

# Managing California's Water in a Time of Drought and Climate Change

37<sup>th</sup> Annual Salmonid Restoration Conference, Santa Rosa, CA  
April 25, 2019

Ellen Hanak

---

Research supported by the S. D. Bechtel, Jr. Foundation  
and the US Environmental Protection Agency

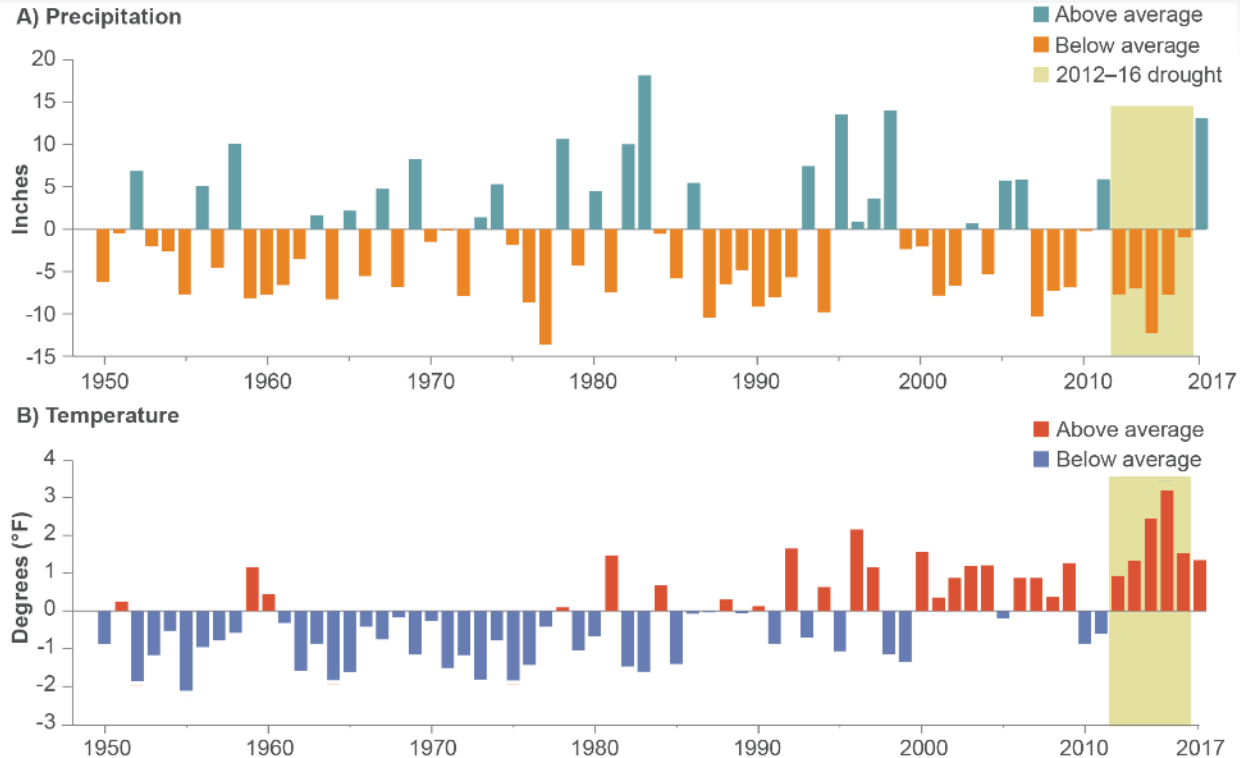


**PPIC**

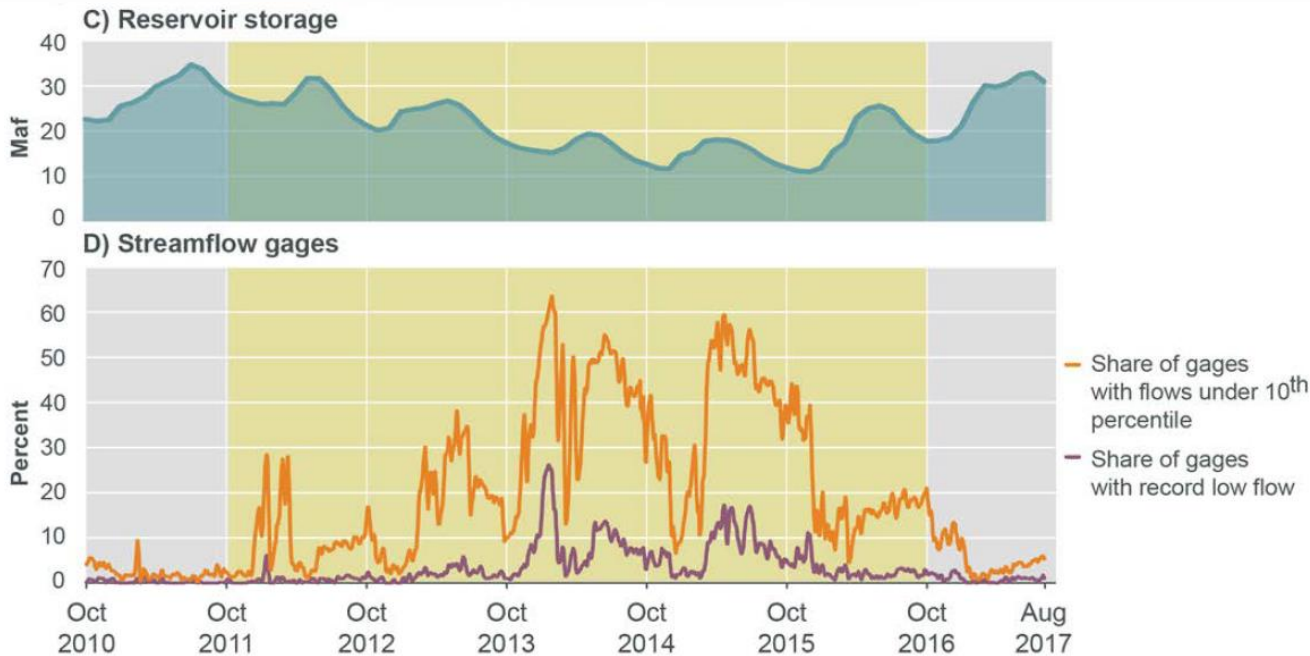
PUBLIC POLICY  
INSTITUTE OF CALIFORNIA

PPIC WATER POLICY CENTER

# California's unusually warm drought of 2012–16 was a window into the future



# This translated to especially tough conditions for fish in California's rivers and streams



# Managing water is at the forefront of climate change adaptation in California

- Drought reveals strengths and weaknesses in water systems
- What are lessons in 4 sectors?
  - Cities
  - Agriculture
  - Rural communities
  - Ecosystems
- How will a changing climate add to the challenges?



PUBLIC POLICY  
