1972

California State Water Project Annual Report 1972

Department of Water Resources

CALIFORNIA STATE WATER PROJECT

ANNUAL REPORT 1972

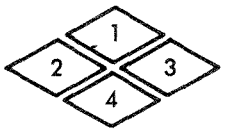
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
THE RESOURCES AGENCY

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
The Resources Agency
Department of Water Resources

The Department of Water Resources is responsible for protecting and conserving California's water resources, for planning to meet California's water needs from all available sources, and for providing for public safety in relation to water resources. One of the Department's major responsibilities is the planning, construction, and operation of the State Water Project, a multipurpose project to develop certain of the State's water resources for water supply, hydroelectric power production, flood control, and recreation purposes.

RONALD REAGAN, Governor, State of California
NORMAN B. LIVERMORE, JR., Secretary for Resources, Th
WILLIAM R. GIANELLI, Director, Department of Water Res



FRONT COVER

1. Flood Control
   Oroville Dam
2. Water distribution
   Lettuce farming near San Jose
3. Recreation
   Fishing on Lake Davis
4. Smog-free power
   Oroville switchyard

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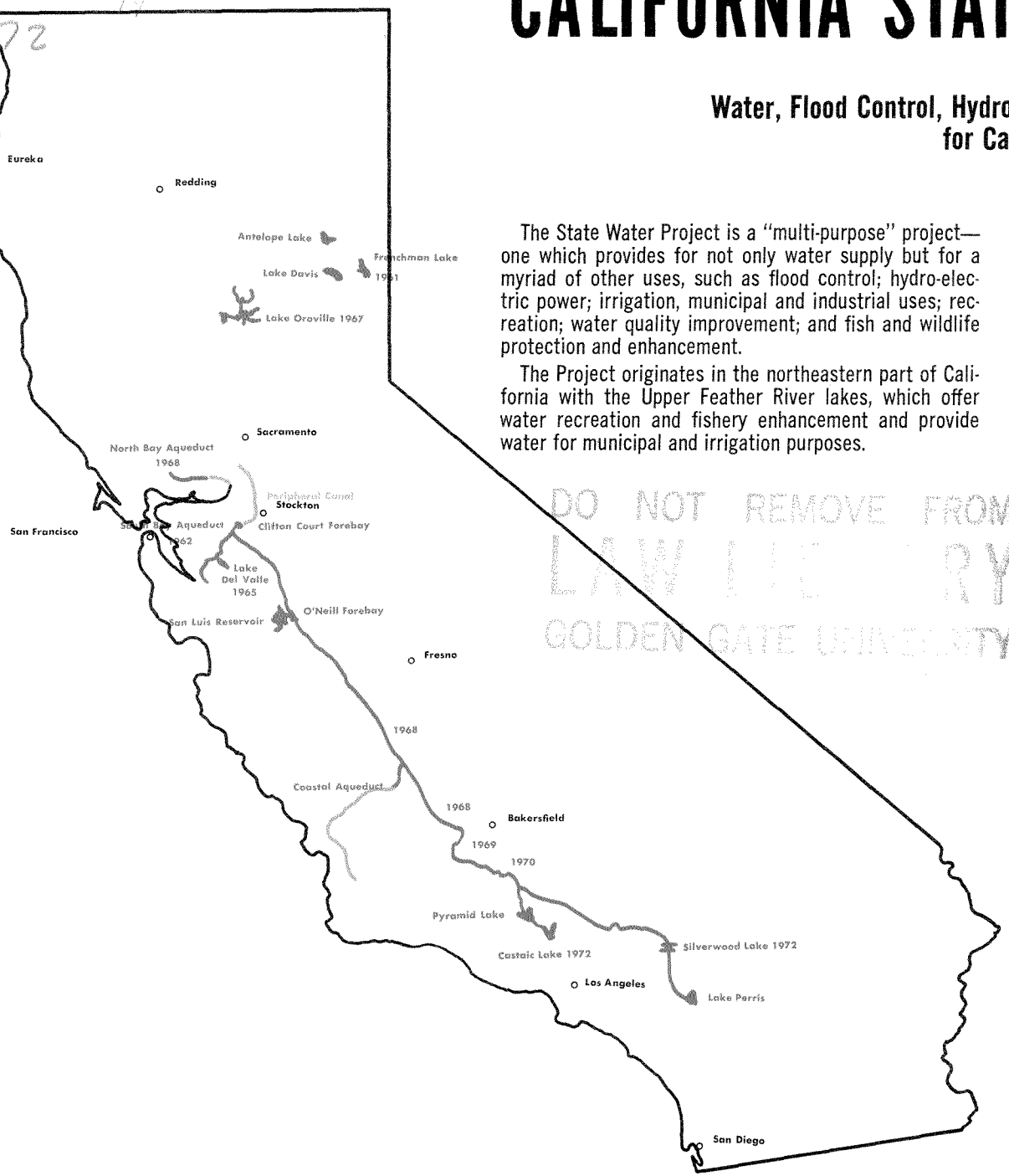
CALIFORNIA STATE WATER PROJECT

Water, Flood Control, Hydroelectric Power and Recreation for Californians



The State Water Project is a "multi-purpose" project—one which provides for not only water supply but for a myriad of other uses, such as flood control; hydro-electric power; irrigation, municipal and industrial uses; recreation; water quality improvement; and fish and wildlife protection and enhancement.

The Project originates in the northeastern part of California with the Upper Feather River lakes, which offer water recreation and fishery enhancement and provide water for municipal and irrigation purposes.

Oroville Dam, the key water conservation facility of the Project, controls Feather River flood waters, conserves water for release downstream, supplies energy for power generation and provides a multitude of recreation opportunities at Lake Oroville.

From Oroville, the water travels through natural channels until it reaches the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. Through the North Bay Aqueduct, water is delivered to Napa County. The South Bay Aqueduct, one of the first operational units of the Project, conveys water for municipal and industrial uses in the Southern San Francisco Bay Area. Lake Del Valle stores water for flood control, recreation and regulation of Aqueduct flow.

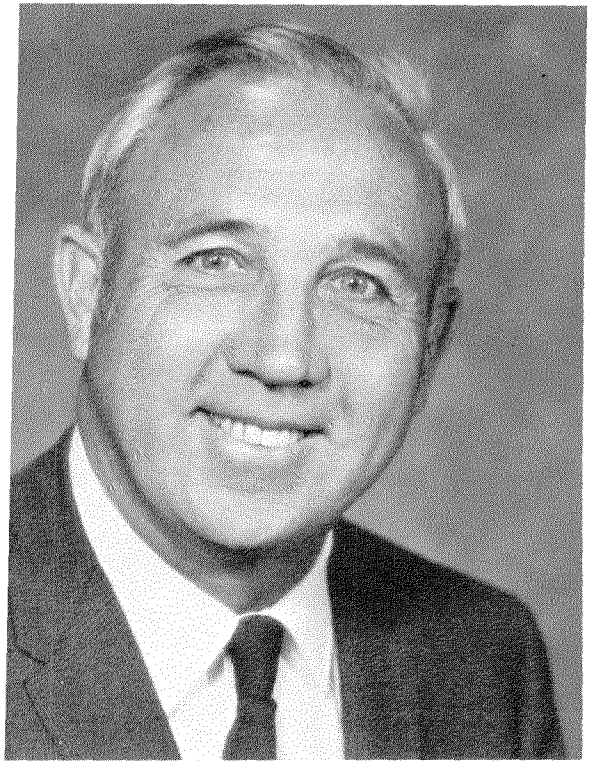
The California Aqueduct is one of the most spectacular features of the Project. Its main line extends 444 miles from the Delta to Riverside County in Southern California. The West and Coastal Branches bring the length to 685 miles.

