

**2010-11 Runoff Year
Water Supply Overview for
California,
the Owens Valley,
and
Los Angeles**

Presentation Format

- Overview of Los Angeles' water sources
- Water Picture for 2010-11
 - Statewide
 - Colorado River
 - State Water Project
 - Eastern Sierra
 - Los Angeles
- Los Angeles water demands

Los Angeles' Water Sources



State Water Conditions as Reported by DWR on April 1, 2010

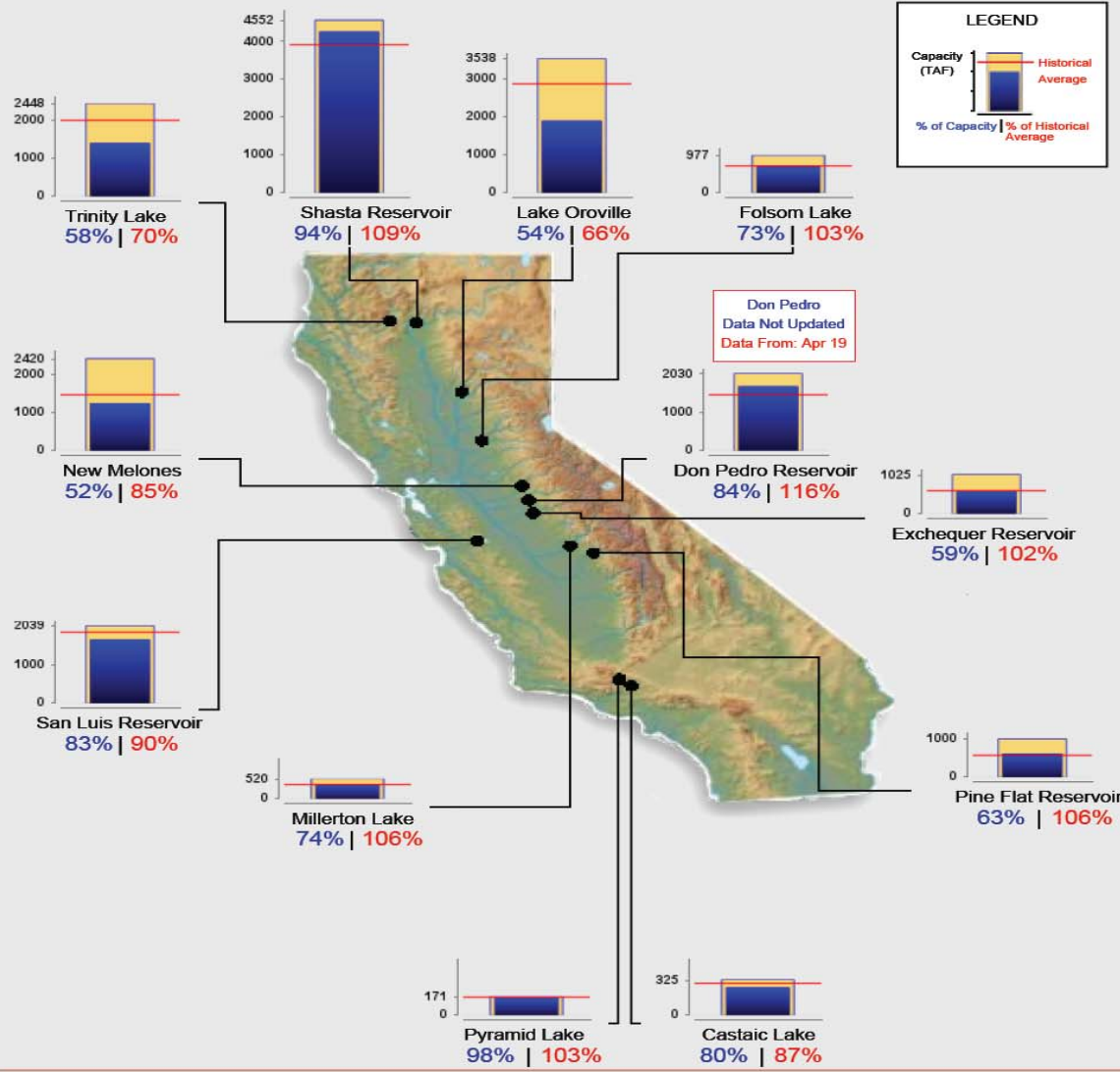
- Statewide Runoff Forecast – April through July is 95% of average.
- Snowpack – 105% of average.
- Precipitation – 105% of average.
- Reservoir Storage – Statewide is 90% of average to date and 65% of capacity. Lake Oroville, principal SWP storage reservoir, is at about 59% of capacity (April 30)
- State of emergency declared by Governor Schwarzenegger on February 27, 2009 in response to the drought remains in effect



