



Water COUNTS

WATER COUNTS 2017

HOW THE DROUGHT CHANGED CALIFORNIA AND OUR VALLEY



Water COUNTS

WELCOME!



WATER COUNTS 2017

HOW THE DROUGHT CHANGED CALIFORNIA AND OUR VALLEY



Indio Water Authority
Your Water Our Responsibility





WATER COUNTS 2017

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MODERATOR:

Robert Hargreaves

BEST, BEST & KRIEGER

Water COUNTS



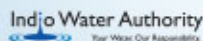
WATER COUNTS 2017

HOW THE DROUGHT CHANGED CALIFORNIA AND OUR VALLEY

Erik Ekdahl

CALIFORNIA STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD

Water COUNTS



Update on Urban Water Conservation

Erik Ekdahl

Director

Office of Research, Planning, and Performance

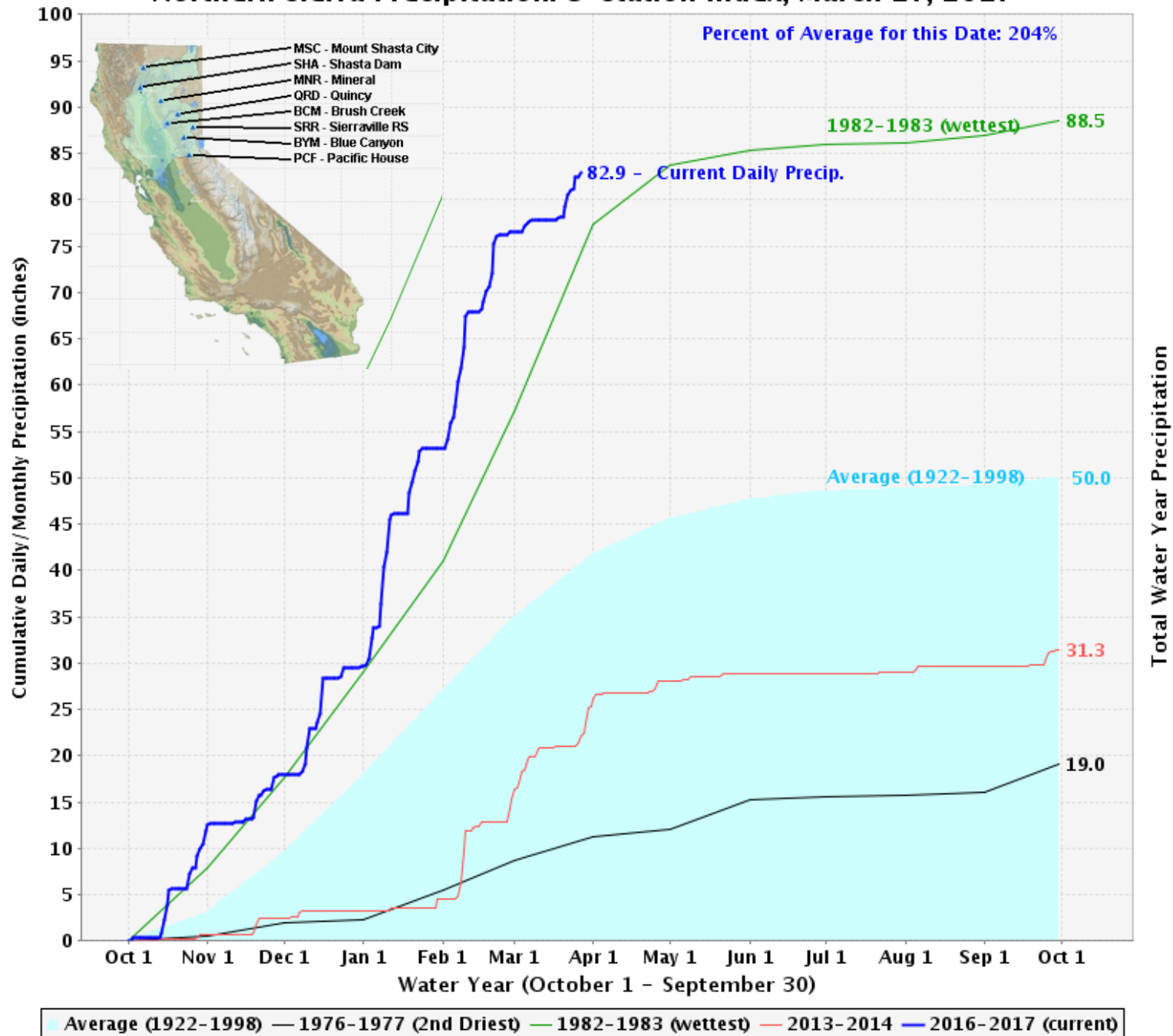
March 28, 2017





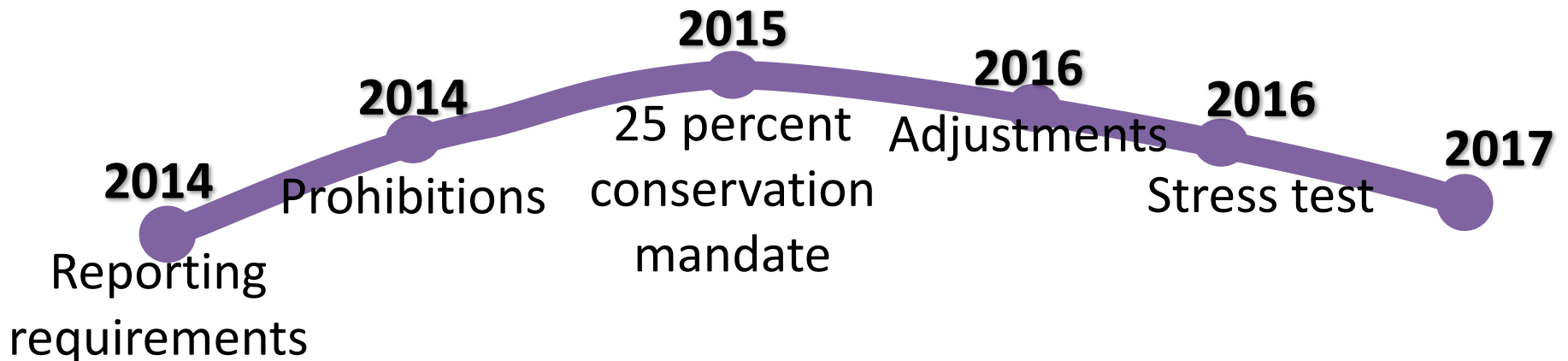


Northern Sierra Precipitation: 8-Station Index, March 27, 2017



Drought Response

- Multiple actions, including:
 - Emergency drinking water assistance
 - Fire response
 - System operations
 - Emergency conservation regulations
- Emergency conservation regulations have adapted to changing conditions



Statewide Water Conservation

Jun 2015-Jan 2017

**2.51 million
acre-feet
saved**

22.5% cumulative savings

Where do we go from here?

