

Statewide Drought Update



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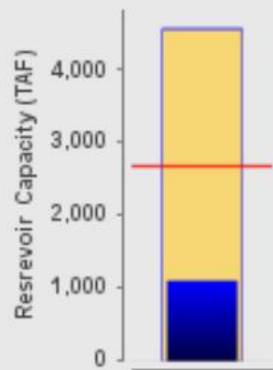


Reservoir Conditions - Shasta Reservoir



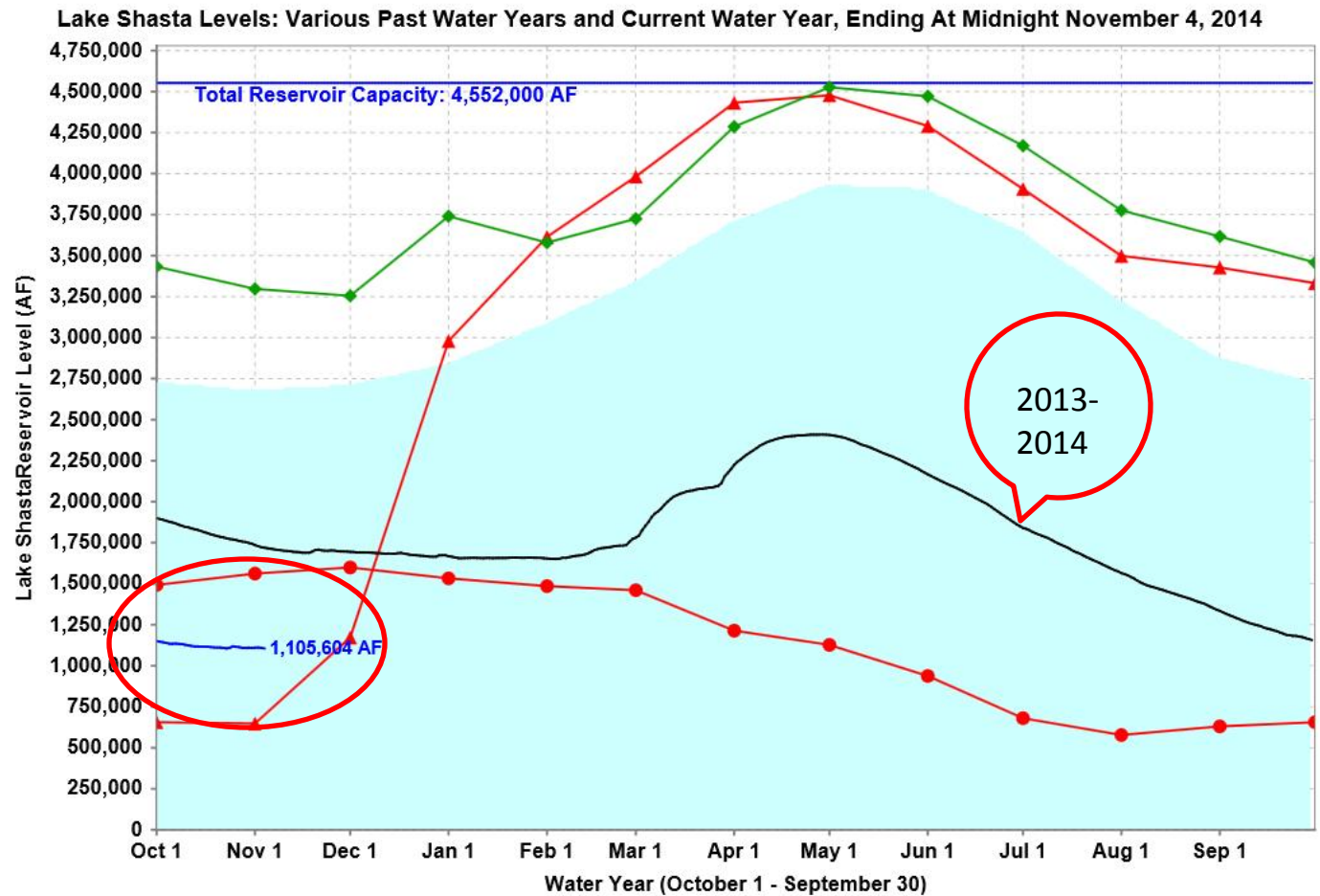
Lake Shasta Conditions

(as of Midnight - November 4, 2014)



