A Project of

The Sacramento Valley

Water Management Agreement

Development of Conveyance Alternatives for TCCA Emergency Water Supplies

CALFED BAY-DELTA PROGRAM

PREPARED FOR

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
WATER USE EFFICIENCY PROGRAM

March 1, 2002

W022002007RDD_880

Consolidated Water Use Efficiency 2002 PSP
Proposal Part One:
A. Project Information Form

1. Applying for (select one):
   - ☐ (a) Prop 13 Urban Water Conservation Capital Outlay Grant
   - ☐ (b) Prop 13 Agricultural Water Conservation Capital Outlay Feasibility Study Grant
   - ☒ (c) DWR Water Use Efficiency Project
2. Principal applicant (Organization or affiliation): Tehama-Colusa Canal Authority
3. Project Title: Development of Conveyance Alternatives for Emergency Water Supplies
4. Person authorized to sign and submit proposal:
   - Name, title: Arthur R. Bullock
   - Mailing address: P.O. Box 1025, Willows, CA 95988
   - Telephone: 530/934-2125
   - Fax.: 530/934-2355
   - E-mail: tcwaterman@aol.com
5. Contact person (if different):
   - Name, title.: _____
   - Mailing address.: _____
   - Telephone: _____
   - Fax.: _____
   - E-mail: _____
6. Funds requested (dollar amount): $100,000
7. Applicant funds pledged (dollar amount): --
8. Total project costs (dollar amount): $100,000
9. Estimated total quantifiable project benefits (dollar amount): To be determined by feasibility study

   Percentage of benefit to be accrued by applicant: To be determined by feasibility study

Consolidated Water Use Efficiency 2002 PSP
Proposal Part One:
A. Project Information Form (continued)

Percentage of benefit to be accrued by CALFED or others: To be determined by feasibility study

10. Estimated annual amount of water to be saved (acre-feet): To be determined by feasibility study

Estimated total amount of water to be saved (acre-feet): To be determined by feasibility study

Over ___ years

Estimated benefits to be realized in terms of water quality, instream flow, other: Reduced diversions from Sacramento River during time of low flow

11. Duration of project (month/year to month/year): 1 year, after funding

12. State Assembly District where the project is to be conducted: 2, 3

13. State Senate District where the project is to be conducted: 4

14. Congressional district(s) where the project is to be conducted: 2

15. County where the project is to be conducted: Tehama, Glenn, Colusa, and Yolo

16. Date most recent Urban Water Management Plan submitted to the Department of Water Resources: N/A

17. Type of applicant (select one):
Prop 13 Urban Grants and Prop 13 Agricultural Feasibility Study Grants:

- ☐ (a) city
- ☐ (b) county
- ☐ (c) city and county
- ☐ (d) joint power authority
- ☒ (e) other political subdivision of the State, including public water district
- ☐ (f) incorporated mutual water company

DWR WUE Projects: the above entities (a) through (f) or:

- ☐ (g) investor-owned utility
- ☐ (h) non-profit organization
- ☐ (i) tribe
- ☐ (j) university
- ☐ (k) state agency
- ☐ (l) federal agency

18. Project focus:

- ☒ (a) agricultural
- ☐ (b) urban

Consolidated Water Use Efficiency 2002 PSP
Proposal Part One:
A. Project Information Form (continued)

19. Project type (select one):
Prop 13 Urban Grant or Prop 13 Agricultural Feasibility Study Grant capital outlay project related to:

- ☐ (a) implementation of Urban Best Management Practices
- ☐ (b) implementation of Agricultural Efficient Water Management Practices
- ☐ (c) implementation of Quantifiable Objectives (include QO number(s))

  _____

- ☐ (d) other (specify)

  _____

DWR WUE Project related to:

- ☐ (e) implementation of Urban Best Management Practices
- ☐ (f) implementation of Agricultural Efficient Water Management Practices
- ☐ (g) implementation of Quantifiable Objectives (include QO number(s))
- ☐ (h) innovative projects (initial investigation of new technologies, methodologies, approaches, or institutional frameworks)
- ☐ (i) research or pilot projects
- ☐ (j) education or public information programs
- ☐ (k) other (specify)

  _____

20. Do the actions in this proposal involve physical changes in land use, or potential future changes in land use?

- ☐ (a) yes
- ☒ (b) no

If yes, the applicant must complete the CALFED If yes, the applicant must complete the CAL PSP Land Use Checklist found at http://calfed.water.ca.gov/environmental_docs.ht ml and submit it with the proposal.

