



Imported Water Supplies

2022 Water 101 Academy

May 2022

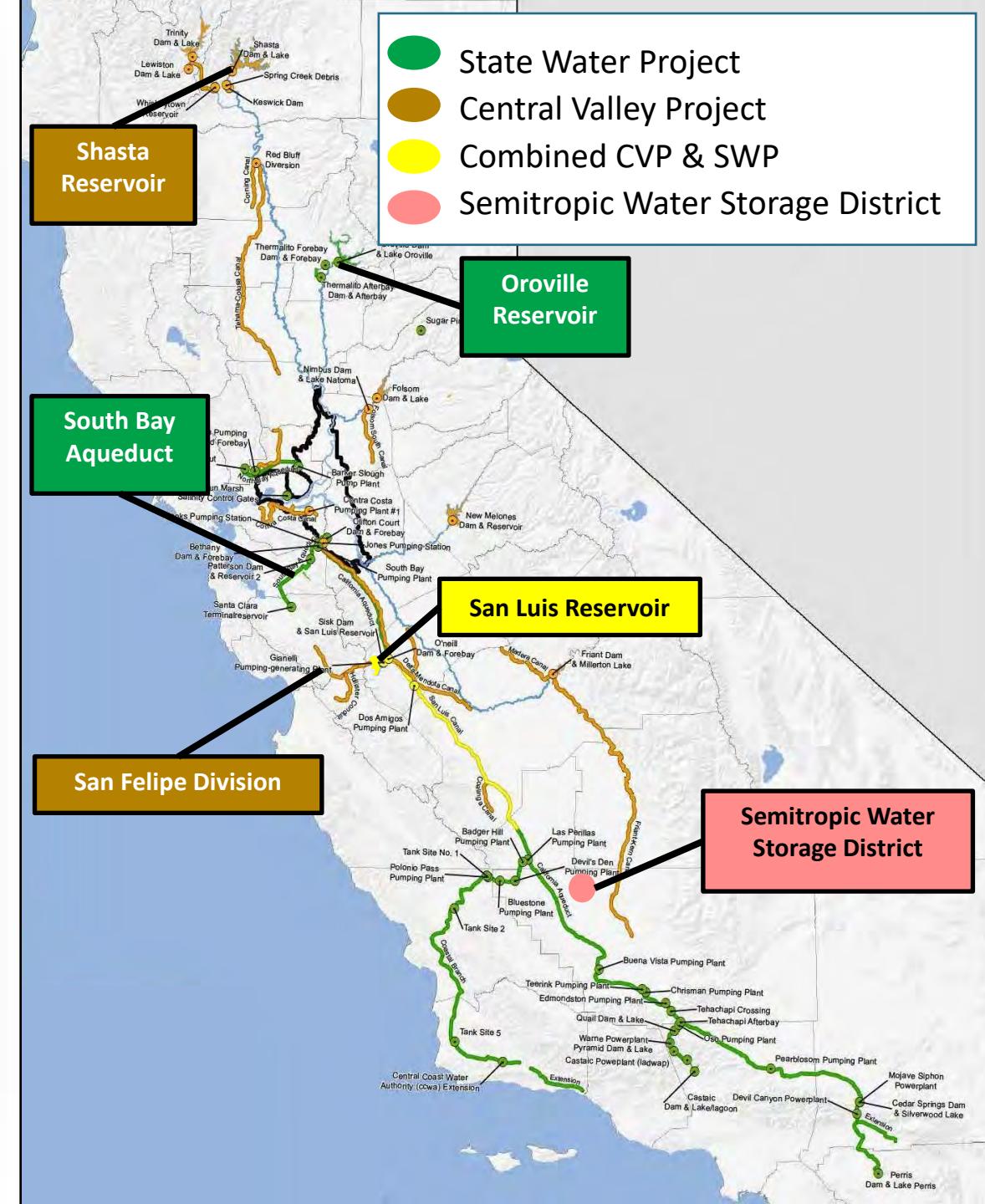
State and Federal water supplies

State Water Project (SWP)

- Operated by CA DWR
- 1961 First deliveries to Santa Clara County
- Contract amount: 100,000 AF
- Est. long-term average deliveries: 55,000 AF

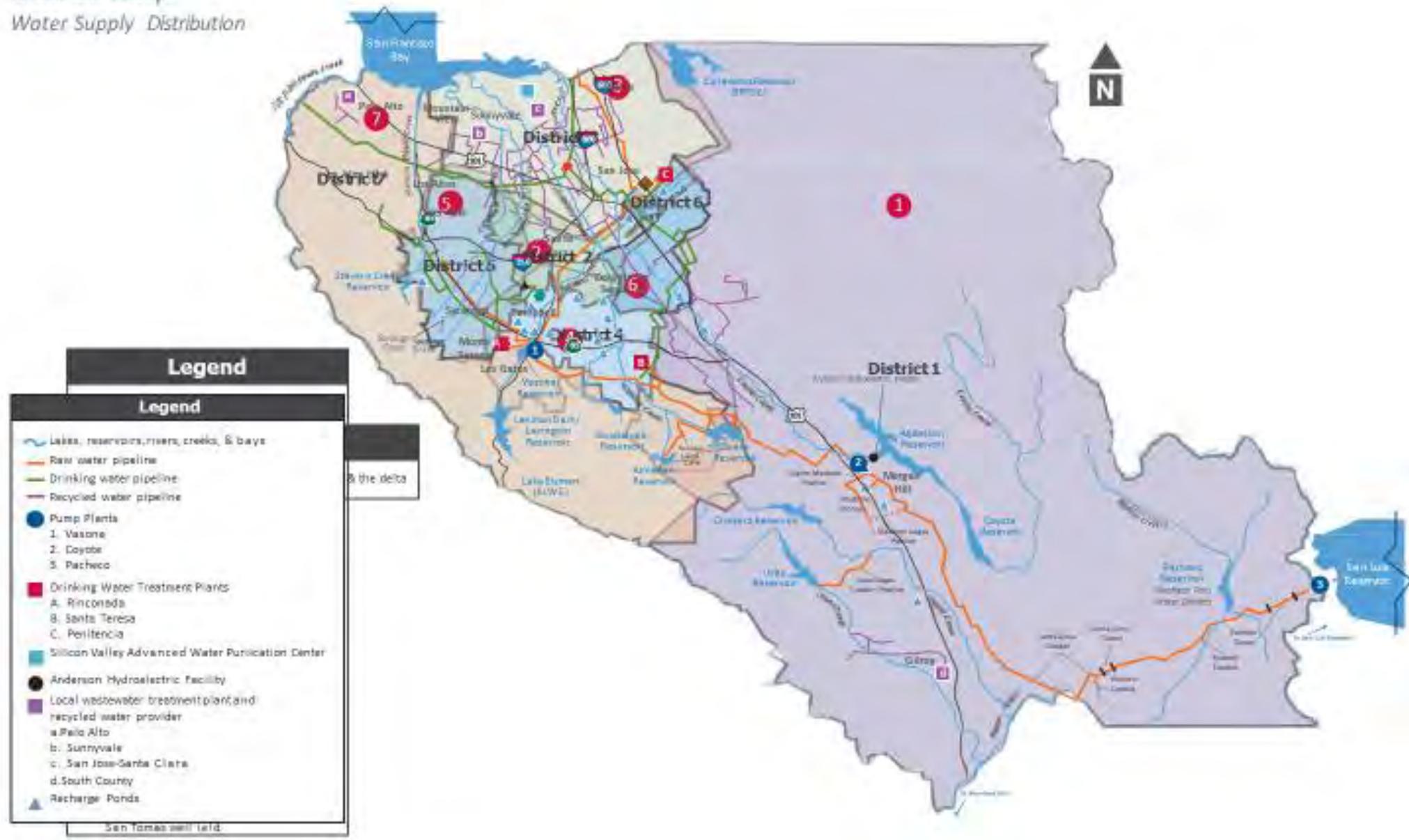
Central Valley Project (CVP)

- Operated by USBR
- 1987 First deliveries to Santa Clara County
- Contract amount: 152,500 AF
- Est. long-term average deliveries: 110,000 AF



