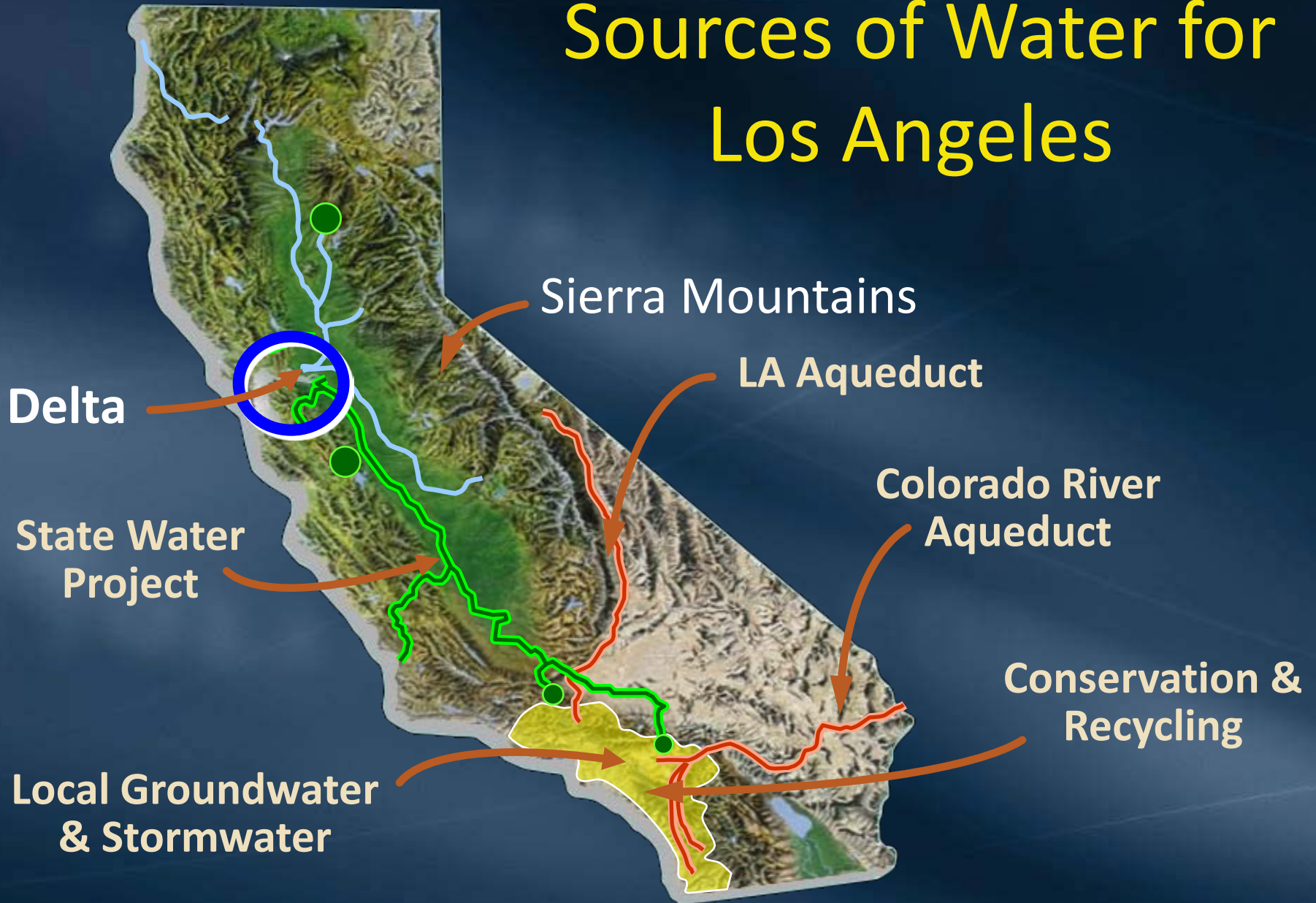


An aerial photograph showing a winding river or canal system. The water is a deep blue-grey color. On either side of the water, there are various landscapes: green agricultural fields, some with visible irrigation patterns, and brownish, marshy or wetland areas. In the background, there are some buildings and more fields under a clear blue sky. A semi-transparent dark blue banner is overlaid across the middle of the image, containing the title text.