Consolidated Water Use Efficiency 2002 PSP
Proposal Part One:
B. Signature Page

By signing below, the official declares the following:

The truthfulness of all representations in the proposal;

The individual signing the form is authorized to submit the proposal on behalf of the applicant; and

The individual signing the form read and understood the conflict of interest and confidentiality section and waives any and all rights to privacy and confidentiality of the proposal on behalf of the applicant.

_____	_____	_____
Signature	Name and title	Date

Proposal Part Two

Project Summary

Tehama-Colusa Canal Authority (TCCA) intends to formalize emergency water supply conveyance alternatives to replace lost diversions caused by the re-regulation of Red Bluff Diversion Dam (RBDD). These alternatives will be explored regardless of the results of the current Fish Passage Improvement Project at RBDD. If a permanent solution to the supply reliability issue at RBDD is implemented, the proposed conveyance alternatives to utilize Central Valley Project (CVP) water from Stony Creek would allow TCCA to utilize CVP water during critical times when it may be beneficial to leave water in the Sacramento River.

The short-term component of this project is a feasibility study with a duration of 1 year after funding. This study would focus on the alternatives for conveying Central Valley Project (CVP) water in the Stony Creek watershed to the Tehama-Colusa (TC) Canal. Figure 1 shows the conceptual alternatives to be studied. This proposed feasibility study is broken into three major tasks for which the components will be described further in section B-1, below.

TCCA intends to develop a formal agreement to make full use of Stony Creek CVP water leading to a more efficient use of CVP water supplies for TCCA. The flexibility of using CVP supplies from two sources (Sacramento River and Stony Creek) will firm up the total water supply for TCCA and could have some environmental benefits. By utilizing available water in Stony Creek, diversions from the Sacramento River could be reduced allowing water to remain in the river for other uses or left in storage to be used later. These benefits are not quantified at this time nor is the water supply yield of utilizing Stony Creek. The current water right for CVP in Stony Creek is for up to 38,293 acre-feet (ac-ft) annually, but depending on hydrologic conditions the supply would range from 0 to 38,293 ac-ft. The feasibility study will cost $100,000. The range of costs associated with implementing a non-structural or structural solution will be estimated as part of the proposed feasibility study.

A. Scope of Work: Relevance and Importance

1. Nature, Scope, and Objectives

When RBDD diversions to the TC Canal were found to be a significant and proven deterrent to the migration of winter-run chinook salmon and other species of concern, the time period when gates could be lowered was reduced from year-round to the current May 15 to September 15 to improve fish migration. To partially mitigate the reduced RBDD diversions, the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) installed a “permanent” research pumping plant and annually installs temporary pumps within the fish ladders. Together, these pumps provide only 400-cfs total water supply capacity when the gates are not in the water. This current capacity is less than one-third of the demand for peak agricultural deliveries before the RBDD gates are lowered into the Sacramento River on May 15. To partially offset this deficiency, TCCA diverts CVP water from Stony Creek.

