

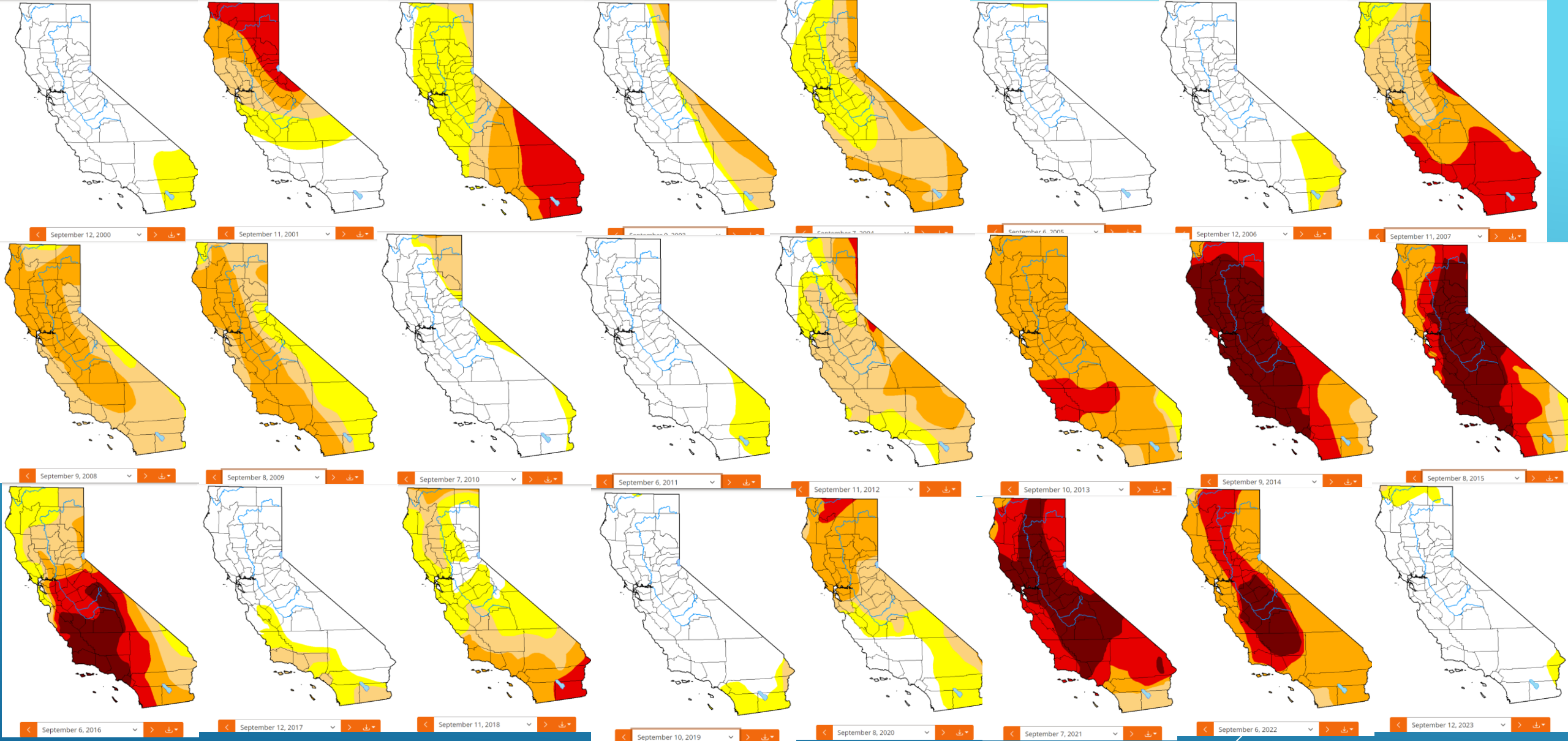
PROPOSITION 4 AND CALIFORNIA'S WATER FUTURE

SPUR presentation

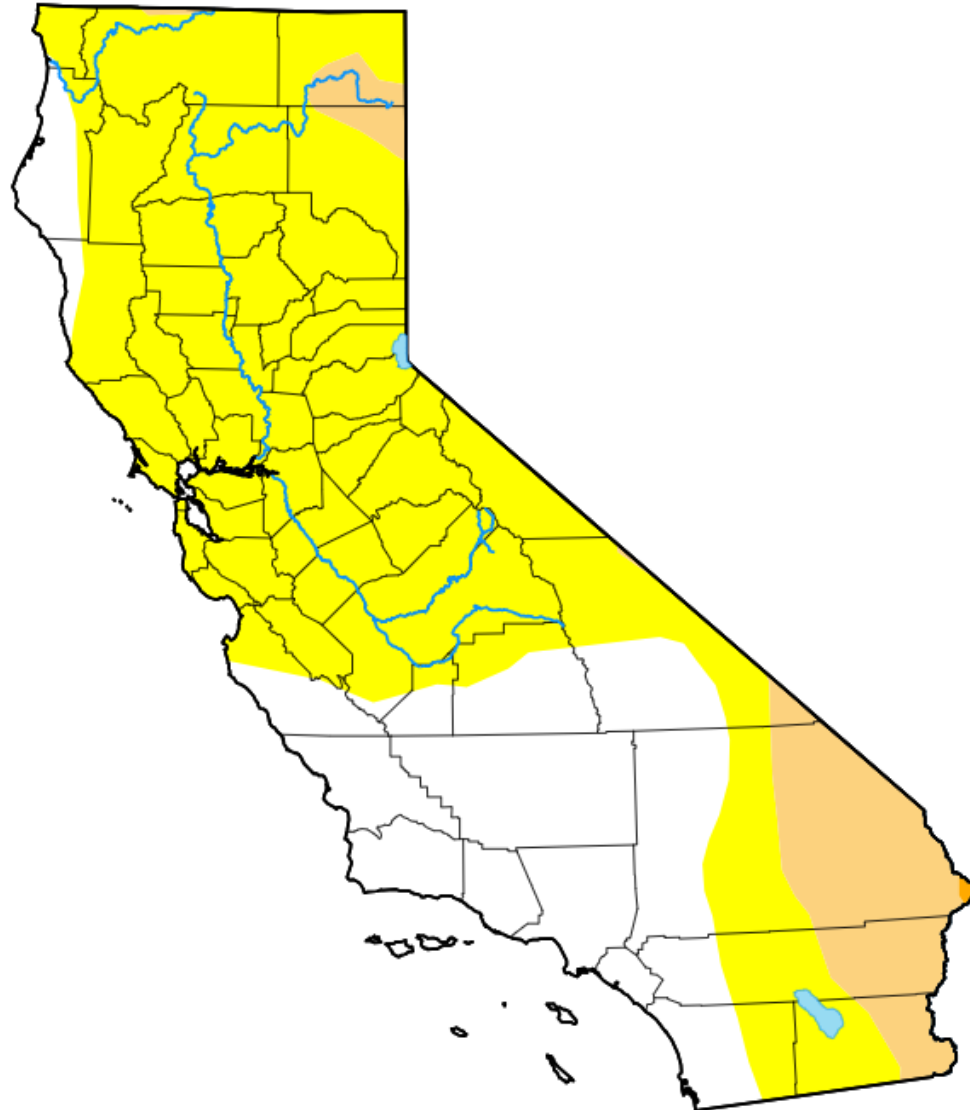
Jennifer Clary, Clean Water Action

September 17, 2024












USDA DROUGHT MONITOR 2000-2023



Map released: Thurs. September 12, 2024

Data valid: September 10, 2024 at 8 a.m. EDT

Intensity

-  None
-  D0 (Abnormally Dry)
-  D1 (Moderate Drought)
-  D2 (Severe Drought)
-  D3 (Extreme Drought)
-  D4 (Exceptional Drought)
-  No Data

Authors

United States and Puerto Rico Author(s):

[Lindsay Johnson](#), National Drought Mitigation Center

Pacific Islands and Virgin Islands Author(s):

