



### Environmental Water Transactions

Ada Fowler – Senior Project Director

### Goals of a project

Increased flow, reduced diversion rates, maintain agricultural production and reduce costs for ranchers



#### Consumptive vs Nonconsumptive Use in Agriculture pertaining to stream flow

Consumptive

Applied water that can not be reused

Non-consumptive

Applied water that is returned to the system

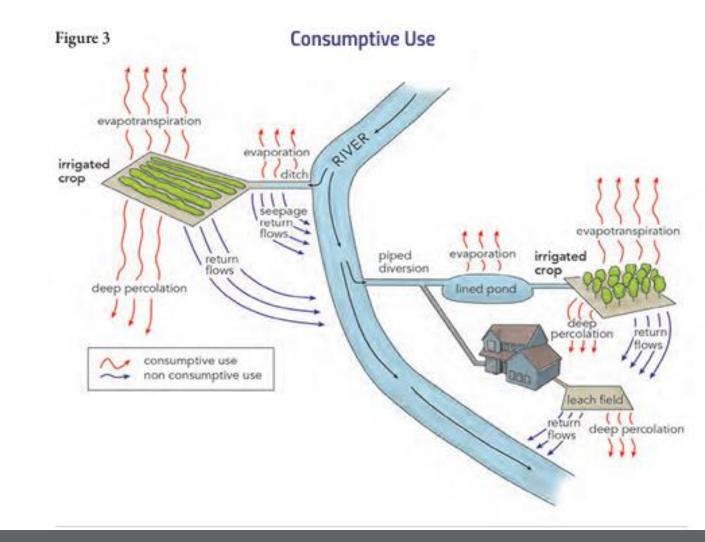


Figure 3 from "A Practitioners Guide to Instream Flow Transactions in California" (March 2016)



### Goals of a project

Water dedicated instream

Leave non-consumptive instream and add more consumptive

Increased flow, reduced diversion rates, maintain agricultural production and reduce costs for ranchers



### Water Management Tactics (Consumptive and Non-consumptive uses):

- A. Upstream Management
  - 1. Timing of storage releases
  - 2. Point of Diversion change
  - 3. Source Switch
- B. Conveyance Efficiency
  - 1. Diversion Efficiency
  - 2. Delivery Efficiency
  - 3. Transmission Efficiency
- C. On-Farm Efficiency
  - On-Farm Delivery Efficiency (piping/lining open ditches)
  - 2. Application Efficiency (switching from flood to sprinklers)
  - 3. Water management Efficiency (use of soil moisture sensors)

#### Consumptive Uses:

- A. Reducing Crop Consumptive Use
- B. Taking land out of Agricultural Production

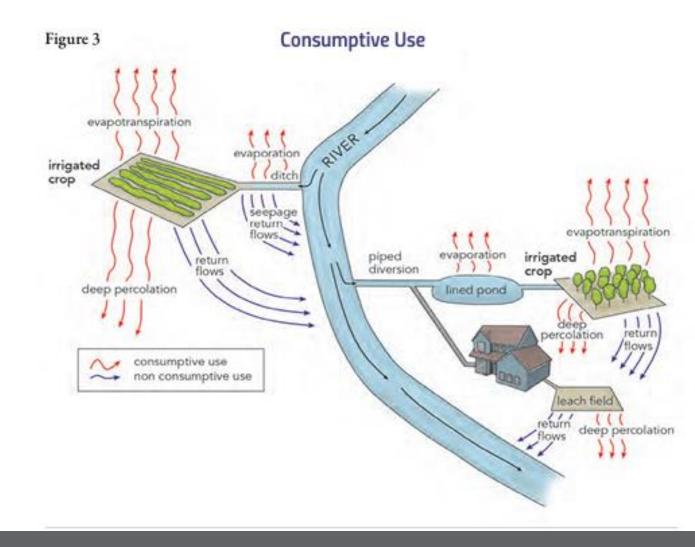


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Water Management Tactics (Consumptive and Non-consumptive uses):

- Upstream Management
- Conveyance Efficiency
- On-Farm Efficiency





# Upstream Management Tactics

- 1. Timing of storage releases
- 2. Point of Diversion change
- 3. Source Switch





# Conveyance Efficiency Tactics

- 1. Diversion Efficiency
- 2. Delivery Efficiency
- 3. Transmission Efficiency





# On-Farm Efficiency Tactics

- On-Farm Delivery Efficiency (piping/lining open ditches)
- Application Efficiency (switching from flood to sprinklers)