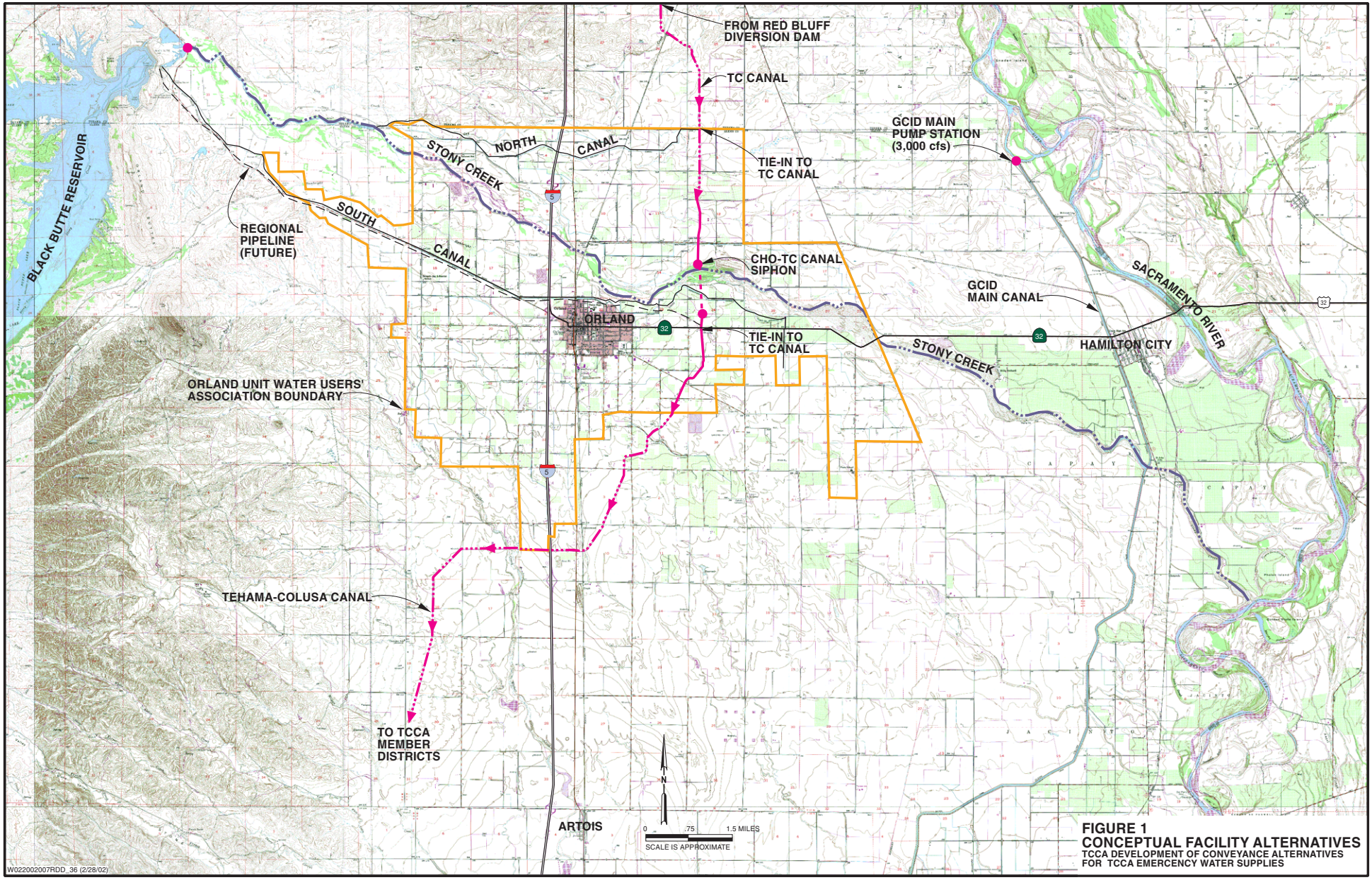

FIGURE 1
CONCEPTUAL FACILITY ALTERNATIVES
TCCA DEVELOPMENT OF CONVEYANCE ALTERNATIVES FOR TCCA EMERGENCY WATER SUPPLIES

TCCA intends to formalize emergency water supply conveyance alternatives to replace lost diversions caused by the re-regulation of RBDD. These alternatives will be explored regardless of the results of the current Fish Passage Improvement Project at RBDD. If a permanent solution to the supply reliability issue at RBDD is implemented, the proposed conveyance alternatives to utilize CVP water from Stony Creek would allow TCCA to utilize CVP water during critical times when it may be beneficial to leave water in the Sacramento River.

This proposed study would be focused on CVP supplies from Stony Creek diverted into the TC Canal by (1) the constant head orifice (CHO) turnout on the TC Canal and (2) existing and/or modified OUWUA facilities to convey water from Black Butte Reservoir.

Stony Creek Central Valley Project Supply Alternatives

Stony Creek Diversion

A CHO turnout on the TC Canal Stony Creek Siphon was designed to release water from the TC Canal into Stony Creek to enhance fish and wildlife development in Stony Creek. This regulated fishery enhancement project was discontinued in 1975. However, water continued to be diverted into Stony Creek through 1985. In 1986, when restrictions on Sacramento River diversions through RBDD were limited because of fish passage requirements, the diversion into Stony Creek ceased. Historically, the CHO was also used to divert Stony Creek water into the TC Canal for conveyance to Glenn-Colusa Irrigation District (GCID) facilities for subsequent delivery to wildlife refuges.

Since 1993, the CHO has been used to divert CVP water released from Black Butte Reservoir into TC Canal under the stipulations of an SWRCB permit for “re-diversion.” This permit was considered to be a temporary measure until fish passage issues were resolved at RBDD. In order to divert water through the CHO into the TC Canal, a seasonal dam was constructed across Stony Creek. Typical diversions from Stony Creek through the CHO into the TC Canal is about 700 cfs, but under certain hydraulic conditions the capacity has approached 800 cubic feet per second (cfs).