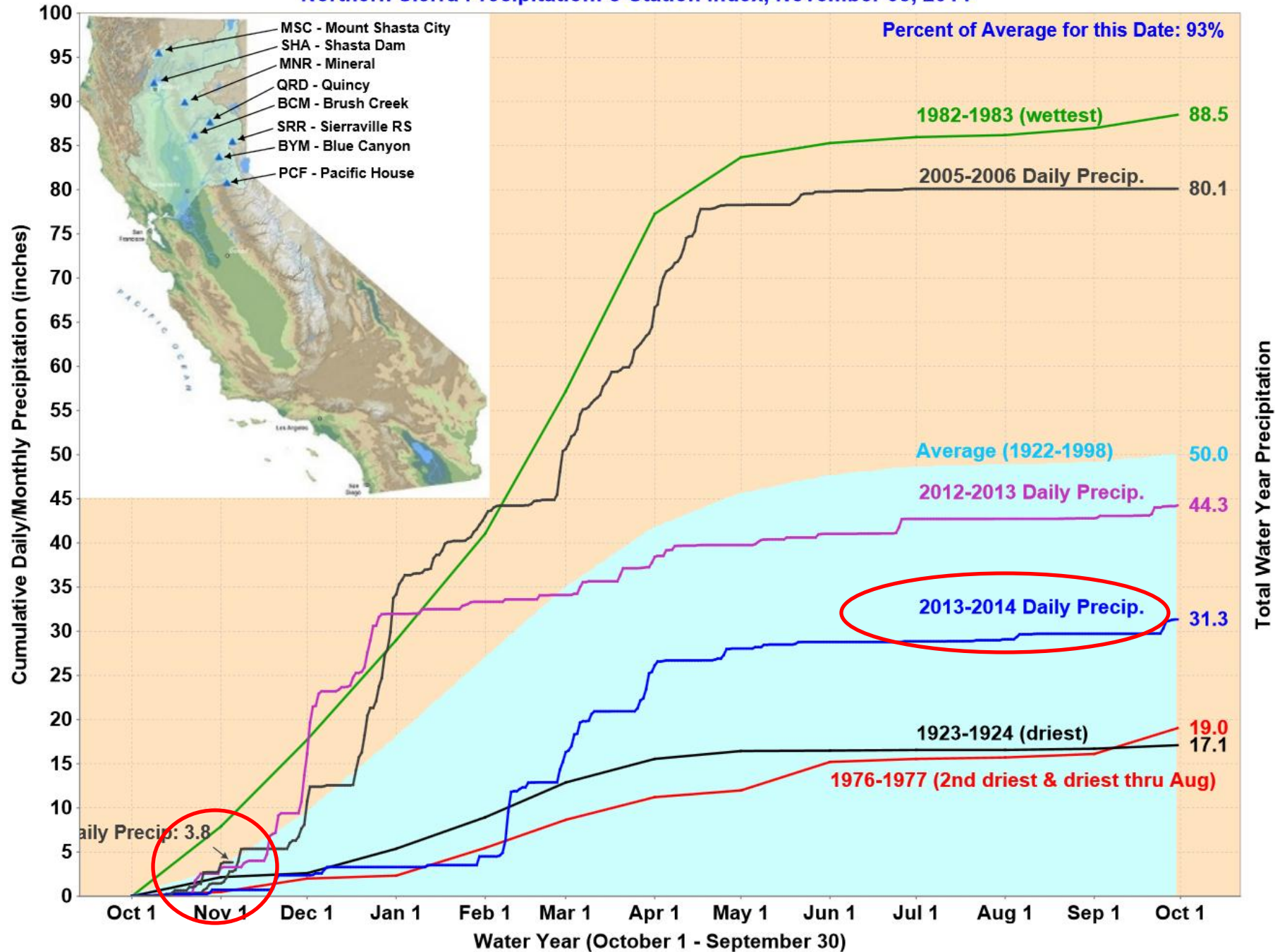
Current Level: 1,105,604 AF

24% (Total Capacity) | 41% (Historical Avg.)



