

Using Idealized FIRO to Understand the Upper-Limit of Future Projected Storage at Lake Shasta

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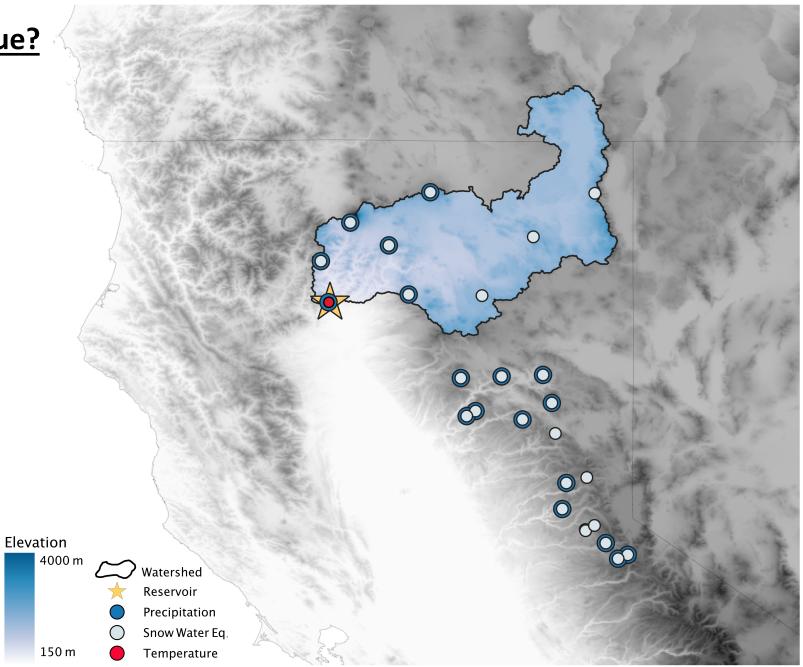
Goo

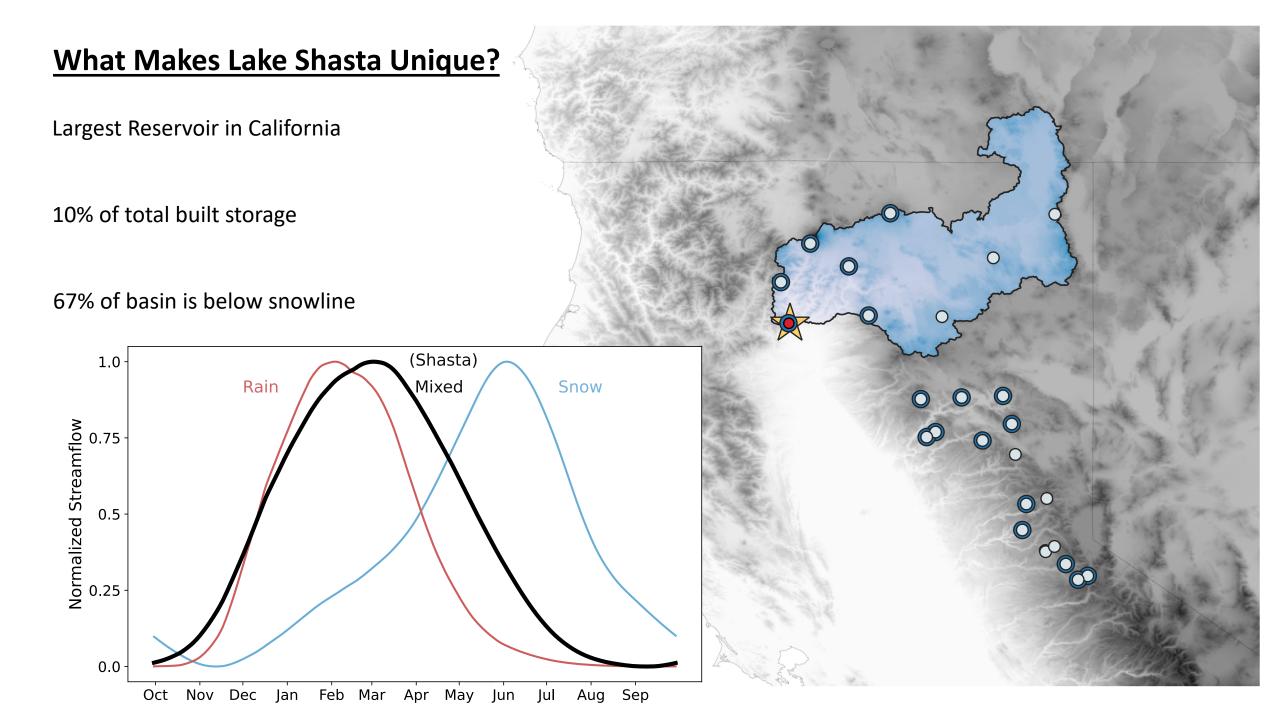
#### What Makes Lake Shasta Unique?