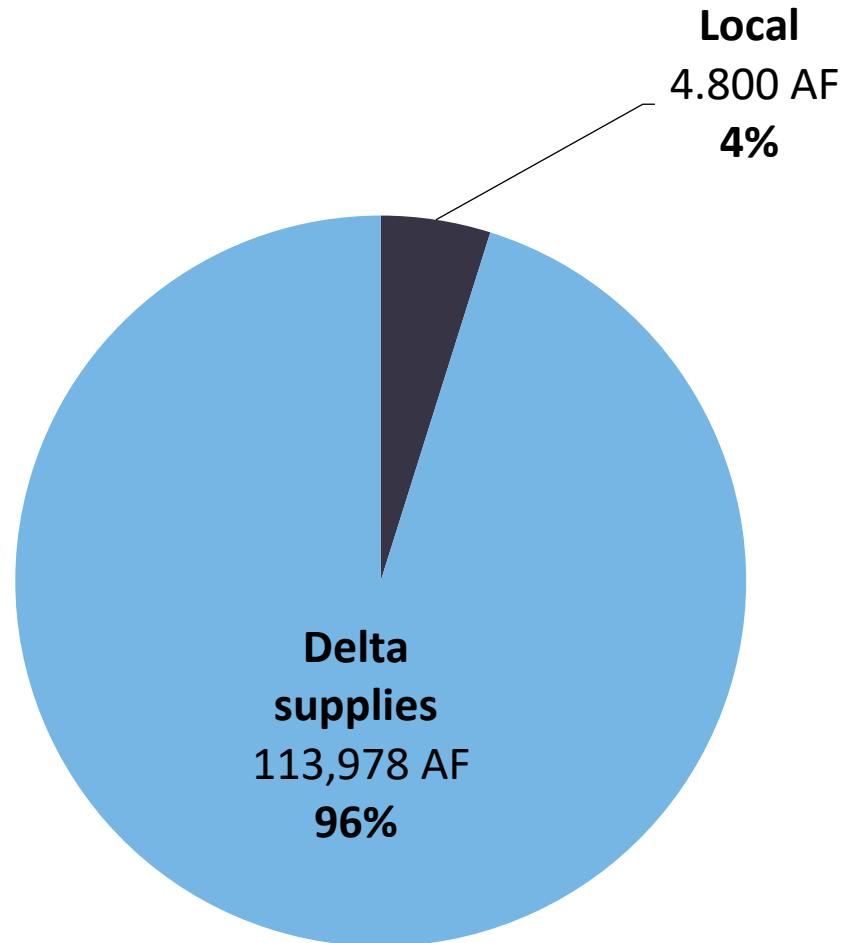
District map

Water Supply Distribution

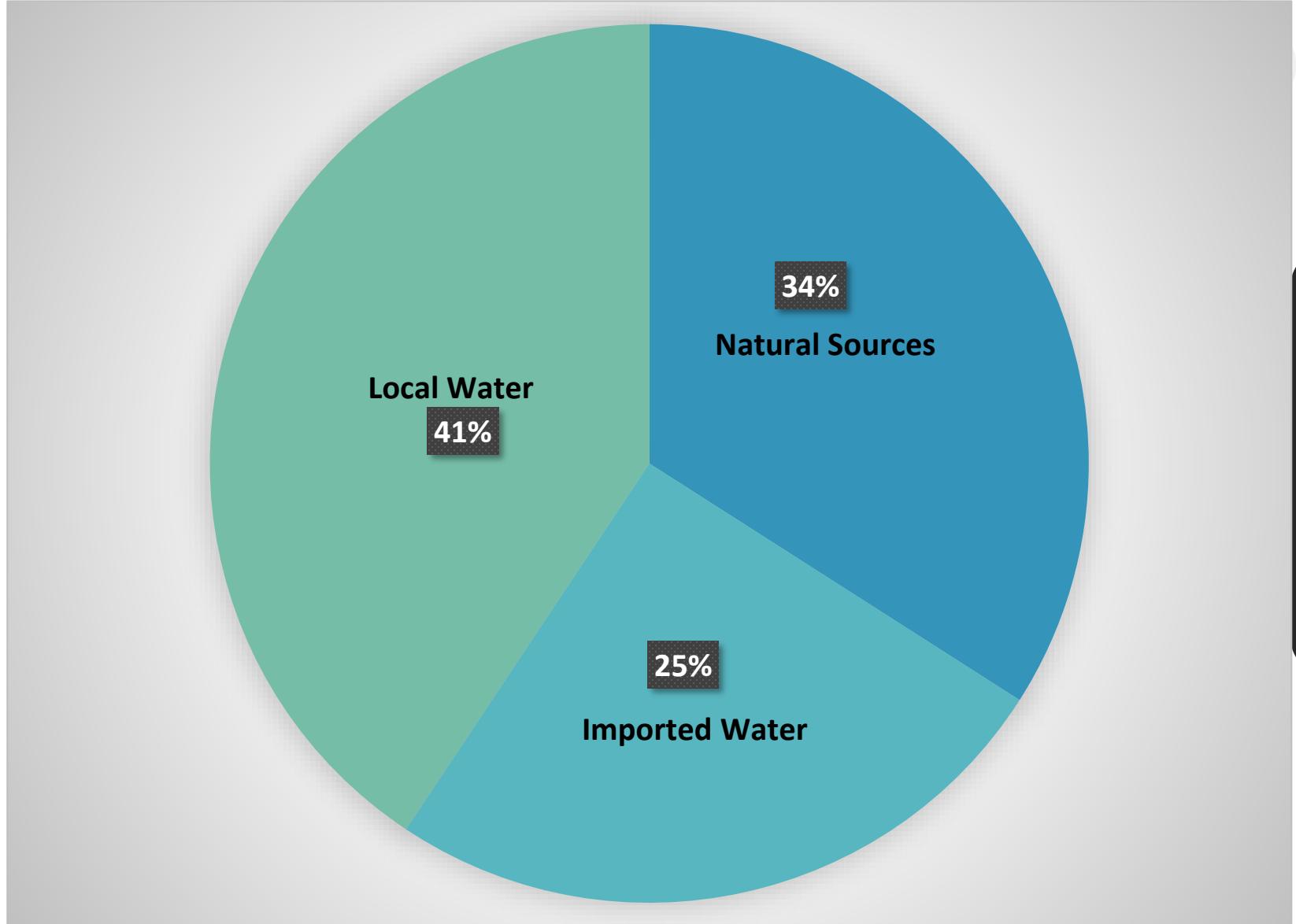


County's water supplies to treatment plants (2011 – 2021)

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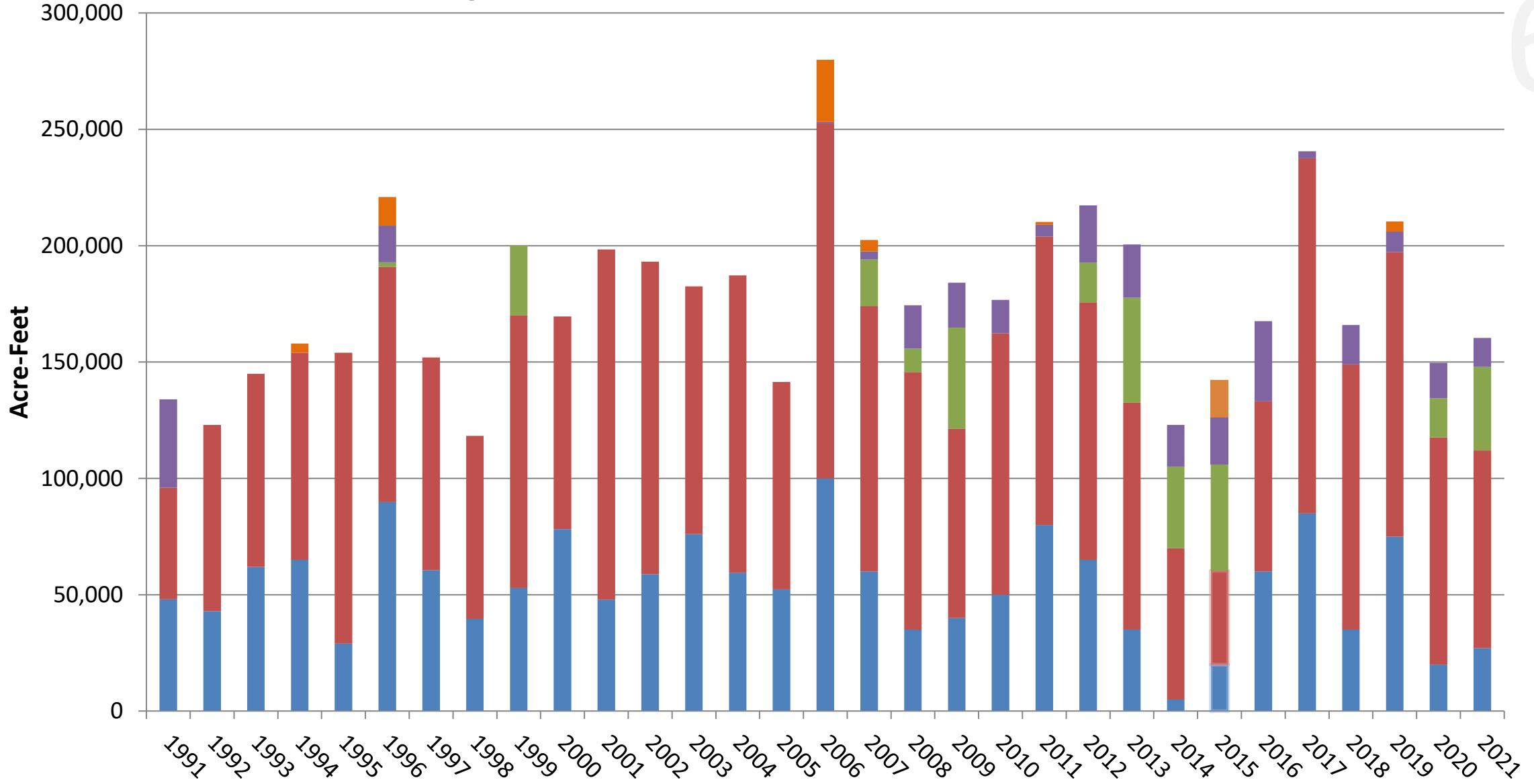


IWU Groundwater Recharge (2016-2021)



Valley Water Deliveries (1991-2021)

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Controlling Regulations

US Bureau of Reclamation
CA Department of Water Resources
State Water Board
National Marine Fisheries Service
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
CA Dept of Fish & Wildlife
State Water Contractors
San Luis & Delta Mendota Water Authority
Other Water Agencies



2022 Water Supply Conditions

- 2021 was drier than 2014 or 2015, driest year since 1977
- 2020/2021 combination is 2nd driest on record
- First three months of calendar year 2022 driest on record
- Low statewide storage conditions
- Valley Water's SWP and CVP allocations:
 - SWP: 5%
 - CVP M&I: PHS
 - CVP Ag: 0%



2022 Water Supply Conditions (Cont'd)

- FERC Order: Anderson Reservoir at Deadpool since late 2020
- Increased reliance on imported water for recharge and deliveries to water treatment plants

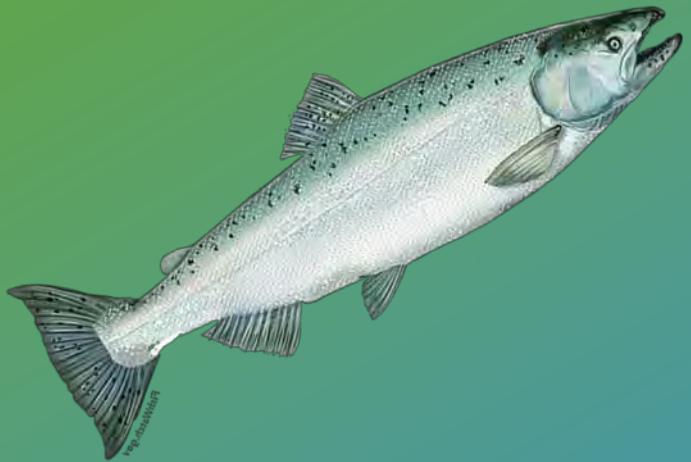


San Luis Low Point

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Key 2022 Regulatory Issues



- Drought Activity
 - Temporary Urgency Change Petition
 - State Board hearings and workshops
 - Curtailments & Emergency Regulations
- ITP/BiOps
 - Implementation
 - Re-initiation of consultation
 - Litigation
- WQCP Updates & Voluntary Agreements
- Species Status

Long-Term Planning

- Delta Conveyance Project
- Groundwater Banking
- Surface Storage
 - Pacheco Reservoir
 - Sites Reservoir
 - Los Vaqueros Reservoir expansion
 - San Luis Reservoir expansion



Drought Impacts



- Mitigate low allocations with Semitropic
 - exchange capacity and water quality issues
- Transfers
 - Scarcity
 - Cost
 - Conveyance capability issues
- Water Quality concerns
 - San Luis Reservoir and SBA
- State Board actions
 - Curtailments
 - Temporary Urgency Change Petitions

*Image credit: DWR. Governor Newsom at 2021 drought press conference.
Location: lakebed in Mendocino County.*



Pacheco Reservoir Expansion Project Update

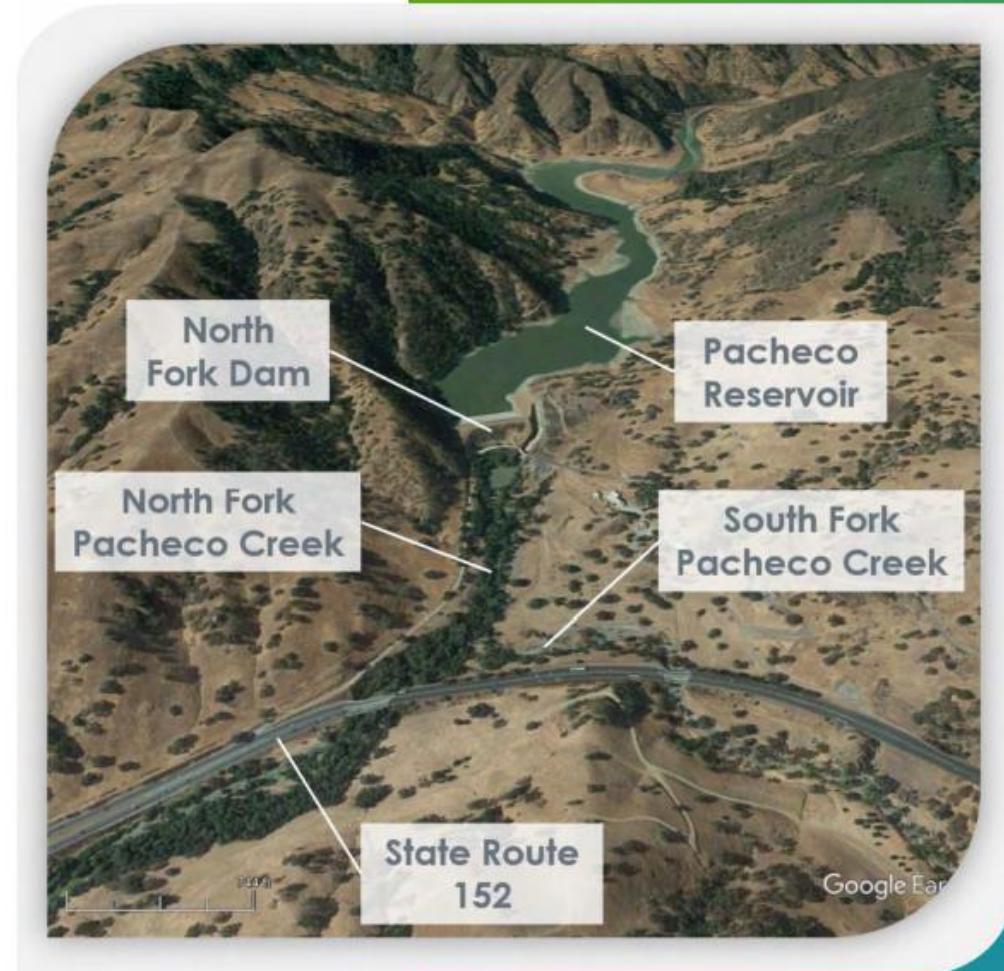
Existing North Fork Dam and Pacheco Reservoir

Dam

- 100-foot-tall earthen embankment dam
- 0.4 miles upstream of North Fork Creek and South Fork Creek confluence
- Construction completed in 1939

