

REVIEW COMMENTS
BAY DELTA CONSERVATION PLAN
JULY 2015 PARTIALLY RECIRCULATED DRAFT
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT/ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

Prepared by:

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I. INTRODUCTION

This document presents comments on the July 2015 partially recirculated draft Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement (EIR/S) of the Bay Delta Conservation Plan (BDCP). The purpose of our review is to offer constructive concerns and suggestions regarding how, in our judgement, the State of California could better meet the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the applicable provisions of the 2009 Delta Reform Act, and the Delta Plan's regulatory policies and recommendations.

These comments include:

- A Summary of Key Issues
- Information regarding a new alternative, “The Delta-Tulare Water Plan”
- Next Steps
- Conclusion

II. SUMMARY OF KEY ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Relative to our review of the recirculated draft BDCP EIR/S, we offer the following summary of key issues and recommendations:

A. **Delta Plan and Delta Reform Act consistency.** *Issue:* If the California WaterFix is ultimately chosen as the project, DWR will need to certify that the California WaterFix is consistent with the Delta Plan. In addition, the BDCP EIR should fulfill the requirements of Water Code section 85320(b)(2). *Recommendation:* Continue reviewing the Delta Plan and Delta Reform Act and aligning all elements of the final EIR/S so that certification of consistency with the Delta Plan can be ascertained.

B. Inconsistencies and Inadequacies of the recirculated draft EIR/S.

Issue: The recirculated draft EIR/S contains a wealth of information, but lacks completeness and clarity (in applying science) to far-reaching policy decisions. The EIR/S also defers essential material to the Final EIR/EIS and retains a number of deficiencies from the Bay Delta Conservation Plan Draft EIR/S. *Recommendation:* Research and develop additional productive alternatives to the preferred Alternative 4A, that either result in the development of “new” water, and/or offer creative solutions for strategically maximizing and regionally managing California's natural precipitation in a way that does not require elaborate infrastructure development or changes.

C. Identification of a Preferred Alternative (1.1.3, Page 1-6, L 29).

Issue: RDEIR/S states: “As was true at the time the Draft EIR/EIS was issued, the existence of a preferred alternative – or a proposed project – does not mean that the remaining alternatives from that document are no longer under active consideration. The choice of a preferred alternative is purely provisional and subject to change.” (Page 1-6, L 29-33). *Recommendation:* California water is a public trust, and the design of this system is privatizing the water source from Northern California.

D. Purpose and Need (1.1.4.2) *Issue:* “The purposes of the proposed actions are to achieve the following . . . restore and protect the ability of the SWP and CVP to deliver up to full contract amounts, when hydrologic conditions result in the availability of sufficient water – consistent with the requirements of state and federal law and terms and conditions of water delivery contracts held by SWP contractors and certain members of San Luis Mendota water authority and other existing applicable agreements.” (Page 1-9, L25, and L33-37). *Recommendation:* Reveal that Alternative 9 is the Alternative of choice for this purpose as it centers around the Delta cross channel, the diversion for the CVP.

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Project Need (Page 1-10, L5). *Issue:* “Improvements to the conveyance system are needed to respond to increased demands upon and risks to water supply reliability, water quality and the aquatic ecosystem (Page 1-10, L9 – 13) . . . these physical changes coupled with higher water discharges and changes in constituent dilution capacity from managed inflows and diversions, have stressed the natural system and led to a decline in ecological productivity. *Recommendation:* Stop doing more of the same and expect a different outcome.

E. Water Supply Reliability. *Issue* “The current and projected future inability of the SWP and CVP to deliver water to meet the demands of certain south of Delta CVP and SWP water contractors is a very real concern. More specifically, there is an overall declining ability to meet defined water supply delivery volumes and water quality criteria to support water user’s needs for human consumption, manufacturing uses, recreation, and crop irrigation. *Recommendation:* It will take a combination of different new approaches to solve California’s water.

F. Change Point of Diversion. *Issue:* “DWR and Reclamation hold appropriate water rights permits, issued by the State Water board, to divert water for the SWP and CVP, respectively. The water right permits identify specific points where water may be diverted from the stream system. The locations of the north Delta intake facilities that would be constructed as part of the proposed project or any of the action alternatives are not currently identified as points of diversion in DWR’s and Reclamation’s water right permits.” (Page 1-20, L23).

G. North Delta Intakes. *Issue:* “Two 7,500 cfs intake structures and two pumping plans would be constructed under Alternative 9. These intakes would be located where the Sacramento River meets the Delta Cross channel and Georgiana slough; the pumping plants, which include their own small intake structures, would be located on the San Joaquin river at the head of Old river and on Middle River upstream of Victoria canal. However, these facilities differ substantially from those that would be incorporated into other alternatives. The differences are noted at the end of each subsection below.” (Page 3-27, L29-34.) *Recommendation:* Move these intakes further south. Intakes in these areas will devastate the towns of Locke and Walnut Grove and create a salt water marsh where rich agricultural lands currently exists.

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H. Intake Perimeter Berm. *Issue:* “Construction of the Georgiana Slough intake for Alternative 9 would require the relocation of a levee and associated road to create space for a boat channel and lock to allow continued boat access between the Sacramento River and Georgiana Slough. Both diversion pumping plants, along with their associated facilities, would be constructed on engineered fill, with a final ground level of approximately 25 feet for the Old river plant and 15 feet for the Middle River plant. (Page 3-28, L20-24). “Pumping plants constructed for Alternative 9 would not pump water from intake facilities in to other conveyance facilities. Rather, these pumping plants would provide diversion flow into existing channels. Each of the pumping plants would have three pumps plus one spare; each plant would have a 250 cfs capacity. The San Joaquin River plant would carry additional flows with organic material into Old river. The Middle River plant would convey additional flows with lower salinity levels into Old River. These plant sites would include a dewatering sump and discharge piping, flow meter vaults, outfall piping, an electrical and control building, an access road, and a transformer.” (Page 3-33, L 20-24). Recommendation: Choose to move forward this winter with The Delta-Tulare Water Plan. It has the potential to provide more water and can support both the SWP and CVP.

III. DELTA PLAN AND DELTA REFORM ACT CONSISTENCY

The Delta Stewardship’s letter on the draft EIR/S identified information that should be included in the final EIR/S to comply with Water Code section 85320. Appendix G of the partially recirculated draft EIR/S provides a useful overview of how DWR anticipates it will approach certification of the California Waterfix’s consistency with the Delta Plan in conformance with Water Code Section 85225. To ensure the project uses the best available science (23 CCR section 5002(b)(3)), and includes adequate provisions to assure implementation of adaptive management (23 CCR section 5002(b)(4)), we also urge you to pay special attention to the DSC’s and the Independent Science Board’s reviews of the draft and partially recirculated draft EIR/S.

IV. INCONSISTENCIES AND INADEQUACIES OF THE RECIRCULATED DRAFT EIR/S

The effects of California WaterFix extend beyond water conveyance to impacting the economic engines of Recreation, Cultural and Community Attributes, and Agriculture in the Delta. These interdependent issues of statewide importance warrant an environmental impact assessment that is more complete and accurate than the Current Draft which is fraught with errors, omissions and inconsistencies.

V. IDENTIFICATION OF A PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

All described alternatives are the same alternative with changes to its various aspects. Page 1-3, L15-18: “The three alternatives, Alternatives 4A, 2D, and 5A are included to ensure that a reasonable range of alternatives are considered. These new alternatives are considered “sub-alternatives” to Draft EIR/EIS Alternatives 4, 2A and 5 because they generally adopt the same conveyance facility features as the original Draft EIR/EIS alternatives but with different operational characteristics.” The public deserves to learn about new ways and expanded potential solutions to creating a reliable water supply for all of California; and the ecosystem mitigation could be solved in a much more natural and less expensive way as well.

VI. PURPOSE AND PROJECT NEED

At the end of the Blue Ribbon Task force, the DSC determined that California water is over permitted. This is an expensive plan.

VII. WATER SUPPLY RELIABILITY

The Delta Plan states that we need to stop reliance on the Delta for our water supply. Regional water solutions are on the horizon and need to be studied for their feasibility. Among these solutions are:

- Delta-Tulare Water Plan (Steve Haze, Anna Swenson, Rob Simpson)
- Western Delta Intakes (Dr. Robert Pyke)
- SolAgra (Mike Reagan)
- Off shore Desalinization run by Wave Action (Joseph Rizzi)
- Air to Water Units – AWS (Joseph Mount)
- Primary Water (Pal Pauer)

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Better management of California's water, whether it be the existing water or solutions for new water, needs to include creative ways to support regional water supply reliability.

VII. CHANGE POINT OF DIVERSION

Implementation of Phase II of the Delta Tulare Water Plan would move the diversion farther south on Sherman Island.

VIII. NORTH DELTA INTAKES

The current new points for diversion are tremendously disruptive and lethal for the Delta economy both short and long term. It is also noted by this reader that the delta Stewardship council has determined that the water permits are extremely over shot and need to be revised before long term senior water rights are disrupted.

IX. INTAKE PERIMETER BERM ISSUE

The berm issue is concerning. GW-1, Page 7-10: "According to the MPTO CER, "a deep slurry cutoff wall will be installed to enhance future public protection from levee under seepage in accordance with USAC requirements and to reduce the groundwater inflow into deep excavations within the intake facility site pad." Water and mudflow are difficult to contain and especially Alternative 9 potential affects would be too close to residential areas such as Locke and Walnut Grove.

Our Recommendations

RDEIS/R - ES.1.3 – Areas of Known Controversy states the "Range and Adequacy of Alternatives is an issue of concern to the public as well as to governmental agencies. In response, the RDEIR/SDEIS proposes three new sub-alternatives- 4A, 2D AND 5A".

It is our belief that the preferred Alternative 4A (and Alternative 9), as well as all of the Alternatives described in the BDCP RDEIR/SDEIS (Alternatives 4A, 2D and 5A) are only choices of the same alternative with degrees of changes in various aspects of the same basic concept.

We recommend The Delta-Tulare Water Plan.

The Department of Water Resources California Water Plan "Update 2009" comes on the heels of a historic water legislation package passed by the Legislature and signed into law by Governor Schwarzenegger in November 2009. New to this Water Plan is "an integration of water resource and flood management throughout the state. "This approach aims to increase resiliency in our systems while yielding multiple benefits like increased public safety, habitat protection and water supply reliability." (Water Plan 2009, pg. 1)

We support a reliable water supply for ALL Californians and a restored Delta ecosystem; however, this Plan is being done in the wrong way for the wrong reasons. A regional integrated water system needs to be jointly created and managed properly.

Therefore, a new, well thought out approach has been developed called the Delta-Tulare Water Plan. This Plan suggests that surplus water beyond that needed for a healthy ecosystem be diverted to the central valley and be stored in the original Tulare Lake Basin, both surface and underground. This is a cost-effective, environmentally superior alternative to Alternative 4A (and Alternative 9) that is technically feasible with the potential to create 1.1M acre feet of NEW WATER annually with no damage to Delta farms or state fisheries.

What is the Delta-Tulare Water Plan?

- A new conveyance system in the West Delta that delivers water to the existing south delta pumps.
- New water storage in the Tulare Lake Basin, which will function as a water hub for the surrounding region.
- Flows captured in the West Delta are delivered via the California Aqueduct to the Tulare Lake Basin for storage and re-distribution.
- 1.1 million acre feet of new water can be captured and stored – surplus water that would not be used for the environment and otherwise go out to sea.

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- Can be implemented without the multi-billion dollar costs, decade-long disruptions, farmland forfeiture, and environmental damage associated with the twin tunnels (Alternative 4A and Alternative 9) proposal.

The cost of the Delta-Tulare Water Plan is relatively inexpensive compared to Alternative 4A, creates maximum storage for 2.5M acre feet of water or more, has the flexibility of 5 rivers and 3 canals for conveyance, uses existing infrastructure, creates flood control for 4 rivers, is already linked to the California aqueduct, creates zero loss of clean hydroelectricity, recharges ground water storage in the central valley, creates a bi-directional movement of water, has minimal environmental impact and creates significant environmental improvements.

Currently, most of California's surface water is captured and stored in Northern California in the winter, then pumped south in summer. The disadvantage of this system is that by pumping when flows are naturally low, saltwater intrusion and reverse flows are more likely to occur in the Delta. The Delta-Tulare Water Plan reverses this paradigm. Because it utilizes storage in the south, water can be pumped south in the winter **when flows and water quality are high**. Instead of water going out to sea during high flow events, the water can be captured and conveyed to Tulare Lake for redistribution and **groundwater recharge**.

Fresh water is the lifeblood of delta agriculture and the Delta ecosystem. Without adequate flows to keep saltwater out, the ecosystem suffers and water becomes too salty for irrigation. One of the biggest flaws in Alternatives 4A (and Alternative 9) (twin tunnels plan) is the placement of intakes at the top of the Delta system, depriving the Delta of the freshwater flows it needs.

Sherman Island in the West Delta is the ideal location for new water intakes and conveyance because it allows water to flow down the Sacramento River through the Delta before being captured and sent south. Sherman Island is already 90% owned by the State of California, so there is less impact on farms or homes (unlike the twin tunnels and Alternatives 4A and 9 which requires the sacrifice of 300 Delta farms and homes for the tunnels alone. It has not been determined how many

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properties will be affected by eminent domain for the creation of habitat

At 2.5 million acre feet, the historical Tulare Lake was the largest natural fresh water lake west of the Mississippi. When California agriculture began to develop, the lake was drained and became farmland. Today the Tulare Lake Region has a robust array of canals that, with some infrastructure enhancement and cooperation of landowners, could be used to store and redistribute water.

In addition to providing water for agriculture and urban use, water stored at Tulare Lake can be used to recharge depleted aquifers in the region. In wet years especially, water can be moved out of Tulare Lake to recharge stations, then the Tulare Lake water would be replenished by water captured in the West Delta.

With West Delta conveyance in position, the capture of excess flows through reoperations and timing is greatly enhanced. Fresh water flows of a higher quality for the benefit of agriculture, urban use and the environment become much more abundant and reliable. The smoothing of water supply versus water demand can be performed on a real-time basis. South of delta deliveries can be performed with less saltwater intrusion (X2) beyond Sherman Island. More water and of a higher quality could be reliably available for all users.

Alternative 4A, aka Twin Tunnels, is expected to cost upwards of \$50 billion, including interest. This sobering price tag does not include the inevitable cost of overruns. The Delta-Tulare Water Plan costs far less. New intakes and conveyance in the West Delta would cost a fraction of the 4A Alternative (twin tunnels), and most of the distribution canals needed in the Tulare Lake area already exist.

There are several proposals for West Delta intakes and conveyance systems, including proposals by Dr. Robert Pyke and SolAgra. What is needed now is a feasibility study to evaluate the technical, financial and environmental merits of these and other proposals.

NEXT STEPS:

- Feasibility study of West Delta Conveyance or pieces thereof.
- Analysis of reoperation and capture of Delta flows based on West Delta conveyance.
- Feasibility study of Tulare Lake Basin used as a water storage and distribution hub.

CONCLUSION

It has been brought to our attention that Semitropic Water Agency approached the Department of Water Resources in May 2015 with a Tulare Lake Supply and Storage Project – A Central Valley Water Supply Solution (see attached). The project offers: expansion of an already-permitted and operational groundwater water bank; true south of delta surface water storage adjacent to the California aqueduct; significant operational flexibility to meet near term and long term water needs; regional flood control benefits; a new water supply by capturing otherwise lost floodwaters, and; wildlife habitat restoration in the historical Tulare Lake bed (see attached). The Semitropic Water Storage District is the lead agency for this project.

The Delta-Tulare Water Plan is a parallel recommendation with a major component being the replacement of Alternatives 4A and 9, (Twin Tunnels), with this plan.

Let's take the next steps on the Delta-Tulare Water Plan. The people of California want our elected officials and policymakers to take a more reasoned approach to our water resource challenges – one that does not pit north vs. south, or agriculture vs. agriculture, agriculture vs. urban interests OR vs. the environment.

We, too, support **“A system that meets today's needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”** The Delta-Tulare Water Plan provides for the economy of the entire State, the ecosystem, and equity in both. North Delta CARES along with Citizens Water Plan of Southern California and the San Joaquin Leadership Forum urge you to take the next steps on the Delta-Tulare Water Plan and refuse the BDCP, all of its Alternatives and the Twin Tunnels plan.

The Delta-Tulare Water Plan

A cost-effective, environmentally superior alternative to the Twin Tunnels

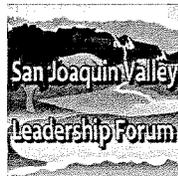
1.1 million acre feet of NEW WATER for California annually*

No damage to Delta farms or fisheries

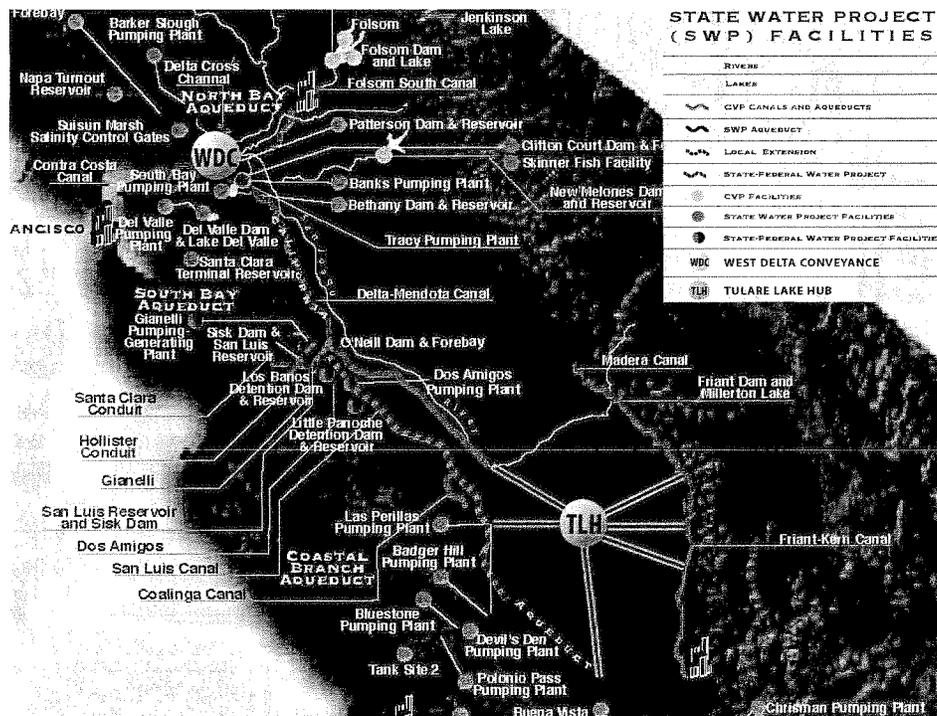
Three organizations from Northern and Southern California have joined together to present a cost-effective, technically feasible, and environmentally sound water plan that benefits all Californians. Unlike the Twin Tunnels, the Delta-Tulare Water Plan provides *new water* for urban centers and agriculture without damaging Delta farms and fisheries. And, it delivers new water at a fraction of the cost of the Twin Tunnels.

What is the Delta-Tulare Water Plan?

- A new conveyance system in the West Delta that delivers water to the existing South Delta pumps.
- New water storage in the Tulare Lake Basin, which will function as a water hub for the surrounding region.
- Flows captured in the West Delta are delivered via the California Aqueduct to the Tulare Lake Basin for storage and re-distribution.
- 1.1 million acre feet of new water can be captured and stored – water that would otherwise go out to sea.
- Can be implemented without the multi-billion dollar costs, decade-long disruptions, farmland forfeiture, and environmental damage associated with the Twin Tunnels proposal.



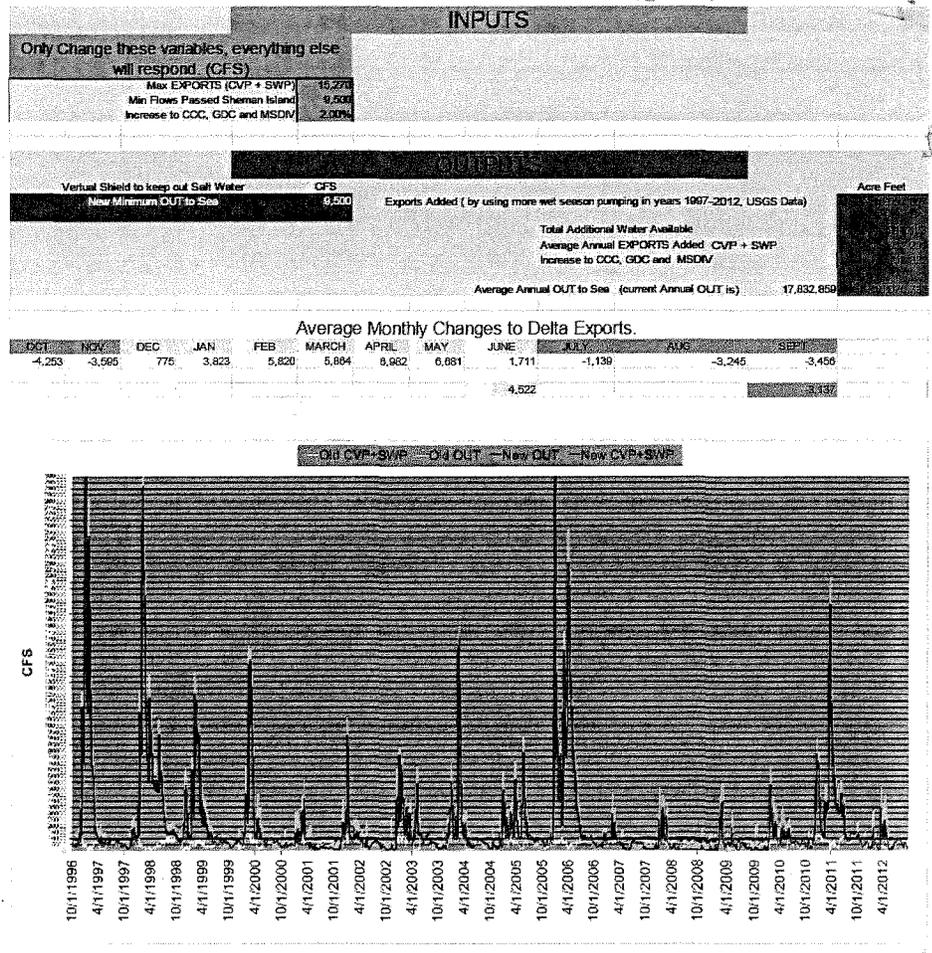
This map shows how West Delta conveyance (WDC) and a Tulare Lake hub (TLH) would function within current SWP and CVP operations and infrastructure.



* On average, based on 43 years of flow data. Less water would be available in dry years, but significantly more water could be captured in wet years.

Reoperations and capture of flows

With West Delta conveyance in position, the capture of excess flows through reoperations and timing is greatly enhanced. Fresh water flows of a higher quality for the benefit of agriculture, urban use and the environment become much more abundant and reliable. The “smoothing” of water supply versus water demand can be performed on a real-time basis. South of Delta deliveries can be performed with less saltwater intrusion (X2) beyond Sherman Island. More water and of a higher quality could be reliably available for all users.



Let's take the next steps on the Delta-Tulare Water Plan

The people of California want our elected officials and policymakers to take a more reasoned approach to our water resource challenges – one that does not pit north vs. south, or agriculture vs. urban interests vs. the environment. North Delta CARES, Citizens Water Plan of Southern California, and the San Joaquin Valley Leadership Forum urge our leaders to take the next steps on the Delta-Tulare Water Plan.

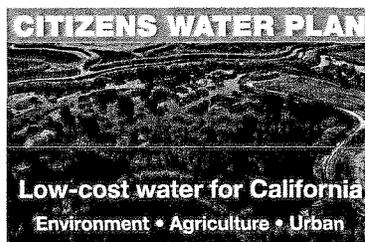
Next steps:

- Feasibility study of West Delta conveyance
- Analysis of reoperation and capture of Delta flows based on West Delta conveyance
- Feasibility study of Tulare Lake Basin used as a water storage and distribution hub

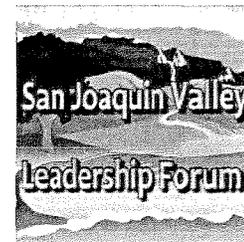
Let's work together to make this plan a reality.



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What is the Forum and why was it established?

The San Joaquin Valley Water Leadership Forum is an organization that has evolved into existence over the last seven years as the debate over the management of our valley's precious water resources has intensified with no solutions within sight.

Who are the members of the Forum?

The Forum is a nonpartisan collaboration that consists of farmers, businesses, community leaders, environmentalists, researchers and others who work on water issues every day.

What is the political and economic environment as it relates to water and other pressing issues in our Valley?

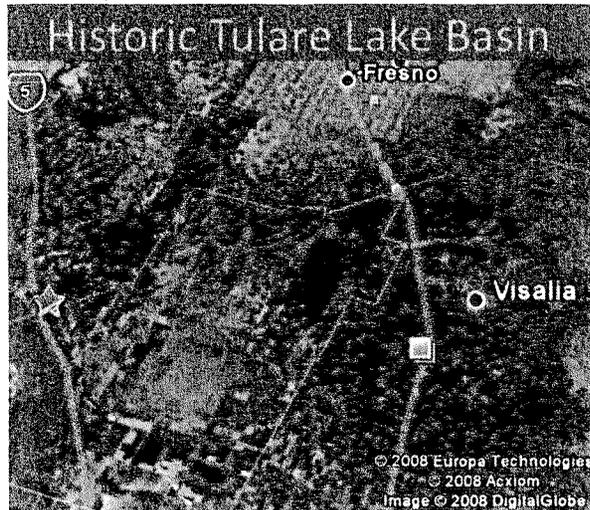
Today California faces a \$42.6 Billion structural budget deficit. There is a need to develop cost effective and innovative approaches toward regional self-sufficiency when it comes to managing our precious water resources in the San Joaquin Valley —moving away from our dependency of Delta water.

What makes the Forum different from other groups in our valley working on pressing issues such as water?

We don't see ourselves as "different." In fact, we look to other groups as model organizations who are working hard to build a better future for the San Joaquin Valley. The Forum has adopted many of those same values and principles that have been a positive driving force for the many regional initiatives currently underway.

What can move California towards a more sustainable and brighter future when it comes to water?

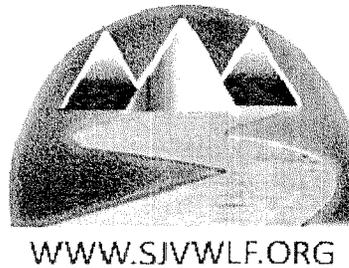
This can occur through an open and transparent collaboration such as the San Joaquin Valley Water Leadership Forum with as much stakeholder involvement as possible.