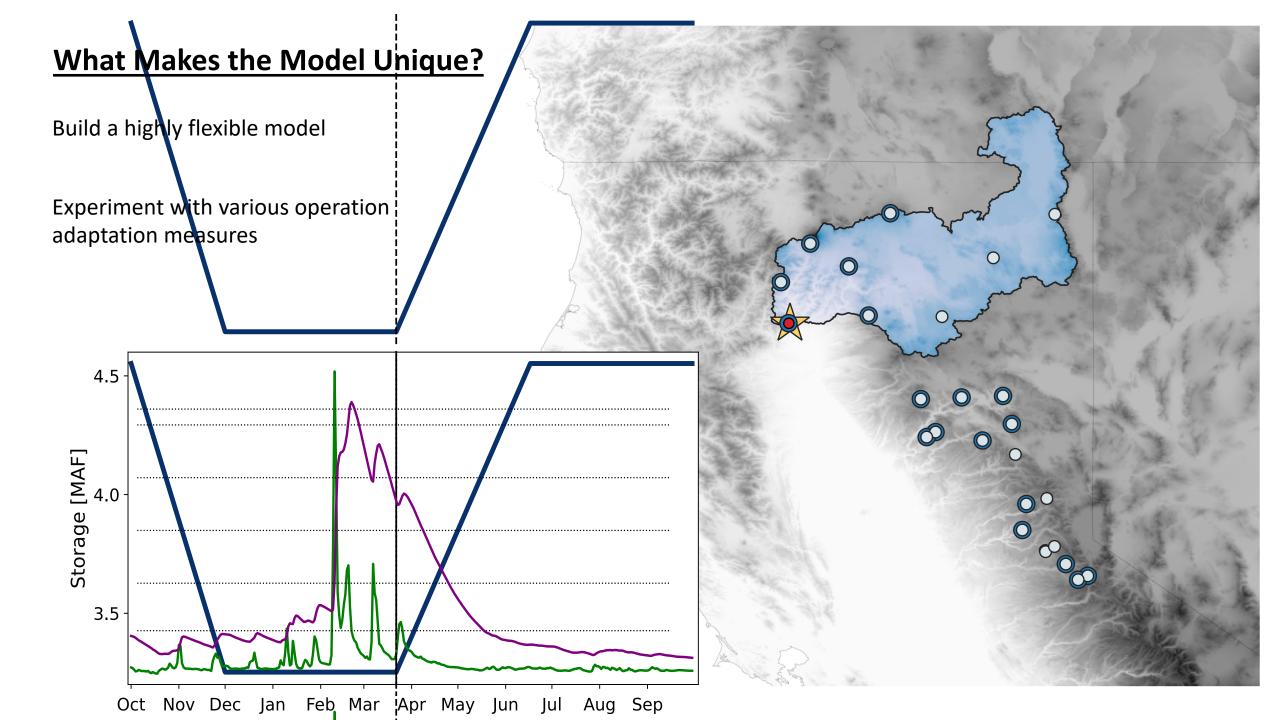
Largest Reservoir in California

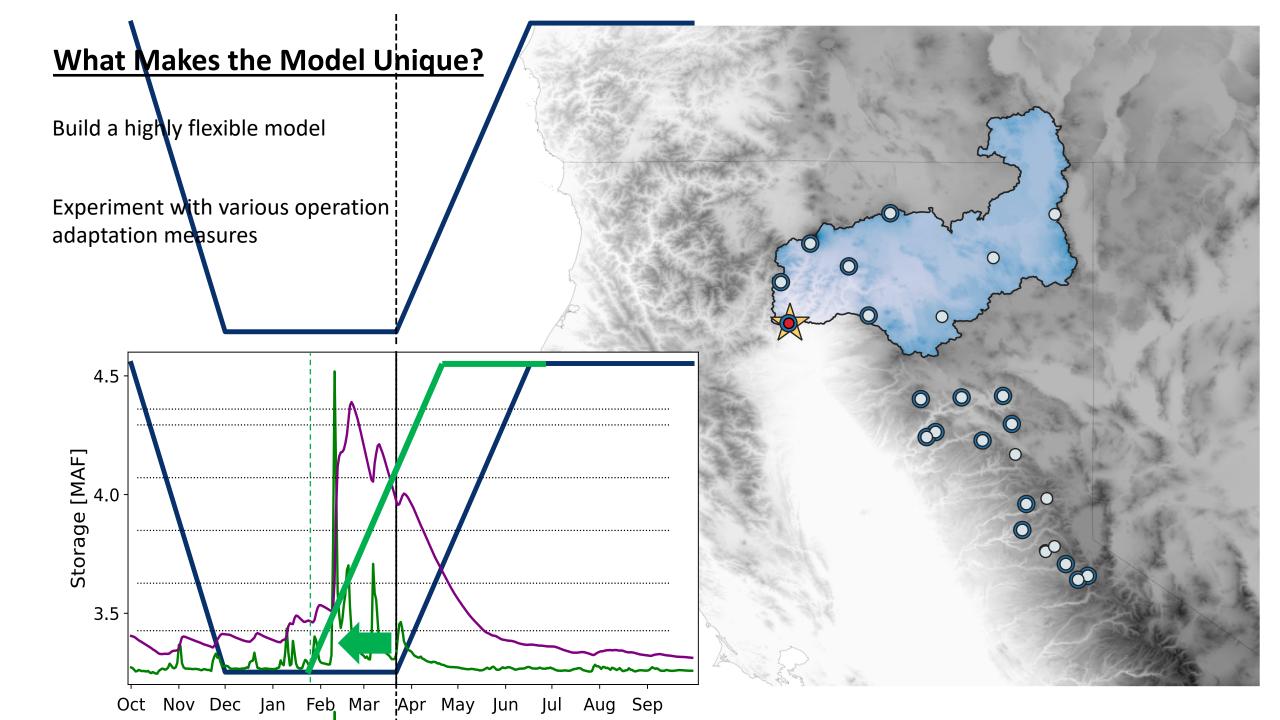
10% of total built storage

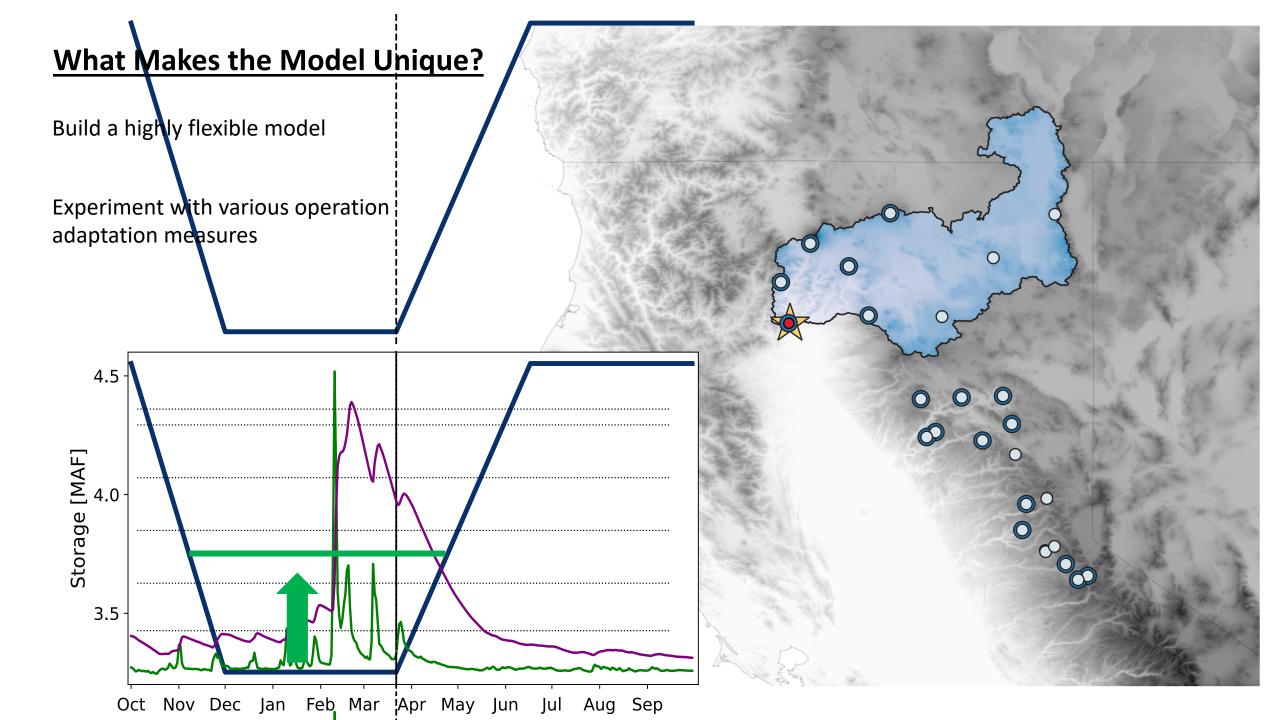
67% of basin is below snowline

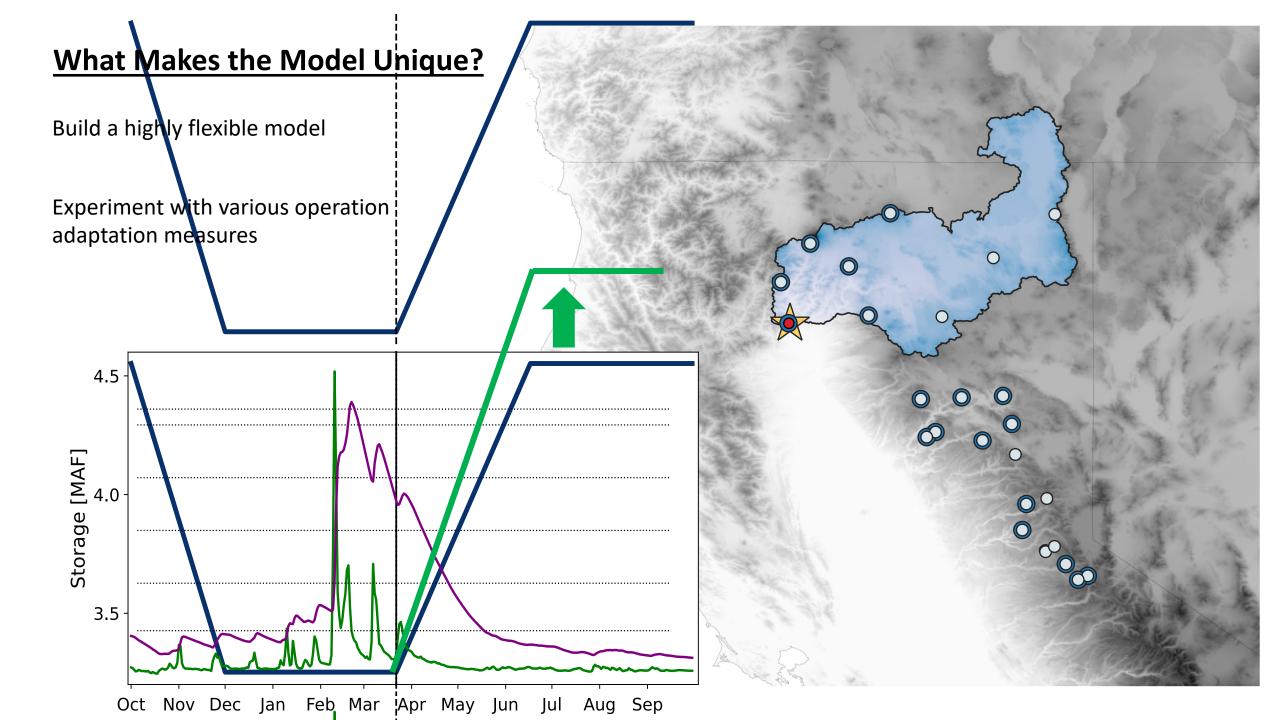












