

Veles Water Weekly Report

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VelesWater



WATER FUTURES MARKET ANALYSIS

Welcome to ***WATERTALK***

by Robin Bieber

CLICK THE LINK BELOW

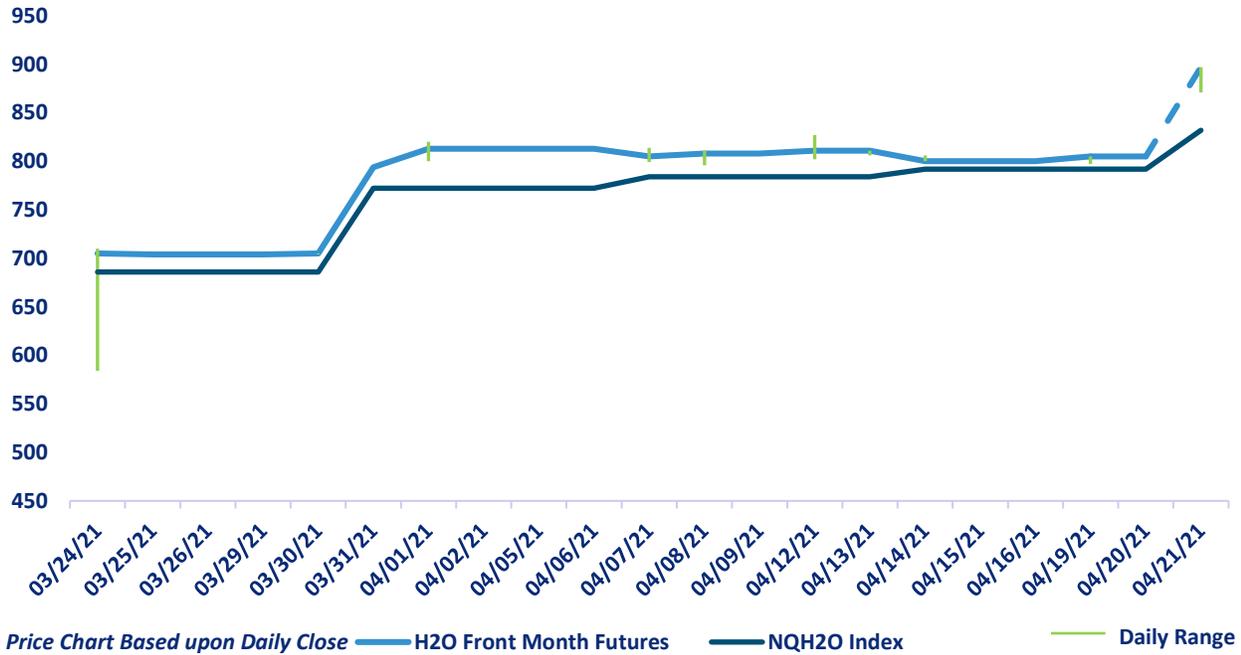
“A 2 minute technical analysis video of H2O futures by Robin Bieber.”

<https://vimeo.com/540015110/30c1f76bf>



NQH2O INDEX PRICE vs H2O FUTURES PRICE

1 Month Price Performance NQH2O Index vs H2O Futures

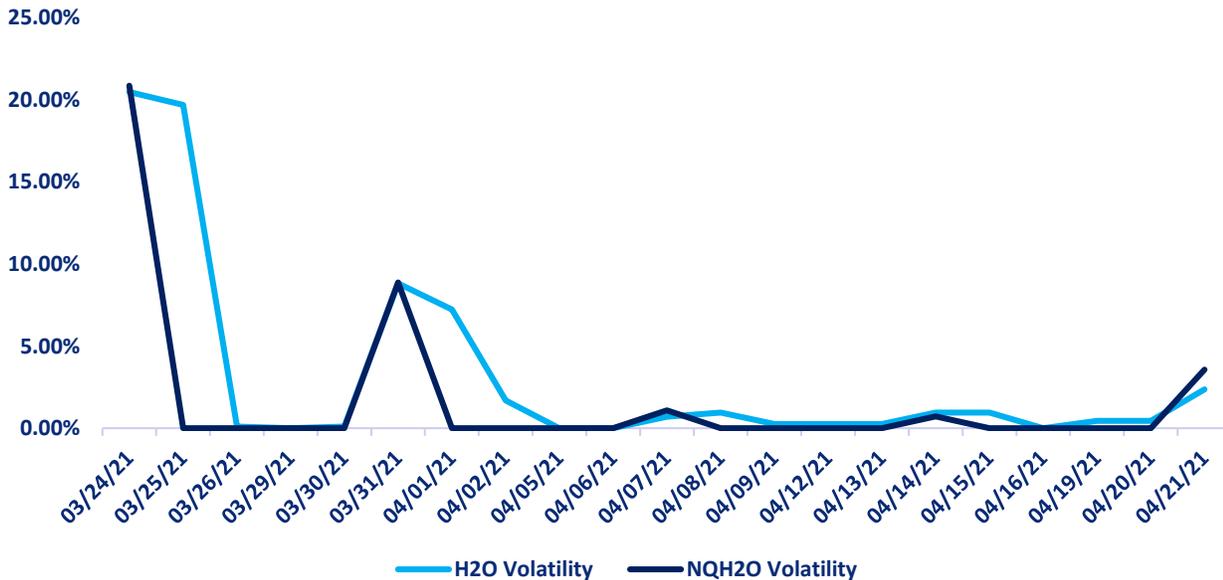


The NQH2O index rose another \$40.00 or 5.05% up yesterday. The April future had traded from a low of \$797.00 on the 19th April to \$831.97, the expiry and settlement price yesterday. For most of the week the April futures have been trading at a premium of \$8.03- \$13.03 to the index. The May futures started trading last week with a low of \$832 on the 14th April and a high of \$897 on the 21st April, the \$40 to \$70 premium indicating the market had anticipated further upward movements. The May contract is now the front month. The dotted line indicated on the graph above shows the transition between contracts. The Year-to-Date index increase is 66.4%.



