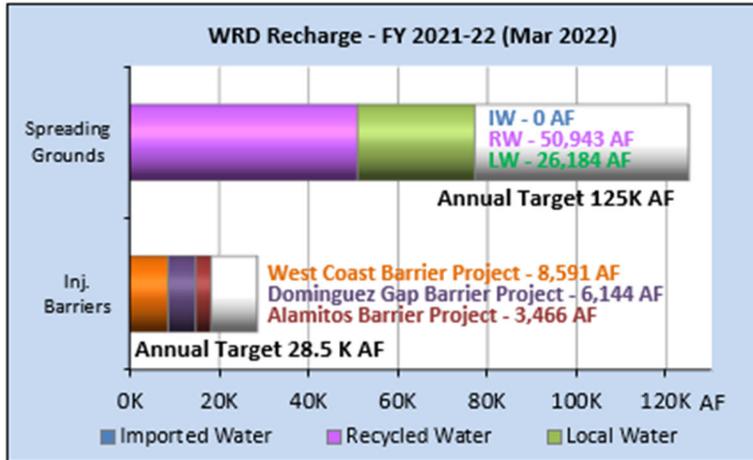
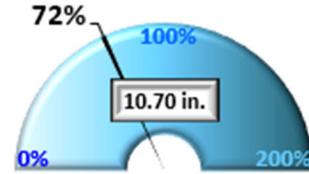


GROUNDWATER BASIN UPDATE FOR MAY 2022

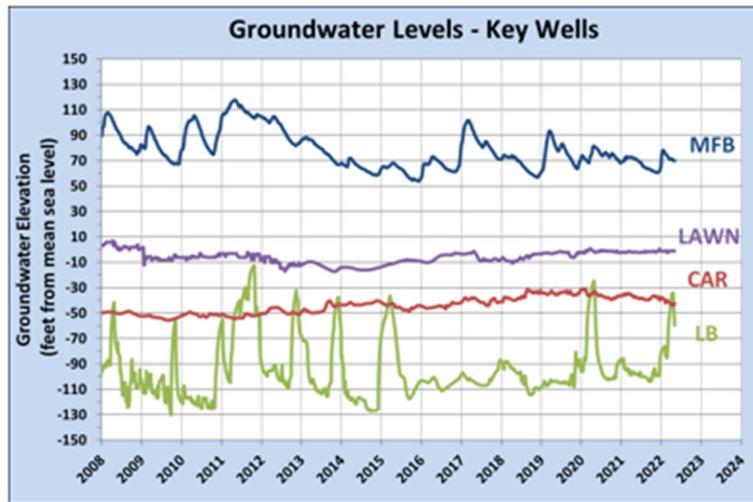
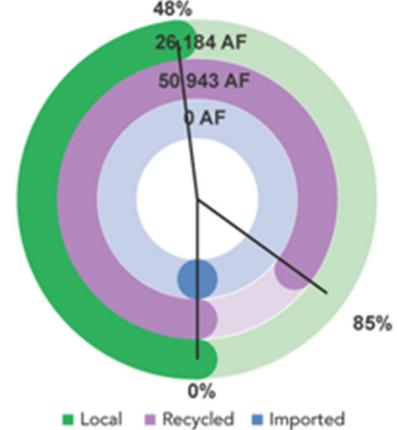
GROUNDWATER BASINS AT A GLANCE*



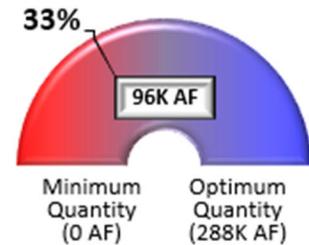
Precipitation % of Normal to Date
Oct. 1 - May 5



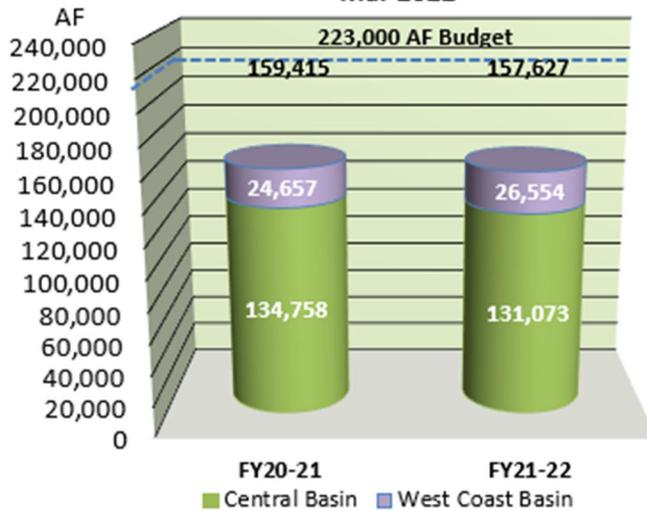
Spreading Grounds Recharge
Jul 2021 - Mar 2022



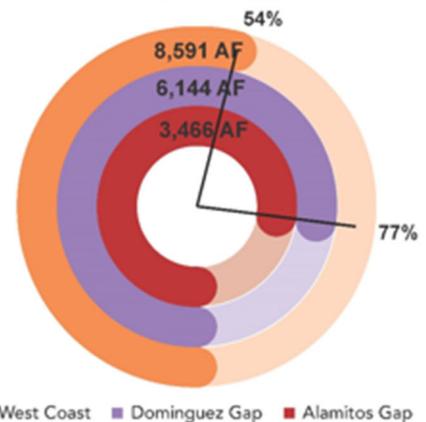
GW Basin Operating Range



Basin Pumping (Q)
Mar 2022



Seawater Barrier Recharge
Jul 2021 - Mar 2022



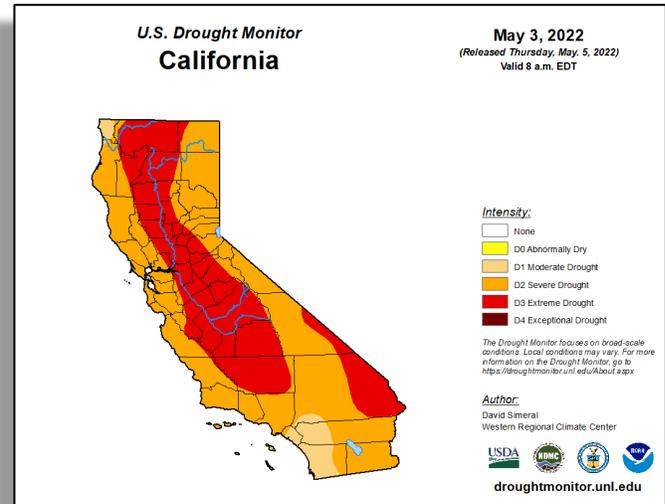
* - Preliminary numbers, subject to change.

SUMMARY

Staff monitors groundwater conditions in the District's service area throughout the year. A summary of the latest information is presented below.

