

DRAFT
California Water Commission
2014 ANNUAL REVIEW
of the construction and operation of the State Water Project

**CALIFORNIA
WATER COMMISSION**

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Background and Authority

The California Water Commission consists of nine members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the State Senate. Seven members are chosen for their general expertise related to the control, storage, and beneficial use of water and two are chosen for their knowledge of the environment. The Commission provides a public forum to discuss water issues, advises the Director of the Department of Water Resources (DWR), and takes appropriate statutory actions to further the development of policies that support integrated and sustainable water resource management and a healthy environment.

The roles and responsibilities of the Commission are defined in the Water Code, sections of the Government Code, and the Code of Civil Procedures. The California Water Commission conducts an annual review of the construction and operation of the State Water Project (SWP), and makes a report on its findings to the Department and Legislature, with any recommendations it may have. (WC §165)

KEY ACTIVITIES OF THE WATER COMMISSION'S ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE STATE WATER PROJECT

In 2014, the California Water Commission closely coordinated with the Department of Water Resources to identify issues, challenges and ensure the integrity and sound operation of the SWP.

- In May and October 2014, the Commission considered and adopted regulations governing the SWP Encroachment Permit process. Establishing a formalized process for issuing encroachment permits allows DWR to ensure that SWP facilities are adequately protected during activities related to the construction of improvements in or around the SWP right of way, and to ensure that the State's property rights and ability to operate and maintain its facilities are not infringed upon without the State's consent and concurrence. The Commission, which by statute must approve all department regulations, approved the final regulation in October 2014. (Water Code §161)
- In August 2014, SWP Deputy Director Carl Torgersen made a presentation to the Commission on current and planned activities. This included updates on 2014 SWP operations, the SWP contract extension process, labor and staffing issues, fire safety improvements and modernization of SWP facilities, and significant construction projects including the East Branch Extension facilities and operations. The Commission's analysis of this information is consistent with the statutory responsibility of the Commission to conduct an annual review of the progress and construction of the Project. (Water Code §165)
- On September 17, 2014, Commission members toured new and existing SWP facilities on the East Branch Extension in San Bernardino County. At these facilities, Commission members had the opportunity to talk with SWP staff and management about project operations, construction and maintenance, power and energy, regulatory matters, staffing, and future opportunities and challenges. These discussions also focused on long term issues including water supply reliability in the face of climate change, population growth, and protection of ecosystems.

Description of site visit:

- The East Branch Extension is a cooperative effort among DWR, San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District (SBVMWD) and San Geronimo Pass Water Agency (SGPWA) to deliver SWP water to the east side of SBVMWD and SGPWA's service areas.
- The project conveys water from the Devil Canyon Powerplant Afterbay to Cherry Valley through a series of existing and new facilities. Construction for Phase I was completed in 2003. Improvements to East Branch Extension Phase I have been made to provide additional operational flexibility and system reliability, and reduce on-peak energy demands. Phase I Improvements include the enlargement of Crafton Hills Reservoir and construction of the Yucaipa Connector Pipeline.
- Crafton Hills Reservoir's operating storage has been increased to 225 acre-feet and the pipeline consists of approximately one-half mile of 42-inch diameter steel pipe. Enlargement of Crafton Hills Reservoir began in 2012 and is now substantially complete. Construction of the Yucaipa Connector Pipeline began in 2010 and was completed in 2011.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The California Water Commission was briefed at its monthly public meetings on other key issues related to the State Water Project. From those discussions emerged several key areas of concern and recommendations for action:

Impacts to the State Water Project and Water Deliveries During Severe Droughts

California is in its third year of extreme drought conditions. This had significant impacts on water deliveries and SWP operations in 2014. Throughout the year, the Commission was briefed on drought conditions and impacts. At the August Commission meeting, SWP Deputy Director Torgersen provided a briefing on SWP operations and issues. After an initial allocation of 0% earlier in the year, the SWP was able to provide a 5% allocation for State Water Contractors, but the water could not be taken until after September 1. At that time, DWR informed the Commission that there would likely be 1 million acre-feet of water stored in Lake Oroville at the end of September. The only export releases being made were for water transfers. San Luis Reservoir was at about 20% of capacity. Autumn would typically be a low point for San Luis, but the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation was still making withdrawals into September. The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California continued to draw from Castaic Lake and Lake Perris.