- Current regulations adopted Feb. 8
- Consider how to best prepare for the next drought
- Transition to long-term framework
(Conservation as a California Way of Life)

California Hydrology and Climate Change

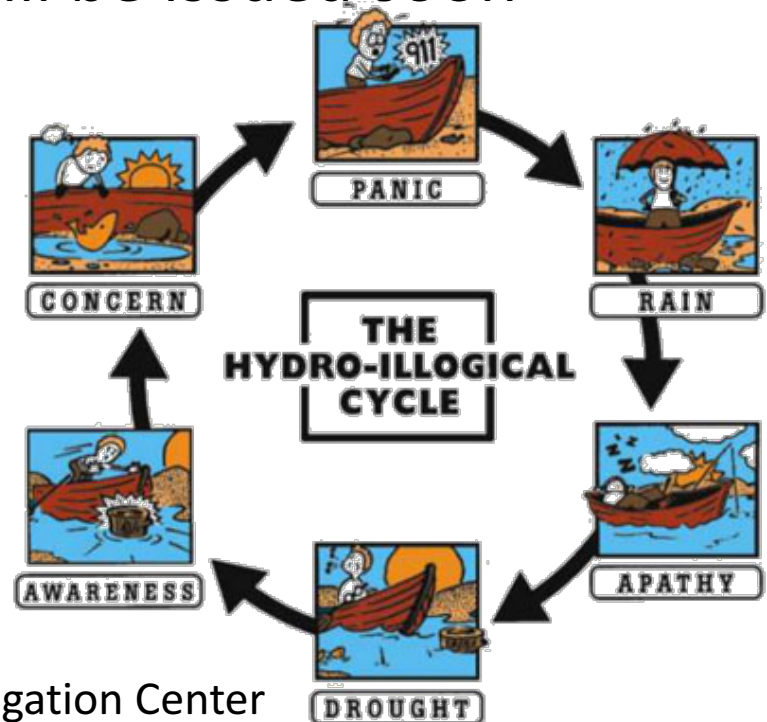


Groundwater



Making Conservation a California Way of Life

- Governor's Executive Orders in 2015 and 2016
 - EO B-37-16 establishes long-term conservation goals and improves drought planning
 - Implementation report will be issued soon
- Breaking the reactive cycle



Draft Framework Report

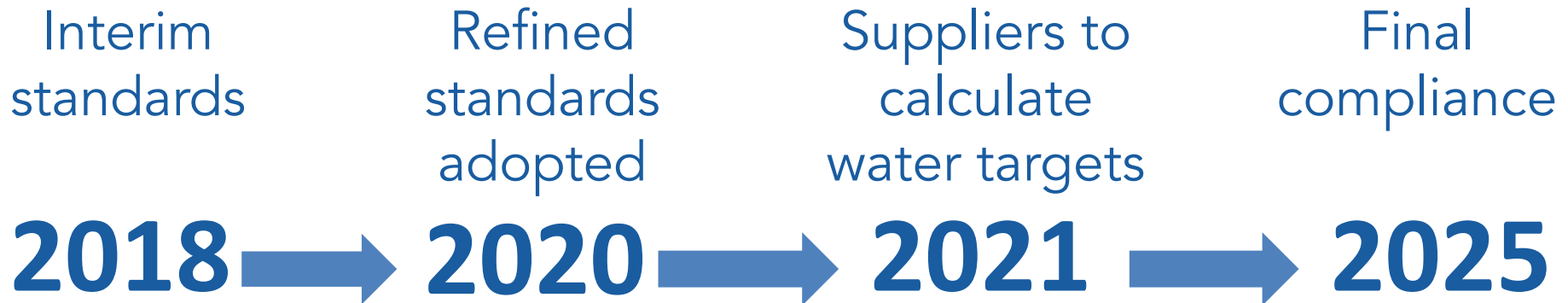
- Required by Executive Order B-37-16
- Draft released Nov. 30th, 2016
- Calls for new approaches to urban conservation, drought preparedness, and agricultural water management

Standards-based efficiency targets (Water Budgets) by 2025

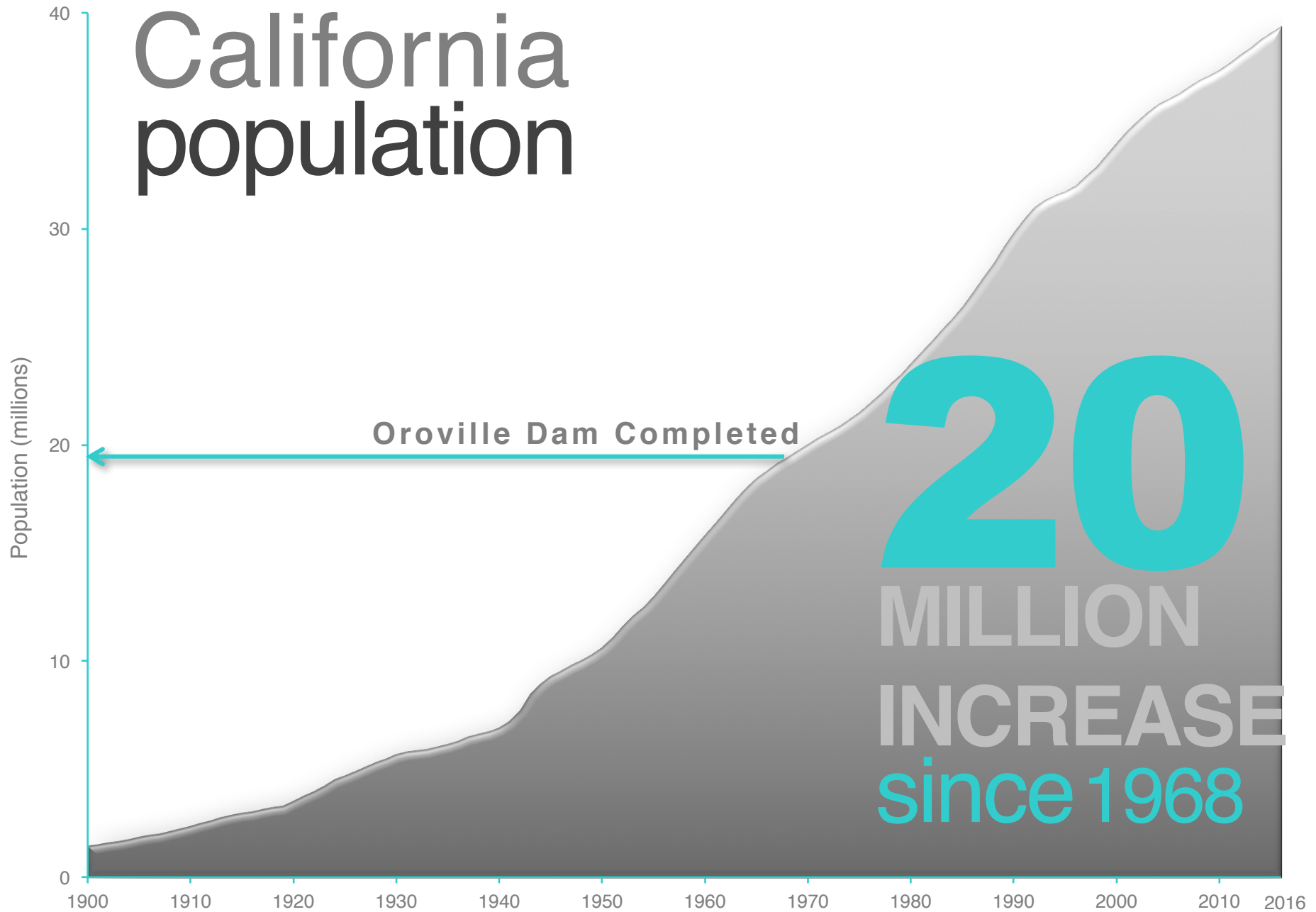
- Indoor water use (55 gpcd)
- Outdoor water use (based on local evapotranspiration)
- Water lost through leaks (SB 555 process)
- Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional (CII) performance based standards

TIMING

Achieving improved urban water efficiency on a statewide will take time. Framework recommends setting interim targets



California population



Source: California Department of Finance estimates

Thank You!

