

# The Draft State Water Project Delivery Capability Report 2021

December 31, 2021



State of California  
Natural Resources Agency  
Department of Water Resources

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# List of Acronyms

**ANN** (Artificial Neural Network)

**BiOps** (Biological Opinions)

**CEQA** (California Environmental Quality Act)

**CESA** (California Endangered Species Act)

**CDEC** (California Data Exchange Center)

**CCWD** (Contra Costa Water District)

**CDFW** (California Department of Fish and Wildlife)

**CII** (Commercial, Industrial, Institutional)

**COA** (Coordinated Operation Agreement)

**CVP** (Central Valley Project)

**CY** (Calendar/Contract Year)

**D-1641** (State Water Board's Water Right Decision 1641 (D-1641), issued in December 1999 and updated in March 2000)

**DCD** (Delta Channel Depletion)

**DCP** (Delta Conveyance Project)

**DCR** (Delivery Capability Report)

**DSC** (Delta Stewardship Council)

**DLL** (Dynamic link library)

**DO** (Dissolved oxygen)

**DSM2** (Delta Simulation Model 2)

**E/I** (Delta Exports to Inflow ratio)

**EcoRestore** (Governor Brown's Delta habitat restoration plan)

**EIR** (Environmental Impact Report)

**EIS** (Environmental Impact Statement)



**ESA** (Endangered Species Act)

**FCWCD** (Flood Control and Water Conservation District)

**ID** (Irrigation District)

**ITP** (Incidental Take Permit for Long-Term Operation of the State Water Project)

**KCWA** (Kern County Water Agency)

**MAF** (million acre-feet)

**M&I** (Municipal and Industrial)

**MWDSC** (Metropolitan Water District of Southern California)

**NDOI** (Net Delta Outflow Index)

**NEPA** (National Environmental Policy Act)

**NMFS** (National Marine Fisheries Service)

**NOD** (Notice of Determination)

**NOP** (Notice of Preparation)

**OAL** (The State Office of Administrative Law)

**ROC on LTO** (Re-initiation of Consultation on the Long-Term Operations of the Central Valley Project and State Water Project)

**ROD** (Record of Decision)

**RPA** (Reasonable and Prudent Alternative)

**SED** (Substitute Environmental Document)

**SJRRP** (San Joaquin River Restoration Program)

**SMSCG** (Suisun Marsh Salinity Control Gate)

**SVI** (Sacramento Valley Index)

**SWP** (State Water Project)

**SWPAO** (State Water Project Analysis Office)

**SWRCB** (State Water Resources Control Board)

**TAF** (thousand acre-feet)

**USBR** (United States Bureau of Reclamation)

**USFWS** (United States Fish and Wildlife Service)

**UWMP** (Urban Water Management Plan)

**VA** (Voluntary Agreements)

**WaterFix** (Water transfer component of the Bay Delta Conservation Plan)

**WD** (Water District)

**WSD** (Water Storage District)

**WSI-DI** (Water Supply Index vs. Demand Index Relationship)

**WQCP** (Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta)

**WY** (Water Year)

**WYT** (Water Year Type)

**X2** (Distance in kilometers from Golden Gate, where salinity concentration in the Delta is 2 parts per thousand)

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# Summary

The California Department of Water Resources (DWR) has authority under state law to construct, operate, and maintain the State Water Project (SWP) to manage, store and deliver water for the benefit of the State. This report is intended to provide information about the key factors affecting the operation of the SWP in California, its long-term capability as a source of water for beneficial use, and an estimate of its current delivery capability. This report meets the requirements of Attachment B to the Monterey Plus Settlement Agreement of May 2003.

Water provided by the SWP is a major source of the water supplies available to many SWP contractors. SWP contractors consist of 29 public entities that include cities, counties, urban water agencies, and agricultural irrigation districts. SWP contractors' local/regional water users have long-term contracts with the DWR for all, or a portion of their water supply needs. Thus, the delivery capability of water from the SWP system is an important component in the water supply planning of its recipients, and ultimately affects the amount of water available for beneficial use in California.

The availability of these water supplies may be highly variable. A sequence of relatively wet water years<sup>1</sup> may be followed by a varying sequence of dry or critically dry years. Having good and reliable estimates on how much water each contractor will receive each year—whether it be a wet water year, a critical year, or somewhere in between—gives contractors a better sense of the degree to which they may need to implement increased conservation measures, or plan for new facilities or back up sources of water to meet their needs.

The geography of California and the infrastructure of water transfer from the source areas, located in the Sierra Mountain Range, to areas of demand for water, makes the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta a key feature of the SWP's ability to deliver water to its agricultural and urban contractors in the North Bay, the South Bay, California Central Valley, and Southern California. All but five of the 29 SWP contractors receive water deliveries by diversions from the Delta. These water diversions are pumped by either the

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<sup>1</sup> Water years start on October 1 and end on September 30 of the next year.



Harvey O. Banks or Barker Slough pumping plants.

DWR and the United States Bureau of Reclamation (USBR), the managing entities of the two statewide systems of water transfer in California, face numerous challenges in the operation of their diversion facilities in the Delta, and are regulated by several state and federal agencies to maintain, and enhance the Delta's long-term sustainability.

Maintaining suitable quality of water flowing in the channels of the Delta for the numerous in-basin beneficial uses, and the protection of endangered and threatened fish species are important factors of concern for the operators of the Delta export diversion facilities. Ongoing regulatory restrictions, such as those aimed at protecting the estuary's resident and migratory fish species, are major challenges to a reliable and sustainable water delivery capability of both, SWP and the Central Valley Project (CVP) systems.

Complications induced by climate change also pose the threat of increased variability in the frequency and magnitude of floods and droughts. The projected sea level rise caused by the increase in average temperature complicate efforts to manage salinity levels in the channels affected by tides. Additionally, higher ocean levels could result in more frequent water quality degradation in the Delta channels requiring additional Delta outflow to maintain water quality objectives. The 2021 Final Main Report (released at the end of March 2022) may include further information on climate change. Previously, the climate change scenario results were only discussed and presented in the Technical Addendum which is not published during the draft phase of the Delivery Capability Report (DCR).

Other challenges include continued subsidence of Delta islands, many of which are already below sea level and supported by relatively unstable levee systems. Thus, the threat of a catastrophic levee failure becomes more significant as water pressure increases against the already fragile levees.

The analyses in this report factor in all the current regulations governing SWP and CVP operations in the Delta and assumptions about water uses upstream in the Sacramento River and San Joaquin River watersheds. Analyses were conducted that determined the amounts of water that SWP contractors receive and the amounts of water they choose to hold for use in a subsequent year.

SWP Delta exports have decreased since 2005, although the bulk of the change occurred between 2005 and 2009 and in 2019. The former reduction is due to the Delta regulations which constrained exports that culminated in the federal Biological Opinions (BiOps) which went into effect in 2008-2009. These BiOps restricted operations of the CVP and SWP diversion pumps. The later reduction is due to two main factors: 1) the amended Coordinated Operation Agreement (COA) with accompanying project operation changes which reduced SWP exports and increased CVP exports, and (2) a more conservative operation of Lake Oroville by the SWP.

Many of the same assumptions on SWP operations described in the 2019 Report remains the same in this update for 2021, however, there were a few notable changes. These include the transition from CalSim II to CalSim 3 and CVP and SWP operational refinements. As a result, the differences between the 2019 and 2021 Reports can be attributed primarily to differences in hydrology, spatial and temporal expansion, more explicit groundwater and surface water interaction representation, and operational refinements.

The most salient findings in this report are:

- Under existing conditions, the estimated average annual delivery of Table A water for this 2021 Report is 2,309 thousand acre-feet (TAF)/year, 105 TAF less than the 2,414 TAF/year estimated for the 2019 Report (Table 5-2).
- The likelihood of existing condition SWP Article 21 deliveries (supplemental deliveries to Table A water) being greater than 20 TAF/year has decreased by 20% relative to the likelihood presented in the 2019 Report (Figure 5-7).

# Section 1: Reasons to Assess State Water Project Water Delivery Capability

Three major factors underscore the importance of assessing the SWP's water delivery capability: the effects of population growth on California's balance of water supply and demand, State legislation intended to help maintain a reliable water supply, and impact of potential climate change-driven shifts in hydrologic conditions.

## Population Growth, Land Use, and Water Supply

California's population has grown rapidly in recent years, with resulting changes in land use. This growth is expected to continue. From 1990 to 2005, California's population increased from about 30 million to about 36 million. Based on this trend, California's population has been projected to be more than 43 million by 2030. The [California Water Plan 2018](#) indicates that for year 2060 conditions, based on the California Department of Finance's projections of 2010 U.S. Census data, the population is projected to be nearly 51 million—a 70% increase compared to the 1990 population.

The amount of water available in California can vary greatly from year to year. Some areas may receive 2 inches of rain a year, while others are deluged with 100 inches or more. As land uses have changed, population centers have emerged in many locations without enough local water supplies. Thus, Californians have always been faced with the problem of how best to conserve, control, and move water from areas of abundant water to areas of water need and use.

## Legislation on Ensuring a Reliable Water Supply

The laws described below impose specific requirements on both urban and agricultural water suppliers. These laws increase the importance of SWP water delivery capability estimates to local and regional water purveyors.

### Urban Water Management Planning Act

The Urban Water Management Planning Act was enacted in 1983 (California Water Code, Sections 10610–10656). As amended, this law requires all public urban water purveyors to adopt Urban Water Management Plans (UWMPs) every 5 years and submit those plans to DWR. DWR reviews submitted plans to report to the legislature on the status of submitted plans and for the purposes of grant eligibility requirements.

UWMPs must include an estimate of water supply and demand for a 20-year planning horizon and three water-year types, normal, single dry year and a drought lasting 5 consecutive years. SWP contractors use SWP delivery capability to estimate their long-term water supply needs from other sources available to them. DWR publishes a guidebook to assist water suppliers prepare their urban water management plans.

Further information is available at:

<https://water.ca.gov/Programs/Water-Use-And-Efficiency/Urban-Water-Use-Efficiency/Urban-Water-Management-Plans>

### Water Conservation Act of 2009: SB X7-7

California became the first state to adopt urban water use efficiency targets with the enactment of the Water Conservation Act of 2009 (SB X7-7, Steinberg, 2009). This Act mandated the State achieve a 20% reduction in urban per capita water use by 2020. It directed urban water suppliers to develop individual targets based on a historical per capita baseline, and to report interim progress in their 2015 urban water management plans (UWMPs) and full compliance of their 2020 plans.

In addition, the Act requires agricultural water suppliers serving more than 25,000 irrigated acres (excluding recycled water deliveries) to adopt and submit to DWR an Agricultural Water Management Plan (AWMP). These plans must include reports on the

implementation status of specific Efficient Water Management Practices (EWMPs) including the measurement and volumetric pricing of water deliveries. Agricultural water suppliers can submit individual plans or collaborate and submit regional plans, if the plans meet the requirements of SB X7-7. Agricultural water suppliers that provide water to between 10,000 and up to 25,000 irrigated acres (excluding recycled water) are not required to prepare or submit AWMPs under SB X7-7 unless state funds are made available to support this.

## Water Conservation Legislation of 2018: AB 1668 and SB 606

In 2018, new landmark water conservation legislation was signed into law. Together, AB 1668 (Friedman, 2018) and SB 606 (Hertzberg, 2018), lay out a new long-term water conservation framework for California. This new framework is far-reaching for both the urban and agricultural sectors of California and represents a major shift in focus. Programs and initiatives are organized around four primary goals: (1) use water more wisely, (2) eliminate water waste, (3) strengthen local drought resilience, and (4) improve agricultural water use efficiency and drought planning.

The 2018 legislation defined a process to establish new, standards-based, urban water use objectives (targets) that go beyond the 2020 targets set in the Water Conservation Act of 2009. It also calls for the establishment of performance measures for Commercial, Industrial, Institutional (CII) water use, methods to strengthen local drought resilience including more robust water shortage contingency plans, a new five-year Drought Risk Assessment, and an annual water supply and demand assessment by urban water suppliers. DWR is required to prepare an annual report to the Water Board summarizing the annual assessment results, water shortage conditions, and a regional and statewide analysis of water supply conditions. To improve countywide drought planning, the code requires DWR to conduct a water shortage vulnerability study of rural and small communities and report back to the legislature with recommendations on implementation of drought contingency plans for rural small water systems.

Measures to improve agricultural water use efficiency include strengthened or new agricultural water management planning requirements include annual water budgets, water management objectives, the quantification of agricultural water use efficiency within an agricultural water supplier's service area, and new drought planning for periods of

limited supply.

To fully plan, develop and implement the new framework, DWR is responsible for numerous studies and investigations over the next three years which include the development of the following:

- Standards
- Guidelines and methodologies
- Performance measures
- Web-based tools and calculators
- Data and data platforms
- Reports
- Recommendations to the State Water Resources Control Board (Water Board) for adoption of new regulations.

A detailed outline of the key authorities, requirements, timeline, roles, and responsibilities of State agencies, water suppliers, and other entities during implementation of actions described in the 2018 water conservation legislation, can be found in the summary report [“Making Water Conservation a California Way of Life – Primer of 2018 Legislation on Water Conservation and Drought Planning, Senate Bill 606 \(Hertzberg\) and Assembly Bill 1668 \(Friedman\)”](#) prepared by DWR and the Water Board.

Additional information on agricultural water use efficiency, water management plans, and supplier compliance can be found in the [Agricultural Water Use Efficiency webpage](#) maintained by DWR’s Water Use and Efficiency Branch.



## Potential Climate Change Driven Shifts in Hydrologic Conditions

DWR constantly reviews and analyzes hydrologic conditions in California and has been monitoring potential shifts in hydrology. The recent hydrologic conditions have been notable for warmer average temperatures, drier average annual precipitation, and a decreasing Sierra Nevada snowpack which impacts the timing and magnitude of snowmelt runoff volumes. WY 2021 was also atypical in that it had much lower snowpack runoff efficiency than any previously documented year. DWR has multiple efforts underway to evaluate and compare long-term and recent hydrologic characteristics. If it is determined that hydrologic conditions have shifted outside of the long-term historical distribution of conditions, upcoming DCRs will include adjustments to account for these changes.

## **Section 2: Regulatory Restrictions on State Water Project Delta Exports**

Multiple objectives converge in the Delta: to protect a fragile ecosystem, to support Delta recreation and farming, and to provide water for agricultural and urban needs throughout most of California. Various regulatory requirements are placed on the SWP's Delta operations to protect special-status species such as delta smelt and spring- and winter-run Chinook salmon. As a result, restrictions on SWP operations imposed by State and federal fish and wildlife agencies contribute substantially to the challenge of accurately determining the SWP's water delivery capability in any given year.

