The California drought is officially over, but next could be 'around the corner'
Governor announces end to the historic drought, yet water conservation is far from finished as state tries to build climate change resilience
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A rare wildflower ‘super bloom’ near Taft, California, on 4 April. A winter of heavy rains and snowstorms has erased many signs of the drought. Photograph: Robyn Beck/AFP/Getty Images

California’s governor, Jerry Brown, officially declared an end to the state’s historic drought Friday, but warned that it must be prepared for the future.

“This drought emergency is over, but the next drought could be around the corner,” Brown said in a statement. “Conservation must remain a way of life.”

The governor lifted the drought emergency in all California counties except Fresno, Kings, Tulare and Tuolumne, where emergency drinking water projects will continue to help address diminished groundwater supplies.

The governor’s order, which came as a springtime storm bears down on the waterlogged state, keeps in place some conservation measures.

Water conservation will become a way of life in the nation’s most populous state, said Felicia Marcus, chairwoman of the state water resources control board, who led conservation planning. Officials already have started charting long-term rules to make California more resilient as climate change makes weather patterns more severe.
“There’s a greater appreciation of just how precious water is,” she said. “We’ve got to plan for longer droughts.”

Cities and water districts throughout the state will be required to continue reporting their water use each month, said the governor’s order, which also bans wasteful practices, such as hosing off sidewalks and running sprinklers when it rains. New rules are expected to make such bans permanent. Officials say they will work aggressively to stop leaks that waste water.

The drought strained native fish that migrate up rivers, killed millions of trees, and forced farmers in the country’s leading agricultural state to rely heavily on groundwater, with some tearing out orchards. It also dried up wells, forcing hundreds of families in rural areas to drink bottled water and bathe from buckets.

Brown declared the drought emergency in 2014, and officials later ordered mandatory conservation for the first time in state history. Regulators last year relaxed the rules after a rainfall was close to normal.

But monster storms this winter erased nearly all signs of drought, blanketing the Sierra Nevada with deep snow, California’s key water source, and boosting reservoirs.
Susan Atkins of the charity Self-Help Enterprises said the drought was not over for more than 900 families who have large water tanks in their yards because their wells dried up during the years-long drought.

Most of them are in Tulare County, a farming powerhouse in central California’s San Joaquin Valley. Atkins said she still received calls from people whose wells were running dry and needed a tank and bottled water.

“In no way is it over,” she said of the drought. “We will run out of money before we run out of people that need help.”