#### **Demo: Perfect FIRO**

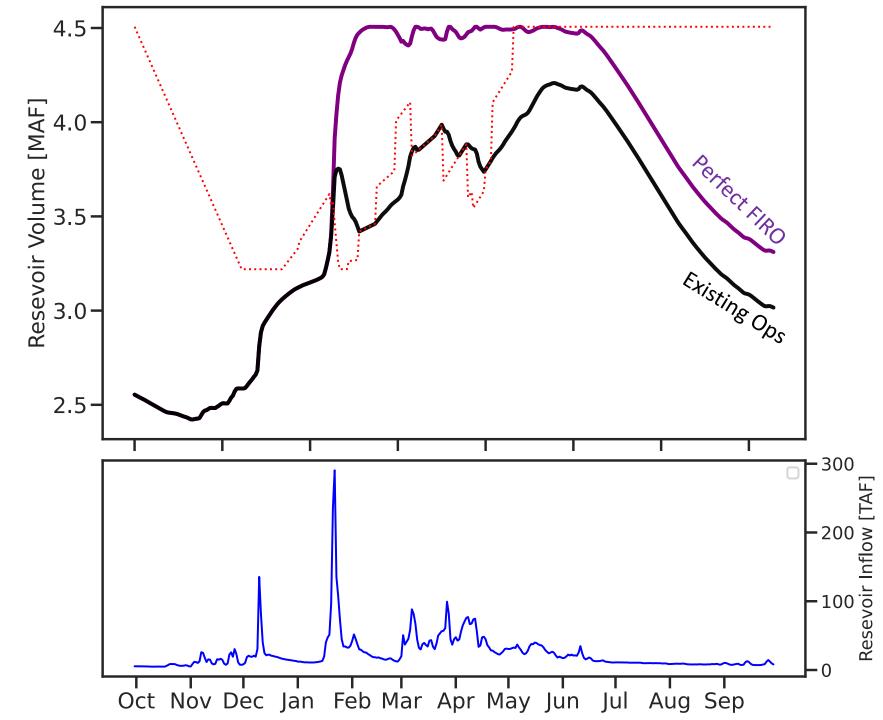
Flood-pool on during wet season No flood-pool during wet season

RC is dependent on recent inflow (that is why the red line is 'jumpy') Reservoir allowed to fill ASAP