The Commission supports activities to fully integrate SWP operations into an overall State drought plan and to prepare for the impacts of a potentially dry 2015 in order to maximize water supply reliability for municipal, agricultural, industrial, and recreational uses and for protecting and enhancing fish and wildlife.

Improved Reliability of SWP and Other Water Systems by Identifying Opportunities to Improve State and Regional Water Storage

The Commission spent considerable time in 2014 discussing and evaluating issues to improve the resiliency and reliability of the SWP and other water management systems. One of the Commission's projects was a survey, conducted in partnership with the Association of California Water Agencies, the Delta Stewardship Council, and the Department of Water Resources, to develop an inventory of planned and potential water projects and programs, primarily at the local and regional levels, that could, within the next 5-10 years, add new or expand existing surface or groundwater storage capacity, improve water supply reliability, and improve operational efficiency.

The Commission and its partner organizations on this project have identified a vital need in nearly all parts of the state to improve water system reliability and provide adequate water for environmental purposes, especially in dry years. The Commission believes this work, which is ongoing, and other related activities can support ongoing planning efforts and integrated water management, and provide benefits for the State Water Project.

The Commission also supports work by other organizations, including the Delta Vision Foundation, which presented its Draft Water Storage Policy Paper at the July meeting, and the Delta Stewardship Council which submitted an Issue Paper on adding water storage capacity in January 2014. The aim of the Issue Paper is to advance water storage that is integrated with Delta and statewide systems operations.

SWP Contact Extensions

The Commission recognizes the importance of sound financial management for operations and long term planning of the SWP. In 2013, DWR started a process with the State Water Project Contractors to negotiate an extension of existing SWP Long Term Water Supply Contracts, most of which are set to expire in 2035. In June 2014, DWR

and the Contractors tentatively agreed to extend the contracts to 2085 and reached Agreements in Principle that primarily addressed financial issues. DWR addressed the Contractors' participation in financial policy discussions and made changes to the billing process. The Agreements in Principle have been sent to the boards of directors of the various State Water Project Contractors and are awaiting their approval. DWR anticipates the amendments will be signed in 2017.

In August 2014 the Commission was briefed by DWR management on the Contract Extension process. The Commission will continue to monitor the progress and efforts to ensure optimal financial management of the SWP through accountability, cost effectiveness, transparency, and sound management.

Ongoing Efforts to Address Long-Term State Water Project Organizational Improvements

In 2012 and 2013, the Commission strongly supported action to alleviate the serious staff recruitment and retention crisis facing the SWP, and encourage further consideration of SWP governance solutions. In 2012, the Governor's Office announced wage increases averaging nearly 30% for SWP trades and crafts personnel. Since then, the SWP has experienced a high degree of success in recruitment and retention. As of mid-2014, DWR reported to the Commission that it had filled 113 vacancies in less than one year. As one example, DWR was able to hire more water and power dispatchers and reach full staff at the project operations center. Last month, the SWP received over 1,500 applications for its apprentice program. Overtime for SWP staff has been reduced by about 60%.

While the Commission recognizes these positive changes, it is also aware of continued challenges to establish pay parity in other critical job classifications that are vitally important to the success and safety of the SWP to meet operational and regulatory requirements. The Commission will continue to support efforts to ensure the SWP has the appropriate personnel and fiscal resources to safely operate and maintain critical facilities and provide reliable water supplies for California.

Investments to Maintain and Improve State Water Project Operations and Facilities

DWR provided the Commission with information about its activities to address some of the administrative and procedural challenges of effective operations. DWR continues to consider ways to improve internal and external business practices and processes to reduce costs, increase efficiency, and streamline processes that improve reliability of operations and water deliveries. To meet these changing needs, the Commission supports continued discussion and evaluation of new governance structures that will provide long-term sustainable solutions to administer the operations of the SWP in ways that are more cost effective, more flexible, and more efficient.

One significant SWP construction project completed in 2014 was the River Valve Outlet System (RVOS) at Oroville Dam. This is a project on which the Commission was briefed during its inspection of Oroville Facilities in the fall of 2013. The Feather River watershed experienced some of the driest conditions in its history, and DWR made the determination that restoring the low level RVOS was a critical for emergency operations. Work to do so commenced in February of 2014 immediately following Governor Brown's Drought Emergency Declaration.