Precipitation (Oct. 1, 2021 – May 5, 2022)

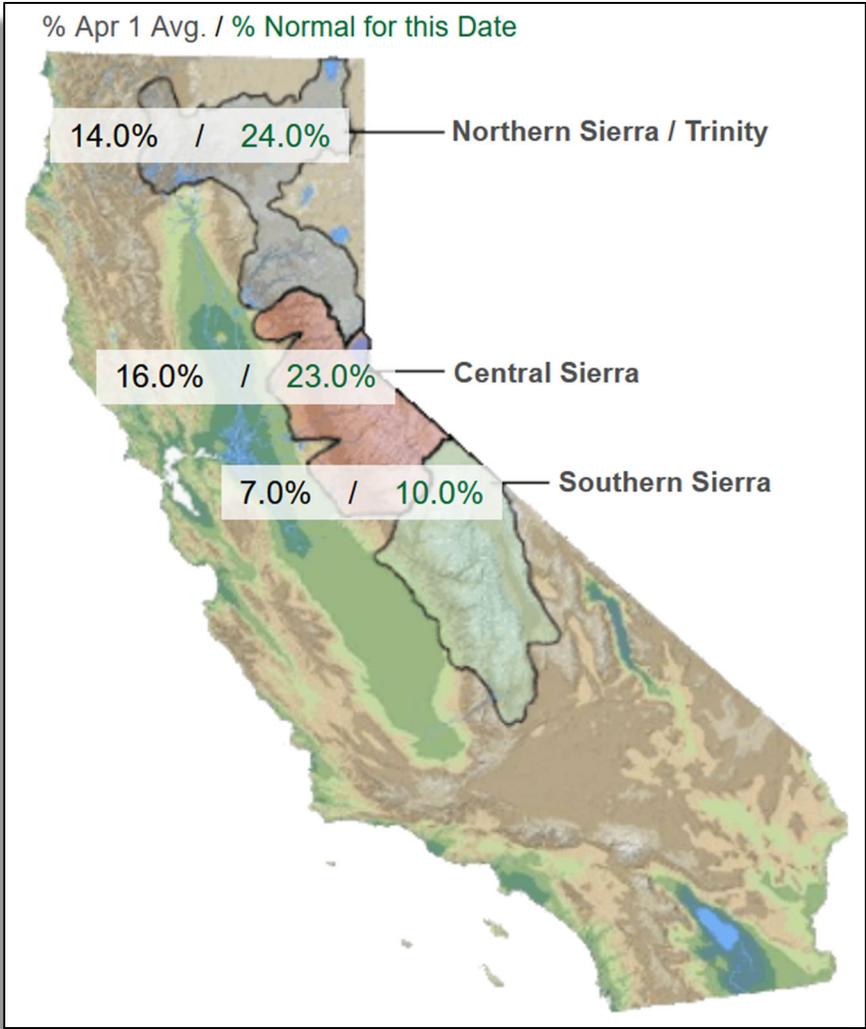
The WRD precipitation index reports that for the 2021-22 Water Year, there has been below average rainfall (10.70 inches) through May 5, 2022. The normal rainfall for this time period is 14.89 inches, so the District is 72% of normal. As of May 3, 2022, the U.S. Drought Monitor is reporting 100% of the State is abnormally dry, 100% under moderate, 95% under severe (+1%), 41% under extreme (same), and 0% exceptional drought conditions. California is still in a state of drought exacerbated by the drier than normal January, February, March, and April across most of the State. March rainfall was approximately half of the historic average. This has resulted in a significant loss of the Sierra Nevada snowpack.



Snowpack (Snow Water Content [SWE] as of May 9, 2022)

In 1929, the State established the California Cooperative Snow Surveys Program with the California Department of Water Resources as the coordinator. Today, over 50 state, national, and private agencies collaborate in collecting snow data from over 300 snow courses with more than 60 of the courses being the original courses established in the early 1900's. The average snow course is 1,000 feet long and consist of about 10 sample points. Anywhere from two to six courses are measured per day depending on weather and access method.

The snow survey is completed using a snow sampling tube equipped with a cutter on the end that is driven through the snow measuring the depth and obtaining a snow core. The snow core is then weighed and the snow water content (or snow water equivalent) calculated. The surveys are completed throughout the winter by returning to the same sample points throughout the season to observe the changing conditions. From February through May the data is used by the State to forecast snow melt runoff. Many snow courses are only measured on or around April 1st, and since it is presumed that the snow accumulates up to April 1st and melts thereafter, April 1st is the benchmark for historic data comparisons.



NORTH	
Data For: 09-May-2022	
Number of Stations Reporting	30
Average snow water equivalent	4.0"
Percent of April 1 Average	14%
Percent of normal for this date	24%

CENTRAL	
Data For: 09-May-2022	
Number of Stations Reporting	45
Average snow water equivalent	4.9"
Percent of April 1 Average	16%
Percent of normal for this date	23%

SOUTH	
Data For: 09-May-2022	
Number of Stations Reporting	25
Average snow water equivalent	1.6"
Percent of April 1 Average	7%
Percent of normal for this date	10%

STATEWIDE SUMMARY	
Data For: 09-May-2022	
Number of Stations Reporting	100
Average snow water equivalent	3.8"
Percent of April 1 Average	14%
Percent of normal for this date	21%

IN THE NEWS

According to the May 6 update by the California Department of Water Resources (CDWR), the state's snowpack peaked March 8 at only 57% of average and over three weeks earlier than usual.

While some more recent systems dumped modest snow in the Sierra, the state's snowpack was only 21% of average as of May 9. And the modest snowmelt that's happening is seeping into dry ground rather than running off into reservoirs, according to Desert Research Institute climatologist Dan McEvoy.

According to the CDWR update, the state's reservoirs were at 71% of average storage for early May, in better overall shape than this time in 2015, during California's exceptional mid-2010s drought. But California's two largest reservoirs are at "critically low levels," according to the May 5 Drought Monitor summary. Shasta Lake is at its lowest early May level since the drought of 1976-77, while Lake Oroville is only 70% of its early May average.

California is in its third year of the latest drought, which accelerated in early 2020.

- *The Weather Channel – Jonathan Erdman*

Snow Water Equivalent (SWE):

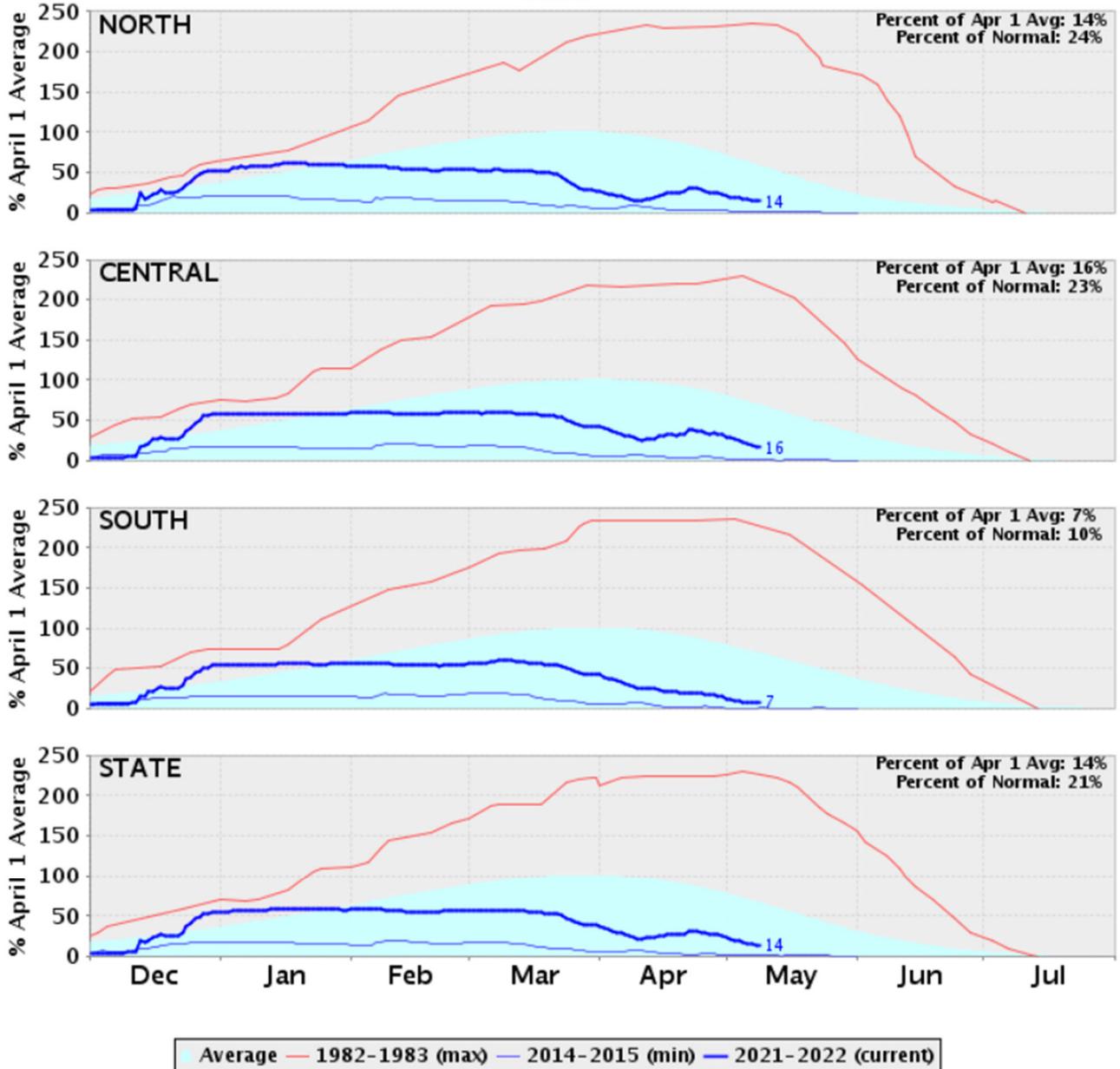
Northern Sierra Nevada – 4.0 in., 24% of normal to date and 14% of April 1st average

