

California Water Management; Subject to Change

John T. Andrew

Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies

July 14, 2009

Newport Beach, Calif.

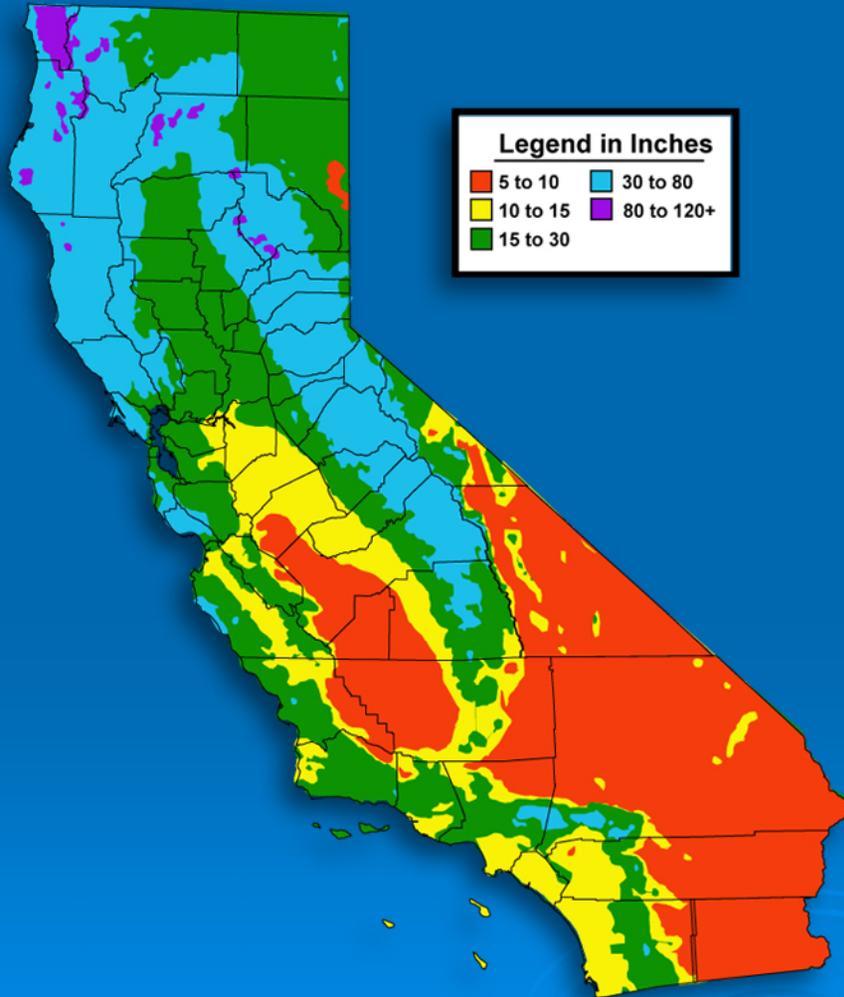


Today's Topics

- Background on California water
- Historical indications of climate change
- Projected impacts to water resources from climate change
- Responding to climate change



