Addendum to the
State Water Project and Central Valley Project
Drought Contingency Plan

June 30, 2022

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This Drought Contingency Plan (Drought Plan) Addendum is prepared by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) and the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) to provide updated information about the operations forecast and various drought actions that are being taken given the current drought conditions.

DWR and Reclamation operate the State Water Project (SWP) and the Central Valley Project (CVP), respectively, to the 2019 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Biological Opinion and 2019 National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) Biological Opinion (Collectively the 2019 Biological Opinions), and DWR also operates to the 2020 California Department of Fish and Wildlife Incidental Take Permit (ITP). Certain operational requirements have been modified by an interim operations plan for the 2022 water year (2022 IOP) that was proposed by the federal and state agencies in ongoing litigation and ordered by the United States District Court for the Eastern District of California on March 14, 2022.[1] This Addendum is submitted by DWR to the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) in response to Condition 8.21 of the ITP. Concurrently, this Addendum will also be shared with the members of the Water Operations Management Team (WOMT) which includes representatives from DWR, Reclamation, USFWS, NMFS, CDFW, and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) (collectively referred to as Agencies).

This Addendum includes current hydrologic conditions, plus updates on the following: operations status and the latest SWP and CVP (collectively referred to as Projects) operations forecasts; species status; and known WY 2022 drought actions.

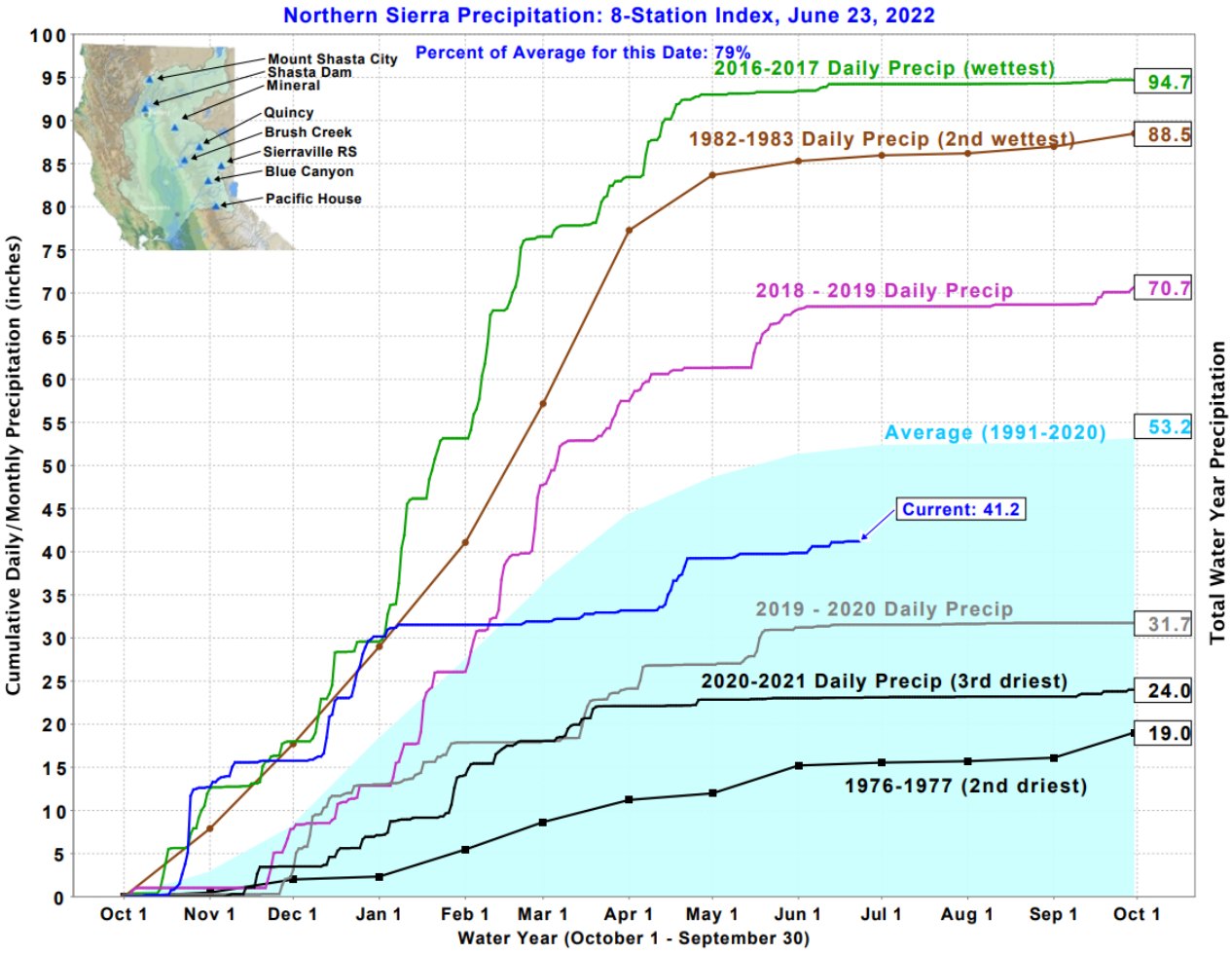
DWR and Reclamation are committed to working with the Agencies through further development of drought actions, WOMT coordination, and other forums as necessary.