INSTITUTE OF CALIFORNIA

SEPTEMBER 2018

Jeffrey Mount,  
Ellen Hanak,  
Ken Baerenkau,  
Van Borsic,  
Caitrin Chappelle,  
Alvar Escrivá-Bou,  
Graham Fogg,  
Greg Gartrell,  
Ted Grantham,  
Brian Gray,  
Sarge Green,  
Thomas Harter,  
David Jassby,  
Jelena Jezdimirovic,  
Yufang Jin,  
Jay Lund,  
Henry McCann,  
Josué Medellín-Azuara,  
David Mitchell,  
Peter Moyle,  
Alan Rhoades,  
Kurt Schwabe,  
Nathaniel Seawy,  
Scott Stephens,  
Daniel Swain,  
Leon Szeptycki,  
Barton "Buzz"  
Thompson,  
Paul Ullrich,  
Joshua Viers,  
Zexuan Xu

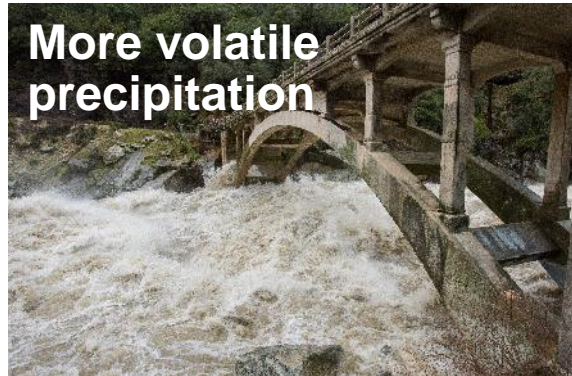
*Supported with funding  
from the S. D. Bechtel, Jr.  
Foundation and the US  
Environmental Protection  
Agency*

## Managing Drought in a Changing Climate

Four Essential Reforms



# Five climate pressures are impacting California's water system





# Reducing vulnerability to climate pressures requires concerted action

Four essential reforms:

1. Plan ahead
2. Upgrade the water grid
3. Update water allocation rules
4. Find the money

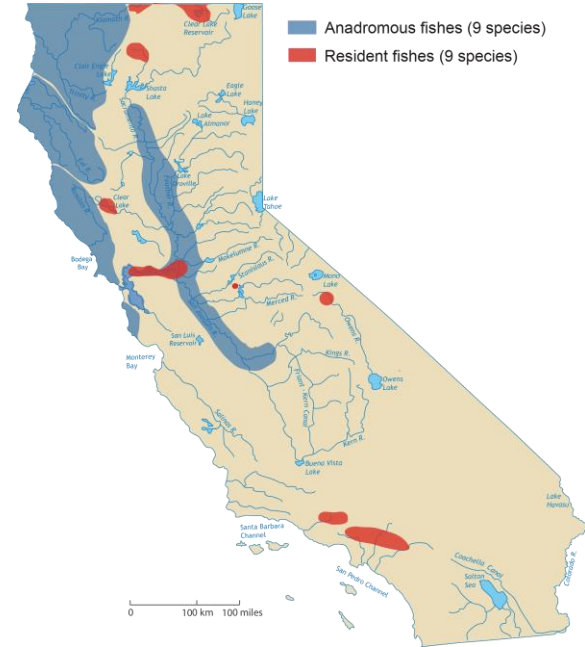


Shasta Reservoir during drought

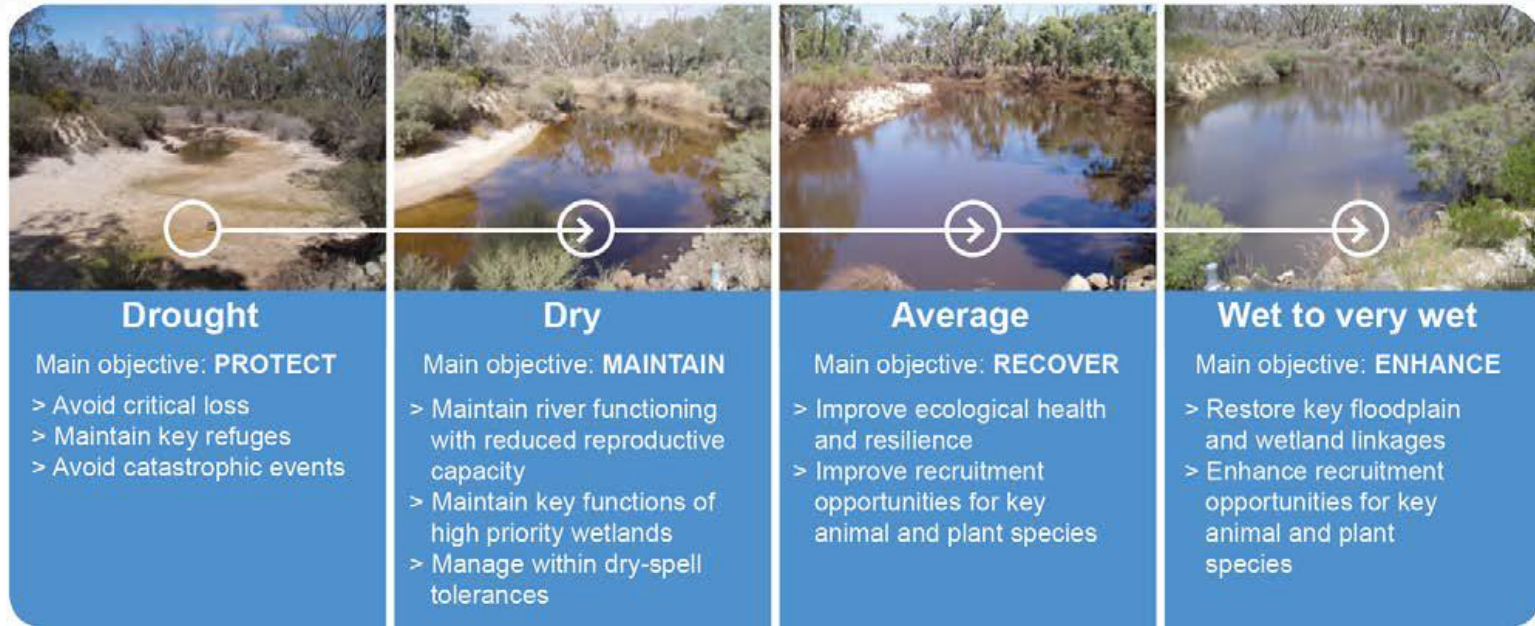
# Reform 1: Plan ahead

- Successful adaptation requires advance planning at local and regional scales.
- Top priorities:
  - Strengthen urban water management plans
  - Ensure effective groundwater sustainability plans (SGMA)
  - Develop drinking water plans for rural communities
  - Prepare ecosystem drought plans