H2O FUTURES AND NQH2O INDEX VOLATILITY ANALYSIS

Daily H2O Futures Volatility vs Daily NQH2O Index Volatility



ASSET	1 YEAR (%)	2 MONTH (%)	1 MONTH (%)	1 WEEK (%)
NQH2O INDEX	59.36%	26.83%	10.65%	4.025%
H2O FUTURES	N/A	30.9%	29.86%	1.46%

In the week beginning the 14th April the two month futures volatility is at a premium of 4.03% to the index down 0.59% from last week. The one-month futures volatility is at a premium of 19.21% to the index, up 19.61% for the week. This reverses at the one-week volatility level and the index volatility is at a premium of 2.56% to the futures.

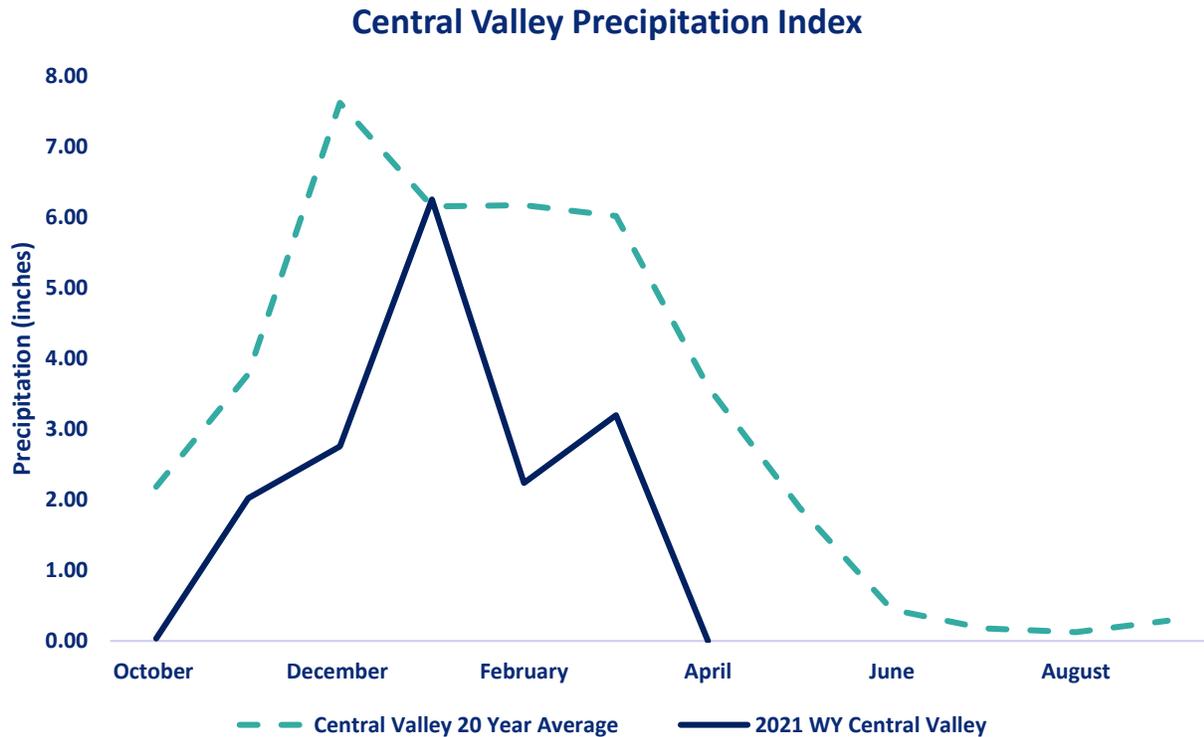
DAILY VOLATILITY

The daily volatility high for April futures for the week was 0.96% on the 15th April with a low of 0.00% on the 16th April. The May futures volatility was at a high of 2.99% yesterday and a low of 0.24% on 16th April.

*Above prices are all **HISTORIC VOLATILITIES** and **IMPLIED VOLATILITIES** will be introduced once an options market has been established.*



CENTRAL VALLEY PRECIPITATION REPORT



Central Valley average is calculated using data from 19 weather stations in the Central Valley, California.
 DATA COULD NOT COLLECT FROM STATION 5SI DUE TO TECHINCAL ERROR, LAST WEEKS RESULTS USED. Data as of 04/22/2021

STATION	MTD (INCHES)	WEEK ON WEEK CHANGE (INCHES)	% OF 20 YEAR AVERAGE MTD	2021 WYTD VS 2020 WYTD %	2021 WY VS 20 YEAR AVERAGE TO DATE %
SAN JOAQUIN 5 STATION (5SI)	0.00	0.00	0.00	63	49
TULARE 6 STATION (6SI)	0.00	0.00	0.00	67	37
NORTHERN SIERRA 8 STATION (8SI)	0.06	0.04	1.37	67	49
CENTRAL VALLEY TOTAL	0.06	0.04	0.46	66	45