Erik Ekdahl

Off. Of Research, Planning and Performance

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916-341-5316



Additional Information:

DWR – <http://www.water.ca.gov/wateruseefficiency/conservation/>

State Board –

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/conservation_portal/



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Kathleen Tiegs

ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA WATER AGENCIES (ACWA)

Water COUNTS





*Bringing
Water
Together*

Planning for the Next Drought

CV Water Counts

March 28, 2017

Kathleen Tiegs, ACWA President

www.acwa.com

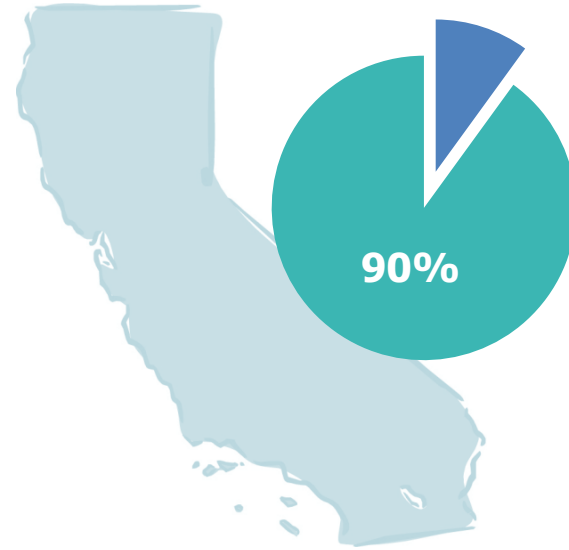
About ACWA

Who We Represent . . .

- ACWA members responsible for 90% of the state's distributed water

Water Sources & Services

- Federal, state and local projects
- Surface and groundwater
- Agricultural, urban, industrial customers
- Wholesale, retail



California Water Supply

“Feast or Famine”

Lake Oroville 2015



5 years of
historic drought...

Lake Oroville 2017

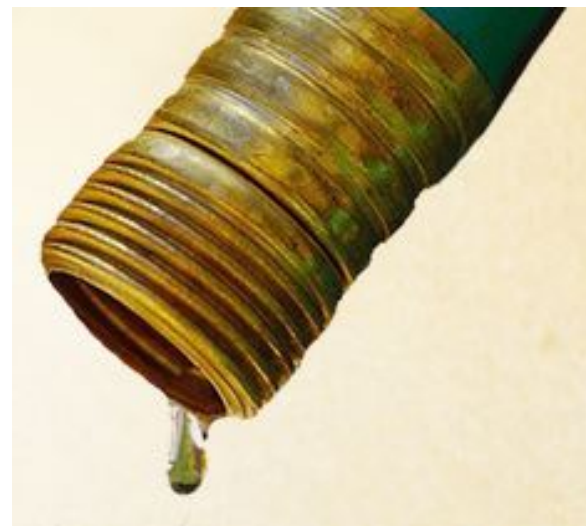


...followed by record
rainfall and floods

California Water Supply

“Feast or Famine”

- Unpredictability means we can't take water for granted
- The next drought may be just around the corner



California Water Supply

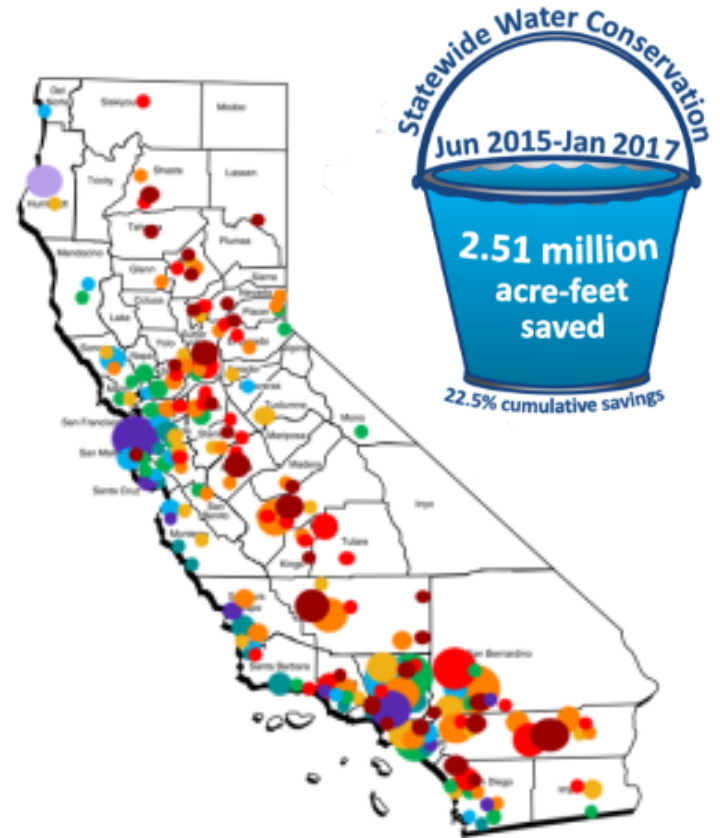
“Feast or Famine”

- California water agencies aren't waiting to see what happens
- We are planning for the next drought



Drought Emergency in 2015

- State-imposed mandated conservation targets in 2015
- Water agencies, customers stepped up with significant savings



Drought Emergency in 2016

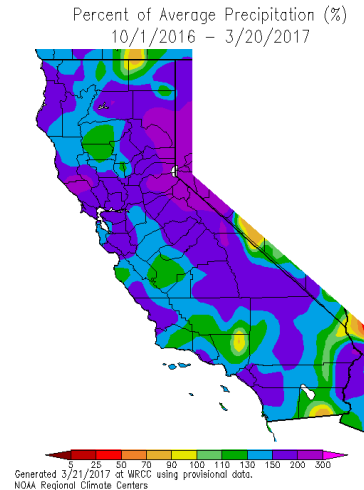
- Changing conditions allowed new approach
- ACWA supported move to “stress test” based on local supply assessment and certification
- Approach emphasizes:
DROUGHT PREPAREDNESS



