

Sonoma Water

Clean. Reliable. Essential. Every Day.

Water Supply Workshop

September 30, 2019









sonomawater.org

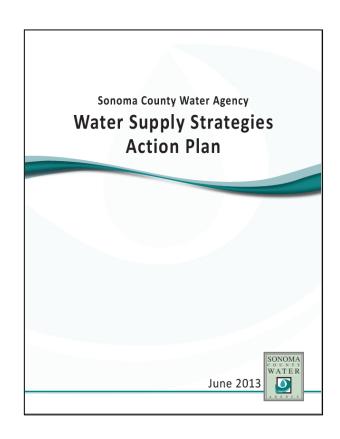


Workshop Outline

- Part 1: Overview of Water Supply Strategies Action Plan (Action Plan)
- Part 2: Key Water Supply Resiliency Programs
 - Regional Water Supply Resiliency Study
 - Integrated Water Resource Management
 Programs
 - Climate Risk Resiliency Programs
 - Seismic Hazard Resiliency Programs & Asset Management

Summary of Prior Action Plans

- Board directed staff in 2009 to develop a Water Supply Strategies Action Plan
- Action Plans 2010-13
 - 9 Strategies with prioritized
 Actions & Projects
 - Actively coordinated with Water Contractors
 - Successfully used as a regional planning and prioritization plan





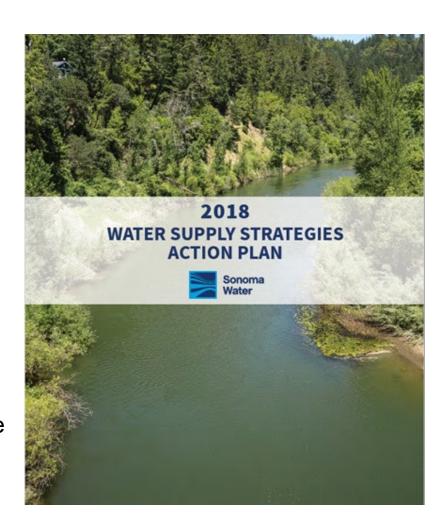
Updated Action Plan

Key Issues & Challenges

- Water Supply Reliability
- Resiliency of Water Supply Facilities
- Meeting Customer Demands
- Economic Limitations
- Organizational Fragmentation

Import Considerations

- Partnerships Are Essential
- Strategies are Interconnected
- Action Plan is a living document
- Align with 2017 Strategic Plan Update





2018 Water Supply Strategies

Strategy 1: Protect Drinking Water

Strategy 2: Maintain and Improve Reliability

Strategy 3: Utilize Regional Planning

Strategy 4: Respond & Adapt to Climate Change

Strategy 5: Improve Energy Efficiency

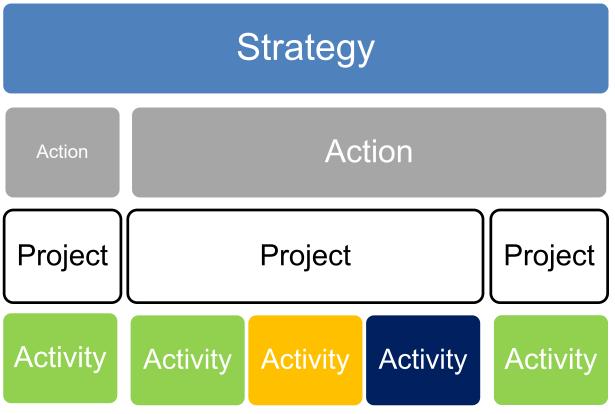
Strategy 6: Increase Emergency Preparation

Strategy 7: Seek Federal and State Funding





Action Plan Format



Each Activity includes:

- Status
- Involved Parties
- Sonoma Water

- Timing: Immediate, Near Term, Long Term

Strategy 1: Protect drinking water supply & promote water-use efficiency

Action: Increase water supply reliability of Lake Mendocino and Lake Sonoma

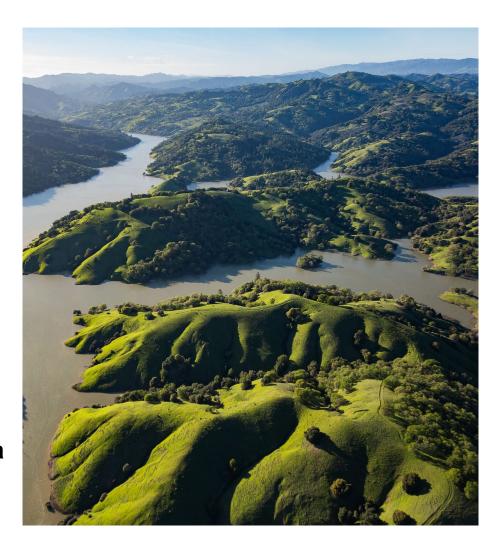
Action: Ensure compliance with the Russian River Biological Opinion

Action: Support science-based management of groundwater and surface water resources

Action: Monitor and protect Sonoma Water's water rights

Action: Improve the efficient use of water in Sonoma Water's service area

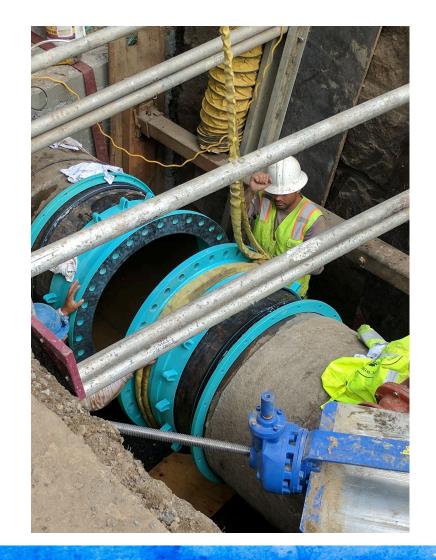




Strategy 2: Maintain and improve the reliability of the Water Transmission System

Action: Assess, maintain and upgrade Water Transmission System infrastructure

Action: Plan for funding improvements to ensure Water Transmission System is maintained and reliable





Strategy 3: Utilize regional planning to increase water supply resiliency

Action: Strengthen an integrated watershed management approach





Strategy 4: Respond and adapt to climate change

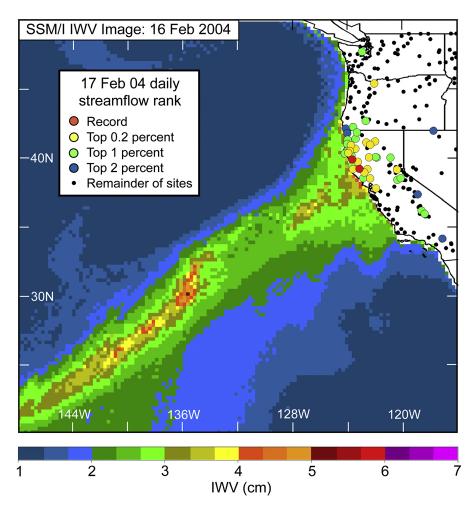
Action: Invest in climate science and technology

Action: Evaluate climate risk and vulnerabilities

Action: Implement climate adaptation strategies

Action: Participate in collaborative partnerships focused on climate science and adaptation





Strategy 5: Improve energy efficiency of Water Transmission System, increase renewable power use