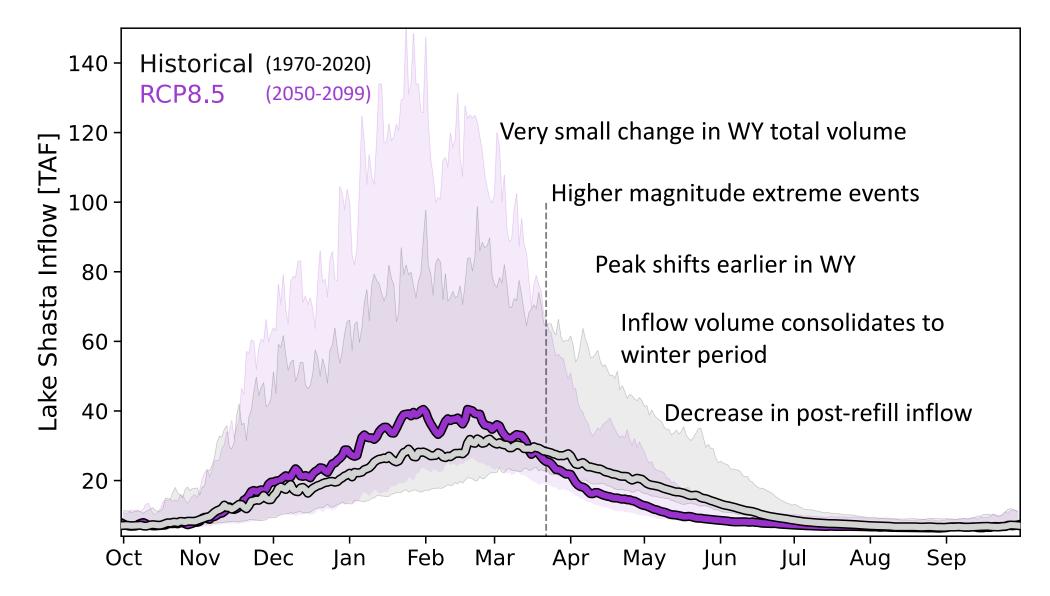
Flood risk operations respond to 'water on the ground'

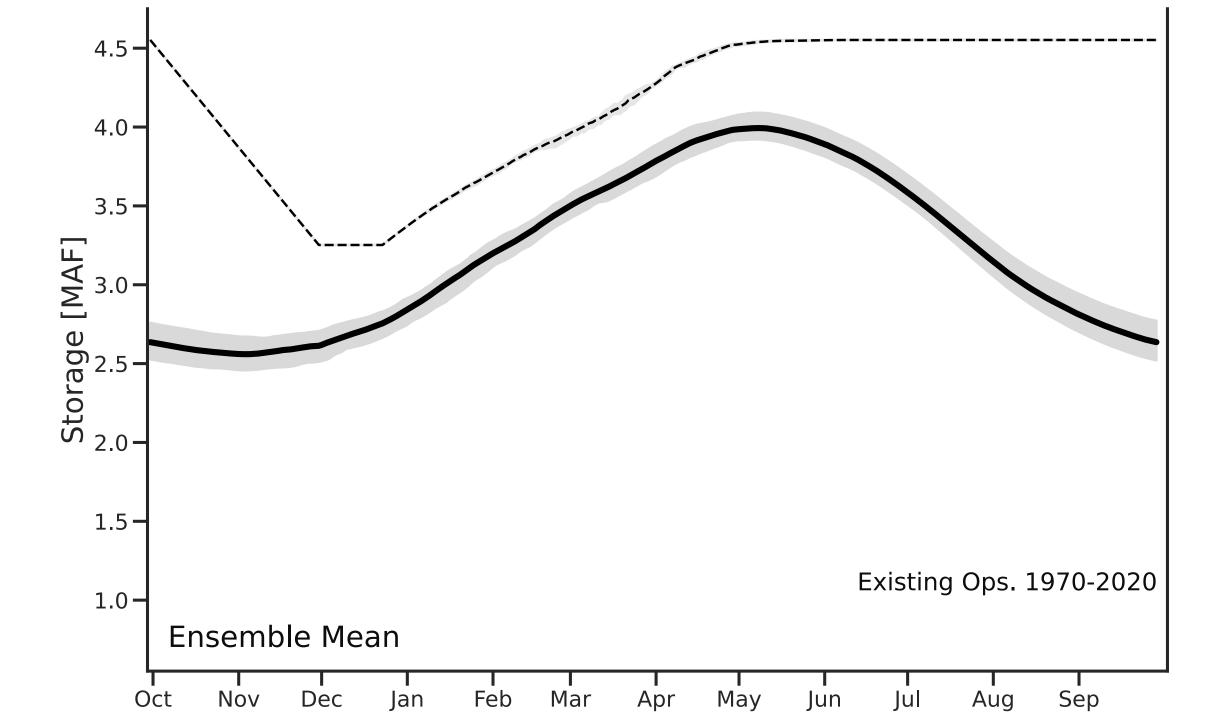
Pre-event releases are made to avoid storage exceeding RC

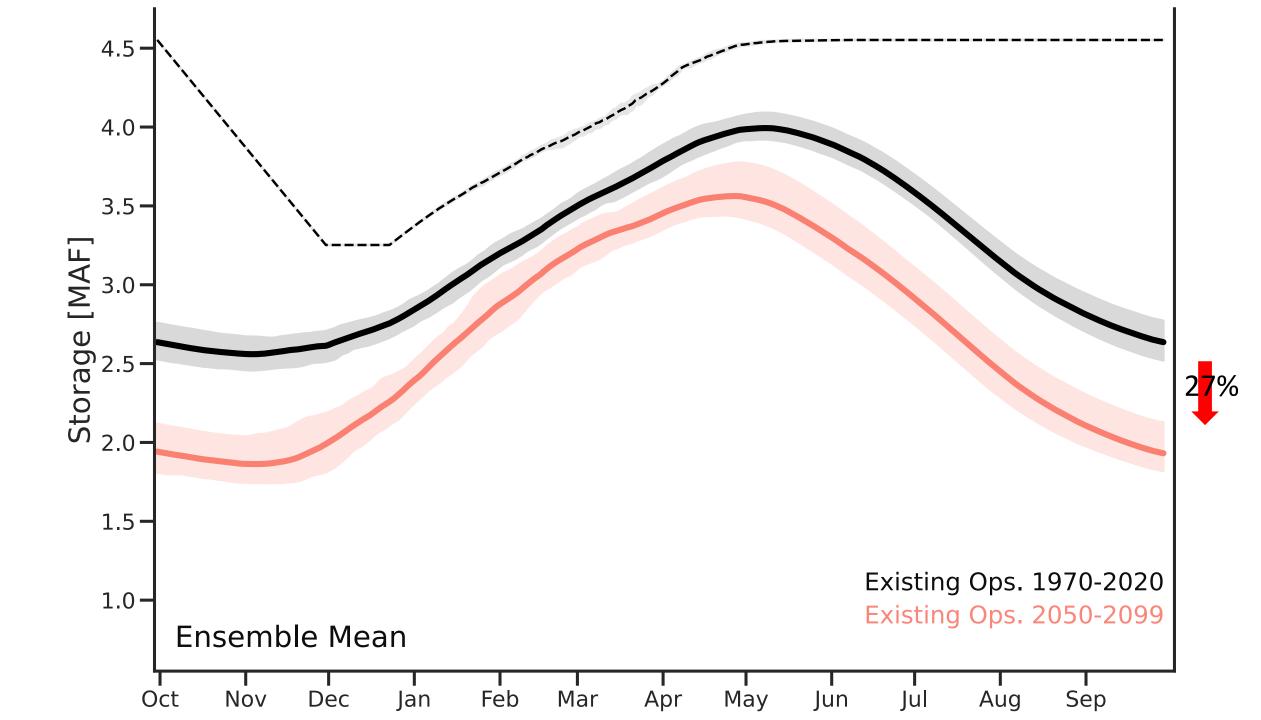
Demand-season May-September Demand-season May-September

