Water is the Medium of Life
California Water Project

- Sacramento River
- North Bay Aqueduct
- San Francisco
- South Bay Aqueduct
- San Luis Dam and Reservoir
- California Aqueduct
- Shasta Lake
- Oroville Dam and Reservoir
- Feather River
- Lake Tahoe
- Sierra Mountain Range
- Hoover Dam and Reservoir (Lake Mead)
- Los Angeles Aqueduct
- Colorado River Aqueduct
- Salton Sea
- Santa Barbara
- Los Angeles
- San Diego
- San Francisco
- Fresno
- Central Arizona Project
California Water Project

- The California State Water Project is the largest multipurpose, state-built water project in the United States.

- It manages over 40,000,000 acre feet (49 km³) of water per year.
3 Sources of Water for Southern California

- **Los Angeles Aqueduct** – constructed in 1908–1913
- **Colorado Aqueduct** – constructed around 1940
- **California Aqueduct** – constructed in the 1970s
California Water Project
Los Angeles Aqueduct

- William Mulholland

- Source: Owens River, in the Owens Valley, some 200 miles north of LA, which was fed from snowmelt from the Eastern Sierras

- It manages to go the whole distance under gravity, and in fact actually generates power at 5 plants along the way.
Los Angeles Aqueduct
California Water Project

- Sacramento River
- Shasta Lake
- Oroville Dam and Reservoir
- Feather River
- Lake Tahoe
- North Bay Aqueduct
- San Francisco
- San Luis Dam and Reservoir
- San Joaquin Valley
- California Aqueduct
- Los Angeles Aqueduct
- Hoover Dam and Reservoir (Lake Mead)
- Colorado River Aqueduct
- Central Arizona Project
- Colorado River
- Santa Barbara
- Los Angeles
- San Diego
- Salton Sea
- Phoenix
- Tucson
- MEXICO
- ARIZONA
- UTAH
- SIERRA MOUNTAIN RANGE
- CALIFORNIA
- NEVADA
Colorado Aqueduct

The entry point of the system is Lake Havasu in Arizona, which is formed by Parker Dam.

From here it gets pumped up over mountains in 5 stages up to a height of 1800ft.

The water ends up in Lake Matthews in Riverside County some 242 miles later.
Colorado Aqueduct
The California Aqueduct begins at the Sacramento River Delta and carries water south through the Central Valley.

When it reaches Bakersfield, it then is pumped up 2,000 feet (600 m) to cross the Tehachapi Mountains.

At this point it divides into two branches. The east branch feeds Lake Perris in Riverside County, while the west branch heads toward Castaic Lake in the Angeles National Forest.
California Aqueduct
The State of California consumes more energy pumping water around, than some other states use for their entire energy needs.
Sacramento San Joaquin Delta

Water exchange through the Sacramento and San Joaquin Delta

(Percentages as of 2006.)

- 74% Sacramento River Valley
- 10% eastern tributaries and precipitation
- 8% in-delta use
- 65% outflow to Suisun and San Francisco bays

Source: California Legislative Analyst’s Office

Alan Kenaga/Capital Press
A series of proposals starting in the 1940s to divert water from California's Sacramento River, around the periphery of the San Joaquin-Sacramento River Delta, to uses farther south. However, the peripheral canal as proposed would have reduced the overall freshwater flow into the Delta and move the freshwater–saltwater interface further inland, causing damage to Delta agriculture and ecosystems.
California wildfires are being magnified & made so much worse by the bad environmental laws which aren’t allowing massive amount of readily available water to be properly utilized. It is being diverted into the Pacific Ocean. Must also tree clear to stop fire spreading!

6:06 PM - 5 Aug 2018
In an unprecedented move, the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation served notice to California officials Aug. 17, stating it wants to renegotiate a landmark 1986 agreement governing the big federal and state water projects and how they pump water through the Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta to their member agencies in southern half of the state.
IF GOD DIDN'T GIVE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ENOUGH WATER, THEN THEY DON'T DESERVE A $%^$! CANAL TO BRING IT IN FROM ELSEWHERE!!
Mono Lake
David Gaines (PoP)
Mono Lake

Alkaline Lake
Tufa Towers
David Gaines

- Gaines formed the **Mono Lake Committee** in 1978
- **National Audubon Society v. Superior Court**, to protect Mono Lake through state public trust laws
- **Owens Lake**, the once navigable terminus of the **Owens River** which had sustained a healthy ecosystem, is now a dry lake bed during dry years due to water diversion beginning in the 1920s.
- Mono Lake was spared this fate when the California State Water Resources Control Board issued an order to protect Mono Lake and its tributary streams on September 28, 1994. Since that time, the lake level has steadily risen. In 1941 the surface level was at 6,417 feet (1,956 m) above sea level. As of July 2012, Mono Lake was at 6,383.3 feet (1,946 m) above sea level. The lake level of 6,392 feet (1,948 m) above sea level is the goal, a goal made more difficult during years of drought in the American West.
- Died in a car crash in 1988
Principles

86 # 20, 20a, 20b, 20c, 20d, 88 # 20e, 20f