**CFWI MFLRT Revisions/Comments on WRAT Reference Condition Options**

**Version: 2018-05-08**

**Revisions for WRAT Reference Condition Options**

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| **Options** | **Advantages** | **Disadvantages** |
| **(1)** 2005 Reference Condition (2005 withdrawals used with monthly peaking-factor approach in 2015 RSWP). | Consistent with 2015 CFWI RWSP. (2005 withdrawals will not match what is in the 2015 RWSP which was based on projected 2015 water use) | Inconsistent with current magnitude and spatial distribution of water use/land use.  |
| Generally, coincides with ecological field data (Class I and II wetlands). | Wetlands data from 2007 to 2012, not 2005. |
|  | Inconsistent with status assessments for recently established and proposed 13 MFLs in SJRWMD |
|  | Communication challenges |
| **(2)** 2014 Reference Condition (2014 withdrawals used with monthly peaking-factor approach in 2015 RSWP). | Coincides with more recent magnitudes and spatial distribution of water use/land use. |  |
| More consistent with status assessments for recently established and proposed 13 MFLs in SJRWMD. | Wetlands data from 2007 to 2012, not 2014. |
| Use of a single-year withdrawal is consistent with 2015 RWSP approach. |  |
| **(3)** Average 2010-2014 Reference Condition (Average of 2010 to 2014 withdrawals used with monthly peaking-factor approach in 2015 RSWP).  | Coincides with more recent magnitudes and spatial distribution of water use/land use. |  |
| More consistent with status assessments for recently established and proposed 13 MFLs in SJRWMD. | May not represent average of water use (Rainfall will be reviewed to determine if the five-year period represents avg. condition. HAT will provide rainfall data)  |
| Incorporates average of water use, which may better coincide with natural system impacts. (Rainfall will be reviewed to determine if the five-year period represents avg. condition. HAT will provide rainfall data) | Potentially duplicates monthly peaking factor approach that addresses rainfall-based variation in withdrawals.  |
| The 5-year average is consistent with the water demand projection methods in 2020 RWSP which are based on five-year (2011-2015) average water use behavior, except for AG use which uses the FSAID projections |  |
| The 5-year window (2010 to 2014) overlaps more with the years that wetland ecological assessments occurred (2007 to 2012) than 2005 or 2014. The median year of the 5-year average (2012) is a 2 to 3-year offset from the median year of the POR for wetland assessments (2007 to 2012, or 2009/2010) |  |
| **(4)** Repeating 2014 Reference Condition (Monthly withdrawals for 2014 repeated for every simulated year).  | Coincides with more recent magnitudes and spatial distribution of water use/land use. | Wetlands data from 2007 to 2012, not 2014 |
| More consistent with status assessments for recently established and proposed 13 MFLs in SJRWMD. | May not represent average of water use. (Rainfall will be reviewed to determine if 2014 represents avg. condition. HAT will provide rainfall data)  |
| Use of a single-year withdrawal is consistent with 2015 RWSP approach. |  |
| Simpler and easier to communicate than the 2015 RWSP monthly-peaking factor approach  |  |
| **(5)** Repeating Average 2010-2014 Reference Condition (Monthly average withdrawals for 2010-2014 repeated for every simulated year). | Coincides with more recent magnitudes and spatial distribution of water use/land use. |  |
| More consistent with status assessments for recently established and proposed 13 MFLs in SJRWMD. |  |
| Incorporates average of water use, which may better coincide with natural system impacts. (Rainfall will be reviewed to determine if the five- year period represents avg. condition. HAT will provide rainfall data)  | May not represent average of water use (Rainfall will be reviewed to determine if the five- year period represents avg. condition. HAT will provide rainfall data)  |
| The 5-year average is consistent with the water demand projection methods in 2020 RWSP which are based on five-year (2011-2015) average water use behavior, except for AG use which uses the FSAID projections |  |
| The 5-year window (2010 to 2014) overlaps more with the years that wetland ecological assessments occurred (2007 to 2012) than 2005 or 2014. The median year of the 5-year average (2012) is a 2 to 3-year offset from the median year of the POR for wetland assessments (2007 to 2012, or 2009/2010) |  |
| Simpler and easier to communicate than the 2015 RWSP monthly-peaking factor approach |  |