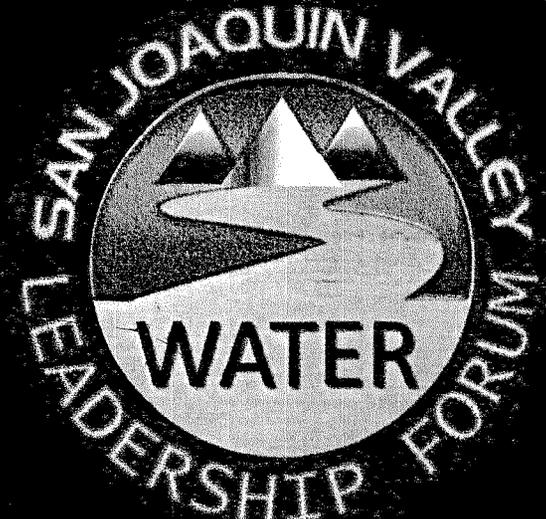
*Kings Canyon-Sequoia National Park
an important source of water for the San
Joaquin, Kings, Kaweah, Tule, and other major
rivers that flow into the great valley benefiting
our farms and growing communities*



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501(c)(3) Pending



**Our Water
Our Valley
Our Future**

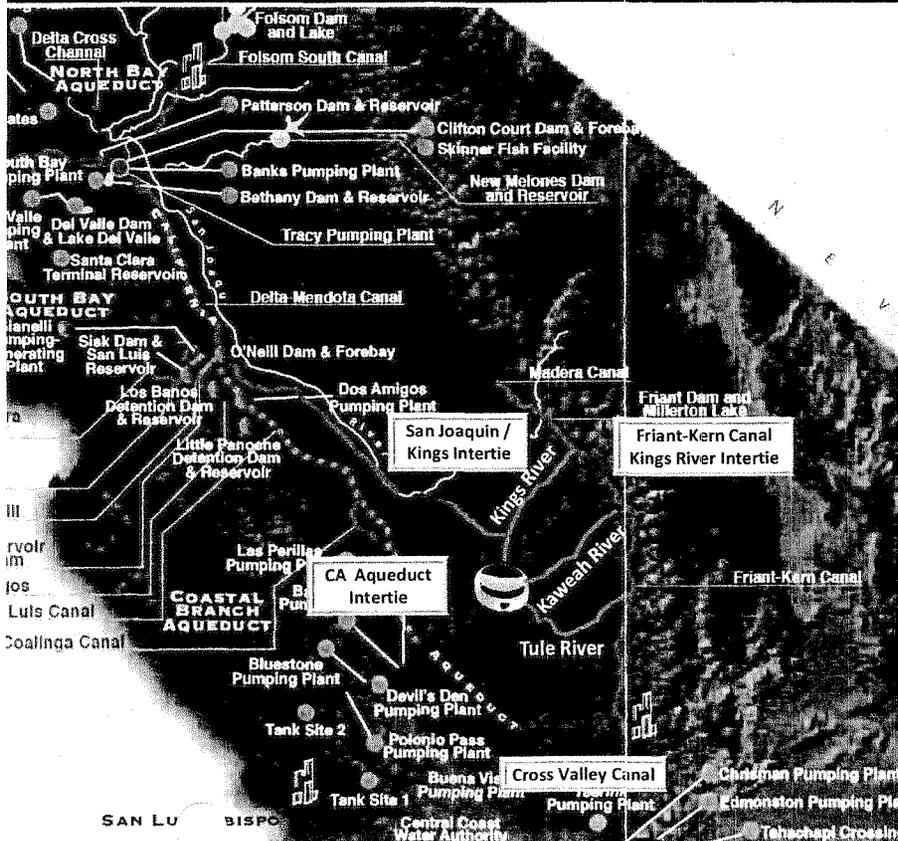
www.sjvwlf.org

*We invite you to join us
In the fight to preserve agriculture,
our communities, our quality of life
and the environment here in this
great valley*

REC19C2850

TULARE LAKE BASIN

Surface / Groundwater Storage Conveyance Hub with River and Canal Interties



Comparison of Temperance versus Millerton Enlargement and Tulare Lake Basin Surface Storage Facility

Benefit or Impact	Temperance	Tulare
Cost	>\$5 Billion	< \$1 Billion
Maximum Storage	1.3M acre Ft	2.5M acre Ft or greater
Flexibility of Conveyance	None	5 Rivers 3 Canals
Use of existing infrastructure	Minimal	Maximum Leverage
Flood Control - Rivers	1	4
Link to California Aqueduct	None	Yes
Loss of Clean Hydroelectricity	Yes – 216 Giga Watt Hours / year	No Loss
Groundwater storage / recharging	None	Yes
Bi-Directional movement of water	None	Yes 2
Environmental Impacts	Significant	Minimal
Environmental	None	Significant

REC1RC2850

TULARE LAKE SUPPLY AND STORAGE PROJECT
A CENTRAL VALLEY WATER SUPPLY SOLUTION
 May 2015

The Tulare Lake Supply and Storage Project is a regionally supported project that provides statewide benefits to meet California's water-storage and supply challenges. The project offers: expansion of an already-permitted and operational groundwater water bank; true south of delta surface water storage adjacent to the California aqueduct; significant operational flexibility to meet near term and long term water needs; regional flood control benefits; a new water supply by capturing otherwise lost floodwaters, and; wildlife habitat restoration in the historical Tulare Lake bed.

THE PROJECT

The Semitropic Water Storage District is the lead agency for the Project, working with regional water agencies in the Central Valley. Project components are:

- A water bank for groundwater use reduction and in-lieu recharge, already fully permitted and ready for construction.
- Three reservoirs in the dry Tulare Lake bed with a storage capacity of 250,000 to 500,000 acre feet, that will capture floodwater previously diverted from the area and provide south of delta storage available for regulation of state and federal surface water supplies.
- A new California Aqueduct turn in/out connection with up to 1,400 CFS capacity. An adjacent pump station will serve that connection, moving water in and out of the reservoirs.

PROJECT BENEFITS

- State Water Project Storage and Distribution: The project's reservoirs can provide critical new short-term storage for the State Water Project that will provide the opportunity for future delta reoperation as may be necessary to cope with climate change.
- Southern California Water Storage and Distribution: The project's Aqueduct connection and reservoirs will create unprecedented short term storage and the operational flexibility necessary for meeting future water supply challenges.
- Central Valley Farmers: Capture of otherwise lost flood waters provides new supply and allows for a reduction in the reliance upon native groundwater. The water bank's vital in-lieu recharge of underground resources provides both a critical new short-term resource and longer term sustainability for agriculture.
- Flood Security: For communities impacted by subsidence additional flood security is provided by direction of flood flows from the Kings River and other local rivers to storage within the historic Tulare Lake basin, prior to the confluence of the San Joaquin River.
- Environment: The now dry Tulare Lake used to be the largest fresh water lake west of the Mississippi River but now has only marginal wetlands and marshes. The project will restore habitat, support waterfowl and migrating bird populations, and renew water recreation opportunities for area residents, outdoor-oriented tourists and Californians.
- Other Regional Benefits: The additional operational flexibility of the surface water reservoirs when paired with the State Water Project and Semitropic's groundwater banking project creates the opportunity to provide emergency water supplies either directly or through operational exchanges.

PROJECT COSTS

- | | |
|--|----------|
| • Water Bank, Permitted (groundwater in-lieu recharge) | \$100 MM |
| • 3 Reservoirs and California Aqueduct Connection | \$350 MM |

Located in northern Kern County, the Semitropic Water Storage District was established in 1958 and serves 221,000 acres of agricultural land with more than half in crops. The District has an A bond rating, and available resources for required local matching funds.

For more project information, contact:

Jason Gianquinto, General Manager, Semitropic Water Storage District, (661) 758-5113

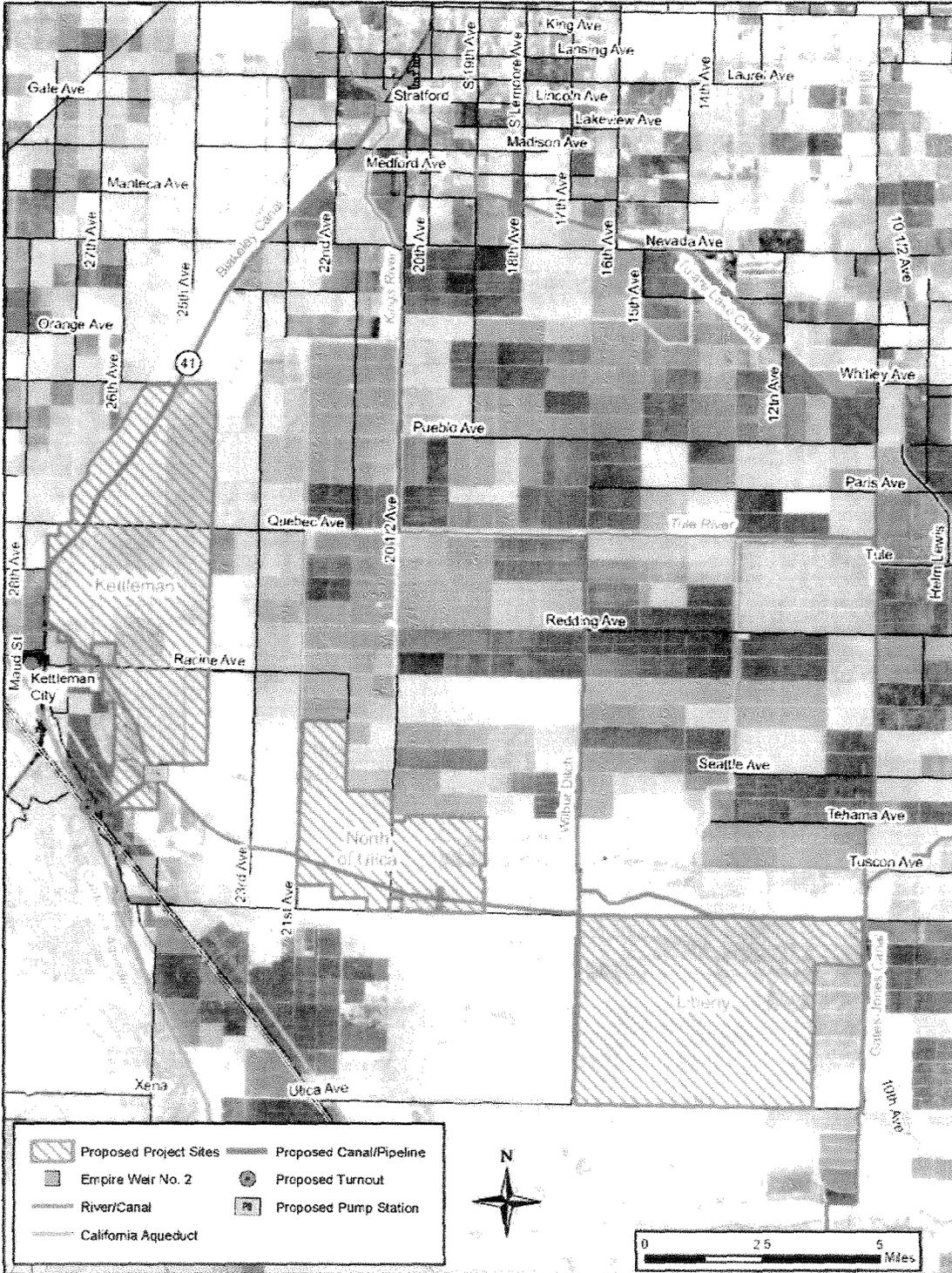
Overview of Turnout Authorization and Acceptance Procedures

The list below describes the general steps required for the Department of Water Resources (DWR) to authorize and administer construction of a new permanent turnout on the State Water Project (SWP) by a SWP contractor:

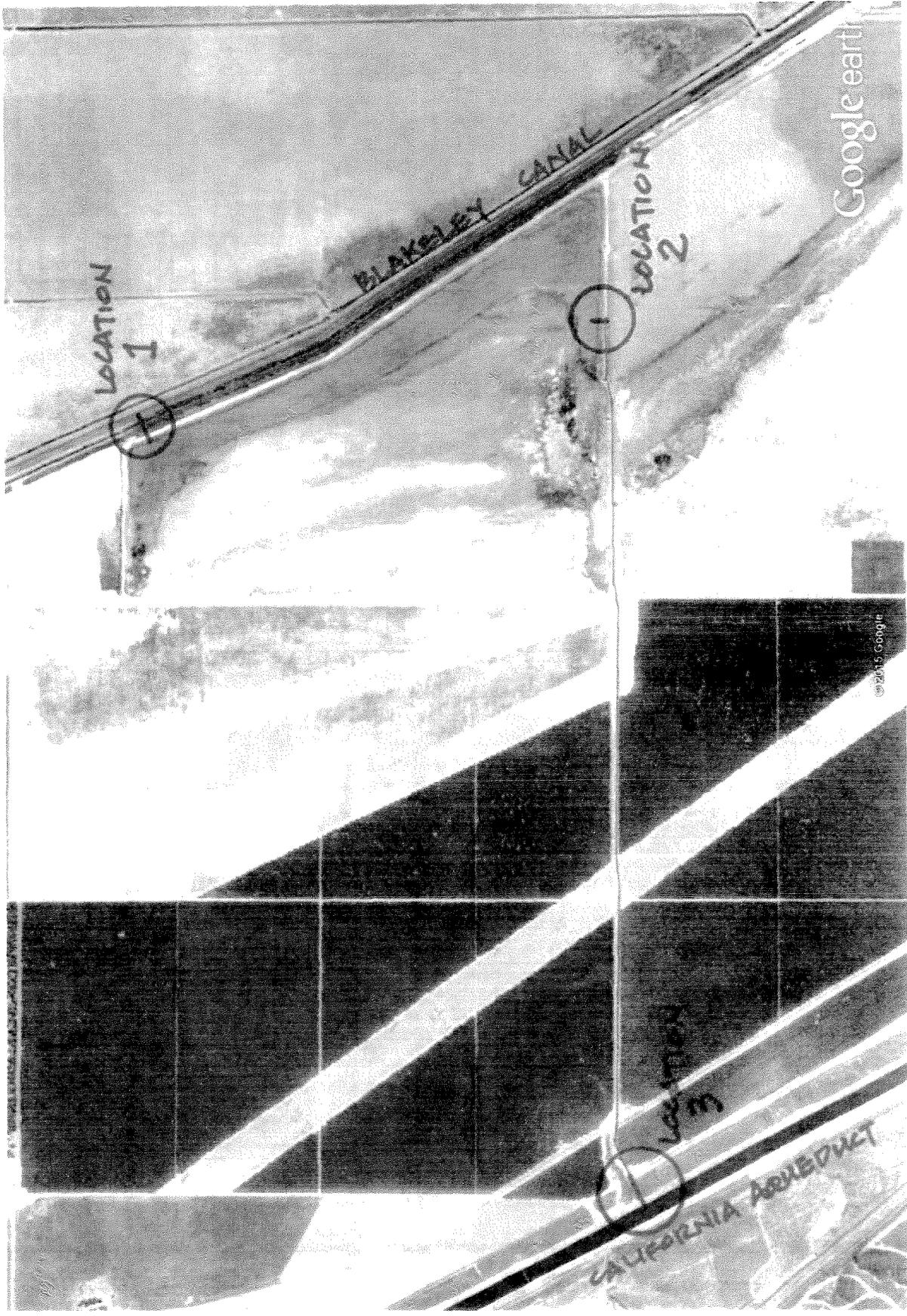
1. The contractor submits a written request to DWR providing a description of the proposed turnout project including the following information:
 - Conceptual plan and profile of the turnout facilities;
 - Anticipated maximum and minimum flow rates in cubic-feet-per-second;
 - Anticipated maximum monthly water delivery in acre-feet;
 - Estimated start date for water delivery through the permanent turnout; and
 - Authorization for DWR to bill the contractor for review costs incurred by DWR.

Initially, DWR requests authorization of \$60,000 to complete the project. Recently completed projects, over the past several years, have varied between \$40,000 to in excess of \$400,000. Depending on the complexity of the project, changes or additions to project plans may result in additional review time and costs. DWR will inform the SWP contractor if charges are approaching the estimated amount so that additional costs may be authorized by the SWP contractor, if necessary.

2. Upon receipt of the written authorization, DWR will set up a chargeable account to track all work performed and will assign staff reviewers. Staff review of the initial request will generally include consideration of the following:
 - Feasibility of the turnout location;
 - All features and structures of the turnout connection;
 - Anticipated construction activities within the SWP right of way;
 - Access roads required during construction, operation and maintenance phases;
 - Access to an electric power source;
 - Hydraulic devices and their appurtenances; and
 - Operational and hydraulic analyses related to the effects on the integrity of the California Aqueduct.
3. DWR requires approximately four to six weeks to review the conceptual plans and specifications. DWR will provide comments to the contractor regarding the proposed turnout upon completion of review of the conceptual plans and specifications. If subsequent submittals are required, additional review time will be required for each submittal. DWR staff will provide written comments upon completion of each review. Subsequent submittals, depending on the extent of additional work involved, may require an increase in the funding authorization.



Kings County, California
 Tulare Lake Floodwater Storage and Recovery Project
 GEI
 JUNE 2015
 Site Map
 FIGURE 1





Client SWS/D

Subject TULARE LAKE FLOODWATER STORAGE AND RECOVERY PROJECT

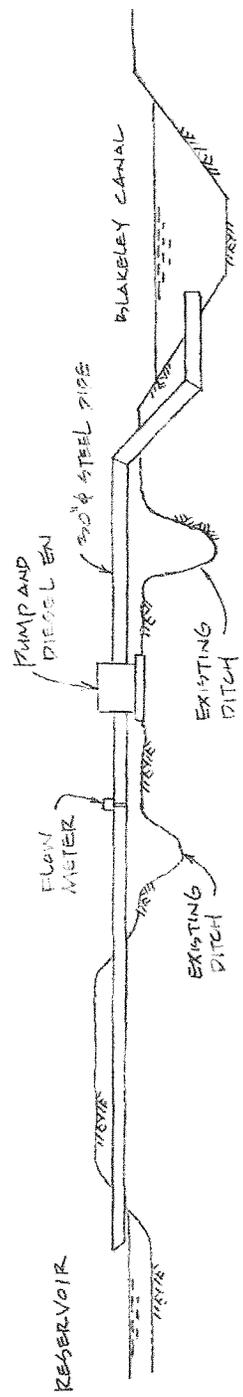
Project _____ Page 1/3

By _____ Date 6-22-19

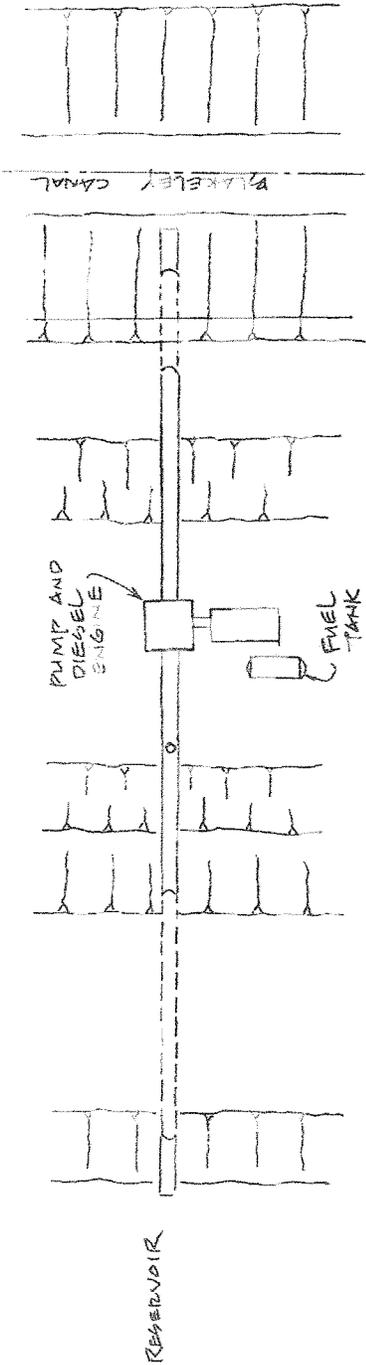
Checked _____ Date _____

Approved _____ Date _____

CONCEPTUAL LAYOUT FOR PUMP INSTALLATION FROM BLAKELEY CANAL TO RESERVOIR . ~ LOCATION 1



PROFILE
NO SCALE



PLAN
NO SCALE



Client **WVSD**

Subject **THLARE LAKE FLOODWATER STORAGE AND RECOVERY PROJECT**

Project	Page	3/7
By	Date	6-22-15
Checked	Date	
Approved	Date	

CONCEPTUAL LAYOUT OF PIPELINE DISCHARGE INTO CALIFORNIA AQUEDUCT ~ LOCATION 3

CALIFORNIA AQUEDUCT
 MILE POST: 114
 APPROX. 2 MILES SOUTH
 OF CHECK Z1

METER IN VAN
 MOUND COMPACTED EARTH 30" OVER PIPE
 LOCATION OF PIPE SUPPORT TO
 CLEAR EXISTING DWR COMMUNICATION LINE

EXISTING AQUEDUCT
 42" STEEL PIPE

EXISTING DWR COMMUNICATION
 LINE ~ PROTECT IN PLACE

WIDTH TO MATCH
 EXISTING AQUEDUCT
 @ 4' ROAD

CALIFORNIA
 AQUEDUCT

MOUND EARTH 30"
 OVER PIPE

RAISE PIPELINE
 TO CLEAR EXISTING
 GAS LINE AS REQUIRED

PROFILE
 NO SCALE

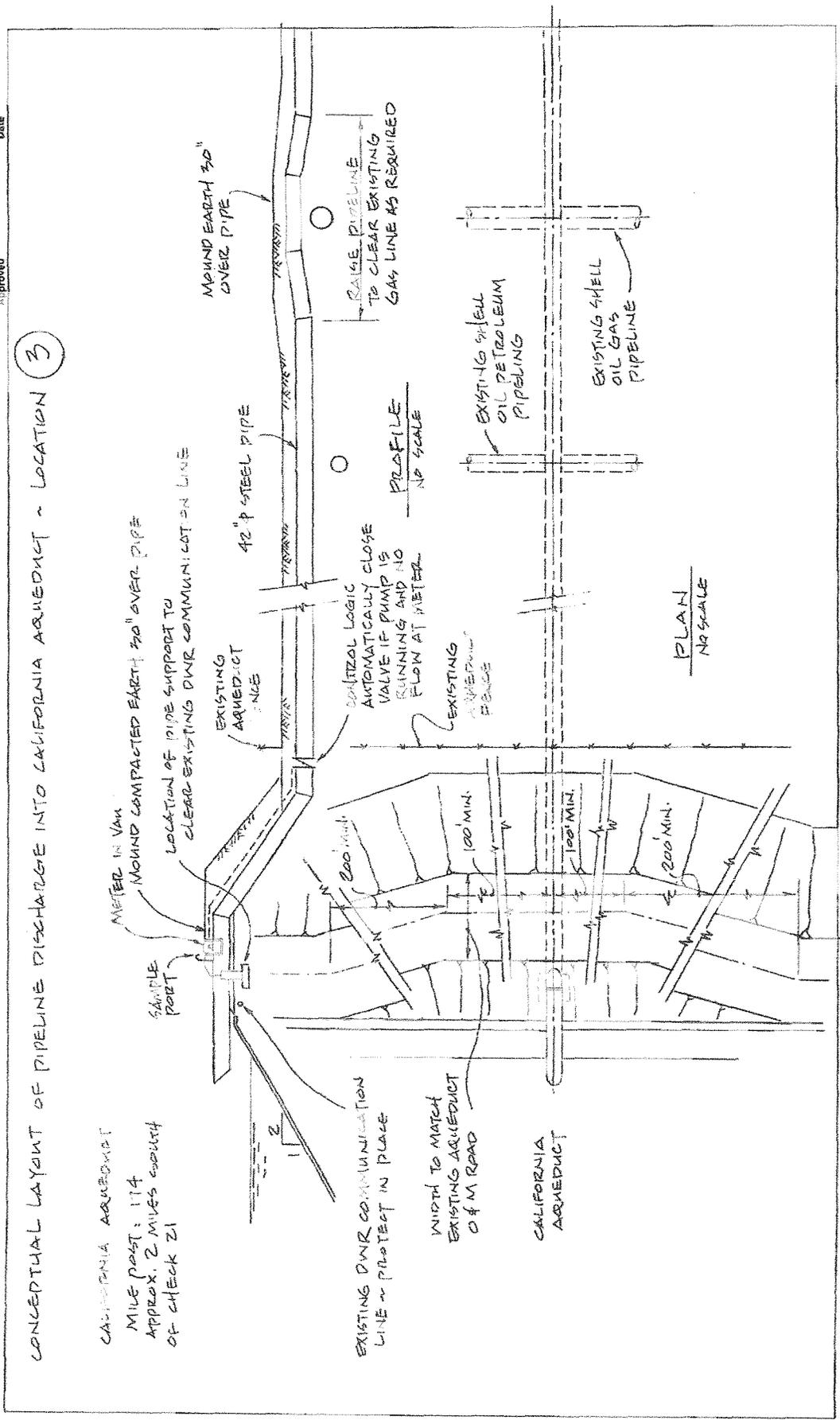
HORIZONTAL LOGIC
 AUTOMATICALLY CLOSE
 VALVE IF PUMP IS
 RUNNING AND NO
 FLOW AT METER

EXISTING
 METER
 HOUSE

EXISTING SHELL
 OIL PIPELINE

EXISTING SHELL
 OIL GAS
 PIPELINE

PLAN
 NO SCALE



TRAVEL GUIDE

TO THE SCENIC
SACRAMENTO RIVER
DELTA

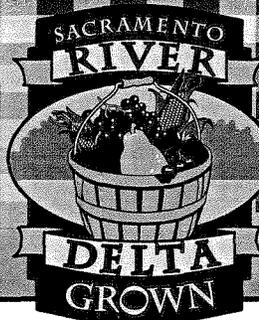
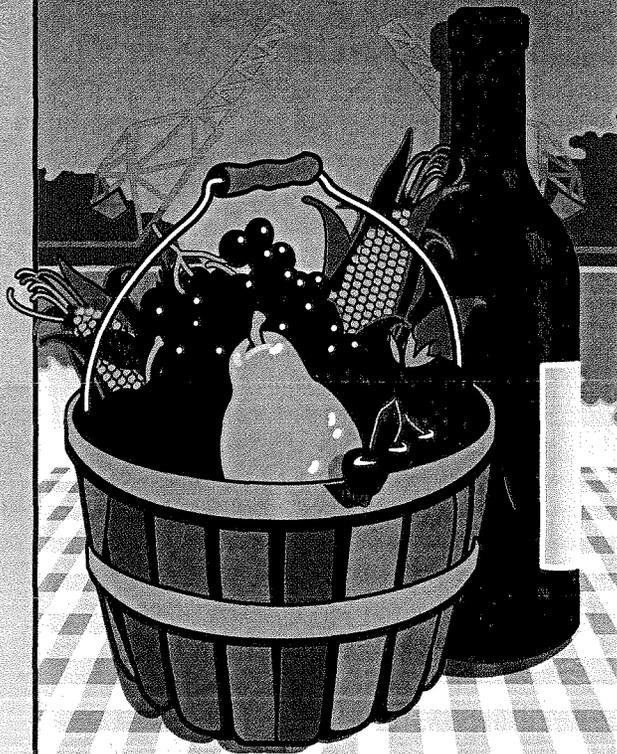


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DELTA FARMS & WINERIES

WINE AND PRODUCE TRAIL MAP



2014 EDITION

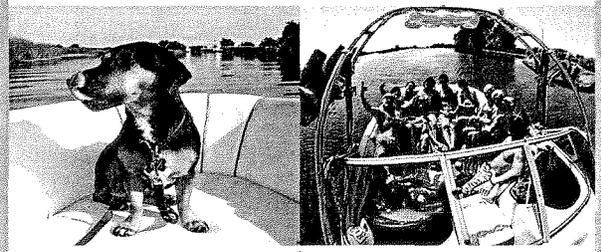
**NEW
UPDATED
DATA**

California

DELTA BOATERS MAP AND VISITORS GUIDE

FISHING Hot Spots Included!

The MOST UP TO DATE Map & Guide of the San Joaquin & Sacramento Rivers. A great reference for boating, fishing, wine tasting and all who ENJOYS the California Delta!
NOAA Waterway Data & USGS Land Layout



CALIFORNIA DELTA CHAMBERS
California Delta Chambers & Visitors Bureau
CaliforniaDelta.org

MapCo
MARKETING

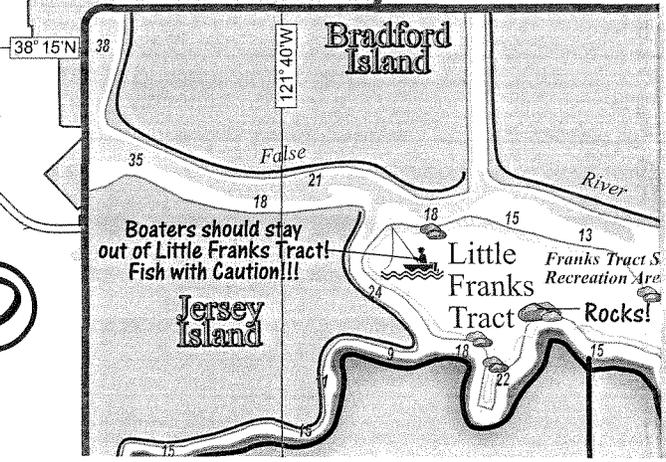
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TRAVIS
AIR FORCE BASE

Bethel Island



Boaters should stay out of Little Franks Tract! Fish with Caution!!!

Jersey Island

Little Franks Tract

Franks Tract Recreation Area

Rocks!

