

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

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MAY 29 2007

Mr. E. Dotson Wilson
Chief Clerk of the Assembly
State Capitol, Room 3196
Sacramento, California 95814

Dear Mr. Wilson:

The budget Act of 2006 requires the Department of Water Resources (DWR) to report quarterly, beginning August 1, 2006, on expenditures of funds pursuant to Assembly Bill 142 (Nunez, Chapter 34, Statutes of 2006) until such funds are exhausted. DWR is required to report on expenditures by project. This report is submitted in compliance with these requirements and covers the quarter ending February 28, 2007.

If you have any questions, please contact me at (916) 653-7007, or your staff may contact Les Harder, Deputy Director for Public Safety, at (916) 653-9502.

Sincerely,
Original signed by
Lester A. Snow

Lester A. Snow
Director

Attachments

cc: (See attached List.)

cc: Honorable Denise Ducheny, Chair
Joint Legislative Budget Committee
State Capitol, Room 5035
Sacramento, California 95814

Attention: Ms. Peggy Collins

Honorable Tom Torlakson, Chair
Senate Appropriations Committee
State Capitol, Room 5050
Sacramento, California 95814

Honorable John Laird, Chair
Assembly Budget Committee
State Capitol, Room 6026
Sacramento, California 95814

Honorable Mark Leno, Chair
Assembly Appropriations Committee
State Capitol, Room 2114
Sacramento, California 95814

Mr. Gregory Schmidt
Secretary of the Senate
State Capitol, Room 400
Sacramento, California 95814

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bcc: Honorable Mike Chrisman
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The Resources Agency
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Legislative Secretary
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Legislative Affairs Office

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Office of the Chief Counsel

Report to Legislature

ASSEMBLY BILL 142 EXPENDITURES

AS OF FEBRUARY 28, 2007



State of California

The Resources Agency

Department of Water Resources

Overview

The following is a summary of AB 142 expenditures and commitments as of February 28, 2007:

Project	Expenditures	Contractual Obligations/ Commitments	Project Totals
2005 Ayres Critical Erosion Repairs (33 Sites)	\$119,394,000	\$35,384,000	\$154,778,000
2006 Ayres Critical Erosion Repairs (24 Sites)	\$56,061,000	\$11,200,000	\$67,261,000
PL 84-99 Rehabilitation Assistance (47 Sites)	\$28,524,000	\$12,000,000	\$40,524,000
American River Common Features	\$2,100,000	\$ 4,200,000	\$6,300,000
Levee Evaluations Program	\$606,000	\$36,500,000	\$37,106,000
Flood Maintenance	\$3,298,000	\$133,000	\$3,431,000
Flood Fight Materials and Equipment	\$762,000	\$400,000	\$1,162,000
April 2006 Flood Fighting	\$8,983,000	\$4,870,000	\$13,853,000
Grants for Non-project Levees	\$113,000	\$112,000	\$225,000
TOTAL	\$219,841,000	\$104,799,000	\$324,640,000

Critical Erosion Repairs

Introduction

On February 24, 2006, Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger declared a state of emergency for California's levee system. Executive Order S-01-06 directs the Department of Water Resources (DWR) to identify and repair critical eroded levee sites on California's levee system to prevent catastrophic flooding and loss of life. Initially, 24 sites identified in a 2005 levee survey were determined to be critical and in need of immediate repair. Nine additional levee sites were later determined to be critical also. Accordingly, a total of 33 sites were targeted for repair and are referred to as the "2005 Critical Erosion Repairs."

In 2006, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) identified an additional 24 Critical Erosion Sites on the Sacramento River and its tributaries. Furthermore, the January and April 2006 flood events damaged levees throughout the Sacramento and San Joaquin flood control systems. Hundreds of levee damage sites were prioritized by the Corps under the federal PL 84-99 Rehabilitation Program. Of these, 47 were identified as sites that were critically damaged and located on levees that protect areas for which immediate repairs were economically justified. In response, the Governor issued Executive Order S-18-06 on October 3, 2006, directing the immediate repair of these 71 new sites, referred to as the "2006 Critical Erosion and PL 84-99 Sites." DWR is spending AB 142 funds to respond to this emergency.

2005 Critical Erosion Repairs

33 critical erosion sites (24 sites originally identified in 2005 were increased to 33 in 2006) are being repaired throughout the Sacramento River Flood Control System as a result of the 2005 survey. As shown in Figure 1, they are located in six counties: Colusa, Sacramento, Solano, Sutter, Yolo and Yuba. Table 1 summarizes construction status and cost. The structural repairs for all 33 2005 Critical Erosion Sites were completed by November 2006. Plantings and mitigation features at these sites will be completed by summer 2007. DWR repaired 22 sites while the Corps, in partnership with the Reclamation Board, took the lead on repairing the remaining 11 sites under the Sacramento River Bank Protection Project. The State has advanced \$32,883,000 in AB 142 funds for repairs handled by the Corps with the expectation that the State's funding toward these repairs will be used as a credit towards the State's share of future cost-shared projects with the Corps. DWR estimates the total cost to repair all 33 critical erosion sites to be approximately \$191.7 million, which includes \$152.7 million from AB 142 funds, \$15.8 million already paid from federal funds, and a \$23.2 million additional federal commitment. In addition to construction contracts for structural repairs, DWR is also purchasing plants and related materials for the repair sites. The plants are part of the environmental compliance requirements of the project and will be supplied to the repair contractor when needed. The Corps is proceeding to plant during the winter; DWR will start planting in spring 2007.