In its initial stretch, the California Aqueduct carries water south along the western edge of the San Joaquin Valley to irrigate farmlands. By the time the water reaches the southern end of the Valley, it has traveled approximately 300 miles and been elevated nearly 1200 feet. The water then is raised almost 2000 additional feet in a single lift to the first tunnel of the Tehachapi Crossing to bring water to Southern California.

On the south side of the Tehachapi, the Aqueduct splits into two branches. The East Branch serves the Mojave Desert area, San Bernardino, Riverside, Orange and San Diego counties. The West Branch serves the Los Angeles Basin and the southern coastal areas.

In addition to facilities which provide water for municipal and industrial use and for power generation, the West Branch includes two recreational lakes: Castaic Lake and the soon-to-be-completed Pyramid Lake.

The East Branch facilities provide for water supply, power generation, water for irrigation, municipal and industrial uses. The West Branch also includes two recreational lakes: Silverwood Lake and Perris Lake.



WILLIAM R. GIANELLI
Director

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
THE RESOURCES AGENCY
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

STATE OF CALIFORNIA—RESOURCES AGENCY

WILLIAM R. GIANELLI, *Director*

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
P. O. BOX 388
SACRAMENTO 95802

TO THE PEOPLE OF CALIFORNIA

It is my responsibility as well as my privilege to issue an Annual Report of the California State Water Project each year, and highlight the Project's progress during the preceding 12 months. This year's report has been a particularly interesting one to prepare because 1972 was an especially important year for the Project.

Early in the year, water supplies and water-associated recreational opportunities were brought to the Southern California reaches of the State Water Project. Since the Project began its first deliveries in the San Francisco Bay Area in the early 1960's, southern Californians have awaited the same Project benefits that have for so long been enjoyed by the people of the north. In 1972, their hopes were finally realized.

Another major event was the successful sale of power revenue bonds financing the Project's hydroelectric power recovery plants in Southern California. This transaction culminated several years of work to develop the bond issue, which was recommended by the legislative water committees, the California Water Commission, and the Governor's Task Force on the State Water Project in its 1967 report. Thus, the capital financing problem that the Project has faced since its inception has been solved for a number of years into the future.

Another "first" in 1972 was the first retirement on schedule of bonds previously sold to finance the State Water Project. Interest on all bonds sold has been paid when due from project revenues.

In October, the first 60 miles of the California Aqueduct Bikeway was opened to the public. We hope that within the next five years the Aqueduct Bikeway will parallel nearly the entire 444-mile span of the California Aqueduct.

As of this date, construction of the initial State Water Project has been completed on schedule at a total capital expenditure of $2,236,000,000, as symbolized by the dedication of Perris Reservoir in Riverside County on April 18.

All these events, together with the other highlights described in my report, illustrate how the California State Water Project is meeting its goals of water supply, flood control, smog-free energy, recreation, and environmental enhancement on a sound, self-liquidating financial basis -- for the benefit of all the people of our great State.

William R. Gianelli
William R. Gianelli

PROJECT HISTORY: 1951 to 1972

Ever since Father Junipero Serra came to what is now California and founded Mission San Diego de Alcala, people have realized that water would have to be conserved in areas of water surplus and moved to areas of water need.

By 1940, it was clear that local water projects could not take care of local needs and that a statewide water project was needed.

Planners for the project realized that benefits other than conservation and transportation of water could be achieved, and so the plans for the California State Water Project were drawn to include recreation as a major purpose, along with flood control and hydroelectric power.

With the basic planning completed, the Department of Water Resources started down a long trail of receiving approvals, obtaining financing, designing, constructing, and, finally, operating the Project.

Highlights along that trail include:

1951 Project first authorized by California Legislature.

1957 Project construction started with Western Pacific Railroad and Highway 40 relocations at Oroville.

1959 Legislature passed Burns-Porter Act, providing major project financing and requiring that those who benefit pay all the costs . . . Legislature passed Davis-Grunsky Act for State Water Project loans and grants for local developments.

1960 California voters approved the Burns-Porter Act, authorizing sale of project construction bonds . . . First contract signed for delivery of project water, guaranteeing that water users would repay all project construction and operation costs allocated to water supply—with full interest.

1961 Frenchman Dam completed to form Frenchman Lake, which provided the first recreation and fish and wildlife benefits of the State Water Project.

1962 First water deliveries were made from project facilities in the San Francisco Bay Area . . . work started on Oroville Dam on the Feather River . . . work started on San Luis Joint-Use Facilities in the San Joaquin Valley.

1963 Work started on the 444-mile California Aqueduct . . . California Supreme Court decisions validated prototype water supply contract and reaffirmed the State's authority to issue revenue bonds to help finance the Project.

1964 First project flood-control operation when partially completed Oroville Dam saved Yuba City and other downstream areas.

1965 Work began on the Tehachapi Crossing, with start of excavation for the five-mile-long Carley V. Porter Tunnel.

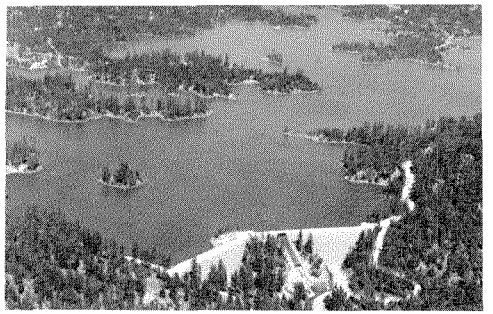
1967 Oroville-Thermalito Power Sale Contract signed, providing for payment to the State of $16,150,000 per year for hydroelectric power . . . long-term contracts completed for purchase of power to pump project water . . . Oroville Dam completed, filling of Lake Oroville began.

1968 Water contracting program completed with 31 agencies to repay the costs of construction, interest and operation . . . first project water deliveries in the upper Feather River area, in the north San Francisco Bay area, and in the San Joaquin Valley.

1969 Beginning of full operation of Oroville-Thermalito Power Complex . . . Lake Oroville and San Luis Reservoir filled for the first time . . . all features of San Luis Joint Use Facilities in operation . . . all features of South Bay Aqueduct in operation . . . first fishing access site completed along the California Aqueduct.

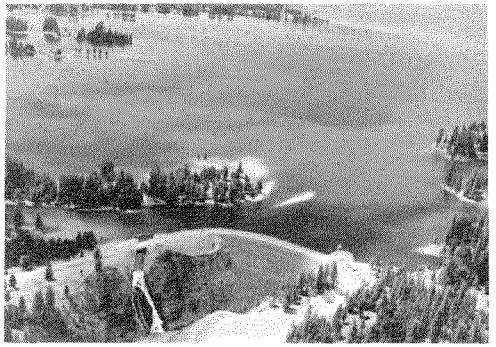
1970 Work started on Perris Dam, the southern terminus of the California Aqueduct . . . Tehachapi Crossing essentially completed . . . installation of first pumps begun at A. D. Edmondston Pumping Plant.

1971 Windgap, Pearblossom and A. D. Edmondston Pumping Plants began operation . . . Silverwood and Castaic Lakes began filling . . . Pyramid Dam construction started.

