Changes in monitoring to support project operations.

- Re-initiation of consultation (ESA Section 7) and 2081(b) permit amendment (CESA) to address changes outside of existing authorizations.

Memorandum of Agreement

Commitments to adaptive management and collaborative science will be secured through a MOA between DWR, Reclamation, the public water agencies, CDFW, NMFS, and USFWS. Details of the collaborative science and adaptive management process, including adaptive management decision-making, an organizational structure for adaptive management decisions, and funding for collaborative science will be developed and incorporated through the MOA, as needed.

Possible Operational Scenarios

Under the real time operational decision-making process, as well as the adaptive management and monitoring program, both of which are described above, the RTO team will have flexibility for operations. The RTO team, in making operational decisions, will take into account operational constraints, such as coldwater pool management, instream flow, and temperature requirements. The extent to which real time adjustments that may be made to each parameter (e.g., OMR flow target) shall be limited by the criteria and/or ranges set out in the section describing Scenario H (Alternative 4A). Operations are flexible, so long as they are in compliance with existing and applicable permitting requirements and standards, as may be amended, and any other regulatory and contractual obligations. In addition, following the initial operations, the adaptive management and monitoring program could be used to make long-term changes in initial operations criteria, if appropriate, to address uncertainties about spring outflow for longfin smelt and fall outflow for delta smelt, among others.

For that reason, Appendix 5E, Supplemental Modeling Requested by the State Water Resources Control Board Related to Increased Delta Outflows, also presents a broader operational boundary analysis, as well as an additional operational scenario requested by the State Water Board that results in increased Delta outflow and decreased SWP/CVP exports (Modified Alternative 8). As shown in Appendix 5E, the operation of the future conveyance facility under a possible adaptive management range represented by Boundary 1 and Boundary 2 will be consistent with the impacts discussed for the range of alternatives considered in this document (see Appendix 5E, Section 5E.2, for additional information on these boundaries). Boundary 1 and Boundary 2 also encompass the full range of impacts found in the analysis prepared for H1 and H2 (as well as H3 and H4). For modeling information on H1 and H2, please see Appendix 11G, Supplemental Modeling Results at ELT for Alternative 4 at H1 and H2.

3.7 Environmental Commitments

As part of the project planning and environmental assessment process, DWR will incorporate certain environmental commitments and BMPs into the proposed action alternatives to avoid or minimize potential impacts. These environmental commitments refer to design features, construction methods, and other BMPs that have been incorporated as part of the project description to preclude the occurrence of environmental effects that could arise without such commitments in place. These environmental commitments tend to be relatively standardized and are often already compulsory;
they represent sound and proven methods that can avoid or reduce the potential effects of an
action—for example, installation of sedimentation barriers and other stormwater protections
during grading—in contrast to mitigation measures that would be necessary to be included as part
of project approval to offset the environmental effects of the proposed action. Environmental
commitments that would be incorporated in the project are described in Appendix 3B,
*Environmental Commitments, AMMs, and CMs*. A number of these commitments are similar to one or
more of the AMMs described under Section 3.6.2.2, *Measures to Reduce Other Stressors*. Because the
AMMs have been specifically designed to avoid and minimize effects on covered species and natural
communities, parallel environmental commitments have been identified in order to recognize the
capacity of these practices to avoid or minimize potential impacts related to other environmental
topics. The full text of these AMMs is included in Appendix 3B, *Environmental Commitments, AMMs,
and CMs*. Additional detail about the approach to mitigation is described in Chapter 4, Section
4.2.5.3, *Mitigation Approaches*. DWR will also coordinate planning, engineering, design and
construction, operation, and maintenance phases of the Plan with the appropriate agencies.

These environmental commitments apply to BDCP alternatives and non-HCP alternatives and are
separate and apart from those Environmental Commitments that are numbered and that are
associated with previously described conservation measures (described in Sections 3.3.2.2 and
3.6.3).

### 3.8 SWP Long-Term Water Supply Contract Amendment

DWR administers the SWP Long-term Water Contracts (Water Contracts), which are central to SWP
construction, operation, and funding. In return for the state financing, construction, operation, and
maintenance of the SWP facilities, the SWP water contractors contractually agree to repay all SWP
capital and operating costs incurred for the water supply and fish and wildlife mitigation features.
DWR annually charges its 29 SWP water contractors for costs of construction, operation, and
maintenance of the SWP facilities. Various options, or funding methods, could be used separately or
together to provide SWP funding for the construction, operation, and maintenance of a new
conveyance facility described by any action alternative considered for the BDCP/California WaterFix
or for other costs that the SWP contractors would be responsible to fund, such as mitigation for
construction of the facility.

One funding method would be to use existing payment provisions of the SWP Water Contracts under
which DWR would charge the SWP water agencies for the costs of the conveyance facility. If SWP
revenue bonds for the facility were issued, this approach by itself could possibly suffice to provide
funding. However, DWR could have interim funding needs pending issuance of revenue bonds, in
which case additional funding mechanisms besides the SWP contract could be used. In addition, not
all SWP contractors may be willing to accept the charges for the new conveyance and may oppose
them without first having an amendment to the water supply contracts as discussed below.

As a second funding method to meet interim or additional funding needs, DWR and SWP and CVP
water contractors could enter into funding agreements similar to the funding agreement used for
paying the BDCP-Delta Habitat Conservation Plan and Conveyance Program (DHCCP) planning costs.