1 2 3

A

2007

Franko's Map of the California Delta

SPECIAL BOATING SAFETY EDITION
For Boaters, Fishermen & Everybody
Who Loves the California Delta



B



Boat U.S. Foundation
for Boating Safety & Clean Water

CAL*BOATING

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF BOATING AND WATERWAYS • EST. 1957

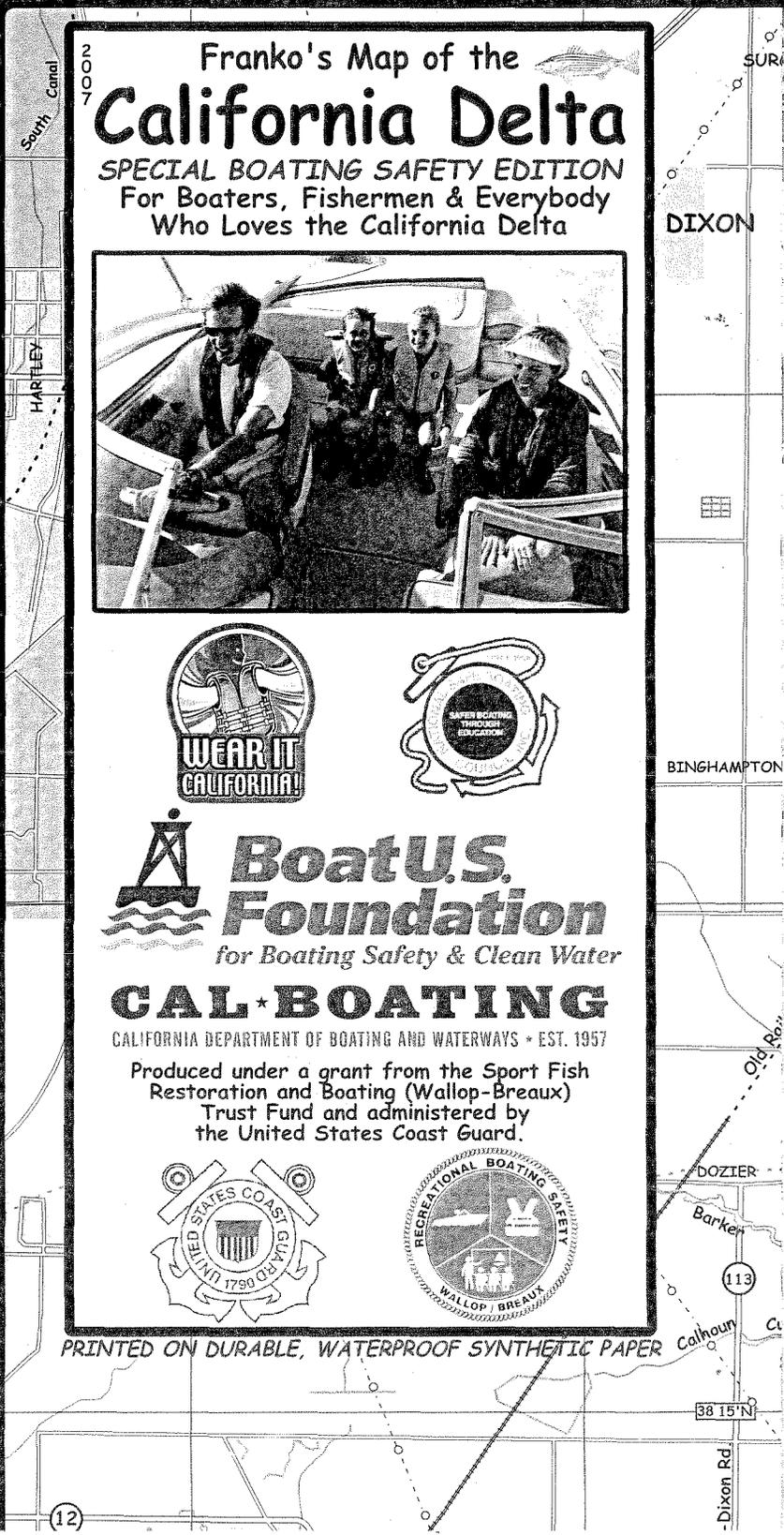
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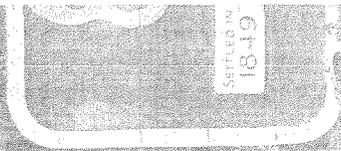
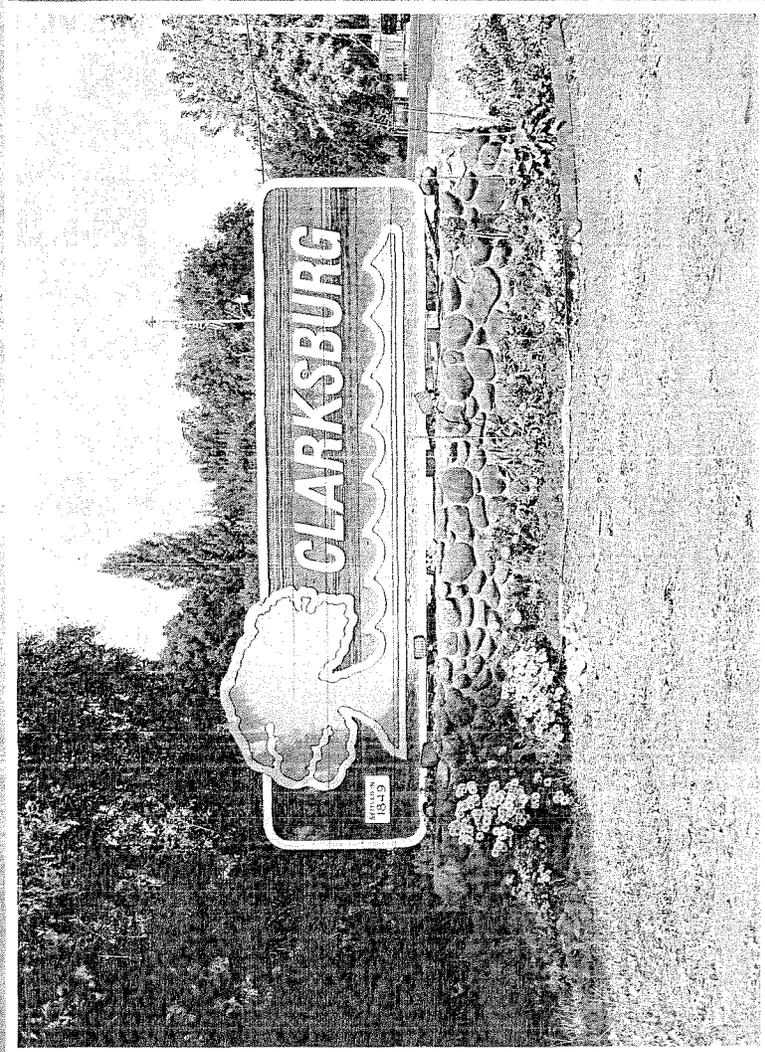


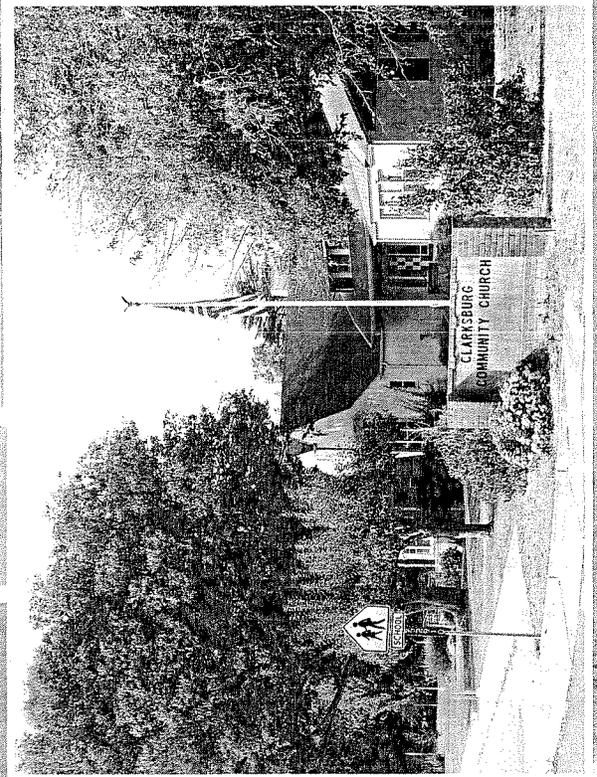
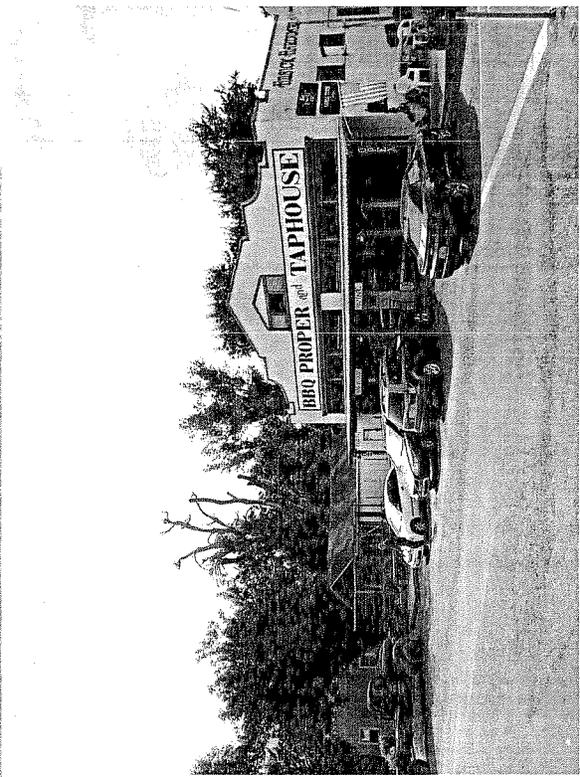
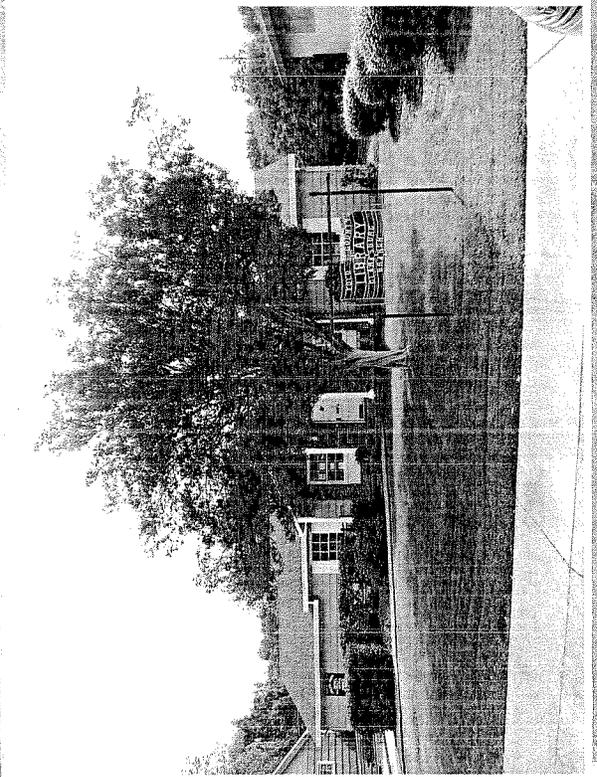
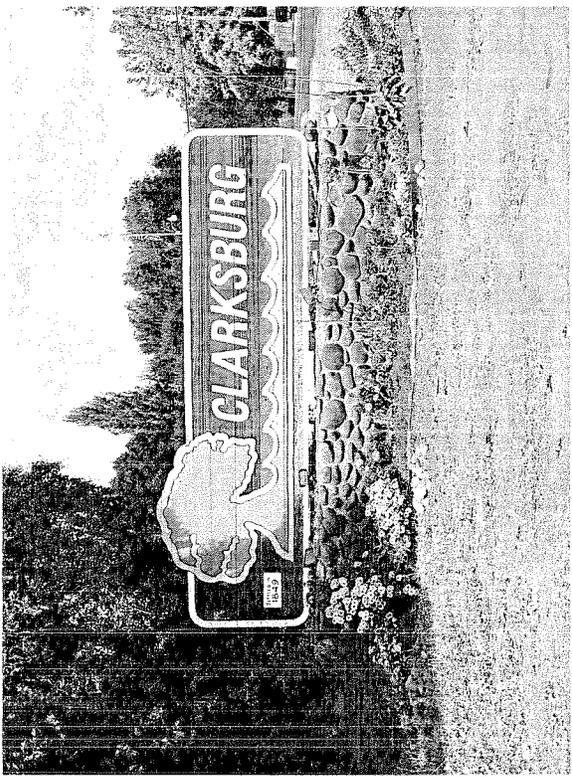
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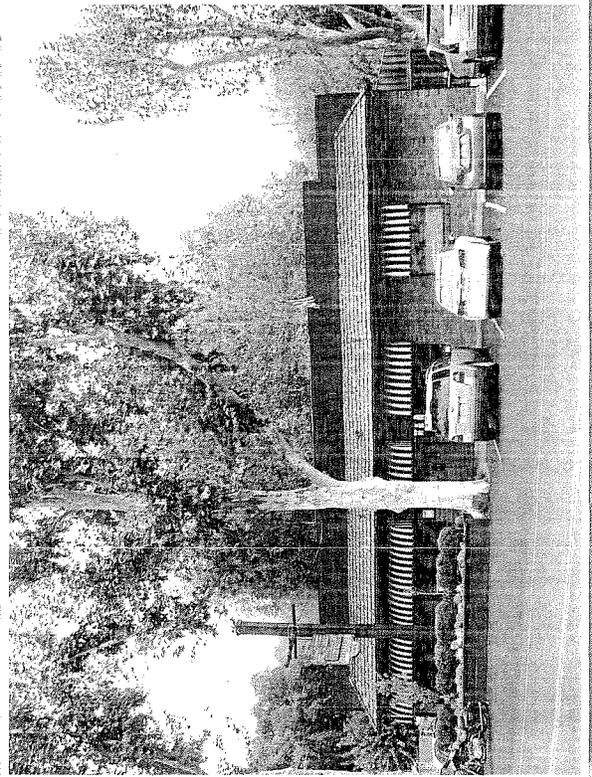
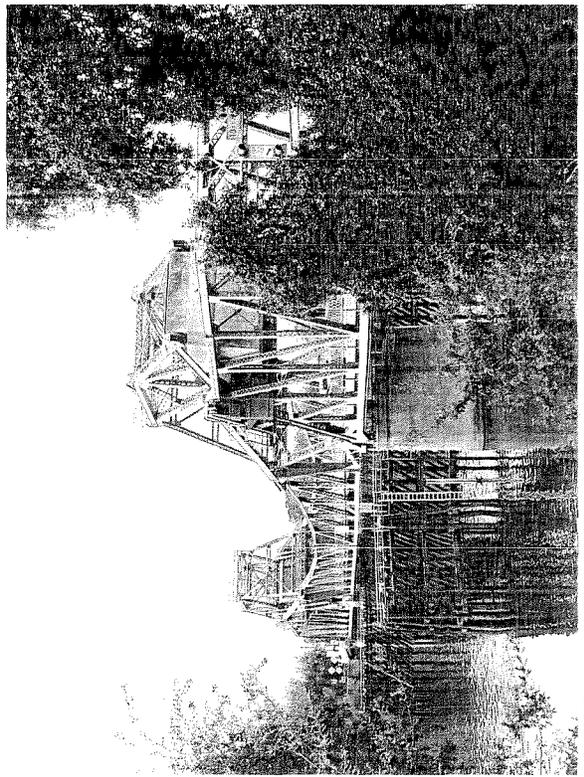
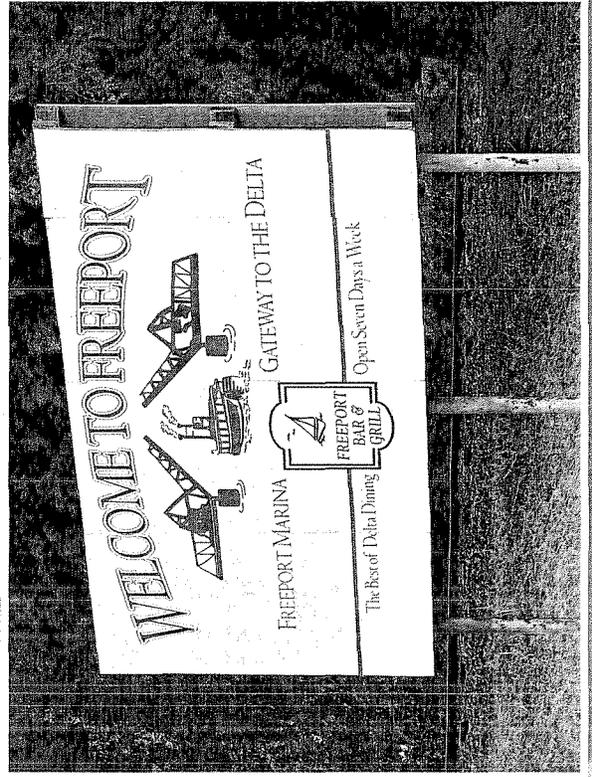
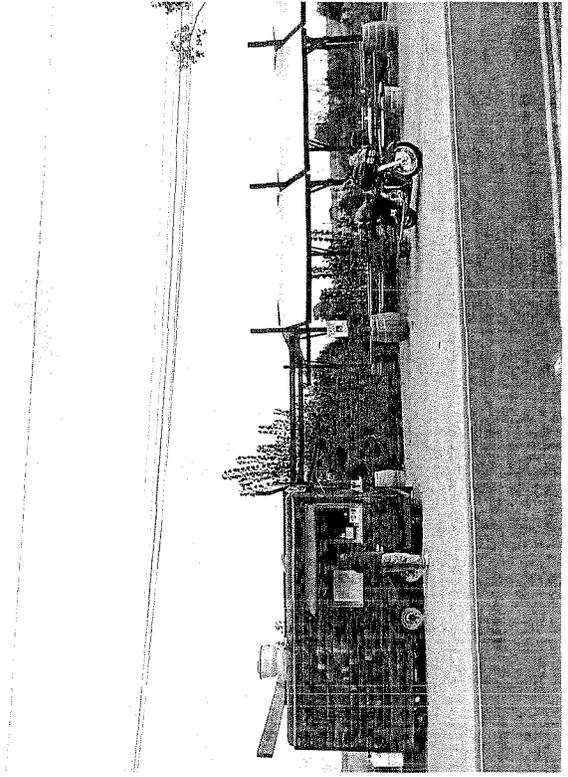
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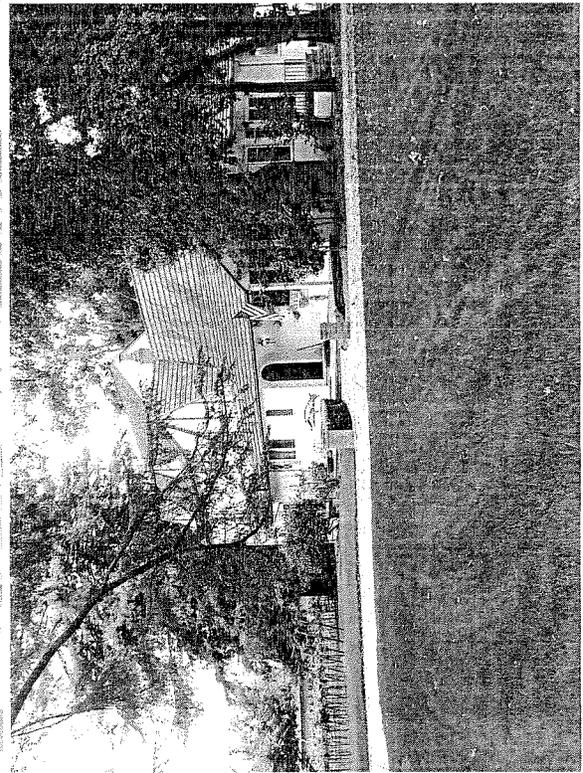
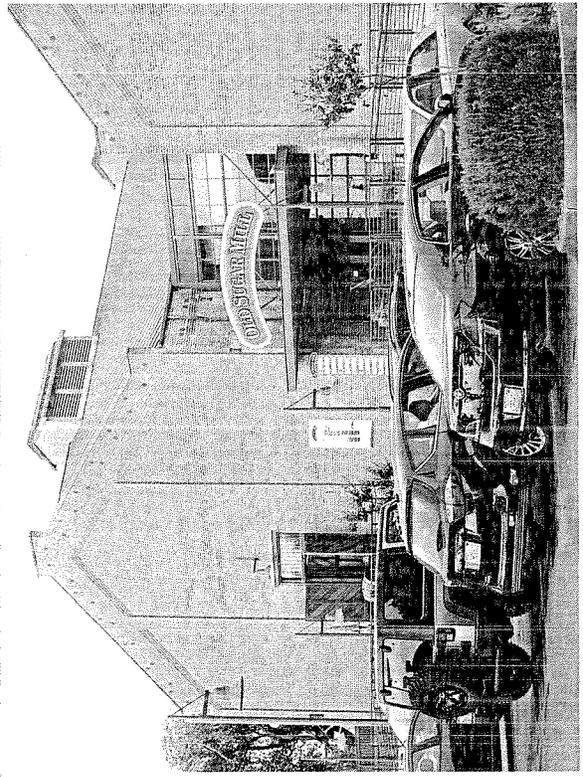
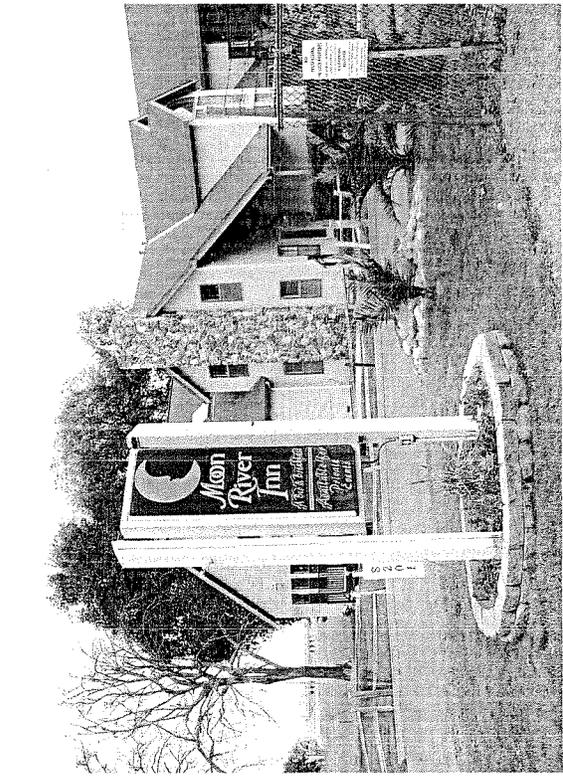


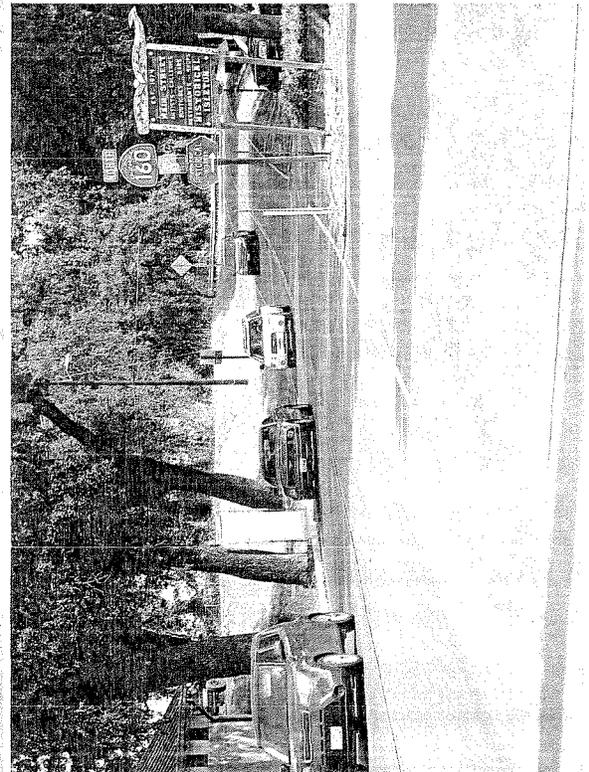
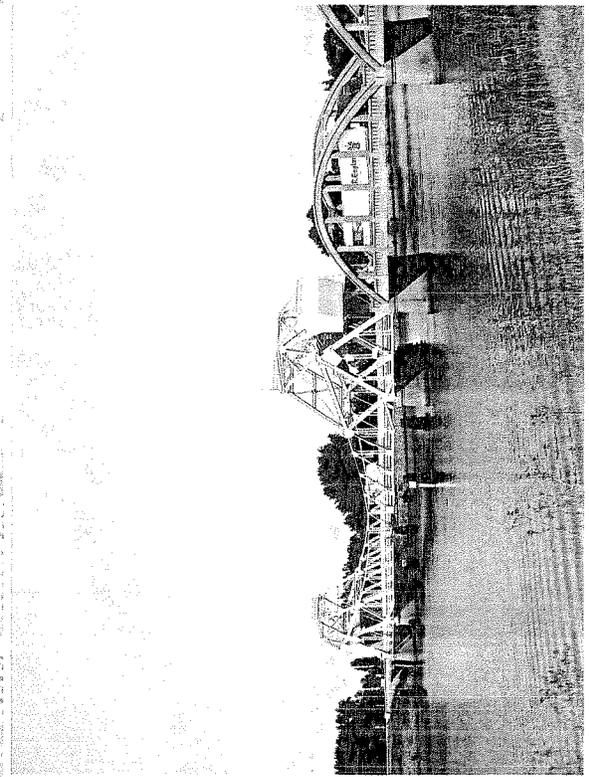
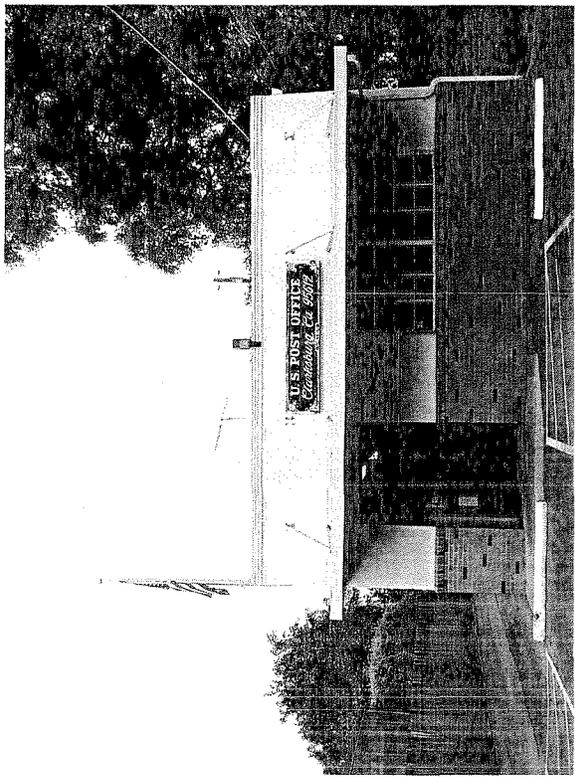
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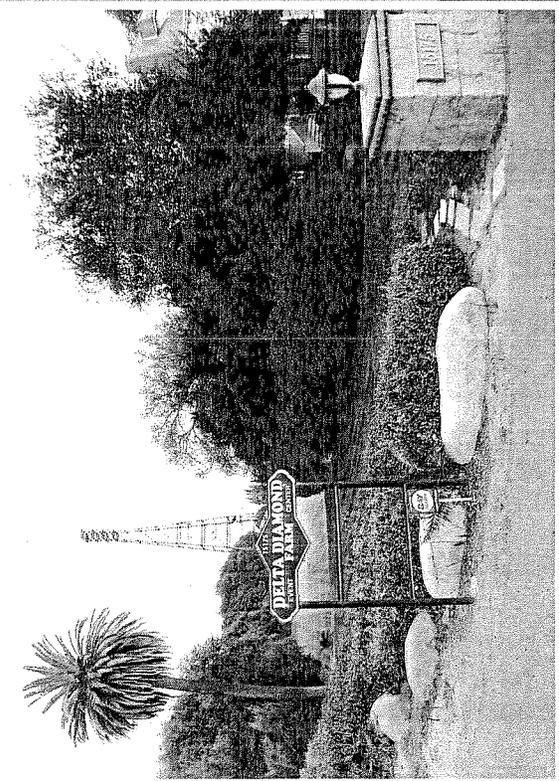
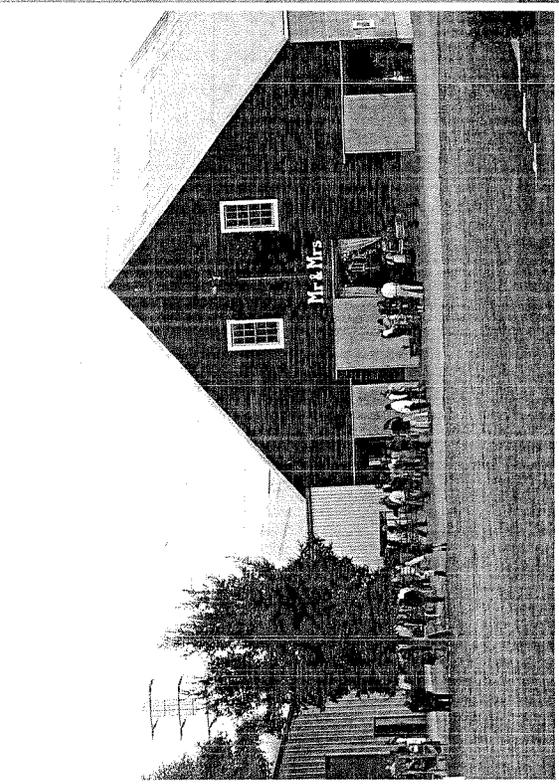
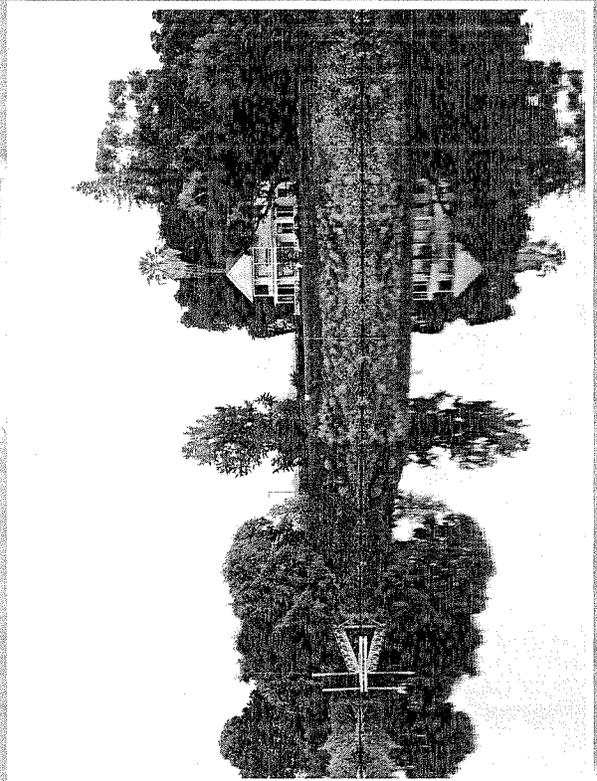
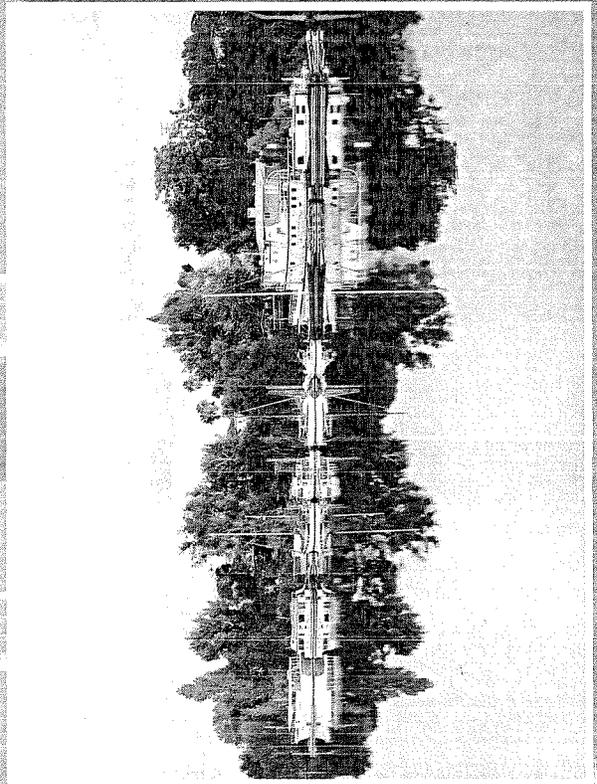