[Richard Tinker](#), NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CPC

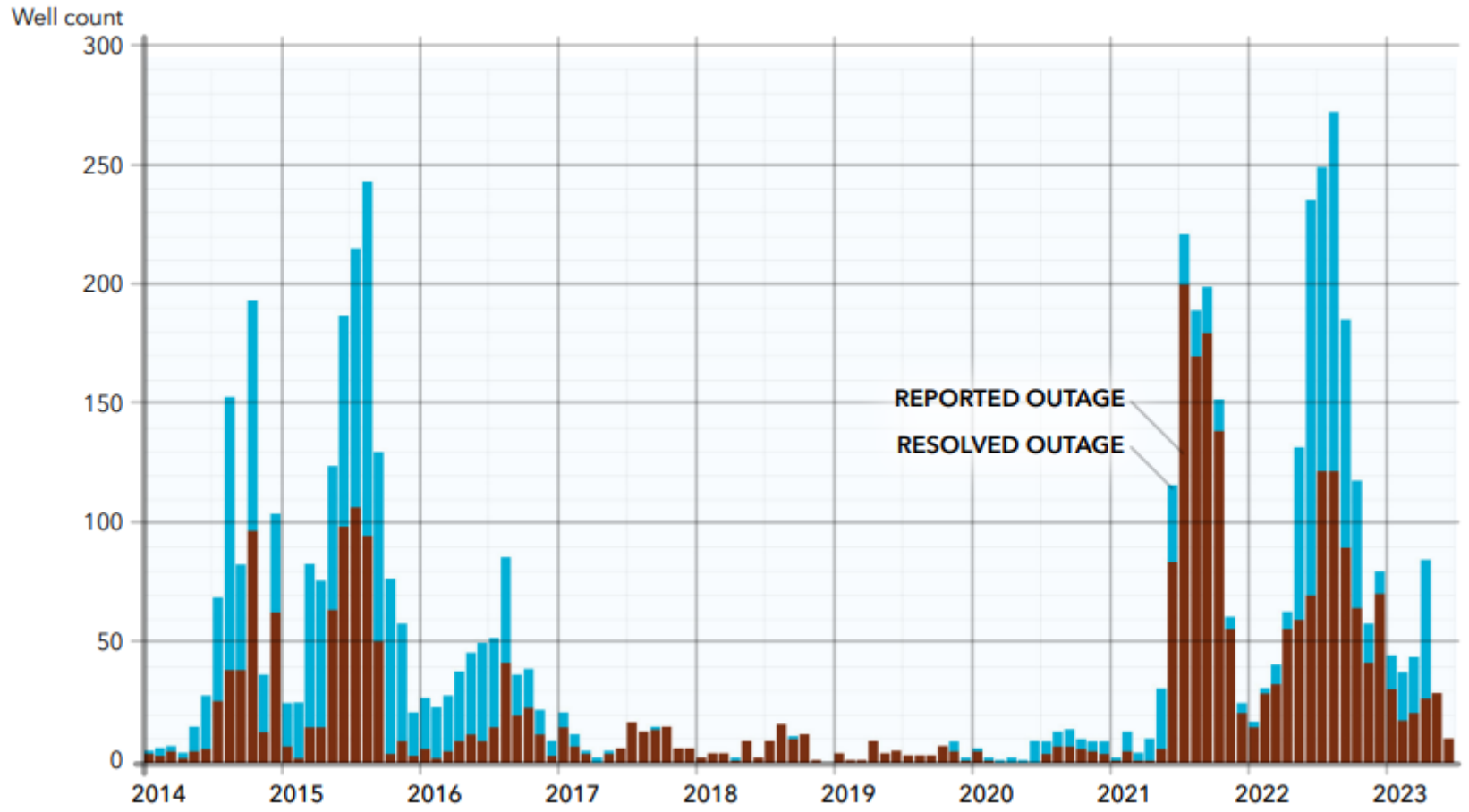
HUMAN RIGHT TO WATER

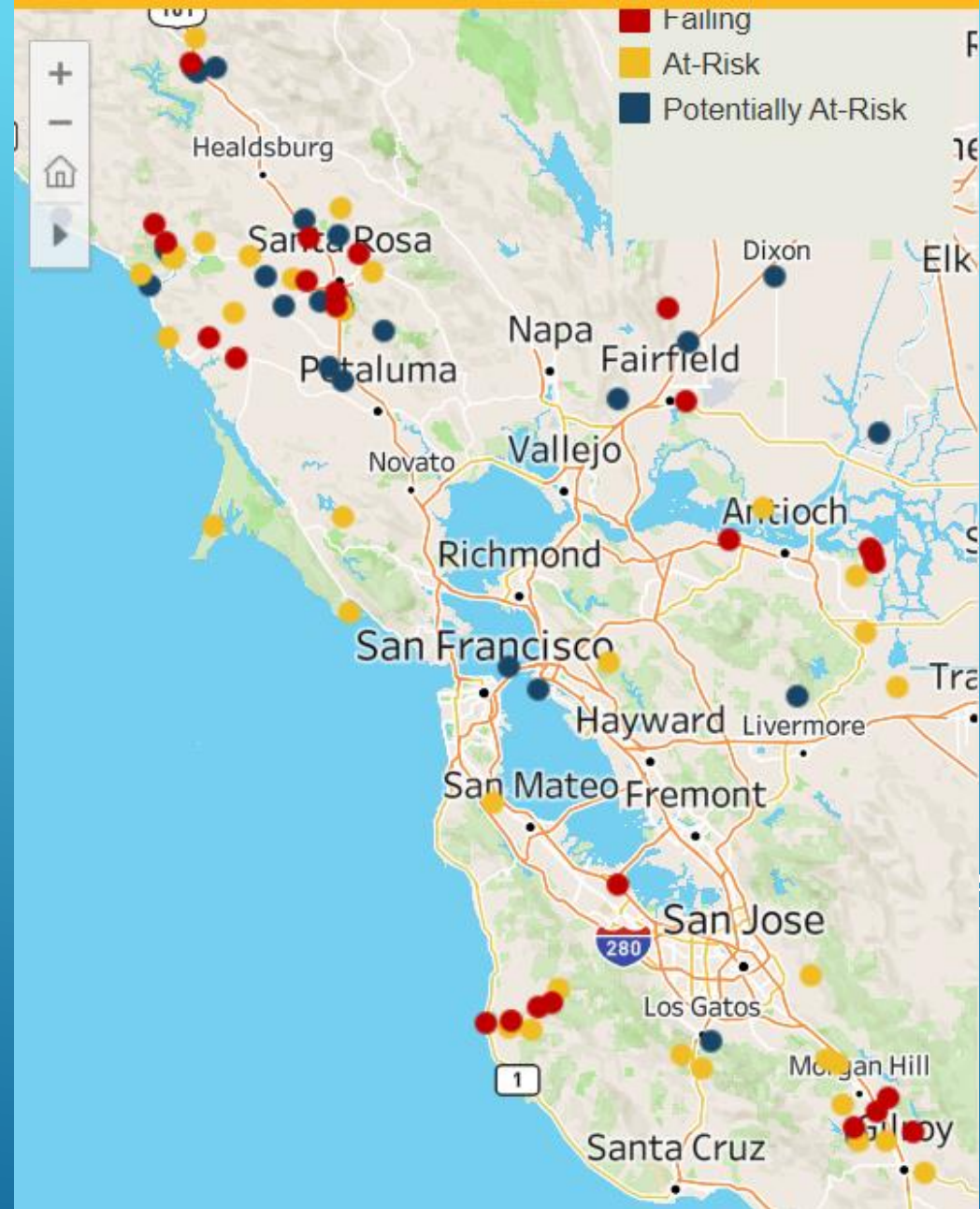
(AB 685, ENG, 2012)

“Every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes.”

(Water Code, § 106.3 (AB 685, 2012))

Figure 6-3 Reported Number of Dry Wells





STATE WATER BOARD, SAFER DASHBOARD

HOW ARE WE DOING?

Figure 1: SAFER Program Accomplishments (2019 - 2023)



Where are we?

- ▶ 385 failing water systems
- ▶ 613 at-risk systems

Not included in earlier reports

- ▶ 105 state small water systems at-risk
- ▶ 73, 431 domestic wells at-risk

Funding gap to fix these problems?

\$5.5B (just for the small systems)