2006 Critical Erosion and PL 84-99 Repairs

Project Planning

All 71 sites are shown in Figure 2. DWR, in coordination with the Corps, developed a plan to accomplish the work on a priority basis throughout the winter of 2006-2007. Due to the large number of sites, the potential for sustained inclement weather conditions, and a compressed repair schedule, 30 of the sites to be repaired were phased to allow work to begin before final designs are completed in 2007. The Corps is repairing 14 Critical Erosion sites and DWR is repairing 10 Critical Erosion sites. Similarly, the Corps is repairing 22 PL 84-99 sites and DWR is taking the lead on 25 PL 84-99 sites. The repairs at 13 of the DWR sites are being designed and constructed by the Brannan Andrus Levee Maintenance District (BALMD).

In October 2006, the planning and design phase of the project began with site inspections, field surveys, and collection of relevant design information on each of the 71 sites. In November 2006, DWR and the Corps consulted with resource agencies to enable the State and the Corps to meet all environmental laws and permit requirements while maintaining the emergency schedule for construction. Coordination among the resource agencies, the Corps, and DWR is being done through a mutually agreed-upon Action Plan for Alternative Endangered Species Consultation Procedures for the State-federal expedited repairs during winter. A technical team comprised of representatives from the Corps, DWR, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Fisheries Service, Department of Fish and Game (DFG), and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) is reviewing and approving designs and mitigation plans for both the PL 84-99 and the new 24 Critical Erosion sites.

By November 2006, DWR received provisional letters allowing construction to proceed and these will be followed by permits. The Action Plan enables timely completion of levee repairs and will allow DWR to meet all required federal environmental permits, including the Clean Water Act, Endangered Species Act, National Environmental Policy Act and other applicable federal laws. DWR also consulted with State environmental agencies to ensure this project meets all State environmental measures under California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Those agencies include DFG, the California Parks and Recreation, State Lands Commission, the Reclamation Board, SWRCB, and the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board.

