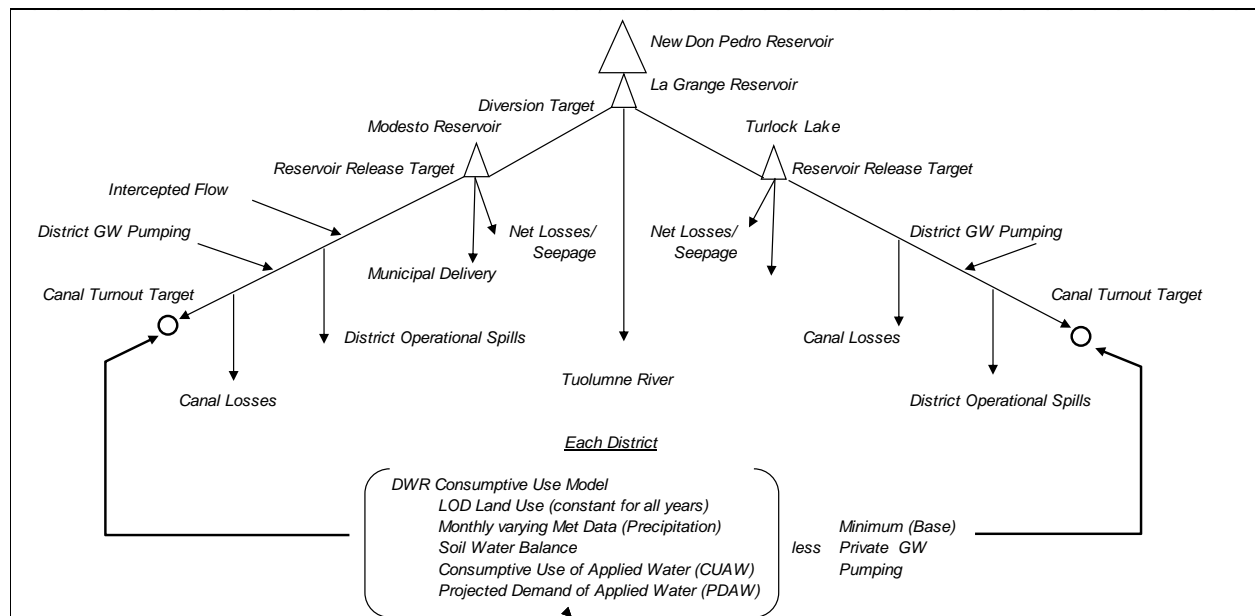


Figure 3.2-1. District Canal Demand Parameters.

Due to changing land use and cropping patterns, groundwater use and irrigation and canal management practices throughout history, the historical record of recorded diversions does not provide a consistent definition of water diversion needs. Similar to depicting inflow, the Model uses a projected level of development for establishing irrigation and canal diversion demand.

The canal diversions are assumed to be driven by three components: 1) a fluctuating customer component, the (P)rojected (D)emand of (A)pplied (W)ater (PDAW) that varies year to year and month to month, 2) a relatively constant depiction of District and land owner system losses and efficiencies, and 3) a water supply availability factor based on Don Pedro Reservoir storage and inflow.

The PDAW is developed through use of the California Department of Water Resources (CDWR) consumptive use model, and considers precipitation, ET rates, soil moisture criteria, rooting depth, irrigation indicators, and other factors along with land use to estimate the CUAW on a monthly basis. Monthly water use varies based on input ET rates, which are constant each year. CUAW will only vary each year based on variation in precipitation. The PDAW has been adjusted to reflect other routine irrigation practices not identifiable with strict ET, such as pre-irrigation. The estimate of monthly PDAW is distributed daily based on the historical (2009-2011) distribution of canal diversions within months.

In addition to the PDAW requirement, several canal operation and management components are incorporated into the projected diversion demand. The following tables provide the monthly estimates used for each component, Table 3.2-1 for MID and Table 3.2-2 for TID.

The turnout delivery factor is unique to each District and represents a modeling mechanism to adjust the PDAW for irrigation practices that are not included in the estimation of the CUAW, such as irrigation that provides for groundwater recharge.

Table 3.2-1. Canal Demand and Operation Components for MID.

Modesto Irrigation District

	Turnout Delivery Factor	Nominal Private GW Pumping	Canal Operational Spills Critical	Canal Operational Spills Non-crit	System Losses below Modesto Res	Intercepted Flows	Nominal MID GW Pumping	Modesto Res and Upper Canal Losses/Div	Municipal Delivery from Modesto Res	Modesto Res Target Storage
Month	%	TAF	TAF	TAF	TAF	TAF	TAF	TAF	TAF	TAF
January	35	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	17.0
February	35	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	18.0
March	65	1.0	1.0	3.0	0.6	0.9	1.0	2.0	2.7	18.0
April	70	2.0	3.0	6.0	0.6	0.9	2.3	2.9	2.7	19.0
May	85	3.0	4.0	6.5	0.6	1.2	2.3	3.9	3.0	20.0
June	85	4.0	3.5	6.5	0.6	1.0	2.3	4.3	3.2	20.0
July	77.5	4.0	3.5	6.5	0.6	1.0	2.6	4.9	3.3	21.0
August	70	4.0	4.9	7.0	0.6	1.4	2.4	4.9	3.3	22.0
September	65	2.0	5.0	7.0	0.6	1.2	2.3	4.2	3.3	20.0
October	40	1.0	2.8	6.9	0.6	0.9	2.1	2.0	3.2	17.0
November	30	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.7	15.0
December	35	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	15.0
Total		21.0	35.7	57.4	5.4	8.5	17.3	31.1	34.5	

Table 3.2-2. Canal Demand and Operation Components for TID.

Turlock Irrigation District

	Turnout Delivery Factor	Nominal Private GW Pumping	Canal Operational Spills Critical	Canal Operational Spills Non-crit	System Losses below Turlock Lk	Intercepted Flows	Nominal TID GW Pumping	Turlock Lk and Upper Canal Losses	Other Delivery from Turlock Lk	Turlock Lk Target Storage
Month	%	TAF	TAF	TAF	TAF	TAF	TAF	TAF	TAF	TAF
January	30	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	18.0
February	30	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	25.0
March	65	1.2	3.0	3.0	4.5	0.0	4.1	1.0	0.0	30.0
April	57.5	2.4	5.1	6.3	4.5	0.0	8.0	6.6	0.0	30.0
May	85	3.6	4.6	6.7	4.5	0.0	10.3	7.7	0.0	32.0
June	92.5	5.2	4.2	6.7	4.5	0.0	12.4	8.2	0.0	32.0
July	72.5	6.4	4.2	6.7	4.5	0.0	14.6	8.7	0.0	32.0
August	62.5	6.2	4.0	7.3	4.5	0.0	13.3	9.0	0.0	30.0
September	67.5	3.9	3.2	7.3	4.5	0.0	9.1	5.0	0.0	27.0
October	40	2.4	2.3	7.3	4.5	0.0	5.3	2.0	0.0	13.0
November	30	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	13.0
December	30	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	13.0
Total		31.3	38.6	59.3	39.2	0.0	77.1	52.2	0.0	

3.3 Required FERC flows at La Grange Bridge

The current FERC minimum flow requirements at La Grange Bridge are included in the Model. In the Model the terms “La Grange releases”, “flows at La Grange Bridge” or “releases at La Grange diversion dam” are used interchangeably to mean the minimum flow requirements under the Project’s current FERC license as measured at the USGS gage “Tuolumne River at La Grange, CA”. The annual flow requirement is established for the April-March flow year beginning April based on pre-knowledge of the final San Joaquin River Index (60-20-20) for the year. The annual volume including “interpolation water” is computed using the FERC Settlement Agreement procedures, which includes a revised year type distribution using a 1906-2011 population of historical years. The interpolation water is assumed to be spread among April and May volumes.

The Model assumes each month’s volume of the annual volume is spread evenly across the days of the months, except during April and May where the user can define the distribution of daily flows. The user can define the distribution as: 1) total monthly volume spread evenly across all days of a month, or 2) a user-specified daily distribution of monthly volume during April and May. Figure 3.3-1 illustrates the outcome of the two assumed flow distributions during April and May. The pulsing pattern option shown in Figure 3.3-1 is being used by the Model.

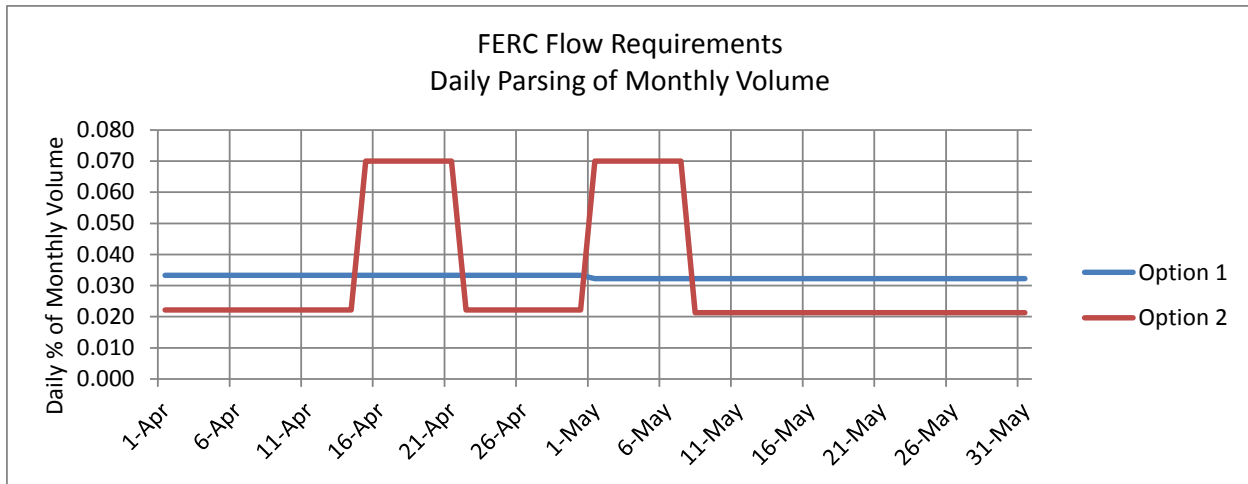


Figure 3.3-1. User-specified Distribution of April and May FERC Flow Requirements.

3.4 Reservoir and Release Management

Don Pedro Reservoir storage is initially checked against a preferred storage target. The Model allows the user to establish the preferred storage target. The preferred storage target is the Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) rain flood reservation objective, except after July 1, when there is no required reservation space. The preferred storage target reflects a drawdown to evacuate storage during the summer in late and wet runoff years. The preferred target storage is again equal to the ACOE objective on October 7. Figure 3.4-1 illustrates the reservoir storage target used in the Model.

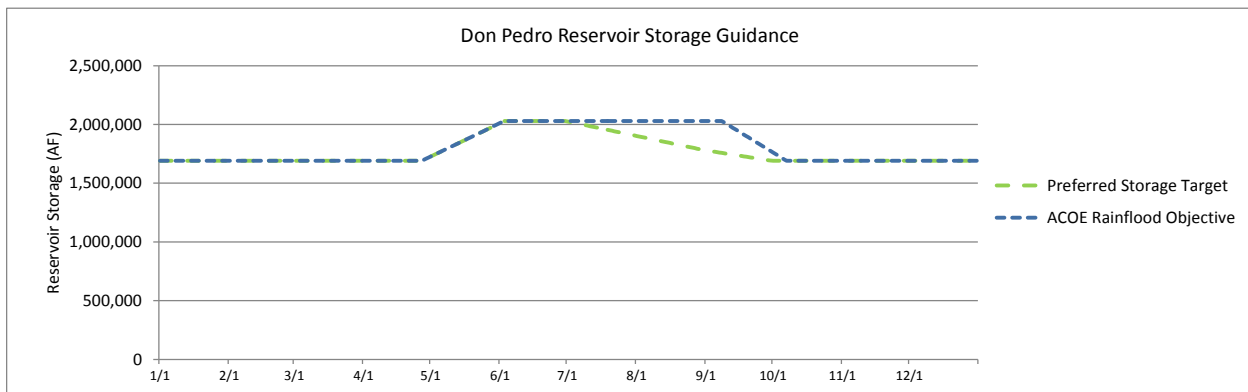


Figure 3.4-1. Reservoir Storage Guidance.

For a day of Don Pedro Reservoir operation, the day's inflow is a computed amount from upstream CCSF System operations and unregulated inflow. The stream flow requirements contained in the FERC license at La Grange Bridge and the MID and TID canal diversions are the release from Don Pedro Reservoir. The prior day's reservoir evaporation is included in the calculation. If the computation produces resulting Don Pedro Reservoir storage in excess (encroachment) of the preferred storage target, the encroachment is computed. Every 7th day the model checks for an encroachment, and if it exists a "check" release is computed. It is assumed that a constant supplemental release (in excess of minimum releases) will be initiated at a rate equal to the encroachment divided equally over the next 10 days. This protocol repeats itself

every 7th day, reestablishing the level of check release each time. The end result of this procedure will allow encroachment of storage space above the preferred storage target and not require unrealistic “hard” releases of water to exactly conform to the target.

A second check release is made during the April through June period for management of anticipated snowmelt runoff. On the first day of each of these months a forecast is made of anticipated runoff into the reservoir and minimum releases and losses from the reservoir from the date of forecast through the end of June (the assumed target date of reservoir filling). These forecasts determine the volume of water (if any) that will require release in excess of minimum releases and losses and storage gain by the end of June. For April and May, the DWR “90 percent exceedence forecast” is used for anticipated runoff, along with known minimum releases and losses, and upstream impairment. The user defines the percentage of volume (of the total volume) to be additionally released during each month. For April, 30 percent of the 3-month volume is advised for release, and during May 50 percent of the 2-month volume is advised for released. For June, the historically reported unimpaired flow (UF) flow is assumed for the runoff computation. This assumes pre-knowledge of the runoff volume for the month, and 100 percent of the excess is spread across the month. The snowmelt check release is evenly distributed across the days of the month. The release made in a day is the greater of the two check releases or the minimum release. At no time is the maximum capacity of the reservoir (2,030,000 acre-feet) allowed to be exceeded, and if necessary a release, regardless of magnitude, will be made by the Model to not exceed maximum storage capacity.

A Modesto flood control objective is incorporated into the release logic. The objective is to maintain a flow at Modesto no greater than a user specified flow rate (assumed as 9,000 cfs). The logic checks against an “allowable” La Grange release considering the lower Tuolumne River accretions and Dry Creek flow. Model logic compares the La Grange allowable release to the other check releases. The La Grange release is then reduced if necessary to not exceed the Modesto flow target objective, even if it results in an encroachment in Don Pedro Reservoir. The exception is when the reservoir reaches full (2,030,000 AF). Any computed encroachment above a full reservoir is passed and the Modesto flow objective will be exceeded.

Consistent with the original FERC license filings for the new Don Pedro Project, the minimum operating reservoir level is established at elevation 600 feet, corresponding to a storage volume of 308,960 AF. Below this elevation is referred to as the “dead pool” storage.

3.5 Water Supply Factor

A constraint to the Districts’ canal diversions is recognized when there is a reduced water supply at Don Pedro Reservoir. The premise of the (W)ater (S)upply (F)actor (WSF) is to reduce the amount of water diverted to the canals during years when lack of carryover storage at Don Pedro Reservoir becomes a concern.

The modeling mechanism used to reduce canal diversions is a factor applied to the PDAW of the canal demand. This mechanism results in a reduction to the amount of water “turned out” to the customers while still recognizing the relatively constant efficiencies of canal operations.

The WSF is established by forecasting upcoming water supply, based on antecedent storage and anticipated inflow to Don Pedro Reservoir. The forecasting procedure begins in February and ends in April. The Factor Table is based on April forecast results. The February and March Forecasts act as adjustments to get to the April 1 state. The forecasts have the following protocol:

February Forecast (forecasting April 1 state):

End of January storage + Feb-Jul UF - Feb-Jul Upstream adjustment - Feb-Mar minimum river

March Forecast (forecasting April 1 state):

End of February storage + Mar-Jul UF - Mar-Jul Upstream adjustment - Mar minimum river

April Forecast: (final)

End of March storage + Apr-Jul UF - Apr-Jul Upstream adjustment

Pre-knowledge of unimpaired runoff for each forecast period is assumed, as well as knowledge of upcoming upstream impairment of the runoff.

The WSF factor / Don Pedro Storage + Inflow relationship is developed through iterations of multi-year system operation simulations. The WSF depicts actions that may be implemented during times of drought, and the projected canal diversions and reservoir storage operation during drought periods. The factors and index triggers were developed reviewing reservoir storage levels that occurred during the 1987-1992 drought.

3.6 Power Generation

Equations of Don Pedro powerhouse generation characteristics define capacity (MW) and efficiency (kWh/AF), based on reservoir storage. Capacity potential uses minimum storage of the day, while efficiency uses average storage of the day. The maximum flow through plant is assumed to be 5,400 cfs. Water that does not appear as passing through the generators is computed to be “spilled-bypassed”. The power generation “cutoff” also occurs at the reservoir storage of 308,960 acre-feet or the top of dead pool.

3.7 User-Interface Adjustments

The Model allows alternative user-specified data for two components of District operations: 1) user-specified assumptions for the La Grange Bridge minimum flow requirements, and 2) a user-specified diversion for the Districts’ canals. An alternative La Grange Bridge flow requirement can be incorporated by definition of required flows by periods within a year, based on year type. Entered in this protocol the input will result as a daily time series for the Model. Alternatively, a flow requirement can be entered as a daily time series. For an alternative canal diversion, an array has been provided to input a monthly by 39-year matrix of alternative canal diversions. The monthly array of data is parsed by the Model into daily distributions reflecting the current depicted daily distribution of canal diversions.

4.0 CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO SYSTEM

The Model representation of the CCSF System on the Tuolumne River includes the three physical reservoirs (Hetch Hetchy Reservoir, Lake Lloyd and Lake Eleanor), diversions to the Bay Area through the San Joaquin Pipeline, and an accounting for the Don Pedro Water Bank Account. The CCSF System is illustrated in Figure 4.0-1, with detail provided for the components of explicitly modeled hydrologic parameters.

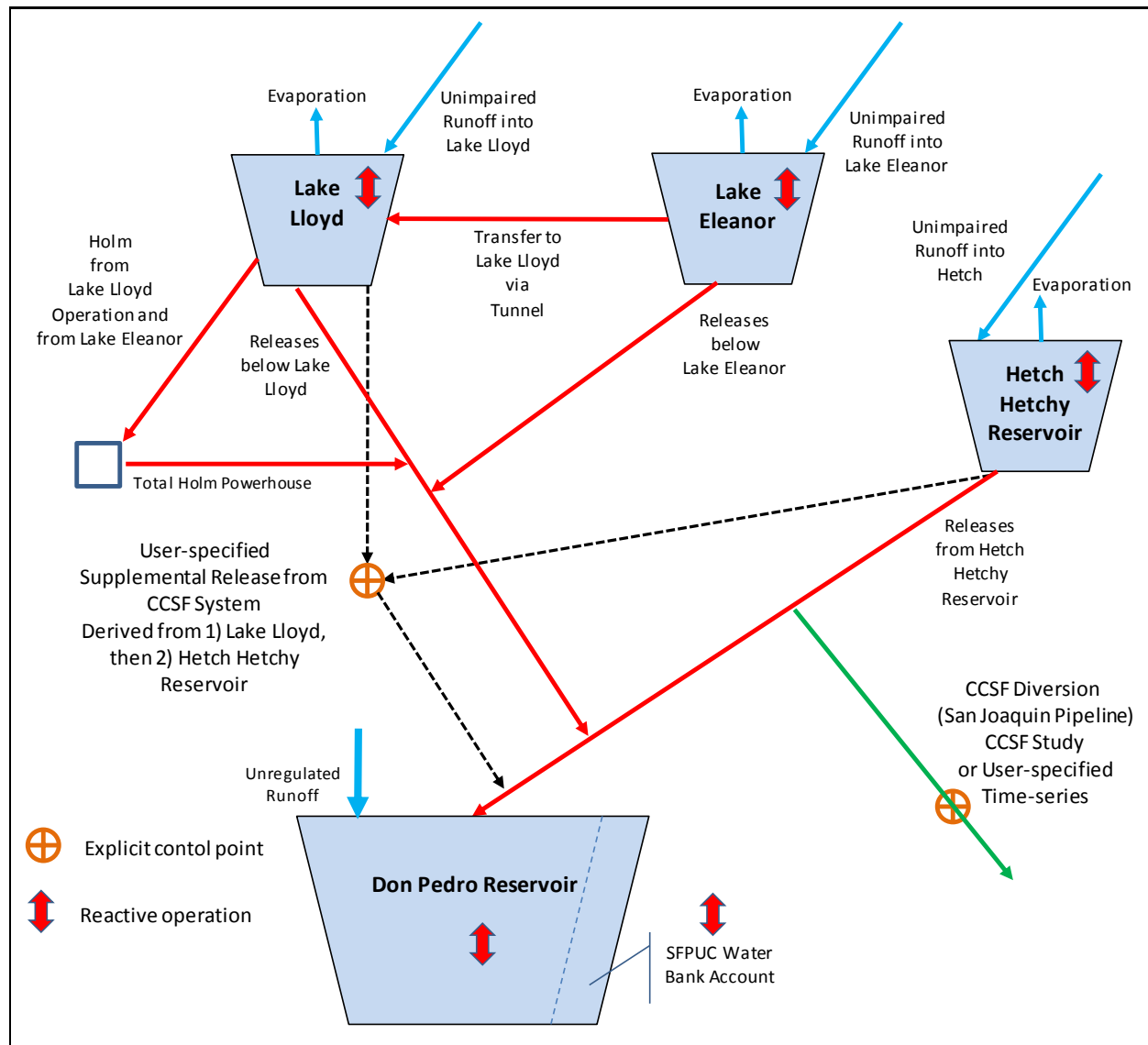


Figure 4.0-1. City and County of San Francisco System.

Each CCSF System reservoir has the same underlying operation protocol. A daily mass balance is performed: change in reservoir storage = inflow, minus outflow (releases), minus reservoir losses. If the calculation results in reservoir storage exceeding preferred/maximum capacity, an additional release of water is made.

Minimum releases from each reservoir are in accordance with current requirements for Hetch Hetchy Reservoir, Lake Lloyd and Lake Eleanor.

Each reservoir assumes a common “hold-unless-need-to-release” protocol, except as conditioned by minimum release requirements, diversions, preferred/maximum storage, snowmelt management releases, hydropower, or other flow or management objectives. In essence, each reservoir operates for its own “reservoir conservation” goal of retaining storage unless drawn down by demands or reservoir management objectives. CCSF is required by State law and its Charter to operate its system for “water first”.

4.1 Hetch Hetchy Reservoir

Hetch Hetchy Reservoir storage is initially checked against a preferred storage target. The day’s inflow is a given amount, and the SJPL diversion and minimum stream flow requirements below Hetch Hetchy Reservoir determine the release. The prior day’s reservoir evaporation is included in the calculation. If the computation produces storage in excess (encroachment) of the preferred storage target, the encroachment is computed. Every 7th day the model checks for the encroachment, and if it exists a check release is computed. It is assumed that a constant supplemental release (in excess of minimum releases) will be initiated at a rate equal to the encroachment divided equally over the next 7 days. This protocol repeats itself every 7th day, reestablishing the level of check release each time. The end result of this procedure will allow encroachment of storage space above the preferred target storage and not require unrealistic releases of water to exactly conform to the target.

A second check release is made during the February through June period for management of anticipated snowmelt runoff. On the first day of each of these months a forecast is made of anticipated runoff into the reservoir and minimum releases and losses from the reservoir from the date of forecast through the end of June (assumed target of reservoir filling). These forecasts determine the volume of water (if any) that will require release in excess of minimum releases and losses and storage gain by the end of June. Pre-knowledge is used for anticipated runoff, minimum releases and losses. The user defines the percentage of volume (of the total volume for the period) to be additionally released during each month. For February through April, 10 percent of the additional release volume is advised for release, and may be additionally capped. This approach tends to hold Hetch Hetchy Reservoir releases for later release during May. The snowmelt check release is evenly distributed across the days of the month and can be capped in terms of rate (cfs) or minimum volume of the reservoir to which it can be drawn during the month. The particular release made in a day is the greater of the two check releases or the minimum release. At no time is the maximum capacity of the reservoir allowed to be exceeded, and if necessary a release, regardless of magnitude, will be made by the Model to not exceed maximum storage capacity.

For Hetch Hetchy Reservoir these two check releases typically guide the operation of the reservoir during the winter and spring. After reservoir filling, summer-time stream release requirements and the SJPL demand typically draw the reservoir down below the preferred storage targets.

Canyon Tunnel, Kirkwood Powerhouse, Mountain Tunnel and Moccasin Powerhouse are not explicitly modeled. The structure of the Model depicts the component of inflow to Don Pedro Reservoir that originates from the Hetch Hetchy Reservoir watershed. The detail of flow reaches below Hetch Hetchy Reservoir is not needed. Therefore, the simple gradation of flow between flow removed from the stream system by the SJPL and the remaining flow that will eventually reach Don Pedro Reservoir is sufficient for purposes related to the relicensing of the Districts' Don Pedro Project.

4.2 Lake Lloyd

The same underlying reservoir operation protocols of Hetch Hetchy Reservoir apply to Lake Lloyd, with a couple of modifications. Instead of the SJPL demand being assumed as an initial release requirement, a minimum Holm Powerhouse release during May through August is assumed from Lake Lloyd.

Both the initial check release for preferred storage encroachment and the snowmelt check release are computed and advised for reservoir operations. If supplemental releases above minimum releases are computed the Model routes the additional release through Holm Powerhouse up to its available capacity. The remainder of the supplemental release is routed to the stream below Lake Lloyd. A comparison is made between "Lloyd-only" use of Holm Powerhouse capacity and maximum capacity for passage to the Lake Eleanor model component.

The operation goal linkage between Lake Lloyd and Lake Eleanor assumes that Lake Eleanor will transfer water from its watershed to Lake Lloyd for the purpose of enhancing power generation at Holm Powerhouse. Thus, any available capacity at Holm Powerhouse after the Lloyd-only operation is assumed available and desired for use of a Lake Eleanor transfer. If water is transferred from Lake Eleanor the Model assumes the water to be directly routed to Holm Powerhouse which then becomes additional release from Lake Lloyd. The inclusion of the Holm Powerhouse logic in the Lloyd/Eleanor watershed logic is only done to facilitate the interaction between the two watersheds.

4.3 Lake Eleanor

Both the initial check release for preferred storage encroachment and the snowmelt check release are computed and employed into reservoir operations. In this instance of Lake Eleanor operations, the transfer "desire" for Holm Powerhouse generation is considered a disposition of the Lake Eleanor releases determined to be in excess of minimum stream requirements. To the extent that check (stream) releases are available from Lake Eleanor, they will be transferred. The amount transferred is limited by available Holm Powerhouse capacity and the assumed capacity of the Eleanor-Cherry Diversion Tunnel. The Lake Eleanor operation protocol will transfer water that would otherwise be released in excess of minimum flow requirements (largely dependent upon the preferred storage target and snowmelt releases) but it will not allow water to be "pulled" from Lake Eleanor to Lake Lloyd.

4.4 Don Pedro Inflow

The three components of regulated releases from Hetch Hetchy Reservoir (not including the SJPL), Lake Lloyd and Lake Eleanor are combined with the unregulated runoff below CCSF System reservoirs to provide the inflow data set for Don Pedro Reservoir.

4.5 Water Bank Account

A Water Bank Account calculation procedure is included in the Model. A running account of the Water Bank Account balance is computed daily, as limited by the Fourth Agreement and implementing agreement. The Model allows the computation of a “negative” balance. The accounting of the balance is incidental to model operations, and there is no auto-default feedback linkage to upstream operations if the balance is negative. To be consistent with current operations in the watershed, the user must employ the user-specified adjustment mechanism for supplemental CCSF System releases to remedy any negative balances.

For purposes of the FERC investigation, the protocols of Fourth Agreement Water Bank Accounting have been amended to incorporate a hypothetical implementation of “shared responsibility” for incremental increases in FERC-required flows for the Tuolumne River.¹ The incremental increase in FERC-required flows is determined by the daily difference between the current FERC requirements and scenario-required minimum flows. Approximately fifty-two percent (51.7121%) of the incremental difference between the flow schedules is assigned as CCSF’s responsibility and counted as a debit within Water Bank Accounting.

4.6 User Interface Adjustments

The Model allows alternative user-specified data for two components of CCSF operations: 1) user-specified supplemental releases from the CCSF System, and 2) user-specified SJPL diversions.

The user-specified release from the CCSF System is to allow the user to “pull” additional water from the CCSF System as supplemental inflow to Don Pedro Reservoir. A single entry is established that will first pull water from Lake Lloyd so that water supply is preserved in the Hetch Hetchy Reservoir system for diversion to the SJPL. At a point when such supplemental releases strain Lake Lloyd storage, the supplemental releases are directed to Hetch Hetchy Reservoir. When employed, a daily flow release is directed from a reservoir at a point in logic after most of the previously described logic occurs. Thus, this release occurs in addition to what operation is already occurring by default. Such a release can affect the following day’s default operation or previous periods’ operations, thus results require review to determine if the user’s desired result occurs. It is also necessary to determine at the end of each simulation whether the operations depicted are consistent with the keeping of the Water Bank Account Balance from being negative.

¹ The “shared responsibility” assumption is presented for the purpose of evaluating alternative operations. The assumption shall not be used as evidence in any proceeding relating to and shall not act as precedence for any allocation of Tuolumne River water between CCSF and the Districts for any purpose under the Fourth Agreement.

This adjustment capability is used to maintain the Water Bank Account Balance greater than zero. There is no auto-default logic to keep the Water Bank Account Balance from going negative. In a typical scenario of normal CCSF System operations during most years, for this level of modeling, the Water Bank Account would not affect CCSF upstream operations. The exception is during prolonged drought when the default reservoir operation of CCSF System reservoirs attempts to hold stream releases to a minimum. In the modeled WY 1971 to 2009, the period 1987 through 1992, and possibly other periods may drive the Water Bank Account to a negative condition. The release adjustment is used to provide additional releases from the CCSF System to avoid driving the Water Bank Account negative.

The second adjustment to SF System hydrology can be made to the pre-specified time series of monthly SJPL diversion. The user is provided a tool to enter an alternative time series of data. This capability can be used to adjust CCSF System diversions from the Tuolumne River.

5.0 MODEL STRUCTURE

The Model was constructed within the platform of a Microsoft Excel 2010 workbook. All Model logic is contained within cells of the workbook with no macros or calls to other forms of programming such as Visual Basic for Applications. Numerous worksheets within the workbook represent logical groupings of either sub-system facilities and operations, or input/output functionality. The worksheets of the Model are briefly described in Table 5.0-1. Some of the worksheets in the Model are fixed to prevent inadvertent changes to certain facility functions and operations. These aspects of the Model are consistent with the FERC-approved study plan.

Table 5.0-1. Model Worksheets.

Purpose	Worksheet Name	Description
Model Input	UserInput*	Contains user inputs for lower Tuolumne River flow requirements, Districts' canal diversions, CCSF SJPL and CCSF supplemental releases
Model Input/Operations	WaterBankRel*	Contains model logic and user input for CCSF supplemental releases (Model component worksheet) (preferred daily entry method)
Summarize Results	Review*	Provides summary of results and simulation warnings
Model Input	Control	Contains inputs for facility characteristics, system operation and configuration
Model Output	Output*	Results of scenario specific simulation in HEC-DSS format
Comparison Results	Test_Case	Results of Test Case simulation (HEC-DSS format)
Summarize Results	DSSAnyGroup*	Plots any group of parameters for a calendar year from HEC-DSS format
	DSSMonthTable*	Plots and tables up to four parameters, summarizing daily data by month from HEC-DSS format
	Switches*	Provides an echo of assumptions and values of UserInput and Control worksheets
	ModelYearofDaily*	Plots and tables any single parameter for a calendar or water year from Model component worksheets
	ModelAnyGroup*	Plots any group of parameters for a calendar year from Model component worksheets
	ModelMonthTable*	Plots and tables up to four parameters, summarizing daily data by month from Model component worksheets
Model Operations	DonPedro	Contains model logic for Don Pedro Reservoir operation (Model component worksheet)
	SFHetchHetchy	Contains model logic for Hetch Hetchy Reservoir operation (Model component worksheet)
	SFLloyd	Contains model logic for Lake Lloyd operation (Model component worksheet)
	SFEleanor	Contains model logic for Lake Eleanor operation (Model component worksheet)
	SFWaterBank	Contains model logic for Water Bank operation (Model component worksheet) (year type plus daily entry method)

Purpose	Worksheet Name	Description
Summarize Results	DPGroup*	Plots simulation of Don Pedro Reservoir operations and River flows (from Model component worksheets)
	DPGroup86_94*	Plots simulation of Don Pedro Reservoir operation during 1986-1994 (from Model component worksheets)
	HHGroup*	Plots simulation of Hetch Hetchy Reservoir operation (from Model component worksheets)
	LloydGroup*	Plots simulation of Lake Lloyd operation (from Model component worksheets)
	ELGroup*	Plots simulation of Lake Eleanor operation (from Model component worksheets)
	WBGroup*	Plots simulation of Water Bank Balance computation (from Model component worksheets)
	SFSysGroup*	Plots simulation of CCSF System reservoirs (from Model component worksheets)
	SFGroup86_94*	Plots simulation of CCSF System operation during 1986-1994 (from Model component worksheets)
Model Operations	LaGrangeSchedule	Contains model logic for 1995 FERC minimum flow requirements (Model component worksheet)
	DailyCanalsComputation	Contains model logic for computation of daily District canal demand (Model component worksheet)
	DailyCanals	Contains model logic for computation of user-defined canal demand (Model component worksheet)
	DPWSF	Contains model logic for computation of Don Pedro water supply factor (Model component worksheet)
	CCSF	Contains model logic for CCSF release and diversion requirements (Model component worksheet)
Model Input	Hydrology	Contains input data for hydrology
	602020	Contains input data for forecasting hydrology

“*” Identifies worksheets accessible as user interfaces.

5.1 UserInput Worksheet

This worksheet (UserInput) provides the interface for entering assumptions for minimum flow schedules for the lower Tuolumne River at La Grange Bridge, canal diversions by the Modesto Irrigation District and Turlock Irrigation District, supplemental releases to Don Pedro Reservoir from the CCSF System, and diversions by CCSF through the San Joaquin Pipeline. The worksheet is described below.

5.1.1 Contents Description and Study Name

This section (Figure 5.1-1) provides an index of the contents included in the worksheet, and identifies a named label for the particular study. An alpha numeric entry is entered (UI 1.00) for the study name, which is then incorporated into the DSS output interface tab (see worksheet Output description).

5.1.2 Section 1: Minimum Flow Requirements at La Grange Bridge

This section (Figure 5.1-2) provides an entry of the minimum flow schedule for the lower Tuolumne River. Switch UI 1.10 directs the use of the current 1995 FERC schedule (UI 1.10 = 0) or an alternative schedule (UI 1.10 = 1). If an alternative schedule is directed, Switch UI 1.20

directs the use of a user-defined daily times series (UI 1.20 = 0) or the use of a user-specified year type schedule (UI 1.20 = 1).

Daily Time Series - If the daily time series is directed, a flow value (expressed in average daily flow – cfs) must be entered in Column BM of this worksheet for each day beginning October 1, 1970 through September 30, 2009.

Year Type Schedule - If the year type schedule is directed, values must be entered into the matrix provided at UI 1.30. Values are entered as average daily flow (cfs) for 6 year types, for up to 24 discrete periods during the year. The periods are identified in MM.DD format. For instance, for a flow to be provided for January 1 through January 15 the flow would be identified with a period starting 01.01 (January [01], day 1) and ending with a different flow identified with a starting period of 01.16 (January [01], day 16). The year type has been established by the naming of 6 year types, wet, above normal, normal, below normal, dry and critical. Using the water year runoff for the years 1921 through 2011 (91 years), the years were rank ordered from wettest to driest. The wettest 20 percent of the years (18 years) are designated the wet year type. The next wettest 18 years are designated the above normal year type. And so on for the normal and below normal year types. The driest 20 percent of years are split between the dry and critical year types. After the demarcation occurs for each year the data set is reduced to only the 1971 through 2009 modeling period (39 years). The reduced set of years of the modeling period maintains a year type frequency distribution similar to the larger data set's 20/20/20/20/10/10 percent frequency. Switch UI 1.40 directs the monthly sequence of the flow requirement year. For instance, if the flow schedule is to be established for a year beginning February 1 of the year, UI 1.40 would be set to "Feb". The applicable year type schedule would be applied beginning February 1 of the year and continue through January 31 of the following year. Switch UI 1.40 can be set to any month February (Feb) through June (Jun).

The current 1995 FERC minimum flows to the lower Tuolumne River at La Grange Bridge are illustrated in this section for comparison purposes only, and the values are arranged in the context of the year type designations described above. The values reflect an assumption of two equal periods of flow requirements during each month. If Switch UI 1.10 directs the use of the current schedule, the 1995 FERC schedule as defined by the 1995 FERC Settlement Agreement is implemented including the use of its definition of year types and discrete periods of flow requirements during the year. The 1995 FERC schedule is computed in worksheet LaGrangeSchedule.

User Defined Input	
Variables Affected by User Entered in Blue Shaded Cells	
<p>Contents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 1 - Alternative Flow Requirements at La Grange Bridge Section 2 - Alternative Modesto and Turlock Canal Diversions Section 3 - Supplemental Release from CCSF Upstream Reservoirs Section 4 - Alternative CCSF San Joaquin Pipeline 	
(UI 1.00)	Enter Study Reference: Test_Case <i>For Part 6 of DSS file (minimize length of name)</i>

Figure 5.1-1. Contents Description and Study Name.

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<p>This table is used to enter a user-specified minimum flow schedule at La Grange Bridge. Twenty-four time periods are available to define a flow rate. Six different water year types can be established. The year types correspond to the Preliminary Relicensing Year Type which is based on Tuolumne River unimpaired flow.</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
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<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>Preliminary Relicensing Year Type is based on a rank-ordering of the water-year runoff for the years 1921-2011. Each water year type W, AN, N, and BN represent 20% of the years of ranking. D and C year types each represent 10% of the years.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>CCSF Responsibility* for La Grange Minimum Flows</p> <p>CCSF responsibility is applied as a daily debit in the computation of CCSF debit or credit in the Water Bank Account.</p> <p>0 (0) not responsible, or (UI 1.31) (1) responsible for 51.7121% of difference between 1995 FERC and scenario requirement.</p> </div> <p style="font-size: small; margin-top: 10px;">If responsibility option is selected, user should go to Section 3 of UserInput and use supplemental CCSF releases to maintain Water Bank Account > zero.</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>Existing FERC flow requirements averaged within Preliminary Relicensing Year Type designations. Existing annual FERC schedules are assumed to begin April 1. Values shown for comparison purposes.</p> </div> </div>																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
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Figure 5.1-2. Minimum Flow Requirements at La Grange Bridge.

Shared responsibility for incremental increases in FERC-required flows for the Tuolumne River is enabled with Switch 1.31.² The incremental increase in FERC-required flows is determined by the daily difference between the current FERC requirements and scenario-required minimum flows. Approximately fifty-two percent (51.7121%) of the incremental difference between the flow schedules is assigned as CCSF's responsibility and counted as a debit within Water Bank Accounting. If enabled, shared responsibility will cause an effect in the CCSF Water Bank Account which requires review and possible revision to CCSF supplemental release.

5.1.3 Section 2: Canal Diversions of Modesto Irrigation District and Turlock Irrigation District

This section provides an entry of the diversions of the Modesto Irrigation District and Turlock Irrigation District. Switch UI 2.10 directs the use of Test Case diversions (UI 2.10 = 0) or user specified canal diversions (UI 2.10 = 1). If Test Case diversions are directed, a pre-processed daily time series of canal diversions is used. If directed to use user-specified canal diversions, the matrix tables shown at UI 2.30 (Figure 5.1-3) for Modesto Irrigation District) and at UI 2.40 (Figure 5.1-4) for Turlock Irrigation District) require input values for each month of each simulation year, beginning October 1970 (water year 1971) through September 2009. Values are entered as monthly volumes (acre-feet), which will be parsed by the Model into a daily distribution each month represented by the distribution pattern of the Test Case diversions. The Test Case diversions to the Modesto Canal and Turlock Canal are illustrated in this section for comparison purposes.