California Water Background

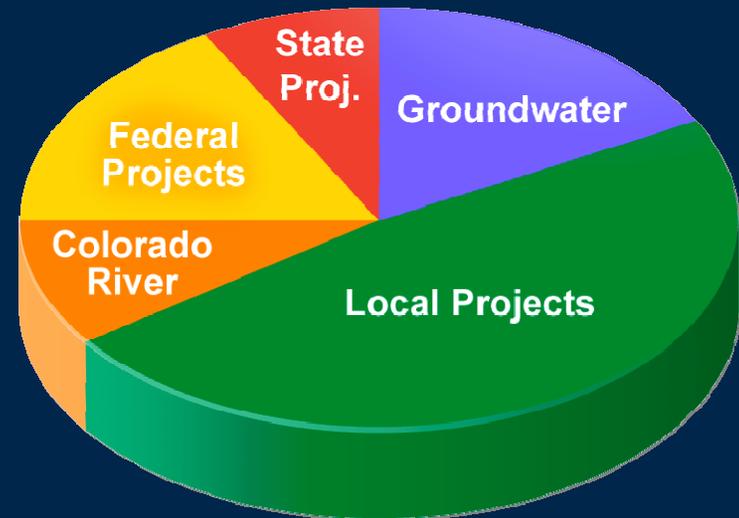
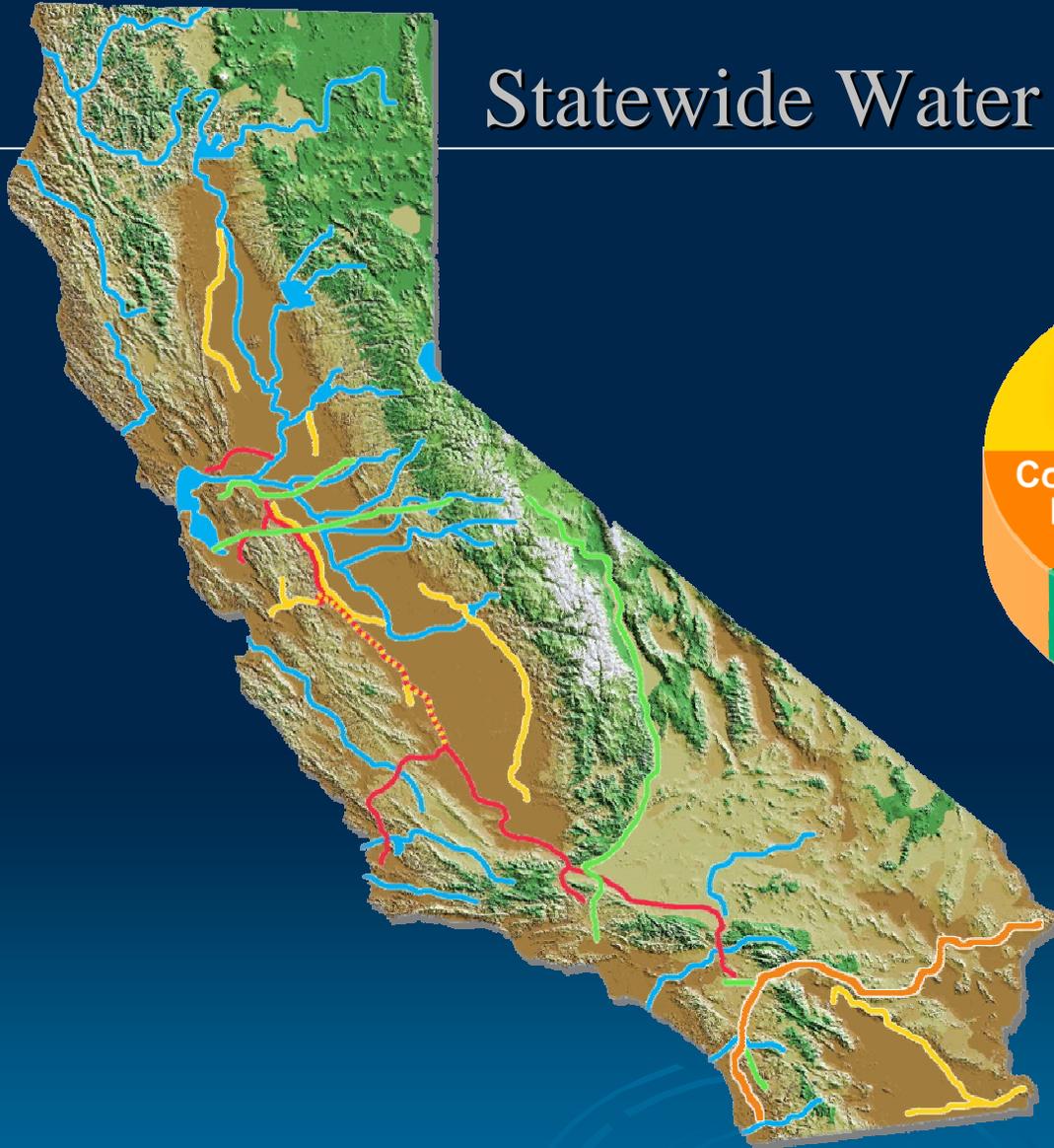


- Population:
 - 2005 36 million
 - 2030 48 million
- Irrigated Acreage: 9.5 million
- About 2/3 of the State's surface water runoff occurs north of Sacramento
- About 2/3 of the State's water needs occur south of Sacramento

California's Major River Systems



Statewide Water Management Systems



- Local – 20.6 maf
- Colorado – 5.3 maf
- Federal – 7.5 maf
- State – 3.6 maf
- Groundwater – 7.8 maf

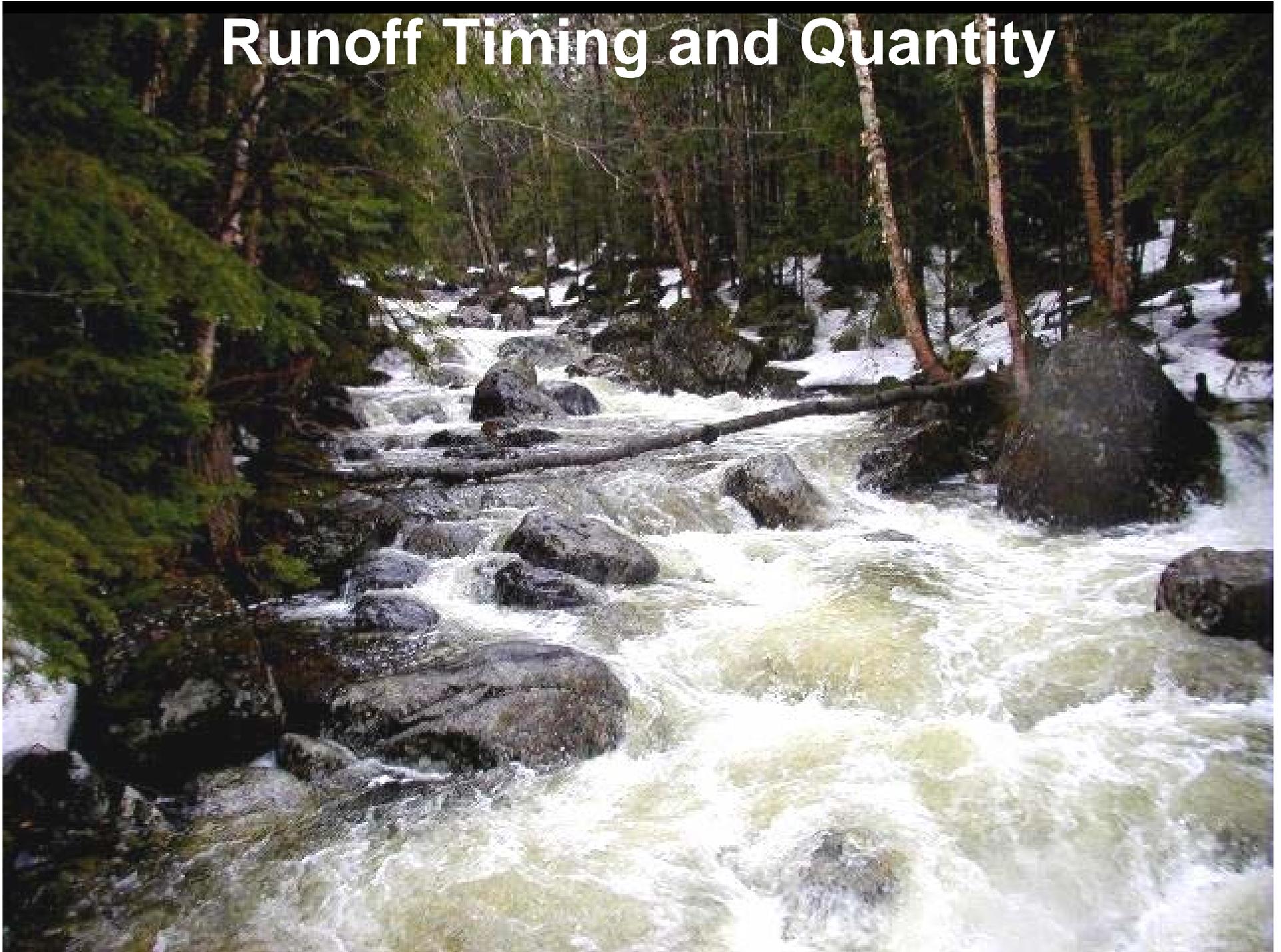
Year 2000 data. Does not include re-use. Quantities vary by year.