Hydrology Update

As noted in the May Addendum, the Northern Sierra 8-Station Precipitation Index (8SI) saw its second wettest October on record and a well above-average December, but January through March saw only three inches of precipitation (during this period, average precipitation would be 26.1 inches). After three consecutive months of well below average precipitation, the state finally saw significant precipitation in April followed by a very dry May. Small storms in June resulted in an above average June, but the extremely dry conditions during most of the precipitation season left the water year well below average.

[1] Order Granting Federal Defendants' Motion for Voluntary Remand without Vacatur, U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of California, Case Nos. 1:20-cv-00431-DAD-EPG and 1:20-cv-00426-DAD-EPG (Mar. 14, 2022).

As shown in blue on the following chart, the Northern Sierra Precipitation total as of June 23, 2022, is 41.2 inches and 79% of average to date.



SWP and CVP Operations Status

Modified D-1641 Objectives

Given the historic dry conditions in January through March 2022, the Projects submitted a TUCP on March 18, 2022, for April, May, and June 2022. On April 4, 2022, the SWRCB issued a conditionally approved TUCO. The April through June modified D-1641 standards are as follows:

- Delta outflow: reduced from 7,100-11,400 cfs to 4,000 cfs;
- Delta salinity: re-located western agriculture salinity compliance standard from Emmaton to Threemile Slough;
- San Joaquin River at Vernalis: reduced minimum Vernalis flows from a range of 710 cfs to 1,140 cfs to 710 cfs; and
- Exports: at or below 1,500 cfs combined when not meeting D-1641

Although the historic January through March dry conditions were setting up conditions for additional D-1641 modifications beyond June 2022, April storm events and subsequent storage gains improved conditions in both Oroville and Folsom, and based on the May 1 B120 forecast, the Projects are not submitting an additional TUCP for July and August.

Storage

Storage conservation at Shasta, Trinity, Folsom, New Melones and Oroville reservoirs continues to be a priority. The 2022 TUCO, which was conditionally approved on April 4, allowed the Projects to decrease reservoir releases in April and continue conserving storage this spring to help meet needs this summer. Above average April precipitation in the Northern Sierra Basin also allowed for higher than forecasted inflows into primarily Oroville and Folsom reservoirs. As of June 20, storage in Shasta and Oroville remains well below average for this time of year, whereas Folsom storage is above average following the April storms.

Lake Oroville storage is about 1.81 million acre-feet (MAF) (51% of capacity and 66% of historical average).

Lake Shasta reached its peak storage for the season of approximately 1.827 MAF on May 21. Storage has been slowly decreasing and, as of June 20, is now about 1.80 MAF (40% of capacity and 49% of historical average). Trinity Reservoir reached its peak storage for the season of approximately 808 TAF on April 4 and began decreasing shortly afterward with the implementation of the spring pulse flow. As of June 20, storage is about 727 TAF (30% of capacity and 38% of historical average). Unfortunately, Lake Shasta and Trinity Reservoir have not benefited significantly from the storm events in WY 2022 because most of the storms centered on watersheds further south or west. Folsom Lake greatly benefited from both the early season and late season storms and did not reach its peak storage until June 9 at approximately 865 TAF. As of June 20, storage is approximately 855 TAF (88% of capacity and 111% of historical average) and decreasing.

In the San Joaquin watershed, New Melones Reservoir reached its peak storage for the season of approximately 992 TAF on February 1. As of June 20, storage is approximately 811 TAF, which is 34% of capacity and 54% of historical average.