### **Biological Opinions on Effects of Coordinated SWP and CVP Operations**

Several fish species listed under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) as threatened or endangered are found in the Delta. The health and the viability of their populations are impacted by various factors, including SWP and CVP operations, nonnative species, predation, Delta salinity, water quality and contaminants, sediment supply, physical alterations to the Delta, land subsidence, pelagic organism decline, methylmercury and selenium, invasive aquatic vegetation, low dissolved oxygen (DO) levels and illegal harvest.

Because of the decline of these species, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) have issued several Biological Opinions (BiOps) since the 1990s on the effects of coordinated SWP/CVP operations on several listed species. Examples are the USFWS BiOp for Delta smelt protection and NMFS BiOp for salmonids, green sturgeon, and Southern Resident killer whales.

These BiOps affect the SWP's water delivery capability in two ways. Most notably, they include terms that restrict SWP exports in the Delta to specific amounts at certain times under certain conditions. The BiOps also include Delta outflow requirements during certain times of the year thus reducing the available supply for export or storage.

The first BiOp on the effects of SWP (and CVP) operations was issued in February 1993

(NMFS BiOp) on effects of project operations on winter-run Chinook salmon and in March 1995 (USFWS BiOp) on project effects on delta smelt and splittail. Among other requirements, the BiOps contained requirements for Delta inflow, Delta outflow, and export pumping restrictions to protect listed species. These requirements imposed substantial constraints on Delta water supply operations. Many were incorporated into the 1995 *Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta*<sup>2</sup> (1995 WQCP), as described in the “Water Quality Objectives” section, below.

The terms of the USFWS and NMFS BiOps have become increasingly restrictive over the years. In 2004 the USBR sought a new BiOp from USFWS regarding the operation of the CVP and the SWP (referred to collectively as Projects). USFWS issued the opinion in 2005, finding that the proposed coordinated operations of the Projects were not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of the delta smelt or result in the destruction or adverse modification of its critical habitat. After judicial review, the 2005 BiOp was vacated and USFWS was ordered to prepare a new one. USFWS found that the proposed operations of the Project would result in jeopardy to the delta smelt and in December 2008 issued a Jeopardy BiOp which included a Reasonable and Prudent Alternative (RPA) with more protective export restrictions and other actions intended to protect the delta smelt.

Similarly, in 2004 NMFS issued a BiOp on the effects of the coordinated operation of the Projects on salmonids, green sturgeon, and Southern Resident killer whales and found that the proposed operations of the Projects were not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of the listed species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of their critical habitat. After judicial review, the 2004 BiOp was rescinded, and NMFS was ordered to prepare a new one. In June 2009, NMFS issued a Jeopardy BiOp covering effects on winter-run and spring-run Chinook salmon, steelhead, green sturgeon, and killer whales. Like the 2008 smelt BiOp, the salmon BiOp included an RPA with more protective export restrictions and other actions intended to protect listed species.

The USFWS BiOp includes requirements on operations in all but 2 months of the year. The BiOp calls for “adaptively managed” (adjusted as necessary based on the results of monitoring) flow restrictions in the Delta intended to protect delta smelt at various life

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<sup>2</sup> The SWRCB is currently updating the WQCP.

stages. USFWS determines the required target flow with the reductions accomplished primarily by reducing SWP and CVP exports. Because this flow restriction is determined based on fish location and decisions by USFWS staff, predicting the flow restriction and corresponding effects on export pumping with any great certainty poses a challenge.

The USFWS BiOp also includes an additional salinity requirement in the Delta for September and October in wet and above-normal water years, calling for increased releases from SWP and CVP reservoirs to reduce salinity. Among other provisions included in the NMFS BiOp, limits on total Delta exports have been established for the months of April and May. These limits are mandated for all but extremely wet years.

The 2008 and 2009 BiOps were respectively issued shortly before and after Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger proclaimed a statewide water shortage state of emergency in February 2009, amid the threat of a third consecutive dry year. NMFS calculated that implementing its BiOp would reduce SWP and CVP Delta exports by a combined 5% to 7%, but DWR's initial estimates showed an impact on exports closer to 10% in average years, combined with the effects of pumping restrictions imposed by the BiOps to protect delta smelt and other species. The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) issued consistency determinations under Section 2080.1 of the California Fish and Game Code for these BiOps. The consistency determinations stated that the USFWS and the NMFS BiOps would be consistent with the California Endangered Species Act (CESA). Thus, CDFW allowed incidental take of species listed under both the federal ESA and CESA to occur during SWP and CVP operations without requiring DWR or the USBR to obtain a separate State-issued permit.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> However, CDFW stated in an October 2017 response letter to DWR that according to the evidence, the USFWS memorandum (2017 Memorandum), authorizing a change to the required location of X2 in September and October of Wet Years, would not be consistent with the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) requirements.

## Reinitiation of Consultation for Long-Term Operations

In August 2016, the USBR and DWR requested Reinitiation of Consultation for Long-term Operations (RoC on LTO) of the CVP and SWP with NMFS and USFWS due to new information and science on declining listed fish species populations. On October 21, 2019, the [U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service released their BiOps](#). USBR released a final EIS on the RoC on LTO on December 19, 2019 and approved a [Record of Decision](#) that finalized environmental review on February 18, 2020. The USBR began to operate according to the new operations plan in early 2020.

On September 30, 2021, the USBR requested RoC on LTO. The reinitiation is warranted based on anticipated modifications to the Proposed Action that may cause effects to listed species or designated critical habitats not analyzed in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) BiOps, dated October 21, 2019. The USBR and DWR anticipate new BiOps for the CVP and SWP. DWR will also be an applicant in the consultation and that CDFW will facilitate the process of DWR updating their Incidental Take Permit for SWP operations.

## Incidental Take Permit

The 2008 USFWS and 2009 NMFS BiOps were consistent with CESA requirements. As such, further authorizations with respect to species listed under both ESA and CESA were not required. Under section 2081 of the California Fish and Wildlife Code, DWR held an ITP from the CDFW related to Longfin smelt.

With the expiration of the Incidental Take Permit (ITP) at the end of December 2019 and the decision to pursue a separate state permit to ensure the SWP's compliance with CESA rather than relying on a consistency determination with Federal permits, DWR pursued a new ITP.

The ITP covers species listed under CESA subject to incidental take through long-term operation of the SWP, including Delta smelt, Longfin smelt, winter-run Chinook salmon and spring-run Chinook salmon. An EIR on the new ITP was issued in November 2019, an ITP application was submitted to CDFW in December 2019, and the new ITP was issued on March 31, 2020. DWR began to operate according to the ITP from April 2020.

The key elements of DWR's long-term operations of the SWP through the ITP include:

- Stronger species protections
- Water dedicated for delta outflow
- Innovative use of facilities for fish management
- Decision-making authority for CDFW
- New protections for migrating salmon
- Operational clarity and flexibility
- Real-time operations
- Adaptive management plan
- Enhanced studies, monitoring, and financial commitments
- SWP exports similar to existing conditions

For more information, see the Final EIR for the SWP Long-Term Operations:

<https://water.ca.gov/News/Public-Notices/2020/March-2020/Final-EIR-for-SWP-Operations>.



## Delta Inflows

Delta inflows vary considerably from season to season, and from year to year. For example, in an above-normal year, nearly 85% of the total Delta inflow comes from the Sacramento River, more than 10% comes from the San Joaquin River, and the rest comes from the three eastside streams (the Mokelumne, Cosumnes, and Calaveras Rivers).

The type of water year (WY) is an important factor depicting the relative volume of Delta inflows compared to other years. One of the widely used water year type (WYT) indices used in California is the Sacramento Valley Index (SVI)<sup>4</sup>; It is calculated using the sum of unimpaired flow in million acre-feet (MAF) at the following locations:

- Sacramento River Above Bend Bridge
- Feather River at Oroville (aka inflow to Lake Oroville)
- Yuba River near Smartville
- American River below Folsom Lake

SVI WYTs are designated by DWR as “wet” (W), “above normal” (AN), “below normal” (BN), “dry” (D), or “critical” (C). The thresholds are show in Table 2-1 below:

**Table 2-1. Sacramento Valley Index Year Type Classification Thresholds in Millions of Acre-Feet**

<b>Wet</b>	<b>Equal to or greater than 9.2</b>
<b>Above Normal</b>	<b>Greater than 7.8, and less than 9.2</b>
<b>Below Normal</b>	<b>Greater than 6.5, and equal to or less than 7.8</b>
<b>Dry</b>	<b>Greater than 5.4, and equal to or less than 6.5</b>
<b>Critical</b>	<b>Equal to or less than 5.4</b>

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<sup>4</sup> The equation is:  $SVI = (0.4 * \text{current April-July runoff}) + (0.3 * \text{current October-March runoff}) + (0.3 * \text{previous year's index})$

All other factors (such as upstream level of development) being equal, much less water will flow into the Delta during a dry or critical water year (that is, during a drought) than during a wet or above-normal water year. Fluctuations in inflows are a substantial overall concern for the Delta, and a specific concern for the SWP; such fluctuations affect Delta water quality and fish habitat, which in turn trigger regulatory requirements that constrain SWP Delta exports.

Delta inflows will also vary by time of year as the amount of precipitation varies by season. About 80% of annual precipitation occurs between November and March, and very little rain typically falls from June through September. Upstream reservoirs regulate this variability by reducing flood flows during the rainy season and storing water to be released later in the year to meet regulatory requirements and water demands.

## Water Quality Objectives

Because the Delta is an estuary, salinity is a concern. In the 1995 Bay-Delta Water Quality Control Plan (WQCP), the State Water Board set water quality objectives to protect beneficial uses of water in the Delta and Suisun Bay. The objectives must be met by the SWP and federal CVP as specified in the water right permits issued to DWR and the USBR. These objectives— minimum Delta outflows, limits on SWP and CVP Delta exports, and maximum allowable salinity levels—are enforced through the provisions of the [State Water Board's Water Right D-1641](#), issued in December 1999 and updated in March 2000, which officially instated the 1995 WQCP.

Both DWR and the USBR must monitor the effects of their respective diversions and project operations to ensure compliance with existing water quality objectives.

Among the objectives established in the 1995 WQCP and D-1641 are the “X2” objectives. X2 is defined as the distance in kilometers from the Golden Gate, where salinity concentration in the Delta is 2 parts per thousand. The location of X2 is used as a surrogate measure of Delta ecosystem health.

For the X2 objective to be achieved, the X2 position must remain downstream of Collinsville in the Delta, February through June, and downstream of other specific locations in the Delta on a certain number of days each month from February through June. This means that Delta outflow, which among other factors controls the location of X2 must be at certain specified levels at certain times. This can limit the amount of water the SWP may pump at those times at its Harvey O. Banks Pumping Plant in the Delta.

Because of the relationship between seawater intrusion and interior Delta water quality, meeting the X2 objective can also improve water quality at Delta drinking water intakes; however, meeting the X2 objectives can require a relatively large volume of water for outflow during dry months that follow months with large storms.

The 1995 WQCP and D-1641 also established an export/inflow (E/I) ratio. The E/I ratio is designed to provide protection for the fish and wildlife beneficial uses in the Bay Delta estuary. The E/I ratio limits the fraction of Delta inflows that are exported. When other restrictions are not controlling, Delta exports are limited to 35% of total Delta inflow from March through June and 65% of inflow from July through January. The February E/I ratio can vary from 35% to 45% depending on the January Eight River Index (8RI). The 8RI is

the sum of the Sacramento River and San Joaquin River Runoff. This index is used from December through May to set flow objectives as implemented in SWRCB D-1641.

In December 2018 the State Water Board updated the WQCP for the San Joaquin River flows and southern Delta Salinity. The State Water Board is in the process of updating the WQCP for Sacramento/Delta Flows and Cold Water, Delta Outflows, and Interior Delta Flows. (Formally these processes were referred to Phase 1 and Phase 2 respectively). A primary focus of the WQCP update is on additional flows for the beneficial use of fish and wildlife. Based on the environmental documentation that has been produced up to this date by the State Water Board, it is likely that the implementation of these flow requirements will affect SWP contractor deliveries.

The San Joaquin River (SJR) portion of the WQCP update was approved in December 2018 but not implemented. There also needs to be a Decision (like Decision-1641) that amends the water rights license and permits for the SWP and CVP (the Projects collectively) to require the Projects and others to meet the Bay-Delta Plan before the SWP operates to the approved SJR portion of the update. As a result, the 2021 Report assumes the existing Decision-1641 in its modeling.

## Voluntary Agreements

DWR and CDFW are working to establish the Voluntary Agreements (VAs) with participating water users following adoption by SWRCB of the San Joaquin River/southern Delta salinity WQCP update. The VAs involve the development of projects that provide flow augmentation, modified storage releases and non-flow actions such as floodplain inundation to enhance Delta conditions. Both departments are continuing the effort to develop and evaluate proposed voluntary agreements. On March 1, 2019, DWR and DFW submitted documents to the State Water Resources Control Board that reflect progress on the previously submitted framework. The objectives are to improve conditions for fish through targeted river flows and a suite of habitat-enhancing projects including floodplain inundation and physical improvement of spawning and rearing areas. Further work and analysis are needed to determine whether the agreements can meet environmental objectives required by law and identified in the State Water Board's update to the Bay-Delta Water Quality Control Plan.

As stated under the Water Quality Objectives background, the WQCP San Joaquin River/southern Delta salinity portion was approved but has not been implemented. This spanned from 2018 until early 2020, as there was debate regarding the forward progress of the WQCP update. Therefore, 2021 Report assumes the existing Decision-1641 as the development of the VAs are still ongoing.

## **2018 Coordinated Operation Agreement Addendum**

Originally negotiated and signed in 1986, the Coordinated Operation Agreement (COA) establishes the shared responsibility for each of the SWP and CVP to meet water quality and regulatory standards. Between 1986 and 2018, the State Water Resources Control Board imposed additional restrictions, including new Delta outflow requirements, which further restricted Delta exports and affect CVP and SWP operations. In response to these changes, a joint review of the 1986 agreement was conducted by both projects. At the conclusion, DWR and the USBR agreed to the COA Addendum to reflect the current regulatory environment and operations of the projects. The 2018 agreement addendum is included in the CalSim modeling analysis in this document.

## Section 3: Ongoing Environmental and Policy Planning Efforts

It is hard to overstate the Delta's importance to California's economy and natural heritage. The Delta supplies a large share of the water used in the state. California would not be the same without that water — hundreds of billions of dollars of economic activity depend upon it. Southern California, with half of the state's population, gets almost a quarter of its average water supply from the Delta; Kern County, which produces about \$7 billion annually in grapes, almonds, pistachios, milk, citrus, and other agricultural products, depends on the Delta for about a fifth of its irrigation supply. The west side of the San Joaquin Valley also produces billions of dollars' worth of food and depends on the Delta for about three-quarters of its irrigation supply; and the San Francisco Bay Area, including the innovation hub of Silicon Valley, takes about half of its water supply from the Delta and its tributaries.