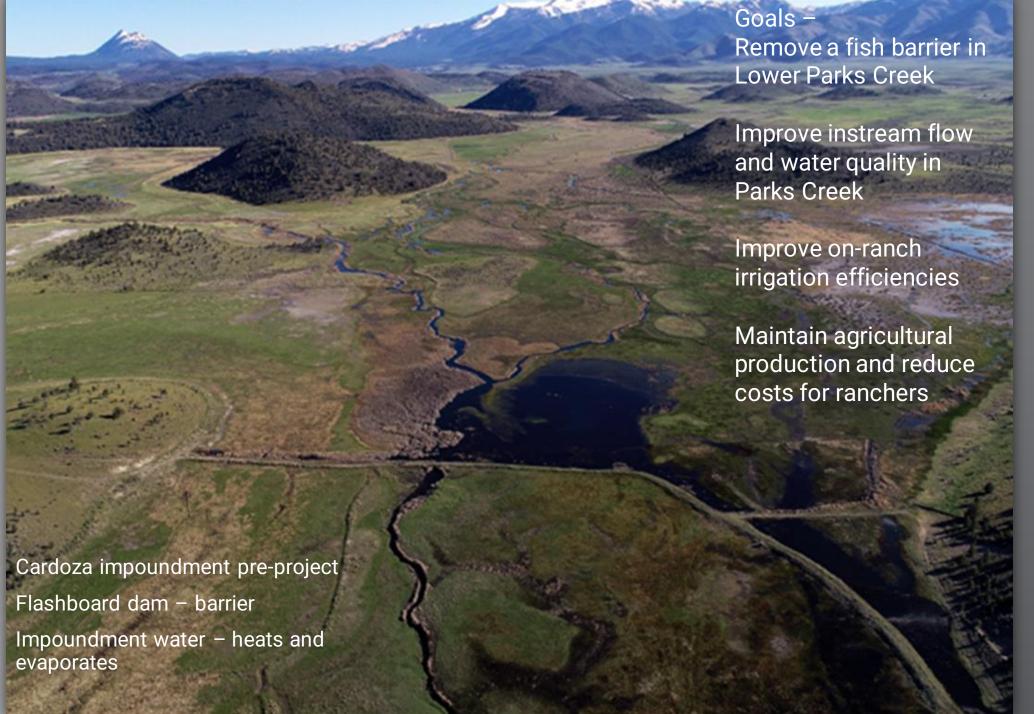




#### On-Farm Efficiency Tactics

- 3. Water management Efficiency (use of soil moisture sensors)
- 4. Stockwater systems



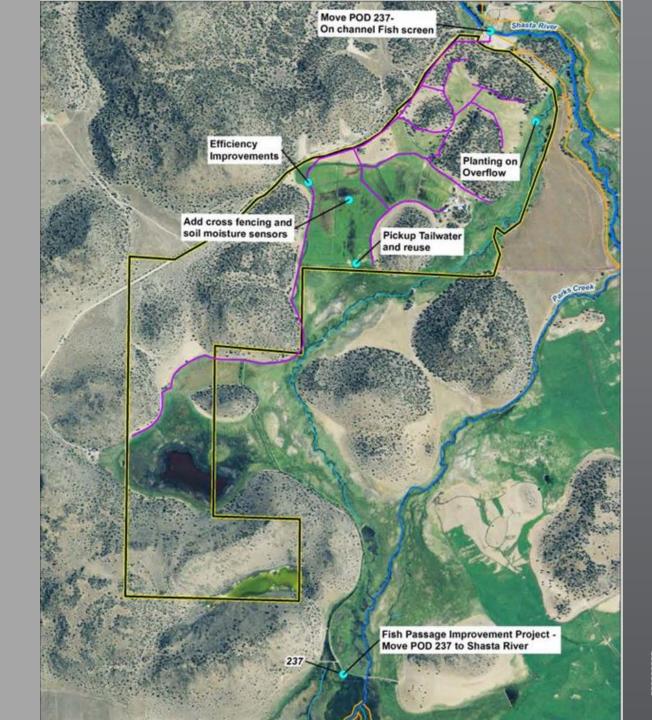




# Cardoza Project footprint

Tactic used in project to dedicate water instream

- POD change
- Source Switch
- Diversion, Delivery & Transmission Efficiency
- On-Ranch Delivery & Transmission Efficiency
- On-Ranch Water Management Efficiency





#### Cardoza Project Benefits

Increase stream flow and improve habitat for 2.8 miles

~1000 ac-ft of water is protected instream each year between the old and new point of diversion