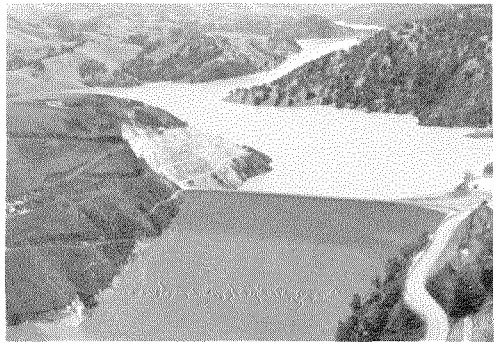


Antelope Lake

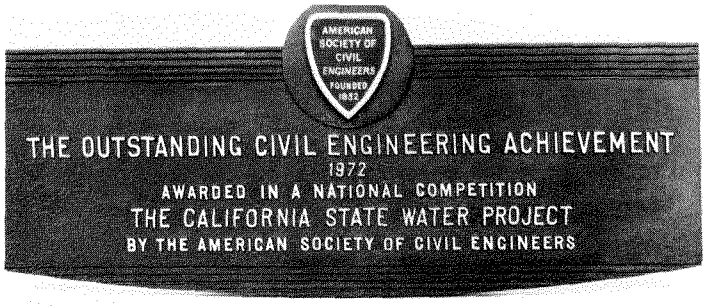
Frenchman Lake



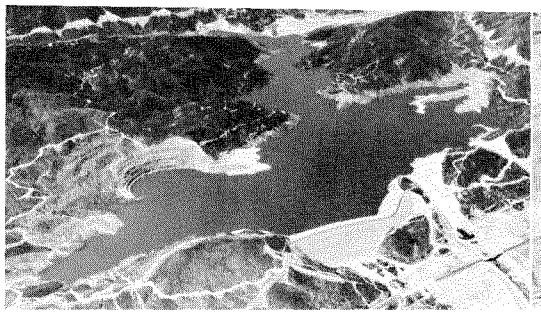
Lake Davis



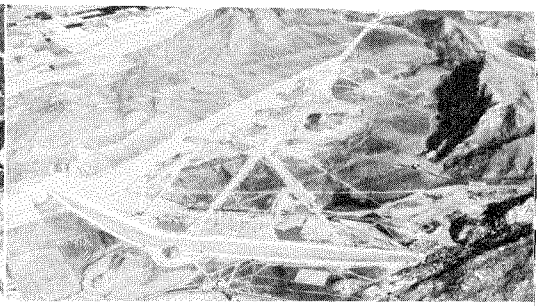
Lake Del Valle



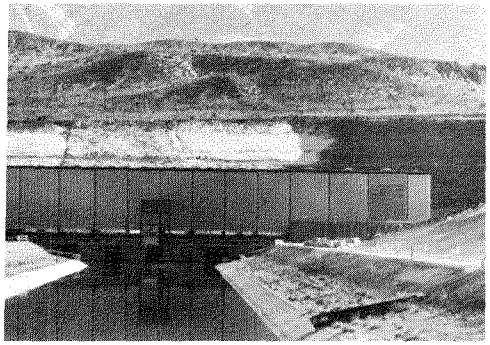
Plaque Awarded to the Department of Water Resources



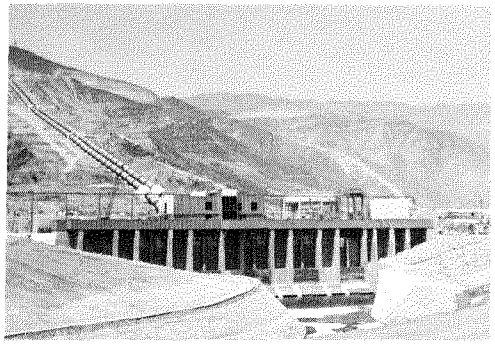
Silverwood Lake



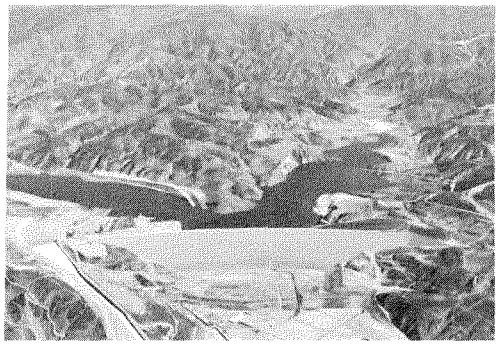
Perris Dam



Pearblossom Pumping Plant



Castaic Powerplant (photo by L.A.DWP)



Castaic Lake

CONSTRUCTION HIGHLIGHTS: 1972

State Water Project construction continued in 1972, with "clean up" and modification work throughout the State. The major construction thrust, however, was in Southern California, on facilities on the Project's East and West Branches. Highlights include:

WEST BRANCH

- Castaic Powerplant, which operates under a cooperative agreement between the Department of Water Resources and the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, began generating in January, 1972, with the activation of the 50,000 Kilowatt Unit 7.
- Angeles Tunnel, which takes water from Pyramid Reservoir through Castaic Powerplant to Castaic Reservoir, was completed.
- Modifications were made to Quail Lake and Gorman Creek facilities, which permit full flow of interim design capacity in the West Branch.