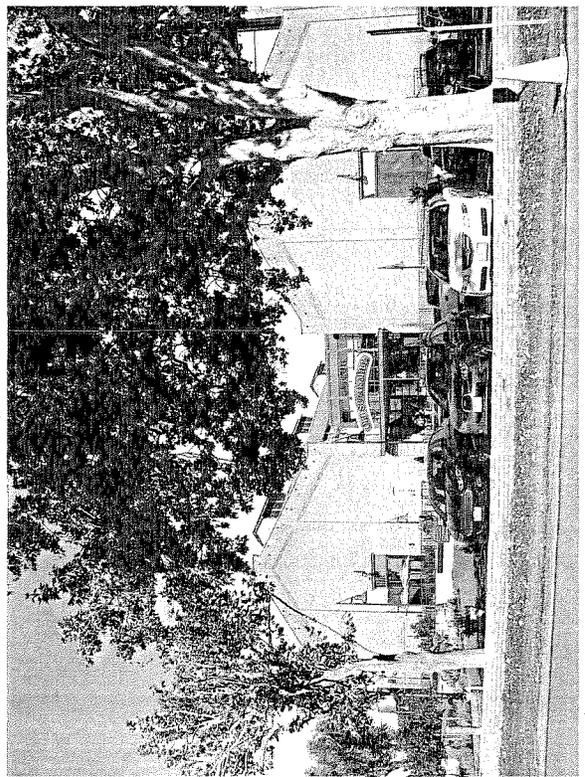
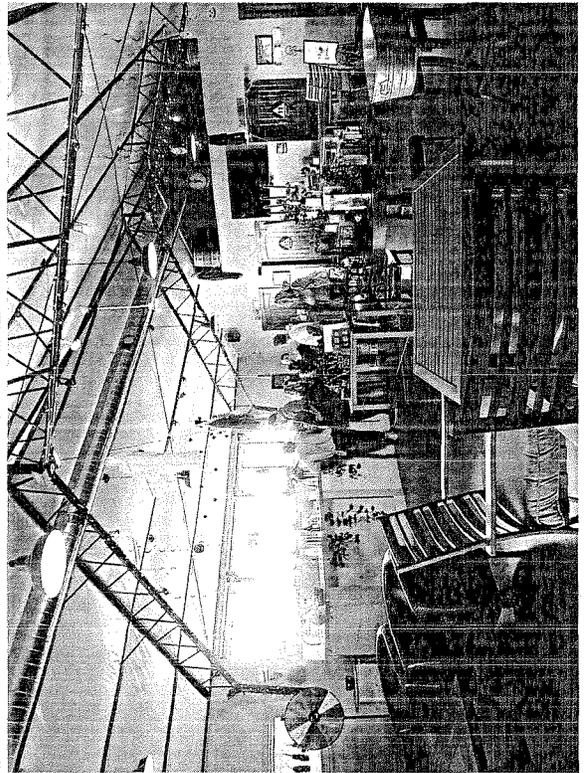
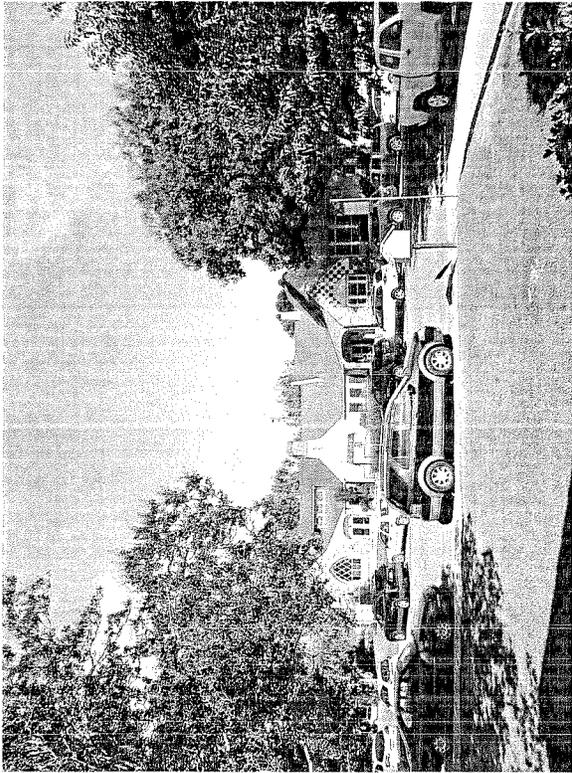


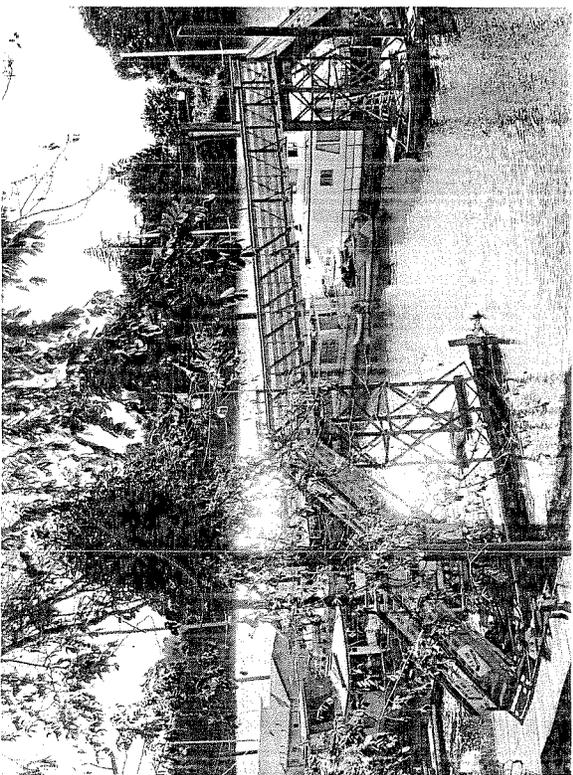
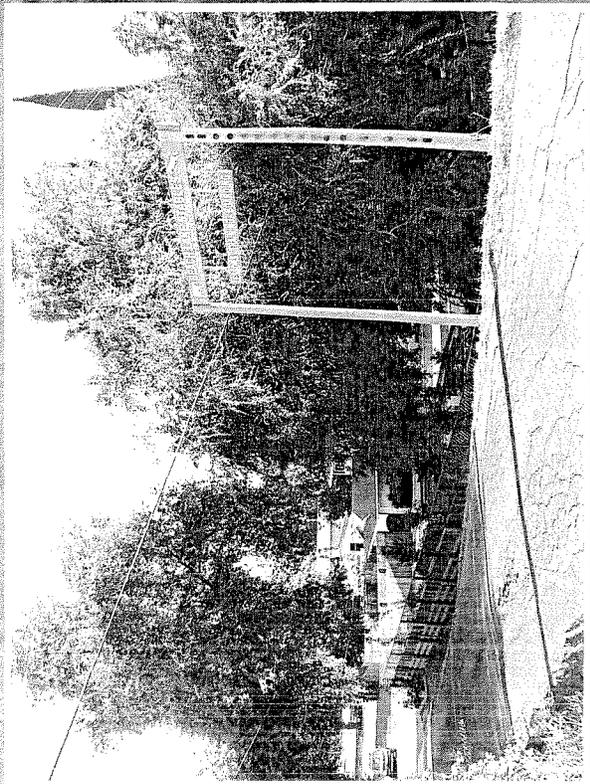
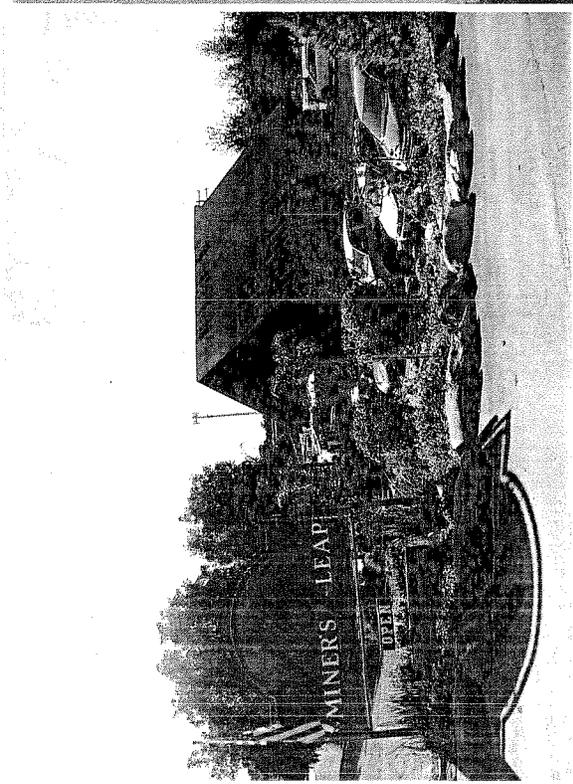








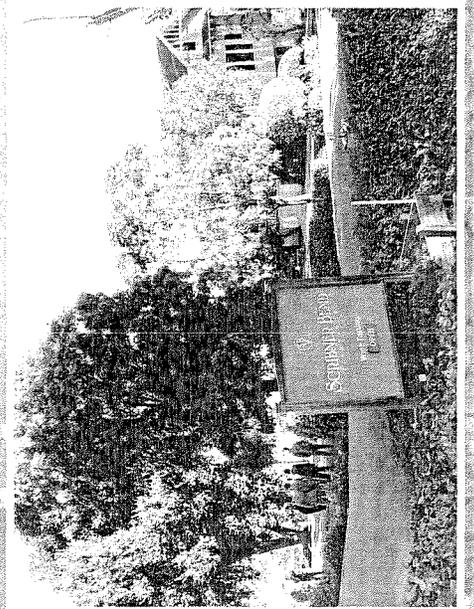
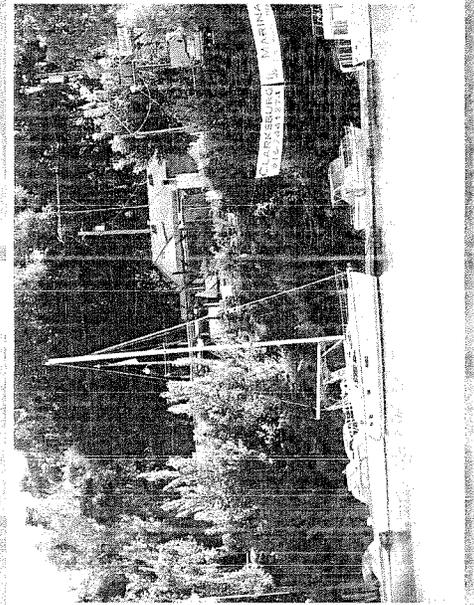


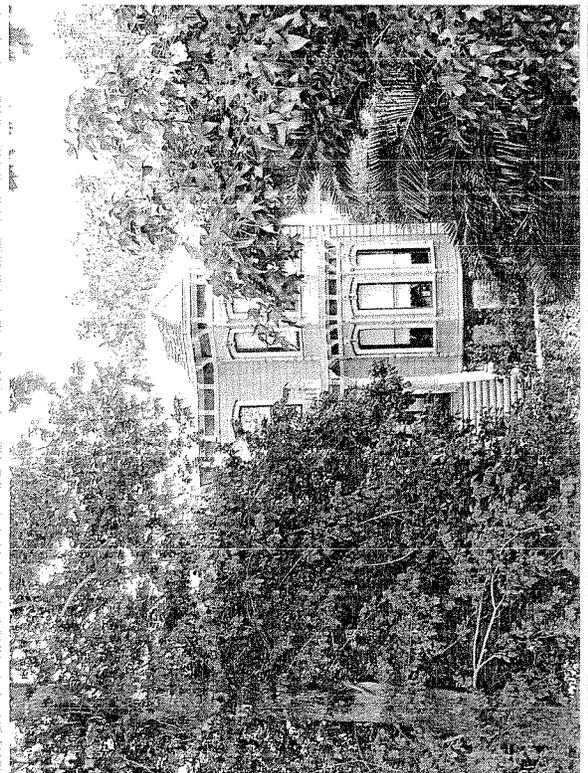


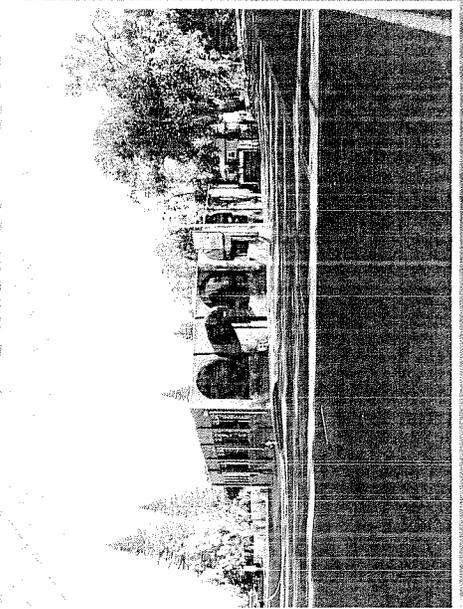
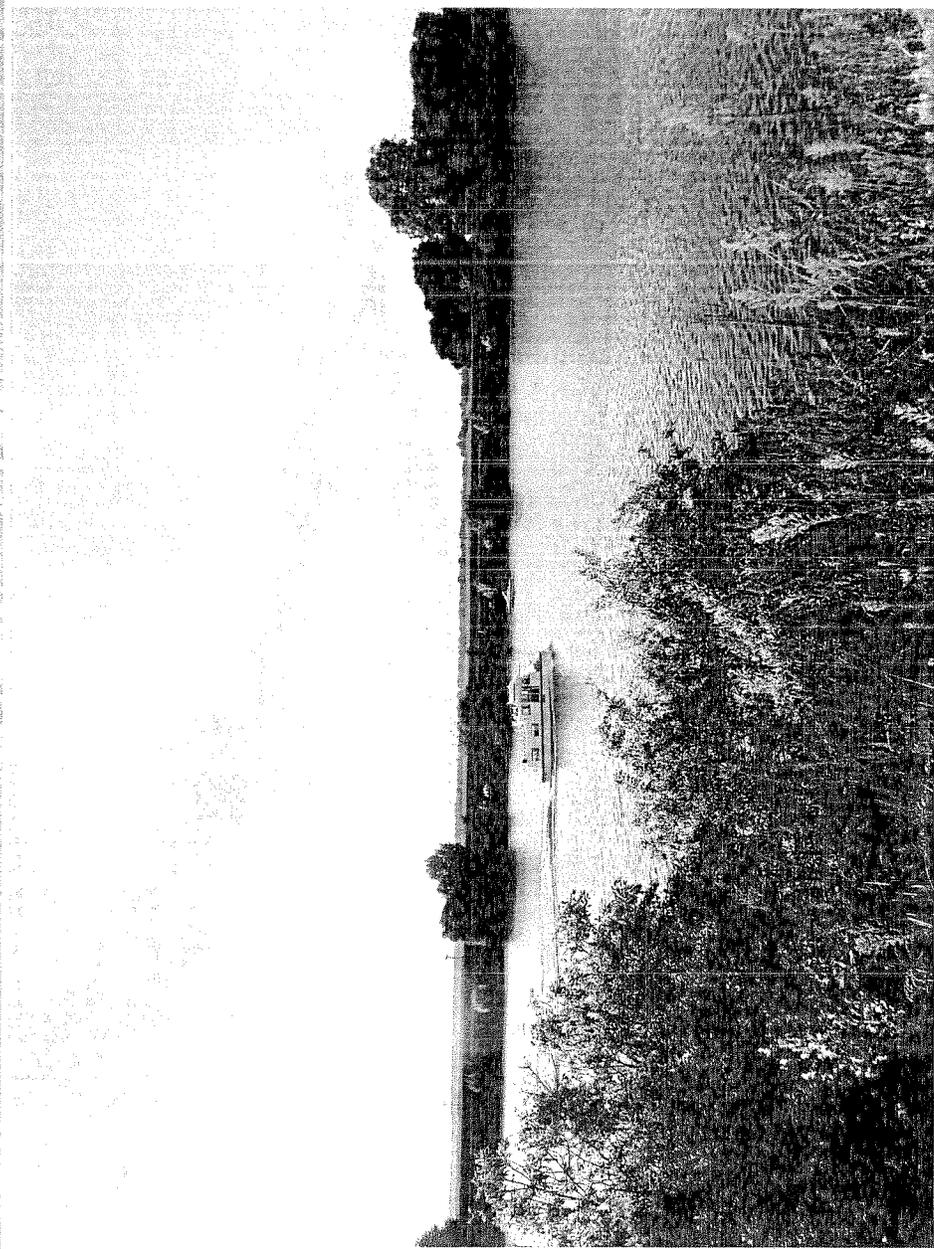
Betts Riverview Ranch
Quarter Horses

Lessons, Training, Sales

Owners: Ed and Lana Betts 8911 River Road (916) 744-1424







160

← SHER

THE SACRAMENTO COUNTY DISTRICT

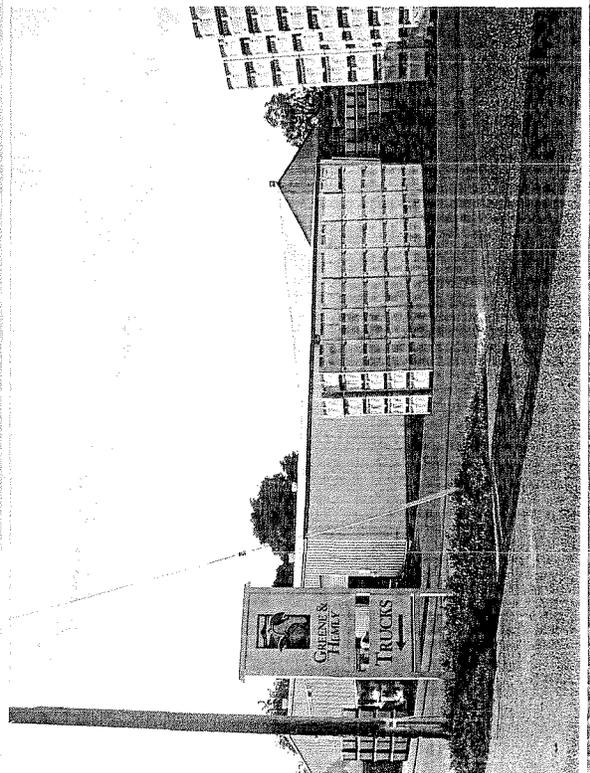
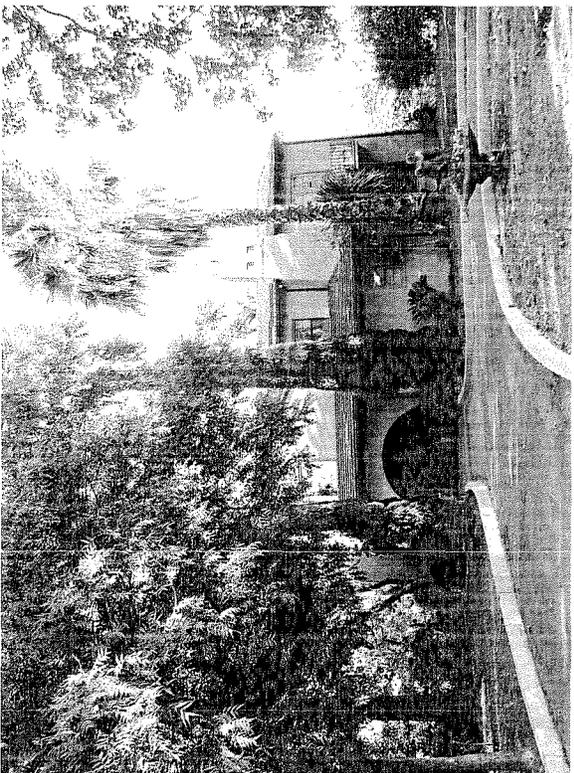
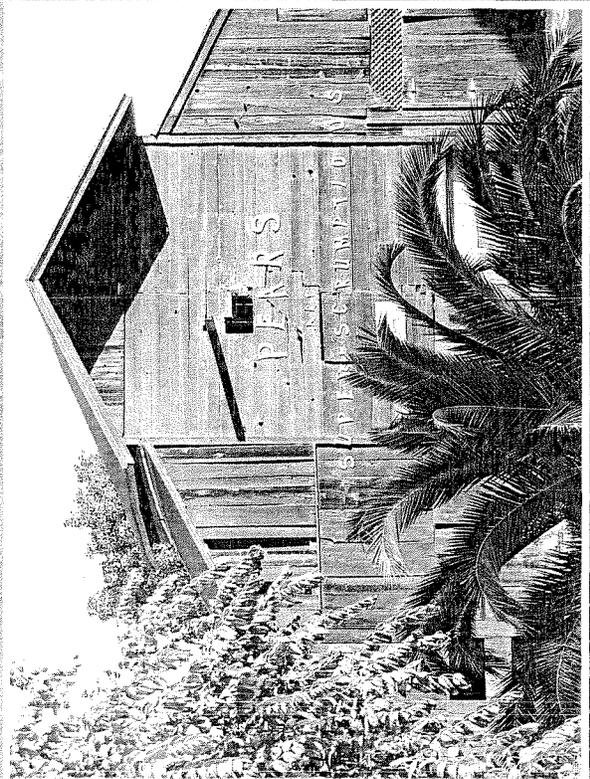
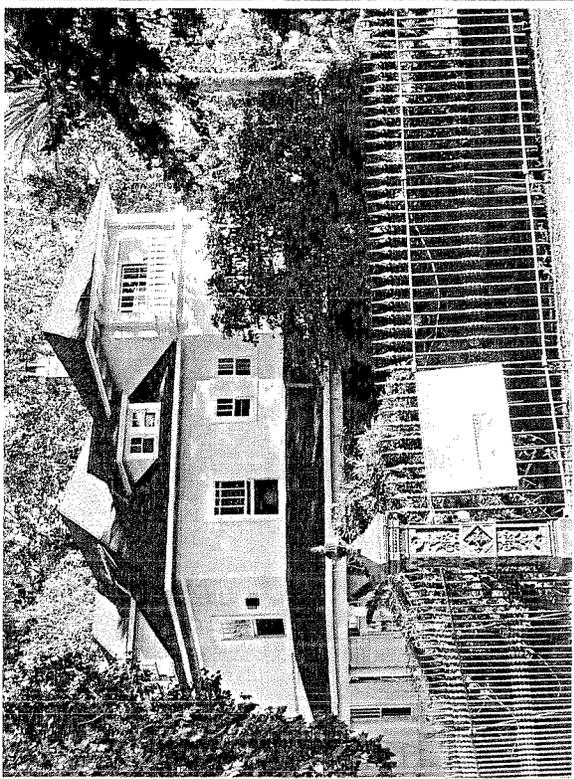
River Road Winery & Brewery Exchange