WHAT PROP 4 PROVIDES


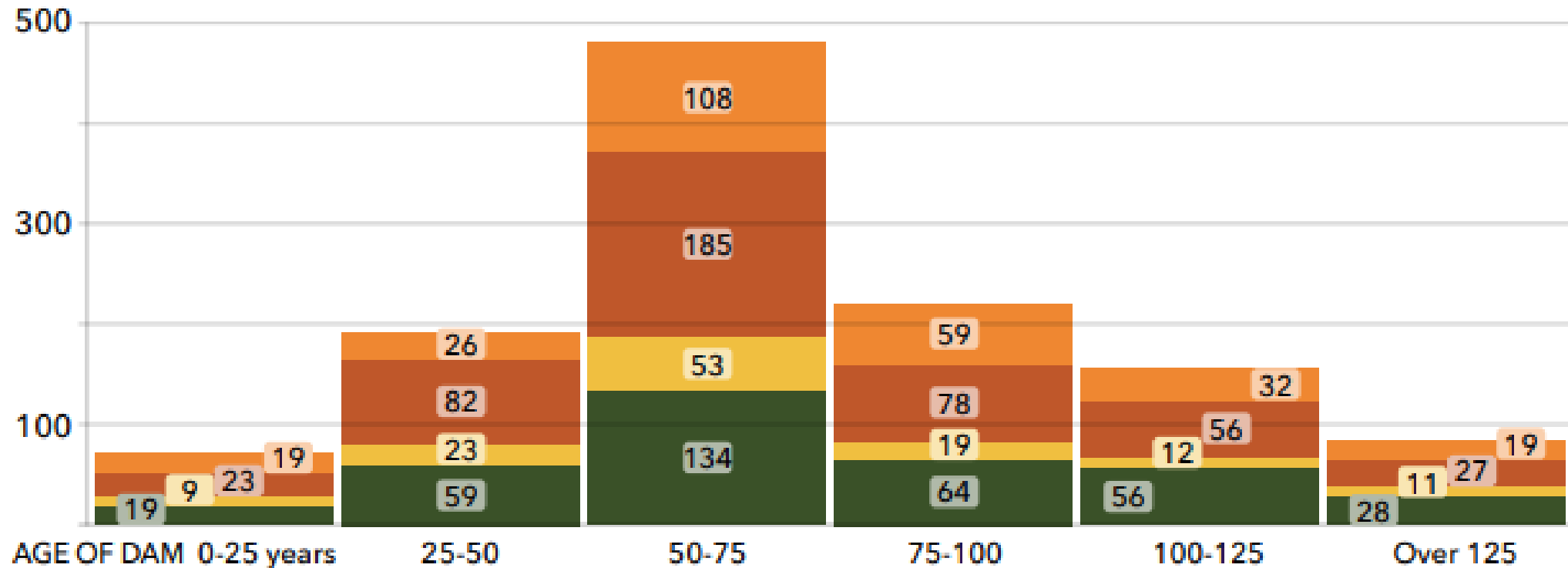
- ▶ \$610 for safe drinking water
 - ▶ \$386,250,000 to groundwater storage, recharge, conjunctive use, SGMA implementation
 - ▶ \$386,250,000 for water reuse and recycling
 - ▶ \$62,500,000 for brackish water desal
 - ▶ \$75,000,000 Water Conservation
 - ▶ \$480,000,000 Dam Safety
- 
- A decorative graphic consisting of several parallel white lines of varying lengths and orientations, located in the bottom right corner of the slide.

