STAFF REPORT

DATE: June 1, 2021

TO: City Council

FROM: Stan Gryczko, Public Works Utilities and Operations Director
Adrienne Heinig, PW Assistant to the Director
Dawn Calciano, Conservation Coordinator

SUBJECT: Potable Water Supplies and Conservation Measures Update

Recommendations

Receive informational update on current potable water supplies and conservation plans developed for the community.

Fiscal Impact

Minimal fiscal impact associated with higher groundwater pumping rates is accounted for within the existing water production program budget. This increased cost associated with pumping groundwater is partially offset by a reduction in costs associated with power and chemical use at the regional water treatment plant, due to lower potable water output. No additional funds beyond those already funded in the water conservation program budget are anticipated. Existing staff within Public Works Utilities and Operations develops and distributes water conservation material.

Council Goals

This report does not directly address a Council Goal but is in support of Council Goals to:

- Pursue Environmental Sustainability
- Fund, Maintain, and Improve Infrastructure
- Ensure a Safe, Healthy, Equitable Community

Commission Input

At their meetings in May, the Utilities Commission (May 19) and the Natural Resources Commission (May 24) received a memo from staff to provide an update on water supplies and conservation measures. The memo was a brief update; each Commission will also receive this Council report as a follow-up informational item, as this report contains more details than the memo.

While the Natural Resources Commission did not provide comment, the Utilities Commission provided a number of comments on the memo, including the following:

- While the community has done a good job to meet water reduction goals, over the last three years (having still maintained some reductions) water usage has crept up, and the

Commission may wish to review what can be done structurally to reduce water usage (not just during a drought). Commissioners offered examples of installing water-wise plumbing fixtures and replacing landscaping with drought-tolerant plants. It was suggested that messaging could go beyond water-wise landscaping and appliances. Staff indicated that State regulations on new building standards guide the installation of water-wise plumbing fixtures and irrigation requirements. It was noted that the important group to reach with water conservation messaging are the members of the community renovating existing homes.

- Clarification on which of the City's commissions would be tasked with reviewing mechanisms for water conservation and savings. Staff indicated that water conservation is within the purview of the City's Natural Resources Commission (NRC), although the Utilities Commission is also involved in those discussions, and the City is continuing to push messaging on water use and reductions. Staff do also review the utility infrastructure regularly for opportunities to reduce water loss, and are waiting on State guidelines to be finalized for water use reductions to provide additional guidance for the community over the next year or two.
- Staff also indicated that irrespective of drought conditions, messaging over the next six months (at least) will focus on maximizing the minimization of water use.

An additional presentation is planned for the City's Recreation and Park Commission. Future updates on water supplies and conservation measure will be provided to relevant commissions as needed.

Background

The City of Davis owns and operates a conjunctive potable water system, combining surface water from the Sacramento River with groundwater supplied by City deep aquifer wells. Up to 10.2 million gallons per day (mgd) of surface water is delivered to the City by the Woodland Davis Clean Water Agency (WDCWA) and the City's five deep aquifer wells are capable of delivering up to 15 mgd of groundwater. In addition to the five deep aquifer wells, the City also operates four intermediate aquifer wells for use during peak water demands or system emergencies. These wells can deliver up to 9 mgd. As designed, operation of the water system prioritizes delivering all available surface water supplies and augmenting with deep aquifer groundwater to meet system demands, which results in a resilient water supply for the community.

The City's Water Utility 101, presented to the Utilities Commission in August 2019 has additional information on the structure and operations of the City's water system: Water Utility 101

Term 91 and Water Rights

WDCWA draws Sacramento River water under two water rights. The Agency's primary water right is up to 45,000 acre feet per year. This right is subject to a provision that is in all water right

appropriations approved after 1994. Frequently called "Term 91", this provision essentially prohibits diversions when water flow is not sufficient to satisfy Delta flow requirements. Historically, Term 91 is set in place during the summer months. In the planning for the establishment of WDCWA, and the construction of the regional water treatment plant, secondary water rights were purchased to account for periods of time when the Agency cannot divert water under its' primary right. This secondary water right, for up to 10,000 acre feet per year, is not subject to Term 91, but is only allowed to be used between the months of April through October. Although not subject to Term 91, the secondary water right can be reduced to 7,500 acre feet when inflows to Shasta Reservoir do not meet certain levels.

If Term 91 is in effect between November to March of any year, which has been the case in five of the past seven years, WDCWA currently does not own or have a long-term option for surface water from the Sacramento River. As a short term solution, WDCWA has optioned 2000 ac/ft from the City of West Sacramento the past three years to maintain surface water deliveries to its partners during the months of November and December while continuing to study long term water supply options.

