



**Sonoma  
Water**

# Water Supply Roadmap

Ensuring resilient water resources now and for future generations

*Roadmap dates and project scopes are approximate and subject to change*

## Lake Mendocino FIRO Water Control Manual Update

Up to **11,650 acre-feet** per year of additional water supply

## Lake Sonoma FIRO Deviation Requests

up to **19,000 acre-feet** per year water supply above current

## Sebastopol Road Well Aquifer Storage and Recovery Project

Up to **250 acre-feet** per year of water supply

## Occidental Road Well Aquifer Storage and Recovery Project

Up to **250 acre-feet** per year of water supply

## CURRENTLY BEING STUDIED Cloverdale Water Supply Agreement

Up to **1,500 acre-feet** per year provided to fill gaps in the City of Cloverdale's water supply

## Lake Sonoma FIRO Water Control Manual Update

Up to **30,000 acre-feet** per year of additional water supply above current

## CURRENTLY BEING STUDIED Riverbank Filtration Facility Redundancy

Up to **25 million gallons** a day of water production redundancy

## A PARTNERSHIP

## New Eel-Russian Diversion Facility

**30,000 acre feet** per year of resiliency benefit water supply, not only to Sonoma Water

## CURRENTLY BEING STUDIED

## Lake Sonoma FIRO Secondary Outlet

Up to **40,000 acre-feet** per year of additional water supply per year above current