RESERVOIR STORAGE

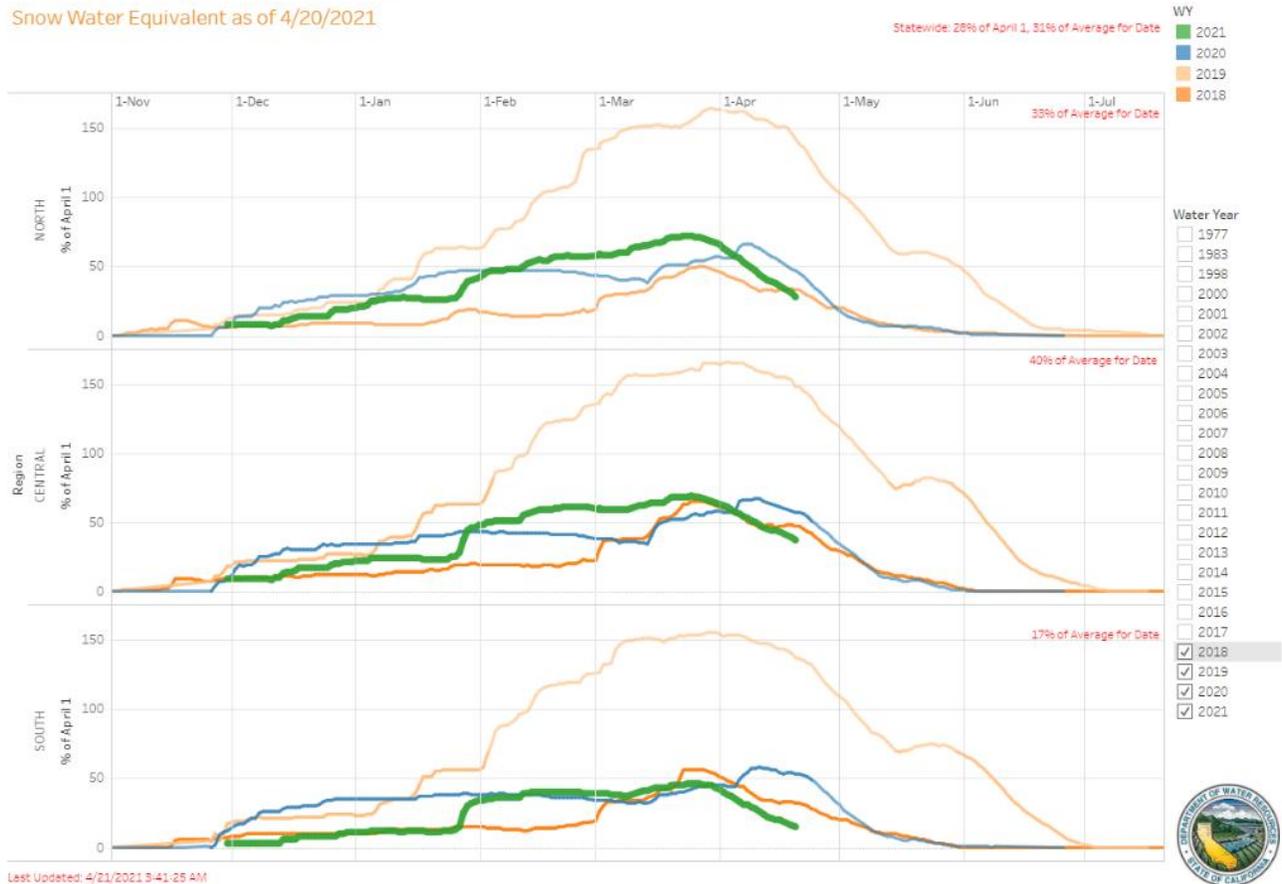
RESERVOIR	STORAGE (AF)	% CAPACITY	LAST YEAR % CAPACITY	HISTORIC ANNUAL AVERAGE CAPACITY %
TRINITY LAKE	1,307,150	53	80	66
SHASTA LAKE	2,359,248	52	82	61
LAKE OROVILLE	1,491,019	42	69	53
SAN LUIS RES	1,057,547	52	76	58



SNOWPACK WATER CONTENT

Snow Water Equivalent Dashboard

Snow Water Equivalent as of 4/20/2021



REGION	*SNOWPACK WATER EQUIVALENT (INCHES)	WEEK ON WEEK CHANGE %	% OF AVERAGE LAST YEAR	% OF 20 YEAR HISTORICAL AVERAGE	% OF HISTORICAL **APRIL 1ST BENCHMARK
NORTHERN SIERRA	7.8	-30.36	55	33	28
CENTRAL SIERRA	10.9	-18.05	62	40	37
SOUTHERN SIERRA	5.6	-33.93	58	17	15
STATEWIDE	8	-55.06	59	31	28

*Snow Water Equivalent, or SWE, is a commonly used measurement used by hydrologists and water managers to gauge the amount of liquid water contained within the snowpack. In other words, it is the amount of water that will be released from the snowpack when it melts. SWE has regional variance.

** April 1st is used as the benchmark as it when the snow pack in California is generally deepest. It has been used the benchmark date since 1941 by DWR and can be used to predict spring river flow.