Bay Delta Conservation Plan Update

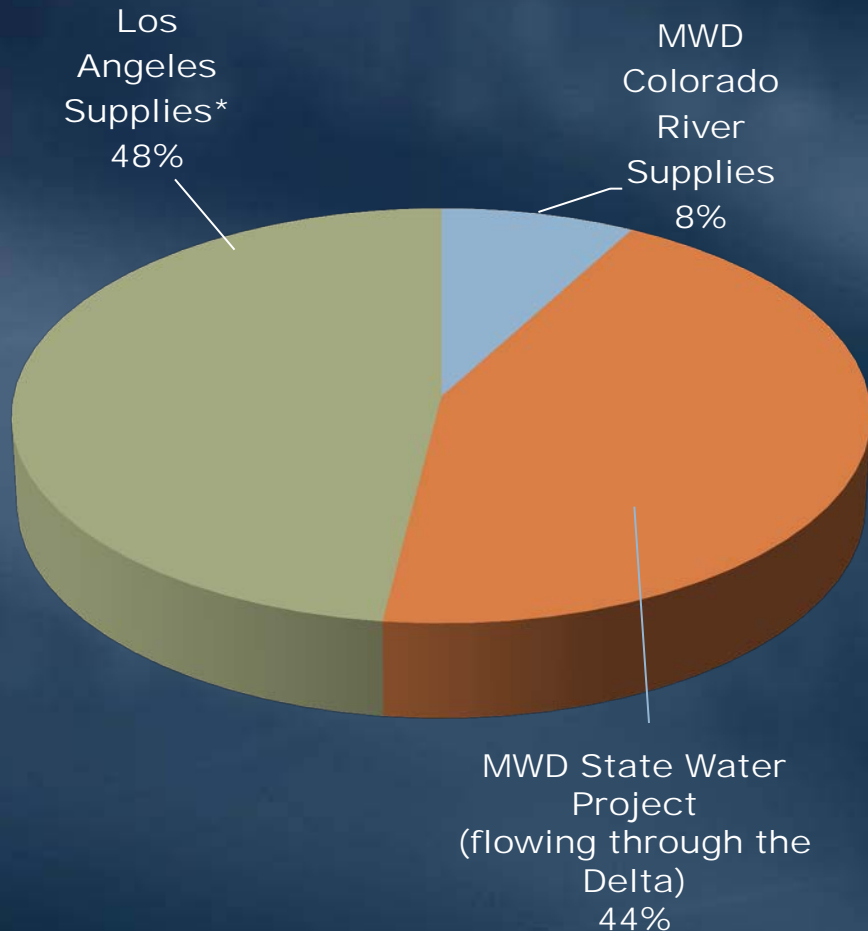
Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
Water Resources Section
July 2013

