

## CHRONOLOGIC EVENTS – CONVEYANCE, STORAGE, AND WATER PROJECTS

TIME	EVENT
1940	The use of Delta channels as conduits for conveying water supply began with the operation of the Contra Costa Canal – the first unit of the Central Valley Project.
1940s-60s	Barriers to control salinity in the Delta received scrutiny from state and federal officials in the 1920s and again from about 1946 to 1963 ... but the proposed dams were found to be unacceptable from both an economic and environmental standpoint.
1961	The many studies of the complex problems affecting the Delta were summarized in Bulletin No. 76, published by the Department of Water Resources. The Bulletin pointed out that “there are several physically feasible methods of solving the water supply and related problems of the ... Delta.”
1965	The state/federal Interagency Delta Committee released a plan for a 43-mile-long, 400-foot-wide, and 30-foot-deep unlined ditch in the shape of a broad eastward swinging curve – hence the name Peripheral Canal.
1982	Proposition 9 proposed construction of a canal and other water facilities which would divert water from California’s northern rivers, around the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, and feed the State Water Project, but voters rejected the ballot initiative.
1984	The Deukmejian Administration proposed a new, shorter canal to take Sacramento water to existing channels in the Central and South Delta. The Legislature never approved the proposal, commonly called "Duke's Ditch."
1998	The CALFED Bay Delta Program developed three alternatives for moving water through or around the Delta as well as plans for ecosystem restoration, a multi-species habitat conservation plan, a levee repair strategy, and reservoir planning amongst other plans.
2006	A steering committee was formed to prepare an approach for developing the BDCP, a Natural Communities Conservation Plan, which developed a habitat conservation plan as well as a series of conveyance alternatives.
2010	The first administrative draft of the BDCP was released to the public for review.
2012	A second administrative draft of the BDCP was released for continued public vetting, which led to additional modifications to substantially reduce environmental impacts and incorporate additional operational criteria for fisheries needs.
2013	BDCP was modified once again to address comments regarding balance costs, engineering design, and ease of construction while reducing local dislocation and disturbance in the Delta. The Draft BDCP and the Draft EIR/EIS were released for public comment.
2015	The Administration indicated that the state will forgo the BDCP and work on two separate plans to address conveyance improvements through the California Water Fix ( <a href="http://www.californiawaterfix.com/">http://www.californiawaterfix.com/</a> ) and provide near-term habitat restoration through the California EcoRestore

(<http://resources.ca.gov/ecorestore/>). This shift has opened an opportunity for the Council to investigate how the Delta Plan should address conveyance, storage, and operations.

DWR releases a partially Re-circulated Draft EIR/ Supplemental Draft EIS for the California WaterFix project including three new alternatives; a single intake alternative, a three intake alternative (preferred), and a five intake alternative. Additional changes significantly shrink the project footprint and associated local construction impacts.

## STORAGE

TIME	EVENT
2000	State and federal agencies involved in CALFED signed an agreement and adopted the CALFED Bay-Delta Program Record of Decision ( <a href="http://www.calwater.ca.gov/content/Documents/ROD8-28-00.pdf">http://www.calwater.ca.gov/content/Documents/ROD8-28-00.pdf</a> ), which established objectives and provide solution principles to achieve those objective. It also evaluated 52 potential storage sites. The ROD established a preferred program alternative for a through-Delta approach to conveyance and instituted an Integrated Storage Investigation. The investigation developed the <i>California's Water Future: A Framework for Action</i> , which identified the five new or expanded CALFED surface storage project's known today: In-Delta Storage (Delta Wetlands Project), Expansion of Shasta Lake, Expansion of Los Vaqueros Reservoir, Expansion of San Luis Reservoir, and additional storage in the upper San Joaquin River watershed (Temperance Flat).
2002	The Integrated Storage Investigation developed another report, <i>North of the Delta Offstream Storage Investigation</i> ( <a href="http://www.water.ca.gov/storage/docs/NODOS%20Project%20Docs/scoping_report_2002/scopingreport2002.pdf">http://www.water.ca.gov/storage/docs/NODOS%20Project%20Docs/scoping_report_2002/scopingreport2002.pdf</a> ), which outlines the development of a new reservoir (Sites reservoir).
2010	DWR issues the <i>CALFED Surface Storage Investigations Progress Report</i> to provide information on the status of ongoing CALFED surface storage investigations which includes the next steps for the feasibility studies and CEQA/NEPA.  DWR has tracked, coordinated, and expanded feasibility studies on the CALFED storage projects through their Surface Storage Program ( <a href="http://www.water.ca.gov/storage/index.cfm">http://www.water.ca.gov/storage/index.cfm</a> ) where a majority of the studies and environmental impact reports/statements have been completed to a minimum draft status to determine each project's benefits and impacts.
2013	Chairman Randy Fiorini authored an issue paper, <i>Smaller May Be Better at Getting Storage Projects off the Ground</i> ( <a href="http://deltacouncil.ca.gov/sites/default/files/documents/files/Item_17_Attach_1_2.pdf">http://deltacouncil.ca.gov/sites/default/files/documents/files/Item_17_Attach_1_2.pdf</a> ), which noted that over the past two decades, additional

