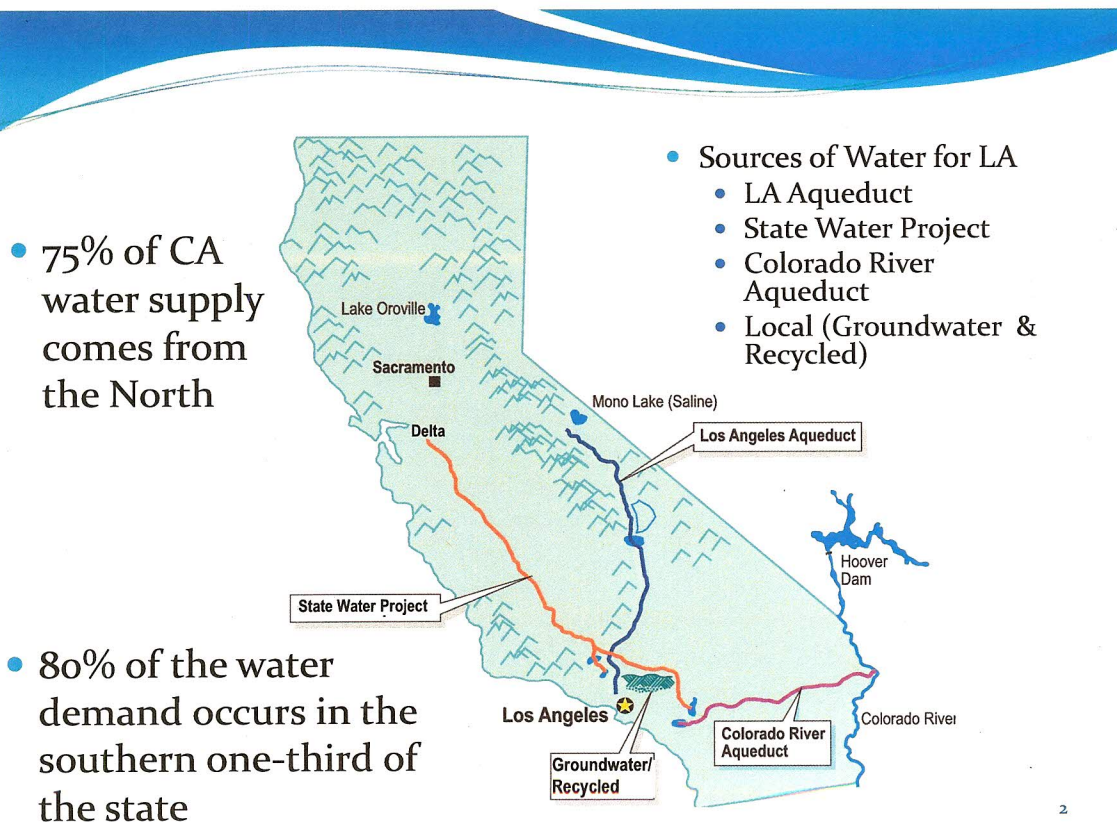
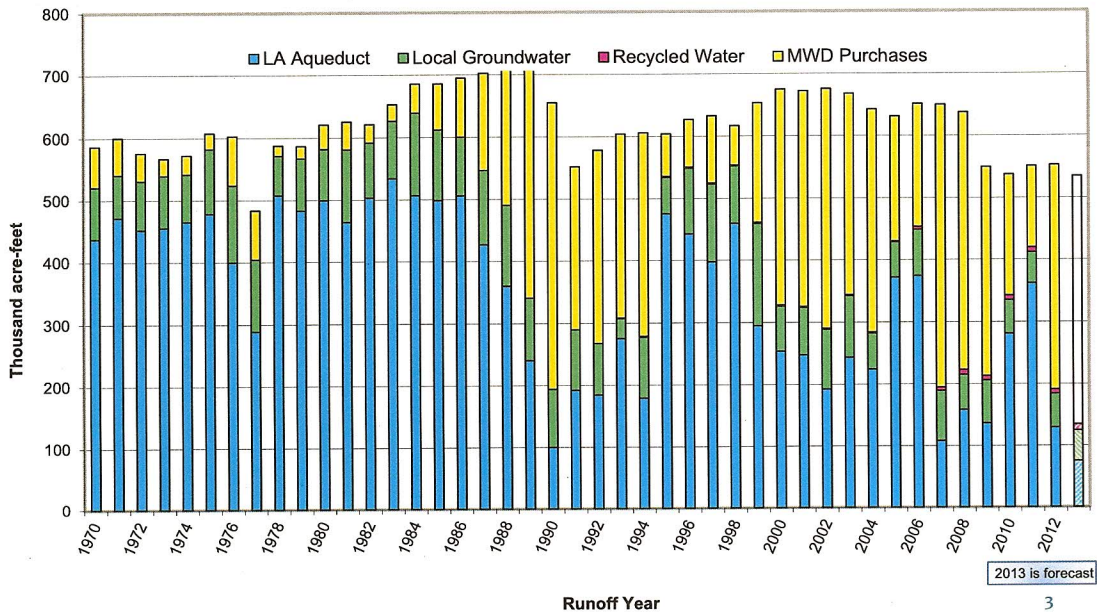