CERTIFIED

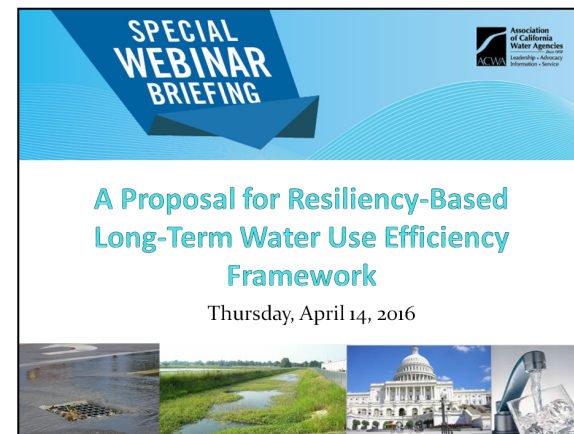
Continued Emergency Regulation in 2017

- ACWA advocated for expiration of emergency drought regulations in 2017
- State Water Board chose to extend emergency regulations in February
- ACWA members continue to emphasize long-term efficiency and drought preparedness



Long-Term Conservation Framework

- Brown Administration to unveil final framework to update State's approach to conservation
- ACWA policy goals:
 - Preserve local decision-making
 - Recognize local investments
 - Emphasize ongoing water-use efficiency
 - Provide local flexibility



Planning for the Next Drought:

EXAMPLES OF LOCAL WATER DISTRICT PROJECTS

Strand Ranch Groundwater Bank

Irvine Ranch Water District

- Goal: To secure surplus water supplies during wet periods
- Captures low cost water from the State Water Project during wet years for use during drought or times of critical need
- Improves water supply reliability



Claude “Bud” Lewis Carlsbad Desalination Plant

San Diego County Water Authority

- Largest ocean desalination plant in North America
- Reduces dependence on imported water
- Provides San Diego County with 56,000 acre-feet of water per year – enough for 400,000 people



Mesa Water Reliability Facility

Mesa Water District

- State-of-the-art nanofiltration technology
- 8.6 million gallons per day of reliable local water supply
- Mesa Water now relies 100% on local water sources



North Valley Regional Recycled Water Program

Del Puerto Water District partnership

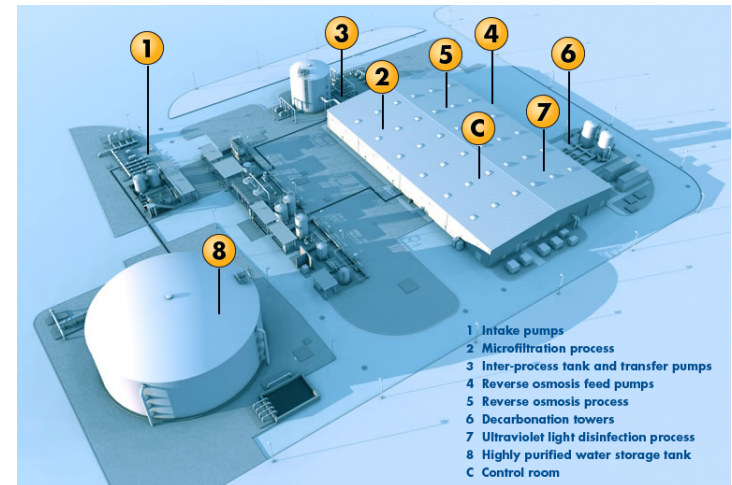
- New source of water for agriculture
- Pipeline will deliver recycled water from Modesto, Ceres, Turlock to Delta-Mendota Canal
- Pipeline construction began in August 2016
- Expected completion in 2018



Silicon Valley Advanced Water Purification Plant

Santa Clara Valley Water District partnership

- Largest advanced water purification plant in Northern California
- Facility produces up to 8 million gallons a day
- Targeting potable reuse by 2020

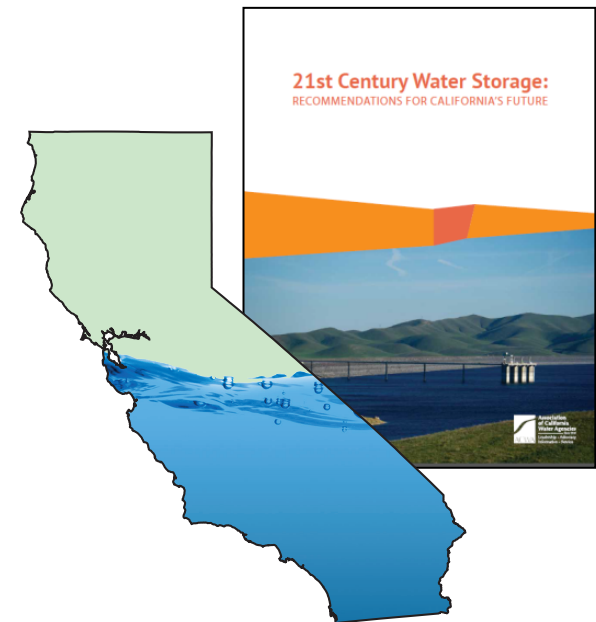


What Else is ACWA Working on?

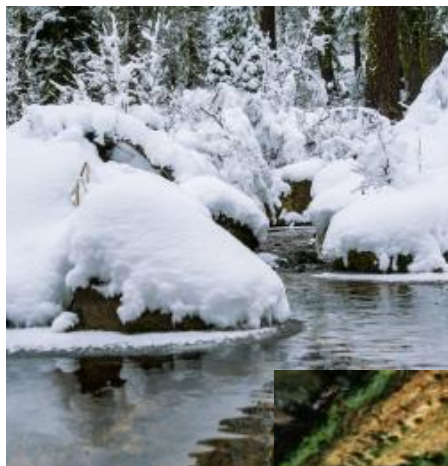
PRIORITIES FOR 2017

Shaping Future Water Storage Investments

- State to allocate \$2.7 billion from Proposition 1
- Integrating new groundwater and surface storage facilities adds most value



Investing in Habitats and Watersheds



- Healthy headwaters are vital to state's water supply
- Supporting legislation on forest management and funding
- Ongoing outreach and advocacy

Drinking Water Solutions for Disadvantaged Communities

- ACWA members want to help identify solutions
- New task force and advisory committees actively meeting
- Partners will be key



Questions?