Historical Average Total Reservoir Capacity 1976-1977 (Driest) 1977-1978 1982-1983 (Wettest) 2013-2014
Current: 2014-2015

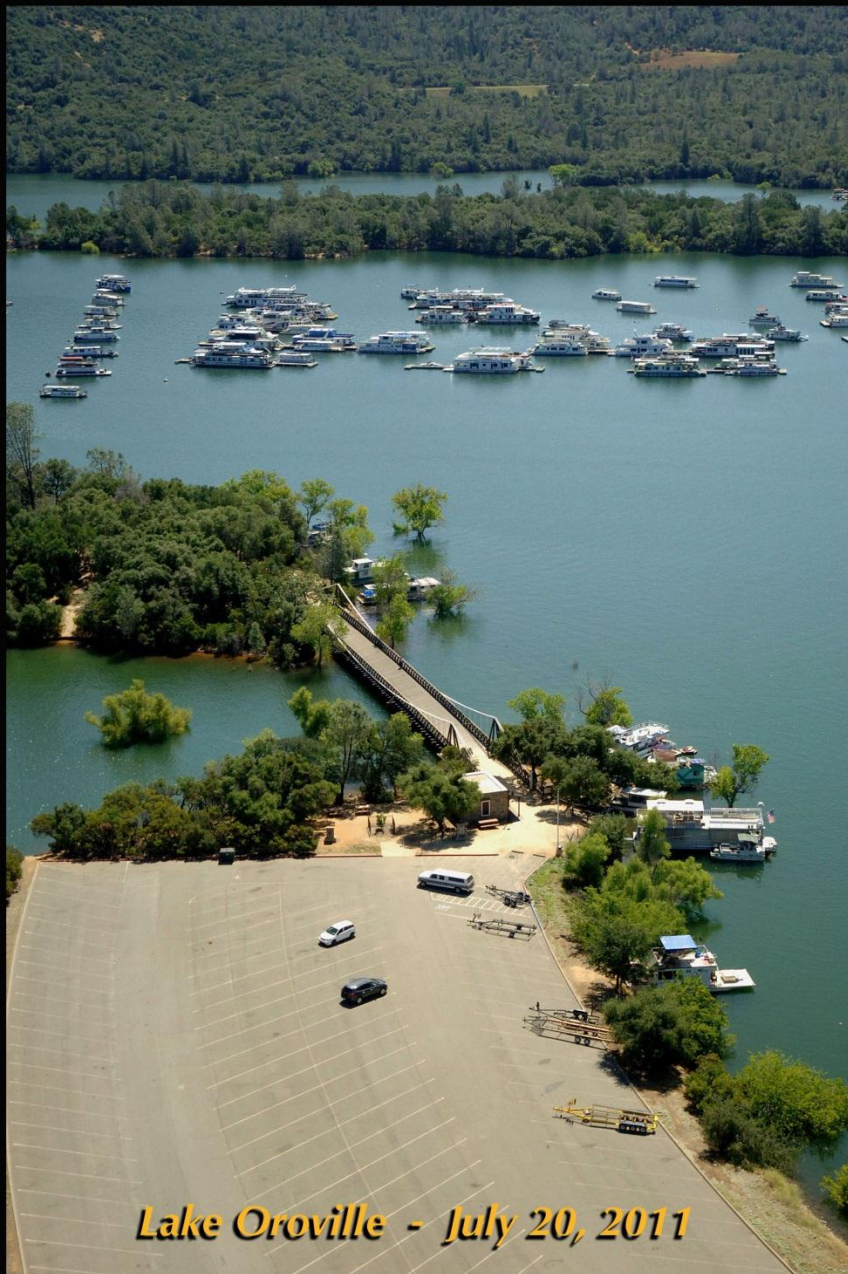
Northern Sierra Precipitation: 8-Station Index, November 05, 2014