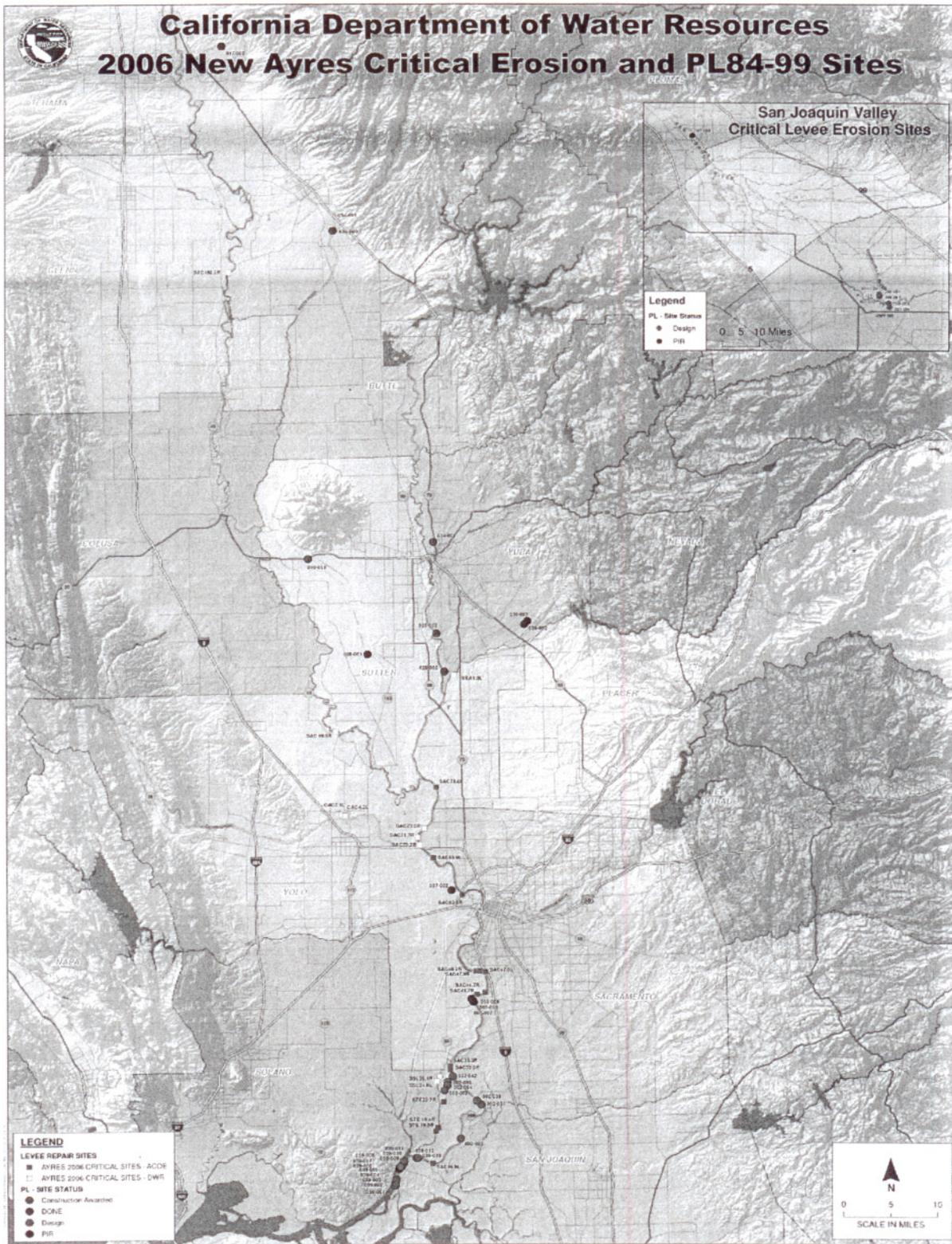


Figure 2: 2006 Critical Erosion and PL 84-99 Repairs (71 sites)

Project Construction

Current construction status is summarized in Table 1. All sites are being repaired in a two-phase approach: Phase I repairs provide structural integrity for the levee, and Phase II repairs incorporate on-site mitigation features. Further details on the 2006 Critical Erosion and PL 84-99 Rehabilitation Programs follow. Overall, Phase I or final construction has been completed on 52 sites, construction is underway at 15 sites, and design is underway at 4 sites.

2006 Critical Erosion Sites (24): Out of the ten DWR-led sites, Phase I construction work on eight sites is complete, and Phase II designs on these eight sites are in progress. The remaining two sites on Cache Creek are in the design stage. The Corps is leading construction of 14 sites. Construction on six Corps-led sites is complete and eight are under construction. Phase II construction and mitigation work will start in May 2007.

As of February 28, 2007, DWR has expended \$56 million on 2006 Ayres Critical Erosion repairs. No Corps funding was available. Out of this \$56 million, DWR has provided \$30 million to the Corps for construction of the 14 Corps-led sites. This \$30 million is expected to be credited for future work under the Sacramento River Bank Protection Project.

PL 84-99 Sites (47): The Corps' Public Law 84-99 Rehabilitation Assistance Program covers repairs for approximately 300 damaged sites on levees throughout the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Flood Control Systems. These sites were damaged during high water in January and April 2006. Repairs are prioritized, beginning with 40 critically damaged levees that protect urban infrastructure ("Order 1" sites). The second priority ("Order 2" sites) for repairs under PL 84-99 includes an additional 46 sites that are also critically damaged, but predominately protect agricultural property. Only seven of the Order 2 sites have been determined to qualify for repairs because the benefit-cost ratio for the repair exceeds 1.0.

Phase I construction on 38 Order one and Order 2 sites is complete. DWR is providing construction oversight to BALMD for the remaining six sites, and the Corps is continuing construction at two sites. Two sites, Butte Creek (DWR) and RD 1602 (Corps), are in design.

A Cooperation Agreement between the Corps and the Reclamation Board enables the Corps to receive State funds to perform the work. Normally, federal funds are used for PL 84-99 rehabilitation. However, the Corps is not currently funded for this federal responsibility and has accepted \$13,713,000 in State funds to perform the work. As of February 28, 2007, DWR has expended a total amount of \$28,524,000, including payment to the Corps in support of this federal program.

Table 1: Estimated Costs of Critical Repairs Program

Program Lead Agency	No. of Sites	Phase I Completion Date	Phase II Completion Date	Estimated Cost
2005 Critical Erosion				
Corps	10	N/A	10/31/2006	
Corps	1	N/A	11/18/2006	
			Construction Cost (11 Sites)	\$49,100,000
DWR	19	11/30/2006	8/31/2007	
DWR	3	N/A	10/31/2006	
			Construction Cost (22 Sites)	\$107,300,000
			Design, RW, Permitting, and Legal	\$7,600,000
			Plant Materials	\$1,600,000
			Contract Administration, O&M, and Contingencies	\$26,110,000
TOTAL	33			\$191,710,000
2006 Critical Erosion				
Corps	6	2/24/2007	7/31/2007	\$61,517,000
	8	4/15/2007	7/31/2007	
DWR	8	1/20/2007	9/12/2007	\$40,179,000
DWR	2	N/A	10/30/2007	\$2,965,000
TOTAL	24			\$104,661,000
2006 PL 84-99				
Corps Order 1	18	1/15/2007	2/28/2007	\$13,361,000
	1	9/30/2007	11/30/2007	
DWR Order 1	7	12/14/2006	2/28/2007	\$2,888,000
	1	8/30/2007	10/30/2007	
BALMD Order 1	7	2/28/2007	9/12/2007	\$23,280,000
	6	4/15/2007	9/12/2007	
Corps Order 2	2	12/14/2006	1/10/2007	\$3,450,000
	1	7/30/2007	9/30/2007	
DWR Order 2	4	12/15/2006	12/15/2006	\$1,093,000
TOTAL	47			\$44,072,000
GRAND TOTAL	104			\$340,443,000

Note 1: DWR construction of these sites was not phased; however, plantings (and mitigation features) were deferred to ensure a higher success rate.