Feel free to contact me



Kathleen Tiegs, ACWA President



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twitter.com/acwawater



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Michelle Sneed

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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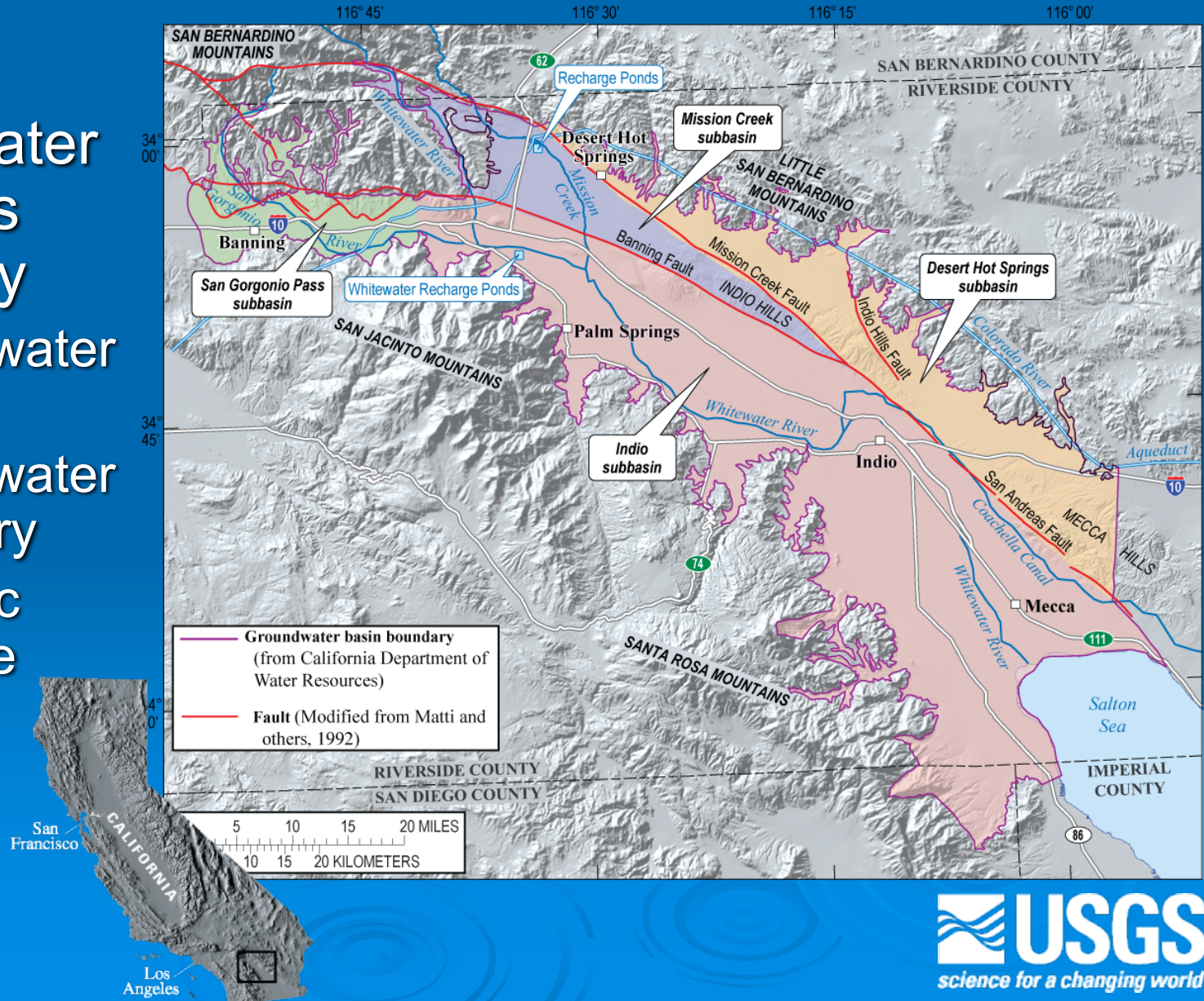
Groundwater Resources in the Coachella Valley

Michelle Sneed
U.S. Geological Survey
California Water Science Center
March 28, 2017

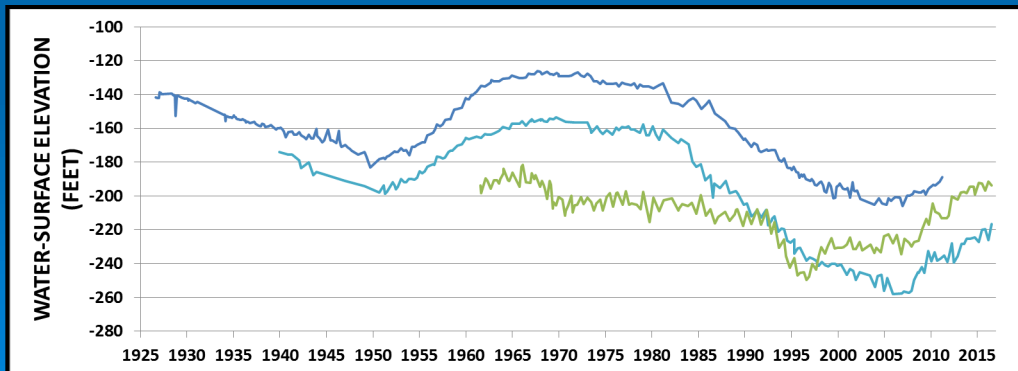
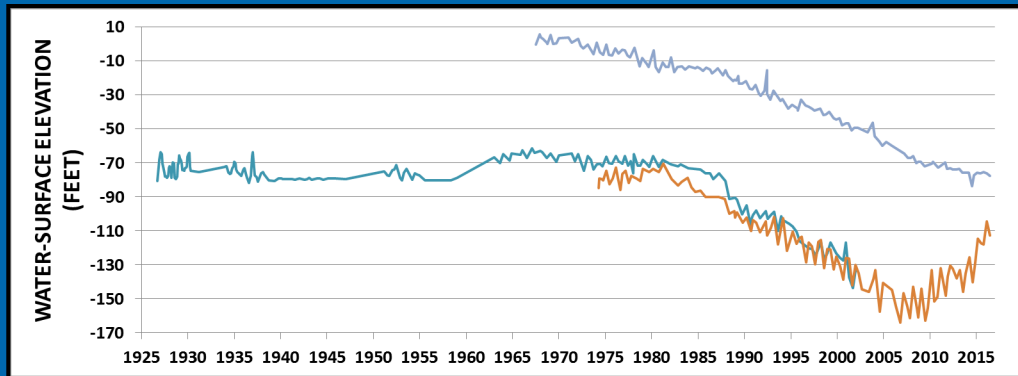
Groundwater Subbasins

➤ Groundwater subbasins defined by

- Groundwater levels
- Groundwater chemistry
- Geologic structure

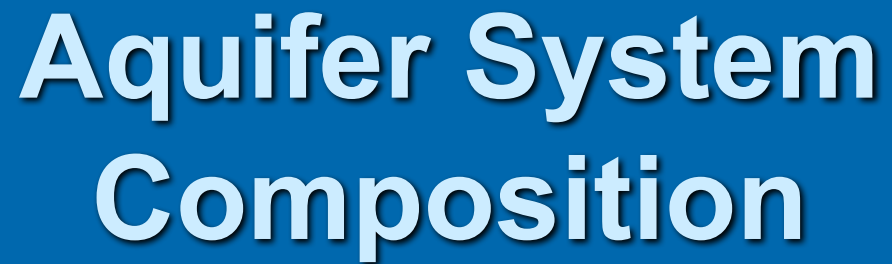
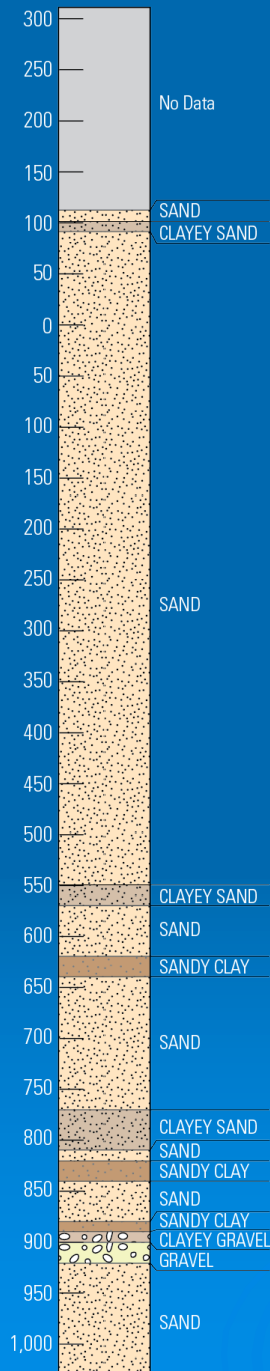