Climate Change Impacts on California's Water Resources

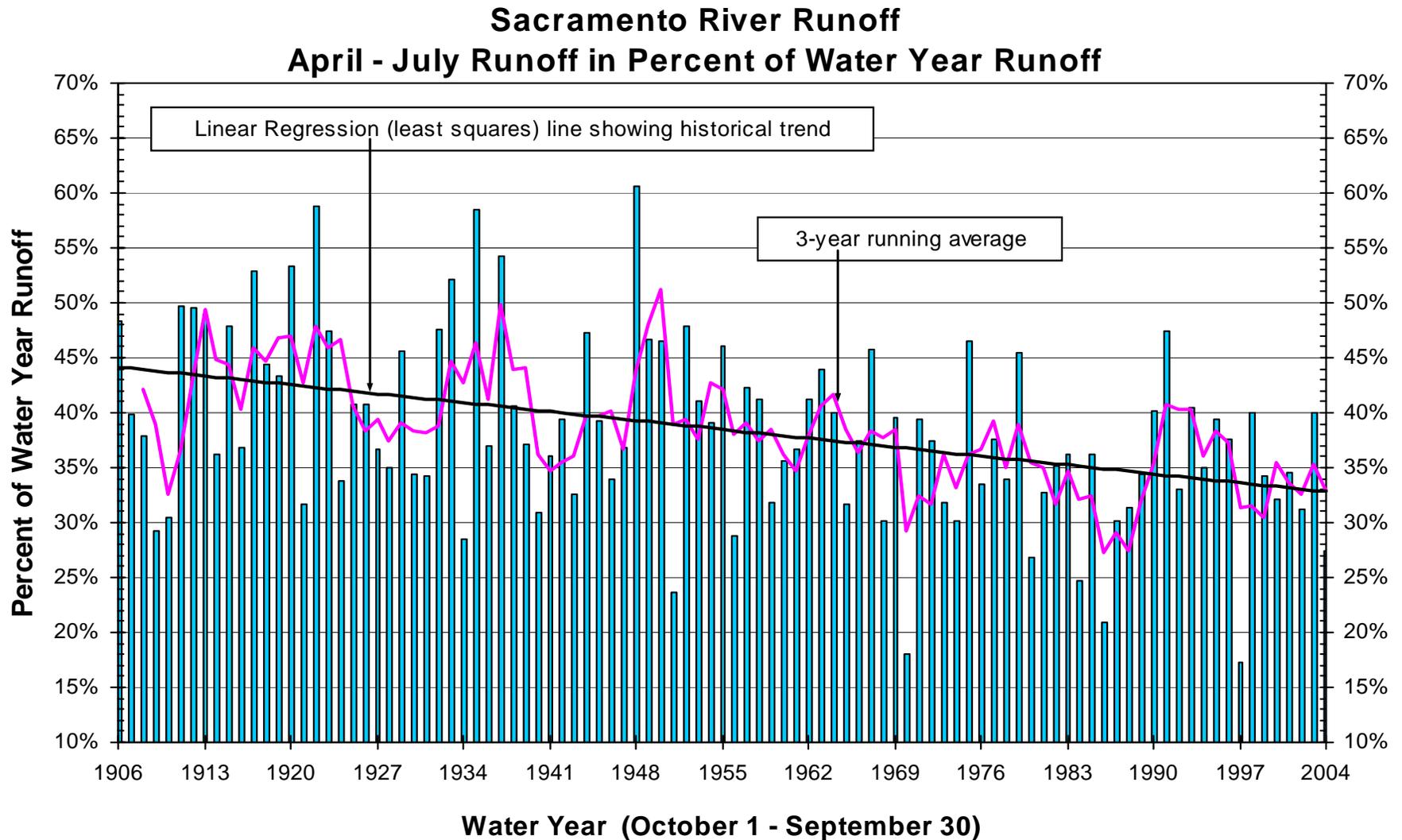


- Reduced snowpack, impacting water supply and hydropower
- Earlier snowmelt results in increased flood control demand on reservoir space
- Higher water temperatures impacts ecosystem
- Sea level rise impacts the Delta, threatens levees and increases salinity
- Increased demand in all sectors