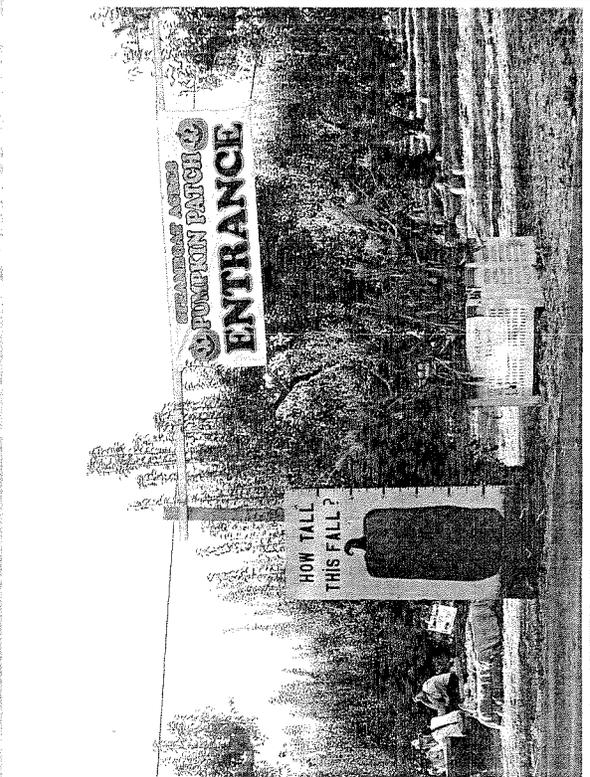
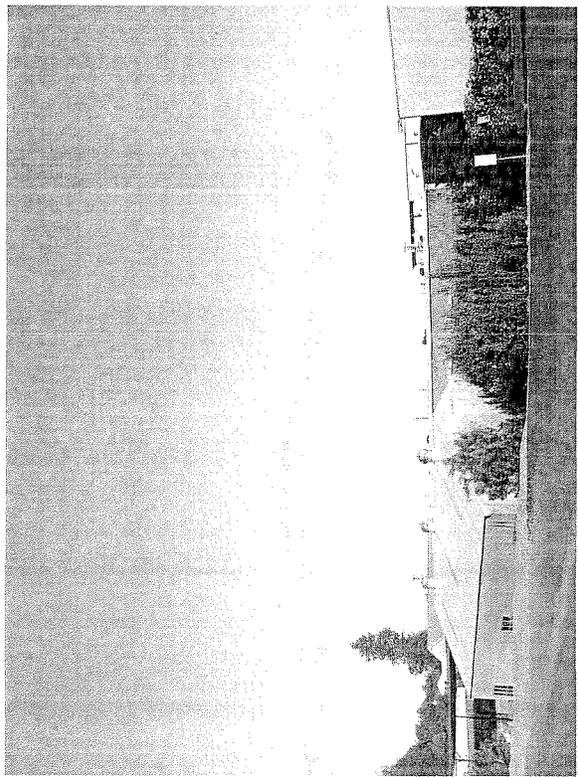
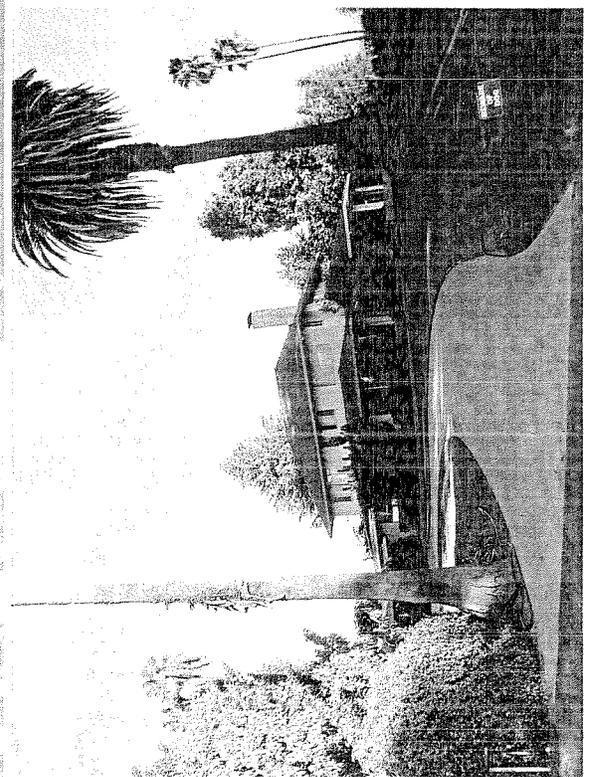
Now leasing 1,500 to 100,000 sq starting at 30¢/sf

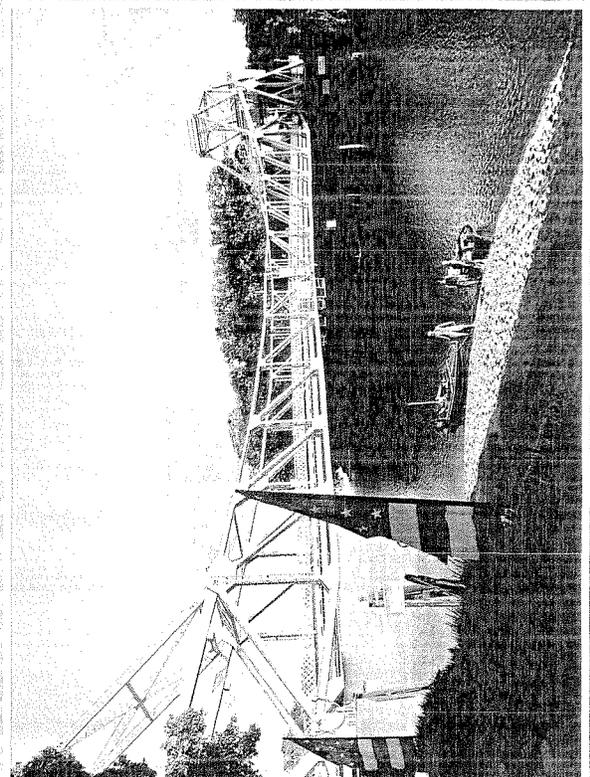
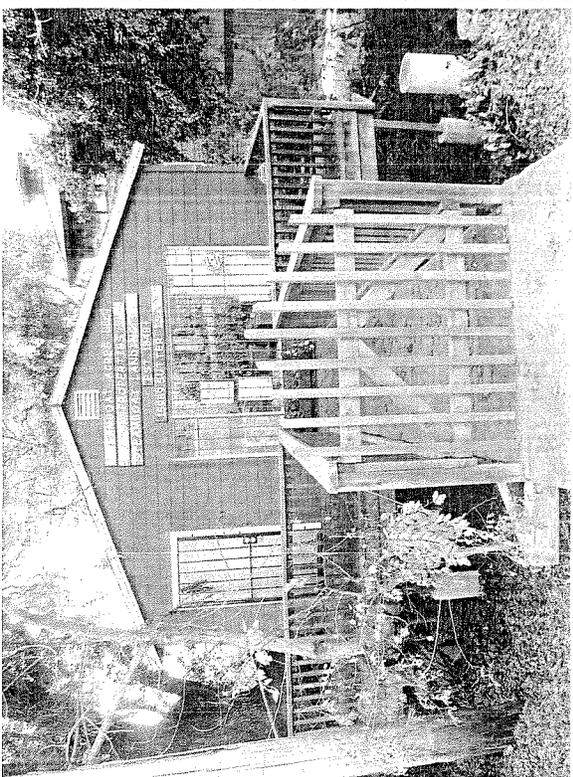
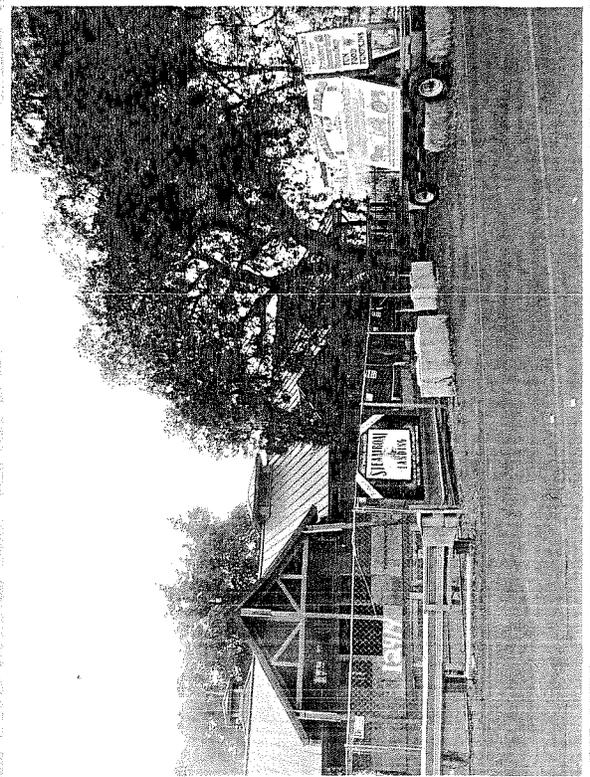
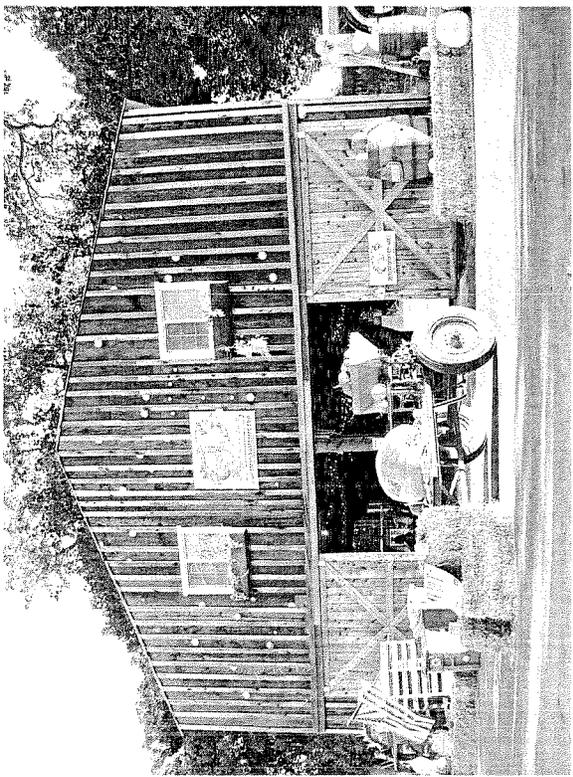
Donis Pacini Whaley 916-548-3036 adriveroad@yohano.com

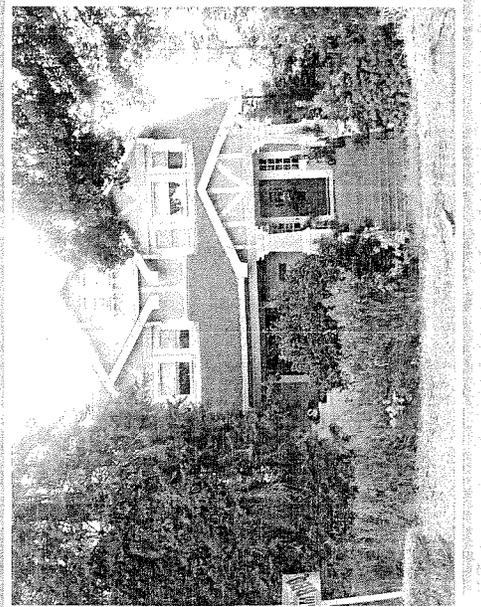
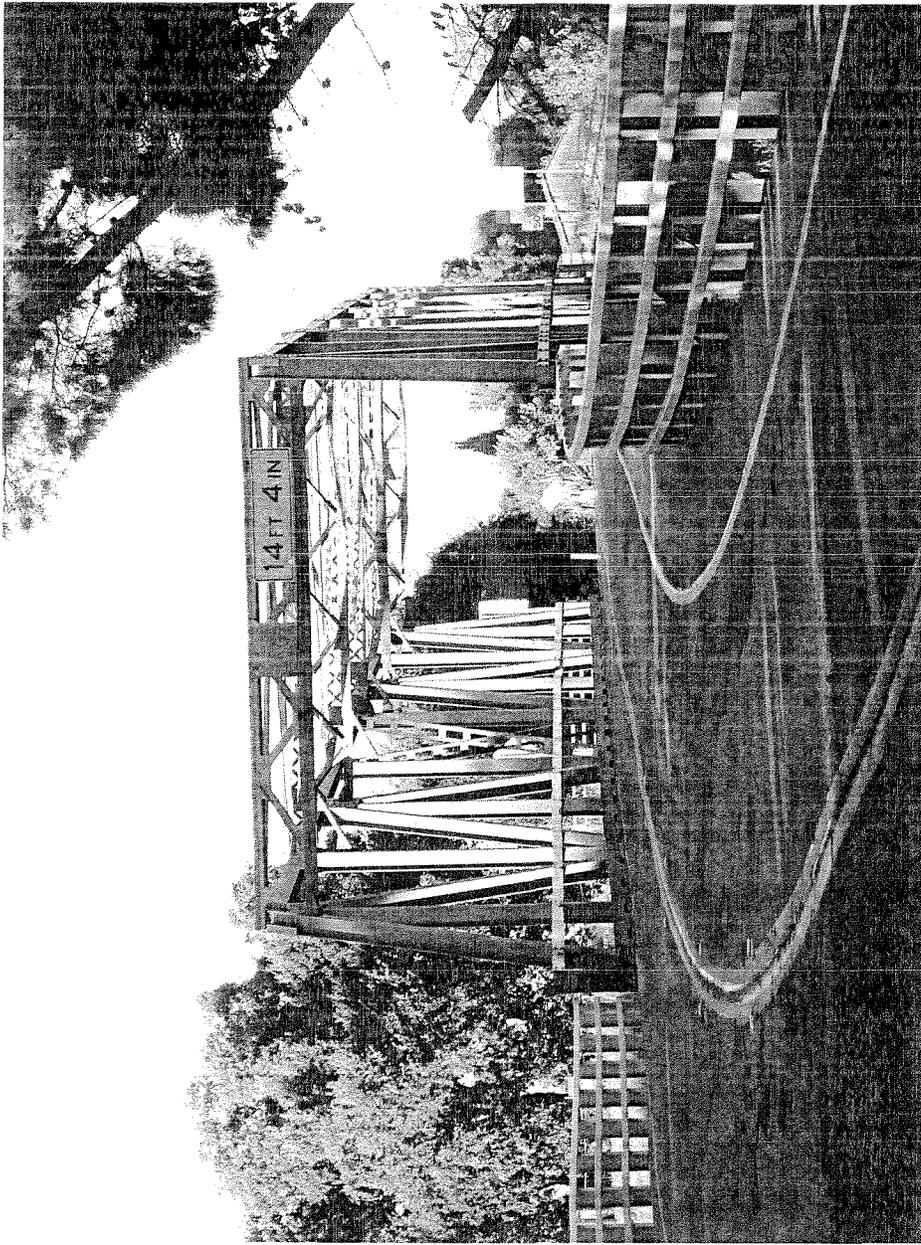
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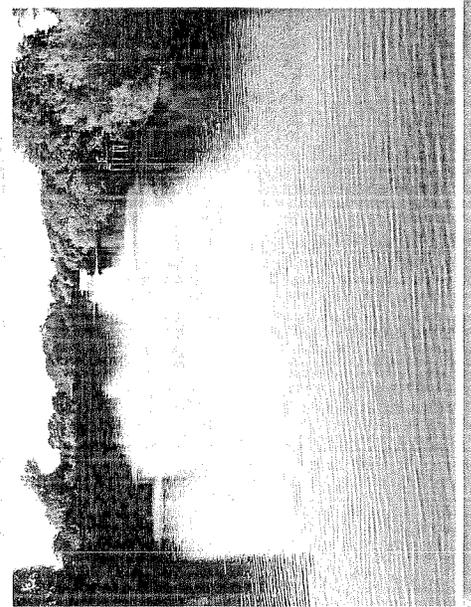
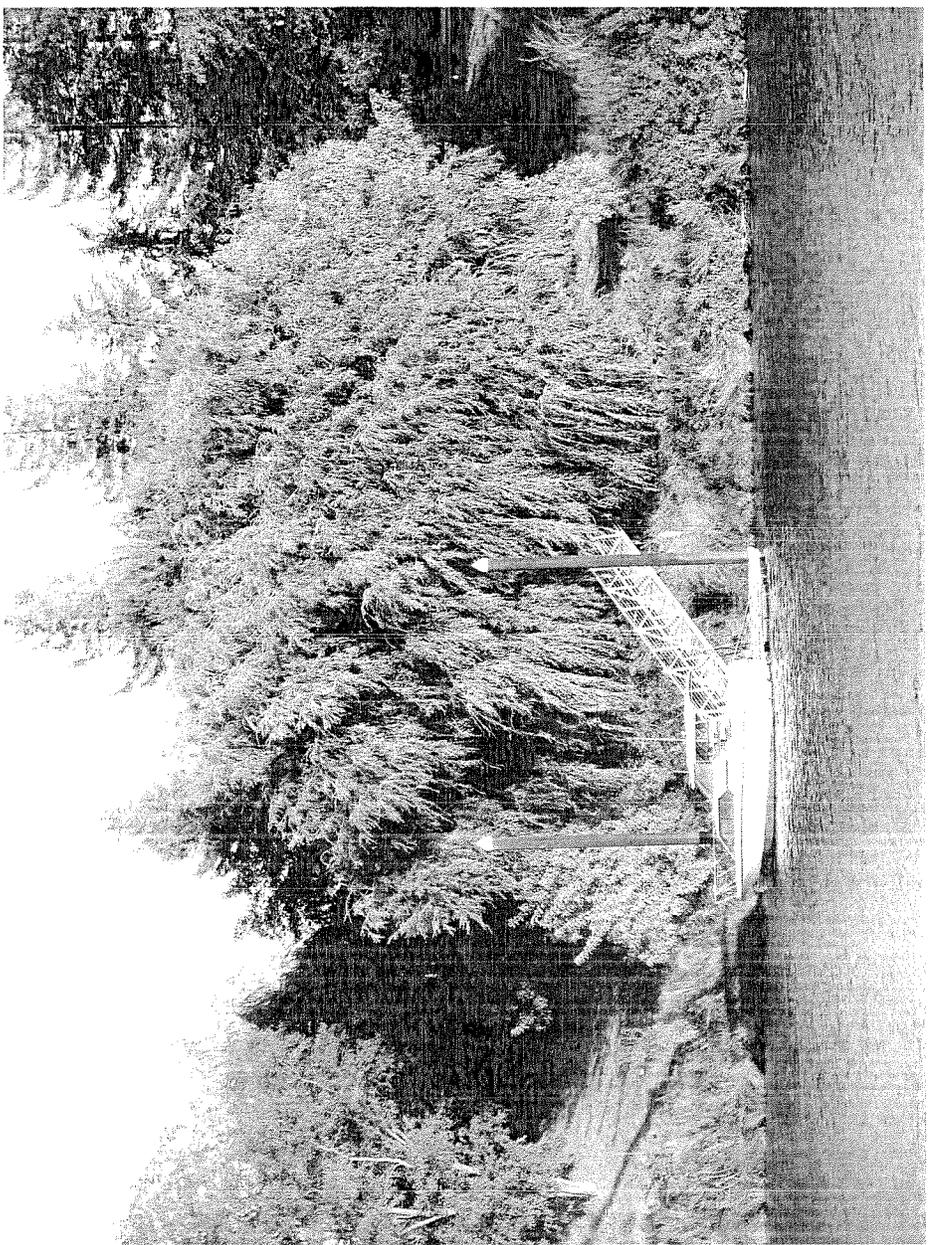
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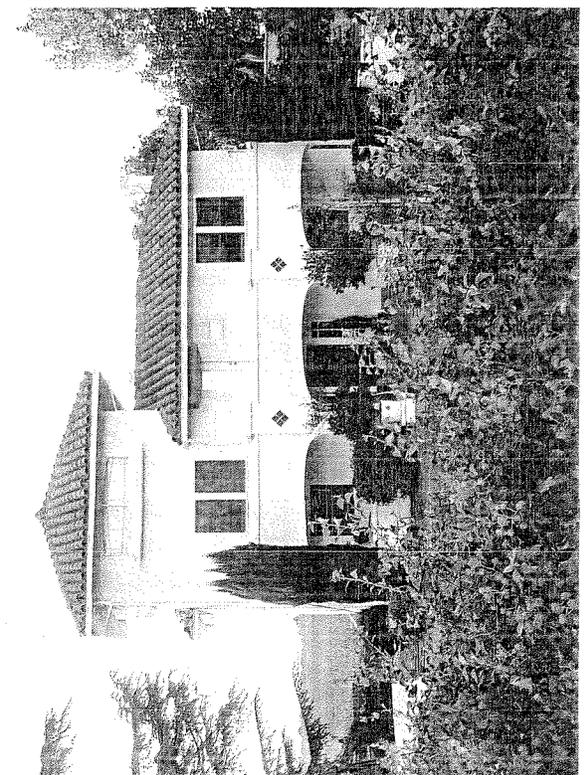
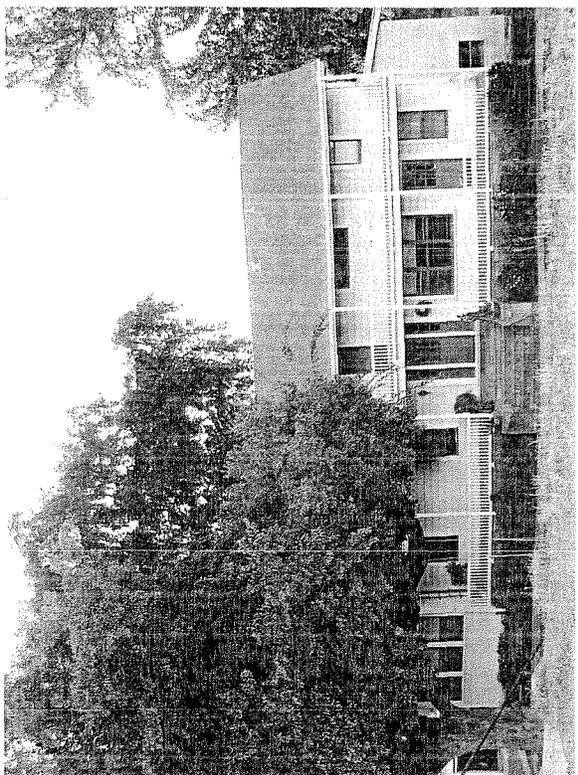
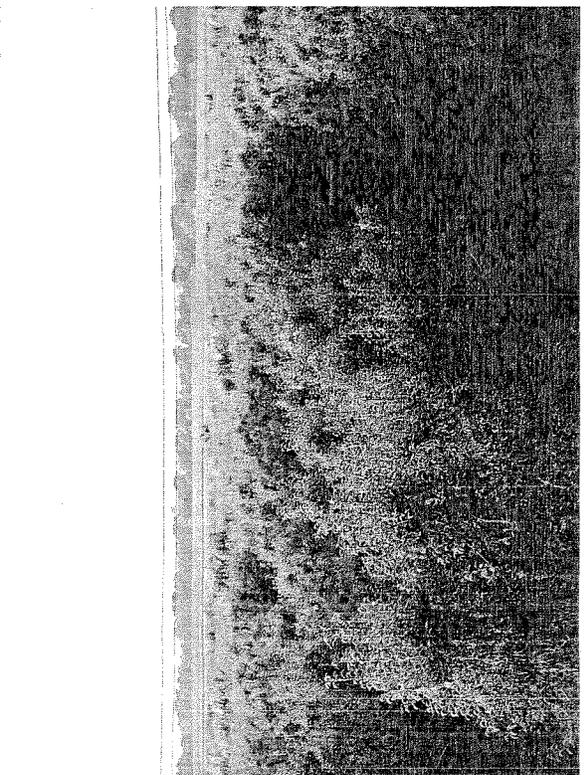
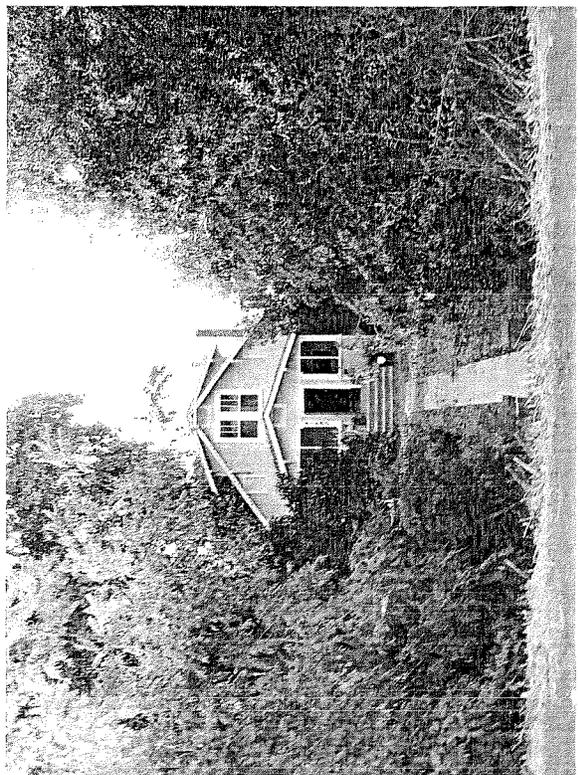


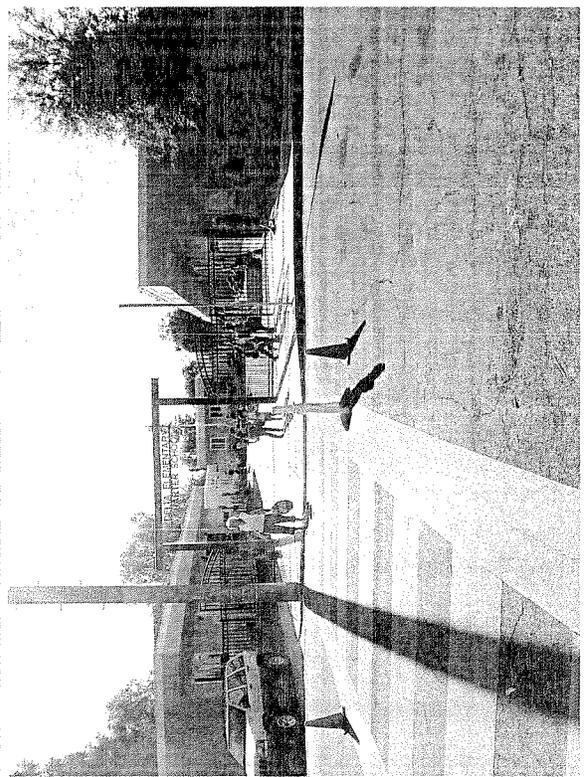
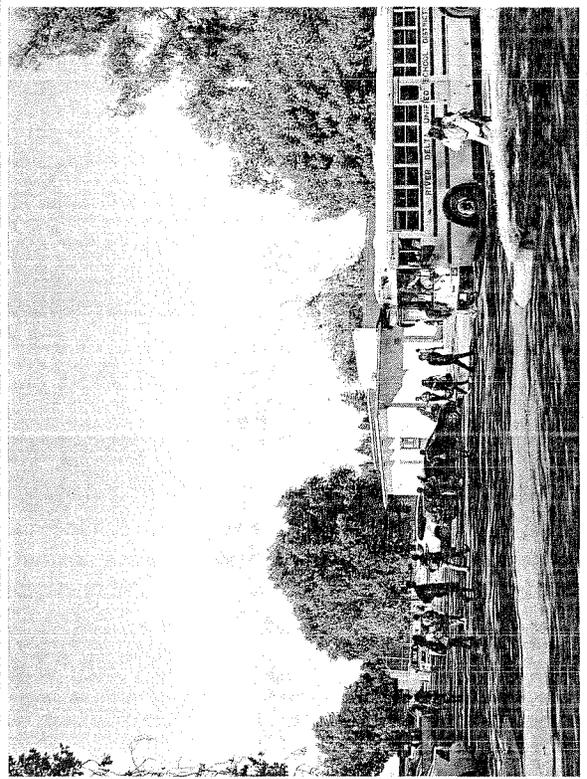
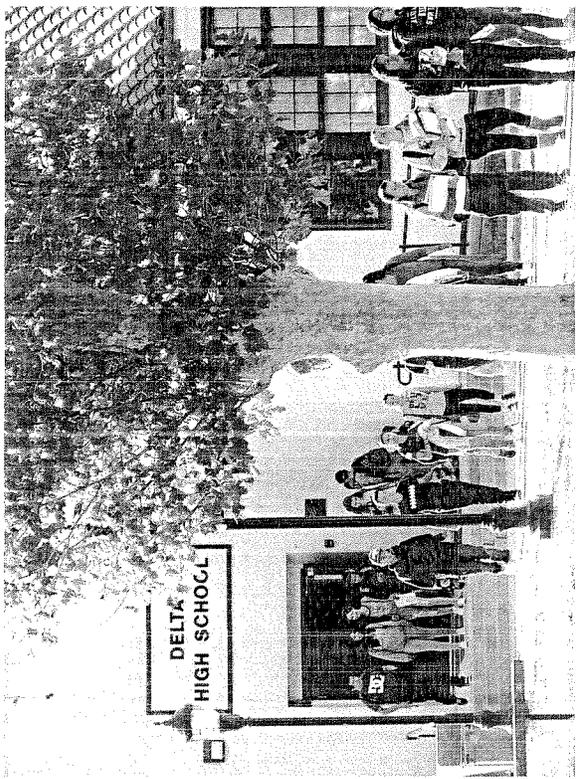