The permit was amended in 1996 and required, among other things, that the release of CVP water from Black Butte Reservoir not exceed 38,293 ac-ft annually (including losses between Black Butte Dam and the CHO), and water diversions may only occur from April 1 through May 15 and September 15 through October 29. The permit also requires a continuous flow of 40 cfs below the CHO in Stony Creek when the CHO is diverting water. The permit states that efforts shall be made to minimize entrainment of fish into TC Canal and that TCCA shall continue to participate in the Stony Creek Task Force to facilitate management of lower Stony Creek including fish and wildlife issues.

The Stony Creek Diversion alternative would use the CHO to divert CVP water released from Black Butte Reservoir into the TC Canal as a solution to increase supply reliability, especially in the spring when the temporary pumping capacity at RBDD is only 400 cfs. When the permanent solution to RBDD is implemented in 5 to 6 years, there should be sufficient capacity for all TCCA deliveries without the use of the CHO, but it could remain available as an operational option to improve water quality in the Sacramento River.

Orland Unit Water Users' Association's Facilities

TCCA is also proposing to examine the feasibility of using existing and/or modified facilities of OUWUA to convey Stony Creek and Black Butte Reservoir CVP water to the TC Canal. The Orland Project is one of the oldest USBR projects developed in California. It comprises two reservoirs in the upper Stony Creek watershed, 17 miles of canals, and 139 miles of laterals to serve approximately 19,000 acres of irrigated agriculture. The TC Canal runs from north to south through the Orland Project service area as shown on Figure 13C-2.

CVP water from Stony Creek could be conveyed to the TC Canal by diverting into a modified OUWUA North Canal or South Canal and providing a tie-in to the TC Canal. The OUWUA canals are currently operated near capacity during the heavy irrigation season, but excess capacity may exist during the time when TC Canal diversions are limited by fish passage requirements at RBDD. The proposed study would confirm existing capacities and evaluate expanding capacities for OUWUA facilities. Any modified OUWUA facilities could require up to a maximum of 700-cfs capacity for diversion into the TC Canal plus capacity to satisfy Orland requirements. Losses in Stony Creek between Black Butte and the North Canal diversion and losses in the canals would be considered in the feasibility study.

Another option that would be considered is constructing a new pipeline from Black Butte Reservoir to replace the leaky and aging OUWUA South Canal to serve both the TCCA demands when RBDD diversions are limited and all demands in the southern part of the OUWUA service area. The OUWUA project includes modernizing the water conveyance facilities and improving on-farm efficiency in the Orland Unit. The conserved water could subsequently be transferred to water-short users such as TCCA. The TCCA feasibility study should be coordinated with the on-going OUWUA studies to examine the overall benefits of using a regional pipeline to convey either CVP water or conserved OUWUA water to the TCCA.

2. Critical Local, Regional, Bay-Delta, State, or Federal Water Issues

Water Supply

Conveying Stony Creek CVP water to TCCA member districts would return some of the water supply reliability that was lost from re-operation of RBDD for fish passage. This project would especially improve supply reliability in the spring and fall when RBDD capacity cannot keep pace with TCCA demands. This project would also consider potential use of OUWUA water during times when CVP water allocations are reduced or when there are environmental benefits. OUWUA water may become available by modernizing conveyance facilities and improving in-farm use.

Water Management

Utilizing CVP supplies from Stony Creek would firm up supplies during the 8 months that RBDD can no longer operate as originally designed and would allow TCCA to fully manage their total CVP supply. The proposed project would also allow TCCA operational flexibility to use Stony Creek CVP supplies (if available) when additional in-stream flows are required in the Sacramento River.

Another potential benefit is that increasing the ability to convey Stony Creek water into the TC Canal could be an important element of the proposed Sites Reservoir project. Excess water in the winter could be diverted into the TC Canal and conveyed to the Sites facilities and/or other off-stream reservoirs.

Water Quality

The water quality effect to TCCA agricultural users would likely be negligible when comparing Sacramento River water to Stony Creek water. However, using CVP from the Stony Creek watershed rather than diversion from the Sacramento River could provide increased flow in the Sacramento River. Increased flow in the river could provide a higher quality of water for downstream users and inflow to the Delta. Increased flow in the Sacramento River during critical periods could also potentially be part of the temperature management in the river.

