

# Integrated Water Resources Development: Lottery Bonding Proposals



## Integrated Water Resources Development Program

The Governor’s Recommended Budget (GRB) includes investments in water that will grow our economy and lift up rural Oregon to create healthy ecosystems and communities, while furthering implementation of the state’s 2012 Integrated Water Resources Strategy. The GRB proposes a suite of packages through a combination of lottery and dedicated general obligation bonding to provide grant and loan funds to help meet Oregonians’ water needs, supporting all three stages of an Integrated Water Resources Development Program that includes place-based planning, feasibility analysis, and project development.

*Place-based planning* will empower communities and stakeholders to work collaboratively in partnership with the state to understand their water resources needs and identify how they will meet those water needs. *Project feasibility* moves solutions from the conceptual stage to evaluate the viability of specific proposals. *Project finance and implementation* will allow the state to partner with local interests and others to carry out projects that meet instream and out-of-stream needs.

## Lottery Funds

**Water Supply Fund** – The Water Supply Fund has been used in the past by the Legislature to provide funding for the Department to perform specific activities. The GRB proposal includes two components:

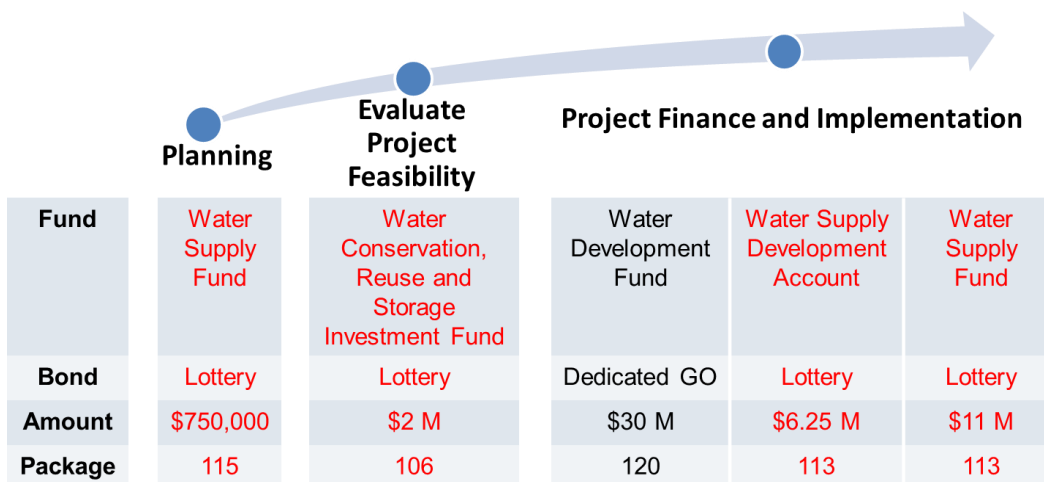
*Place-based planning* is a collaborative approach to planning that helps communities to understand their water resources needs and identify how they will meet those water needs. This request includes \$750,000 in lottery bonds for grants to help communities voluntarily develop place-based integrated water resources plans. SB 266A would provide the Department with authority to issue the grants. (Pkg #115)

*Grant for water supply development project* - The GRB places \$11 million into the Water Supply Fund to provide a grant for a water supply project in the Umatilla Basin. (Pkg #113)

## Water Conservation, Reuse, and Storage Grant Fund

*Project feasibility grants* help project developers evaluate the viability of water resources project proposals. Package #106 would add an additional \$2 million in lottery bonds for SB 1069 (2008) feasibility study grants to evaluate potential water conservation, reuse and storage projects.

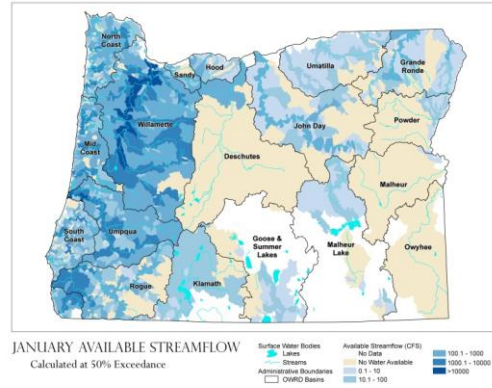
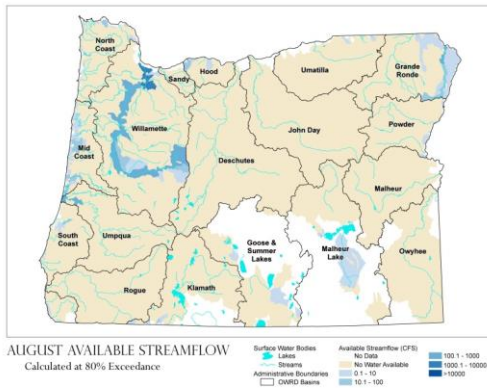
*Water Supply Development Account* - Package #113 recapitalizes the Water Supply Development Account to allow the state to provide grants and loans to support water resources projects that have economic, environmental and social benefits.