Action: Reduce electricity costs

Action: Pursue regional collaboration to sequester carbon, reduce GHG emissions





Strategy 6: Increase emergency preparation and improve response to natural disasters

Action: Update or create critical emergency preparedness planning documents

Action: Update Local Hazard Mitigation Plan and implement natural hazard mitigation projects

Action: Improve emergency management implementation skills





Strategy 7: Seek federal and state funding

Action: Proactively pursue sustainable funding to support water supply projects and programs to offset impacts to ratepayers



Questions & Discussion





Key Water Supply Resiliency Programs

Jay Jasperse
Water Agency Chief Engineer

- Regional Water Supply Resiliency Study
- Integrated Water
 Resource Management

 Programs
- Climate Risk Resiliency Programs
- Seismic Hazard
 Resiliency Programs &
 Asset Management



Regional Resiliency Study Overview:

Better Understanding a Complex System

- Evaluate regional resiliency of collective infrastructure & water sources under "stress tests"
- Systems & infrastructure are connected, but not managed in a coordinated or strategic manner
- Evaluate strategies for region to be more resilient to short and long-term water shortages
- Identify regional projects to improve resiliency



Resiliency Study Project Overview

PHASE 1:

Work Plan and Scoping Document

PHASE 2:

Dev**Schectu**d Implementation of Decision Support Tool

PHASE 3:

Modification and Maintenance of Decision Support Tool

6 -9 months

18 months

24 months



Anticipated Outcomes

- Understand regional vulnerabilities due to water shortages
- New strategies & projects to improve resiliency
- Improved grant funding opportunities
- Develop regional water supply resiliency planning
- Increase coordination between Sonoma Water & Water Contractors





Integrated Water Resource Management Programs

Recycled Water

Wendy Gjestland

Water Agency Principal Engineer

Demand Management

Greg Plumb
Senior Programs Specialist
Water Use Efficiency

Conjunctive Management of Surface Water & Groundwater

Marcus Trotta

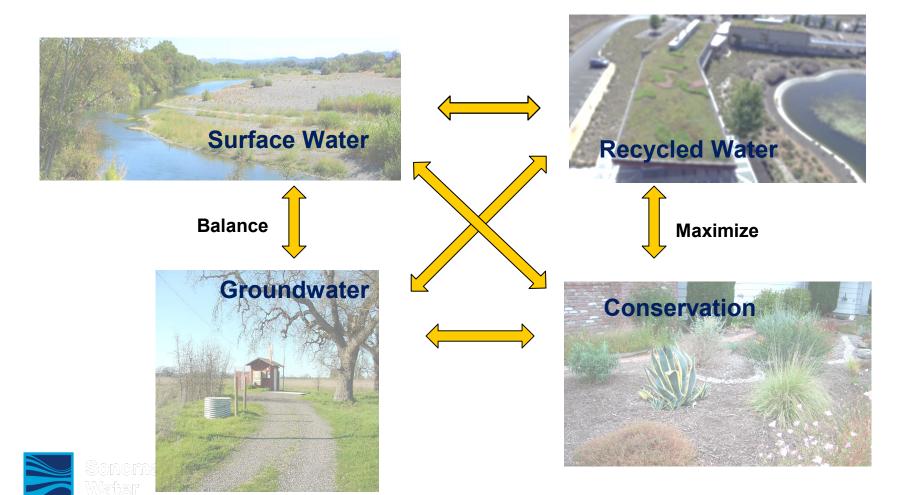
Principal Hydrogeologist

Susan Haydon

Project Specialist



Integrated Water Resource Management Strategies



Integrated Water Resource Management Programs: Recycled Water

Wendy Gjestland

Water Agency Principal Engineer

Sonoma Water

Recycled Water – Now and in the Future



Airport/Larkfield/Wikiup Sanitation Zone

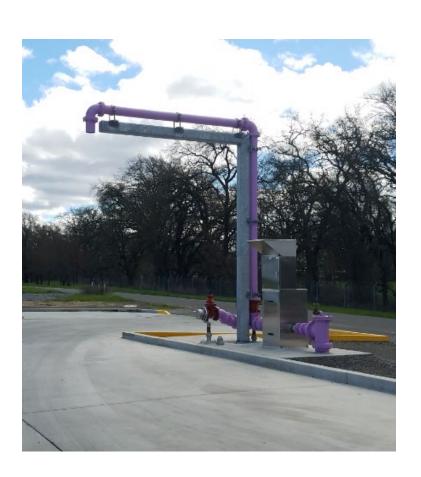
Today

- Non-discharge facility
- Secondary and Tertiary treatment
- Usage summary
- Agreements

Future

- Full tertiary treatment
- Trucking Program
- Completion of Wastewater System Facilities Plan
- Closer partnerships
- Expansion of recycled water





Sonoma Valley County Sanitation District

Today

- Users and Usage
- Current pay structure
- Partnership with NBWRA
- SGMA and decline in groundwater levels

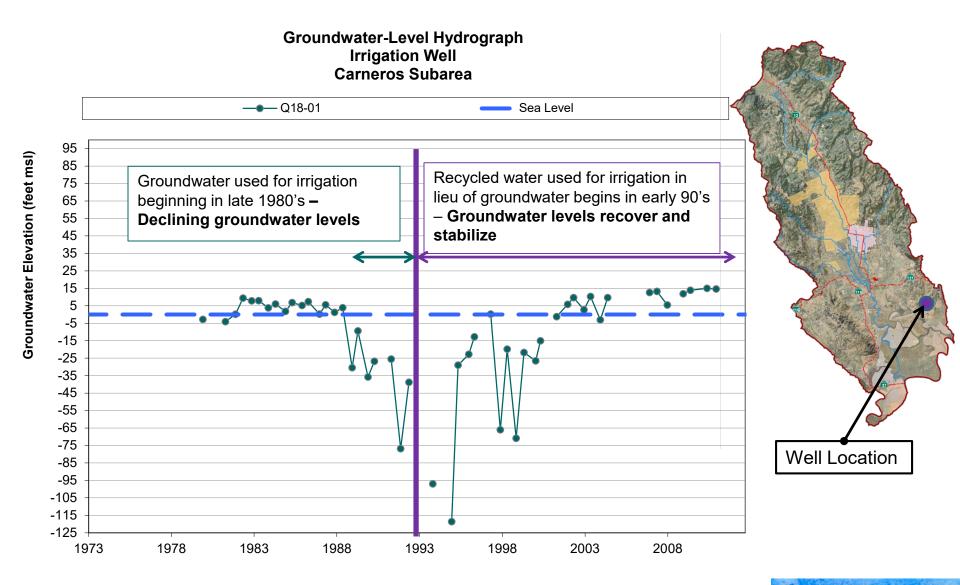
Future

- RW Plan completion in 2018
- New rate structure with all new agreements and timeframe
- First project to serve residential users





Irrigation with Recycled Water Offsets Groundwater Pumping



North Bay Water Reuse Authority Phase 1 Achievements

- Phase 1: \$104M, 75% Complete
- 3,800 AFY for irrigation
- 1,700 AFY for habitat
- 46 miles of pipeline
- 100 AF storage capacity
- American Recovery and Reinvestment Act - \$7.33M
- Title XVI Funding \$17.7M
- Prop 84 Bay Area IRWMP Funding over \$6 million
- Local cost share \$73 million





