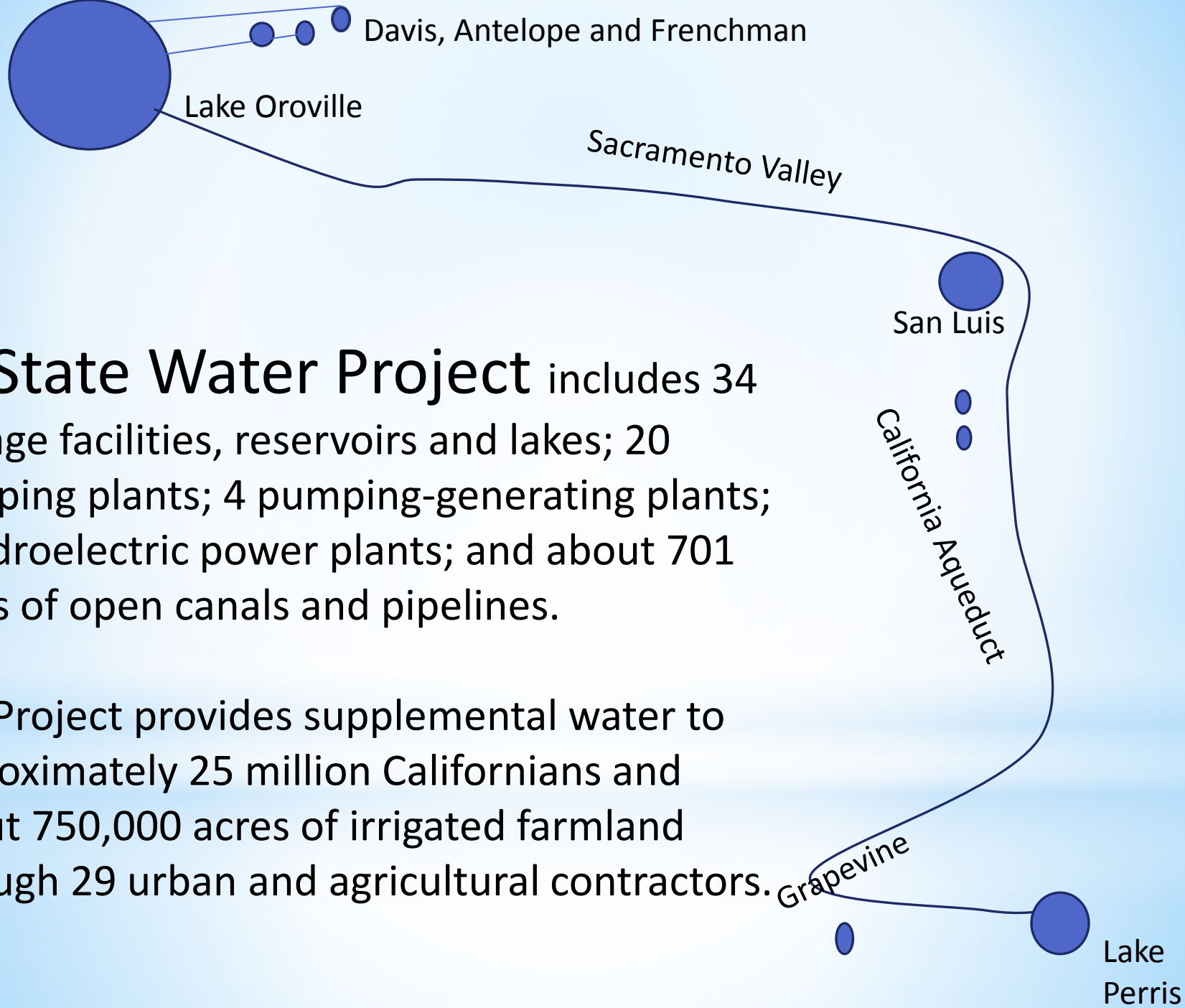
Statewide Drought Update

California Department of Water Resources

Sergio Fierro

Yosemite Conservancy and Sacramento Bee



The **State Water Project** includes 34 storage facilities, reservoirs and lakes; 20 pumping plants; 4 pumping-generating plants; 5 hydroelectric power plants; and about 701 miles of open canals and pipelines.