Fishes at risk of extinction in the next major drought



# Planning tools to prescribe actions—including use of ecosystem water—before, during, after drought

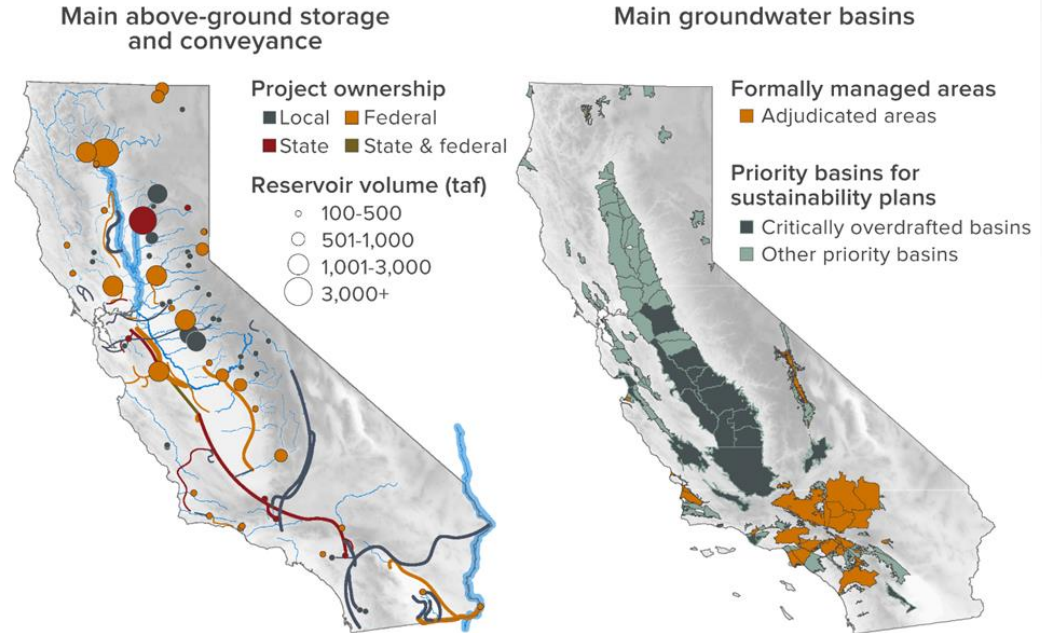


SOURCE: Victorian Environmental Water Holder, 2015. Seasonal Watering Plan 2015-16: Introduction.



# Reform 2: Upgrade the water grid

- Modernizing our “water grid” can help reduce costs of future droughts
- Top priorities:
  - Improve capacity of conveyance and storage (reservoirs + aquifers)
  - Modernize and integrate operations



# Reform 3: Update water allocation rules

- Facilitate equitable and efficient allocation during dry times, promote capture and storage during wet times
- Top priorities:
  - Promote groundwater recharge
  - Streamline trading and banking
  - Give the environment a water budget
  - Improve water rights administration

