State of the Valley's Water

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Drought in Santa Clara County

- Jun 2021 Drought responses begin
- Sep 2022 CII Ban on irrigation of non-functional turf
- Dec 2022 Jan 2023 Record rainfall
- April 2023 Board rescinds water shortage emergency condition
- June 2023 Water Conservation a Way of Life resolution adopted and permanent water waste prohibitions passed





Conservation Milestones During Last Drought



3.4 Million Sq. Ft. of Turf Converted



Water Use Dropped 25% in the Last 10 Years



20+ Water Conservation Programs Underway



On Track for Long-Term Water Savings



Robust Outreach Campaign



Drought Resources Increased



Total Water Use Down Amid Historic Population Growth



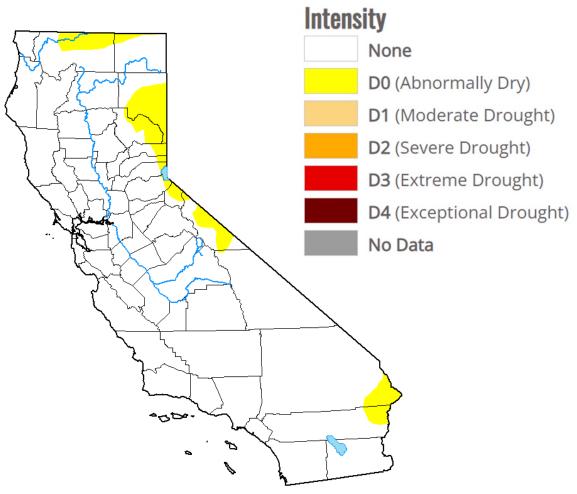
State Water Use Efficiency Legislation Background and Updates

- 2018 legislation "Making Water Conservation a California Way of Life."
- Indoor, Outdoor Residential, Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional (CII) Performance Measures, and Other Requirements
- CII Outdoor Example Regulations:
 - 1. CII Non-Functional Turf Potable Irrigation Ban
 - 2. CII Dedicated Irrigation Meter Conversion (or in-lieu technology)
- Final adoption expected by the end of 2024
- Members of CalWEP can access up-to-date information at <u>calwep.org/the-framework/</u>.



2022-2023 Precipitation Impacts

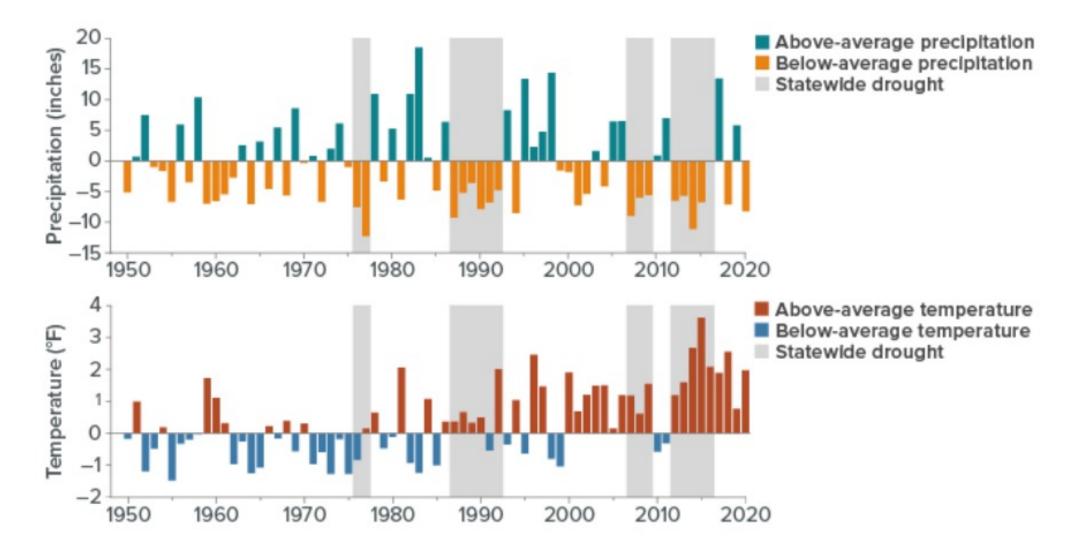
- Improvement in drought status
- Local reservoir levels increased significantly
- State snowpack
 - 2023 Record high
 - 2024 Near Average



US Drought Monitor, February 14, 2024



Droughts are a recurring feature of California's climate. Warming is making them worse.