Land Acquisition and Transactions

Table 2 identifies parcel locations where permanent rights are being acquired for the four setback levees that were constructed as part of the 2005 Critical Erosion Repairs. No other permanent land rights have been acquired to date; however, there are additional transactions involving temporary access and utility relocations.

Table 2: Land Acquisitions and Transactions to Date

Cache Creek

Location	Owner's Name	Parcel No.	Rights to Be Acquired	Size	Estimated Amount	Status
LM0.8 (Yolo County)	Cervantes	13594	Fee	0.87 acres	\$16,965	Completed
LM1.1 (Yolo County)	Dewey	13595	Fee	1.65 acres	\$32,175	Ongoing
			Perm Flood Easement	4.99 acres	\$87,575	Ongoing
LM2.4 (Yolo County)	Halett	13593	Perm Flood Easement	2.00 acres	\$90,000	Ongoing

Sacramento River

Location	Owner's Name	Parcel No.	Rights to Be Acquired	Size	Estimated Amount	Status
LM145.9 (Colusa County)	Freschi	13621	Fee	11.44 acres	\$88,000	Ongoing
	Lorenzini	13622	Fee	0.99 acres	\$15,488	Ongoing
			Maintenance Easement	0.10 acres	\$1,995	Ongoing
			Damages		\$7,000	Ongoing
Melton	13623	Fee	3.02 acres	\$78,770	Ongoing	
TOTALS				25.06 acres	\$417,968	

Project Budget

Estimated total costs of all three programs (2005 Critical Repair Sites, 2006 New Critical Repair Sites, and 47 PL 84-99 Rehabilitation Sites) were presented in Table 1. The actual expenditures as of February 28, 2007 are shown in Tables 3 and 4.

Table 3: Critical Erosion Repair Expenditures to Date

Description	Amount
2005 Critical Erosion Repairs (33 Sites)	
DWR AB 142 Funds	\$119,394,000
Corps Contribution	\$15,800,000
2006 Critical Erosion Repairs (24 Sites)	
Management	\$11,000
Planning and Design	\$133,000
Environmental Permitting	\$339,000
Real Estate and Borrow Certifications	\$250,000
Contractor Construction Payments	
DWR Contracts	\$25,328,000
Corps Contracts	\$30,000,000
Total	\$191,255,000
Federal Contribution	(\$15,800,000)
AB 142 Funds	\$175,455,000

Table 4: PL 84-99 Rehabilitation Expenditures to Date

Description	Amount
Management	\$10,000
Geodetic and mapping	\$3,000
PL 84-99 planning and design	\$1,098,000
Real estate and borrow certifications	\$28,000
Contractor Construction Payments	
DWR Contracts	\$14,672,000
Corps Contracts	\$13,713,000
Total	\$29,524,000
Federal Contribution	(\$1,000,000)
AB 142 Funds	\$28,524,000

Project Website

DWR has developed a website (<http://www.levees.water.ca.gov>) specifically for those interested in the emergency levee repair project. Visitors can find exact site locations, up-to-date construction progress, fact sheets by site, photos of erosion sites, and information for those living near or on a critical levee erosion site.

American River Common Features

Introduction

DWR is spending AB 142 funds to perform scheduled improvements to levees protecting the City of Sacramento under the American River Common Features Project (Project). The Project was authorized by the Legislature in 1997 to provide flood damage reduction improvements along the lower American River (downstream of Folsom Dam), the Sacramento River (downstream of the Natomas Cross Canal) and the Natomas Cross Canal (NCC). The Project's proposed improvements include: (1) strengthening the levees to reduce the chance of failure due to seepage and levee instability; (2) raising the levees to increase flood conveyance capacity to a level of performance consistent with providing system-wide minimum levee parity; and (3) providing bank protection on the American River for conveyance of the design flow. The Project has been funded and is continuing to be funded with capital outlay appropriations. However, an urgent need to fund \$2.1 million beyond available capital outlay funds developed in June 2006, and AB 142 funds were spent to fund the improvements and maintain the project construction schedule.

Location

The Project includes approximately 12 miles of the north and south banks of the lower American River, immediately upstream of the confluence with the Sacramento River; approximately 10 miles of the east levee of the Sacramento River from near the confluence with the American River to the lower Pocket area; approximately 12 miles of the east levee of the Sacramento River, immediately downstream of the NCC; and approximately five miles of the north and south levees of the NCC, immediately upstream of the confluence with the Sacramento River. The Project reaches are located within the jurisdictional boundaries of Sacramento County, Sutter County, the City of Sacramento, Reclamation District No. 1000, the American River Flood Control District, the Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency (SAFCA), and DWR.

Description

The Project is sponsored and cost shared by the Corps, the Reclamation Board, and SAFCA. The Project has been under construction since 1998. Planned and constructed Project features include:

- Strengthening and raising approximately 12 miles of the Sacramento River east bank levee downstream of the NCC.