Current Surface Water Conditions

On May 10, 2021, Governor Newsom signed a drought declaration (Attachment 1) for most Counties in the northern half of California. This declaration did not come with mandatory restrictions, rather it is intended to aid counties, agencies, and irrigation districts that have seen severe surface water allocation reductions, with some slated to receive as little as 5% of their typical allocations. The declaration provides State agencies with the ability to aid agencies in need and directs the Department of Water Resources and the State Water Board to expedite actions to mitigate the effects of drought on water supplies and environmental impacts.

The current water year (Northern Sierra Precipitation) is the third driest on record with water year 2019-2020 being the fourth driest on record. Rainfall to date is twenty-three inches with roughly 50 inches being average for this area. Attachments 2 and 3 are graphical displays of the precipitation in the area and a display of current conditions in Lake Shasta, which is a primary source of WDCWA surface water supply.

Current and future conditions present many challenges for water systems across the State. Davis is no exception. Below are discussions related to planning efforts underway related to long-term water supplies, both through the surface water allocations and the City's own well sources.

WDCWA Current Conditions and Planning

Currently, WDCWA is drawing surface water under its' secondary water right, since Term 91 was called on April 30, 2021. In addition to Term 91, the Bureau of Reclamation has declared a Shasta Critical Year, which lowers the secondary water right to 7500 ac/ft per year. Should Term

91 last through October this year (which is currently anticipated), Davis' allocation of the 7500 ac/ft will equate to roughly 5.5 million gallons per day through October.

WDCWA staff are actively searching for additional available water supply to both augment the secondary water right for the summer, and ensure water supply if Term 91 remains in effect past October of this year.

Resiliency planning by the WDCWA is of high importance not only to Davis, but to the other partners within the Agency as well. To plan for a resilient water supply, over the past two years WDCWA agency staff have:

- Participated in the Environmental Protection Agency Climate Resilience Evaluation and Awareness Tool for water utility resiliency planning. WDCWA is frequently presented by the EPA as a case study for this resilience tool.
- Are undertaking a water supply risk and alternatives study with the primary purpose of developing a strategy for ensuring high-quality water supplies are available under all hydrologic conditions. This report is in final draft form and should be available soon on WDCWA's website: https://www.wdcwa.com A presentation on the preliminary findings of the report was presented at the WDCWA Board meeting on April 15.
- Participating in Water Resource Association meetings centered on discussions of Yolo County water supply and resources specific to current conditions.
- Participating in regulatory discussions around surface water supplies and future regulatory conditions that may affect WDCWA.

City of Davis Current Conditions and Planning

As noted above, WDCWA is delivering up to roughly 5.5 mgd to Davis. Davis is augmenting surface water deliveries, as the City's system is designed to do, with groundwater from its' deep aquifer wells. Currently, groundwater is supplying roughly 60% of the water demand in the City. This will increase to roughly 70% as we move into the peak summer months of July and August. In a typical year, groundwater accounts for roughly 30% of water supply in peak summer months. One common question received by staff is regarding the hardness of the water with the current higher blend of groundwater. April testing indicated the distribution system averaged between 80 and 100 mg/L. Using deep well aquifer water, the hardness should not exceed 120 mg/L as we move into the summer months. Some residents may notice a difference in both taste and hardness however; the difference is aesthetic and does not affect water quality.

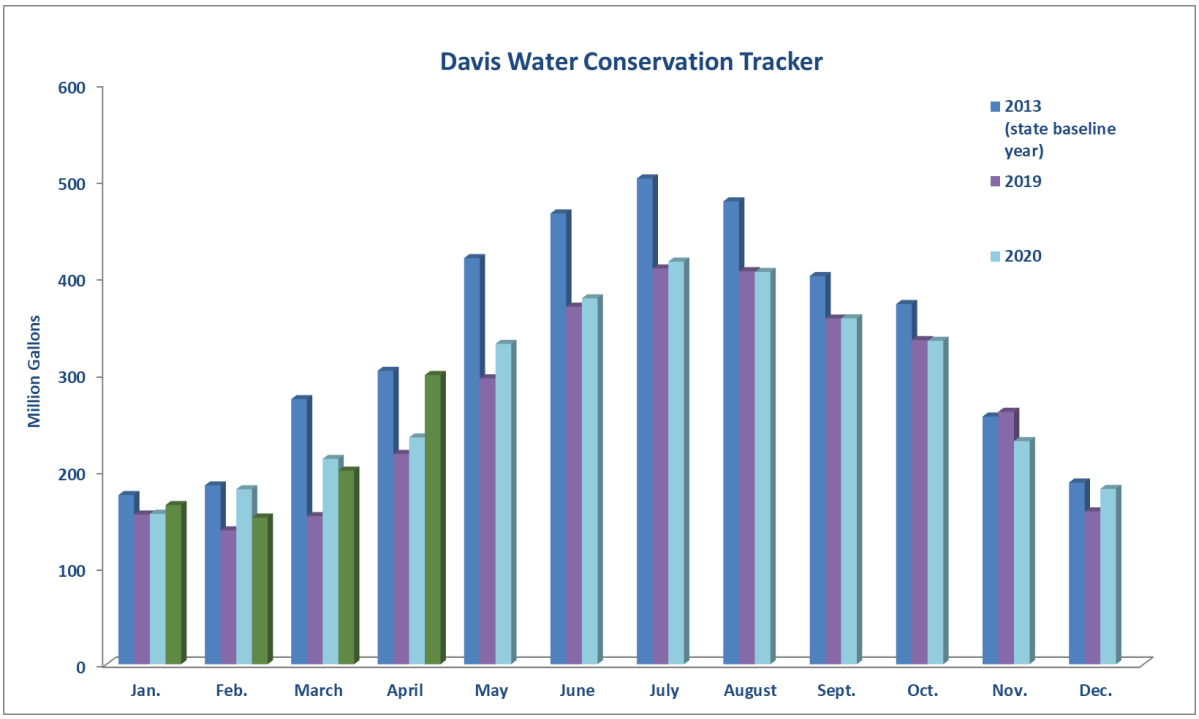
With a greater portion of deep aquifer well water supplied, Davis has adequate water supplies to meet potable water demands. As has previously been stated, the water system was designed with current conditions in mind.