Reservoir

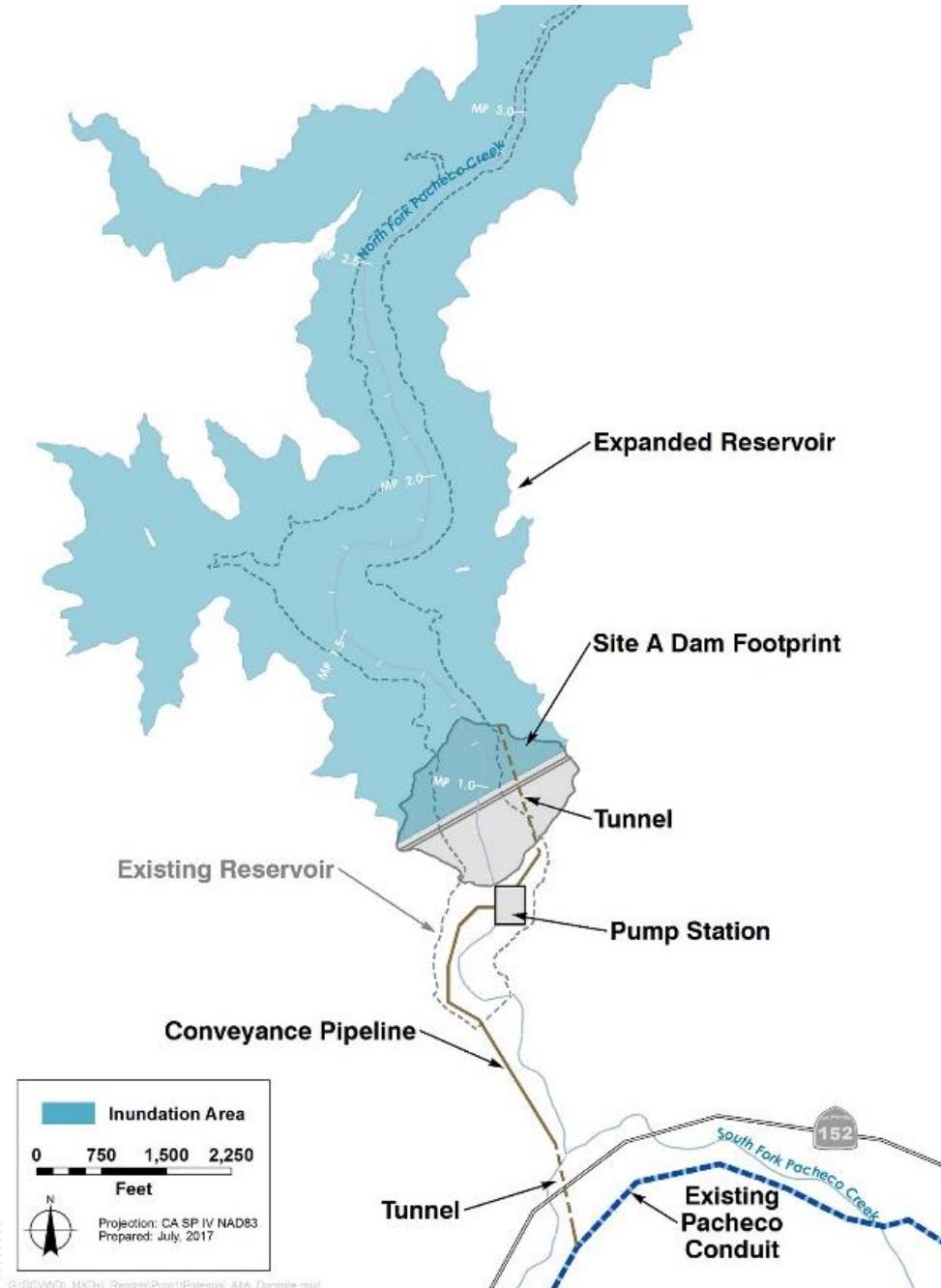
- Current capacity: 5,500 acre-feet
- Operated for groundwater recharge along Pacheco Creek by Pacheco Pass Water District



Project Components

- **Dam** – approximately 300 feet high, one location under consideration
- **Reservoir** – up to 140 thousand acre-feet (TAF)
- **Spillway** – capable of passing the Maximum Probable Flood
- **Intake/Outlet Works** – large diameter pipe, smaller outlet pipe to Pacheco Creek
- **Pump Station & Conveyance Pipeline** – to transfer water to and from Pacheco Conduit
- **Roadways** – access to and from SR 152

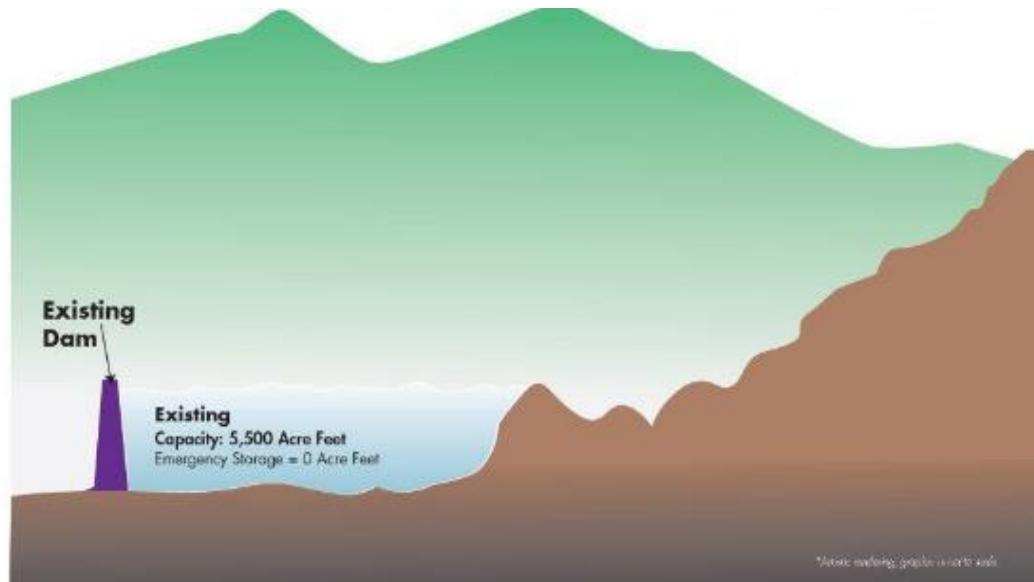
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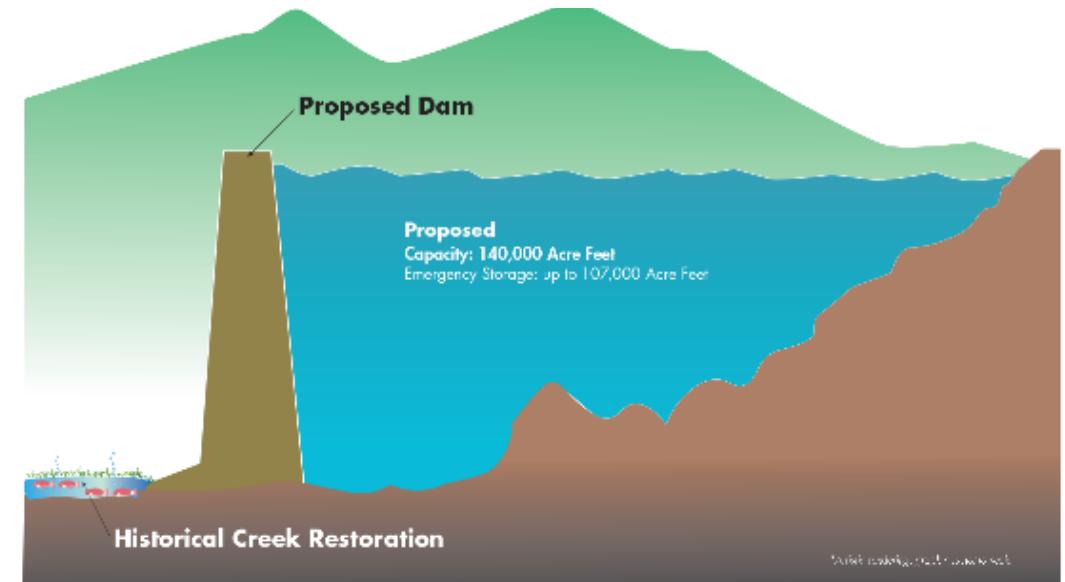
Existing & Proposed Dam Storage Capacity

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Existing – 5,500 AF



Expanded – 140,000 AF



Project Benefits

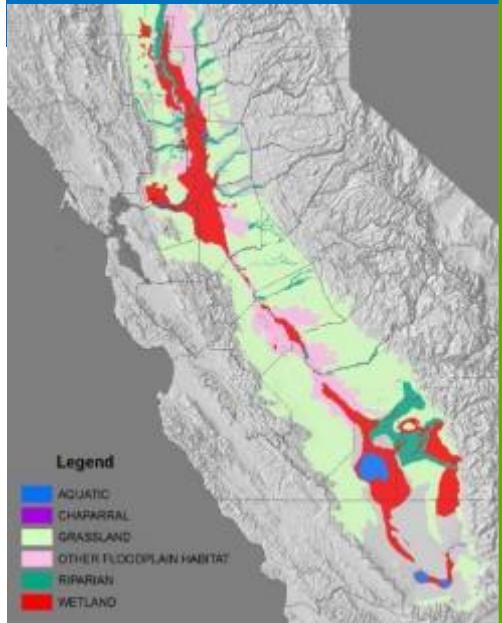
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ENVIRONMENTAL