Reservoir Conditions

Ending At Midnight - April 20, 2010

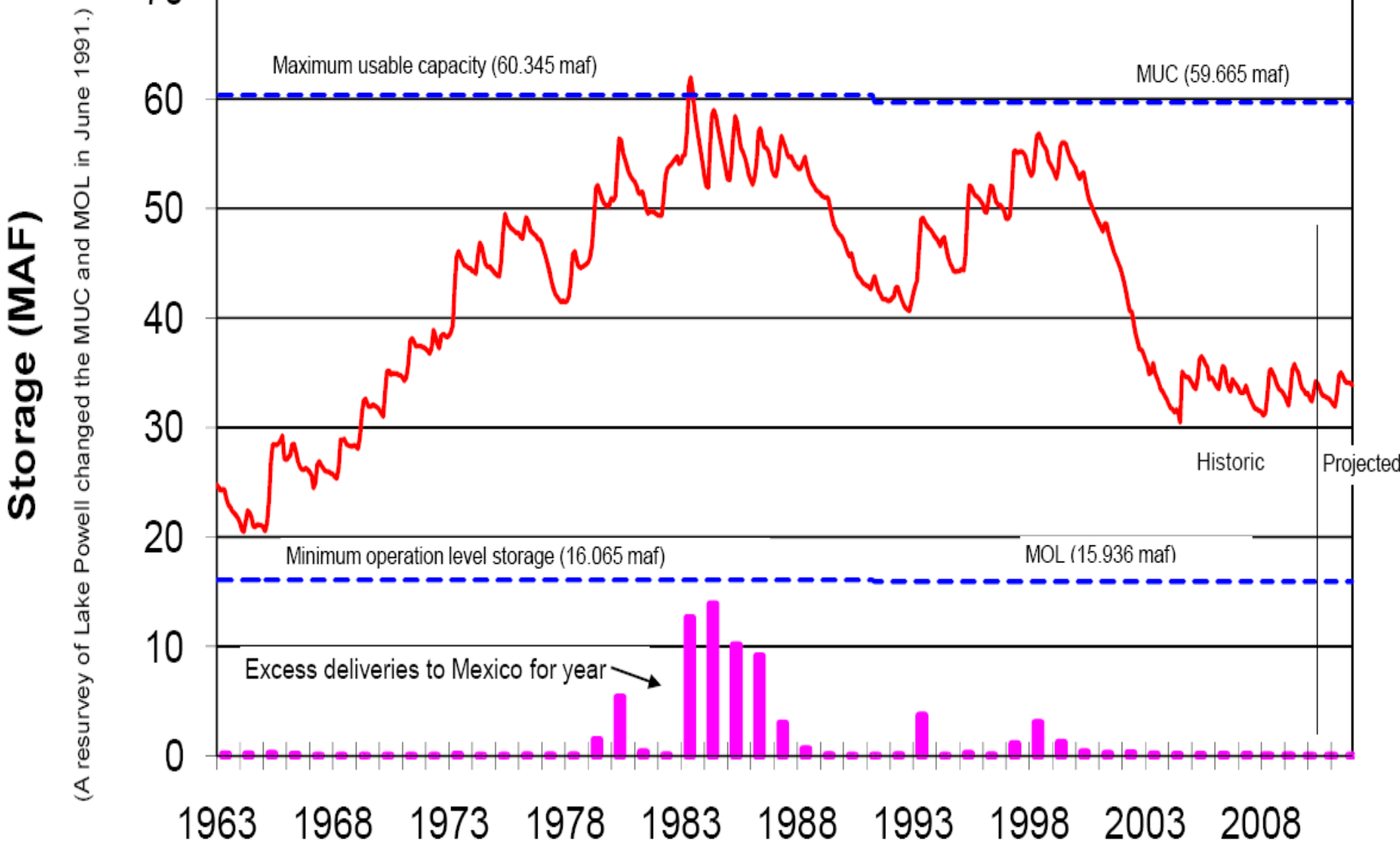
CURRENT RESERVOIR CONDITIONS



2010-11 Colorado River Supply

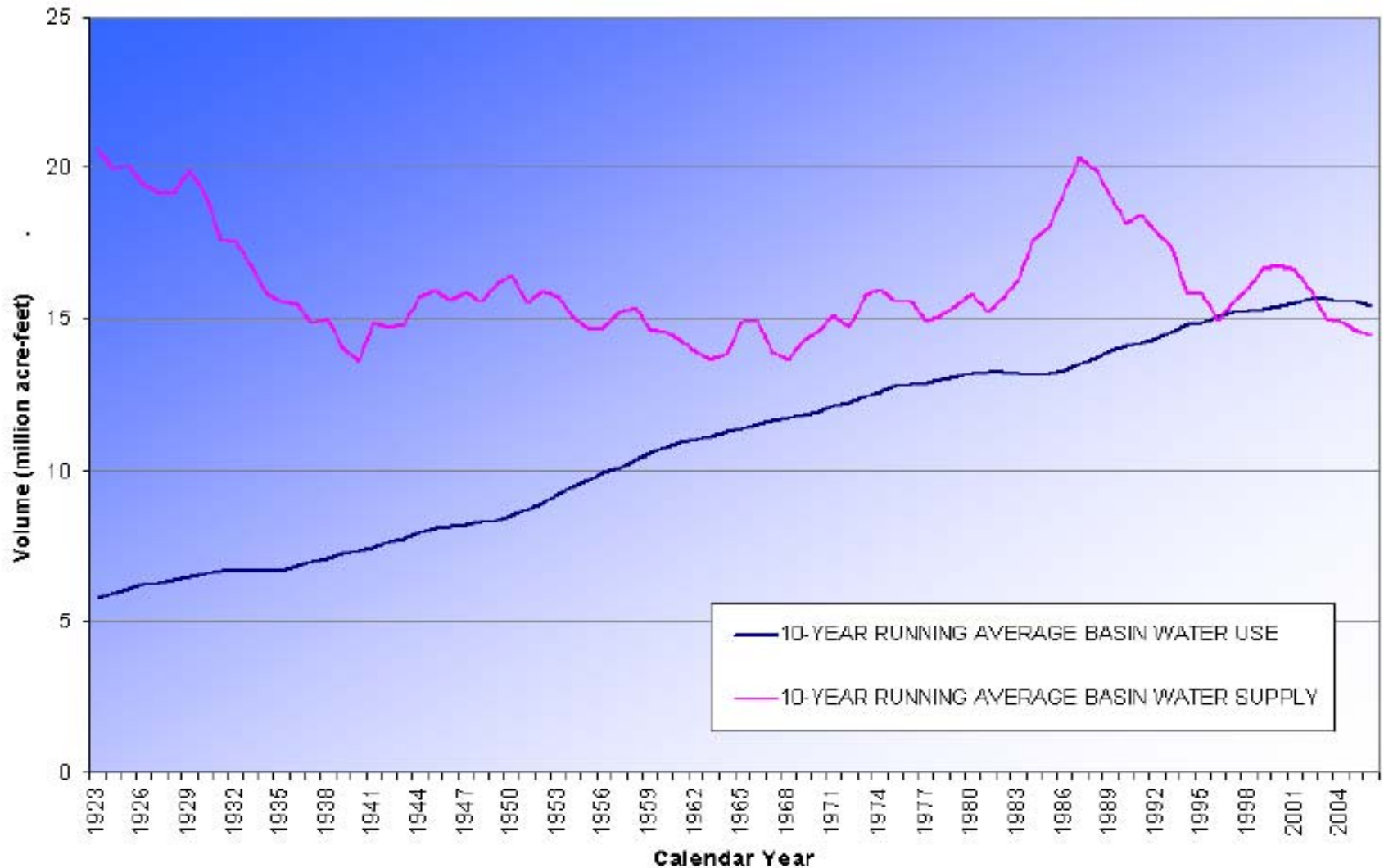
- The Upper Colorado River Basin snowpack is about 74% of normal (May 28th)
- Principal Colorado River Aqueduct storage reservoirs: Lake Mead and Lake Powell are at half capacity and 57% and 75% of normal for this time of year
- Metropolitan Water District's Diamond Valley Reservoir is at less than half capacity

Monthly Total Colorado River Basin Storage



(A resurvey of Lake Powell changed the MUC and MOL in June 1991.)