Sacramento Valley Water Management Agreement

The proposed project was identified in the Short-term Workplan developed as part of the Sacramento Valley Water Management Agreement (Agreement). This unprecedented agreement was developed by Sacramento Valley water users, export interests, the California Department of Water Resources (DWR), and U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) as an alternative to a potentially contentious process within Phase 8 of the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Bay-Delta Water Rights Hearings. The intent of the Agreement is to establish a framework to meet water supply, water quality, and environmental needs through a cooperative project development process. Each of the water system improvement projects evaluated under the Agreement, including the project described below, would provide benefits toward achieving at least one of four quantifiable objectives:

(1) provide flow to improve aquatic ecosystem conditions,

(2) decrease nonproductive evapotranspiration (ET),

(3) provide long-term diversion flexibility to increase the water supply for beneficial uses,

(4) and reduce salinity to enhance and maintain beneficial uses of water.

Central Valley Project Improvement Act

The CVPIA calls for development of water conservation criteria “with the purpose of promoting the highest level of water use efficiency reasonably achievable by project contractors.”

CALFED Bay-Delta Program

CALFED’s Water Use Efficiency Program is intended to help ensure that California’s water is used efficiently and results in multiple benefits. Many CALFED agencies, such as DWR, Reclamation, and the Natural Resource Conservation Service, also are implementing ongoing water management programs. The Water Use Efficiency Program focuses on improvements in local water use management and efficiency, including the agricultural water use sector.

B. Scope of Work: Technical/Scientific Merit, Feasibility, Monitoring, and Assessment

1. Methods, Procedures, and Facilities

TASK 1: Develop CVP Conveyance Alternatives

- **CVP water availability analysis—**The feasibility of utilizing the 38,293 ac-ft of potential CVP water in Stony Creek is highly dependent on actual water availability according to hydrologic conditions, flood control operations on Stony Creek, and Orland Unit Water Users' Association (OUWUA) operations. A detailed analysis from existing system models and hydrology would be required to determine the actual yield of CVP water in normal and dry years. This step would be as critical as the evaluation of facilities to convey CVP water. Preliminary analyses in the RBDD Fish Passage Improvement Project have shown that CVP water may not be available 25 percent of the time on April 1, which begins the critical period for TCCA early-season deliveries. This study assumed a full delivery of 100,000 ac-ft to OUWUA. If a proposed OUWUA modernization project and/or conjunctive management project were implemented, additional surface water would potentially be available in the Stony Creek basin as a Sacramento River water quality management option or a TCCA supply. These proposed actions would need to be considered in a thorough CVP water availability analysis.
- **Conceptual design of facilities—**Improvements, modifications, and new facilities required for long-term use of CVP water in Stony Creek would be examined and conceptually designed in accordance with regulatory requirements. Three alternatives, in addition to the present CHO operations, have been identified for conveying CVP water:
  - Utilize rehabilitated and upgraded OUWUA facilities or new joint facilities (canal or pipeline) for OUWUA and TCCA.
  - Construct a fish screen on the CHO and make other modifications to the diversion per revised SWRCB permit.
  - Combination of the above options with capacities to be determined.

  A study of the existing capacity in OUWUA canals and OUWUA water needs would also be required for preliminary sizing of enlarged or new facilities. Costs and operations are other considerations. The timing of TCCA demands versus OUWUA demands would be examined to determine reasonable flow capacities that are economically feasible. The feasibility of constructing a large-scale fish screen intake for the CHO intake in the shallow and braided Stony Creek channel would be investigated.
- **Preliminary cost estimates—**The capital costs associated with each of the alternatives and potential OUWUA sub-alternatives would be estimated for planning purposes. Costs and associated regulatory requirements are key components of the chosen alternative.

TASK 2 Investigate a Short-term Solution

- **Short-term solution—**TCCA intends to investigate continuing the current CHO operations until the RBDD solution is completed in the next 5 to 6 years. Currently, the use of the CHO is an uncertain undertaking from year to year, and development of a formal solution is necessary to provide some level of reliability to TCCA farmers for early-season deliveries. This is a non-structural solution and more of an institutional agreement that would partially satisfy the TCCA demands when RBDD diversions are limited until the RBDD water delivery solution is determined and complete. Currently, the CHO is not screened, and the short-term solution may require a fish barrier.
- **Extension of the short-term solution—**If a short-term operating solution is reached for the CHO, the next step would be to maintain it as an emergency supply facility or to use it for increased operations flexibility. If problems or operational delays occur with the implementation of the RBDD solution, TCCA could get CVP water from the CHO on an "emergency basis." The solution could also be maintained to provide full flexibility in TC Canal operations that potentially could provide environmental benefits to the Sacramento River and the Delta.