- Installing slurry walls in approximately 12 miles of the American River north and south bank levees (24 miles total), immediately upstream of the confluence with the Sacramento River.
- Raising approximately 4,500 feet of the American River south bank levee immediately upstream of Mayhew Drain by approximately 2.5 feet.
- Raising approximately 5,500 feet of the American River north bank levee in the vicinity of Howe Avenue by approximately one foot.
- Modifying approximately five miles of the NCC south bank levee to provide a level of performance consistent with that provided by proposed improvements to the Sacramento River east bank levee.
- Modifying approximately five miles of the NCC north bank levee to provide a levee height equivalent to that provided for the NCC south bank levee.
- Installing a closure structure for the Mayhew Drain to prevent American River outflow and flood backwater at Folsom Boulevard.
- Installing approximately 1.2 miles of slurry walls in the American River north bank levee near Natomas East Main Drainage Canal.
- Installing approximately one mile of slurry wall in the American River north bank levee near Jacobs Lane.
- Repairing four erosion sites along the American River totaling approximately 7,000 feet.

AB 142 funds totaling \$2.1 million were paid to the Corps in June 2006 to facilitate construction for the following features:

- Modifying approximately 600 feet of the Sacramento River East Levee near the Pioneer Reservoir (near the Pioneer Bridge over the Sacramento River) to control excessive seepage.
- Installing a 110-foot deep slurry wall for a distance of approximately 800 feet of the Sacramento River East Levee in the Pocket Area to control excessive seepage.
- Installing a 40-foot deep slurry wall for a distance of approximately 1,500 feet of the Sacramento River East Levee in the Pocket Area to control excessive seepage.

DWR's \$2.1 million payment enabled the Corps to open bids in July and complete work on schedule. Without this payment, the work would have been deferred until 2007.

Figure 3 shows work in the Pocket Area of Sacramento necessary for achieving FEMA 100-year level protection. The map shows the Pioneer Reservoir site and two Geotechnical Repair sites funded by AB 142 under the American River Common Features Project, along with erosion site repairs performed with other funds under the Sacramento River Bank Protection Project (Critical Erosion Repairs).

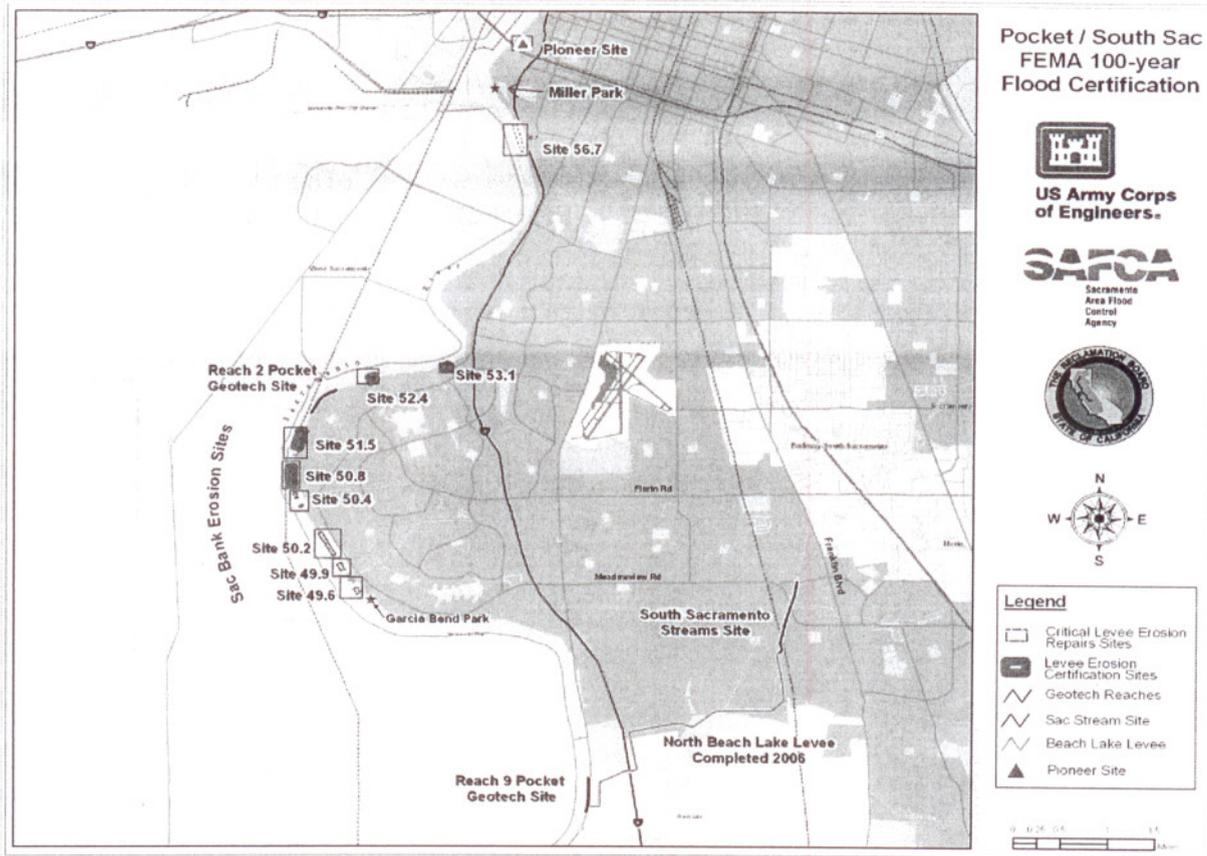


Figure 3: Pocket and Nearby Areas Map Depicting Locations of Flood Control Improvements