Integrated
Water Resource
Management
Programs:
Conservation
and Demand
Management

Greg Plumb
Senior Programs Specialist
Water Use Efficiency







Demand Management

Sonoma-Marin Saving Water Partnership

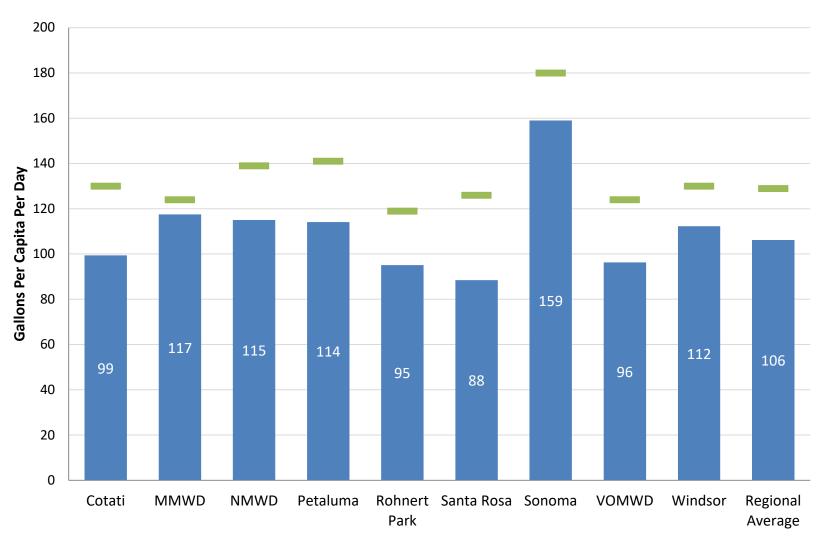
- Formed to maximize cost effectiveness of water conservation and identify water-use efficiency programs
- Regional and coordinated approach
- Qualified Water Efficient Landscaper

Urban Water Management Plan

 Every 5 years plan developed with 20 year planning horizon to evaluate water supply, water demands & drought planning

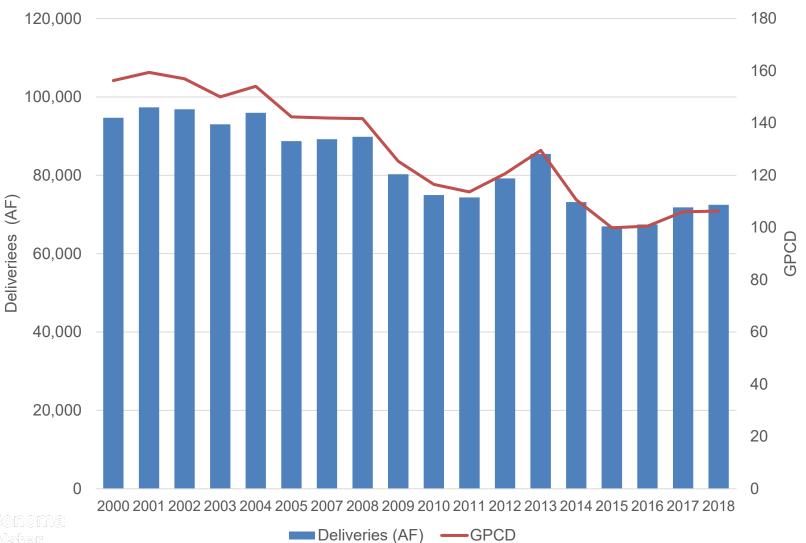


2018 GPCD and 20 x 2020 Goals





Total Potable Deliveries and GPCD





Making Conservation a California Way of Life

Four Primary Goals:

- 1. Use water wisely with water budget-based targets
- 2. Eliminate water waste
- 3. Strengthen local drought resilience
- Improve agricultural water use efficiency & drought planning





Integrated Water Resource Management Programs: Conjunctive Management of **Surface Water** & Groundwater

Marcus Trotta

Principal Hydrogeologist

Susan Haydon

Project Specialist





Balancing Surface and Groundwater Management

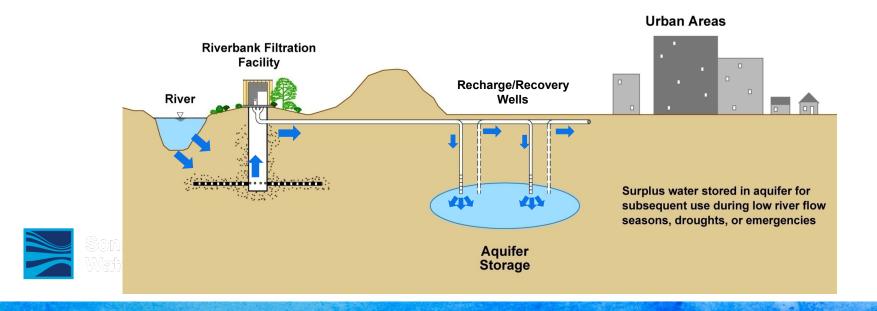
Conjunctive use: Coordinated use of surface water & groundwater to increase reliability

- Two types of conjunctive management recharge:
 - Aquifer storage via recharge wells
 - Stormwater Recharge via surface infiltration
- Multi-benefit approach addresses local needs & resource concerns



Aquifer Storage & Recovery: City of Sonoma Pilot Study

- Assess aquifer and well capacity for recharge and recovery
- Evaluate water quality during and following testing
- Gather data to assess feasibility of full-scale systems
- Test viability in incremental steps and costs



Pilot Study Preliminary Findings

Findings

- Aquifer has capacity for storage & recovery
- Water quality remained high & very little evidence of well or aquifer clogging
- Short-term water quality changes can be monitored & tracked

Next Steps:

- Additional evaluation of pilot test results.
- Further assess feasibility of potential for full-scale programs
- Assess potential for additional pilot studies in other areas

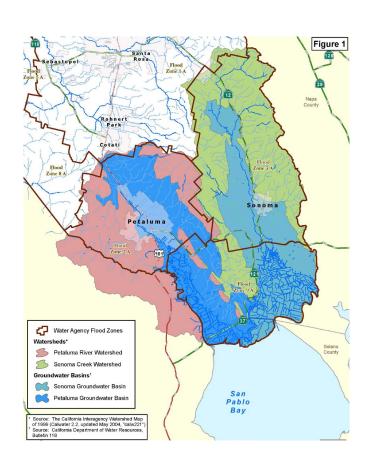




Storm Water Resource Plans

Storm water is a resource rather than a nuisance

- Stormwater resource plans:
 - Improve water quality
 - Reduce localized flooding
 - Increase water supplies
- Plan and implement multibenefit storm water projects
- State funding leverages local investment







Project Concepts – Multi-Benefit Approach

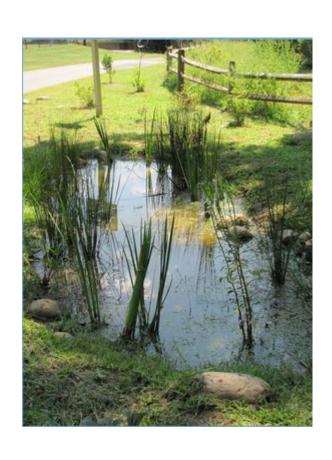




Stormwater Infiltration Opportunities

Areas of opportunity

- Alexander Valley Basin
- Laguna Mark West Watershed and SR
 Plain Groundwater Basin
- Sonoma Creek Watershed, and Sonoma Valley Groundwater Basin
- Upper Petaluma River Watershed,
 Petaluma Valley Groundwater Basin
- Feasibility studies and partnerships continuing,
 pursuing funding