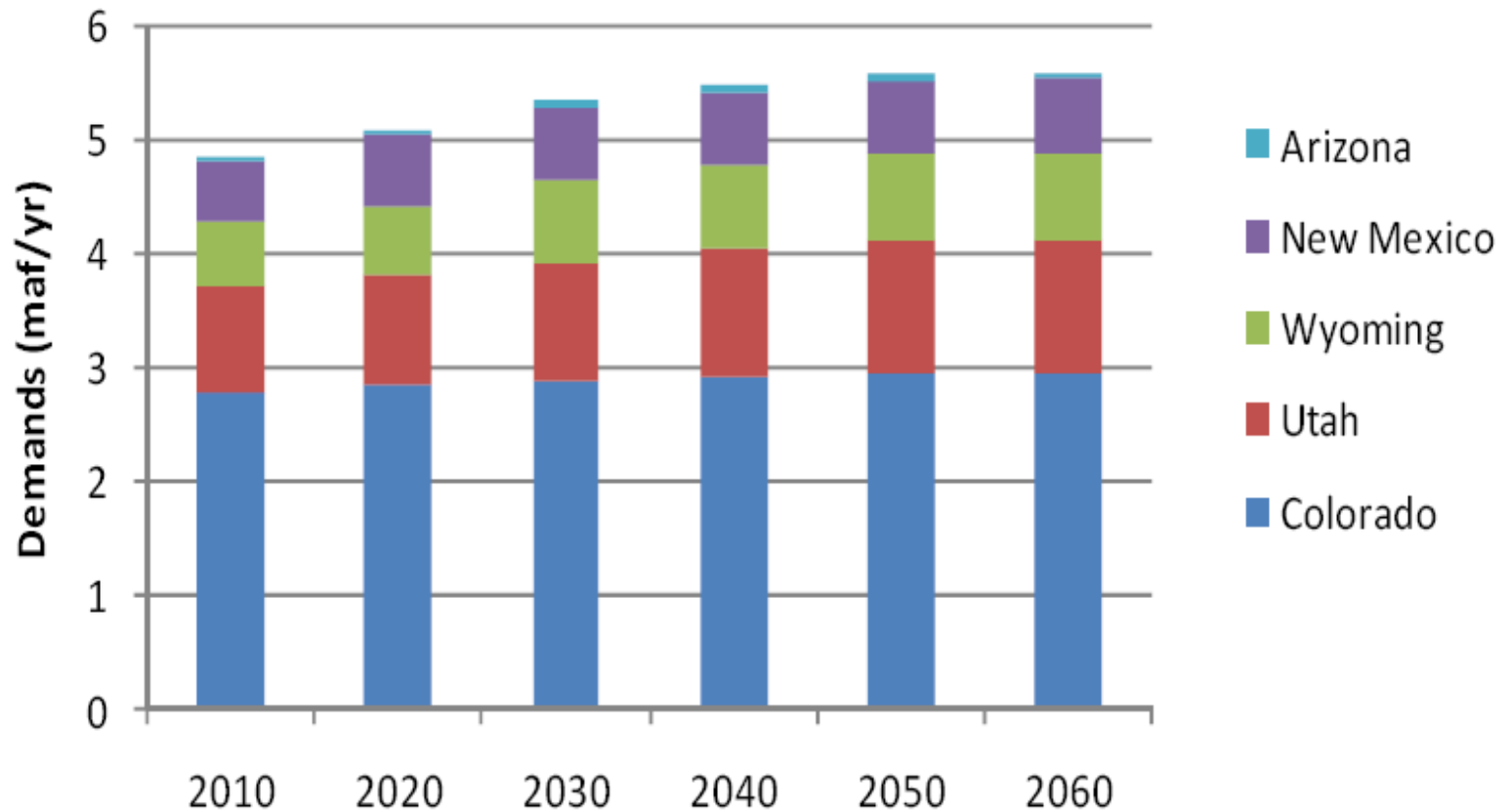
Colorado River Water Supply and Demand



Current Demand Projections

Upper Basin Demands

(excludes CRSP evaporation)



2009-10 State Water Project (SWP) Supply

SWP deliveries to Southern California are projected to be about 45% of normal (May 20th) this year due to:

- Drought
- Population growth
- Curbs on Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta pumping to protect fisheries
- A shift in California to permanent crops that are not easily fallowed

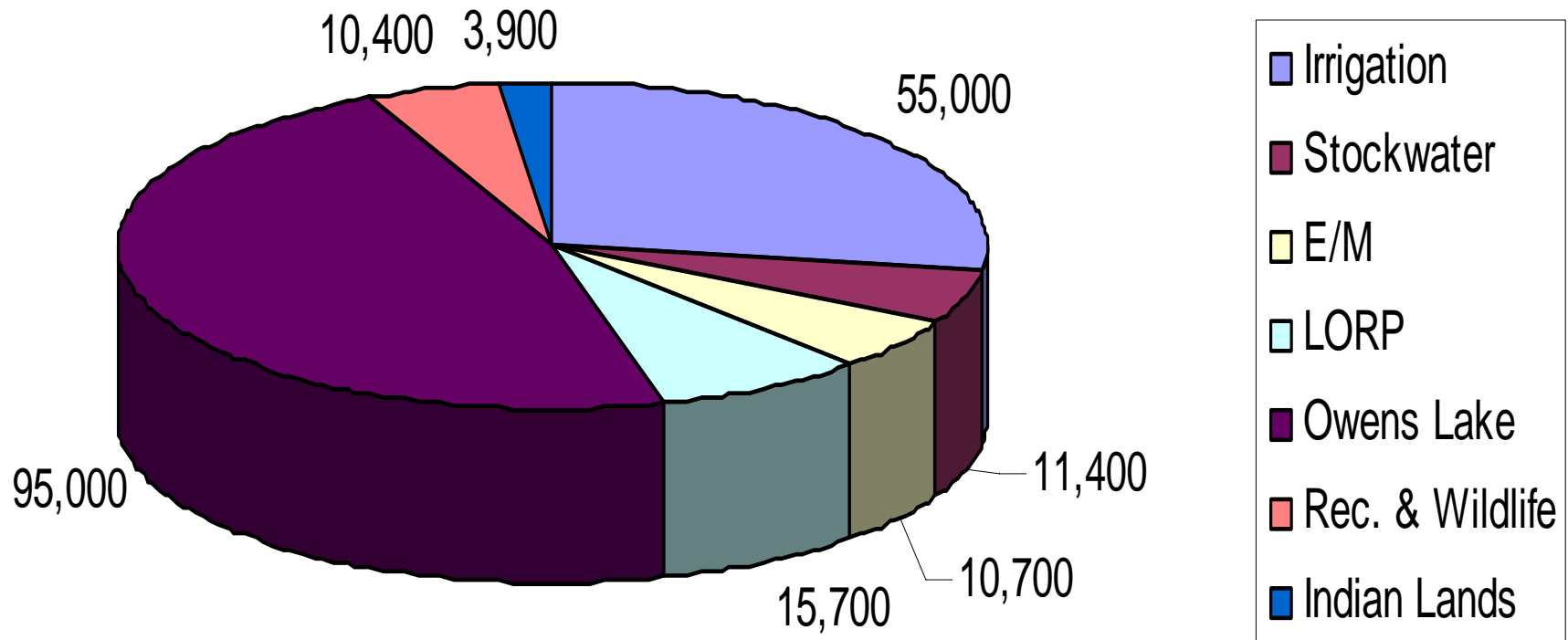
2010-11 Eastern Sierra Outlook

- April 1st Snowpack was 94% of normal
- 2010 Eastern Sierra runoff forecast is 95% of normal
- April storms have pushed snowpack levels to above normal
- 2009-10 Owens Valley floor precipitation was above normal

Despite three years of drought, groundwater levels are higher throughout the Owens Valley than might be expected. This is partly due to very conservative pumping management under the Interim Management Plan.