Central Sierra Nevada – 4.9 in., 23% of normal to date and 16% of April 1st average

Southern Sierra Nevada – 1.6 in., 10% of normal to date and 7% of April 1st average

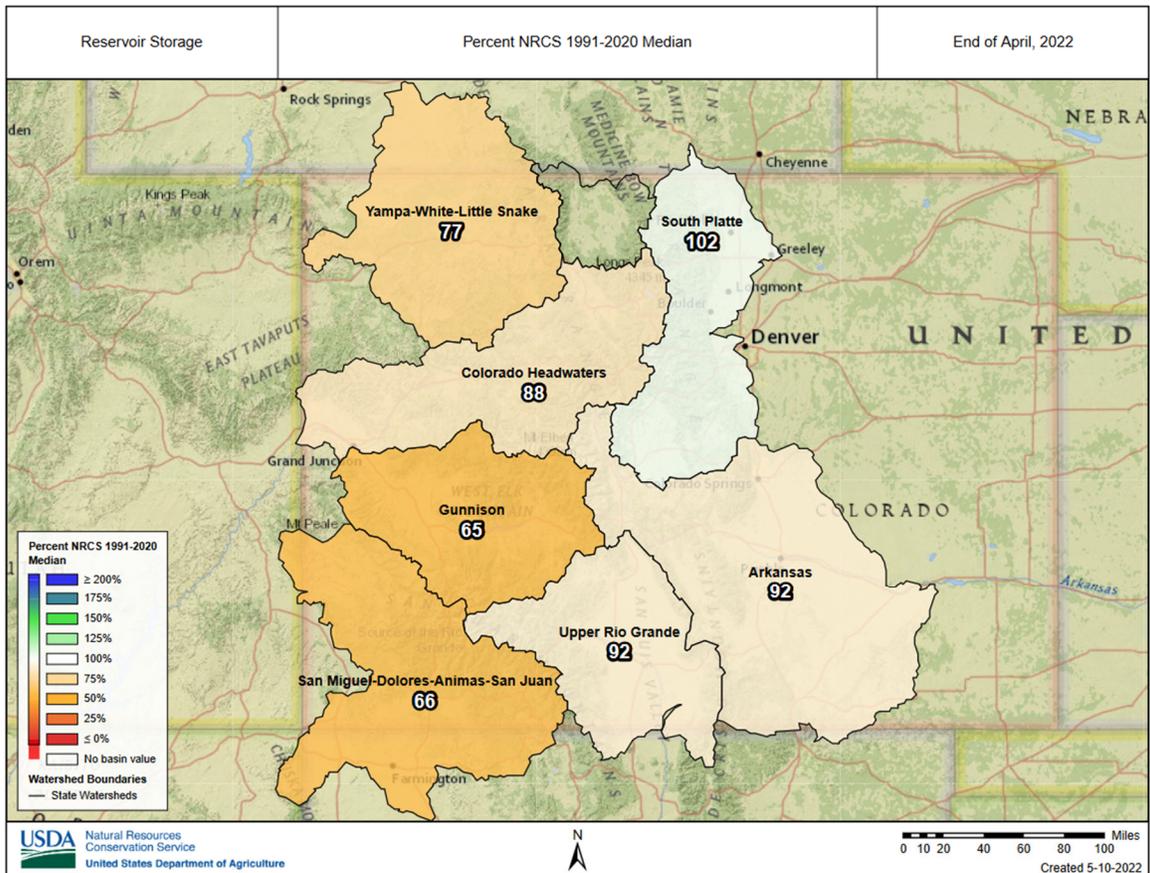
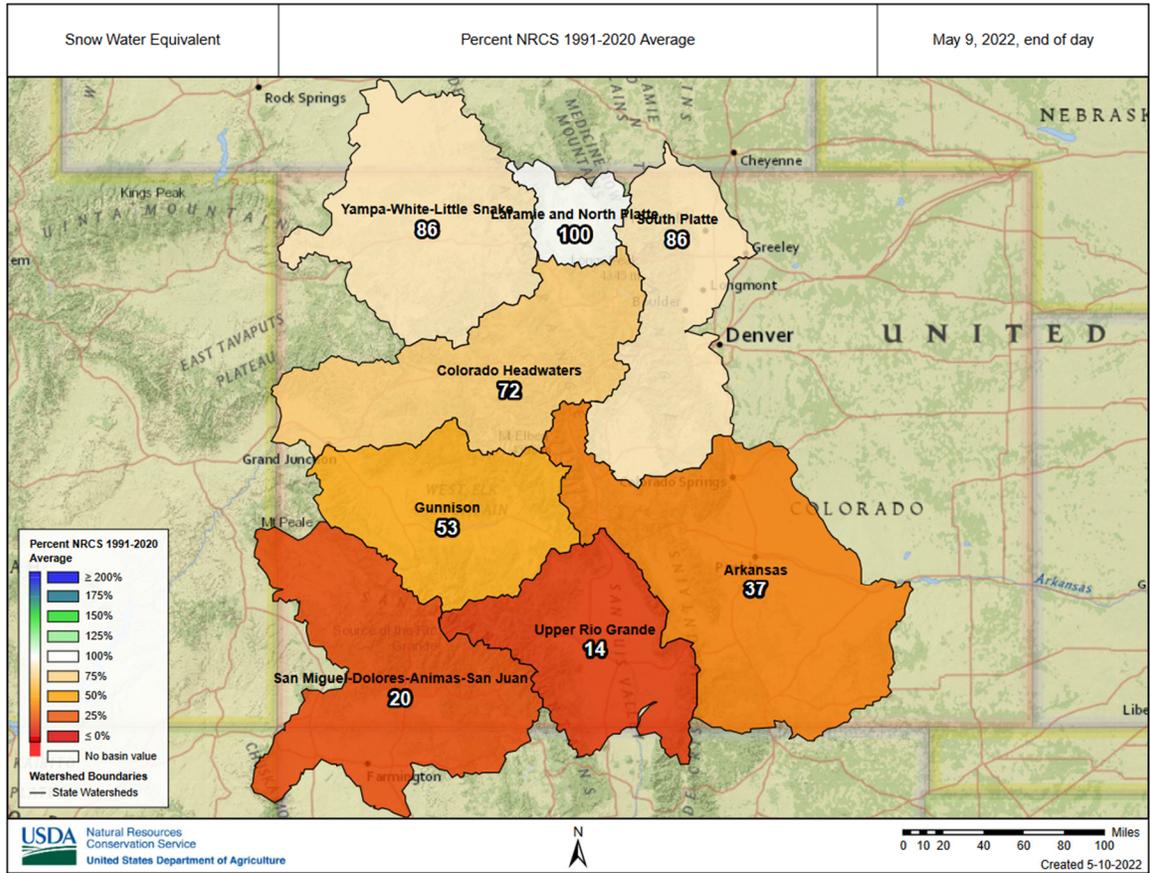
Statewide Summary – 3.8 in., 21% of normal to date and 14% of April 1st average