Sources of Water for Los Angeles

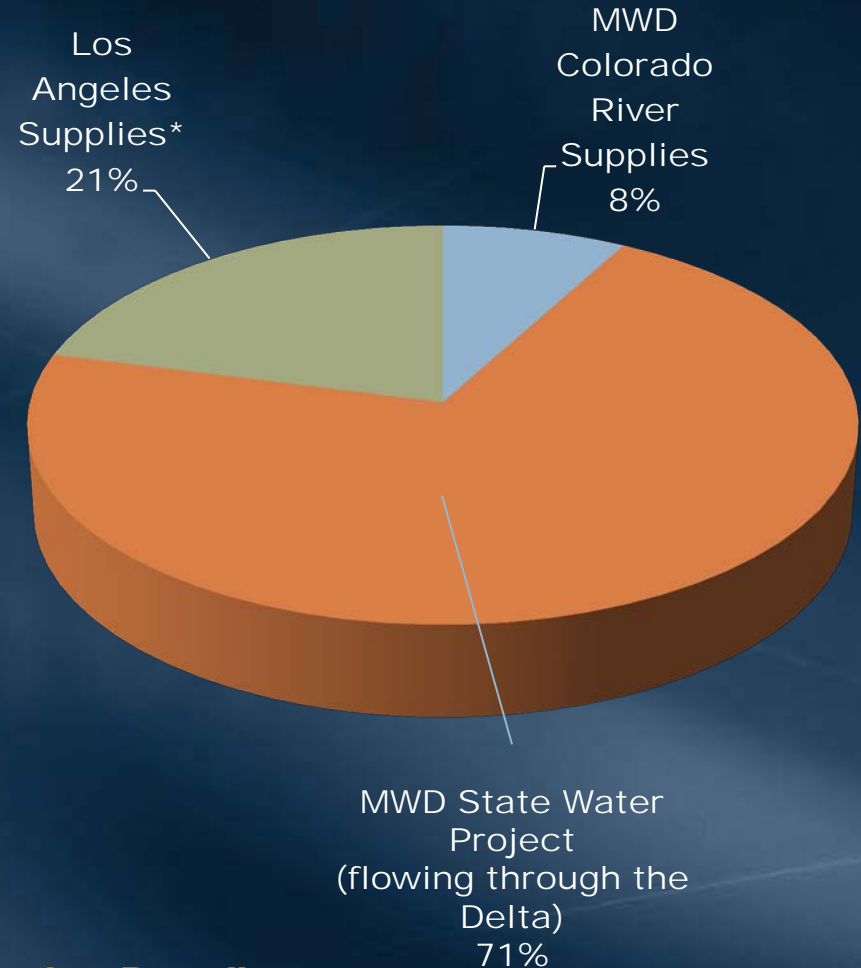


LADWP's Water Portfolio

Average Year (2008-2012)



2013/2014 Projected Water Year (Dry)