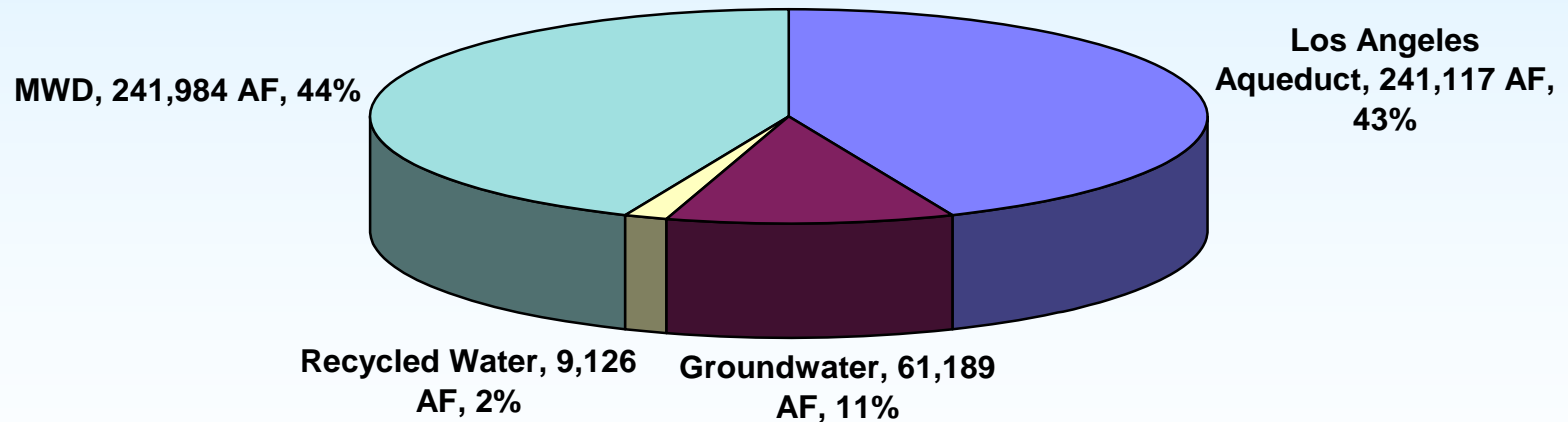
2010-11 Owens Valley Projected Water Uses (acre-feet)

Total in-Valley uses are projected to be 202,100 acre-feet



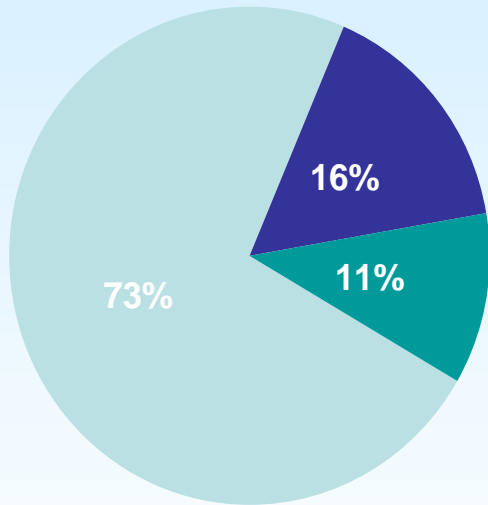
Los Angeles 2010-11 Water Supply Portfolio

Projected: 554,200 AF
April 2010 - March 2011

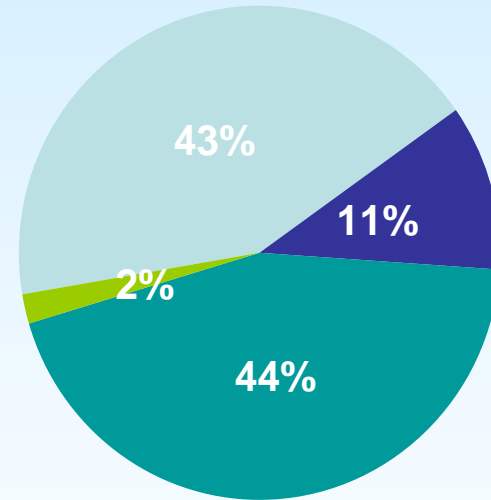


Los Angeles' Changing Water Supply Portfolio

1970-89 Avg.