Davis is actively planning for future resiliency in a number of ways:

- Researching the potential for Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) – placing treated surface water into the intermediate aquifer during winter months and using the stored water to augment surface water supplies in summer months.
- Updating the Integrated Water Resources Study– This plan provides a planning level look (including life-cycle costs) around either augmenting the potable water supply or bolstering the potable water supply available for consumption. ASR is one example of a potential addition to this plan. This plan will guide future planning and capital improvements for the water system, and will include looking at opportunities to offset potable water supply with other sources (recycled water from the wastewater treatment plant or irrigation wells for large public areas).
- Designing infrastructure improvements to connect Well 30 to the existing transmission water main, to include Well 30 with the other deep wells that blend with surface water prior to entering the City's distribution system. Originally, this well was planned to be used as a backup if one of the other four deep aquifer wells was out of service unexpectedly, and would provide groundwater directly to the distribution system and local neighborhoods. Given the priority to make the water system as resilient as possible, and provide a consistent water quality across the city, staff is planning to include this Well as a regular use well to bolster the consistent groundwater supply to the city.

Water Conservation and Water Use Efficiency Efforts

While Davis currently has adequate potable water supply, since the recent multi-year drought, water conservation and water use efficiency are now a way of life in California. Weather patterns may change with dry and wet years and this cycle may be exacerbated by climate change, but the City is committed to looking at long-term water use efficiency. The City has surpassed the 20% by 2020 water use reduction goal or 172 gallons per capita day (gpcd) required under Senate Bill x7-7 as well as the additional goal of 134 gpcd set by the Natural Resources Commission. The City's 2020 gpcd was 132. The City has also maintained a 15% reduction in water usage in 2020 as compared to the state baseline year of 2013 (see Davis Water Conservation Tracker graph).



City Water Conservation Efforts

The conservation-minded community is a significant asset to the City in looking to maintain, or (as discussed in the following paragraphs) to further reduce community water use based on State regulations, as there are many upcoming regulatory changes that Davis will be required to comply with currently being determined by the State.

As demonstrated with the achievement of the City's 20% by 2020 water use reduction goals, the City's water customers have been integrating long-term conservation measures to aid in the overall reduction of water use. In March of 2020, with the onset of the shelter-in-place orders and increased hygiene requirements related to the COVID-19 pandemic, water use in the City did increase from the prior year. Staff monitored the increases and initiated water conservation messaging, however with the influx of community members remaining in their homes, and associated increased indoor water use, it was assumed that water use would go up slightly, but would steadily decrease as the shelter-in-place orders abated. Reductions in water use were observed over the months of the pandemic after the initial increase in March and April.

In April of 2021, however, water production increased significantly over the use of April 2020. Additional data, not available at the time of the drafting of this report, is necessary to look for correlations of why the water use may have increased, although decreases in March 2021 water production could demonstrate that the use is related to irrigation systems being turned on in April rather than May. Staff will continue to monitor water use each month; if further increases are seen, staff will return to Council with discussions of voluntary and/or mandatory water reduction measures to consider. While water supplies are stable, the City will still be required to meet

State-mandated reduction targets beginning in 2023, which will be challenging if water production continues to increase.

Collaboration with Parks
The City's Parks and Water Divisions are working to reduce water usage peaks due to city irrigation and to optimize the timing for irrigation and minimize the impacts on peak water demand (when the largest volume of water is needed). Parks staff have modified start times for irrigation at selected City community parks and greenbelts throughout town to help spread out the water demands to reduce water demand peaks. The modifications have helped the Water Division manage citywide water demands and use resources more efficiently.