Releases

As of June 20, releases to the Sacramento River from Keswick Reservoir are at 4,000 cubic feet per second (cfs) and expected to increase to 4,500 cfs in late June or early July. Reclamation is operating Shasta Reservoir and the Sacramento River consistent with a multi-agency approach based on maximum average Keswick releases of 4,500 cfs from May through August. Total releases to the Feather River from Lake Oroville are currently 3,500 cfs.

Releases from Folsom are at 2,250 cfs for both storage conservation and to conserve cold water for temperature management later in the summer and fall. Releases from Folsom are expected to increase significantly in late June through August for Delta requirements and to support increased exports south of the Delta.

Releases from New Melones for the month of June will be targeted to achieve a monthly average Vernalis flow of 710 cfs as per the TUCO Condition 1.c. Releases are expected to decrease significantly in July to meet either the minimum flow under the Stepped Release Plan or water quality requirements in both the Stanislaus River and lower San Joaquin River.

Exports

Combined Project exports have been approximately 1,200 cfs since June 1. Federal exports are expected to increase from 900 cfs to a range of 1800 cfs – 2700 cfs in July to support demands for public health and safety, senior water rights, and wildlife refuges south of the Delta. Low exports from SWP are projected to continue.

DCC

The Delta Cross Channel gates were opened for several days at the end of May for the Memorial Day weekend, but they have been kept closed throughout June to maintain water quality at Emmaton/Threemile Slough.

SWP and CVP Operational Considerations

DWR and Reclamation have developed operational forecasts through September 2022, using the 90% exceedance forecast from the May 1, 2022, Bulletin 120 forecast developed by DWR's Division of Flood Management. The operational forecast information included in this Drought Plan reflects a potential outcome given the hydrologic forecast on May 1 with actual storage conditions starting June 1 and assumptions on initial regulatory and policy decisions regarding prioritization of a limited water supply. The forecast is designed to make the most efficient use of the limited water resources in 2022 for multiple beneficial uses while meeting regulatory requirements and managing the potential risks of continued drought conditions into next year. There are four main goals of Project operations within the forecasts: 1) Meet health and safety requirements throughout the SWP and CVP service areas, including those that rely on Project exports; 2) Preserve upstream storage to the extent possible for temperature management, instream uses in the water year, and carry-over storage for future drought protection; 3) Meet regulatory and senior/riparian water right obligations throughout the basins; and 4) Deliver available project water not needed to meet the previous three goals.

SWP and CVP Operations Forecasts

Although the final official Water Supply Index Bulletin 120 forecast was issued on May 1, 2022, the SWP/CVP Operations forecast provided has been adjusted to account for observed conditions in June and it assumes very dry conditions through September.

The June 2022 SWP and CVP operations forecast is shown in Attachment 1 and includes storage and flows under the 90% exceedance hydrologic scenario. By June, there is very little difference in projected inflows between the 99%, 90% and the 50% exceedance levels. The operations forecast uses the runoff forecast as model inputs to simulate Project operations under various regulatory requirements and produce forecasted reservoir storages, releases, and flows under the same hydrologic exceedances. This operations forecast gives general guidance for annual water delivery, storage management, and power planning purposes for this exceedance assumption. Actual hydrologic events unfold in time steps shorter than a month and are often unpredictable more than a few days to a week out. Day-to-day operations are driven by operating criteria such as those found in U.S. Army Corps of Engineers flood control manuals, SWRCB D-1641 Bay-Delta Standards, the NMFS and USFWS Biological Opinions, and the ITP for the SWP. Outputs from forecast models, as provided in this June Addendum, represent system responses to the overlay of specific expected monthly operating criteria on each of the discrete hydrologic scenarios provided in the May 1 water supply forecasts.

The forecast assumptions utilize existing storage conditions, actual precipitation through May, forecasted runoff based on the hydrology, projected water supply deliveries, and meeting existing flow and water quality standards, and fish and wildlife protections. The forecast includes monthly storage levels, reservoir releases, Delta export rates, and Delta outflow through September 30, 2022. DWR and Reclamation will continue to update the operations forecasts with each new monthly water supply forecast, and expect that with each updated operations forecast, SWP and CVP operations may change.

The 90% exceedance forecast incorporates dry conditions for WY 2022. For the remainder of WY 2022, current system-specific operations and 90% exceedance forecast areas of potential concern are further described in detail below.