At the same time, the hundreds of miles of river channels that crisscross the Delta's farmed islands provide a migratory pathway for Chinook salmon, which support an important West Coast fishing industry. Other native fish species depend upon the complex mix of fresh and saltwater in the Delta estuary. Multiple stressors have impaired the ecological functions of the Delta, and concerns have been growing over the ability to balance the many needs of both people and the ecosystem.

To respond to these concerns, considerable effort by government agencies and California water community has been spent during the past several decades to study ways that the problems in the Delta can be addressed, and the more recent attention to the effects of climate change has helped the water community to realize the urgency of addressing these problems. The essential part of all these efforts has been to find a comprehensive solution that brings various, sometimes competing, interests together in a coordinated and concerted set of actions. The Delta Plan, Delta Conveyance Project (DCP), and California EcoRestore are three large-scale statewide efforts. Since 2010, the Delta Stewardship Council (DSC) has developed, amended, and begun implementing the Delta Plan. The DCP, on the other hand, is currently under development. Lastly, California EcoRestore celebrated its first five years in 2020 and was on track to exceed initial targets.

## Delta Plan

After years of concern about the Delta amid rising water demand and habitat degradation, the DSC was created in legislation to achieve State-mandated coequal goals for the Delta. As specified in Section 85054 of the California Water Code:

“Coequal goals” means the two goals of providing more reliable water supply for California and protecting, restoring, and enhancing the Delta ecosystem. These goals shall be achieved in a manner that protects and enhances the unique cultural, recreational, natural resource, and agricultural values of the Delta as an evolving place.

The Council is required to review the Delta Plan at least every five years. The first Delta Plan was adopted by the Council on May 16, 2013. The State Office of Administrative Law (OAL) approved the 14 regulations to implement the Delta Plan, which became effective with legally enforceable regulations on September 1, 2013.

To be responsive to changing circumstances and in accordance with commitments made in the 2013 Plan, the Council amended the Delta Plan twice in 2016. The latest Delta Plan was released last April 2018 and amended July 2019. The Delta Plan contains a set of 14 regulatory policies as well as 95 recommendations, which are non-regulatory but identify actions essential to achieving the coequal goals.



## Delta Conveyance Project

On May 2, 2019, Governor Gavin Newsom ended California WaterFix and announced a new approach to modernize Delta Conveyance through a single tunnel alternative. Governor Newsom also released Executive Order 10-19 which directed state agencies to inventory and assess the new planning for the single tunnel project. DWR then withdrew all project approvals and permit applications for California WaterFix, thus, effectively ending the twin tunnels project.

DWR released a notice of preparation (NOP) on January 15, 2020 to start planning for the Delta Conveyance Project (DCP). The NOP documents the intent to develop an EIR and signals the start of the scoping process. The scoping process establishes the public comment period and public meetings. The NOP describes the proposed project objectives and the project itself.

DWR held an extended 93-day public scoping period that ended in April 2020. DWR released the scoping summary report on July 10, 2020. This report includes all public comments received and the following topics:

- project overview
- the purpose of scoping
- a description of scoping activities, meetings, and notifications
- a summary of public comments received
- copies of all public comments received, including public scoping meeting transcripts

DCP updates in 2021 include the alternatives screening process and the approved soil investigations Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND). Selection of alternatives to evaluate in an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is an important component of public agency project planning and is typically a required as part of the environmental review decision-making process. The DWR has initiated this process for the proposed DCP and is currently preparing a Draft EIR in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). DWR has approved modifications to the soil investigations that were originally approved in July of 2020.

Before considering the approval of the modifications, DWR prepared an addendum to the Final Initial IS/MND for the soil investigations in the Delta. DWR considered both the Final IS/MND that was adopted in July 2020 and the Addendum prior to approving the project modifications. The approved modified soil investigation activities, as evaluated in the Addendum, include the removal and replacement of geotechnical investigation sites not previously evaluated in the Final IS/MND. DWR has determined and documented that these changes will not result in any new potentially significant impacts and no subsequent EIR or negative declaration is required.

For more information, visit <https://water.ca.gov/Programs/State-Water-Project/Delta-Conveyance>.

## EcoRestore

Governor Brown announced the creation of the California EcoRestore program in April 2015, committing to restore more than 30,000 acres of Delta habitat by 2020. This comprehensive suite of habitat restoration actions under the California EcoRestore program includes specific targets for floodplain, tidal and sub-tidal, managed wetlands, and fish passage improvements to benefit native fish species and a commitment to adaptive management. As of January 2021, more than 38,000 acres have been restored from the EcoRestore program.

For more information, visit <https://water.ca.gov/Programs/All-Programs/EcoRestore>.

# Section 4: State Water Project Historical Deliveries (2011-2020)

Section 4 and Section 6 present the SWP Historical Deliveries from 2011-2020 (Calendar year). Section 4 focuses on the annual minimum, maximum, and average total contractor combined deliveries during this 10-year (2011-2020) period. Section 6 includes tables of annual historical deliveries by various water classifications for each SWP Contractor for 2011–2020.

Contractor deliveries are presented as four different delivery types - Table A delivery, Article 21 delivery, carryover delivery, or turnback delivery. These delivery types are briefly described below.

“**Table A**” **Water** is an exhibit to the SWP’s water supply contracts. The maximum Table A amount is the basis for apportioning water supply and costs to the SWP contractors.

Once the total amount of water to be delivered is determined for the year, all available water is allocated in proportion to each contractor’s annual maximum SWP Table A amount.

**Article 21 Water** (it is described in Article 21 of the water contracts) is water that SWP contractors may receive on a short-term basis in addition to their Table A water, if they request it. Article 21 water is used by many SWP contractors to help meet demands when allocations are less than 100%. The availability and delivery of Article 21 water cannot interfere with normal SWP operations.

**Carryover Water** is SWP water that is allocated to an SWP contractor and approved for delivery to that contractor each year, but not used by the end of the year. This water is exported from the Delta by the Banks Pumping Plant, but instead of being delivered to the contractor, it is stored in the SWP’s share of San Luis Reservoir, when space is available, for the contractor to use in the following year.

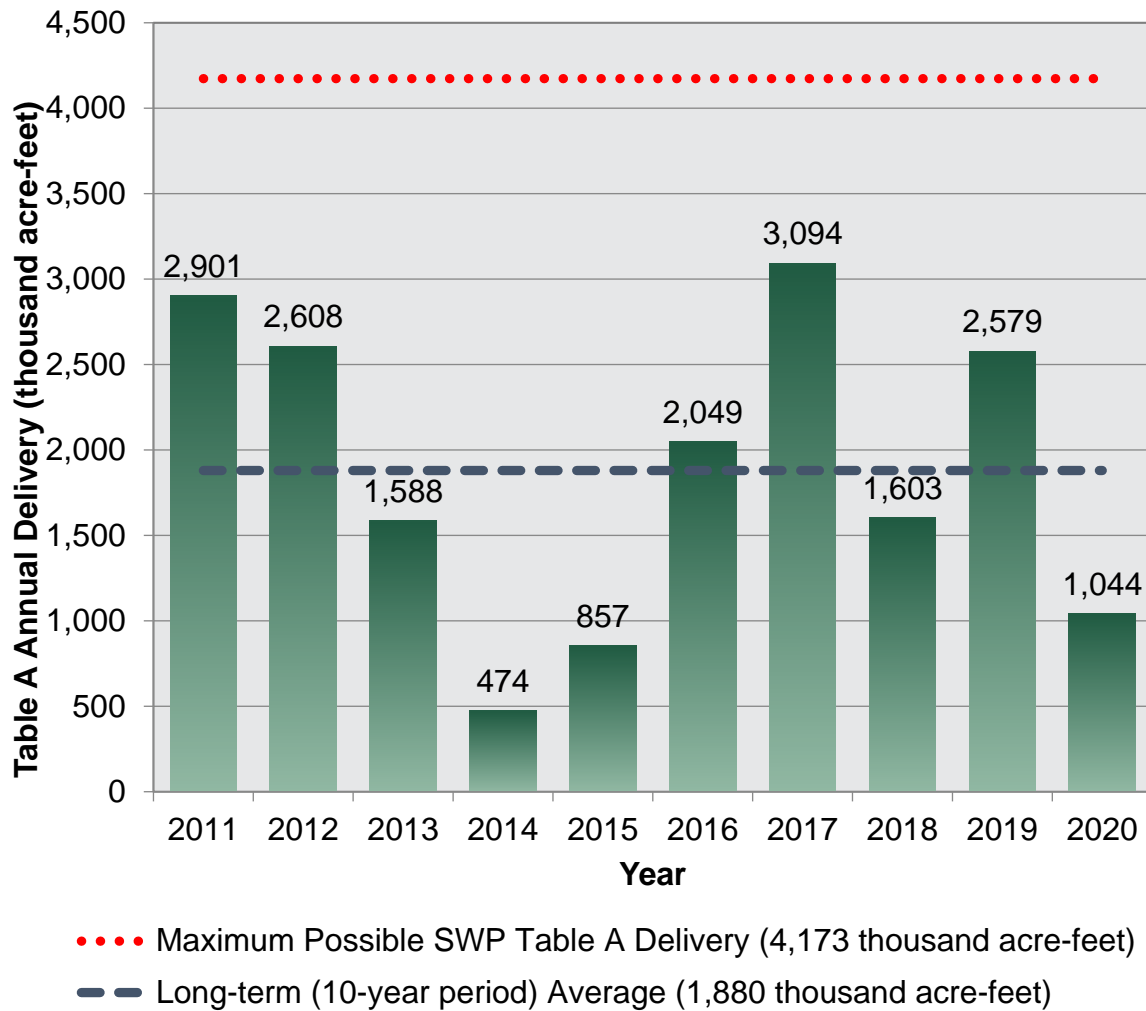
**Turnback Pool Water** SWP contractors may offer a portion of their Table A water that has been allocated in the current year and exceeds their needs to a “turnback pool,” where another contractor may purchase it. Contractors that sell their extra Table A water in a turnback pool receive payments from contractors that buy this water.

Table 4-1 lists the 2021 maximum annual SWP Table A water contract amounts for SWP contractors. Figure 4-1 shows that the historical deliveries from 2011-2020 of SWP Table A water including the carryover water deliveries range from a minimum of 474 TAF (2014) to a maximum of 3,094 TAF (2017), with an average 1,880 TAF/year. Total historical SWP deliveries, including Table A, Article 21, turnback pool, and carryover water, range from 476 to 3,404 TAF/year, with an average of 1,994 TAF/year in the same 2011-2021 period (Figure 4-2).

**Table 4-1. 2021 Maximum Annual SWP Table A Water Contract Amounts for SWP Contractors**

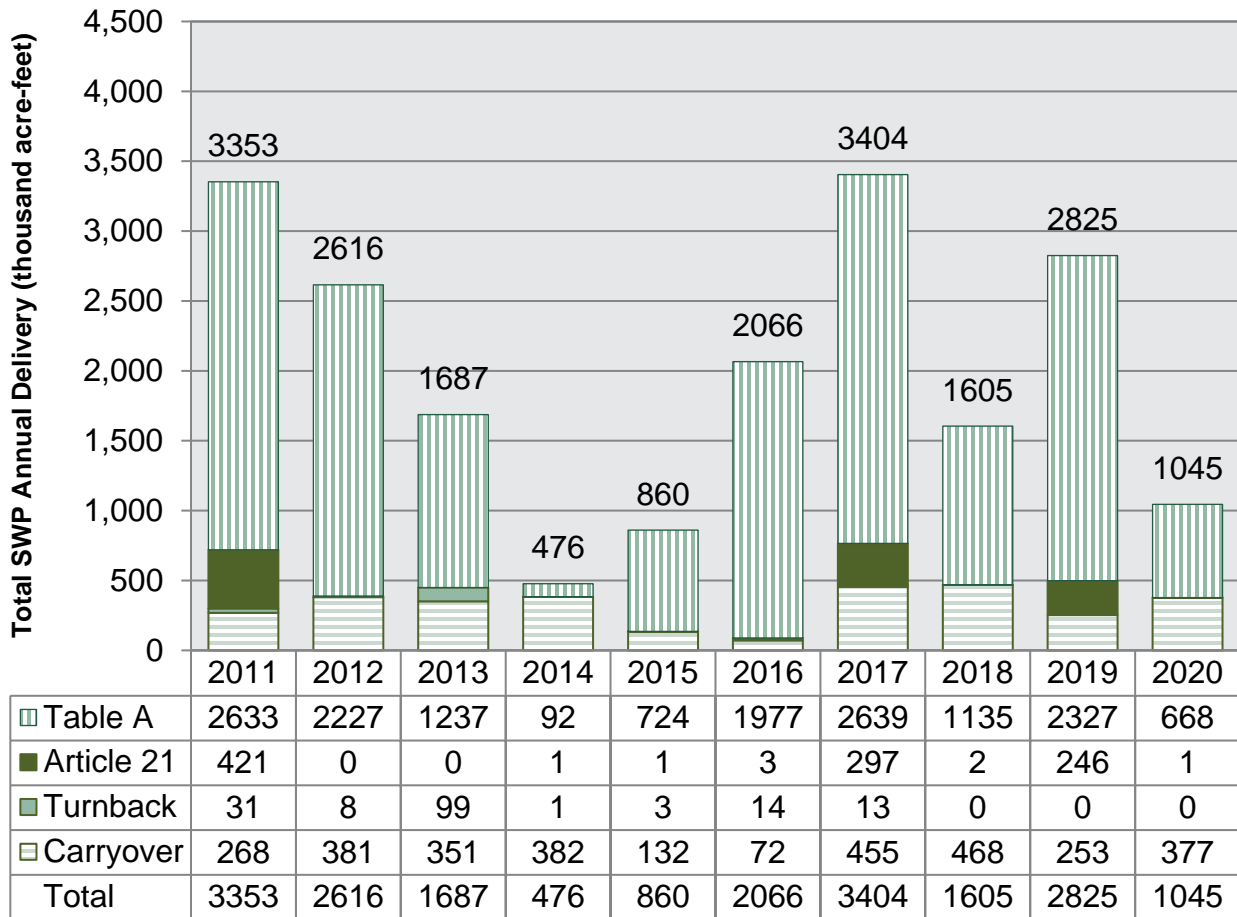
Contractor	Maximum Table A Delivery Amounts (acre-feet)
<b>Feather River Area Contractors</b>	
Butte County	27,500
Yuba City	9,600
Plumas County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	2,700
Subtotal	39,800
<b>North Bay Area Contractors</b>	
Napa County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	29,025
Solano County Water Agency	47,756
Subtotal	76,781
<b>South Bay Area Contractors</b>	
Alameda County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, Zone 7	80,619
Alameda County Water District	42,000
Santa Clara Valley Water District	100,000
Subtotal	222,619
<b>San Joaquin Valley Area Contractors</b>	
Dudley Ridge Water District	41,350
Empire West Side Irrigation District	3,000
Kern County Water Agency	982,730
Kings County	9,305
Oak Flat Water District	5,700
Tulare Lake Basin Water Storage District	87,471
Subtotal	1,129,556
<b>Central Coastal Area Contractors</b>	
San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	25,000
Santa Barbara County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	45,486
Subtotal	70,486
<b>Southern California Area Contractors</b>	
Antelope Valley–East Kern Water Agency	144,844
Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency	95,200
Coachella Valley Water District	138,350
Crestline–Lake Arrowhead Water Agency	5,800
Desert Water Agency	55,750
Littlerock Creek Irrigation District	2,300
Metropolitan Water District of Southern California	1,911,500
Mojave Water Agency	89,800
Palmdale Water District	21,300
San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District	102,600
San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District	28,800
San Geronio Pass Water Agency	17,300
Ventura County Watershed Protection District	20,000
Subtotal	2,633,544
<b>TOTAL TABLE A AMOUNTS</b>	<b>4,172,786</b>

Source: [California State Water Project Bulletin 132-18 Appendix B \(Table B-4\)](#).