Focus on Watering Trees in Times of Drought
In partnership with the City's Urban Forestry Division, the water conservation messaging provided by the City includes reminders to deep-water trees with links to information provided by Urban Forestry and Tree Davis. In the summer months, the GreenerDavis Newsletter and social media messaging includes reminders to care for the City's tree canopy.

In 2019, the City's water conservation program contributed soil moisture meters and information on the City's online water use portal, AquaHawk, to all residential customers receiving a tree through the Proposition 68-funded Community Canopy Program, to help educate the community members receiving the trees to properly water them as they grow.

With the State now in a second dry year, and drought declared for most Northern California counties, City water conservation messaging will include more frequent reminders on proper tree maintenance.

In addition to the outreach, City staff have begun investigating the possibility of purchasing a water tender to used recycled water from the City's wastewater plant to water trees within the community.

Water Conservation Education and Messaging
The City regularly provides outreach and education messaging around water conservation topics throughout the year, with an emphasis on early spring (irrigation reminders) and summer (using water wisely in the home and outdoor landscapes). Samples of outreach and education include:

- **Press releases**: “City Offers Winter Water Conservation Tips” – January 7 2021, planned release for early June 2021 with more planned over the summer and course of the year
- **Utility Bill Inserts**: “Get to Know Your Water Bill and Usage,” “Water Usage and Water Leaks”, “Summer Irrigation Tips” (June Utility Bill), “AquaHawk” (June Utility Bill) with more planned over the summer and course of the year
- **Social Media Messaging**: Postings related to water leaks & EPA WaterSense Fix a Leak Week (March 15-21, 2021), Postings related to installing water efficient plumbing, drip irrigation, and drought-tolerant plants/trees to help save water, Postings related to AquaHawk, etc.

- **GreenerDavis Newsletter**: July 2020 – topic on summer water conservation and checking irrigation system for leaks, August 2020 – Topic on AquaHawk, September 2020 – Green Gardening including irrigation, December 2020 – Topic on AquaHawk and using it to check for leaks, March 2021 – Topics including Fix a Leak Week and green gardening/ optimizing water efficiency, April 2021 – Topic on checking irrigation for leaks with more planned over the summer and course of the year
- **Davis Enterprise Environmental Column** (monthly column authored by City staff): July 2020 – Focus on 2019 Water Quality Report, but included discussion on water conservation in a dry year and with COVID-19 pandemic, January 2021 – Focus on New Year’s Environmental Resolutions, one topic was to “use water efficiently”, March 2021 – Focus on Green Gardening, but included discussion on optimizing water efficiency through hydrozoning, installing drip irrigation, April 2021 – Greener Davis Q&A, one question on water leaks in the home and utilizing AquaHawk, May 2021 – Spring Irrigation and Landscaping Tips
- **Hosted ‘Zoom at Noon’ Webinar Series**: All Things Water webinar on October 13, 2020
- **Davis Enterprise Print and Online Ads**: Irrigation and AquaHawk 5” x 5” print ads in Sunday newspapers in June 2020 and June 2021 and AquaHawk ads on the Davis Enterprise website through June 2020 and June 2021 that link to the City’s water use portal page

AquaHawk

As of May 2021, there are close to 5,800 water customers registered for the City of Davis AquaHawk customer water use portal. At the end of November 2018, the City began sending courtesy notices twice per month to water customers, registered in AquaHawk or not, with accounts that had been flagged with an unusual water usage alert based on thresholds within the AquaHawk software. These notices from the City, which continue to be sent twice a month, inform customers of unusual water usage and encourage them to register for AquaHawk. In 2019, 1318 courtesy notices were sent to water customers, and in 2020, 1,379 notices were sent out. So far in 2021, 1,741 notices have been mailed to customers, along with emails from AquaHawk Managed Services to those who have signed up in the portal.

In dry years, customers can use AquaHawk to see how reductions in irrigation days/timing can impact overall water use and to monitor their irrigation usage for any issues in their sprinkler or drip systems, such as faulty timers, breaks in lines and missing or damaged sprinkler heads or drip emitters. Customers can also check for leaks on their properties, including potential leaks in irrigation system by turning off various fixtures, appliances, and irrigation for short periods of time and checking water usage patterns in AquaHawk to see if any continuous water use has stopped. The city provides a number of resources on its website to aid customers in using AquaHawk to find leaks. Additional information on setting water usage thresholds, and a primer on understanding water usage and City water billing are also available, at SaveDavisWater.org.

State Long-Term Water Use Efficiency Targets

On May 31, 2018, Governor Brown signed SB 606 and AB 1668, which are two partner bills setting statewide long-term water use efficiency requirements. The bills implement the framework established by Executive Order B-37-16, titled "Making Water Conservation a California Way of Life," which was released on April 7, 2017. The bills call for creation of new urban water use efficiency standards for indoor use, outdoor use, and water lost to leaks. The State Water Board is set to adopt these standards by regulation no later than June 30, 2022. Each urban retail water agency will annually, beginning November 2023, calculate and report its water use objective.