TASK 3 Agency Coordination and Initial Permit Planning

- **Initial planning for fishery agency requirements—**NMFS, USFWS, CDFG, and SWRCB are all allowed input on deciding what measures would be required for allowing the re-issue of the SWRCB re-diversion permit. Preliminary discussions and conceptual regulatory requirements would be discussed as part of the formal development of conveyance alternatives.
- **Investigation of opportunities and agreements with OUWUA—**Utilizing existing or modified OUWUA facilities to convey CVP water from Stony Creek to the TC Canal would require OUWUA agreement. A formal process for this cooperative project would need to be initiated to facilitate potential operating and cost-sharing agreements. Certainly, the use of Orland facilities would be more attractive to OUWUA if there are mutual benefits to both (or more) parties.

2. Task List and Schedule

All tasks outlined in section B-1, above, would be implemented concurrently, and be carried out for a duration of one year from funding. A task schedule and associated costs are is shown in Figure 2.

3. Monitoring and Assessment

The progress and success of this phase of the project will be determined by the successful completion of the feasibility study as described in Section B1 above. Information dissemination is described in Sections B1 and E.

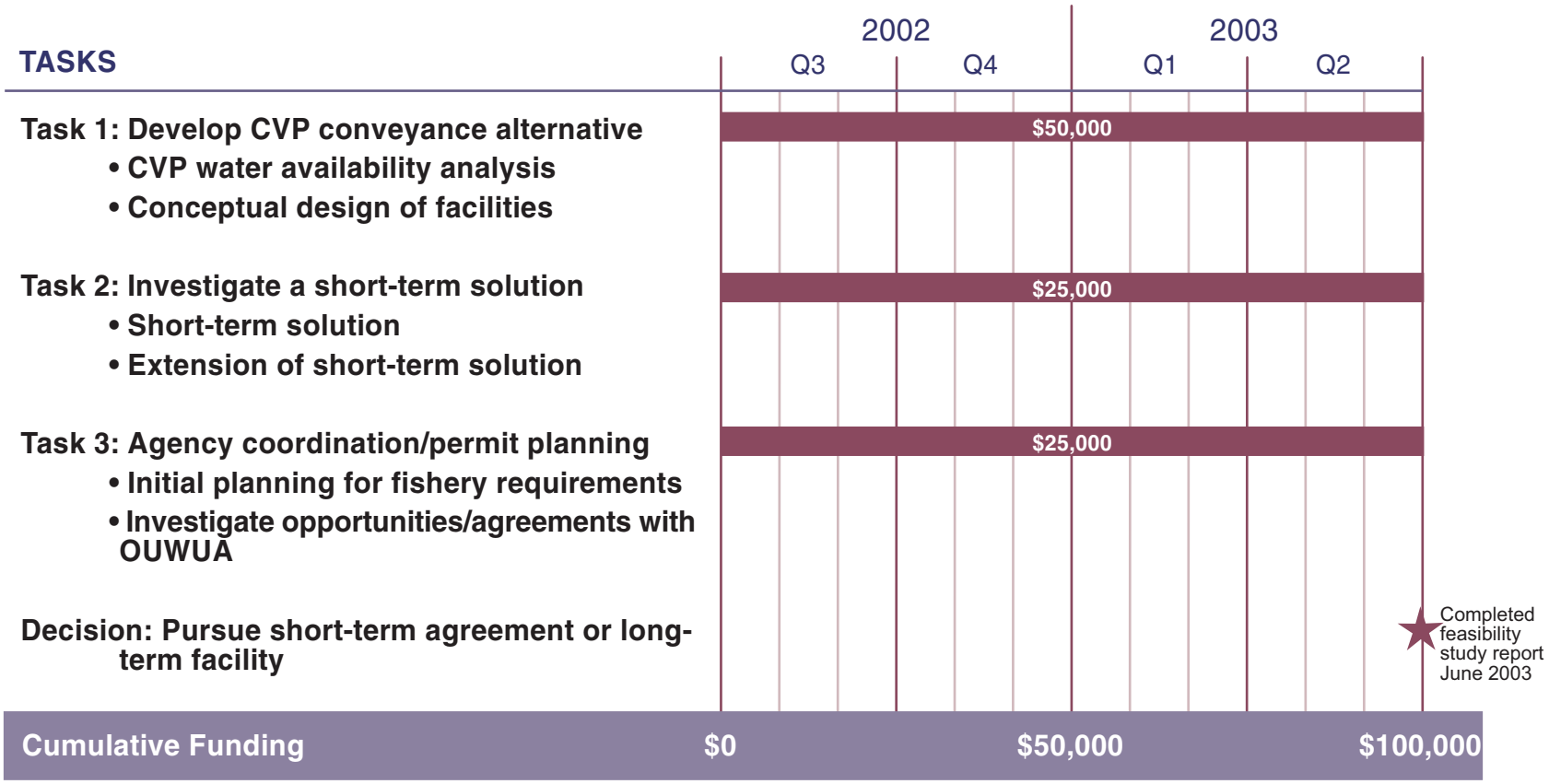

FIGURE 2
PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION AND EXPENSE SCHEDULE
TCCA DEVELOPMENT OF CONVEYANCE ALTERNATIVES FOR TCCA EMERGENCY WATER SUPPLIES

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C. Qualifications

1. Project Manager

The TCCA is a joint powers authority of 15 water districts. TCCA has a 25-year contract with USBR to operate and maintain the TC Canal. TCCA's annual budget is more than $2 million, and it delivers more than 250,000 ac-ft of water to 150,000 acres of farmland. TCCA administers research and planning efforts and implements capital improvements for water supply, water delivery, and fisheries.

Art Bullock, P.E., TCCA General Manager and Project Administrator, has 30 years of experience in the California public water supply industry, holding management positions in four separate Southern California water districts before joining TCCA. He served as General Manager and Chief Engineer of two of these districts prior to becoming TCCA General Manager and Chief Engineer in January 1996. Mr. Bullock has extensive experience in report preparation and administering large research and construction projects.

2. External Cooperators