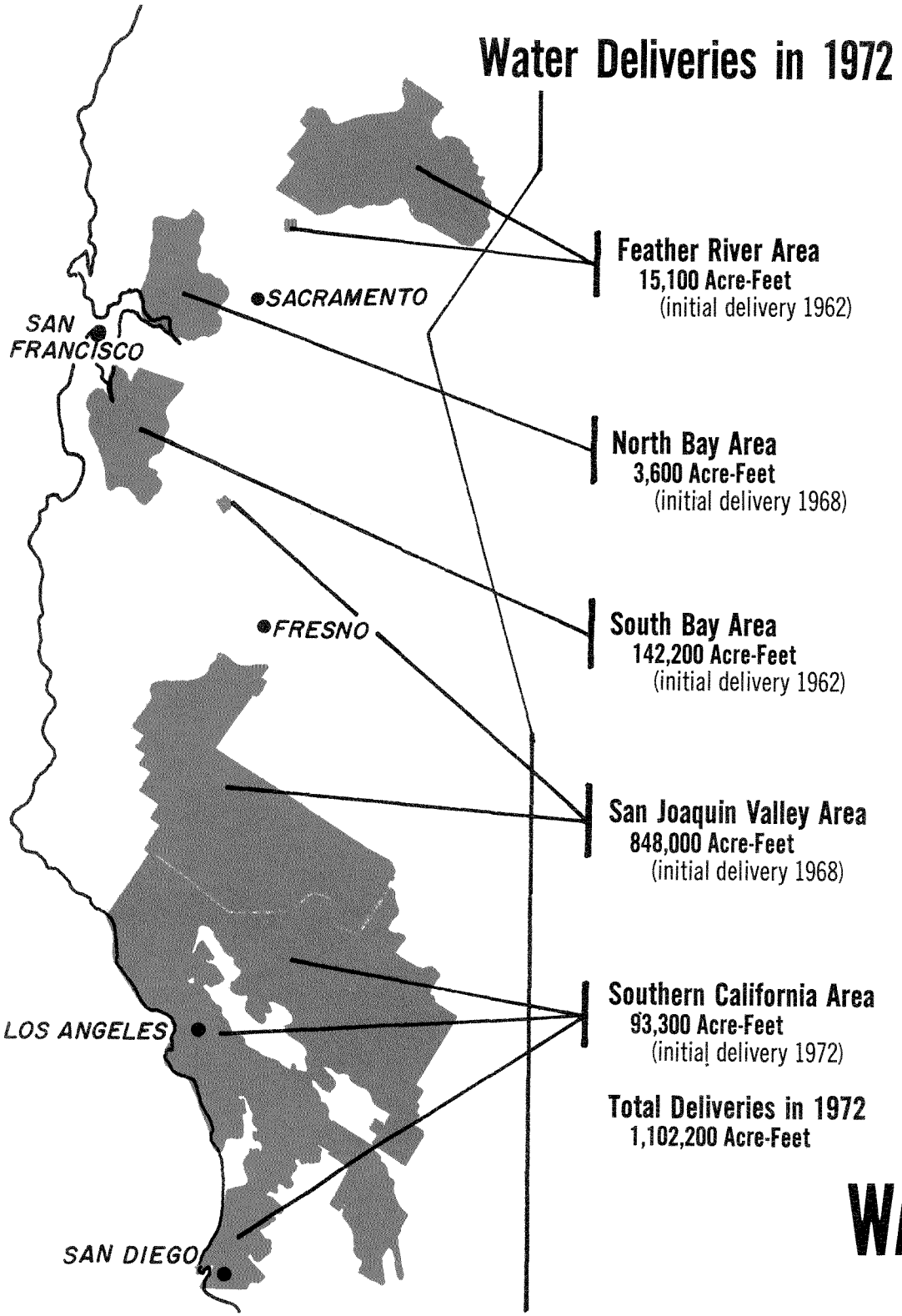
EAST BRANCH

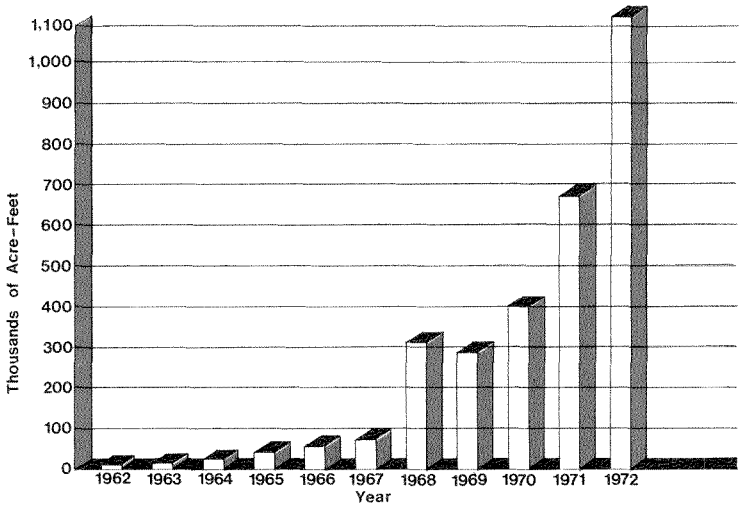
- San Bernardino Tunnel, which takes water from Silverwood Lake to Devil Canyon Powerplant, was completed.
- Devil Canyon Powerplant was completed, permitting the first delivery of water to the eastern part of the Southern California Coastal Plain. Dedication ceremonies were held at the plant on December 7.
- The second reach of the Santa Ana Valley Pipeline, from Mill Street to Sugarloaf Mountain. was completed. (The first reach, from Devil Canyon to Mill Street, was completed in 1971, and the third reach, from Sugarloaf Mountain to Perris Dam, is scheduled for completion in 1973.)
- Pearblossom Pumping Plant was dedicated on January 21.

AWARDS

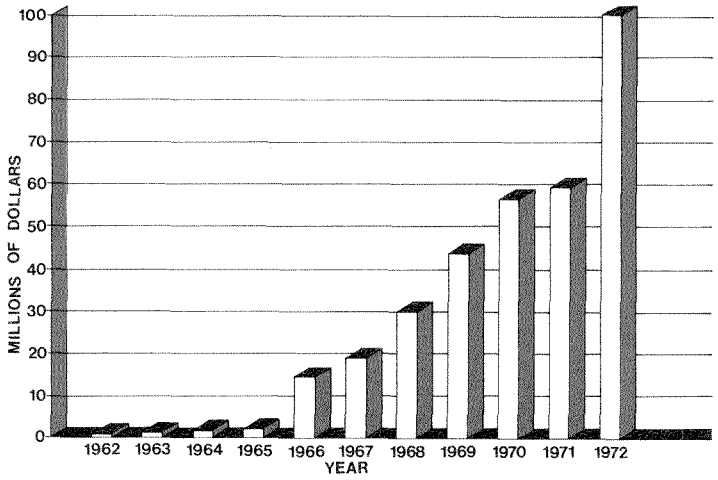
- In February, 1972, the National Society of Professional Engineers named the State Water Project one of the top ten outstanding engineering achievements of 1971.
- The American Society of Civil Engineers chose the State Water Project for its Outstanding Civil Engineering Award for 1972.
- Also in 1972, the Department of Water Resources received the American Water Works Association "Award of Honor," in recognition of the safety record the Department maintained in 1971.

By the close of 1972, construction of Phase One of the State Water Project was 99.8 percent completed or underway.



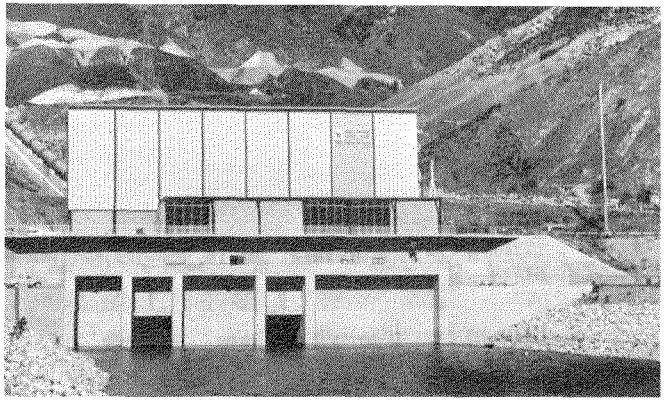


Annual Water Deliveries: 1962–1972

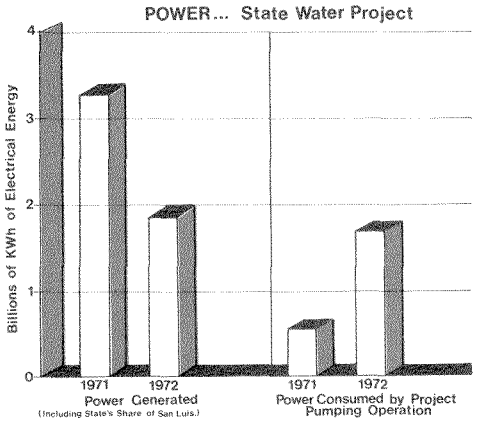


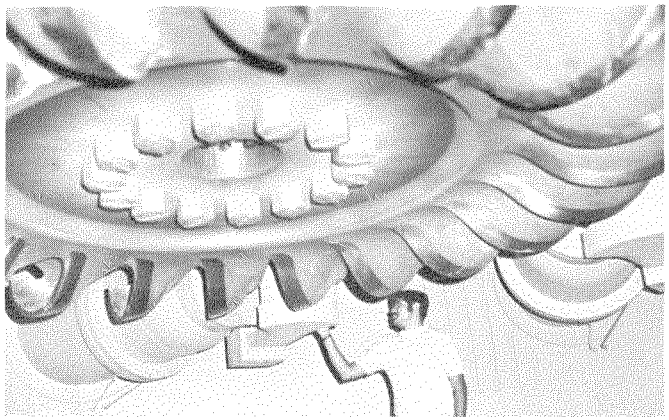
Annual Payments by Water Users: 1962–1972

WATER DELIVERIES



Devil Canyon Powerplant





Project water, flowing through the Devil Canyon Powerplant on its way downstream, turns this mammoth Pelton Wheel. The wheel, in turning, spins a turbine to generate smog-free electric power. (photo by Tom Chandler, SBVMWD)

Successful operation of the State Water Project results from the teamwork of water movement and electric power generation. The Project was designed to deliver water which is surplus to the requirements of the northern part of the State to the water deficient areas of the central and southern parts of the State. However, the Project is completely dependent upon electric power to operate the pumps. It also depends in part, on generating electric power to provide some revenues to finance part of the Project costs.