Runoff Timing and Quantity

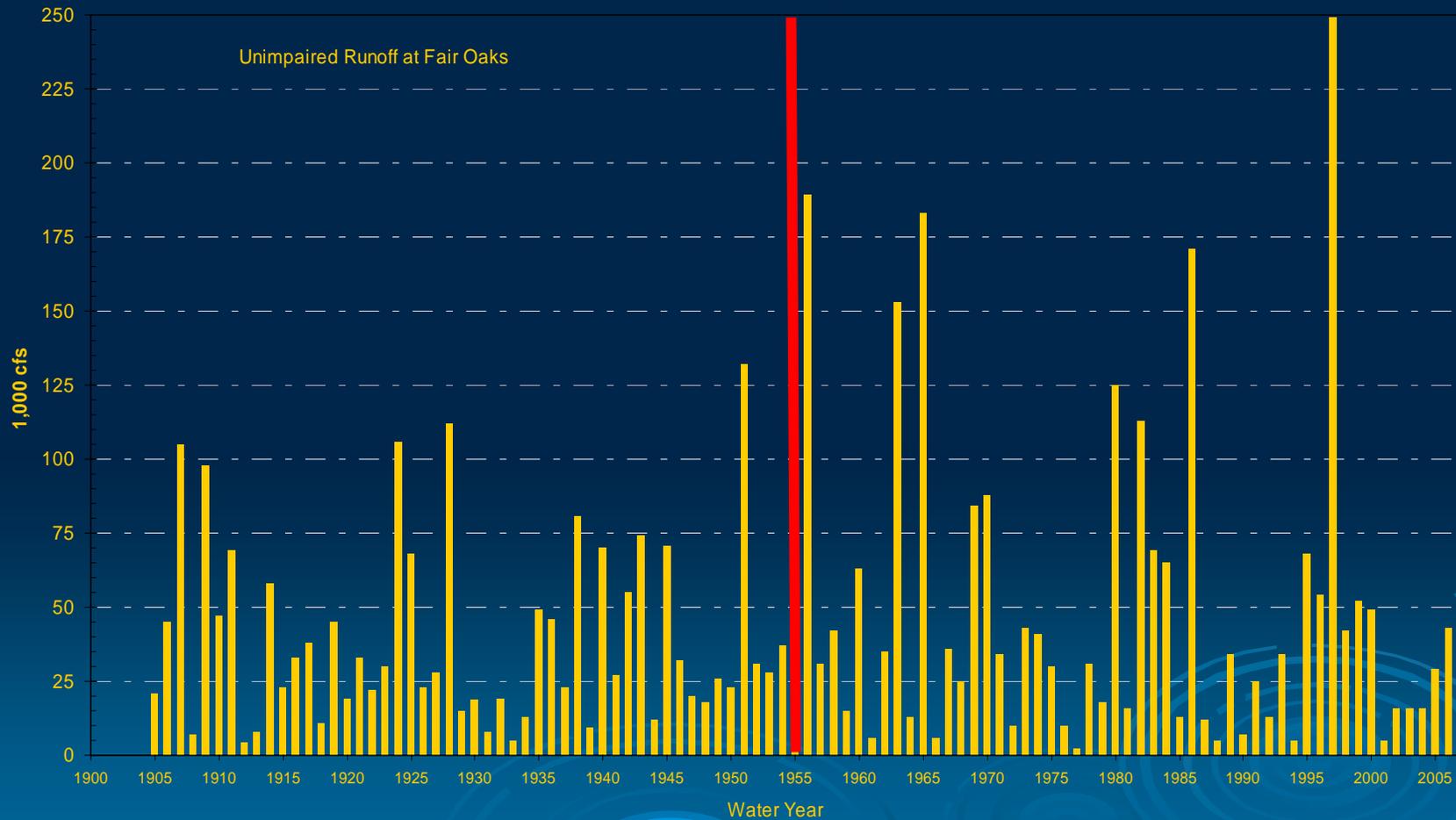


Changes in Runoff Timing



Changes in Peak Flows American River

American River Runoff