***Local Supplies include Los Angeles Aqueduct, Conservation, Recycling, Groundwater, and Stormwater**

THE BAY DELTA: PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE



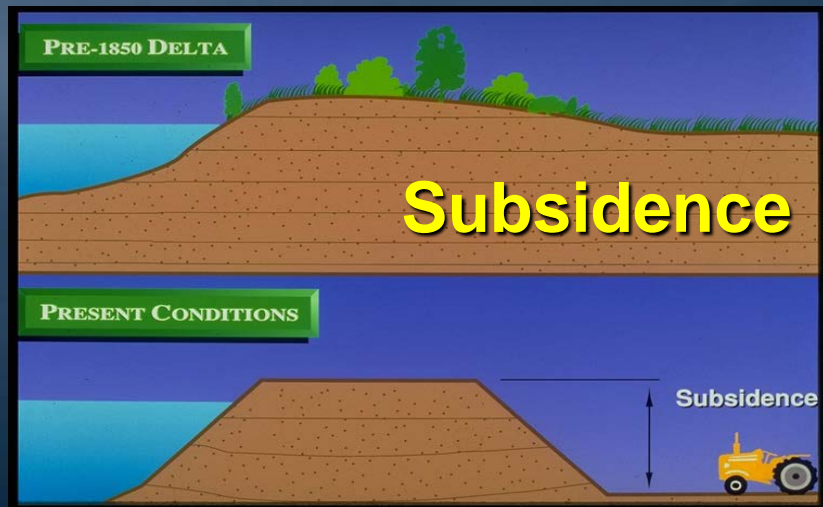
Bay Delta: A Valuable Ecosystem

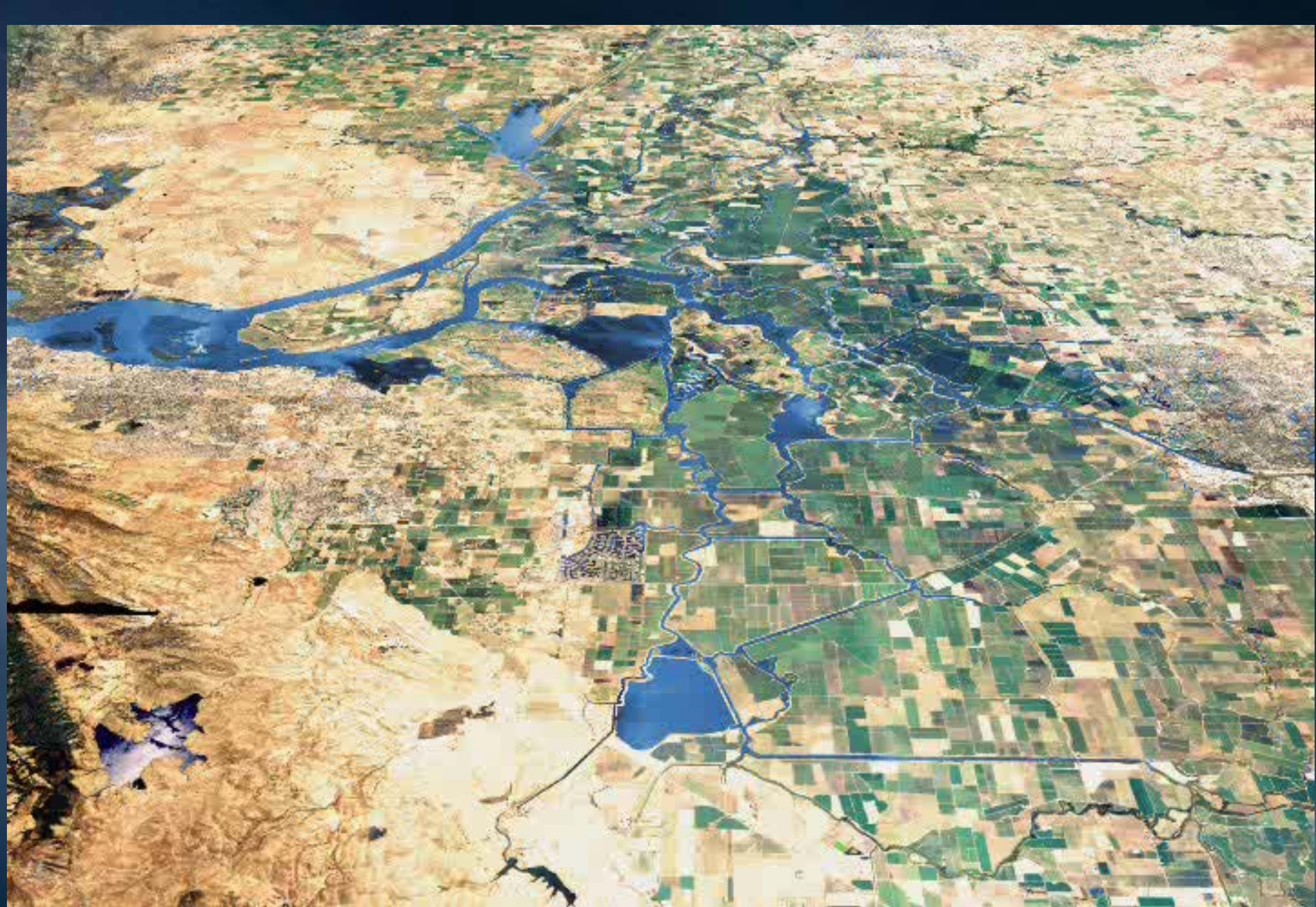
Over 750 plant, bird, animal and fish species, including:

- Over 50 different fish species
- Over 225 bird species



Key Delta Risks





Bay Delta Conservation Plan (BDCP)

Announcement July 25, 2012



*John Laird, California Secretary for Natural Resources
The Honorable Jerry Brown, California Governor
Ken Salazar, United States Secretary of the Interior*