An additional \$4.2 million in AB 142 funds are obligated through a contract with the SAFCA for the State's share of construction costs associated with the emergency levee repair at the east levee of the Sacramento River at River Mile 75.1 near the Pritchard Lake area. This work is an emergency response being conducted by SAFCA and the State to correct a chronic seepage problem that became acute in January of 2006. Initial repairs performed in late 2006 by Reclamation District 1000 consisted of driving sheetpiles along the waterside levee slope to cut off problem underseepage. This area has a history of seepage and sinkhole activity. This levee is adjacent to the Natomas Basin and is part of the Federal Sacramento River Flood Control Project and the State of California's Plan of Flood Control in the Central Valley. In addition, this site is located in an area currently being studied by the Corps in their Natomas Basin General Reevaluation Report. DWR has entered into a Section 104 crediting agreement with the Corps for this work. When this report is completed, the State may be eligible for federal credits under Section 104 for the funds DWR paid to SAFCA. Figure 4 shows the project site location.

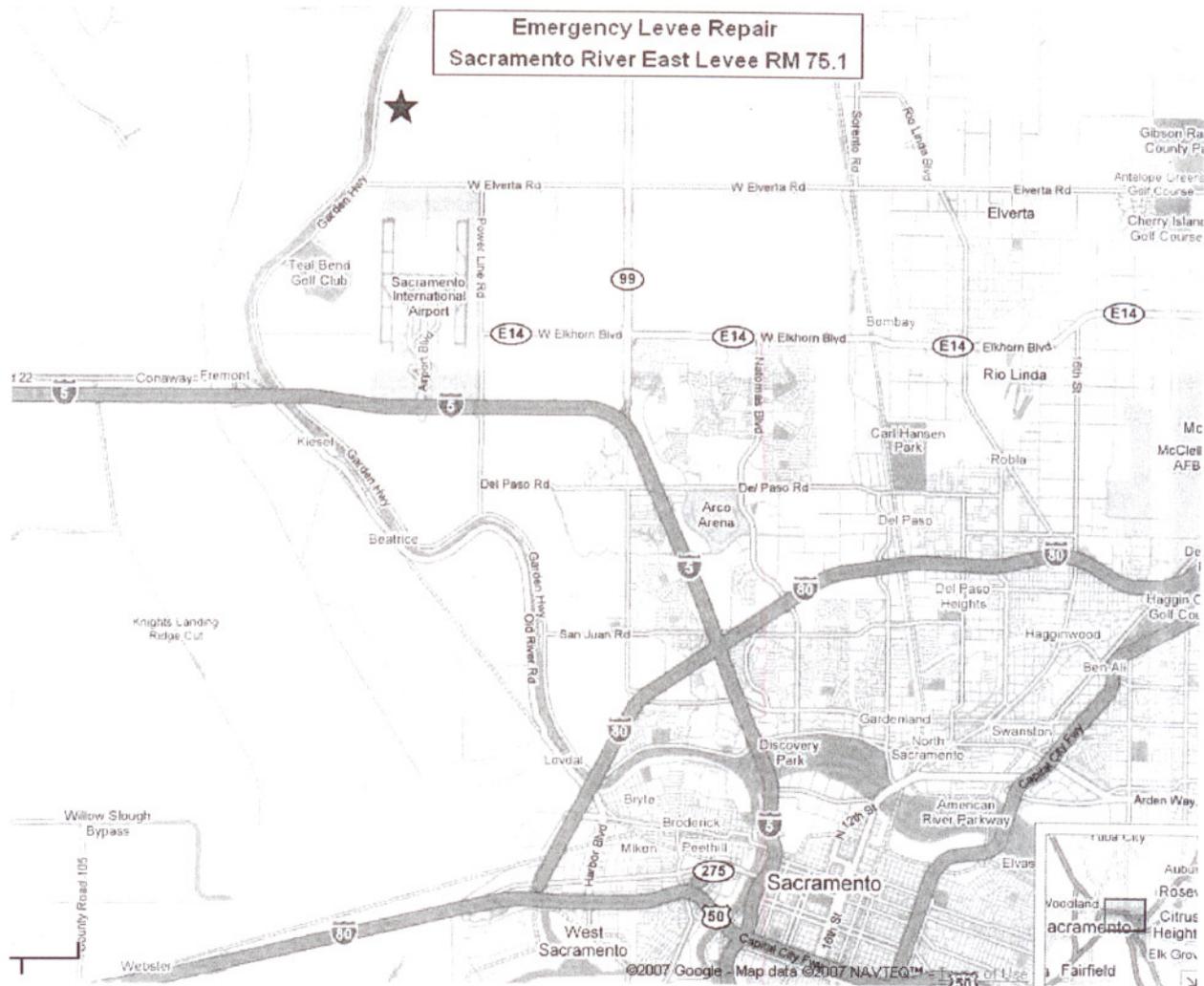


Figure 4: Sacramento River at RM 75.1 near Pritchard Lake

Levee Evaluations

DWR is currently evaluating approximately 350 miles of State-federal project levees that protect urban areas in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys. This evaluation program includes geotechnical exploration, testing, analyses, and pre-feasibility design. Levees are evaluated with respect to seepage, static and seismic stability, settlement, and erosion. A 200-year level of flood protection is the goal for urban areas. United Research Services (URS) Corporation continues to assist DWR with levee evaluation efforts under a \$35 million, three-year contract that expires on December 31, 2009.