2026

2035

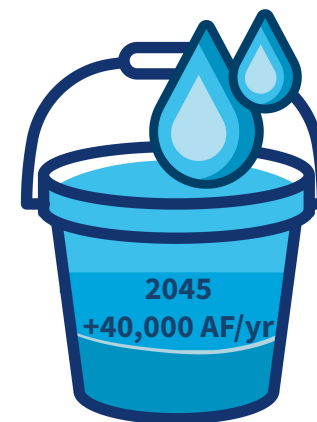
2028

2045

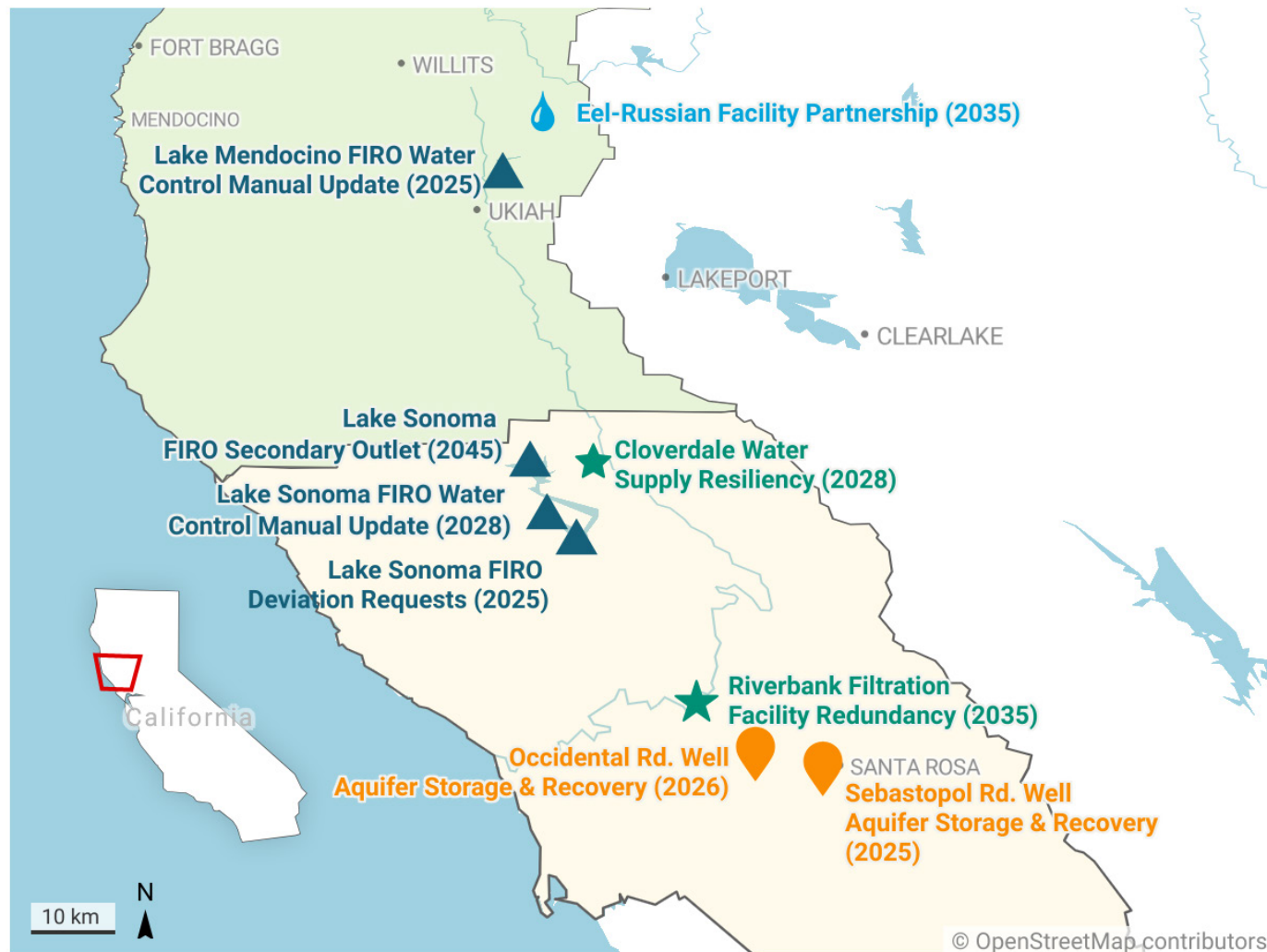
2025









**Estimated  
potential  
additional  
average  
water supply**



# Water Supply Projects 2025-2045



## Symbols

- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
|  River Diversion Project                     |  Forecast Informed Reservoir Operations (FIRO) |  Aquifer Storage and Recovery Project |
|  Water Supply Resiliency/Redundancy Projects |  Sonoma County                                 |  Mendocino County                     |

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## Eel-Russian River Diversion Project

Sonoma Water is a partner in the Eel-Russian Project currently being studied. It will develop a reconfigured water diversion facility near the current location of Cape Horn Dam (part of Pacific Gas and Electric Company's Potter Valley Project), to continue water diversions seasonally from the Eel River to the Russian River watershed once PG&E decommissions that project and ends its current diversion of Eel River water.

Depending on rainfall levels and Lake Mendocino storage capacity, diversion volumes up to 30,000 acre-feet per year are anticipated (under typical wet-season conditions, the facility can reliably divert up to 40,000 acre-feet per year).

**Forecast-Informed Reservoir Operations (FIRO)** Atmospheric river forecasting data has updated how the U.S. Army Corps manages flood control releases from Lake Mendocino, and Lake Sonoma – holding more water when weather forecasts indicate favorable conditions ahead, avoiding tens of thousands of acre-feet of water from being released into the ocean, while still preventing the risk of flood.

**Water Control Manual:** Provides a “guide curve” that dictates a storage and release schedule based on past weather patterns.

**Deviation Requests:** Deviation requests are developed and submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) for approval.

**Secondary Outlet:** Sonoma Water is currently studying a potential future project to help mitigate reduced Eel River diversions would be a new second outlet from Lake Sonoma to the Russian River above Dry Creek.

## Water Supply Resiliency/Redundancy

Projects we are studying could provide additional resiliency to ensure reliable water supply: supplemental water supply to the City of Cloverdale in times of seasonal low supply/drought conditions and siting additional riverbank filtration facilities adjacent to Mirabel to provide greater redundancy to Sonoma Water's water supply production facilities.

**Aquifer Storage and Recovery**, or ASR, is an innovative water management strategy that stores water underground during wet periods and recovers it for use during dry seasons or emergencies. It is sometimes referred to as groundwater banking.

Through specially designed ASR wells, drinking water sourced from the Russian River and delivered via Sonoma Water aqueducts would be injected directly into deep aquifers for safe, seasonal or long-term storage, and extracted later when that water is needed.