Climate Risk Resiliency Programs

Climate Adaptation Plan

Dale Roberts

Water Agency Principal Engineer

FIRO

Chris Delaney

Water Agency Engineer

Wildfire Response

Anne Crealock

Sr. Environmental Specialist

Riverbank Operations

Don Seymour

Water Agency Principal Engineer

Sonoma One Rain Network & AQPI

Jake Spalding

Grants and Funded Projects Manager







Climate Risk Resiliency: Climate Adaptation Plan

Dale Roberts
Water Agency Principal Engineer

Sonoma Water

The Climate Adaptation Plan

is an initiative to promote resiliency for Sonoma Water's facilities & operations in an increasingly variable climate



Climate Adaptation Plan – Key Elements

- Latest Climate Science
- Adaptation Implementation Strategy
- Monitoring and Update Strategy
- Funding Strategy
- Regional Partnership and Leadership Strategy
- Public Awareness and Outreach Strategy







Hazard Understanding and Mapping

Projected Climatic & Hydrologic Changes for the Region



Temperature

- Increases up to 1.3 3.1°C by mid-century
- Increased frequency of temperature extremes (days > 30°C or 86°F)



Sea Level Rise

- MSL increases by 0.1-0.6 m (0.3-2 ft) by mid-century
- Storm surge will cause additional increases



Precipitation

- Extreme precipitation increases (ARs) by 15%
- Increased winter, decreased summer precipitation (more variability)



Drought

- Increasing intensity of drought conditions
- Increasing frequency and duration of dry weather conditions



Wildfire

- More frequent and intense wildfires due to warmer temperatures and drier conditions
- Increase in probability of wildfires by 15-33%



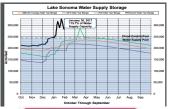
River Flooding

- Potential increase in AR-driven floods on Russian River
- 100-year flood magnitudes could increase by 10-20%

How we will use Climate Adaption Plan



Asset Level Adaptations



System Level Adaptations



Operational and Management Policies



Regional Partnerships

Prioritize:

- Early, Low Regret Actions
- Long Term, Robust Actions
- Long Term,
 Contingent
 Actions



Climate Risk Resiliency: Forecast Informed Reservoir Operations (FIRO)

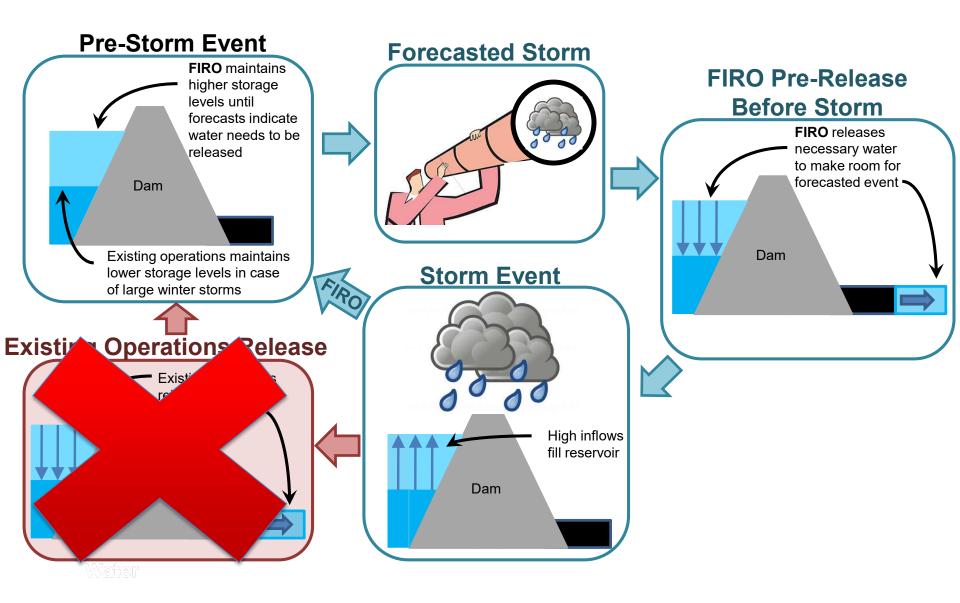
Chris Delaney
Water Agency Engineer

Sonoma Water

Forecast Informed Reservoir Operations (FIRO) is the innovative use of science & technology to improve water supply, environmental flows, & flood management



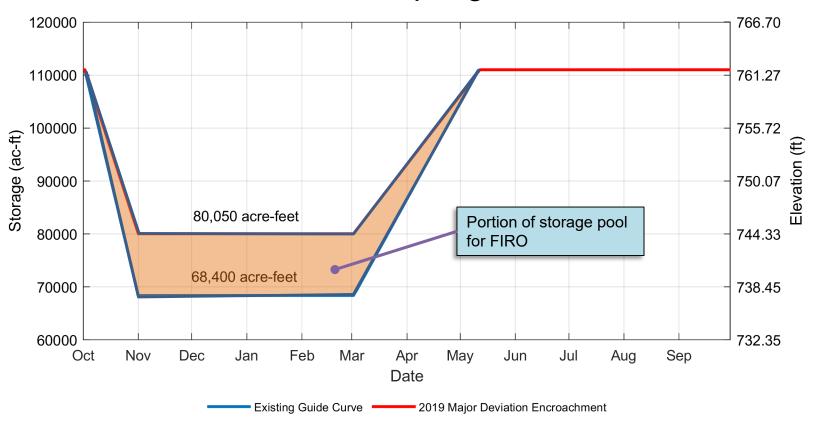
Concept of FIRO



2019 Major Deviation

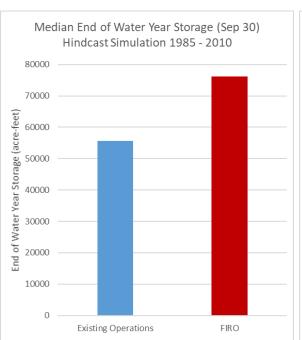
Major Deviation to Water Control Manual

 Approved by USACE in November 2018 for 2018/2019 winter and spring season

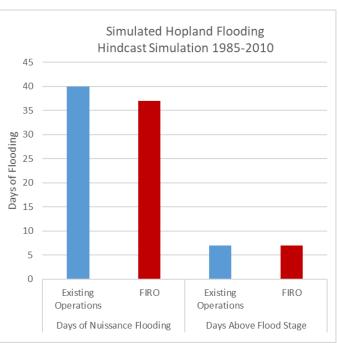


Lake Mendocino Improved Reservoir Performance Hindcast Simulation 1985-2010

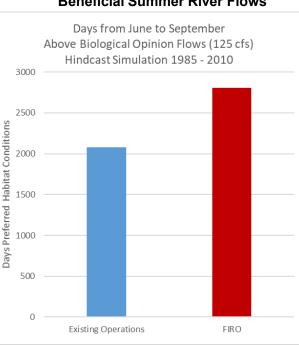
Year End Water Storage



Number Days Flooding



Number Days Ecologically Beneficial Summer River Flows



Blue = Existing Operations Red = Forecast Informed Reservoir Operations



Lake Mendocino FIRO: Next Steps

- 2020 Major Deviation
- Final Viability Assessment
 - Which FIRO strategy should be implemented?
 - How can the Water Control Plan be automatically updated to leverage new forecast skill & technology advances?
 - Water Control Manual Update