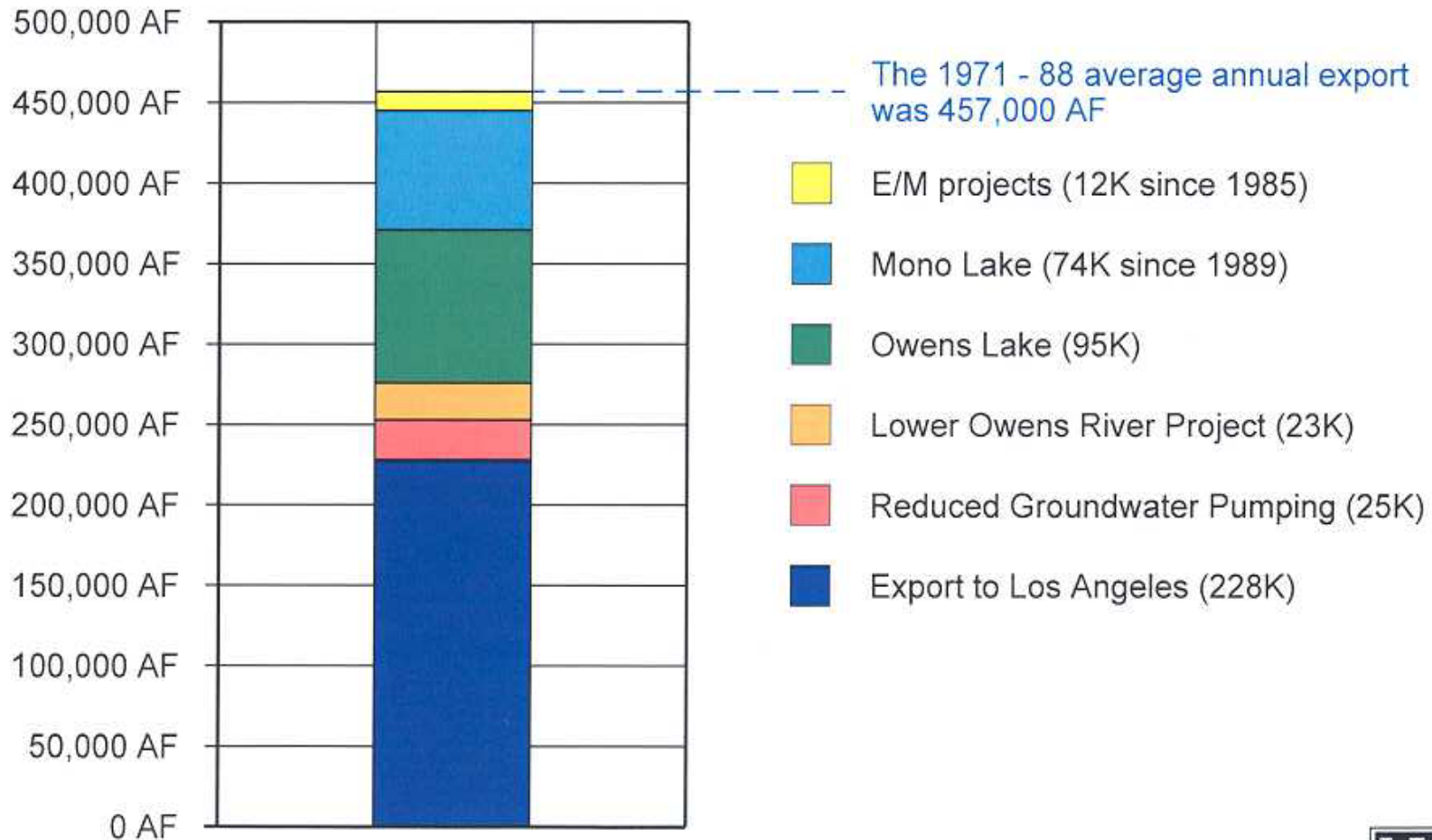


2010-11 (projected)