5.1.4 Section 3: Supplemental Releases of City and County of San Francisco

This section (Figure 5.1-5) provides entry of supplemental releases from CCSF upstream facilities. Switch UI 3.10 directs the use of a suggested method for defining daily supplemental releases (UI 3.10 = 1) or the use of a user-specified table of supplemental releases with or without consideration of Test Case supplemental releases (UI 3.10 = 0), other methods. If the suggested daily supplemental releases method is selected (UI 3.10 = 1) the user must go to worksheet WaterBankRel to complete Model input (see worksheet WaterBankRel description). If the "other methods" path is selected (UI 3.10 = 0) the user must provide additional direction. Switch UI 3.20 directs the use of Test Case supplemental releases (UI 3.20 = 0) or the use of a user-specified table of supplemental releases (UI 3.20 = 1). The user must also direct the consideration of Test Case supplemental releases. To only use the user-specified table of supplement releases, Switch UI 3.30 is set to 0. To add Test Case supplemental releases to the user-specified table of supplemental releases, Switch UI 3.30 is set to 1. The format and application of the user-specified table is the same as described for the entry of alternative flow requirements in Section 1. Values must be entered into the matrix provided at UI 3.40. Values are entered as a daily volume (acre-feet) for 6 year types, for up to 24 discrete periods during the year. The periods are identified in MM.DD format. The year type has been established by the naming of 6 year types, wet, above normal, normal, below normal, dry and critical. Switch UI 3.50 directs the monthly sequence of the supplemental release year. For instance, if the schedule

² The "shared responsibility" assumption is presented for the purpose of evaluating alternative operations. The assumption shall not be used as evidence in any proceeding relating to and shall not act as precedence for any allocation of Tuolumne River water between CCSF and the Districts for any purpose under the Fourth Agreement.

is to be established for a year beginning February 1 of the year, UI 3.50 would be set to “Feb”. The applicable year type schedule would be applied beginning February 1 of the year and continue through January 31 of the following year. Switch UI 3.50 can be set to any month February (Feb) through June (Jun). The Test Case supplemental release schedule is illustrated in this section for information purposes.

5.1.5 Section 4: San Joaquin Pipeline Diversions of City and County of San Francisco

This section (Figure 5.1-6) provides an entry for the diversions of the CCSF System to the San Joaquin Pipeline. Switch UI 4.10 directs the use of Test Case diversions (UI 4.10 = 0), or user-specified diversions (UI 4.10 = 1). If Test Case diversions are directed, a pre-processed time series of diversions is used. If directed to use user-specified diversions, the matrix table shown at UI 4.20 requires input values for each month of each simulation year, beginning October 1970 (water year 1971) through September 2009. Values are entered as monthly volumes (acre-feet), which will be parsed by the Model into an equal daily distribution each month.

Section 2 - Alternative Modesto and Turlock Canal Diversions

These tables are used to enter user-specified canal diversions for Modesto ID and Turlock ID. Enter a value for each month of each year. The monthly volumes of canal diversions are distributed daily within a month based on the daily distribution used for the Base case.

(UI 2.10) Turn alternative canal diversion on: (1) on, and use table below, or (0) off, use Test Case canal diversion

(UI 2.20)	Prelim Relicense Yr-Type	Alternative MID Canal Diversion													Test Case MID Canal Diversion													Full Dem	
		Enter values in acre-feet													Values in acre-feet														
		WY	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Total WY	WY	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug		Sep
N	1971	20,952	2,700	2,500	4,300	3,300	14,746	30,656	42,917	47,253	54,987	49,086	32,192	305,589	1971	20,952	2,700	2,500	4,300	3,300	14,746	30,656	42,917	47,253	54,987	49,086	32,192	305,589	305,589
BN	1972	20,952	5,130	2,500	4,300	5,679	24,844	46,800	46,544	46,542	54,987	49,086	30,637	338,001	1972	20,952	5,130	2,500	4,300	5,679	24,844	46,800	46,544	46,542	54,987	49,086	30,637	338,001	338,001
N	1973	20,952	2,700	2,500	4,300	3,300	14,746	23,737	45,374	47,016	54,987	49,086	32,658	301,356	1973	20,952	2,700	2,500	4,300	3,300	14,746	23,737	45,374	47,016	54,987	49,086	32,658	301,356	301,356
AN	1974	20,952	2,700	2,500	4,300	3,300	14,746	18,115	42,917	45,239	49,733	49,086	32,658	286,246	1974	20,952	2,700	2,500	4,300	3,300	14,746	18,115	42,917	45,239	49,733	49,086	32,658	286,246	286,246
AN	1975	20,952	5,460	2,500	4,300	3,300	14,746	28,782	44,672	47,253	54,859	43,423	32,658	302,906	1975	20,952	5,460	2,500	4,300	3,300	14,746	28,782	44,672	47,253	54,859	43,423	32,658	302,906	302,906
C	1976	20,952	6,451	2,500	4,300	6,350	30,232	34,676	38,540	38,163	44,939	35,682	24,524	287,308	1976	20,952	6,451	2,500	4,300	6,350	30,232	34,676	38,540	38,163	44,939	35,682	24,524	287,308	324,478
C	1977	14,568	5,081	2,500	4,300	6,379	17,127	30,279	23,572	28,282	33,405	30,961	19,432	215,886	1977	14,568	5,081	2,500	4,300	6,379	17,127	30,279	23,572	28,282	33,405	30,961	19,432	215,886	316,195
W	1978	10,761	2,700	2,500	4,300	3,300	14,746	10,143	39,642	47,253	54,987	49,086	25,506	264,924	1978	10,761	2,700	2,500	4,300	3,300	14,746	10,143	39,642	47,253	54,987	49,086	25,506	264,924	271,015
N	1979	23,490	2,700	2,500	4,300	3,300	14,746	27,340	45,140	47,253	53,962	49,086	32,658	306,475	1979	23,490	2,700	2,500	4,300	3,300	14,746	27,340	45,140	47,253	53,962	49,086	32,658	306,475	306,475
W	1980	20,952	2,700	2,500	4,300	3,300	14,746	24,602	43,034	47,253	50,758	49,086	32,658	295,889	1980	20,952	2,700	2,500	4,300	3,300	14,746	24,602	43,034	47,253	50,758	49,086	32,658	295,889	295,889
D	1981	23,236	7,441	2,500	4,300	3,300	14,746	33,395	45,608	47,253	54,987	49,086	32,658	318,510	1981	23,236	7,441	2,500	4,300	3,300	14,746	33,395	45,608	47,253	54,987	49,086	32,658	318,510	318,510
W	1982	20,952	2,700	2,500	4,300	3,300	14,746	12,687	42,917	45,476	54,987	49,086	17,265	270,916	1982	20,952	2,700	2,500	4,300	3,300	14,746	12,687	42,917	45,476	54,987	49,086	17,265	270,916	270,916
W	1983	20,952	2,700	2,500	4,300	3,300	14,746	11,058	40,110	47,253	54,987	47,529	15,866	265,301	1983	20,952	2,700	2,500	4,300	3,300	14,746	11,058	40,110	47,253	54,987	47,529	15,866	265,301	265,301
AN	1984	20,952	2,700	2,500	4,300	3,300	14,746	37,719	46,777	47,253	54,859	49,086	32,502	316,695	1984	20,952	2,700	2,500	4,300	3,300	14,746	37,719	46,777	47,253	54,859	49,086	32,502	316,695	316,695
BN	1985	20,952	2,700	2,500	4,300	3,300	14,746	33,106	46,193	45,950	54,987	49,086	31,881	309,700	1985	20,952	2,700	2,500	4,300	3,300	14,746	33,106	46,193	45,950	54,987	49,086	31,881	309,700	309,700
W	1986	20,952	2,700	2,500	4,300	3,300	14,746	19,701	42,215	47,253	54,987	49,086	32,192	293,932	1986	20,952	2,700	2,500	4,300	3,300	14,746	19,701	42,215	47,253	54,987	49,086	32,192	293,932	293,932
C	1987	20,952	7,441	2,500	4,300	3,300	11,348	33,450	38,540	38,264	45,048	40,977	26,903	273,023	1987	20,952	7,441	2,500	4,300	3,300	11,348	33,450	38,540	38,264	45,048	40,977	26,903	273,023	307,868
C	1988	14,568	5,081	2,500	4,300	3,300	10,522	20,959	28,485	29,064	35,631	32,822	21,807	209,039	1988	14,568	5,081	2,500	4,300	3,300	10,522	20,959	28,485	29,064	35,631	32,822	21,807	209,039	288,428
BN	1989	13,109	2,700	2,500	4,300	5,631	11,348	37,004	38,341	38,264	45,048	40,375	15,537	254,156	1989	13,109	2,700	2,500	4,300	5,631	11,348	37,004	38,341	38,264	45,048	40,375	15,537	254,156	293,803
D	1990	14,568	5,361	2,500	4,300	5,590	15,190	29,936	21,644	29,236	34,588	31,919	20,952	215,784	1990	14,568	5,361	2,500	4,300	5,590	15,190	29,936	21,644	29,236	34,588	31,919	20,952	215,784	304,883
BN	1991	11,125	6,242	2,500	4,300	5,812	10,324	26,779	32,222	30,198	37,899	33,900	23,035	224,335	1991	11,125	6,242	2,500	4,300	5,812	10,324	26,779	32,222	30,198	37,899	33,900	23,035	224,335	299,335
C	1992	12,215	6,407	2,500	4,300	3,300	9,811	16,590	29,752	29,193	35,255	32,639	21,693	203,656	1992	12,215	6,407	2,500	4,300	3,300	9,811	16,590	29,752	29,193	35,255	32,639	21,693	203,656	285,286
AN	1993	11,399	2,700	2,500	4,300	3,300	14,746	23,160	36,951	44,528	54,987	49,086	32,658	280,315	1993	11,399	2,700	2,500	4,300	3,300	14,746	23,160	36,951	44,528	54,987	49,086	32,658	280,315	285,768
D	1994	20,952	2,700	2,500	4,300	3,300	17,718	28,427	26,707	38,264	45,048	40,977	26,639	257,531	1994	20,952	2,700	2,500	4,300	3,300	17,718	28,427	26,707	38,264	45,048	40,977	26,639	257,531	287,956
W	1995	14,568	2,700	2,500	4,300	3,300	14,746	15,953	32,974	43,936	54,987	49,086	32,658	271,707	1995	14,568	2,700	2,500	4,300	3,300	14,746	15,953	32,974	43,936	54,987	49,086	32,658	271,707	273,991
AN	1996	23,490	7,441	2,500	4,300	3,300	14,746	24,746	30,868	47,134	54,987	49,086	32,658	295,257	1996	23,490	7,441	2,500	4,300	3,300	14,746	24,746	30,868	47,134	54,987	49,086	32,658	295,257	295,257
W	1997	20,952	2,700	2,500	4,300	3,300	14,746	45,935	45,491	46,542	54,987	49,086	32,658	323,197	1997	20,952	2,700	2,500	4,300	3,300	14,746	45,935	45,491	46,542	54,987	49,086	32,658	323,197	323,197
W	1998	21,967	2,700	2,500	4,300	3,300	14,746	20,421	19,404	43,462	54,987	49,086	32,502	269,376	1998	21,967	2,700	2,500	4,300	3,300	14,746	20,421	19,404	43,462	54,987	49,086	32,502	269,376	269,376
AN	1999	20,952	2,700	2,500	4,300	3,300	14,746	31,232	43,619	47,134	54,987	49,086	32,347	306,904	1999	20,952	2,700	2,500	4,300	3,300	14,746	31,232	43,619	47,134	54,987	49,086	32,347	306,904	306,904
N	2000	23,236	6,781	2,500	4,300	3,300	14,746	19,989	29,347	38,722	54,987	49,086	32,192	279,187	2000	23,236	6,781	2,500	4,300	3,300	14,746	19,989	29,347	38,722	54,987	49,086	32,192	279,187	279,187
BN	2001	20,952	5,790	2,500	4,300	3,300	14,746	21,863	44,204	46,898	54,987	49,086	31,414	300,040	2001	20,952	5,790	2,500	4,300	3,300	14,746	21,863	44,204	46,898	54,987	49,086	31,414	300,040	300,040
N	2002	21,713	2,700	2,500	4,300	3,300	14,746	36,133	45,959	47,253	54,987	49,086	32,658	315,335	2002	21,713	2,700	2,500	4,300	3,300	14,746	36,133	45,959	47,253	54,987	49,086	32,658	315,335	315,335
N	2003	23,490	2,700	2,500	4,300	3,300	14,746	27,196	44,087	47,253	54,987	47,670	32,658	304,888	2003	23,490	2,700	2,500	4,300	3,300	14,746	27,196	44,087	47,253	54,987	47,670	32,658	304,888	304,888
BN	2004	23,490	6,781	2,500	4,300	5,959	25,777	51,269	46,777	47,253	54,987	49,086	32,192	350,369	2004	23,490	6,781	2,500	4,300	5,959	25,777	51,269	46,777	47,253	54,987	49,086	32,192	350,369	350,369
W	2005	20,952	2,700	2,500	4,300	3,300	14,746	36,422	46,193	47,134	54,987	49,086	30,792	313,112	2005	20,952	2,700	2,500	4,300	3,300	14,746	36,422	46,193	47,134	54,987	49,086	30,792	313,112	313,112
W	2006	22,982	6,121	2,500	4,300	3,300	14,746	13,115	41,747	47,253	54,987																		

(UI 2.30)	Prelim Relicenses Yr-Type	Alternative TID Canal Diversion														Test Case TID Canal Diversion														Full Dem Total	
		WY	Enter values in acre-feet														Values in acre-feet														
			Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Total WY	WY	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Total WY		Total
N	1971	31,487	1,000	1,000	6,000	8,000	42,220	71,385	79,506	96,454	118,397	101,372	51,350	608,171	1971	31,487	1,000	1,000	6,000	8,000	42,220	71,385	79,506	96,454	118,397	101,372	51,350	608,171	608,171		
BN	1972	31,487	4,120	1,000	6,000	12,542	70,210	104,879	92,357	95,639	118,397	101,372	50,168	688,170	1972	31,487	4,120	1,000	6,000	12,542	70,210	104,879	92,357	95,639	118,397	101,372	50,168	688,170	688,170		
N	1973	31,487	1,000	1,000	6,000	8,000	42,220	44,833	89,056	96,105	118,397	101,372	52,681	592,149	1973	31,487	1,000	1,000	6,000	8,000	42,220	44,833	89,056	96,105	118,397	101,372	52,681	592,149	592,149		
AN	1974	31,487	1,000	1,000	6,000	8,000	42,220	39,626	82,689	92,845	106,930	101,372	52,681	565,851	1974	31,487	1,000	1,000	6,000	8,000	42,220	39,626	82,689	92,845	106,930	101,372	52,681	565,851	565,851		
AN	1975	31,487	4,761	1,000	6,000	8,000	42,220	59,410	85,755	96,454	117,430	92,559	52,681	597,756	1975	31,487	4,761	1,000	6,000	8,000	42,220	59,410	85,755	96,454	117,430	92,559	52,681	597,756	597,756		
C	1976	31,487	6,684	1,000	6,000	13,169	81,414	79,704	77,553	79,063	97,737	72,955	32,004	578,770	1976	31,487	6,684	1,000	6,000	13,169	81,414	79,704	77,553	79,063	97,737	72,955	32,004	578,770	669,740		
C	1977	20,773	1,000	1,000	6,000	13,371	50,509	72,025	45,645	54,416	68,098	57,243	26,675	416,755	1977	20,773	1,000	1,000	6,000	13,371	50,509	72,025	45,645	54,416	68,098	57,243	26,675	416,755	669,171		
W	1978	11,340	4,569	1,000	6,000	8,000	42,220	9,548	72,786	96,454	118,397	101,372	37,013	508,698	1978	11,340	4,569	1,000	6,000	8,000	42,220	9,548	72,786	96,454	118,397	101,372	37,013	508,698	524,472		
N	1979	31,487	1,000	1,000	6,000	8,000	42,220	53,683	87,405	96,454	115,219	101,372	52,681	596,521	1979	31,487	1,000	1,000	6,000	8,000	42,220	53,683	87,405	96,454	115,219	101,372	52,681	596,521	596,521		
W	1980	31,487	1,000	1,000	6,000	8,000	42,220	49,345	81,864	96,454	112,318	101,372	52,681	583,741	1980	31,487	1,000	1,000	6,000	8,000	42,220	49,345	81,864	96,454	112,318	101,372	52,681	583,741	583,741		
D	1981	31,487	7,966	1,000	6,000	11,130	42,220	78,153	90,235	96,454	118,397	101,372	52,681	637,093	1981	31,487	7,966	1,000	6,000	11,130	42,220	78,153	90,235	96,454	118,397	101,372	52,681	637,093	637,093		
W	1982	31,487	1,000	1,000	6,000	8,000	42,220	18,801	79,506	93,427	118,397	101,372	26,075	527,285	1982	31,487	1,000	1,000	6,000	8,000	42,220	18,801	79,506	93,427	118,397	101,372	26,075	527,285	527,285		
W	1983	31,487	1,000	1,000	6,000	8,000	42,220	14,289	73,376	96,454	118,397	97,046	25,780	515,047	1983	31,487	1,000	1,000	6,000	8,000	42,220	14,289	73,376	96,454	118,397	97,046	25,780	515,047	515,047		
AN	1984	31,487	1,000	1,000	6,000	8,000	42,220	89,260	92,475	95,173	118,120	101,372	51,794	637,901	1984	31,487	1,000	1,000	6,000	8,000	42,220	89,260	92,475	95,173	118,120	101,372	51,794	637,901	637,901		
BN	1985	31,487	1,000	1,000	6,000	8,000	42,220	80,930	92,003	92,845	118,397	101,372	51,942	627,195	1985	31,487	1,000	1,000	6,000	8,000	42,220	80,930	92,003	92,845	118,397	101,372	51,942	627,195	627,195		
W	1986	31,487	1,000	1,000	6,000	8,000	42,220	36,155	80,567	96,454	118,397	101,372	50,168	572,820	1986	31,487	1,000	1,000	6,000	8,000	42,220	36,155	80,567	96,454	118,397	101,372	50,168	572,820	572,820		
C	1987	31,487	7,645	1,000	6,000	11,080	37,117	80,884	77,453	79,756	97,972	82,761	40,798	553,954	1987	31,487	7,645	1,000	6,000	11,080	37,117	80,884	77,453	79,756	97,972	82,761	40,798	553,954	640,376		
C	1988	20,773	4,345	1,000	6,000	8,000	34,416	44,841	54,744	59,435	73,648	61,984	30,238	399,424	1988	20,773	4,345	1,000	6,000	8,000	34,416	44,841	54,744	59,435	73,648	61,984	30,238	399,424	595,199		
BN	1989	13,087	1,000	1,000	6,000	11,360	37,117	89,292	76,551	79,756	97,972	80,991	19,063	513,190	1989	13,087	1,000	1,000	6,000	11,360	37,117	89,292	76,551	79,756	97,972	80,991	19,063	513,190	601,352		
D	1990	20,773	4,889	1,000	6,000	11,491	42,592	67,733	41,090	58,355	70,954	59,683	28,700	413,261	1990	20,773	4,889	1,000	6,000	11,491	42,592	67,733	41,090	58,355	70,954	59,683	28,700	413,261	632,968		
BN	1991	12,239	5,799	1,000	6,000	12,548	33,362	63,975	63,689	62,376	79,506	64,759	32,781	438,033	1991	12,239	5,799	1,000	6,000	12,548	33,362	63,975	63,689	62,376	79,506	64,759	32,781	438,033	624,153		
C	1992	14,931	5,806	1,000	6,000	8,000	31,457	37,881	58,023	58,785	71,771	61,517	30,001	385,173	1992	14,931	5,806	1,000	6,000	8,000	31,457	37,881	58,023	58,785	71,771	61,517	30,001	385,173	586,401		
AN	1993	12,915	5,034	1,000	6,000	8,000	42,220	43,271	70,428	88,770	118,397	101,372	52,681	550,087	1993	12,915	5,034	1,000	6,000	8,000	42,220	43,271	70,428	88,770	118,397	101,372	52,681	550,087	564,462		
D	1994	31,487	4,441	1,000	6,000	8,000	42,220	67,460	54,104	79,756	97,972	82,761	39,040	514,241	1994	31,487	4,441	1,000	6,000	8,000	42,220	67,460	54,104	79,756	97,972	82,761	39,040	514,241	588,710		
W	1995	20,773	1,000	1,000	6,000	8,000	42,220	25,049	58,874	87,023	118,120	101,372	52,681	522,113	1995	20,773	1,000	1,000	6,000	8,000	42,220	25,049	58,874	87,023	118,120	101,372	52,681	522,113	527,941		
AN	1996	31,487	7,966	1,000	6,000	8,000	42,220	46,047	59,228	96,454	118,397	101,372	52,681	570,851	1996	31,487	7,966	1,000	6,000	8,000	42,220	46,047	59,228	96,454	118,397	101,372	52,681	570,851	570,851		
W	1997	31,487	1,000	1,000	6,000	8,000	42,220	107,135	91,532	95,173	118,397	101,372	52,089	655,405	1997	31,487	1,000	1,000	6,000	8,000	42,220	107,135	91,532	95,173	118,397	101,372	52,089	655,405	655,405		
W	1998	31,487	1,000	1,000	6,000	8,000	42,220	31,470	38,950	81,784	118,397	101,372	52,681	514,360	1998	31,487	1,000	1,000	6,000	8,000	42,220	31,470	38,950	81,784	118,397	101,372	52,681	514,360	514,360		
AN	1999	31,487	1,000	1,000	6,000	8,000	42,220	75,897	88,702	96,454	118,397	101,372	52,681	623,209	1999	31,487	1,000	1,000	6,000	8,000	42,220	75,897	88,702	96,454	118,397	101,372	52,681	623,209	623,209		
N	2000	31,487	5,723	1,000	6,000	8,000	42,220	36,503	56,634	83,065	118,397	101,372	52,681	543,081	2000	31,487	5,723	1,000	6,000	8,000	42,220	36,503	56,634	83,065	118,397	101,372	52,681	543,081	543,081		
BN	2001	31,487	4,761	1,000	6,000	8,000	42,220	49,518	83,515	96,105	118,397	101,372	50,168	592,542	2001	31,487	4,761	1,000	6,000	8,000	42,220	49,518	83,515	96,105	118,397	101,372	50,168	592,542	592,542		
N	2002	31,487	1,000	1,000	6,000	8,000	42,220	84,748	81,510	96,454	118,397	101,372	52,681	624,868	2002	31,487	1,000	1,000	6,000	8,000	42,220	84,748	81,510	96,454	118,397	101,372	52,681	624,868	624,868		
N	2003	31,487	1,000	1,000	6,000	8,000	42,220	66,179	82,454	96,454	118,397	99,129	52,681	604,999	2003	31,487	1,000	1,000	6,000	8,000	42,220	66,179	82,454	96,454	118,397	99,129	52,681	604,999	604,999		
BN	2004	31,487	6,363	1,000	6,000	8,000	42,220	111,474	89,763	91,215	112,042	96,725	52,681	648,970	2004	31,487	6,363	1,000	6,000	8,000	42,220	111,474	89,763	91,215	112,042	96,725	52,681	648,970	648,970		
W	2005	31,487	1,000	1,000	6,000	8,000	42,220	54,725	81,756	96,454	118,397	100,731	48,099	589,386	2005																

Section 3 - Supplemental Release from CCSF Upstream Reservoirs

This table is used to enter a user-specified supplemental release from CCSF upstream reservoirs. Twenty-four time periods are available to define the period and flow rate. Six different water year types can be established.

The year types correspond to the Preliminary Relicensing Year Type which is based on Tuolumne River unimpaired flow.

The supplemental release will be directed to Lake Lloyd until the reservoir storage reaches a defined limit, then the supplemental release is directed to Hetch Hetchy Reservoir.

User specifies whether or not Table supplemental releases are added to Test Case supplemental releases.

Alternatively, user can define a daily supplemental release from CCSF facilities. This option is the same method used to define Test Base supplemental releases to maintain the Water Bank Balance at or above zero. (Suggested method)

(UI 3.10) Use daily supplemental release option: (1) on, use daily defined option - go to worksheet WaterBankRel, or (0) off, use other supplemental release options

If using other supplement release options, Switch UI 3.10 = 0, enter choices below.

(UI 3.20) Turn other user-specified supplemental releases on: (1) on, and use table below, or (0) off, use existing Test Case supplemental releases

(UI 3.30) If using table below, add to existing supplemental releases: (1) yes, add table to existing releases, or (0) no use table only

Alternative Supplemental Releases

Enter values in acre-feet per day

CYMo Day MM.DD	W 1	AN 2	N 3	BN 4	D 5	C 6
1.01	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.16	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.01	0	0	0	0	2,000	2,000
2.15	0	0	0	0	2,000	2,000
3.01	0	0	0	0	2,000	2,000
3.16	0	0	0	0	2,000	2,000
4.01	0	0	0	0	2,000	2,000
4.16	0	0	0	0	2,000	2,000
5.01	0	0	0	0	2,000	2,000
5.16	0	0	0	0	2,000	2,000
6.01	0	0	0	0	2,000	2,000
6.16	0	0	0	0	2,000	2,000
7.01	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.16	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.01	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.16	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.01	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.16	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.01	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.16	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.01	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.16	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.01	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.16	0	0	0	0	0	0

Preliminary Relicensing Year Type is based on a rank-ordering of the water-year runoff for the years 1921-2011. Each water year type W, AN, N, and BN represent 20% of the years of ranking. D and C year types each represent 10% of the years.

(UI 3.50) Enter beginning month of annual supplemental release schedule:

Test Case Supplemental Releases (made to retain WB Balance above zero)

Prelim Relicenses	Yr-Type	WY	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Total
N	1971	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BN	1972	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N	1973	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AN	1974	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AN	1975	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C	1976	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C	1977	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W	1978	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N	1979	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W	1980	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D	1981	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W	1982	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W	1983	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AN	1984	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BN	1985	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W	1986	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C	1987	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C	1988	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BN	1989	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D	1990	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BN	1991	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C	1992	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59,864	70,684	19,366	21,794	0	0	171,708
AN	1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D	1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W	1995	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AN	1996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W	1997	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W	1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AN	1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BN	2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N	2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N	2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BN	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W	2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D	2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BN	2008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N	2009	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Values are associated with Test Case scenario and are equal to daily supplemental releases made from CCSF facilities to maintain the Water Bank Account Balance at or above zero. Values are shown for comparison purposes.

Figure 5.1-5. Supplemental Releases of City and County of San Francisco.

Section 4 - Alternative CCSF San Joaquin Pipeline																														
This section specifies the CCSF San Joaquin Pipeline diversion. Use Test Case diversions, or user-specified values by entering a value for each month of each year. The monthly volumes of pipeline diversions will be distributed daily within a month equally.																														
(UI 4.10) Turn alternative pipeline diversion on: <input type="text" value="0"/> (0) off, use Test Case pipeline diversion, (1) on, use table below																														
(UI 4.20)	Alternative SJPL Diversion															Test Case SJPL Diversion														
	Prelim Relicenses Yr-Type	WY	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Total WY	WY	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Total WY	CCSF Sys Action
	BN	1971	19,027	11,969	6,660	6,660	6,015	25,782	24,950	25,782	24,950	29,778	29,778	23,937	235,286	1971	19,027	11,969	6,660	6,660	6,015	25,782	24,950	25,782	24,950	29,778	29,778	23,937	235,286	0
	BN	1972	21,881	16,572	12,368	17,124	15,467	25,782	25,779	25,782	24,950	29,778	29,778	24,950	270,211	1972	21,881	16,572	12,368	17,124	15,467	25,782	25,779	25,782	24,950	29,778	29,778	24,950	270,211	0
	N	1973	21,881	14,731	12,368	6,660	6,015	6,660	16,572	25,782	24,950	29,778	29,778	23,937	219,110	1973	21,881	14,731	12,368	6,660	6,015	6,660	16,572	25,782	24,950	29,778	29,778	23,937	219,110	0
	AN	1974	17,124	10,127	6,660	6,660	6,015	6,660	7,365	24,735	23,937	29,778	29,778	24,950	193,789	1974	17,124	10,127	6,660	6,660	6,015	6,660	7,365	24,735	23,937	29,778	29,778	24,950	193,789	0
	AN	1975	17,124	0	0	25,782	11,171	6,660	10,127	24,735	23,937	29,778	29,778	24,950	204,042	1975	17,124	0	0	25,782	11,171	6,660	10,127	24,735	23,937	29,778	29,778	24,950	204,042	0
	C	1976	17,124	13,810	12,368	19,027	17,186	25,782	26,699	25,782	24,950	29,778	29,778	24,950	267,234	1976	17,124	13,810	12,368	19,027	17,186	25,782	26,699	25,782	24,950	29,778	29,778	24,950	267,234	0
	C	1977	21,881	16,572	17,124	17,124	15,467	25,782	27,620	26,638	25,779	27,589	25,782	21,175	268,535	1977	21,881	16,572	17,124	17,124	15,467	25,782	27,620	26,638	25,779	27,589	25,782	21,175	268,535	1
	W	1978	19,027	16,572	12,368	6,660	6,015	6,660	9,023	22,833	22,096	29,778	29,778	23,937	204,745	1978	19,027	16,572	12,368	6,660	6,015	6,660	9,023	22,833	22,096	29,778	29,778	23,937	204,745	0
	N	1979	17,124	13,810	17,124	15,222	6,015	17,124	22,096	25,782	24,950	29,778	29,778	23,937	242,741	1979	17,124	13,810	17,124	15,222	6,015	17,124	22,096	25,782	24,950	29,778	29,778	23,937	242,741	0
	W	1980	17,124	0	0	14,270	6,015	6,660	19,334	25,782	24,950	29,778	29,778	23,937	197,628	1980	17,124	0	0	14,270	6,015	6,660	19,334	25,782	24,950	29,778	29,778	23,937	197,628	0
	D	1981	17,124	13,810	12,891	12,368	11,171	22,833	23,937	25,782	24,950	29,778	29,778	23,937	248,358	1981	17,124	13,810	12,891	12,368	11,171	22,833	23,937	25,782	24,950	29,778	29,778	23,937	248,358	0
	W	1982	17,124	11,969	9,323	6,660	6,015	6,660	6,445	19,979	19,334	29,778	29,778	26,239	189,302	1982	17,124	11,969	9,323	6,660	6,015	6,660	6,445	19,979	19,334	29,778	29,778	26,239	189,302	0
	W	1983	19,979	11,969	6,660	6,660	6,015	6,660	7,365	12,368	11,969	29,778	29,778	28,817	178,015	1983	19,979	11,969	6,660	6,660	6,015	6,660	7,365	12,368	11,969	29,778	29,778	28,817	178,015	0
	AN	1984	22,833	9,023	6,660	6,660	6,015	25,782	24,950	24,735	23,937	29,778	29,778	24,950	235,099	1984	22,833	9,023	6,660	6,660	6,015	25,782	24,950	24,735	23,937	29,778	29,778	24,950	235,099	0
	BN	1985	21,881	0	0	25,782	20,623	25,782	28,817	25,782	24,950	29,778	29,778	23,937	257,109	1985	21,881	0	0	25,782	20,623	25,782	28,817	25,782	24,950	29,778	29,778	23,937	257,109	0
	W	1986	21,881	18,413	12,368	19,027	6,015	6,660	14,731	25,782	24,950	29,778	29,778	23,937	233,319	1986	21,881	18,413	12,368	19,027	6,015	6,660	14,731	25,782	24,950	29,778	29,778	23,937	233,319	0
	C	1987	17,124	13,810	17,124	17,124	15,467	25,782	26,239	25,782	24,950	29,778	29,778	24,950	267,909	1987	17,124	13,810	17,124	17,124	15,467	25,782	26,239	25,782	24,950	29,778	29,778	24,950	267,909	0
	C	1988	21,881	16,572	12,368	19,027	17,186	25,782	27,620	25,782	24,950	27,589	26,638	21,175	266,571	1988	21,881	16,572	12,368	19,027	17,186	25,782	27,620	25,782	24,950	27,589	26,638	21,175	266,571	1
	BN	1989	19,027	16,572	15,222	15,222	13,749	25,782	23,937	22,833	22,096	28,541	25,782	21,175	249,937	1989	19,027	16,572	15,222	15,222	13,749	25,782	23,937	22,833	22,096	28,541	25,782	21,175	249,937	1
	D	1990	19,027	0	0	25,782	20,623	25,782	28,817	22,833	22,096	28,541	25,782	21,175	240,458	1990	19,027	0	0	25,782	20,623	25,782	28,817	22,833	22,096	28,541	25,782	21,175	240,458	1
	BN	1991	19,027	16,572	12,891	17,124	15,467	19,979	22,096	22,833	22,096	27,589	25,782	21,175	242,632	1991	19,027	16,572	12,891	17,124	15,467	19,979	22,096	22,833	22,096	27,589	25,782	21,175	242,632	1
	C	1992	19,027	16,572	15,222	15,222	6,015	21,881	21,175	22,833	22,096	27,589	25,782	21,175	234,590	1992	19,027	16,572	15,222	15,222	6,015	21,881	21,175	22,833	22,096	27,589	25,782	21,175	234,590	1
	AN	1993	19,027	16,572	12,368	6,660	6,015	6,660	16,572	21,881	21,175	29,778	29,778	24,950	211,435	1993	19,027	16,572	12,368	6,660	6,015	6,660	16,572	21,881	21,175	29,778	29,778	24,950	211,435	0
	D	1994	17,124	13,810	17,124	17,124	13,749	24,735	24,950	25,782	24,950	29,778	29,778	24,950	263,855	1994	17,124	13,810	17,124	17,124	13,749	24,735	24,950	25,782	24,950	29,778	29,778	24,950	263,855	0
	W	1995	19,979	0	0	12,368	6,874	6,660	13,810	22,833	22,096	29,778	29,778	24,950	189,124	1995	19,979	0	0	12,368	6,874	6,660	13,810	22,833	22,096	29,778	29,778	24,950	189,124	0
	AN	1996	17,124	13,810	12,891	6,660	6,015	6,660	18,413	24,735	23,937	29,778	29,778	24,950	214,751	1996	17,124	13,810	12,891	6,660	6,015	6,660	18,413	24,735	23,937	29,778	29,778	24,950	214,751	0
	W	1997	17,124	7,365	6,660	6,660	6,015	19,979	23,937	25,782	24,950	29,778	29,778	23,937	221,964	1997	17,124	7,365	6,660	6,660	6,015	19,979	23,937	25,782	24,950	29,778	29,778	23,937	221,964	0
	W	1998	21,881	11,969	12,368	6,660	6,015	6,660	6,445	19,979	19,334	29,778	29,778	24,950	195,814	1998	21,881	11,969	12,368	6,660	6,015	6,660	6,445	19,979	19,334	29,778	29,778	24,950	195,814	0
	AN	1999	17,124	13,810	15,222	14,270	6,015	12,368	13,810	24,735	23,937	29,778	29,778	23,937	224,785	1999	17,124	13,810	15,222	14,270	6,015	12,368	13,810	24,735	23,937	29,778	29,778	23,937	224,785	0
	N	2000	17,124	0	0	25,782	11,171	6,660	23,937	25,782	24,950	29,778	29,778	23,937	218,898	2000	17,124	0	0	25,782	11,171	6,660	23,937	25,782	24,950	29,778	29,778	23,937	218,898	0
	BN	2001	19,027	13,810	12,368	19,027	12,889	17,124	22,096	25,782	24,950	29,778	29,778	23,937	250,566	2001	19,027	13,810	12,368	19,027	12,889	17,124	22,096	25,782	24,950	29,778	29,778	23,937	250,566	0
	N	2002	17,124	13,810	9,323	15,222	13,749	24,735	23,937	25,782	24,950	29,778	29,778	24,950	253,138	2002	17,124	13,810	9,323	15,222	13,749	24,735	23,937	25,782	24,950	29,778	29,778	24,950	253,138	0
	N	2003	19,979	14,731	6,660	6,660	6,015	25,782	24,950	22,833	22,096	29,778	29,778	24,950	234,209	2003	19,979	14,731	6,660	6,660	6,015	25,782	24,950	22,833	22,096	29,778	29,778	24,950	234,209	0
	BN	2004	21,881	13,810	14,270	15,222	6,015	19,027	24,950	25,782	24,950	29,778	29,778	23,937	249,400	2004	21,881	13,810	14,270	15,222	6,015	19,027	24,950	25,782	24,950	29,778	29,778	23,937	249,400	0
	W	2005	19,979	0	0	12,368	6,874	6,660	13,810	24,735	23,937	29,778	29,778	24,950	192,868	2005	19,979	0	0	12,368	6,874	6,660	13,810	24,735	23,937	29,778	29,778	24,950	192,868	0
	W	2006	17,124	13,810	10,465	6,660	6,015	9,323	6,445	22,833	22,096	29,778	29,778	24,950	199,276	2006	17,124	13,810	10,465	6,660	6,015	9,323	6,445	22,833	22,096	29,778	29,778	24,950	199,276	0
	D	2007	19,027	13,810	15,222	17,124	15,467	24,735	23,937	25,782	24,950	29,778	29,778	24,950	264,561	2007	19,027	13,810	15,222	17,124	15,467	24,735	23,93							

5.2 WaterBankRel Worksheet

This worksheet (WaterBankRel) provides for entry of daily supplemental releases from the CCSF System. Without any other manual intervention the Model will direct releases from the CCSF System under a “hold-unless-need-to-release” protocol. Additional releases greater than provided by the default protocol may be needed. An example of such a need is during periods when CCSF System operations would otherwise deplete the Water Bank Account to a point of a “negative” balance.

The manual adjustment to releases from the CCSF System is provided to allow the user to “pull” additional water from the CCSF System as supplemental inflow to Don Pedro Reservoir. A single entry is established that will first pull water from Lake Lloyd so that water supply is preserved in the Hetch Hetchy Reservoir system for diversion to the SJPL. At a point when such supplemental releases strain Lake Lloyd storage, the supplemental releases are directed to Hetch Hetchy Reservoir. The supplemental release is directed from a reservoir at a point in logic after the default protocol releases occur. Thus, the release occurs in addition to what operation is already occurring by default. Such a release can affect the following day’s default operation or previous periods’ operations, thus results require review to determine if the user’s desired result occurs. This worksheet is employed when Switch UI 3.10 directs the use of this suggested method for defining daily supplemental releases (UI 3.10 = 1).

Shown in Figure 5.2-1 is a snapshot of the worksheet. The worksheet provides the daily accounting of the Water Bank Account Balance for the Model. Information ported from other worksheets of the Model into this worksheet is Don Pedro Reservoir inflow (Column E) and the unimpaired flow at La Grange (Column F). These data and the protocols associated with Fourth Agreement Water Bank Balance accounting (Columns G through Column O) derive the daily credit or debit of CCSF and then the daily balance of the Water Bank Account (Column M).

For purposes of the FERC investigation, the protocols of Fourth Agreement Water Bank Accounting have been amended to incorporate a hypothetical implementation of “shared responsibility” for incremental increases in FERC-required flows for the Tuolumne River. If running the option with shared responsibility has been selected (worksheet UserInput Switch UI 1.31 = 1), the incremental increase in FERC-required flows is determined by the daily difference between the current 1995 FERC Settlement requirements and scenario-required minimum flows. This computation occurs in worksheet LaGrangeSchedule with information regarding the scenario-required flows directed through worksheet UserInput. Approximately fifty-two percent (51.7121%) of the incremental difference between the flow schedules is assigned as CCSF’s responsibility and is ported into the worksheet in Column Q as a “debit”. This debit then enters the current protocols of Fourth Agreement Water Bank Accounting at Column J, and subsequently contributes to the determination of the daily Water Bank Account Balance (Column M).