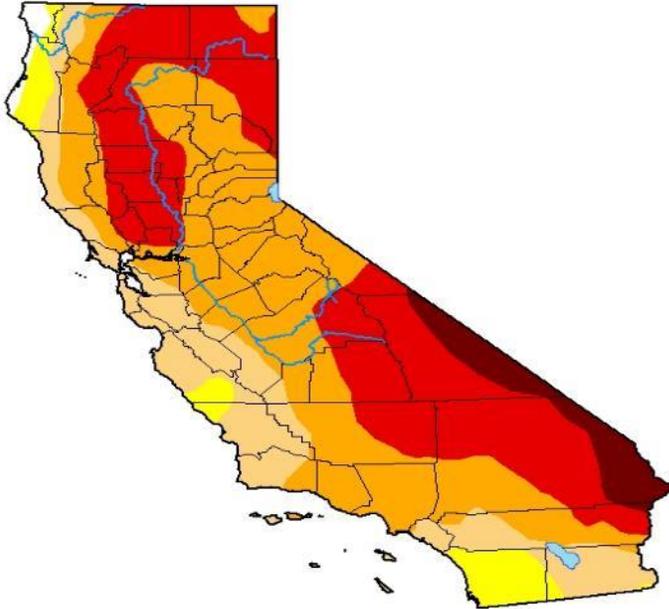
DROUGHT MONITOR

U.S. Drought Monitor California

April 13, 2021

(Released Thursday, Apr. 15, 2021)

Valid 8 a.m. EDT



Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	0.78	99.22	94.14	76.97	38.68	5.36
Last Week 04-06-2021	0.77	99.23	92.65	69.68	35.42	5.36
3 Months Ago 01-12-2021	0.00	100.00	95.20	79.10	39.50	1.19
Start of Calendar Year 12-29-2020	0.00	100.00	95.17	74.34	33.75	1.19
Start of Water Year 09-29-2020	15.35	84.65	67.65	35.62	12.74	0.00
One Year Ago 04-14-2020	41.80	58.20	35.70	12.83	0.00	0.00

Intensity:

- None
- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Moderate Drought
- D2 Severe Drought
- D3 Extreme Drought
- D4 Exceptional Drought

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to <https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx>

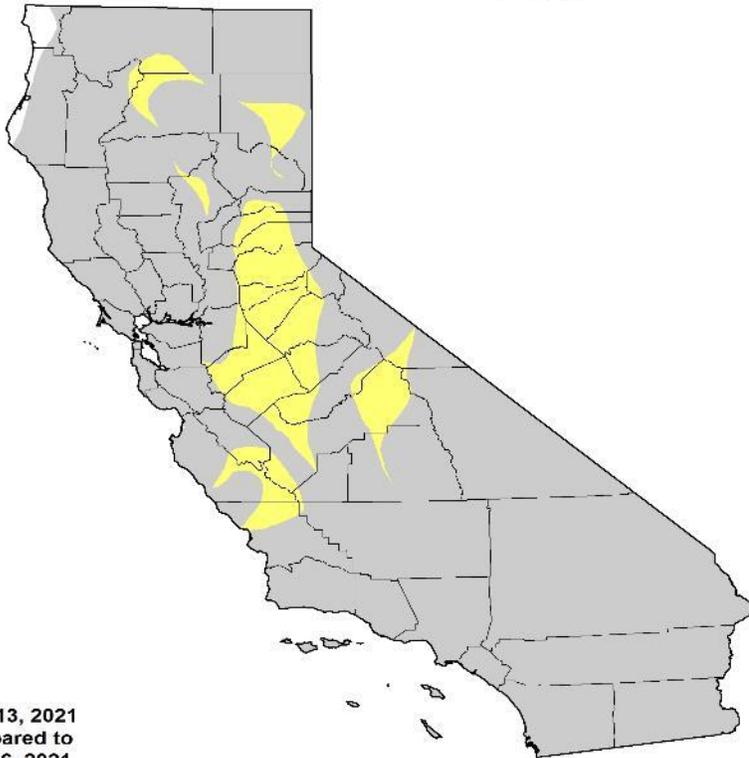
Author:

Deborah Bathke
National Drought Mitigation Center



droughtmonitor.unl.edu

U.S. Drought Monitor Class Change - California 1 Week



April 13, 2021
compared to
April 6, 2021



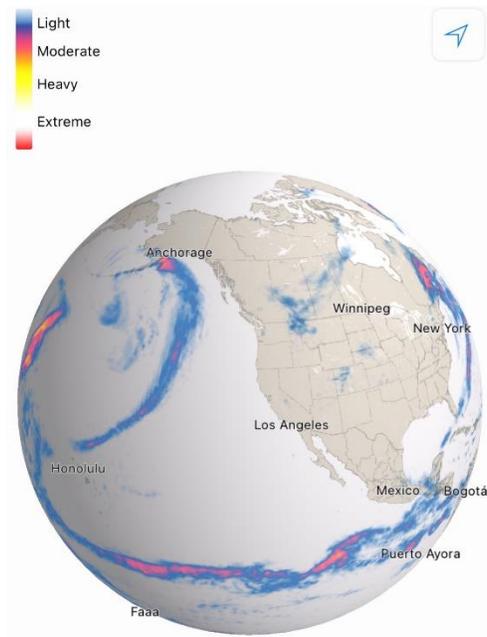
- 5 Class Degradation
- 4 Class Degradation
- 3 Class Degradation
- 2 Class Degradation
- 1 Class Degradation
- No Change
- 1 Class Improvement
- 2 Class Improvement
- 3 Class Improvement
- 4 Class Improvement
- 5 Class Improvement

droughtmonitor.unl.edu

The U.S. Drought Monitor is jointly produced by the National Drought Mitigation Center at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, the United States Department of Agriculture, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Map courtesy of NDMC.



CURRENT SATELLITE IMAGERY



Over the last week CA has seen little if any precipitation, however we could see dry conditions ease slightly with a weakening weather front moving into the region over the next few days.

The US Drought Monitor release their statistics with a 1-week lag to this report. There has been a class 1 degradation in drought levels in the Central Valley, CA. There has been slight increase in percentage area classed as “D3-D4 Extreme Drought” from 35.42% last week to 38.68% this week.