Trinity River

The Spring pulse flow on the Trinity River, consistent with the annual allocation as prescribed by the Trinity River Main-stem Fishery Restoration Record of Decision, was completed May 16, 2022. Consistent with fish health criteria, releases to augment flows in the Lower Klamath River may also be considered in late summer. The storage forecasted in the 90% exceedance forecast for the end of September is extremely low at under 500 TAF and does not leave a storage buffer in the event WY 2023 is also dry. In addition, low storage of this level also likely results in temperature management concerns both this water year and in WY 2023. To conserve storage in Trinity Reservoir to the largest degree possible, Reclamation is diverting minimal water from Trinity to the Sacramento River. Imports to the Sacramento River are limited to those

necessary to reduce the residence time in Lewiston Reservoir and support temperature management down the Trinity River.

Sacramento River

Due to the very low storage at Shasta Reservoir and the two back-to-back years of low egg to fry survival for the endangered winter-run Chinook Salmon, Reclamation, DWR, NMFS, FWS, CDFW and the SWRCB worked with the Sacramento River Settlement Contractors to develop a Keswick release plan that conserves Shasta storage and prioritizes temperature management in the Sacramento River. The monthly release schedule for the water year is shown below, although April, May and June were all below these levels due to decreased demands and additional runoff from precipitation events.

Operations Information/Month	April	May	June	July	August	September
Shasta Releases (TAF)	183	267	253	257	257	218
Keswick Releases (cfs)	3,250	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,000
Keswick Releases (TAF)	193	277	268	277	277	238
Spring Creek Power Plant (TAF)	10	10	15	20	20	20
Shasta End-of-Month Storage (TAF)	1,746	1,646	1,523	1,382	1,238	1,135

The release schedule above includes very low releases from Keswick Reservoir into the Sacramento River as well as very low releases from Spring Creek Power Plant into the Sacramento River system. These low flows create a high level of uncertainty with both flow/temperature relationships as well as other river operations such as impacts to riparian diverters. Additionally, downstream depletions, Delta demands, and infrastructure limitations may also change the releases from the schedule above. Reclamation will be working with DWR, NMFS, USFWS, CDFW and the SWRCB regularly regarding these uncertainties and any potential for deviating from the release plan above.

The Final Temperature Management Plan for the lower Sacramento River was submitted to the SWRCB on May 2, 2022, and the SWRCB provided a conditional approval on May 6.

Clear Creek

Flows on Clear Creek will be consistent with the 2019 NMFS Biological Opinion. The timing of any prescribed pulse flows will be closely evaluated through technical teams to minimize effects on temperature management and/or ability to help meet other system flow needs. Concerns with Clear Creek temperature management will be similar to those of the Trinity system.

Feather River – Lake Oroville

Lake Oroville hit its peak storage for WY 2022 on May 8, at 776.95 feet elevation and 1.94 million acre-feet (MAF), about 400 thousand acre-feet higher than the peak in 2021. This year's higher storage was primarily attributed to the well above average rainfall in April. Based on this water supply forecast, the end of September carryover storage is projected to be around 1.2 MAF, which is about 400 TAF higher than the historical low storage experienced and the end of WY 2021. The increased storage is primarily attributed to the April storms; however, it is well below the planning carryover target of 1.6 MAF.

The main intake structure at Lake Oroville has a number of shutters that can be added or removed to control the elevation and temperature of water released from Lake Oroville. Feather River temperature management can be achieved through the removal of shutters from the intake structure. Typically, once a shutter is removed, it is not re-installed until the following year. However, in dry and critical years when the lake elevation is low there is not enough storage to support the installation of all the shutters, which is typical in a critical year. Therefore, during the summer and fall, when ambient temperatures are high, storage is low, and the shutters are exhausted, DWR will blend warmer water being conveyed through the main Hyatt intakes with colder water from Oroville Dam's low-level outlet.

American River

Flows on the American River will be consistent with the provisions of action included in the 2019 NMFS Biological Opinion. Current storage is 852 TAF (as of June 20) which is 485 TAF higher than the storage at this same time in 2021. Flows in June through September will be higher than minimum flows outlined in the 2017 revised American River Flow Management plan to meet Delta needs or to meet the temperature management plan for the American River. Reclamation's current forecast shows Folsom at approximately 300 TAF at the end of September. This volume minimizes the risk of not meeting public health and safety demands in the event of a dry fall and lowers the risk of early flood releases in an average fall. Reclamation shared a draft Temperature Management Plan in early June with the American River Group and will be working with that group to address comments and make any necessary plan modifications throughout June and July if needed.