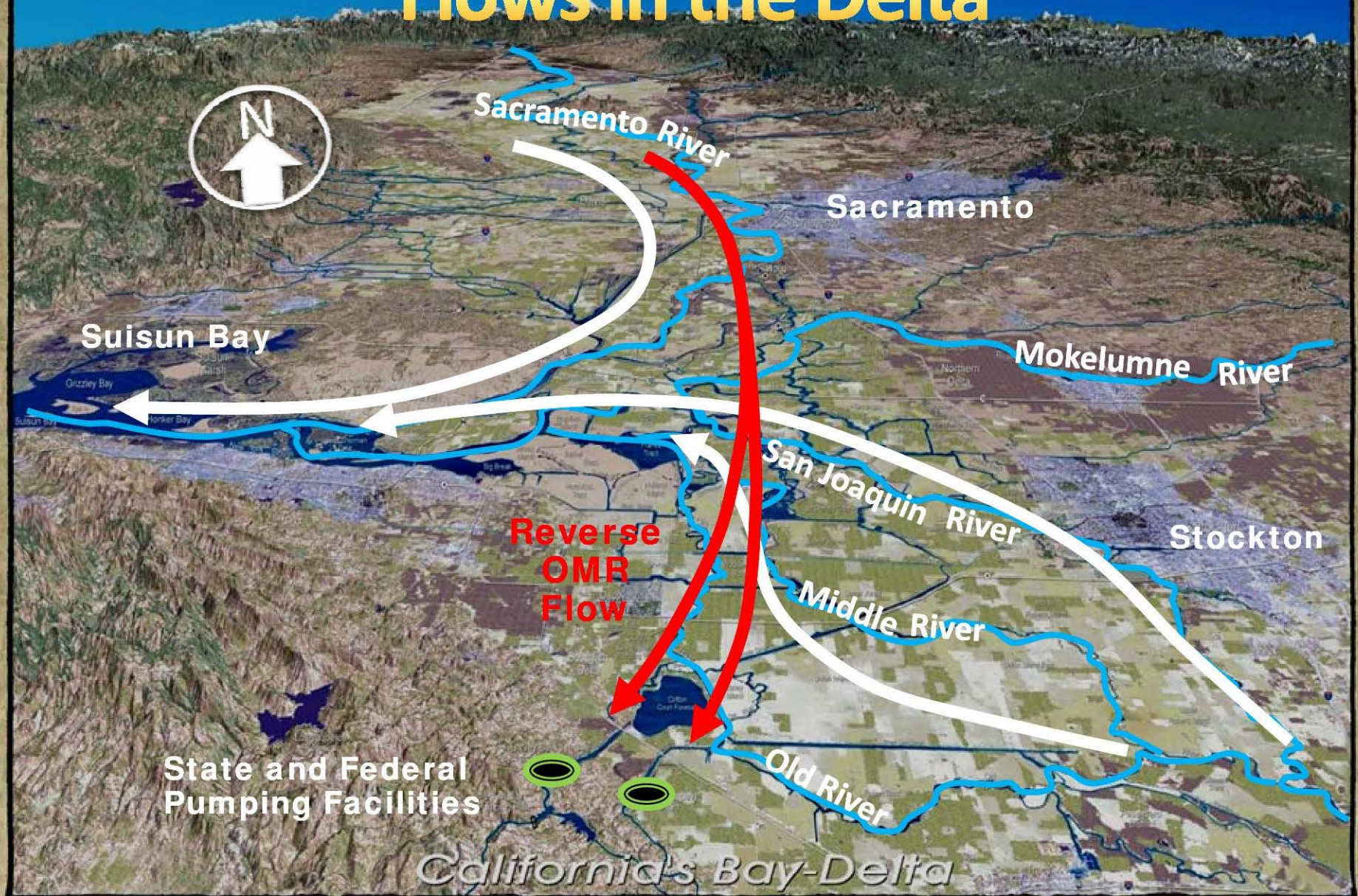
Eric Schwaab, Assistant Administrator, NOAA Fisheries (not pictured)

BDCP Actions

- Water Supply Conveyance
 - North Delta diversion facilities
- Habitat Restoration
 - Up to 113,000 acres
- Actions to reduce/eliminate stressors



Flows in the Delta



BDCP: Water Conveyance

- Three pumping plants
- Two gravity flow tunnels (35 miles each)
- Up to 9,000 cfs
- State-of-the-art fish screens



BDCP: Project Costs

Improvements	Capital	O&M (Total 50 years)	Funding Source
Conveyance	\$14.5 billion	\$1.5 billion	Water Contractors
Eco-Restoration & Other Stressors	\$5.2 billion	\$3.3 billion	Fed/State/Water Contractors/Other
TOTAL Capital/O&M	\$19.7 billion	\$4.8 billion	
TOTAL BDCP	\$24.5 billion		

- Users pay for new conveyance facility and associated mitigation
- Beneficiaries pay for habitat conservation and statewide benefits
- MWD would be responsible for about 25 percent of the state and federal contractors' share
- Los Angeles' share is not a fixed amount but would depend on how much water is purchased from MWD each year.