Water Bank Account Balances which are less than zero (“negative”) are highlighted, and the minimum balance, whether negative or positive, is reported in Cell M14. When a negative balance occurs, the user is to enter into Column T (WB Supplemental Release) a volume of release needed to maintain the Water Bank Account Balance at, or greater than zero. The Model

will first direct the supplemental release to Lake Lloyd, and continue releases until storage at Lake Lloyd is drawn to a specified 45,000 acre-feet minimum level (shown in Cell Q10 and entered at worksheet CCSF Switch 3.00). Subsequent supplemental releases will be drawn from Hetch Hetchy Reservoir any time storage is less than the Lake Lloyd minimum. The result of entering the supplemental release will cause a recalculation of the entire Model with results refreshed in the worksheet. Lake Lloyd, Hetch Hetchy Reservoir and Don Pedro Reservoir storage is ported from other worksheets to provide the status of their storage as supplemental releases are entered.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X
1			1		San Francisco Water Bank Account Balance Computation and Supplemental Release																			
2	Unit Title		2		CFS	CFS	CFS	CFS	CFS	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF
3	Parameter Title		3		DP Inflow La Grange Fourth Ag Districts' E SF Credit/ SF Credit/Debit w/ C SF WB Eva SF Water Bank Balan Max Water Bank Cap Credit Adj fr																			
4					Advice																			
5	Acre-foot to CFS conversion				From	From																		
6	divide by:	1.983471			Don Pedro Hydrology																			
7					Warnings																			
8																								
9																								
10																								
11																								
12																								
13																								
14																								
15																								
16																								
17																								
18	Month	Date	Day	Days	DP Inflow	La Grange	Fourth	Daily	SF	SF C/D	SF Gross	SF WB	SF Net	SF Share	SF Max	WB	WB	WB	WB	WB	WB	WB	WB	WB
19	Index				CFS	UF	Agree	Districts'	Credit/	w/	w/	Evap	WB	RFlood	WB	Neg Flag	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF
20	1970.10	10/1/1970	T	31	322	159	2,416	159	163	324	570,324	48	570,000	0	570,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	1970.10	10/2/1970	F	31	453	55	2,416	55	398	790	570,790	48	570,000	0	570,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	1970.10	10/3/1970	S	31	541	265	2,416	265	276	548	570,548	48	570,000	0	570,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	1970.10	10/4/1970	S	31	625	-166	2,416	-166	791	1,569	571,569	48	570,000	0	570,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	1970.10	10/5/1970	M	31	75	180	2,416	180	-105	-208	569,792	48	569,744	0	570,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	1970.10	10/6/1970	T	31	475	92	2,416	92	383	760	570,504	48	570,000	0	570,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	1970.10	10/7/1970	W	31	526	150	2,416	150	376	746	570,746	48	570,000	0	570,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	1970.10	10/8/1970	T	31	209	153	2,416	153	56	111	570,111	48	570,000	0	570,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	1970.10	10/9/1970	F	31	264	146	2,416	146	118	234	570,234	48	570,000	0	570,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	1970.10	10/10/1970	S	31	210	99	2,416	99	111	220	570,220	48	570,000	0	570,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	1970.10	10/11/1970	S	31	620	293	2,416	293	327	649	570,649	49	570,000	0	570,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	1970.10	10/12/1970	M	31	60	-285	2,416	-285	345	684	570,684	49	570,000	0	570,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	1970.10	10/13/1970	T	31	29	335	2,416	335	-306	-607	569,393	48	569,345	0	570,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	1970.10	10/14/1970	W	31	192	-15	2,416	-15	207	411	569,755	48	569,707	0	570,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	1970.10	10/15/1970	T	31	181	135	2,416	135	46	91	569,798	48	569,749	0	570,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	1970.10	10/16/1970	F	31	393	210	2,416	210	183	363	570,112	49	570,000	0	570,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	1970.10	10/17/1970	S	31	606	439	2,416	439	167	331	570,331	49	570,000	0	570,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	1970.10	10/18/1970	S	31	710	407	2,416	407	303	601	570,601	49	570,000	0	570,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	1970.10	10/19/1970	M	31	-115	20	2,416	20	-135	-268	569,732	49	569,684	0	570,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	1970.10	10/20/1970	T	31	318	130	2,416	130	188	373	570,057	49	570,000	0	570,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Figure 5.2-1. WaterBankRel Worksheet .

Warnings and advice are provided in the worksheet when several conditions occur. The snapshots below illustrate the occurrence of these conditions. A warning has been provided (Figure 5.2-2) that a reservoir has likely been depleted by the current operation assumptions. In this particular example, Tuolumne River minimum flows were increased with responsibility shared with CCSF, and a set of supplemental releases were established. In this iteration of results it is discovered in Column X (Hetch Hetchy Reservoir storage) an error (reported as “#N/A”) on August 26, 1992 has occurred in the Model. By review of the previous day’s storage results for Lake Lloyd (Column W), Hetch Hetchy Reservoir (Column X) and Don Pedro Reservoir (Column Y), and the rate of depletion for each of these reservoirs, it is concluded that Hetch Hetchy Reservoir likely drained on August 26 and thus crashed the Model. Although noted, a negative Water Bank Account Balance (Column M) will not cause the Model to crash. To remedy the condition, the user uses worksheet UserInput to revise (lower) SJPL diversions from Hetch Hetchy Reservoir (UI 4.10 and UI 4.20) and retain water in Hetch Hetchy Reservoir for release. If Don Pedro Reservoir storage was the culprit of causing the Model to crash, the user uses worksheet UserInput to revise (lower) MID and TID canal diversions (UI 2.10, UI 2.20 and UI 2.30 to retain water in Don Pedro Reservoir for release. Alternatively, the user could reduce

This worksheet (Control) provides an interface for entering assumptions for reservoir operations and several facility characteristics of District and CCSF facilities. The worksheet is described below.

5.3.1 Contents Description

This section (Figure 5.3-1) provides an index to the contents of this worksheet (Control).

5.3.2 Section 1: Don Pedro Reservoir and District Facilities -Reservoir Management, Preferred Storage Target and Drawdown, Modesto Flood Control Objective, Snowmelt Runoff, and Storage Constraints

This section (Figure 5.3-2) describes the parameters that provide guidance to the management of Don Pedro Reservoir storage and provides entry of several parameters that advise reservoir operations. ACOE and preferred reservoir storage guidance is described. User specified values for specific storage targets are input in Section 4 of this worksheet. The maximum targeted flood flow in the Tuolumne River at Modesto (below Dry Creek) is entered at C 1.00. Releases to the Tuolumne River will be constrained to not exceed this flow level when reservoir space is available in Don Pedro Reservoir to defer releases. Guidance is also provided for the release of anticipated runoff during the snowmelt runoff season. Values entered at C 1.10, C 1.11 and C 1.12 advise the amount of projected excess runoff (from the date of forecast through June) to be released during April, May and June. For instance, the value entered at C 1.10 (30 percent) advises the Model to release 30 percent of the excess runoff volume forecasted to occur during April through June during April. The Model estimates the total excess runoff volume as being the projected inflow to Don Pedro Reservoir less projected canal diversions, reservoir evaporation and minimum Tuolumne River flow requirements, with an objective to fill Don Pedro Reservoir at the end of June. An entry at C 1.20 directs the Model to cease the simulation of power generation at Don Pedro Powerhouse when reservoir storage is below the value. A warning occurs when Don Pedro Reservoir storage is less than the value. The warning informs the study that the reservoir is being simulated below dead pool. The study should be revised through inputs in worksheet UserInput to remedy reservoir storage that is less than dead pool. The entry at C 1.21 informs the Model of the maximum flow through the Don Pedro powerhouse. Releases from Don Pedro Dam in excess of this value is labeled spill or bypassed at the dam.

5.3.3 FERC Minimum Flows

This section (Figure 5.3-3) defines the 1995 FERC minimum flow requirements. Values are entered (C 1.30) for each defined flow period by year type, consistent with the FERC order issued July 31, 1996. Seven year types are defined based on the San Joaquin Basin 60-20-20 water supply index. The sequence year of the flow schedule begins in April and continues through the following March. The water supply index of each year of the simulation period is found in worksheet 602020, and the projection method of the index is defined at C 1.50. For the Test Case condition, the historical actual 60-20-20 index is used. The volume of water interpolated between annual schedules is distributed among April and May in proportion to the values provided at C 1.40 (April) and C 1.41 (May). The total volume of water designated for April and May is distributed daily during April and May is directed by C 1.60. If directed to use an equal distribution of the volume of flow during April and May, C 1.60 is set as 1. If C 1.60 is set as 2, two 7-day pulse flows will occur with the remaining volume evenly spread over the

remaining days of the months. The pattern of these schedules can be modified in worksheet LaGrangeSchedule.

5.3.4 Test Case District Canal Demands

This section of parameters (Figure 5.3-4) contributes to the computation of District canal demands. The values entered at C 1.70 for Modesto Irrigation District and at C 1.80 for Turlock Irrigation District are utilized by worksheet DailyCanalsCompute in the projection of daily canal demands for the simulation period. These parameters represent various components of water supplies and disposition that result in the need for canal diversion. These components are combined with the projected demand for applied water associated with lands within the Districts. The projected demand for applied water is provided to the model in worksheet DailyCanalsCompute, and is adjusted by the turnout delivery factor entered in C 1.70 and C 1.80, which adjusts for applied water not associated with immediate consumptive use such as pre-irrigation and groundwater recharge. The computation of daily canal demand is processed by parsing the monthly values of C 1.70 and C 1.80 evenly across the days of a month and combining them with the monthly value of applied water that has been parsed daily in a pattern reflective of recent historical daily diversions for the canals.

5.3.5 Don Pedro Water Supply Factor

The Don Pedro Water Supply Factor directs the reduction of District canal diversions during periods of anticipated limited water supply. The values at C 1.90 (Figure 5.3-5) provide the model with a relationship between water availability at Don Pedro Reservoir and advised canal diversions. The parameters of the relationship is an index of water availability which is computed as the storage in Don Pedro Reservoir at the end of March plus the projected inflow into Don Pedro Reservoir for April through July, and the water supply factor which is applied to projected demand for applied water described above. A water supply factor of 1.00 will provide a diversion equal to projected canal demand (full demand). A water supply factor less than 1.00 will reduce the canal diversion to less than full canal demand.

Operation Control Parameters and Facility Characteristics	
Variables Affecting Case and Facility Operation	
Contents:	Section 1 - Don Pedro Reservoir and District Facilities Section 2 - CCSF Facilities Section 3 - Don Pedro Reservoir and CCSF Reservoir Elevation/Storage/Area and Evaporation Factors Section 4 - Don Pedro Reservoir Flood Control Reservation Space and Discretionary Target

Figure 5.3-1. Contents Description.

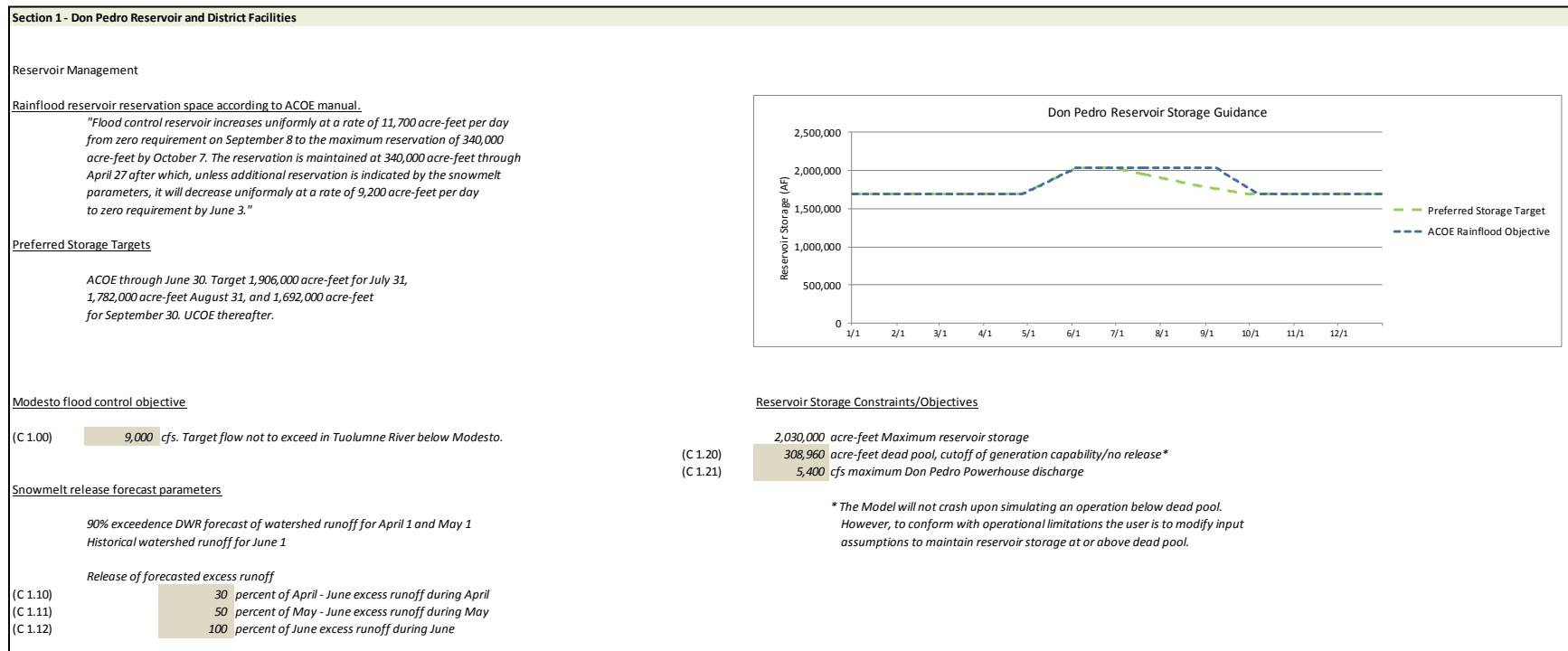


Figure 5.3-2. Section 1: Don Pedro Reservoir and District Facilities -Reservoir Management, Preferred Storage Target and Drawdown, Modesto Flood Control Objective, Snowmelt Runoff, and Storage Constraints.

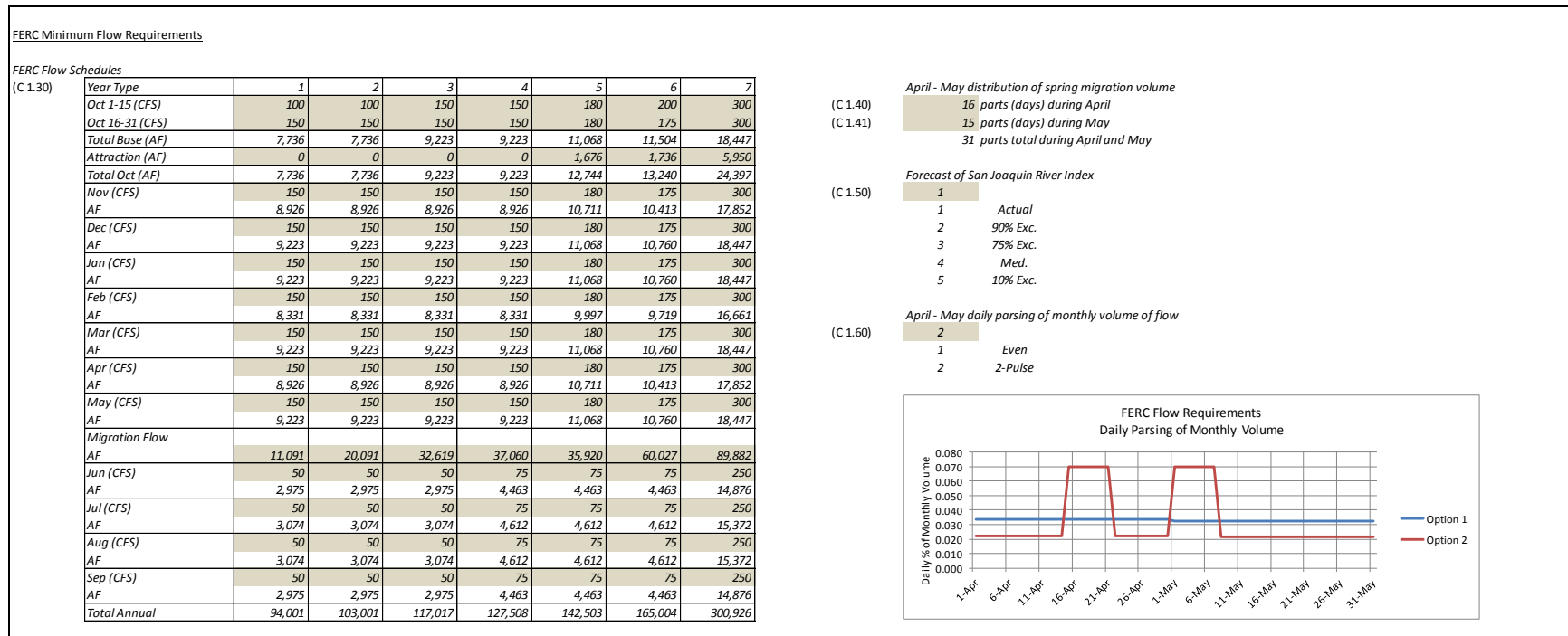


Figure 5.3-3. FERC Minimum Flows.

Test Case Canal Demands												
(C 1.70)	Modesto Irrigation District											
		Turnout Delivery Factor	Nominal Private GW Pumping	Canal Operation Spills Critical	Canal Operation Spills Non-crit	Canal Losses blw Modesto Reservoir	Intercptd Flows	Nominal MID GW Pumping	Mod Res & Upper Canal Losses	Modesto Reservoir		
		%	TAF	TAF	TAF	TAF	TAF	TAF	TAF	Municipal Delivery	Target Storage	Target Storage Change
	Month									TAF	TAF	TAF
	Jan	35.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	17.0	2.0
	Feb	35.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	18.0	1.0
	Mar	65.0	1.0	1.0	3.0	0.6	0.9	1.0	2.0	2.7	18.0	0.0
	Apr	70.0	2.0	3.0	6.0	0.6	0.9	2.3	2.9	2.7	19.0	1.0
	May	85.0	3.0	4.0	6.5	0.6	1.2	2.3	3.9	3.0	20.0	1.0
	Jun	85.0	4.0	3.5	6.5	0.6	1.0	2.3	4.3	3.2	20.0	0.0
	Jul	77.5	4.0	3.5	6.5	0.6	1.0	2.6	4.9	3.3	21.0	1.0
	Aug	70.0	4.0	4.9	7.0	0.6	1.4	2.4	4.9	3.3	22.0	1.0
	Sep	65.0	2.0	5.0	7.0	0.6	1.2	2.3	4.2	3.3	20.0	-2.0
	Oct	40.0	1.0	2.8	6.9	0.6	0.9	2.1	2.0	3.2	17.0	-3.0
	Nov	30.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.7	15.0	-2.0
	Dec	35.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	15.0	0.0
	Total		21.0	35.7	57.4	5.4	8.5	17.3	31.1	34.5		
(C 1.80)	Turlock Irrigation District											
		Turnout Delivery Factor	Nominal Private GW Pumping	Canal Operation Spills Critical	Canal Operation Spills Non-crit	Canal Losses blw Turlock Lake	Intercptd Flows	Nominal TID GW Pumping	Turlock Lk & Upper Canal Losses	Turlock Lake		
		%	TAF	TAF	TAF	TAF	TAF	TAF	TAF	Delivery	Target Storage	Target Storage Change
	Month									TAF	TAF	TAF
	Jan	30	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	18.0	5.0
	Feb	30	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	25.0	7.0
	Mar	65	1.2	3.0	3.0	4.5	0.0	4.1	1.0	0.0	30.0	5.0
	Apr	57.5	2.4	5.1	6.3	4.5	0.0	8.0	6.6	0.0	30.0	0.0
	May	85	3.6	4.6	6.7	4.5	0.0	10.3	7.7	0.0	32.0	2.0
	Jun	92.5	5.2	4.2	6.7	4.5	0.0	12.4	8.2	0.0	32.0	0.0
	Jul	72.5	6.4	4.2	6.7	4.5	0.0	14.6	8.7	0.0	32.0	0.0
	Aug	62.5	6.2	4.0	7.3	4.5	0.0	13.3	9.0	0.0	30.0	-2.0
	Sep	67.5	3.9	3.2	7.3	4.5	0.0	9.1	5.0	0.0	27.0	-3.0
	Oct	40	2.4	2.3	7.3	4.5	0.0	5.3	2.0	0.0	13.0	-14.0
	Nov	30	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	13.0	0.0
	Dec	30	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	13.0	0.0
	Total		31.3	38.6	59.3	39.2	0.0	77.1	52.2	0.0		

March TO Factor

TO Del Fac Break Point	Factor %
0	65
9.9	65
13.2	65
20	65
9999	65

March TO Factor

TO Del Fac Break Point	Factor %
0	65
19.8	65
27.5	65
40	65
9999	65

Figure 5.3-4. Test Case District Canal Demands.

Don Pedro Water Supply Factor		
(C 1.90)	Don Pedro Stor + Infl Index	MTID WS Factor
	TAF	%
	0	0.60
	1,350	0.60
	1,600	0.85
	2,000	0.85
	2,001	1.00
	2,300	1.00
	9,999	1.00

The reservoir index method adds the end-of-March Don Pedro Reservoir storage to the projected April through July inflow to assess water availability for diversion.

Figure 5.3-5. Don Pedro Water Supply Factor.

5.3.6 Section 2: City and County of San Francisco Facilities - Hetch Hetchy Reservoir

This section (Figure 5.3-6) provides parameters that direct or advise the operation of Hetch Hetchy Reservoir. Minimum flow releases below Hetch Hetchy Reservoir are directed by C 2.00, C 2.01 and C 2.02. These parameters and schedules are consistent with the stipulations for the Canyon Power Project and the modifications thereof for Kirkwood Powerhouse Unit No. 3. The application of these flow schedules and the addition of 64 cfs to the minimum flow schedule below Hetch Hetchy Reservoir are embedded in model logic in worksheet CCSF.

Values entered at C 2.10 advise the management of reservoir storage throughout a year. The hard limit entered into C 2.10 directs the maximum allowed storage in Hetch Hetchy Reservoir at the end of each month. Model logic will not allow exceedence of these values and will release additional water from the facility if needed to not exceed the values. The soft target, also representing a value at the end of each month, when exceeded advises the Model to make additional releases in order to not exceed that reservoir storage. Model logic computes the storage exceedence, if any, every seventh day and advises a release in addition to minimum releases. The rate of this additional release is equal to the exceedence volume spread over seven days. For transitional months when the soft target value at the end of a month differs from a previous month, the transition in storage target is parsed equally within the days of the month.

Entries at C 2.20 through C 2.24 advise the amount of projected excess runoff (from the date of forecast through June) to be released during February, March, April, May and June. For instance, the value entered at C 2.20 (10 percent) advises the Model to release 10 percent of the excess runoff volume forecasted to occur during the February through June during February. The Model estimates the total excess runoff volume as being the projected inflow to Hetch Hetchy Reservoir less projected San Joaquin Pipeline diversions, deliveries to Groveland and Moccasin Fish Hatchery, reservoir evaporation and minimum flow requirements below Hetch Hetchy Reservoir, with an objective to fill Hetch Hetchy Reservoir at the end of June.

Entries at C 2.25 through C 2.29 work in concert with the advised snowmelt runoff releases, and limit the rate at which those releases will be made. The functionality of the limit provides an ability to manage releases in recognition of downstream facility protection, the efficiency of releases through power generation facilities and reservoir storage goals. The example of C 2.25 being set as 1,200 cfs for February results in the advised snowmelt release being limited to no more than that value regardless of the rate of release advised by the projection of excess runoff. These releases are in addition to the already established minimum releases described previously. C 2.30 and C 2.31 also affect the advisement of snowmelt runoff releases. C 2.30 limits the drawdown of Hetch Hetchy Reservoir for snowmelt runoff, and its value will limit the release to not lower Hetch Hetchy reservoir storage below such value. C 2.31 directs the storage goal for Hetch Hetchy Reservoir at the assumed fill date of the end of June.

5.3.7 Lake Lloyd

The section of parameters that direct or advise the operation of Lake Lloyd (Figure 5.3-7) is very similar in content and structure as the section just described for Hetch Hetchy Reservoir.

Minimum flow releases below Lake Lloyd are directed by C 2.40 and C 2.41. A single schedule of flow requirements is provided for Lake Lloyd and is consistent with the stipulations for the Cherry River Project. The application of the flow schedule is embedded in Model logic in worksheet CCSF. Entry of a value at C 2.41 provides a release from Lake Lloyd through Holm Powerhouse during the months of May through August, established as 950 cfs for four hours per day. The entry at C 2.41 also advises the maximum flow rate through Holm Powerhouse.

Values entered at C 2.50 advise the management of reservoir storage throughout a year. The hard limit entered into C 2.50 directs the maximum allowed storage in Lake Lloyd at the end of each month. Model logic will not allow exceedence of these values and will release addition water from the facility if needed to not exceed the values. The soft target, also representing a value at the end of each month, when exceeded advises the Model to make additional releases in order to not exceed that reservoir storage. Model logic computes the storage exceedence, if any, every seventh day and advises a release in addition to minimum releases. The rate of this additional release is equal to the exceedence volume spread over seven days. For transitional months when the soft target value at the end of a month differs from a previous month, the transition in storage target is parsed equally within the days of the month.

Entries at C 2.60 through C 2.64 advise the amount of projected excess runoff (from the date of forecast through June) to be released during February, March, April, May and June. The model estimates the total excess runoff volume as being the projected inflow to Lake Lloyd less reservoir evaporation, minimum flow requirements below Lake Lloyd and releases to Holm Powerhouse, with an objective to fill Lake Lloyd at the end of June.

Entries at C 2.65 through C 2.69 work in concert with the advised snowmelt runoff releases, and limit the rate at which those releases will be made. C 2.70 and C 2.71 also affect the advisement of snowmelt runoff releases. These releases are in addition to the already established minimum releases described previously. C 2.70 limits the drawdown of Lake Lloyd for snowmelt runoff, and its value will limit the release to not lower Lake Lloyd storage below such value. C 2.71 directs the storage goal for Lake Lloyd at the assumed fill date of the end of June.

5.3.8 Lake Eleanor

This section (Figure 5.3-8) provides parameters that direct or advise the operation of Lake Eleanor. Minimum flow releases below Lake Eleanor are directed by C 2.80. These flow schedules are consistent with the stipulations for the Cherry-Eleanor Pumping Station. The application of these flow schedules are embedded in Model logic in worksheet CCSF, and always assume the schedule associated with pumping. An entry at C 2.81 directs the maximum flow rate through the Eleanor-Cherry Diversion Tunnel. This value may limit the rate at which water can be transferred from Lake Eleanor to Lake Lloyd.

Values entered at C 2.90 advise the management of reservoir storage throughout a year. The hard limit entered into C 2.90 directs the maximum allowed storage in Lake Eleanor at the end of each month. Model logic will not allow exceedence of these values and will release addition water from the facility if needed to not exceed the values. The soft target, also representing a value at the end of each month, when exceeded advises the Model to make additional releases in order to

not exceed that reservoir storage. Model logic computes the storage exceedence, if any, every seventh day and advises a release in addition to minimum releases. The rate of this additional release is equal to the exceedence volume spread over seven days. For transitional months when the soft target value at the end of a month differs from a previous month, the transition in storage target is parsed equally within the days of the month.

Entries at C 2a.10 through C 2a.14 advise the amount of projected excess runoff (from the date of forecast through June) to be released during February, March, April, May and June. The model estimates the total excess runoff volume as being the projected inflow to Lake Eleanor less reservoir evaporation and minimum flow requirements below Lake Eleanor, with an objective to fill Lake Eleanor at the end of June.

Entries at C 2a.15 through C 2a.19 work in concert with the advised snowmelt runoff releases, and limit the rate at which those releases will be made. These releases are in addition to the already established minimum releases described previously. C 2a.20 and C 2a.21 also affect the advisement of snowmelt runoff releases. C 2a.20 limits the drawdown of Lake Eleanor for snowmelt runoff, and its value will limit the release to not lower Lake Eleanor storage below such value. C 2a.21 directs the storage goal for Lake Eleanor at the assumed fill date of the end of June.

5.3.9 CCSF Water Supply Parameters

The matrix describing the San Francisco water supply parameters (Figure 5.3-9) provides the model information to report the state of Test Case condition water supply action levels and the potential changes in the occurrence of action level due to alternative operations.

Entries at C 2a.30 represent the relationship between CCSF total system storage (at the end of June each year) and the advisement of water supply actions. Total system storage includes CCSF's local watershed reservoirs, its Hetch Hetchy Project reservoirs, and also the Don Pedro Water Bank Account Balance. Local watershed storage is provided from CCSF's system operation model (HHLSTM) as pre-processed values for the simulation period. These values are combined with the Model's depiction of CCSF reservoir storage for the Tuolumne River system to depict total system storage. A water supply action level for each year of each study is determined by the matrix, relating total system storage thresholds to advised action levels. For instance, if total system storage at the end of June of a year is greater than 700,000 acre-feet and less than 1,100,000 acre-feet, an action level of 10 percent rationing is advised. The CCSF Test Case condition SJPL diversions include the effect of occasional water delivery shortages due to these water supply parameters.

Section 2 - CCSF Facilities				
Hetch Hetchy Reservoir Control				
(C 2.00)	Minimum releases below reservoir			
	Schedule Index - Accum Inches or Storage			
	CY Month	A (1)	B (2)	C (3)
	1	8.80	6.10	
	2	14.00	9.50	
	3	18.60	14.20	
	4	23.00	18.00	
	5	26.60	19.50	
	6	28.45	21.25	
	7	575,000	390,000	
	8	640,000	400,000	
(C 2.01)	Below Dam Flow Requirement - CFS			
	CY Month	A (1)	B (2)	C (3)
	1	50	40	35
	2	60	50	35
	3	60	50	35
	4	75	65	35
	5	100	80	50
	6	125	110	75
	7	125	110	75
	8	125	72.5	75
	9	90	65	62.5
	10	60	50	35
	11	60	50	35
	12	50	40	35
(C 2.02)	Discretionary Schedule - Acre-feet			
	CY Month	A (1)	B (2)	C (3)
	1	0	0	0
	2	0	0	0
	3	0	0	0
	4	0	0	0
	5	0	0	0
	6	0	0	0
	7	0	0	0
	8	0	0	0
	9	0	0	0
	10	0	0	0
	11	0	0	0
	12	0	0	0
(C 2.10)	Reservoir Management			
	Target Storage - Acre-feet			
	CY Month	Soft Trgt EOM	Hard Limit EOM	
	1	320,000	360,360	
	2	320,000	360,360	
	3	320,000	360,360	
	4	320,000	360,360	
	5	360,360	360,360	
	6	360,360	360,360	
	7	360,360	360,360	
	8	360,360	360,360	
	9	360,360	360,360	
	10	330,000	360,360	
	11	320,000	360,360	
	12	320,000	360,360	
(C 2.30)	Snowmelt release forecast parameters			
	Historical watershed runoff used for all forecasts of inflow (perfect foresight)			
	Release of forecasted excess runoff			
	(C 2.20)	10	percent of February - June excess runoff during February	
	(C 2.21)	10	percent of March - June excess runoff during March	
	(C 2.22)	10	percent of April - June excess runoff during April	
	(C 2.23)	100	percent of May - June excess runoff during June	
	(C 2.24)	100	percent of June excess runoff during June	
	Minimum storage of draw down for snowmelt release			
	(C 2.30)	100,000	acre-feet	
	Maximum advised release for snowmelt			
	(C 2.25)	1,200	cfs - February	
	(C 2.26)	1,150	cfs - March	
	(C 2.27)	1,200	cfs - April	
	(C 2.28)	100,000	cfs - May	
	(C 2.29)	100,000	cfs - June	
	Target storage for filling at end of June			
	(C 2.31)	360,360	acre-feet	

Figure 5.3-6. Hetch Hetchy Reservoir.

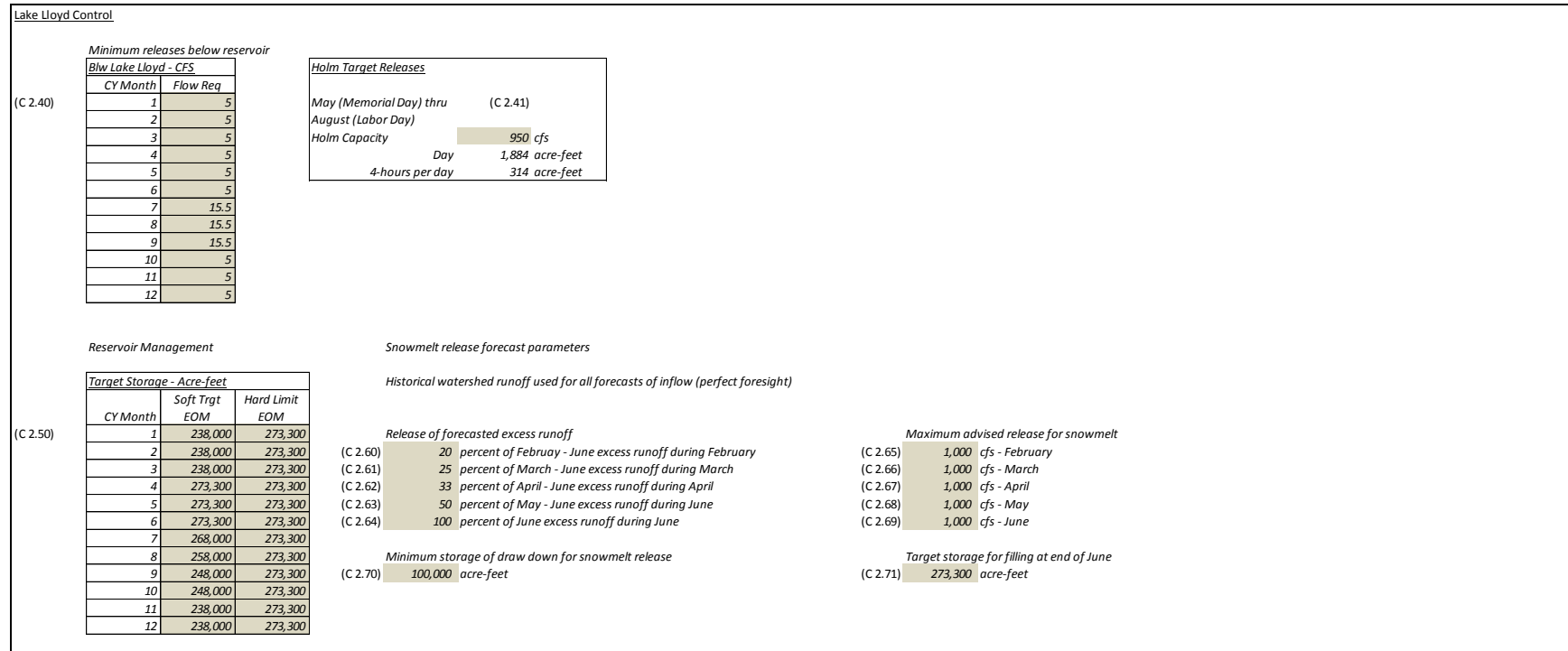


Figure 5.3-7. Lake Lloyd.

Lake Eleanor Control

Minimum releases below reservoir

Blw Lake Eleanor - CFS

CY Month	w/Pump Flow Req	w/o Flow Req
1	5	5
2	5	5
3	10	5
4	15	5
5	20	5
6	20	5
7	20	16
8	20	16
9	15	16
10	10	5
11	5	5
12	5	5

Always uses w/Pump flow requirement

Eleanor to Lloyd tunnel capacity

400 cfs

(C 2.80)

Reservoir Management

Target Storage - Acre-feet

CY Month	Soft Trgt EOM	Hard Limit EOM
1	21,495	27,100
2	21,495	27,100
3	21,495	27,100
4	27,100	27,100
5	27,100	27,100
6	27,100	27,100
7	27,100	27,100
8	27,100	27,100
9	15,000	27,100
10	15,000	27,100
11	15,000	27,100
12	18,250	27,100

Snowmelt release forecast parameters

Historical watershed runoff used for all forecasts of inflow (perfect foresight)

Release of forecasted excess runoff

(C 2a.10)

20 percent of February - June excess runoff during February

(C 2a.11)

25 percent of March - June excess runoff during March

(C 2a.12)

33 percent of April - June excess runoff during April

(C 2a.13)

70 percent of May - June excess runoff during June

(C 2a.14)

100 percent of June excess runoff during June

Maximum advised release for snowmelt

(C 2a.15)

2,000 cfs - February

(C 2a.16)

2,000 cfs - March

(C 2a.17)

2,000 cfs - April

(C 2a.18)

2,000 cfs - May

(C 2a.19)

2,000 cfs - June

Minimum storage of draw down for snowmelt release

(C 2a.20)

1,000 acre-feet

Target storage for filling at end of June

(C 2a.21)

27,100 acre-feet

(C 2.90)

Figure 5.3-8. Lake Eleanor.

CCSF Water Supply Parameters			
Actions			
	Level	Trigger Tot Sys Stor	Action % Del Reduc
(C 2a.30)	0		0
	1	1,100,000	10
	2	1,100,000	10
	3	700,000	20

Figure 5.3-9. CCSF Water Supply Parameters.

5.3.10 Section 3: Don Pedro Reservoir and CCSF Elevation/Storage/Area and Evaporation Factors

The section (Figure 5.3-10) provides entry of the physical elevation/storage/area relationship for Don Pedro Reservoir and CCSF reservoirs. The values entered at C 3.00 for Hetch Hetchy Reservoir, Lake Lloyd, Lake Eleanor and Don Pedro Reservoir are currently being used by the Model. The Model employs a table lookup function to determine the area of a reservoir based on storage. The area is multiplied by a reservoir's evaporation factor for the estimation of reservoir evaporation. The monthly evaporation factor for CCSF reservoirs is entered at C 3.10 and Don Pedro Reservoir's evaporation factors are entered at C 3.20. These reservoir rating tables and evaporation factors are consistent with the daily accounting of Tuolumne River flows between the Districts and CCSF.

5.3.11 Section 4: Don Pedro Reservoir Flood Control Reservation and Discretionary Target

This section (Figure 5.3-11) provides for the entry of the preferred storage target for Don Pedro Reservoir. Values entered at C 4.00 and C 4.01 advises the management of reservoir storage throughout a year. A hard limit of 2,030,000 acre-feet directs the maximum allowed storage in Don Pedro Reservoir at the end of each month. Model logic will not allow exceedence of these values and will release addition water from the facility if needed to not exceed the values. The soft target ("Final Target Storage" at C 4.00), also representing a value at the end of each day, when exceeded advises the model to make additional releases in order to not exceed that reservoir storage. Model logic computes the storage exceedence, if any, every seventh day and advises a release in addition to minimum releases. The rate of this additional release is equal to the exceedence volume spread over ten days. For transitional months when the soft target value at the end of a month differs from a previous month, the transition in storage target is parsed equally within the days of the month.

The guidance provided by this parameter manages Don Pedro Reservoir storage throughout the year for both ACOE objectives during the season of rain flood reservation space and additional discretionary reservoir storage space or targets to manage reservoir storage from one year to another.