The Project was designed to operate in coordination with the electric utility systems in the State. Project pumps operate mainly at night and on weekends when usual uses of electric power are at a minimum and, therefore, the cost of power is low. On the other hand, the hydroelectric generating facilities of the State Water Project operate during daylight hours when power needs are high and Project power, therefore, has a high value.

Operating pumps to deliver water for irrigation, municipal and industrial use requires a vast amount of electrical energy. Almost one-and-a-half billion killowatt-hours were purchased for Project operation in 1972. The average price paid for this great block of energy was slightly less than 3.1 mills ($0.0031) per kilowatt-hour.

The Project's generating facilities account for over seven percent of the total generating capability in northern California. The Oroville-Thermalito facilities generated more energy during 1972 than was bought for operation of all the pumps along the aqueduct.

Oroville-Thermalito power is generated during the onpeak periods and, therefore, is worth more money. As a result the project receives an average of about 7.8 mills ($0.0078) per kilowatt-hour for the electricity it produces. This is more than twice the cost of the energy purchased during 1972.

San Luis Pumping-Generating Plant is jointly operated by the State and the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. The State's share of the generation in 1972 was about 175 million kilowatt-hours. This generation has proved its value to provide flexible electric system operation and thus avoid buying costly, unplanned for, power from the utilities.

POWER OPERATIONS

The State Water Project marked many recreation milestones in 1972.

Perhaps the most significant of these was the arrival of fishing, swimming, boating, water skiing, and other water recreation benefits in southern California—ten years after these benefits first became available to northern Californians.

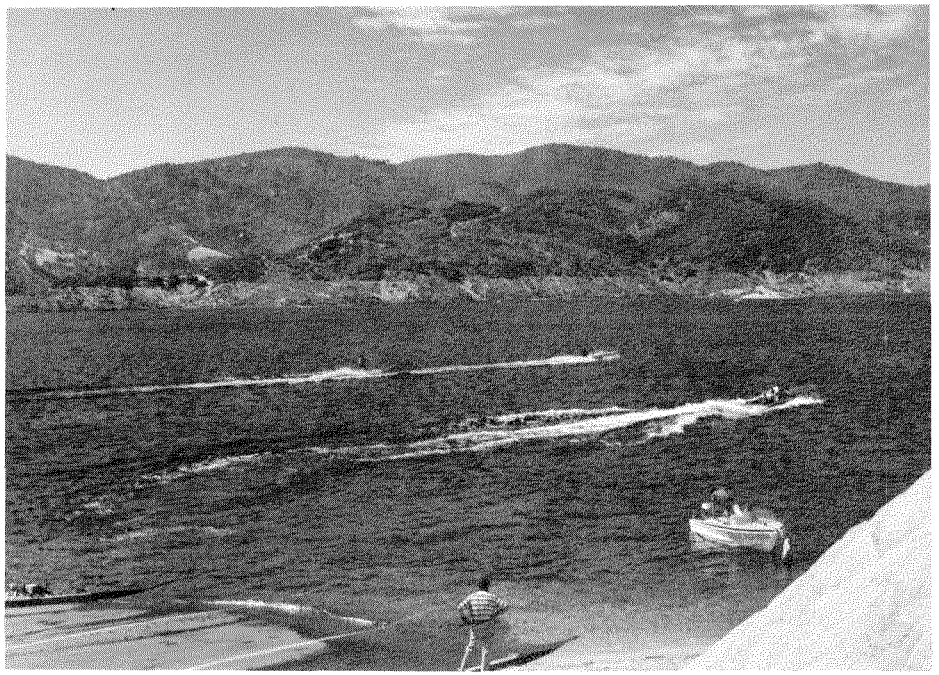
Interim recreation facilities were opened to the public at both Silverwood Lake (in May) and at Castaic Lake (in June). Construction of boat launching ramps and associated parking areas at both lakes was begun by the State Department of Navigation and Ocean Development. Construction of other permanent recreation facilities was initiated by the State Department of Parks and Recreation. The State Department of Fish and Game stocked the lakes with trout and other game fish. Fishing started on July 1, and good fishing continued through the summer and well into fall.

The fishing access site program for the California Aqueduct, conducted cooperatively with the Wildlife Conservation Board, was expanded in 1972 with the development of three new sites, bringing the total number to eight. This does not include the countless fishing areas at the Project's lakes and reservoirs.

Throughout California people flocked to SWP recreation facilities in 1972, from Lake Oroville in the North, to San Luis Reservoir in Central California, to Silverwood and Castaic in the South—and all the recreation areas in between.

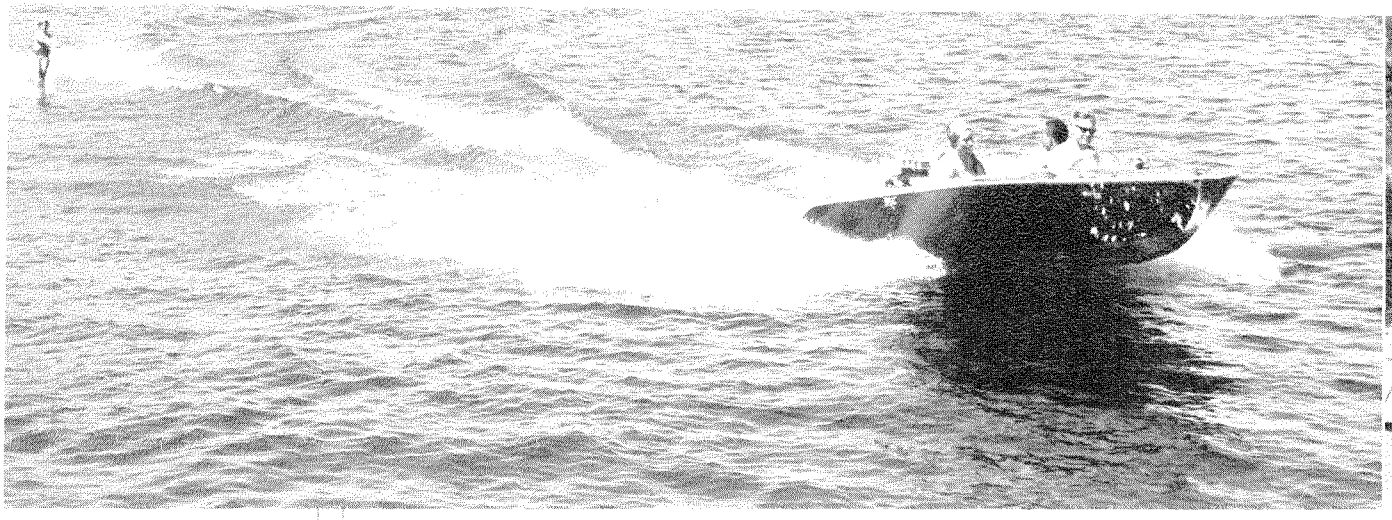
Recreation use of the Project's fishing access sites, Aqueduct Bikeway, and lakes and reservoirs in 1972 nearly doubled the recreation days tallied in 1971.

RECREATION



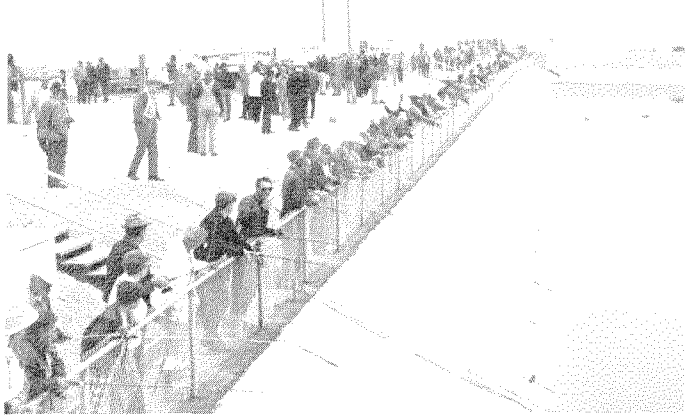
Temporary Boat Launching Ramp at Silverwood Lake

Castaic Lagoon



Boating and Water Skiing

Boating and Camping at Frenchman Lake

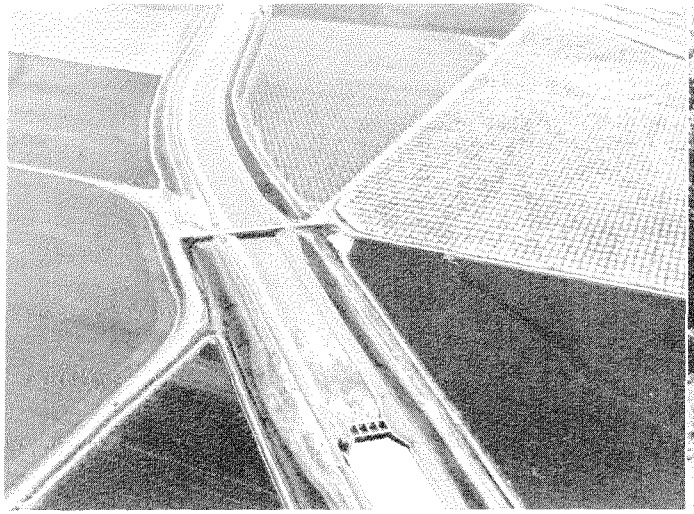


Fishing Access Site

Recreational opportunities abound along the entire length of the Project as water deliveries open new agricultural areas and Project funds assist local agencies.

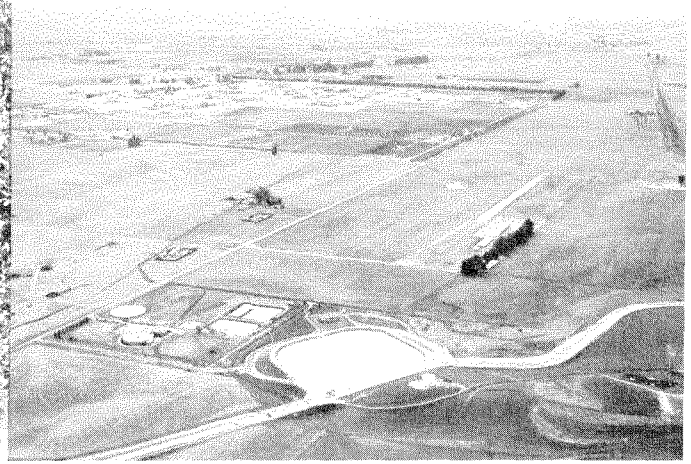
SUMMARY OF PROJECT SERVICES

	1972	Total Through 1972
Water Deliveries, in acre-feet	1,103,000	3,048,000
Power Generation, in billions of kilowatt-hours	1.8	11
Visitors to Project Facilities and Recreation Areas	4,044,000	18,444,000



California Aqueduct

Water for Agriculture in the South San Joaquin Valley



Patterson Reservoir Where Water is Delivered to the Alameda County Water District

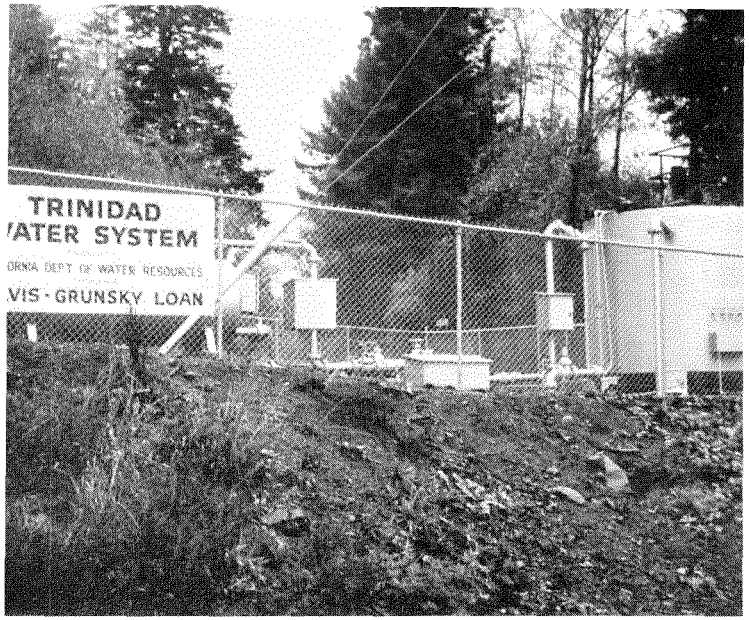
Director Gianelli and Senator Howard Way Opened the Aqueduct Bikeway in August

The first length of the California Aqueduct Bikeway was opened to the public in October of 1972. A 67-mile bicycle and hiking trail extending from Bethany Reservoir near Tracy to O'Neill Forebay near Los Banos was inaugurated. The trail, which will eventually stretch along the entire length of the California Aqueduct, utilizes the parallel service roads. It has rest stops, sanitary facilities, drinking water, and minimal camping and picnicking facilities.

Bicycle clubs from throughout the State hurried to take advantage of the first section of the new bike trail, and enthusiastic cyclists praised this new innovation of the State Water Project as a recreational benefit that was not even imagined when the Project was first designed.

Response to the new bikeway was so great that, as the year ended, the Department of Water Resources started its plans for another section of Aqueduct Bikeway in southern California. The new reach of Bikeway will stretch about 100 miles across the Antelope Valley from the Tehachapi Afterbay to Silverwood Lake. It is scheduled for completion in 1973.

California Aqueduct Bikeway Riders



Trinidad's Domestic Water System in Humboldt County was built through a Davis-Grunsky Loan. Water from Luffenholtz Creek is treated in this plant.

Andrus Island Levee Break

DAVIS-GRUNSKY

Under the Davis-Grunsky Program, the Department of Water Resources provides financial assistance for local water projects and for the development of recreation and fish and wildlife potentials of local projects.