Initial field explorations (drilling) continued on project levees in West Sacramento and Marysville. Field explorations on project levees in Reclamation District 17 (Stockton/Lathrop area) began on December 4, 2006. In addition, DWR has continued reviewing levee evaluations being conducted by consultants for the City of West Sacramento and started reviewing levee evaluations previously conducted by

consultants in Reclamation District 784 (Olivehurst). Drilling operations will begin in March 2007 in Sutter County and in April 2007 in Natomas. During 2007, at least some level of effort of drilling operations will have been initiated in every urban area protected by State-federal Project levees.

A workshop for local flood control officials was held at DWR on February 27 through March 1, 2007. The workshop included presentations by DWR staff associated with levee evaluations and floodplain mapping, and the Corps presented a summary of their projects in urban areas. In addition, Geographical Information System efforts were presented by PBS&J, a consultant to both DWR and the Corps. The next workshop is planned in May 2007. Additional public outreach events are planned in conjunction with the City of West Sacramento and the Corps in March and April 2007.

A comprehensive soil logging manual was developed in December 2006. A database for accumulated geotechnical information has been developed. A Geographical Information System database for levee evaluations is also under development and is anticipated to be partially operational in two months.

A study to address seismic issues with regard to urban levees is being conducted. The first phase of this study is a seismic vulnerability assessment. It is essentially a first step in understanding the seismic risk that urban levees face, and is general in scope.

A contract with the Corps for engineering technical support was prepared and executed in early January 2007. Also, an independent consulting board (ICB) consisting of Dr. Raymond Seed (UC Berkeley), George Sills (Corps, ERDC), and Chris Groves (Shannon & Wilson) was established for the purpose of providing independent, expert review of geotechnical policies and procedures with regard to safety, performance, state-of-practice, and economy. To date, the ICB has had three meetings (December 2006, January 2007, and February 2007).

DWR expenses to date for staff time administering the URS contract, management of the program, and field activities is \$340,000. The Corps contract expenses to date are \$266,000. DWR committed costs to date are \$35,000,000 for the levee evaluations URS contract, \$1,000,000 for a LIDAR topographic survey of the levees, and \$500,000 for the Corps contract. This results in a total projected cost of \$37,106,000.

Flood Maintenance

A total of \$3,298,000 of AB 142 funds have been expended to date to repair Sacramento River Flood Control Project facilities for which DWR has maintenance responsibilities. Details for these repairs are provided below.

Sutter Bypass Weir 2

Weir 2 was built in 1925 in the Sutter Bypass to maintain water surface elevations in the Sutter Bypass East Borrow Canal for diversion of water to farms. The original structure was replaced in 1946, but recent inspections of the weir have revealed that the downstream apron is worn and the underlying soil is exposed. This condition indicates seepage is eroding the soil and has rendered the weir structure unsafe, making it imperative that the weir be replaced. If the weir were to fail, DWR could be exposed to liability associated with crop loss as irrigation flows from the East Borrow Canal would be interrupted. Additionally, the existing fish ladder at the weir does not meet today's standards for fish ladders. Fish passage is difficult due to the ladder's low flow capacity and insufficient steps. The Endangered Species Act (ESA) listing of spring-run Chinook salmon and steelhead, which are both found in the Sutter Bypass, requires provision of adequate passage at the weir.

AB 142 funds have been expended for preliminary engineering analyses and environmental compliance. Preliminary design analyses have included detailed hydraulic analysis of the new weir design, evaluations of the advantages of an inflatable gate over the typical stoplog checkdam, analyses of power supply alternatives, and evaluation of control building alternatives. The total allocated from AB 142 for this project is \$2.5 million. Costs to date are shown in Table 5.

Willow Slough Weir

Willow Slough Weir is an earthen dam with three 60-inch culverts with slide gates that control flow from the lower end of the Sutter Bypass East Borrow Canal into Willow Slough. The weir was completed in 1925 to control water levels downstream of Weir 2 in the East Borrow Canal so irrigation water could be diverted to farms. A fish ladder was constructed through the weir in the 1980s. The weir does not drain quickly enough to allow water to drain by gravity through adjacent drainage canals. After rebuilding this weir, DWR will improve the efficiency of the flood control operation by doubling its flow capacity. This will allow for improved gravity drainage of adjacent canals and will reduce the amount of DWR pumping presently required to increase water drainage from the weir. Additionally, the rebuilt fish ladder will reduce the migration delays of salmon and reduce stranding of salmon protected under the ESA.

Funds have been expended for preliminary engineering analyses and environmental compliance. The preliminary engineering analyses include both structural and foundation design and analysis. An environmental compliance team is evaluating the proposed construction sequence to identify necessary permits and associated biological

surveys. The total allocated from AB 142 for this project is \$2.5 million. Costs to date are shown in Table 5.