Significant Supplies Reallocated to Environmental Uses

Acre-Feet of Water Annually



Date: 5/10/2010

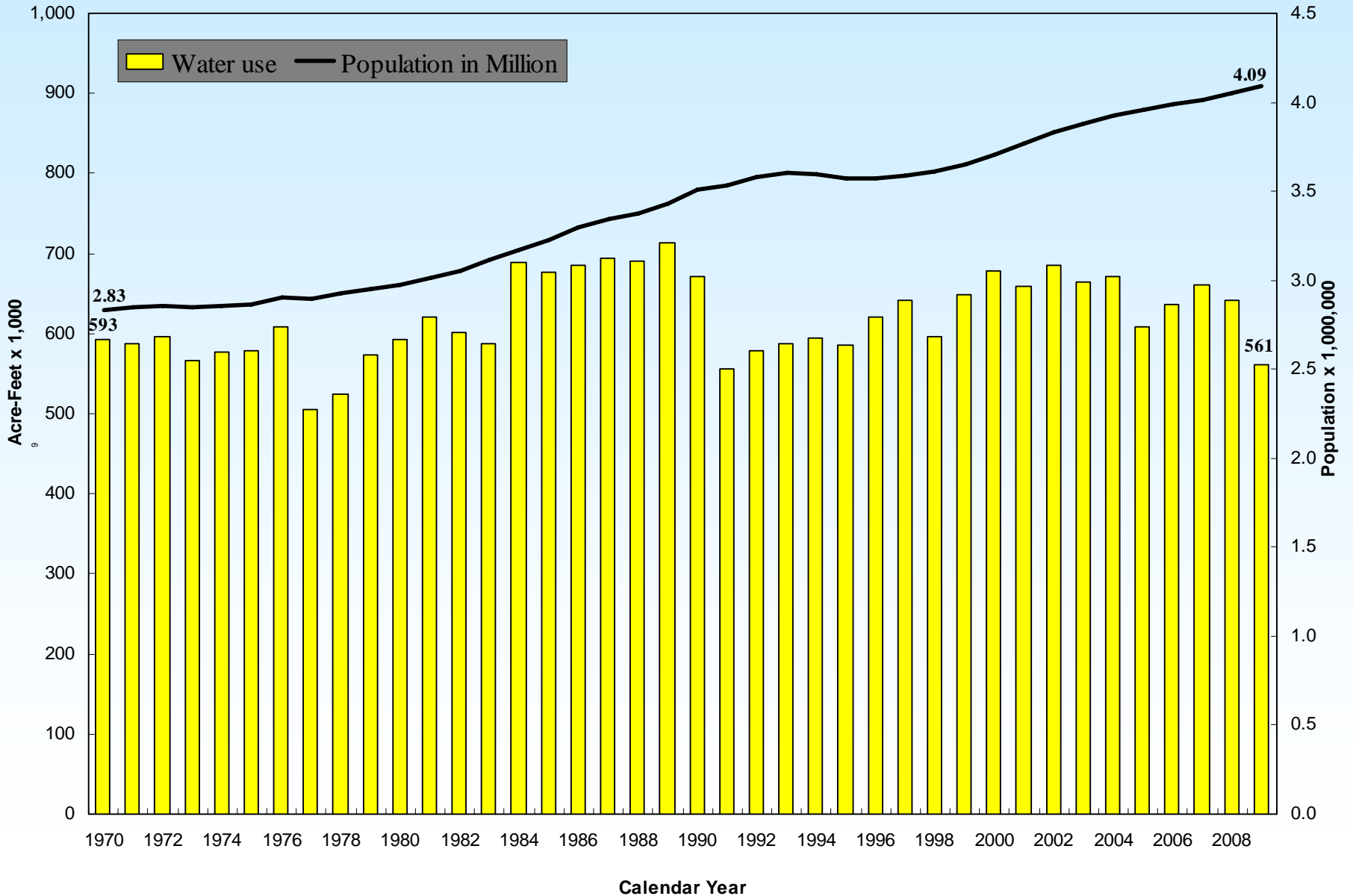
Los Angeles Water Use in 2009-10

Los Angeles used about 548,000 acre-feet of water in 2009-10, down from 633,000 acre-feet of water in 2008-09 runoff year.

Water supplied to Los Angeles was for:

- Residential (372k af, 68%)