Valley Water

SOURCE: Western Regional Climate Center <u>California Climate Tracker</u>, DWR <u>California's Most Significant Droughts</u>. NOTES: Averages are calculated for 1950–2000. Average statewide precipitation is 24.3 inches, and average temperature is 57.2 (F).

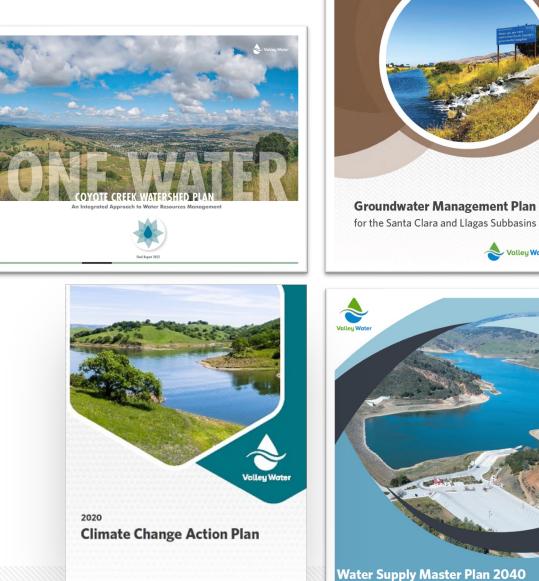
California Climate Change Impacts





Planning for Climate Change

- Included in planning efforts
- Track State-wide and local impacts
- Working with State experts
- Following science and policy closely



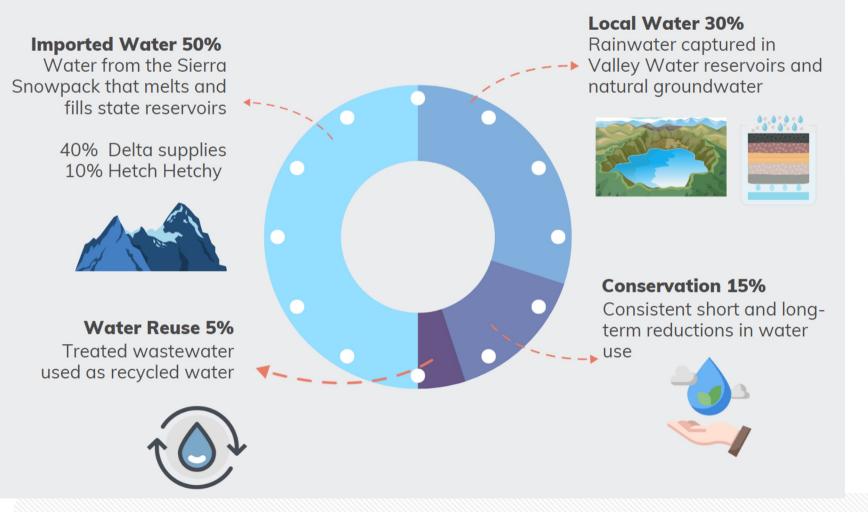
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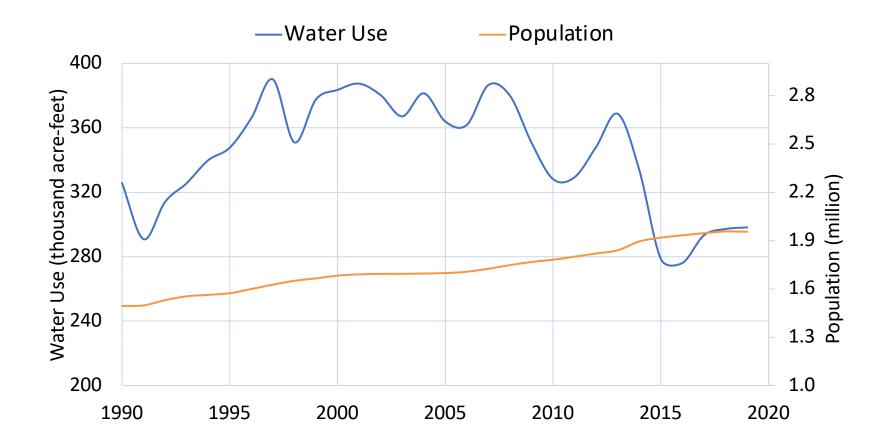
A Diverse Portfolio Builds Resilience