The proposed study is necessary to evaluate the feasibility of using Stony Creek water from both a regulatory standpoint and also an engineering or facility standpoint. The use of Stony Creek water for TCCA requires cooperation with numerous entities for regulatory purposes and conveyance facilities. The diversion of Stony Creek water by TCCA is highly dependant on the re-issue of the Stony Creek diversion permit from the SWRCB. Fishery requirements on Stony Creek including instream flows and fish screens are currently being investigated by USFWS and NMFS and will largely influence permitting and the future use of Stony Creek supplies. Cooperation with the OUWUA will be necessary to develop alternatives for the conveyance of Stony Creek water resulting in benefits to both TCCA and OUWUA. Potentially, existing or modified Orland Unit facilities could be used for water delivery to the T-C Canal. Coordination with all of these agencies will account for 25% of the proposed study budget.

D. Benefits and Costs

1. Budget Justification

The feasibility study project is estimated to cost $100,000, and is shown in Table 1.

The total cost for the feasibility study is $100,000. TCCA is requesting the maximum $100,000 to continue initiate the study that could lead to a formal agreement and a non-structural or a structural solution to use Stony Creek water.

TABLE 1
Budget Summary

	Item	Present Value ($)	Requested Funds ($)	Description and Justification
(a)	Direct Labor Hours	$0	$0	All engineering services shall be provided by consultants.
(b)	Salaries	$0	$0	All engineering services shall be provided by consultants.
(c)	Benefits	$0	$0	All engineering services shall be provided by consultants.
(d)	Travel	$0	$0	All engineering services shall be provided by consultants.
(e)	Supplies and Expendables	$0	$0	All engineering services shall be provided by consultants.
(f)	Services or Consultants	$100,000	$100,000	All engineering services shall be provided by consultants.
(g)	Equipment	$0	$0	Not applicable.
	Sub-total (a-g)	**$100,000**	**$100,000**	Request the maximum grant for feasibility study.
(h)	Other Direct Costs	$0	$0	
	Sub-total (h)	**$0**	**$0**	
(i)	Total Direct Cost	$100,000	$100,000	
(j)	Indirect Costs	$0	$0	Not applicable.
(k)	***Total Costs***	$100,000	$100,000	

2. Cost Sharing

TCCA is requesting full funding for consulting services to perform the feasibility study. TCCA will provide in-kind services for contract administration and numerous coordination and consultation meetings, which are required with various agencies and districts to discuss a Stony Creek agreement, fishery requirements, and water supply options These services will amount to 10 percent of the contract, or $10,000.