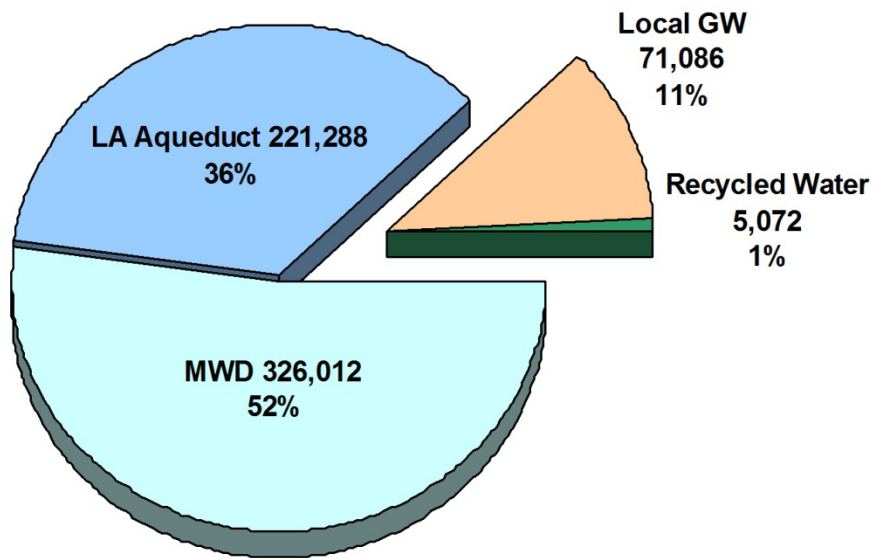
Risks of Doing Nothing

- Status Quo
 - Ecosystem decline
 - Pumping restrictions (supply reduced 30%)
- Major Levee Failure
 - Up to three-year disruption of water deliveries
 - LAEDC estimates that this three-year disruption would result in a total revenue loss to Los Angeles County of \$240 billion*

*Reference: LAEDC, 2012; "Total Regional Economic Losses from Water Supply Disruptions to the Los Angeles County Economy," 54 pages, November 29.

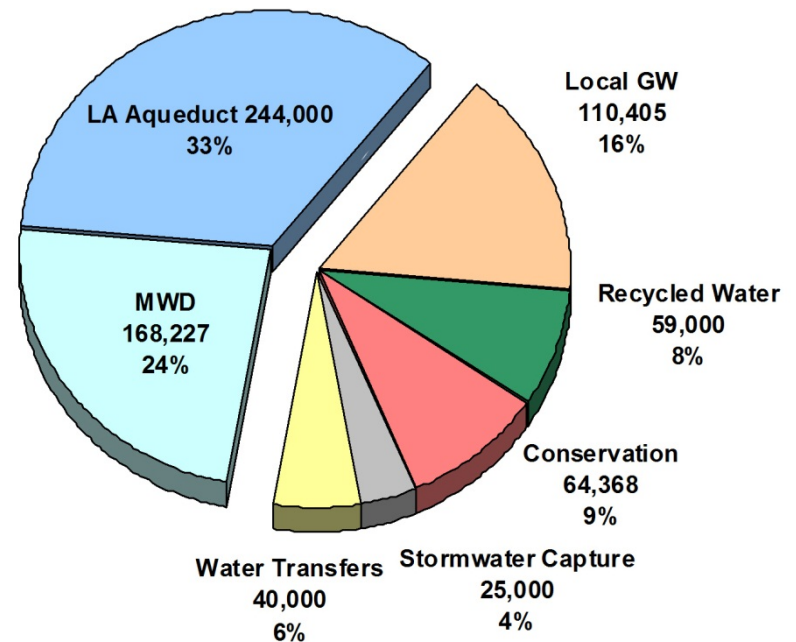
LADWP is Working to Reduce Dependency on Imported Water Supplies

