

Public Hearing to Consider Declaring a Water Shortage Emergency Condition Calling for Water Use Restrictions, and Urging the County of Santa Clara to Proclaim a Local Emergency

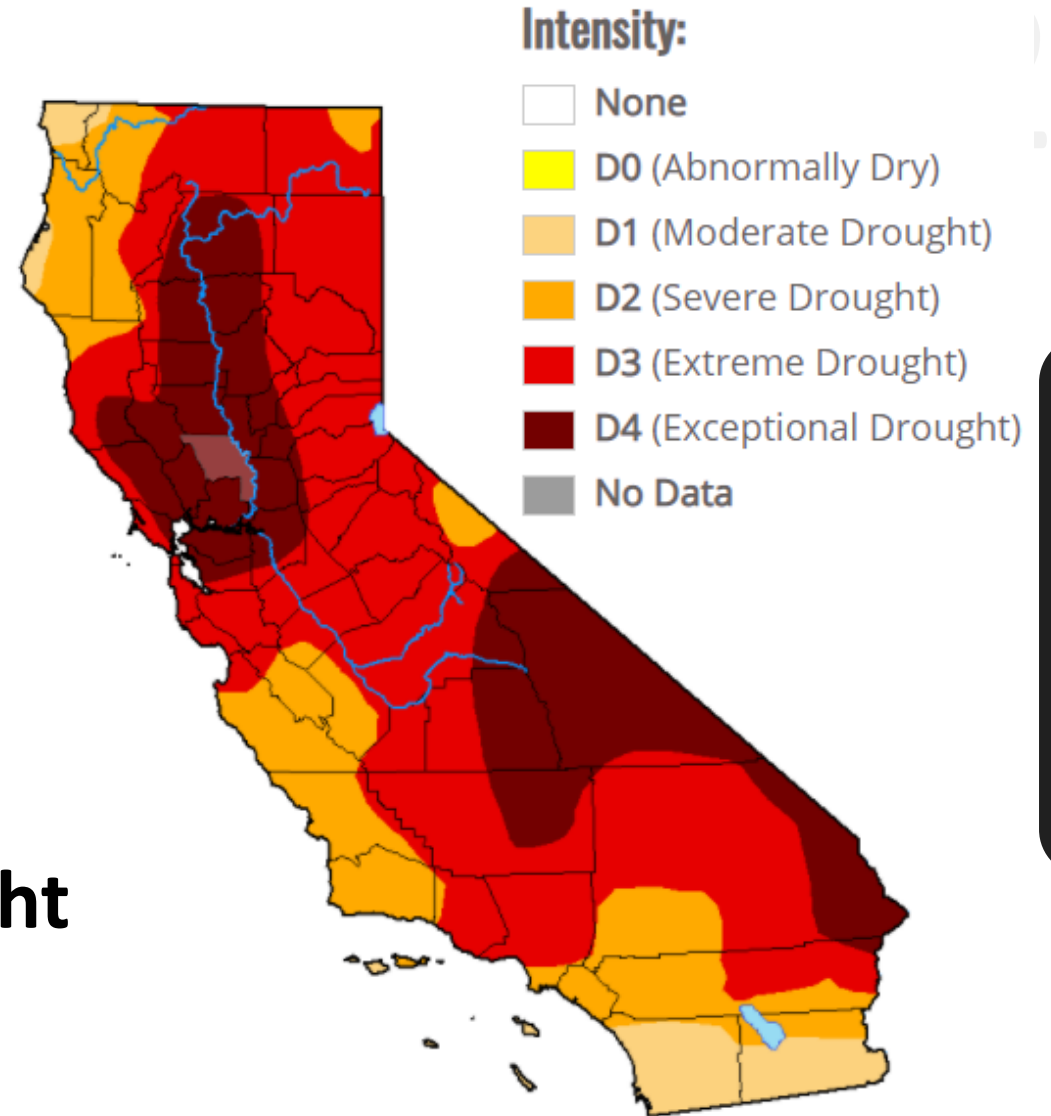
Valley Water Special Board Meeting
June 9, 2021