San Luis Reservoir –off stream storage





Lake Oroville - July 20, 2011



Lake Oroville - September 5, 2014



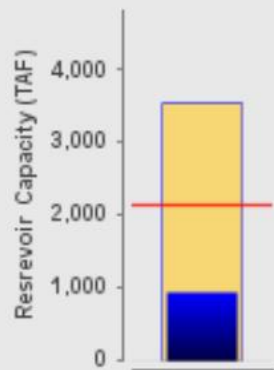


Reservoir Conditions - Lake Oroville



Lake Oroville Conditions

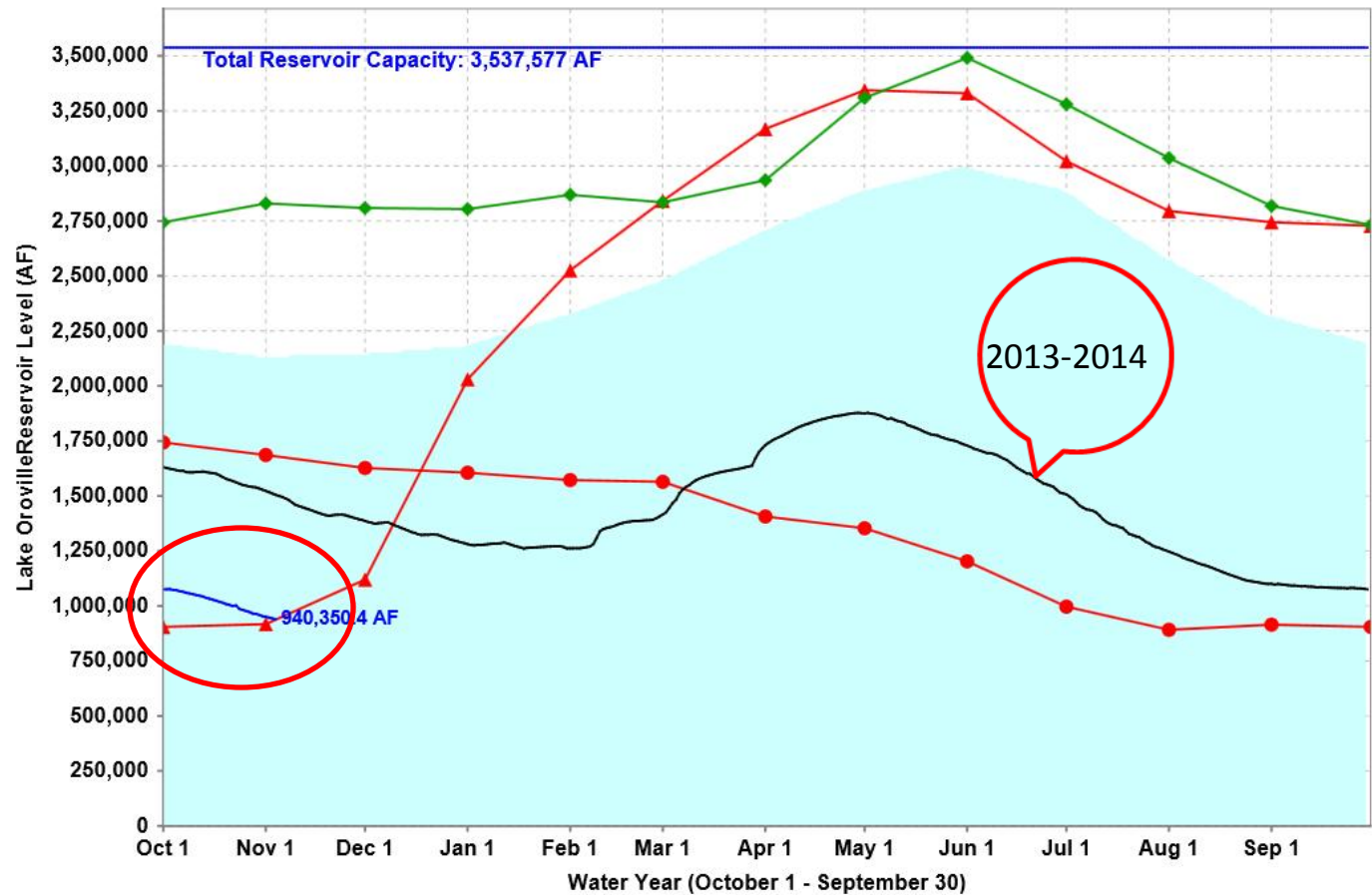
(as of Midnight - November 4, 2014)



Current Level: 940,350.4 AF

27% (Total Capacity) | 44% (Historical Avg.)