Pump Rehabilitation

The Sutter Maintenance Yard operates and maintains three pumping plants along the east levee of the Sutter Bypass. These plants pump agricultural return water and rainfall runoff into the Bypass so that the water can be safely moved through the flood control system. The nearby ditches drain water from as far away as Yuba City, and the pumping of water into the Sutter Bypass prevents localized flooding throughout Sutter County. Two of the pumping plants (Plants 1 and 3) have four electric motors and pumps, and one plant (Plant 2) has six electric motors and pumps.

These plants were put into service approximately 25 years ago. The motors and pumps are reaching the end of their normal life expectancy, and the yard staff have reported lost pumping efficiency and increased motor run-times due to age and wear. The Flood Maintenance Office has determined that all of the pumps and motors should be systematically removed and refurbished or replaced.

At the present time, two motors and pumps from Plants 1 and 3 have been refurbished and put back into service. At Plant 2, two motors and three pumps were removed for refurbishment and are back in service. The remaining motors and pumps will be removed in spring 2007 following flood season to complete this phase of the work at the pumping plants. The total allocated from AB 142 for this project is \$2.5 million. Costs to date are shown in Table 5.

Fremont Weir

DWR is obligated to operate and maintain the Fremont Weir at the northern end of the Yolo Bypass under Water Code Section 8361. Sediment deposits in the Yolo Bypass reduce the flow capacity of the weir and the efficiency of the flood control system by blocking water from entering the Bypass and forcing flows to remain in the Sacramento River. This results in higher flood stages in the Sacramento River in the vicinity of the City of Sacramento. As a part of the maintenance of the Yolo Bypass, sediment removal contracts for Fremont Weir were awarded in 1986, 1987, and 1991. In 1986, 560,000 cubic yards of sediment were removed from the west end of Fremont Weir. In 1987, approximately 930,000 cubic yards were removed from the Yolo Bypass at the Fremont Weir. In 1991, an additional 1.9 million cubic yards were removed from the eastern side of Yolo Bypass at the Fremont Weir.

To comply with DWR's maintenance responsibility, funds were expended to remove approximately 1 million cubic yards of sediment from the areas in front of and downstream of the weir. In addition, two scour holes that were eroding the weir were filled, and the protective rock apron was restored. Total budgeted AB 142 funding for this project is \$2.2 million. Costs to date are shown in Table 5.

Table 5: Flood Maintenance Expenditures

Project	Description	Amount
Sutter Bypass Weir 2	Project Management and Design/Analysis	\$273,000
Willow Slough	Project Management and Design/Analysis	\$83,000
Pump Rehabilitation	Project Management and Design/Analysis	\$734,000
Fremont Weir	Project Management, Contract Administration, and Design/Analysis	\$2,208,000
Total		\$3,298,000

Flood Fight Materials and Equipment Purchase

Under the direction of Executive Order S-18-06 to improve emergency response capability, DWR is purchasing flood fight materials and equipment. DWR has obligated \$400,000 of AB 142 funds and has expended \$762,000 to date; additional fund sources will be used to complete the purchases. Supplies purchased with AB 142 funds include sandbags, plastic sheeting, twine, stakes, geotextile fabrics, and large polypropylene bags. These flood fight materials are important for improving DWR's emergency response capabilities in the event of a major flood, especially considering the number of critical damage sites in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers Flood Control Systems identified in the 2005 levee survey.

In addition, DWR has experienced significant communications problems between the field and the Flood Operations Center during recent flood events. Therefore, DWR is purchasing two emergency communications trailers with AB 142 funds. The trailers are expected to cost \$200,000 each and will enhance cell phone communications and provide for two-way radio communications, facsimile transmission, and land-line connection capability.

April 2006 Flood Fighting

In early April 2006, DWR's Division of Flood Management mobilized its flood fighting force due to forecasted warm storms that prompted high snow levels and increased releases from many reservoirs in Northern and Central California. As a result of this effort, DWR expended \$8,983,000 with no flood emergency budget appropriation (plus an additional estimated \$4.87 million expected in acquisitions and environmental compliance expenses for flood fight activities). To offset emergency costs associated with the April 2006 floods, the Department of Finance authorized the use of AB 142 funds.

This offset includes all known flood emergency expenditures and estimated future cost obligations associated with environmental compliance and land acquisition in the flood impacted areas.

Grants for Non-project Levee Repairs and Evaluations

DWR has allocated \$50 million of AB 142 funds for grants to local flood control agencies. The proposed grant program will financially assist local agencies in performing critical levee repairs and geotechnical evaluations of existing local levees. The allocation will be expended through competitive or directed grants to local agencies responsible for flood control at the project location, and it will support program and contract administration by DWR as needed.

\$113,000 has been expended primarily for development of draft guidelines for the grant programs. The expended funds also include staff hours spent reviewing proposed projects and developing and negotiating agreements for emergency levee repairs in Yolo and Santa Barbara Counties (i.e., Cache Creek and Santa Maria River).

DWR has authorized \$112,000 in directed grants to Yolo and Santa Barbara Counties for the State's share of the projects along Cache Creek and Santa Maria River, respectively. These funds are committed, but not yet expended. Grant agreements will be executed by May 2007, and the committed funds will be subsequently disbursed.