Annual Maximum 1-Day Flow

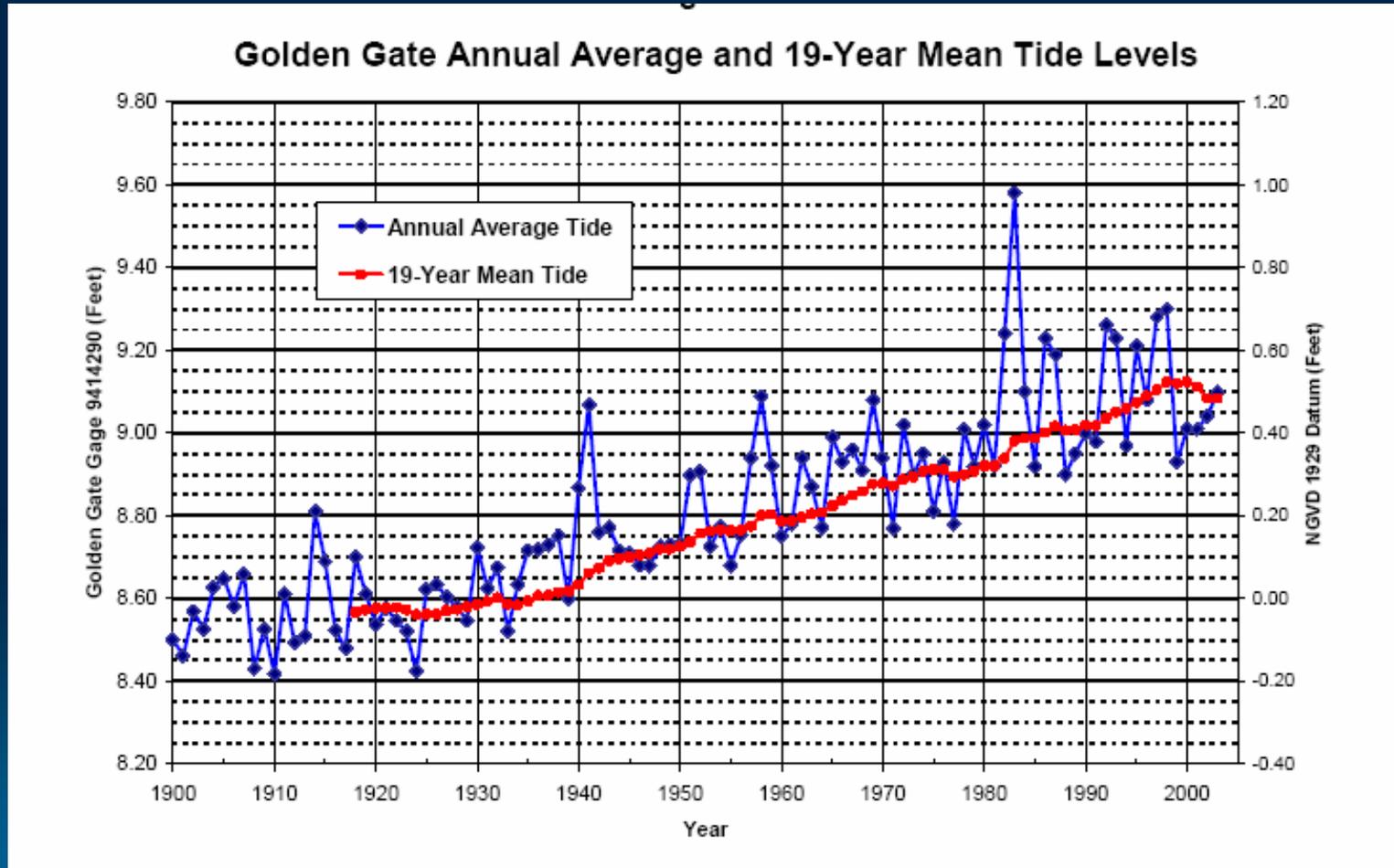


Red Line = Construction of Folsom Dam

Sea Level Rise



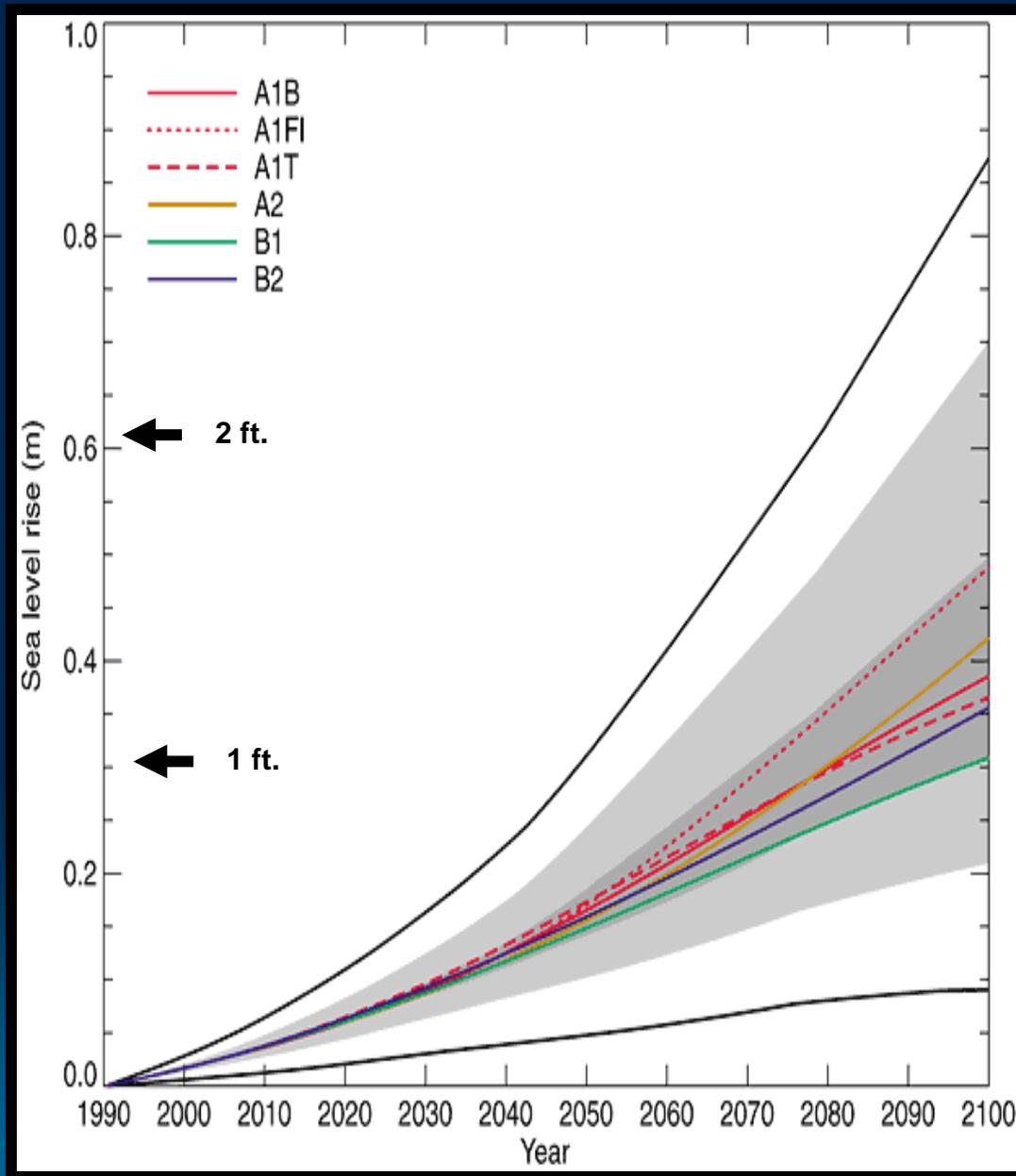
