

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

The logo features a dark blue rectangular background with the word "CALIFORNIA" in white, uppercase letters at the top. Below it, the words "ROARS BACK" are written in a larger, bold, white, uppercase font. Two horizontal orange bars extend from the left and right sides of the blue rectangle, passing behind the text. The entire graphic is centered at the top of the page.

CALIFORNIA
ROARS BACK

Governor Newsom's \$100 Billion California Comeback Plan

NEWSOM'S \$5.1 BILLION PLAN FOR WATER INFRASTRUCTURE, DROUGHT RESPONSE AND IMPROVED CLIMATE RESILIENCE

It's time to build the infrastructure for the next century. With climate change, the hots are getting hotter and the dries are getting drier. Drought is a recurring theme in California and wreaks havoc on California's communities. That's why Governor Newsom is proposing a **\$5.1 billion** investment over 4 years for drought infrastructure, preparedness and response to ensure a more climate resilient system. In addition to the \$5.1 billion, the plan includes **\$1 billion** to help Californians pay their overdue water bills. Under Governor Newsom's \$100 billion California Comeback Plan, California will come roaring back from this pandemic.

KEY ACTIONS FOR DROUGHT PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE:

- **INVESTMENTS TO SUPPORT SAFE DRINKING WATER, WATER SUPPLY AND RELIABILITY, AND FLOOD RESILIENCE**
 - **\$1.3 Billion for Drinking Water/Wastewater Infrastructure** especially for small and disadvantaged communities.
 - **\$150 Million for Groundwater Cleanup and water recycling** to improve climate resilience.
 - **\$300 Million for SGMA Implementation** to improve water supply security, water quality, and water reliability.
 - **\$200 Million for Water Conveyance** to address subsidence and rising cost of moving water through the Friant-Kern Canal, the Delta-Mendota Canal, the California Aqueduct, and the San Luis Canal.

- **\$220 Million for Salton Sea** to maximize habitat outcomes and provide immediate economic relief to the community.
 - **\$140 Million for Flood** to reduce flood risk for 1.1 million people and over \$100 billion of assets.
 - **\$200 Million for Oroville Pump Storage** to increase clean electricity generation to improve grid reliability.
 - **\$60 Million for State Water Efficiency and Enhancement (SWEEP)** in grants to help farmers reduce irrigation water use and reduce greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture pumping.

 - **IMMEDIATE DROUGHT SUPPORT**
 - **\$91 Million for Critical Data Collection** to improve forecasting.
 - **\$27 Million for emergency and permanent solutions to drinking water drought emergencies.**
 - **\$500 Million for Multi-benefit Land Repurposing** to support growers.
 - **\$300 Million for Drought Relief and Urban Water Management Grants** for approximately 2,400 small community water systems that serve schools and all of California's 58 counties as they plan for drought and potential water shortages.
 - **\$33 Million for fisheries and wildlife** to protect and conserve California's diverse ecosystems.

 - **NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS**
 - **\$266 Million for Water Resilience Projects** to improve ecosystem health for native fish in the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers and their tributaries.
 - **\$230 Million for ecosystems** to improve passage for wildlife or fish.
 - **\$200 Million for Habitat Restoration and multi-benefit projects** including tidal wetland, floodplain, and flood-risk reduction projects to restore fish and wildlife habitat.
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Butte County Board of Supervisors

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Members of the Board

Bill Connelly | Debra Lucero | Tami Ritter | Tod Kimmelshue | Doug Teeter

June 8, 2021

Karla Nemeth, Director
California Department of Water Resources
P.O. Box 942836
Sacramento, CA 94236-0001
Dear Director Nemeth,

The Butte County Board of Supervisors brings to your attention the devastating situation at Lake Oroville. The current situation goes beyond our unresolved issues regarding the impacts to Butte County from Lake Oroville. The Lake is less than half of its historic capacity and is expected to reach dead pool level later this summer. The conditions of Lake Oroville makes it inoperable as a recreation venue and its condition threatens the local ecosystem, the local economy and has become a visual blight on the region. Over 130 houseboats had to be removed from the Lake in May. We are equally troubled by what lies ahead. We call upon you to evaluate Lake Oroville operations to mitigate impending additional socioeconomic impacts to Butte County. Further, we request to meet with you regarding the use of the Governor's \$5.1 billion plan for Water, Infrastructure, Drought Response and Improved Climate Resilience to mitigate the impacts to Lake Oroville.