Following an accident at Oroville Dam's low level outlet works in 2009, DWR concurred in a 2012 Agreement with both CalOSHA and the International Union of Operating Engineers (representing DWR trades and crafts staff) not to operate

the RVOS until the system was completely refurbished. Since 2012, DWR has been working with industry experts to identify the preferred long term solution to refurbish or replace the RVOS valves and appurtenant structures as agreed to in the 2012 Agreement, but none of these alternatives was feasible in the short time available. Consequently, the 2014 emergency efforts to restore safe operational capability of the RVOS proceeded on two major fronts. One was to amend the 2012 Agreement with Cal OSHA to allow for 2014 emergency operations of the RVOS and the other was to assess the condition of the RVOS, determine a safe operational discharge capacity under the constraints of the interim repairs, and make the necessary replacements and refurbishments as well as a robust testing plan before August of 2014 when RVOS operational need was anticipated.

DWR's Operations and Maintenance and Division of Engineering personnel, along with DWR contractors, successfully refurbished, tested, and commissioned the RVOS for 2014 drought emergency operations which commenced on August 27, 2014. Since that time, DWR has safely released almost 250,000 acre-feet through the refurbished RVOS to meet biological opinion mandated temperature requirements on the Feather River and other operational needs. .

Strategies for Further Investments in State Water Project Facilities and Related Water Management and Infrastructure

The Commission will continue to be engaged in many discussions about investment needs and opportunities for the SWP and other improvements to enhance the statewide water management and sustainability.

In late 2013, Governor Brown directed the California Natural Resources Agency, the California Environmental Protection Agency, and the California Department of Food and Agriculture to identify key actions for the next one to five years that address urgent needs and provide the foundation for the sustainable management of California's water resources. The result was the California Water Action Plan which presents strategies and priorities for a reliable water supply, ecosystem restoration, and a resilient water infrastructure.

Investment strategies and opportunities are also evaluated in the Water Plan Update 2013, which was presented to the Commission in October 2014 and represents the State's strategic plan for understanding, managing and developing water resources statewide for current and future generations.

Passage of Proposition 1, the Water Quality, Supply, and Infrastructure Improvement Act of 2014, will provide new financial resources for improved water management, including \$2.7 billion that will be continuously appropriated to the Commission for public benefits associated with water storage projects that improve the operation of the State water system and improve water quality and ecosystem conditions.

Workplace Safety

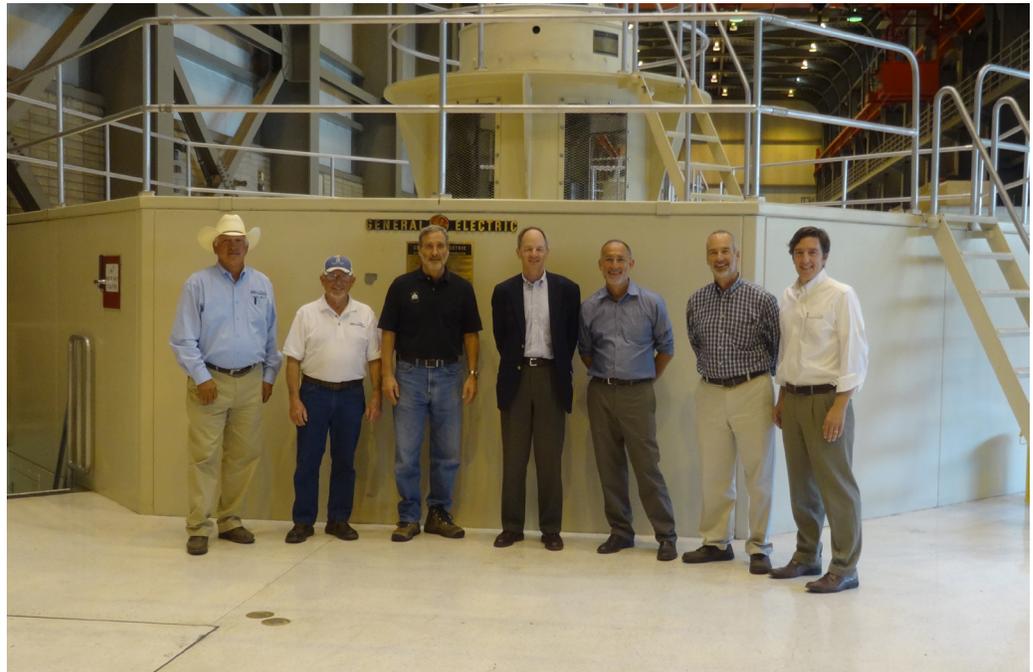
The safety of SWP staff and the public is a paramount concern for the Commission. On site visits and at monthly meetings, SWP management provided information to members on current and future activities to provide a safer working environment in all facilities and offices. This includes the development of and commitment to the highest safety standards, integration of SWP divisions into the department-wide effort to develop a world class safety system, implementation and validation of applicable industry best practices, and a security system that prepares the SWP to more effectively respond to potential threats.