California Snow Water Content - Percent of April 1 Average For: 09-May-2022



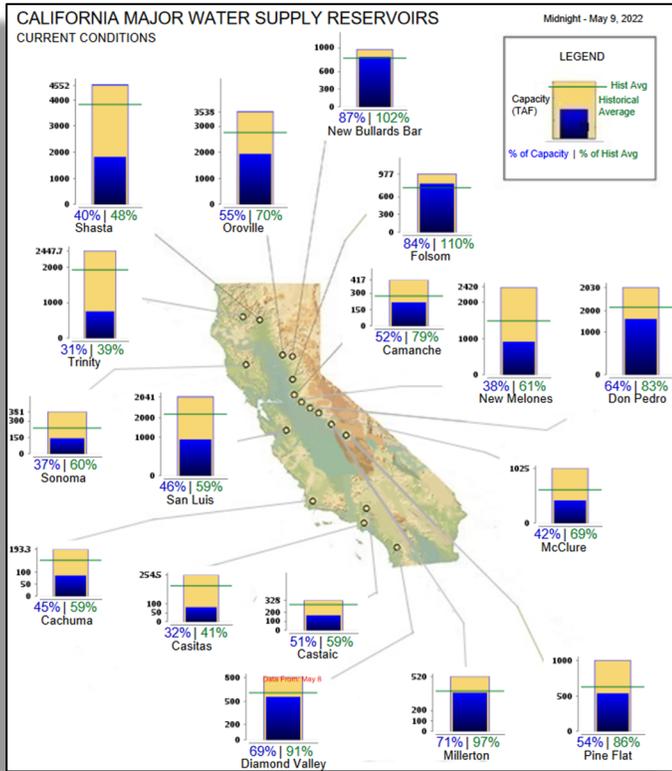
Statewide Percent of average to date

21.0%



Reservoirs (as of May 9, 2022)

For the 20 reservoirs reported monthly to the committee, water levels have increased in 10 of 20 reservoirs. The largest increase occurred at Lake Oroville (0.25 million acre feet, MAF) and the smallest increase occurred at Lake Powell (<0.01 MAF). The largest decrease (-0.61 MAF) occurred at Lake Mead. The smallest decrease (<0.0 MAF) occurred at Sonoma, Cachuma, Casitas, and Silverwood Lakes.



MWD Reservoirs (SWP) Storage in Million Acre Feet

Reservoir	Capacity	Storage	% Full	Change
Trinity Lake (CLE)	2.45	1.94	55%	0.25
Lake Shasta (SHA)	4.55	0.84	87%	0.12
Lake Oroville (ORO)	3.54	0.82	84%	0.21
New Bullards Bar (BUL)	0.97	0.22	52%	-0.01
Folsom Lake (FOL)	0.98	0.91	38%	-0.02
Camanche Lake (CMN)	0.42	1.30	64%	0.03
New Melones L. (NML)	2.40	0.43	42%	0.08
Don Pedro Res (DNP)	2.03	0.14	37%	0.00
Lake McClure (EXC)	1.02	0.95	46%	0.01
Lake Sonoma (WRS)	0.38	0.37	71%	0.04
San Luis Res (SNL)	2.04	0.54	54%	0.13
Millerton Lake (MIL)	0.52	0.09	45%	0.00
Pine Flat Res. (PNF)	1.00	0.17	51%	-0.02
Cachuma Lake (CCH)	0.19	0.08	32%	0.00
Castaic Lake (CAS)	0.33	1.94	55%	0.25
Casitas Lake (CSI)	0.25	0.84	87%	0.12
L. Silverwood (SLW)	0.08	0.07	86%	0.00

MWD Reservoirs (CRA) Storage in Million Acre Feet

Reservoir	Capacity	Storage	% Full	Change
Lake Powell	24.32	5.81	24%	0.00
Lake Mead	26.12	7.90	30%	-0.61
Diamond Valley L (DVL)	0.81	0.56	69%	-0.01

Black Text - Decrease or no change in storage since the last report.
Green Text - Increase in storage since the last report.

These 20 reservoirs are at 35% capacity (25.69 MAF) which is up 0.25 MAF from the prior month (0.86 MAF State Water Project [SWP] and -0.61 MAF Colorado River Aqueduct [CRA]).

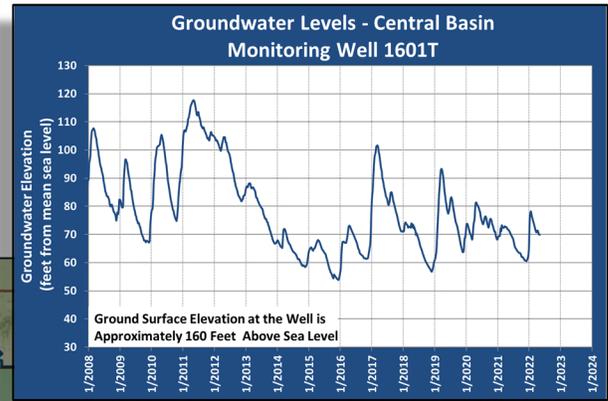
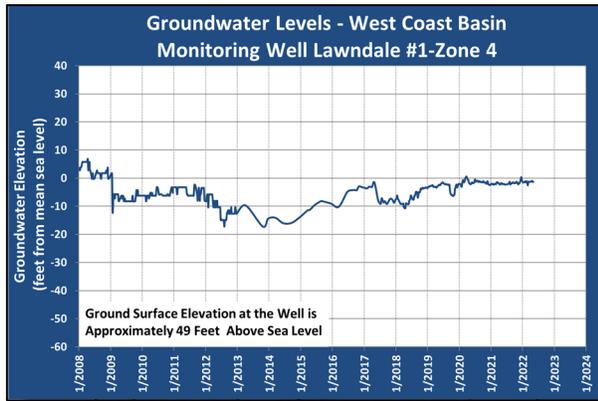


Did you know?

Groundwater and surface water are connected. When you feel a cold spot in a lake, it's most likely a groundwater spring you're swimming over.

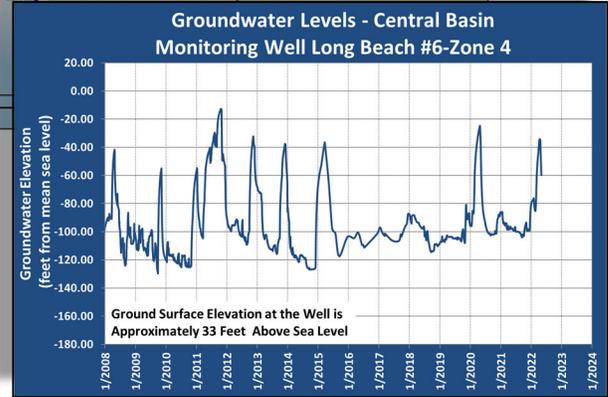
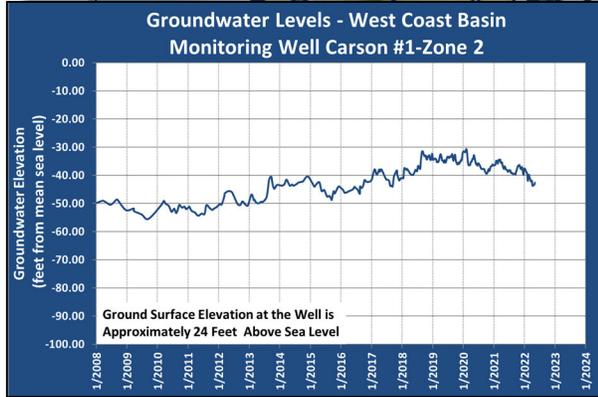
Groundwater Levels (through May 6, 2022)

Groundwater levels in key monitoring wells are shown in the hydrographs below.