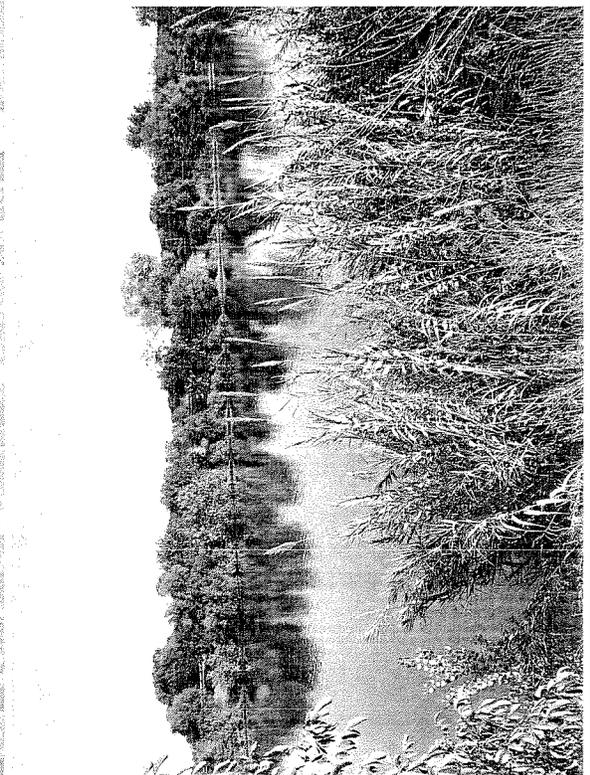
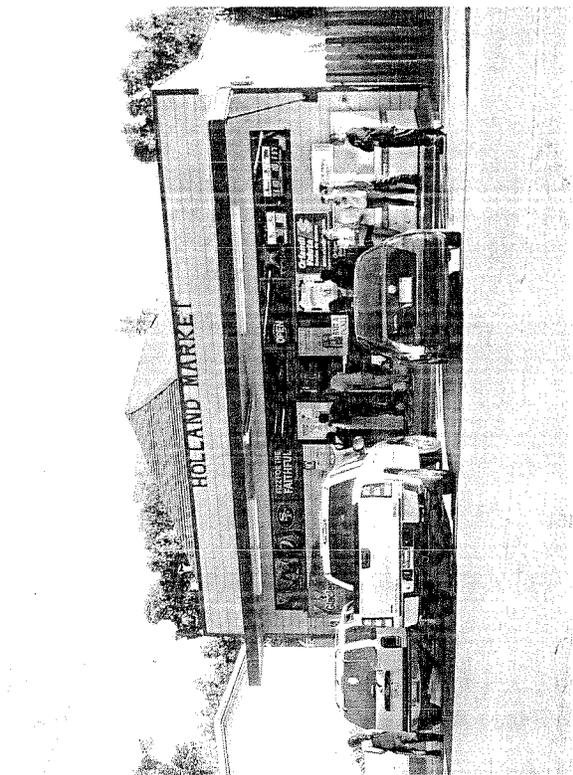
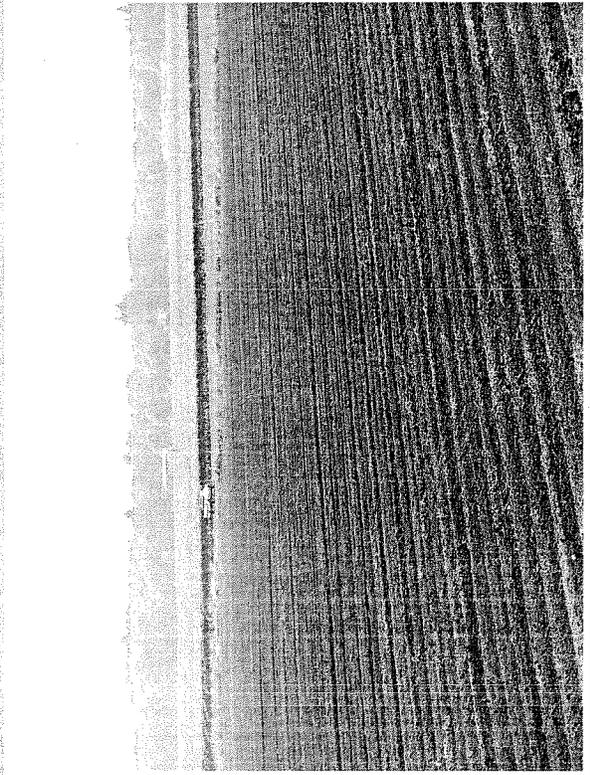
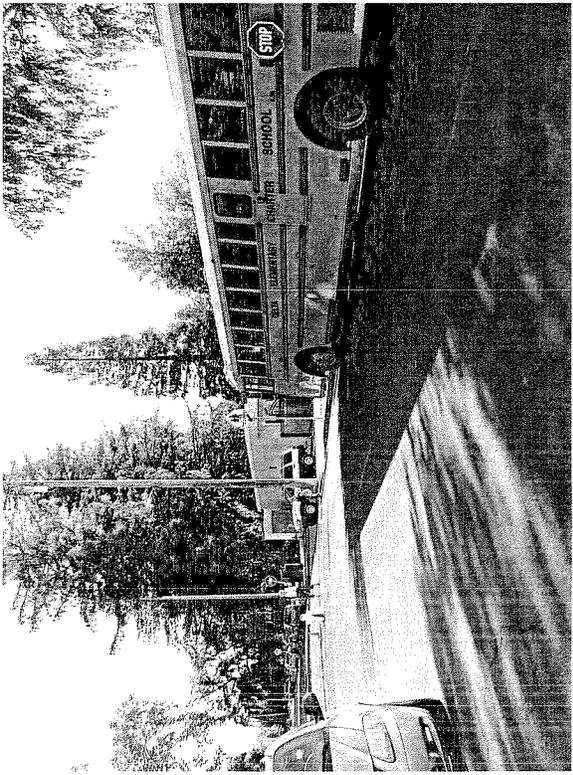


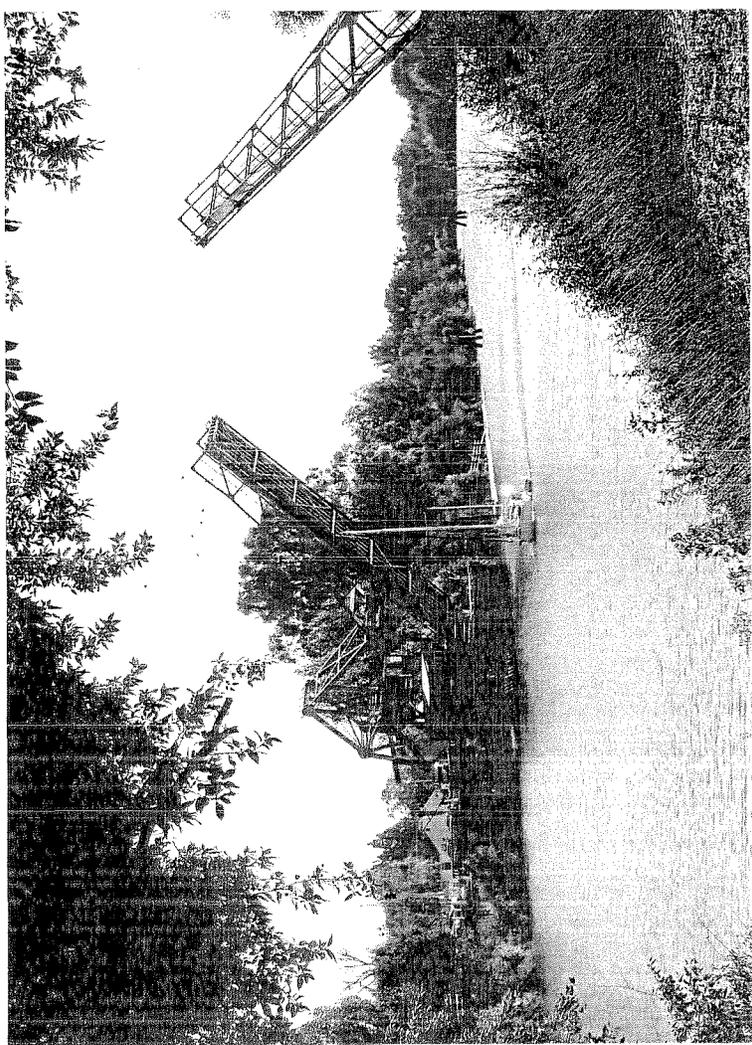




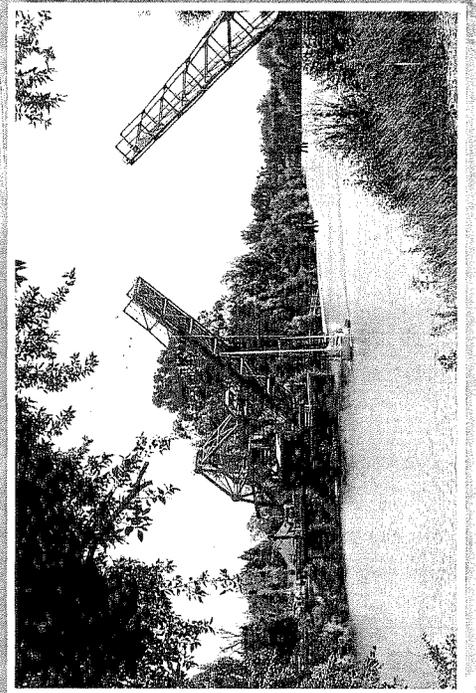
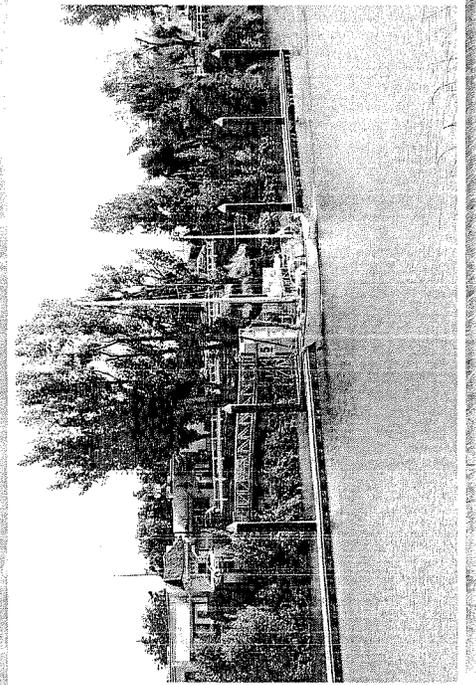


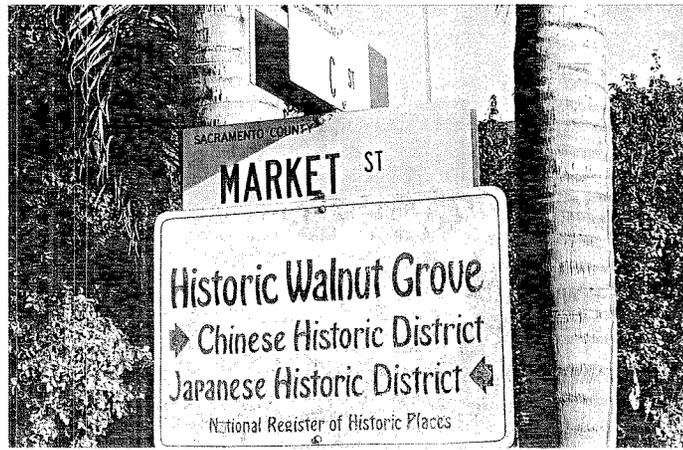


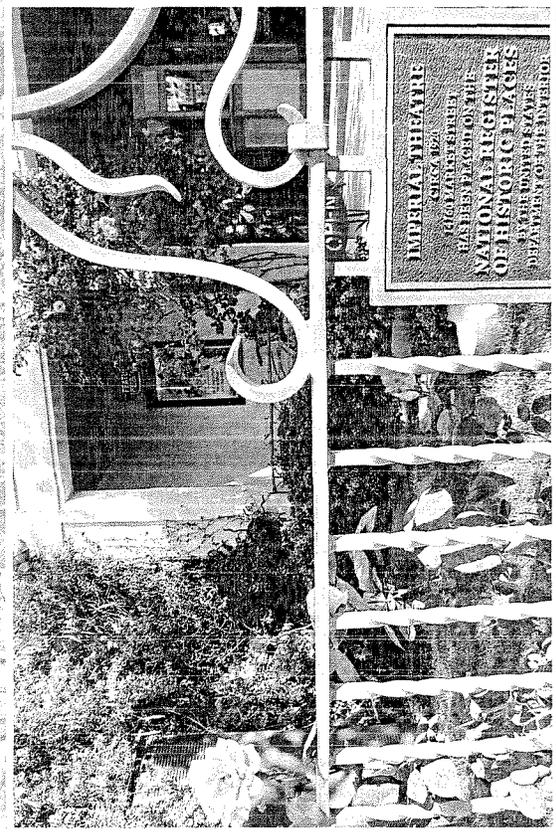
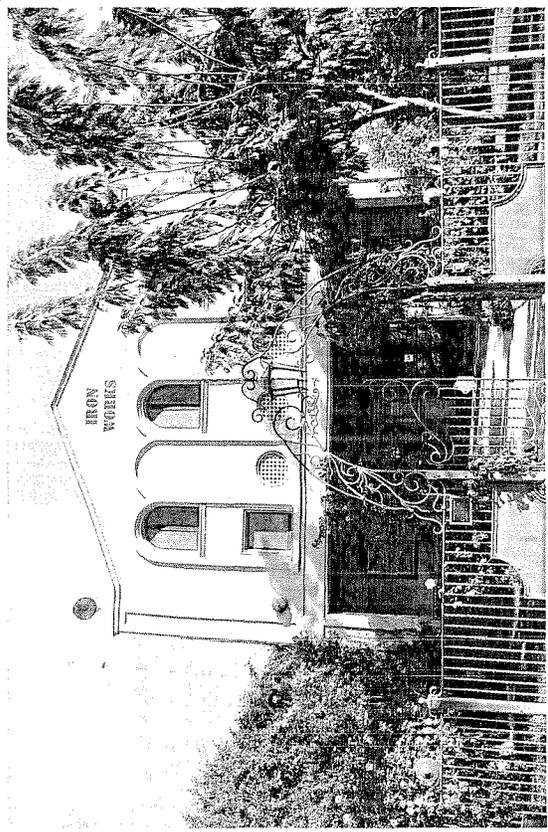




Walnut Grove Bridge

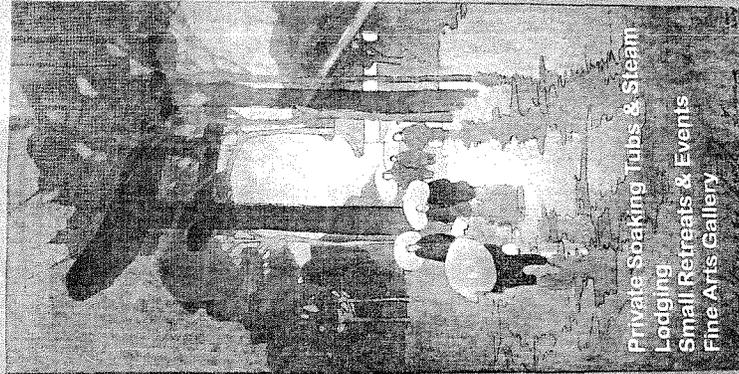






The Historic Miyazaki Osento

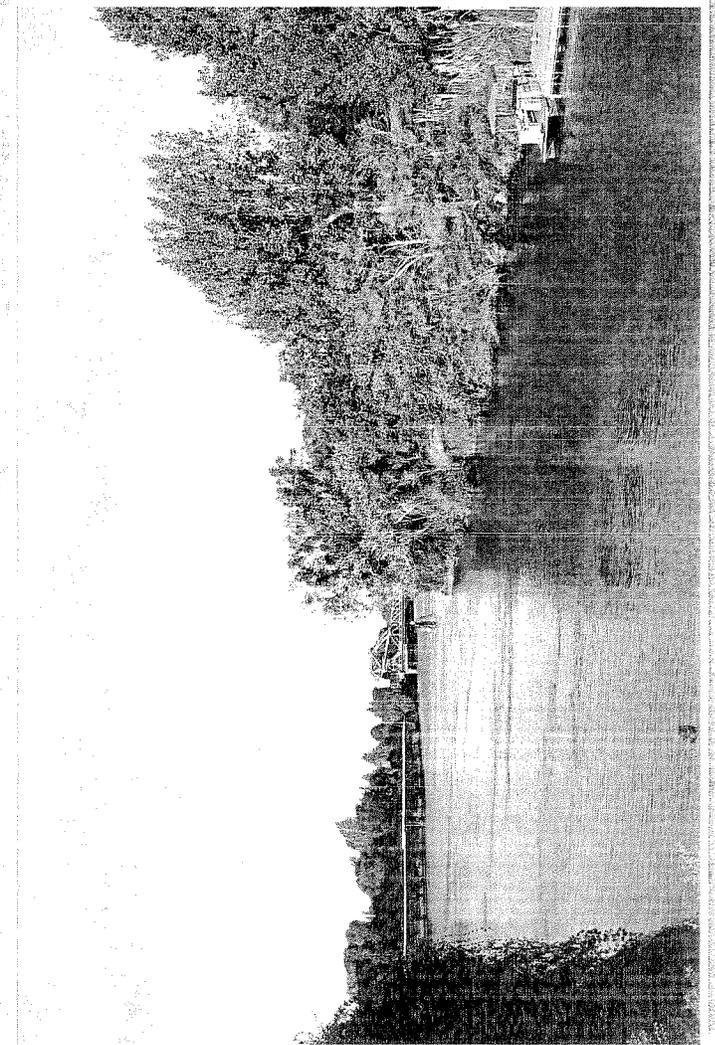
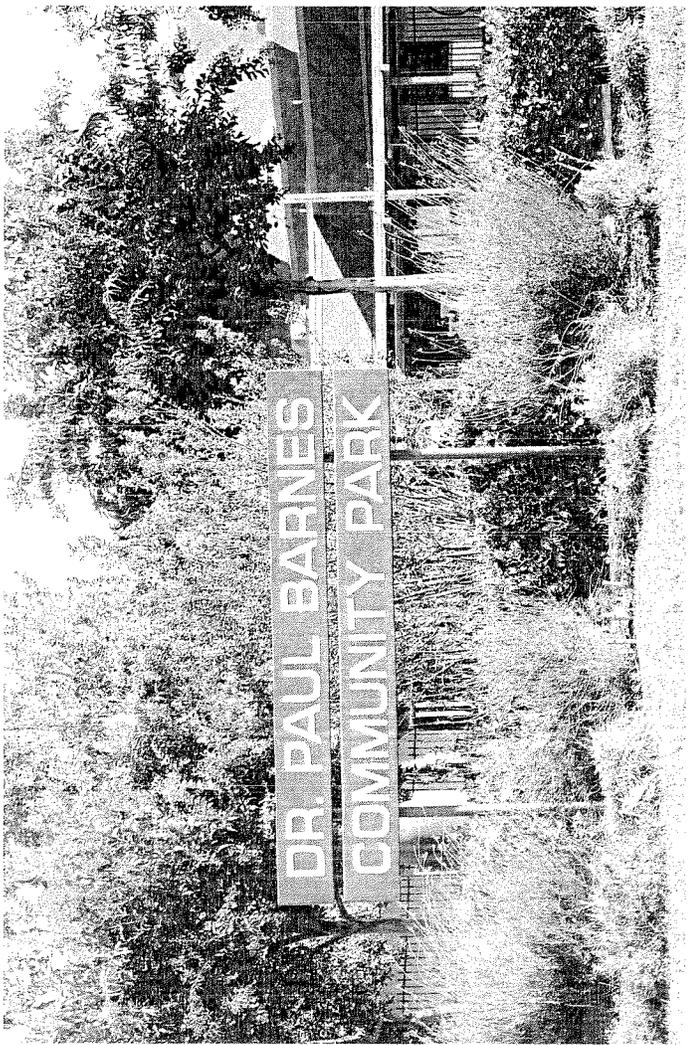
Traditional Japanese Bathhouse

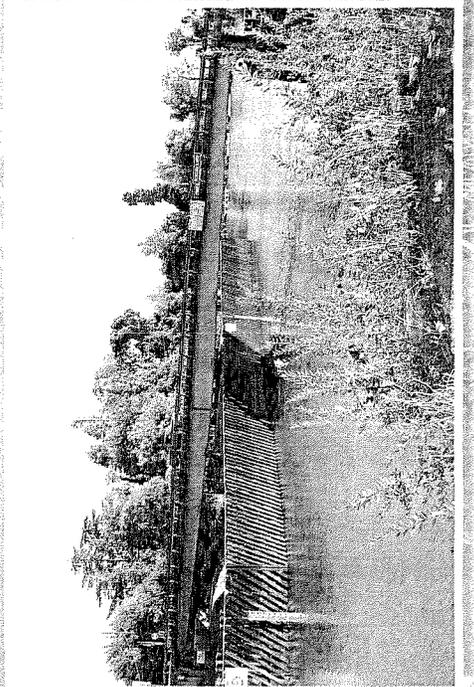
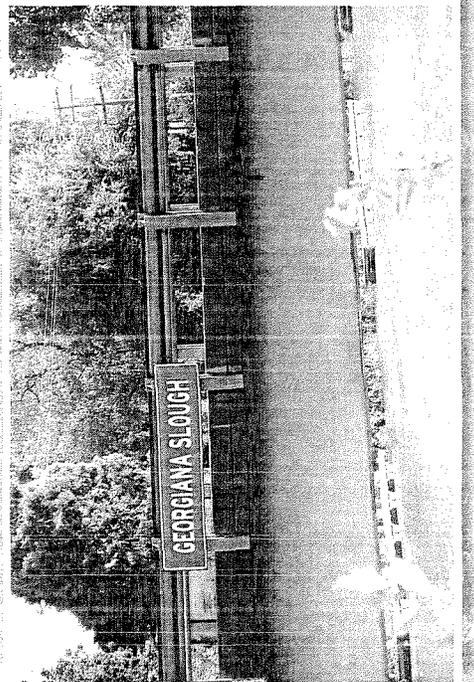
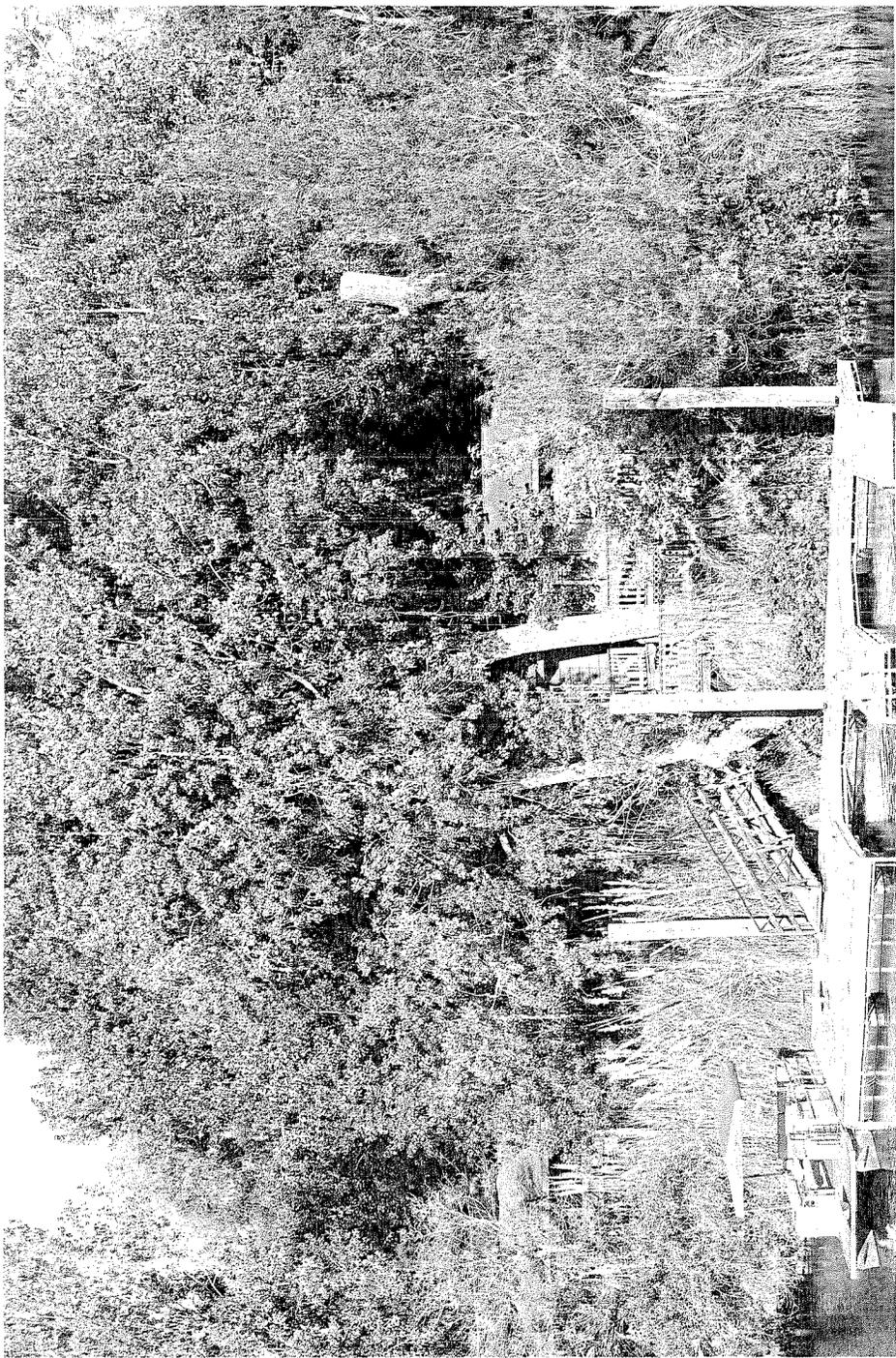


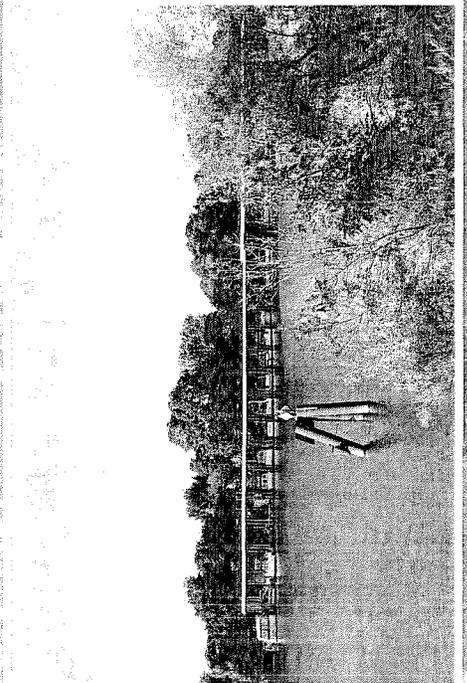
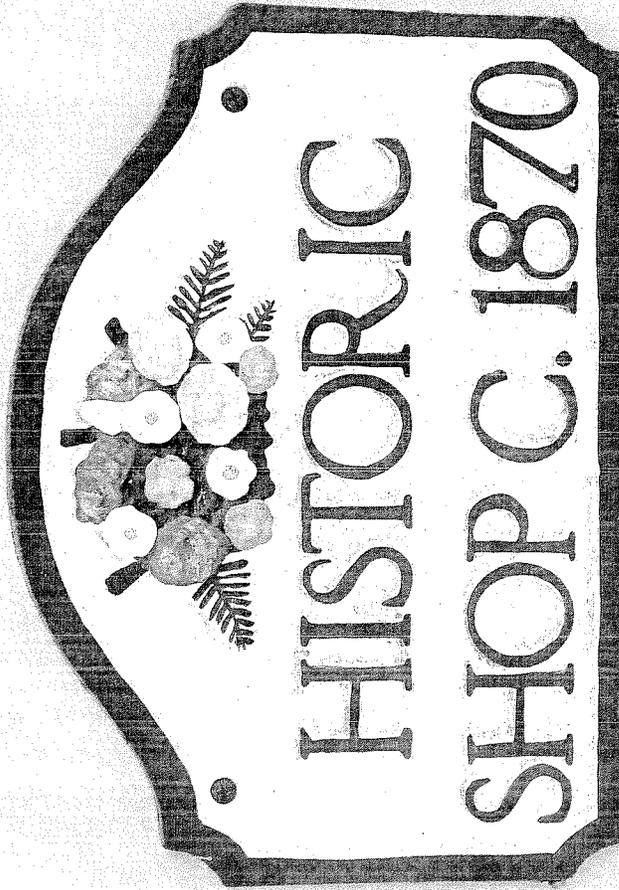
Private Soaking Tubs & Steam
Lodging
Small Retreats & Events
Fine Arts Gallery