**Figure 4-1. Historical Deliveries of SWP Table A and Carryover Water, 2011-2020**

Note: The differences in historical deliveries from the 2019 Report are due to the State Water Project Analysis Office (SWPAO) reclassification of the various components of water delivered to the SWP contractors.



**Figure 4-2. Total Historical SWP Deliveries, 2011–2020 (by Delivery Type)**

Note: The differences in historical deliveries from the 2019 Report are due to reclassification of the various components of water delivered to SWP contractors.



# Section 5: Existing State Water Project Water Delivery Capability

## Model Choice – CalSim 3

An improved water resources planning model, CalSim 3, is the model of choice 2021 Report. CalSim 3 is an attempt to advance the science of DWR and the USBR modeling of the SWP, CVP, and the hydraulically connected parts of those joint systems. In comparison to CalSim II, the model used in the 2019 Report, the CalSim 3 model incorporates the following updates/features:

- Extended spatial domain. CalSim 3 expanded its geographic coverage into the upper watersheds of the Sacramento and San Joaquin River basins.
- Extended simulation period. CalSim II's simulation period is from WY 1922-2003 while CalSim 3's is from W 1922-2015, adding twelve more years to the period of record.
- Improved hydrological inputs into the model. Input hydrological time series in CalSim 3 better match historical records.
- Linkage to a finite element distributed groundwater model through a dynamic link library that more explicitly simulates groundwater flows, elevation, and stream-groundwater interaction.
- Updates to the following model parameters: Net Delta Outflow Index (NDOI), Delta Channel Depletion (DCD), and SWP San Luis rule curve.
- Refinements of model implementation of ITP actions proposed by Contra Costa Water District (CCWD). The actions modified include the Spring Outflow Block, Additional 100 TAF of Delta outflow, and Suisun Marsh Salinity Control Gate (SMSCG) Operations.
- Inclusion of the Recapture component of the San Joaquin River Restoration Program (SJRRP) at the Lower San Joaquin River.

## Hydrologic Sequence

SWP delivery amounts are estimated in this 2021 Report for existing conditions using computer modeling that incorporates the historic range of hydrologic conditions (i.e., precipitation and runoff) that occurred from WY 1922 through 2015. This is the period of record used in the CalSim 3 model. The historic hydrologic conditions are adjusted to account for land-use changes (i.e., the current level of development) and upstream flow regulations as existed in 2021, and current sea levels reflecting sea level rise. By using this 94-year historical flow record, the delivery estimates modeled for existing conditions reflect a reasonable range of potential hydrologic conditions from wet years to critically dry years.

## Existing Demand for Delta Water

Demand levels for the SWP water users in this report are derived from historical data and information from the SWP contractors themselves. The amount of water that the SWP contractors request each year is related to:

- The magnitude (maximum contracted amount)
- The extent of water conservation measures in place
- Local weather patterns
- Water costs

The existing level of development (i.e., the level of water use in the source areas from which the water supply originates) is based on recent land uses and is assumed to be representative of existing conditions for the purposes of this 2021 Report.

## SWP Table A and Article 56 Water Demands

The current combined maximum Table A amount is 4,173 TAF/year. See Table 4-1 in Section 4, “State Water Project Historical Delivery Capability (2011-2020). Of the combined maximum Table A amount, 4,133 TAF/year is the SWP’s maximum Table A water available for delivery from the Delta. The estimated demands by SWP contractors for deliveries of Table A water from the Delta under existing conditions are assumed to be the maximum SWP Table A delivery amount for the 2021 Report (Table 5-1), which is the same as in the 2019 Report.

**Table 5-1. Comparison of Estimated Average, Maximum, and Minimum Demands for SWP Table A Water, Excluding Butte County and Yuba City (Existing Conditions, in TAF/year)**

<b>Statistics</b>	<b>2019 Report</b>	<b>2021 Report</b>
<b>Average</b>	<b>4,133</b>	<b>4,133</b>
<b>Maximum</b>	<b>4,133</b>	<b>4,133</b>
<b>Minimum</b>	<b>4,133</b>	<b>4,133</b>

The Maximum Contractual Table A amount was updated according to Bulletin 132-18 for the 2021 Report. Dudley Ridge Water District’s contract decreased from 45,350 acre-feet to 41,350 acre-feet in 2020. On the other hand, Mojave Water Agency’s contract increased from 85,800 acre-feet to 89,800 acre-feet in 2020.

## SWP Article 21 Water Demands

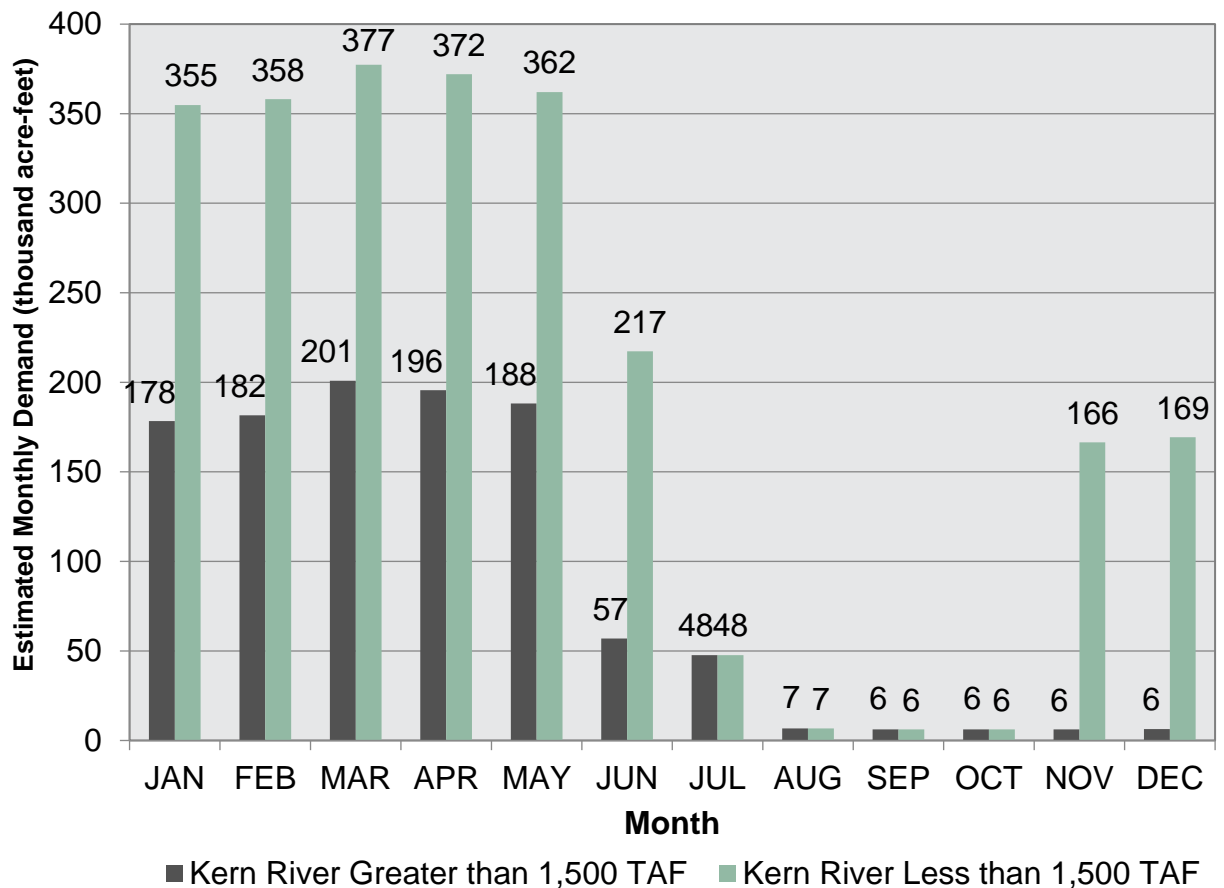
Under Article 21 of the SWP's long-term water supply contracts, contractors may receive additional water deliveries only under the following specific conditions:

- Such deliveries do not interfere with SWP Table A allocations and SWP operations
- Excess water is available in the Delta
- Capacity is not being used for SWP purposes or scheduled SWP deliveries
- Contractors can use the SWP Article 21 water directly or can store it in their own system (i.e., the water cannot be stored in the SWP system).

The demand for SWP Article 21 water by SWP contractors is assumed to vary depending on the month and weather conditions (i.e., amounts of precipitation and runoff). SWP Article 21 water demands used in the 2021 Report vary depending on whether it is a Kern River wet year. A Kern River wet year is defined as a year when the annual Kern River flow is projected to be greater than 1,500 TAF. There are nine Kern River wet years in the simulation period of 1922 – 2015 (1941, 1952, 1969, 1978, 1980, 1983, 1986, 1995, and 1998). Kern River inflows are important because they are a major component of the local water supply for Kern County Water Agency (KCWA), which is the second largest SWP Contractor and possesses significant local groundwater recharge capability. During Kern River wet years, KCWA uses more Kern River flows to recharge its groundwater storage and reduce its demand for Article 21 water.

As shown in Figure 5-1, existing demands for SWP Article 21 water estimated for this 2021 Report are assumed to be higher during the late fall, winter, and spring (November-June) in Kern River non-wet years (166-377 TAF/month) than in Kern River wet years (6-201 TAF). In non-wet years, most of the irrigation districts in the Kern service area cannot rely as heavily on the Kern River flows to recharge their groundwater basins. Demands are assumed to be lower (6-48 TAF/month) from July through October in both Kern River wet and non-wet years.

The Article 21 demand patterns were not changed and are the same with those from the 2019 Report.



**Figure 5-1. SWP Article 21 Demands during Kern River Wet Years and Non-Wet Years (Existing Conditions)**

Note: Values shown are the maximum amount that can be delivered monthly. However, the actual capability of SWP water contractors to take this amount of SWP Article 21 water is not the sum of these maximum monthly values.

## Estimates of SWP Table A Water Deliveries

Table 5-2 presents the annual average, maximum, and minimum estimates of SWP Table A deliveries from the Delta for existing conditions for the 2019 and 2021 Reports within an SWP contract year<sup>5</sup>. Average long-term Table A deliveries decreased in the 2021 Report compared to 2019 by 105 TAF. Note that the simulation periods in both studies are different. The 2021 Report’s simulation period now spans WY 1922-2015 while that of the 2019 Report only spans WY 1922-2003.

The average annual SWP Table A delivery in the 2021 Report during the WY 1922–2003 simulation period is 2321 TAF/year. When comparing the WY 1922-2003 period between 2019 and 2021 Report, the average Table A deliveries decreased by 93 TAF (in contrast to 105 TAF as indicated earlier).

From this point forward (unless otherwise mentioned), the long-term period of record reported for 2019 Report span from WY 1922-2003 and 2021 Report’s from WY 1922-2015.

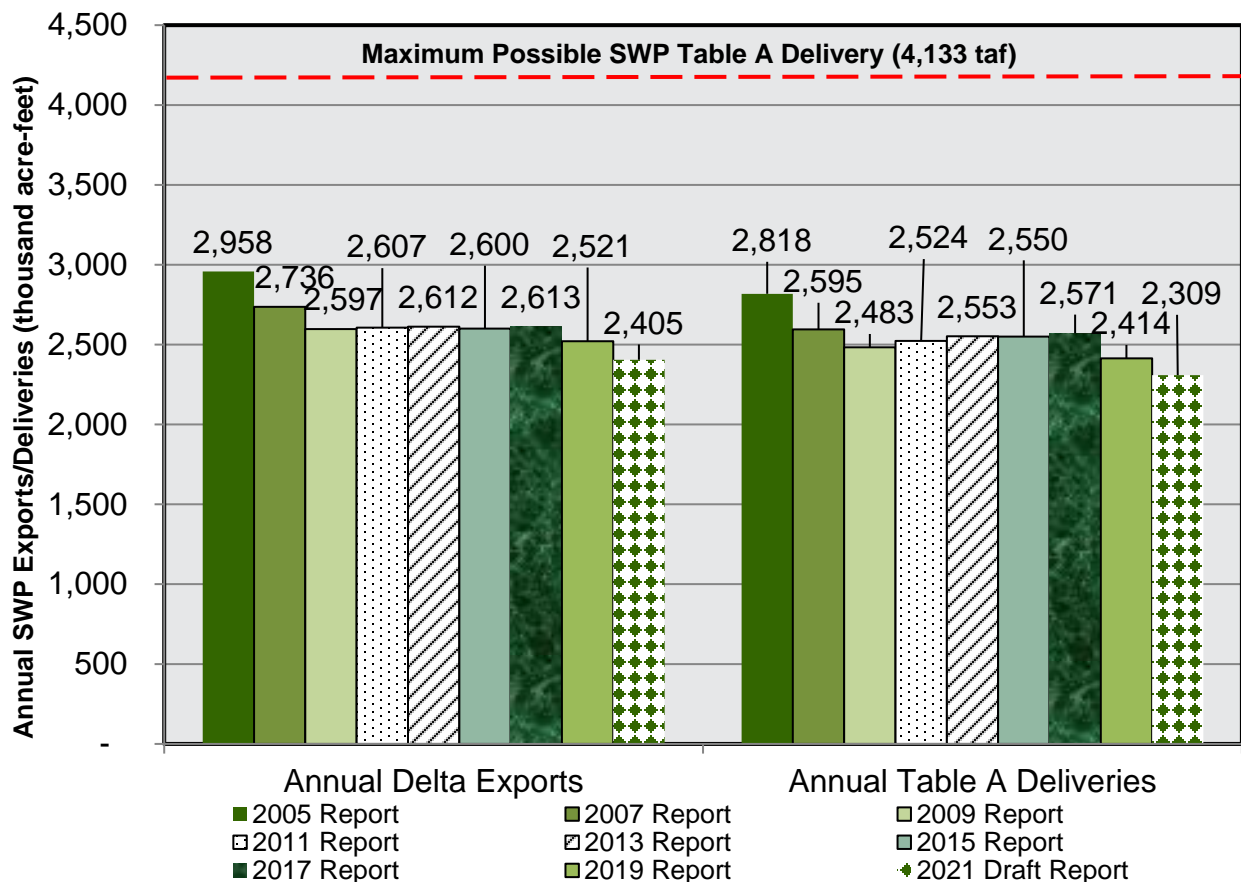
**Table 5-2. Estimated Long-Term Annual Average, Maximum, and Minimum Deliveries of SWP Table A Water, Excluding Butte County and Yuba City (Existing Conditions, in TAF/year)**