Enhance habitat for federally threatened steelhead



Enhance water supply in below-normal years to wildlife refuges in the Delta



Increase water supply reliability and emergency water supply



Resolve the water quality problem in supply sourced from San Luis Reservoir

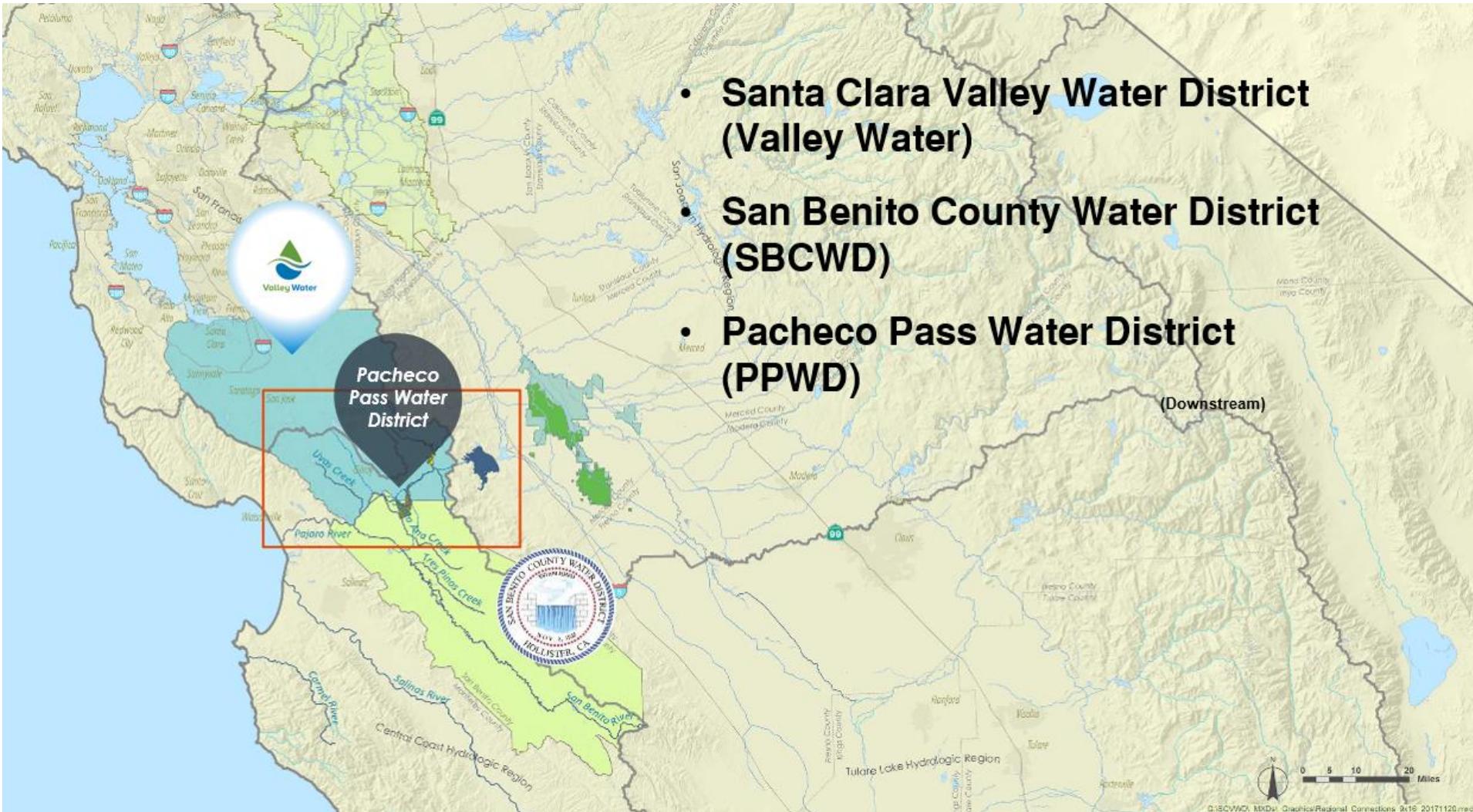


Reduce flooding along Pacheco Creek and to disadvantaged communities



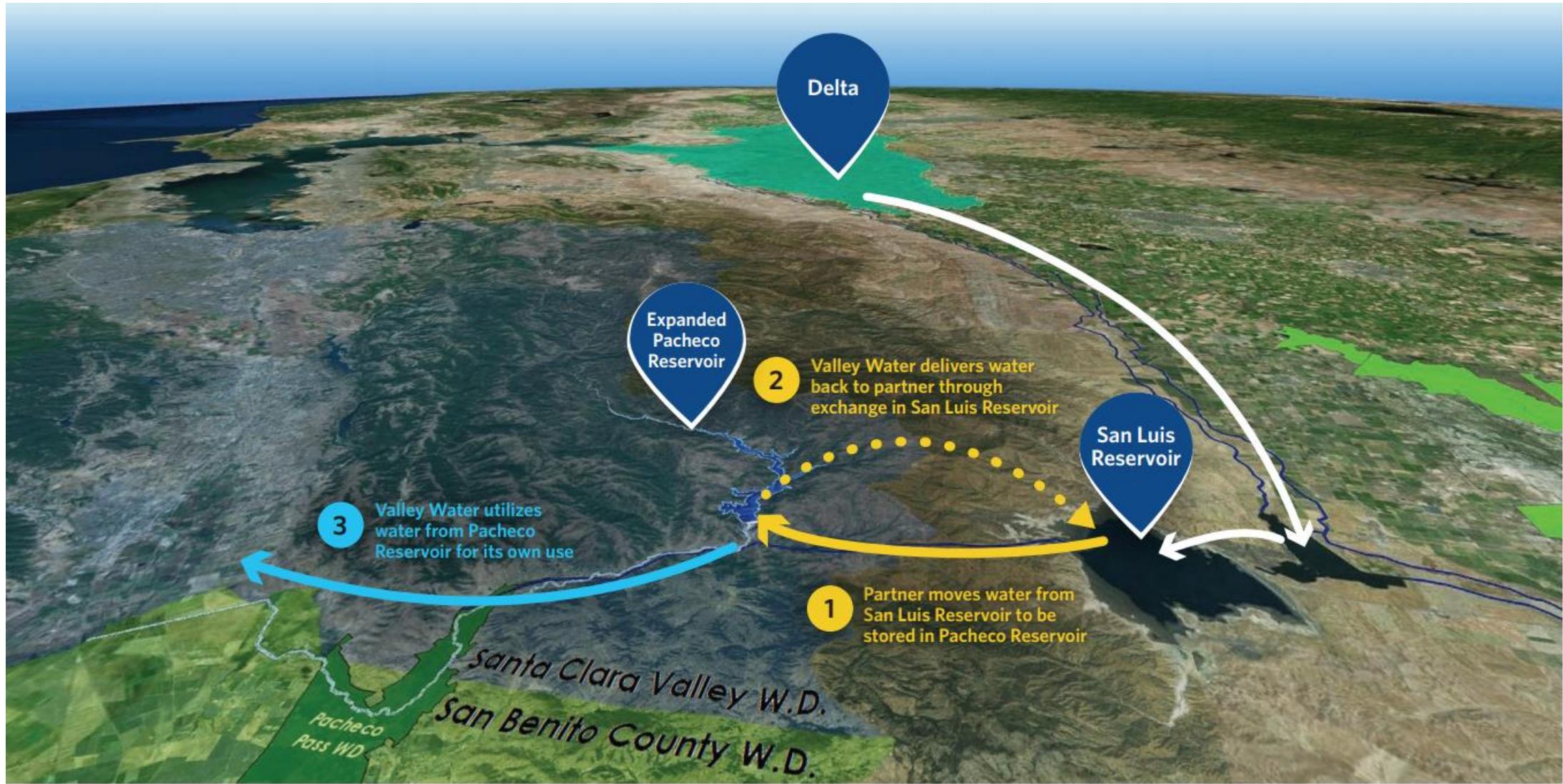
Project Partners

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Example of Partner Use

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Necessary Permits

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Federal

- USACE: CWA Section 404 Permit
- USFWS: ESA Section 7 Consultation
- NMFS: Incidental take permit (steelhead trout)

State

- DSOD: New dam application
- CALTRANS: Encroachment Permit
- CDFW: LSAA & Section 2081
- SWRCB: General Construction NPDES Stormwater Permit
- SWRCB/SFRWQCB: CWA Section 401 Water Quality Certification
- SHPO: Section 106 of the NHPA

Local: Municipal approvals, encroachment permits, temporary rights of way

Key Project Schedule Milestones

- Present Planning Study Report – Fall 2021
- Perform additional environmental investigations – 2021
- Complete draft EIR for public review – Feb 2022
- Perform additional geotechnical investigations – 2022
- Advertise for construction – late 2024

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Anderson Dam Seismic Retrofit Project Update

Anderson Dam Seismic Retrofit Project

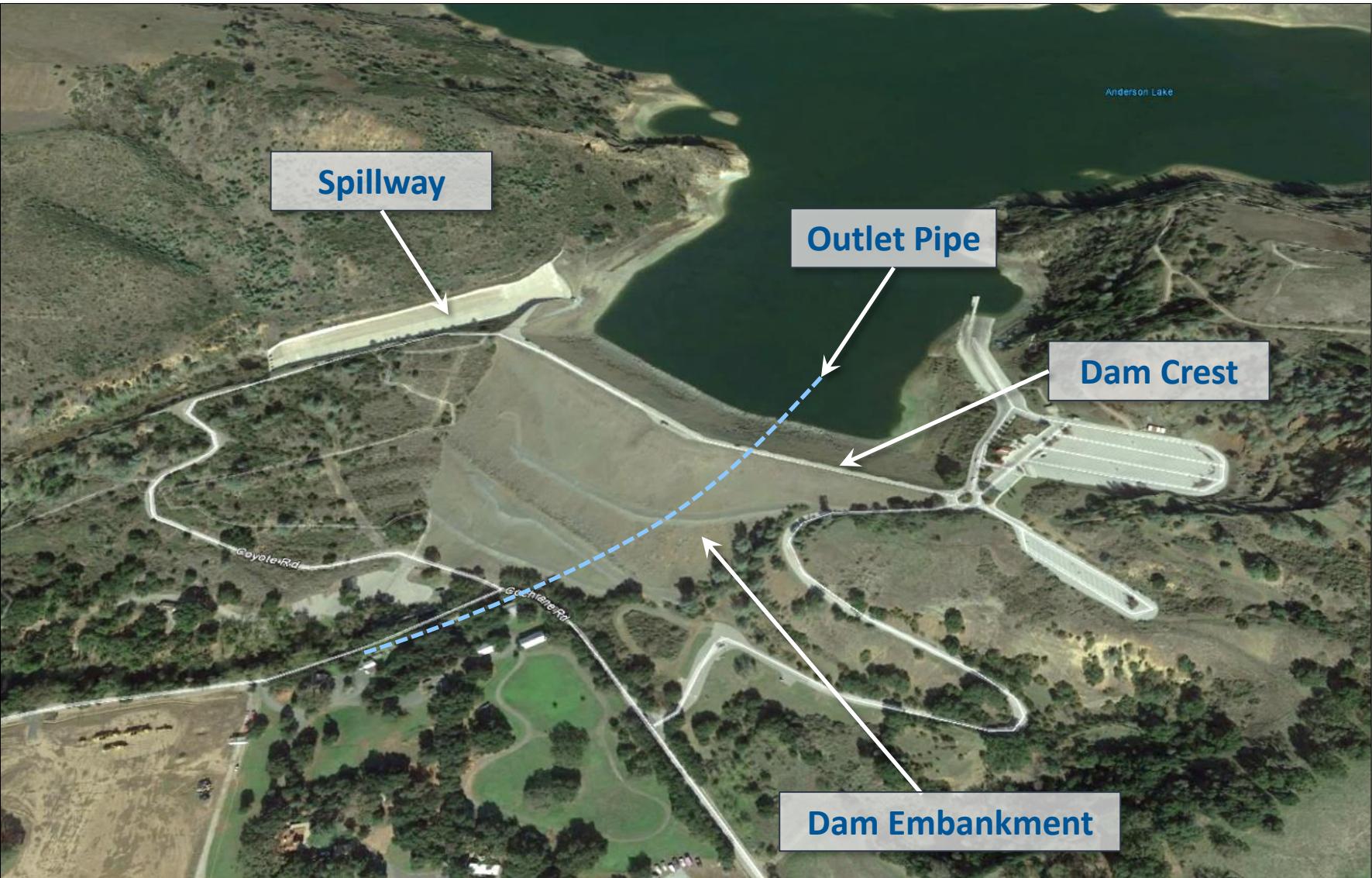
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Background

- Anderson Dam forms Anderson Reservoir, holding 90,000 acre feet of water when full and the largest of Valley Water's reservoirs.
- In 2012, following a seismic stability analysis, Valley Water began plans to retrofit the dam to meet current safety standards, creating the Anderson Dam Seismic Retrofit Project (ADSRP).
- On February 20, 2020, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) issued an order to Valley Water to undertake early implementation interim risk reduction measures associated with ADSRP immediately.