We recognize the critically dry conditions and that the anticipated snow pack did not contribute inflow into Lake Oroville. Unlike other reservoirs in the state and federal systems, Lake Oroville was placed with a greater burden during the current drought conditions. Changes to the operation of Lake Oroville resulting from the 2019 revised Coordinated Operating Agreement (COA) between the Bureau of Reclamation and the Department of Water Resources (DWR) exacerbated the situation. The revised COA increased the State Water Project (i.e., Lake Oroville) responsibility of meeting in-Delta standards from 25% to 55%. While the Delta ecosystem is important, the depletion of Lake Oroville redirects ecological impacts to the Feather River Watershed. Once again, the management of Lake Oroville has created significant socioeconomic, recreational and environmental impacts to Butte County and we call upon you to modify Lake Oroville operations to minimize impacts to Butte County.

Butte County is facing increasing impacts from Lake Oroville operations. We implore you to re-evaluate the operations of Lake Oroville to avoid additional impacts placed on the community. We further request to discuss with you how the Governor's Water, Infrastructure, Drought Response and Improved Climate Resilience plan can mitigate the additional impacts imposed on Butte County.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Bill Connelly, Chair
Butte County Board of Supervisors

cc: Assemblymember James Gallagher
Assemblymember Dahle
Senator Jim Nielsen



MEMORANDUM

DATE: June 22, 2021
TO: Butte County Board of Supervisors
FROM: Paul Gosselin, Director
RE: Drought Task Force Report

Background

In 2004, Butte County adopted the Drought Preparedness and Mitigation Plan (Resolution 04-200). A key element of the Plan was the creation of the Drought Task Force (DTF). The charge of the DTF is to monitor hydrologic conditions throughout the water year and report the findings to the Water Commission and the Board of Supervisors biannually, quarterly, or monthly as needed.

Most of California including Butte County are experiencing an increasing severity of drought conditions. On April 21, 2021, Governor Newsom declared a drought emergency for the Russian River Watershed and Klamath Basin. On May 10, 2021, Governor Newsom expanded the drought declaration to 41 counties including Butte County. The U.S. Drought Monitor has classified most of California, including Butte County as an exceptional drought condition.

The DTF met on May 18, 2021 to discuss Drought Action Plan, current conditions, state actions and to consider whether to make recommendations to the Board of Supervisors. There were no recommendations made by the DTF. On June 2, 2021, the Water Commission was presented with the report from the DTF. No formal recommendations were made by the Water Commission, but the Water Commission provided direction to staff regarding drought considerations to bring before the Board of Supervisors.

Drought Task Force Meeting Summary

Hydrologic Conditions

The DTF received an overview of the hydrologic and water supply conditions. The 2021 water year began on October 1, 2020 and will end on September 30, 2021. The 2021 WY is classified as a critically dry year for the Sacramento Valley. The 8-station precipitation index for the northern Sierra is reporting below average conditions for the 2021 WY with 22.9 cumulative inches of precipitation (47% of the historic average for this date). As of April 1, 2021, the snow pack for the northern region is 66% of normal for April 1st. As of May 1, 2021, *statewide* hydrologic conditions were as follows: precipitation is 50% of average; runoff is 35% of average; snowpack is 25% of average and reservoir storage, 70% of average. Sacramento River Region unimpaired runoff observed through April 1, 2021 was about 4.4 million acre-feet (MAF), which is about 34% of average.

The DTF received a summary of spring 2021 groundwater conditions. As required by the Groundwater Conservation Ordinance (Chapter 33 of the Butte County Code), groundwater elevation monitoring occurs in the spring, two times in the summer and the fall. Spring groundwater levels in 2021 declined in most areas compared to 2020 spring levels by an overall average change of 2.7 feet. The data was reviewed by the Butte County Technical at their meeting on May 24, 2021.

Water Supply Conditions and Drought Impacts

Agricultural Impacts - On March 5, 2021 a federal agricultural drought emergency was declared primarily due to loss of feed on rangeland. The loss of feed in rangeland has occurred in Butte County resulting in cattle being relocated to suitable locations out of the county.

Rice production in Butte County is supplied mostly by surface water from water districts. Water districts in Butte County have had their surface water supplies reduced by 50%. This is the fifth time that the state has curtailed surface water to the Feather River water districts since 1979. The last time was 2015. With the loss of surface water supplies, growers are either fallowing fields or supplementing surface water with groundwater, if the grower has a well. The curtailment may likely affect post-harvest rice decomposition programs. The only other viable option is for growers to burn the rice straw. However, burning is limited to 25% of the acreage. Due to the curtailment of surface water deliveries, rice acreage is expected to decline by 20%. Although groundwater pumping increased in 2015 in the Butte subbasin, the groundwater levels recovered to stable conditions by 2016. The water districts will not participate in a water transfer program during cutback years.

Orchardist have had to increase irrigation to make up for the shortfall in precipitation.