Santa Clara County WATER SUPPLIES





Demand Over Time



Water use dropped 25% in the last 5 years. 2017 - 148 Gallons per person/day 2022 - 111 Gallons per person/day

The county population increased by 25% over the past 30 years. Water demand has decreased by 8% in that time (1990-2020)



Current Water Supplies

- Imported water is typically half of our countywide supply
 - Received 100% allocations from the State Water Project and Central Valley Project for 2023
- End of 2024 Groundwater levels projected to be in Stage 1 (normal) of the Water Shortage Contingency Plan
- Current local storage is 101% of restricted capacity
 - Anderson is drained per the FERC order
 - Four other reservoirs have seismic restrictions



Anderson Dam Project



- Drained by federal mandate for seismic retrofit (89,278 acre-feet unrestricted capacity)
- Loss of Anderson makes us more vulnerable to drought

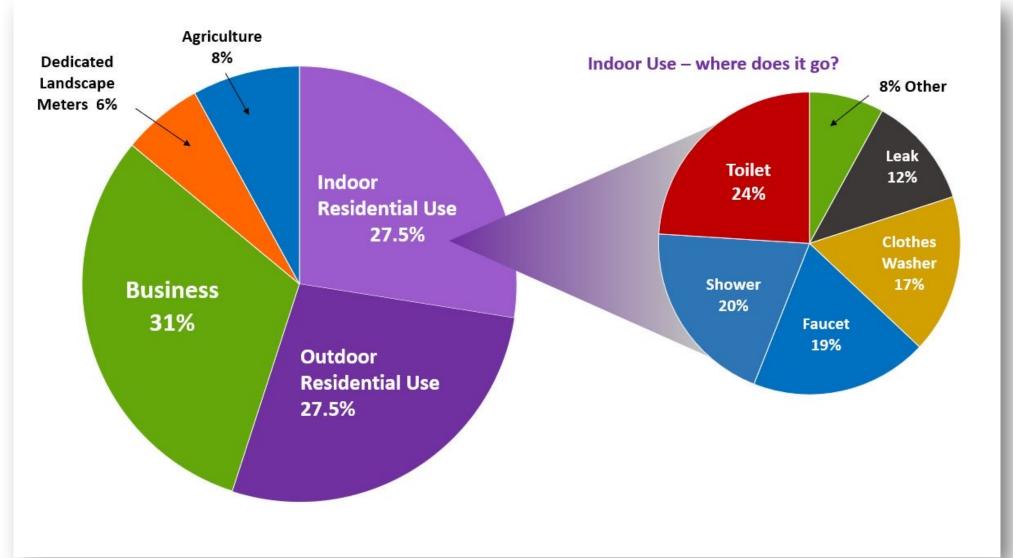


Purified Water: a long-term solution

- Valley Water investment in technology
- Improve supply reliability consistent with Water Supply Master Plan 2040
- Meet goal of 10% of Santa Clara County's water demand from water reuse
- Purified water can help replenish groundwater



Water Usage Breakdown



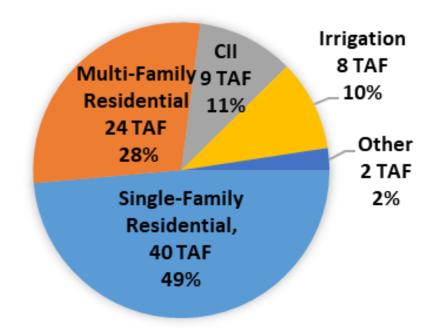


Water Conservation as a Way of Life

 Long-term conservation reduces risks for current and future droughts

- Conservation Savings Targets
 - 99,000 AF/year by 2030
 - 109,000 AF/year by 2040
- 83,200 AF/year saved through 2023

WATER SAVINGS BY SECTOR





Extensive Public Outreach

- Landscape Rebate Program
- Water-Wise Surveys
- Graywater Rebate
- Cll Outreach



Did you know you can water your trees and shrubs by reusing laundry water?









Valley Water

Clean Water • Healthy Environment • Flood Protection