Many details for implementing the new water use requirements will be determined over the next year. Currently the overall framework includes:

- Indoor residential water use standard of 55 gallons per person per day.
- Outdoor residential water use target (the amount is still being determined) based upon a community's climate and the amount of landscaped area.
- Commercial, Industrial and Institutional (CII) landscape water use target for properties with dedicated irrigation meters.
- Water loss standard due to leaks in water system pipes (to be determined).

Beginning November 1, 2023 an annual report on a water agency's water use efficiency target is required to be submitted to the State. The report must contain:

- Calculated urban water use objective.
- Calculated actual urban water use with supporting data.
- Documentation of performance measures for CII properties.
- Description of progress made towards meeting the urban water use objective.

There are many unknowns regarding the water use objective including:

- The equation the state will apply to landscapes to estimate water use. This includes the plant factor and irrigation efficiency.
- The threshold for cut off for dedicated irrigation accounts for CII.
- The water loss calculation, likely in gallons per connection.

State Water Loss Audits

Annual water loss audits for urban retail water suppliers are required under SB 555. City staff participated in the State/American Water Works Association Technical Assistance Program to receive training on compiling information for the water loss audit. The audits are submitted annually on October 1 and are required to be validated by a certified water loss audit validator. Four audits have been submitted (to date) for calendar year 2016, fiscal years 2017-2018, 2018-2019 and 2019-2020.

SB 555, water loss legislation, also requires the development of performance standards and an economic model for water loss. These have been developed but not yet adopted by the state. Compliance with supplier-specific water loss standards begins in 2028.

Additional Upcoming State Water Conservation Efforts

City of Davis staff is following the legislation for water loss and the new water use efficiency standards. City of Davis is a member of the California Water Efficiency Partnership (CalWEP), which provides support to water agencies to assist in meeting current water use goals and future water use targets. Staff is participating on the program committee for CalWEP.

Attachments

1. Proclamation of State of Emergency
2. Northern Sierra Precipitation Chart
3. Lake Shasta Storage Levels Chart

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

PROCLAMATION OF A STATE OF EMERGENCY

WHEREAS climate change is intensifying the impacts of droughts on our communities, environment, and economy, and California is in a second consecutive year of dry conditions, resulting in drought or near-drought throughout many portions of the State; and

WHEREAS recent warm temperatures and extremely dry soils have further depleted the expected runoff water from the Sierra-Cascade snowpack, resulting in a historic and unanticipated estimated reduction of 500,000 acre feet of water – or the equivalent of supplying water for up to one million households for one year – from reservoirs and stream systems, especially in the Klamath River, Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, and Tulare Lake Watersheds; and

WHEREAS the extreme drought conditions through much of the State present urgent challenges, including the risk of water shortages in communities, greatly increased wildfire activity, diminished water for agricultural production, degraded habitat for many fish and wildlife species, threat of saltwater contamination of large fresh water supplies conveyed through the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, and additional water scarcity if drought conditions continue into next year; and

WHEREAS Californians have saved water through conservation efforts, with urban water use approximately 16% below where it was at the start of the last drought years, and I encourage all Californians to undertake actions to further eliminate wasteful water practices and conserve water; and

WHEREAS on April 21, 2021, I issued a proclamation directing state agencies to take immediate action to bolster drought resilience and prepare for impacts on communities, businesses, and ecosystems, and proclaiming a State of Emergency to exist in Mendocino and Sonoma counties due to severe drought conditions in the Russian River Watershed; and

WHEREAS additional expedited actions are now needed in the Klamath River, Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, and Tulare Lake Watersheds; and

WHEREAS it is necessary to expeditiously mitigate the effects of the drought conditions within the Klamath River Watershed Counties (Del Norte, Humboldt, Modoc, Siskiyou, and Trinity counties), the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Watershed Counties (Alameda, Alpine, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Colusa, Contra Costa, El Dorado, Fresno, Glenn, Lake, Lassen, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Modoc, Napa, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sacramento, San Benito, San Joaquin, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Solano, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Tuolumne, Yolo, and Yuba counties), and the Tulare Lake Watershed Counties (Fresno, Kern, Kings, and Tulare counties) to ensure the protection of health, safety, and the environment; and

WHEREAS under Government Code Section 8558(b), I find that the conditions caused by the drought conditions, by reason of their magnitude, are or are likely to be beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of any single local government and require the combined forces of a mutual aid region or regions to appropriately respond; and

WHEREAS under Government Code Section 8625(c), I find that local authority is inadequate to cope with the drought conditions; and

WHEREAS to protect public health and safety, it is critical the State take certain immediate actions without undue delay to prepare for and mitigate the effects of, the drought conditions statewide, and under Government Code Section 8571, I find that strict compliance with various statutes and regulations specified in this proclamation would prevent, hinder, or delay the mitigation of the effects of the drought conditions in the Klamath River, Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, and Tulare Lake Watershed Counties.