During 1972, the Department of Water Resources—with the concurrence of the California Water Commission—approved funds for:

Del Norte County Flood Control District	$61,000 loan for water supply
San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District—Yucaipa Dam and Reservoir Project	$3,947,400 grant for recreation and fish enhancement
County of San Bernardino—Prado Dam and Reservoir Project	$1,349,400 grant for recreation and fish enhancement

Applications for loans and grants being processed by the Department amount to about $31 million. This brings the total amount of funds encumbered for approved and pending projects near the $130 million authorized for the program by the California Legislature in 1959.

Since the program began, 68 projects have received grants or loans. Davis-Grunsky assisted projects extend from the City of Dorris, three miles south of the California-Oregon border, to a reservoir approximately 15 miles northeast of the City of San Diego.

Trinidad's domestic water system in Humboldt County was built through a $350,000 Davis-Grunsky loan made in fiscal 1970–71. Water comes from Luffenholtz Creek and is treated in this plant.

Throughout its operation, the State Water Project has "come through" in cases of emergency. The year 1972 was no exception but it was different. This time the Department had both water shortage and water surplus problems to contend with. Project water supplemented short water supplies in a dry year and, after a summertime flood caused salt water to intrude deep into the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, repelled the ocean inflow.

California's 1971–1972 Statewide precipitation averaged a meager 65% of normal. Diminished runoff brought lower stream flows, less water in reservoirs, lower hydroelectric energy production, and decreases in ground water supplies.

Due to State Water Project operation, water was moved from storage reservoirs to dry areas where it was needed. Additional water was furnished to Federal water users through the San Luis Field Division.

In the south San Joaquin Valley the Project was able to deliver additional supplies beyond contracted-for amounts and thus prevent agricultural losses.

Southern California received Project water in time to avert anticipated rationing of Colorado River water to farmlands.

Despite the dry water year, the State Water Project had to cope with summertime flooding. This occurred as a result of the Brannan-Andrus Island levee break, which caused millions of gallons of salt-laden water to move from San Francisco Bay into the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

Water supplies for nearby communities showed sharp increases in salinity. The quality of water for State Water Project users was also threatened.

Pumps at the Delta Pumping Plant were shut down, and the gates at Clifton Court Forebay were closed, thereby isolating the supply reservoir from the salty water in the southern Delta.

Fresh water stored in the Forebay was furnished through the South Bay Aqueduct to Project customers. En route, good quality water was added from Lake Del Valle. This reservoir was primarily designed as a flood control and recreation feature of the State Water Project. Its use as an emergency water source for Alameda and Santa Clara counties illustrates the versatility of the State Water Project in the face of a crisis.

MEETING EMERGENCIES

Sources and Applications of Funds for Operations: 1972

Sources of Funds	
Water Supply Contractors—	
Operations and Maintenance	$19,668,000
Capital Cost Repayments	72,451,000
Construction Funds Applied to Debt Service	5,080,000
Interest	2,647,000
Federal Government (San Luis Facilities)	1,606,000
State Government (Recreation)	949,000
Power Sales	16,603,000
Total Sources	$119,004,000

Application of Funds	
Water Plant Operations	$22,874,000
Power Plant Operations	1,108,000
Debt Service	88,232,000
Reserves for:	
Operations and Maintenance	699,000
Replacement	774,000
Debt Service	5,317,000
Total Applications	$119,004,000

Two project financing milestones occurred in 1972: 1) the first repayment of principal on revenue bonds sold in 1968–69 to provide funds to build the Oroville-Thermalito power generating facilities, and 2) the sale of $139,165,000 revenue bonds for the Devil Canyon-Castaic power facilities. These two events illustrate the financial stability of the State Water Project.

The Project's financing policy is: "Those who benefit pay the costs." Through the 75-year repayment period of the Project, water supply contractors will pay about 80% of the costs, plus interest; power users will pay about 13%, state funds will pay about 3% for recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement; and the federal government will pay 1% for flood control. The remaining 3% will come from interest earnings and other miscellaneous project revenues.

Project financing, for the most part, is through the sale of general obligation and revenue bonds. Although the two types of bonds are different they have one similar characteristic. Both are to be repaid by those who benefit from the Project—water customers pay the costs allocated to water supply and power customers pay the costs attributable to power generation.

The first repayment is an exceptionally important one to the people of California since it helps to prove the financial stability of the funding program.

In April the Department repaid the principal on power revenue bonds which were sold in 1968. Proceeds from the bonds were used to pay for building the Oroville-Thermalito power-generating complex located just north of Oroville on the Feather River. The repayment totaled $1,260,000.

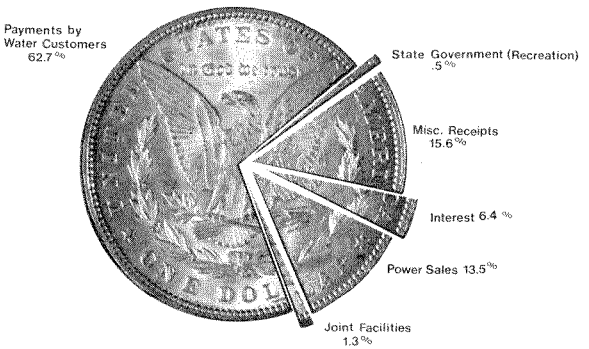
The Devil Canyon-Castaic power facilities revenue bonds were sold in August 1972 at a net interest rate of 5.4455%. The bonds are backed by the power generated by these two smog-free hydroelectric plants—the former located just north of San Bernardino near the foot of Job's Peak, while the latter is on the west arm of Castaic Lake about 45 miles north of Los Angeles. This power is used to pump Project water to six water agencies in southern California who have contracted to reimburse the State for their portion of the annual debt service on the Revenue Bonds plus estimated annual operations and maintenance costs of the power facilities.

Of the $1.75 billion in general obligation bonds authorized by the Burns-Porter Act, $1.54 million had been sold by the end of 1972. Of the remaining $210 million to be sold, $167 million is reserved for construction of "Additional Facilities" of the Project, and $43 million is earmarked for the Davis-Grunsky Program. All bond proceeds available for construction of SWP facilities from this source have been expended.

In 1972, the Department sold $40 million worth of Burns-Porter Act bonds and the last issue of bond anticipation notes was redeemed. The average net interest cost of the Burns-Porter Act bonds and the Devil Canyon-Castaic Bonds sold through 1972 is 4.457%.

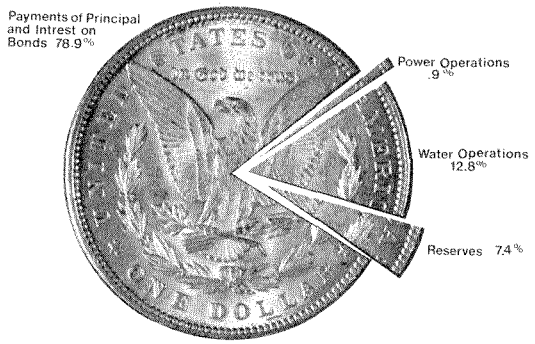
In addition to the self-liquidating general obligation bonds to finance project construction and the revenue bonds sold for construction of power-generating facilities, other major sources of funds for project construction have included state tideland gas and oil revenues, and federal reimbursements, primarily for flood control benefits of Lakes Oroville and Del Valle.

