

# Jordan Lake Partnership Fact Sheet



## **Why should we be members of the Jordan Lake Partnership? What is the value for us?**

*The Partnership provides a unified voice for its member jurisdictions. We believe that by organizing ourselves and working together, we'll have a much better opportunity for success.*

*There are also efficiencies in collaborating in this process which reduce costs.*

- *Common information and understanding*
- *Save money/time – development and operations*
- *Regional/basin-wide effort to optimize water use*

*DWR has repeatedly touted the Jordan Lake Partnership as the innovation for the latest round of Jordan Lake water supply storage allocations. The Partnership plays a key role in DWR's process.*

## **What is the Partnership's position on SB 907?**

*The Partnership does not take policy positions. The Partnership believes we are approaching the allocation process from a collaborative and basin-wide perspective. The Jordan Lake allocation process is largely the model on which the 2009 Water Resources Policy Act is based. We want the Round 4 Jordan Lake allocation process to proceed without delays.*

## **Where did the 100 MGD come from? Is that a valid number?**

*U.S. Army Corps of Engineers designated 32.62 percent of the Jordan Lake conservation storage (between the elevations 202 mean sea level (msl) and 216 msl, as water supply storage.*

*Approximately 45,800 acre-feet in conservation storage, or about 15 billion gallons, is designated to provide water supply. This amount of storage is estimated to be able to furnish approximately 100 million gallons per day (MGD) during most of the severest droughts.*

*Note: Just two percent of the lake is available for water supply purposes*

## **What will happen if full 100 MGD is used? What will be the impact on the biological systems?**

*Jordan Lake was designed as a multi-purpose reservoir. As such, portions of its storage are dedicated to the various purposes. The water supply storage can be completely allocated and used without any impact on Jordan Lake's ability to support downstream flows, or manage floods.*

*DWR's overall planning efforts rely heavily on river basin hydrologic models that are prepared within or for DWR. These models, when completed, will allow evaluation of water availability at any specified location. The Jordan Lake Partnership fully supports the hydrologic model to inform the allocation process*

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## ***Downstream jurisdictions are not guaranteed flow.***

*The allocation represents the conservation pool, a small portion of the total water supply in Jordan Lake. A separate storage is allocated for flow.*

*In addition to water supply, the reservoir's conservation storage provides 94,600 acre-feet for downstream flow augmentation for the protection of water quality and aquatic habitat.*

*The needs of downstream communities are as important as the needs of upstream communities and those communities relying on Jordan Lake for water supply. The needs of downstream communities will be analyzed as will the needs of all communities in the Cape Fear River Basin relying on surface water to ensure all communities have adequate water supplies for generations to come.*

## **What if an Interbasin Transfer (IBT) is required? What will that do to the timeline for allocation process?**

*The Environmental Management Commission (EMC) has not yet determined how IBT vs. non-IBT allocations will be handled.*

*DWR staff estimates the EMC will make a decision in 2012 if no IBT certifications are needed, and 2016 or 2017 if applicants need an IBT certification.*

## **What is the commitment to sustainability and conservation within the Jordan Lake Partnership?**

*Triangle communities have demonstrated the ability to permanently reduce demands in our region and recognize that continued conservation is a vital component of a comprehensive water supply plan for the region and the entire Cape Fear River Basin.*

*In 2009, the Regional Conservation Work Group – including the cities of Raleigh and Durham, the Towns of Cary and Apex, and the Orange Water and Sewer Authority (OWASA) -- adopted regionally-consistent year-round water conservation measures, and regionally-consistent water shortage response framework.*

- *These year-round water conservation measures include:*
  - Outdoor Watering Schedule*
  - New irrigation systems must be equipped to prevent irrigation when it is not necessary*
  - “Wasteful water use” prohibited in accordance with local ordinances, standards, or definitions*
  - Indoor and outdoor water leaks must be repaired within time limits specified in local ordinances, standards, or definitions.*