Central Basin Key Well Long Beach #6 and West Coast Basin Key Wells Lawndale #1 & Carson #1 are in a confined aquifer and do not respond readily to rainfall but instead to changes in pumping patterns and barrier recharge.

Central Basin Key Well 1601T is between the two spreading grounds and rises rapidly with rainfall and replenishment but falls sharply during dry spells and lack of replenishment.



Groundwater Level Changes in Key Wells

Well Name	Since Last Report	Since Same Time the Previous Year
Central Basin Key Well 1601T	Decreased 0.9 feet	Decreased 1.7 feet
Central Basin Key Well Long Beach #6_4	Decreased 12.9 feet	Increased 37.6 feet
West Coast Basin Key Well Lawndale #1_4	Increased 0.02 feet	Increased 0.8 foot
West Coast Basin Key Well Carson #1_2	Decreased 0.7 feet	Decreased 5.7 feet

Bold indicates a change in direction (decreasing or increasing) since the last report.

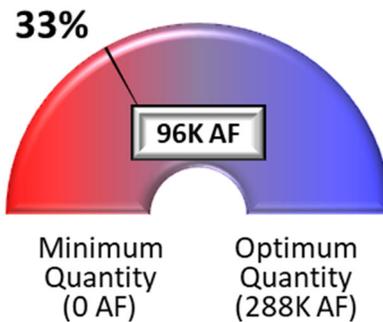
Optimum and Minimum Groundwater Quantity

In response to a 2002 State audit of the District's activities, the Board of Directors adopted an Optimum and Minimum Quantity for groundwater in the District to define an appropriate operating range that would sustain adjudicated pumping rights, leave room for future storage projects, and identify a lower limit. The amounts are based on the accumulated overdraft concept, which the District tracks year by year based on changes in groundwater storage.

After an extensive review of over 70 years of water level fluctuations and discussions with the Board and pumping community, Water Year 1999/2000 was recognized as a representative year for the Optimum Quantity, which equated to an accumulated overdraft of approximately 612,000 acre feet. The Minimum Quantity was defined as an accumulated overdraft of 900,000 acre feet, which allowed an operating range from 0 acre feet (minimum) to 288,000 acre feet (optimum). The Board also adopted a policy to make-up the groundwater deficit should the accumulated overdraft fall too far below the Optimum Quantity.

The Accumulated Overdraft as of May 6, 2022, has been estimated at 803,558 acre feet (subject to change), which is 96,442 acre feet above the Minimum Quantity and 191,558 acre feet below the Optimum Quantity. The Basin is at 33% of Optimum Quantity which is 2% lower than what was reported last month (~4,000 AF lower).

GW Basin Operating Range



FACT:

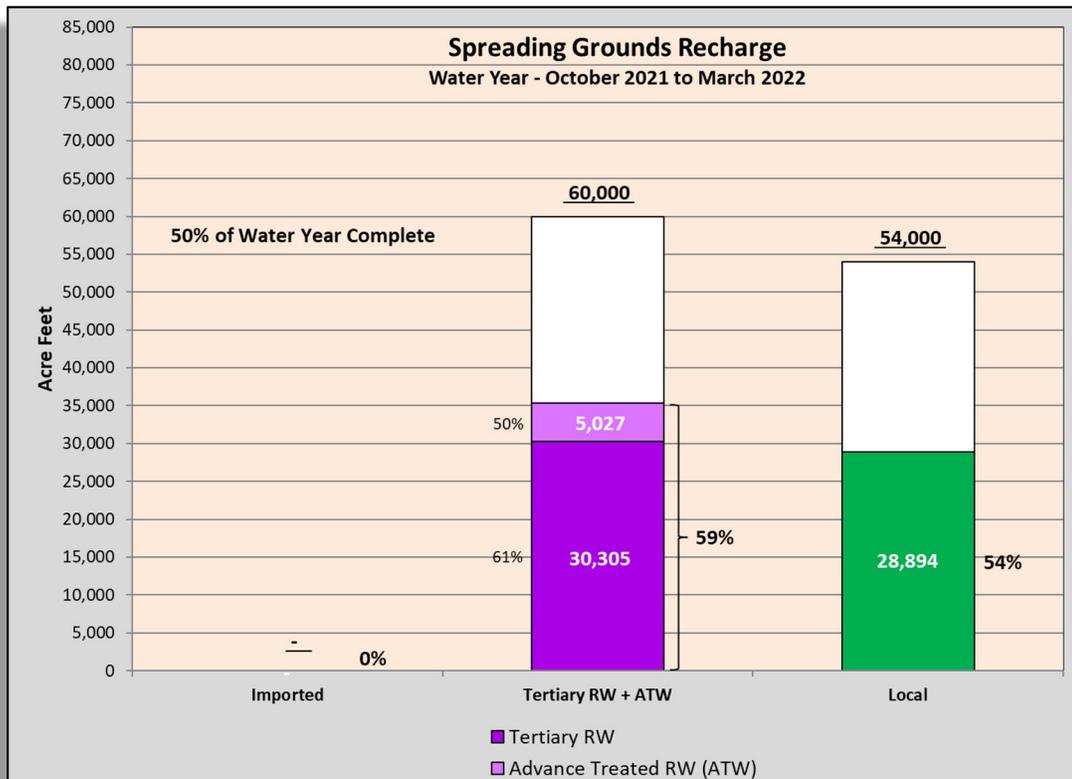
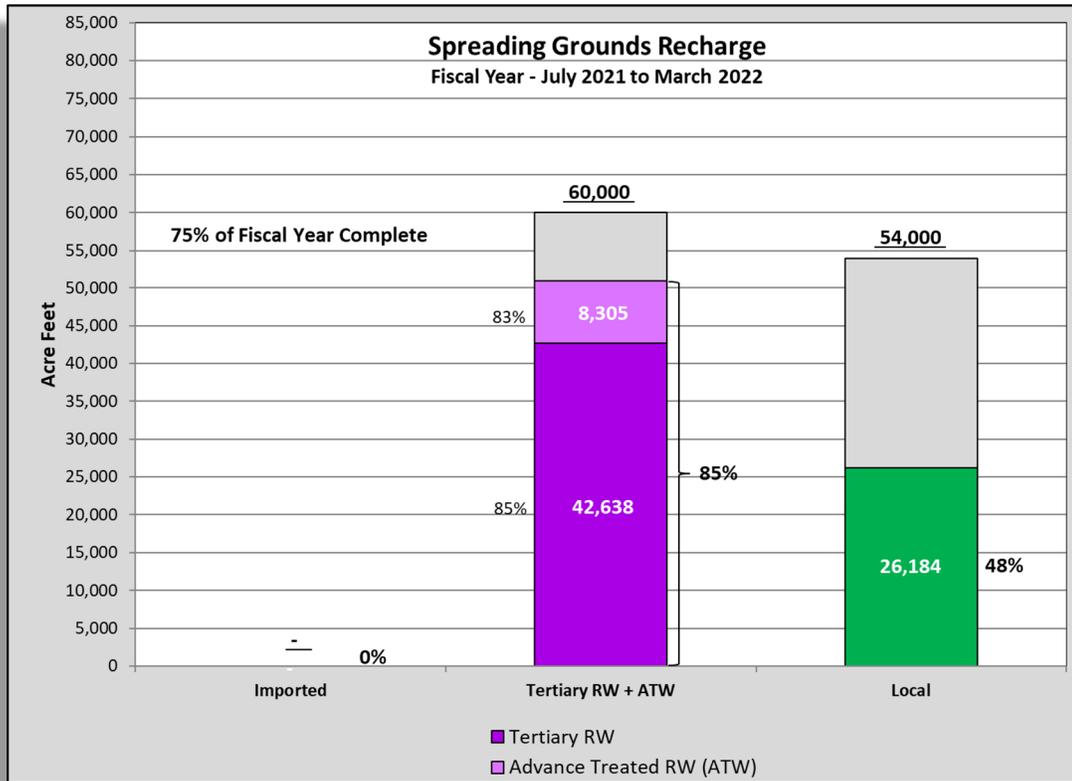
Groundwater is the water found in the cracks and crevices in the sand and rock below the earth's surface in formations called aquifers.