3. Benefits Summary

The short-term feasibility study, which could be completed within 1 year of funding would lead to formalized water supply alternatives. The information gained in the feasibility study including Stony Creek water availability, conceptual design of facilities, and coordination with regulatory agencies is critical in evaluating the alternatives. The proposed project could lead to a formal agreement to use Stony Creek for TCCA resulting in more flexible and efficient water supply operations. Flexibility from two CVP water sources (Sacramento River and Stony Creek) could firm the water supply for the TCCA especially during time when operations at RBDD are limited due to environmental constraints or for maintenance purposes. When water is available in Stony Creek, the diversions at RBDD could be reduced leaving water in the Sacramento River or in Lake Shasta for other water users or environmental purposes. These benefits to be realized will be examined more in-depth during the feasibility study.

4. Assessment of Costs and Benefits

The costs of implementing the project will depend on actual labor and material costs, competitive market conditions, actual site conditions, final project scope, implementation schedule, continuity of personnel and engineering, and other variable factors. The costs of implementing an agreement to use the Stony Creek CVP source will be estimated as part of the proposed feasibility study. The feasibility study will estimate the costs associated with a structural alternative requiring construction in Stony Creek or a regional pipeline as well as the cost of developing a formal agreement and using existing facilities.

The potential benefits realized have not been quantified. They include a more firm water supply for TCCA districts and potential water left in the CVP system for use by other CVP water users or the environment for water quality, temperature or flow requirements. This $100,000 feasibility study is a critical component in evaluating the cost effectiveness of the full multi-million dollar project.

E. Outreach, Community Involvement, and Acceptance

Any CVP supply option from Stony Creek would require consultation with CDFG, USFWS, and NMFS because of the listing of winter-run salmon and other fish species in Stony Creek. Altering operations of Stony Creek could change any ongoing or future fishery habitat restoration activities. The Stony Creek Task Force, which facilitates the long-term management of lower Stony Creek for fish habitat, would likely be involved. In particular, the long-term use of the CHO on Stony Creek potentially conflicts with establishing a sustainable

fishery in Stony Creek. Using OUWUA facilities rather than the CHO may be more favorable in terms of fish passage.

SWRCB would need to be notified if a physical change is made at the Stony Creek CHO on the TC Canal as required by Condition 11 of their current permit. The stipulation further requires a modification as appropriate of the terms and conditions governing the re-diversion of water at the CHO. This new permit from SWRCB may include provisions related to fish screen requirements on the CHO. Using the temporary gravel dam on Stony Creek at the CHO also presents a challenge for fish and project implementation.

A project to convey the Stony Creek CVP using existing or modified OUWUA facilities would require formal operating agreements and possibly modification to OUWUA rights-of-way. A potential cooperative project between TCCA and OUWUA could possibly facilitate the use of OUWUA facilities. Modification to OUWUA facilities would require enlargement of canals for the entire length. The project is an outgrowth of the Sacramento Valley Water Management Agreement among the Sacramento Valley water interests, the California Department of Water Resources, the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, and export water users. The ongoing process that resulted in the Agreement has a strong public outreach component to inform agencies, environmental and other interests, and the public on the Agreement. Numerous presentations have been made to the CALFED Management Team and associated staff, county supervisors in all affected counties, water districts and their customers, and other organizations and agencies, including the State Water Resources Control Board, Trust for Public Lands, The Bay Institute, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Natural Heritage Institute, The Nature Conservancy, and the public. Additional meetings will occur as the planning and implementation process proceeds. No individual or organization has expressed formal opposition to the Agreement or the projects to be undertaken under the Agreement. The projects, including the one described herein, have been summarized in a published "Short-term Workplan" prepared in conjunction with the Agreement.

Additionally, if they prove to be feasible and are selected for implementation, this and all other capital outlay projects associated with the Agreement will be subject to CEQA and NEPA documentation. The CEQA and NEPA statutes and implementing guidelines ensure that the public and all affected agencies will be fully informed of the project and its effects and receive meaningful opportunities to provide input and review and comment on the project through the CEQA and NEPA public review process.

The planning effort associated with the Agreement provides a formal framework for disseminating project information. Feedback on benefits achieved through the management and conservation measures recommended in the Agreement will be made available to all Sacramento Valley water contractors, Reclamation, and DWR through the planning partnership. The participants are aware of the need to share this information to ensure successful water supply management throughout the Sacramento Valley.