Water Local/Regional/State/Interstate Issue

Jim Yannotta
Manager of Aqueduct – LADWP



Historical Water Supply for Los Angeles



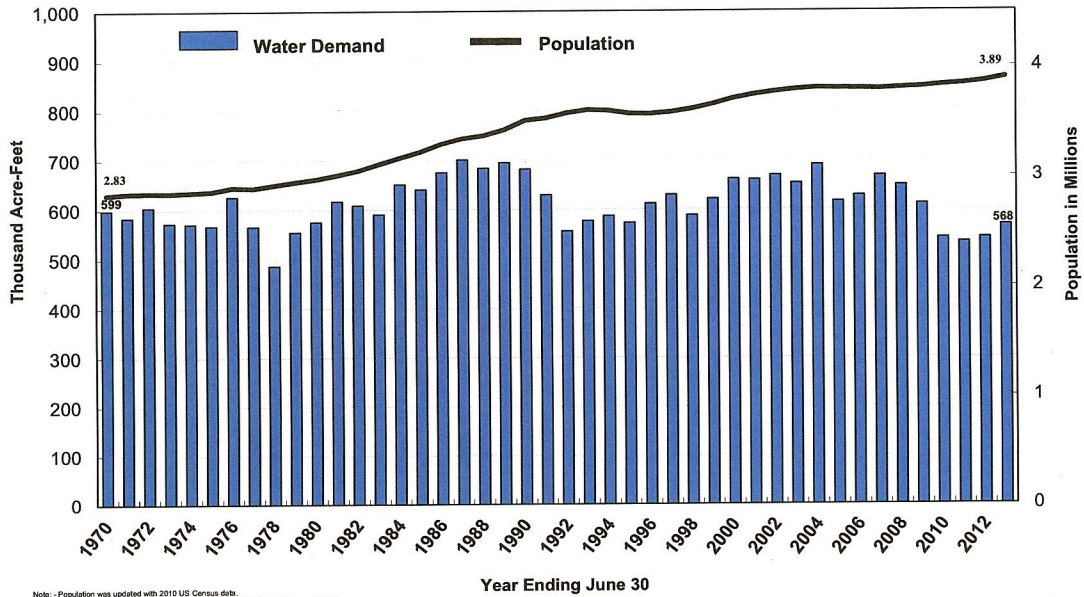
3

LA Water Supply Challenges

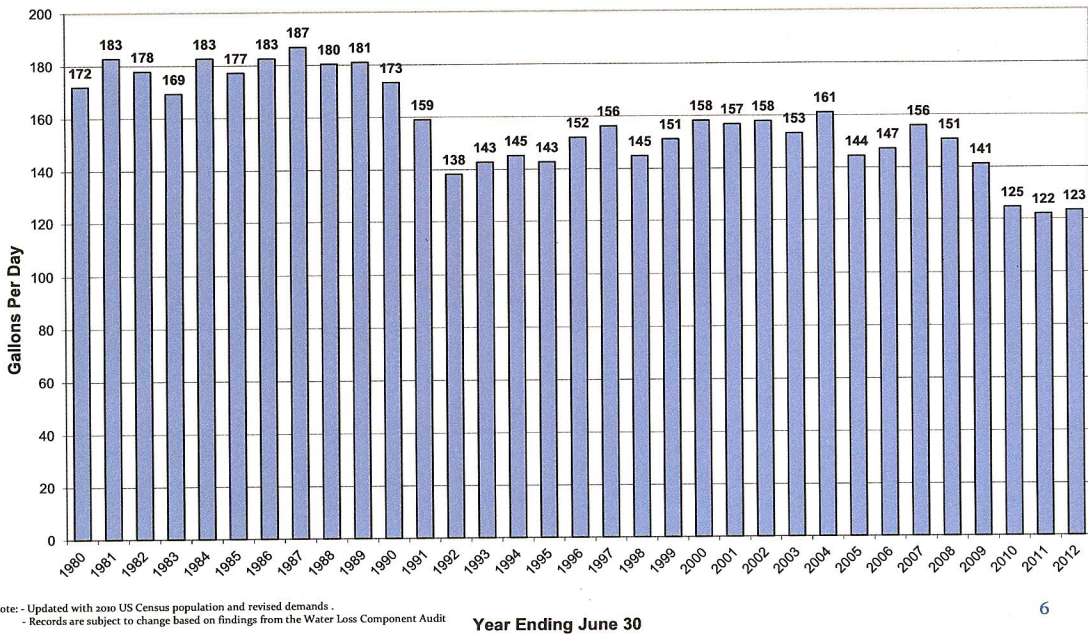