<b>Statistic</b>	<b>2019 Report (1922-2003)</b>	<b>2021 Report Draft (1922-2015)</b>
<b>Average</b>	<b>2,414</b>	<b>2,309</b>
<b>Maximum</b>	<b>4,008</b>	<b>3,987</b>
<b>Minimum</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>198</b>

Figure 5-2 shows the average annual SWP exports and Table A deliveries from the 2005 through 2021 Reports. Exports and deliveries decreased from 2005 to 2009 due to Delta regulations which constrained exports, culminating in the 2008-2009 BiOps. Average annual exports and deliveries were then relatively stable through 2017, before decreasing again in 2019 due to changes described in the 2019 Report. In the 2021 Report, annual exports and deliveries decreased due to several factors. These include changes in hydrology, extended simulation period, more explicit representation of groundwater and

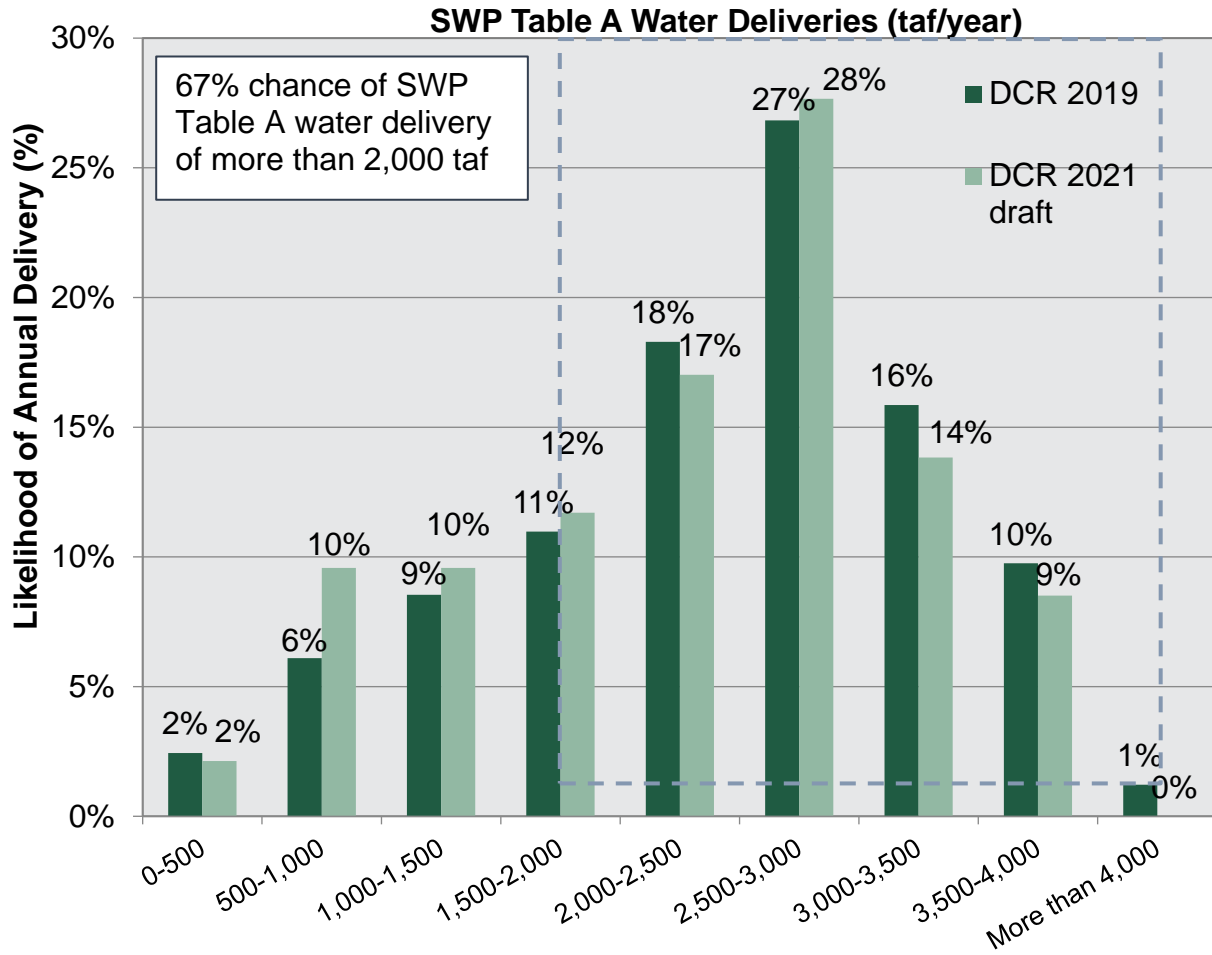
<sup>5</sup> A contract year begins in January and ends in December (same as a calendar year).

surface water interactions, and other updates as highlighted in the beginning of this chapter. Aside from the model switch from CalSim II to CalSim 3, incorporation of the Recapture component in the San Joaquin River Restoration Program which reduces Vernalis inflow to Delta and refinement of the SWP San Luis rule curve representation play a role in lower Table A deliveries in the 2021 Report.



**Figure 5-2. Estimated Average Annual Delta Exports and SWP Table A Water Deliveries (Excluding Butte County and Yuba City), for 2005 through 2019 Reports**

Figure 5-3 presents the estimated likelihood of delivery of a given amount of SWP Table A water under the existing conditions scenario, as estimated for both the 2019 and 2021 Reports. This figure shows a 67% likelihood (compared to 72% in the 2019 Report) that more than 2,000 TAF/year of Table A water will be delivered under the current estimates. This distribution of deliveries shown in Figure 5-3 is similar for the 2021 and 2019 Reports. The probability of deliveries from 2,000-3,000 overall did not change, but the 2021 Report has a decreased probability of deliveries in all categories above 3,000 TAF by 4%.



**Figure 5-3. Estimated Likelihood of SWP Table A Water Deliveries, by Increments of 500 TAF (Excluding Butte County and Yuba City)**



## Wet-Year Deliveries of SWP Table A Water

Table 5-3 and Figure 5-4 present estimates of SWP Table A water deliveries under existing conditions during possible wet conditions and compare them with corresponding delivery estimates calculated for the 2019 Report. Wet periods for the 2021 Report are determined using historical precipitation and runoff patterns from the 1922–2015 period of record, although existing 2021 conditions (e.g., land use, water infrastructure) are also accounted for in the modeling. For reference, the wettest single year according to the historical Sacramento Valley Index (SVI) during the period of record was 1983. This year had the highest historical index at 15.29 million acre-feet (MAF).<sup>6</sup> (Refer to Delta Inflows section for background on WYTs and SVI)

The results of modeling existing conditions over historical wet years indicate that SWP Table A water deliveries during wet periods can be estimated to range between yearly averages of 2,893 to 3,987 TAF. Table 5-3 and Figure 5-4 show that the 2021 deliveries of SWP Table A water decreased in all wet periods in comparison to the 2019 Report except in 1982-1983.

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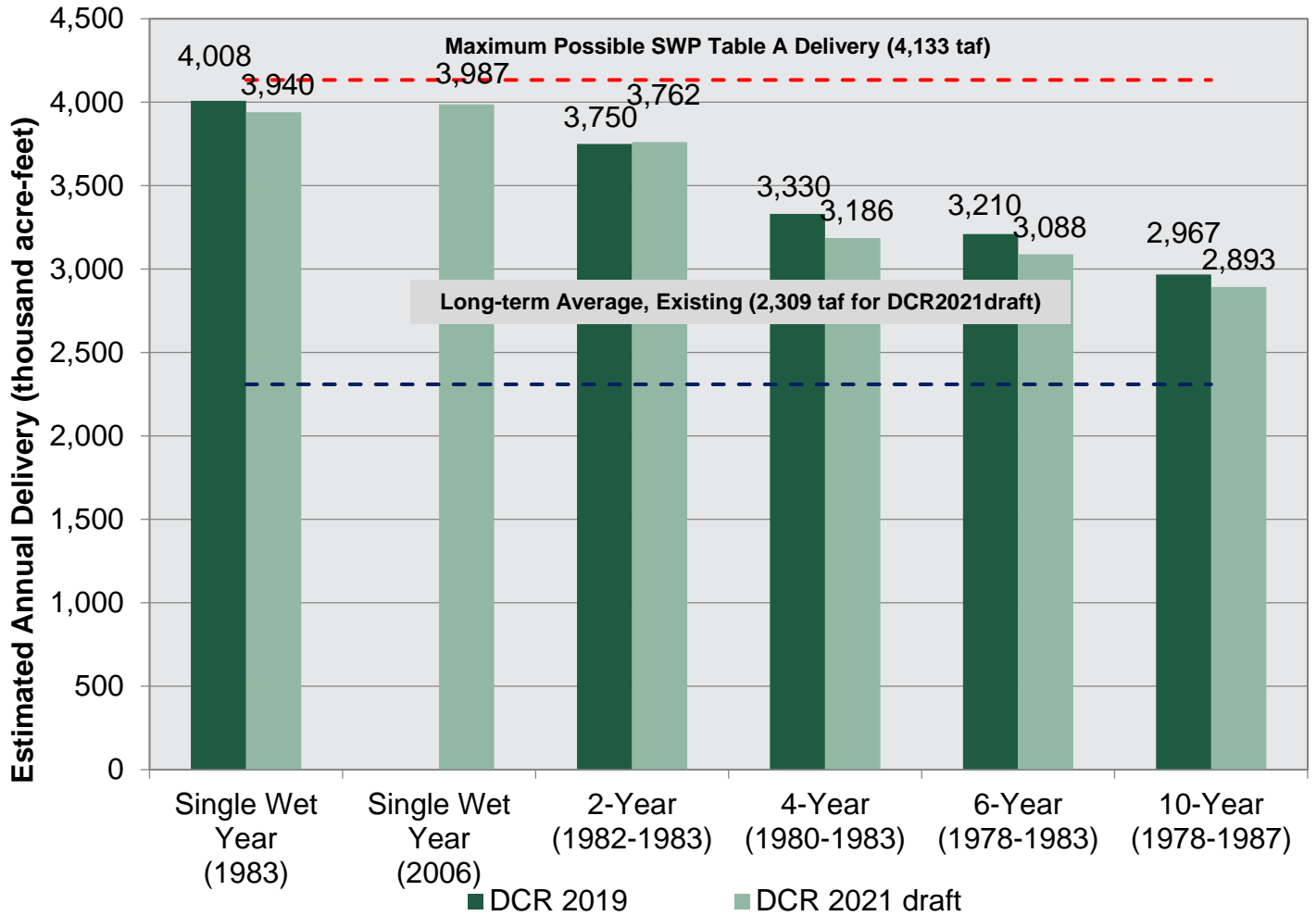
<sup>6</sup> Data was obtained from the Chronological Reconstructed Sacramento Water Year Hydrologic Classification Indices section from CDEC at the following link: <https://cdec.water.ca.gov/reportapp/javareports?name=WSIHIST>

**Table 5-3. Estimated Average and Wet-Period Deliveries of SWP Table A Water (Existing Conditions, in TAF/year) and Percent of Maximum SWP Table A Amount, 4,133 TAF/year**

Report	Long-term Average	Single Wet Year (1983) <sup>7</sup>			Single Wet Year (2006) <sup>8</sup>		Wet Periods							
							2-Year (1982-1983)		4-Year (1980-1983)		6-Year (1978-1983)		10-Year (1978-1987)	
DCR 2019 (1922-2003)	2,414	58%	4,008	97%	-	-	3,750	91%	3,330	81%	3,210	78%	2,967	72%
DCR 2021 draft (1922-2015)	2,309	56%	3,940	95%	3,987	96%	3,762	91%	3,186	77%	3,088	75%	2,893	70%

<sup>7</sup> 1983 is the wettest single year according to the historical SVI.

<sup>8</sup> A new single wet year column was added based on the year of the highest SWP Table A delivery during the whole CalSim 3 simulation period from October 1921 to September 2015. If this year is the same as the 1983 wet year, then the next highest SWP Table A delivery contract year will be displayed to prevent redundancy.



**Figure 5-4. Estimated Wet-Period SWP Table A Water Deliveries (Excluding Butte County and Yuba City)**

## Dry-Year Deliveries of SWP Table A Water

Table 5-4 and Figure 5-5 present estimates of SWP Table A water deliveries under existing conditions during possible drought conditions and compare them with corresponding delivery estimates calculated for the 2019 Report. Droughts are analyzed using the historical drought-period precipitation and runoff patterns from 1922 through 2015 as a reference, although existing 2021 conditions (e.g., land use, water infrastructure) are also accounted for in the modeling. For reference, the worst multiyear drought on the 1922-2015 record was the 1929–1934 drought, although the brief drought of 1976–1977 was more intensely dry. The driest single year in terms of the historical SVI was 1977, which had the lowest index at 3.11<sup>9</sup>.

The results of modeling existing conditions under historical drought scenarios indicate that SWP Table A water deliveries during dry years can be estimated to range between yearly averages of 198 and 1,360 TAF. Table 5-4 and Figure 5-5 show that the 2021 Report deliveries of SWP Table A water decreased in most dry periods in comparison to the 2019 Report. The most significant difference in dry period deliveries occurred during the 4-year period from 1931-1934 where the percent maximum of SWP Table A amount decreased by 8%.