Section 3 - Don Pedro Reservoir and CCSF Reservoir Elevation/Storage/Area and Evaporation Factors											
(C 3.00)											
Hetch Hetchy Reservoir			Lake Lloyd			Lake Eleanor			Don Pedro Reservoir		
Elev - FT	Stor - AF	Area- Ac	Elev - FT	Stor - AF	Area- Ac	Elev - FT	Stor - AF	Area- Ac	Elev - FT	Stor - AF	Area- Ac
3520.0	410	124.0	4440.0	0.0	5.0	4605.0	0.0	0.0	300.0	0	0
3520.1	439	127.9	4440.1	1.0	5.1	4605.1	0.0	2.5		0	0
3520.2	468	131.8	4440.2	2.0	5.1	4605.2	0.0	5.0		0	0
3520.3	497	135.7	4440.3	2.0	5.2	4605.3	1.0	7.6		1	1
3520.4	526	139.6	4440.4	3.0	5.2	4605.4	1.0	10.1		1	1
3520.5	555	143.5	4440.5	4.0	5.3	4605.5	1.0	12.6		3	2
3520.6	583	147.4	4440.6	5.0	5.3	4605.6	2.0	15.1		5	3
3520.7	612	151.3	4440.7	5.0	5.4	4605.7	2.0	17.6		8	3
3520.8	641	155.2	4440.8	6.0	5.4	4605.8	2.0	20.2		12	4
3520.9	670	159.1	4440.9	7.0	5.5	4605.9	2.0	22.7		17	6
3521.0	699	163.0	4441.0	8.0	5.5	4606.0	2.0	25.2	310.0	35	7
3521.1	728	166.9	4441.1	8.0	5.6	4606.1	3.0	27.7		42	7
3521.2	757	170.8	4441.2	9.0	5.6	4606.2	3.0	30.2		50	8
3521.3	786	174.7	4441.3	10.0	5.7	4606.3	3.0	32.7		57	8
3521.4	815	178.6	4441.4	11.0	5.7	4606.4	3.0	35.3		65	8
3521.5	843	182.5	4441.5	11.0	5.8	4606.5	4.0	37.8		74	8
3521.6	872	186.4	4441.6	12.0	5.8	4606.6	4.0	40.3		82	9
3521.7	901	190.3	4441.7	13.0	5.9	4606.7	4.0	42.8		91	9
3521.8	930	194.2	4441.8	14.0	5.9	4606.8	4.0	45.3		100	9
3521.9	959	198.1	4441.9	14.0	6.0	4606.9	5.0	47.9		110	10
3522.0	988	202.0	4442.0	15.0	6.0	4607.0	5.0	50.4	320.0	120	10
3522.1	1017	205.9	4442.1	16.0	6.1	4607.1	5.0	52.9		130	10
3522.2	1046	209.8	4442.2	17.0	6.1	4607.2	5.0	55.4		140	10
3522.3	1075	213.7	4442.3	17.0	6.2	4607.3	6.0	57.9		150	11
3522.4	1104	217.6	4442.4	18.0	6.2	4607.4	6.0	60.4		161	11
3522.5	1133	221.5	4442.5	19.0	6.3	4607.5	6.0	63.0		172	11
3522.6	1161	225.4	4442.6	20.0	6.3	4607.6	6.0	65.5		183	11
3522.7	1190	229.3	4442.7	20.0	6.4	4607.7	7.0	68.0		194	11
3522.8	1219	233.2	4442.8	21.0	6.4	4607.8	7.0	70.5		206	12
3522.9	1248	237.1	4442.9	22.0	6.5	4607.9	7.0	73.0		218	12
3523.0	1277	241.0	4443.0	23.0	6.5	4608.0	7.0	75.6		229	12
3523.1	1306	244.9	4443.1	23.0	6.6	4608.1	8.0	78.1		242	13
3523.2	1335	248.8	4443.2	24.0	6.6	4608.2	8.0	80.6		255	13
3523.3	1364	252.7	4443.3	25.0	6.7	4608.3	8.0	83.1		268	14
3523.4	1393	256.6	4443.4	26.0	6.7	4608.4	8.0	85.6		283	15
3523.5	1422	260.5	4443.5	26.0	6.8	4608.5	9.0	88.2		297	15

Evaporation Factors		
CCSF Reservoirs		
(C 3.10)		
CFS/Ac/Day		
Jan	1 =	-0.00325
Feb	2 =	-0.0036
Mar	3 =	0
Apr	4 =	0
May	5 =	0.003253
Jun	6 =	0.006722
Jul	7 =	0.009758
Aug	8 =	0.009758
Sep	9 =	0.006722
Oct	10 =	0.003253
Nov	11 =	0
Dec	12 =	0

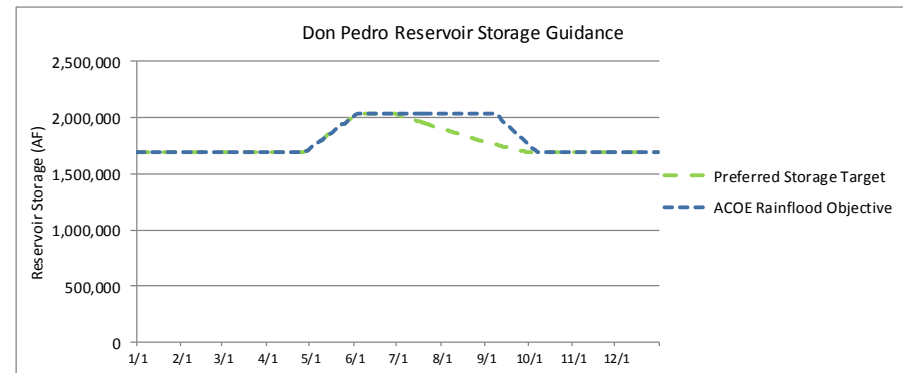
Evaporation Factors		
Don Pedro Reservoir		
(C 3.20)		
CFS/Ac/Day		
Jan	1 =	-0.00088
Feb	2 =	-0.00026
Mar	3 =	0.001135
Apr	4 =	0.003081
May	5 =	0.007968
Jun	6 =	0.010947
Jul	7 =	0.013976
Aug	8 =	0.014109
Sep	9 =	0.01072
Oct	10 =	0.006395
Nov	11 =	0.001781
Dec	12 =	-0.00013

Figure 5.3-10. Don Pedro Reservoir and CCSF Reservoir Characteristics.

Section 4 - Don Pedro Reservoir Flood Control Reservation Space and Preferred Storage Target

Full Res
(2,030,000)
 Less
 ACOE
 RF Space

ACOE thru
 June
 1,906,000
 Jul 31
 1,782,000
 Aug 31
 1,692,000
 Sep 30
 UCOE
 thereafter



(C 4.00)

Don Pedro Reservoir FC/Discretionary/Drawdown Space							
Mo/Day	Mo/Day Index	ACOE RF Space AF	DP RF Storage AF	Add Descr Storage AF	Add Descr Modifier AF	Final Target Storage AF	
1/1	1.01	340,000	1,690,000			1,690,000	
1/2	1.02	340,000	1,690,000			1,690,000	
1/3	1.03	340,000	1,690,000			1,690,000	
1/4	1.04	340,000	1,690,000			1,690,000	
1/5	1.05	340,000	1,690,000			1,690,000	
1/6	1.06	340,000	1,690,000			1,690,000	
1/7	1.07	340,000	1,690,000			1,690,000	
1/8	1.08	340,000	1,690,000			1,690,000	
1/9	1.09	340,000	1,690,000			1,690,000	
1/10	1.10	340,000	1,690,000			1,690,000	
1/11	1.11	340,000	1,690,000			1,690,000	
1/12	1.12	340,000	1,690,000			1,690,000	
1/13	1.13	340,000	1,690,000			1,690,000	
1/14	1.14	340,000	1,690,000			1,690,000	
1/15	1.15	340,000	1,690,000			1,690,000	
1/16	1.16	340,000	1,690,000			1,690,000	
1/17	1.17	340,000	1,690,000			1,690,000	



ACOE Rainflood (AF) End-of-month

Jan	1,690,000	Jul	2,030,000
Feb	1,690,000	Aug	2,030,000
Mar	1,690,000	Sep	1,772,600
Apr	1,717,600	Oct	1,690,000
May	2,002,800	Nov	1,690,000
Jun	2,030,000	Dec	1,690,000

(C 4.01)
 Discretionary
 Guide AF

1 Jan	0
2 Feb	0
3 Mar	0
4 Apr	0
5 May	0
6 Jun	0
7 Jul	0
8 Aug	0
9 Sep	0
10 Oct	0
11 Nov	0
12 Dec	0

Figure 5.3-11. Don Pedro Reservoir Flood Control and Discretionary Target.

5.4 Output Worksheet

This worksheet (Output) provides an interface between Model computations and summary and analysis tools. It also provides a formatted set of information usable for exchange into an HEC-DSS database file, such as used to provide information to the temperature models used for this FERC investigation. Information concerning HEC-DSS can be found on the HEC web site at:

<http://www.hec.usace.army.mil/software/hec-dss/hecdss-dss.html>

The structure and contents of worksheet Output accommodates the use of the HEC-DSS Excel Data Exchange Add-in which is an application for retrieving and storing interval time series data, in this circumstance the daily results of the Model.

Results provided in worksheet Output are directly linked to the computational and input worksheets of the Model. For instance, the daily inflow to Don Pedro Reservoir listed in worksheet Output is the value provided to worksheet DonPedro for its computations, which is dependent upon several other computation worksheets. As such, any change to model assumptions or data which causes a recalculation by the model will automatically update the values in worksheet Output. To preserve or store the results of a particular model study a copy of the worksheet should be created with a unique tab name and its contents converted to values. The HEC-DSS Add-in could also be used to create a unique database file for later use. Alternatively, but storage consuming, the entire Model could be saved as a unique study. However, this approach is not recommended as the worksheet Output will continue to be dynamically linked to the model's computational worksheets and any subsequent change to model assumptions will overwrite the results previously provided in the worksheet. More than 110 parameters are reported in the worksheet, representing salient information concerning the simulated operations and hydrology of the Tuolumne River and the Districts' and CCSF's facilities. Shown in Figure 5.4-1 is a snapshot of the content and format of the worksheet. Table 5.4-1 provides a listing of the parameters including their HEC-DSS name parts.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
1		1	TUOLUMNE	TUOLUMNE	TUOLUMNE	TUOLUMNE	TUOLUMNE	TUOLUMNE	TUOLUMNE	TUOLUMNE	TUOLUMNE	TUOLUMNE	TUOLUMNE	TUOLUMNE
2		2	TUOLUMNE	TUOLUMNE	TUOLUMNE	TUOLUMNE	TUOLUMNE	DONPEDRO	DONPEDRO	DONPEDRO	DONPEDRO	DONPEDRO	DONPEDRO	DONPEDRO
3		3	FLOW- LAGRANGE	FLOW- HHUNIMP	FLOW- LLOYDUNI MP	FLOW- ELEANORU NIMP	FLOW- UNREGUNI MP	FLOW- TOTINFLO W	FLOW- SUP2INFLO WLL	FLOW- SUP2INFLO WHH	FLOW- INFLOWHH	FLOW- INFLOWLL	FLOW- INFLOWEL	
4		4	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
5		5	1DAY	1DAY	1DAY	1DAY	1DAY	1DAY	1DAY	1DAY	1DAY	1DAY	1DAY	1DAY
6		6	Test_Base	Test_Base	Test_Base	Test_Base	Test_Base	Test_Base	Test_Base	Test_Base	Test_Base	Test_Base	Test_Base	Test_Base
7		7	1-Oct-70	1-Oct-70	1-Oct-70	1-Oct-70	1-Oct-70	1-Oct-70	1-Oct-70	1-Oct-70	1-Oct-70	1-Oct-70	1-Oct-70	1-Oct-70
8		8	2400	2400	2400	2400	2400	2400	2400	2400	2400	2400	2400	2400
9		9	30-Sep-09	30-Sep-09	30-Sep-09	30-Sep-09	30-Sep-09	30-Sep-09	30-Sep-09	30-Sep-09	30-Sep-09	30-Sep-09	30-Sep-09	30-Sep-09
10		10	2400	2400	2400	2400	2400	2400	2400	2400	2400	2400	2400	2400
11		11	CFS	CFS	CFS	CFS	CFS	AF	AF	CFS	CFS	CFS	AF	AF
12			PER_AVER	PER_AVER	PER_AVER	PER_AVER	PER_AVER	PER_AVER	PER_AVER	PER_AVER	PER_AVER	PER_AVER	PER_AVER	PER_AVER
13		10/1/1970	159	79	56	25	-1	322	0	0	90	223	10	1,666,767
14		10/2/1970	55	-82	5	2	130	453	0	0	90	223	10	1,664,567
15		10/3/1970	265	25	15	7	218	541	0	0	90	223	10	1,662,719
16		10/4/1970	-166	110	-399	-179	302	625	0	0	90	223	10	1,659,892
17		10/5/1970	180	-38	322	144	-248	75	0	0	90	223	10	1,656,745
18		10/6/1970	92	9	-48	-21	152	475	0	0	90	223	10	1,654,119
19		10/7/1970	150	21	-51	-23	203	526	0	0	90	223	10	1,652,009
20		10/8/1970	153	-29	54	24	104	209	0	0	90	5	10	1,650,525
21		10/9/1970	146	-28	10	5	159	264	0	0	90	5	10	1,648,926
22		10/10/1970	99	30	-25	-11	105	210	0	0	90	5	10	1,647,059
23		10/11/1970	293	176	-275	-123	515	620	0	0	90	5	10	1,645,737

Figure 5.4-1. Sample Parameters Listed in Output Worksheet.

Table 5.4-1. Columnar Description for Parameters Listed in Output Worksheet.

Column	Col No	DSS - Part B	DSS - Part C	Units	Description
B	2	TUOLUMNERIVER	FLOW-LAGRANGEUNIMP	CFS	Unimpaired flow of Tuolumne River as computed at "La Grange"
C	3	TUOLUMNERIVER	FLOW-HHUNIMP	CFS	Unimpaired flow at Hetch Hetchy Reservoir (inflow)
D	4	TUOLUMNERIVER	FLOW-LLOYDUNIMP	CFS	Unimpaired flow at Lake Lloyd (inflow)
E	5	TUOLUMNERIVER	FLOW-ELEANORUNIMP	CFS	Unimpaired flow at Lake Eleanor (inflow)
F	6	TUOLUMNERIVER	FLOW-UNREGUNIMP	CFS	Unregulated inflow into Don Pedro Reservoir
G	7	DONPEDRO	FLOW-TOTINFLOW	CFS	Total inflow into Don Pedro Reservoir
H	8	DONPEDRO	FLOW-SUP1INFLOWLL	AF	Supplemental release from Lake Lloyd
I	9	DONPEDRO	FLOW-SUP2INFLOWHH	AF	Supplemental release from Hetch Hetchy Reservoir
J	10	DONPEDRO	FLOW-INFLOWHH	CFS	Total inflow into Don Pedro Reservoir from Hetch Hetchy Reservoir
K	11	DONPEDRO	FLOW-INFLOWLL	CFS	Total inflow into Don Pedro Reservoir from Lake Lloyd
L	12	DONPEDRO	FLOW-INFLOWEL	CFS	Total inflow into Don Pedro Reservoir from Lake Eleanor
M	13	DONPEDRO	STORAGE	AF	Don Pedro Reservoir storage
N	14	DONPEDRO	EVAP	AF	Don Pedro Reservoir evaporation
O	15	DONPEDRO	STORAGE-RFTRG	AF	Don Pedro Reservoir storage target assuming USCOE rainflood reservation space
P	16	DONPEDRO	STORAGE-SOFTTRG	AF	Don Pedro Reservoir storage target assuming USCOE rainflood reservation space and other guidance
Q	17	DONPEDRO	RELEASE-7DAYENCRADVISE	CFS	Don Pedro Reservoir advised release for target storage encroachment
R	18	DONPEDRO	RELEASE-SNOWADVISE	CFS	Don Pedro Reservoir advised release for spring-time snowmelt release
S	19	DONPEDRO	RELEASE-TOTAL	CFS	Don Pedro Reservoir total release
T	20	DONPEDRO	POWR-MW	MW	Don Pedro Powerplant Capability
U	21	DONPEDRO	POWR-EFF	kWh/AF	Don Pedro Powerplant efficiency
V	22	DONPEDRO	POWR-MWWh	MWWh	Don Pedro Powerplant energy production
W	23	DONPEDRO	RELEASE-PH	AF	Don Pedro Powerplant release
X	24	DONPEDRO	RELEASE-BYPASS	AF	Don Pedro Powerplant bypass release
Y	25	DONPEDRO	FLOW-TOTCANALS	AF	Don Pedro Reservoir release for combined MID/TID canals
Z	26	LAGRANGE	RELEASE-MINQ	CFS	Minimum Tuolumne River release requirement (at La Grange)
AA	27	LAGRANGE	RELEASE-TOTAL	CFS	Total Tuolumne River Release below La Grange Dam
AB	28	LAGRANGE	RELEASE-MCANAL	CFS	Diversion to Modesto Canal
AC	29	LAGRANGE	RELEASE-TCANAL	CFS	Diversion to Turlock Canal
AD	30	LAGRANGE	FULLCANALREQ	AF	Full canal demand of combined MID/TID canals
AE	31	RIVER	FLOW-LTRACC1	CFS	Lower Tuolumne River accretion 1 (placeholder)
AF	32	RIVER	FLOW-LTRACC2	CFS	Lower Tuolumne River accretion 2 (placeholder)
AG	33	RIVER	FLOW-LTRACC3	CFS	Lower Tuolumne River accretion 3 (placeholder)
AH	34	RIVER	FLOW-LTRACC4	CFS	Lower Tuolumne River accretion 4 (currently contains synthetic record of accretion blw La Grange)
AI	35	RIVER	FLOW-DRYCK	CFS	Tuolumne River inflow from Dry Creek
AJ	36	RIVER	FLOW-LTRACC5	CFS	Lower Tuolumne River accretion 5 (placeholder)
AK	37	RIVER	FLOW-TR1	CFS	Lower Tuolumne River flow at end of accretion reach 1 (placeholder)
AL	38	RIVER	FLOW-TR2	CFS	Lower Tuolumne River flow at end of accretion reach 2 (placeholder)
AM	39	RIVER	FLOW-TR3	CFS	Lower Tuolumne River flow at end of accretion reach 3 (placeholder)
AN	40	RIVER	FLOW-TR4	CFS	Lower Tuolumne River flow at end of accretion reach 4 (placeholder)
AO	41	RIVER	FLOW-MODMAX	CFS	Target flow for Tuolumne River below Modesto
AP	42	RIVER	FLOW-MODMAXLG	CFS	Maximum target release from La Grange to not exceed target flow below Modesto
AQ	43	RIVER	FLOW-MODESTO	CFS	Flow of Tuolumne River below Modesto
AR	44	RIVER	FLOW-TR5	CFS	Lower Tuolumne River flow at end of accretion reach 5 (placeholder)
AS	45	MIDCANAL	MIDAGPDAW	AF	Projected demand for applied water in MID
AT	46	MIDCANAL	MIDMI	AF	Projected demand for municipal and industrial uses from MID
AU	47	MIDCANAL	MIDFACT	PERCENT	Adjustment factor between MID PDAW and canal turnouts
AV	48	MIDCANAL	MIDNOMGWPRVT	AF	Nominal private groundwater pumping in MID
AW	49	MIDCANAL	MIDOPSPLS	AF	MID Canal operation spills
AX	50	MIDCANAL	MIDLOSS	AF	MID Canal losses
AY	51	MIDCANAL	MIDINTCP	AF	MID Canal intercepted other flows
AZ	52	MIDCANAL	MIDNOMGWDIST	AF	MID nominal district groundwater pumping
BA	53	MIDCANAL	MIDUPSYSLOSSDIV	AF	MID Canal upper system losses including seepage from Modesto Lake
BB	54	MIDCANAL	MIDLKDIV	AF	Modesto Lake diversions (water treatment plant)
BC	55	MIDCANAL	MIDLKSTORCHNG	AF	Modesto Lake change in storage
BD	56	MIDCANAL	MIDFULLREQ	AF	Full canal demand of MID

Column	Col No	DSS - Part B	DSS - Part C	Units	Description
BE	57	TIDCANAL	TIDAGPDAW	AF	Projected demand for applied water in TID
BF	58	TIDCANAL	TIDMI	AF	Projected demand for municipal and industrial uses from TID (placeholder)
BG	59	TIDCANAL	TIDFACT	PERCENT	Adjustment factor between TID PDAW and canal turnouts
BH	60	TIDCANAL	TIDNOMGWPRVT	AF	Nominal private groundwater pumping in TID
BI	61	TIDCANAL	TIDOPSPLS	AF	TID Canal operation spills
BJ	62	TIDCANAL	TIDLOSS	AF	TID Canal losses
BK	63	TIDCANAL	TIDINTCP	AF	TID Canal intercepted other flows
BL	64	TIDCANAL	TIDNOMGWDIST	AF	TID nominal district groundwater pumping
BM	65	TIDCANAL	TIDUPSYSSLOSDIV	AF	TID Canal upper system losses including seepage from Modesto Lake
BN	66	TIDCANAL	TIDLKDIV	AF	Turlock Lake diversions (placeholder)
BO	67	TIDCANAL	TIDLKSTORCHNG	AF	Turlock Lake change in storage
BP	68	TIDCANAL	TIDFULLREQ	AF	Full canal demand of TID
BQ	69	DONPEDRO	DPFACT	UNIT	Don Pedro water supply factor
BR	70	SANFRAN	SFSJPLBASE	AF	CCSF San Joaquin Pipeline diversion - Comparison base
BS	71	SANFRAN	SFLOCALSTOR	AF	CCSF Local Bay Area System reservoir storage
BT	72	SANFRAN	SFSJPL	AF	CCSF San Joaquin Pipeline diversion - scenario
BU	73	SANFRAN	SFTOTSYSSTOR	AF	CCSF total system reservoir storage
BV	74	SANFRAN	SFTOTTRSYSSTOR	AF	CCSF total Tuolumne River system reservoir storage
BW	75	SANFRAN	SFSUPPREL	UNIT	CCSF total supplemental release
BX	76	SANFRAN	SFSUPPTAB	UNIT	CCSF supplemental release directed by year type table
BY	77	SANFRAN	TRIGGER	UNIT	CCSF water supply action level
BZ	78	SANFRAN	WBBAL	UNIT	CCSF Water Bank Account balance
CA	79	HETCH	HATCH-GRVLND	CFS	Moccasin Hatchery and Groveland flow requirements
CB	80	HETCH	HATCH-RTRN	CFS	Return flow to Tuolumne River from Moccasin Hatchery
CC	81	HETCH	RELEASE-MINQ1	CFS	Hetch Hetchy Reservoir flow requirement (below dam) prior to Canyon Tunnel stipulation
CD	82	HETCH	RELEASE-TOTMINQ	CFS	Hetch Hetchy Reservoir flow requirement (below dam) after consideration of Canyon Tunnel flow
CE	83	HETCH	RELEASE-7DAYENCRADVISE	CFS	Hetch Hetchy Reservoir advised release for target storage encroachment
CF	84	HETCH	RELEASE-SNOWADVISE	CFS	Hetch Hetchy Reservoir advised release for spring-time snowmelt release
CG	85	HETCH	RELEASE-TOTAL	CFS	Hetch Hetchy Reservoir total release
CH	86	HETCH	STORAGE	AF	Hetch Hetchy Reservoir storage
CI	87	HETCH	EVAP	AF	Hetch Hetchy Reservoir evaporation
CJ	88	HETCH	STORAGE-SOFTTRG	AF	Hetch Hetchy Reservoir storage target
CK	89	LLOYD	RELEASE-MINSTRMQ	CFS	Lake Lloyd flow requirement (below dam)
CL	90	LLOYD	RELEASE-MINHOLM	CFS	Minimum Lake Lloyd release to Holm Powerplant
CM	91	LLOYD	RELEASE-7DAYENCRADVISE	CFS	Lake Lloyd advised release for target storage encroachment
CN	92	LLOYD	RELEASE-SNOWADVISE	CFS	Lake Lloyd advised release for snowmelt release
CO	93	LLOYD	RELEASE-LLOYDONLYHOLM	CFS	Lake Lloyd release to Holm Powerplant (Lake Lloyd operation)
CP	94	LLOYD	HOLMAVAILEL	CFS	Available capacity at Holm Powerplant for Eleanor transfer
CQ	95	LLOYD	RELEASE-TOTHOLM	CFS	Total Holm Powerplant flow
CR	96	LLOYD	RELEASE-TOTLLOYD	CFS	Lake Lloyd total release
CS	97	LLOYD	STORAGE	AF	Lake Lloyd storage
CT	98	LLOYD	EVAP	AF	Lake Lloyd evaporation
CU	99	LLOYD	STORAGE-SOFTTRG	AF	Lake Lloyd storage target
CV	100	ELEANOR	RELEASE-MINSTRMQ	CFS	Lake Eleanor flow requirement (below dam)
CW	101	ELEANOR	RELEASE-7DAYENCRADVISE	CFS	Lake Eleanor advised release for target storage encroachment
CX	102	ELEANOR	RELEASE-SNOWADVISE	CFS	Lake Eleanor advised release for snowmelt release
CY	103	ELEANOR	TUNTRNSFCAP	CFS	Eleanor - Lloyd tunnel capacity
CZ	104	ELEANOR	FLOW-TUNNEL	CFS	Eleanor - Lloyd tunnel flow
DA	105	ELEANOR	RELEASE-STREAM	CFS	Lake Eleanor release to stream
DB	106	ELEANOR	RELEASE-TOTELEANOR	CFS	Lake Eleanor total release
DC	107	ELEANOR	STORAGE	AF	Lake Eleanor storage
DD	108	ELEANOR	EVAP	AF	Lake Eleanor evaporation
DE	109	ELEANOR	STORAGE-SOFTTRG	AF	Lake Eleanor storage target
DF	110	TUOLUMNERIVER	YEARMON	UNIT	Calendar year and month (YYYY.MM)
DG	111	LAGRANGE	CCSFLAGRANGERESP	AF	CCSF La Grange release responsibility
DH	112	TUOLUMNERIVER	SWITCHES	UNIT	Echo values of input from UserInput and Control worksheets

5.5 DSSAnyGroup Worksheet

This worksheet (DSSAnyGroup) provides plotting of up to ten parameters provided in worksheet Output or another equally formatted worksheet of results. One calendar year (the same year or different years) of data for a parameter can be plotted. The parameter(s) to be plotted are identified by reference worksheet name and column. Figure 5.5-1 is a snapshot of the identification parameters and result values.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
1	DSSAnyGroup													
2	This sheet illustrates a CY of daily results from Model sheets in graphic format.													
3	Axis Reference	1		1		2		2		2		2		1
4	Enter CY Graph Year:	1984		1984		1984		1984		1984		1984		1984
5	Enter Sheet Name:	OUTPUT1		OUTPUT2		OUTPUT2		OUTPUT1		OUTPUT		OUTPUT2		OUTPUT
6	Column:	#N/A		13		27		#N/A		26		26		#N/A
7	Enter Column:			M		AA				Z		Z		
8	Data Reference:	#REF!	Date	DONPEDRO STORAGE- AF (OUTPUT2)	Date	LAGRANGE RELEASE- TOTAL - CFS (OUTPUT2)	Date	#REF!	Date	LAGRANGE RELEASE- MINQ - CFS (OUTPUT2)	Date	LAGRANGE RELEASE- MINQ - CFS (OUTPUT2)	Date	#REF!
9	Enter Scaler:	1		1		1		1		1		1		1
10	1-Jan-84	#REF!	1-Jan-84	1,765,400	1-Jan-84	8,681	1-Jan-84	#REF!	1-Jan-84	300	1-Jan-84	300	1-Jan-84	#REF!
11	2-Jan-84	#REF!	2-Jan-84	1,762,808	2-Jan-84	8,732	2-Jan-84	#REF!	2-Jan-84	300	2-Jan-84	300	2-Jan-84	#REF!
12	3-Jan-84	#REF!	3-Jan-84	1,759,443	3-Jan-84	8,758	3-Jan-84	#REF!	3-Jan-84	300	3-Jan-84	300	3-Jan-84	#REF!
13	4-Jan-84	#REF!	4-Jan-84	1,757,150	4-Jan-84	8,773	4-Jan-84	#REF!	4-Jan-84	300	4-Jan-84	300	4-Jan-84	#REF!
14	5-Jan-84	#REF!	5-Jan-84	1,749,651	5-Jan-84	8,683	5-Jan-84	#REF!	5-Jan-84	300	5-Jan-84	300	5-Jan-84	#REF!
15	6-Jan-84	#REF!	6-Jan-84	1,741,186	6-Jan-84	8,683	6-Jan-84	#REF!	6-Jan-84	300	6-Jan-84	300	6-Jan-84	#REF!
16	7-Jan-84	#REF!	7-Jan-84	1,735,636	7-Jan-84	8,683	7-Jan-84	#REF!	7-Jan-84	300	7-Jan-84	300	7-Jan-84	#REF!
17	8-Jan-84	#REF!	8-Jan-84	1,726,314	8-Jan-84	8,683	8-Jan-84	#REF!	8-Jan-84	300	8-Jan-84	300	8-Jan-84	#REF!
18	9-Jan-84	#REF!	9-Jan-84	1,718,101	9-Jan-84	8,683	9-Jan-84	#REF!	9-Jan-84	300	9-Jan-84	300	9-Jan-84	#REF!
19	10-Jan-84	#REF!	10-Jan-84	1,708,161	10-Jan-84	8,683	10-Jan-84	#REF!	10-Jan-84	300	10-Jan-84	300	10-Jan-84	#REF!
20	11-Jan-84	#REF!	11-Jan-84	1,696,327	11-Jan-84	8,683	11-Jan-84	#REF!	11-Jan-84	300	11-Jan-84	300	11-Jan-84	#REF!
21	12-Jan-84	#REF!	12-Jan-84	1,691,421	12-Jan-84	5,421	12-Jan-84	#REF!	12-Jan-84	300	12-Jan-84	300	12-Jan-84	#REF!
22	13-Jan-84	#REF!	13-Jan-84	1,686,396	13-Jan-84	5,421	13-Jan-84	#REF!	13-Jan-84	300	13-Jan-84	300	13-Jan-84	#REF!
23	14-Jan-84	#REF!	14-Jan-84	1,680,358	14-Jan-84	5,421	14-Jan-84	#REF!	14-Jan-84	300	14-Jan-84	300	14-Jan-84	#REF!
24	15-Jan-84	#REF!	15-Jan-84	1,674,328	15-Jan-84	5,421	15-Jan-84	#REF!	15-Jan-84	300	15-Jan-84	300	15-Jan-84	#REF!
25	16-Jan-84	#REF!	16-Jan-84	1,669,263	16-Jan-84	5,421	16-Jan-84	#REF!	16-Jan-84	300	16-Jan-84	300	16-Jan-84	#REF!

Figure 5.5-1. DSSAnyGroup Worksheet Input Interface.

Values are plotted to either the primary y-axis or secondary y-axis. The “axis reference” indicates to which axis the value will be plotted by default. The designation of y-axis assignment is not modified by this field, and the user must edit the series data within the plot to change the y-axis assignment, graph type or line or shape characteristics. The “enter graph year” is a user entry. The same year or different year of a parameter or multiple parameters can be plotted. “Sheet name” is a user entry, and identifies from which Output-formatted worksheet the parameter is to be acquired. The “enter column” entry identifies from which column the parameter occurs. Refer to Table 5.4-1 of the description for worksheet Output for the identification of the column associated with each parameter. Upon proper entry of a parameter a return of the parameter’s label and source worksheet will occur in the “data reference” field. Values for the specified calendar year will also be returned in the data field. If a plotting position is not used, a “#VALUE!” or “#REF!” will be returned. The “scaler” field is provided to allow the conversion or scaling of the data returned from the result worksheet. For instance, if the daily data occurs in the result worksheet in units of daily average flow (cfs) it could be plotted in units of daily volume (acre-feet) by entering the conversion factor of 1.983471. The entry in the field acts as a multiplier to the value occurring in the result worksheet. This field can also be used to scale two different “order of magnitude” parameters to use the same y-axis.

The results of up to ten parameters will be plotted. An example of the several plotted parameters from two different studies is shown in Figure 5.5-2.

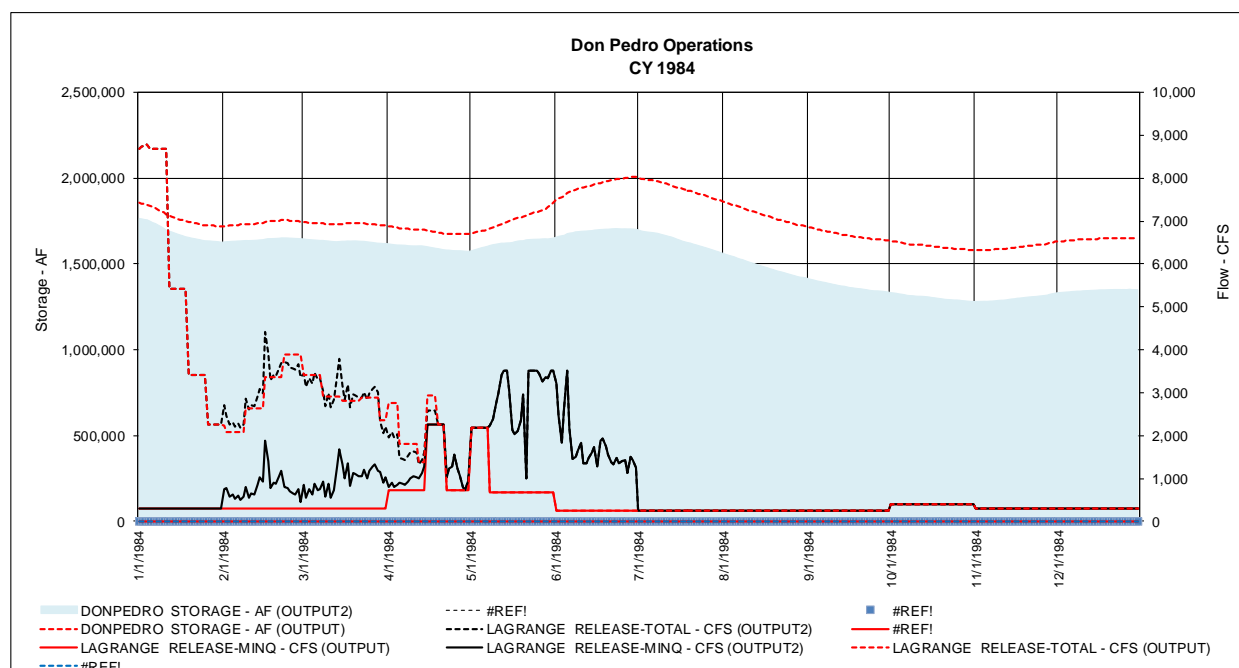


Figure 5.5-2. DSSAnyGroup Worksheet Plotting.

Unused plotting positions will appear with values plotted at “zero” and will have legends of “#VALUE!” or “#REF!”. To create graphs without unused positions a copy of the plot can be made and positioned elsewhere in the worksheet. The unwanted positions can then be deleted from the plot.

5.6 DSSMonthTable Worksheet

This worksheet (DSSMonthTable) provides summation or averaging, and plotting of up to four parameters provided in worksheet Output or another equally formatted worksheet of results. The function of this worksheet is to provide a synthesis of the daily result data into monthly results thus reducing the handling and display of over 14,000 values for each parameter (39 years of days) to 468 values (39 years of months).

The parameter(s) to be plotted or tabled are identified by reference worksheet name and column, very similarly to the method identified for worksheet DSSAnyGroup. Figure 5.6-1 is a snapshot of the identification parameters and result values.

Each parameter is tabled and plotted separately for the entire 39-year simulation period. “Sheet name” is a user entry, and identifies from which Output-formatted worksheet the parameter is to be acquired. The “enter column letter” entry identifies from which column the parameter occurs. Refer to Table 5.4-2 of the description for worksheet Output for the identification of the column associated with each parameter. Upon proper entry of a parameter a return of the parameter’s label, source worksheet and the native unit of the parameter will occur. Depending on need, the “conversion” entry is provided. This entry, a keyed value of 0 to 5, directs the worksheet on the handling of the daily data. An entry of 1 will direct the worksheet to sum the daily data into monthly increments in the parameter’s native units (e.g., daily acre-feet into monthly volumes).

An entry of 1 will convert the daily data from a native unit of flow (cfs) into monthly volumes of acre-feet. An entry of 2 will convert the daily data from a native unit of volume (acre-feet) into a monthly sum of daily flow in units of cfs. An entry of 3 will act as an entry of 1 except convert the result into monthly volumes with units of 1,000 acre-feet. An entry of 4 will table and plot the daily value associated with the last day of each month in its native unit, and is primarily intended to analyze reservoir storage. An entry of 5 will report the average of daily values within a month. Depending on the entry in the conversion field, the converted unit will be returned to “converted unit” field. Values for the each month of the simulation period will also be returned in the data field. If a plotting position is not used, a “#VALUE!” or “#REF!” will be returned. A “scaler” field is also provided for each parameter (in the row above the data fields) to allow the conversion or scaling of the data returned from the result worksheet. The results of up to four parameters will be tabled and plotted. Examples of the formats of reports are shown below.

5	Conversion Key:						
6			0	1 >> 1	Native	1	
7			1	CFS >> AF	AF	1.9834700	
8			2	AF >> CFS	CFS	0.5041669	
9			3	CFS >> TAF	TAF	0.0019835	
10			4	EOM Stor	AF	1	
11			5	Ave Day	Native	1	
12	Enter Conversion (0-5):		4	4	4	4	
13	Enter Sheet Name:		Output	Output1	Output3c	Output2b	
14	Enter Column Letter:		M	M	M	M	
15	Column No:		13	13	13	13	
16	Label:		O STORAGE	O STORAGE	O STORAGE	O STORAGE	
17	Native Unit:		AF	AF	AF	AF	
18	Convert Unit:		AF	AF	AF	AF	
19	Index	Date	Day	1	1	1	
20	1970.10	10/1/1970	T	1,666,767	1,666,767	1,666,767	1,666,969
21	1970.10	10/2/1970	F	1,664,567	1,664,567	1,664,567	1,664,971
22	1970.10	10/3/1970	S	1,662,719	1,662,719	1,662,719	1,663,323
23	1970.10	10/4/1970	S	1,659,892	1,659,892	1,659,892	1,660,699
24	1970.10	10/5/1970	M	1,656,745	1,656,745	1,656,745	1,657,753
25	1970.10	10/6/1970	T	1,654,119	1,654,119	1,654,119	1,655,329

Figure 5.6-1. DSSMonthTable Worksheet Input Interface.

5.6.1 Standardized Tables

An example of a standardized table for the illustration of results is shown in Table 5.6-1. (Table 1 Form). In this example the current minimum daily flow requirement at La Grange Bridge has been synthesized into monthly volumes for the simulation period, and water year totals and for the annual period February through January.

Conversion (0-5):	1
Sheet Name:	Output1
Column Letter:	Z
Column No:	26
Label:	RELEASE-MIN
Native Unit:	CFS
Convert Unit:	AF

Table 5.6-1. Table 1 Form (units of volume).