The Commission received updates from SWP management on the construction activities to rebuild the Ronald B. Robie Pumping-Generating Plant in Oroville following the November 2012 fire which caused significant equipment and structural damage. In addition to this site-specific work, the Commission supports the ongoing review by SWP management of all its facilities to determine what risks exist, and what steps can be taken to improve safety for employees and the public, and protect critical infrastructure.

Improved Coordination and Federal Advocacy

The Commission has statutory authority to confer with appropriate executive agencies of the federal government regarding the coordination of planning, construction, and operation of federal water development and flood control projects with State and local projects. The Commission was briefed by DWR staff in 2014 on the development of a comprehensive federal advocacy program, and will continue to monitor these activities and consider appropriate opportunities for engagement, including those related to SWP operations. The Commission also supported the Water Resources Development Act of 2014 which was passed by Congress and signed into law by President Obama on June 10, 2014. The bill authorizes and provides funding for water infrastructure projects including levees and storage, establishes process to prioritize projects, expedite permitting, and address environmental and public health needs. These new investments may have direct or indirect impacts on the SWP.

The SWP, some parts of which are now more than 50 years old, will continue to face significant opportunities and challenges to serve the millions of California families, farms, businesses, and communities that rely on it for a safe and reliable water supply. The California Water Commission looks forward to the opportunity to work with DWR, the Brown Administration, the State Legislature, State Water Contractors and water agencies, and the many stakeholders to support this mission.



Commission members Joe Del Bosque, Luther Hintz, Danny Curtin, Andrew Ball, Armando Quintero, David Orth, and Joe Byrne touring SWP facilities in Southern California in September 2014.

OVERVIEW OF THE STATE WATER PROJECT

In 1960, California voters approved the Burns-Porter Act which authorized \$1.75 billion to finance construction of the SWP and authorized DWR to design, construct, and operate the SWP. Over the past 50 years, the SWP has adapted to serve California's growing needs. The SWP of today:

- Two-thirds of California's \$1.7 trillion economy is generated within the SWP service area
- Serves 25 million Californians and 750,000 acres of farmland
- Operated to provide water quality benefits, flood control, recreation, and enhance fish and wildlife habitat
- 20 pumping plants, 4 pumping-generating plants, 5 powerplants, 23 dams, 36 storage reservoirs, 700 miles of canals and pipelines
- Largest single energy consumer in California
- 3rd largest hydropower generator in California
- Produces about 14% of California's hydroelectric generation

The SWP is the largest State owned and operated water and power utility in the United States. The SWP delivers water to 29 contracting agencies in Northern California, San Francisco Bay Area, Central Coast, San Joaquin Valley, and Southern California. These water deliveries supplement surface and groundwater resources for most of these agencies. Of the contracted water supply, approximately 70% goes to urban users and 30% goes to agricultural users. The SWP is one of California's largest energy producers and generates approximately 60% of its own energy needs. These energy operations help support and stabilize the State's electrical grid. The SWP also provides flood control, operates to help protect the environment, and provides recreation at SWP lakes and reservoirs.

The SWP's water supply capability depends on rainfall, snowpack, runoff, reservoir storage, pumping capacity from the Delta, and legal environmental constraints on project operations. The SWP water supply comes from storage at Lake Oroville and high runoff flows in the Delta. Water deliveries have ranged from 1.6 million acre-feet in dry years to over 3.5 million acre-feet in wet years.

THE STATE WATER PROJECT - 2014 ANNUAL REVIEW

Water Project Operations

California experienced a third consecutive dry year in 2014. Recent years have been some of the driest on record, and SWP allocations reflect those conditions. In April, DWR increased the final 2014 allocation from 0% to 5% of the SWP Contractors' requested Table A amounts, which is approximately 4.2 million acre-feet. Table 1 shows deliveries in recent years.