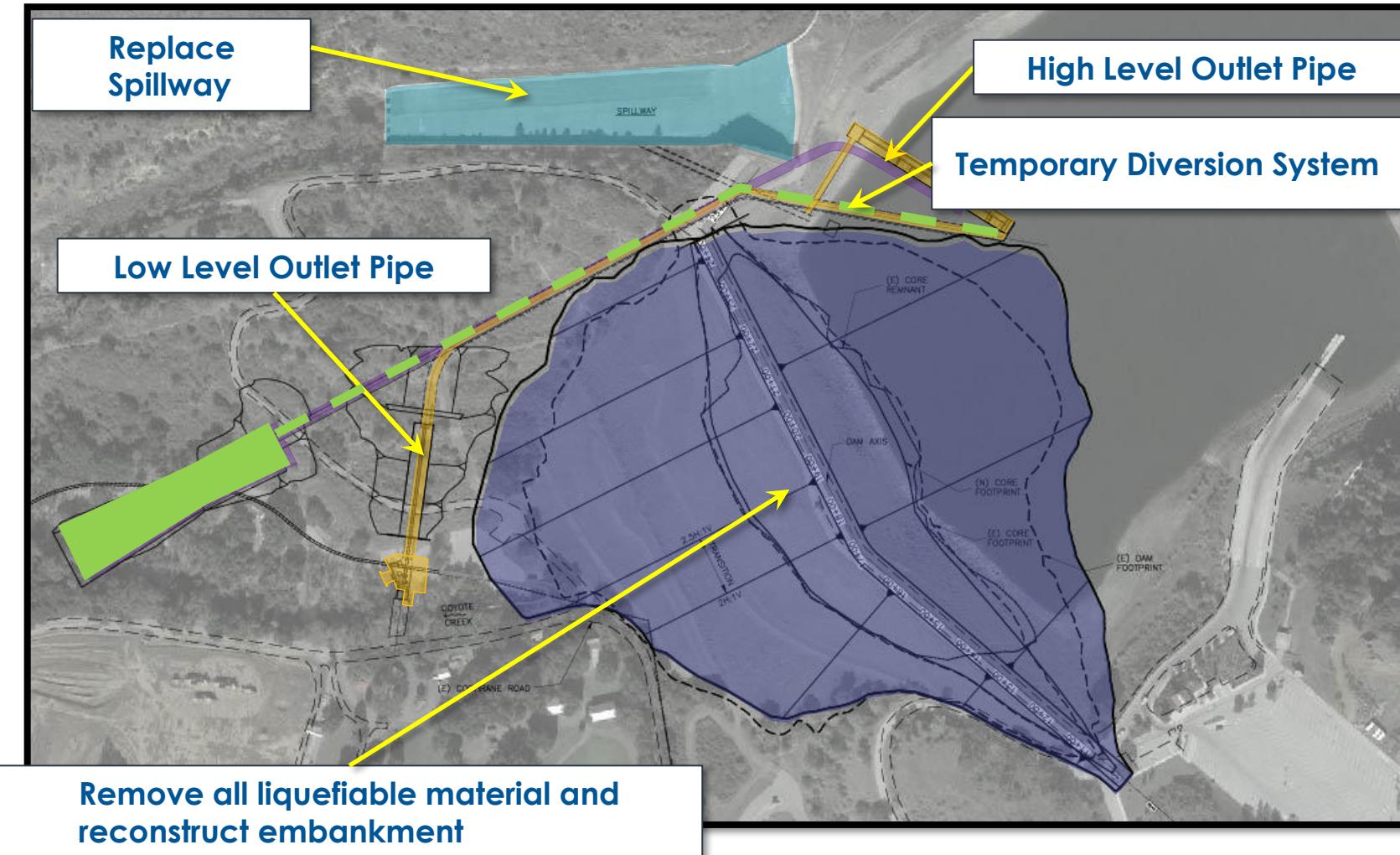
Anderson Dam Existing Components

12



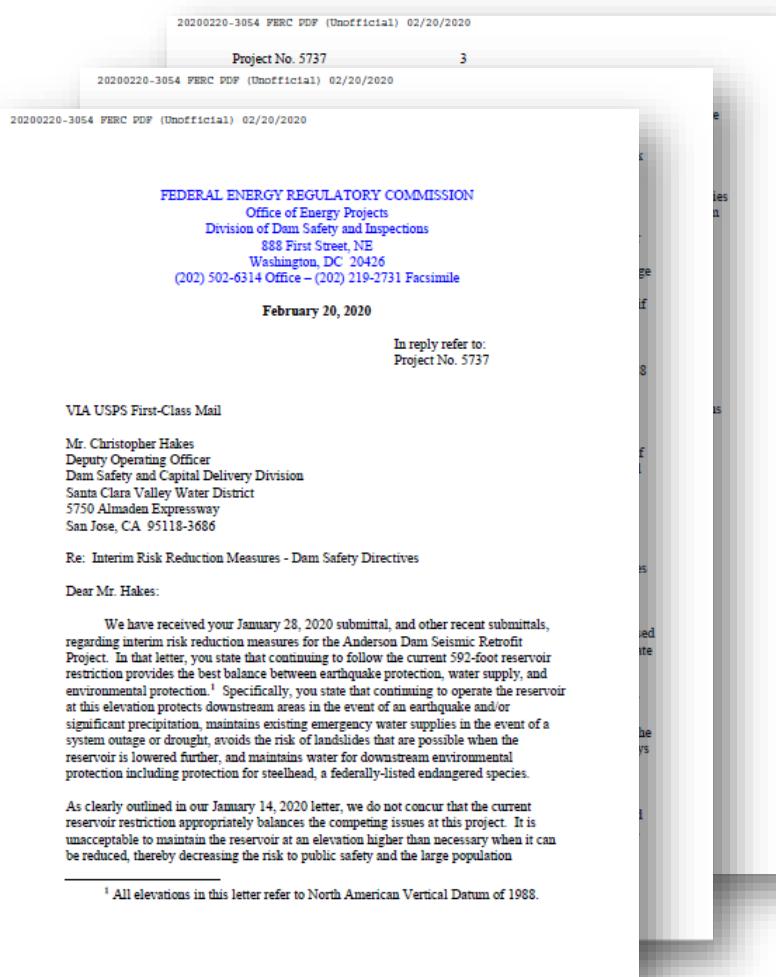
Anderson Dam Seismic Retrofit Project Components

nts
13



FERC Directive: Risk Reduction Measures

14



1. Lower reservoir to new restriction (El. 565')



2. Take all necessary measures to safely prepare and drain the reservoir to El. 488'



3. Oct. 1 - Begin draining reservoir to dead pool (El. 488')



4. Develop plan to maintain dead pool elevation in event of significant inflow



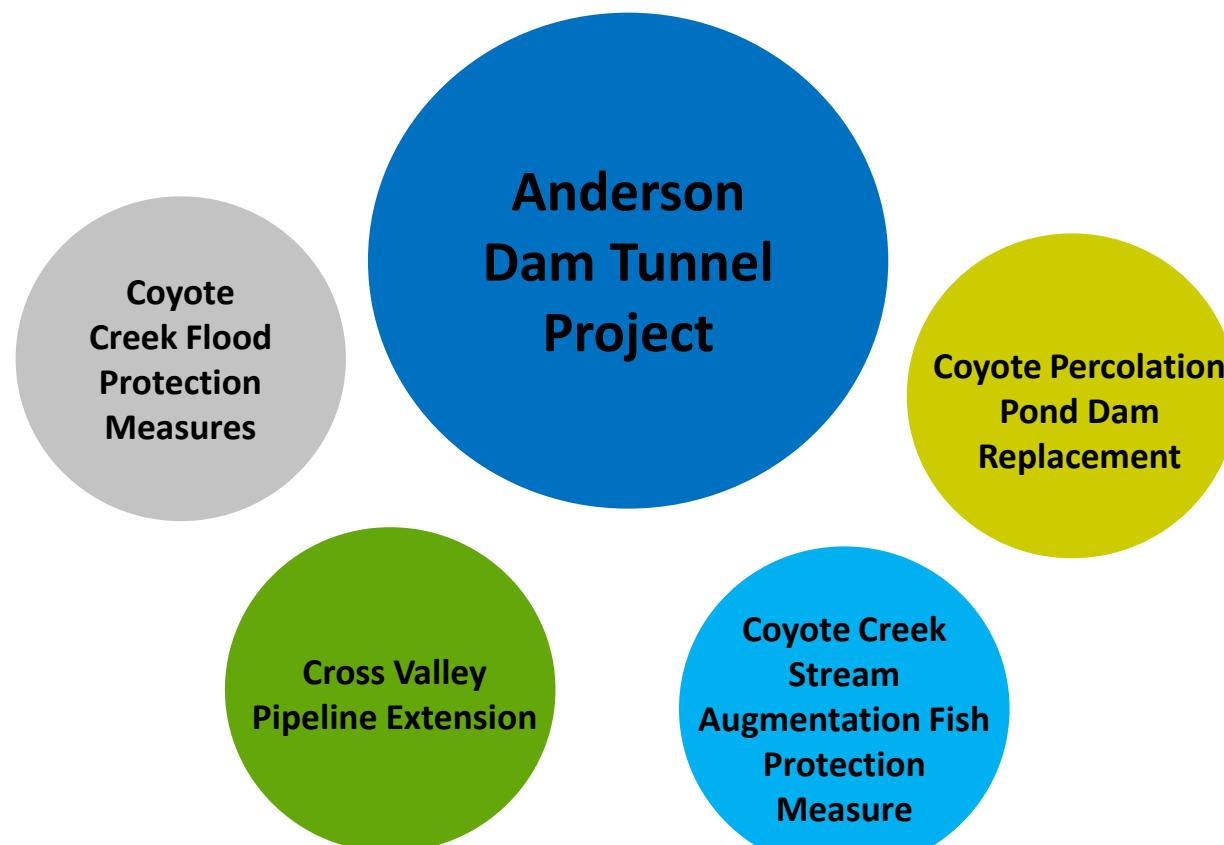
5. Expedite design and construction of new Outlet Tunnel



6. Secure permits and complete design of larger Seismic Retrofit Project



Anderson Dam Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Order Compliance Projects (FOCP)



ADSRP

- Seismic retrofit of dam embankment
- Construction of new higher capacity outlet tunnel and outlet works
- Replacement of concrete spillway and raising wall height 9-feet to safely discharge large storm flows
- Increase dam crest height 7-feet

FOCP Elements - Current Status

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- Reservoir Drawdown to Deadpool and Maintain Level at Deadpool – [Complete](#)
- Anderson Dam Tunnel Project (ADTP) Construction – [On-going](#)
- Anderson Dam Tunnel Operation and Maintenance – [Post ADTP Construction](#)
- Bank and Rim Stability Improvements ([Included in ADTP](#))
- Existing Intake Structure Modifications ([Included in ADTP](#))
- Creek Channel and Bank Erosion Control Modifications ([Included in ADTP](#))
- Imported Water Releases and Cross Valley Pipeline Extension – [On-going](#)
- Coyote Percolation Dam Replacement – [In Design](#)
- Coyote Creek Flood Management Measures – [In Design](#)
- Steelhead Fish Avoidance and Minimization Measures – [In Design](#)
- Implementation of Additional Project Specific Avoidance and Minimization Measures - [In Planning/Design](#)

Anderson Reservoir at 3% Capacity - Map



Anderson Dewatered

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Potential Impacts

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- After storm events, the water level in the reservoir will rise temporarily
- Increased flows in Coyote Creek, downstream of the dam, after storm events
- Noise from construction equipment (large diesel engines) and backup alarms
- Work activities will mainly be Monday through Friday during the daytime, but some Saturdays may be required
- Smells caused by elevated levels of algae in the summer.
Algal blooms can deplete oxygen levels in the water and produce hydrogen sulfide (rotten egg taste and odor)

Necessary Permits

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Federal

- FERC: Amendment to Exemption for Licensing
- USACE: CWA Section 404 Permit
- USFWS: Incidental take permit (VHP – see below)
- NMFS: Incidental take permit (steelhead trout)

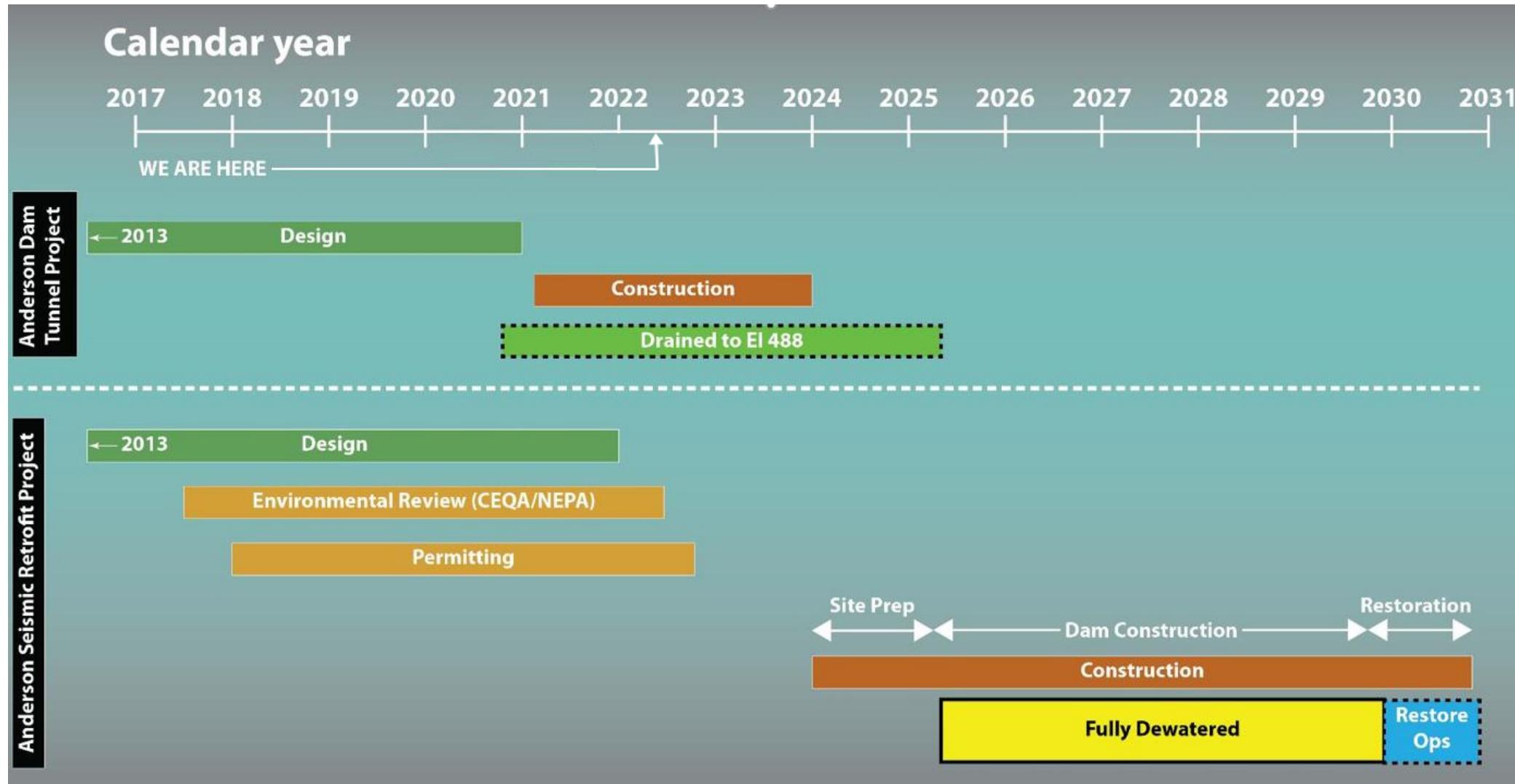
State

- DSOD: New dam application
- CDFW: LSAA
- VHP: Incidental take authorization (covered species for state and federal ESA)
- SWRCB: General Construction NPDES Stormwater Permit
- SWRCB/SFRWQCB: CWA Section 401 Water Quality Certification
- SHPO: Section 106 of the NHPA