- Drought periods and challenges of meeting water needs
- Reducing water demand from the unreliable Delta
- LA pursuing further conservation
- Increasing local water supplies

4

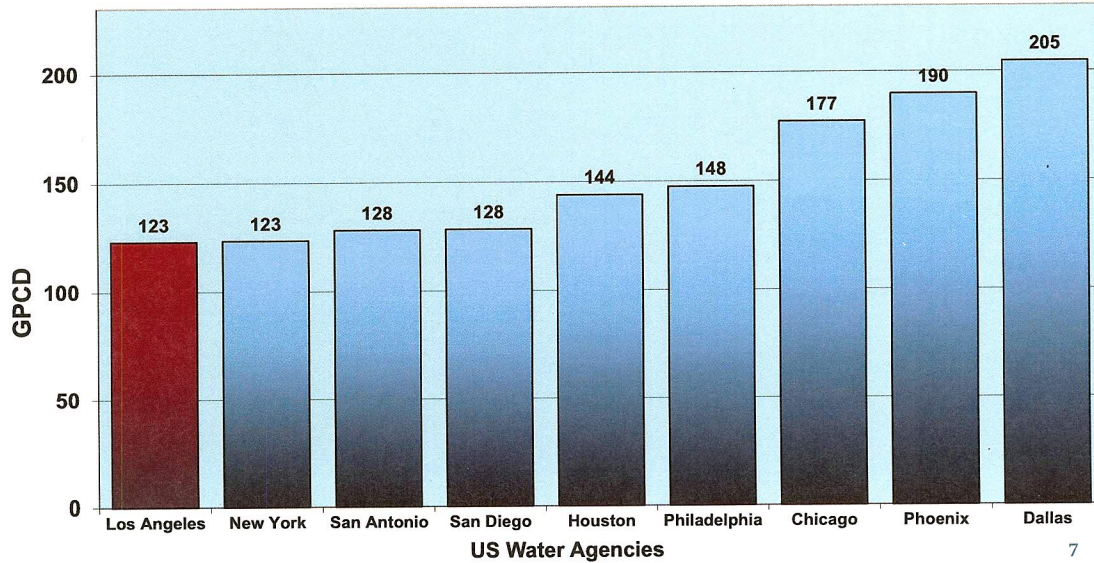
City of Los Angeles Water Use and Population