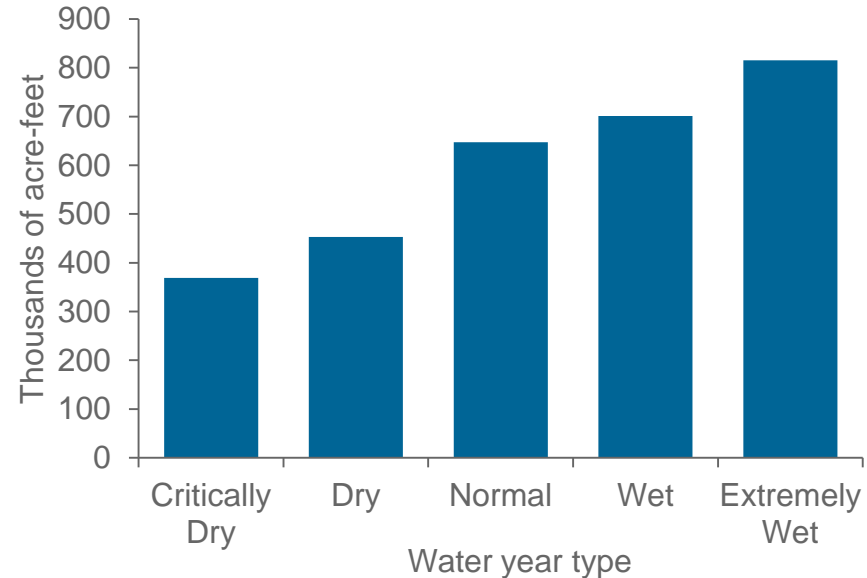


Sacramento National Wildlife Refuge

# Ecosystem water should be flexibly managed, traded, and stored

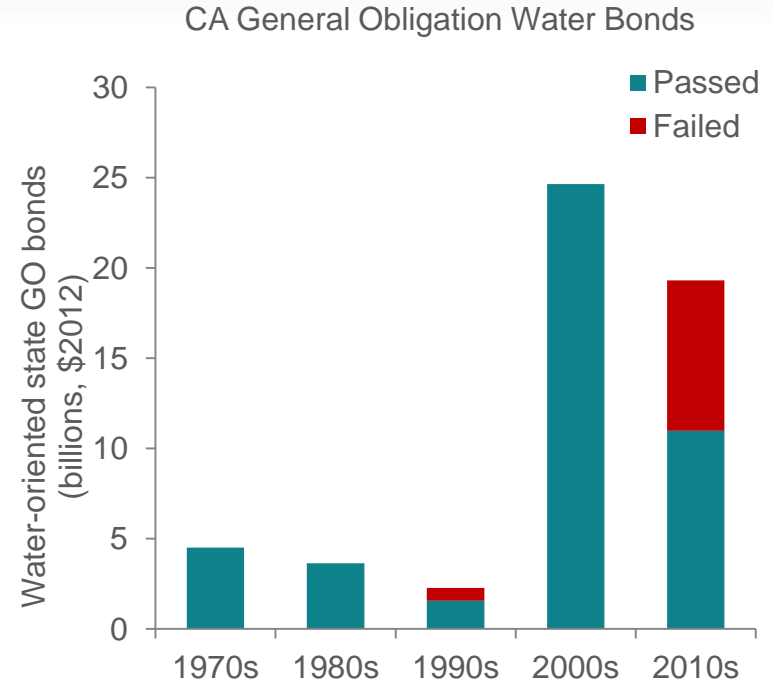
- Integrate into the water rights system within a watershed
- Create a management structure with ecosystem trustees
- Grant management flexibility, including trading and storage
- Improve certainty over allocation by fixing budget and term

Restoration flows on the Trinity River vary by year type



## Reform 4: Find the money

- Local water users pay for most water supply infrastructure
- “Fiscal orphans” are increasingly vulnerable:
  - Poor rural communities
  - Flood protection
  - Ecosystems
- State bonds can help, but they can’t do it all



# Reasons for optimism

- Urban sector has been adapting and investing
- Agriculture has been innovating and working toward groundwater sustainability
- Progress is under way on safe drinking water supplies in rural communities





# The environment needs a fundamental change in course

- Efforts haven't stopped decline of aquatic species
- Climate pressures increasing the risk
- More flexible, ecosystem-based management is needed



Lower Yuba River

# Preparing for droughts of the future will require strong leadership across all sectors and levels of governance



# Some ecosystem-focused resources from the PPIC drought study ([ppic.org/water](http://ppic.org/water))

- Hanak et al. *What if California's Drought Continues?* (2015)
- Gray et al. *Allocating California's Water: Three Directions for Reform* (2015)
- Mount et al. *Managing Water for the Environment During Drought: Lessons from Victoria, Australia* (2016)
- Mount et al. *Managing California's Freshwater Ecosystems: Lessons from the 2012-16 Drought* (2017) (includes appendix with 8 case studies)
- Gartrell et al. *A New Approach to Accounting for Environmental Water: Insights from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta* (2017)
- Mount et al. *Managing Drought in a Changing Climate: Four Essential Reforms* (2018)

## About these slides

These slides were created to accompany a presentation. They do not include full documentation of sources, data samples, methods, and interpretations. To avoid misinterpretations, please contact:

Ellen Hanak ([hanak@ppic.org](mailto:hanak@ppic.org); 415-291-4433)

Thank you for your interest in this work.