

PROTECTING WATER SUPPLIES

Water flows from the Sierra Nevada mountains through the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (Delta), a critical link in California's water supply network. **The existing system is outdated, inefficient and in need of repair.**

Hundreds of miles of dirt and rock levees are all that protect our state's water supplies from saltwater intrusion and disruption. Without fixes to our water supply infrastructure, the Delta and the state's economy face threats:

①

CLIMATE CHANGE



- Sea levels continue to rise, putting pressure on aging levees, some protecting islands more than 20 feet below sea level.
- With warmer average temperatures expected, more intense storms and floods are likely, increasing pressure on dirt levees.

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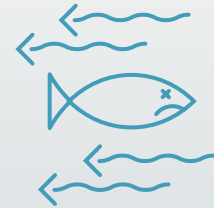
SEISMIC RISK



- Five active fault lines and many more inactive **fault lines pose a threat to our existing water delivery system.**
- A major earthquake or storm could cause flooding on as many as 20 islands at once and **jeopardize statewide water supplies.**

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ENVIRONMENTAL DECLINE

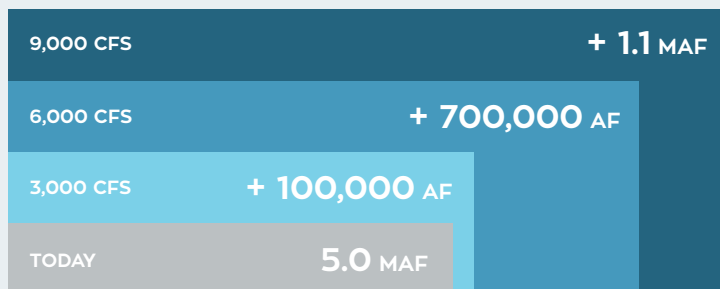


- Existing operations cause reverse river flows, trap migrating fish, and have led to a decline in native fish populations.

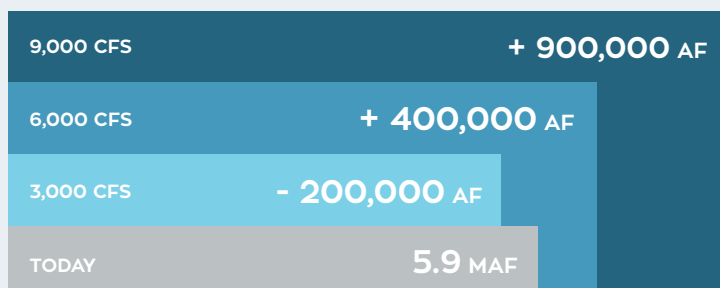
THE PROPOSED FACILITY IS THE RIGHT SIZE

A 9,000 CFS FACILITY WOULD PROVIDE AN AVERAGE ANNUAL YIELD OF 4.9 MILLION ACRE-FEET

ABOVE-NORMAL YEAR



WET YEAR



The yields depicted account for climate change, which is expected to cause more intense storms and flood events.

A SMALLER PROJECT COSTS MORE AND WASTES WATER IN WET YEARS

The charts on the left depict the effectiveness of a 9,000 cubic feet per second (cfs) facility, which captures maximum water supplies when all environmental flow improvements are met.

A 9,000 (cfs) facility is **40 percent smaller** than the existing system and provides the **greatest complement to local water supply projects** by allowing the safe capture of water in wet and above-normal years so that it can be stored and used in dry years. A smaller facility would provide much less water.

The proposed 9,000 cfs facility is the best option for:

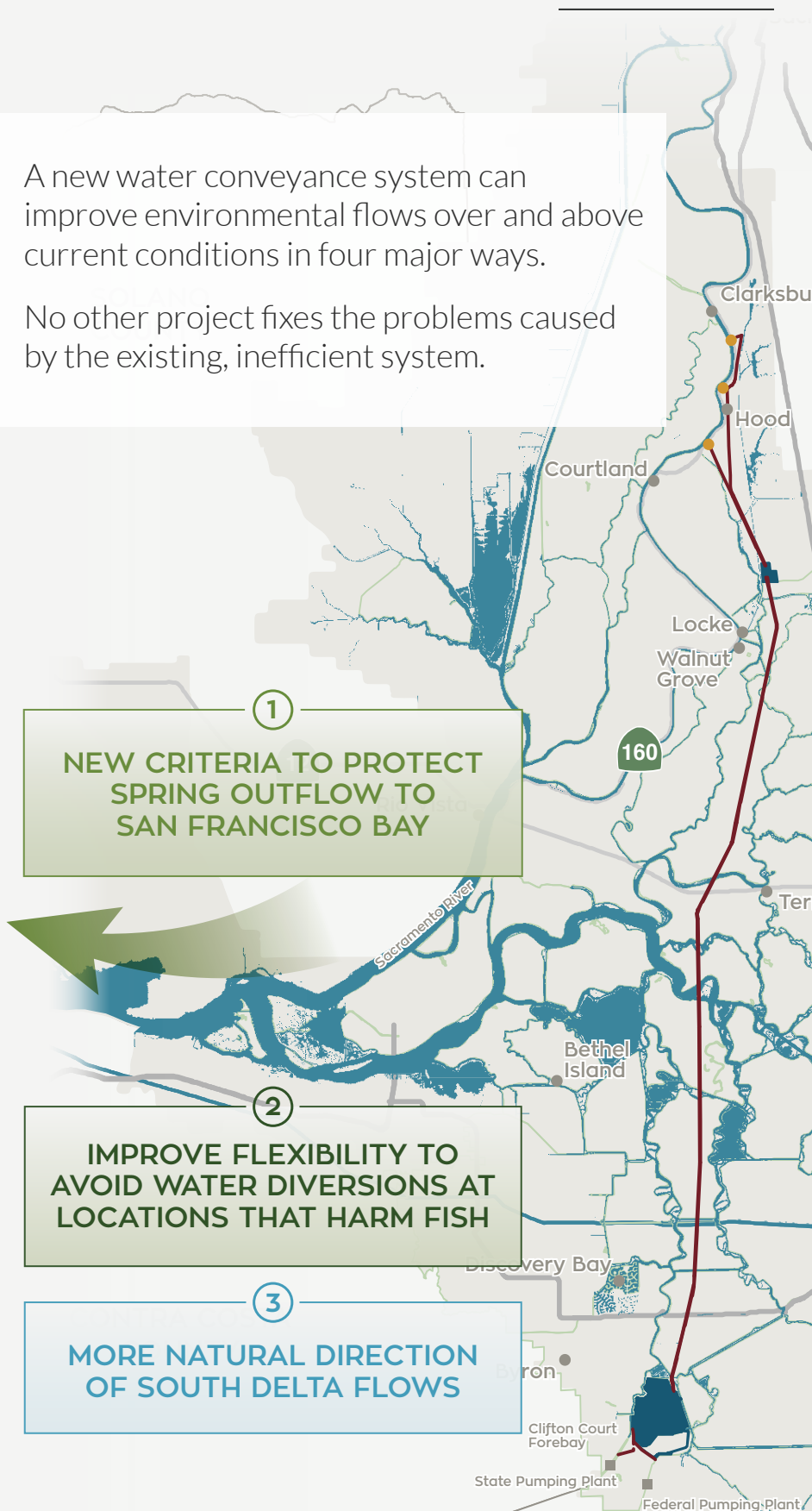
- Reducing reverse flows and minimizing the trapping of migrating fish
- Enhancing the ability to store surplus outflows and reduce diversions during critical fish migration periods
- Improving drinking water quality to meet public health standards
- Expanding groundwater recharge and recycling at the local level
- Protecting against water outages due to climate change, flooding, and earthquakes

The cost of building the tunnels as a result of an emergency outage would range anywhere from \$3.6 - \$18.2 billion more than it would cost to build them now.

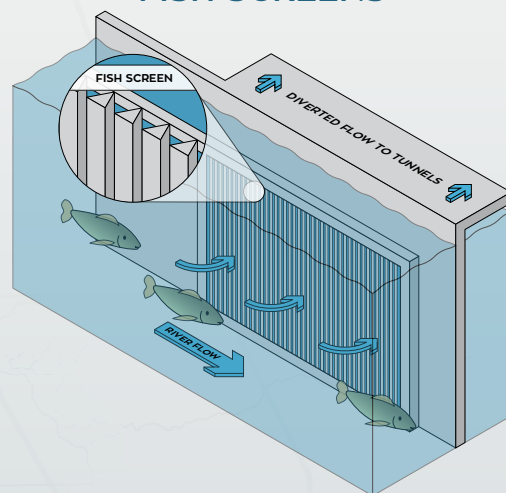
PROTECTING FISH

A new water conveyance system can improve environmental flows over and above current conditions in four major ways.

No other project fixes the problems caused by the existing, inefficient system.



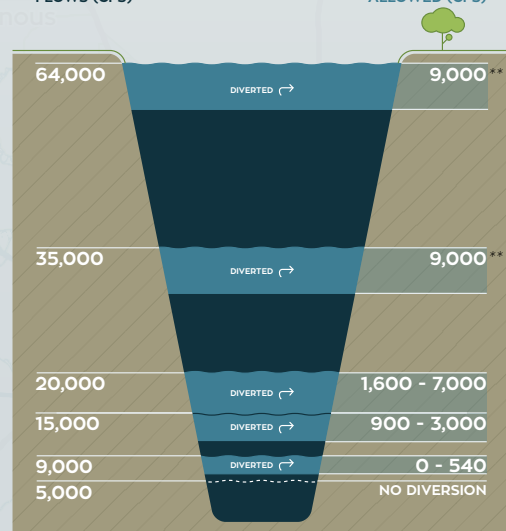
4 PROTECT FISH WITH STATE-OF-THE-ART FISH SCREENS



SACRAMENTO RIVER FLOWS PROTECTED

SACRAMENTO RIVER
FLOWS (CFS)

MAXIMUM DIVERSIONS*
ALLOWED (CFS)



*Depending on water year type and fish presence

**9,000 cfs is the maximum diversion allowed, starting when the river is at 35,000 cfs.