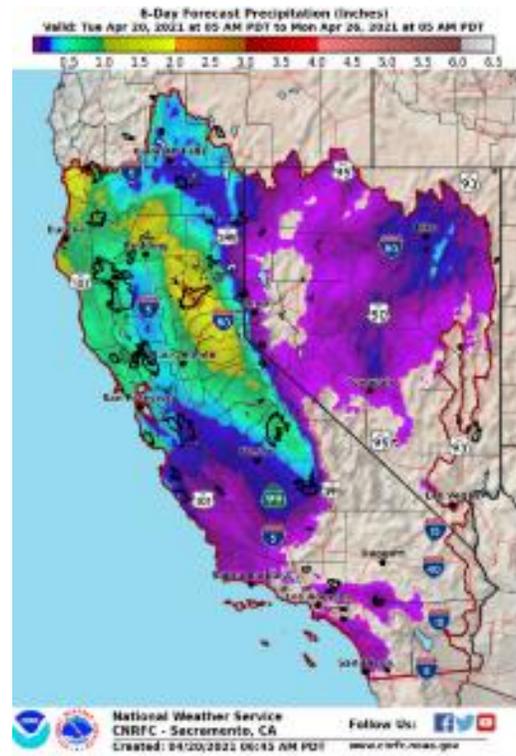
See “Climate Forecast” for a 1-10 day outlook and full weather discussion.

Ref. Dark Sky

CLIMATE FORECAST

1-10 Day Outlook

Looking forward over the week parts of Northern and Central CA can expect between 0-2 inches of precipitation bringing some much-needed relief to the region after an extremely dry winter season. Over the next couple days as the system moves southeast across the region and then eventually ejects eastward on Thursday look for the possibility of scattered light precipitation, mainly over the higher terrain and portions of coastal southern CA.





CALIFORNIA WEATHER DISCUSSION

Last Sunday 18th April saw record high temperatures in Southern California with low humidity levels and high winds. Temperatures reached as high as 87 degrees F in some areas breaking the 2013 record for this time of year. These conditions prompted wildfire concerns in the region.

Precipitation levels have stayed consistently low over the past week, however there is some hope on the horizon with a weather front expected to move into California over the week ahead bringing with it lower temperatures and some much-needed late seasonal precipitation.

SWE levels again have fallen, statewide our analysis shows that there has been a 55% reduction in levels from last week's figures. This is due to higher temperatures being recorded. SWE levels in the Sierra mountain range has fallen between 18%- 33% over the past week.

Our analysis of reservoir storages levels in California indicate that they are still at worryingly low levels, Lake Oroville especially which is sitting at 42% of capacity and 58% of its average for this time of year. Trinity Lake sits at 53% of its capacity, when this time last year it was at 80%, this is another alarming metric.

Yesterday, Wednesday 21st April, Gov. Gavin Newsom officially declared a drought emergency in two of the driest counties in California. Sonoma and Mendocino counties, two of the driest regions in California have been placed into an official water crisis by state officials. Whilst Gov. Newsom stopped short of declaring a statewide drought, the move does make drought assistance available the regions highlighted. We ask the question, how long before a statewide drought is declared in California? All the surrounding hydrological metrics are suggesting that it may not be long. Once a drought has been declared this would allow the state to take further action on limiting the water withdrawals from California's already stressed water system.



REGULATORY NEWS

Gavin Newsom declares drought emergency on California coast

Newsom issued the declaration during a visit to Lake Mendocino, whose water level is far lower than usual. He was accompanied by officials from the region who have been pleading for help in recent weeks.

“As a result of a lack of rain, our region’s two primary reservoirs are at historically low water storage levels,” said Grant Davis, the general manager of Sonoma Water, the agency serving 600,000 residents in parts of Sonoma and Marin counties. “Lake Mendocino here is one of those reservoirs and is at about 43% capacity. With no additional rain, and continued consumption from water users downstream, we anticipate the very real possibility of not being able to release water from this reservoir by fall.”

Newsom’s disaster declaration acknowledged “drought or near-drought throughout many portions of the State” and said the Russian River area is suffering some of the worst conditions.

The governor also cited the ultra-dry conditions in the Klamath Basin, along the California-Oregon border, but his drought declaration only applies to the Russian River area.

Newsom so far has refused to declare a statewide drought emergency — a move that could enable him to order cutbacks in lawn watering and other steps — even though the governor has acknowledged California is already in “the second year of these drought conditions.” Officials in his administration have said a declaration is more likely to occur in 2022 if the state endures a third straight dry winter.

Original Article: [The Sacramento Bee by Dale Kasler and Sophia Bollaq](#)

Feds offer California new drought aid

To assist California, which is the nation’s largest food supplier, the U.S. Department of Agriculture recently declared a drought disaster for 50 counties. That makes growers throughout the state who have been struggling with parched conditions eligible to seek federal loans.

“This declaration emphasizes the devastating and far-reaching impact of climate change on the agricultural producers that feed and power America,” Under Secretary of Agriculture Gloria Montañó Greene said in an emailed statement.



VELES WATER WEEKLY REPORT

In March, U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Thomas Vilsack wrote to California Gov. Gavin Newsom designating 50 California counties as “primary natural disaster areas” due to drought.

A drought disaster sounds alarming, but officials say the reality is more mundane: It simply opens up emergency federal loans to California farmers who are struggling with back-to-back dry years. Growers in the 50 counties but also in all the counties next door (including 16 in Oregon, Arizona and Nevada) are eligible for loans.