Sea Level Rise



Source: Roos 2003

Sea Level Rise

Projections



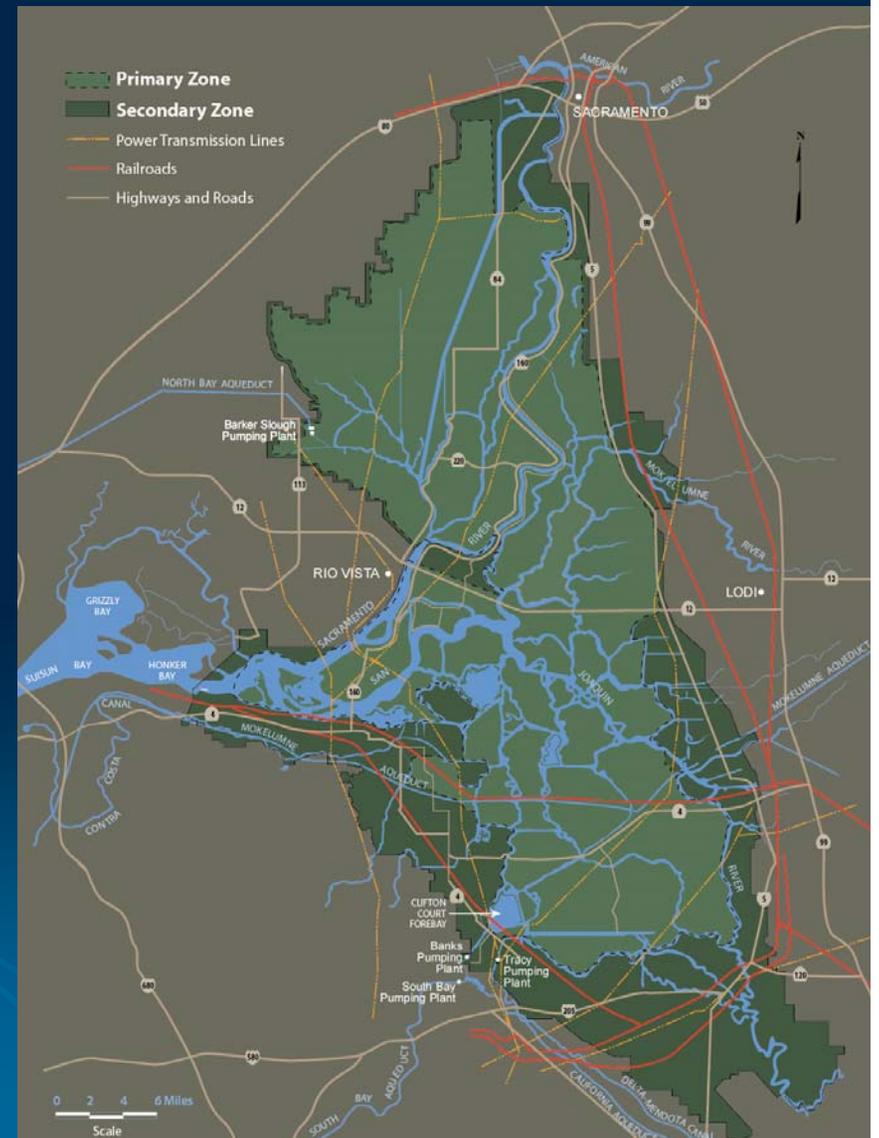
Source: IPCC, 2001

What Could Happen to Bay-Delta Estuary?