NOW THEREFORE, I, GAVIN NEWSOM, Governor of the State of California, in accordance with the authority vested in me by the State Constitution and statutes, including the California Emergency Services Act, and in particular, Section 8625, **HEREBY PROCLAIM A STATE OF EMERGENCY** to exist in the Klamath River, Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, and Tulare Lake Watershed Counties due to drought.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:

1. The orders and provisions contained in my April 21, 2021 Proclamation remain in full force and effect, except as modified. State agencies shall continue to implement all directions from that proclamation and accelerate implementation where feasible.

2. To ensure that equipment and services necessary for drought response can be procured quickly, the provisions of the Government Code and the Public Contract Code applicable to procurement, state contracts, and fleet assets, including, but not limited to, advertising and competitive bidding requirements, are hereby suspended to the extent necessary to address the effects of the drought in the Klamath River, Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, and Tulare Lake Watershed Counties. Approval of the Department of Finance is required prior to the execution of any contract entered into pursuant to this provision.

3. To support voluntary approaches where hydrology and other conditions allow, the Department of Water Resources and the State Water Resources Control Board (Water Board) shall expeditiously consider requests to move water, where appropriate, to areas of need, including requests involving voluntary water transfers, forbearance agreements, water exchanges, or other means. Specifically, the Department of Water Resources and Water Board shall prioritize transfers that retain a higher percentage of water in upstream reservoirs on the Sacramento, Feather, and American Rivers for release later in the year. If necessary, the Department of Water Resources shall request that the Water Board consider changes to water rights permits to enable such voluntary movements of water. For actions taken in the Klamath River and Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Watershed Counties pursuant to this paragraph, the following requirements of the Water Code are suspended:

    a. Section 1726(d) requirements for written notice and newspaper publication, provided that the Water Board shall post notice on its website and provide notice through electronic subscription services where interested persons can request information about temporary changes; and

b. Section 1726(f) requirement of a 30-day comment period, provided that the Water Board shall afford a 15-day comment period.

4. To ensure adequate, minimal water supplies for purposes of health, safety, and the environment, the Water Board shall consider modifying requirements for reservoir releases or diversion limitations—including where existing requirements were established to implement a water quality control plan—to conserve water upstream later in the year in order to protect cold water pools for salmon and steelhead, improve water quality, protect carry over storage, or ensure minimum health and safety water supplies. The Water Board shall require monitoring and evaluation of any such changes to inform future actions. For actions taken in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Watershed Counties pursuant to this paragraph, Water Code Section 13247 is suspended.

5. To ensure protection of water needed for health, safety, and the environment in the Klamath River and Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Watershed Counties, the Water Board shall consider emergency regulations to curtail water diversions when water is not available at water right holders' priority of right or to protect releases of stored water. The Department of Water Resources shall provide technical assistance to the Water Board that may be needed to develop appropriate water accounting for these purposes in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Watershed.

6. To ensure critical instream flows for species protection in the Klamath River and Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Watersheds, the Water Board and Department of Fish and Wildlife shall evaluate the minimum instream flows and other actions needed to protect salmon, steelhead, and other native fishes in critical streams systems in the State and work with water users and other parties on voluntary measures to implement those actions. To the extent voluntary actions are not sufficient, the Water Board, in coordination with the Department of Fish and Wildlife, shall consider emergency regulations to establish minimum drought instream flows.

7. Operative paragraph 4 of my April 21, 2021 Proclamation is withdrawn and superseded by the following, which shall apply to the Russian River Watershed identified in my April 21, 2021 Proclamation as well as the Klamath River, Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, and Tulare Lake Watershed Counties:

   To prioritize drought response and preparedness resources, the Department of Water Resources, the Water Board, the Department of Fish and Wildlife, and the Department of Food and Agriculture, in consultation with the Department of Finance, shall:

   a. Accelerate funding for water supply enhancement, water conservation, or species conservation projects.
   b. Identify unspent funds that can be repurposed to enable projects to address drought impacts to people, ecosystems, and economic activities.
   c. Recommend additional financial support for groundwater substitution pumping to support Pacific flyway habitat needs in the lower Sacramento River and Feather River portions of the Central Valley in the Fall of 2021.

8. Consistent with operative paragraph 13 of my April 21, 2021 Proclamation, the Department of Water Resources shall take actions, if necessary, to implement plans that address potential Delta salinity issues. Such actions may include, among other things, the installation and removal of, Emergency Drought Salinity Barriers at locations within the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary. These barriers shall be designed to conserve water for use later in the year to meet state and federal Endangered Species Act requirements, preserve to the extent possible water quality in the Delta, and retain water supply for human health and safety uses. The Water Board and the Department of Fish and Wildlife shall immediately consider any necessary regulatory approvals needed to install Emergency Drought Salinity Barriers. For actions taken pursuant to this paragraph, Section 13247 and the provisions of Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 85225) of Part 3 of Division 35 of the Water Code are suspended.