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<sup>9</sup> Data was obtained from the Chronological Reconstructed Sacramento Water Year Hydrologic Classification Indices section from CDEC at the following link: <https://cdec.water.ca.gov/reportapp/javareports?name=WSIHIST>

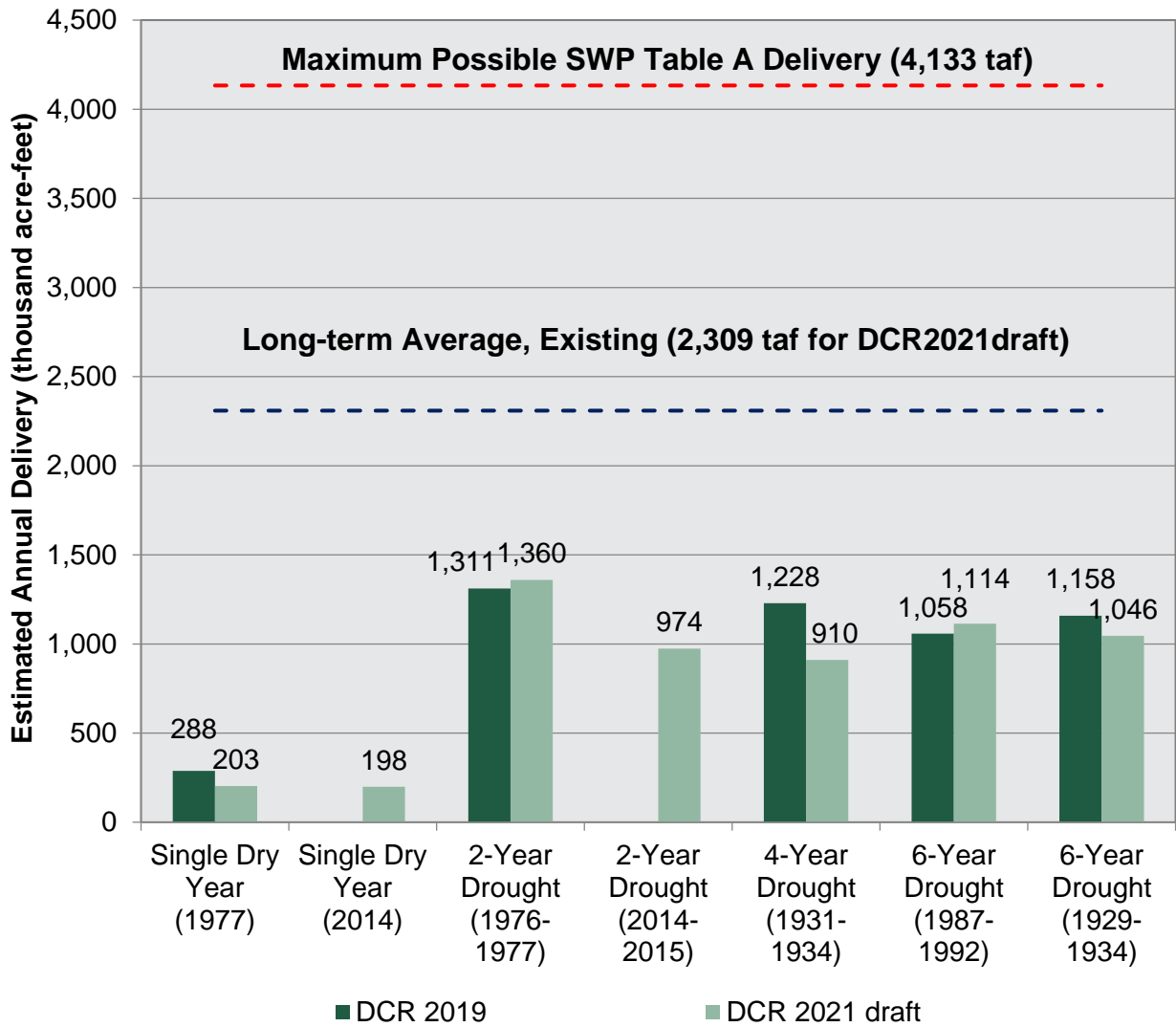
**Table 5-4. Estimated Average and Dry-Period Deliveries of SWP Table A Water, Excluding Butte County and Yuba City (Existing Conditions, in TAF/year) and Percent of Maximum SWP Table A Amount, 4,133 TAF/year**

Report	Long-term Average		Single Dry Year (1977) <sup>10</sup>		Single Dry Year (2014) <sup>11</sup>		Dry Periods							
							2-Year Drought (1976-1977)		4-Year Drought (1931-1934)		6-Year Drought (1987-1992)		6-Year Drought (1929-1934)	
DCR 2019 (1922-2003)	2,414	58%	288	7%	-	-	1,311	32%	1,228	30%	1,058	26%	1,158	28%
DCR 2021 draft (1922-2015)	2,309	56%	203	5%	198	5%	1,360	33%	910	22%	1,114	27%	1,046	25%

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<sup>10</sup> 1977 is the driest single year according to the historical SVI.

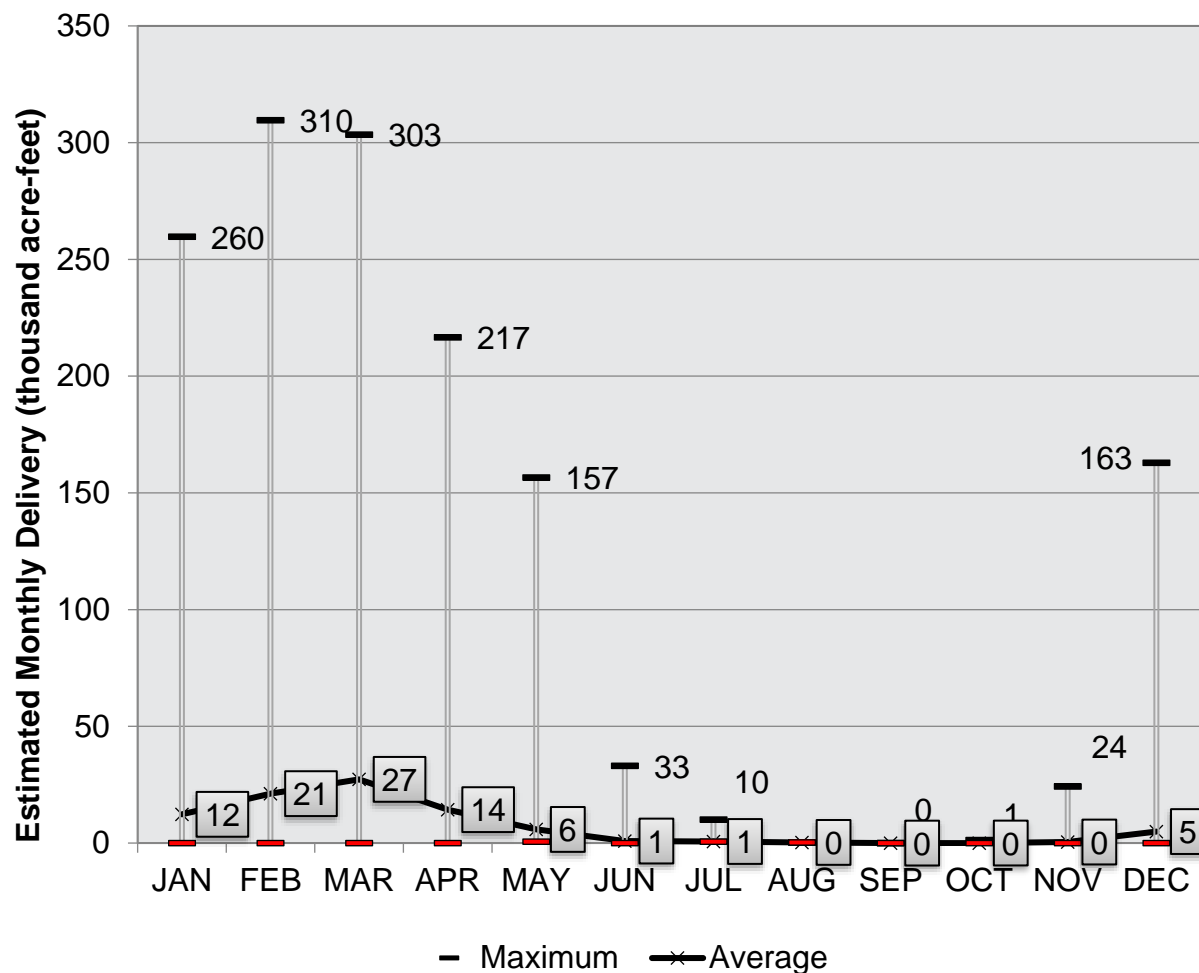
<sup>11</sup> A new single dry year column was added based on the year of the lowest SWP Table A delivery during the whole CalSim 3 simulation period from October 1921 to September 2015. If this year is the same as the 1977 dry year, then the next lowest SWP Table A delivery contract year will be displayed to prevent redundancy.



**Figure 5-5. Estimated Dry-Period SWP Table A Water Deliveries (Excluding Butte County and Yuba City)**

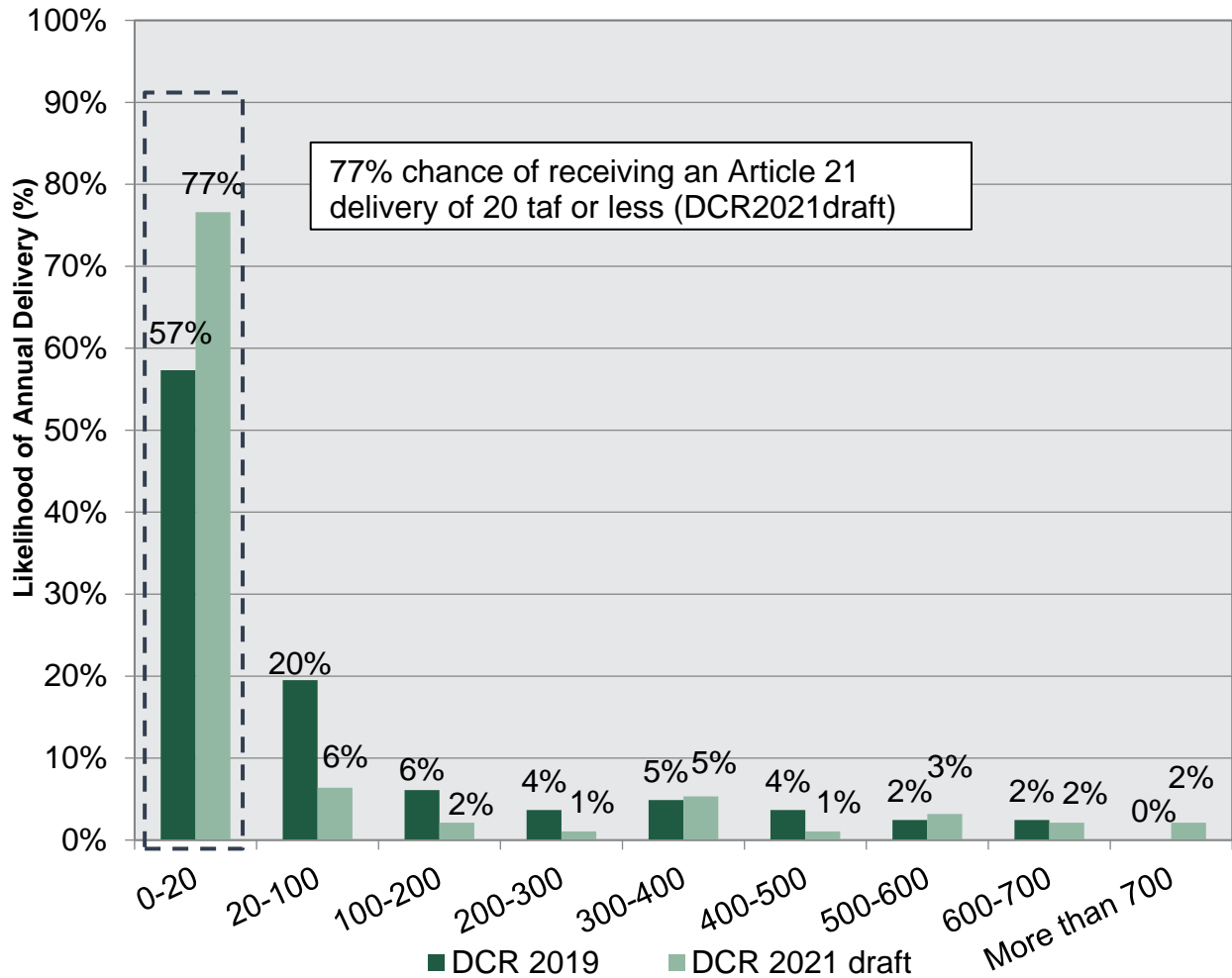
## Estimates of SWP Article 21 Water Deliveries

SWP Article 21 water is the third type of SWP delivery considered in the model along with Table A and Article 56. Some SWP contractors store Article 21 water locally when extra water and capacity are available beyond that needed by normal SWP operations. Deliveries of SWP Article 21 water vary not only by year, but also by month. The estimated range of monthly deliveries of SWP Article 21 water is displayed in Figure 5-6 (only the maximum and averages have data labels shown as the minimums are zero). From June through November, essentially no Article 21 water is estimated to be delivered on average. In the winter and spring (December through May), maximum monthly deliveries range from 157 to 310 TAF/month.



**Figure 5-6. Estimated Range of Monthly Deliveries of SWP Article 21 Water (Existing Conditions)**

The estimated likelihood that a given amount of SWP Article 21 water will be delivered is presented in Figure 5-7. The 77% chance of delivering 20 TAF or less is higher than the 57% chance in the 2019 Report. However, the chance of receiving Article 21 delivery between 20-100 TAF decreased by 14% as shown in Figure 5-7. Lastly, the likelihood of receiving Article 21 between 20-700 TAF decreased by 20%.



**Figure 5-7. Estimated Likelihood of Annual Deliveries of SWP Article 21 Water (Existing Conditions)**



## Wet-Year Deliveries of SWP Article 21 Water

Table 5-5 shows the estimates of deliveries of SWP Article 21 water during wet periods under existing conditions. Estimated deliveries of SWP Article 21 water in wet periods range between 167-935 TAF. Wet-period Article 21 deliveries in this 2021 Report are higher than in the 2019 Report for most periods shown except for the 10-year 1978-87 period and the long-term.

## Dry-Year Deliveries of SWP Article 21 Water

Table 5-6 shows the estimates of deliveries of SWP Article 21 water during dry periods under existing conditions. Estimated deliveries of SWP Article 21 water in dry periods range between 3-29 TAF. Although deliveries of SWP Article 21 water are lower during dry years than during wet ones, opportunities exist to deliver SWP Article 21 water during multiyear drought periods. Compared to the 2019 Report, Article 21 deliveries in dry periods are higher in the 1976-77 periods but decreased in the four or six year 1931-34, 1987-92 and 1929-34 drought periods.

**Table 5-5. Estimated Average and Wet-Period Deliveries of SWP Article 21 Water (Existing Conditions, in TAF/year)**

Report	Long-term Average	Single Wet Year (1983)	Single Wet Year (2011) <sup>12</sup>	Wet Periods			
				2-Year Wet (1982-1983)	4-Year Wet (1980-1983)	6-Year Wet (1978-1983)	10-Year Wet (1978-1987)
DCR 2019 (1922-2003)	94	527	-	322	225	156	170
DCR 2021 draft (1922-2015)	88	595	935	432	296	201	167

**Table 5-6. Estimated Average and Dry-Period Deliveries of SWP Article 21 Water (Existing Conditions, in TAF/year)**

Report	Long-term Average	Single Dry Year (1977)	Single Dry Year (1989) <sup>13</sup>	Dry Periods			
				2-Year Drought (1976-1977)	4-Year Drought (1931-1934)	6-Year Drought (1987-1992)	6-Year Drought (1929-1934)
DCR 2019 (1922-2003)	94	6	-	10	68	18	50
DCR 2021 draft (1922-2015)	88	5	3	29	5	5	6

<sup>12</sup> A new single wet year column was added based on the year of the highest SWP Article 21 delivery during the whole CalSim 3 simulation period from October 1921 to September 2015. If this year is the same as the 1983 wet year, then the next highest SWP Article 21 delivery contract year will be displayed to prevent redundancy.