Table 1. SWP Water Deliveries

Year	Water delivered (acre-feet) ¹
2000	4,932,032
2001	3,293,781
2002	4,053,989
2003	4,223,255
2004	4,380,657
2005	4,732,633
2006	4,828,580
2007	4,061,696
2008	2,838,128
2009	2,913,829
2010	3,500,891
2011	3,553,218
2012	2,836,272
2013	2,103,230
2014 ²	1,130,945

¹Source: Department of Water Resources' State Water Project Analysis Office.

²Through November 2014.

In 2014, the SWP generated an estimated 1,358 gigawatt hours (GWh) of energy. During the same period, the SWP used an estimated 2,396 GWh of energy. Nearly 70% of this power is used by the Valley String Pumping Plants (Dos Amigos to Edmonston Pumping Plants) to lift water over 3,000 feet from the southern San Joaquin Valley over the Tehachapi Mountains and into southern California. Table 2 reflects recent years' energy generation and usage.

Table 2. SWP Power Generation and Usage

Year	Power Generated (GWh/year)	Power Used (GWh/year)
2006	7,515	9,109
2007	6,410	9,276
2008	4,100	5,701
2009	4,255	5,438
2010	4,368	7,184
2011	5,258	8,583
2012	4,810	7,404
2013	3,679	5,733
2014 ³	1,358	2,396

³Through November 2014.

California's State Water Projects

State Water Project



Status of Construction Projects

This section is intended to highlight key projects and projects of particular interest to the Commission, not to be a comprehensive list of construction projects. The following information has been provided to the Commission by the Department of Water Resources.

East Branch Extension – Phase I Improvements

The East Branch Extension is a cooperative effort among DWR, San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District (SBVMWD) and San Geronio Pass Water Agency (SGPWA) to deliver SWP water to the east side of SBVMWD and SGPWA's service areas. The project conveys water from the Devil Canyon Powerplant Afterbay to Cherry Valley through a series of existing and new facilities. Construction for Phase I was completed in 2003. Construction of Phase I Improvements is scheduled for completion in 2014.

The purpose of the Phase I Improvements Project is to provide additional operational flexibility, system reliability, and reduce on-peak energy demands. Phase I Improvements include the enlargement of Crafton Hills Reservoir and construction of the Yucaipa Connector Pipeline. The reservoir's operating storage will increase to 225 acre-feet and the pipeline will consist of approximately one-half mile of 42-inch diameter steel pipe. Enlargement of Crafton Hills Reservoir began in 2012 and was substantially completed in September 2014. Construction of the Yucaipa Connector Pipeline began in 2010 and was completed in 2011.

East Branch Extension – Phase II

The East Branch Extension Phase II Project will add facilities that bypass a segment of the East Branch Extension Phase I Project and provide additional pumping capacity to convey the full contracted amount of SWP water (17,300 acre-feet) to the SGPWA. In addition, the project will allow the SBVMWD to increase its distribution system capacity to the Redlands and Yucaipa Valley service areas. Principal features of this project will consist of approximately six miles of a new large diameter pipeline, a new reservoir (Citrus Reservoir) with a capacity of 400 acre-feet, a new 160 cubic feet per second (cfs) pump station (Citrus Pump Station), expansion of the existing Crafton Hills Pump Station from 60 cfs to 135 cfs, and installation of an additional pump at the existing Cherry Valley Pump Station to increase the capacity from 32 cfs to 52 cfs. Phase II construction is scheduled for completion in 2017.

Various pieces of equipment for the facilities have already been fabricated and are ready for installation, including large diameter valves, transformers, and switchyard equipment. Construction of the Mentone Pipeline, Citrus Reservoir and Pump Station, and Crafton Hills Pump Station Expansion began in 2012.

South Bay Aqueduct Enlargement

The South Bay Aqueduct (SBA) conveys water from the Sacramento - San Joaquin Delta through more than 40 miles of pipelines and canals to the Zone 7, Alameda County, and Santa Clara Valley Water Districts, which provide service to the cities of Livermore, Dublin, Pleasanton, San Ramon, Fremont, Newark, Union City, Milpitas, Santa Clara and San Jose. The SBA is the first conveyance facility constructed for the SWP and was designed for a capacity of 300 cfs. The purpose of the Project is to increase the capacity of the SBA to 430 cfs to meet Zone 7 Water Agency's future needs and provide operational flexibility to reduce SWP on-peak power consumption. The project is comprised of the following principal features:

1. Addition of four 45 cfs pumps to the South Bay Pumping Plant, including expansion of the existing plant structure, a new service bay, and a new switchyard.
2. Construction of a third (Stage 3) Brushy Creek Pipeline and surge tank parallel to the existing two barrels.
3. Construction of a 500 acre-foot reservoir (425 acre-feet of active storage) to be served by the Stage 3 Brushy Creek Pipeline.
4. Raising the height of the canal embankments, canal lining, and canal over crossing structures and bridges along the Dyer, Livermore, and Alameda canals and the Patterson Reservoir.
5. Modification of check structures and siphons along the Dyer, Livermore, and Alameda canals.
6. Construction of new drainage over crossing structures to eliminate drainage into the canals.

Construction began in 2007 and most of the work was completed in 2012. All four new 45 cfs pumps were fully operational in early 2014.

Future Major SWP Construction Projects

This section is intended to highlight key projects and projects of special interest to the Commission, not be a comprehensive list of planned construction projects.

East Branch Enlargement

In the mid-1980's through early 1990's, the East Branch of the California Aqueduct was enlarged by 750 cfs. The work consisted of raising the lining of approximately 95 miles of canal, constructing additional barrels at inverted siphons, and enlarging Pearblossom Pumping Plant and Devil Canyon Powerplant. Design and construction lasted for seven years and the project was completed in 1992. Phase II of the enlargement would provide another 750 cfs of capacity to the East Branch. Implementation of Phase II would require improvements to Alamo Powerplant, Pearblossom Pumping Plant, the canal lining and embankment, check structures, siphons, over chutes, and drainage culverts. The administrative draft of the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) was completed in September 2014; its completion was delayed when work on the project was suspended in 2009 due to uncertainties regarding Delta export restrictions and water deliveries. Minor wrap-up work is being done to document construction outage and work sequencing plans in order to avoid the need to start over if the project receives authorization to proceed in the future. This work will be completed by March 2015.

Alamo Powerplant Second Unit

DWR has planned for the installation of a second unit at Alamo Powerplant in the Southern Field Division. The new unit will provide additional power generation along the East Branch of the California Aqueduct. As noted in the previous section, final design and construction are planned but postponed due to a reprioritization of mechanical and electrical engineering staff.

North Bay Aqueduct Alternate Intake

The environmental review process is currently underway for the North Bay Aqueduct Alternate Intake Project (NBA AIP), a new facility that will improve water quality and provide reliable delivery of SWP water to the Solano County Water Agency (SCWA) and the Napa County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (Napa County FC&WCD). The NBA AIP will include the construction and operation of an alternate intake that will draw up to 240 cfs (peak capacity) of water from the Sacramento River, and connect to the existing North Bay Aqueduct (NBA) system, near North Bay Regional Water Treatment Plant. The proposed alternate intake will be operated in conjunction with the existing NBA intake at Barker Slough. The final EIR is expected to be completed by spring 2016. If approval to proceed with construction is granted, construction should be completed in 2023.

Perris Dam Remediation

Lake Perris is located in northern Riverside County. It is the southernmost SWP facility and the southern terminus of the East Branch of the California Aqueduct. In 2005, DWR identified potential seismic safety risks in the foundation of Perris Dam. While there was no imminent threat to life or property, in the interest of ensuring the maximum public safety, DWR lowered the water level of Lake Perris until repairs are made. The Lake Perris State Recreation Area is one of the State's most popular recreation destinations, with an average attendance of 1.1 million visitors prior to the reservoir lowering.

The remediation of Perris Dam facilities is a major capital improvement program and is comprised of three projects. The Perris Dam Remediation Project includes design and construction of a stabilizing berm and a system to strengthen the dam's foundation. The Outlet Tower Retrofit Project includes a seismic analysis of the existing outlet facilities and the design and construction of a retrofit or replacement of the structure. The Emergency Outlet Extension Project includes design and construction of improvements to the existing emergency release structure and design and construction of a new outlet extension facility to convey emergency release flows safely into the existing downstream Perris Valley Drain facilities. The EIR was certified in November 2011 and two projects were approved to move forward with design. The construction contract for the dam embankment remediation was advertised in April 2014 and awarded in July 2014. The dam embankment repairs are expected to be completed by the end of 2017. The analysis review is currently underway for the Outlet Tower. A Notice of Preparation of the EIR for the Emergency Outlet Extension was filed September 2013.