Lake Oroville Levels: Various Past Water Years and Current Water Year, Ending At Midnight November 4, 2014



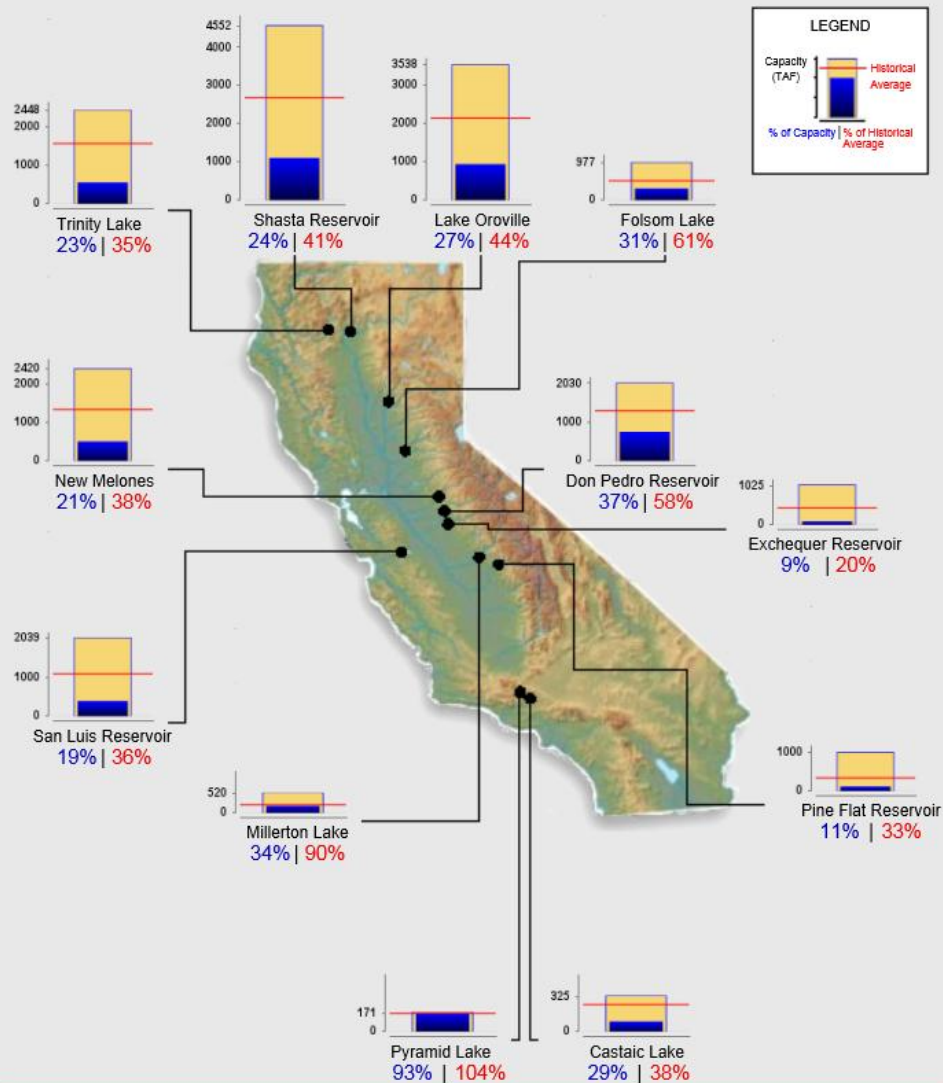
Historical Average — Total Reservoir Capacity — 1976-1977 (Driest) — 1977-1978 — 1982-1983 (Wettest) — 2013-2014
— Current: 2014-2015



