Drinking Water Quality Program Stage I Projected Expenditures ($ in millions)

		Program Year(s)							Total Cost
	Action Item	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	
45.	Bay Area Blending/Exchange	1.0	2.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	6.0	6.0	**$30**
46.	Address drainage problems in the San Joaquin Valley [1]	-	-	-	15.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	**$105**
47.	Source Control Program [2]	16.0	40.0	43.0	46.0	48.0	51.0	58.0	**$302**
48.	Delta Drinking Water Council	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
49.	Alternative sources of supply for Southern California (Southern California Blending)	1.0	2.0	2.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	**$45**
	Treatment Technology								
50.	Research studies and demonstration scale projects for treatment, including NDMA precursors and TOC removal	4.3	2.9	1.0	-	-	-	-	**$8**
51.	Bromate control	1.25	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	**$7**
52.	UV treatment/Ozonation for control of pathogens	11.2	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	**$71**
53.	Regional Desalinization design, construction, and operation of demo scale treatment facilities	4.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	**$64**
54.	Full-scale treatment facilities -- design and construction [3]	-	-	-					**$0**
55.	Control runoff into Aqueduct	1.0	2.0	2.0	4.0	5.0	5.0	6.0	**$25**
56.	North Bay Aqueduct Intake [4]	0.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	-	-	-	**$6**
57.	Operational Improvements [5]	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	**$12**
58.	Support for Public Health Effects Studies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
	Total (First 7 years)	**$41**	**$78**	**$82**	**$110**	**$116**	**$120**	**$128**	**$675**

[1] Includes funding for support of voluntary land retirement programs with a target of approximately 35,000 acres in Stage 1. This action is complementary to CALFED.

[2] Could include projects and programs such as TOC/DOC studies/projects, Veale/Byron Tract Drainage Management, Industrial Source Control, Advanced Wastewater Treatment, Local Salt Removal, watershed improvements to reduce constituents of concern in the Sacramento River, Coordinated Watershed Program in the San Joaquin River Basin, recreational impacts on drinking water quality in the Delta and drinking water reservoirs, and monitoring, research, and modeling.

[3] Costs could increase significantly if full-scale projects are constructed during Stage 1.

[4] Includes funding for watershed protection at Barker Slough and pre-feasibility studies for relocation of the intake. Costs could increase significantly if a decision is made to construct relocation of the North Bay Aqueduct Intake.

[5] Includes modeling, refinement studies, EEWMA coordination, San Joaquin River Salt Recirculation.