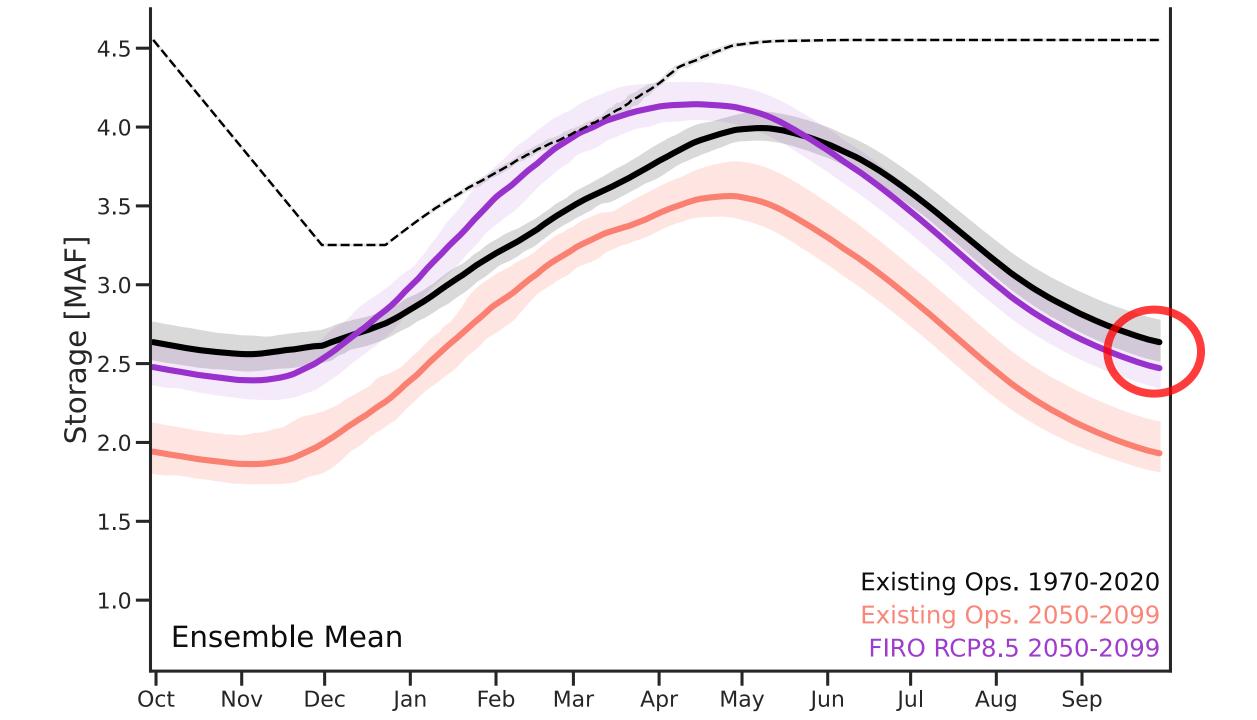


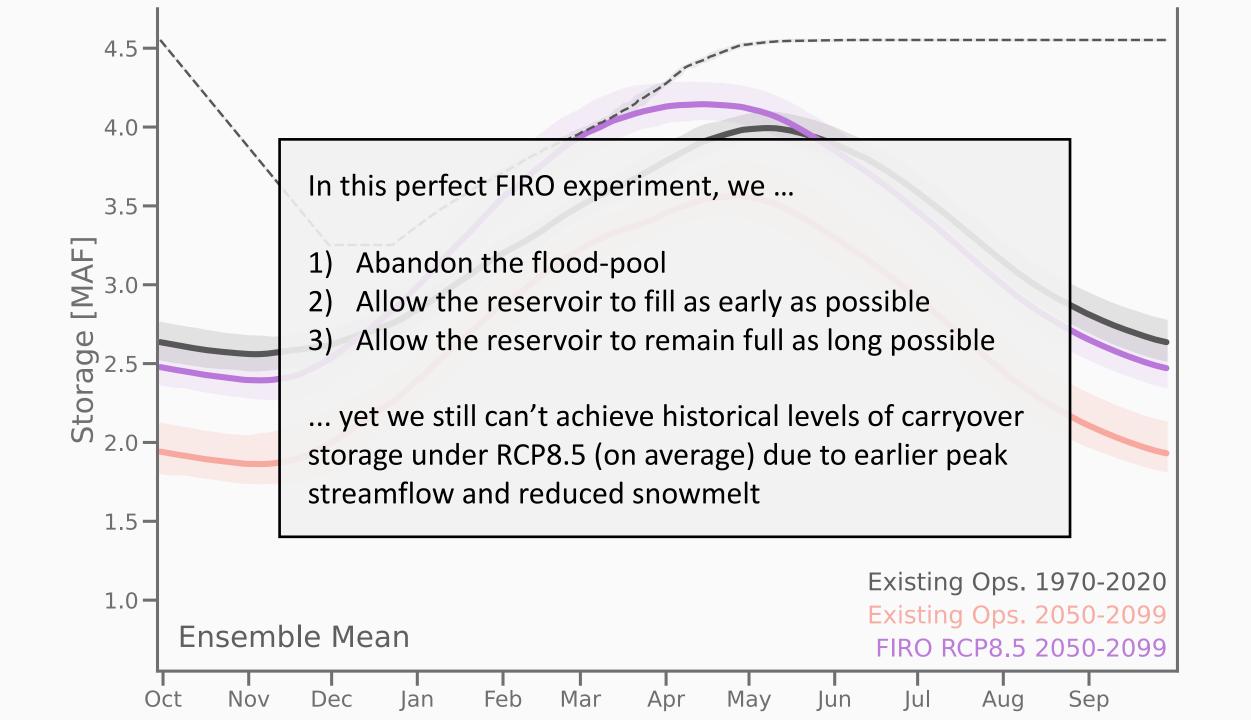
# **Climate Change Projections**







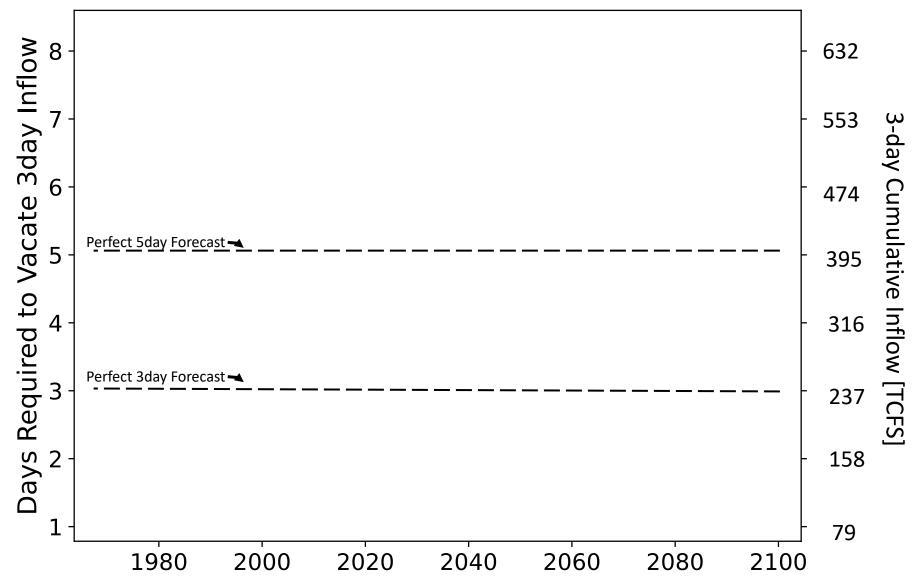






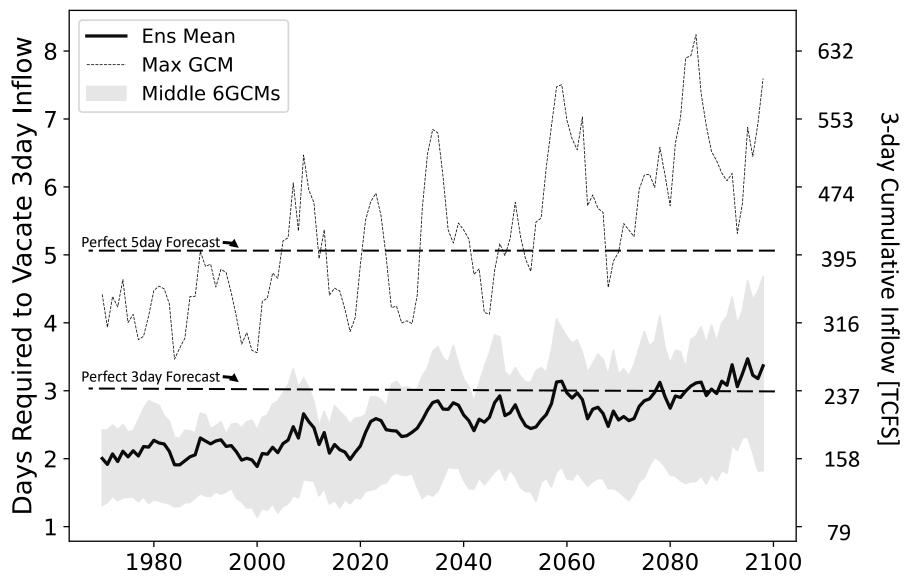
