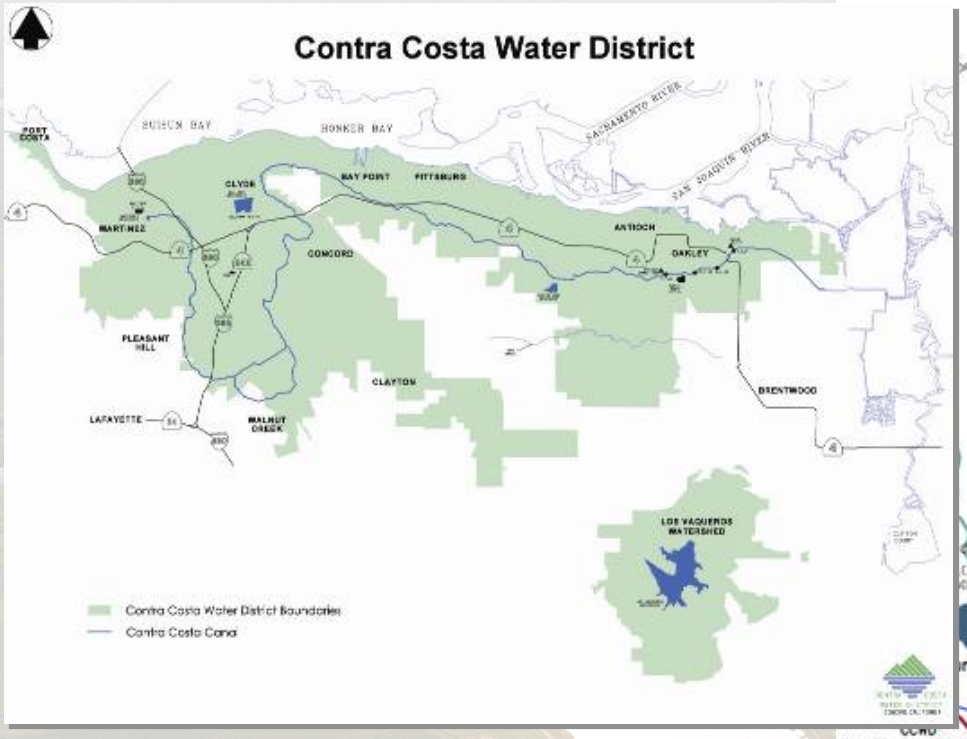
Bay-Delta Conservation Plan:

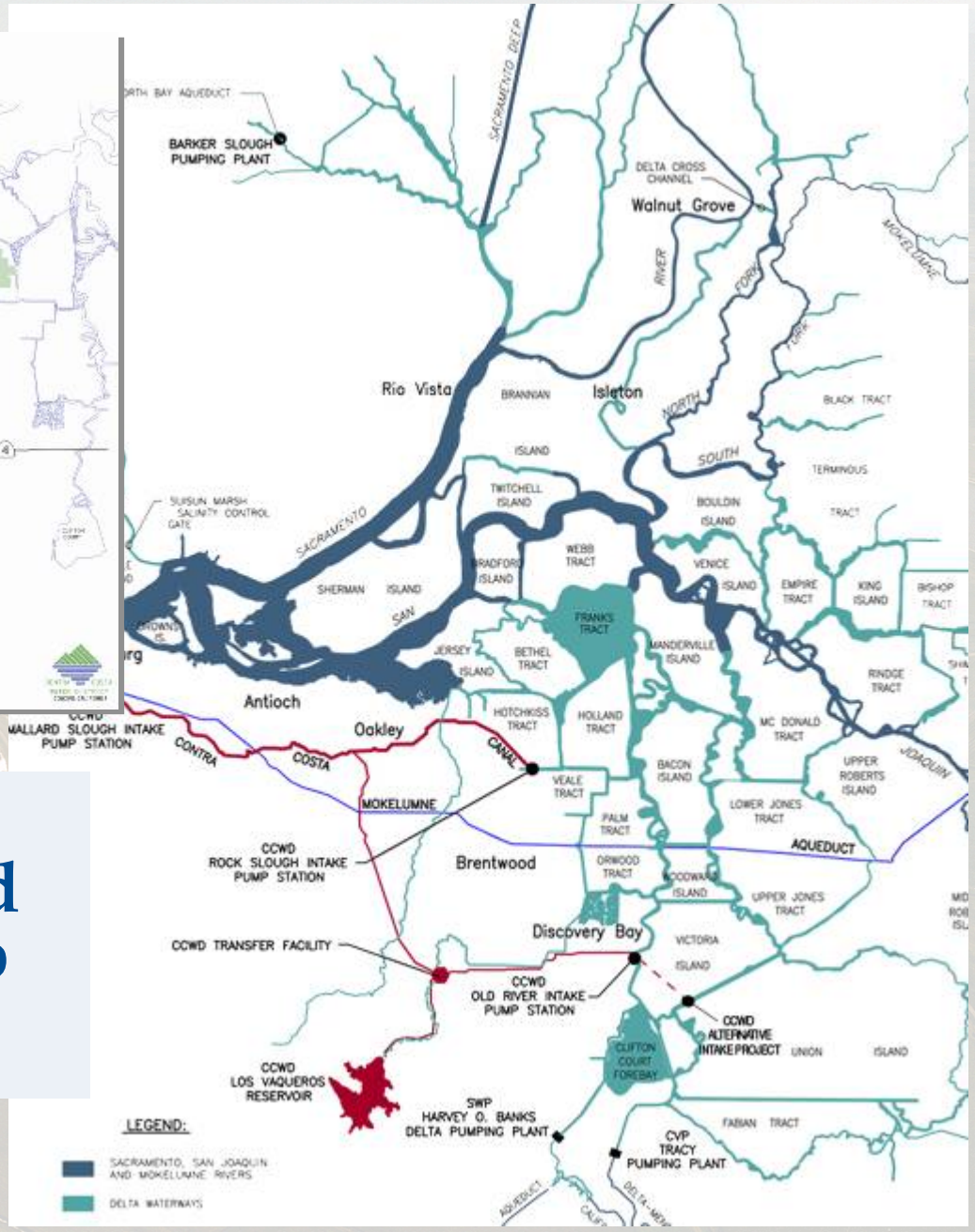
Contra Costa Water District Perspective

BCDC

February, 2013

100% of CCWD's water comes from the Delta





CCWD delivers treated and untreated water to 500,000 customers

CCWD's Interests:

- Water Quality
  - Preliminary draft EIR/EIS recognizes "significant water quality impacts"
- Water Supply
  - How will CCWD's supplies be affected?
- Costs
  - What will habitat restoration and conveyance cost CCWD's customers?
- There must be a valid business case for actions: do what is needed on a valid schedule
- Impacts must be identified, and concrete, enforceable mitigation proposed

CCWD's View:

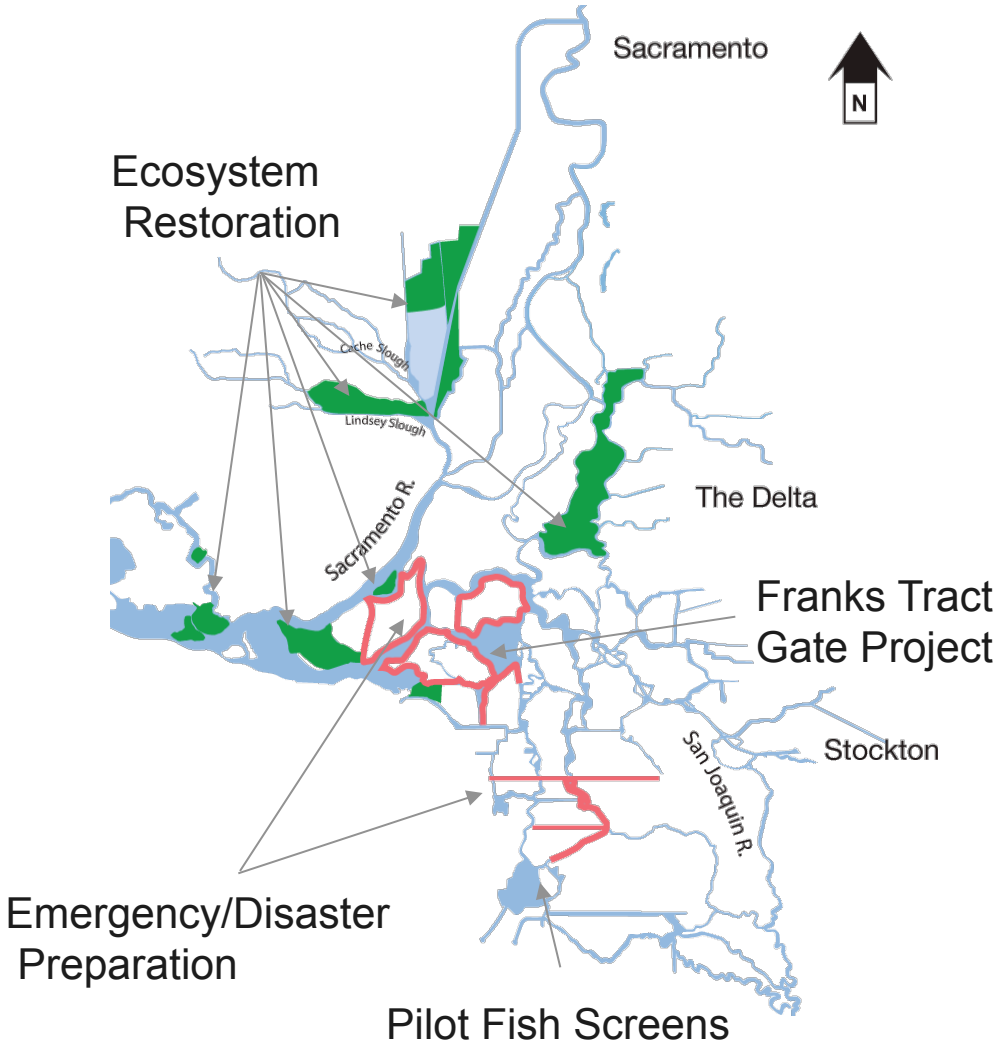
Immediate Actions are required as the BDCP is still a decade or more in the future