So what is the federal decision based on? The USDA looks at how dehydrated California has been.

Rain and snow in much of the state are roughly half of average. The state deemed the snowpack on California’s mountains “well below normal.” The two major reservoirs are at about half of their capacity. And streamflow rivals levels during the peak of the last drought, which started in 2012 and continued through 2016.

Original Article: [Santa Cruz Sentinel by Rachel Becker and Julie Cart](#)

Another bill introduced to fund repairs for Friant-Kern Canal

After years of neglect, numerous measures to make sure much needed and overdue repairs of the Friant-Kern Canal are fully funded continue to be introduced.

Congressman Jim Costa and Senator Dianne Feinstein were the latest to introduce legislation on Thursday that would help fund repairs for the Friant-Kern Canal. Along with Congressman Josh Harder they introduced a bill that has bipartisan support, the Canal Conveyance Restoration Act that would provide more than \$800 million for repairs to three San Joaquin Valley canals, including the Friant-Kern Canal, along with restoring salmon runs in the San Joaquin River. Included is \$653 million for the repairs of the Valley canals.

Costa stated the restoration of the canals is critical to improving California's drought resiliency and would help farmers comply with groundwater pumping limits due to the state's Sustainable Groundwater Management Act.

“It's past the time to repair our aging water infrastructure,” Costa said. “With another drought here, we must act now to repair our broken canals and develop long-term plans for future delivery of water to our communities.”

The bill provides funding to restore the Delta-Mendota Canal, the Friant-Kern Canal and the California Aqueduct. “All critical to deliver water to our valley farms,” Costa said. We know water is the lifeblood for California and the foundation of our agricultural economy. Failing to act on this issue is no longer an option.”



VELES WATER WEEKLY REPORT

Original Article: [The Porterville Recorder by Charles Whisnand](#)

Infrastructure Plan Lifts Tribes' Hope of Turning on Water Taps

Navajo Nation resident Percy Deal hopes that federal coronavirus relief, coupled with \$2.3 trillion for infrastructure in the American Jobs Plan, will give him something his grandparents and even his parents didn't have—running water in his home.

President Joe Biden's infrastructure plan is calling for the investment of \$111 billion to modernize water systems, including \$56 billion in grants and low-cost flexible loans to states, tribes, territories, and disadvantaged communities across the country.

Nearly half of the households on tribal lands throughout the nation—about a half a million people—lack access to reliable water sources, clean drinking water, and basic sanitation. Advocates roughly estimate that about \$10 billion would be required to entirely solve the problem of access to water on tribal lands.

It remains to be seen how much of the needed amount for clean drinking water in Indian country will be included in the eventual legislation. But Native American officials and advocates say the potential funding represents an historic investment in new and existing tribal water infrastructure. It's given them renewed hope for the capacity to lay pipes, drill wells, dig canals and repair water systems.

Original Article: [Bloomberg Law by Tripp Baltz](#)

Oregon water rights enforcement bill gains traction

A bill that would alter the process for enforcing Oregon water rights has gained traction after supporters scaled back changes that adversely affected junior irrigators. The original version of House Bill 2244 would have partially eliminated the "automatic stay" provision of Oregon water law, under which junior irrigators can file lawsuits to prevent water shut-offs.

A revised version of the bill would retain the "automatic stay" provision but accelerate the legal process to avoid prolonged uncertainty about water rights enforcement.

"We know if we don't handle these quickly, either the fish die or the crops die," said Rep. Marty Wilde, D-Eugene

A vote on HB 2244 is scheduled for the House floor on April 20 after the House Water Committee approved the bill 5-3 with a "do pass" recommendation.

The automatic stay provision has come under criticism in recent years by the Klamath Tribes, who've argued it's effectively been used to thwart the enforcement of their "time immemorial" water rights.



VELES WATER WEEKLY REPORT

Litigation takes longer than the irrigation season, allowing junior users to continue diverting water despite the tribes' "water call" for enforcement action, according to critics.

Original Article: [Capital Press by Mateusz Perkowski](#)

Marin To Be First Big Bay Area Water Agency To Push Ahead With Water Restrictions

As drought conditions worsen across Northern California, the Marin Municipal Water District is about to become the Bay Area's first major water agency to make the leap to mandatory water restrictions. The utility is expected to adopt a plan Tuesday that would require nearly 200,000 residents of southern and central Marin County to limit outdoor watering to one day a week as well as to stop washing their cars, refilling their swimming pools and power-washing their homes, among other things. Offenders could face fines of up to \$250.

Original Article: [SF Chronicle by Kurtis Alexander](#)

WATER NEWS

Water levels low at Folsom Lake as California faces threat of drought

Many people made their way to Folsom Lake to enjoy the weather to find lake levels low as the state faces the threat of a drought.

After two dry years in a row with little rain and snow, drought is a concern. Last week, Gov. Gavin Newsom said he has executive orders drafted, if needed.

The latest snow survey from the California Department of Water Resources found the Sierra snowpack, where the state gets much of its water when it melts in the spring and summer, is well below normal for this time of year.

Original Article: [KCRA 3 by Emily Maher](#)

**California targets urgent projects as wildfire season looms**

A dry winter is already blending into a tinder-dry summer that has produced twice as many wildfires as this time last year, Gov. Gavin Newsom said. California is in such an urgent race with another devastating wildfire season that officials began soliciting local project ideas even before they had money to pay for them. It faces such a threat of drought that the governor said Tuesday that he has executive orders drafted and ready to sign as needed.