Stanislaus River

Flows on the Stanislaus River will be consistent with the provisions of the 2019 NMFS Biological Opinion and D-1641 Vernalis base flow and water quality requirements. Stanislaus flows through June are expected to be primarily driven by the D-1641 Vernalis base flow requirement (as modified by the 2022 April-June TUCO), which is met through releases from New Melones combined with flows in the San Joaquin River upstream of the Stanislaus River confluence. The key area of concern for the Stanislaus River basin is carryover storage. New Melones has a very low refill rate, meaning it only typically fills in very wet years (such as 2017) and can go many years between filling even with non-drought hydrology. The 90% exceedance forecast shows a carryover storage below 700 TAF at the end of September, leaving very little buffer for New Melones should WY 2023 also be dry.

In 2021, Reclamation released a significant volume of water (approximately 148 TAF) from New Melones Reservoir to meet Delta needs and to offset the need for additional releases from Shasta, Oroville and Folsom reservoirs. This operation was implemented in consideration of the extremely low storages at Shasta, Oroville, and Folsom reservoirs and the relatively higher storage at New Melones Reservoir. Due to the lower storage at New Melones Reservoir this year, there is currently no plan to conduct a similar operation in WY 2022. Reclamation and DWR are coordinating on an appropriate mechanism to recognize this 2021 operation.

Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta

June Project operations are in accordance with the modified D-1641 outflow and water quality standards as conditionally approved by the SWRCB in the April 4, 2022, Temporary Urgency Change Order (TUCO). The TUCO is further described below. Due to the increase in storage at both Folsom and Oroville reservoirs, the Projects do not anticipate the need for further modifications to D-1641 after June.

Higher releases from Folsom throughout the summer is expected to result in increased exports after meeting the D-1641 Delta requirements. For the CVP, increased exports are currently expected to contribute to meeting demands for public health and safety, refuge, and Exchange Contractor. The CVP's ability to increase deliveries to the Exchange contractors from the Delta is, in turn, currently expected to support a decrease in releases to the Exchange Contractors from Friant Dam. It is further expected that this decrease in Friant Dam releases could support both the San Joaquin River Restoration Program and water supply to Friant Division contractors. Releases from Oroville will be to meet D-1641 Delta requirements as well as support exports to meet public health and safety needs.

Species Status Update

Salmonids

The last detection of natural juvenile winter-run Chinook Salmon at Red Bluff Diversion Dam occurred on April 26, 2022, and the entire cohort is considered to have migrated past the Red Bluff Diversion Dam. The total estimate for this brood year is 572,568, based on USFWS rotary screw trap monitoring. A large proportion of natural winter-run Chinook Salmon entered the Delta during the unusually wet fall months of 2021. The cumulative catch record for the end of the migration season indicates that over 75% of the winter-run catch at Knights Landing, a monitoring station near the entrance to the Delta, occurred prior to December 1, resulting in this year's cohort having the earliest migration timing into the Delta of any cohort on record (i.e., for any given percentile on each cohort's cumulative catch curve). The Salmon Monitoring Team (SaMT) estimated 100% of the population had entered the Delta by late May, and as of June 14, 2022, 100% had exited the Delta (see table below). On June 21, 2022, SaMT determined that ITP COA 8.8 (End of OMR Management) requirements for off ramping OMR management prior to the end of OMR management season had been met. SaMT determined that greater than 95% of juvenile winter-run and spring-run Chinook Salmon had migrated past Chipps Island by June 14, 2022, and both the Prisoner's Point and Mossdale temperature off ramp requirements were exceeded for the requisite number of days in June on June 16, 2022.

Salmon Monitoring Team estimated salmon distributions as of June 21, 2022.