Climate Risk Resiliency: Wildfire

Anne Crealock
Senior Environmental Specialist

Wildfire Resiliency

Multiple actions to characterize impacts of wildfires on Sonoma Water's operations & implement measures to improve resiliency against threats from future wildfires

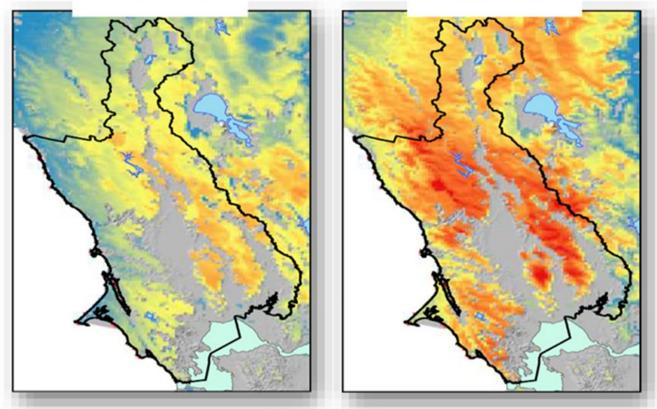




Adapting to Increasing Wildfire Risk

Probability of Burning Two or More Times

1970-2000 2070-2100



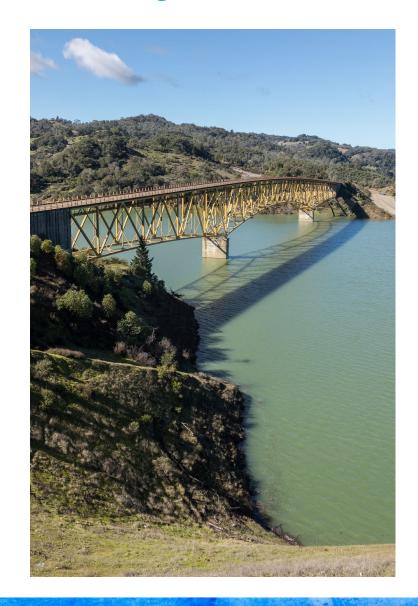






Climate Risk Resiliency: Wildfire

- Reducing wildfire risk is key to protecting region's water supply
- The Lake Sonoma watershed can serve as a model for promoting landscapescale resilience





Fire Camera Alert System

High-Definition cameras help firefighters and emergency responders

- Collaboration between Sonoma Water, universities, and several partners
- Focus on protecting the Lake Sonoma Watershed and surrounding areas
- Sonoma Water installed eight cameras
- PG&E funded additional cameras to build North Bay network
- Monitored by local public safety agencies and public

www.alertwildfire.org/northbay





Fire Camera Alert System

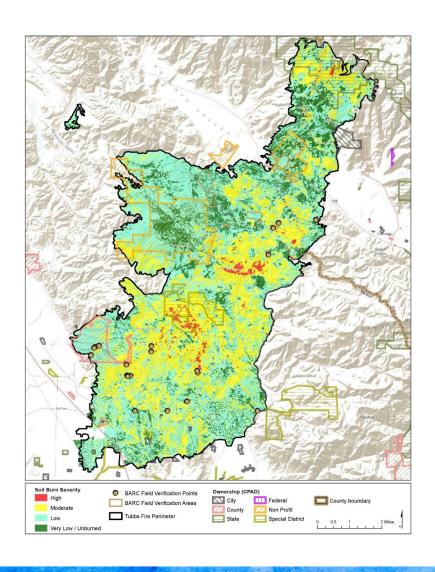


Post Burn Soil Properties & Hazards

Increased Flood Risk

- Fires reduced ground cover & canopy, burned soils
- Reduced infiltration rates & increase sediment yield
- Research results to be used for hazard modeling & assessments
- Potential for increase in floods & debris flows
- Research shows infiltration rates returning to pre-burn conditions





Post-Fire Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program

- Continuation of a collaborative research project at Russian River production facilities ongoing since 2008
 - Sonoma Water
 - Lawrence Berkeley National Lab
 - USGS
 - CA Water Science Center
 - Subsurface Microbiology Lab







Water Quality Sampling Locations

Baseline Sampling in October 2017

 Collected samples at 10 locations prior to first post-fire storm runoff event

Wet Season Storm Event Sampling

- Collected samples following storm events
- 2018 11 locations
- 2019 12 locations

Dry Season Sampling

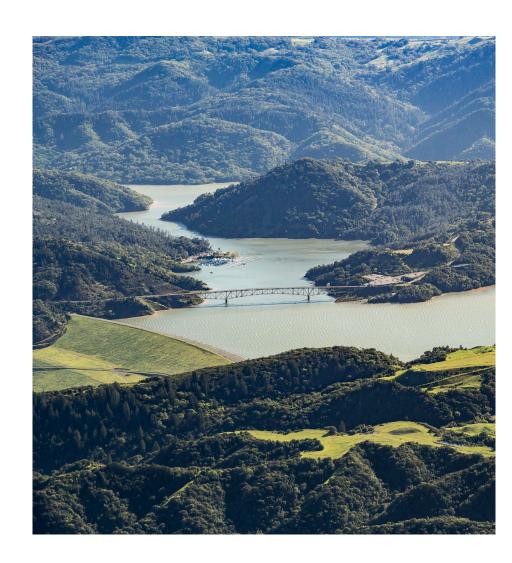
 Collected samples on a monthly basis at 5 locations on the Russian River and Dry Creek





FireSmart Lake Sonoma

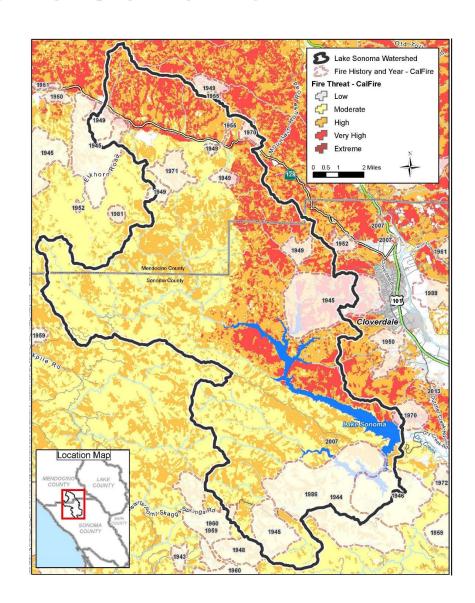
- 83,000-acre watershed, mostly private land
- Runoff fills our largest water supply reservoir
- Fire represents major threat to water supply
- Hosted workshops and home/property site visits
- Many local partners; fire districts, NGOs, Tribes, Army Corps, landowners
- Grant funding from PG&E





FireSmart Lake Sonoma

- Goal: Develop strategic recommendations for fire risk reduction to protect homes, forest health, and source water
- Challenge: Work with partners and landowners in the watershed to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfire and protect our water supply