Table 1 LAGRANGE RELEASE-MINQ (Output1) AF														
WY	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Total	Feb-Jan
1971	24,397	17,851	18,447	18,447	16,661	18,447	66,685	63,515	4,463	4,612	4,612	4,463	262,598	228,631
1972	13,240	10,413	10,760	10,760	9,719	10,760	30,288	29,251	2,975	3,074	3,074	2,975	137,292	128,713
1973	9,223	8,926	9,223	9,223	8,331	9,223	64,241	61,936	14,876	15,372	15,372	14,876	240,823	283,369
1974	24,397	17,851	18,447	18,447	16,661	18,447	64,241	61,936	14,876	15,372	15,372	14,876	300,923	300,923
1975	24,397	17,851	18,447	18,447	16,661	18,447	64,241	61,936	14,876	15,372	15,372	14,876	300,923	300,923
1976	24,397	17,851	18,447	18,447	16,661	18,447	20,153	19,749	2,975	3,074	3,074	2,975	166,250	122,217
1977	7,736	8,926	9,223	9,223	8,331	9,223	14,649	14,589	2,975	3,074	3,074	2,975	94,000	94,000
1978	7,736	8,926	9,223	9,223	8,331	9,223	64,241	61,936	14,876	15,372	15,372	14,876	239,336	283,369
1979	24,397	17,851	18,447	18,447	16,661	18,447	64,241	61,936	14,876	15,372	15,372	14,876	300,923	300,923
1980	24,397	17,851	18,447	18,447	16,661	18,447	64,241	61,936	14,876	15,372	15,372	14,876	300,923	300,923
1981	24,397	17,851	18,447	18,447	16,661	18,447	29,339	28,532	4,463	4,612	4,612	4,463	190,269	156,718
1982	12,744	10,711	11,068	11,068	9,997	11,068	64,241	61,936	14,876	15,372	15,372	14,876	253,329	286,880
1983	24,397	17,851	18,447	18,447	16,661	18,447	64,241	61,936	14,876	15,372	15,372	14,876	300,923	300,923
1984	24,397	17,851	18,447	18,447	16,661	18,447	64,241	61,936	14,876	15,372	15,372	14,876	300,923	300,923
1985	24,397	17,851	18,447	18,447	16,661	18,447	34,656	33,346	4,463	4,612	4,612	4,463	200,400	157,854
1986	9,223	8,926	9,223	9,223	8,331	9,223	64,241	61,936	14,876	15,372	15,372	14,876	240,823	283,369
1987	24,397	17,851	18,447	18,447	16,661	18,447	24,481	23,806	2,975	3,074	3,074	2,975	174,636	130,603
1988	7,736	8,926	9,223	9,223	8,331	9,223	14,649	14,589	2,975	3,074	3,074	2,975	94,000	94,000
1989	7,736	8,926	9,223	9,223	8,331	9,223	25,991	25,222	2,975	3,074	3,074	2,975	115,975	115,975
1990	7,736	8,926	9,223	9,223	8,331	9,223	19,362	19,008	2,975	3,074	3,074	2,975	103,131	103,131
1991	7,736	8,926	9,223	9,223	8,331	9,223	25,870	25,109	2,975	3,074	3,074	2,975	115,740	115,740
1992	7,736	8,926	9,223	9,223	8,331	9,223	19,995	19,601	2,975	3,074	3,074	2,975	104,357	104,357
1993	7,736	8,926	9,223	9,223	8,331	9,223	64,241	61,936	14,876	15,372	15,372	14,876	239,336	283,369
1994	24,397	17,851	18,447	18,447	16,661	18,447	25,903	25,140	2,975	3,074	3,074	2,975	177,391	134,846
1995	9,223	8,926	9,223	9,223	8,331	9,223	64,241	61,936	14,876	15,372	15,372	14,876	240,823	283,369
1996	24,397	17,851	18,447	18,447	16,661	18,447	64,241	61,936	14,876	15,372	15,372	14,876	300,923	300,923
1997	24,397	17,851	18,447	18,447	16,661	18,447	64,241	61,936	14,876	15,372	15,372	14,876	300,923	300,923
1998	24,397	17,851	18,447	18,447	16,661	18,447	64,241	61,936	14,876	15,372	15,372	14,876	300,923	300,923
1999	24,397	17,851	18,447	18,447	16,661	18,447	64,241	61,936	14,876	15,372	15,372	14,876	300,923	300,923
2000	24,397	17,851	18,447	18,447	16,661	18,447	64,241	61,936	14,876	15,372	15,372	14,876	300,923	300,923
2001	24,397	17,851	18,447	18,447	16,661	18,447	28,572	27,642	4,463	4,612	4,612	4,463	188,612	146,067
2002	9,223	8,926	9,223	9,223	8,331	9,223	32,729	31,539	4,463	4,612	4,612	4,463	136,567	136,567
2003	9,223	8,926	9,223	9,223	8,331	9,223	55,641	53,161	4,463	4,612	4,612	4,463	181,101	189,680
2004	13,240	10,413	10,760	10,760	9,719	10,760	28,696	27,758	4,463	4,612	4,612	4,463	140,257	131,678
2005	9,223	8,926	9,223	9,223	8,331	9,223	64,241	61,936	14,876	15,372	15,372	14,876	240,823	283,369
2006	24,397	17,851	18,447	18,447	16,661	18,447	64,241	61,936	14,876	15,372	15,372	14,876	300,923	300,923
2007	24,397	17,851	18,447	18,447	16,661	18,447	26,085	25,310	2,975	3,074	3,074	2,975	177,743	133,710
2008	7,736	8,926	9,223	9,223	8,331	9,223	27,470	26,609	2,975	3,074	3,074	2,975	118,840	120,328
2009	9,223	8,926	9,223	9,223	8,331	9,223	42,919	41,235	4,463	4,612	4,612	4,463	156,452	
Average	16,957	13,625	14,079	14,079	12,717	14,079	46,531	44,910	9,078	9,381	9,381	9,078	213,897	214,289
Min	7,736	8,926	9,223	9,223	8,331	9,223	14,649	14,589	2,975	3,074	3,074	2,975	94,000	94,000
Max	24,397	17,851	18,447	18,447	16,661	18,447	66,685	63,515	14,876	15,372	15,372	14,876	300,923	300,923

The values could also be tabled in the parameter's native unit of flow (cfs) representing the average daily flow requirement during each month. Annual totals are not included as the value is non-sensible. Table 5.6-2 illustrates the same parameter at before except the units are provided in average daily for a month.

Conversion (0-5):	5
Sheet Name:	Output1
Column Letter:	Z
Column No:	26
Label:	RELEASE-MINQ
Native Unit:	CFS
Convert Unit:	Native

Table 5.6-2. Table 1 Form (units of flow).

Table 1 LAGRANGE RELEASE-MINQ (Output1) CFS												
												Average Daily Value
WY	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
1971	397	300	300	300	300	300	1,121	1,033	75	75	75	75
1972	215	175	175	175	169	175	509	476	50	50	50	50
1973	150	150	150	150	150	150	1,080	1,007	250	250	250	250
1974	397	300	300	300	300	300	1,080	1,007	250	250	250	250
1975	397	300	300	300	300	300	1,080	1,007	250	250	250	250
1976	397	300	300	300	290	300	339	321	50	50	50	50
1977	126	150	150	150	150	150	246	237	50	50	50	50
1978	126	150	150	150	150	150	1,080	1,007	250	250	250	250
1979	397	300	300	300	300	300	1,080	1,007	250	250	250	250
1980	397	300	300	300	290	300	1,080	1,007	250	250	250	250
1981	397	300	300	300	300	300	493	464	75	75	75	75
1982	207	180	180	180	180	180	1,080	1,007	250	250	250	250
1983	397	300	300	300	300	300	1,080	1,007	250	250	250	250
1984	397	300	300	300	290	300	1,080	1,007	250	250	250	250
1985	397	300	300	300	300	300	582	542	75	75	75	75
1986	150	150	150	150	150	150	1,080	1,007	250	250	250	250
1987	397	300	300	300	300	300	411	387	50	50	50	50
1988	126	150	150	150	145	150	246	237	50	50	50	50
1989	126	150	150	150	150	150	437	410	50	50	50	50
1990	126	150	150	150	150	150	325	309	50	50	50	50
1991	126	150	150	150	150	150	435	408	50	50	50	50
1992	126	150	150	150	145	150	336	319	50	50	50	50
1993	126	150	150	150	150	150	1,080	1,007	250	250	250	250
1994	397	300	300	300	300	300	435	409	50	50	50	50
1995	150	150	150	150	150	150	1,080	1,007	250	250	250	250
1996	397	300	300	300	290	300	1,080	1,007	250	250	250	250
1997	397	300	300	300	300	300	1,080	1,007	250	250	250	250
1998	397	300	300	300	300	300	1,080	1,007	250	250	250	250
1999	397	300	300	300	300	300	1,080	1,007	250	250	250	250
2000	397	300	300	300	290	300	1,080	1,007	250	250	250	250
2001	397	300	300	300	300	300	480	450	75	75	75	75
2002	150	150	150	150	150	150	550	513	75	75	75	75
2003	150	150	150	150	150	150	935	865	75	75	75	75
2004	215	175	175	175	169	175	482	451	75	75	75	75
2005	150	150	150	150	150	150	1,080	1,007	250	250	250	250
2006	397	300	300	300	300	300	1,080	1,007	250	250	250	250
2007	397	300	300	300	300	300	438	412	50	50	50	50
2008	126	150	150	150	145	150	462	433	50	50	50	50
2009	150	150	150	150	150	150	721	671	75	75	75	75
Average	276	229	229	229	227	229	782	730	153	153	153	153
Min	126	150	150	150	145	150	246	237	50	50	50	50
Max	397	300	300	300	300	300	1,121	1,033	250	250	250	250

For each parameter the sequential, the chronological annual values and associated monthly values are also grouped by water type, in descending order of annual runoff. The rank ordering of the years within the simulation period is established by the naming of 6 year types, wet, above normal, normal, below normal, dry and critical. Using the water year runoff for the years 1921 through 2011 (91 years), the years were rank ordered from wettest to driest. The wettest 20 percent of the years (18 years) are designated the wet year type. The next wettest 18 years are designated the above normal year type. And so on for the normal and below normal year types.

The driest 20 percent of years are split between the dry and critical year types. After the demarcation occurs for each year the data set is reduced to only the 1971 through 2009 modeling period (39 years). A switch at cell X216 directs the monthly sequence of the year. For instance, if the year is to begin February 1 of the year and continue through January of the following year, the switch would be set to “Feb”. The switch can be set to any month February (Feb) through June (Jun). The first form of standardized table (Table 1a Form) (Figure 5.6-3) for this information follows, which identifies the year type associated with each chronologically-based listed year. Averages for each year type follow the listing.

Table 5.6-3. Table 1a Form (chronological).

Table 1a														
Prelim Relicense	LAGRANGE RELEASE-MINQ (Output1)													
Yr-Type	Yr Begin	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Total
3	1971	16,661	18,447	66,685	63,515	4,463	4,612	4,612	4,463	13,240	10,413	10,760	10,760	228,631
4	1972	9,719	10,760	30,288	29,251	2,975	3,074	3,074	2,975	9,223	8,926	9,223	9,223	128,713
3	1973	8,331	9,223	64,241	61,936	14,876	15,372	15,372	14,876	24,397	17,851	18,447	18,447	283,369
2	1974	16,661	18,447	64,241	61,936	14,876	15,372	15,372	14,876	24,397	17,851	18,447	18,447	300,923
2	1975	16,661	18,447	64,241	61,936	14,876	15,372	15,372	14,876	24,397	17,851	18,447	18,447	300,923
6	1976	16,661	18,447	20,153	19,749	2,975	3,074	3,074	2,975	7,736	8,926	9,223	9,223	122,217
6	1977	8,331	9,223	14,649	14,589	2,975	3,074	3,074	2,975	7,736	8,926	9,223	9,223	94,000
1	1978	8,331	9,223	64,241	61,936	14,876	15,372	15,372	14,876	24,397	17,851	18,447	18,447	283,369
3	1979	16,661	18,447	64,241	61,936	14,876	15,372	15,372	14,876	24,397	17,851	18,447	18,447	300,923
1	1980	16,661	18,447	64,241	61,936	14,876	15,372	15,372	14,876	24,397	17,851	18,447	18,447	300,923
5	1981	16,661	18,447	29,339	28,532	4,463	4,612	4,612	4,463	12,744	10,711	11,068	11,068	156,718
1	1982	9,997	11,068	64,241	61,936	14,876	15,372	15,372	14,876	24,397	17,851	18,447	18,447	286,880
1	1983	16,661	18,447	64,241	61,936	14,876	15,372	15,372	14,876	24,397	17,851	18,447	18,447	300,923
2	1984	16,661	18,447	64,241	61,936	14,876	15,372	15,372	14,876	24,397	17,851	18,447	18,447	300,923
4	1985	16,661	18,447	34,656	33,346	4,463	4,612	4,612	4,463	9,223	8,926	9,223	9,223	157,854
1	1986	8,331	9,223	64,241	61,936	14,876	15,372	15,372	14,876	24,397	17,851	18,447	18,447	283,369
6	1987	16,661	18,447	24,481	23,806	2,975	3,074	3,074	2,975	7,736	8,926	9,223	9,223	130,603
6	1988	8,331	9,223	14,649	14,589	2,975	3,074	3,074	2,975	7,736	8,926	9,223	9,223	94,000
4	1989	8,331	9,223	25,991	25,222	2,975	3,074	3,074	2,975	7,736	8,926	9,223	9,223	115,975
5	1990	8,331	9,223	19,362	19,008	2,975	3,074	3,074	2,975	7,736	8,926	9,223	9,223	103,131
4	1991	8,331	9,223	25,870	25,109	2,975	3,074	3,074	2,975	7,736	8,926	9,223	9,223	115,740
6	1992	8,331	9,223	19,995	19,601	2,975	3,074	3,074	2,975	7,736	8,926	9,223	9,223	104,357
2	1993	8,331	9,223	64,241	61,936	14,876	15,372	15,372	14,876	24,397	17,851	18,447	18,447	283,369
5	1994	16,661	18,447	25,903	25,140	2,975	3,074	3,074	2,975	9,223	8,926	9,223	9,223	134,846
1	1995	8,331	9,223	64,241	61,936	14,876	15,372	15,372	14,876	24,397	17,851	18,447	18,447	283,369
2	1996	16,661	18,447	64,241	61,936	14,876	15,372	15,372	14,876	24,397	17,851	18,447	18,447	300,923
1	1997	16,661	18,447	64,241	61,936	14,876	15,372	15,372	14,876	24,397	17,851	18,447	18,447	300,923
1	1998	16,661	18,447	64,241	61,936	14,876	15,372	15,372	14,876	24,397	17,851	18,447	18,447	300,923
2	1999	16,661	18,447	64,241	61,936	14,876	15,372	15,372	14,876	24,397	17,851	18,447	18,447	300,923
3	2000	16,661	18,447	64,241	61,936	14,876	15,372	15,372	14,876	24,397	17,851	18,447	18,447	300,923
4	2001	16,661	18,447	28,572	27,642	4,463	4,612	4,612	4,463	9,223	8,926	9,223	9,223	146,067
3	2002	8,331	9,223	32,729	31,539	4,463	4,612	4,612	4,463	9,223	8,926	9,223	9,223	136,567
3	2003	8,331	9,223	55,641	53,161	4,463	4,612	4,612	4,463	13,240	10,413	10,760	10,760	189,680
4	2004	9,719	10,760	28,696	27,758	4,463	4,612	4,612	4,463	9,223	8,926	9,223	9,223	131,678
1	2005	8,331	9,223	64,241	61,936	14,876	15,372	15,372	14,876	24,397	17,851	18,447	18,447	283,369
1	2006	16,661	18,447	64,241	61,936	14,876	15,372	15,372	14,876	24,397	17,851	18,447	18,447	300,923
5	2007	16,661	18,447	26,085	25,310	2,975	3,074	3,074	2,975	7,736	8,926	9,223	9,223	133,710
4	2008	8,331	9,223	27,470	26,609	2,975	3,074	3,074	2,975	9,223	8,926	9,223	9,223	120,328
3	2009	8,331	9,223	42,919	41,235	4,463	4,612	4,612	4,463					
LAGRANGE RELEASE-MINQ (Output1) - AF														
Water Year Type		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Total
W	1	12,663	14,019	64,241	61,936	14,876	15,372	15,372	14,876	24,397	17,851	18,447	18,447	292,497
AN	2	15,273	16,909	64,241	61,936	14,876	15,372	15,372	14,876	24,397	17,851	18,447	18,447	297,997
N	3	11,901	13,176	55,814	53,608	8,926	9,223	9,223	8,926	18,149	13,884	14,347	14,347	240,016
BN	4	11,108	12,298	28,792	27,848	3,613	3,733	3,733	3,613	8,798	8,926	9,223	9,223	130,908
D	5	14,579	16,141	25,172	24,497	3,347	3,459	3,459	3,347	9,360	9,372	9,684	9,684	132,101
C	6	11,663	12,913	18,786	18,467	2,975	3,074	3,074	2,975	7,736	8,926	9,223	9,223	109,035
All		12,717	14,079	46,531	44,910	9,078	9,381	9,381	9,078	16,762	13,514	13,964	13,964	214,289

The second form of report (Table 1b Form) for the water year type based ranking is shown in Figure 5.6-4. This form rank orders the years according to descending volume of watershed runoff, named by the convention described above. The same averaging results occur for this format of report.

Table 5.6-4. Table 1a Form (year type ranking, descending order of wetness).

Table 1b														
Prelim Relicense	LAGRANGE RELEASE-MINQ (Output1)													
Yr-Type	Yr Begin	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Total
W	1983	16,661	18,447	64,241	61,936	14,876	15,372	15,372	14,876	24,397	17,851	18,447	18,447	300,923
W	1995	8,331	9,223	64,241	61,936	14,876	15,372	15,372	14,876	24,397	17,851	18,447	18,447	283,369
W	1982	9,997	11,068	64,241	61,936	14,876	15,372	15,372	14,876	24,397	17,851	18,447	18,447	286,880
W	1998	16,661	18,447	64,241	61,936	14,876	15,372	15,372	14,876	24,397	17,851	18,447	18,447	300,923
W	2006	16,661	18,447	64,241	61,936	14,876	15,372	15,372	14,876	24,397	17,851	18,447	18,447	300,923
W	1997	16,661	18,447	64,241	61,936	14,876	15,372	15,372	14,876	24,397	17,851	18,447	18,447	300,923
W	1980	16,661	18,447	64,241	61,936	14,876	15,372	15,372	14,876	24,397	17,851	18,447	18,447	300,923
W	1986	8,331	9,223	64,241	61,936	14,876	15,372	15,372	14,876	24,397	17,851	18,447	18,447	283,369
W	2005	8,331	9,223	64,241	61,936	14,876	15,372	15,372	14,876	24,397	17,851	18,447	18,447	283,369
W	1978	8,331	9,223	64,241	61,936	14,876	15,372	15,372	14,876	24,397	17,851	18,447	18,447	283,369
AN	1984	16,661	18,447	64,241	61,936	14,876	15,372	15,372	14,876	24,397	17,851	18,447	18,447	300,923
AN	1993	8,331	9,223	64,241	61,936	14,876	15,372	15,372	14,876	24,397	17,851	18,447	18,447	283,369
AN	1996	16,661	18,447	64,241	61,936	14,876	15,372	15,372	14,876	24,397	17,851	18,447	18,447	300,923
AN	1974	16,661	18,447	64,241	61,936	14,876	15,372	15,372	14,876	24,397	17,851	18,447	18,447	300,923
AN	1999	16,661	18,447	64,241	61,936	14,876	15,372	15,372	14,876	24,397	17,851	18,447	18,447	300,923
AN	1975	16,661	18,447	64,241	61,936	14,876	15,372	15,372	14,876	24,397	17,851	18,447	18,447	300,923
N	1973	8,331	9,223	64,241	61,936	14,876	15,372	15,372	14,876	24,397	17,851	18,447	18,447	283,369
N	2000	16,661	18,447	64,241	61,936	14,876	15,372	15,372	14,876	24,397	17,851	18,447	18,447	300,923
N	1979	16,661	18,447	64,241	61,936	14,876	15,372	15,372	14,876	24,397	17,851	18,447	18,447	300,923
N	1971	16,661	18,447	66,685	63,515	4,463	4,612	4,612	4,463	13,240	10,413	10,760	10,760	228,631
N	2009	8,331	9,223	42,919	41,235	4,463	4,612	4,612	4,463					
N	2003	8,331	9,223	55,641	53,161	4,463	4,612	4,612	4,463	13,240	10,413	10,760	10,760	189,680
N	2002	8,331	9,223	32,729	31,539	4,463	4,612	4,612	4,463	9,223	8,926	9,223	9,223	136,567
BN	1989	8,331	9,223	25,991	25,222	2,975	3,074	3,074	2,975	7,736	8,926	9,223	9,223	115,975
BN	2004	9,719	10,760	28,696	27,758	4,463	4,612	4,612	4,463	9,223	8,926	9,223	9,223	131,678
BN	1985	16,661	18,447	34,656	33,346	4,463	4,612	4,612	4,463	9,223	8,926	9,223	9,223	157,854
BN	1972	9,719	10,760	30,288	29,251	2,975	3,074	3,074	2,975	9,223	8,926	9,223	9,223	128,713
BN	2008	8,331	9,223	27,470	26,609	2,975	3,074	3,074	2,975	9,223	8,926	9,223	9,223	120,328
BN	1991	8,331	9,223	25,870	25,109	2,975	3,074	3,074	2,975	7,736	8,926	9,223	9,223	115,740
BN	2001	16,661	18,447	28,572	27,642	4,463	4,612	4,612	4,463	9,223	8,926	9,223	9,223	146,067
D	1981	16,661	18,447	29,339	28,532	4,463	4,612	4,612	4,463	12,744	10,711	11,068	11,068	156,718
D	2007	16,661	18,447	26,085	25,310	2,975	3,074	3,074	2,975	7,736	8,926	9,223	9,223	133,710
D	1990	8,331	9,223	19,362	19,008	2,975	3,074	3,074	2,975	7,736	8,926	9,223	9,223	103,131
D	1994	16,661	18,447	25,903	25,140	2,975	3,074	3,074	2,975	9,223	8,926	9,223	9,223	134,846
C	1992	8,331	9,223	19,995	19,601	2,975	3,074	3,074	2,975	7,736	8,926	9,223	9,223	104,357
C	1988	8,331	9,223	14,649	14,589	2,975	3,074	3,074	2,975	7,736	8,926	9,223	9,223	94,000
C	1976	16,661	18,447	20,153	19,749	2,975	3,074	3,074	2,975	7,736	8,926	9,223	9,223	122,217
C	1987	16,661	18,447	24,481	23,806	2,975	3,074	3,074	2,975	7,736	8,926	9,223	9,223	130,603
C	1977	8,331	9,223	14,649	14,589	2,975	3,074	3,074	2,975	7,736	8,926	9,223	9,223	94,000
LAGRANGE RELEASE-MINQ (Output1) - AF														
Water Year Type		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Total
W	1	12,663	14,019	64,241	61,936	14,876	15,372	15,372	14,876	24,397	17,851	18,447	18,447	292,497
AN	2	15,273	16,909	64,241	61,936	14,876	15,372	15,372	14,876	24,397	17,851	18,447	18,447	297,997
N	3	11,901	13,176	55,814	53,608	8,926	9,223	9,223	8,926	18,149	13,884	14,347	14,347	240,016
BN	4	11,108	12,298	28,792	27,848	3,613	3,733	3,733	3,613	8,798	8,926	9,223	9,223	130,908
D	5	14,579	16,141	25,172	24,497	3,347	3,459	3,459	3,347	9,360	9,372	9,684	9,684	132,101
C	6	11,663	12,913	18,786	18,467	2,975	3,074	3,074	2,975	7,736	8,926	9,223	9,223	109,035
All		12,717	14,079	46,531	44,910	9,078	9,381	9,381	9,078	16,762	13,514	13,964	13,964	214,289

5.6.2 Standardized Graphs

Several standardized graphs are also provided for each parameter. The first form of graph provides a trace of the monthly sequence of data developed for the standardized chronological table. Figure 5.6-2 illustrates the minimum flow requirement at La Grange Bridge synthesized as monthly volume during the simulation.

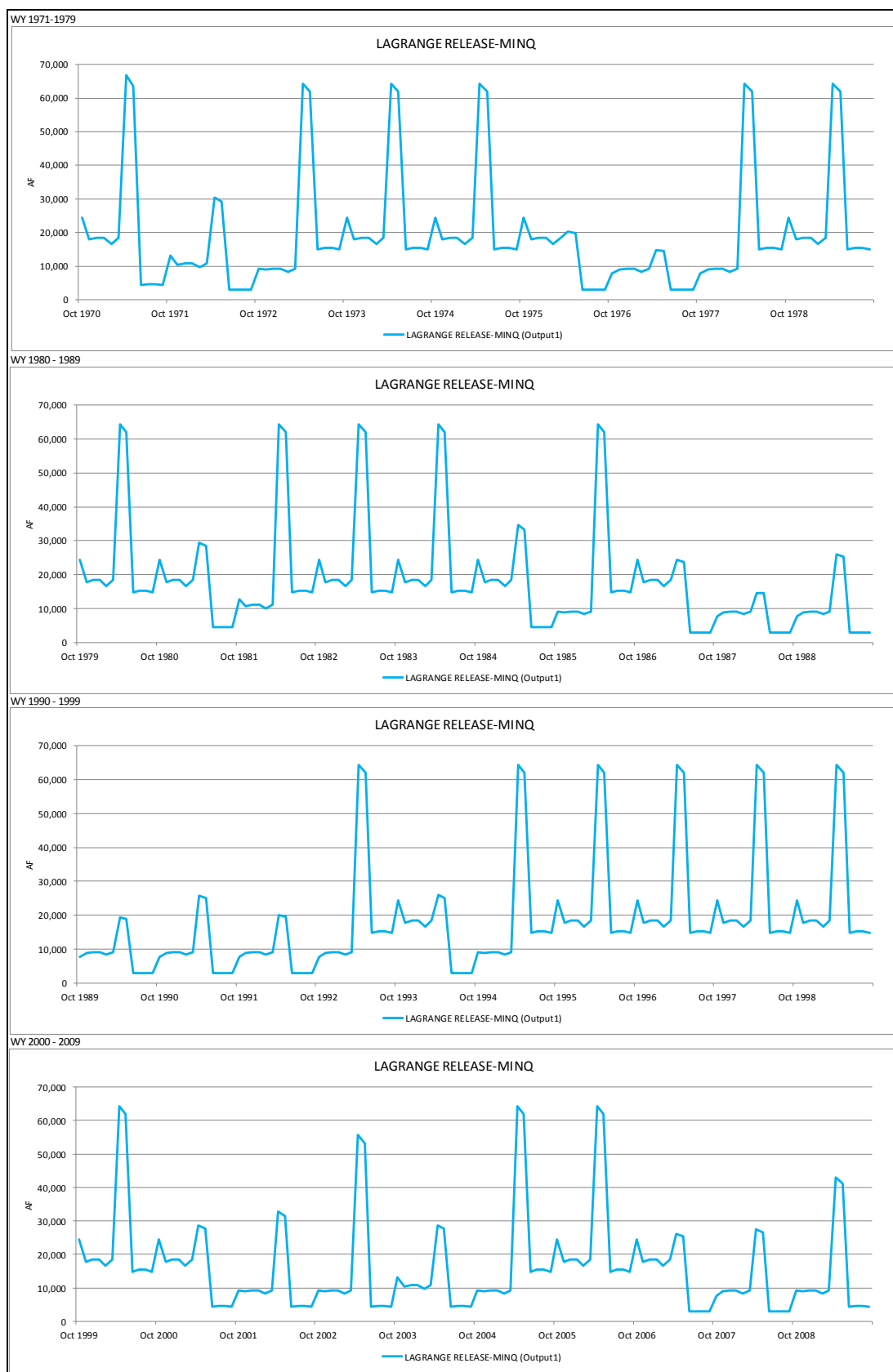


Figure 5.6-2. Chronological Illustration of Parameter.

The third version of standardized graph for the same information displays results from a column of a table that rank-ordered the years of simulation according to descending runoff (e.g., Table 1b). Entry of the desired column of information from that table is done at cell AN170, with results exemplified by the following graph. Figure 5.6-5 illustrates this form of graphic.

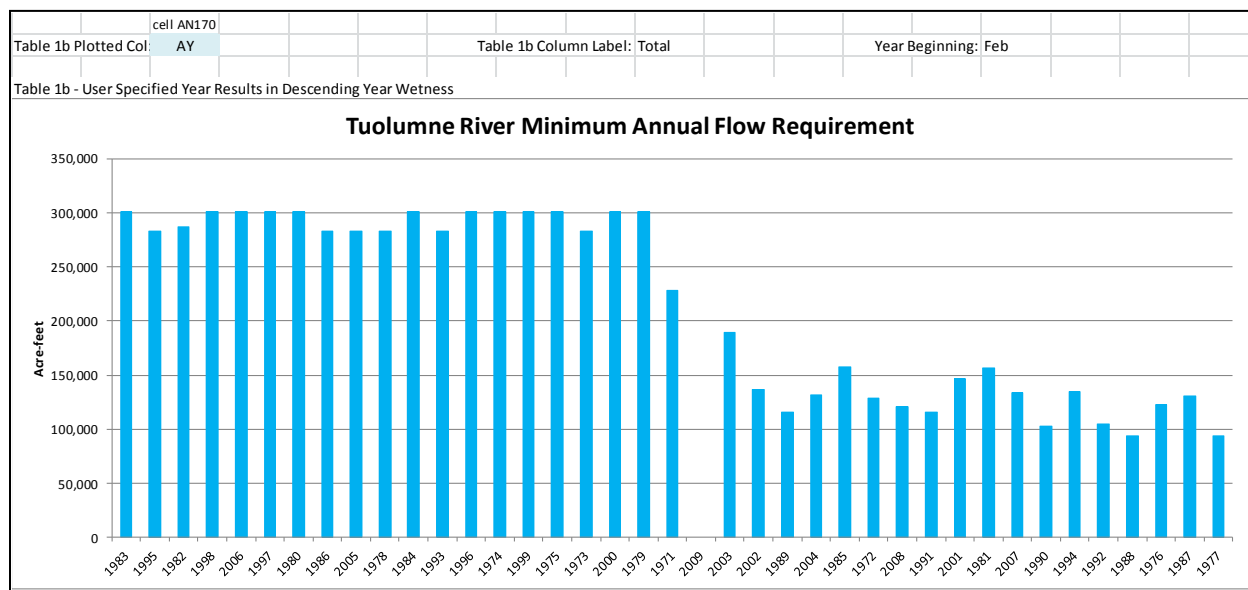


Figure 5.6-5. Annual Parameter Graphic–Tagged to Rank-ordering of Results by Year Wetness.

The same tables and graphics are provided for each of the three other parameters. Additionally, standardized graphics are provided for a columnar comparison of Table 1 and Table 2 values. An example of those graphics is shown below, with the column(s) of interest defined by the Table 1-specific and Table 2-specific entries. Figure 5.6-6 illustrates this form of graphic.

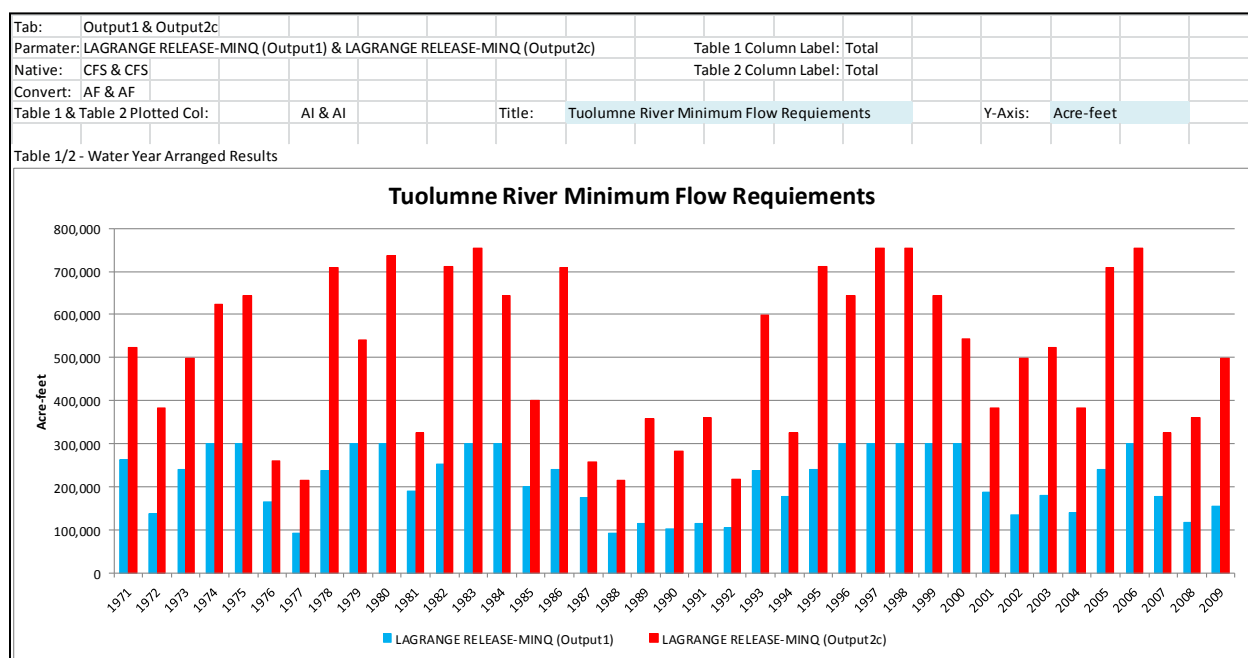


Figure 5.6-6. Annual Parameter Graphic – Comparison of 2 Tables.

A standardized graphic comparison of Table 1, Table 2, and Table 3, and all 4 tables of values is also provided. The four-way comparison graphs are shown in Figure 5.6-7.

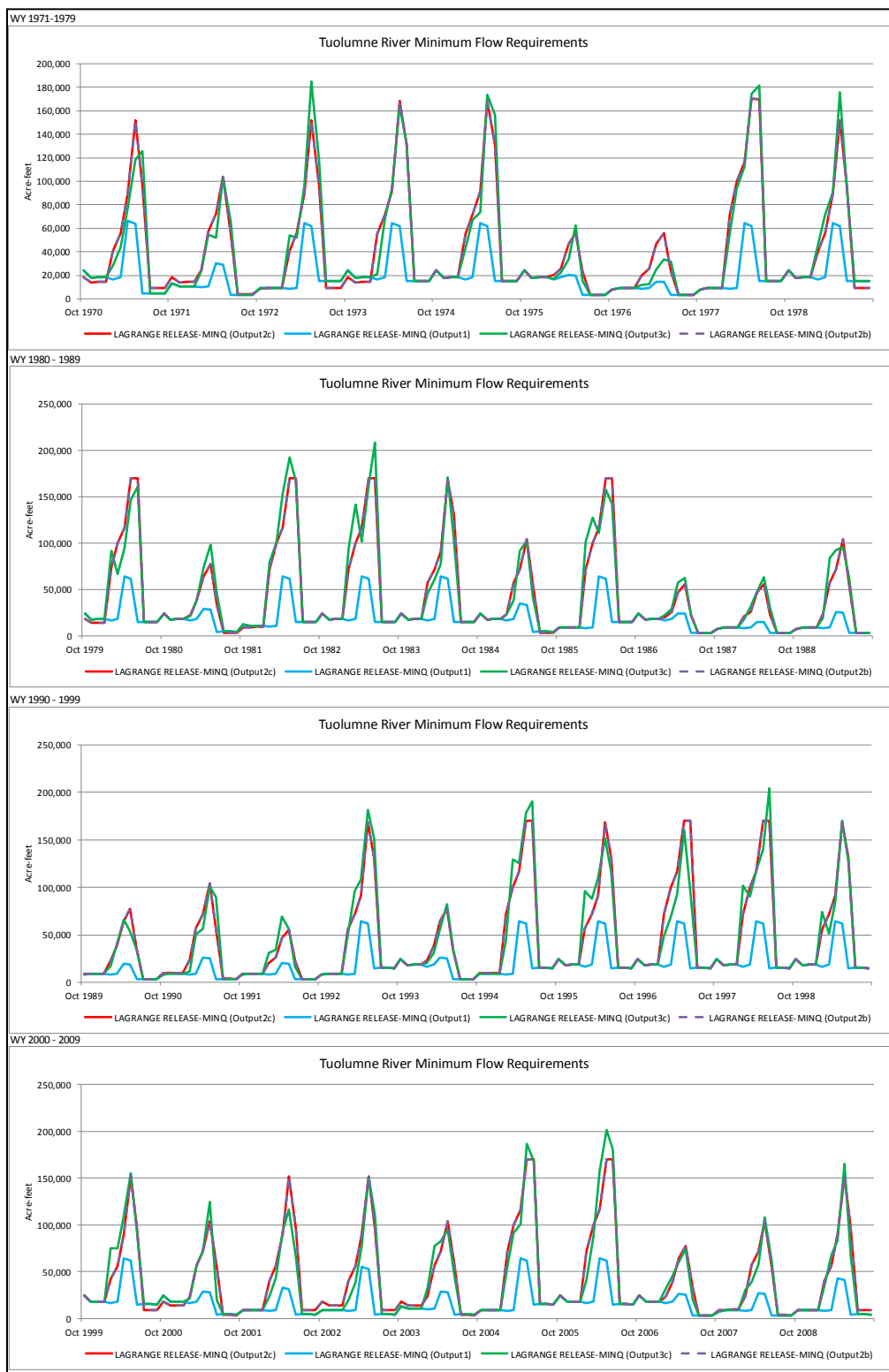


Figure 5.6-7. Comparison of 4 Tables.

5.7 Switches Worksheet

This worksheet (Switches) enables the documentation of all input assumptions and values of a particular study. Almost all user defined parameters entered into the UserInput and Control worksheets are provided as values to the Output worksheet. These parameters are echoed to the Switches worksheet upon identification of worksheet Output or another equally formatted worksheet of results. Figure 5.7-1 is a snapshot of the entry cell for the referenced output worksheet. The results shown in worksheet Switches mirror the formats of worksheet UserInput and Control.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
1																		
2		User Defined Input																
3		Variables Affected by User Entered in Blue Shaded Cells																
4																		
5		Contents:																
6			Section 1 - Alternative Flow Requirements at La Grange Bridge															
7			Section 2 - Alternative Modesto and Turlock Canal Diversions															
8			Section 3 - Supplemental Release from CCSF Upstream Reservoirs															
9			Section 4 - Alternative CCSF San Joaquin Pipeline															
10																		
11		(UI 1.00)		Enter Study Output Worksheet:	Output	DSS output worksheet												
12																		

Figure 5.7-1. Switches Worksheet Input Interface.

5.8 XXGroup Worksheets

These worksheets provide graphical display of a single calendar year of operation for several model components. The model components represent groupings of physical features of the Tuolumne River system that make up logical components of operation. The model components are:

Don Pedro Reservoir, the Districts' facilities, and the Lower Tuolumne River

Modeled with computational worksheet DonPedro and displayed by worksheet DPGGroup

Hetch Hetchy Reservoir, the San Joaquin Pipeline and downstream releases

Modeled with computational worksheet SFHetchHetchy and displayed by worksheet HHGroup

Lake Lloyd, Holm Powerhouse and its downstream releases

Modeled with computational worksheet SFLloyd and displayed by worksheet LloydGroup

Lake Eleanor, the Eleanor-Cherry Tunnel and its downstream releases

Modeled with computational worksheet SFEleanor and displayed by worksheet ELGroup

CCSF Water Bank and Supplemental Releases

Modeled with computational worksheet SFWaterBank and displayed by worksheet WBGroup

CCSF System Storage displayed by worksheet SFSysGroup.

Both the Districts' and CCSF's operations are additionally displayed for the 1986 through 1994, or any 9-year period by worksheets DPGGroup86_94 and SFGGroup86_94. These component-specific display worksheets provide plotting of numerous parameters provided in the computation worksheets. One calendar year (the same year) of data for all parameters can be plotted. These display worksheets are similar to worksheet DSSAnyGroup except they rely upon the data being computed by the current study within the computational worksheets. A comparison between the same parameter from two different studies is not possible. Those comparisons are intended to be made through the worksheet Output and its tools. The parameter(s) to be plotted are identified by reference worksheet name and column. Figure 5.8-1 is a snapshot of the identification parameters and result values is shown below for worksheet DPGGroup.

Values are plotted to either the primary y-axis or secondary y-axis. The "axis reference" indicates to which axis the value will be plotted by default. The designation of y-axis assignment is not modified by this field, and the user must edit the series data within the plot to change the y-axis assignment, graph type or line or shape characteristics. The "enter graph year" is a user entry. The same year or different year of a parameter or multiple parameters can be plotted. "Sheet name" is a user entry, and identifies from which Output-formatted worksheet the parameter is to be acquired. The "enter column" entry identifies from which column the parameter occurs. Upon proper entry of a parameter a return of the parameter's label and source worksheet will occur in the "data reference" field. Values for the specified calendar year will also be returned in the data field. If a plotting position is not used, a "#VALUE" or "#REF" will be returned. The "scaler" field is provided to allow the conversion or scaling of the data returned from the result worksheet. For instance, if the daily data occurs in the result worksheet in units of daily average flow (cfs) it could be plotted in units of daily volume (acre-feet) by entering the conversion factor of 1.983471. The entry in the field acts as a multiplier to the value occurring in the result worksheet. This field can also be used to scale two different "order of magnitude" parameters to use the same y-axis. An example of the several plotted parameters from an active scenario study is shown in Figure 5.8-2.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	DPGroup							
2	This sheet illustrates a CY of daily results for Don Pedro operations in graphic format.							
3	Axis Reference	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
4	Enter CY Graph Year:	1983	1983	1983	1983	1983	1983	1983
5	Enter Sheet Name:	DonPedro	DonPedro	DonPedro	DonPedro	DonPedro	DonPedro	DonPedro
6	Column:	28	72	5	7	13	15	70
7	Enter Column:	AB	BT	E	G	M	O	BR
8	Data Reference:	COE Rainflood Space - AF	Don Pedro Storage - AF	Reservoir Inflow - CFS	Minimum La Grange Req Release - CFS	MID Canal - CFS	TID Canal - CFS	La Grange Release - CFS
9	Enter Scaler:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10	1-Jan-83	1,690,000	1,752,672	2,688	300	70	98	4,301
11	2-Jan-83	1,690,000	1,748,069	2,138	300	70	98	4,301
12	3-Jan-83	1,690,000	1,742,799	1,801	300	70	98	4,301
13	4-Jan-83	1,690,000	1,737,746	1,911	300	70	98	4,301
14	5-Jan-83	1,690,000	1,732,665	1,897	300	70	98	4,301
15	6-Jan-83	1,690,000	1,730,261	1,501	300	70	98	2,555
16	7-Jan-83	1,690,000	1,728,957	2,055	300	70	98	2,555
17	8-Jan-83	1,690,000	1,726,043	1,244	300	70	98	2,555
18	9-Jan-83	1,690,000	1,724,497	1,933	300	70	98	2,555

Figure 5.8-1. DPGGroup Worksheet Input Interface.