In normal years, the worst of the fires don't start until late summer or fall, leaving a window through about May to thin forests, clear buffer zones designed to slow the spread of fires near communities, and beef up the state's seasonal fire crews.

Not this year, officials said.

A dry winter is already blending into a tinder-dry summer that has produced twice as many wildfires as this time last year, Gov. Gavin Newsom said.

That led legislative leaders to speed up what Newsom had proposed as a \$1 billion infusion in fire mitigation projects during the fiscal year that starts in July. Newsom signed into law Tuesday a \$536 million early action package, roughly \$200 million more than he had sought to spend in the first half of this calendar year.

Original Article: [KCRA 3 by Adam Beam, Don Thompson](#)

Drought adds pressure on Central Valley farmers as other factors cause food prices to rise

Amid rising fuel and labor costs associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, the California drought is adding pressure on local farmers this planting season.

California shoppers may notice food prices rising at grocery stores across the state, reflecting national trends.

Experts say it's part of the continued economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, but growers in the Central Valley now face added pressure thanks to the California drought. "That's a major cost," said Dan Best, coordinator for Certified Farmer's Market in Sacramento. "And if you can't afford [water] you don't farm."

Snowpack statewide is only at 59% of its April 1 average, based on electronic measurements according to the California Department of Water Resources. Farmers in the Central Valley producing water-intensive crops such as almonds and tomatoes are already facing some difficult choices. "The cost of water, the scarcity of water adds into all the costs of food throughout the system," Sumner said.



VELES WATER WEEKLY REPORT

Some Central Valley farms could lose money this year irrigating fruit-bearing trees in order for them to survive to another harvest next year.

Original Article: [ABC 10 by Luke Cleary](#)

Lake Mead likely to drop below elevation 1,040 by late 2023

The Bureau's current "most probable" modeling suggests that in both 2022 and 2023, the annual release from Lake Powell will only be 7.48 million acre feet. This is based on a provision in the river's operating rules that, under certain low storage level conditions, the Upper Basin gets to hang onto water in Powell.

The last time and only time we had a 7.48 release, in 2014, Mead dropped 25 feet in a single year. We've never had two consecutive 7.48 releases.

The headline in yesterday's release of the Bureau of Reclamation's "24-month study" is that Lake Mead will drop below elevation 1,075 at the start of 2022 (triggering a "Tier 1" shortage) and could drop below 1,050 by the start of 2023 (that's the trigger for "Tier 2").

Tier 1 next year, which primarily hits Arizona with some deep forced reductions, was no surprise. That's been obvious for a while, and Arizona's water leadership has been softening folks up for months. The increasing risk of Tier 2 in 2023, which would mean deeper cuts in Arizona, is sort of new, but it's been foreseeable.

Original Article: [Ink Stain by John Fleck](#)

US West prepares for possible 1st water shortage declaration

The man-made lakes that store water supplying millions of people in the U.S. West and Mexico are projected to shrink to historic lows in the coming months, dropping to levels that could trigger the federal government's first-ever official shortage declaration and prompt cuts in Arizona and Nevada.

The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation released 24-month projections this week forecasting that less Colorado River water will cascade down from the Rocky Mountains through Lake Powell and Lake Mead and into the arid deserts of the U.S. Southwest and the Gulf of California. Water levels in the two lakes are expected to plummet low enough for the agency to declare an official shortage for the first time, threatening the supply of Colorado River water that growing cities and farms rely on.

It comes as climate change means less snowpack flows into the river and its tributaries, and hotter temperatures parch soil and cause more river water to evaporate as it streams through the drought-plagued American West.



VELES WATER WEEKLY REPORT

The agency's models project Lake Mead will fall below 1,075 feet (328 meters) for the first time in June 2021. That's the level that prompts a shortage declaration under agreements negotiated by seven states that rely on Colorado River water: Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming.

Original Article: [Phys.Org by Sam Metz, The Associated Press/ Report America](#)

California is greenlighting oil wells linked to groundwater pollution

Throughout 2020 and early 2021, California issued more than 300 permits to oil and gas companies for new underground injection wells — an intensive form of oil production and wastewater disposal.

But the actual number of new injection wells is likely higher, owing to the state's opaque approval process that has drawn scrutiny from auditors and environmentalists. Some of these undercounted wells may be polluting groundwater used for public drinking and agricultural purposes, according to regulatory filings reviewed by Capital & Main.

The impact of injection wells on groundwater in California is understudied, regulators say. The California Geologic Energy Management Division (CalGEM), which issues the permits and regulates the industry, is currently the subject of a lawsuit alleging the division issued permits for wells without required environmental reviews.

Original Article: [Capital and Main by Aaron Cantu](#)

Here's what is being done to protect Arizona's water supplies for future growth

Arizona's top water officials spoke to the manufacturing community Wednesday about what's being done to protect the state's water supplies for future growth in this new era of climate change. For now, there's enough water to support the state's blooming industry base, said Tom Buschatzke, the director of the Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR), and Ted Cooke, general manager of the Central Arizona Project (CAP), during a virtual "breakfast" meeting of the Arizona Manufacturers Council (AMC), the voice of the manufacturing sector.

Proactive conservation efforts over the past seven years including a seven-state-plus-Mexico drought plan to conserve and share resources have resulted in an extra 40 feet of water in Lake Mead, the "storage tank" for Colorado River supplies, they said.

"In the near term, our residents can be assured that their water supplies are more reliable and secure and the economies and the state supported by this Colorado River can thrive and are more secure," Bushatzke said.