Bay Delta Conservation Plan and Delta Habitat Conservation and Conveyance Program

The proposed Bay Delta Conservation Plan (BDCP) is a part of California's overall water management portfolio. It is being developed as a 50-year habitat conservation plan with the goals of restoring the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta ecosystem and securing California water supplies. The BDCP would secure California's water supply by building new water delivery infrastructure and operating the system to improve the ecological health of the Delta. The BDCP also would restore or protect approximately 145,000 acres of habitat to address the Delta's environmental challenges.

The BDCP is made up of specific actions, called Conservation Measures, to improve the Delta ecosystem. The BDCP includes 22 conservation measures aimed at improving water operations, protecting water supplies and water quality, and restoring the Delta ecosystem within a stable regulatory framework.

The proposed Bay Delta Conservation Plan and companion Draft EIR/EIS are the result of more than seven years of collaboration, scientific analysis, policy review and public input to address the Delta's ecosystem and water management challenges.

The Delta Habitat Conservation and Conveyance Program (DHCCP) is a program managed by DWR to conduct the engineering and scientific studies required to prepare the BDCP and associated Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR). The Draft BDCP and Draft EIR/EIS were released to the public on December 13, 2013 for a 120-day review period. The public comment period was extended due to the volume of information and was effective December 13, 2013 through July 29, 2014. On August 27, 2014, DWR and the other state and federal agencies leading the BDCP announced that they will publish a partially Recirculated Draft BDCP, EIR/EIS, and Implementing Agreement (IA) in early 2015. The Draft EIR/EIS describes and analyzes the proposed project/preferred alternative, 14 action alternatives, and the No Project Alternative. The preferred alternative would make substantial changes to water operations in the Delta by implementing a dual-conveyance system to serve the existing SWP/CVP pumping plants that focuses on two major components:

1. Construction of new water facilities, including:
 - a. Three proposed north Delta intakes with state-of-the-art fish screens
 - b. Two 30-mile long main tunnels
 - c. New 40-acre intermediate forebay
 - d. New operable gate at the Head of Old River
 - e. Improvements and expansion of Clifton Court Forebay
2. Operation of both new and existing water conveyance facilities, including:
 - a. North Delta intakes
 - b. South Delta export facilities
 - c. Delta Cross Channel gates
 - d. Suisun Marsh salinity control gates
 - e. North Bay Aqueduct intake
 - f. Clifton Court Forebay

In December 2014, several significant changes were announced by the Brown Administration and its federal partners that would:

- Eliminate three pumping plants on the east bank of the Sacramento River between Hood and Walnut Grove.
- Minimize activity on Staten Island, which provides important sandhill crane habitat, by removing tunnel launch facilities, large reusable tunnel material storage areas, a barge landing site, and high-voltage power lines.

- Increase use of property owned by DWR.
- Eliminate the need for additional permanent power lines to the intake locations in the north Delta, including near Stone Lakes National Wildlife Refuge.
- Eliminate impacts on Italian Slough (near Clifton Court Forebay) by removing an underground siphon.
- Reduce power requirements.
- Allow water to flow from the Sacramento River entirely by gravity at certain river stages.
- Reduce tunnel operation and maintenance costs.

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California Water Commission State Water Project Activities

2014

January 15, 2014	Approval of 2013 SWP Review
May 21, 2014	Approval of State Water Project Encroachment Permit Regulations
August 20, 2014	Update on State Water Project Issues
September 17, 2014	Tour of SWP East Branch Extension Facilities
September 17, 2014	Overview of East Branch Extension Operations and Facilities
September 17, 2014	Briefing on Joint Powers Agreement for the Operation and Maintenance of the East Branch Extension
October 15, 2014	Consideration of Revised State Water Project Encroachment Permit Regulations