City of Los Angeles Per Capita Water Use

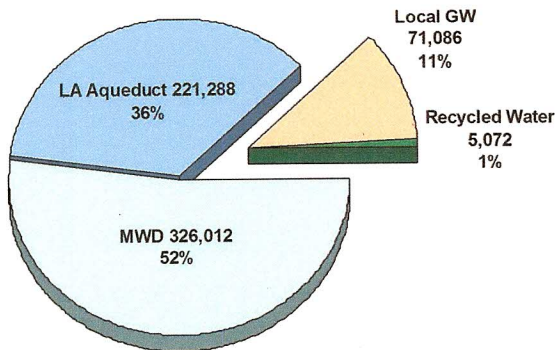


GPCD (Gallons Per Capita Per Day) in 2012 for the Nine US Cities with Populations Greater Than 1,000,000

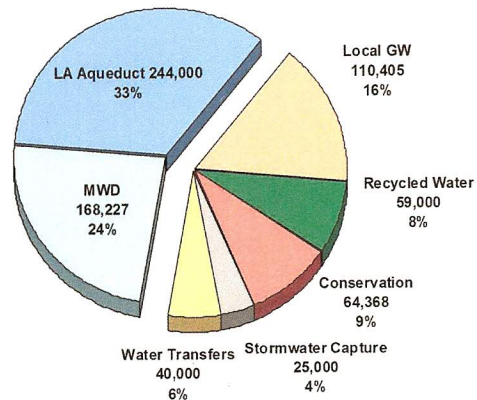


Comparison of Existing and 2035 Projected Water Supply Sources

FYE 2006 – 2010 Average
Total: 621,700 AFY



Fiscal Year 2034 – 35
Total: 711,000 AFY

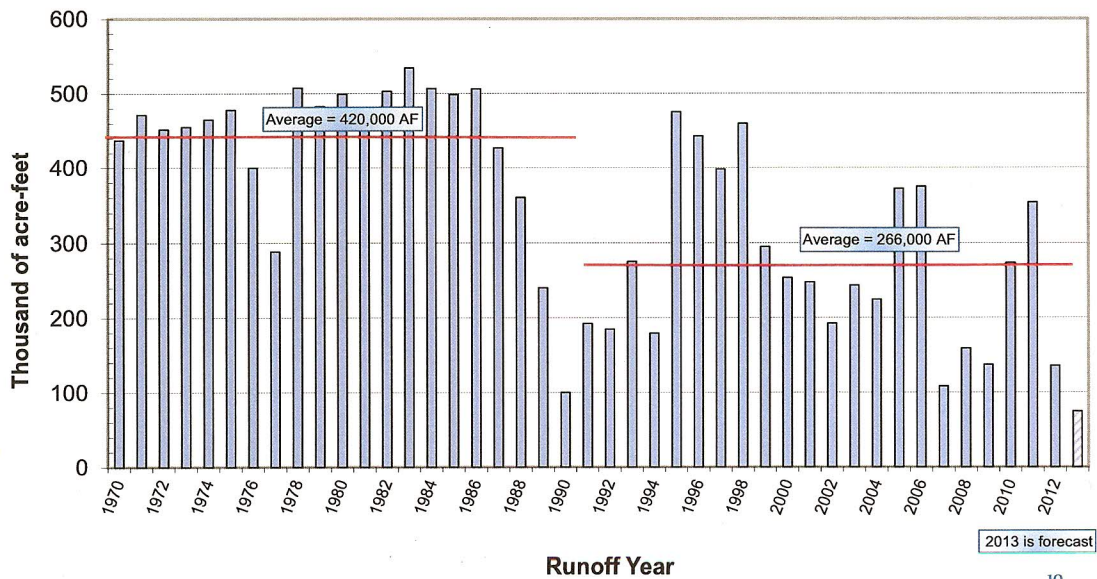


Aqueduct Operations

- Highly dependent on snowpack and runoff
- Manage Owens Valley pumping to avoid significant environmental impacts