Groundwater is a renewable resource.



Montebello Forebay Spreading Grounds (July 2021 - March 2022)

The following Charts shows the preliminary spreading grounds replenishment water for the current Fiscal Year (2021-22; 9 months) and Water Year (2020-21; 6 months):

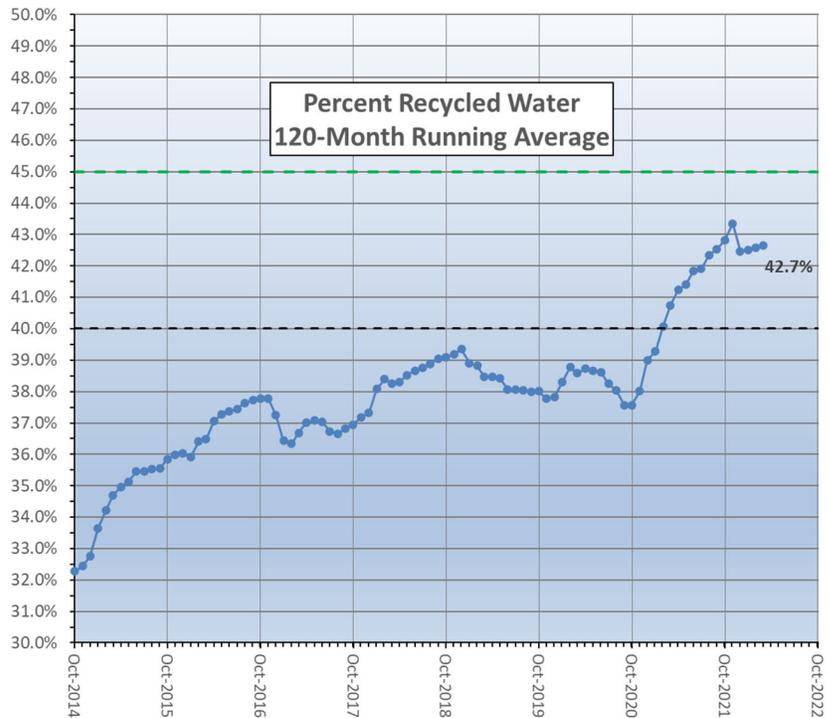
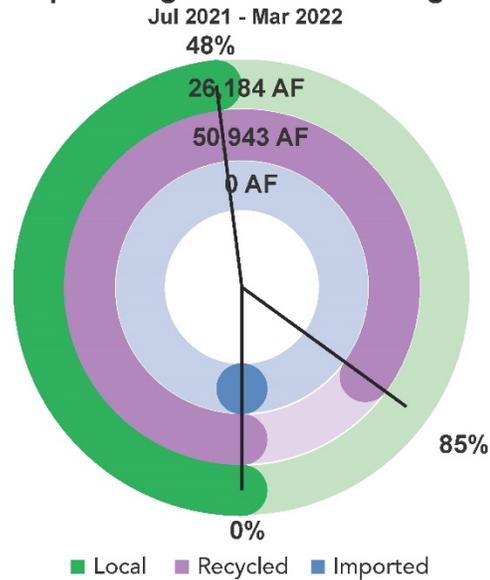


No imported water purchases are planned for Fiscal Year 2021-22.

Local water (stormwater plus dry weather urban runoff) is captured by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LACDPW) at the spreading grounds for recharge. Local water amounts are determined as the sum of the total waters conserved at the spreading grounds less the imported and recycled water deliveries. For the 2021-22 Fiscal Year, approximately 26,184 acre feet of local water capture has been reported by the LACDPW.

Preliminary numbers for the 2021-22 Fiscal Year show that approximately 50,943 acre feet of recycled water has been recharged with 8,305 acre feet consisting of advanced treat water from the ARC AWTF and 42,638 acre feet of tertiary recycled water. Presuming the advanced treated water as “Null Water”, the 120-month running average of the recycled water contribution in the Montebello Forebay is 42.7% and the regulatory maximum is 45%, with additional monitoring being required once 40% is reached. WRD and LACSD submitted the additional monitoring plan on May 26, 2021. Implementation of the plan will commence upon acceptance by the RWQCB.