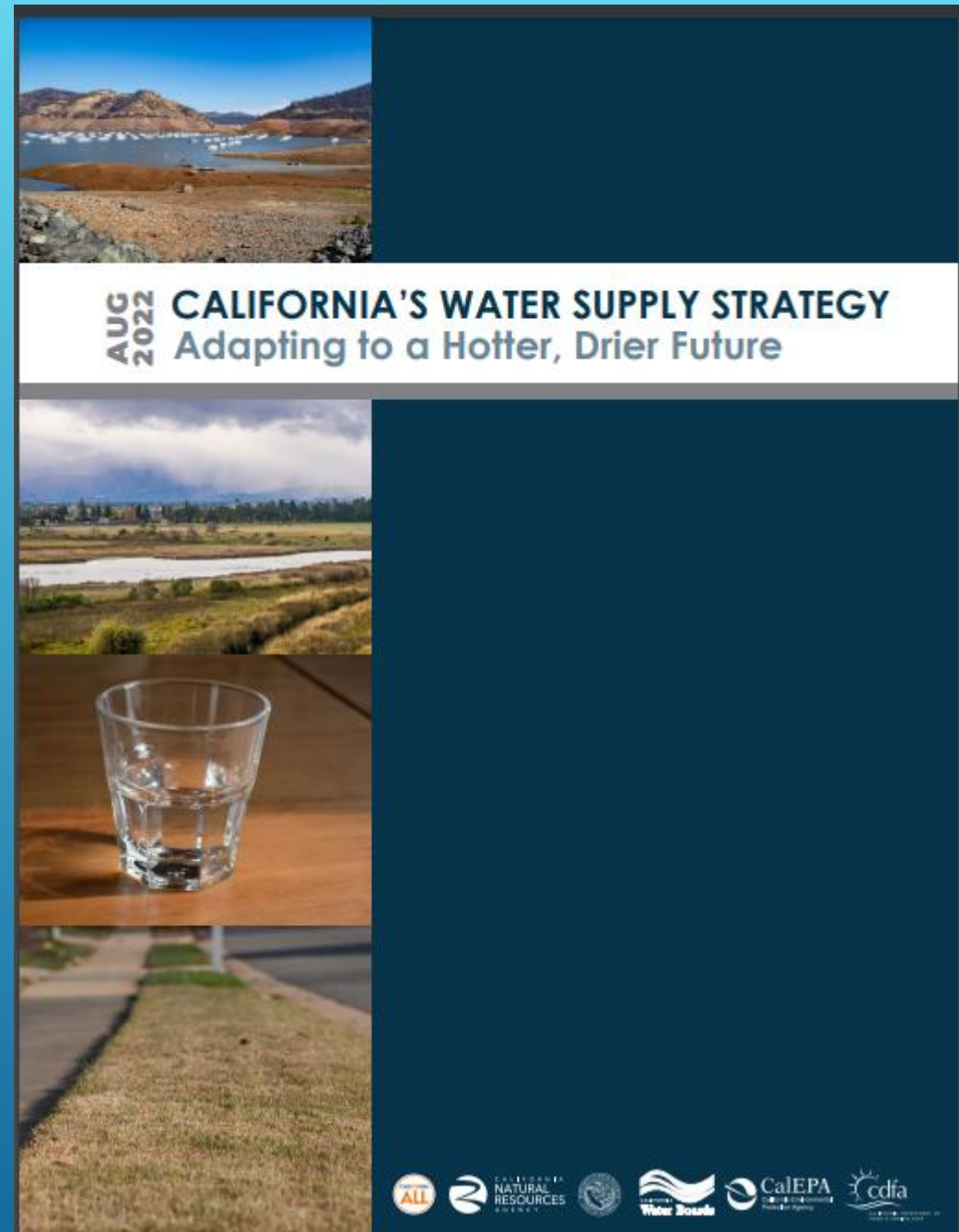
Figure 3-6 Age and Hazard Classification of Dams under State Jurisdiction Pose Water Resource Challenges

HAZARD POTENTIAL ■ Extremely High ■ High ■ Significant ■ Low


NUMBER OF DAMS



1. Develop new water supplies.
2. Expand water storage.
3. Reduce demand.
4. Improve forecasting, data, and management, including water rights modernization.




GREAT READING FOR WOULD-BE WATER NERDS

- ▶ [California Water Plan 2023](#)
 - ▶ [2024 Drinking Water Needs Assessment](#)
 - ▶ [California Water Watch](#)
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- A decorative graphic consisting of several parallel white lines of varying lengths, slanted upwards from left to right, located in the bottom right corner of the slide.

THANK YOU!

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- ▶ 10% technical assistance
- ▶ \$3.8b for water
 - ▶ \$610 million for safe drinking water/wastewater – includes PFAS, affordability, implementation of county drought plans, hex chrome, tribal infrastructure, consolidation
 - ▶ 40% for disadvantaged communities or vulnerable populations
 - ▶ \$386,250,000 to groundwater storage, recharge, conjunctive use, SGMA implementation
 - ▶ \$200,000,000 for multi-benefit land repurposing
 - ▶ \$386,250,000 for water reuse and recycling
 - ▶ \$75,000,000 for cost overruns in Water Storage Investment Program
 - ▶ \$62,500,000 for brackish water desal
 - ▶ \$15,000,000 data management and new stream gauges
 - ▶ \$75,000,000 for regional conveyance
 - ▶ \$75,000,000 Water Conservation
 - ▶ \$1,140,000,000 for flood and stormwater management
 - ▶ \$150,000,000 Delta
 - ▶ \$480,000,000 Dam Safety
 - ▶ \$110,000,000 stormwater management
 - ▶ \$605,000,000 watershed resilience
 - ▶ \$170,000,000 for Salton Sea Management

- ▶ As of May, 112 California dams are rated “less than satisfactory” by State dam inspectors, and the reservoirs behind 41 of those dams cannot be filled beyond a certain level in order to protect public safety. The loss of storage is about 350,000 acre-feet per year.