9. To support the movement of water from areas of relative plenty to areas of relative scarcity in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta and Tulare Lake Watershed Counties, the Department of Water Resources shall expedite the consideration and, where appropriate, the implementation of pump-back delivery of water through the State Water Project on behalf of local water agencies.

10. To proactively prevent situations where a community runs out of drinking water, the Water Board, the Department of Water Resources, the Office of Emergency Services, and the Office of Planning and Research shall assist local agencies in identifying acute drinking water shortages in domestic water supplies, and shall work with local agencies in implementing solutions to those water shortages.

11. For purposes of carrying out or approving any actions contemplated by the directives in operative paragraphs 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 9, the environmental review by state agencies required by the California Environmental Quality Act in Public Resources Code, Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) and regulations adopted pursuant to that Division are hereby suspended to the extent necessary to address the impacts of the drought in the Klamath River, Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta and Tulare Lake Watershed Counties. For purposes of carrying out the directive in operative paragraph 10, for any (a) actions taken by the listed state agencies pursuant to that directive, (b) actions taken by a local agency where the Office of Planning and Research concurs that local action is required, and (c) permits necessary to carry out actions under (a) or (b), Public Resources Code, Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) and regulations adopted pursuant to that Division are hereby suspended to the extent necessary to address the impacts of the drought in counties where the Governor has proclaimed a drought state of emergency. The entities implementing these directives shall maintain on their websites a list of all activities or approvals for which these provisions are suspended.

12. To ensure transparency in state agency actions, the Water Board and Department of Water Resources will maintain on their websites a list of the activities or approvals by their agencies for which provisions of the Water Code are suspended under operative paragraphs 3, 4, or 8 of this proclamation.

13. To ensure that posting and dissemination of information related to drought emergency activities is not delayed while accessible versions of that information are being created, Government Code Sections 7405 and 11546.7 are hereby suspended as they pertain to the posting of materials on state agency websites as part of responding to the drought emergency, provided that any state agencies failing to satisfy these code sections shall make and post an accessible version on their websites as soon as practicable.

This proclamation is not intended to, and does not, create any rights or benefits, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity, against the State of California, its agencies, departments, entities, officers, employees, or any other person.

I FURTHER DIRECT that as soon as hereafter possible, this proclamation be filed in the Office of the Secretary of State and that widespread publicity and notice be given of this proclamation.

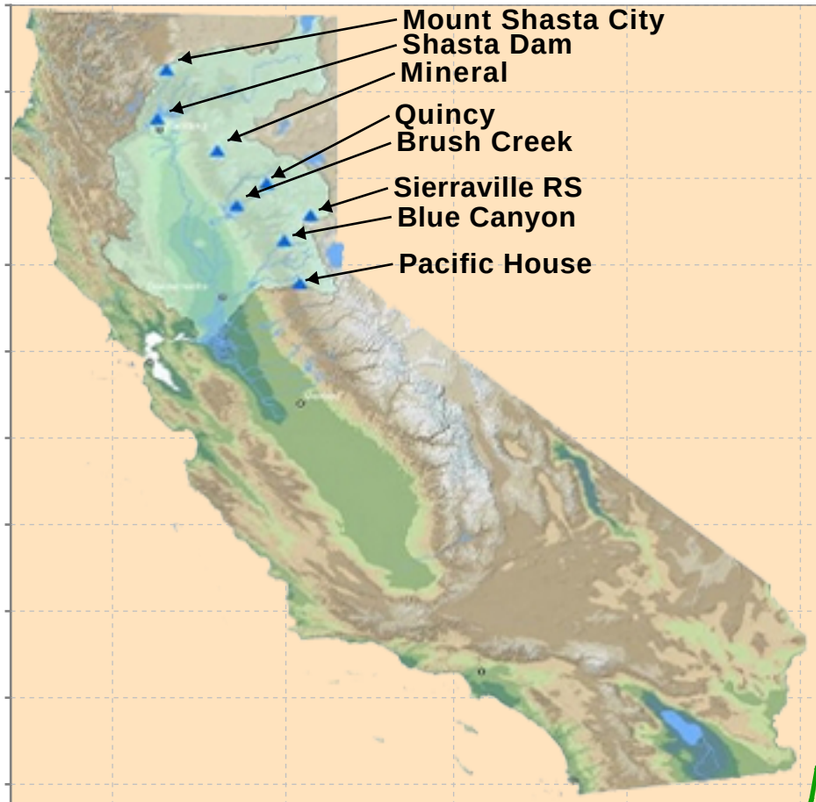
IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of California to be affixed this 10th day of May 2021.