Spreading Grounds Recharge

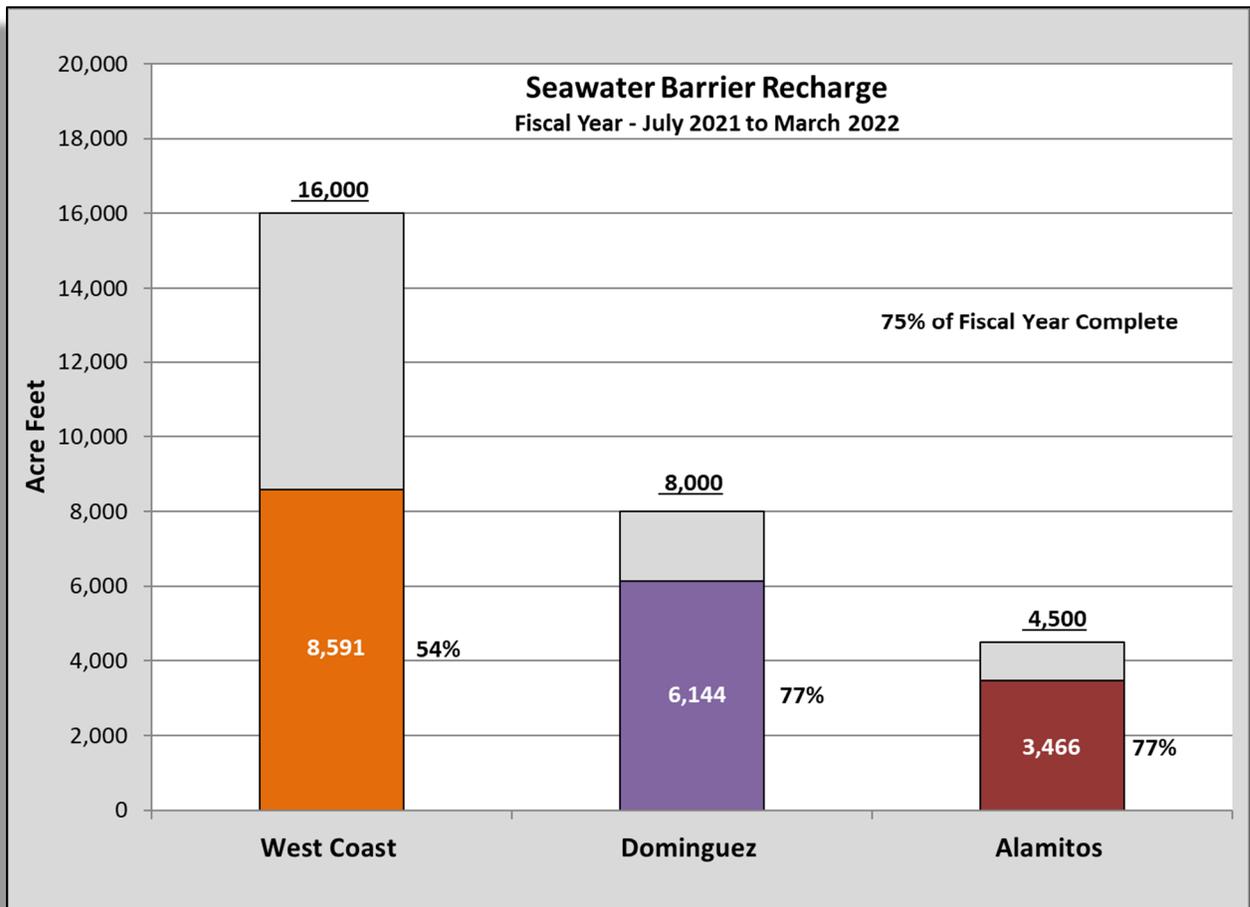


Tertiary Recycle Water Permit Update

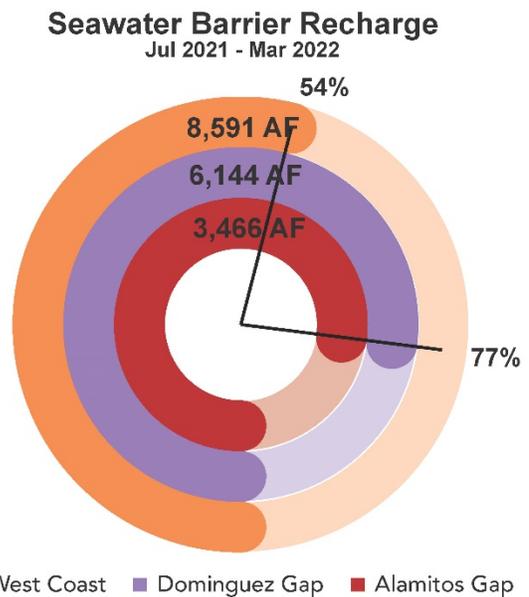
The permit is progressing with LACSD and WRD staff working with both LARWQCB and CA-DDW regulators to respond the questions and update pertinent sections of the new Title 22 Engineering Report. LACSD continues to work on two major studies needed for the new Title 22 Engineering Report – Biodegradable Dissolve Organic Carbon (BDOC) Study and Virus Logarithmic Reduction Value (LRV) Study.

Seawater Barrier Well Injection and Replenishment (July 2021 - March 2022)

The following Chart shows the barrier water injection:

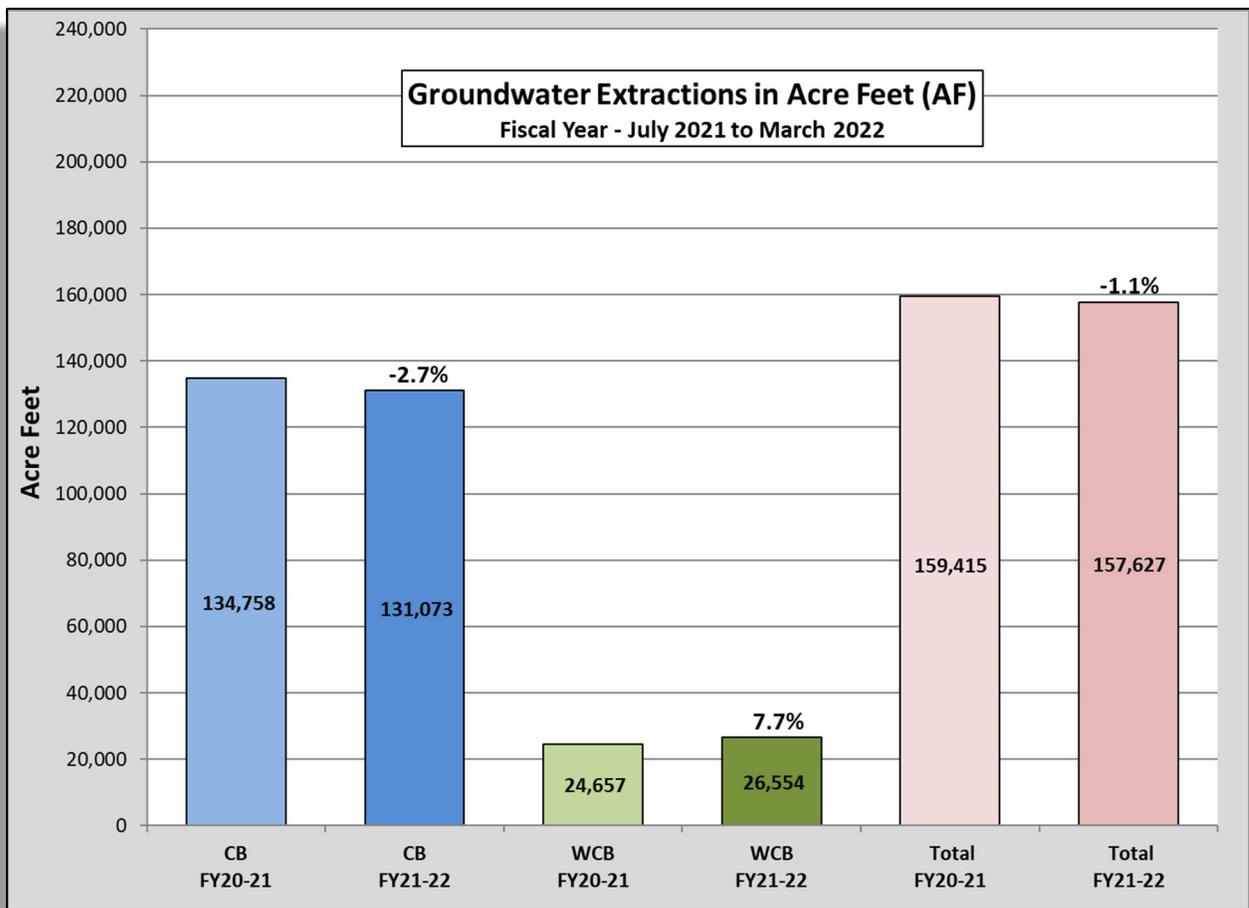


Preliminary numbers for the 2021-22 Fiscal Year show that the West Coast Barrier has used 8,591 acre feet of the total 16,000 acre feet planned for injection, 54% of total for the Fiscal Year. The Dominguez Gap Barrier used 6,144 acre feet of the total 8,000 acre feet planned for injection, 77% of the total for the Fiscal Year. The Alamos Barrier, on the WRD side, used 3,466 acre feet of the total 4,500 acre feet planned for injection, 77% of the total for the Fiscal Year.