FYE 2006 – 2010 Average
Total: 621,700 AFY



MWD Reliance = 52%

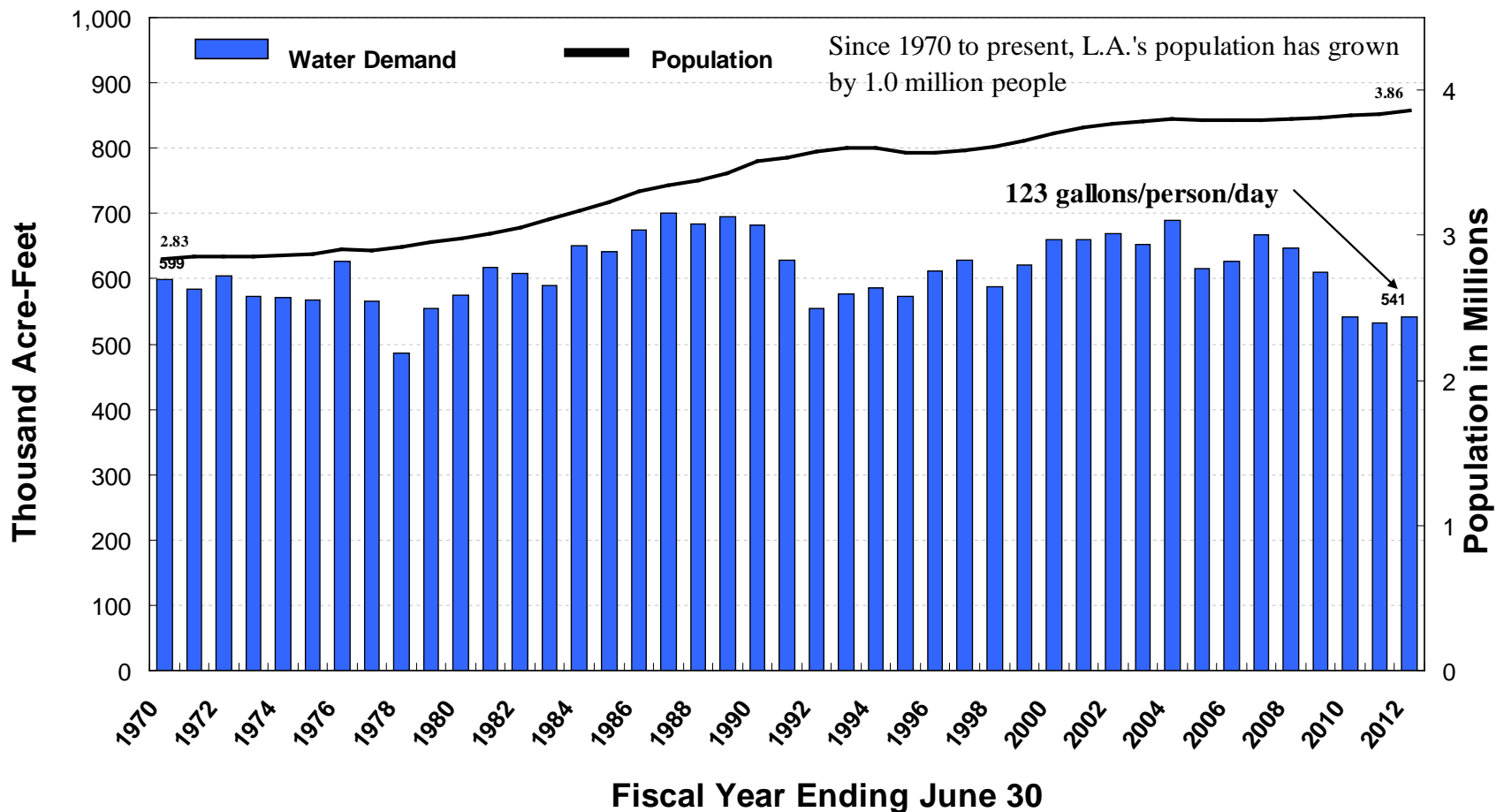
Fiscal Year 2034 – 35
Total: 711,000 AFY



**MWD Reliance = 24%
(cut in half)**

Long-Term Effect of Water Use Efficiency

CITY OF LOS ANGELES WATER USE AND POPULATION



Schedule

- May 29, 2013: All chapters of the Administrative Draft BDCP available
- October 1, 2013: Release of Public Comment Draft BDCP and Environmental Documents
- Spring 2014: Finalize BDCP and EIR/EIS Documents
- Summer 2014: Record of Decision