And additional 18 to 91 ac-ft is protected instream when not pumping at the new point of diversion

Year	Average Use (cfs)	Cumulative Use (af/season)
Water Right <sup>1</sup>	2.980	1008.72
2020- Pre Project <sup>2</sup>	3.738	1353.99
2021- Year 1 Post Project <sup>3</sup>	1.582	573.10
2022- Year 2 Post Project	1.956	708.70
2023- Year 3 Post Project	1.730	626.94

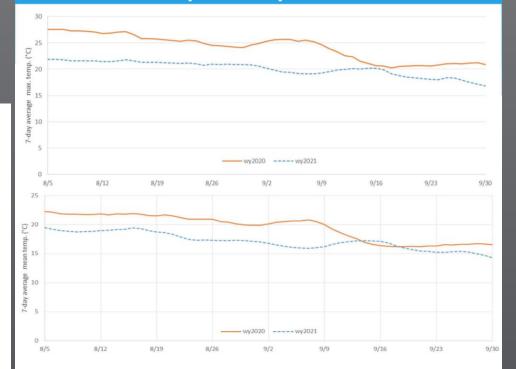
#### Notes:

- 1-Acre-feet/season is based on assumption of continuous diversion of full water right (2.98 cfs)-except the 2 weeks they would normally be off for haying
- 2-Based on actual monitoring data collected pre project by UCD at head gate
- 3- "Post project" means after POD was moved 2.8 miles downstream and pumped to POU

#### Flow Comparison



#### Temp Comparison





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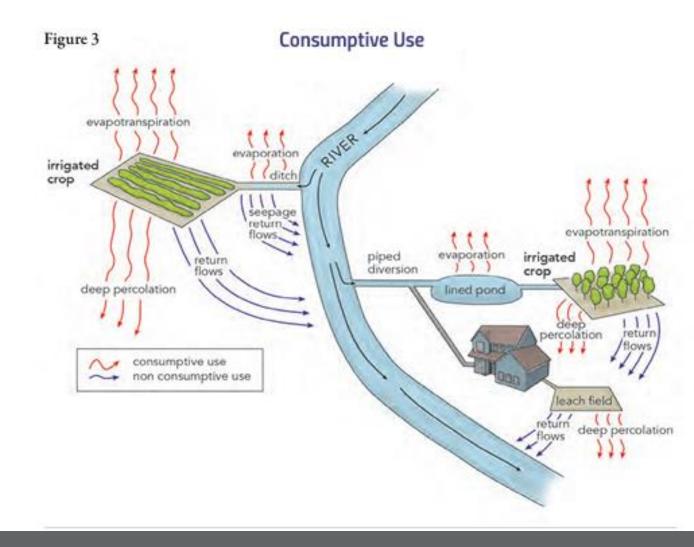
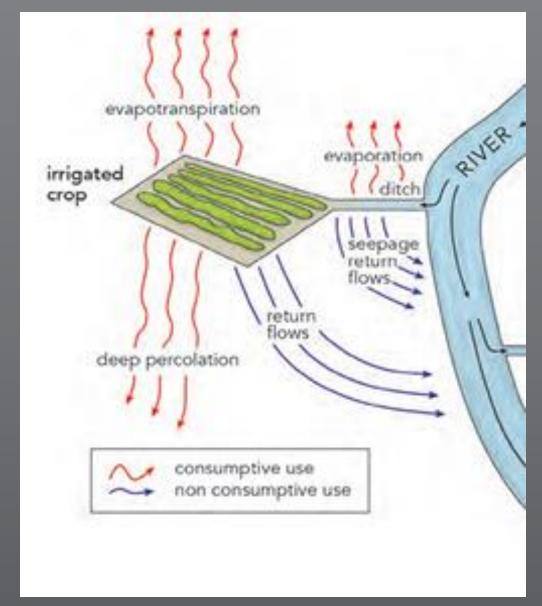


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## Consumptive Water Transactions:

- A. Reducing Crop Consumptive
  Use
- B. Taking land out of Agricultural Production





### Water Leasing

- Seasonal SRWT Shasta WTP
- Permanent or Temporary
- vs Permissive
- Spring Source
- Quantity ≠ Quality





### Seasonal Water Leasing

- Short term goals
- Ag land is fallowed during lease
- Landowner is reimbursed for loss during term of lease





## Water Code Section 1707

Legally protected water dedicate for instream uses such as fish and wildlife

Changes the purpose of use and protect from forfeitures for non-use

No injury to downstream users

Only the consumptively used water can be dedicated

Added to the supplemental decree