#### **Perfect Forecast Limits**

Maximum Release = 79 TCFS



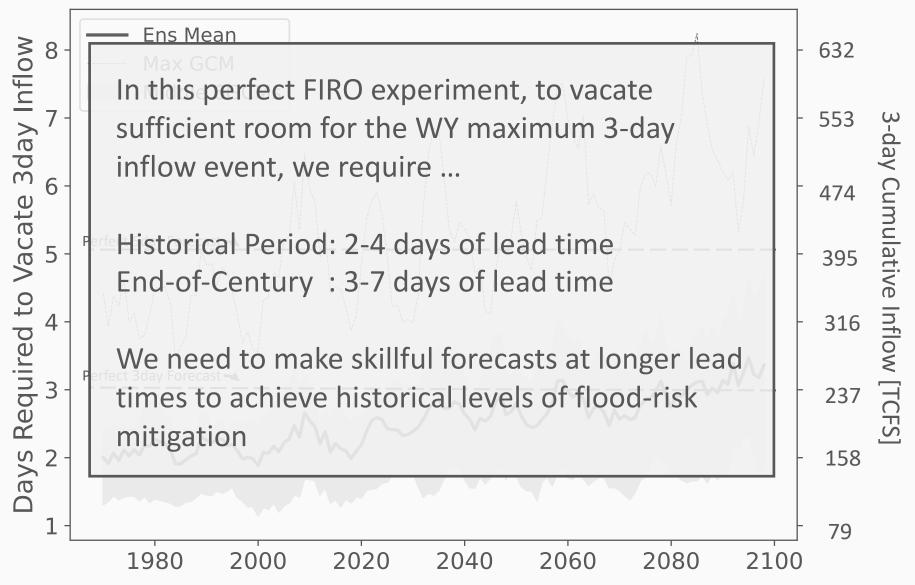
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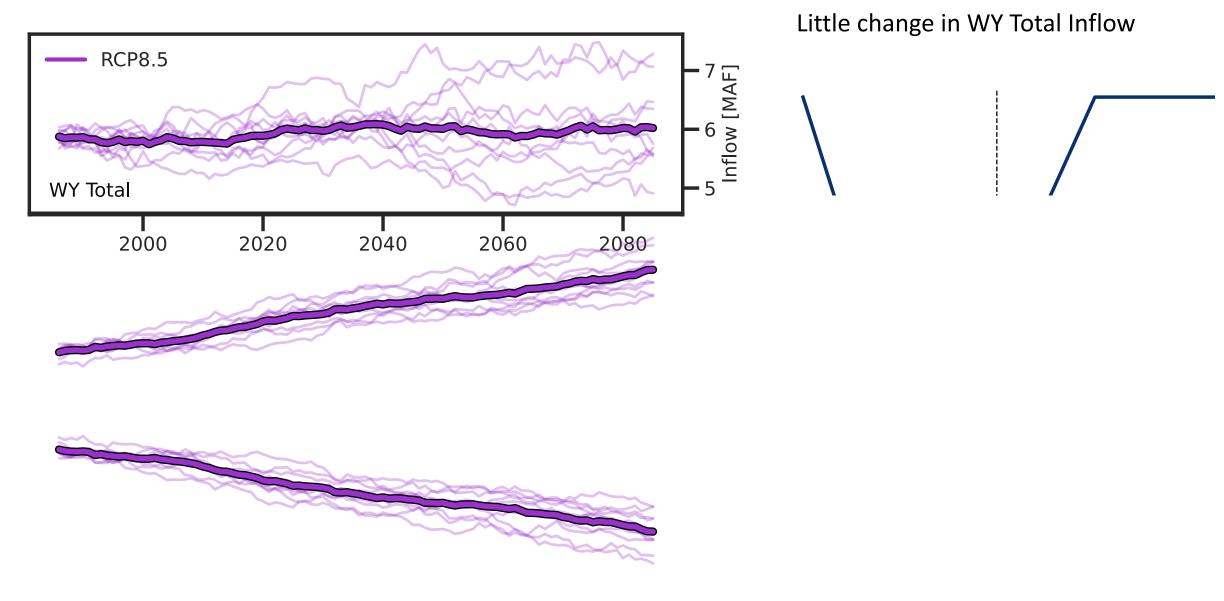


## **Perfect Forecast Limits**