- Commercial (98k af, 18%)
- Governmental (38k af, 7%)
- Industrial (18k af, 3%)
- Non-revenue (21k af, 4%)

CITY OF LOS ANGELES WATER DEMAND AND POPULATION



Los Angeles Near Term Conservation Measures

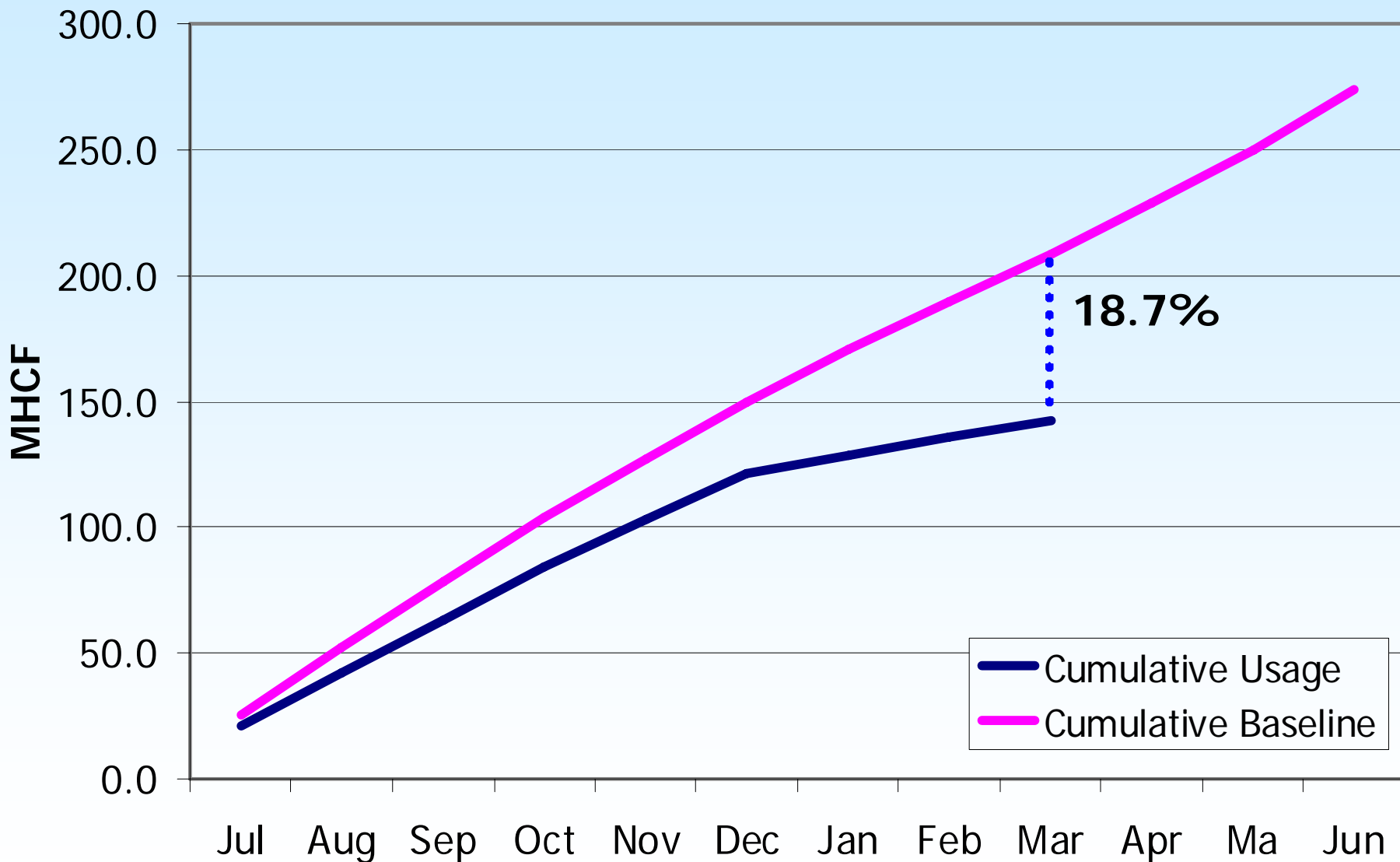
In the face of the current drought, the City of Los Angeles has instituted Phase I conservation measures that include:

- Restrictions on water use for washing sidewalks, parking areas, vehicles
- Restrictions on irrigation
- Prohibits restaurants from serving water unless requested
- Requires hotels to give option to reuse towels and linens

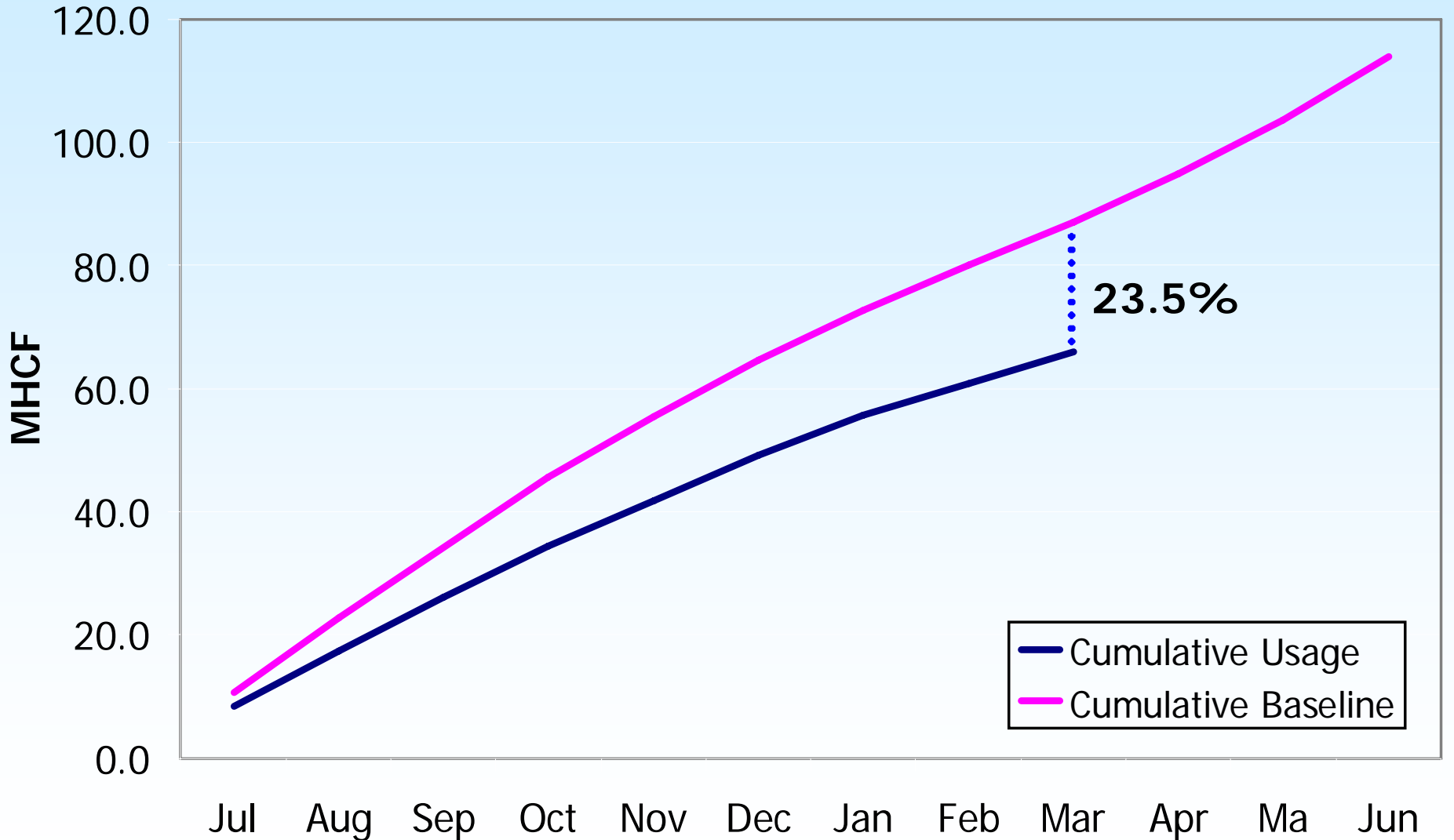
Los Angeles Near Term Conservation Measures

- Phase III Water Conservation Ordinance limits irrigation to two days per week, became effective June 1, 2009
- Shortage year water rates reduce the amount of water that may be purchased at Tier I rates by 15% and increase Tier II rates by 44%, became effective June 1, 2009

FY2009-10 Total Water Use Summary



FY2009-10 Water Use Single-Family Residential Summary



Los Angeles Long Term Conservation Measures

- Raising awareness of the need for water conservation
- Maximizing water recycling for irrigation and drinking uses
- Increasing storm water capture – Projects currently in progress will increase stormwater capture ability from 27,000 to 47,000 acre-feet per year
- Expanding groundwater storage

End