The Project provides supplemental water to approximately 25 million Californians and about 750,000 acres of irrigated farmland through 29 urban and agricultural contractors.

*Other sources make up the rest.

* Federal
  * USBR -Shasta, Folsom
  * USACOE-Englebright
* Energy Utilities
  * PG&E-Spaulding, Almanor
  * SMUD- Union valley, Ice House
* Water and Electrical Utilities
  * EBMUD-Pardee
  * SCWA-Sonoma, Mendocino

* Local lakes, rivers and creeks
* Groundwater

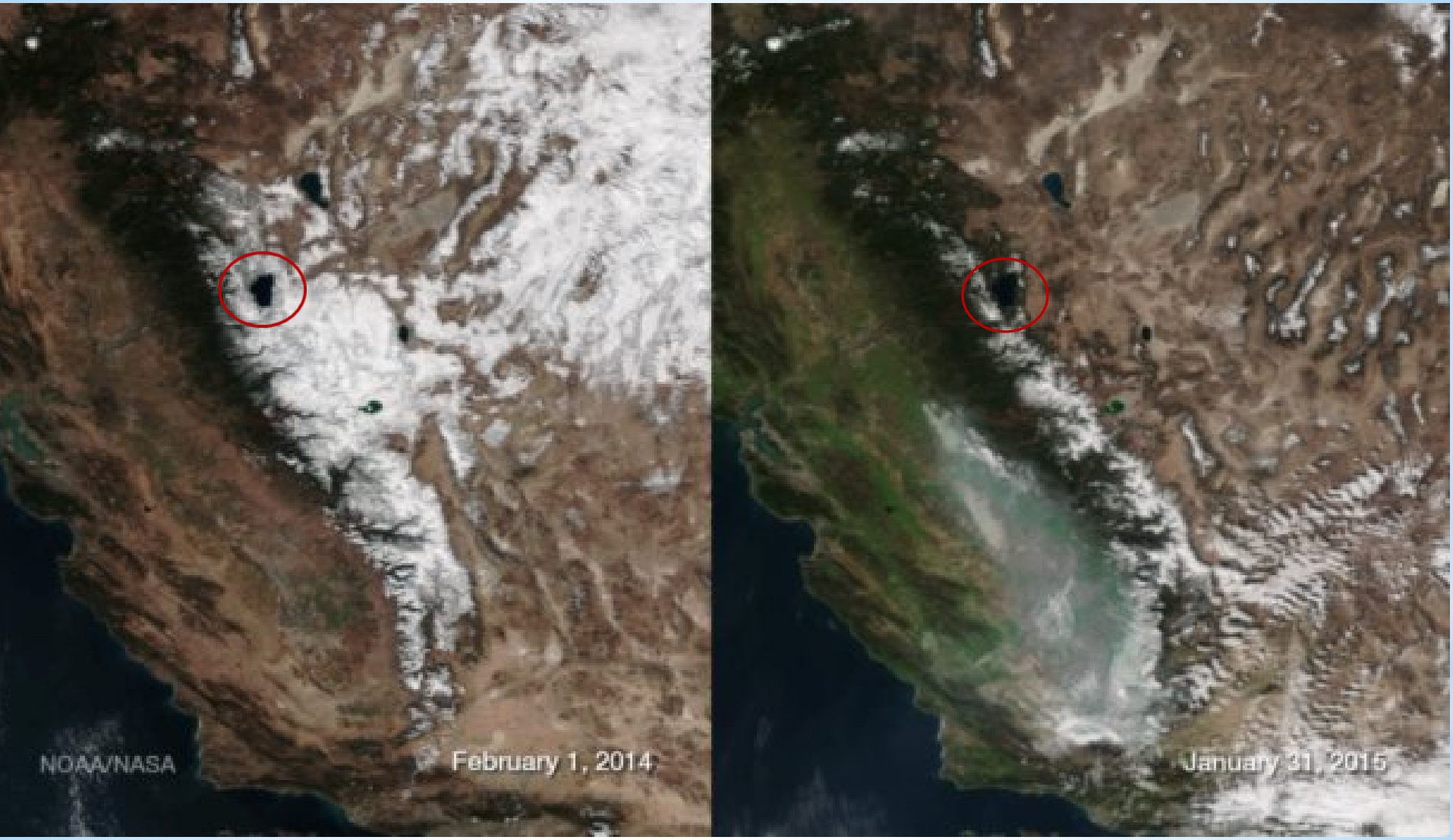
January 2014 Snow Survey Echo Summit

April 1, 2015 - Snow Survey-No Snow

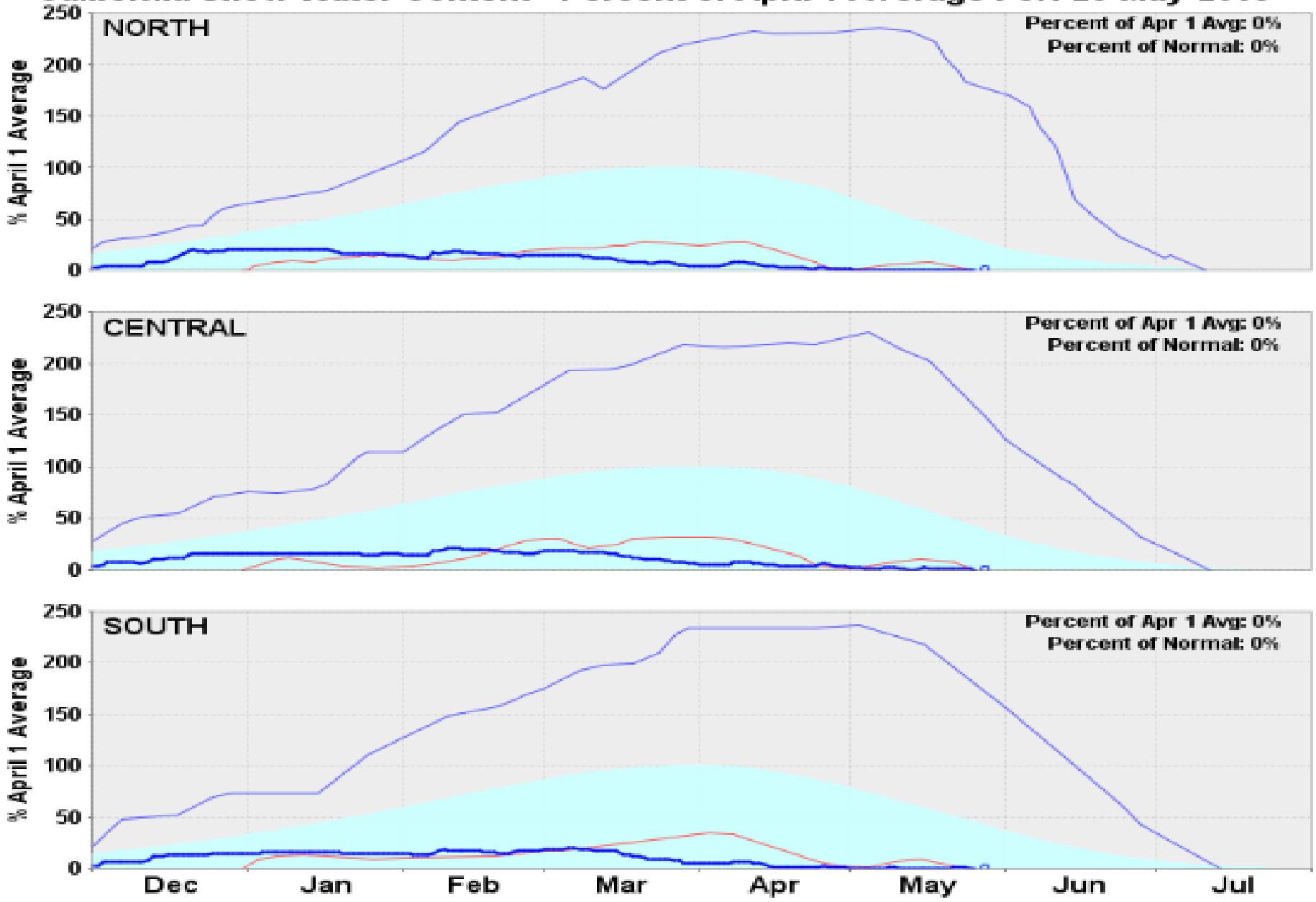
January 2013

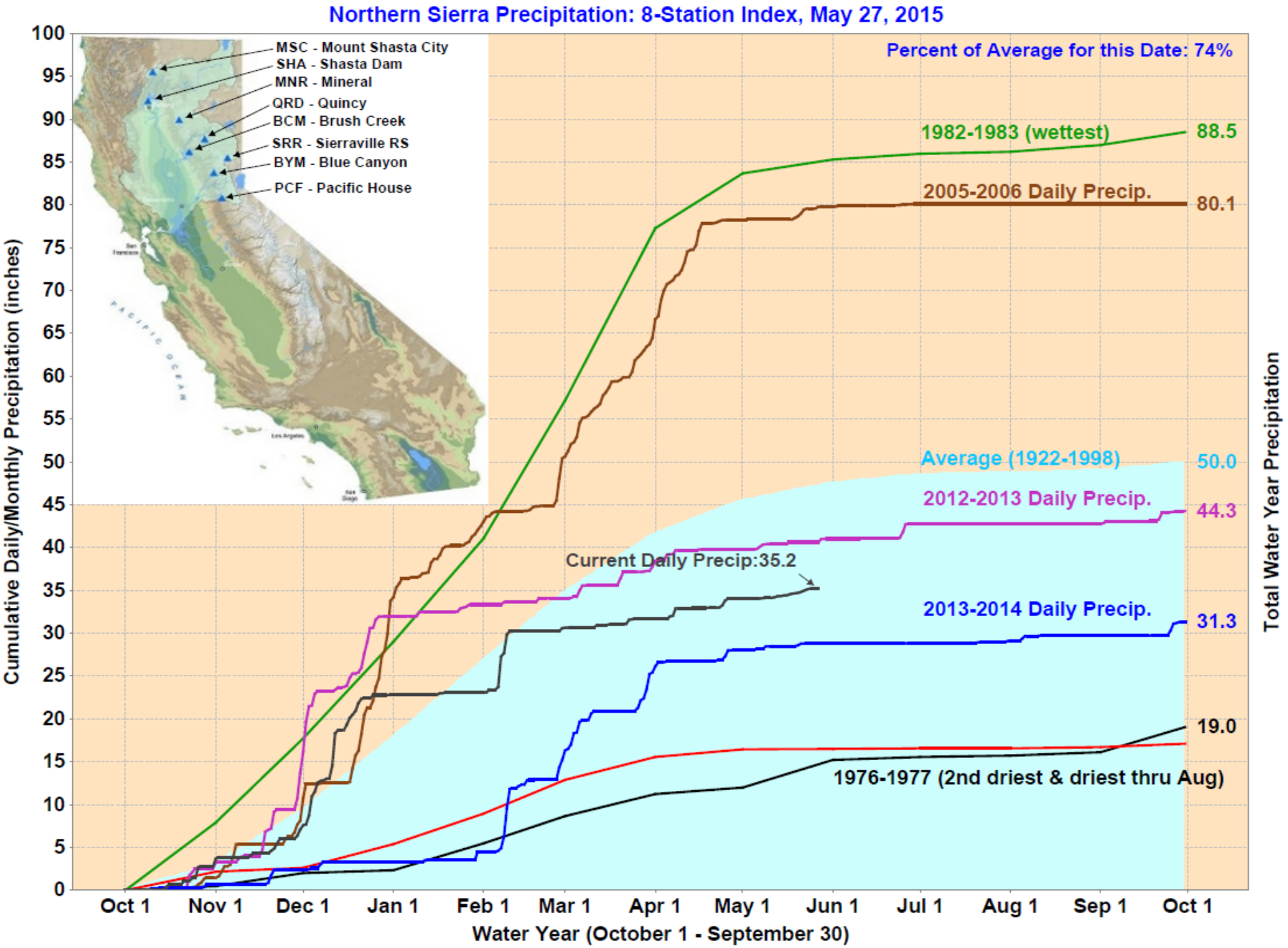
January 2014