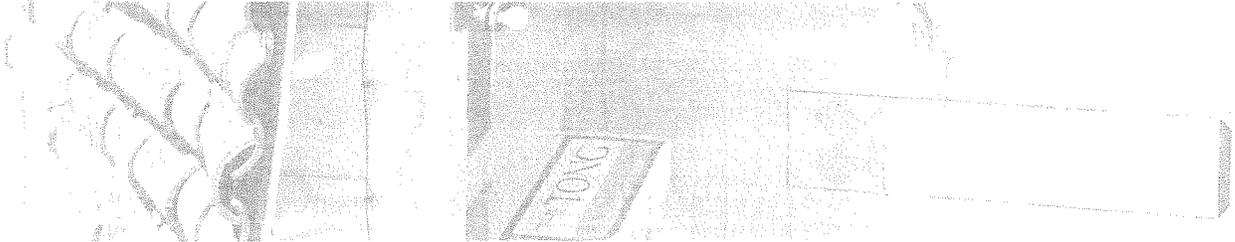
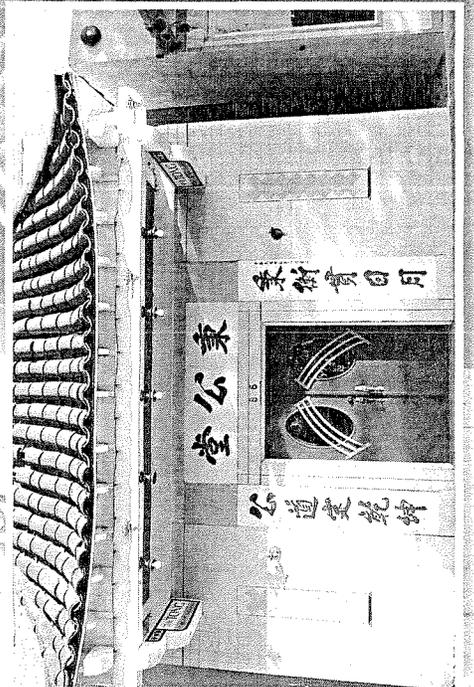
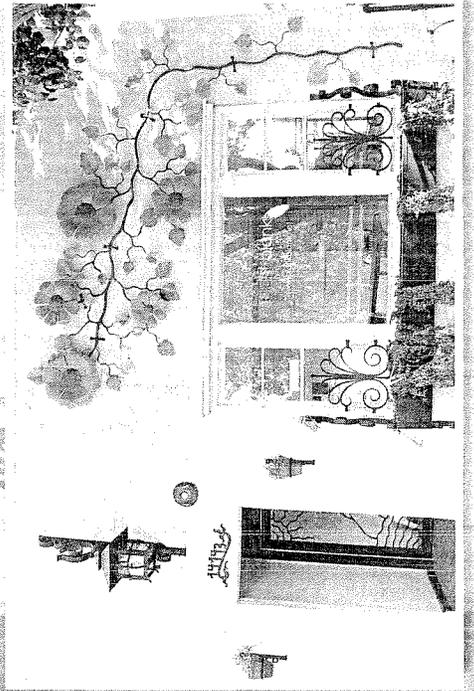
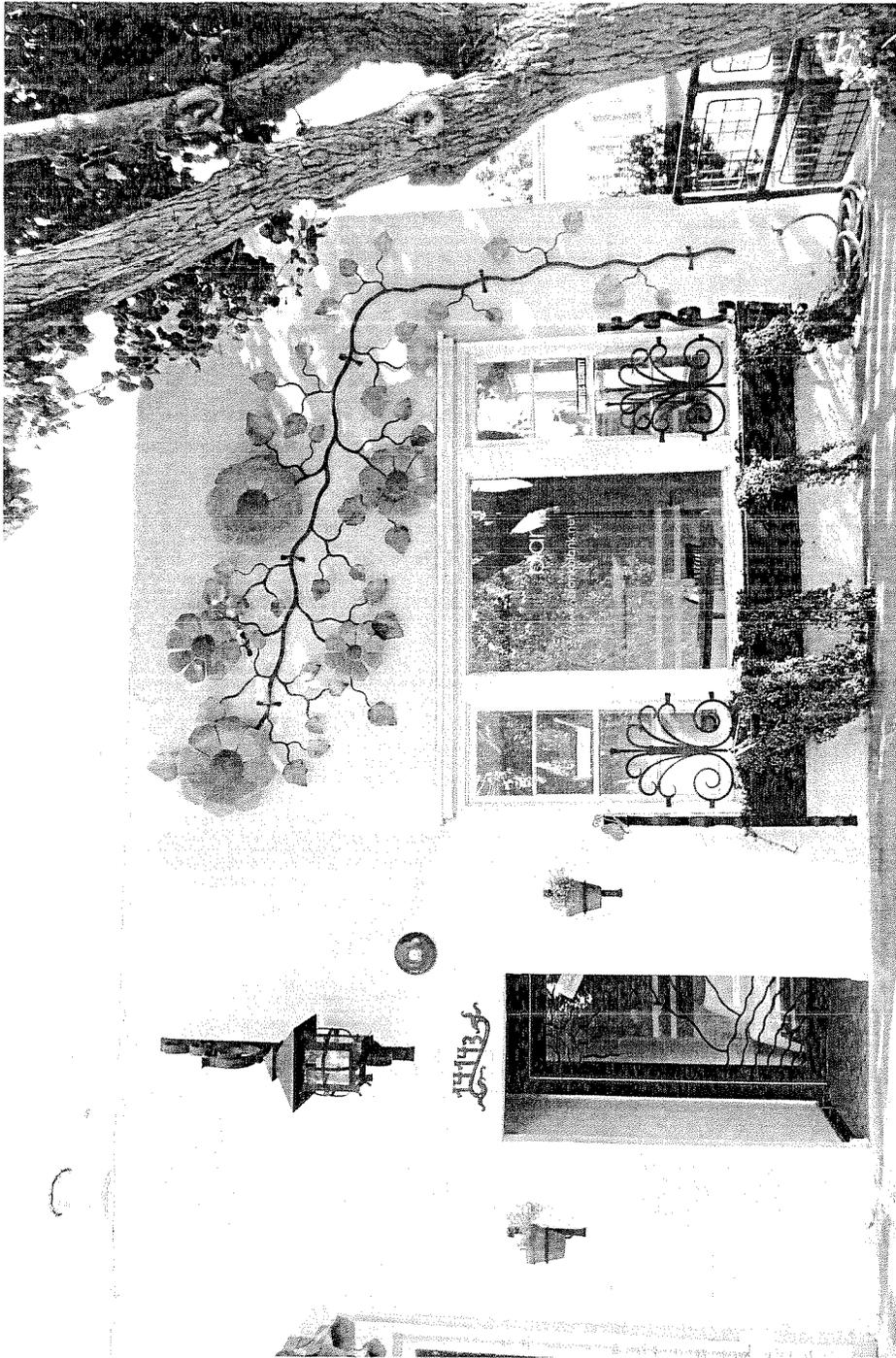
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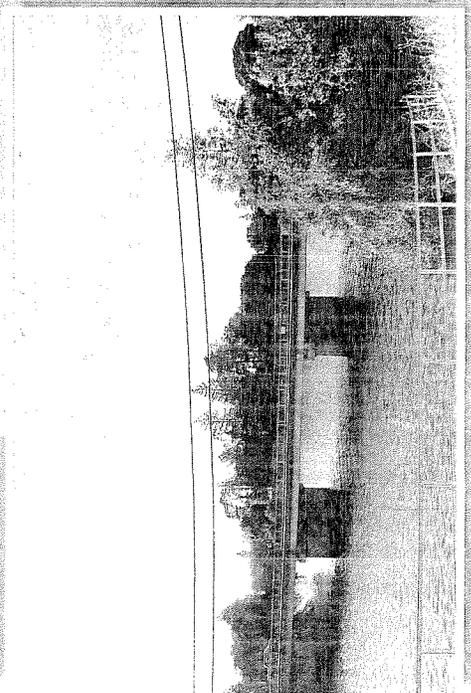
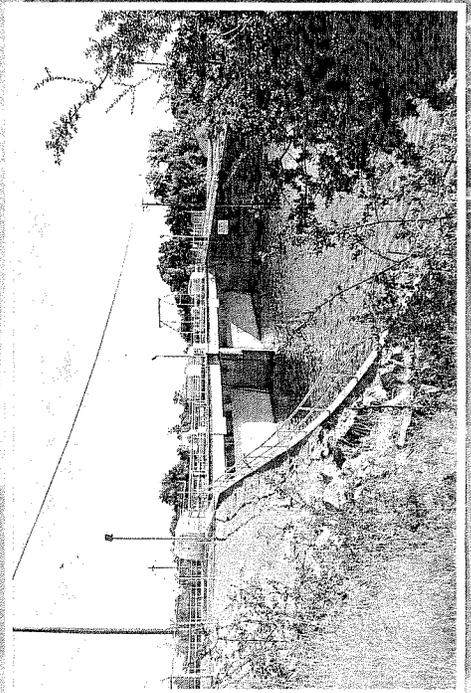
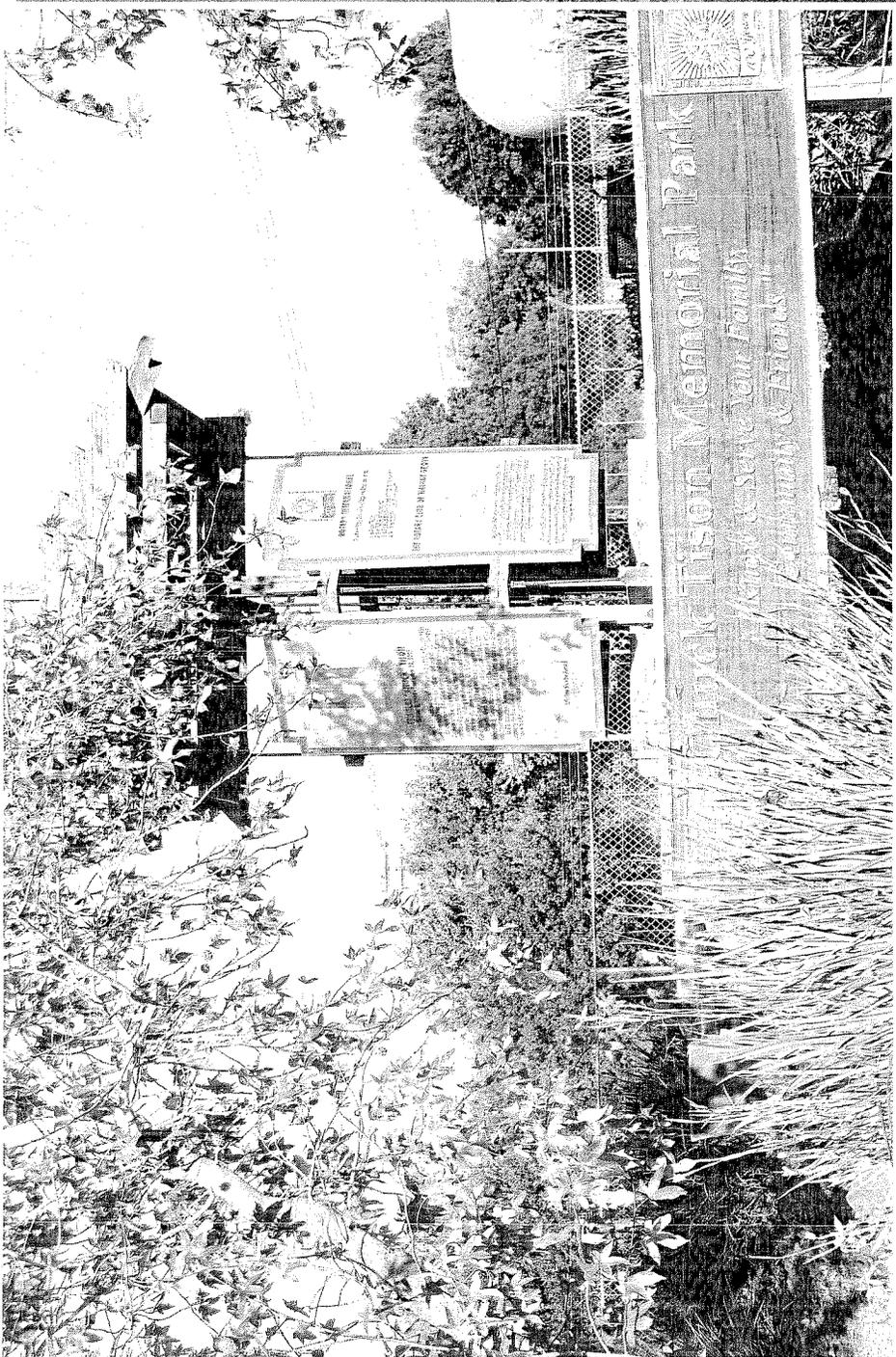
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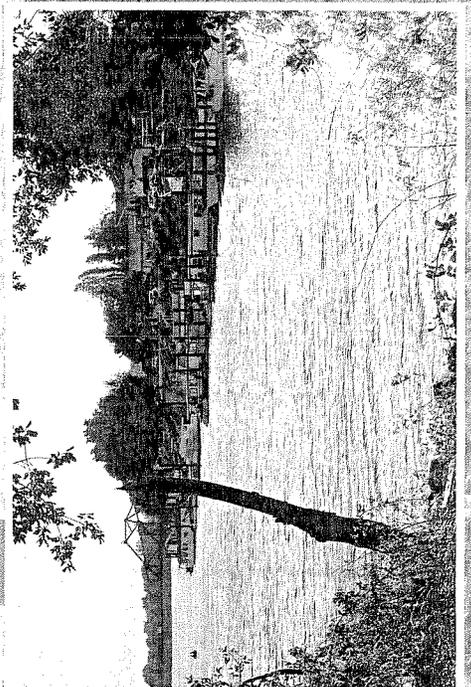
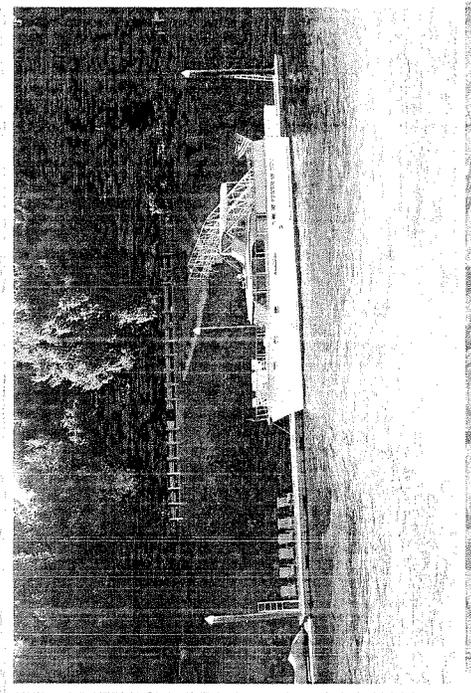
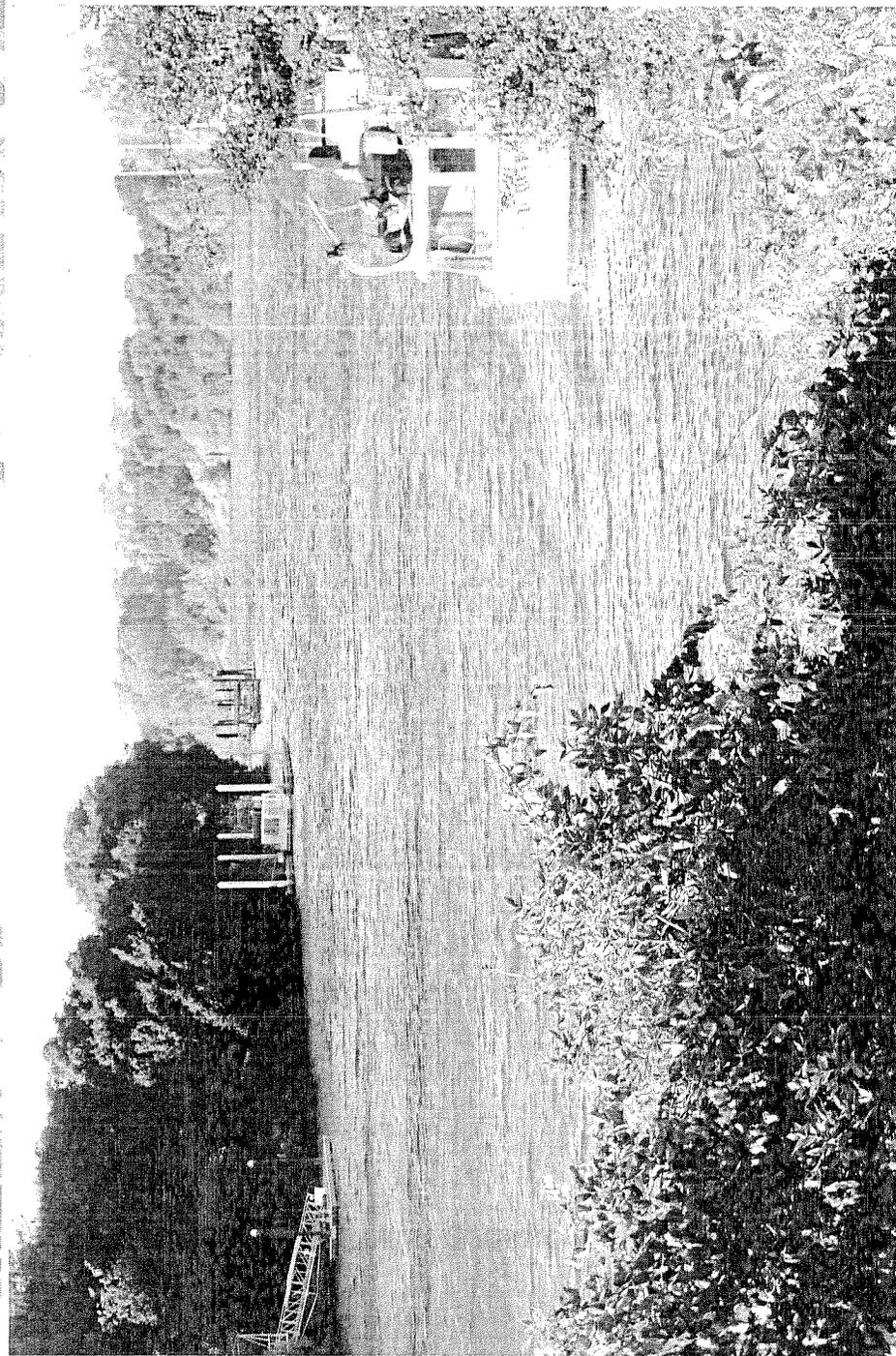


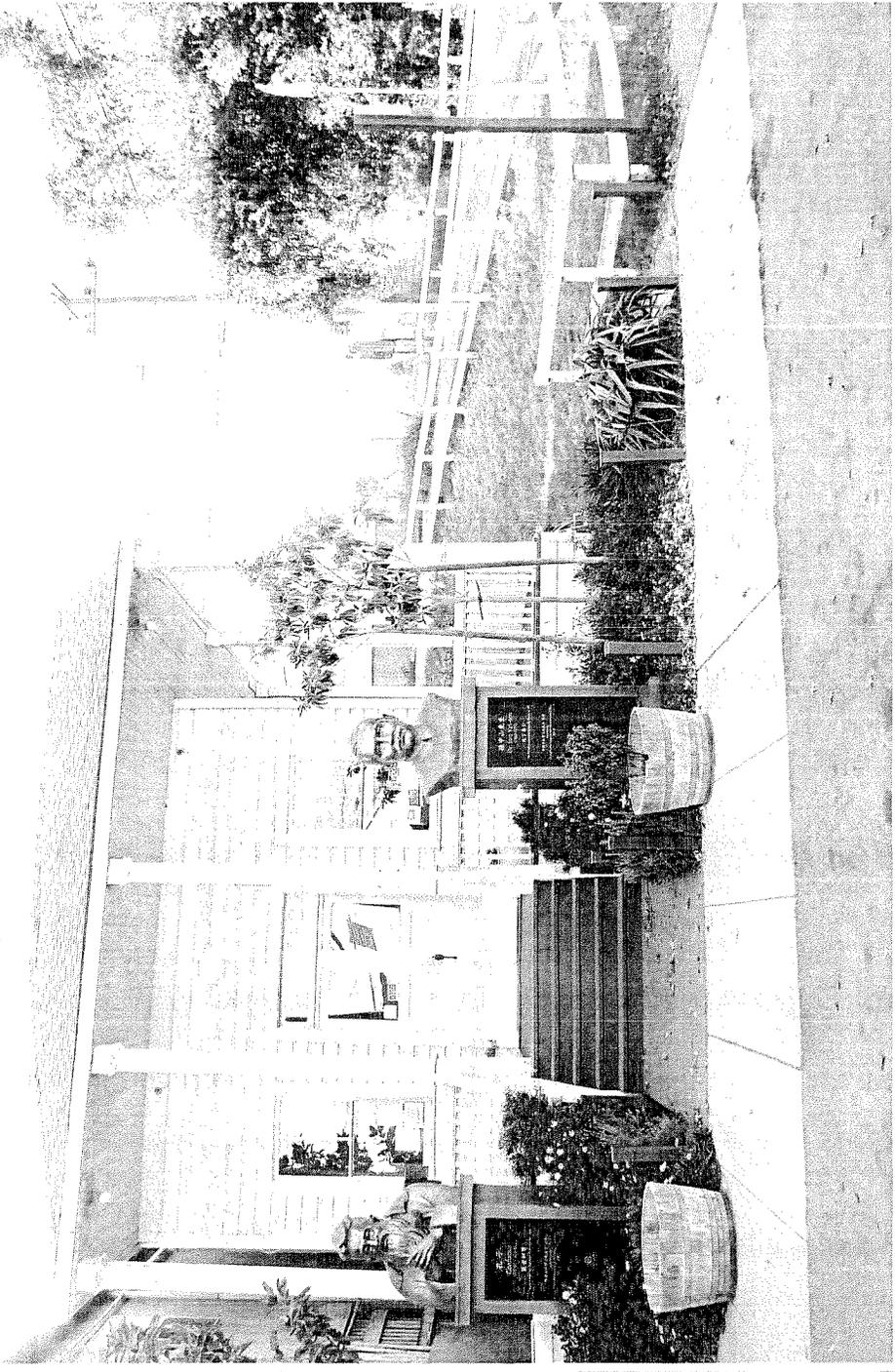
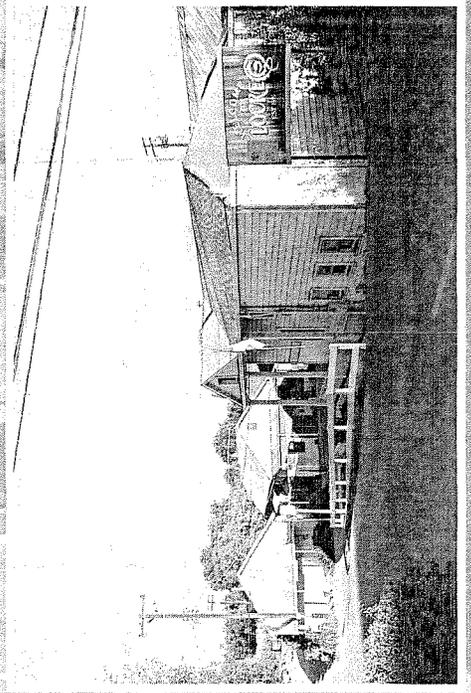
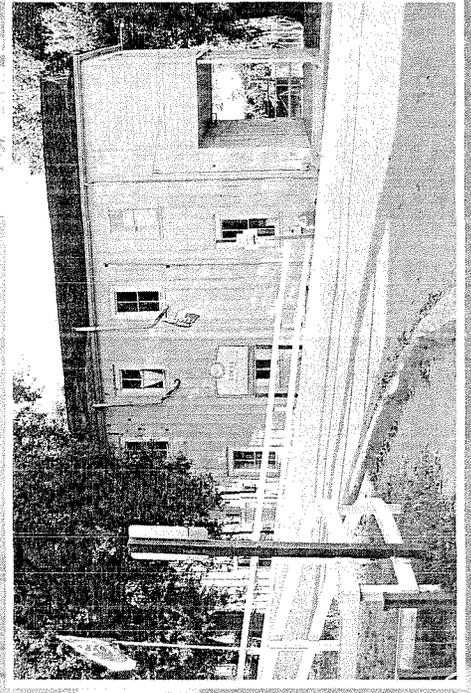




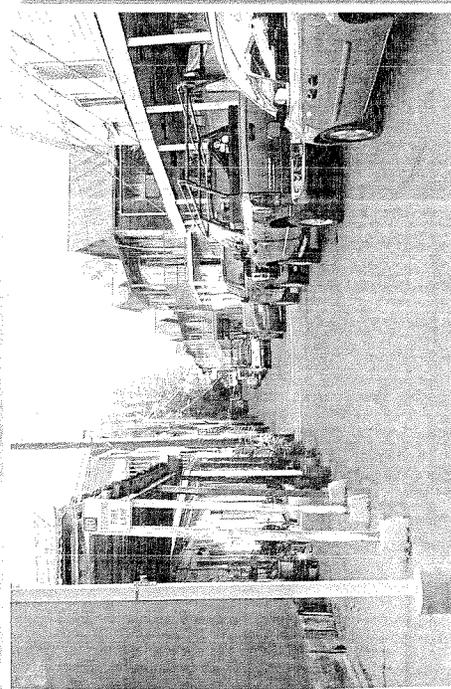
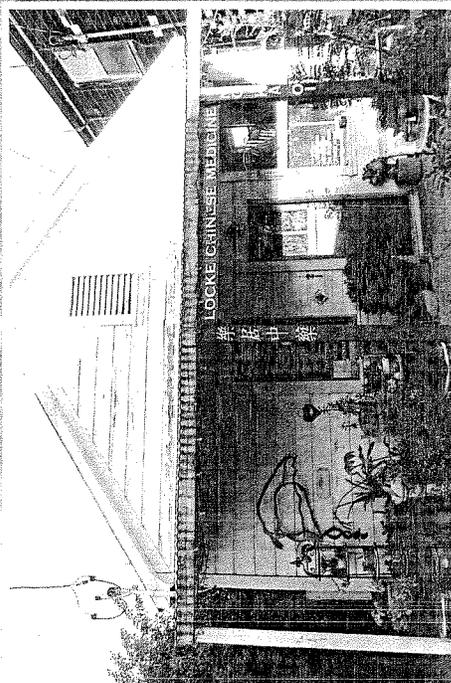
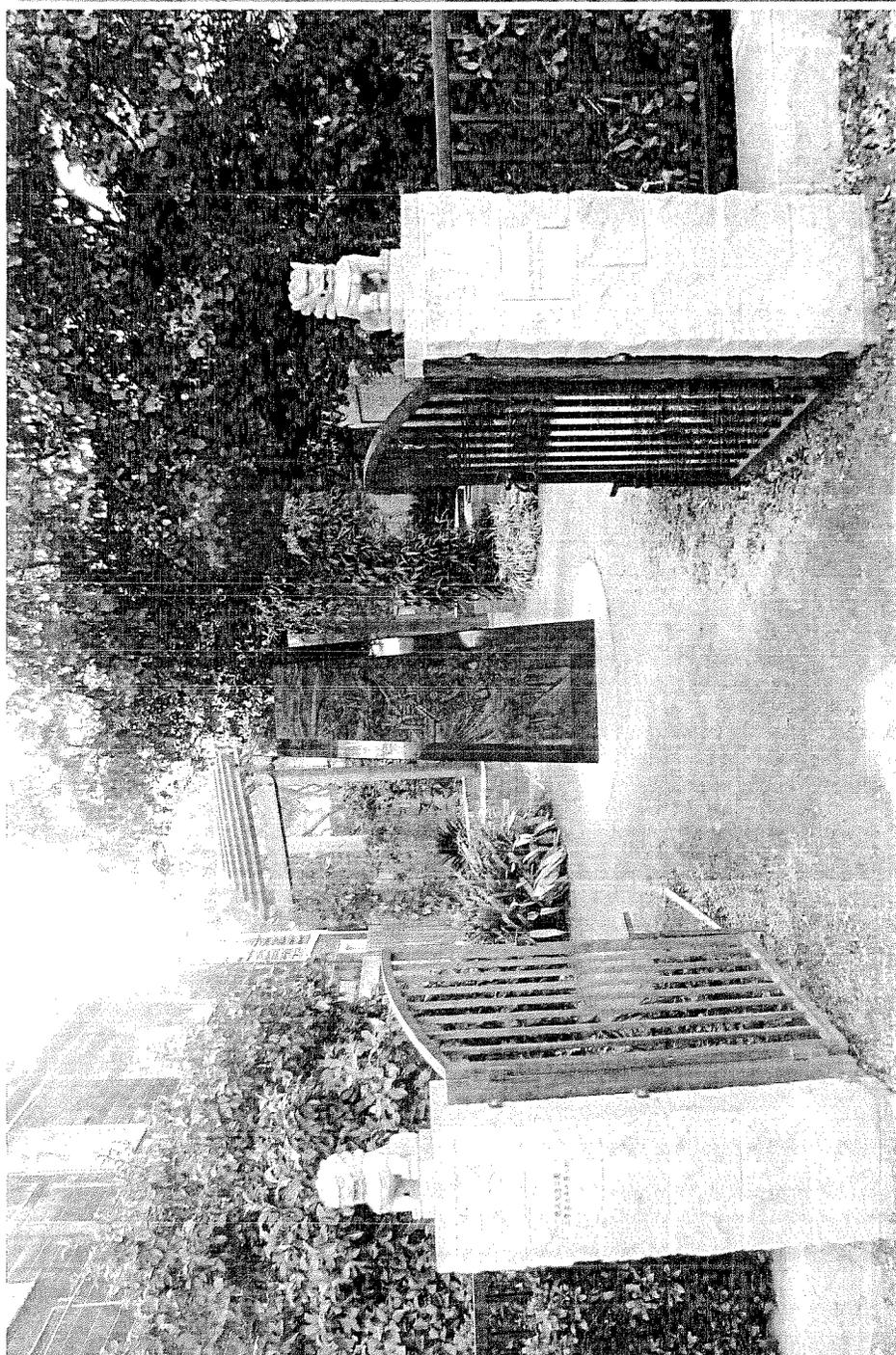