- Levee improvements to secure water supplies and infrastructure in the Delta
- Fish Screens (export pumping reduced today based on take of delta smelt)
- Emergency preparedness
- Storage: the real solution to droughts and emergencies
- Habitat restoration (still moving at a snail's pace)

What Must Be Done Now!

Emergency Actions:

- Stockpiling of material
- Plan to restore water quality after seismic event (BDCP studies show this can be a matter of a few months)
- Strengthen critical levees
- Storage studies
- Pilot fish screen project at Clifton Court Forebay
- Habitat Restoration



Timing of Actions (CCWD, January 2007)

Three implementation periods for action and decision that compliment and provide foundation for proceeding actions

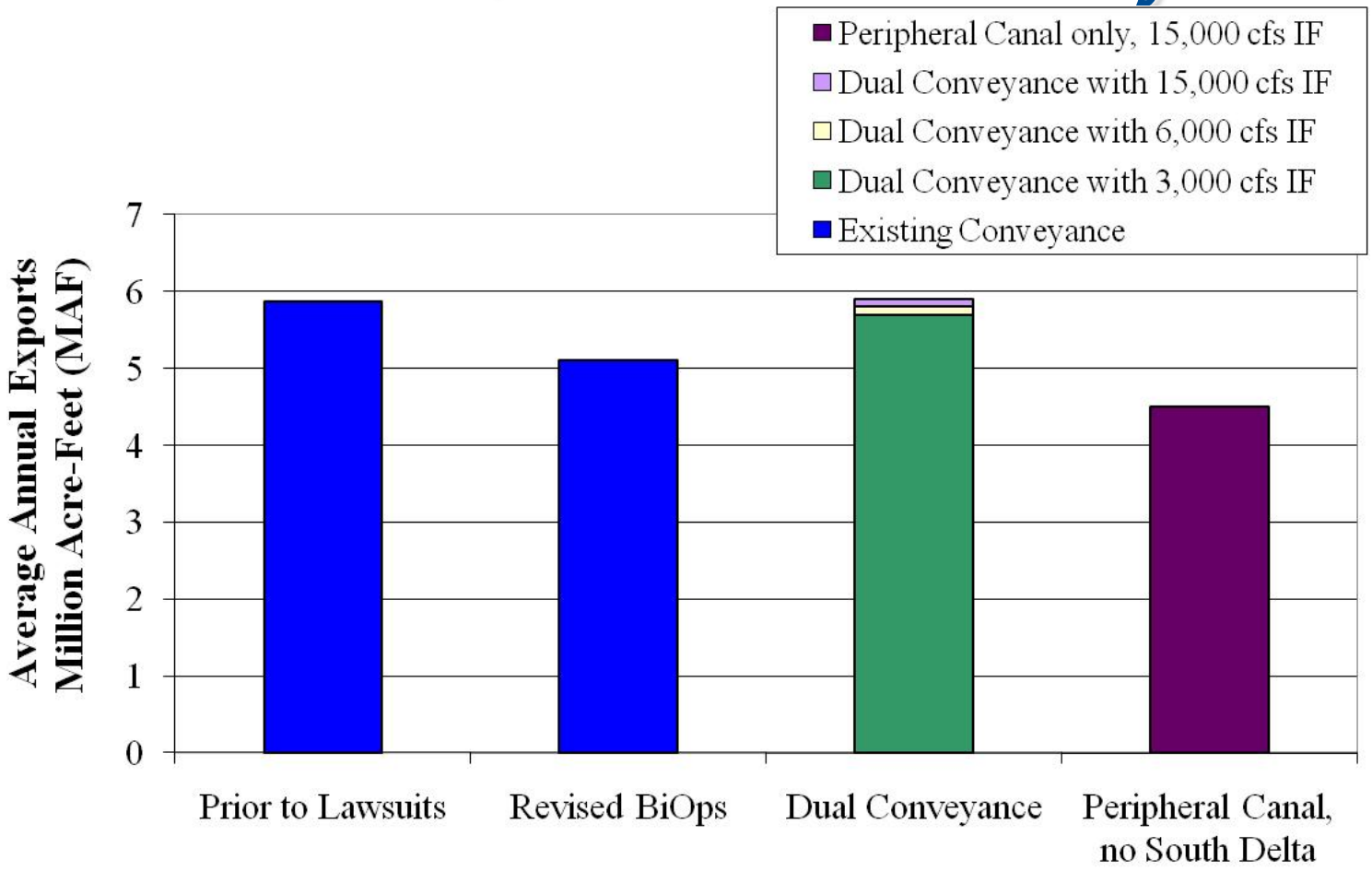
Immediate	Now	Fish habitat and drinking water improvements Emergency preparedness Habitat restoration Levee improvements Finish Delta Plan and BDCP Water Use Efficiency
Intermediate isolated facility	2015 – 2025	Delta / levee improvements continue Delta Plan starts, low capacity New storage plans completed Delta habitat restoration
Long-Term	2025 – 2040	Delta improvements New storage Decisions on changes to Delta Plan