VELES WATER WEEKLY REPORT

In fact, there is the potential for the state to experience its first-ever water shortage next year, they said. A 20-year drought with no end in sight is shrinking the Southwest's most important water resource, the mighty Colorado River.

Original Article: [AZ Big Media by Victoria Harker- Chamber](#)

The Southwest Offers Blueprints for the Future of Wastewater Reuse

No country is immune from water scarcity issues — not even the world's wealthiest country, the United States.

The southwestern states, in particular, have faced frequent and ongoing droughts over the past two decades, and traditional water supplies are failing. As groundwater supplies in the region have depleted substantially, rainfall has decreased and the costs of importing water have risen substantially.

The region looks to the Colorado River as its plumbing system, which currently provides drinking water to 1 in 10 Americans — all while irrigating nearly 5.5 million acres of land. But it's also being stretched to its limits: Population growth and expansive development are increasing agricultural demands. Meanwhile, the pressure to ensure that there is sufficient water left in the environment to support ecosystems has accelerated. According to a study by the U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Reclamation, the demands on the Colorado River are expected to exceed supply by 2040.

On top of this, each state has vastly different needs. For example, Nevada's needs are largely urban, but Arizona and California require water for huge agricultural and urban sectors. Each year, states argue over who has the superior right to water supplies. And once they have their allocation, districts frequently end up in litigation over their allotment. There is always a shortage, raising questions over who is responsible and who must mitigate for it.

Of course, these variables can change year after year, and all planning is dictated by a largely unpredictable snowpack and, therefore, an increasingly erratic river flow. While demand is increasing, climate change has damaged supply — and the impact is two-fold, as less water comes down the Colorado River, people use more water due to increased temperatures.

Original Article: [TruthOut by Frederick Clayton](#)



VELES WATER WEEKLY REPORT

Colorado River Basin's snowpack season earns low grades: Bad news for water in the West

The snowpack season is ending in the Colorado River Basin as the spring melt is underway. If we take stock of the water supply over this vast basin, a critical resource for millions of people in the West, the news is not good.

The snowpack season, so important for the storage of water that can be tapped during the dry summer months, fell well short of expectations. The consequences of the shortfall for the basin, encompassing Arizona and parts of six other states, from Wyoming to California, are major.

1. There is an increased risk for large wildfires that can devastate state and national forests, reduce summer recreation activities, compromise air quality for large areas of the country and put populations near the urban-forest intersections in danger.
2. The reduced water supply affects municipal and agricultural water users not only within the basin's 246,000 square miles, but also outside it, including Denver, Salt Lake City and Los Angeles.
3. Prolonged drought could ultimately affect food supply, causing reductions in crop yields and livestock herds.

Original Article: [Washington Post by Becky Bolinger](#)

OID and SSJID cancel large water sale to West Side because of drought

The worsening drought has canceled a large water sale to West Side farmers by the Oakdale and South San Joaquin irrigation districts.

They announced Wednesday that their own customers will need the water, which had been declared surplus in early March. A revised forecast of Stanislaus River runoff scuttled the sale, which could have brought up to \$25 million to the sellers.

The water would have been delivered down the Stanislaus to the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, then pumped to buyers as far south as Kern County.

The higher flow would have been timed to help young salmon get out to the Pacific Ocean. That "pulse" will still happen in late April and early May, but at a much lower volume.

OID and SSJID often have surplus water to sell during droughts because of senior rights, past conservation efforts and an agreement on storage in New Melones Reservoir.

Original Article: [The Modesto Bee by John Holland](#)



VELES WATER WEEKLY REPORT

Solvang Declares Stage One Drought Emergency as Rainfall Remains Light

Solvang has declared a stage one drought emergency to encourage people to conserve water after lower-than-normal rainfall in the state where officials are again closely monitoring dry conditions.

The City Council also agreed to authorize the purchase of supplemental water after hearing that State Water Project deliveries to customers will be a small percentage of allocations.

The stage one drought emergency calls for Solvang residents to voluntarily reduce water usage by 15% and adds mandatory measures because of drought conditions in California and Santa Barbara County.

“In general, the main thrust of it is communicating with our residents and customers, letting them know we’re in a water supply shortage and drought conditions have developed and asking for a 15% voluntary cutback,” said Matt van der Linden, public works director and city engineer. “We found in the past drought the residents didn’t cut back 15%, but they did cut back and that helped quite a bit.”

Solvang has declared a stage one drought emergency to encourage people to conserve water after lower-than-normal rainfall in the state where officials are again closely monitoring dry conditions.

The City Council also agreed to authorize the purchase of supplemental water after hearing that State Water Project deliveries to customers will be a small percentage of allocations.

The stage one drought emergency calls for Solvang residents to voluntarily reduce water usage by 15% and adds mandatory measures because of drought conditions in California and Santa Barbara County.

“In general, the main thrust of it is communicating with our residents and customers, letting them know we’re in a water supply shortage and drought conditions have developed and asking for a 15% voluntary cutback,” said Matt van der Linden, public works director and city engineer. “We found in the past drought the residents didn’t cut back 15%, but they did cut back and that helped quite a bit.”

The U.S. Drought Monitor has labeled the county as being in a moderate drought status, the second of a six-stage level of intensity ranging from abnormally dry to exceptional drought status.

This past February, typically the month with the heaviest rainfall, marked the fourth driest February during the past 127 years, with 2021 being the 56th driest year so far, according to the Drought Monitor.



VELES WATER WEEKLY REPORT

Santa Barbara County tallies show rainfall sits at 50% of normal.

Original Article: [Noozhawk by Janene Scully](#)

Note the attachment is not an inducement to trade and Veles Water does not give advice on investments.