What did we learn, what's next

Lessons:

- Landowners need help we have a lot of shared goals
- Many land management options and resources available
- Importance of collaboration

Next Steps:

- \$540k in CAL FIRE funding
- Community Wildfire Protection Plans
- Roadside fuel management
- Home inspections
- Education/outreach
- Defensible space projects





Climate Risk Resiliency: Riverbank Filtration Research Program

Don Seymour

Water Agency Principal Engineer

Riverbank Filtration Research
Program – Research investments
have resulted in improved
understanding of how our facilities
provide high quality water & how
to make them more resilient
moving forward

MOTOR HOUSING

ACCESS LADDER

CONCRETE CAISSON

PUMP DISCHARGE LINE

ALLUVIAL AQUIFER
PERFORATED LATERAL

DEEP WELL TURBINE PUMPS

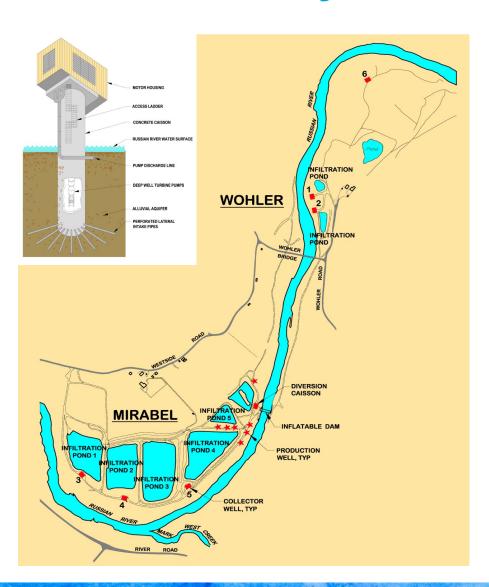
RUSSIAN RIVER WATER SURFACE



A Unique System: Russian River Riverbank Filtration System

- One of the largest riverbank filtration systems in the world
- Treatment accomplished via natural filtration
- Production Capacity of up to 92 million gallons per day
- 6 Radial Collector Wells
- 5 Infiltration Ponds
- Inflatable Dam

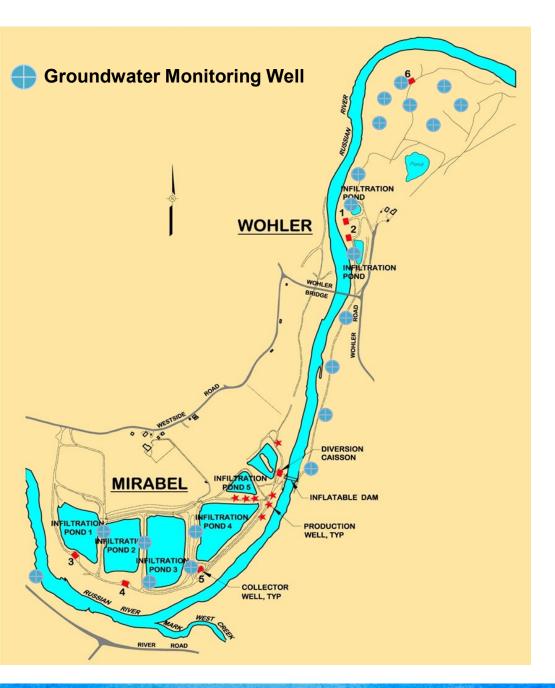




Research Motivations

- Sonoma Water's Riverbank Filtration facilities have been shown to be a reliable method of providing high quality potable water from the Russian River since the late 1950s
- Monitor facility and environmental parameters to ensure continued performance of collector wells
- Conduct studies/research to enhance knowledge:
 - Surface water & groundwater interactions
 - Natural filtration processes
- Research and data needed to continue demonstrating the effectiveness of natural filtration processes in meeting regulatory requirements for water quality





Wohler/Mirabel Monitoring Well Network

- 19 Permanent Monitoring Wells
- Equipped with instrumentation that measures and records hourly water level and temperature data
- Monitoring program has been in place for nearly two decades

Use of Methods to Evaluate Surface Water/Groundwater Interactions & Streambed Permeability

- Develop geophysical methods to better characterize surface water/groundwater interactions near RBF facilities
- Quantify permeability spatially & temporally in response to:
 - Inflatable Dam operation
 - Pumping schedule
 - Season

Methods	Information Acquired
Seepage Meter	Vertical flow rates
Soil Cryocore	Grain size diameter & microbial ecology
Sediment Trap	Abiotic & biotic media



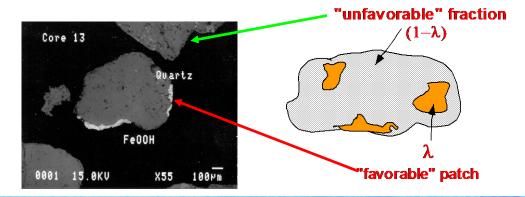
Water Quality Study Findings

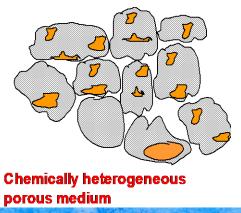
Results of in-situ & laboratory studies

- High capacity for cryptosporidium removal in shallow sediments
- ~1 to 7 log removal/meter

Key factors promoting favorable cryptosporidium removal

- Grain size distribution poorly sorted
- Metal oxides High concentration of iron & aluminum oxides
- Low concentrations of dissolved organic matter in surface water & groundwater







Ongoing & Next Steps

- Update Numerical Model with new data and jointly analyze geophysical and hydrologic data
- Perform sensitivity analysis to help optimize collector well operations and prioritize future data collection and monitoring
- Conduct additional studies on role of organic carbon in pathogen transport and removal
- Continue to assess potential effects from 2017 Wildfires





Climate Risk Resiliency: Sonoma OneRain Network & AQPI

Jake Spaulding *Grants and Funded Projects Manager*

OneRain and AQPI are programs to enhance early warning systems for public safety & resource management to respond to extreme precipitation events

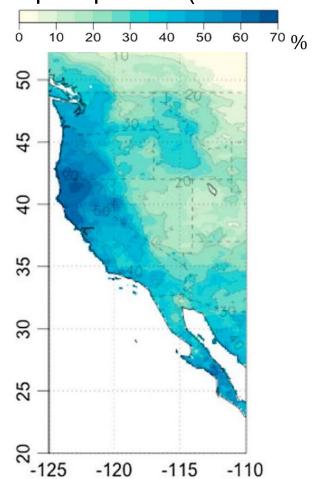




Sonoma OneRain & Advanced Quantitative Precipitation Information (AQPI) System

- Importance of atmospheric rivers on water supply & public safety (flooding)
- OneRain Network provides critical rainfall data for forecast models, AQPI system
- AQPI Regional Partnership
 - \$19.8 million grant from DWR
- AQPI is aimed at
 - Improving radar coverage
 - Assimilating radar in forecast models
 - Improving AR forecast skills and operations

Contribution (%) of ARs to total annual precipitation (1950-2013)

