

Making Conservation a Way of Life

Elizabeth Lovsted, PE January 10, 2017

Background

- May 9, 2016, Governor Brown Issued Executive Order B-37-16 entitled "Making Conservation A California Way of Life"
- Four basic elements of the Order:
 - Use Water More Wisely
 - Eliminate Water Waste
 - Strengthen Local Drought Resilience
 - Improve Agricultural Water Use Efficiency and Drought Planning
- Formation of Urban Advisory Group (UAG) to review and provide input on first three elements
 - Approximately 35 water agencies and NGO's selected
 - Technical sub-groups also established



Use Water More Wisely (Directives #1 through #3)

- Adjust emergency conservation regulations and develop proposal that builds off 25% conservation goal
- Establish long-term water use efficiency "targets" for agencies by establishing standards for indoor water use, outdoor water use and CII (commercial, industrial institutional)
- Permanently require monthly reporting: usage, conservation levels, enforcement



Eliminate Water Waste (Directives #4 through #7)

- Permanently prohibit water waste practices
- Minimize system leaks
- Improve management and prioritize capital projects to reduce water waste
- Certify innovative water conservation and water loss detection and control technologies



Strengthen Local Drought Resilience (Directives #8 through #10)

- DWR to strengthen requirements for urban water shortage contingency plans (WSCPs)
- Create common standards and planning for at least five years of drought
- Facilitate improved drought planning for small water suppliers and rural communities



Improve Ag Water Use Efficiency and Drought Planning (Directives #11 through #13)

- DWR and California Department of Food and Agriculture to update existing requirements for Agricultural Water Management Plans (AWMP)
- Requirement for preparation of a permanent AWMP for suppliers with over 10,000 acres of land under irrigation



Draft Framework and Implementation of Executive Order

Current Status

Draft Framework Report: "Making Water Conservation a California Way of Life" released November 30, 2016

- UAG has met three times (with fourth meeting planned December 7, 2016) to review elements of framework
- Framework includes long-term water use efficiency targets, water loss prevention, WSCP requirements, Ag Water Mgmt.
- Public Draft comments were due by December 19, 2016, for DWR and State Board consideration in Final Report
- DWR and State Board will submit and administrative draft report to the Governor by Jan 20, 2017



Strengthen Local Drought Resilience

- Update contents of Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP)
 - Conduct a 5-year drought risk assessment
 - Evaluations criteria used to conduct assessment will be locally applicable
- Prepare Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP)
 - Define methodology and evaluation criteria used to conduct Annual Water Budget Forecast
 - Include six standard shortage levels and shortage response actions for each shortage level
 - Communication plan
 - Implementation authorities
 - Financial plan for drought conditions
- Annual Assessment Water



Issues and Concerns: Strengthen Local Drought Resilience

- Recognize the benefits of drought resilient, hydrologically independent supplies
 - Should be considered fully reliable under all historical drought hydrology and plausible climate change effects
 - Examples: potable reuse, recycled water and desalination
 - May not experience extreme shortage conditions due to drought or climate change



Executive Order Was Specific on Long-term Efficiency Targets



"These water use targets shall be <u>customized to the unique conditions of</u> <u>each water agency</u>, shall generate more statewide water conservation greater than existing requirements, and shall strengthen standards for:

- a. Indoor residential per capita water use;
- b. Outdoor irrigation, in a manner that incorporates landscape area, local climate and new satellite imagery data;
- c. Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional (CII) water use, and
- d. Water loss through leaks"



Draft Framework Report Requirements for Water Use Efficiency Targets

- State agencies will establish new water use targets or performance measures based upon strengthened standards in four areas:
 - Indoor residential per capita use
 - Outdoor irrigation incorporating landscape area and climate
 - Water lost through leaks
 - Commercial/Industrial/Institutional (CII)
- Must increase targets beyond the "20% by 2020" under SB X7-7
- Also requires permanent monthly reporting



Water Use Efficiency Target - Indoor and Outdoor Use, Losses

• An <u>aggregate</u> indoor and outdoor use target and losses in AF/Year will be calculated for each retail agency

Target Amount = (Indoor Standard) + (Outdoor Standard) + (Losses)