<sup>13</sup> A new single wet year column was added based on the year of the lowest SWP Article 21 delivery during the whole CalSim 3 simulation period from October 1921 to September 2015. If this year is the same as the 1977 dry year, then the next lowest SWP Article 21 delivery contract year will be displayed to prevent redundancy.

## **Section 6: Historical SWP Delivery Tables for 2011-2020**

The SWP contracts define several types of SWP water available for delivery to its contractors under specific circumstances: Table A water, Article 21 water, turnback pool water, and carryover water. Many SWP contractors frequently use Article 21, turnback pool, and carryover water to increase or decrease the amount of water available to them in addition SWP Table A.

Table 6-1 through Table 6-10 list annual historical deliveries by SWP water type for each Contractor for 2011 through 2020. This data was obtained from SWPAO. Similar delivery tables are presented for years 2009–2018 in the 2019 Report. Any differences in values presented in this 2021 Report and those in the 2019 Report are due to reclassification of deliveries since the production of the previous report.

**Table 6-1. Historical SWP Deliveries, Calendar Year 2011**

Contractor Location	SWP Contractor	SWP Water Type Delivered (acre-feet)				Total SWP Deliveries (acre-feet)
		Table A	Article 21	Carryover	Turnback	
Feather River Area	Butte County	1,092	-	-	-	1,092
	Plumas County FCWCD	98	-	-	-	98
	Yuba City	2,297	-	-	-	2,297
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>Subtotal</b>	-	-	-	<b>3,487</b>
North Bay Area	Napa County FCWCD	9,426	-	1,388	-	10,814
	Solano County WA	9,620	14,739	-	-	24,359
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>14,739</b>	<b>1,388</b>	-	<b>35,173</b>
South Bay Area	Alameda County FCWCD, Zone 7	39,066	-	11,675	1,319	52,060
	Alameda County WD	24,813	1,959	9,332	506	36,610
	Santa Clara Valley WD	64,538	970	20,491	-	85,999
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>128,417</b>	<b>2,929</b>	<b>41,498</b>	<b>1,825</b>	<b>174,669</b>
San Joaquin Valley Area	Dudley Ridge WD	40,141	11,666	5,524	823	58,154
	Empire West Side ID	1,626	138	151	-	1,915
	Kern County WA	753,707	194,119	119,773	16,068	1,083,667
	Kings County	5,294	552	558	152	6,556
	Oak Flat WD	2,644	-	71	-	2,715
	Tulare Lake Basin WSD	39,056	6,909	4,626	1,454	52,045
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>842,468</b>	<b>213,384</b>	<b>130,703</b>	<b>18,497</b>	<b>1,205,052</b>
Central Coastal Area	San Luis Obispo County FCWCD	3,340	-	479	-	3,819
	Santa Barbara County FCWCD	29,132	-	13,770	-	42,902
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>32,472</b>	-	<b>14,249</b>	-	<b>46,721</b>
Southern California Area	Antelope Valley–East Kern WA	77,549	7,629	5,888	-	91,066
	Castaic Lake WA	34,067	400	9,332	-	43,799
	Coachella Valley WD	88,017	-	-	2,262	90,279
	Crestline–Lake Arrowhead WA	423	-	51	-	474
	Desert WA	36,139	-	-	240	36,379
	Littlerock Creek ID	-	-	-	-	-
	Metropolitan WD of Southern California	1,286,935	181,610	55,540	8,237	1,532,322
	Mojave WA	4,831	-	268	-	5,099
	Palmdale WD	12,294	-	567	-	12,861
	San Bernardino Valley MWD	30,807	-	7,210	-	38,017
	San Gabriel Valley MWD	23,040	-	-	-	23,040
	San Geronio Pass WA	8,884	-	1,728	-	10,612
	Ventura County WPD	4,000	-	-	-	4,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,606,986</b>	<b>189,639</b>	<b>80,584</b>	<b>10,739</b>	<b>1,887,948</b>	
<b>TOTAL SWP DELIVERIES</b>		<b>2,632,876</b>	<b>420,691</b>	<b>268,422</b>	<b>31,061</b>	<b>3,353,050</b>

**Table 6-2. Historical SWP Deliveries, Calendar Year 2012**

Contractor Location	SWP Contractor	SWP Water Type Delivered (acre–feet)				Total SWP Deliveries (acre–feet)
		Table A	Article 21	Carryover	Turnback	
Feather River Area	Butte County	17,875	-	-	-	17,875
	Plumas County FCWCD	79	-	-	-	79
	Yuba City	2,695	-	-	-	2,695
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>Subtotal</b>	-	-	-	<b>20,649</b>
North Bay Area	Napa County FCWCD	5,065	-	4,278	64	9,407
	Solano County WA	11,673	-	9,641	-	21,314
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>Subtotal</b>	-	<b>13,919</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>30,721</b>
South Bay Area	Alameda County FCWCD, Zone 7	32,301	-	20,357	179	52,837
	Alameda County WD	11,951	-	8,787	93	20,831
	Santa Clara Valley WD	34,612	-	11,462	222	46,296
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>78,864</b>	-	<b>40,606</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>119,964</b>
San Joaquin Valley Area	Dudley Ridge WD	17,694	-	-	112	17,806
	Empire West Side ID	1,468	-	774	-	2,242
	Kern County WA	560,969	-	32,477	2,180	595,626
	Kings County	5,337	-	2,001	21	7,359
	Oak Flat WD	2,596	-	612	-	3,208
	Tulare Lake Basin WSD	53,630	-	32,081	197	85,908
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>641,694</b>	-	<b>67,945</b>	<b>2,510</b>	<b>712,149</b>
Central Coastal Area	San Luis Obispo County FCWCD	3,111	-	833	-	3,944
	Santa Barbara County FCWCD	20,874	-	43	-	20,917
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>23,985</b>	-	<b>876</b>	-	<b>24,861</b>
Southern California Area	Antelope Valley–East Kern WA	80,694	-	32,854	-	113,548
	Castaic Lake WA	42,707	-	11,350	-	54,057
	Coachella Valley WD	89,928	-	22,663	307	112,898
	Crestline–Lake Arrowhead WA	624	-	-	-	624
	Desert WA	36,238	-	8,461	124	44,823
	Littlerock Creek ID	-	-	-	-	-
	Metropolitan WD of Southern California	1,086,084	-	118,172	4,241	1,208,497
	Mojave WA	4,672	-	6,572	-	11,244
	Palmdale WD	9,959	-	4,736	-	14,695
	San Bernardino Valley MWD	64,938	-	47,870	-	112,808
	San Gabriel Valley MWD	18,720	-	-	-	18,720
	San Geronio Pass WA	6,132	-	4,956	-	11,088
	Ventura County WPD	4,353	-	-	-	4,353
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,445,049</b>	-	<b>257,634</b>	<b>4,672</b>	<b>1,707,355</b>	
<b>TOTAL SWP DELIVERIES</b>		<b>2,226,979</b>	-	<b>380,980</b>	<b>7,740</b>	<b>2,615,699</b>

**Table 6-3. Historical SWP Deliveries, Calendar Year 2013**

Contractor Location	SWP Contractor	SWP Water Type Delivered (acre-feet)				Total SWP Deliveries (acre-feet)
		Table A	Article 21	Carryover	Turnback	
Feather River Area	Butte County	9,233	-	-	-	9,233
	Plumas County FCWCD	366	-	-	-	366
	Yuba City	3,360	-	1,490	-	4,850
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>Subtotal</b>	-	<b>1,490</b>	-	<b>14,449</b>
North Bay Area	Napa County FCWCD	2,963	-	9,075	-	12,038
	Solano County WA	5,355	-	17,805	-	23,160
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>Subtotal</b>	-	<b>26,880</b>	-	<b>35,198</b>
South Bay Area	Alameda County FCWCD, Zone 7	14,059	-	21,042	2,596	37,697
	Alameda County WD	4,241	-	15,349	50	19,640
	Santa Clara Valley WD	9,353	-	16,261	10,749	36,363
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>27,653</b>	-	<b>52,652</b>	<b>13,395</b>	<b>93,700</b>
San Joaquin Valley Area	Dudley Ridge WD	6,113	-	9,951	5,412	21,476
	Empire West Side ID	1,004	-	482	16	1,502
	Kern County WA	314,466	-	73,303	37,005	424,774
	Kings County	2,851	-	591	1,000	4,442
	Oak Flat WD	583	-	2,200	7	2,790
	Tulare Lake Basin WSD	27,803	-	4,169	8,400	40,372
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>352,820</b>	-	<b>90,696</b>	<b>51,840</b>	<b>495,356</b>
Central Coastal Area	San Luis Obispo County FCWCD	1,178	-	2,503	-	3,681
	Santa Barbara County FCWCD	3,252	-	12,233	-	15,485
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4,430</b>	-	<b>14,736</b>	-	<b>19,166</b>
Southern California Area	Antelope Valley–East Kern WA	37,628	-	13,386	-	51,014
	Castaic Lake WA	33,320	-	28,434	-	61,754
	Coachella Valley WD	48,423	-	-	164	48,587
	Crestline–Lake Arrowhead WA	1,368	-	2,000	-	3,368
	Desert WA	19,513	-	-	66	19,579
	Little Rock Creek ID	-	-	-	-	-
	Metropolitan WD of Southern California	619,863	-	106,288	32,267	758,418
	Mojave WA	25,294	-	2,852	-	28,146
	Palmdale WD	4,559	-	3,122	-	7,681
	San Bernardino Valley MWD	25,979	-	4,426	-	30,405
	San Gabriel Valley MWD	10,080	-	-	-	10,080
	San Geronio Pass WA	2,339	-	3,909	1,000	7,248
	Ventura County WPD	2,890	-	-	-	2,890
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>831,256</b>	-	<b>164,417</b>	<b>33,497</b>	<b>1,029,170</b>	
<b>TOTAL SWP DELIVERIES</b>		<b>1,237,436</b>	-	<b>350,871</b>	<b>98,732</b>	<b>1,687,039</b>

**Table 6-4. Historical SWP Deliveries, Calendar Year 2014**

Contractor Location	SWP Contractor	SWP Water Type Delivered (acre–feet)				Total SWP Deliveries (acre–feet)
		Table A	Article 21	Carryover	Turnback	
Feather River Area	Butte County	2,596	-	-	-	2,596
	Plumas County FCWCD	251	-	-	-	251
	Yuba City	96	-	4,085	-	4,181
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,085</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,028</b>
North Bay Area	Napa County FCWCD	41	1,444	9,731	-	11,216
	Solano County WA	450	-	9,493	-	9,943
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,444</b>	<b>19,224</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21,159</b>
South Bay Area	Alameda County FCWCD, Zone 7	1,367	-	17,646	-	19,013
	Alameda County WD	-	-	10,326	-	10,326
	Santa Clara Valley WD	-	-	12,339	79	12,418
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,367</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>40,311</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>41,757</b>
San Joaquin Valley Area	Dudley Ridge WD	1,783	-	15,783	40	17,606
	Empire West Side ID	104	-	46	303	453
	Kern County WA	1,393	-	24,217	520	26,130
	Kings County	112	-	360	-	472
	Oak Flat WD	-	-	983	-	983
	Tulare Lake Basin WSD	3,942	-	3,181	-	7,123
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>7,334</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>44,570</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>52,767</b>
Central Coastal Area	San Luis Obispo County FCWCD	379	-	2,693	-	3,072
	Santa Barbara County FCWCD	289	-	10,533	-	10,822
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13,226</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13,894</b>
Southern California Area	Antelope Valley–East Kern WA	2,152	-	12,345	111	14,608
	Castaic Lake WA	451	-	7,743	-	8,194
	Coachella Valley WD	6,918	-	-	-	6,918
	Crestline–Lake Arrowhead WA	83	-	645	-	728
	Desert WA	2,788	-	-	-	2,788
	Littlerock Creek ID	106	-	-	-	106
	Metropolitan WD of Southern California	59,900	-	223,358	-	283,258
	Mojave WA	3,347	-	2,228	-	5,575
	Palmdale WD	1,005	-	3,670	-	4,675
	San Bernardino Valley MWD	-	-	6,218	-	6,218
	San Gabriel Valley MWD	1,434	-	-	-	1,434
	San Geronio Pass WA	603	-	4,674	-	5,277
	Ventura County WPD	93	-	-	-	93
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>78,880</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>260,881</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>339,872</b>	
<b>TOTAL SWP DELIVERIES</b>		<b>91,683</b>	<b>1,444</b>	<b>382,297</b>	<b>1,053</b>	<b>476,477</b>

**Table 6-5. Historical SWP Deliveries, Calendar Year 2015**

Contractor Location	SWP Contractor	SWP Water Type Delivered (acre–feet)				Total SWP Deliveries (acre–feet)
		Table A	Article 21	Carryover	Turnback	
Feather River Area	Butte County	3,315	-	-	-	3,315
	Plumas County FCWCD	285	-	-	-	285
	Yuba City	2,400	-	604	-	3,004
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,604</b>
North Bay Area	Napa County FCWCD	5,365	690	3,896	35	9,986
	Solano County WA	2,020	-	15,718	-	17,738
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>19,614</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>27,724</b>
South Bay Area	Alameda County FCWCD, Zone 7	4,686	-	3,295	97	8,078
	Alameda County WD	-	-	2,233	51	2,284
	Santa Clara Valley WD	-	-	2,858	120	2,978
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4,686</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,386</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>13,340</b>
San Joaquin Valley Area	Dudley Ridge WD	7,414	-	1,570	55	9,039
	Empire West Side ID	578	-	46	-	624
	Kern County WA	173,581	-	43,265	707	217,553
	Kings County	698	-	333	11	1,042
	Oak Flat WD	696	-	348	-	1,044
	Tulare Lake Basin WSD	16,359	-	571	105	17,035
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>199,326</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>46,133</b>	<b>878</b>	<b>246,337</b>
Central Coastal Area	San Luis Obispo County FCWCD	3,411	-	-	-	3,411
	Santa Barbara County FCWCD	4,973	-	1,089	55	6,117
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>8,384</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,089</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>9,528</b>
Southern California Area	Antelope Valley–East Kern WA	21,810	-	5,154	174	27,138
	Castaic Lake WA	11,068	-	4,121	-	15,189
	Coachella Valley WD	27,670	-	-	-	27,670
	Crestline–Lake Arrowhead WA	154	-	247	-	401
	Desert WA	11,150	-	-	67	11,217
	Littlerock Creek ID	460	-	-	-	460
	Metropolitan WD of Southern California	379,706	-	35,675	1,374	416,755
	Mojave WA	16,538	-	1,871	-	18,409
	Palmdale WD	2,420	-	-	26	2,446
	San Bernardino Valley MWD	17,283	-	9,012	123	26,418
	San Gabriel Valley MWD	5,759	-	-	-	5,759
	San Geronio Pass WA	3,424	-	508	-	3,932
	Ventura County WPD	1,000	-	-	-	1,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>498,442</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>56,588</b>	<b>1,764</b>	<b>556,794</b>	
<b>TOTAL SWP DELIVERIES</b>		<b>724,223</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>132,414</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>860,327</b>