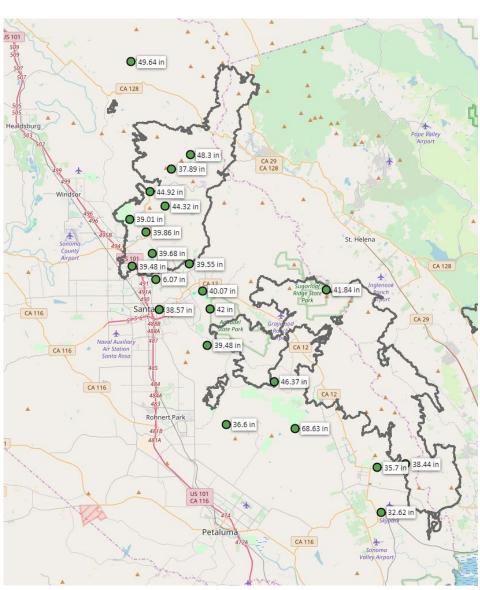




OneRain System – In Response to 2017 Fires

- Informs National Weather Service on Watch & Warning Notifications
- Supports planning, hydrologic, and water balance models
- Improves AQPI forecast models
- Real-time data with alert capabilities



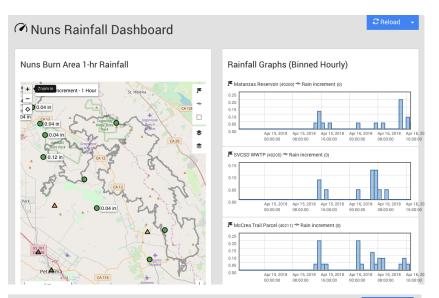


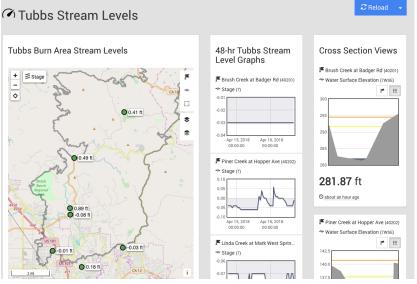
Public Engagement: Situational Awareness

- Outreach to vulnerable at-risk communities
- Public access to Web portal
- Text & Email alarm notification capabilities
- Over 2.3 million views to date

https://Sonoma.onerain.com







AQPI Instrument Deployments

Radars

X-Band (4)



C-Band (1)



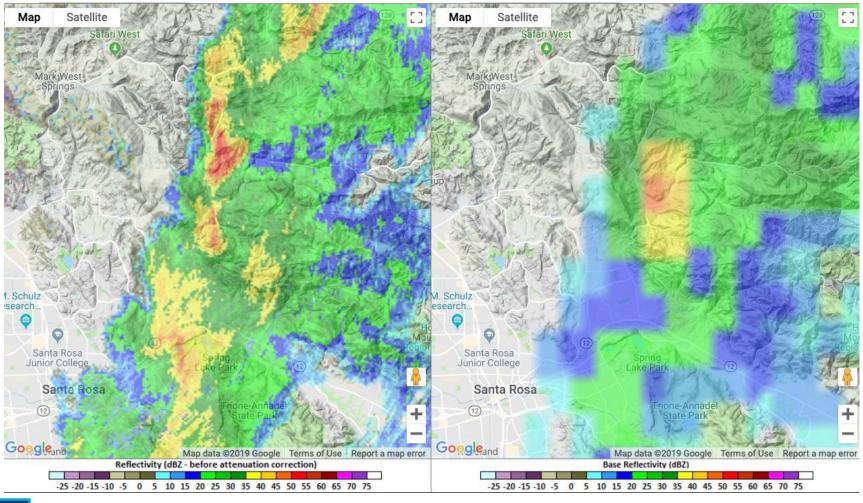
Surface stations

- Rain gauges
- Surface meteorology
- Soil moisture
- Stream gauges





AQPI Benefits - Radar Comparison





Seismic Hazard Resiliency Program

Kent Gylfe
Water Agency Principal Engineer

Sonoma Water

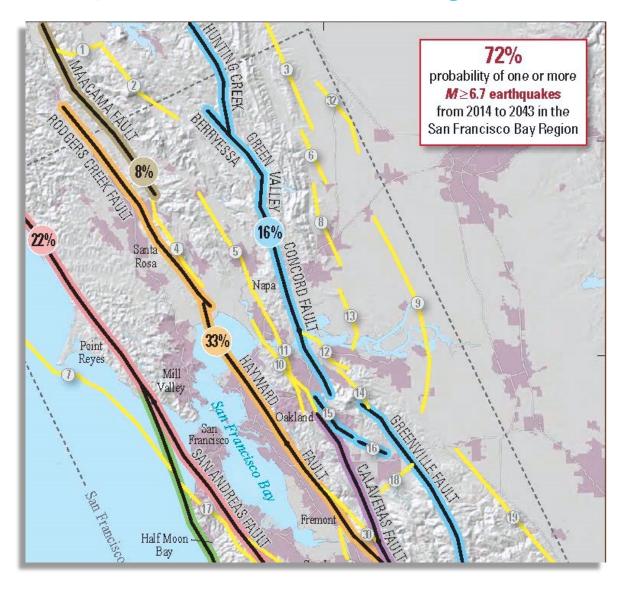
Seismic Resilience

Many projects are being implemented to improve seismic hazard resiliency of Sonoma Water's facilities, however there is significant work still to be done



Major Earthquake Probability

High probability of a major earthquake in San Francisco Bay Area between 2014 and 2043





Seismic Hazard Priorities

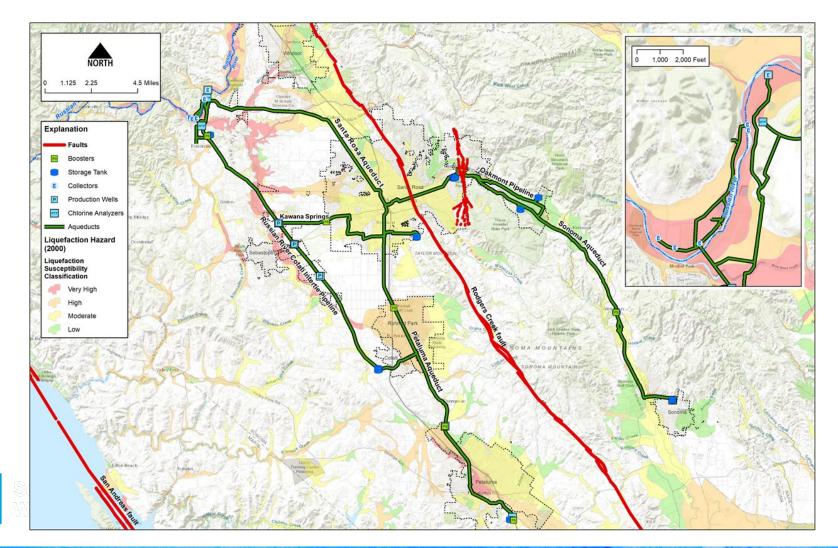
Top 10 Priorities for Hazard Mitigation (2008)

- Rodgers Creek Fault Crossing COMPLETE
- Flow Measuring Devices IN PROGRESS
- Isolation Vales COMPLETE
- Russian River Crossing IN PROGRESS
- Mark West Creek Crossing IN PROGRESS
- Collectors 3 & 5 liquefaction mitigation IN PROGRESS
- Collector 6 liquefaction mitigation IN PROGRESS
- Emergency Groundwater Wells FUTURE
- Santa Rosa Creek Crossing IN PROGRESS
- River Diversion Structure liquefaction mitigation COMPLETE



