

Who pays the cost of CALIFORNIA'S DROUGHT

California is in the midst of a major drought, increasing the competition between cities and agriculture for access to scarce water.

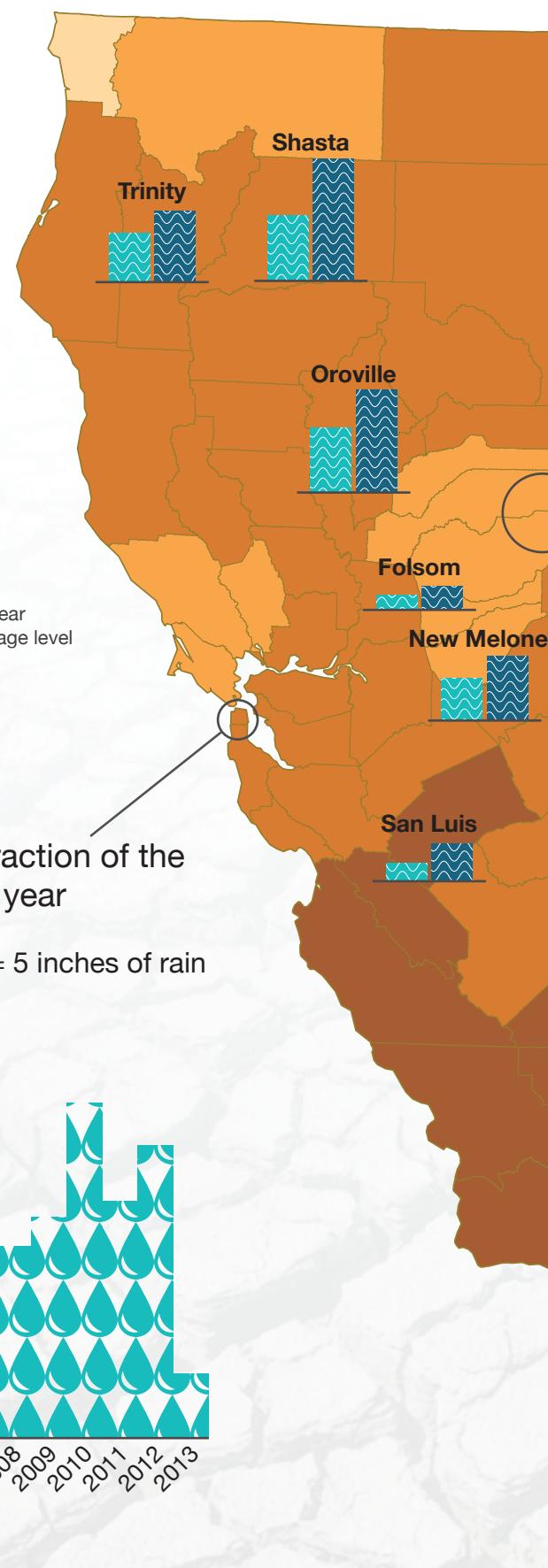
Major reservoirs that supply the Central Valley with water for irrigation and other agricultural purposes are 30% to 55% below their long-run average levels.

Majority of county is experiencing

| | Abnormally dry conditions | Moderate drought | Severe drought | Extreme drought | Exceptional drought |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Current level | | | | | |
| 15-year average level | | | | | |

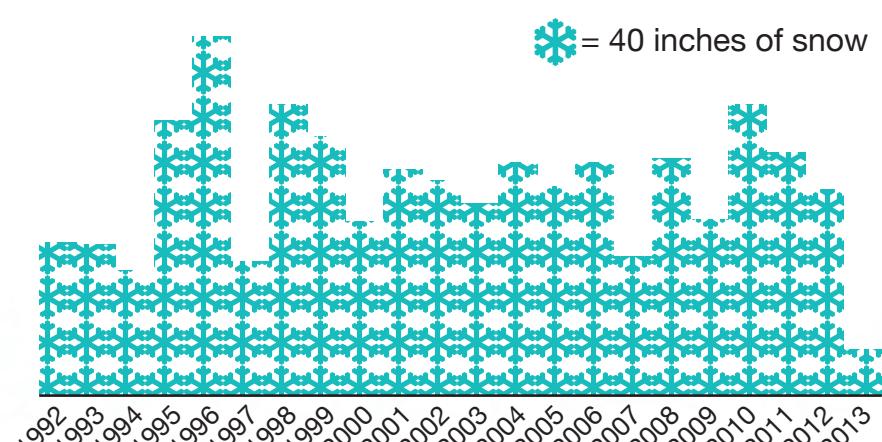
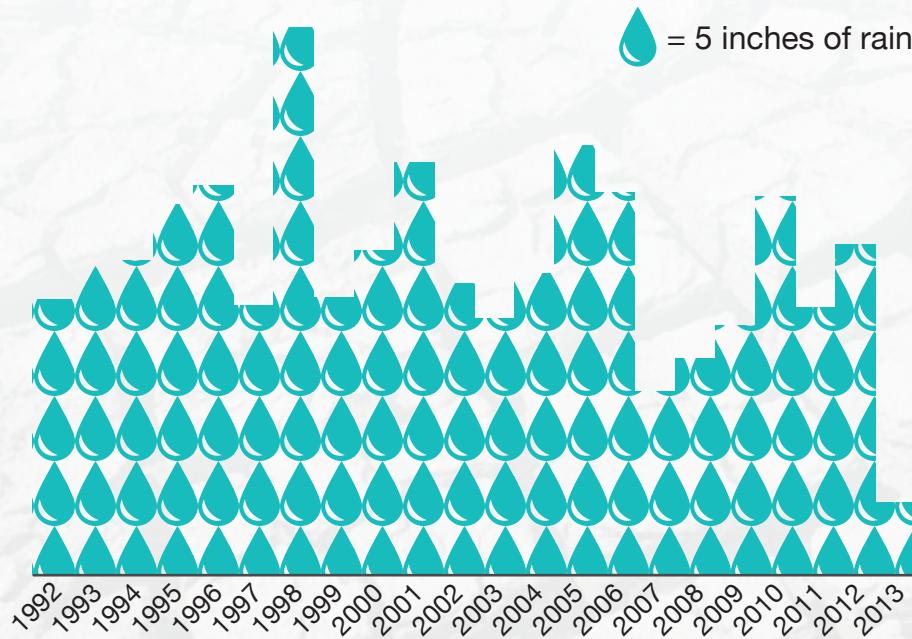
Major Reservoirs

Current level 15-year average level



In 2013, San Francisco had just a fraction of the rainfall it normally sees in a year

raindrop icon = 5 inches of rain



In 2013, Lake Tahoe had just over 40 inches of snow, about one-fifth the annual average over the previous two decades

Ultimately, farmers and agriculture workers end up bearing much of the cost of scarce water. This chart shows the growth in field worker wages, wholesale table grape prices, and agricultural water prices in real terms since 1992. Grape prices have risen, but worker wages have remained flat as farmers struggle to pay the increased cost of water.