Residential Water Supply Impacts – Droughts have impacted private domestic wells and operations of regulated water purveyors. There has been limited reports of dewatering of domestic wells. The Department has initiated outreach to domestic well owners to report water supply problems. A report form is on the Department's drought webpage. No reports have come to the Department. Reports of dewatered wells provides the Department with an indication of magnitude of drought impacts. Additionally, drought resources can be made available to impacted residents. In 2014-15, Butte County issued a contract with the California Water Service Company, Chico to provide impacted individuals with a place to fill water containers. South Feather Water and Power also allowed people to fill water containers. A location near Chico was sought to accommodate impacted residents from foothill areas in the north part of the County. California Water Service reported that they have received requests to fill tanks. The Department intends to explore state drought emergency funds to support emergency water programs.

Fire Risk – CalFire reported a significant increase in fire risk. Conditions in May are typical of July conditions. CalFire has increased fire planning in anticipation of higher fire risk. New Black Hawk helicopters are able to fill at Lake Oroville rather than at small agricultural ponds.

State Drought Response – State agencies are responding to the directives in the Governor's drought declarations. The State Water Resources Control Board has been evaluating whether regulatory actions are needed to protect aquatic species. The State Water Resources Control Board could curtail water rights and/or issue regulatory rules mandating that regulated water purveyors reduce their water use. The Governor issued a \$5.1 billion water infrastructure proposal that includes about \$1.0 billion for drought support. The Department will track the development of the drought initiative.

Public Comments - The public raised concerns about the groundwater substitution transfer program being conducted by two water districts, Glenn Colusa Irrigation District and Reclamation District 108. These water districts are in Glenn and Colusa counties and are supplied surface water from the federally operated Central Valley Project. Concern was raised about impacts to the groundwater users in Butte County from the water transfer program. GCID adopted a resolution on May 14, 2021 approving the 2021 Emergency Groundwater Production Program that provides up to 25,000 acre feet of groundwater pumping in lieu of diverting an equal amount of surface water. The purpose of the program was to preserve a cold water pool in Shasta Reservoir to benefit fish species, and to avoid the loss of crops. Another member of the public requested that information be provided on online water bills comparing water use to past years.

The DTF did not make a recommendation to the Board. The DTF decided to meet in mid-July unless circumstance (i.e., state emergency regulations and / or water right curtailment) necessitates meeting earlier.

Water Commission

On June 2, 2021, the Water Commission was presented with the report from the Drought Task Force. No formal recommendation was made, but the Water Commission directed staff to report the following to the Board of Supervisors:

- Butte County is in a drought. The Water Commission felt that it should be made explicitly clear that we are in a drought. Concern was raised about the impacts if the drought continued through next year. The Water Commission discussed steps that should be considered this year and as well as actions for a multi-year drought.
- Well Impacts – Reports of wells going dry are increasing throughout California. In April, the Department began encouraging people to report well problems. To date, one report of a dry well in Palermo has been made. However, that does not mean that this is the only incident. The Department will continue to provide outreach to well owners to report dry wells. The Department will track and report on dry wells. The Department will provide affected residents with information on resources as they become available.
- Well Repair Delays – Reports from well drillers indicate that there is a delay of 1-5 months to respond to dry wells. The delays are caused by increased work, lack of workers and regulatory limitations on equipment. Many well drillers have diesel powered equipment that is not permissible under Air Resources Board regulations. The Water Commission suggested that staff draft a letter requesting that the Air Resources Board temporarily exempt well drilling diesel equipment during the drought. Additional information from well drillers was desired. The Department will work with Environmental Health to gather more information through the Well Drillers Advisory Committee.
- Additional Drought Resources – The Department is prepared to track and report on drought conditions consistent with past drought periods. The DTF and Water Commission discussed the need for additional drought resources for drought analysis and response. Department does not have sufficient resources for additional drought analysis and response. In past drought periods, the County provided one-time funds to support the County's drought emergency response that supported public outreach, emergency water programs (CalWater) and additional monitoring. The DTF and Water Commission discussed the need to

improve the tracking of drought conditions, analysis of water transfer programs and water right cutbacks, analysis of well permits and land use, and establishing an emergency water program with CalWater. The efforts described could be met through a one-time appropriation of \$50,000. The Department is seeking direction from the Board as to whether the Department should request drought emergency resources.

- Multi-year drought response – The Water Commission discussed reasonable steps that could be taken to reduce the demand on groundwater. Many of the steps would take effect in 2022. Suggestions included promoting agricultural irrigation efficiency and replacing old orchards. When newer orchards are planted, more efficient irrigation systems are typically installed and the groundwater demand goes down. The Water Commission requested that staff explore the availability of state funds such as the Governor’s \$5.1 billion proposed Drought Resiliency Plan for long-term drought mitigation.

Recommended Action

Provide direction to staff regarding drought emergency funds.