BDCP: A brief review

What was learned in the last 7 years from BDCP studies:

- Peripheral ***canal*** poses too many engineering and environmental problems, and is fatally flawed
  - Canal cost estimate was too low, tunnels cost even more
- Diverting **all** exports through the tunnels or PC results in **greatly *reduced*** exports
  - Moving conveyance north benefited fish much less than expected
- **Size of conveyance does not matter as much as operational rules**
- **New conveyance does little in a drought**: a 25% allocation today would go to 28%.
- Post seismic levee failure: water supplies can be restored in a matter of months

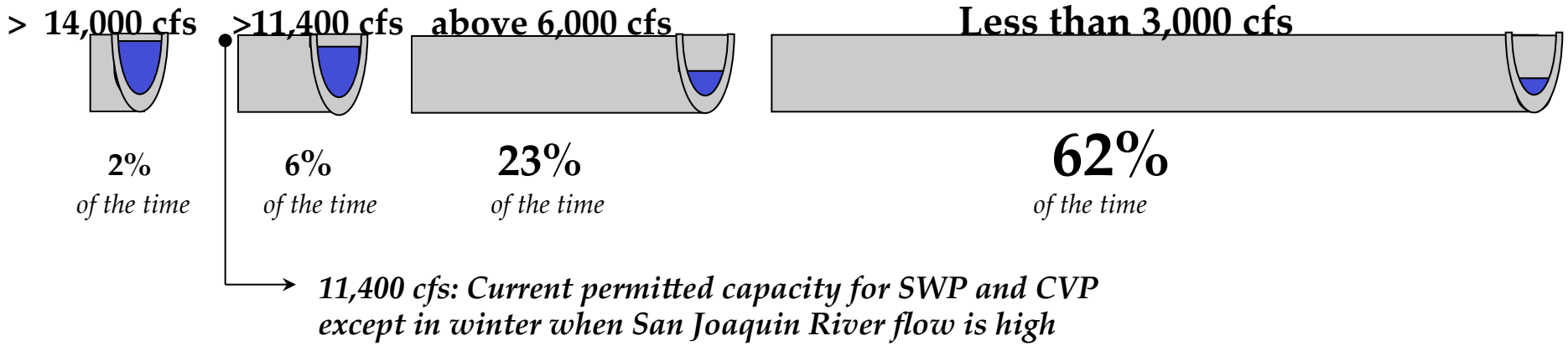
3,000 cfs gets 97%, 6,000 gets 99% of a 15,000 cfs facility



Source: BDCP Studies

A Large Conveyance Facility would be Largely Unused

% of time facility operates at various levels based on BDCP studies



Source: BDCP Studies

BDCP Water Supply

Most recent studies for the draft BDCP and draft EIR/EIS show:

- Operations matter, not size
- Drought supplies are not better
  - In drought years, 80% or more water is still diverted in the South Delta
- BDCP supposedly provides up to 9 MAF in wet years, but in practice the water cannot be delivered:
  - Not enough storage
- Operations proposed currently in a range of 4.4 MAF to 5.6 MAF (could go up, down or stay the same) to meet NCCP criteria: *no water supply guarantee*

BDCP: A Portfolio Approach

- Small Capacity, expandable if needed
- Operations protective of fisheries
- Increased recycling, conservation, groundwater in the export areas
- New Storage
- Levee improvements (South Delta pumping still needed)
- Habitat Restoration
- Integrate Science into the BDCP
- Business case: what makes financial sense