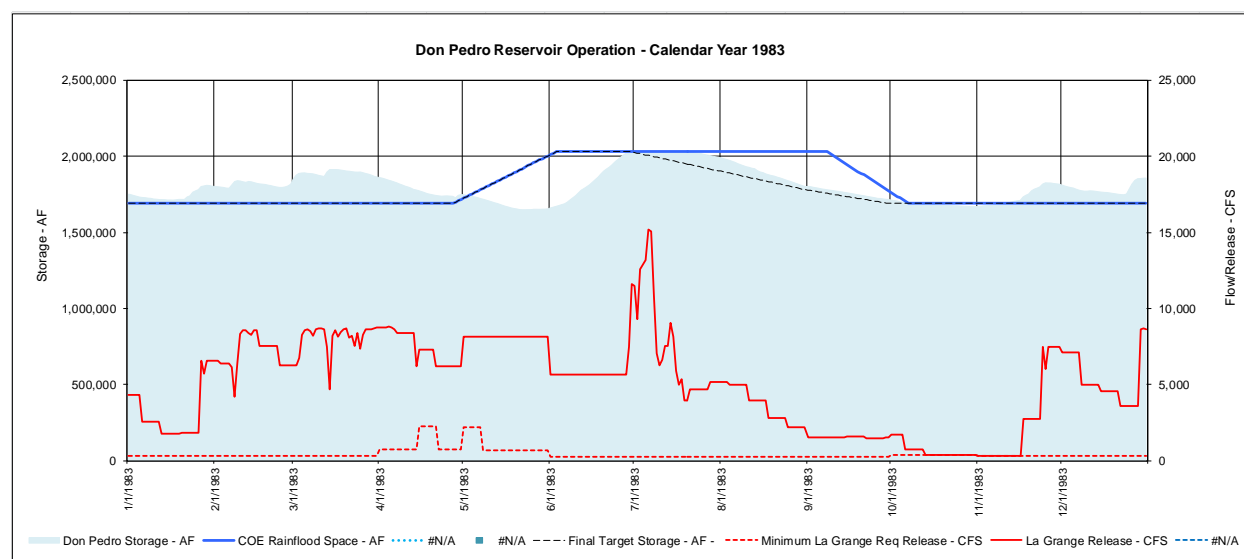


Figure 5.8-2. DPGGroup Worksheet Plotting.

Unused plotting positions will appear with values plotted at “zero” and will have legends of “#VALUE!”, “#REF!” or “#N/A”. To create graphs without unused positions a copy of the plot can be made and positioned elsewhere in the worksheet. The unwanted positions can then be deleted from the plot.

5.9 ModelYearofDaily Worksheet

This worksheet (ModelYearofDaily) provides graphical and table display of the daily result for a single calendar or water year for any parameter within a Model component worksheet (e.g., worksheet DonPedro). A snapshot of the data entry interface and a sample of graphical display are shown in Figure 5.9-1.

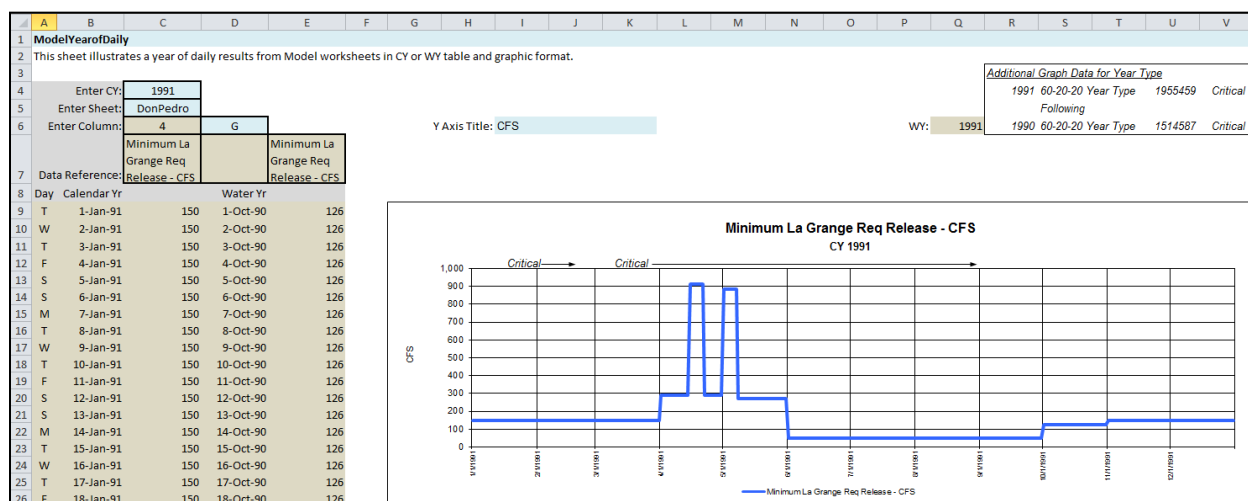


Figure 5.9-1. DPGroup Worksheet Input Interface.

The calendar year, Model worksheet, and column of interest are entered by the user. The result data are plotted by calendar year and water year. The result data are also tabled by calendar year (Figure 5.9-2) and water year.

Minimum La Grange Req Release - CFS												
CY 1991	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1	150	150	150	289	886	50	50	50	50	126	150	150
2	150	150	150	289	886	50	50	50	50	126	150	150
3	150	150	150	289	886	50	50	50	50	126	150	150
4	150	150	150	289	886	50	50	50	50	126	150	150
5	150	150	150	289	886	50	50	50	50	126	150	150
6	150	150	150	289	886	50	50	50	50	126	150	150
7	150	150	150	289	886	50	50	50	50	126	150	150
8	150	150	150	289	269	50	50	50	50	126	150	150
9	150	150	150	289	269	50	50	50	50	126	150	150
10	150	150	150	289	269	50	50	50	50	126	150	150
11	150	150	150	289	269	50	50	50	50	126	150	150
12	150	150	150	289	269	50	50	50	50	126	150	150
13	150	150	150	289	269	50	50	50	50	126	150	150
14	150	150	150	289	269	50	50	50	50	126	150	150
15	150	150	150	913	269	50	50	50	50	126	150	150
16	150	150	150	913	269	50	50	50	50	126	150	150
17	150	150	150	913	269	50	50	50	50	126	150	150
18	150	150	150	913	269	50	50	50	50	126	150	150
19	150	150	150	913	269	50	50	50	50	126	150	150
20	150	150	150	913	269	50	50	50	50	126	150	150
21	150	150	150	913	269	50	50	50	50	126	150	150
22	150	150	150	289	269	50	50	50	50	126	150	150
23	150	150	150	289	269	50	50	50	50	126	150	150
24	150	150	150	289	269	50	50	50	50	126	150	150
25	150	150	150	289	269	50	50	50	50	126	150	150
26	150	150	150	289	269	50	50	50	50	126	150	150
27	150	150	150	289	269	50	50	50	50	126	150	150
28	150	150	150	289	269	50	50	50	50	126	150	150
29	150	---	150	289	269	50	50	50	50	126	150	150
30	150	---	150	289	269	50	50	50	50	126	150	150
31	150	---	150	---	269	---	50	50	---	126	---	150
Ave	150	150	150	435	408	50	50	50	50	126	150	150
AF	9,223	8,331	9,223	25,871	25,109	2,975	3,074	3,074	2,975	7,736	8,926	9,223
Annual	115,742 AF		160 Ave CFS									

Figure 5.9-2. ModelYearofDaily Output Table (calendar year).

5.10 ModelAnyGroup Worksheet

This worksheet (ModelAnyGroup) provides plotting of up to ten parameters provided in any Model component worksheet (e.g., worksheet DonPedro). One calendar year (the same year or different years) of data for a parameter can be plotted. The parameter(s) to be plotted are identified by reference worksheet name and column. A snapshot of the identification parameters and result values is shown in Figure 5.10-1. This worksheet performs the same function as the DSSAnyGroup worksheet except the source of its data are the Model component worksheets instead of DSS interface worksheets.

Values are plotted to either the primary y-axis or secondary y-axis. The “axis reference” indicates to which axis the value will be plotted by default. The designation of y-axis assignment is not modified by this field, and the user must edit the series data within the plot to change the y-axis assignment, graph type or line or shape characteristics. The “enter CY graph year” is a user entry. The same year or different year of a parameter or multiple parameters can be plotted. “Sheet name” is a user entry, and identifies from which Model component worksheet the parameter is to be acquired. The “enter column” entry identifies from which column the parameter occurs. Upon proper entry of a parameter a return of the parameter’s label and source

worksheet will occur in the “data reference” field. Values for the specified calendar year will also be returned in the data field. If a plotting position is not used, a “#VALUE!” or “#REF!” will be returned. The “scaler” field is provided to allow the conversion or scaling of the data returned from the result worksheet. For instance, if the daily data occurs in the result worksheet in units of daily average flow (cfs) it could be plotted in units of daily volume (acre-feet) by entering the conversion factor of 1.983471. The entry in the field acts as a multiplier to the value occurring in the result worksheet. This field can also be used to scale two different “order of magnitude” parameters to use the same y-axis.

The results of up to ten parameters will be plotted. An example of the several plotted parameters from an active scenario is shown in Figure 5.10-2.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
1	ModelAnyGroup													
2	This sheet illustrates a CY of daily results from Model worksheets in graphic format.													
3	Axis Reference	1		1		2		2		2		2		1
4	Enter CY Graph Year:	2004		2004		2004		2004		2004		2004		2004
5	Enter Sheet Name:	DonPedro		DonPedro		DonPedro		DonPedro		DonPedro		DonPedro		DonPedro
6	Column:	#N/A		72		6		7		#N/A		70		#N/A
7	Enter Column:			BT		F		G				BR		
8	Data Reference:	#N/A	Date	Don Pedro Storage - AF (DonPedro)	Date	Reservoir Inflow - AF (DonPedro)	Date	La Grange Req Release - CFS	Date	#N/A	Date	La Grange Release - CFS (DonPedro)	Date	#N/A
9	Enter Scaler:	1		1		1		1		1		1		1
10	1-Jan-04	#N/A	1-Jan-04	1,622,829	1-Jan-04	8,300	1-Jan-04	175	1-Jan-04	#N/A	1-Jan-04	175	1-Jan-04	#N/A
11	2-Jan-04	#N/A	2-Jan-04	1,625,102	2-Jan-04	2,934	2-Jan-04	175	2-Jan-04	#N/A	2-Jan-04	175	2-Jan-04	#N/A
12	3-Jan-04	#N/A	3-Jan-04	1,626,670	3-Jan-04	2,229	3-Jan-04	175	3-Jan-04	#N/A	3-Jan-04	175	3-Jan-04	#N/A
13	4-Jan-04	#N/A	4-Jan-04	1,628,860	4-Jan-04	2,850	4-Jan-04	175	4-Jan-04	#N/A	4-Jan-04	175	4-Jan-04	#N/A
14	5-Jan-04	#N/A	5-Jan-04	1,629,314	5-Jan-04	1,115	5-Jan-04	175	5-Jan-04	#N/A	5-Jan-04	175	5-Jan-04	#N/A
15	6-Jan-04	#N/A	6-Jan-04	1,630,546	6-Jan-04	1,892	6-Jan-04	175	6-Jan-04	#N/A	6-Jan-04	175	6-Jan-04	#N/A
16	7-Jan-04	#N/A	7-Jan-04	1,631,507	7-Jan-04	1,621	7-Jan-04	175	7-Jan-04	#N/A	7-Jan-04	175	7-Jan-04	#N/A
17	8-Jan-04	#N/A	8-Jan-04	1,632,196	8-Jan-04	1,349	8-Jan-04	175	8-Jan-04	#N/A	8-Jan-04	175	8-Jan-04	#N/A
18	9-Jan-04	#N/A	9-Jan-04	1,632,895	9-Jan-04	1,359	9-Jan-04	175	9-Jan-04	#N/A	9-Jan-04	175	9-Jan-04	#N/A
19	10-Jan-04	#N/A	10-Jan-04	1,634,514	10-Jan-04	2,279	10-Jan-04	175	10-Jan-04	#N/A	10-Jan-04	175	10-Jan-04	#N/A
20	11-Jan-04	#N/A	11-Jan-04	1,634,300	11-Jan-04	446	11-Jan-04	175	11-Jan-04	#N/A	11-Jan-04	175	11-Jan-04	#N/A
21	12-Jan-04	#N/A	12-Jan-04	1,636,320	12-Jan-04	2,680	12-Jan-04	175	12-Jan-04	#N/A	12-Jan-04	175	12-Jan-04	#N/A
22	13-Jan-04	#N/A	13-Jan-04	1,637,275	13-Jan-04	1,615	13-Jan-04	175	13-Jan-04	#N/A	13-Jan-04	175	13-Jan-04	#N/A
23	14-Jan-04	#N/A	14-Jan-04	1,638,581	14-Jan-04	1,967	14-Jan-04	175	14-Jan-04	#N/A	14-Jan-04	175	14-Jan-04	#N/A
24	15-Jan-04	#N/A	15-Jan-04	1,639,327	15-Jan-04	1,406	15-Jan-04	175	15-Jan-04	#N/A	15-Jan-04	175	15-Jan-04	#N/A
25	16-Jan-04	#N/A	16-Jan-04	1,640,134	16-Jan-04	1,466	16-Jan-04	175	16-Jan-04	#N/A	16-Jan-04	175	16-Jan-04	#N/A

Figure 5.10-1. ModelAnyGroup Worksheet Input Interface.

Unused plotting positions will appear with values plotted at “zero” and will have legends of “#VALUE!” or “#REF!”. To create graphs without unused positions a copy of the plot can be made and positioned elsewhere in the worksheet. The unwanted positions can then be deleted from the plot.

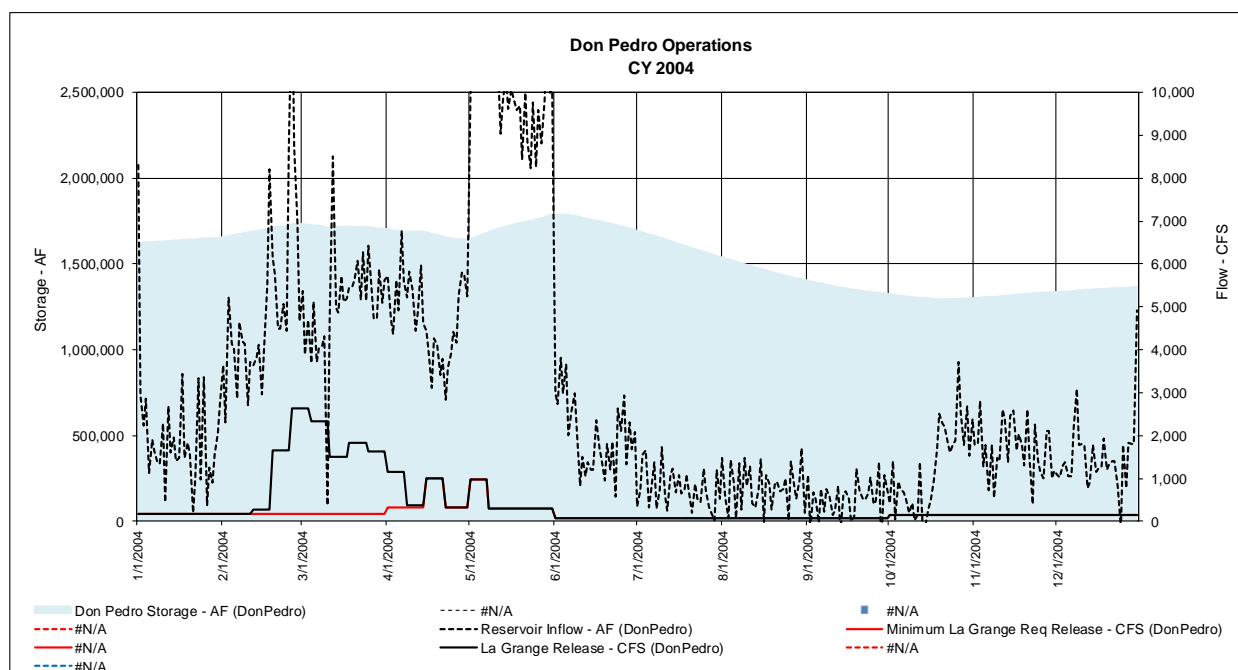


Figure 5.10-2. ModelAnyGroup Worksheet Plotting.

5.11 ModelMonthTable Worksheet

This worksheet (ModelMonthTable) provides summation or averaging, and plotting of up to four parameters provided in Model component worksheets (e.g., DonPedro worksheet). The function of this worksheet is to provide a synthesis of the daily result data into monthly results thus reducing the handling and display of over 14,000 values for each parameter (39 years of days) to 468 values (39 years of months). This worksheet and its functionality are identical to the DSSMonthTable worksheet except the source of its data are the Model component worksheets instead of DSS interface worksheets.

The parameter(s) to be plotted or tabled are identified by reference worksheet name and column, very similarly to the method identified for the ModelAnyGroup worksheet. A snapshot of the identification parameters and result values is shown in Figure 5.11-1.

Each parameter is tabled and plotted separately for the entire 39-year simulation period. “Sheet name” is a user entry, and identifies from which Model component worksheet the parameter is to be acquired. The “enter column letter” entry identifies from which column the parameter occurs. Upon proper entry of a parameter a return of the parameter’s label, source worksheet and the native unit of the parameter will occur. Depending on need, the “conversion” entry is provided. This entry, a keyed value of 0 to 5, directs the worksheet on the handling of the daily data. An entry of 1 will direct the worksheet to sum the daily data into monthly increments in the parameter’s native units (e.g., daily acre-feet into monthly volumes). An entry of 1 will convert the daily data from a native unit of flow (cfs) into monthly volumes of acre-feet. An entry of 2 will convert the daily data from a native unit of volume (acre-feet) into a monthly sum of daily flow in units of cfs. An entry of 3 will act as an entry of 1 except convert the result into monthly volumes with units of 1,000 acre-feet. An entry of 4 will table and plot the daily value associated

with the last day of each month in its native unit, and is primarily intended to analyze reservoir storage. An entry of 5 will report the average of daily values within a month. Depending on the entry in the conversion field, the converted unit will be returned to “converted unit” field. Values for the each month of the simulation period will also be returned in the data field. If a plotting position is not used, a “#VALUE!” or “#REF!” will be returned.

A “scaler” field is also provided for each parameter (in the row above the data fields) to allow the conversion or scaling of the data returned from the result worksheet.

5	Conversion Key:				
6		0	1 >> 1	Native	1
7		1	CFS >> AF	AF	1.9834700
8		2	AF >> CFS	CFS	0.5041669
9		3	CFS >> TAF	TAF	0.0019835
10		4	EOM Stor	AF	1
11		5	Ave Day	Native	1
12	Enter Conversion (0-5):	4	1	1	1
13	Enter Sheet Name:	DonPedro	DonPedro	DonPedro	DonPedro
14	Enter Column Letter:	BT	F	BR	G
15	Column No:	72	6	70	7
16	Label:	ro Storage	ir Inflow	ge Release	ange Req F
17	Native Unit:	AF	AF	CFS	CFS
18	Convert Unit:	AF	AF	AF	AF
19	Index	Date	Day	1	1
20	1970.10	10/1/1970	T	1,666,767	1,268 787 787
21	1970.10	10/2/1970	F	1,664,567	1,783 787 787
22	1970.10	10/3/1970	S	1,662,719	2,130 787 787
23	1970.10	10/4/1970	S	1,659,892	2,460 787 787
24	1970.10	10/5/1970	M	1,656,745	296 787 787
25	1970.10	10/6/1970	T	1,654,119	1,870 787 787

Figure 5.11-1. ModelMonthTable Worksheet Input Interface.

The results of up to four parameters will be tabled and plotted. The content formats of reports are identified below. Refer to section 5.6 DSSMonthTable for illustrations of each format.

Standardized Tables

- Data synthesized into monthly volumes for the simulation period.
- Chronological annual values and associated monthly values are also grouped by water type, in descending order of annual runoff.

Standardized Graphs

- Graphs providing a trace of the monthly sequence of data developed for the standardized chronological table.
- Graphs depicting a particular column of data from the water year-based standardized table.
- Graphs for the same information displayed rank-ordered according to descending runoff.
- Standardized graphics are provided for a columnar comparison of the four parameters.

5.12 DonPedro Worksheet

This Model component worksheet (DonPedro) simulates the operation of Don Pedro Reservoir. Several sections of logic provide a systematic operation of the reservoir based on inflow and forecasted hydrology and water demands. As described earlier, the Model will direct releases from the Don Pedro Project under a “hold-unless-need-to-release” protocol, except as conditioned by minimum release requirements, diversions, preferred/maximum storage, and snowmelt management releases. The several sections of logic are illustrated and discussed below.

5.12.1 Don Pedro Reservoir Release Demands.

The Don Pedro Reservoir release requirements section of logic (Figure 5.12-1) assembles the underlying water demands placed for Don Pedro Reservoir releases. Reservoir inflow is derived from other Model component worksheets and is the sum of unregulated inflow to Don Pedro Reservoir (Hydrology worksheet) and regulated releases from the CCSF System (SFHetchHetchy worksheet, SFLloyd worksheet and SFEleanor worksheet). The minimum flow requirement for the Tuolumne River is provided by worksheet LaGrangeSchedule as directed by worksheet UserInput. The “Existing Level Full Diversion Demand” is a projection of canal diversion requirements if no water supply shortages occurred and full demands are provided. “Scenario Canal Diversion Demand” is the canal diversions of MID and TID for the active scenario. These diversions are determined by either pre-processed computations of diversions (e.g., fixed Test Case diversions), user specified diversions, or dynamic computations. “Total DP Demands” are the summation of minimum release requirements for the river and canal diversions. Other information is developed in this section concerning the difference between scenario diversions and full diversion demand, and an overall summary of water disposition for the entire simulation period.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X				
1			1		Don Pedro Model																							
2	Unit Title		2		CFS	AF	CFS	AF	CFS	AF	CFS	AF	CFS	AF	CFS	AF	CFS	AF					CFS	AF				
3	Parameter Title		3		DP Reserv	DP Reserv	Minimum Li	Minimum Li	MID Full C	MID Full C	TID Full C	TID Full C	DI MID	DI MID	DI MID	DI MID	DI MID	DI MID	DI MID	DI MID	DI MID	DI MID	Total Rese	Total Rese				
4																												
5	Acre-foot to CFS conversion				This Scenario																			Difference from Base				
6	divide by:	1.983471			Check Sums												39-yr Ave		39-yr Ave									
7					Inflow	65,915,187	1,690,133				MID Canal	284,177			Inflow	1,690,133	284,177	MID Canal		Inflow	0	0	MID Canal					
8					Evap	1,740,362	44,625				TID Canal	559,697			Evap	44,625	559,697	TID Canal		Evap	0	0	TID Canal					
9					River	31,532,459	808,525								River	808,525				River	0	0						
10					Canals	32,911,098	843,874				Minimum River	213,897			Canals	843,874	213,897	Minimum River		Canals	0	0	Minimum River					
11					Net	-268,732																						
12					Chng Stor	-268,732																						
13	39-yr Ave or Max																1,257	284,177	2,404	559,697		843,874		16,777		41,518		1,057,771
14	Min																41		1									
15																	Scenario Canal Diversions						Diversion Shortage from Full Demand				Total DP Demands	
16					Inflow		La Grange Require		Existing Level Full Diversion Demand																			
17									300,954						601,215													
18	Month				Reservoir Inflow	Reservoir Inflow	Minimum Req	Minimum Req	MID Canal	MID Canal	TID Canal	TID Canal	MID Canal	MID Canal	TID Canal	TID Canal	Total Canals	Total Canals	MID Canal	MID Canal	TID Canal	TID Canal	Total Res Rel Demands	Total Res Rel Demands				
19	Index	Date	Day	Days	CFS	AF	CFS	AF	CFS	AF	CFS	AF	CFS	AF	CFS	AF	CFS	AF	CFS	AF	CFS	AF	CFS	AF				
20	1970.10	10/1/1970	T	31	322	639	397	787	531	1,053	1,406	2,789	531	1,053	1,406	2,789	1,937	3,842	0	0	0	0	2,334	4,629				
21	1970.10	10/2/1970	F	31	453	899	397	787	434	860	661	1,311	434	860	661	1,311	1,094	2,171	0	0	0	0	1,491	2,958				
22	1970.10	10/3/1970	S	31	641	1,074	397	787	424	840	582	1,154	424	840	582	1,154	1,006	1,994	0	0	0	0	1,402	2,781				
23	1970.10	10/4/1970	S	31	525	1,240	397	787	463	918	1,119	2,220	463	918	1,119	2,220	1,582	3,139	0	0	0	0	1,979	3,926				
24	1970.10	10/4/1970	M	31	75	149	397	787	461	915	733	1,453	461	915	733	1,453	1,194	2,368	0	0	0	0	1,591	3,155				
25	1970.10	10/6/1970	T	31	475	943	397	787	491	973	841	1,668	491	973	841	1,668	1,332	2,641	0	0	0	0	1,728	3,448				

Figure 5.12-1. Don Pedro Reservoir Release Demands.

5.12.2 Reservoir Evaporation / Initial Storage Computation and Encroachment Release

This section (Figure 5.12-2) performs an initial check of reservoir storage assuming the previously described minimum releases for the river and canals. A daily mass balance is

performed: *change in reservoir storage = inflow, minus outflow (releases), minus reservoir losses*. The prior day's reservoir evaporation is included in the calculation. If the computation produces resulting Don Pedro Reservoir storage in excess (encroachment) of the preferred storage target, the encroachment is computed. Every 7th day the model checks for an encroachment, and if it exists a check release is computed. It is assumed that a constant supplemental release (in excess of minimum releases) will be initiated at a rate equal to the encroachment divided equally over the next 10 days. This protocol repeats itself every 7th day, reestablishing the level of check release each time. The end result of this procedure will allow encroachment of storage space above the preferred storage target and not require unrealistic hard releases of water to exactly conform to the target.

	A	B	C	D	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	AH
1				1										
2		Unit Title		2										
3		Parameter Title		3										
4														
5		Acre-foot to CFS conversion												
6		divide by:	1.983471											
7														
8														
9														
10														
11														
12														
13														
14														
15														
16														
17		Month	Date	Day	Days									
18		Index												
19														
20	1970.10	10/1/1970	T	31		143	1,666,767	1,760,900	1,690,000	0	0	0	0	1
21	1970.10	10/2/1970	F	31		141	1,664,567	1,749,200	1,690,000	0	0	0	0	0
22	1970.10	10/3/1970	S	31		141	1,662,719	1,737,500	1,690,000	0	0	0	0	0
23	1970.10	10/4/1970	S	31		141	1,659,892	1,725,800	1,690,000	0	0	0	0	0
24	1970.10	10/5/1970	M	31		141	1,656,745	1,714,100	1,690,000	0	0	0	0	0
25	1970.10	10/6/1970	T	31		141	1,654,119	1,702,400	1,690,000	0	0	0	0	0

Figure 5.12-2. Reservoir Evaporation/Initial Storage Computation and Encroachment Release.

5.12.3 Snow-melt Management

A second check release is made during the April through June period for management of anticipated snowmelt runoff (Figure 5.12-3). On the first day of each of these months a forecast is made of anticipated runoff into the reservoir and minimum releases and losses from the reservoir from the date of forecast through the end of June (the assumed target date of reservoir filling). These forecasts determine the volume of water (if any) that will require release in excess of minimum releases and losses and storage gain by the end of June. For April and May, the DWR 90 percent exceedence forecast is used for anticipated runoff, along with known minimum releases and losses, and upstream impairment. The user defines the percentage of volume (of the total volume) to be additionally released during each month. For April, 30 percent of the 3-month volume is advised for release, and during May 50 percent of the 2-month volume is advised for released. For June, the historically reported UF flow is assumed for the runoff computation. This assumes pre-knowledge of the runoff volume for the month, and 100 percent of the excess is spread across the month. The snowmelt check release is evenly distributed across the days of the month. The release made in a day is the greater of the two check releases or the minimum release. At no time is the maximum capacity of the reservoir (2,030,000 acre-feet) allowed to be exceeded, and if necessary a release, regardless of magnitude, will be made by the model to not exceed maximum storage capacity.

	A	B	C	D	AJ	AK	AL	AM	AN	AO	AP	AQ	AR	AS	AT	AU	AV	AW	AX	AY	AZ	BA	BB	BC	BD	BE	BF	BG	BH	BI
1				1																										
2	Unit Title		2																											CFS
3	Parameter Title		3																											Target SM
4																														
5	Acre-foot to CFS conversion																													
6	divide by:	1.983471																												
7																														
8																														
9																														
10																														
11																														
12																														
13	39-year Ave or Max																													
14	Min																													
15																														
16																														
17	Month																													
18	Index																													
19	Date																													
20	Day																													
21	Days																													
22																														
23																														
24																														
25																														

Figure 5.12-3. Snow-melt Management.

5.12.4 Modesto Flow Objective, Don Pedro Reservoir, and Tuolumne River Release

A Modesto flood control objective is incorporated into release logic (Figure 5.12-4). The objective is to maintain a flow at Modesto no greater than a user-specified flow rate. The logic checks against an allowable river release that would not exceed the flood control objective after considering the lower Tuolumne River accretions and Dry Creek flow. The previous check releases are compared to the allowable release. The release is then reduced if necessary to not exceed the Modesto flow target objective, even if it results in an encroachment in Don Pedro Reservoir. The exception is when the reservoir reaches full (2,030,000 AF). Any computed encroachment above a full reservoir is passed and the Modesto flow objective is exceeded.

	A	B	C	D	BJ	BK	BL	BM	BN	BO	BP	BQ	BR	BS	BT	BU	BV	BW	BX	BY
1				1																
2	Unit Title		2		CFS	CFS	CFS	CFS	CFS	AF	CFS		AF							AF
3	Parameter Title		3		Re Dry Creek LTR Accr	Tot Unreg	Trg Max LC	Modesto Flov	La Grange	La Grange	Release		Don Pedro Storage							DP Total Ev
4																				
5	Acre-foot to CFS conversion																			
6	divide by:	1.983471																		
7																				
8																				
9																				
10																				
11																				
12																				
13	39-year Ave or Max																			
14	Min																			
15																				
16																				
17	Month																			
18	Index																			
19	Date																			
20	Day																			
21	Days																			
22																				
23																				
24																				
25																				

Figure 5.12-4. Modesto Flow Objective, Don Pedro Reservoir, and Tuolumne River Release.

The several advised releases, storage conditions and water demands all culminate in determining the “Final La Grange River” release. The “Don Pedro Reservoir” section of logic reports the final reservoir storage of a day and the computation of Don Pedro Reservoir losses. Reservoir losses are computed in accordance with procedures of the Fourth Agreement.

5.12.5 Don Pedro Project Generation and River Flows

Based on the hydrologic operation of Don Pedro Reservoir in the Model, power characteristics of the scenario are computed. Equations of Don Pedro powerhouse generation characteristics define capacity (MW) and efficiency (kWh/AF), based on reservoir storage. Capacity potential uses minimum storage of the day, while efficiency uses average storage of the day. The maximum water through plant is assumed to be 5,400 cfs. Water that does not appear as passing through the generators is computed to be “spilled-bypassed”. The power generation is “cutoff” at reservoir storage of 308,960 acre-feet, the top of the dead pool.

Flow in the river below La Grange diversion dam is computed and reported. The flow is a determined value by the Model. The same hydrologic information used within the Modesto flow objective logic is added to La Grange releases to estimate flow at downstream points in the river. Currently an estimate of total Tuolumne River accretion between La Grange Bridge and the confluence of Dry Creek is added to La Grange releases to provide an estimate of flow above the Dry Creek confluence. The estimated flow of Dry Creek is added to that estimate to provide an estimate of flow below the Dry Creek confluence at “Modesto”. Additional flow points can be added as information becomes available. Figure 5.12-5 is a snapshot of these sections of logic.

	A	B	C	D	BZ	CA	CB	CC	CD	CE	CF	CG	CH	CI	CJ	CK	CL	CM	CN	CO	CP
1			1																		
2	Unit Title		2					MW	kWh/AF	AF	AF	AF	MWh	CFS					CFS	CFS	
3	Parameter Title		3		vaporation			DP PH Cap	DP PH Eff	Total DP R	DP Power	DP Spill /	Don Pedro Er	La Grange Release					TR abv Mc	TR blw	Dry Creek
4																					
5	Acre-foot to CFS conversion																				
6	divide by:	1.983471																			
7																					
8																					
9																					
10																					
11																					
12																					
13	39-year Ave or Max							39-yr Ave	191	392	1,652,399	1,488,570	163,829	607,705							
14	Min							Max	198	440	154,471	10,711	143,760	4,710							
15								Min	127	258	410	410	0	106							
16								Don Pedro Power Operations													
17	Month							Per Ave	Per Min	(C 1.20)	Total	Thru	Don								
18	Index	Date	Day	Days				DPStor	DPStor	308,960	DP	PH (cfs)	Spill/	Pedro							
19								(for Eff)	(for Cap)	Capability	Efficiency	Release	5,400	Bypass	Energy						
20	1970.10	10/1/1970	T	31				AF	AF	MW	kWh/AF	AF	AF	AF	MWh						
21	1970.10	10/2/1970	F	31				1,668,834	1,666,767	195	408	4,629	4,629	0	1,888						
22	1970.10	10/3/1970	S	31				1,665,667	1,664,567	195	408	2,958	2,958	0	1,205						
23	1970.10	10/4/1970	S	31				1,663,643	1,662,719	195	407	2,781	2,781	0	1,133						
24	1970.10	10/5/1970	M	31				1,661,305	1,659,892	195	407	3,926	3,926	0	1,598						
25	1970.10	10/6/1970	T	31				1,658,319	1,656,745	195	407	3,155	3,155	0	1,284						
								1,655,432	1,654,119	195	407	3,428	3,428	0	1,394						
								River Flows													
								La Grange	Waterford	Hickman	Santa Fe	Modesto	Modesto	Mouth							
								RM 51.8	RM 42.0	RM 31.0	RM 21.6	RM 16.2	RM	RM 0.0							
								CFS	CFS	CFS	CFS	CFS	CFS	CFS							
								397					496	526							
								397					496	526							
								397					496	526							
								397					496	526							
								397					497	527							
								397					497	527							

Figure 5.12-5. Don Pedro Project Generation and River Flows.

5.12.6 Don Pedro Inflow Components

This section of logic (Figure 5.12-6) assembles the Don Pedro Reservoir inflow components from other Model component worksheets.

	A	B	C	D	CT	CU	CV	CW	CX	CY	CZ	DA	DB	DC	DD
1				1											
2	Unit Title			2		AF	CFS	AF	CFS	AF	CFS	AF	CFS	AF	CFS
3	Parameter Title			3		DP Inflow	DP Inflow	DP Inflow	DP Inflow	DP Inflow	DP Inflow	Unreg Infl	Unreg Infl	DP Inflow	DP Inflow
4															
5	Acre-foot to CFS conversion														
6	divide by :	1.983471													
7						Read		Read		Read		Read		Read by	
8						from		from		from		from		Model	
9						SFHetchHetchy		SFLloyd		SFEleanor		Hydrology			
10						Incl									
11						Return of									
12						Moc Hatch									
13															
14															
15															
16															
17	Month														
18	Index	Date	Day	Days											
19															
20	1970.10	10/1/1970	T	31		179	90	443	223	20	10	-2	-1	639	322
21	1970.10	10/2/1970	F	31		179	90	443	223	20	10	258	130	899	453
22	1970.10	10/3/1970	S	31		179	90	443	223	20	10	433	218	1,074	541
23	1970.10	10/4/1970	S	31		179	90	443	223	20	10	599	302	1,240	625
24	1970.10	10/5/1970	M	31		179	90	443	223	20	10	-492	-248	149	75
25	1970.10	10/6/1970	T	31		179	90	443	223	20	10	302	152	943	475

Figure 5.12-6. Don Pedro Reservoir Inflow Components.

5.13 SFHetchHetchy Worksheet

This Model component worksheet (SFHetchHetchy) simulates the operation of Hetch Hetchy Reservoir. Several sections of logic provide a systematic operation of the reservoir based on inflow and forecasted hydrology and water demands. As described earlier, the Model will direct releases from Hetch Hetchy Reservoir under a “hold-unless-need-to-release” protocol, except as conditioned by minimum release requirements, diversions, preferred/maximum storage, and snowmelt management releases. The several sections of logic are illustrated and discussed below.

5.13.1 Hetch Hetchy Release Demands / Reservoir Evaporation / Initial Storage Computation and Encroachment Release

This section (Figure 5.13-1) of logic assembles the underlying water demands placed for Hetch Hetchy Reservoir releases. Reservoir inflow is derived from worksheet Hydrology and is the unimpaired flow entering the reservoir. The initial releases are comprised of the minimum flow requirement below Hetch Hetchy Reservoir (from the worksheet CCSF) and represent requirements prior to consideration of Canyon Tunnel flows, Mountain Tunnel flows that consist of diversions for the SJPL (from the worksheet CCSF), Moccasin Fish Hatchery releases and diversions by Groveland CSD from Mountain Tunnel.

This section also performs an initial check of reservoir storage assuming the previously described minimum releases for the river and Mountain Tunnel. A daily mass balance is performed: *change in reservoir storage = inflow, minus outflow (releases), minus reservoir*

losses. The prior day's reservoir evaporation is included in the calculation. If the computation produces resulting Hetch Hetchy Reservoir storage in excess (encroachment) of the preferred storage target, the encroachment is computed. Every 7th day the model checks for an encroachment, and if it exists a check release is computed. For the preferred reservoir storage target encroachment it is assumed that a constant supplemental release (in excess of minimum releases) will be initiated at a rate equal to the encroachment divided equally over the next 7 days. This protocol repeats itself every 7th day, reestablishing the level of check release each time. The end result of this procedure will allow encroachment of storage space above the preferred storage target and not require unrealistic hard releases of water to exactly conform to the target.

5.13.2 Supplemental Releases and Final Reservoir and Release Computation

This section (Figure 5.13-2) of logic performs the final computation of reservoir storage and releases. Incorporated into the logic is inclusion of user specified supplemental releases (from WaterBankRel or SFWaterBank worksheets) and snowmelt management releases (described later). Reservoir losses are computed in accordance with procedures of the Fourth Agreement.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	
1				1	Hetch Hetchy Reservoir Model																		
2	Unit Title				2	CFS	AF		CFS	AF	CFS	AF	CFS	AF	AF								
3	Parameter Title				3	Hetch Het Hetch Het		SJPL + Mo		SJPL + Mo	SJPL	SJPL	HH Req St	HH Req St	HH Net Evap								
4																							
5	Acre-foot to CFS conversion					This scenario									Base			Difference from Base					
6	divide by : 1.983471					Check Sums		Sum AF	39-ave	Other Sums			Sum AF	39-ave	Sum AF	39-ave	Sum AF	39-ave	Sum AF				
7						Inflow	29,761,289	763,110	Supplmtl			0	Inflow	763,110	Supplmtl	0	Inflow	0	Supplmtl	0			
8						Evap	149,655	3,837					Evap	3,837			Evap	0					
9						SJPL+	9,922,420	254,421					SJPL+	254,421			SJPL+	0					
10						Non-SJPL	19,655,587	503,989					Non-SJPL	503,989			Non-SJPL	0					
11						Net	33,627																
12						Chng Stor	33,627																
13	39-year Ave					763,110		254,421		231,238				3,837									
14						32 Moc Hatch + Groveland (CFS)																	
15						Inflow		Initial Releases						Evap/loss		Initial Storage Computation and Encroachment Release							
16						HH	HH	SJPL		SJPL	w/o 64		w/o 64	Net Res	Initial	Target	Hard	Spread					
17	Month				Reservoir	Reservoir	+ Moc Hat + Moc Hat		+ Moc Hat + Moc Hat	Req		Req		HH	HH	Limit	Initial	Encroach	Encroach	7th Day	Spread		
18	Index	Date	Day	Days	Inflow	Inflow	Grove		Grove	Blw HH		Blw HH		Storage	Storage	Storage	Encroach	7th Day	over 7	Enc over 7	7-day		
19					CFS	AF	CFS		AF	CFS		AF		Evap/Loss	Storage	Storage	AF	AF	AF	AF	CFS	Count	
20	1970.10	10/1/1970	T	31	79	157		341	677	309	614	60	119	11	249,349	359,381	360,360	0	0	0	0		
21	1970.10	10/2/1970	F	31	-82	-163		341	677	309	614	60	119	11	248,379	358,401	360,360	0	0	0	0		
22	1970.10	10/3/1970	S	31	25	50		341	677	309	614	60	119	11	247,622	357,422	360,360	0	0	0	0		
23	1970.10	10/4/1970	S	31	110	218		341	677	309	614	60	119	11	247,032	356,443	360,360	0	0	0	0		
24	1970.10	10/5/1970	M	31	-38	-75		341	677	309	614	60	119	11	246,150	355,463	360,360	0	0	0	0		
25	1970.10	10/6/1970	T	31	9	18		341	677	309	614	60	119	11	245,360	354,484	360,360	0	0	0	0		

Figure 5.13-1. Reservoir Evaporation/Initial Storage Computation and Encroachment Release.