Local: Municipal approvals, encroachment permits, temporary rights of way

Project Schedule

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QUESTIONS





Permanente Creek Flood Protection Project

Water 101 Tour – May 11, 2022

Project Objectives

- Provide 1% flood protection to Mountain View and Los Altos using a natural flood protection approach
- Address deteriorating concrete channels
- Provide opportunities for environmental enhancements and recreational benefits
- Minimize long-term maintenance cost



Permanente Project Elements

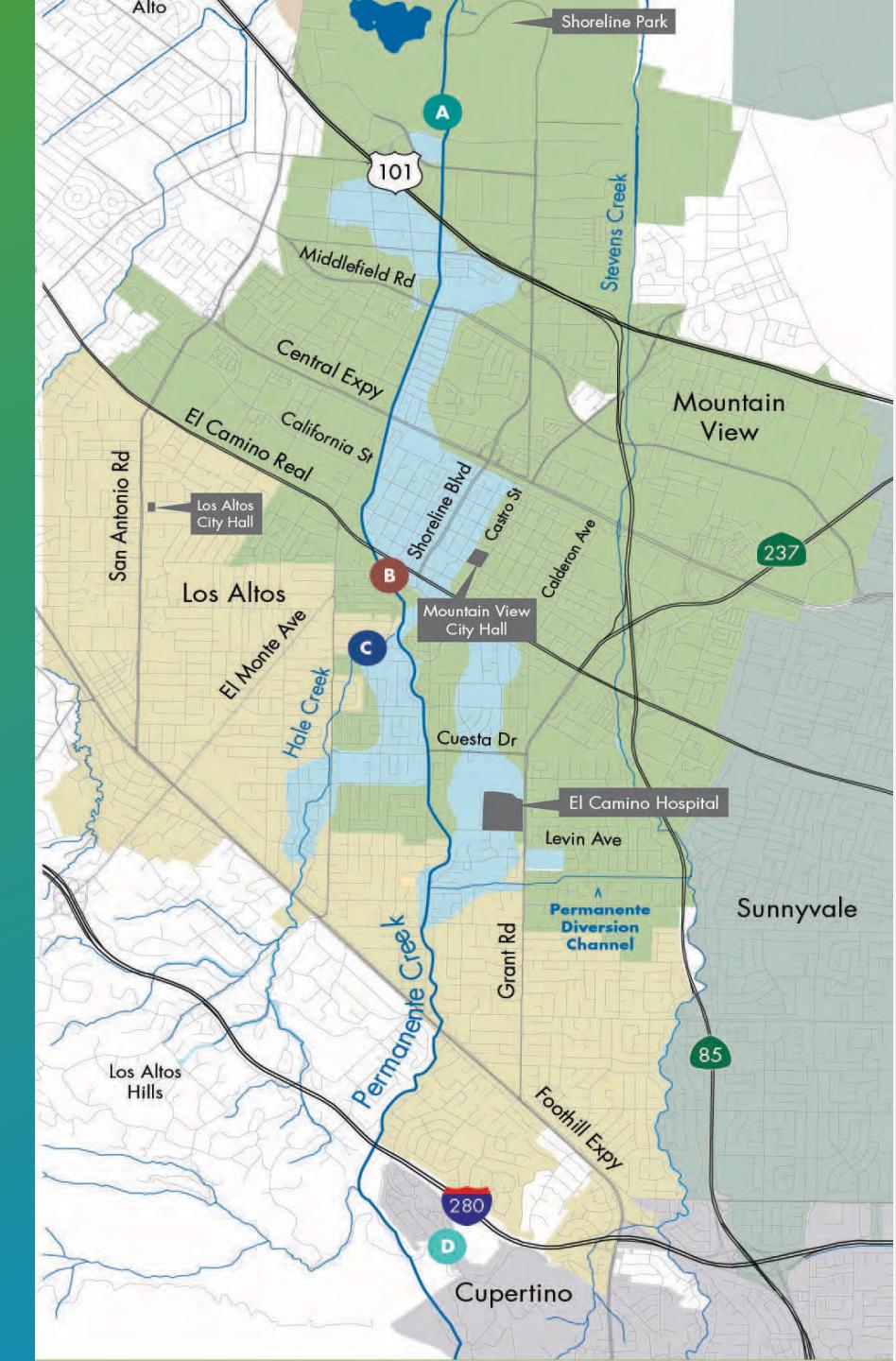
A Floodwalls

C Channel widening

Flood detention areas:

B McKelvey Park

D Rancho San
Antonio Park



Project Cost

4

- Planning and Design: \$13M
- Construction: \$80M
- Construction Contract Amounts
 - McKelvey Detention Basin: \$31M
 - Rancho San Antonio Detention Basin: \$20M
 - Permanente Creek Channel Improvements: \$8M
- Funding Source
 - Watershed Stream Stewardship Fund
 - Safe Clean Water Fund

Project Description

Channel Improvements

- Floodwalls
- Channel Widening



Floodwall



6

Channel Widening

7



Project Description

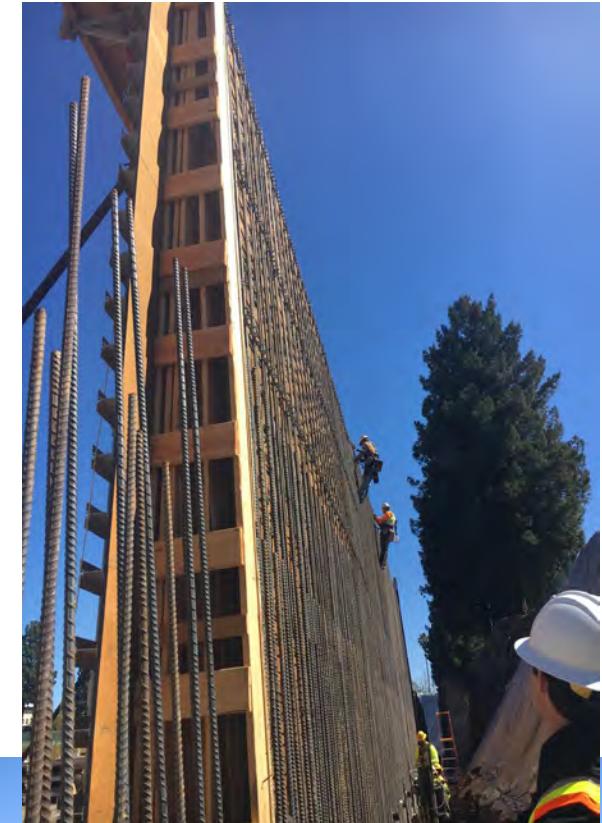
McKelvey Park

- Sunken fields
- 13 concrete retaining and soldier pile walls
- Weir & pump station
- Other park amenities



Babe Ruth Field

9



Little League Field

10



Weir and Pump Station



Pedestrian Bridge

12



Babe Ruth Field Building

13



Little League Field Building

14



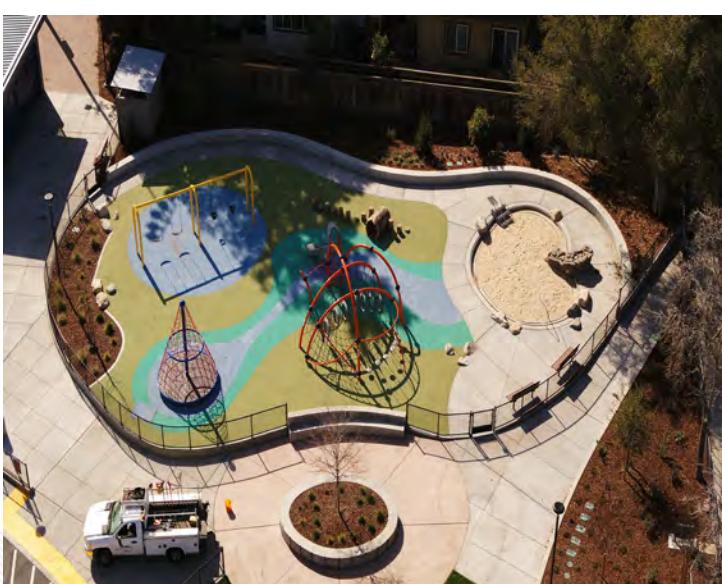
Community Building

15



Mini Park (Shaefer Park)

16



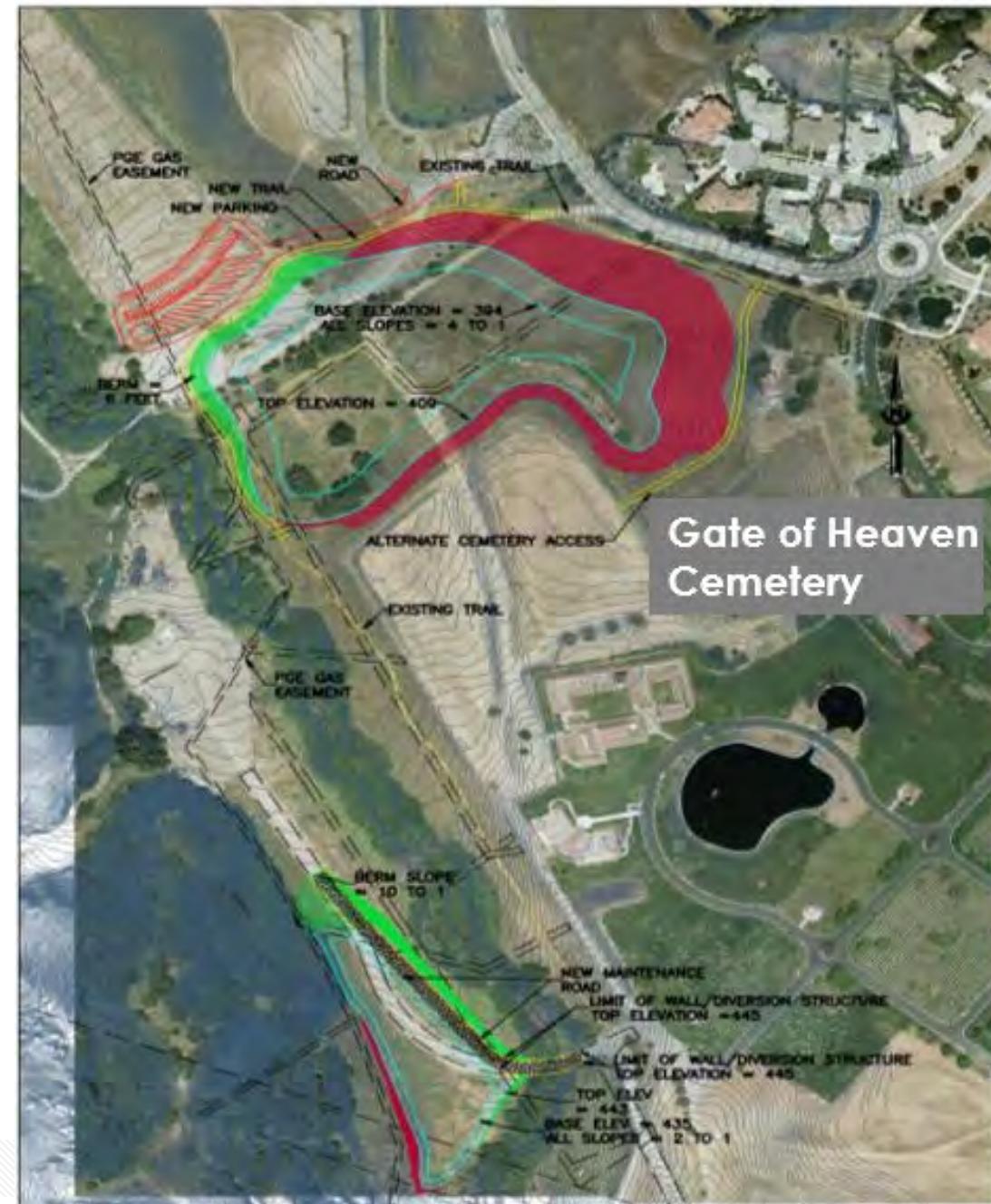


Project Description

Rancho San Antonio

18

- Detention Basins
- Maintenance Bridge
- Restroom/Leach Field
- Parking Lot
- Planting