Groundwater Resources Development



Indio Subbasin Hydrographs

- Groundwater has been a major source of water supply
- Declined until 1949
- Raised 1949- ~1970
- Declined ~1970-~2009
 - Reached historically low levels
- Some rising since ~2009



- Gravel
- Sand
- Silt
- Clay

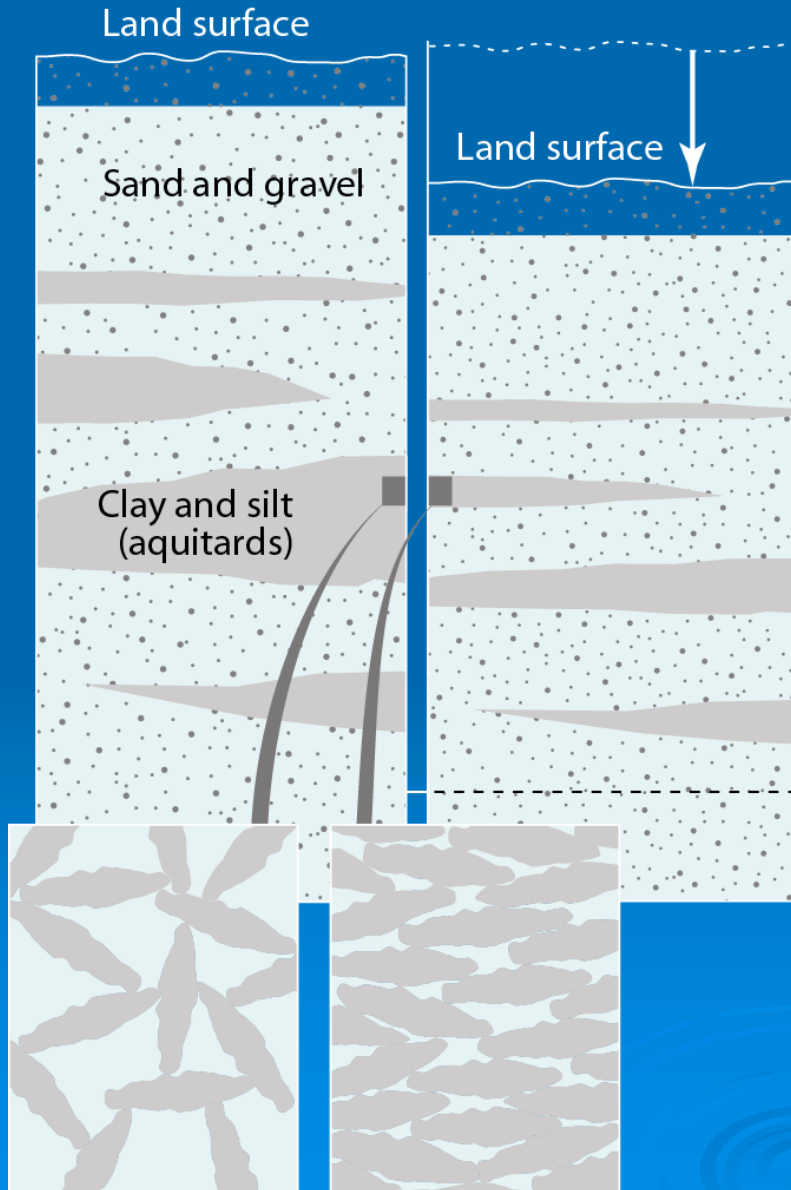
Land Subsidence

- Gradual sinking of the land surface
 - Caused by the compaction of susceptible alluvial aquifer systems that can occur when groundwater levels decline

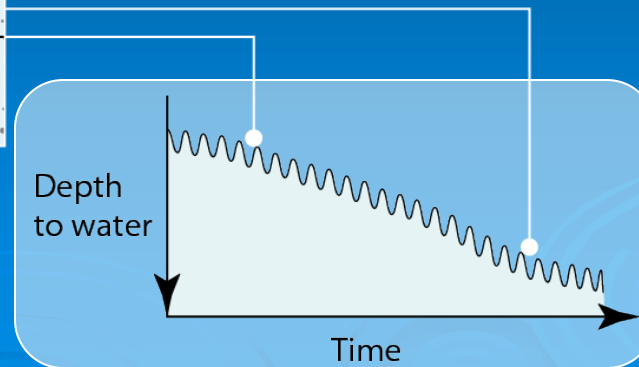


← San Joaquin Valley

Aquifer-System Compaction



- ▶ Concentrated in the fine-grained deposits (silt and clay)
- ▶ Permanent compaction occurs when the “critical head” is exceeded
- ▶ Critical head \approx previous lowest groundwater level
- ▶ Storage capacity is reduced



Subsidence Damages Infrastructure & Natural Resources

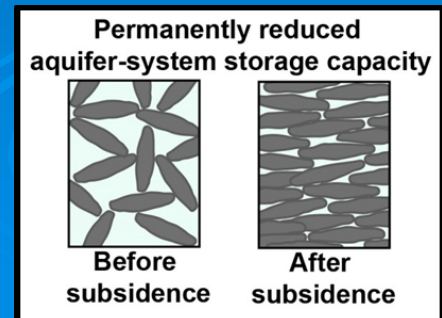
➤ Flood Protection and Infrastructure

- Damage to water conveyance systems and other infrastructure
- Reduced conveyance capacity and freeboard, liner damage; water surface and liner misalignment; erosion/deposition in unlined channels
- Roads, rails, bridges, pipelines, wells, etc.