GAVIN NEWSOM
Governor of California

ATTEST:

SHIRLEY N. WEBER, PH.D.
Secretary of State

Northern Sierra Precipitation: 8-Station Index, May 25, 2021



Percent of Average for this Date: 47%

2016-2017 Daily Precip (wettest) 94.7

1982-1983 (2nd wettest) 88.5

2018-2019 Daily Precip 70.7

Average (1966-2015) 51.8

2017-2018 Daily Precip 41.0

2014-2015 Daily Precip 37.2

2019-2020 Daily Precip 31.7

Current: 23.0

1976-1977(2nd driest & driest thru Aug) 19.0

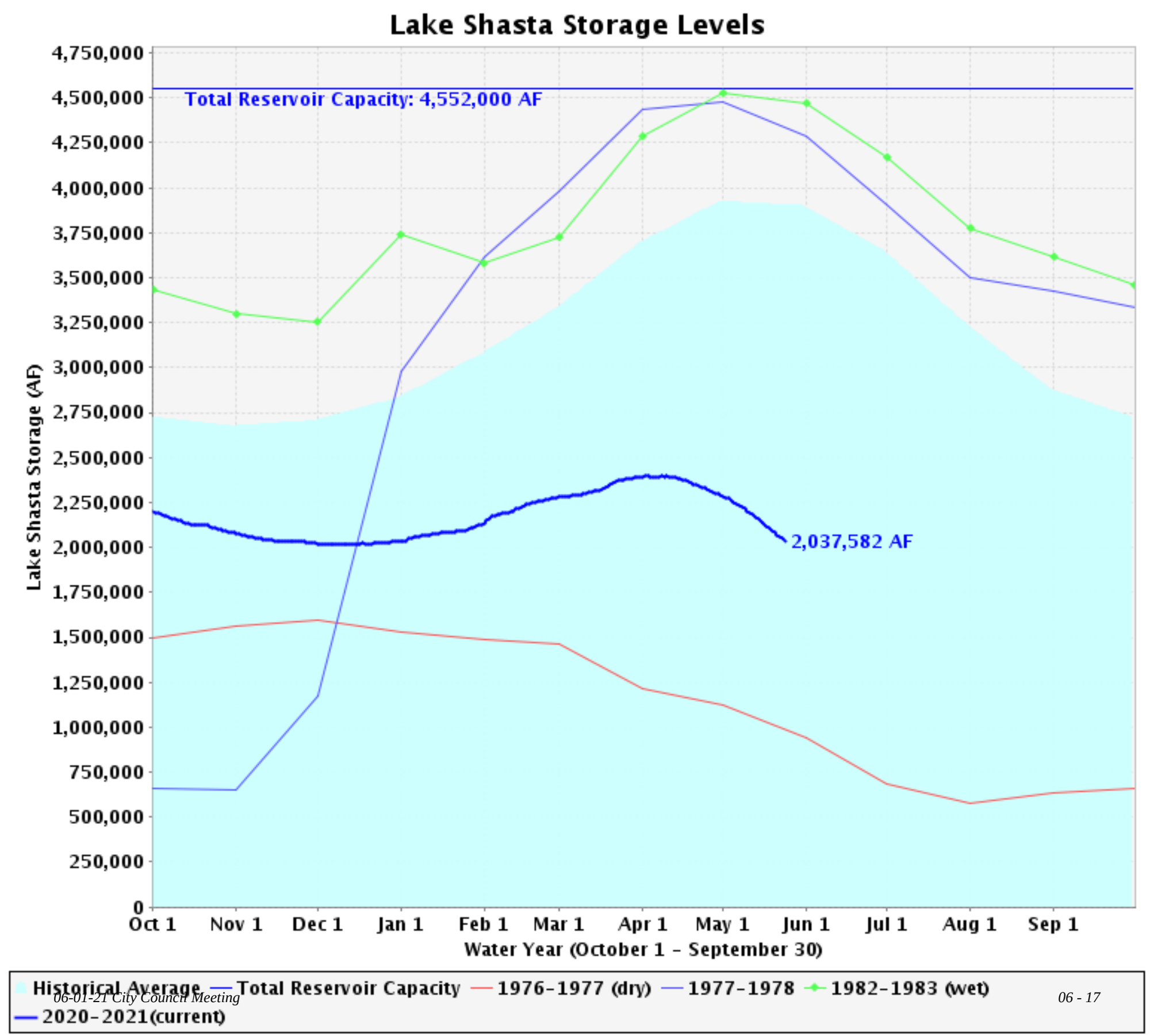
Cumulative Daily/Monthly Precipitation (inches)

0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60 65 70 75 80 85 90 95 100

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)

Total Water Year Precipitation


Lake Shasta Storage Levels
4,750,000
4,500,000
4,250,000
4,000,000
3,750,000
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
Lake Shasta Storage (AF)
Total Reservoir Capacity: 4,552,000 AF
2,037,582 AF
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)
1977-1978
1982-1983 (wet)
2020-2021(current)