Inlet Structure and South Basin

19



North Basin and New Parking Lot

20



North Basin

21



Planting

22



Completed Project Video

23

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OpQJZb66hd8>



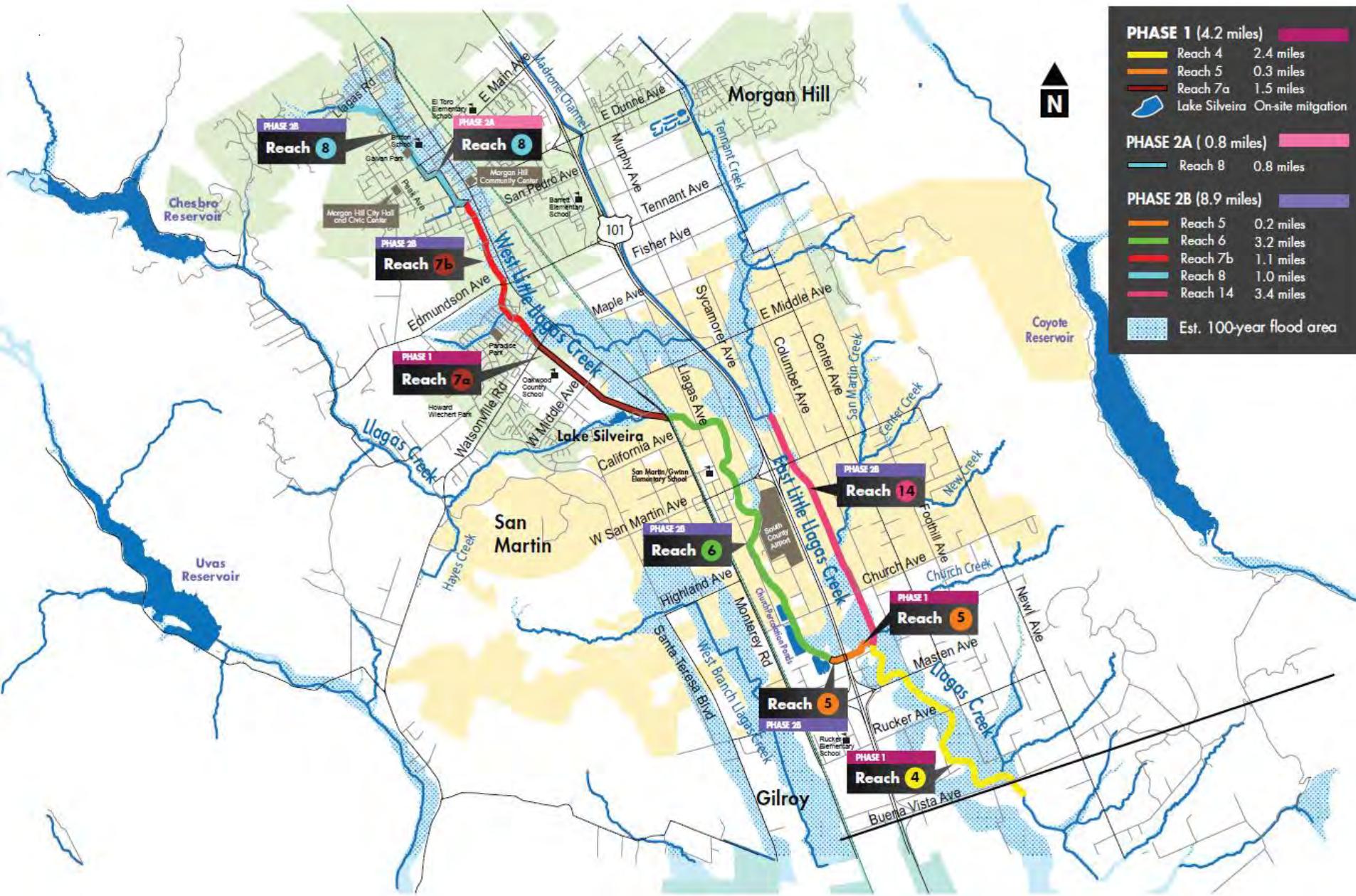
Upper Llagas Creek Project

May 11, 2022

Santa Clara Valley
Water District



Upper Llagas Creek Flood Protection Project



Flooding history

- ▶ Upper Llagas Creek has experienced flooding during major storm events in 1955, 1958, 1962, 1963, 1969, 1982, 1986, 1996, 1997, 1998, 2002, 2008, 2009, 2011, and 2017.



Oct. 13, 2009



Project objectives

Provide 100-year flood protection to Reaches 7 & 8

Provide 10-year level of flood protection in Reach 14 and no induced flooding in Reaches 4, 5 & 6

Other project specific objectives:

Design a stable channel
Preserve and enhance habitat

Major Project Components

Upper Llagas Creek Project

Creek widening
and deepening

Bridge/culvert
modifications

Utility
relocations

105 acres of
riparian
planting

Construction of
maintenance
roads

Tunnel
construction

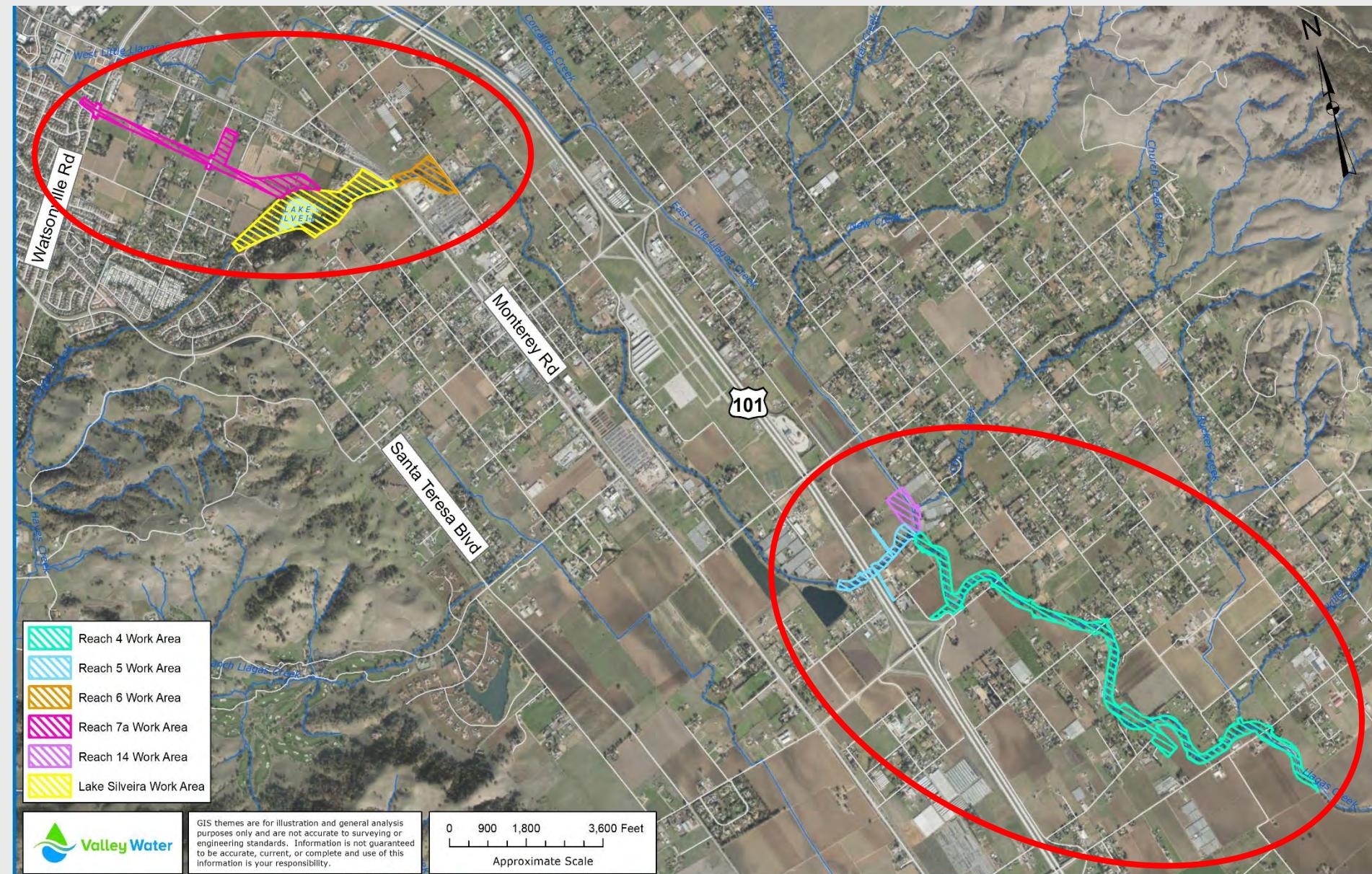
Wetland
creation and
stream
restoration

Property
acquisitions

Long-term
maintenance

Phase 1 Construction 2019 - 2022

Reaches 4 (2.4 miles), 5 (2500 feet), 6 (1600 feet) 14 (1000 feet) 7a (1.5 miles), Lake Silveira Mitigation



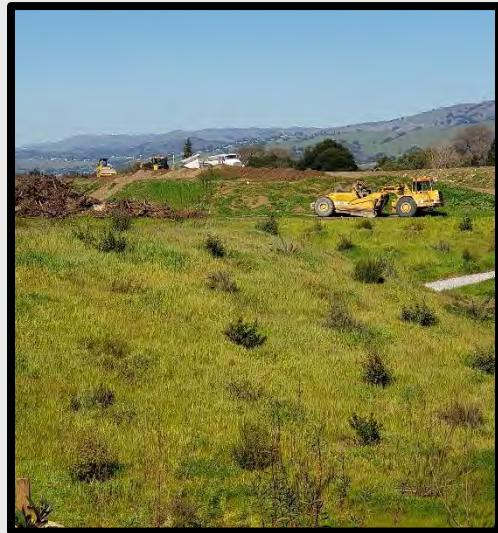
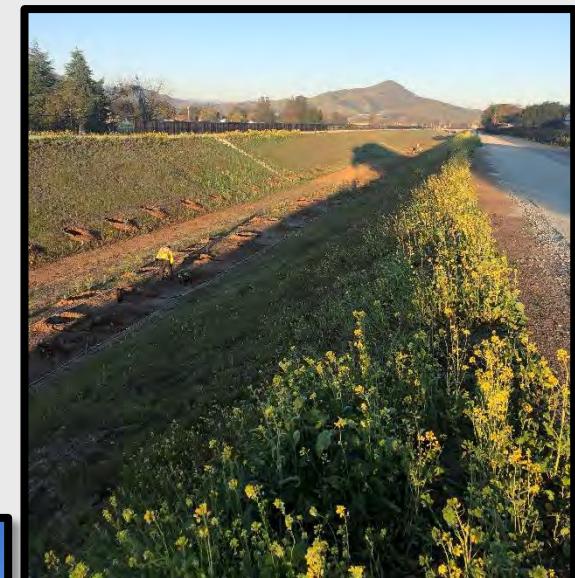
Phase 1 Construction 2019 - 2022