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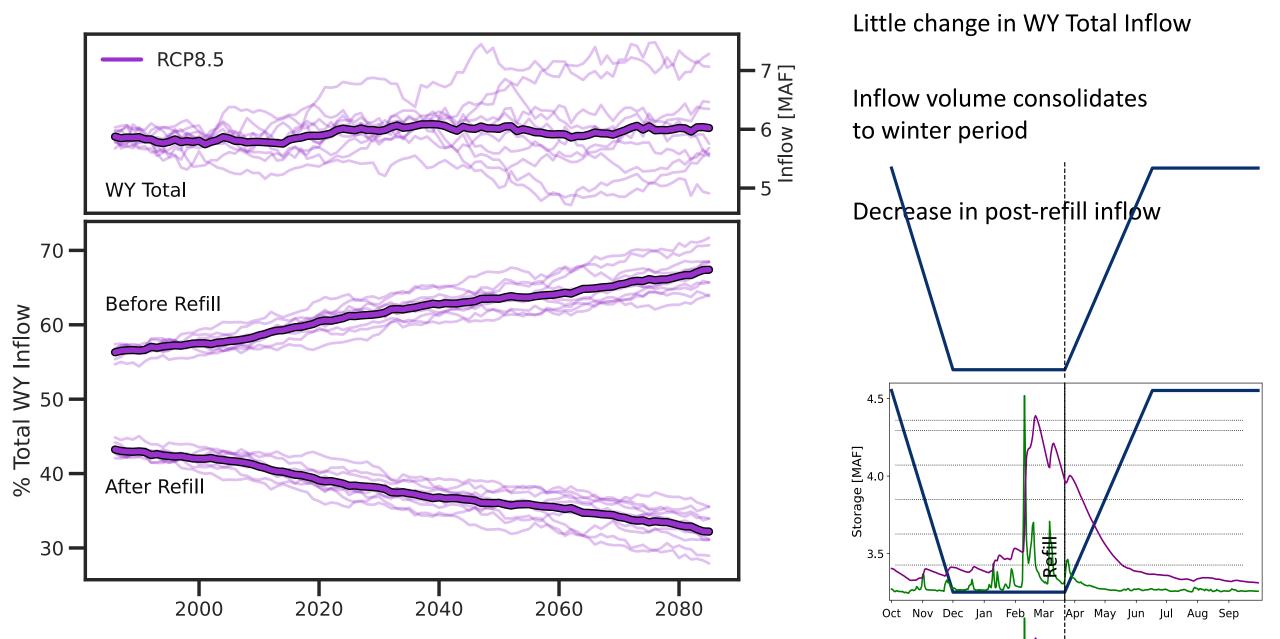


## **Climate Change Projections**



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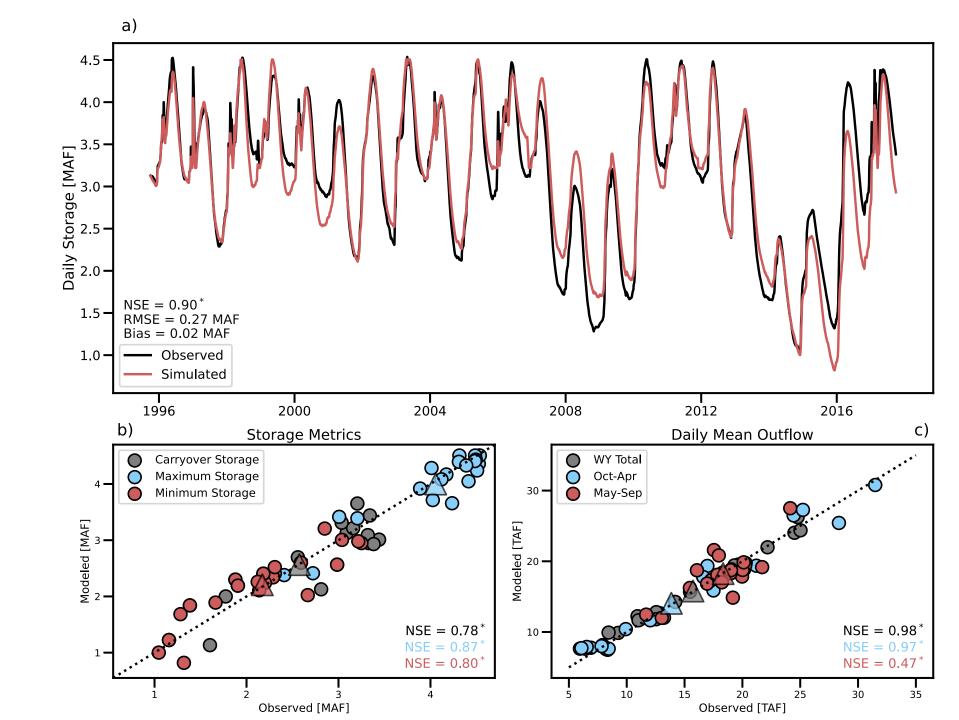
## **Climate Change Projections**