Drought Status





April 21 - Governor Newsom
Drought proclamation - Mendocino,
Sonoma counties

May 10 - Expanded to 41 counties

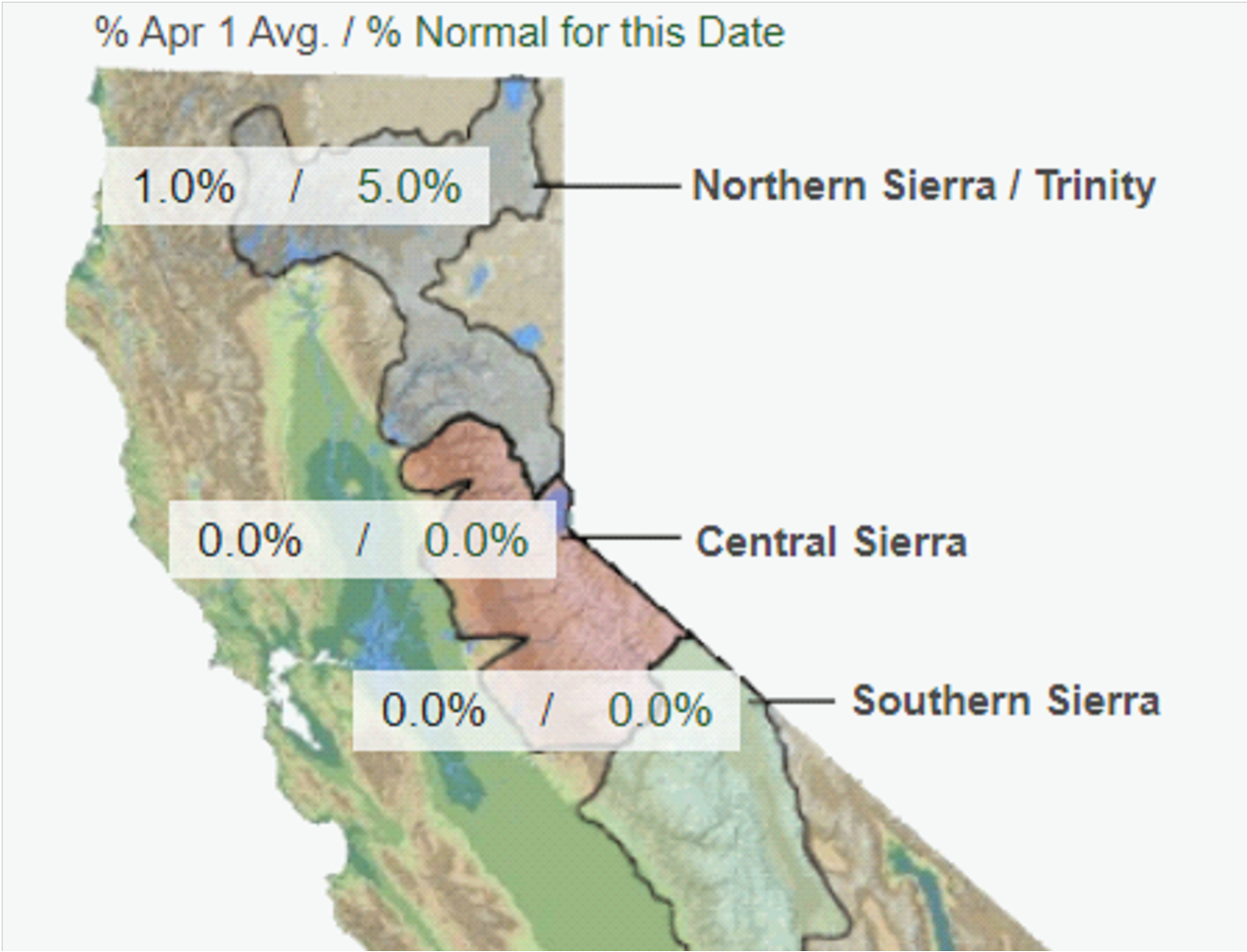
June 1 U.S. Drought Monitor:
Santa Clara County in **Extreme Drought**