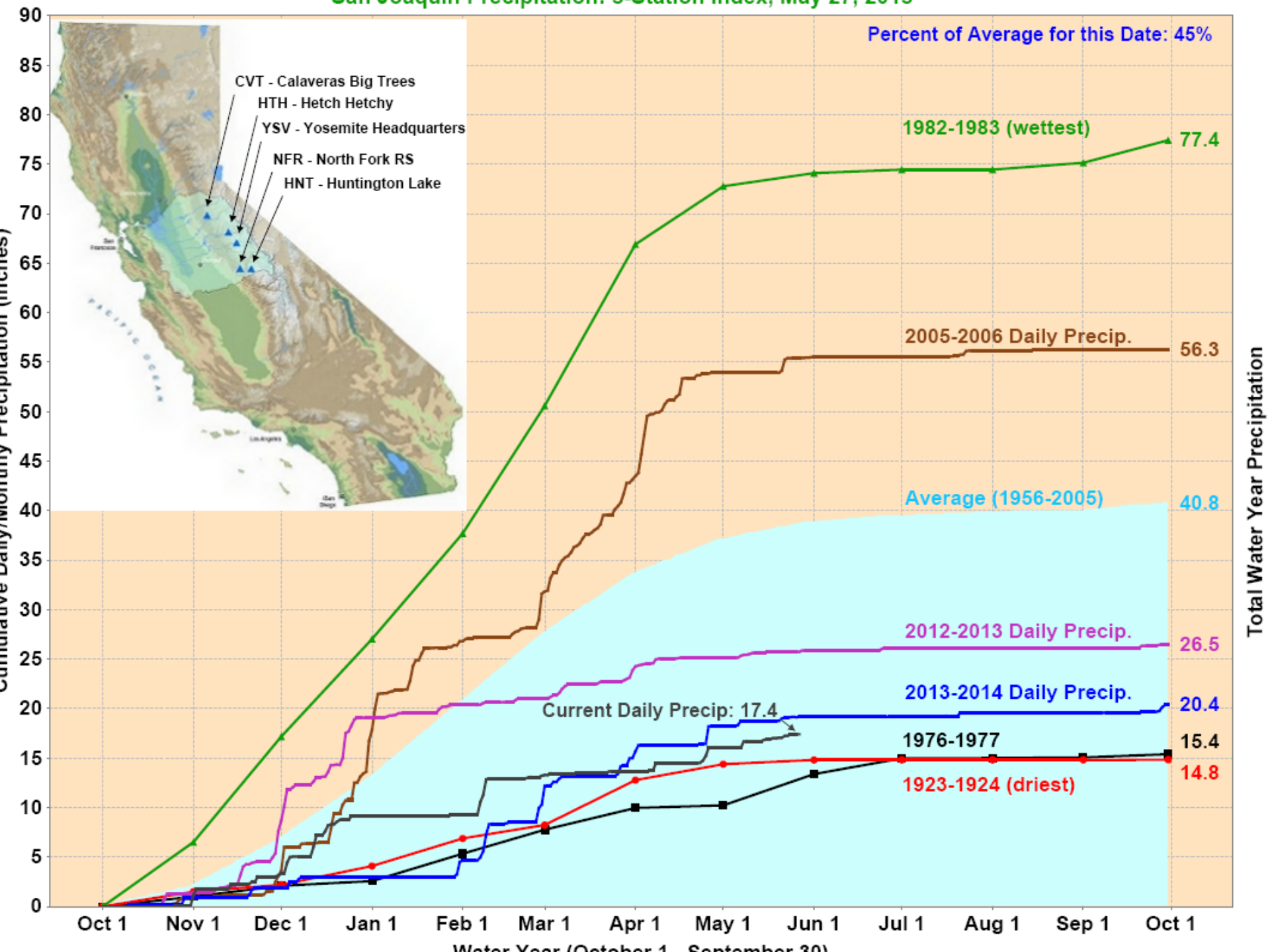
Even though the winter of 2012-2013 was a dry year, the snowpack in January 2013 was significantly higher than January 2014. A few spring storms improved snow conditions somewhat. Lake Tahoe is circled for reference.