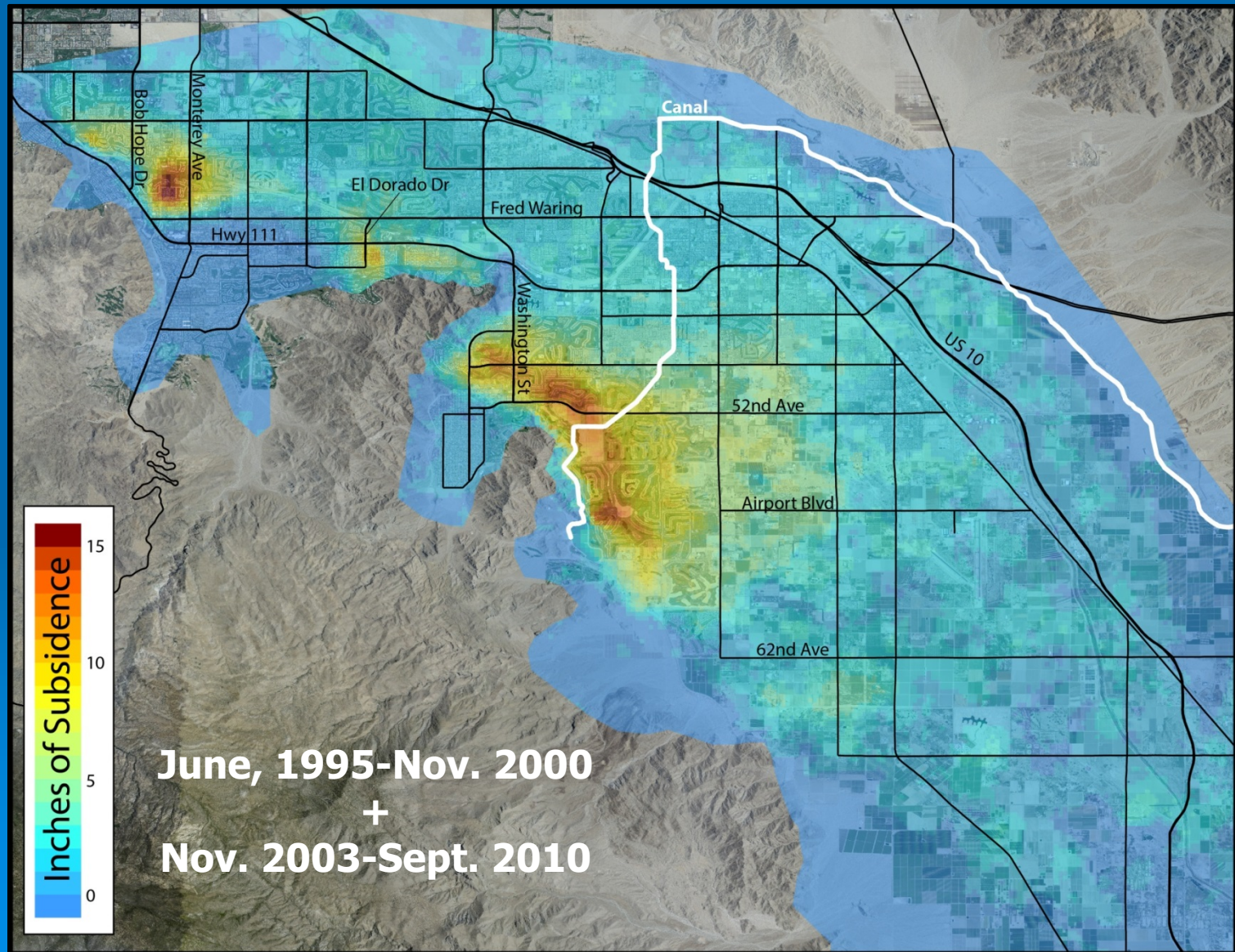


➤ Natural resources

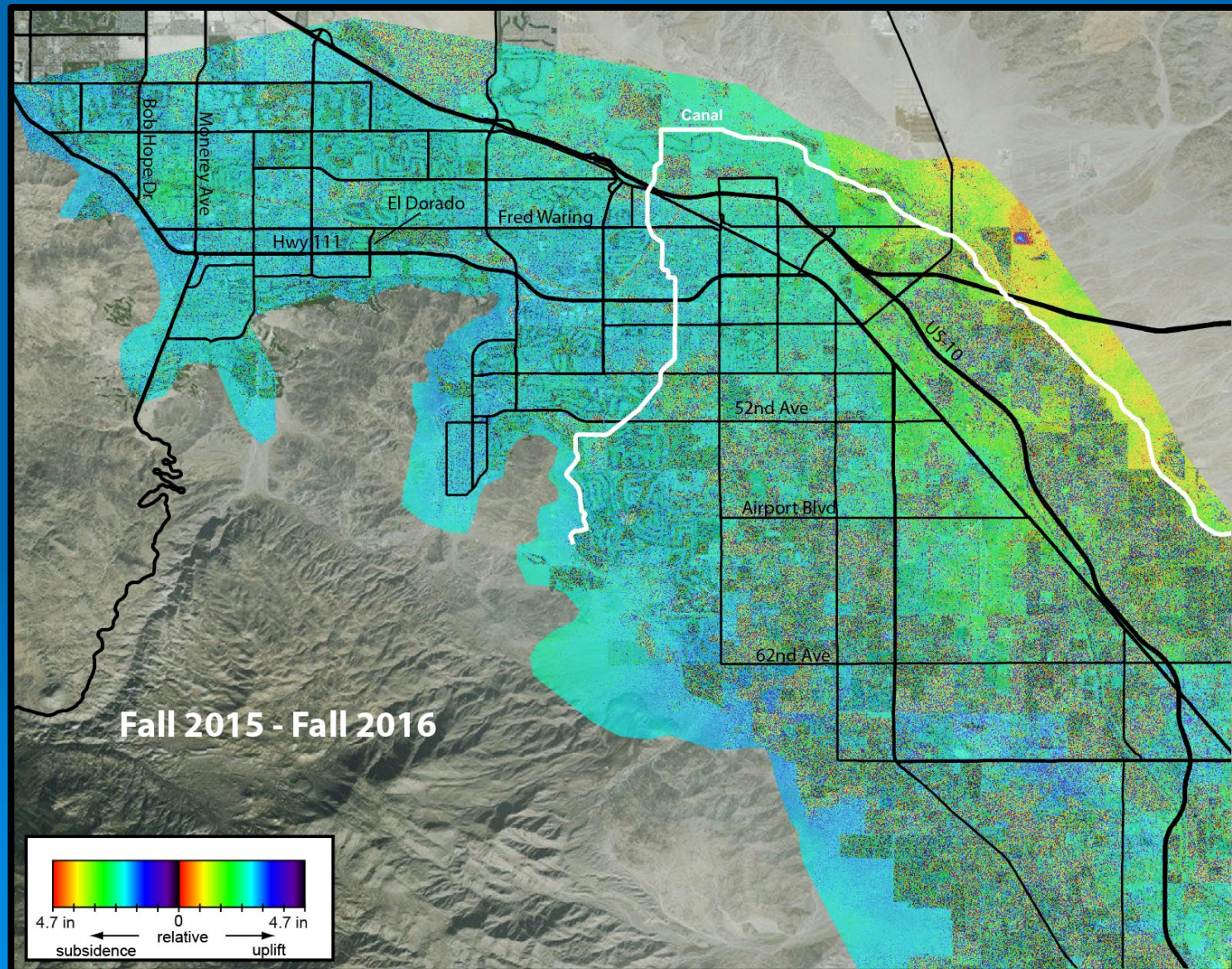
- Reduces aquifer-system storage capacity
- Impacts to wetland, riparian, and aquatic ecosystems
- Restricted land uses