**Table 6-6. Historical SWP Deliveries, Calendar Year 2016**

Contractor Location	SWP Contractor	SWP Water Type Delivered (acre–feet)				Total SWP Deliveries (acre–feet)
		Table A	Article 21	Carryover	Turnback	
Feather River Area	Butte County	15,634	-	-	-	15,634
	Plumas County FCWCD	387	-	-	-	387
	Yuba City	1,229	-	-	-	1,229
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>Subtotal</b>	-	-	-	<b>17,250</b>
North Bay Area	Napa County FCWCD	13,138	3,319	-	295	16,752
	Solano County WA	12,595	-	4,130	-	16,725
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,319</b>	<b>4,130</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>33,477</b>
South Bay Area	Alameda County FCWCD, Zone 7	41,987	-	8,450	819	51,256
	Alameda County WD	14,280	-	8,400	-	22,680
	Santa Clara Valley WD	40,214	-	32,863	-	73,077
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>96,481</b>	-	<b>49,713</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>147,013</b>
San Joaquin Valley Area	Dudley Ridge WD	17,372	-	1,656	461	19,489
	Empire West Side ID	1,800	-	22	-	1,822
	Kern County WA	458,825	-	-	3,533	462,358
	Kings County	2,466	-	1,095	95	3,656
	Oak Flat WD	832	-	1,023	-	1,855
	Tulare Lake Basin WSD	41,126	-	1,135	126	42,387
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>522,421</b>	-	<b>4,931</b>	<b>4,215</b>	<b>531,567</b>
Central Coastal Area	San Luis Obispo County FCWCD	4,199	-	-	-	4,199
	Santa Barbara County FCWCD	12,003	-	917	-	12,920
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>16,202</b>	-	<b>917</b>	-	<b>17,119</b>
Southern California Area	Antelope Valley–East Kern WA	56,148	-	6,054	1,471	63,673
	Castaic Lake WA	31,147	-	2,241	-	33,388
	Coachella Valley WD	52,922	-	-	-	52,922
	Crestline–Lake Arrowhead WA	1,873	-	-	-	1,873
	Desert WA	21,327	-	-	566	21,893
	Littlelock Creek ID	1,380	-	-	-	1,380
	Metropolitan WD of Southern California	1,006,900	-	-	6,871	1,013,771
	Mojave WA	32,045	-	1,170	-	33,215
	Palmdale WD	7,805	-	-	-	7,805
	San Bernardino Valley MWD	57,212	-	2,348	-	59,560
	San Gabriel Valley MWD	17,280	-	-	-	17,280
	San Geronio Pass WA	10,227	-	36	-	10,263
	Ventura County WPD	3,000	-	-	-	3,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,299,266</b>	-	<b>11,849</b>	<b>8,908</b>	<b>1,320,023</b>	
<b>TOTAL SWP DELIVERIES</b>		<b>1,977,353</b>	<b>3,319</b>	<b>71,540</b>	<b>14,237</b>	<b>2,066,449</b>

**Table 6-7. Historical SWP Deliveries, Calendar Year 2017**

Contractor Location	SWP Contractor	SWP Water Type Delivered (acre-feet)				Total SWP Deliveries (acre-feet)
		Table A	Article 21	Carryover	Turnback	
Feather River Area	Butte County	21,636	-	-	-	21,636
	Plumas County FCWCD	363	-	-	-	363
	Yuba City	1,746	-	-	-	1,746
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>Subtotal</b>	-	-	-	<b>23,745</b>
North Bay Area	Napa County FCWCD	974	6,429	822	-	8,225
	Solano County WA	15,190	-	-	-	15,190
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>6,429</b>	<b>822</b>	-	<b>23,415</b>
South Bay Area	Alameda County FCWCD, Zone 7	52,787	-	2,959	712	56,458
	Alameda County WD	27,260	-	1,776	-	29,036
	Santa Clara Valley WD	28,779	-	25,972	582	55,333
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>108,826</b>	-	<b>30,707</b>	<b>1,294</b>	<b>140,827</b>
San Joaquin Valley Area	Dudley Ridge WD	27,917	15,722	9,838	400	53,877
	Empire West Side ID	1,698	-	-	-	1,698
	Kern County WA	760,939	114,112	159,238	8,670	1,042,959
	Kings County	5,149	1,414	-	82	6,645
	Oak Flat WD	2,858	-	35	-	2,893
	Tulare Lake Basin WSD	49,119	-	7,336	1,465	57,920
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>847,680</b>	<b>131,248</b>	<b>176,447</b>	<b>10,617</b>	<b>1,165,992</b>
Central Coastal Area	San Luis Obispo County FCWCD	2,263	-	582	-	2,845
	Santa Barbara County FCWCD	25,243	4,720	18,150	401	48,514
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>27,506</b>	<b>4,720</b>	<b>18,732</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>51,359</b>
Southern California Area	Antelope Valley–East Kern WA	83,343	17,400	15,581	-	116,324
	Castaic Lake WA	38,132	-	33,442	-	71,574
	Coachella Valley WD	47,617	-	30,088	806	78,511
	Crestline–Lake Arrowhead WA	2,897	-	-	-	2,897
	Desert WA	19,188	-	12,123	325	31,636
	Little Rock Creek ID	-	-	-	-	-
	Metropolitan WD of Southern California	1,283,294	123,950	130,511	-	1,537,755
	Mojave WA	29,995	-	820	-	30,815
	Palmdale WD	7,751	-	1,587	-	9,338
	San Bernardino Valley MWD	68,707	-	4,141	-	72,848
	San Gabriel Valley MWD	17,505	3,057	7	-	20,569
	San Geronio Pass WA	11,991	-	153	-	12,144
	Ventura County WPD	4,250	10,000	-	-	14,250
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,614,670</b>	<b>154,407</b>	<b>228,453</b>	<b>1,131</b>	<b>1,998,661</b>	
<b>TOTAL SWP DELIVERIES</b>		<b>2,638,591</b>	<b>296,804</b>	<b>455,161</b>	<b>13,443</b>	<b>3,403,999</b>

**Table 6-8. Historical SWP Deliveries, Calendar Year 2018**

Contractor Location	SWP Contractor	SWP Water Type Delivered (acre–feet)				Total SWP Deliveries (acre–feet)
		Table A	Article 21	Carryover	Turnback	
Feather River Area	Butte County	9,225	-	-	-	9,225
	Plumas County FCWCD	508	-	-	-	508
	Yuba City	-	-	1,715	-	1,715
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,715</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11,448</b>
North Bay Area	Napa County FCWCD	10,159	2,180	5,243	-	17,582
	Solano County WA	12,757	-	11,627	-	24,384
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,180</b>	<b>16,870</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>41,966</b>
South Bay Area	Alameda County FCWCD, Zone 7	21,170	-	15,739	-	36,909
	Alameda County WD	4,721	-	8,440	-	13,161
	Santa Clara Valley WD	26,297	-	56,221	-	82,518
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>52,188</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>80,400</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>132,588</b>
San Joaquin Valley Area	Dudley Ridge WD	13,626	-	7,415	-	21,041
	Empire West Side ID	739	-	852	-	1,591
	Kern County WA	243,960	-	74,382	-	318,342
	Kings County	1,284	-	2,363	-	3,647
	Oak Flat WD	302	-	1,987	-	2,289
	Tulare Lake Basin WSD	10,318	-	23,555	-	33,873
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>270,229</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>110,554</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>380,783</b>
Central Coastal Area	San Luis Obispo County FCWCD	2,427	-	-	-	2,427
	Santa Barbara County FCWCD	11,415	-	11,300	-	22,715
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>13,842</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11,300</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>25,142</b>
Southern California Area	Antelope Valley–East Kern WA	40,415	-	26,121	-	66,536
	Castaic Lake WA	12,473	-	24,424	-	36,897
	Coachella Valley WD	48,423	-	69,175	-	117,598
	Crestline–Lake Arrowhead WA	186	-	617	-	803
	Desert WA	19,513	-	27,875	-	47,388
	Littlerock Creek ID	805	-	-	-	805
	Metropolitan WD of Southern California	578,831	-	61,561	-	640,392
	Mojave WA	14,213	-	5,471	-	19,684
	Palmdale WD	7,137	-	4,828	-	11,965
	San Bernardino Valley MWD	23,408	-	17,605	-	41,013
	San Gabriel Valley MWD	10,080	-	6,975	-	17,055
	San Geronio Pass WA	3,387	-	2,714	-	6,101
	Ventura County WPD	7,000	-	-	-	7,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>765,871</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>247,366</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,013,237</b>	
<b>TOTAL SWP DELIVERIES</b>		<b>1,134,779</b>	<b>2,180</b>	<b>468,205</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,605,164</b>

**Table 6-9. Historical SWP Deliveries, Calendar Year 2019**

Contractor Location	SWP Contractor	SWP Water Type Delivered (acre–feet)				Total SWP Deliveries (acre–feet)
		Table A	Article 21	Carryover	Turnback	
Feather River Area	Butte County	20,653	-	-	-	20,653
	Plumas County FCWCD	436	-	-	-	436
	Yuba City	1,655	-	-	-	1,655
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>Subtotal</b>	-	-	-	<b>22,744</b>
North Bay Area	Napa County FCWCD	3,120	3,964	201	-	7,285
	Solano County WA	16,179	-	237	-	16,416
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,964</b>	<b>438</b>	-	<b>23,701</b>
South Bay Area	Alameda County FCWCD, Zone 7	49,652	-	2,644	-	52,296
	Alameda County WD	19,154	-	2,577	-	21,731
	Santa Clara Valley WD	37,544	1,123	8,703	-	47,370
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>106,350</b>	<b>1,123</b>	<b>13,924</b>	-	<b>121,397</b>
San Joaquin Valley Area	Dudley Ridge WD	24,811	3,468	3,885	-	32,164
	Empire West Side ID	1,592	35	311	-	1,938
	Kern County WA	570,950	130,806	98,583	-	800,339
	Kings County	4,331	431	167	-	4,929
	Oak Flat WD	2,175	-	9	-	2,184
	Tulare Lake Basin WSD	54,858	15,309	15,352	-	85,519
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>658,717</b>	<b>150,049</b>	<b>118,307</b>	-	<b>927,073</b>
Central Coastal Area	San Luis Obispo County FCWCD	2,531	-	111	-	2,642
	Santa Barbara County FCWCD	18,639	579	4,004	-	23,222
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>21,170</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>4,115</b>	-	<b>25,864</b>
Southern California Area	Antelope Valley–East Kern WA	75,647	8,174	2,595	-	86,416
	Castaic Lake WA	62,387	-	3,608	-	65,995
	Coachella Valley WD	34,588	-	-	-	34,588
	Crestline–Lake Arrowhead WA	403	-	-	-	403
	Desert WA	13,938	-	-	-	13,938
	Littlerock Creek ID	1,607	-	35	-	1,642
	Metropolitan WD of Southern California	1,176,362	65,491	92,763	-	1,334,616
	Mojave WA	19,843	-	872	-	20,715
	Palmdale WD	14,294	335	1,896	-	16,525
	San Bernardino Valley MWD	65,479	981	12,003	-	78,463
	San Gabriel Valley MWD	19,377	498	-	-	19,875
	San Geronio Pass WA	8,764	-	1,964	-	10,728
	Ventura County WPD	5,540	14,998	-	-	20,538
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,498,229</b>	<b>90,477</b>	<b>115,736</b>	-	<b>1,704,442</b>	
<b>TOTAL SWP DELIVERIES</b>		<b>2,326,509</b>	<b>246,192</b>	<b>252,520</b>	-	<b>2,825,221</b>

**Table 6-10. Historical SWP Deliveries, Calendar Year 2020**

Contractor Location	SWP Contractor	SWP Water Type Delivered (acre–feet)				Total SWP Deliveries (acre–feet)
		Table A	Article 21	Carryover	Turnback	
Feather River Area	Butte County	3,318	-	-	-	3,318
	Plumas County FCWCD	406	-	-	-	406
	Yuba City	1,812	-	-	-	1,812
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>Subtotal</b>	-	-	-	<b>5,536</b>
North Bay Area	Napa County FCWCD	5,106	994	10,359	-	16,459
	Solano County WA	860	-	15,248	-	16,108
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>25,607</b>	-	<b>32,567</b>
South Bay Area	Alameda County FCWCD, Zone 7	7,408	-	10,661	-	18,069
	Alameda County WD	-	-	9,449	-	9,449
	Santa Clara Valley WD	130	-	21,843	-	21,973
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>7,538</b>	-	<b>41,953</b>	-	<b>49,491</b>
San Joaquin Valley Area	Dudley Ridge WD	3,536	-	9,193	-	12,729
	Empire West Side ID	590	-	658	-	1,248
	Kern County WA	189,950	-	46,727	-	236,677
	Kings County	584	-	2,060	-	2,644
	Oak Flat WD	487	-	1,653	-	2,140
	Tulare Lake Basin WSD	10,662	-	3,866	-	14,528
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>205,809</b>	-	<b>64,157</b>	-	<b>269,966</b>
Central Coastal Area	San Luis Obispo County FCWCD	1,318	-	1,366	-	2,684
	Santa Barbara County FCWCD	1,399	-	10,569	-	11,968
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,717</b>	-	<b>11,935</b>	-	<b>14,652</b>
Southern California Area	Antelope Valley–East Kern WA	15,790	-	32,216	-	48,006
	Castaic Lake WA	11,551	-	3,036	-	14,587
	Coachella Valley WD	27,670	-	69,175	-	96,845
	Crestline–Lake Arrowhead WA	-	-	215	-	215
	Desert WA	11,150	-	27,875	-	39,025
	Littlerock Creek ID	406	-	118	-	524
	Metropolitan WD of Southern California	330,978	-	78,013	-	408,991
	Mojave WA	17,960	-	3,159	-	21,119
	Palmdale WD	1,905	-	1,681	-	3,586
	San Bernardino Valley MWD	10,940	-	4,344	-	15,284
	San Gabriel Valley MWD	5,670	-	2,223	-	7,893
	San Geronio Pass WA	2,625	-	4,211	-	6,836
	Ventura County WPD	3,376	-	6,619	-	9,995
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>440,021</b>	-	<b>232,885</b>	-	<b>672,906</b>	
<b>TOTAL SWP DELIVERIES</b>		<b>667,587</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>376,537</b>	-	<b>1,045,118</b>

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