NOAA/NASA
February 1, 2014
January 31, 2015

California Snow Water Content - Percent of April 1 Average For: 26-May-2015




Northern Sierra Precipitation: 8-Station Index, May 27, 2015
MSC - Mount Shasta City
SHA - Shasta Dam
MNR - Mineral
QRD - Quincy
BCM - Brush Creek
SRR - Sierraville RS
BYM - Blue Canyon
PCF - Pacific House
Percent of Average for this Date: 74%
1982-1983 (wettest)
88.5
2005-2006 Daily Precip.
80.1
Average (1922-1998)
50.0
2012-2013 Daily Precip.
44.3
Current Daily Precip:35.2
2013-2014 Daily Precip.
31.3
19.0
1976-1977 (2nd driest & driest thru Aug)
Cumulative Daily/Monthly Precipitation (inches)
Total Water Year Precipitation
Oct 1
Nov 1
Dec 1
Jan 1
Feb 1
Mar 1
Apr 1
May 1
Jun 1
Jul 1
Aug 1
Sep 1
Oct 1
Water Year (October 1 - September 30)

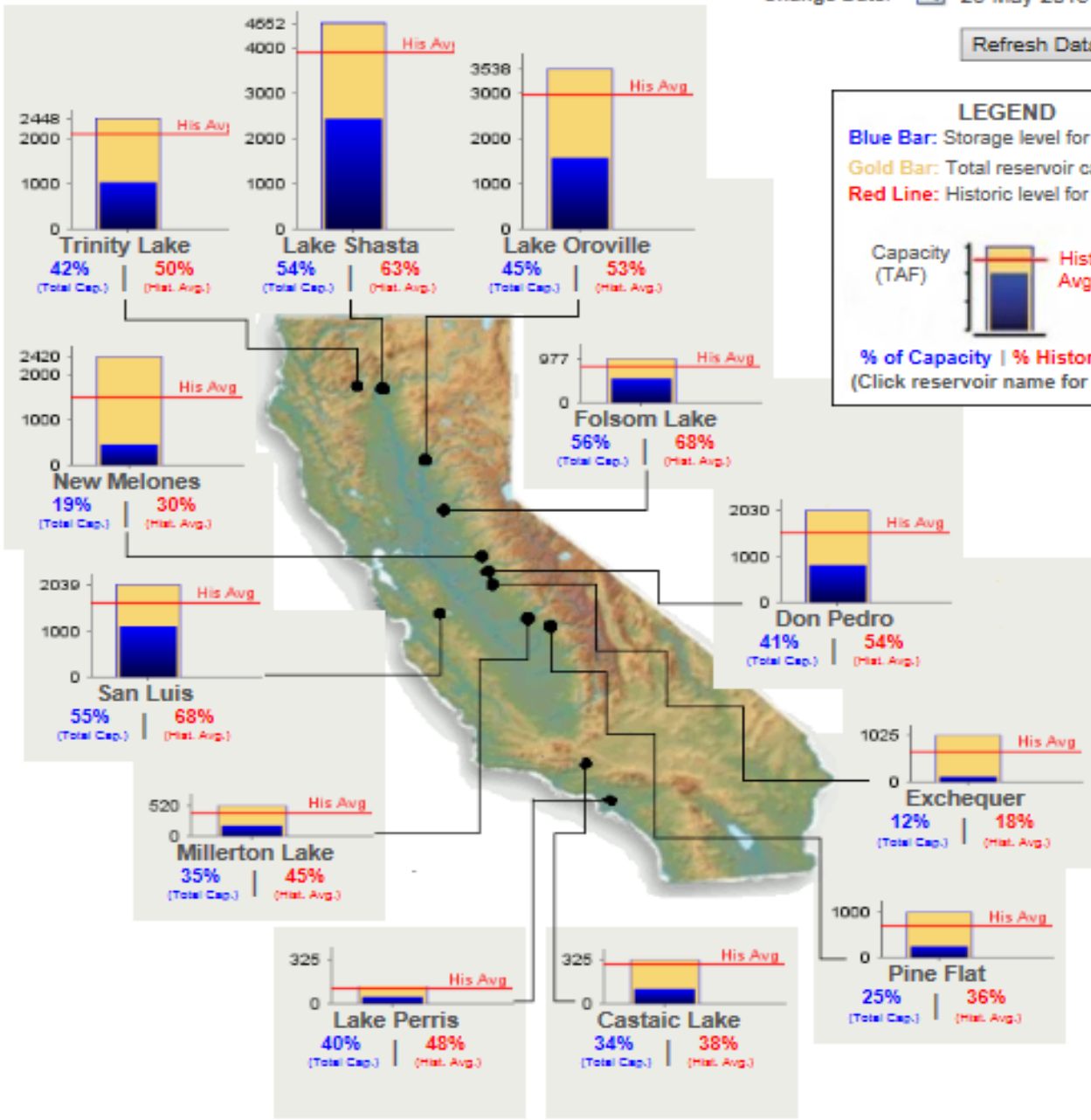

Percent of Average for this Date: 45%
CVT - Calaveras Big Trees
HTH - Hetch Hetchy
YSV - Yosemite Headquarters
NFR - North Fork RS
HNT - Huntington Lake
1982-1983 (wettest)
77.4
2005-2006 Daily Precip.
56.3
Average (1956-2005)
40.8
2012-2013 Daily Precip.
26.5
2013-2014 Daily Precip.
20.4
Current Daily Precip: 17.4
1976-1977
15.4
1923-1924 (driest)
14.8
Cumulative Daily/Monthly Precipitation (inches)
Total Water Year Precipitation
Oct 1
Nov 1
Dec 1
Jan 1
Feb 1
Mar 1
Apr 1
May 1
Jun 1
Jul 1
Aug 1
Sep 1
Oct 1
Water Year (October 1 - September 30)