	A	B	C	D	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG
1			1												
2	Unit Title		2		AF	CFS	AF	AF							CFS
3	Parameter Title		3		HH Supple	HH Releas	HH Releas	HH Storag							Total HH R
4															
5	Acre-foot to CFS conversion														
6	divide by :	1.983471													
7															
8															
9															
10															
11															
12															
13			39-year Ave					503,989							
14															
15					Final Release and Storage										
16					Supplmtl	Supplmtl	HH	HH	HH	HH	Hetch Hetchy Reservoir Loss Calculation				HH
17	Month				Release	Release	Release	Release	Storage	Storage	Area	Factor	CFS	AF	Total
18	Index	Date	Day	Days	Release	Release	abv Mnt	abv Mnt	Storage	Change					Release
19					CFS	AF	CFS	AF	250,000	AF					CFS
20	1970.10	10/1/1970	T	31	0	0	60	119	249,349	-651	1,722	0.003253	5.6	11.1	401
21	1970.10	10/2/1970	F	31	0	0	60	119	248,379	-970	1,721	0.003253	5.6	11.1	401
22	1970.10	10/3/1970	S	31	0	0	60	119	247,622	-758	1,718	0.003253	5.6	11.1	401
23	1970.10	10/4/1970	S	31	0	0	60	119	247,032	-589	1,716	0.003253	5.6	11.1	401
24	1970.10	10/5/1970	M	31	0	0	60	119	246,150	-883	1,714	0.003253	5.6	11.1	401
25	1970.10	10/6/1970	T	31	0	0	60	119	245,360	-789	1,711	0.003253	5.6	11.0	401

Figure 5.13-2. Supplemental Release, Reservoir Storage and Release.

5.13.3 Snow-melt Management

A second check release is made during the February through June period for management of anticipated snowmelt runoff. On the first day of each of these months a forecast is made of anticipated runoff into the reservoir and minimum releases and losses from the reservoir, from the date of forecast through the end of June (assumed target of reservoir filling). These forecasts (Figure 5.13-3) determine the volume of water (if any) that will require release in excess of minimum releases and losses and storage gain by the end of June.

Pre-knowledge is used for anticipated runoff, minimum releases and losses. The user defines the percentage of volume (of the total volume for the period) to be additionally released during each month. For February through April, 10 percent of the additional release volume is advised for release, and may be additionally capped. This approach tends to hold Hetch Hetchy Reservoir releases for later release during May. The snowmelt check release is evenly distributed across the days of the month and can be capped in terms of rate (cfs) or minimum volume of the reservoir to which it can be drawn during the month. The particular release made in a day is the greater of the two check releases or the minimum release. At no time is the maximum capacity of the reservoir allowed to be exceeded, and if necessary a release, regardless of magnitude, will be made by the model to not exceed maximum storage capacity.

	A	B	C	D	AI	AJ	AK	AL	AM	AN	AO	AP	AQ	AR	AS	AT	AU	AV	AW	AX	AY	AZ	BA	BB	BC	BD	BE	BF	BG	BH
1			1																											
2	Unit Title		2																											
3	Parameter Title		3																											
4																														
5	Acre-foot to CFS conversion																													
6	divide by:		1.983471																											
7																														
8																														
9																														
10																														
11																														
12																														
13																														
14																														
15																														
16																														
17	Month																													
18	Index																													
19	Date																													
20	1970.10	10/1/1970	T	31																										
21	1970.10	10/2/1970	F	31																										
22	1970.10	10/3/1970	S	31																										
23	1970.10	10/4/1970	S	31																										
24	1970.10	10/5/1970	M	31																										
25	1970.10	10/6/1970	T	31																										

	A	B	C	D	BI	BJ	BK	BL	BM	BN	BO	BP	BQ	BR	BS	BT	BU	BV	BW	BX	BY	BZ	CA	CB	CC									
1				1																														
2	Unit Title				CFS																				AF									
3	Parameter Title				HH Target																				HH Target									
4																																		
5	Acre-foot to CFS conversion																																	
6	divide by : 1.983471																																	
7																																		
8																																		
9																																		
10																																		
11																																		
12																																		
13	39-year Ave																Max Rel		Max Rel		Max Rel													
												Tgt (CFS)		Tgt (CFS)		Tgt (CFS)																		
												100		100,000		100		100,000		Max														
14					% May Release of May-June Excess:														% Jun Release of June Excess:															
15					May Snow-melt Release Routine												June Snow-melt Release Routine																	
16					May												June																	
17	Month				1-May	1-May	MJune	MJune	MJune	MJune	May	Max Stor					1-Jun	1-Jun	June	June	June	June	Max Stor			Target	Target							
18	Index				AJ Fcst	MJune Fcs	SJPL+MRiv	HH Avail	Excess	SMF	Draw	CFS					June UF	June Fcst	SJPL+MRiv	HH Avail	Excess	SM Rel	Draw	CFS	Release	SM	SM							
19				Day Days	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	CFS		CFS					AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	CFS	CFS		CFS	Release	AF							
20	1970.10	10/1/1970	T	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							
21	1970.10	10/2/1970	F	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							
22	1970.10	10/3/1970	S	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							
23	1970.10	10/4/1970	S	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							
24	1970.10	10/5/1970	M	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							
25	1970.10	10/6/1970	T	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							

Figure 5.13-3. Snow-melt Management.

5.14 SFLloyd Worksheet

This Model component worksheet (SFLloyd) simulates the operation of Lake Lloyd. Several sections of logic provide a systematic operation of the reservoir based on inflow and forecasted hydrology and water demands. The Model will direct releases from Lake Lloyd under a “hold-unless-need-to-release” protocol, except as conditioned by minimum release requirements, diversions, preferred/maximum storage, snowmelt management releases and target releases for Holm Powerhouse. The several sections of logic are illustrated and discussed below.

5.14.1 Lake Lloyd Release Demands, Initial Storage Computation and Encroachment Release

This section of logic (Figure 5.14-1) assembles the underlying water demands placed for Lake Lloyd releases. Reservoir inflow is derived from the Hydrology worksheet and is the unimpaired flow entering the reservoir. The initial releases are comprised of the minimum flow requirement below Lake Lloyd (from worksheet CCSF) and target releases for Holm Powerhouse (from worksheet CCSF).

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	
1			1		Lake Lloyd Model																	
2	Unit Title		2		CFS	AF	CFS	AF		AF	CFS	AF		AF		AF	AF					
3	Parameter Title		3		Lake Lloyd	Lake Lloyd	Min Holm	T: Min Holm		Suppleme	Lloyd Req	Lloyd Req		Lloyd Net	Evap		Lloyd Targe	Lloyd Limi				
4																						
5	Acre-foot to CFS conversion				This scenario																	
6	divide by :	1.983471			Base																	
7					Difference from Base																	
8																						
9																						
10																						
11																						
12																						
13																						
14																						
15																						
16																						
17	Month																					
18	Index	Date	Day	Days																		
19																						
20	1970.10	10/1/1970	T	31	56	111		0	0		0	5	10		10	200,091	248,000	273,300	0	0	0	0
21	1970.10	10/2/1970	F	31	5	10		0	0		0	5	10		10	200,080	248,000	273,300	0	0	0	0
22	1970.10	10/3/1970	S	31	15	30		0	0		0	5	10		10	200,090	248,000	273,300	0	0	0	0
23	1970.10	10/4/1970	S	31	-399	-791		0	0		0	5	10		10	199,278	248,000	273,300	0	0	0	0
24	1970.10	10/5/1970	M	31	322	638		0	0		0	5	10		10	199,896	248,000	273,300	0	0	0	0
25	1970.10	10/6/1970	T	31	-48	-94		0	0		0	5	10		10	199,781	248,000	273,300	0	0	0	0

Figure 5.14-1. Reservoir Evaporation/Initial Storage Computation and Encroachment Release.

This section also performs an initial check of reservoir storage assuming the previously described minimum releases for the river and Holm Powerhouse. A daily mass balance is performed: *change in reservoir storage = inflow, minus outflow (releases), minus reservoir losses*. The prior day's reservoir evaporation is included in the calculation. If the computation produces resulting Lake Lloyd storage in excess (encroachment) of the preferred storage target, the encroachment is computed. Every 7th day the model checks for an encroachment, and if it exists a check release is computed. It is assumed that a constant supplemental release (in excess of minimum releases) will be initiated at a rate equal to the encroachment divided equally over the next 7 days. This protocol repeats itself every 7th day, reestablishing the level of check release each time. The end result of this procedure will allow encroachment of storage space above the preferred storage target and not require unrealistic hard releases of water to exactly conform to the target. User specified supplemental releases are reported in this section but are not incorporated into the worksheet's logic until later.

5.14.2 Supplemental Releases, Lake Eleanor Transfers and Final Reservoir and Release Computation

This section of logic (Figure 5.14-2) performs the final computation of reservoir storage and releases, including consideration of snowmelt management releases (described later) and transfers from Lake Eleanor.

Both the initial check release for preferred storage encroachment and the snowmelt check release are computed and advised for reservoir operations. If supplemental releases above minimum releases are computed the Model routes the additional release through Holm Powerhouse up to its available capacity. The remainder of the supplemental release is routed to the stream below Lake Lloyd. A comparison is made between "Lloyd-only" use of Holm Powerhouse capacity and maximum capacity for passage to the Lake Eleanor model component.

The operation goal linkage between Lake Lloyd and Lake Eleanor assumes that Lake Eleanor will transfer water from its watershed to Lake Lloyd for the purpose of enhancing power generation at Holm Powerhouse. Thus, any available capacity at Holm Powerhouse after the

Lloyd-only operation is assumed available and desired for use of a Lake Eleanor transfer. If water is transferred from Lake Eleanor the Model assumes the water to be directly routed to Holm Powerhouse which then becomes additional release from Lake Lloyd.

Also incorporated into the logic is inclusion of user specified supplemental releases (from the WaterBankRel or SFWaterBank worksheets). Supplemental releases are added to any other release established for Lake Lloyd. Reservoir losses are compute in accordance with procedures of the Fourth Agreement.

	A	B	C	D	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	AH	AI	AJ	AK	AL	AM	AN	AO	AP	AQ	AR
1			1																							
2	Unit Title		2																							
3	Parameter Title		3																							
4																										
5	Acre-foot to CFS conversion																									
6	divide by :																									
7																										
8																										
9																										
10																										
11																										
12																										
13																										
14																										
15																										
16																										
17	Month																									
18	Index	Date	Day	Days	Holm Capacity for Elnr CFS	Holm Capacity for Elnr AF	Lloyd-only Rel w/o Suppl Rel CFS	Lloyd-only Rel w/o Suppl Rel AF	Revised Routed Holm CFS	Revised Routed Holm AF	Holm Prior to Tun Infl CFS	Holm Prior to Tun Infl AF	Stream w/ Suppl Release CFS	Stream w/ Suppl Release AF	Eleanor to Holm CFS	Eleanor to Holm AF	Final Holm Total CFS	Final Holm Total AF	Lloyd Total Release CFS	Lloyd Total Release AF	Lake Lloyd Storage 200,000	Lloyd Storage Change AF	Lake Lloyd Loss Calculation			
19																							Area	Factor	CFS	AF
20	1970.10	10/1/1970	T	31	950	1,884	5	10	0	0	0	0	5	10	218	433	218	433	223	443	200,091	91	1,607	0.003253	5.2	10.4
21	1970.10	10/2/1970	F	31	950	1,884	5	10	0	0	0	0	5	10	218	433	218	433	223	443	200,080	-11	1,607	0.003253	5.2	10.4
22	1970.10	10/3/1970	S	31	950	1,884	5	10	0	0	0	0	5	10	218	433	218	433	223	443	200,090	10	1,607	0.003253	5.2	10.4
23	1970.10	10/4/1970	S	31	950	1,884	5	10	0	0	0	0	5	10	218	433	218	433	223	443	199,278	-811	1,607	0.003253	5.2	10.4
24	1970.10	10/5/1970	M	31	950	1,884	5	10	0	0	0	0	5	10	218	433	218	433	223	443	199,896	617	1,605	0.003253	5.2	10.4
25	1970.10	10/6/1970	T	31	950	1,884	5	10	0	0	0	0	5	10	218	433	218	433	223	443	199,781	-115	1,607	0.003253	5.2	10.4

Figure 5.14-2. Supplemental Releases, Lake Eleanor Transfers and Final Reservoir Operation.

5.14.3 Snow-melt Management

A second check release is made during the February through June period for management of anticipated snowmelt runoff. On the first day of each of these months a forecast is made of anticipated runoff into the reservoir and minimum releases and losses from the reservoir, from the date of forecast through the end of June (assumed target of reservoir filling). These forecasts (Figure 5.14-3) determine the volume of water (if any) that will require release in excess of minimum releases and losses and storage gain by the end of June. Pre-knowledge is used for anticipated runoff, minimum releases and losses. The user defines the percentage of volume (of the total volume for the period) to be additionally released during each month. For February through May, a varying percentage of the additional release volume is advised for release, and is capped in rate as a means to confine releases within the capacity of Holm Powerhouse. The snowmelt check release is evenly distributed across the days of the month. The release can also be capped in terms of minimum volume of the reservoir to which it can be drawn during the month.

[illegible]

5.15 SFEleanor Worksheet

5.15.1 Lake Eleanor Release Demands, Initial Storage Computation and Encroachment Release

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day's reservoir evaporation is included in the calculation. If the computation produces resulting Lake Eleanor storage in excess (encroachment) of the preferred storage target, the encroachment is computed. Every 7th day the model checks for an encroachment, and if it exists a check release is computed. For the preferred reservoir storage target encroachment it is assumed that a constant supplemental release (in excess of minimum releases) will be initiated at a rate equal to the encroachment divided equally over the next 7 days. This protocol repeats itself every 7th day, reestablishing the level of check release each time. The end result of this procedure will allow encroachment of storage space above the preferred storage target and not require unrealistic hard releases of water to exactly conform to the target.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V								
1				1	Lake Eleanor Model																									
2	Unit Title			2	CFS		AF				CFS		AF				AF		AF											
3	Parameter Title			3	Lake Eleanor Inflow				Eleanor Rv Eleanor Req Stream Rel				Eleanor Tr Eleanor Limit Storage																	
4																														
5	Acre-foot to CFS conversion				This scenario						Base						Difference from Base													
6	divide by: 1.983471				Check Sums		Sum AF		39-ave		Other Sums		39-yr Ave		39-ave		39-yr Ave		39-ave		39-yr Ave									
7					Inflow		7,276,607		186,580		Tunnel		81,956		Inflow		186,580		Tunnel		81,956		Inflow		0		Tunnel		0	
8					Evap		72,708		1,864						Evap		1,864						Evap		0					
9					Tun Out		3,196,266		81,956						Tun Out		81,956						Tun Out		0					
10					Stream		4,008,460		102,781						Stream		102,781						Stream		0					
11					Net		-826																							
12					Chng Stor		-826																							
13																														
14	39-year Ave				186,580								9,087								1,864									
15					Inflow						Initial Release				Evap/loss				Initial Storage and Encroachment Release											
16					Lake	Lake					Stream	Stream			Initial	Eleanor	Hard			Spread	Spread									
17	Month	Date	Day	Days	Eleanor	Eleanor					Req	Req			Net Res	Target	Limit			Initial	Encroach	Encroach	Encroach	7th Day	7th Day					
18	Index				Inflow	Inflow					BI	Eleanor	BI	Eleanor	Storage	Storage	Storage			Encroach	7th Day	over 7	Encover 7	7th Day	7-day					
19					CFS	AF					CFS	AF			Evap/Loss	AF	AF			AF	AF	AF	AF	CFS	Count					
20	1970.10	10/1/1970	T	31	25	50					10	20			6	18,030	15,000	27,100			3,030	3,030	433	218						
21	1970.10	10/2/1970	F	31	2	4					10	20			6	17,576	15,000	27,100			2,576	3,030	433	218						
22	1970.10	10/3/1970	S	31	7	14					10	20			6	17,131	15,000	27,100			2,131	3,030	433	218						
23	1970.10	10/4/1970	S	31	-179	-355					10	20			6	16,317	15,000	27,100			1,317	3,030	433	218						
24	1970.10	10/5/1970	M	31	144	287					10	20			6	16,145	15,000	27,100			1,145	3,030	433	218						
25	1970.10	10/6/1970	T	31	-21	-42					10	20			6	15,644	15,000	27,100			644	3,030	433	218						

Figure 5.15-1. Reservoir Evaporation/Initial Storage Computation and Encroachment Release.

5.15.2 Lake Eleanor Transfers and Final Reservoir and Release Computation

This section of logic (Figure 5.15-2) performs the final computation of reservoir storage and releases, including consideration of snowmelt management releases (described later) and transfers from Lake Eleanor to Lake Lloyd.

Both the initial check release for preferred storage encroachment and the snowmelt check release are computed and advised for reservoir operations. If excess releases above minimum releases are computed the Model routes the additional release through the tunnel up to the limit of its available capacity or the capacity available at Holm Powerhouse. The remainder of the supplemental release is routed to the stream below Lake Eleanor. The Lake Eleanor operation protocol will transfer water that would otherwise be released in excess of minimum flow requirements (largely dependent upon the preferred target storage and snowmelt releases) but it will not allow water to be “pulled” from Lake Eleanor to Lake Lloyd.

The operation goal linkage between Lake Lloyd and Lake Eleanor assumes that Lake Eleanor will transfer water from its watershed to Lake Lloyd for the purpose of enhancing power generation at Holm Powerhouse. Thus, any available capacity at Holm Powerhouse after the Lloyd-only operation is assumed available and desired for use of a Lake Eleanor transfer. If water is transferred from Lake Eleanor the model assumes the water to be directly routed to Holm Powerhouse which then becomes additional release from Lake Lloyd. Reservoir losses are computed in accordance with procedures of the Fourth Agreement.

	A	B	C	D	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	AH	AI	AJ	AK	AL	AM	AN	AO	AP	AQ	AR
1			1																							
2	Unit Title		2																							
3	Parameter Title		3																							
4																										
5	Acre-foot to CFS conversion																									
6	divide by :		1.983471																							
7																										
8																										
9																										
10																										
11																										
12																										
13																										
14																										
15																										
16																										
17	Month	Date	Day	Days																						
18	Index																									
19																										
20	1970.10	10/1/1970	T	31	228	453	218	433	218	433	10	20	950	1,884	400	793	400	793	228	453	17,591	-409	896	0.003253	2.9	5.8
21	1970.10	10/2/1970	F	31	228	453	218	433	218	433	10	20	950	1,884	400	793	400	793	228	453	17,137	-454	893	0.003253	2.9	5.8
22	1970.10	10/3/1970	S	31	228	453	218	433	218	433	10	20	950	1,884	400	793	400	793	228	453	16,692	-445	890	0.003253	2.9	5.7
23	1970.10	10/4/1970	S	31	228	453	218	433	218	433	10	20	950	1,884	400	793	400	793	228	453	15,878	-814	885	0.003253	2.9	5.7
24	1970.10	10/5/1970	M	31	228	453	218	433	218	433	10	20	950	1,884	400	793	400	793	228	453	15,707	-172	876	0.003253	2.8	5.7
25	1970.10	10/6/1970	T	31	228	453	218	433	218	433	10	20	950	1,884	400	793	400	793	228	453	15,206	-501	874	0.003253	2.8	5.6

Figure 5.15-2. Lake Eleanor Transfers and Final Reservoir Operation.

5.15.3 Snow-melt Management

A second check release is made during the February through June period for management of anticipated snowmelt runoff. On the first day of each of these months a forecast is made of anticipated runoff into the reservoir and minimum releases and losses from the reservoir, from the date of forecast through the end of June (assumed target of reservoir filling). These forecasts (Figure 5.15-3) determine the volume of water (if any) that will require release in excess of minimum releases and losses and storage gain by the end of June. Pre-knowledge is used for anticipated runoff, minimum releases and losses. The user defines the percentage of volume (of the total volume for the period) to be additionally released during each month. For February through May, a varying percentage of the additional release volume is advised for release. The snowmelt check release is evenly distributed across the days of the month. The release can also be capped in terms of minimum volume of the reservoir to which it can be drawn during the month.

	A	B	C	D	AS	AT	AU	AV	AW	AX	AY	AZ	BA	BB	BC	BD	BE	BF	BG	BH	BI	BJ	BK	BL	BM	BN	BO	BP	BQ	BR
1			1																											
2			Unit Title	2																										
3			Parameter Title	3																										
4																														
5			Acre-foot to CFS conversion																											
6			divide by:	1.983471																										
7																														
8																														
9																														
10																														
11																														
12																														
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21																														
22																														
23																														
24																														
25																														

	A	B	C	D	BS	BT	BU	BV	BW	BX	BY	BZ	CA	CB	CC	CD	CE	CF	CG	CH	CI	CJ	CK	CL	CM
1			1																						
2			Unit Title	2																					
3			Parameter Title	3																					
4																									
5			Acre-foot to CFS conversion																						
6			divide by:	1.983471																					
7																									
8																									
9																									
10																									
11																									
12																									
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22																									
23																									
24																									
25																									

Figure 5.15-3. Snow-melt Management.

5.16 SFWaterBank Worksheet

This worksheet (SFWaterBank) provides for entry of daily supplemental releases from the CCSF System. The worksheet is comparable to worksheet WaterBankRel except that this worksheet provides alternative methods of identifying supplemental releases (UI 3.10 = 0). Employing this option, the user can identify year type table-based supplemental flow, without or without addition of the pre-processed Test Case supplemental release.

Without any other manual intervention the Model will direct releases from the CCSF System under a “hold-unless-need-to-release” protocol. Additional releases greater than provided by the default protocol may be needed. An example of such a need is during periods when CCSF System operations would otherwise deplete the Water Bank Account to a point of a “negative” balance.

The manual adjustment to releases from the CCSF System is provided to allow the user to “pull” additional water from the CCSF System as supplemental inflow to Don Pedro Reservoir. An entry of supplemental release is established that will first pull water from Lake Lloyd so that water supply is preserved in the Hetch Hetchy Reservoir system for diversion to the SJPL. At a point when such supplemental releases strain Lake Lloyd storage, the supplemental releases are

directed to Hetch Hetchy Reservoir. The supplemental release is directed from a reservoir at a point in logic after the default protocol releases occur. Thus, the release occurs in addition to what operation is already occurring by default. Such a release can affect the following day's default operation or previous periods' operations, thus results require review to determine if the user's desired result occurs.

5.16.1 CCSF Water Bank Account Balance Accounting, CCSF La Grange Flow Responsibility and Test Case Supplemental Releases

Figure 5.16-1 is a snapshot of the worksheet. The worksheet provides the daily accounting of the Water Bank Account Balance for the Model. Information ported from other worksheets of the Model into this worksheet is Don Pedro Reservoir inflow (Column E) and the unimpaired flow at La Grange (Column F). These data and the protocols associated with Fourth Agreement Water Bank Account Balance accounting (Columns G through Column O) derive the daily credit or debit of CCSF and then the daily balance of the Water Bank Account (Column M).

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X
1		1		San Francisco Water Bank Account Credit Computation															SF Water Bank Release - Base				
2	Unit Title	2		CFS	CFS	CFS	CFS	CFS		AF		AF							AF				
3	Parameter Title	3		DP Inflow La Grange District Ra Districts' ESF Credit/Debit															SF Water Bank Balan Max Water Bank Capacity				
4																			Water Bank Release				
5	Acre-foot to CFS conversion			From	From														Advice				
6	divide by:	1.983471		Don Pedro Hydrology																			
7																							
8																							
9																							
10																							
11																							
12																							
13																							
14																							
15																							
16																							
17	Month	Date	Day	Days	DP Inflow	La Grange	Fourth	Daily	SF	SF C/D	SF Gross	SF WB	SF Net	SF Share	SF Max	WB							
18	Index				CFS	UF	Agree	Districts'	Credit/	w/	WB	Evap	WB	RFlood	Balance	Neg Flag							
19					CFS	CFS	Check	Entitle	Debit	Credit Adj	Balance	Losses	Balance	DP	AF	AF							
20	1970.10	10/1/1970	T	31	322	159	2,416	159	163	324	570,324	48	570,000	0	570,000	0	0	0					
21	1970.10	10/2/1970	F	31	453	55	2,416	55	398	790	570,790	48	570,000	0	570,000	0	0	0					
22	1970.10	10/3/1970	S	31	541	265	2,416	265	276	548	570,548	48	570,000	0	570,000	0	0	0					
23	1970.10	10/4/1970	S	31	625	-166	2,416	-166	791	1,569	571,569	48	570,000	0	570,000	0	0	0					
24	1970.10	10/5/1970	M	31	75	180	2,416	180	-105	-208	569,792	48	569,744	0	570,000	0	0	0					
25	1970.10	10/6/1970	T	31	475	92	2,416	92	383	760	570,504	48	570,000	0	570,000	0	0	0					

Figure 5.16-1. CCSF Water Bank Balance Accounting.

For purposes of the FERC investigation, the protocols of Fourth Agreement Water Bank Accounting have been amended to incorporate a hypothetical implementation of “shared responsibility” for incremental increases in FERC-required flows for the Tuolumne River.³ If running the scenario with shared responsibility has been selected (worksheet UserInput Switch UI 1.31 = 1), the incremental increase in FERC-required flows is determined by the daily difference between the current 1995 FERC Settlement requirements and scenario-required minimum flows. This computation occurs in worksheet LaGrangeSchedule with information regarding the scenario-required flows directed through worksheet UserInput. Approximately fifty-two percent (51.7121%) of the incremental difference between the flow schedules is assigned as CCSF's responsibility and shows in Column Q as a “debit”. This debit then enters Fourth Agreement Water Bank Accounting at Column J, and subsequently contributes to the determination of the daily Water Bank Account Balance (Column M).

³ The “shared responsibility” assumption is presented for the purpose of evaluating alternative operations. The assumption shall not be used as evidence in any proceeding relating to and shall not act as precedence for any allocation of Tuolumne River water between CCSF and the Districts for any purpose under the Fourth Agreement.

Water Bank Account Balances which are less than zero (“negative”) are highlighted, and the minimum balance, whether negative or positive, is reported in Cell M14. By default, the base supplemental releases to maintain a positive Water Bank Account Balance at or above zero have been entered into Column T (WB Supplemental Release). An alternative time series can be used. The Model will first direct the supplemental release to Lake Lloyd, and continue releases until storage at Lake Lloyd is drawn to a specified 45,000 acre-feet minimum level (shown in Cell Q10 and entered at worksheet CCSF Switch 3.00). Subsequent supplemental releases will be drawn from Hetch Hetchy Reservoir any time storage is less than the Lake Lloyd minimum.

5.16.2 User Specified Table of Supplemental Releases and Reservoir Status Computation

Figure 5.16-2 illustrates the section of logic that incorporates a user Specified table of supplemental releases (UI 3.40) into the Model. A daily time series (Column Y) of supplemental releases is developed from the user specified table in worksheet UserInput. By selection, the user identifies whether or not the year type table-based supplemental release is added the preprocessed Test Case supplemental releases (Column T previously described). The Model then uses the selected supplemental release in its computation of operations.

	A	B	C	D	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	AH	AI	
1				1	User-defined SF Upstream Supplemental Release											
2	Unit Title				2	AF										
3	Parameter Title				3	Total SF Suppl Release										
4																
5	Acre-foot to CFS conversion															
6	divide by :				1.983471	(UI 3.10) 1 No, this method is not being used										
7	2,704,000 2,875,708 2,875,708 0															
8	Add Base															
9	Supp															
10	1 N/A															
11	(0) no (UI 3.30)															
12	(1) yes															
13	Supplemental Table Entry															
14																
15																
16																
17	Month				Supp	Supp	1st Call	2nd Call	Sum:							
18	Index	Date	Day	Days	Table	Table	To	To	171,708	171,708	0					
19					Release	Only, or	Lloyd	HH	Lloyd	Lloyd	HH	Lloyd	HH	DP		
					Only	Table +	Release	Release	Total	Release	Release	Storage	Storage	Storage		
					AF	Existing	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF		
20	1970.10	10/1/1970	T	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200,091	249,349	1,666,767		
21	1970.10	10/2/1970	F	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200,080	248,379	1,664,567		
22	1970.10	10/3/1970	S	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200,090	247,622	1,662,719		
23	1970.10	10/4/1970	S	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	199,278	247,032	1,659,892		
24	1970.10	10/5/1970	M	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	199,896	246,150	1,656,745		
25	1970.10	10/6/1970	T	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	199,781	245,360	1,654,119		

Figure 5.16-2. CCSF Supplemental Release.

The result of entering the supplemental release will cause a recalculation of the entire Model with results refreshed in the worksheet. Lake Lloyd, Hetch Hetchy Reservoir and Don Pedro Reservoir storage is ported from other worksheets to provide the status of their storage as supplemental releases are entered.

Warnings and advice are provided in the worksheet when several conditions occur. The snapshots below illustrate the occurrence of these conditions. In this first example (Figure 5.16-3) a warning has been provided that a reservoir has likely been depleted by the current operation assumptions. In this particular example, Tuolumne River minimum flows were increased with responsibility shared with CCSF, and a set of supplemental releases were established. In this iteration of results it is discovered in Column X (Hetch Hetchy Reservoir storage) an error (reported as “#N/A”) on August 26, 1992 has occurred in the Model.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y
1			1		San Francisco Water Bank Account Balance Computation and Supplemental Release																				
2	Unit Title		2		CFS	CFS	CFS	CFS	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF
3	Parameter Title		3		DP Inflow La Grange Fourth Ag Districts' ESF Credit/ Debit w/ C/SF WB Eva SF Water Bank Balan Max Water Bank Cap Credit Adj ft																				
4					SF Supplemental Release																				
5	Acres-foot to CFS conversion				Advice																				
6	divide by:	1.983471			#N/A																				
7					#N/A																				
8					#N/A																				
9					#N/A																				
10					#N/A																				
11					#N/A																				
12					#N/A																				
13					#N/A																				
14					#N/A																				
15					#N/A																				
16					#N/A																				
17	Month	Date	Day	Days	DP	La Grange	Fourth	Daily	SF	SF	SF	SF	SF	SF	SF	SF	SF	SF	SF	SF	SF	SF	SF	SF	SF
18	Index				Inflow	UF	Agree	Districts'	Credit/	Credit/D	Gross	WB	WB	WB	WB	WB	WB	WB	WB	WB	WB	WB	WB	WB	WB
19					CFS	CFS	CFS	CFS	Debit	w/	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance
20	1992.08	8/24/1992	M	31	205	5	2,416	5	200	396	-122,421	0	-122,421	0	570,000	-396	0	570,000	-396	0	570,000	-396	0	570,000	-396
21	1992.08	8/25/1992	T	31	445	28	2,416	28	417	827	-121,594	0	-121,594	0	570,000	-827	0	570,000	-827	0	570,000	-827	0	570,000	-827
22	1992.08	8/26/1992	W	31	#N/A	201	2,416	201	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
23	1992.08	8/27/1992	T	31	#N/A	104	2,416	104	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A

Note: This screen save is from the worksheet WaterBankRel description. Identical warnings are included in worksheet SFWaterBank.

Figure 5.16-3. Example 1: A Reservoir Empties and the Model Crashes.

By review of the previous day's storage results for Lake Lloyd (Column W), Hetch Hetchy Reservoir (Column X) and Don Pedro Reservoir (Column Y), and the rate of depletion for each of these reservoirs, it is concluded that Hetch Hetchy Reservoir likely drained on August 26 and thus crashed the Model. Although noted, a negative Water Bank Account Balance (Column M) will not cause the Model to crash. To remedy the condition, the user uses worksheet UserInput to revise (lower) SJPL diversions from Hetch Hetchy Reservoir (UI 4.10 and UI 4.20) and retain water in Hetch Hetchy Reservoir for release. If Don Pedro Reservoir storage was the culprit of causing the Model to crash, the user uses worksheet UserInput to revise (lower) MID and TID canal diversions (UI 2.10, UI 2.20 and UI 2.30 to retain water in Don Pedro Reservoir for release. Alternatively, the user could reduce the scenario's designated minimum flow requirement, which would change flow needed from the upstream systems.

In a second example (Figure 5.16-4), a warning has been provided that the Water Bank Account Balance is negative for one or more days of the scenario. In this instance, all Model reservoirs are operating within a viable operation (the Model did not crash due an emptying reservoir); however, the objective to maintain a positive Water Bank Account Balance has been violated. Upon inspection of the results the user can find the first instance of violation and remedy the violation by entry into Column T an amount of release that maintains at least a zero balance in the Water Bank Account Balance, and/or modify the year type table-based supplemental flows in worksheet UserInput. For the first day of violation the reported negative balance (e.g., -3,253 acre-feet) is needed as a supplemental release. The ensuing days of supplemental release are informed by Column P.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y
1					San Francisco Water Bank Account Balance Computation and Supplemental Release																				
2	Unit Title				CFS	CFS	CFS	CFS	CFS	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF
3	Parameter Title				DP Inflow	La Grange	Fourth Ag	Districts'	SF Credit/	SF Credit/Debit w/	C/SF WB Eva	SF Water Bank Balan	Max Water Bank Cap	Credit Adj	fr										
4																									
5	Acre-foot to CFS conversion				From	From																			
6	divide by :	1.983471			DonPedro Hydrology																				
7																									
8																									
9																									
10																									
11																									
12																									
13																									
14																									
15																									
16																									
17	Month	Date	Day	Days	DP Inflow	La Grange	Fourth Ag	Districts'	SF Credit/	SF Credit/Debit w/	C/SF WB Eva	SF Water Bank Balan	Max Water Bank Cap	Credit Adj	fr										
18	Index				CFS	CFS	CFS	CFS	CFS	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF
19																									
7887	1992.04	4/15/1992	W	30	2138	4,322	4,066	4,066	-1,928	-3,824	4,011	0	4,011	0	570,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7888	1992.04	4/16/1992	T	30	1628	3,150	4,066	3,150	-1,521	-3,017	994	0	994	0	570,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7889	1992.04	4/17/1992	F	30	1925	4,267	4,066	4,066	-2,141	-4,247	-3,253	0	-3,253	0	570,000	4,247	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7890	1992.04	4/18/1992	S	30	1980	5,507	4,066	4,066	-2,086	-4,137	-7,390	0	-7,390	0	570,000	4,137	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: This screen save is from the worksheet WaterBankRel description. Identical warnings are included in worksheet SFWaterBank.

Figure 5.16-4. Example 2: Water Bank is Negative.

It is possible that within the remedy of Example 2 the error exemplified by Example 1 may occur as Hetch Hetchy Reservoir may be drained through the efforts of maintaining a positive Water Bank Account Balance. At that point, the procedures of Example 1 will be required and the values already derived for supplemental releases may need to be revisited and possibly changed.

5.17 LaGrangeSchedule Worksheet

This worksheet (LaGrangeSchedule) assembles the designation of the minimum flow requirement for the Tuolumne River. By user specification (UI 1.10) either the current 1995 FERC schedule is selected (UI 1.10 = 0) or the user defined minimum flow requirement is selected (UI 1.10 = 1). If the current 1995 FERC schedule is selected the computation of the schedule is computed in this worksheet (later described).

5.17.1 Minimum Flow Requirement Options

When using current 1995 FERC minimum flow requirements, the user can direct (worksheet Control, switch C 1.60) which shape of releases to assume for pulse flows during April and May. This section of the worksheet (Figure 5.17-1) performs the parsing the monthly flow requirements into daily flow requirements. If using the user specified flow schedule (identified and processed in worksheet UserInput), this section prepares the use of that data for use by the Model. Upon selection of the flow requirement, Column F is used to provide the minimum flow requirement to the rest of the Model. Although not directly linked through user switches, this section of the worksheet illustrates an example of developing an alternative flow requirement for testing. Columns M through Column Q perform a synthesis of an alternative flow requirement as has been suggested by the SWRCB. This particular flow requirement currently serves as the example alternative requirement for this documentation. The specifics of this component of flow requirement (February through June) in combination with the current 1995 FERC minimum flow requirement has been provided to worksheet UserInput for illustration purposes.

Figure 5.17-1. Daily Parsing of Minimum FERC Flow Requirement.

Figure 5.17-2. April-May Daily Parsing of Minimum FERC Flow Requirement.

April through March year, with the interpolation water of the schedules applied to April and May pulse flows.

	A	B	C	D	AM	AN	AO	AP	AQ	AR	AS	AT	AU	AV	AW	AX	AY	AZ	BA	BB	BC	BD	BE	BF	BG	BH	BI	BJ
1				1	Current FERC Requirements																							
2	Unit Title	2			Tuolumne River Flow Interpolation - Year 2011 Revised Distribution													FERC Flow Schedules										
3	Parameter Title	3																										
4																												
5	Acre-foot to CFS conversion																											
6	divide by:	1.983471																										
7																												
8																												
9																												
10																												
11																												
12																												
13																												
14																												
15																												
16																												
17	CYMonth																											
18	Index																											
19	Date																											
20	Day																											
21	Days																											
22																												
23																												
24																												
25																												
26																												
27																												
28																												
29																												
30																												
31																												
32																												
33																												
34																												
35																												

Figure 5.17-3. 1995 FERC Minimum Flow Requirement.

5.17.4 CCSF La Grange Release Responsibility

Also performed in this worksheet is the computation of the hypothetical responsibility of CCSF for Tuolumne River incremental flow requirements.⁴ Figure 5.17-4 is a snapshot of the computation.

	A	B	C	D	BV	BW	BX	BY	BZ	CA	CB	CC	CD	CE	CF	CG	CH	CI																													
1				1	<div>SF La Grange Responsibility Computation</div> <div><u>Approach - SF 52% Responsibility Scenario</u></div> <div>Compute difference between existing FERC minimum flow requirement and test scenario</div> <div>Test scenario: SWRCB 30% UF February-June w/ 200/3,500 cfs bounds on SWRCB component, or existing FERC whichever is greater</div> <div>213,897213,89700</div> <table><thead><tr><th></th><th>Scenario</th><th>Scenario</th><th>Total Diff</th></tr><tr><th></th><th>Alt</th><th></th><th></th></tr><tr><th>Exsiting</th><th>Exsiting</th><th>SWRCB</th><th>SWRCB</th></tr><tr><th></th><th></th><th>minus</th><th>51.7121</th></tr><tr><th>FERC</th><th>FERC</th><th>30%</th><th>30%</th></tr><tr><th>CFS</th><th>AF</th><th>CFS</th><th>AF</th></tr><tr><th></th><th></th><th>AF</th><th>SF Debit</th></tr></thead></table>		Scenario	Scenario	Total Diff		Alt			Exsiting	Exsiting	SWRCB	SWRCB			minus	51.7121	FERC	FERC	30%	30%	CFS	AF	CFS	AF			AF	SF Debit														
	Scenario	Scenario	Total Diff																																												
	Alt																																														
Exsiting	Exsiting	SWRCB	SWRCB																																												
		minus	51.7121																																												
FERC	FERC	30%	30%																																												
CFS	AF	CFS	AF																																												
		AF	SF Debit																																												
2	Unit Title		2																																												
3	Parameter Title		3																																												
4																																															
5	Acre-foot to CFS conversion																																														
6	divide by :	1.983471																																													
7																																															
8																																															
9																																															
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11																																															
12																																															
13																																															
14																																															
15																																															
16																																															
17	CYMonth																																														
18	Index	Date	Day	Days																																											
19																																															
20	1970.10	10/1/1970	T	31	397	787	397	787		0	0																																				
21	1970.10	10/2/1970	F	31	397	787	397	787		0	0																																				
22	1970.10	10/3/1970	S	31	397	787	397	787		0	0																																				
23	1970.10	10/4/1970	S	31	397	787	397	787		0	0																																				
24	1970.10	10/5/1970	M	31	397	787	397	787		0	0																																				
25	1970.10	10/6/1970	T	31	397	787	397	787		0	0																																				

The 1995 FERC flow requirement and the scenario flow requirement are compared on a daily basis to identify the difference between the two schedules. The CCSF 52% responsibility factor is applied to the total difference, which values are then provided to the WaterBankRel and SFWaterBank worksheets for use if selected.