# Overview of Water Resources Supply Challenges



Oregon's 2012 Integrated Water Resources Strategy provides a blueprint for improving our understanding of the status of Oregon's water resources and meeting our instream and out-of-stream needs, now and into the future.

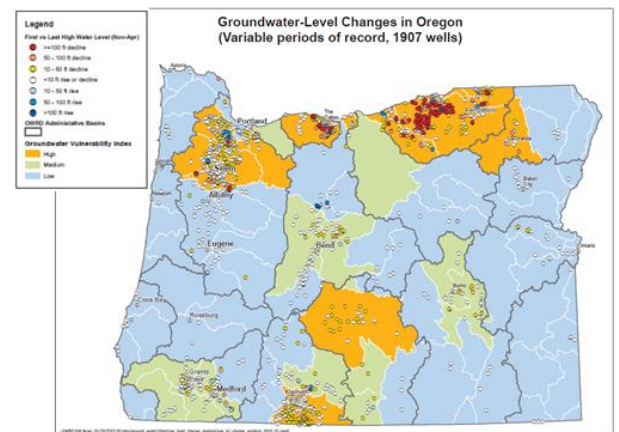


➤ **Most of the state's surface waters are fully allocated during the summer months.**

The map on the left above shows where water is available for new live flow allocation during the month of August. Most of the map is color coded brown, meaning no water is available. By contrast, the map on the right shows where water is available for allocation during the month of January and could be used for storage, with darker colors indicating more water is available.

➤ **In some locations throughout the state, groundwater aquifers are no longer capable of sustaining additional development.**

The amount of groundwater stored in aquifers is declining in several areas of the state (see map right). Many areas show little evidence of declines (blue), partly due to a lack of data. Areas that are classified as having medium or high groundwater vulnerability are shown in green and orange, respectively.



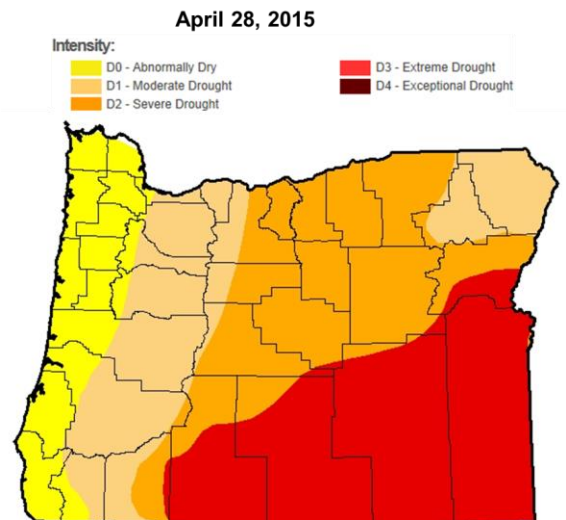
➤ **Loss of snowpack means less water will be available to meet instream and out-of-stream needs during summer and fall months.**

Snowpack in 2015 across the state was less than 50 percent of normal, but precipitation has ranged from about 80 percent to 100 percent of normal.

If Oregon's mean annual temperature increases, the percentage of precipitation that falls as snow will be significantly less. Climate models project a mean annual warming of 1.1 °C to 4.7 °C (2 °F to 8.5 °F) for the Pacific Northwest during this century.

➤ **One or more counties in Oregon have declared drought in nine of the past 15 years.**

The map to the right shows the U.S. Drought Monitor for Oregon in April 2015. White areas of the map indicate no drought, with the intensity of drought indicated by increasingly darker colors. As of April 2015, the Governor has declared a drought emergency in Baker, Wheeler, Crook, Harney, Klamath, Lake, and Malheur counties.



<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu>