



SOUTH FEATHER WATER & POWER AGENCY

TO: Board of Directors

FROM: Kathy Petersen, Power Division Manager

DATE: July 15, 2008

RE: General Information (regarding matters not scheduled on agenda)
July 22, 2008 Board of Directors Meeting

Operations

Attached is the Storage and Generation Report for June 2008. Also attached is a chart showing reservoir levels. The delay in beginning the water transfer meant that Little Grass Valley draft for generation was not started until after the July 4th holiday weekend, and water levels remained close to the maximum for this year. The current release to the South Fork Feather River from Little Grass Valley is 145 cfs, and the drawdown trend is typical for this time of year.

Water Transfer

The State Water Resources Control Board issued the permit for the water transfer late on July 3. The agreement with DWR was approved on July 9 and accounting for the water transfer began. The project is now operating for extended hours to move water to both Kelly Ridge Powerhouse and to spill to Lake Oroville at Ponderosa Dam.

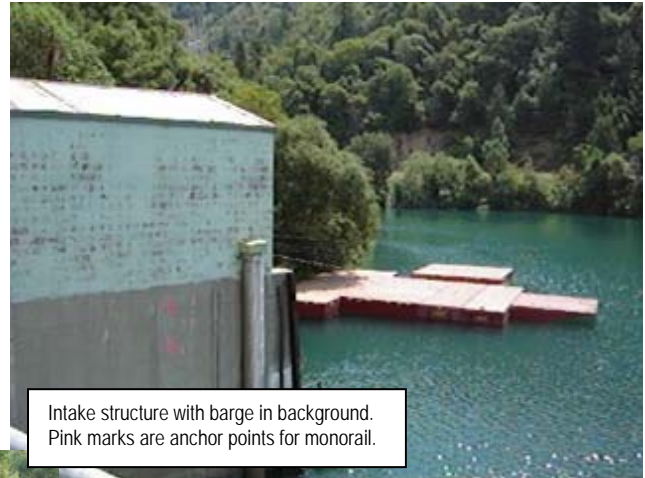
Butte Lightning Fires

The lightning storm on June 21 that started fires throughout Butte County caused the 115 kV transmission line to Sly Creek, Woodleaf and Forbestown powerhouses to relay. The units were returned to service, and no further problems occurred within the South Feather system. At least three fires were started in this watershed, but Soper-Wheeler Company quickly built containment lines around them and prevented significant loss of vegetation.

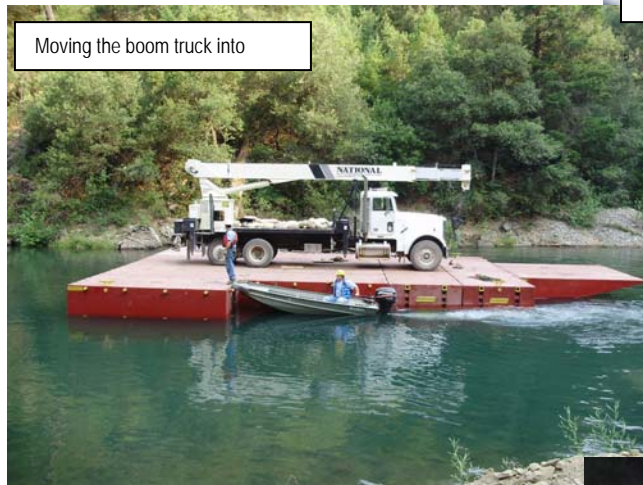
Maintenance Projects

Forbestown Intake Trash Rake

Construction of the new trash rake system at the Forbestown Diversion Intake is underway. The crew launched the "flexifloat" barges on July 2 and moved the backhoe to the other side of the reservoir the next day. On July 8, PG&E relocated the power pole and began transferring wires to avoid interference with the trash rake monorail system. The footings for the monorail



Intake structure with barge in background. Pink marks are anchor points for monorail.



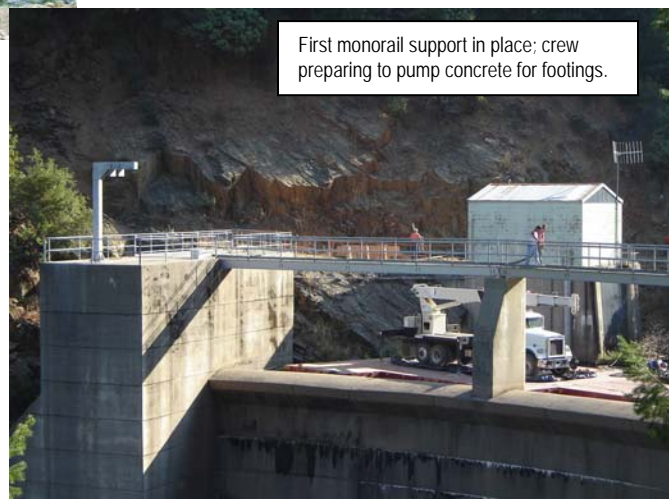
Moving the boom truck into

were also dug and the concrete will be tied into the concrete cap over the tunnel and into bedrock. The YCWA boom truck was floated into place on July 14 and the first piece of monorail support was lifted into place at the end of the thrust block. On July 15, the concrete footings were poured – Bob's Concrete Pumping pumped the concrete from a truck on the shore to the far side of the reservoir by laying the hose across the catwalk of the dam.

General Information

Concow Hydropower Potential

At the request of Director Dee Hunter, I researched the hydropower potential at Lake Concow Dam. The water rights on Concow Creek belong to Thermalito Irrigation District and Table Mountain Irrigation District jointly. Their rights include power generation under their license 3040 and application 26588. In the mid-1980's they proposed a powerhouse with a capacity of 990 kilowatts, two miles downstream from Concow Dam (which was built in 1924 and repaired in 1978). The annual average inflow from the Concow drainage was calculated to be 21,906 acre-feet and the reservoir capacity was about 7,000 acre-feet. The project would have involved 9,500 feet of 30-inch pipe from the dam, connecting to 1,900 feet of 24-inch diameter penstock, and would have passed a flow of 24 cfs with 630 feet of head. The California Department of Fish and Game imposed several environmental mitigation requirements, including minimum flows, minimum end of month reservoir levels, ramping rates below the powerhouse, and a fish screen at the dam.

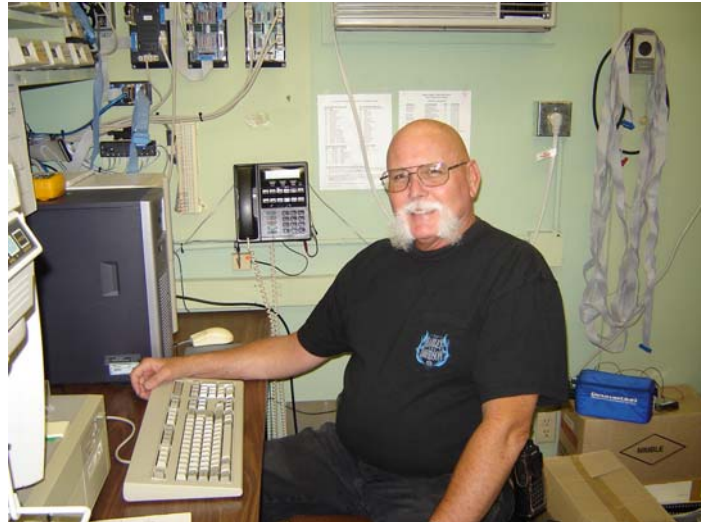


First monorail support in place; crew preparing to pump concrete for footings.

I can find no record at FERC that a license or exemption was ever issued for this project, so it may be that TID and TMID chose not to pursue it for economic reasons. In 1985 the project had a calculated benefit to cost ratio of 1.3.

Chuck Newman Retires

After 25 years of service, telecommunications technician Chuck Newman is retiring at the end of this month. Chuck began working here when the communications system consisted of wires strung on pole lines between facilities, and he oversaw the move to the microwave system. He helped build the SCADA and water telemetry systems, programmed the EAP downstream systems and has continued to keep the communication equipment up to date in a rapidly changing field of technology. He and his wife are fixing up a bus and plan to spend their future years traveling.



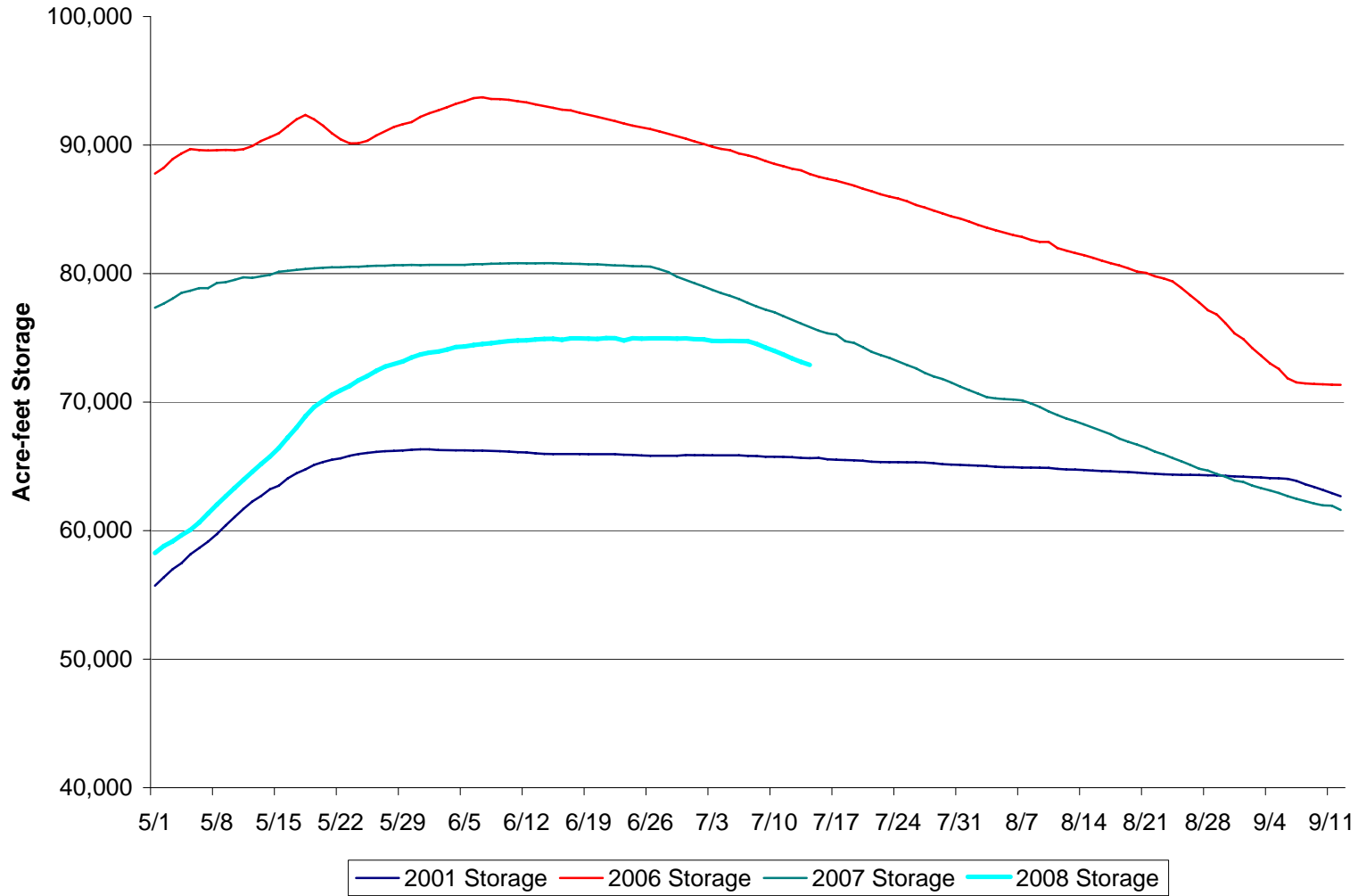
**SOUTH FEATHER WATER AND POWER
SOUTH FEATHER POWER PROJECT
June 2008
STORAGE**

RESERVOIR	MAXIMUM CAPACITY	STORAGE ON 6-30-08	STORAGE ON 6-30-07
Little Grass Valley	89,804 AF	74,956 AF	79,497 AF
Sly Creek	64,338 AF	48,958 AF	44,714 AF
Lost Creek	5,361 AF	4,900 AF	5,288 AF
Forbestown Diversion	352 AF	322 AF	315 AF
Ponderosa	4,178 AF	3,911 AF	3,965 AF
Miners Ranch	896 AF	753 AF	663 AF
TOTAL	164,929 AF	133,800 AF	134,442 AF
Slate Creek Tunnel	800 CFS	16 CFS	N/A CFS
South Fork Tunnel	600 CFS	8 CFS	129 CFS
Miners Ranch Canal	303 CFS	257 CFS	220 CFS