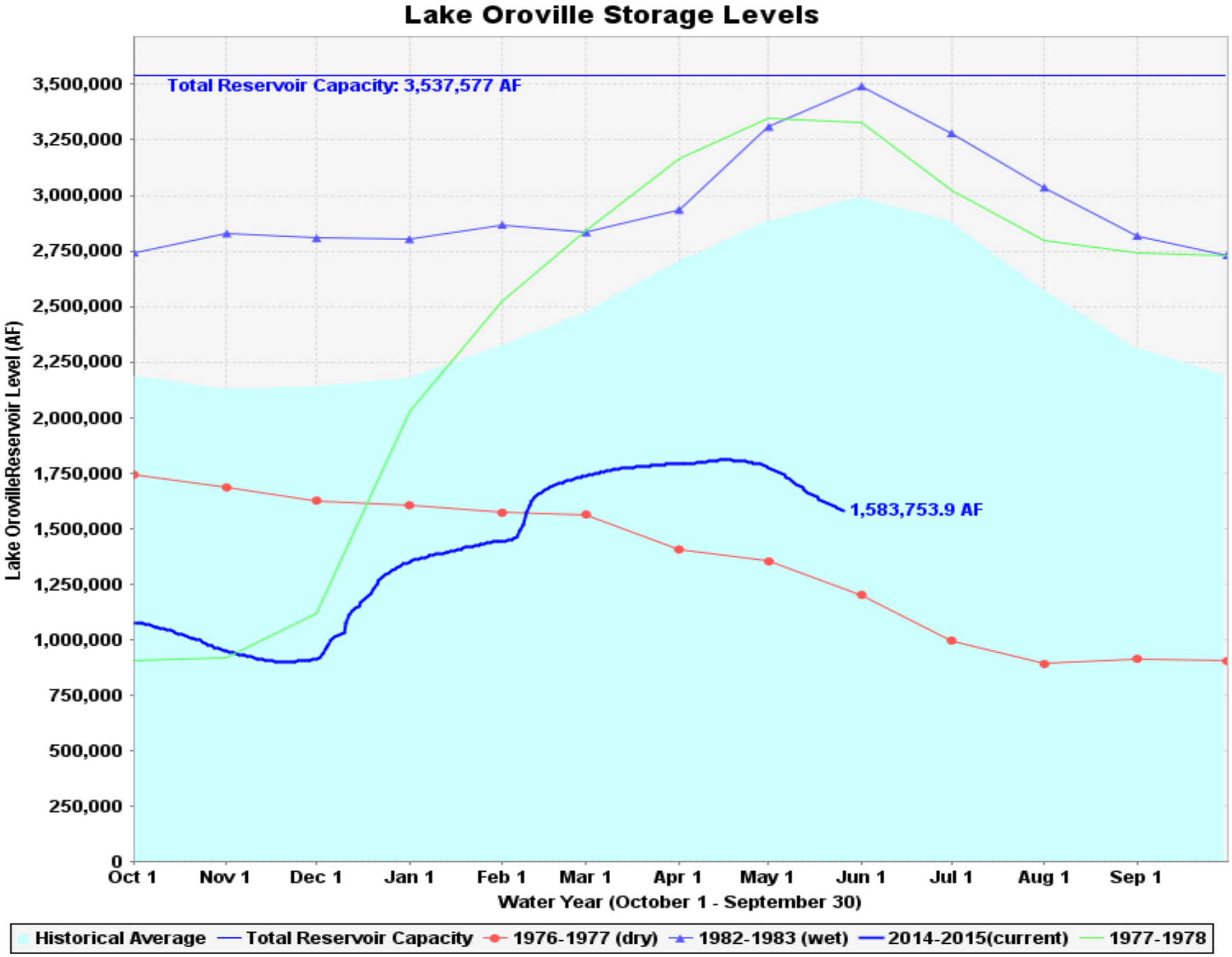
CONDITIONS FOR MAJOR RESERVOIRS: 26-MAY-2015

Data as of Midnight: 26-May-2015

Change Date: 26-May-2015

Refresh Data




Lake Oroville Storage Levels
Total Reservoir Capacity: 3,537,577 AF
1,583,753.9 AF
Lake OrovilleReservoir Level (AF)
3,500,000
3,250,000
3,000,000
2,750,000
2,500,000
2,250,000
2,000,000
1,750,000
1,500,000
1,250,000
1,000,000
750,000
500,000
250,000
0
Oct 1
Nov 1
Dec 1
Jan 1
Feb 1
Mar 1
Apr 1
May 1
Jun 1
Jul 1
Aug 1
Sep 1
Water Year (October 1 - September 30)
Historical Average
Total Reservoir Capacity
1976-1977 (dry)
1982-1983 (wet)
2014-2015(current)
1977-1978

Lake Oroville - July 20, 2011

Lake Oroville - September 5, 2014

Lake Oroville - July 20, 2011

Lake Oroville - September 5, 2014

Lake Oroville - July 20, 2011

Lake Oroville - September 5, 2014

San Luis Reservoir –off stream storage

*Landscapes are Important.

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

SWRCB 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

*positive actions are happening:

* State agencies ordered to reduce by 25%
* **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**

*Executive Order to state agencies

* Lead an initiative to remove 50 million sq. ft. of turf
* Prohibit potable water on medians
* Reduce water on campuses, golf courses
* No spray on new landscapes
* Water rate changes
* Update the MWELO
* Expedite graywater systems and stormwater capture
* CalFire- urban forest fire prevention

*AB 2100

*HOA's can't prohibit drought response

*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

*HOA's can't prohibit Cash for Grass

*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.

*Money

- *Prop 1 Water Bond
- *$7.545 billion bond
  - *$810M Regional Water Security
    - *$100M Conservation
    - *$200M Multi-benefit Stormwater
    - *$510M Regional Water Management project
  - *$725M Water Recycling
  - *$900M Groundwater Stability
  - *$2700M Water Storage

*Questions?

http://www.saveourh2o.org/

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