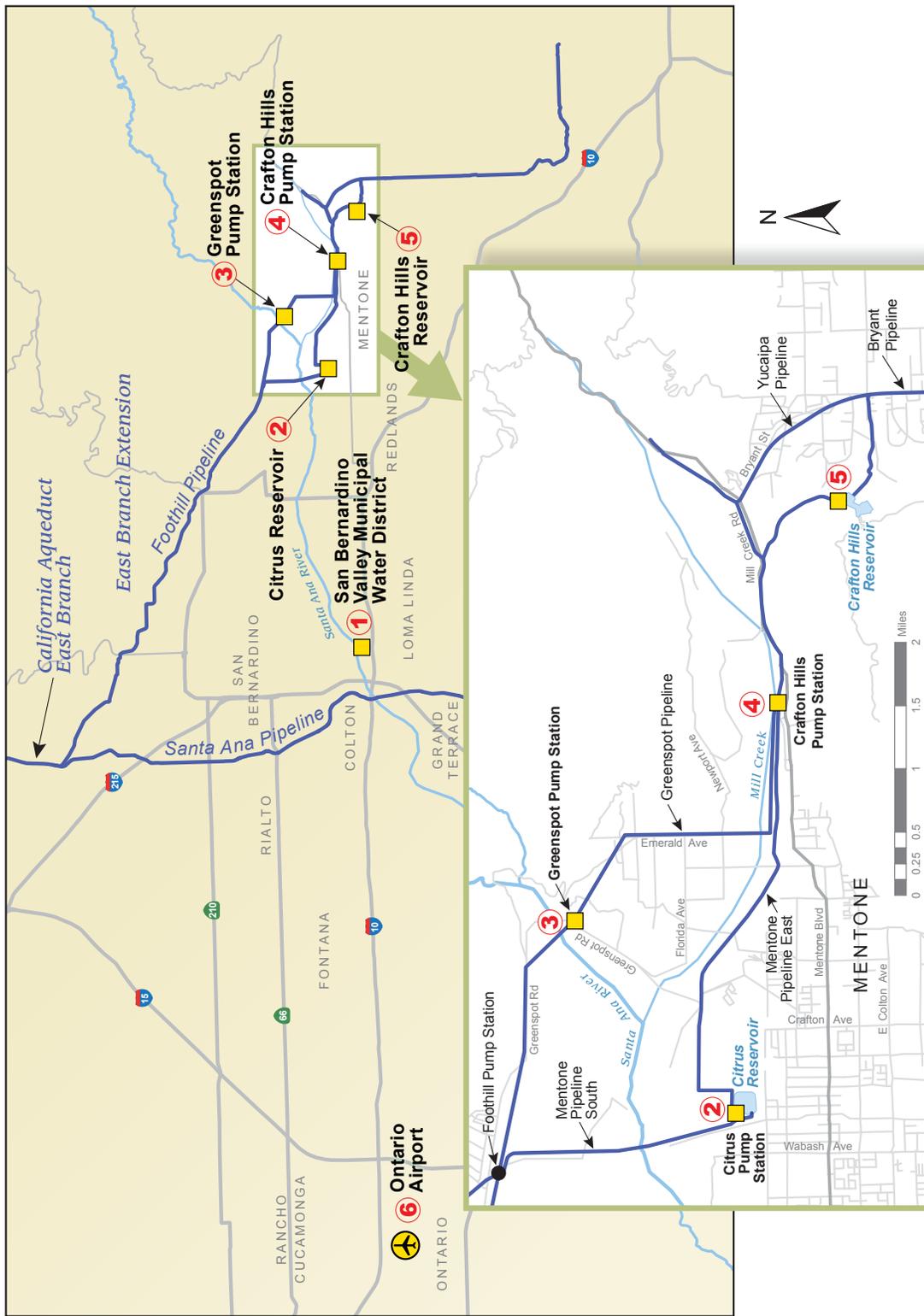
Southern California State Water Project Inspection Tour Itinerary

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

- 7:35 am** Pick-up Members/Staff at Ontario Airport, Ontario California
- 7:45 am** Pick-up Members/Staff at Ayres Hotel
- 7:50 am** Depart for San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District
- 8:30 am** Public Commission Meeting, San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District **(1)**
380 East Vanderbilt Way, San Bernardino, CA 92408
- 9:45 am** Tour Citrus Pump Station and Reservoir **(2)**; Citrus Inlet Structure
- 11:00 am** Tour Greenspot Pump Station **(3)**
- 11:45 am** Lunch, Mill Creek Cattle Company
1874 Mentone Blvd, Mentone, CA 92359
- 1:15 pm** Tour Crafton Hills Pump Station **(4)** and Forebay Tank
- 2:15 pm** Tour Crafton Hills Reservoir **(5)**
- 3:00 pm** Depart for Ontario Airport **(6)**

Southern California State Water Project Inspection Tour

September 17, 2014





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