	<p>surface storage to date has been successful at moving forward and implemented faster by local agencies compared to CALFED projects. Most notably Contra Costa Water District's Los Vaqueros Reservoir has added 160 taf and completed a feasibility study for an additional 115 taf. The Council-endorsed issue paper had six recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complete the state studies of Temperance Flat and Sites and the federal studies of the enlargement of Shasta Reservoir (<i>now completed up to draft status</i>).</li> <li>• With adequate resources dedicated to completing the studies, there is also a need to identify who the beneficiaries will be for each project (<i>not completed to date</i>).</li> <li>• Revisit the August 2000 CALFED water storage study based on new information and modern objectives (<i>not completed to date</i>).</li> <li>• Conduct a statewide survey of local public water agencies to determine potential locations for new or enlarged water storage projects (<i>survey completed by ACWA and the Water Commission</i>).</li> <li>• Develop funding strategies to assist locals with water storage projects (Prop 1 includes funding for storage).</li> <li>• Improvements to water storage project permitting are necessary (<i>not completed to date</i>).</li> </ul>
<p><b>2014</b></p>	<p>Staff briefed the Council on planned and potential new storage projects which included a statewide survey on potential storage projects was completed by the collaboration between the Council, ACWA, DWR, the Water Commission and other state agencies. The survey fulfilled the Delta Plan's water reliability recommendation (WR R14), identify near-term opportunities for storage, use, and water transfer projects. In addition, panelists told the Council that water storage is part of a larger water supply system and that all storage is not equal.</p> <p>California voters approved the passage of Proposition 1 which out of a total \$7.2 billion dollars provides \$2.7 billion dollars for new water storage projects and names the Water Commission as the grant funding entity. Additional Proposition 1 dollars may be used for local groundwater improvement projects.</p>
<p><b>2015</b></p>	<p>The Water Commission has developed the Water Storage Investment Program which is tasked to develop draft regulations and guidelines by September 2015 for grant funding of water storage projects. By statute, the earliest any funding can be awarded and granted will be December 15, 2016.</p>

**OPERATIONS**

<b>TIME</b>	<b>EVENT</b>
1986	Central Valley Project and State Water Project signed the Coordinated Operating Agreement (COA) which formalized 1970's annual agreements between the two projects for integrated operations as well as developed a common allocation model – the California Water Resources Simulation Model, CALSIM.
2008	Senate Bill X2 1 (Water Code 83002) passed and provided \$15 million dollars to DWR for planning and feasibility studies to identify potential options for the reoperation of the state's flood protection and water supply systems that will optimize the use of existing facilities and groundwater storage capacity. Planning and studies would include consideration of climate change scenarios and be designed to achieve integration of flood protection and water supply systems to increase water supply reliability and flood protection, improve water quality, and provide for ecosystem protection and restoration.
	In response to SB X2 1, DWR developed the System Reoperation Program in cooperation with other state and federal agencies, local water districts, groundwater managers, and other stakeholders to identify potential strategies for reoperation of the statewide flood protection and water supply system ( <a href="http://www.water.ca.gov/system_reop/">http://www.water.ca.gov/system_reop/</a> ).
2011	System Reoperation Program established the System Reoperation Study (SRS), a multi-phase effort to identify and formulate reoperation strategies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Phase 1: Preliminary Reoperation Strategy Formulation</li> <li>• Phase 2: Strategy Formulation and Refinement</li> <li>• Phase 3: Reconnaissance Level Assessment</li> <li>• Phase 4: Feasibility Level Assessment</li> <li>• Phase 5: Strategy Implementation (not part of the study)</li> </ul>
2014	DWR issued Phase 2 ( <a href="http://www.water.ca.gov/system_reop/docs/System%20Reop%20Phase%202%20Report%20-%20February%202014%20Draft.pdf">http://www.water.ca.gov/system_reop/docs/System%20Reop%20Phase%202%20Report%20-%20February%202014%20Draft.pdf</a> ) which evaluated the reoperation strategies. The evaluation will be an iterative process over all phases of the SRS, but phase 2 refined and narrowed down the reoperation strategies to four reoperation strategies through further analyses, including forecast-based operations analysis; an outreach and vetting process; and a tradeoff analysis. Phase 2 recommended these four strategies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reoperation of Shasta Reservoir</li> <li>• Reoperation of Oroville Reservoir</li> <li>• Reoperation of New Exchequer Dam (Lake McClure)</li> <li>• Integration of the SWP and CVP operations</li> </ul>

**2015**

Phase 3 is scheduled to be released in the summer of 2015 and will provide a summary of the analysis of the four strategies recommended from Phase 2

Phase 4 is scheduled to be released in the winter of 2016 and will make some recommendations for reoperation.