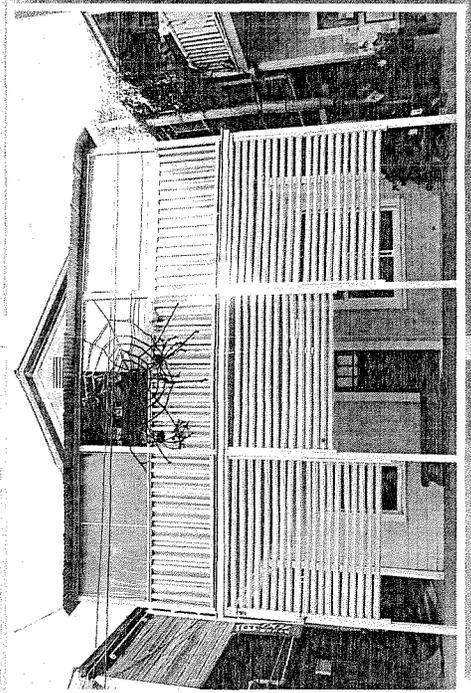
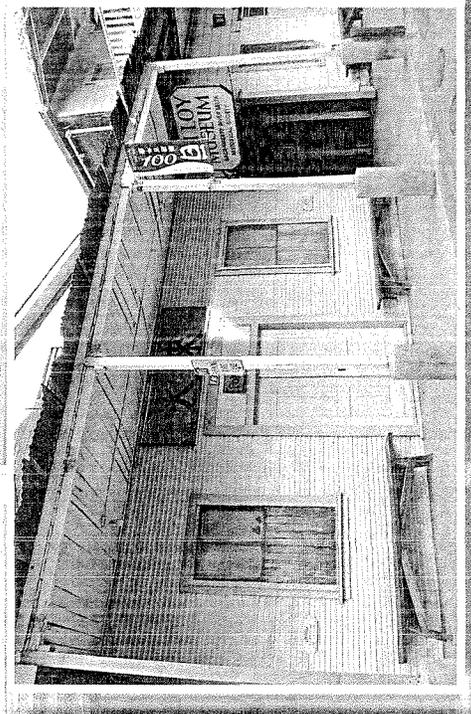
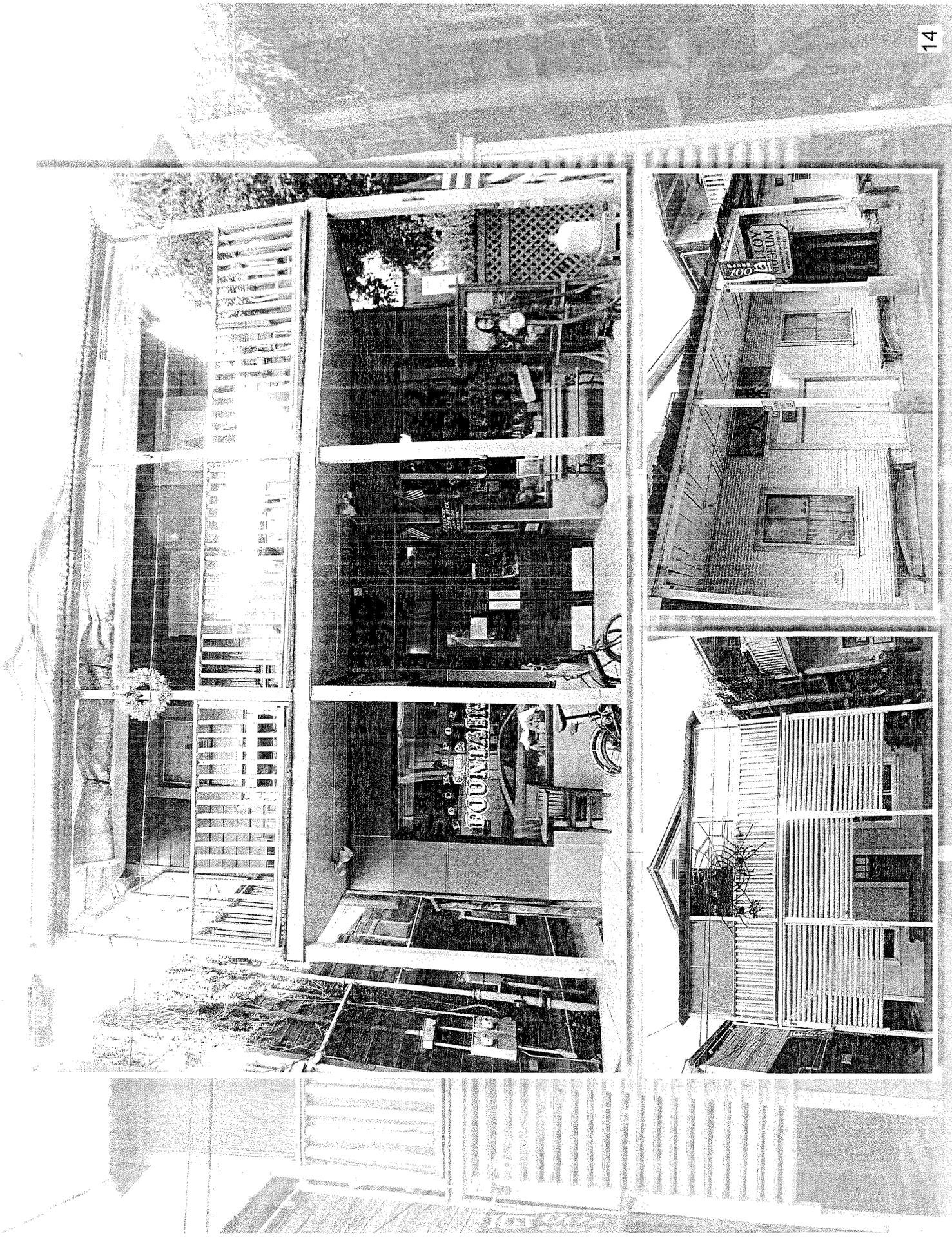


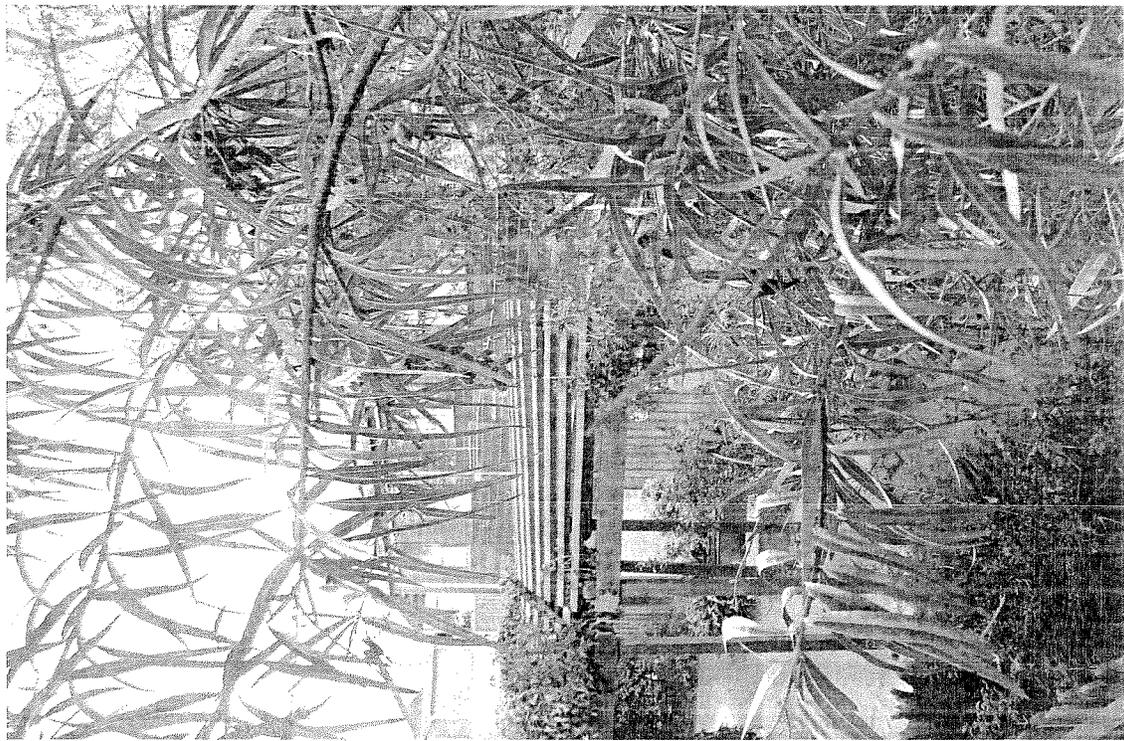
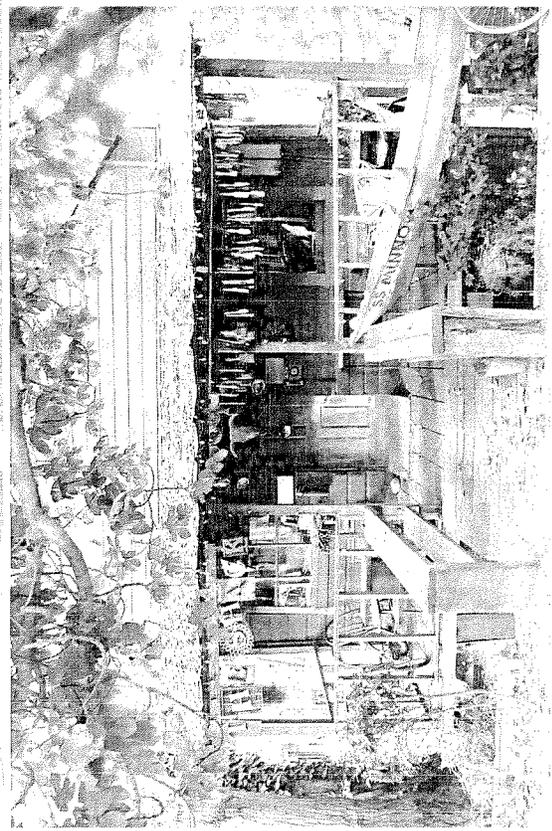
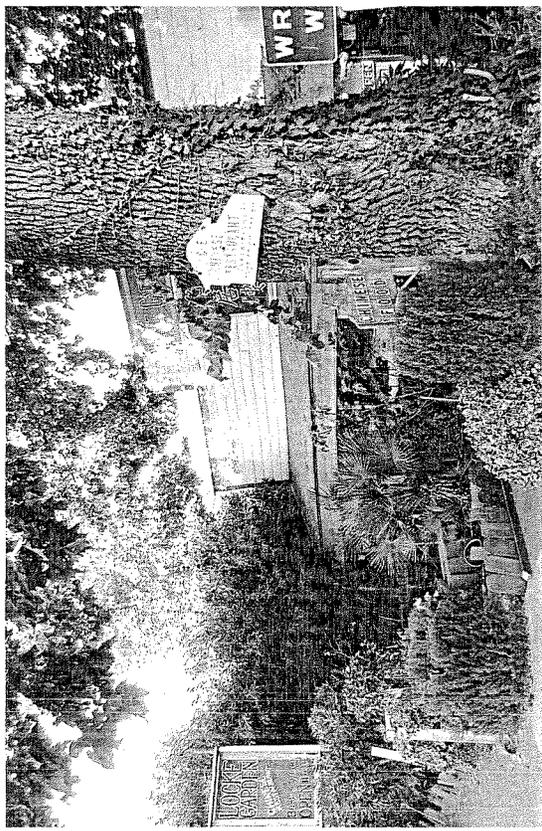


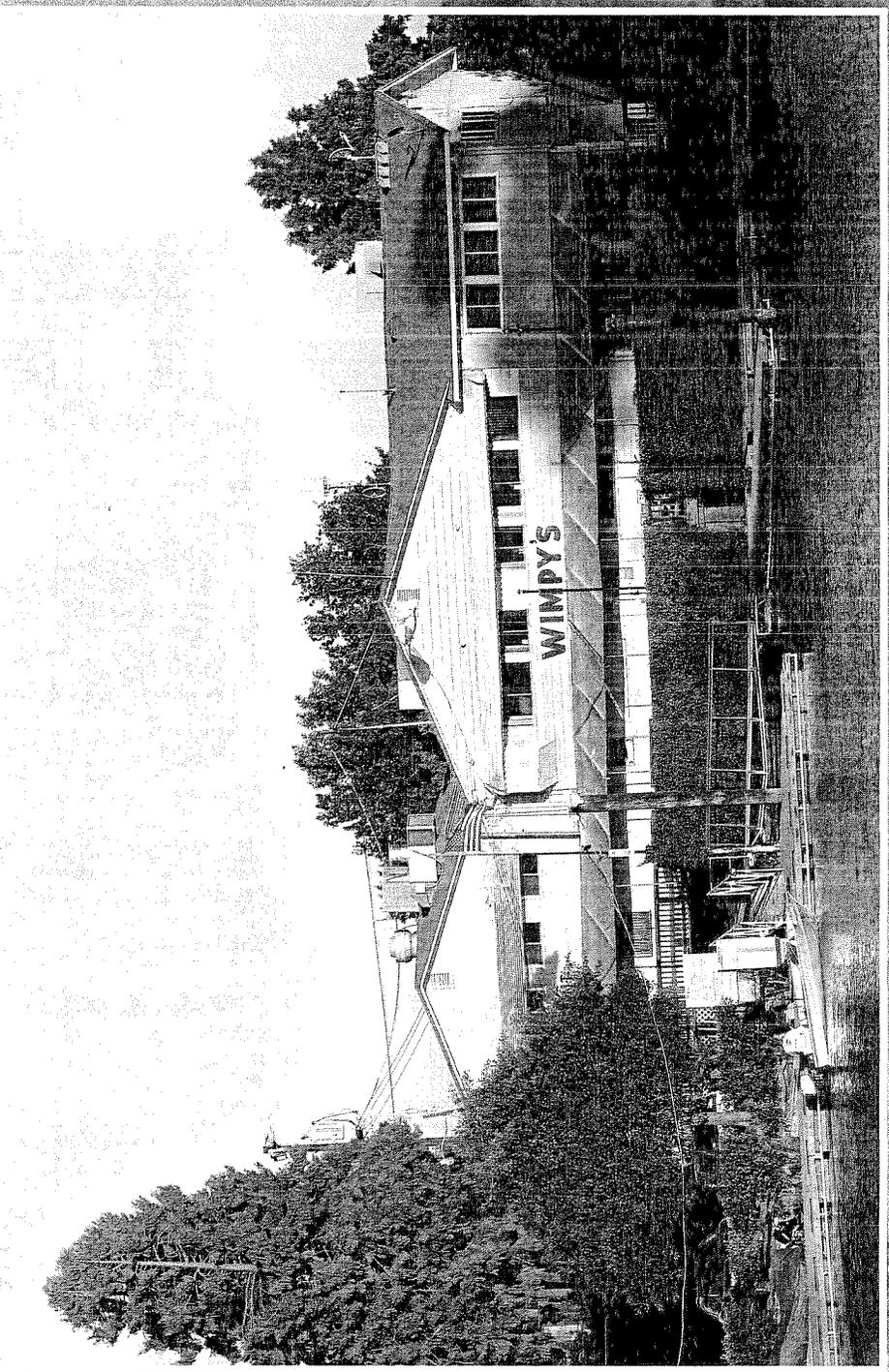
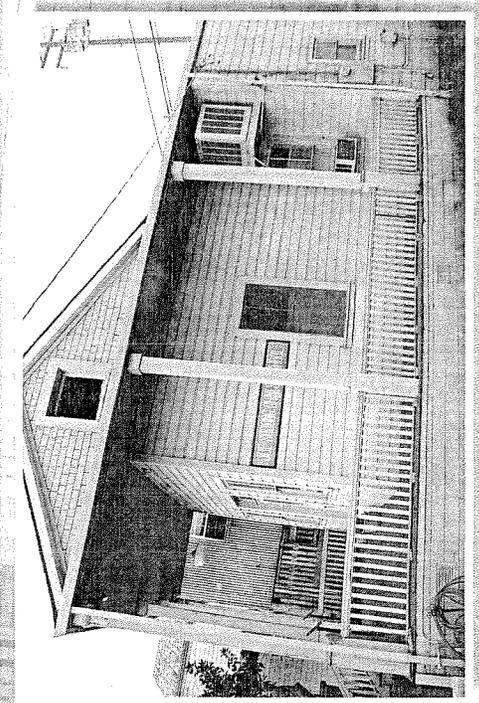
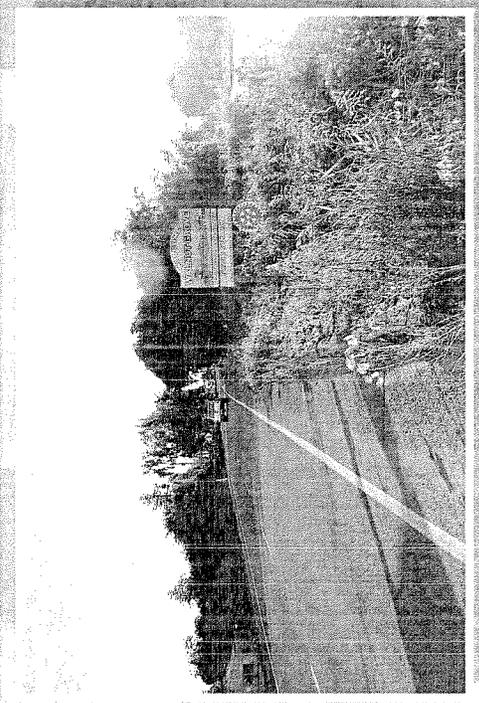


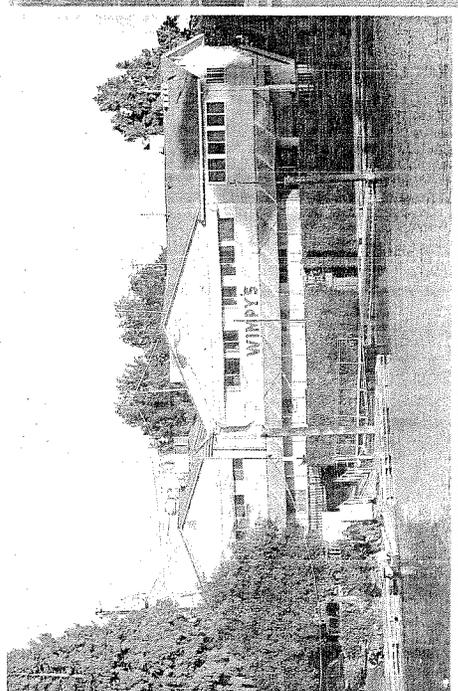
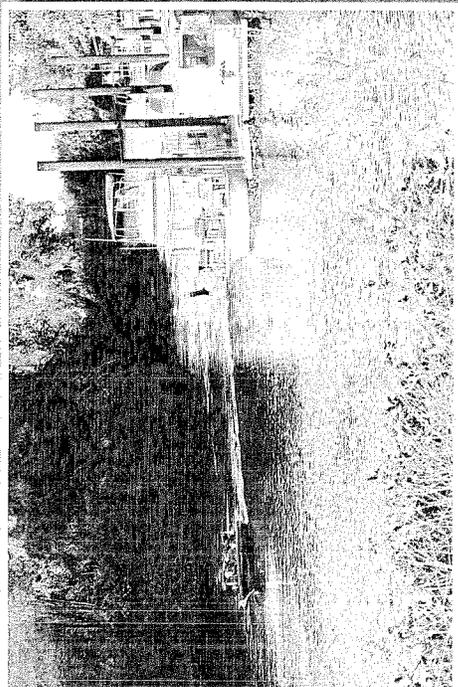
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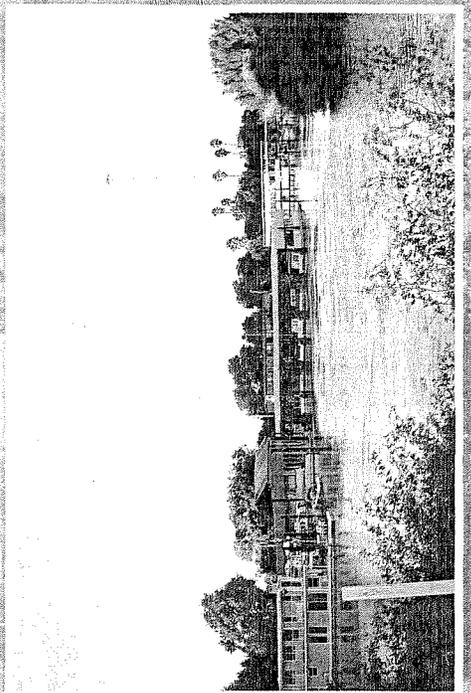
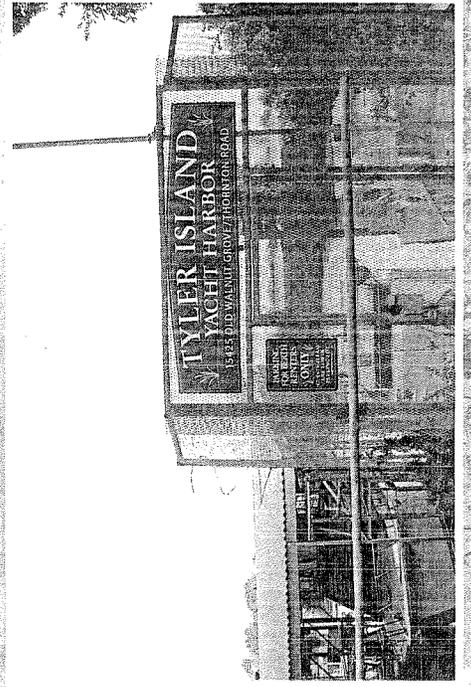
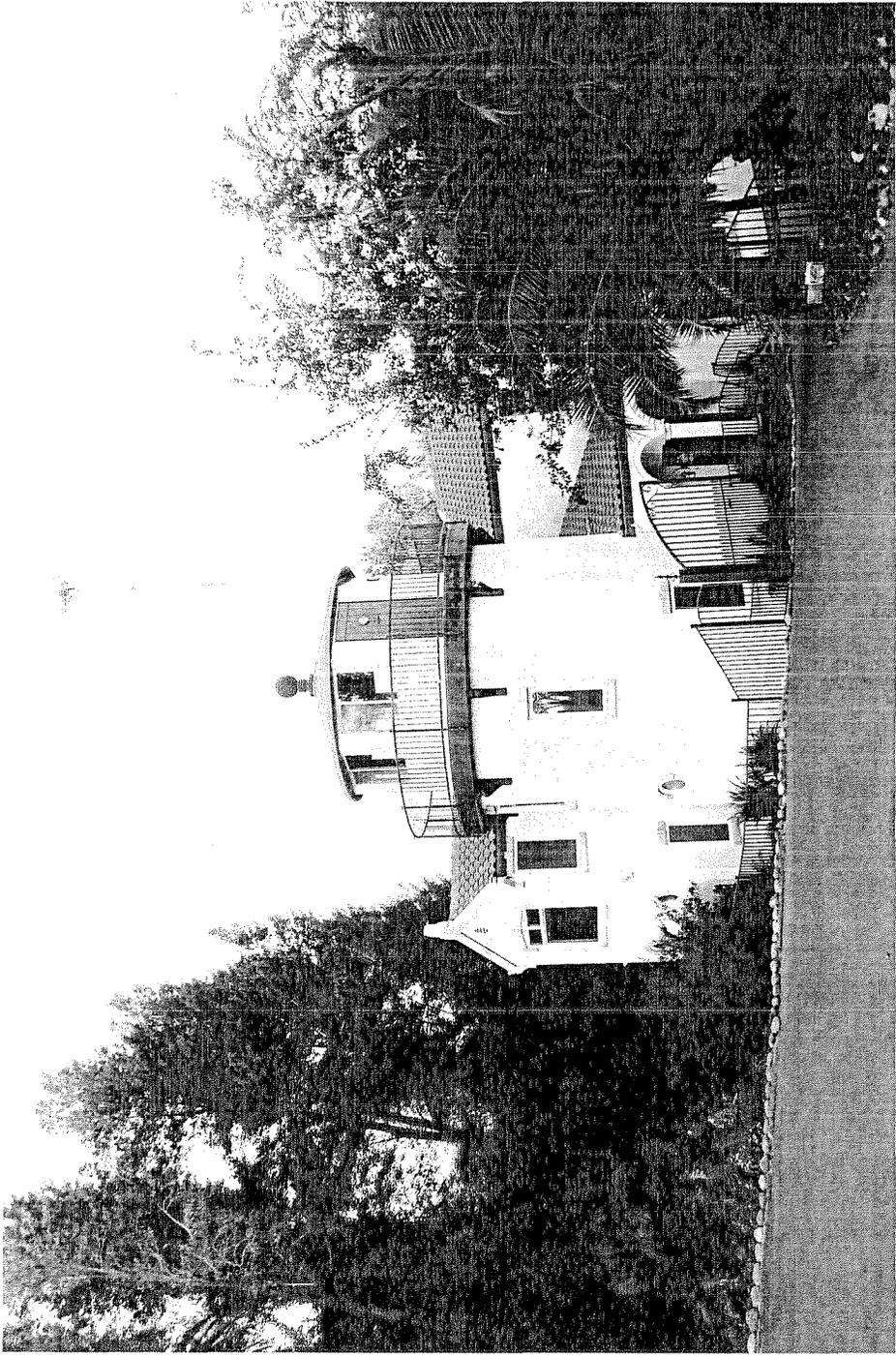












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