5.18 DailyCanalsCompute Worksheet

This worksheet (DailyCanalsCompute) performs the computation of the daily canal demands of the MID and TID. The computation of canal demands incorporate the PDAW and canal operations practices of the districts. This worksheet also incorporates the application of a Water Supply Factor (from worksheet DPWSF) that reduces canal diversions during limited water supply conditions. The results from this worksheet have been provided to the Model for the Test Case scenario.

5.18.1 Projected Demand for Applied Water and Don Pedro Water Supply Factor

This section of logic (Figure 5.18-1) incorporates two components of information into the computation of canal demands. The PDAW for each District is a pre-processed Model entry based on an estimate developed by the CDWR consumptive use model. The monthly time series for PDAW for the simulation period is modified prior to use in the computation to refine the demand to recognize the local districts' delivery records. The second component of information is the Don Pedro Water Supply Factor (WSF). This fraction is computed in worksheet DPWSF and reflects limited water supplies during periods of drought. The factor is used to reduce canal diversions, based on antecedent reservoir storage and forecasted inflow to Don Pedro Reservoir. There are several versions of the WSF available for use in the Model if user access is allowed. The "full demand" WSF will produce a canal demand/diversion equal to full needs, as if the available water supply is sufficient to meet the full canal demands. The WSF table included in the Model represents canal demands including reductions from full diversions, and manages water supplies to produce a reservoir operation similar to that occurred during the 1987-1992 drought.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
1			1		District Canal Diversion Computed by Canal Assumptions and Don Pedro Water Supply Factor									
2	Unit Title		2		Factor	Factor	Factor				AF	AF	AF	AF
3	Parameter Title		3		DP WSF Full	DP WSF	Dynamic WSF				MID Daily	TID Daily	MID Daily	TID Daily
4														
5	Acre-foot to CFS conversion													
6	divide by :	1.983471			Pre-Proc	Pre-Proc	Active	Read	Read	Read				
7					Full	Base	Factor	from	from	from				
8					Factor	Factor	Used in	DPWSF	BU20:487	BV20:487				
9					1		Scenario							
10			39-yr Ave								170,364	406,025	34,500	0
11			Max		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	36,100		1,822	4,116	110	0
12			Min		1.0000	0.6000	0.6000	0.6000	0		0	0	74	0
13					DP Water Supply Factor				District Projected Demand of Applied Water					
14					10-4-2012									
15					DP	DP								
16					WS Factor	WS Factor	Model	DP			MID	TID	MID	TID
17	Month				Full	Base	DP	WS Factor			PDAW	PDAW	Daily	Daily
18	Index	Date	Day	Days	Demand	Case	WS Factor	Dynamic			Monthly	Monthly	PDAW	PDAW
19											AF	AF	AF	AF
20	1970.10	10/1/1970	T	31	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000			6,000	16,000	347	1,217
21	1970.10	10/2/1970	F	31	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000			6,000	16,000	270	626
22	1970.10	10/3/1970	S	31	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000			6,000	16,000	262	564
23	1970.10	10/4/1970	S	31	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000			6,000	16,000	293	990
24	1970.10	10/5/1970	M	31	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000			6,000	16,000	292	683
25	1970.10	10/6/1970	T	31	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000			6,000	16,000	315	769

Figure 5.18-1. Projected Demand for Applied Water and Don Pedro Water Supply Factor.

5.18.2 District Canal Demand Calculation

The sections of logic (Figure 5.18-2 and Figure 5.18-3) compute the components of District canal operations that factor into the daily canal demands/diversions of the Districts. These components build on top of the PDAW to develop a daily canal demand from Don Pedro Reservoir. The PDAW is represented as a daily varying demand based on recent historical daily diversion shapes while the canal operation parameters are generally represented by an even distribution pattern within each month.

	A	B	C	D	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE
1			1																		
2	Unit Title		2		AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	CFS	
3	Parameter Title		3		M&I	MID Turnc	MID Nom	MID Turnc	MID Canal	MID Canal	MID Canal	MID Lwr	C MID Nom	MID Lwr	C MID M&I	MID Upper Sys	Losse	MID La Grange	Diver	MID La Grange	Divers
4																					
5	Acre-foot to CFS conversion				Override for Daily Canals (UI 2.10) 0 (1) on, use user-defined table, (0) off, use Base Case canal diversion														Capacity Check 2,000 cfs		
6	divide by :	1.983471			0	(0) off, use Userinput option (UI 2.10), or (2) use calculated canal diversion														Max	1,257
7					If < 2, use Userinput or Base																
8					If = 2, use calculated																
9																					
10			39-yr Ave		215,775	20,995	194,780	44,510	5,059	8,492	235,857	17,280	218,577	34,500	31,100	0	284,177				
11			Max		2,323	133	2,291	233	21	45	2,314	84	2,282	110	158	65	2,492				
12			Min		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	74	0	-97	81				
13					MID Canal Demand Calculation																
14																					
15																					
16					MID	MID	MID	MID	MID	MID	MID	MID	MID	MID	MID	MID	MID	MID	MID	MID	MID
17	Month				Turnout	Turnout	Turnout	Turnout	Canal	Canal	Canal	Canal	Canal	Canal	Canal	Canal	Canal	Canal	Canal	Canal	Canal
18	Index	Date	Day	Days	Factor	Pvt Pmp	Nom Pmp	Delivery	Op Spills	Flow	Nom Pmp	Nom Pmp	Nom Pmp	Nom Pmp	Nom Pmp	Nom Pmp	Nom Pmp	Nom Pmp	Nom Pmp	Nom Pmp	Nom Pmp
19					%	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF
20	1970.10	10/1/1970	T	31	40	869	32	836	223	20	29	1,050	68	982	103	65	-97	1,053	20,952	531	0.06
21	1970.10	10/2/1970	F	31	40	676	32	643	223	20	29	857	68	789	103	65	-97	860	20,952	434	0.05
22	1970.10	10/3/1970	S	31	40	656	32	623	223	20	29	837	68	769	103	65	-97	840	20,952	424	0.04
23	1970.10	10/4/1970	S	31	40	734	32	701	223	20	29	915	68	847	103	65	-97	918	20,952	463	0.05
24	1970.10	10/5/1970	M	31	40	730	32	698	223	20	29	911	68	844	103	65	-97	915	20,952	461	0.05
25	1970.10	10/6/1970	T	31	40	789	32	756	223	20	29	970	68	902	103	65	-97	973	20,952	491	0.05

Figure 5.18-2. District Canal Demand Components - MID.

	A	B	C	D	AF	AG	AH	AI	AJ	AK	AL	AM	AN	AO	AP	AQ	AR	AS	AT	AU	AV
1			1																		
2	Unit Title		2		AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	CFS
3	Parameter Title		3		AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	CFS
4																					
5	Acre-foot to CFS conversion																				
6	divide by :	1.983471																			
7																					
8																					
9																					
10		39-yr Ave			532,337	31,298	501,039	46,871	36,555	0	584,465	77,066	507,399	0	52,200	0	559,697				
11		Max			4,535	206	4,455	243	150	0	4,815	471	4,548	0	290	250	4,768				
12		Min			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	-452	1				
13																					
14																					
15																					
16																					
17	Month																				
18	Index	Date	Day	Days	TID	Turnout	TID	TID	TID	TID	TID	TID	TID	TID	TID	TID	TID	TID	TID	TID	TID
19					Factor	w/o	Nom	Prvt	Turnout	Canal	Canal	Intercept	Lwr Canal	TID	Lwr Canal	Turlock	System	Daily	La Grange	Monthly	TID
20	1970.10	10/1/1970	T	31	40	3,044	77	2,966	235	145	0	3,347	171	3,176	0	65	-452	2,789	31,487	1,406	0.08
21	1970.10	10/2/1970	F	31	40	1,565	77	1,488	235	145	0	1,869	171	1,698	0	65	-452	1,311	31,487	661	0.04
22	1970.10	10/3/1970	S	31	40	1,409	77	1,332	235	145	0	1,712	171	1,541	0	65	-452	1,154	31,487	582	0.04
23	1970.10	10/4/1970	S	31	40	2,475	77	2,398	235	145	0	2,779	171	2,608	0	65	-452	2,220	31,487	1,119	0.06
24	1970.10	10/5/1970	M	31	40	1,708	77	1,631	235	145	0	2,011	171	1,841	0	65	-452	1,453	31,487	733	0.04
25	1970.10	10/6/1970	T	31	40	1,923	77	1,845	235	145	0	2,226	171	2,055	0	65	-452	1,668	31,487	841	0.05

Figure 5.18-3. District Canal Demand Components - TID.

5.18.3 District Canal Operation Assumptions

The canal operation assumptions, e.g., regulating reservoir operation, seepage and losses and canal operation spills, are identified in this worksheet (entered into worksheet Control). These parameters are provided to the computations shown above. The canal operation assumptions for each District are shown Figure 5.18-4 and Figure 5.18-5.

Modesto Irrigation District											
	Turnout Delivery Factor	Nominal Private GW Pumping	Canal Operational Spills Critical	Canal Operational Spills Non-crit	System Losses below Modesto Res	Intercepted Flows	Nominal MID GW Pumping	Modesto Res and Upper Canal Losses/Div	Municipal Delivery from Modesto Res	Modesto Res Target Storage	Modesto Res Target Storage Change
Month	%	TAF	TAF	TAF	TAF	TAF	TAF	TAF	TAF	TAF	TAF
January	35.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	17.0	2.0
February	35.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	18.0	1.0
March	65.0	1.0	1.0	3.0	0.6	0.9	1.0	2.0	2.7	18.0	0.0
April	70.0	2.0	3.0	6.0	0.6	0.9	2.3	2.9	2.7	19.0	1.0
May	85.0	3.0	4.0	6.5	0.6	1.2	2.3	3.9	3.0	20.0	1.0
June	85.0	4.0	3.5	6.5	0.6	1.0	2.3	4.3	3.2	20.0	0.0
July	77.5	4.0	3.5	6.5	0.6	1.0	2.6	4.9	3.3	21.0	1.0
August	70.0	4.0	4.9	7.0	0.6	1.4	2.4	4.9	3.3	22.0	1.0
September	65.0	2.0	5.0	7.0	0.6	1.2	2.3	4.2	3.3	20.0	-2.0
October	40.0	1.0	2.8	6.9	0.6	0.9	2.1	2.0	3.2	17.0	-3.0
November	30.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.7	15.0	-2.0
December	35.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	15.0	0.0
Total		21.0	35.7	57.4	5.4	8.5	17.3	31.1	34.5		

Figure 5.18-4. Canal Demand and Operation Components for MID.

Turlock Irrigation District											
	Turnout Delivery Factor	Nominal Private GW Pumping	Canal Operational Spills Critical	Canal Operational Spills Non-crit	System Losses below Turlock Lk	Intercepted Flows	Nominal TID GW Pumping	Turlock Lk and Upper Canal Losses	Other Delivery from Turlock Lk	Turlock Lk Target Storage	Turlock Lk Target Storage Change
Month	%	TAF	TAF	TAF	TAF	TAF	TAF	TAF	TAF	TAF	TAF
January	30.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	18.0	5.0
February	30.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	25.0	7.0
March	65.0	1.2	3.0	3.0	4.5	0.0	4.1	1.0	0.0	30.0	5.0
April	57.5	2.4	5.1	6.3	4.5	0.0	8.0	6.6	0.0	30.0	0.0
May	85.0	3.6	4.6	6.7	4.5	0.0	10.3	7.7	0.0	32.0	2.0
June	92.5	5.2	4.2	6.7	4.5	0.0	12.4	8.2	0.0	32.0	0.0
July	72.5	6.4	4.2	6.7	4.5	0.0	14.6	8.7	0.0	32.0	0.0
August	62.5	6.2	4.0	7.3	4.5	0.0	13.3	9.0	0.0	30.0	-2.0
September	67.5	3.9	3.2	7.3	4.5	0.0	9.1	5.0	0.0	27.0	-3.0
October	40.0	2.4	2.3	7.3	4.5	0.0	5.3	2.0	0.0	13.0	-14.0
November	30.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	13.0	0.0
December	30.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	13.0	0.0
Total		31.3	38.6	59.3	39.2	0.0	77.1	52.2	0.0		

Figure 5.18-5. Canal Demand and Operation Components for TID.

5.19 DailyCanals Worksheet

This worksheet (DailyCanals) assembles the appropriate canal demands for the scenario. While worksheet DailyCanalsCompute is capable of providing several versions of canal demands, worksheet DailyCanals readies either those selected demands or alternatively defined demands for the Model.

5.19.1 Model (scenario) Canal Demands

The section of logic (Figure 5.19-1) shows two columns of data used by the Model (worksheet DonPedro) for canal diversions by MID and TID. The version of demand used is user specified. If using the worksheet UserInput interface, UI 2.10 selects whether pre-processed Test Case diversions are used or a user specified table of diversions are used. If access to worksheet DailyCanalsCompute is granted, a time series of canal diversions from worksheet DailyCanalsCompute is used.

Figure 5.19-1. District Canal Demands.

Figure 5.19-2. Test Case and Alternative Canal Diversions.

Case diversions assumptions and provide user specified monthly diversions for daily parsing. The chronological matrices provide an alternative listing of the monthly data.

	A	B	C	D	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	AH	AI	AJ	AK	AL	AM	AN	AO	AP	AQ	AR	AS	AT	AU	AV
1			1																						
2		Unit Title	2																						
3		Parameter Title	3																						
4																									
5		Acre-foot to CFS conversion																							
6		divide by:	1.983471																						
7																									
8																									
9																									
10																									
11																									
12																									
13																									
14																									
15																									
16																									
17		Month	Date	Day Days																					
18		Index																							
19																									
20	1970.10	10/1/1970	T	31																					
21	1970.10	10/2/1970	F	31																					
22	1970.10	10/3/1970	S	31																					
23	1970.10	10/4/1970	S	31																					
24	1970.10	10/5/1970	M	31																					
25	1970.10	10/6/1970	T	31																					

Figure 5.19-3. Assemblage of Canal Diversions.

5.20 DPWSF Worksheet

This worksheet (DPSWF) computes the Don Pedro Water Supply Factor (WSF). The premise of the WSF factor is to reduce the amount of water diverted to the canals during years when lack of carryover storage at Don Pedro Reservoir becomes a concern. The modeling mechanism used to reduce canal diversions is a factor applied to the PDAW of the canal demand. This mechanism results in a reduction to the amount of water “turned out” to the customers while still recognizing the relatively constant efficiencies of canal operations.

The WSF is established by forecasting upcoming water supply, based on antecedent storage and anticipated inflow to Don Pedro Reservoir. The forecasting procedure begins in February and ends in April. The Factor Table is based on April forecast results. The February and March Forecasts act as adjustments to get to the April 1 state. The forecasts have the following protocol:

February Forecast (forecasting April 1 state):

End of January storage + Feb-Jul UF - Feb-Jul US adjustment - Feb-Mar minimum river

March Forecast (forecasting April 1 state):

End of February storage + Mar-Jul UF - Mar-Jul US adjustment - Mar minimum river

April Forecast: (final)

End of March storage + Apr-Jul UF - Apr-July US adjustment

Pre-knowledge of unimpaired runoff for each forecast period is assumed, as well as knowledge of upcoming upstream impairment of the runoff. The WSF factor / Don Pedro Storage + Inflow relationship is developed through iterations of multi-year system operation simulations. The WSF depicts actions that may be implemented during times of drought, and the projected canal diversions and reservoir storage operation during drought periods. The factors and index triggers were developed reviewing reservoir storage levels that occurred during the 1987-1992 drought.

Figure 5.20-1 is a snapshot of the worksheet computation area.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB
1				1	Don Pedro Reservoir Inflow Forecast for Diversion of Water Supply																						
2	Unit Title			2																							
3	Parameter Title			3																							
4	Acre-foot to CFS conversion																										
5	divide by:			1.983471																							
6																											
7																											
8																											
9																											
10																											
11																											
12																											
13																											
14																											
15																											
16																											
17	Month																										
18	Index																										
19	Date																										
20	Day																										
21	Days																										
22																											
23																											
24																											
25																											

Figure 5.20-1. Don Pedro Water Supply Factor Computation.

5.21 CCSF Worksheet

This worksheet (CCSF) identifies, assembles and directs several elements of CCSF System operations, and provides input to other Model component worksheets.

5.21.1 San Joaquin Pipeline Diversions

The first section of logic concerns the identification of SJPL diversions. Figure 5.21-1 is a snapshot of this section. By user selection (UI 4.10) either pre-processed Test Case SJPL diversions are used, or a user specified table of monthly diversions for the simulation period are used. This section assembles the user selected version of diversions for use by the Model. These two versions of SJPL diversions are available for selection through worksheet UserInput. If access is granted, a third version of SJPL diversions is provided which revises Test Case diversions based on circumstances of the scenario that changes CCSF's operation. Procedures are described below the monthly diversion matrix describing how to employ this third version of SJPL diversions.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC
1				1	San Joaquin Pipeline Control																							
2	Unit Title			2																								
3	Parameter Title			3																								
4	Acre-foot to CFS conversion																											
5	divide by:			1.983471																								
6																												
7																												
8																												
9																												
10																												
11																												
12																												
13																												
14																												
15																												
16																												
17	Month																											
18	Index																											
19	Date																											
20	Day																											
21	Days																											
22																												
23																												
24																												
25																												

Figure 5.21-1. CCSF San Joaquin Pipeline Diversions and Assemblage of Data.

5.21.2 CCSF System Storage and Action Levels

This section of logic (Figure 5.21-2) provides reporting and computational functions. The CCSF System action level computation analyzes scenario results concerning CCSF's reservoir storage and extrapolates that information into advised action levels within the CCSF System. Germane to

the FERC investigation is the potential effect that flow responsibility placed upon CCSF may have upon its water system and deliveries. The relationship between CCSF System reservoir storage and action levels (translated to increased delivery rationing) is incorporated into this worksheet. Upon changed conditions within a scenario (as compared to Test Case conditions), the change in action levels is identified. This change is also provided the SJPL diversion logic described above, and if allowed to be selected this worksheet will perform an adjustment to SJPL diversions.

	A	B	C	D	AD	AE	AF	AG	AH	AI	AJ	AK	AL	AM	AN	AO	AP	AQ	AR	AS	AT	AU
1				1	San Francisco System Storage and Action Levels																	
2	Unit Title		2		Level	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF								
3	Parameter Title		3		Plng Modr Hetch Het Lake Lloyc Lake Eleanor Storage Total HH S Local Stor: Total Syst: Model Action Level																	
4																						
5	Acre-foot to CFS conversion																					
6	divide by :	1.983471																				
7																						
8																						
9																						
10																						
11																						
12																						
13																						
14																						
15																						
16																						
17	Month																					
18	Index	Date	Day	Days																		
19																						
20	1970.10	10/1/1970	T	31	0	249,349	200,091	17,591	570,000	467,031	1,037,031	211,136	3,000,000	0	SF System Action Level Computation							
21	1970.10	10/2/1970	F	31	0	248,379	200,080	17,137	570,000	465,596	1,035,596	211,136	3,000,000	0	Actions C2a.30 C2a.30							
22	1970.10	10/3/1970	S	31	0	247,622	200,090	16,692	570,000	464,404	1,034,404	211,136	3,000,000	0	Level BaseTrigger BaseAction ScenarioI ScenarioA							
23	1970.10	10/4/1970	S	31	0	247,032	199,278	15,878	570,000	462,189	1,032,189	211,136	3,000,000	0	0 0							
24	1970.10	10/5/1970	M	31	0	246,150	199,896	15,707	569,744	461,752	1,031,496	211,136	3,000,000	0	1 1,100,000 10 1,100,000 10							
25	1970.10	10/6/1970	T	31	0	245,360	199,781	15,206	570,000	460,347	1,030,347	211,136	3,000,000	0	2 1,100,000 10 1,100,000 10							
															3 700,000 20 700,000 20							
															Action Level Count Base Scenario							
															Level Count Count							
															0 33 3							
															1 0 0							
															2 6 0							
															3 0 0							
															Total 39 39							
															SF Action Level & SJPL Adjustment							
															Hydrology							
															SF Base SF Base Scenario Scenario							
															June 30 Action June 30 Action							
															TSS Level TSS Level							
															EO-Jun Year AF AF AF AF							

Figure 5.21-2. CCSF System Storage and Action Levels.

5.21.3 Hetch Hetchy Reservoir Control

This section of logic (Figure 5.21-3) identifies several underlying operation constraints for Hetch Hetchy Reservoir. The minimum stream release below Hetch Hetchy Reservoir is computed in this section. Also identified in this section are reservoir storage targets and limits. This information is used in worksheet SFHetchHetchy for several operational constraints and objectives.

	A	B	C	D	AV	AW	AX	AY	AZ	BA	BB	BC	BD	BE	BF	BG	BH	BI	BJ						
1				1	Hetch Hetchy Reservoir Control	Schedule Index - Accum Inches or Storage												Below Hetch Hetchy Requirement - CFS				Discretionary Schedule - Acre-feet			
2	Unit Title			2		Cal Mon	A (1)	B (2)	C (3)	Cal Mon	A (1)	B (2)	C (3)	Cal Mon	A (1)	B (2)	C (3)								
3	Parameter Title			3		1	8.80	6.1	1	50	40	35	1	0	0	0									
4						2	14	9.5	2	60	50	35	2	0	0	0									
5	Acre-foot to CFS conversion					3	18.6	14.2	3	60	50	35	3	0	0	0									
6	divide by: 1.983471					4	23	18	4	75	65	35	4	0	0	0									
7						5	26.6	19.5	5	100	80	50	5	0	0	0									
8						6	28.45	21.25	6	125	110	75	6	0	0	0									
9						7	575,000	390,000	7	125	110	75	7	0	0	0									
10						8	640,000	400,000	8	125	72.5	75	8	0	0	0									
11										9	90	65	62.5	9	0	0	0								
12										10	60	50	35	10	0	0	0								
13										11	60	50	35	11	0	0	0								
14										12	50	40	35	12	0	0	0								
15						HH Accum	Sum of WY	Trigger	Schedule	Schedule	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	10 Oct	11 Nov	12 Dec						
16						Precip	HH Inflow	Due to	Due to	Due to	Schedule	Schedule	Schedule	Schedule	Schedule	Schedule	Schedule	Schedule	Schedule						
17	Month					beginning	To	Jul-Dec	Inflow	Inflow	Schedule	Schedule	Schedule	Schedule	Schedule	Schedule	Schedule	Schedule	Schedule						
18	Index	Date	Day	Days		Oct 1	AF	AF	Jul	Aug - Dec	Schedule	Schedule	Schedule	Schedule	Schedule	Schedule	Schedule	Schedule	Schedule						
19						Inches		709,538		1							CFS	CFS	CFS						
20	1970.10	10/1/1970	T	31		0.73	157	709,538	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	0						
21	1970.10	10/2/1970	F	31		0.73	-6	709,538	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	0						
22	1970.10	10/3/1970	S	31		0.73	44	709,538	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	0						
23	1970.10	10/4/1970	S	31		0.73	262	709,538	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	0						
24	1970.10	10/5/1970	M	31		0.73	186	709,538	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	0						
25	1970.10	10/6/1970	T	31		0.73	204	709,538	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	0						

	A	B	C	D	BK	BL	BM	BN	BO	BP	BQ	BR	BS	BT	BU	BV	BW	BX	BY	BZ	CA	CB
1				1																		
2	Unit Title			2																		
3	Parameter Title			3																		
4																						
5	Acre-foot to CFS conversion																					
6	divide by :	1.983471																				
7																						
8																						
9																						
10																						
11																						
12																						
13																						
14																						
15																						
16																						
17	Month				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9									
18	Index	Date	Day	Days	Schedule	Schedule	Schedule	Schedule	Schedule	Schedule	Schedule	Schedule	Schedule	Basic	Discret	Min HH	Canyon	w/ 64 cfs	Total	w/ 64 cfs		
19					CFS	CFS	CFS	CFS	CFS	CFS	CFS	CFS	CFS	Schedule	Schedule	AF	Schedule	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF
20	1970.10	10/1/1970	T	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	119	0	119		119	60			
21	1970.10	10/2/1970	F	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	119	0	119		119	60			
22	1970.10	10/3/1970	S	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	119	0	119		119	60			
23	1970.10	10/4/1970	S	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	119	0	119		119	60			
24	1970.10	10/5/1970	M	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	119	0	119		119	60			
25	1970.10	10/6/1970	T	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	119	0	119		119	60			

Figure 5.21-3. Hetch Hetchy Reservoir Controls.

5.21.4 Lake Lloyd Control

This section of logic identifies several underlying operation constraints for Lake Lloyd. Figure 5.21-4 is a snapshot of this section. The minimum stream release below Lake Lloyd is computed in this section. Also identified in this section are reservoir storage targets and limits, and the target release objective for Holm Powerhouse. The maximum drawdown of Lake Lloyd due to supplemental releases is identified. This information is used in worksheet SFLloyd for several operational constraints and objectives.

	A	B	C	D	CE	CF	CG	CH	CI	CJ	CK	CL	CM	CN	CO	CP	CQ	CR	CS	CT	CU	CV
1				1	Lake Lloyd and Lake Eleanor Control																	
2	Unit Title			2	Lloyd Target Storage - Acre-feet																	
3	Parameter Title			3	Lloyd Target Storage - Acre-feet																	
4					Soft Trgt Hard Limit																	
5	Acre-foot to CFS conversion				Cal Mon EOM EOM																	
6	divide by :	1.983471			0 238,000 273,300																	
7					1 238,000 273,300																	
8					2 238,000 273,300																	
9					3 238,000 273,300																	
10					4 273,300 273,300																	
11					5 273,300 273,300																	
12					6 273,300 273,300																	
13					7 268,000 273,300																	
14					8 258,000 273,300																	
15					9 248,000 273,300																	
16					10 248,000 273,300																	
17					11 238,000 273,300																	
18	Month				12 238,000 273,300																	
19	Index	Date	Day	Days	Day Chg	Target				Total	Lloyd	Lloyd	Eleanor	Eleanor		Min Req	Min Req					
20	1970.10	10/1/1970	T	31	0	248,000				81	56	111	25	50		5	10		0	0		
21	1970.10	10/2/1970	F	31	0	248,000				7	5	10	2	4		5	10		0	0		
22	1970.10	10/3/1970	S	31	0	248,000				22	15	30	7	14		5	10		0	0		
23	1970.10	10/4/1970	S	31	0	248,000				-578	-399	-791	-179	-355		5	10		0	0		
24	1970.10	10/5/1970	M	31	0	248,000				466	322	638	144	287		5	10		0	0		
25	1970.10	10/6/1970	T	31	0	248,000				-69	-48	-94	-21	-42		5	10		0	0		

Figure 5.21-4. Lake Lloyd Controls.

5.21.5 Lake Eleanor Control

This section of logic identifies several underlying operation constraints for Lake Eleanor. Figure 5.21-5 is a snapshot of this section. The minimum stream release below Lake Lloyd is computed in this section. Also identified in this section are reservoir storage targets and limits. This information is used in worksheet SFEleanor for several operational constraints and objectives.

	A	B	C	D	CW	CX	CY	CZ	DA	DB	DC	DD
1				1	Blw Lake Eleanor - CFS			Eleanor Target Storage - Acre-fe				
2	Unit Title			2	w/Pump			Soft Trgt Hard Limit				
3	Parameter Title			3	Cal Mon	Req	Req	Cal Mon	EOM	EOM		
4	Acre-foot to CFS conversion				1	5	5	0	18,250			
5	divide by:			1.983471	2	5	5	1	21,495	27,100		
6					3	10	5	2	21,495	27,100		
7					4	15	5	3	21,495	27,100		
8					5	20	5	4	27,100	27,100		
9					6	20	5	5	27,100	27,100		
10					7	20	16	6	27,100	27,100		
11					8	20	16	7	27,100	27,100		
12					9	15	16	8	27,100	27,100		
13					10	10	5	9	15,000	27,100		
14					11	5	5	10	15,000	27,100		
15					12	5	5	11	15,000	27,100		
16								12	18,250	27,100		
17	Month				Min Req	Min Req	Always					
18	Index	Date	Day	Days	Release	Release	Assume	Day Chg	Target			
19					CFS	AF	Pump	Target	15,000			
20	1970.10	10/1/1970	T	31	10	20		0	15,000			
21	1970.10	10/2/1970	F	31	10	20		0	15,000			
22	1970.10	10/3/1970	S	31	10	20		0	15,000			
23	1970.10	10/4/1970	S	31	10	20		0	15,000			
24	1970.10	10/5/1970	M	31	10	20		0	15,000			
25	1970.10	10/6/1970	T	31	10	20		0	15,000			

Figure 5.21-5. Lake Eleanor Controls.

5.22 Hydrology Worksheet

This worksheet (Hydrology) identifies and assembles underlying watershed hydrologic data necessary for Model operation. Required elements of historical hydrology include inflows to CCSF System reservoirs and the unregulated inflow to Don Pedro Reservoir. Also necessary are certain Test Case conditions for the CCSF System, namely Test Case SJPL diversions and water delivery (action levels) associated with Test Case conditions. Also needed is the status of local watershed reservoir storage associated with the Test Case condition.

5.23 602020 Worksheet

This worksheet (602020) identifies and assembles underlying watershed hydrologic data necessary for Model operation. Included is the computation of the San Joaquin River Index. Also included are published results of CDWR runoff forecasts.

6.0 EXAMPLES OF MODEL USE

As part of the Model training during W&AR-02 Workshop #3, October 23, 2012, a set of example scenarios was provided, described and illustrated to attending Representative Participants. The following describes those examples.⁵

6.1 Example 1

Modify lower Tuolumne River flow requirements. Assume a 10 percent increase in current FERC requirements. Assume no CCSF responsibility for additional flow.

Advice: the workbook may be running in an auto-recalculation mode. To avoid a recalculation following an entry of each item the user may want to change the workbook settings to recalculate in the “manual” mode, and then apply a recalculation (F9) after multiple entries have been made. Also, worksheet Review is extremely processor time intensive. It is recommended that the worksheet be set in the “No” recalculation mode at all times except when necessary to review results.

Enter a study reference name in UserInput (UI 1.00), indicative of the scenario. In this example the study reference will be “Alt_10%”.

An alternative flow requirement for the lower Tuolumne River is entered in worksheet UserInput, Section 1. The alternative flow requirement can be entered by two methods: 1) a daily time series (Column BM) reflective of a computation made external to this worksheet, or 2) a modified schedule entered as a year type schedule at UI 1.30.

Choose the table option. The current FERC requirements have been equated to the year type schedule format for UI 1.30, and are listed in the area to the right of the input matrix. One method of providing entry to the matrix is to write an equation for each cell of the matrix to increase the current schedule by 10 percent (e.g., the matrix cell could be represented as [Current FERC * 1.1]).

To employ the table, enter option (1) for UI 1.10 to use an alternative flow schedule. Also, enter option (1) for UI 1.20 to use the year type schedule. The month of “Apr” is selected for UI 1.40 to engage the flow schedule on an April through following year March flow year.

At this point Don Pedro Reservoir will have attempted to provide the additional flow requirement from reservoir storage and reoperation of releases which otherwise were released in excess of minimum releases in other periods. Worksheet Review is viewed to identify changes that have occurred and for warnings. Viewing the worksheet Review summary shows that river requirements have increased, and releases to the river have increased but by not as much. This circumstance indicates that some of the increases in requirements have been met with releases that were previously released in excess of minimum requirements and possibly from reservoir storage. The review summary also shows differences in reservoir minimum storage that occurred

⁵ The examples described in this document are examples only and not alternatives endorsed or supported by the Districts and CCSF.

in the simulation. A warning has also been indicated for CCSF Water Bank Account operations. Additional detail of the monthly results for the simulation and a comparison to the Test Base is found in the summary matrices. Differences between the two scenarios are can also be viewed in worksheets DSSAnyGroup and DSSMonthTable.

The scenario should be refined by eliminating the “negative Water Bank Account” warning. To remedy the circumstance the user could employ two methods: 1) the preferred daily adjustment method, or 2) a year type table approach, with or without a combination of daily adjustments. To use the preferred daily adjustment method option (1) is selected for UI 3.10, and the user is directed to worksheet WaterBankRel.

Upon selection of worksheet WaterBankRel, the user will see the same warning and the value of negative balance (Cell M14). Column T is provided to enter daily supplemental releases to remedy negative Water Bank Account Balances. The column will be populated with the time series last entered into the worksheet. By scrolling down the column the user will find previously entered values. In this example, entries began in 1992 which is associated with the Test Case scenario. It is seen that with the alternative flow requirement of this example the Water Bank Account Balance (Column M) is shown as a negative 161 acre-feet, and continues to be negative for numerous subsequent days. Under the Test Case scenario the Water Bank Account Balance remained at or above zero during this period as the result of the Test Case supplemental releases.

Advice: Set worksheet Review in the “No” recalculation mode prior to entering daily supplemental releases.

To remedy the new resultant negative Water Bank Account Balance an additional 161 acre-feet of supplemental release is added to the previously entered amount, and the “negatives” go away.

If the user is satisfied that this set of results represents an alternative simulation of future operations, the study is completed. The output worksheet could be saved as a unique result named Alt_10 or some other more explicit title.

6.2 Example 2

Same alternative flow requirements as Example 1; however, CCSF is to share in responsibility for the change in flow requirements.

Enter a study reference name in UserInput (UI 1.00), indicative of the scenario. In this instance the study reference will be “Alt_10%_Shared”.

The alternative flow schedule entered at UI 1.30 remains the same. To invoke the CCSF responsibility logic the switch at UI 1.31 is set to option (1). The model will recalculate and provide a new set of results. Viewing worksheet Review shows that results for Don Pedro Reservoir operations remain the same as Example 1. However, the results for CCSF Water Bank Account operations have changed, and indicate that a negative balance again occurs (maximum of -43,000 acre-feet). However, review of other CCSF reservoir and diversion results will show no change from Example 1. This circumstance illustrates how invoking the CCSF responsibility

logic (UI 1.31) will affect the Water Bank Account Balance, but it alone will not change the Model's CCSF's operation. Review of the detailed monthly summary results for the Water Bank Account Balance (shown in the worksheet Review matrix beginning at Row 423) negative balances begin in the simulation in June 1990 and intermittently occur through December 1993.

The scenario should be refined by eliminating the “negative Water Bank Account” warning. To use the preferred daily adjustment method option (1) is selected for UI 3.10, and the user is directed to worksheet WaterBankRel.

Advice: Set worksheet Review in the “No” recalculation mode prior to entering daily supplemental releases.

Upon selection of worksheet WaterBankRel, the user will see the same warning and the value of negative balance (Cell M14). Column T will be used to remedy negative Water Bank Account Balances. The column is currently populated with the time series for Example 1. By scrolling down the column the user will find negative balances will begin to occur in June 1990 (-3,348 acre-feet on June 9). To remedy the new resultant negative Water Bank Account Balance an additional 3,348 acre-feet of supplemental release is entered in Column T. The worksheet will recalculate and show a revised balance for the day as zero. Subsequent balances will also change. The user will continue to make daily entries to eliminate the negative balances. Supplemental releases are needed through the later part of July for 1990. The exercise of entering supplemental releases is required again beginning June 28, 1991, and ends during July. Supplemental releases are also required beginning March 1992. It is recommended that the previously entered supplemental releases entered for 1992 for Example 1 be deleted. Completing the supplemental releases for 1992 should result in the negative balance warning going away.

At this juncture of Model input and adjustment the results are reflective of an increase of 10 percent in minimum Tuolumne River requirements, with the Districts providing the flows from Don Pedro Reservoir. CCSF is responsible for a share of the differences in flow requirements and its Water Bank Account Balance is affected by that computed responsibility. CCSF operates its system as usual, and due to the affect at the Water Bank Account makes additional supplemental releases when needed to maintain a positive Water Bank Account Balance.

If the user accepts this set of results as an acceptable simulation of operations the study is completed. The output worksheet could be saved as a unique result named Alt_10_Shared.

6.3 Example 3

Modify lower Tuolumne River flow requirements. Assume a minimum flow regime that is the current FERC requirement, except the minimum flow requirement is 300 cfs. Assume no CCSF responsibility for additional flow.

Choose the table option for flow requirements. The existing FERC requirements have been equated to the year type schedule format for UI 1.30, and are listed in the area to the right of the input matrix. One method of providing entry to the matrix is to write an equation for each cell of

the matrix to provide the current FERC release but maintain at least a 300 cfs requirement (e.g., the matrix cell could be represented as $[\text{Max}(\text{Current FERC}, 300)]$).

At this point Don Pedro Reservoir will have attempted to provide the additional flow requirement from reservoir storage and reoperation of releases which otherwise were released in excess of minimum releases in other periods. Worksheet Review is viewed to identify changes that have occurred and for warnings. Viewing the worksheet Review summary shows that river requirements have increased, and releases to the river have increased but by not as much. This circumstance indicates that some of the increases in requirements have been met with releases that were previously released in excess of minimum requirements and possibly from reservoir storage. The review summary also shows differences in reservoir minimum storage that occurred in the simulation. A warning has also been indicated for CCSF Water Bank Account operations, and a warning indicates that Don Pedro Reservoir storage has been simulated below dead storage as a result of both the 1976-1977 and 1987-1992 droughts. Additional detail of the monthly results for the simulation and a comparison to the other scenarios is found in the summary matrices. Differences between two scenarios are also viewed in worksheets DSSAnyGroup and DSSMonthTable.

In the circumstance of this example where there is no shared responsibility with CCSF, prior to developing a remedy for the negative Water Bank Account Balance it is recommended that the dead storage warning be corrected. The user can either reduce the minimum flow requirements or the canal diversions, either resulting in retaining additional storage in Don Pedro Reservoir.

By choosing reduced canal diversions the user will use option (1) at UI 2.10, and enter an alternative monthly diversion for the Districts at UI 2.20 and UI 2.30. The simulated diversions for the Test Base are shown to the right of the matrices of UI 2.20 and UI 2.30.

The volume and pattern of canal reduction is entered at the user's discretion. For merely illustrative purposes this example assumes that WY 1976 diversions of both MID and TID are reduced from the already reduced values of the Test Case by an additional 10 percent. For the WY 1987-1992 period, it is assumed each District's already reduced diversions are additionally reduced by 5 percent.

The Model will recalculate the simulation and the results are viewed in worksheet Review. It is shown that the Don Pedro Reservoir dead pool storage warning has been remedied, with resultant storage after selective diversion reductions are now greater than 308,960 acre-feet. The warning for negative Water Bank Account Balances still occurs. To complete the study the negative balances need to be eliminated, which would require adjustment as described in Example 1 and Example 2.

6.4 Additional Example

Example 3 could be amended to include a CCSF responsibility for the incremental flow requirements. The process described in Example 2 would be executed by switching CCSF responsibility "on" and then providing supplemental releases to maintain a positive balance in the Water Bank Account. If CCSF storage in Lake Lloyd and Hetch Hetchy becomes depleted an

adjustment (reduction) to CCSF's SJPL would be required which requires a similar process as used to reduce the Districts' canal diversions.