Reservoir Conditions

Ending At Midnight - November 4, 2014

CURRENT RESERVOIR CONDITIONS



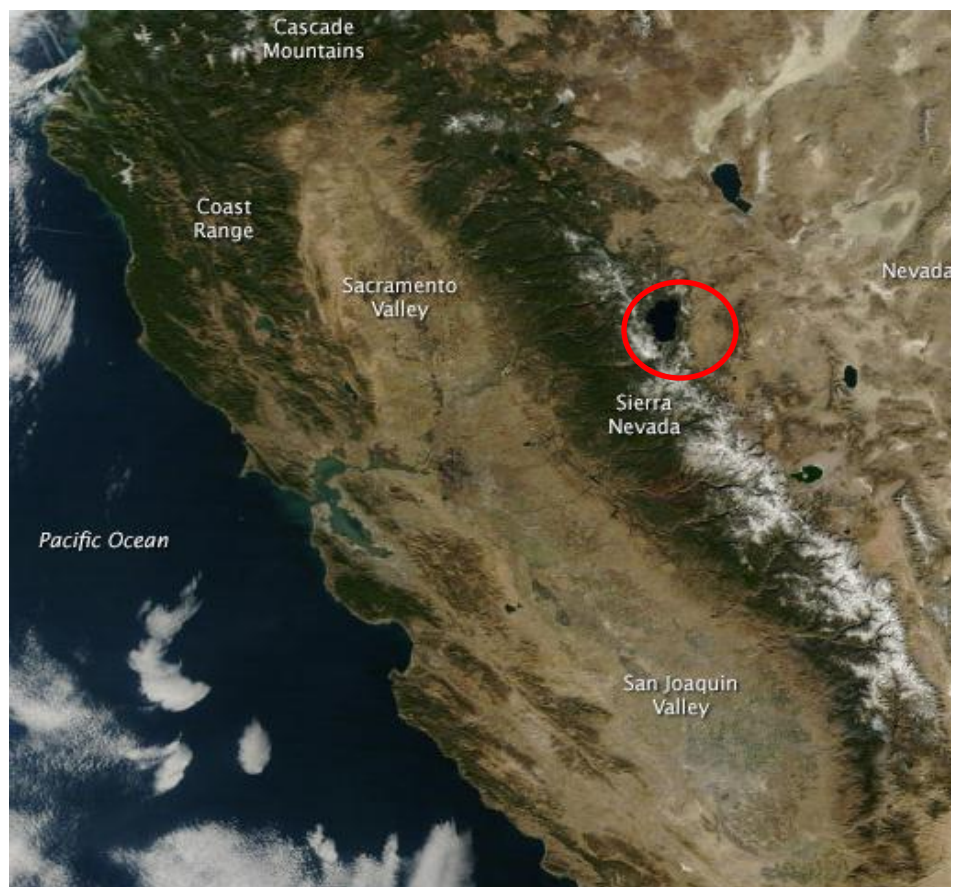
Graph Updated 11/05/2014 08:15 AM



January 2014 Snow Survey Echo Summit



January 2013



January 2014

Even though the winter of 2012-2013 was a dry year, the snowpack in January 2013 was significantly higher than January 2014. A few spring storms improved snow conditions somewhat. Lake Tahoe is circled for reference.

SWRCB Resolution 2014-0038 an Emergency Regulation

- Promote water conservation, prevent waste
- In effect after three dry years
- Funding to local water suppliers contingent on compliance (grants and loans)
- 500\$ fine for wasting potable water :
 - Irrigation Runoff
 - Washing pavement
 - Hoses without shut off nozzles
 - Single pass water features
- \$10,000 fine to water suppliers that do not enforce the regulation



Landscapes are an important part of California life.



Outdoor water use =50% urban use statewide-often higher in inland areas

- Local water agencies report water use increased about 1% during May 2013-2014 (statewide)
- Down about 7% in July
- The governor has requested 20% reduction- we have a long way to go.
- Talk to your local water supplier about programs available.
- Keep your trees alive- make trees the highest priority in the landscape-the turf can come back or be replaced



Capitol Park is a 40 acre tree filled public park with heavily used lawns



After the Governor's drought declaration the Department of General Services cut back on lawn irrigation and stopped irrigating in areas without trees.

positive actions are happening:

- State agencies ordered to reduce by 20%
- Many local water suppliers offering services and rebates to help customers
- New Graywater standards in the 2013 plumbing code makes it easier to install a graywater system-less permitting requirements
- UC Cooperative Extension, UC Davis, local water suppliers, Master Gardeners and state agencies offering workshops for landscape professionals and homeowners-
 - lawn replacement
 - new sprinklers
 - drip irrigation
 - irrigation controllers

AB 2100

- Prohibits an HOA from imposing a fine or assessment against a member (homeowner) for reducing or eliminating irrigation during a drought emergency declared by the Governor or local government.

AB 2104

- An HOA's landscaping guidelines or policies are void and unenforceable if it prohibits the use of low water plants as a replacement for existing turfgrass.

Trees are under stress!

- Deep water trees
- Established trees did not receive enough rain over the winter and may need some irrigation too.
- Don't water established trees near the trunk
- New trees need regular water to establish
- Install drip irrigation or use a soaker hose or move the garden hose around the drip line and outwards

Questions?



<http://www.saveourh2o.org/>

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