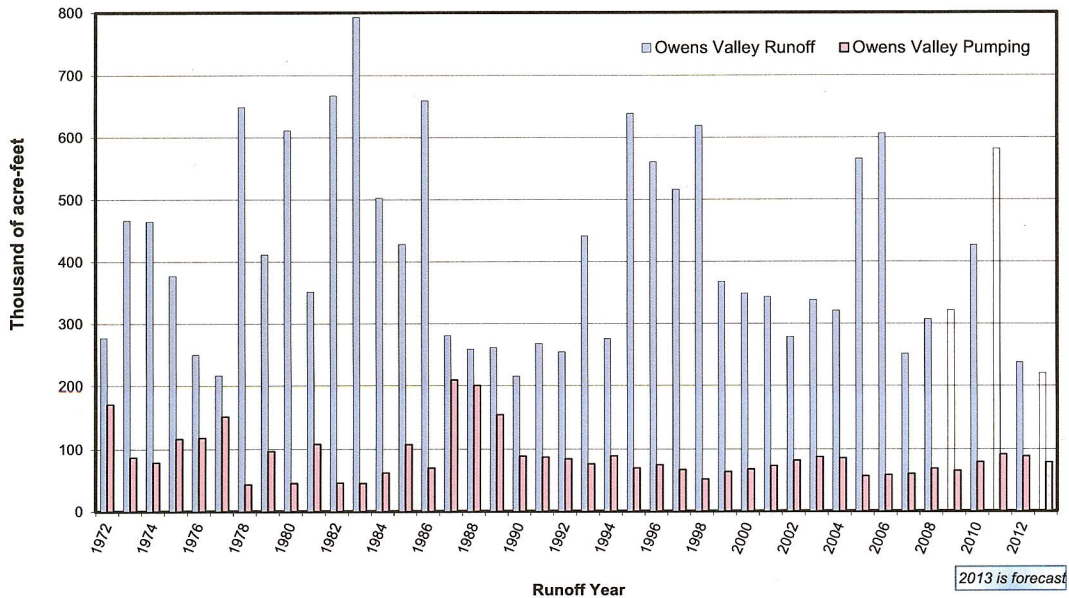
9

Water Export from Eastern Sierra to Los Angeles

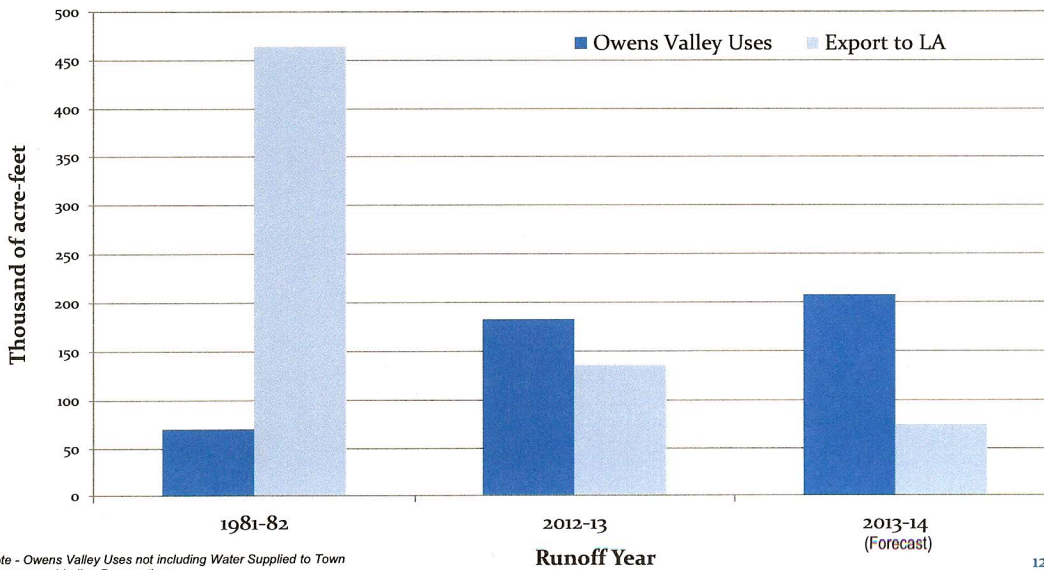


10

OV Runoff and Groundwater Pumping



Owens Valley Uses and Export to LA for the last two Dry Years Compared to 1981-82 Runoff Year





LAA Supply is Very Green

- LA Aqueduct generates about 2,500 kWh per AF in green power
- State Project consumes about 3,000 kWh per AF pumped
- Colorado River Aqueduct consumes about 2,000 kWh per AF pumped

13

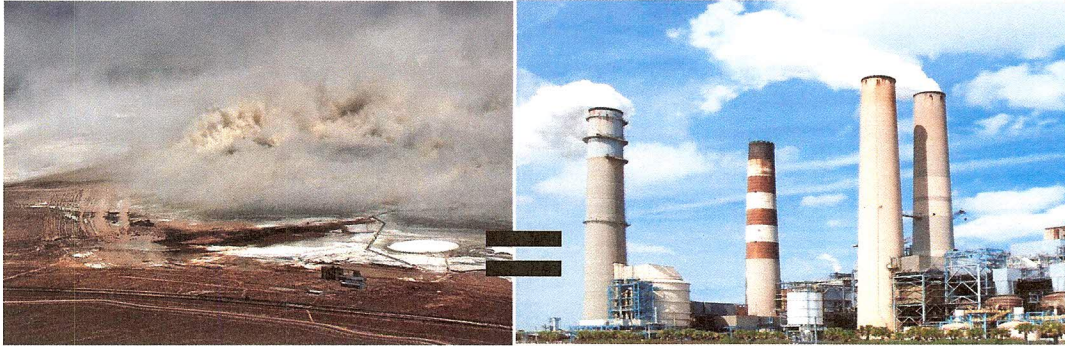


Owens Lake

- 90% of dust is mitigated and Lake is no longer in the top ten list of PM₁₀ emissions
- 42 square miles completed and 45 square miles once phase 7A is completed
- Over 1.2 Billion spent to date
- Annual O&M cost of \$25 million
- Annual water use cost approximately \$50 million
- Dust Control now costs two months per year of the average LA residential customer's water bill
- Uses more water annually than the City of San Francisco

14

Consequences: An Air Pollution Control Project that creates more air pollution than it solves?



- Pumping 95,000 acre-feet of water to Los Angeles via the State Water Project results in generation of approximately 83,500 tons of CO₂ per year-with global implications
- Owens Lake (pre-mitigation) generates approximately 70,000 to 80,000 tons of PM₁₀ per year – with regional implications

15

Owens Lake

- Need a better way to manage dust using less water
- Probably not complying with State Water Code:
 - Use of water for dust control on Owens Lake may be illegal - *Article X, Section 2 of the State Constitution states that water shall not be wasted or used in an unreasonable method*

16

A More Sustainable Way – Proposed Master Project

- 1 Control dust to obtain good air quality and reduce dust related risk to public health
- 2 Protect, create, and enhance habitat
- 3 Protect cultural resources, including Native American heritage sites
- 4 Promote area-wide economic development, including tourism and public use of Owens Lake
- 5 Explore opportunities for renewable energy development
- 6 Create a viewshed that is in harmony with the surrounding rural environment
- 7 Create a flexible adaptive management plan that allows future alterations in response to changing conditions in the Owens Valley and statewide
- 8 Reduce total lake-wide water use by at least 50%, through the strategic use of waterless or water efficient control measures and groundwater under Owens Lake for dust control