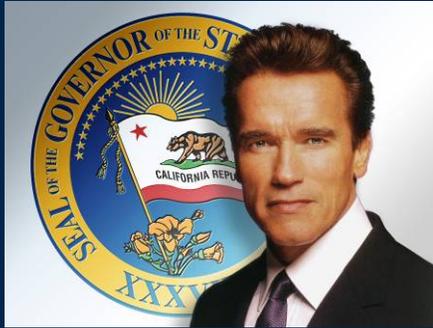


Implications of Sea Level Rise in the Delta

- Salinity intrusion degrades water quality, requires additional releases
- Habitat changes, losses
- Levee failure
- Inundation
- Interruption of water supplies





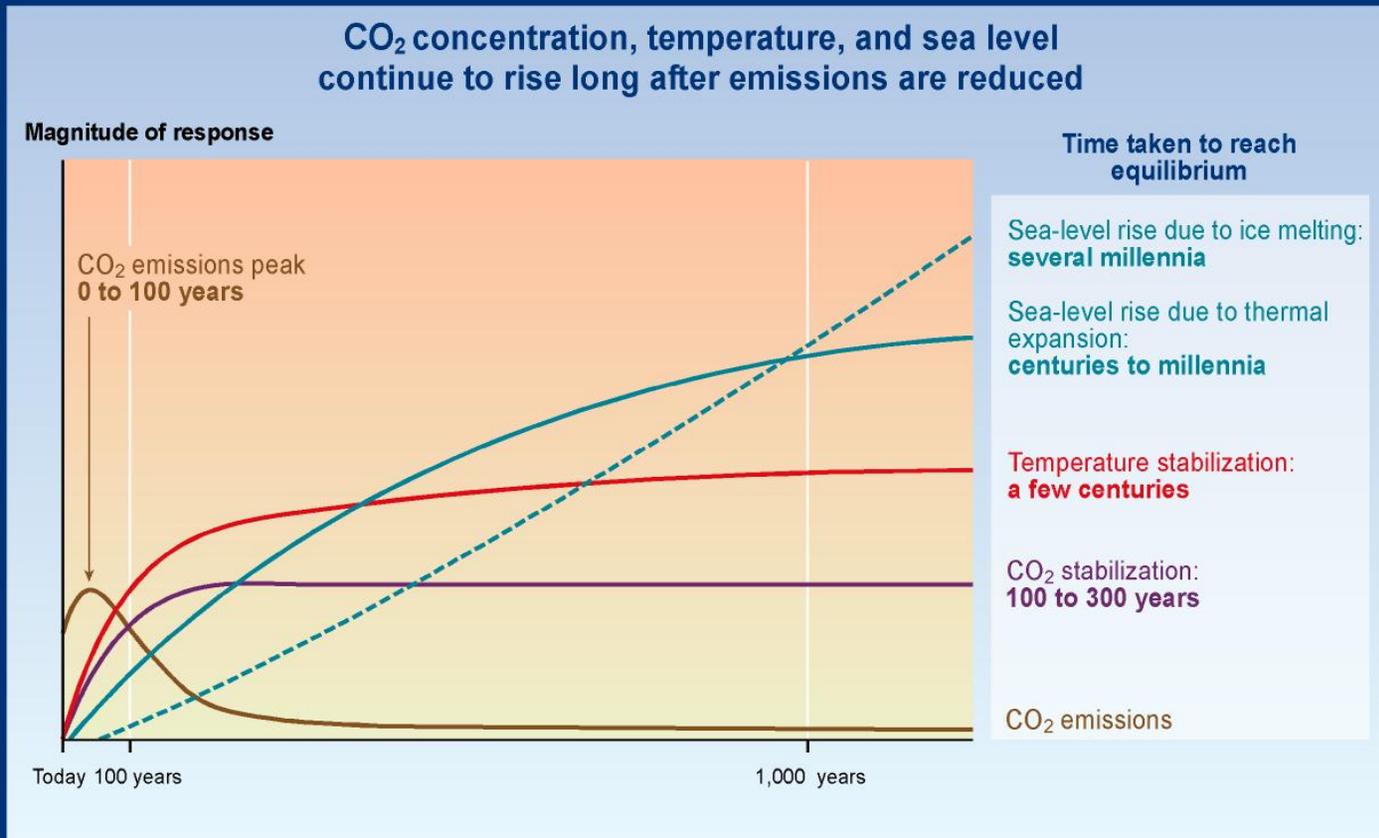


EXECUTIVE ORDER S-3-05

June 1, 2005

- Recognizes global climate change and its impacts on California.
- Establishes aggressive greenhouse gas emission reduction targets for the State.
- Requires biennial assessments of climate change impacts and the development of impact mitigation/adaptation plans.
- Requires the formation of an interagency team to implement the Governor's Order.

Adaptation is a Necessity



SYR - FIGURE 5-2

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
THE RESOURCES AGENCY
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
OCTOBER 2008



MANAGING AN UNCERTAIN FUTURE

Climate Change Adaptation Strategies
for California's Water

Climate Change Water Adaptation White Paper
www.climatechange.water.ca.gov



Comprehensive Strategy for Adaptation

- **Regional Strategies**
 - Fully implement Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM)
 - Aggressively increase water use efficiency