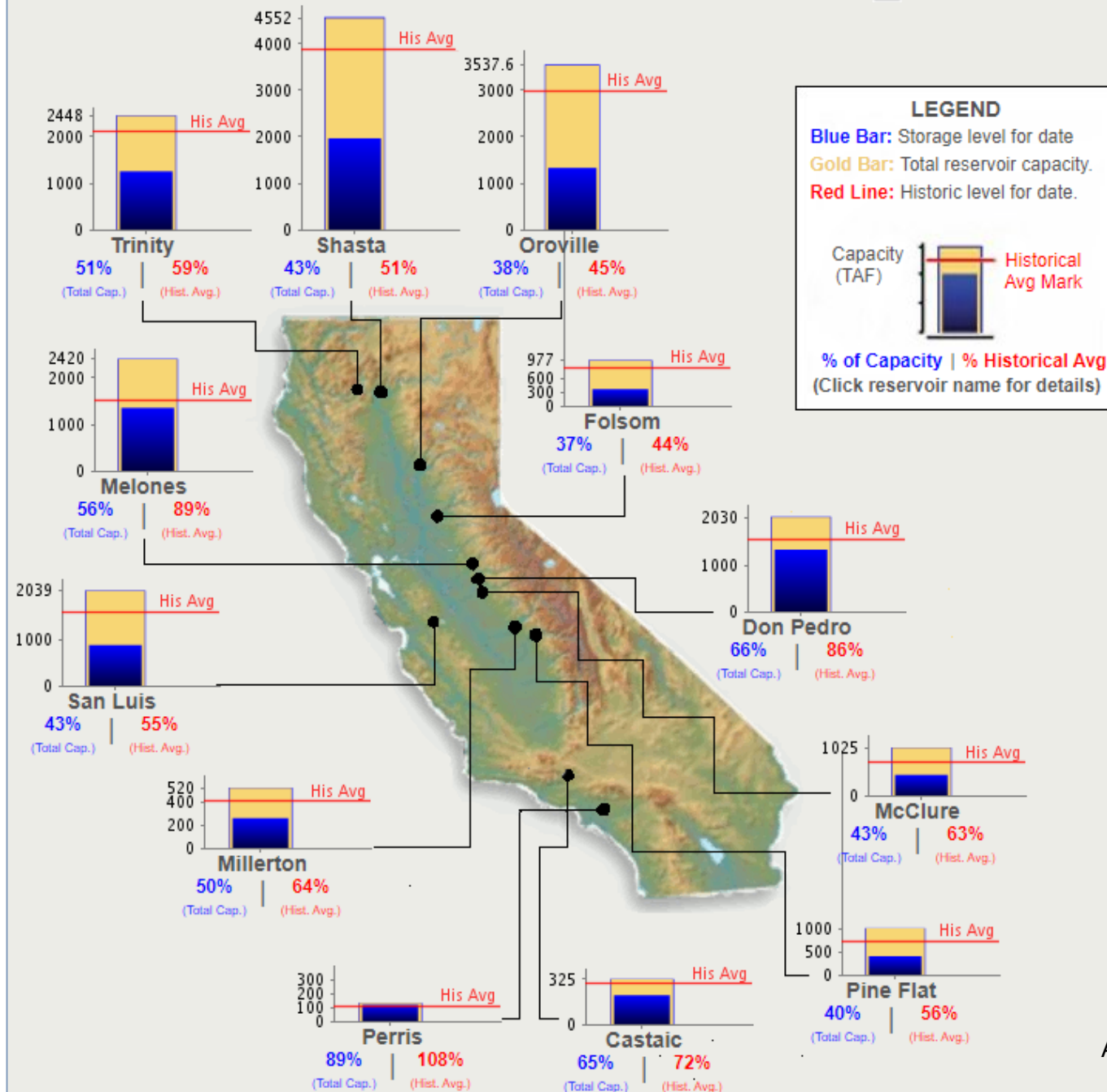
Fifty percent of our water is imported

	<p><i>Local Water (30%)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Groundwater aquifer• Reservoirs
	<p><i>Imported Water (50%)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Delta conveyed• Hetch Hetchy
	<p><i>Recycled Water (5%)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wastewater Treatment• Advanced Purification
	<p><i>Conservation (15%)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Residential• Commercial, Agriculture

Snowpack:
Zero percent of
average



Conditions for Major Reservoirs



2021 Drought Impacts to Valley Water

Local water supplies are low

Imported water allocations are low:

State Water Project: 5% (5,000 acre-feet)

Central Valley Project: (42,300 acre-feet)

0% Agriculture

55% Municipal & Industrial (before June 1)

25% Municipal & Industrial (after June 1)

Loss of Anderson Increases Risk

Drained by federal mandate for seismic retrofit
(89,278 acre-feet capacity)



Risk to Water Supply (2021)

Without additional water use reduction, groundwater storage may drop **rapidly and significantly (up to 80,000 acre-feet)** by the end of 2021 due to:

- Limited recharge; increased pumping from drought

- Reduced imported water allocations

- Loss of Anderson Reservoir as a surface water storage facility

Groundwater is about 40% of county water use.

Ground water is the only drinking water source In South County.

