Water from the San Diego Canal is transferred through a 400-foot gated connection canal into the forebay. The forebay serves as a regulating pond for the pumping plant, delivering water evenly to 12 pumps or transferring it from the generating units to the San Diego Canal.

When moving water into Diamond Valley Lake, the pumps discharge their flow into a buried pipe system. From this system, the water flows through a pressure tunnel which is connected to the Inlet/Outlet tower located within the reservoir. Here, the water is discharged into a vertical chamber which feeds nine tiers of valved pipes. By opening selected valves, the water is released at specified levels into the lake.

Water may also be removed from DVL through the inlet/outlet tower via one or more of the dual valves. This provides the operators with flexibility to select water with the best temperature and water quality for release into the system. From the inlet/outlet tower, water moves through the tunnel to the pressure control facility or through the generators for release into the forebay and back to the San Diego Canal.

### Overview

Water from the San Diego Canal is transferred through a 400-foot gated connection canal into the forebay. The forebay serves as a regulating pond for the pumping plant, delivering water evenly to 12 pumps or transferring it from the generating units to the San Diego Canal.

When moving water into Diamond Valley Lake, the pumps discharge their flow into a buried pipe system. From this system, the water flows through a pressure tunnel which is connected to the Inlet/Outlet tower located within the reservoir. Here, the water is discharged into a vertical chamber which feeds nine tiers of valved pipes. By opening selected valves, the water is released at specified levels into the lake.

Water may also be removed from DVL through the inlet/outlet tower via one or more of the dual valves. This provides the operators with flexibility to select water with the best temperature and water quality for release into the system. From the inlet/outlet tower, water moves through the tunnel to the pressure control facility or through the generators for release into the forebay and back to the San Diego Canal.

### Forebay
- 500 acre-foot capacity
- Supplies water to pumps for transfer to the reservoir
- Serves as regulatory pond when generating power

### Tunnel
- 16 feet in diameter by 2,300 feet long, steel lined
- Connects with inlet/outlet tower and yard piping

### Inlet/Outlet Tower
- 270 feet high
- 9 tiers each with dual 84-inch valves

### Inland Feeder/Eastside Pipeline
- Allows water to be delivered to Diamond Valley Lake directly from State Water Project
- Can also deliver water from Diamond Valley Lake to the Colorado River Aqueduct

---

**Hiram W. Wadsworth Pumping/Hydro-generating Facility**

---

... at a glance

**Overview**

Water from the San Diego Canal is transferred through a 400-foot gated connection canal into the forebay. The forebay serves as a regulating pond for the pumping plant, delivering water evenly to 12 pumps or transferring it from the generating units to the San Diego Canal.

When moving water into Diamond Valley Lake, the pumps discharge their flow into a buried pipe system. From this system, the water flows through a pressure tunnel which is connected to the Inlet/Outlet tower located within the reservoir. Here, the water is discharged into a vertical chamber which feeds nine tiers of valved pipes. By opening selected valves, the water is released at specified levels into the lake.

Water may also be removed from DVL through the inlet/outlet tower via one or more of the dual valves. This provides the operators with flexibility to select water with the best temperature and water quality for release into the system. From the inlet/outlet tower, water moves through the tunnel to the pressure control facility or through the generators for release into the forebay and back to the San Diego Canal.

### Forebay
- 500 acre-foot capacity
- Supplies water to pumps for transfer to the reservoir
- Serves as regulatory pond when generating power

### Tunnel
- 16 feet in diameter by 2,300 feet long, steel lined
- Connects with inlet/outlet tower and yard piping

### Inlet/Outlet Tower
- 270 feet high
- 9 tiers each with dual 84-inch valves

### Inland Feeder/Eastside Pipeline
- Allows water to be delivered to Diamond Valley Lake directly from State Water Project
- Can also deliver water from Diamond Valley Lake to the Colorado River Aqueduct

---

www.mwdh2o.com  www.dvlake.com  bewaterwise.com
MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California is to provide its service area with adequate and reliable supplies of high-quality water to meet present and future needs in an environmentally and economically responsible way.

ABOUT METROPOLITAN

The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California is a state-chartered cooperative of 26 member agencies—cities and public water agencies—that serve about 19 million people in six counties. Metropolitan imports water from the Colorado River and Northern California to supplement local supplies, and helps its members to develop increased water conservation, recycling, storage and other resource-management programs.

MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California is to provide its service area with adequate and reliable supplies of high-quality water to meet present and future needs in an environmentally and economically responsible way.

DEDICATED

March 18, 2000, to the memory of Hiram W. Wadsworth, president of the Colorado River Aqueduct Association and former mayor of the city of Pasadena.

In 1924, as vice president of the Boulder Dam Association, Pasadena Mayor Hiram W. Wadsworth led the call for a regional partnership of municipalities to bring water to Southern California. Wadsworth then initiated the Colorado River Aqueduct Association and was elected president of the group at a meeting in Pasadena on September 18, 1924.

From 1924-1929, Wadsworth directed the campaign that led to the establishment of the Metropolitan Water District. He personally picked the executive committee that developed the action plan and established the legal committee that drafted the MWD Act. Wadsworth led the legislative campaign for authorization of the MWD Act (1925-27) and solicited the involvement of cities in the new district.

On December 29, 1928, he saw his dream come true when he hosted the luncheon that preceded the first meeting of the board of directors of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California at the Huntington Hotel in Pasadena.

For his accomplishments, Hiram Wadsworth was known as the father of the MWD. Pasadena awarded him the 1928 Arthur Noble Award for his great achievement of bringing into being the Metropolitan Water District, thereby assuring much-needed water for Pasadena and other Southern California cities from the Colorado River.