Subsidence Map: That was Then



Subsidence Map: This is Now

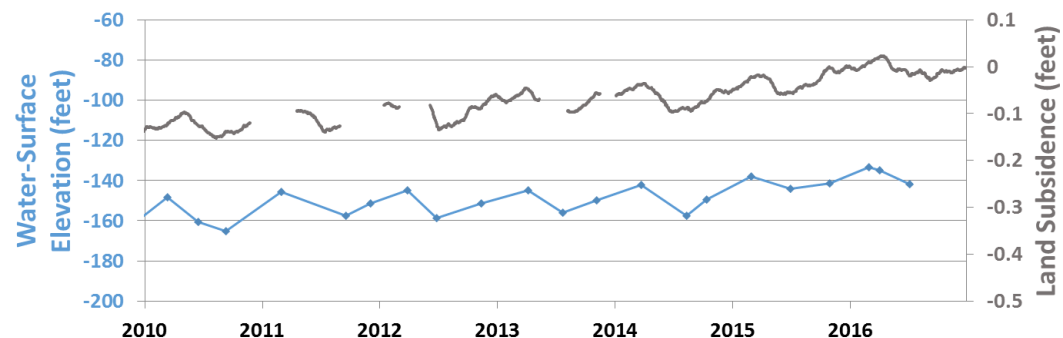
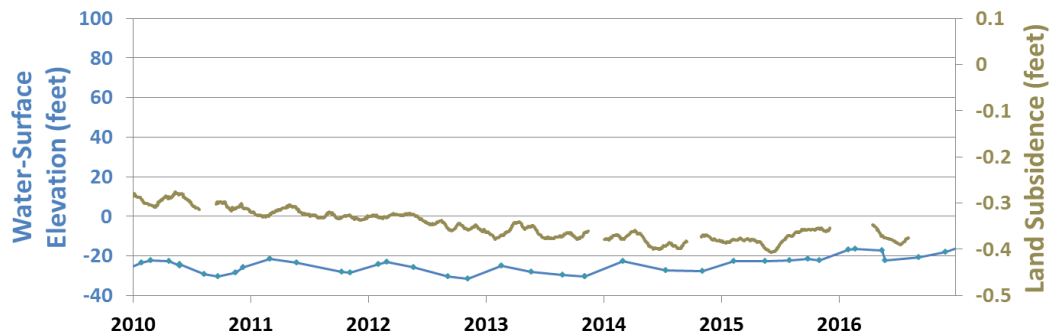
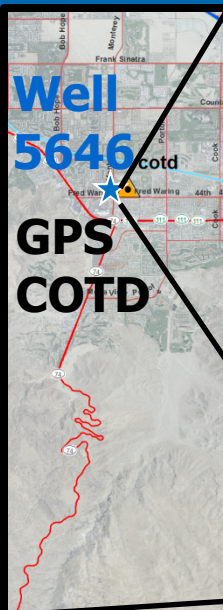


Percolation Ponds

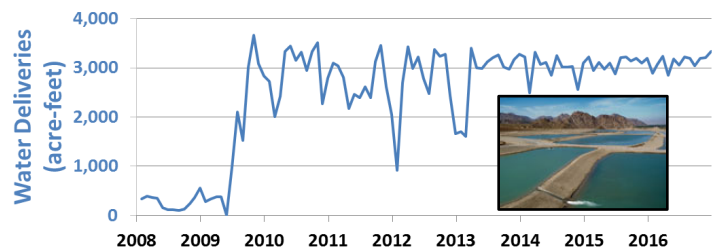
- Whitewater River since 1973 (SWP)
- Mission Creek (near Desert Hot Springs) since 2002 (SWP)
- Martinez Canyon since 2007 (Colorado River)
- Thomas E. Levy Groundwater Replenishment Facility since October 2009 (Colorado River)



Continuous GPS

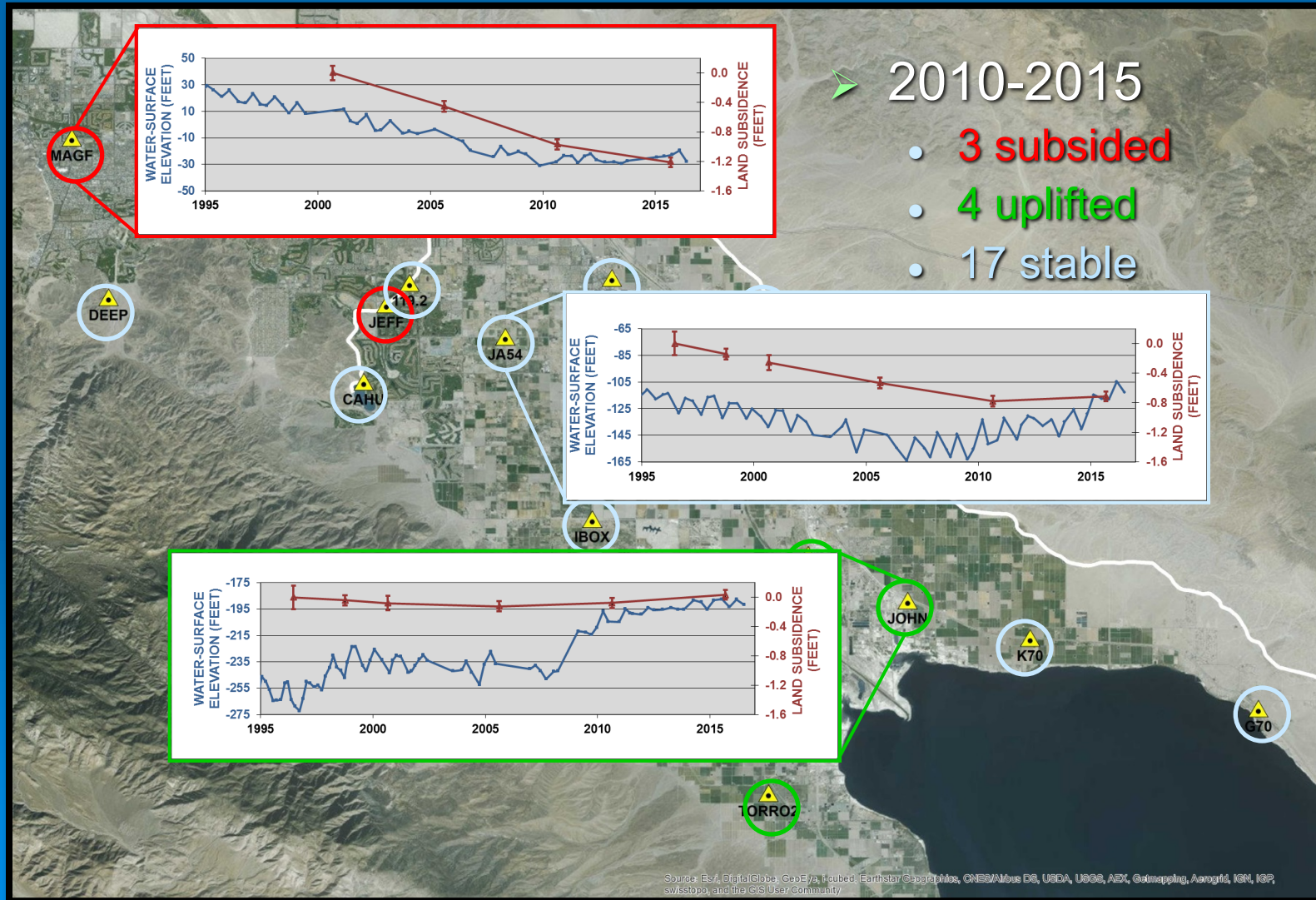


Water Deliveries to Thomas E. Levy Recharge Facility



High-Precision GPS Surveys

Repeated Every 5 Years



Summary

- Periods of groundwater-level declines since the 1930s have caused land subsidence in the Coachella Valley
- Groundwater levels in many parts of the valley have stabilized or risen during the last decade
 - Largely associated with managed recharge using percolation ponds
- The stable or rising water levels have resulted in slowed or stopped subsidence

THANKS!

For more information:

https://ca.water.usgs.gov/land_subsidence/coachella-valley-subsidence.html



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PANEL Q&A

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THANK YOU!



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