Total Pumping (Fiscal Year July 2021 – March 2022)

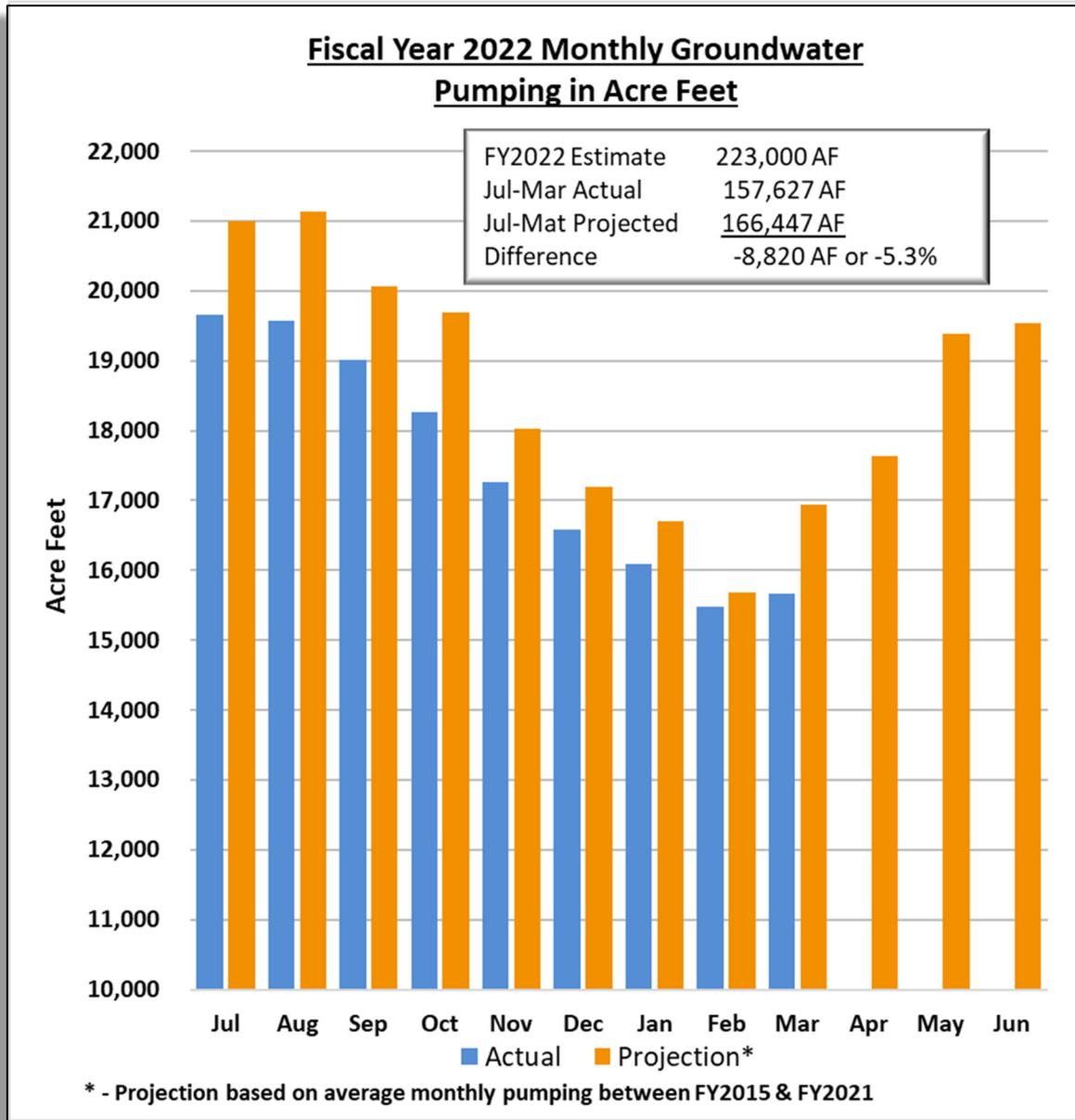
Preliminary numbers for groundwater production in the District for the Fiscal Year 2021-22 (July 2022 - March 2022) indicate total pumping in the Central Basin was down 3,684.9 acre feet from the same time of the previous fiscal year (-2.7%) and the West Coast Basin total pumping was 1,896.7 acre feet higher than the previous fiscal year (+7.7%). The total pumping is 157,627 acre feet compared to 159,415 acre feet during the same time the previous year for a decrease of 1,788 acre feet, or -1.1%. The current pumping data do not include eight (8) Central Basin pumpers and one (1) West Coast Basin pumper who have not yet reported for an estimated 1 additional acre feet.



Interesting...

Ever wonder what makes water taste so good? It's minerals. The most common dissolved minerals in groundwater that give it its unique flavor are calcium, magnesium, sodium, potassium, chloride, sulfate, and bicarbonate.

Preliminary numbers indicate 157,627 acre feet have been pumped this fiscal year and is 5.3% below the projected goal of 166,447 acre feet (or -8,820 acre feet). Monthly actual production versus the 7-year average monthly production projections (FY 2015 through 2021) are included in the chart below.



"All the water that will ever be is, right now." - *National Geographic*



For the Fiscal Year 2021-22 (July 2021 - March 2022), staff has tracked the production trends of the top five (5) producing pumpers and the bottom five (5) producing pumpers in each basin. These pumpers are identified in the following tables and are based on the change in volume (in acre feet) compared to the same time period for the previous Fiscal Year.

Production Trends - Central Basin				
Top 5 Producing by Volume (AF)	Jul 2020-Mar 2021	Jul 2020-Mar 2021	Difference	% Change
San Gabriel Valley Water Co.	39.70	1,938.06	1898.36	97.95
Los Angeles, City - CB	1,296.44	3,063.79	1767.35	57.69
Santa Fe Springs, City	1,252.28	1,786.16	533.88	29.89
Downey, City	10,462.40	10,783.69	321.29	2.98
Vernon, City	4,652.21	4,886.44	234.23	4.79
Bottom 5 Producing by Volume (AF)	Jul 2020-Mar 2021	Jul 2020-Mar 2021	Difference	% Change
Long Beach, City - CB	23,893.84	20,953.64	-2940.20	-14.03
Golden State Water Co. - CB	15,669.30	13,555.64	-2113.66	-15.59
Signal Hill, City	1,341.40	694.32	-647.08	-93.20
Bell Gardens, City	753.41	202.17	-551.24	-272.66
Paramount, City	2,466.58	2,066.46	-400.12	-19.36

Production Trends – West Coast Basin				
Top 5 Producing by Volume (AF)	Jul 2020-Mar 2021	Jul 2020-Mar 2021	Difference	% Change
Tesoro Refining & Marketing Co., LLC	5,662.83	7,152.37	1489.54	20.83
Phillips 66 Co. - Alpha 7093	3,823.85	4,764.22	940.37	19.74
Cal. Water Service Co. Alpha 7050	738.08	1,036.00	297.92	28.76
Golden State Water Co. - WB	3,410.82	3,642.27	231.45	6.35
Torrance Refining & Marketing Co.	591.27	754.40	163.13	21.62
Bottom 5 Producing by Volume (AF)	Jul 2020-Mar 2021	Jul 2020-Mar 2021	Difference	% Change
Inglewood, City	2,193.12	1,558.62	-634.50	-40.71
Cal. Water Service Co./Hawthorne Lease	411.47	15.21	-396.26	-2,605.26
Cal. Water Service Co. Dominguez - WB	1,925.55	1,581.94	-343.61	-21.72
Rolling Hills Country Club	243.00	176.00	-67.00	-38.07
L.A. County Department of Parks & Rec - WB	274.58	236.37	-38.21	-16.17

Water Replenishment District (WRD) publishes the Groundwater Basin Update (GWBU) monthly. All information contained herein is preliminary and is meant to be a snapshot the status of the basins at the time of publication and should not constitute an official WRD report. All the information presented in the GWBU utilizes the best available data at the time of publication. Data provided herein is a compilation of WRD data and publicly available information from several of our partners including, by not limited to, the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works - Stormwater Engineering Division, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, California Department of Water Resources, US Bureau of Reclamation, University of Nebraska - Lincoln, and the US Department of Agriculture - Natural Resources Conservation Service. The GWBU is prepared by Senior Hydrogeologist, Everett Ferguson, who can be contacted directly with questions at eferguson@wrdd.org.