Reach 7a chute and pools, , Reach 4, revegetation Reach 7a



Phase 1 Construction 2019 - 2022

Final excavations, planting, fencing, and collaboration with City of Morgan Hill



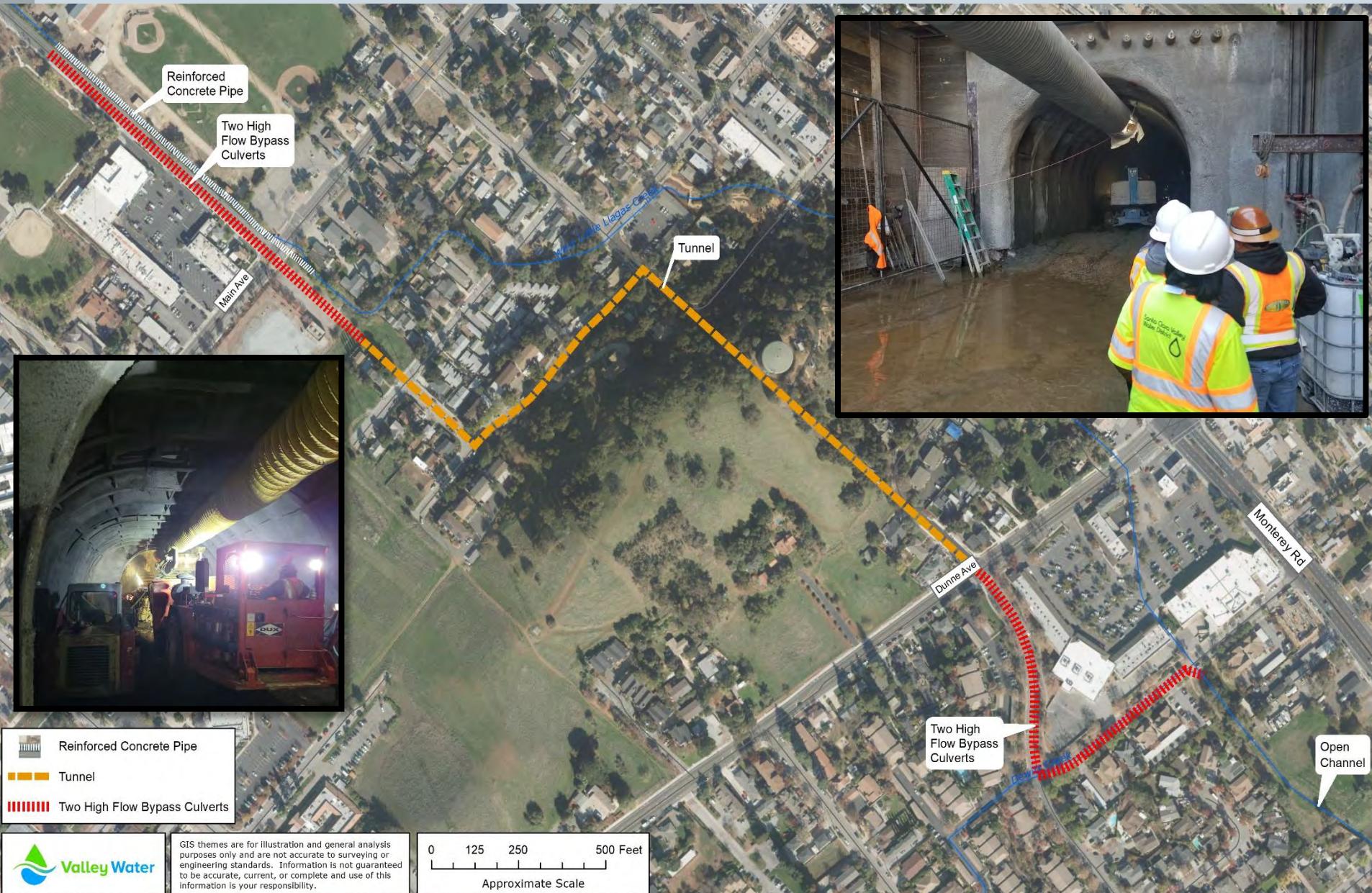
Phase 2a Construction 2021 - 2023

Reach 8 includes construction of an underground bypass tunnel



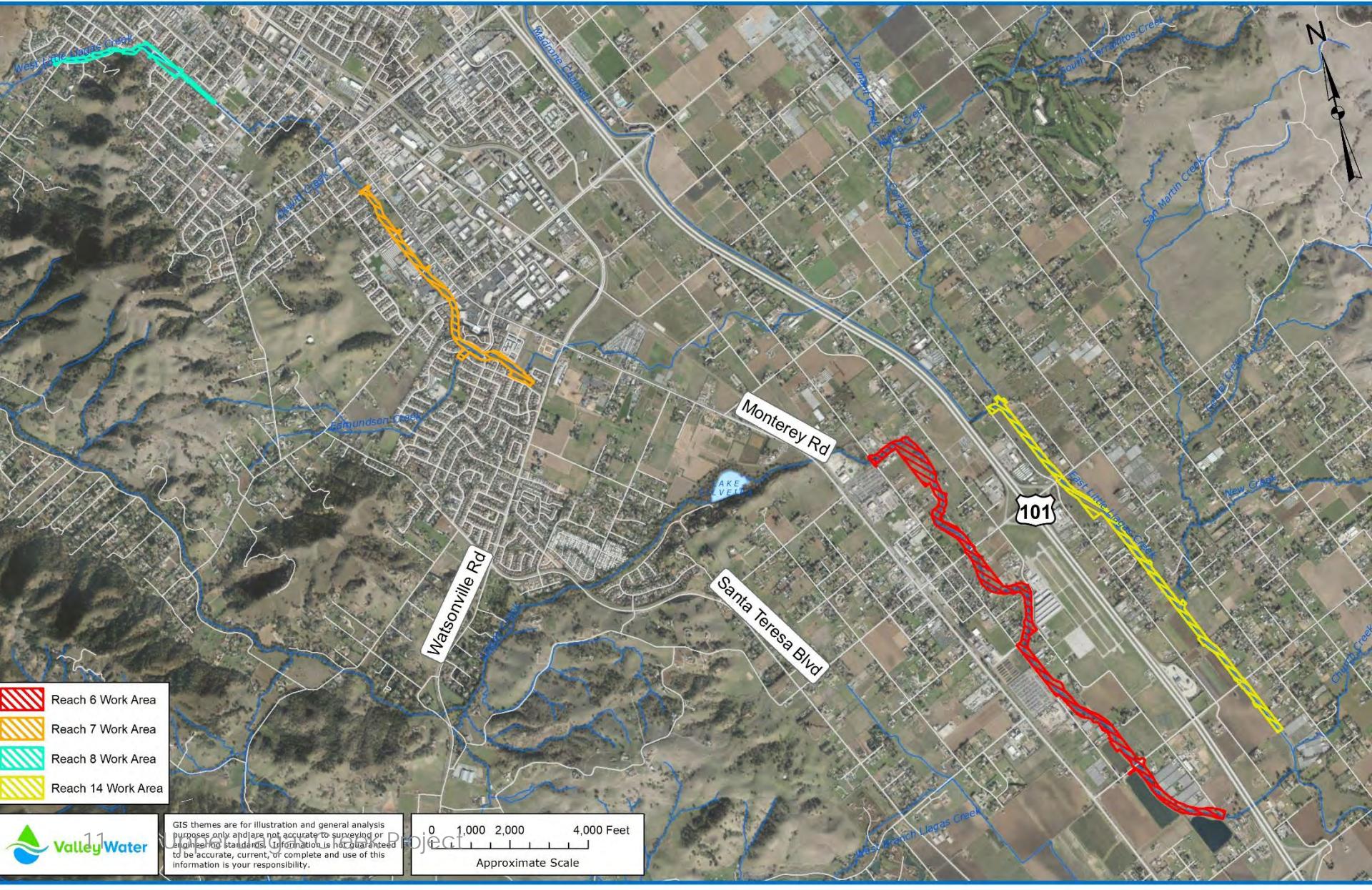
Phase 2a Construction 2021 - 2023

Tunnel and culvert alignment



Phase 2b Construction

Schedule to be determined



Lake Silveira Compensatory Mitigation

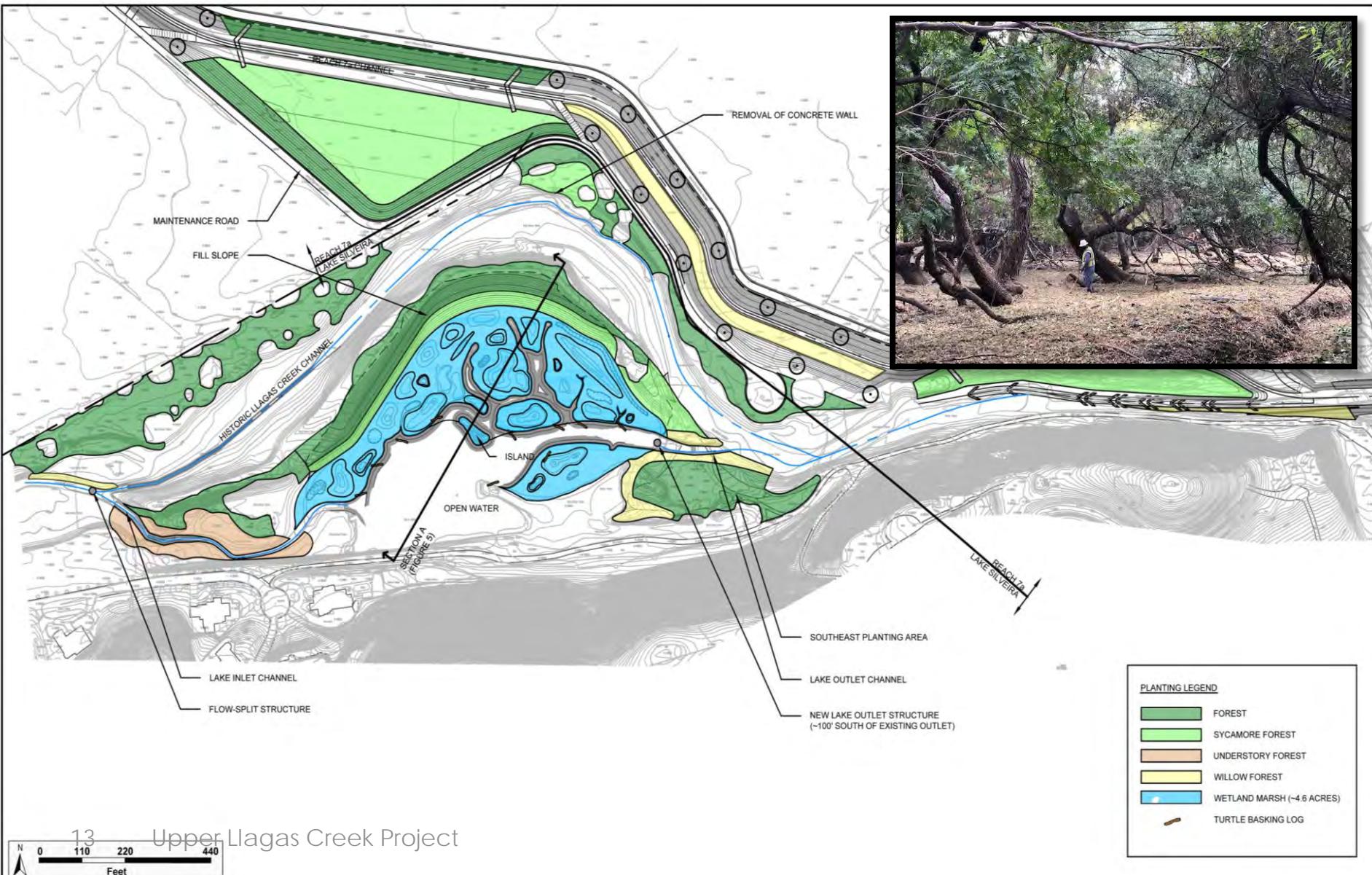
Compensatory Mitigation for Project Impacts to state and federal waters

Pre-construction drone aerial
(post-blackberry removal)



Lake Silveira

Mitigation plan



Lake Silveira Construction

Construction began May 1, 2020



Lake Silveira 2022

Establishment and operation of the wetlands