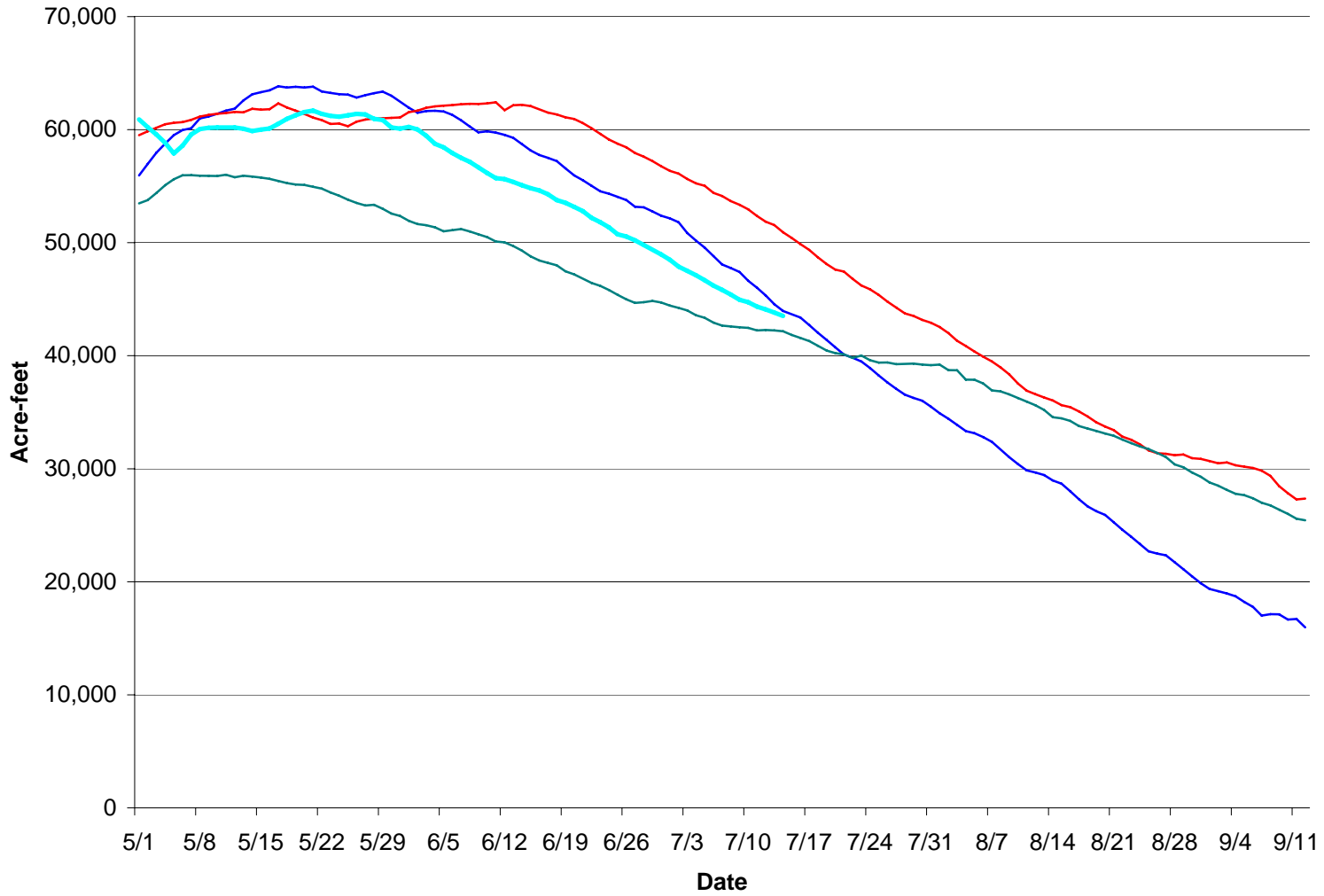
MONTHLY NET GENERATION

	FOR June 2008	YEAR TO DATE ON 6-30-08	YEAR TO DATE ON 6-30-07
Woodleaf P.H.	18,250,700 KWH	81,381,140 KWH	82,686,500 KWH
Forbestown P.H.	10,056,460 KWH	50,040,580 KWH	50,788,390 KWH
Kelly Ridge P.H.	7,037,397 KWH	36,008,330 KWH	38,077,774 KWH
Sly Creek P.H.	3,304,000 KWH	9,868,900 KWH	9,862,400 KWH
TOTAL	38,648,557 KWH	177,298,950 KWH	181,415,064 KWH

Little Grass Valley Storage



Sly Creek Storage



— 2001 Storage — 2006 Storage — 2007 Storage — 2008 Storage