Location	**In River**	**In Delta**	**Exited Delta**
Winter-run	Current:	Current:	Current:
(natural)	0%	0%	100%
	Last Week:	Last Week:	Last Week:
	0%	0-1%	100%
Spring-run	Current:	Current:	Current:
(natural)	0%	0%	100%
	Last Week:	Last Week:	Last Week:
	0%	1-5%	95-99%
Winter-run	Current:	Current:	Current:
(hatchery)	0%	0%	100%
	Last Week:	Last Week:	Last Week:
	0%	0%	100%

Delta Smelt

The Smelt Monitoring Team (SMT) began meeting to discuss current-year conditions at the end of November 2021. The 2021 Fall Midwater Trawl was completed in December, and the 2021 index was zero ("0") for the fourth year in a row. The only survey that has caught Delta Smelt on a quasi-regular basis in recent years is the Enhanced Delta Smelt Monitoring Program (EDSM). WY 2022 was the first year of Delta Smelt experimental releases, with 55,733 hatchery-reared fish released into the lower Sacramento River, Sacramento Deep Water Shipping Channel, and Suisun Marsh. Releases occurred from December 15, 2021, through February 17, 2022, and

have concluded for the water year. In the period since the first release, as of June 21, 2022, EDSM has caught 56 released (i.e., tagged) Delta Smelt in the lower Sacramento River, the Sacramento Deep Water Ship Channel (DWSC), Suisun Marsh, and the lower San Joaquin River. Additionally, two Delta Smelt were collected by the Chipps Island Trawl during this period. One released fish was also collected in salvage at the CVP on January 16, 2022, 18 released fish were collected in the Spring Kodiak Trawl, and one released fish was collected by the January Bay Study survey in the lower Sacramento River. One wild Delta Smelt, confirmed genetically, has been collected in WY 2022 by EDSM in the lower Sacramento River on January 5, 2022. Larval and juvenile Delta Smelt have been detected among several surveys in WY 2022, with one larva in Smelt Larva Surveys, 9 larvae and juveniles in 20mm Surveys (including one larva in Old River), and 17 larvae and juveniles in EDSM Phase 2 (20mm gear) sampling. Lastly, SWP Barker Slough Pumping Plant (BSPP) operations can be affected under the ITP (Condition of Approval 8.12) when Delta Smelt larvae are detected between March 1 and June 30 at station 716 in Cache Slough in Dry and Critical years. This trigger was met by the first 20mm Survey of WY 2022, but the second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth 20mm Surveys did not detect larvae, and there are currently no restrictions on BSPP operations as of June 21, 2022. ITP Condition of Approval 8.12 protections for Delta Smelt end on June 30, 2022.

Longfin Smelt

Salvage data from WY 1994 through WY 2014 indicates that salvage of adult Longfin Smelt is generally rare and typically occurs between the months of December and February. In WY 2021, young of year (age 0) Longfin Smelt were mostly observed at the salvage facilities between April and May. The majority of Longfin Smelt salvage typically occurs after February when young of year fish rearing in the south and central Delta have grown large enough to be effectively screened by the fish collection facilities.

As of June 19, 2022, 7,448 juvenile Longfin Smelt have been salvaged this water year at both the SWP and CVP, with the last salvage event on May 30, 2022. Additionally, qualitative larval sampling at both salvage facilities has detected Longfin Smelt under 20 mm in length this season up until April 23, 2022; both facilities ceased qualitative larval sampling on June 7, 2022. Longfin Smelt larvae and juveniles have been regularly detected by the Smelt Larva Survey (SLS) and 20mm Survey in the lower San Joaquin River and Old and Middle Rivers throughout WY 2022, most recently with 20mm Survey #5 on May 17, 2022. No Longfin Smelt in the lower San Joaquin River and Old and Middle Rivers have been detected in 20mm Survey #6 or 7. Additionally, the pilot Larval Smelt Entrainment Monitoring Program detected Longfin Smelt larvae in West Canal near Clifton Court Forebay from January to May of 2022.

Overall monitoring catch in the central and south Delta has generally been low relative to other areas of the estuary, but detections suggest that spawning in the Delta has occurred in both the San Joaquin River and Sacramento River corridors. Large catches have also occurred downstream of the confluence by EDSM, SLS, and 20mm. The SMT tracks Longfin Smelt distribution and salvage to assess risk and make appropriate operational recommendations consistent with the Longfin Smelt ITP, and the most recent assessment on June 21, 2022

showed low risk of entrainment for fish outside the OMR corridor and within the OMR corridor. ITP Condition of Approval 8.4.2 has not been triggered since 20mm Survey #3, and the SMT has not provided an OMR recommendation since May 3, 2022.

Lastly, Barker Slough Pumping Plant (BSPP) operations can be affected under the ITP (Condition of Approval 8.12) when Longfin Smelt larvae are detected between January 15 and March 31 at station 716 in Cache Slough in Dry and Critical years. This trigger was reached by several SLS surveys in WY 2022, and on March 31, 2022, BSPP protections for Longfin Smelt under ITP Condition of Approval 8.12 off-ramped.