Sources of Operating Income: 1962–1972



Total Operating Income 1962–1972: $512,359,000

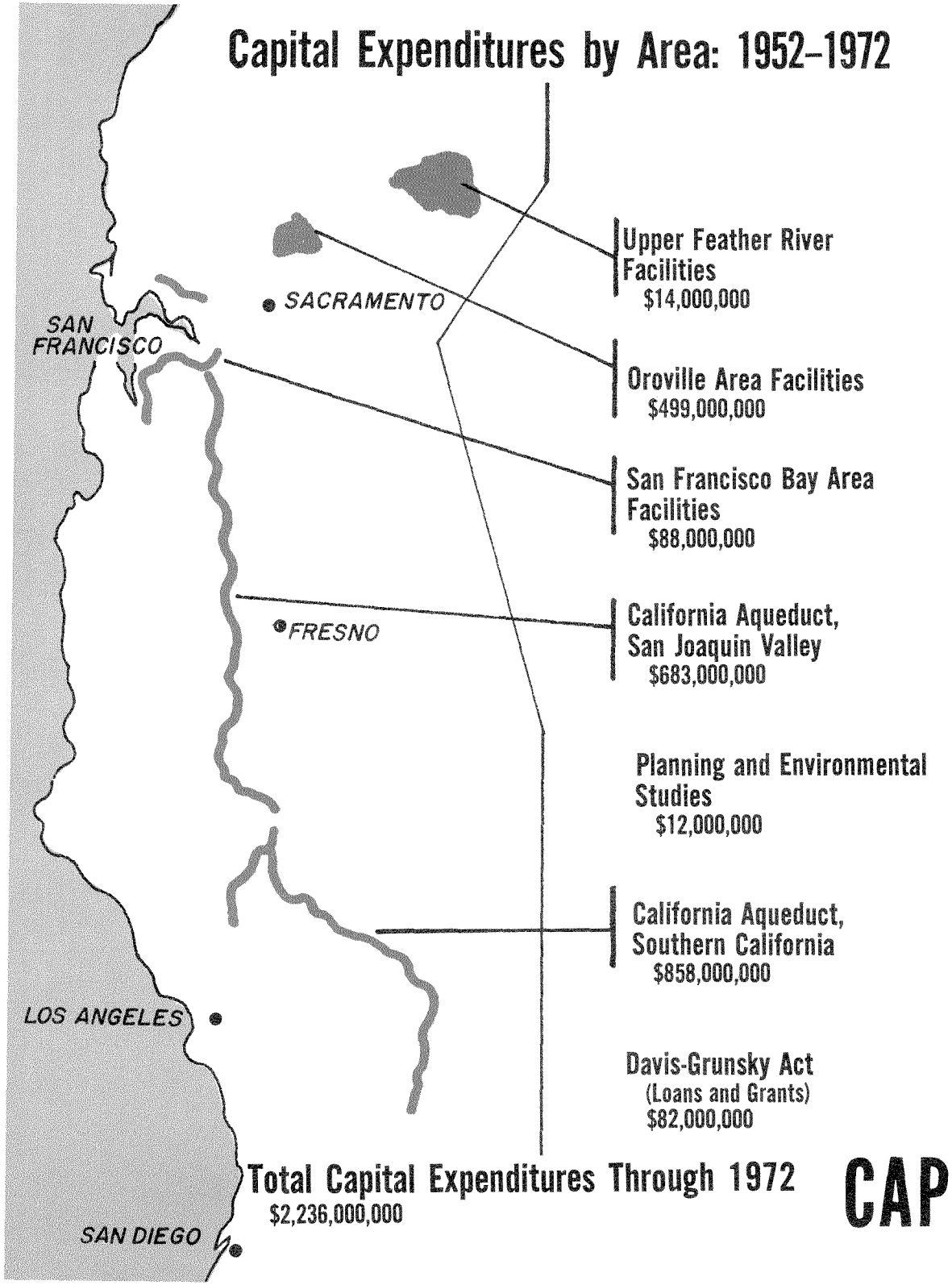
Applications of Operating Income: 1962–1972



Total Operating Expenditures 1962–1972: $512,359,000

PROJECT FINANCING

Capital Expenditures by Area: 1952–1972



Upper Feather River Facilities
$14,000,000

Oroville Area Facilities
$499,000,000

San Francisco Bay Area Facilities
$88,000,000

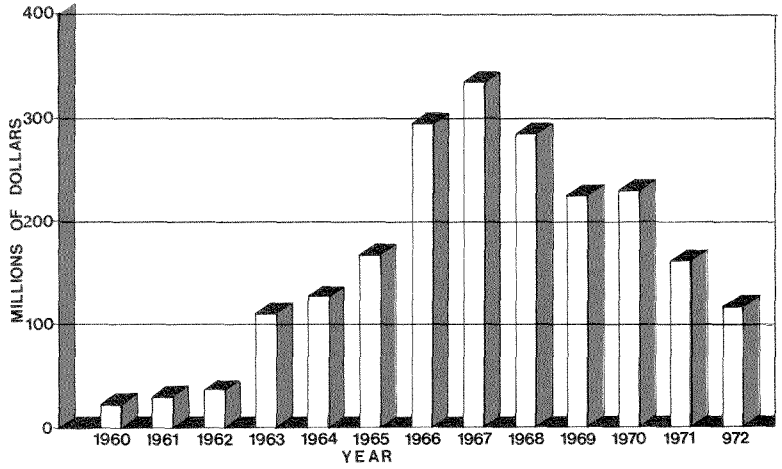
California Aqueduct, San Joaquin Valley
$683,000,000

Planning and Environmental Studies
$12,000,000

California Aqueduct, Southern California
$858,000,000

Davis-Grunsky Act
(Loans and Grants)
$82,000,000

Total Capital Expenditures Through 1972
$2,236,000,000



Total Capital Expenditures by Year

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

STATE WATER PROJECT BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31, 1972

ASSETS

PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT	$2,154,341,000
Noncurrent Assets	
Funds Held by Revenue Bond Trustee	22,844,000
Loans for Local Water Projects	22,933,000
Investments in Mobile Equipment	5,474,000
	51,251,000
Current Assets	
Cash	9,403,000
Investments	170,049,000
Funds Held by Revenue Bond Trustee	3,984,000
Accrued Interest Receivable	4,568,000
Accounts Receivable	27,046,000
Loans Receivable	1,061,000
Due from Other State Funds	2,191,000
Stores Inventories	437,000
Prepaid Insurance	—0—
	218,739,000
OTHER ASSETS	17,195,000
	$2,441,526,000

LIABILITIES

Capitalization	
Funded Long-Term Debt:	
General Obligation Bonds	$1,538,800,000
Oroville Power Revenue Bonds	242,405,000
Devil Canyon-Castaic Revenue Bonds	139,165,000
State Advances	176,248,000
Net Grants in Aid of Construction	119,404,000
Accumulated Net Revenues	148,115,000
	2,364,137,000
Current Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	8,281,000
Contract Retentions	10,670,000
Long-Term Debt Due Within One Year	2,530,000
Accrued Interest:	
General Obligation Bonds	16,942,000
Revenue Bonds	3,269,000
Unearned Income	9,000
	41,701,000
ADVANCES FOR CONSTRUCTION	33,388,000
RESERVE FOR PLANT REPLACEMENTS	2,300,000
	$2,441,526,000

STATE WATER PROJECT BALANCE SHEET: December 31, 1972

Project Water Comes From the Upper Feather River

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