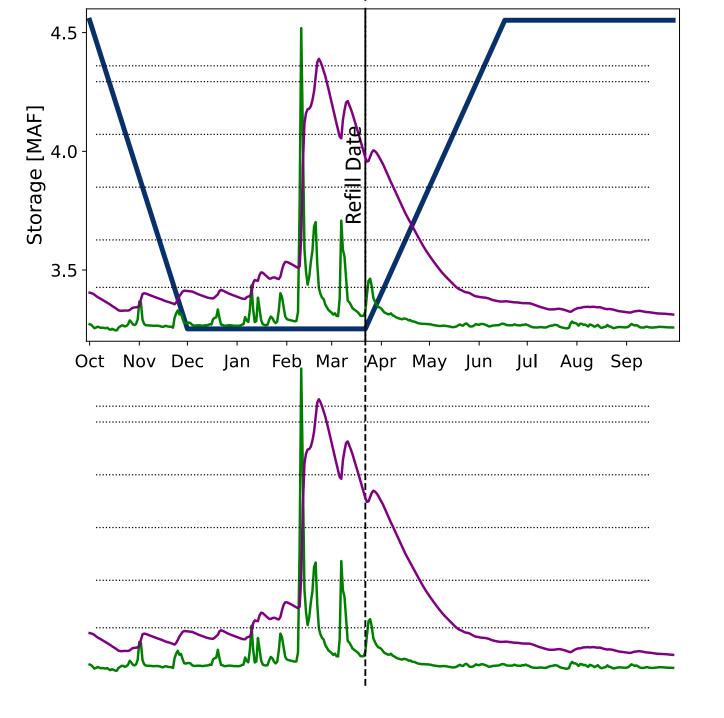


We build a model using station data from around Sacramento River Basin (precip, SWE, streamflow)

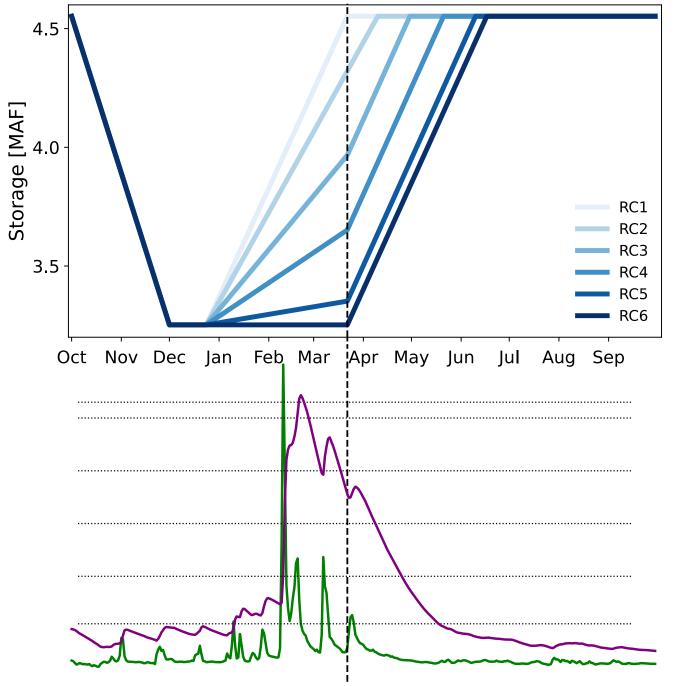
Calibrate and Validate over a historical period (WYs 1996-2017)

It does pretty well! (you'll have to take my word for it...)

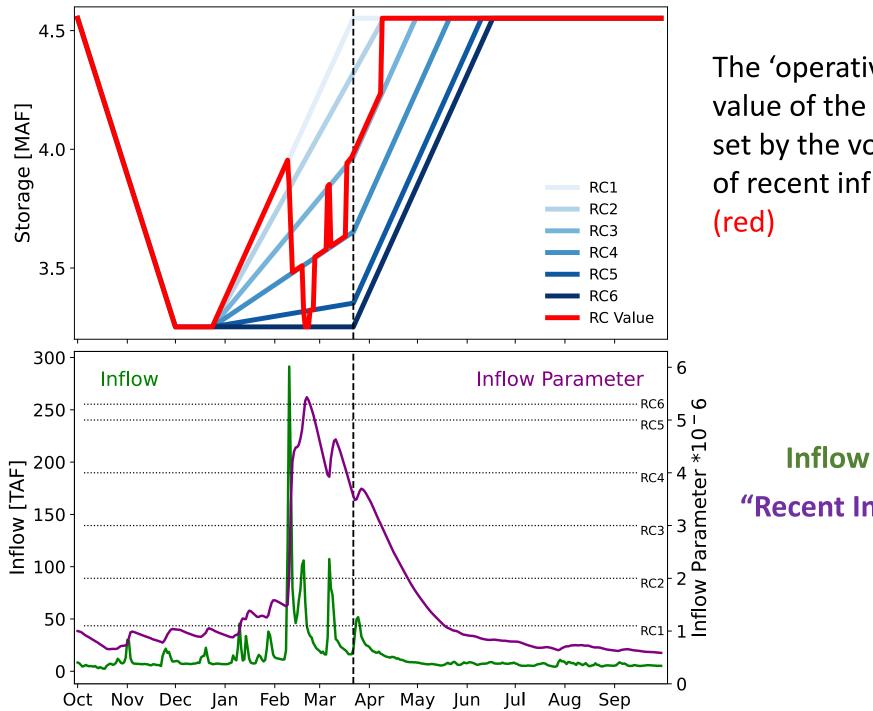




Many reservoirs have a rule curve (RC)



Shasta has 6 "sub-RCs" (blues)



The 'operative' value of the RC is set by the volume of recent inflows