Updates on 2022 Drought Actions

The Projects have undertaken the following actions in response to the continuing drought; however, future Drought Plan updates may include additional drought actions, should they be needed.

West False River Emergency Drought Salinity Barrier

Construction of this rock-filled channel closure, across West False River from Jersey Island to Bradford Island, began on June 3, 2021, and installation was completed on June 22, 2021. Removal of the barrier was originally planned to begin in October and full removal was anticipated by November 30, 2021.

However, in response to the continuing drought conditions, DWR received approval from CDFW, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the SWRCB to keep the emergency drought salinity barrier in place through the winter. In January 2022, the barrier was notched by removing rock from approximately 400 feet from the center section to allow boat and fish passage. The notch was backfilled on April 13, 2022. The barrier is planned to be fully removed no later than November 30, 2022.

In addition, DWR is working to get all environmental approvals, through standard non-emergency processes, to allow for up to two installations of the West False River barrier between 2023 and 2032, if needed. These future barrier installations would occur no sooner than April 1 of any given year and would be fully removed no later than November 30 that same year or the following year. Should the barrier be needed more than two times over the next ten years as described in the public draft Environmental Impact Report (anticipated to be released this summer), an additional CEQA compliance document would be prepared, and permits would be obtained for the additional installation.

Feather River Settlement Contractors

The official determination of the delivery to the Feather River Settlement Contractors (FRSC) is based on the April 1 B120 Feather River runoff forecast. The April 1 B120 forecast triggered the drought deficiency criteria of the FRSC Agreements, and as such, the contractual deliveries to the FRSC have been reduced to 50% for WY 2022.

Reduction to water available for Sacramento River Settlement Contractors and North of Delta Wildlife Refuges

As noted above, due to the very low storage at Shasta Reservoir and the two back-to-back years of low egg to fry survival for the endangered winter run chinook salmon, Reclamation, DWR, NMFS, FWS, CDFW and the SWRCB worked with the Sacramento River Settlement Contractors to develop a Keswick release plan that conserves Shasta storage and prioritizes temperature management in the Sacramento River. This release plan was used to determine the available water for diversion by the Sacramento River Settlement Contractors and the wildlife refuges north of the Delta. The current estimate is that approximately 18% of the total contract value will be available for delivery in WY 2022 based on this release assumption. The shortage provision for a Shasta Critical year included in their contracts is 75%.

Release of water from Friant Dam for Contractual Demands in Mendota Pool

Due to the inability of Reclamation to provide enough water from the Delta in 2022 for the contractual demands of senior water rights contractors in Mendota Pool, Reclamation began making releases from Friant Dam on April 1, 2022, to meet these demands. As a result, the San Joaquin River Restoration Program had to cease San Joaquin River releases on April 11, 2022, due to the unavailability of river capacity for the Restoration Program flows. The Friant Dam releases are anticipated to continue through early July and may be reduced or ceased mid-July through September due to the increased Delta exports expected in the summer.

Next Steps

DWR and Reclamation continue to provide weekly condition and Project operations updates to members of the WOMT. In addition, DWR and Reclamation will continue to coordinate with the existing Long-term Operation Agency working groups and Drought Relief Year Team to develop a robust drought monitoring program with updates to WOMT and other forums as necessary. In addition, this Drought Plan will be updated later this summer to include the current hydrological conditions, SWP and CVP operational forecasts that incorporate any forecast updates, and additional potential drought actions, if warranted.

MODELED FORECAST RESULTS

For the 2022 Drought Action Plan

June 1st WSI - 90% HYDROLOGY

END OF MONTH STORAGES (TAF)

RESERVOIRS	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
Shasta	1,741	1,614	1,487	1,391
Folsom	815	589	392	329
Oroville	1,732	1,437	1,316	1,267
New Melones	782	727	680	661

MONTHLY AVERAGE RELEASES (CFS)

RIVERS	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
Sacramento	4,000	4,500	4,500	4,000
American	2,200	4,550	4,200	1,900
Feather	3,350	4,100	2,650	2,100
Stanislaus	835	150	150	150

DELTA SUMMARY (CFS)

	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
Sac River at Freeport	9,050	10,250	9,600	7,300
SJ River at Vernalis	710	300	300	300
Computed Outflow	5,350	4,000	3,000	3,050
Combined Project Pumping	1,200	3,000	3,300	2,450