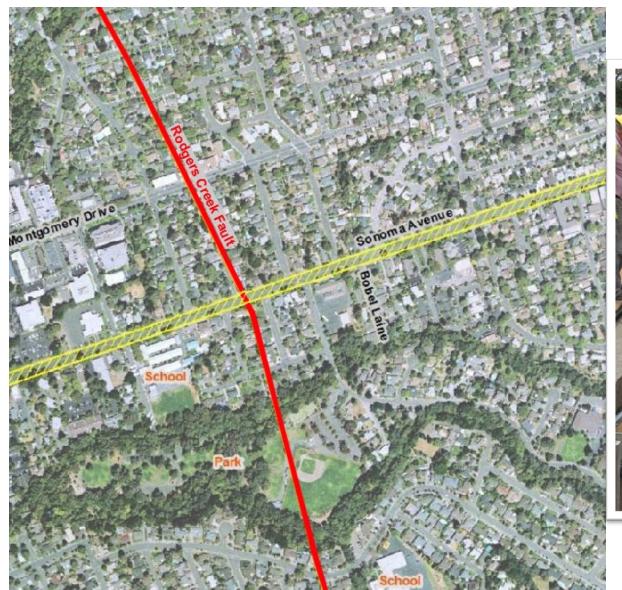
Seismic Hazard Priorities

Seismic vulnerabilities pose the single greatest natural hazard risk to Sonoma Water's production and transmission facilities



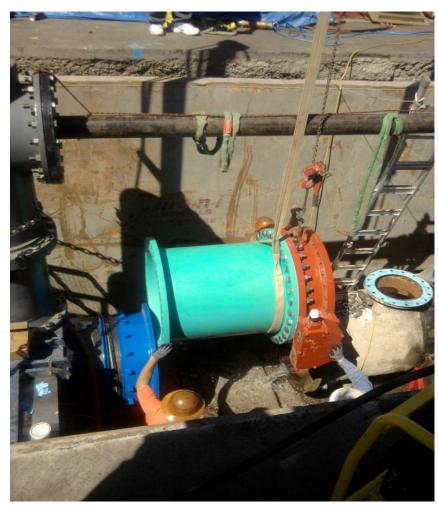


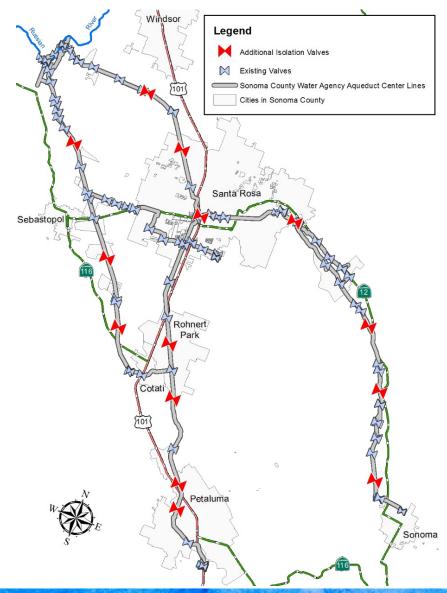
Rodgers Creek Fault Crossing Project





Isolation Valves Project







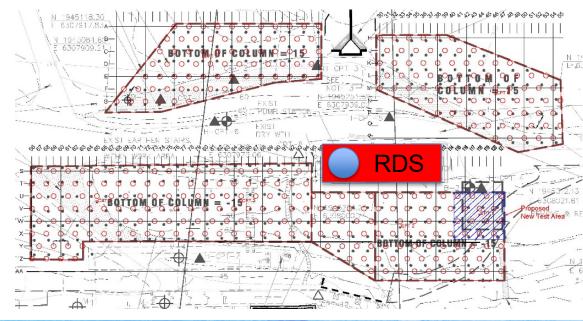
River Diversion Structure Project

Ground Improvements to Reduce Liquefaction and Lateral Spread Risk

- 340 vibratory stone columns
- 36" diameter
- 50'-80' depth







Hazard Mitigation Projects in Progress

- River/Stream
 Crossing Projects
 - Russian River/Mark West Creek
 - Santa Rosa Creek

- Sonoma Booster
 Pump Station
 - Seismic retrofit







Future Projects –Transmission System

Planned Mitigation Projects

- Sonoma Aqueduct
- Oakmont Pipeline
- Petaluma Aqueduct
- Mirabel/Wohler
- Ralphine Tanks





FEMA Funding

Pre-Disaster and Hazard Mitigation Funding To-Date:

- Rodgers Creek Fault Crossing \$2.3M
- Isolation Valves \$1.9M
- Russian River Crossing \$2.9M*
- Mark West Creek Crossing \$2.8M*
- Santa Rosa Creek Crossing \$3.0M
- Total \$12.9M







Key Challenges

Funding

Availability and readiness

Planning

- Site specific assessments
- Define mitigation solutions

Resources

Limited staff capacity

Priority

- Across core functions and enterprises
- Relative to other needs (regulatory, operational, etc.)

Asset Management

Kent Gylfe

Water Agency Principal Engineer

Asset Management

Development of a data driven decision-support system to provide a reliable level of service and improved cost efficiency while balancing level of operational risk





Elements of an Asset Management Strategy

Level of service objectives

Asset hierarchy and asset register

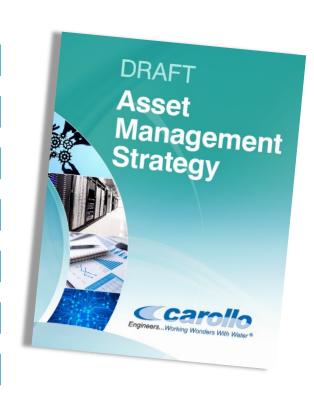
Condition and performance monitoring

Risk model – probability / consequence of failure

Useful life and repair / replace costs

Improvement Plan development / prioritization

Integrated data management and business processes





Development & Implementation Strategy

Phased approach

- Phase 1 has been initiated
- Internal workgroups formed
- Consultant under contract
- Data collection and review underway
- Staff workshops commencing

PHASE 1
PHASE 2
PHASE 3

Framework and Strategy
Development
Pilot Strategy on Subset of Assets

Pilot Strategy on Subset of Assets

Transition to Full Implementation



Planned Outcomes

- Improved reliability, efficiency, planning
- Better knowledge of system condition and performance
- Maximized asset life, reduced failure events
- Optimized resource allocation, cost efficiency
- Enhanced risk management
- Integrated data systems
- Data-driven support for rate-setting



Summary

How do we improve our Water
Supply
Resiliency?

- Prioritize partnerships
 & collaborations
- Invest in science/data
- Promote data-driven decision making
- Encourage innovation
 & proactive
 management
- Hire & retain skilled & innovative staff



Scientific Publications, Presentations and Awards by Sonoma Water Staff

- Over 60 peer-reviewed journal articles
- Research cited in numerous published books
- Co-authored several books
- Numerous conference and workshop presentations
- Staff have received multiple awards and recognition for research





Jay Jasperse, P.E. CHIEF ENGINEER Jay.Jasperse@scwa.ca.gov