Comprehensive Strategy for Adaptation

■ Statewide Strategies

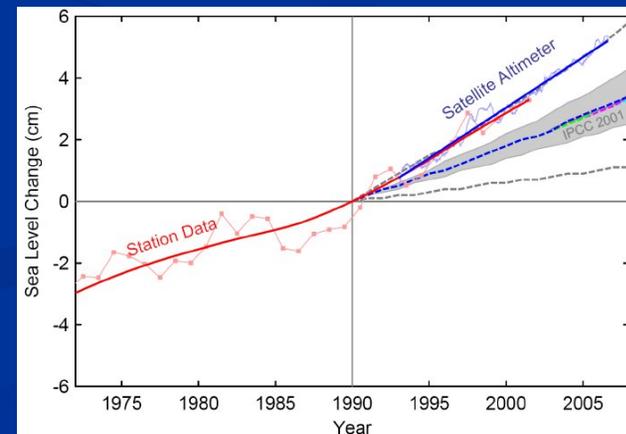
- Practice and promote integrated flood management
- Enhance and sustain ecosystems
- Advance and expand conjunctive management of surface and groundwater resources
- Fix the Delta





Comprehensive Strategy for Adaptation

- Improving Management and Decision-Making Capacity
 - Preserve, upgrade, and increase monitoring and data analysis and management
 - Plan for and adapt to sea level rise
 - Identify and fund focused climate change impacts and adaptation research and analysis





DEPARTMENT OF
WATER RESOURCES

Comprehensive Strategy for Adaptation

Investment Strategies

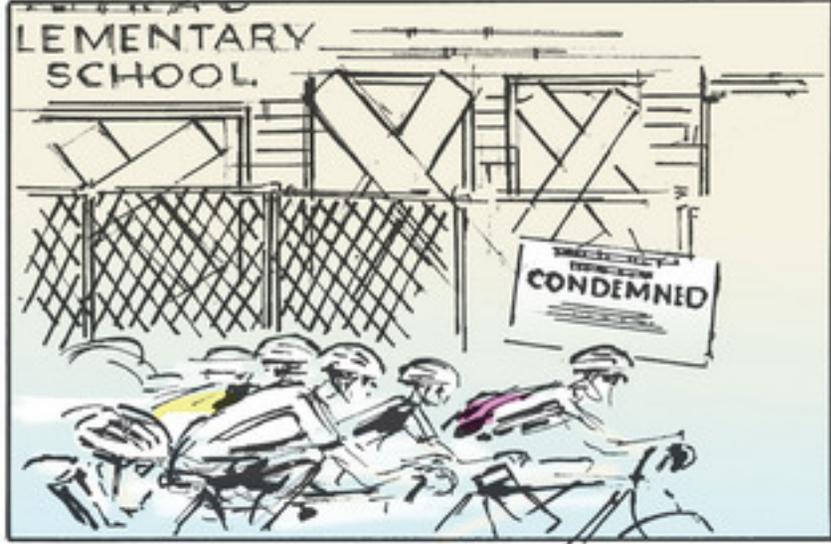
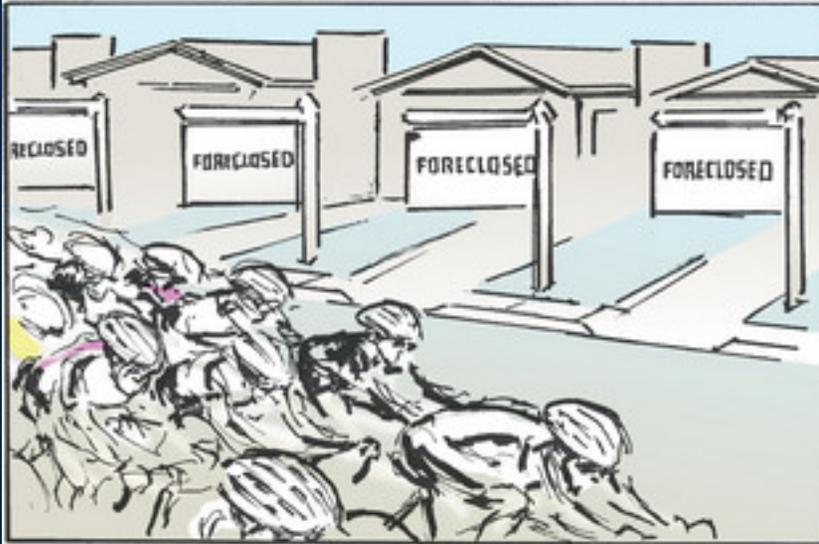
- Provide sustainable funding for statewide and integrated regional water management



California Water Management and Climate Change

- Climate change presents significant challenges for the management of California's water resources.
- California water managers must focus on mitigation and especially adaptation.
- Climate change responses must be thoughtfully integrated with water supply reliability, environmental protection, public safety, and public health actions.
- We must embrace an entirely new way of thinking about water resources planning and management.

TOUR OF CALIFORNIA



John T. Andrew, P.E.
Assistant Deputy Director
Department of Water Resources
(916) 651-9657
jandrew@water.ca.gov



Common Energy-Water Tradeoffs

Energy Use	More	<p>Seawater desalting</p> <p>Wastewater reuse</p> <p>Conjunctive use</p> <p>Wastewater treatment</p> <p>Large dam removal</p> <p>Drip irrigation-SW</p> <p>Fish screens</p>	<p>Water treatment</p> <p>Pumping</p>
	Less	<p>Water conservation</p> <p>Crop yield improvements</p> <p>Solar generation substitution?</p> <p>Hot water conservation</p>	<p>Shade trees</p> <p>Evaporative cooling</p> <p>Reforestation</p> <p>Biofuels Production?</p> <p>Shale oil Production?</p>

Less 0 More

Water Use or Environmental Impact