Risk to Water Supply (2022)

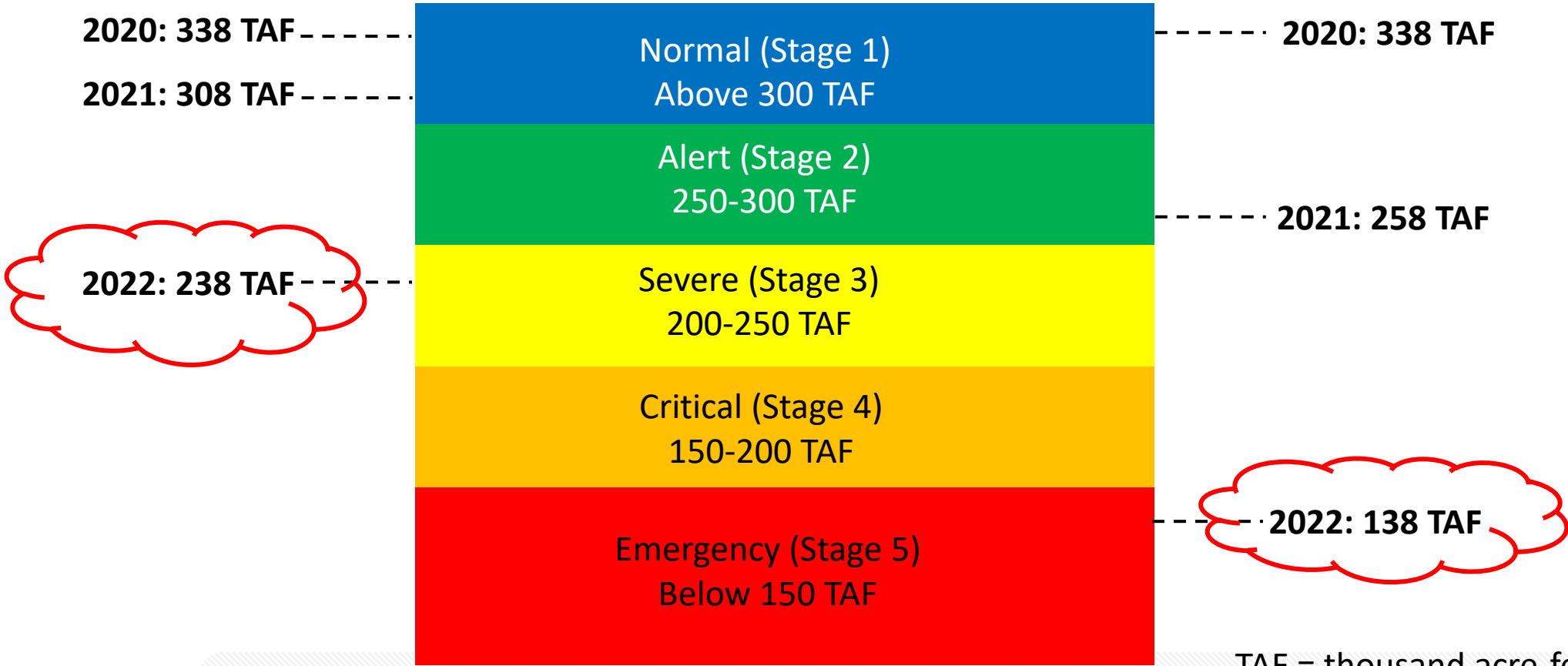
If drought conditions continue in 2022 and imported water supplies are extremely limited, groundwater storage is projected to be in Stage 5 (Emergency), greatly increasing risk of:

Wells going dry, especially in South County

Resumed land subsidence in North County

Projected Conditions with Continued Drought and No Additional Water Use Reduction

“Best” Case Water Shortage Contingency Plan Stage Based on End of Year Groundwater Storage **“Worst” Case**



valleywater.org



Federal and State Drought Responses

- **Temporary Urgency Change Petition (TUCP)**- Modifies Delta outflow and salinity requirements on Sacramento River for fish needs – does not increase water for export
- **Emergency Drought Salinity Barrier** by DWR to protect water quality – does not increase water for export
- **Heightened coordination** by DWR, USBR, SWRCB, and state and federal fish and wildlife agencies - Drought Contingency Plan
- **Notices of water unavailability**

Valley Water Response: Potential Emergency Imported Water Supplies

- Request public health & safety increment from Bureau of Reclamation
- Maximize Semitropic Bank withdrawals: 31,500 AF
- Emergency transfer water purchases:
 - Agreement for up to 32,000 AF (may be curtailed)
 - Negotiating additional transfers

Risk & Uncertainty: Emergency transfers; Semitropic; Bureau of Reclamation

Valley Water Drought Response

- Doubled Landscape Conversion Rebate (\$1 to \$2 per sq. ft.)
- Increased conservation messaging
- *BeHeard* interactive webpage
- Reduce retailer deliveries
- Ensure adequate recharge in South County
- Pause imported water releases to most creeks and ponds



Recommendations

Resolution Declaring a Water Shortage Emergency Condition Calling for Water Use Restrictions, and urging the County of Santa Clara to proclaim a local emergency

- Rescind Valley Water Resolution 17-43
- Call for 15% reduction in water use (compared to 2019)
- Call for water use restrictions
- Call on the County to proclaim a local emergency