- State will provide landscape area measurements and Evapotranspiration (Eto) data for each agency by 2018
- Excludes Commercial/Industrial (except landscaping)



Indoor Residential Portion of Target

Indoor Target = (# of Residents) x (Indoor GPCD standard)

- Proposed initial standard of 55 GPCD
 - DWR and State Board will gather additional data on indoor water use
- Potentially revise 55 GPCD standard downward in 2018
- Compliance required in 2025
- State will reevaluate every five years thereafter









Outdoor Target = (Annual Evapotranspiration-Eto) x (Landscape Area) x (Evapotranspiration Adjustment Factor)

- Evapotranspiration or Eto
 - A measured weather factor of solar radiation, temperature, humidity, wind - plant transpiration
- Evapotranspiration Adjustment Factor or "ETAF"
 - Level of water use applied based upon landscape type
- The Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinances (MWELO) use ETAF to establish water budgets for landscapes





Outdoor Target Variables

Outdoor Efficiency Target:

- •Evapotranspitation (Eto): averaged across the individual agency service area
- •Landscape Area: includes landscape area for the specific agency
- •ETAF (Evapotranspiration Adjustment Factor): Sets a water allowance for irrigation based upon a landscape type (in the State's proposal, <u>age)</u>





State Proposed Initial Application of Evapotranspiration Adjustment Factors

 Applied to individual parcels in a agency's service area based upon age and aggregated to calculate target:



(*includes play fields, areas irrigated with recycled water, etc.)



Outdoor Irrigation Portion of Target

- All suppliers receive land area imagery data from DWR at the end of 2018
 - DWR and State Board will review landscape area applied water analysis between 2018 and 2020
- Final landscape standards
 (Evapotranspiration Adjustment Factors)
 set by DWR and State Board in 2020
- Compliance required in 2025
- State will reevaluate landscape standards every five years thereafter





Loss Target = (Loss Standard per Connection) x (Number of Connections)

- Establish water loss standard through SB 555 process:
 - Account for infrastructure age and condition
 - Include real and apparent losses
- Water loss standard and target set by 2020, compliance required in 2025
- State will reevaluate standard every five years thereafter







Commercial, Industrial and Institutional (CII) – Performance Measures

- No volumetric standard or target, but requires three Performance Measures:
 - 1. Classify all CII accounts by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code or other system
 - 2. Require CII accounts with certain size landscape areas to have separate metering
 - Irrigated areas to be incorporated into outdoor target
 - 3. Require audits and water management plans for certain CII customers based on usage, percentage, accounts etc.
- State to issue "Regulations and Guidelines" for CII Performance Measures by end of 2018
 - Public process with CII Workgroup





Required Progress Reporting on Target Compliance

- In 2019, suppliers required to submit a limited annual progress report:
 - Progress toward interim targets, CII performance measures
- 2020 Urban Water Management Plan to include plan for meeting 2025 Targets
- Starting in 2022, comprehensive annual progress report:
 - Calculation of progress toward final 2025 targets (indoor, outdoor, losses) and CII performance standards
 - If not progressing, narrative description of actions the will take to meet targets by 2025





Enforcement of Efficiency Standards

- Suppliers submit 2025 compliance report on water use targets - Enforcement would start in 2026
- Suppliers that do not meet 2025 targets would be subject to enforcement by SWRCB
- SWRCB enforcement could potentially include:
 - Information Orders or Conservation Orders
 - Cease and Desist Orders
 - Administrative Civil Liability penalties (fines)
- Enforcement from State would occur at the water agency level (not customers)





Issues and Concerns: Long-term Efficiency Target Process

- Target approach may not work for all agencies:
 - Aerial imagery to get landscape area may not be accurate in some areas - "irrigated vs. irrigable"
 - Areas with older landscaping (pre-1992) should get a higher Evapotranspiration Adjustment Factor (ETAF)
 - Older housing stock may pose unique issues (swamp coolers)
- Should Indirect Potable Reuse be counted as conservation toward meeting efficiency target?





Issues and Concerns: Long-term Efficiency Target Process (cont'd)

- Concern with State's ability to deliver accurate and representative data (landscape area, Eto)
- How is growth considered (population and landscaped areas)?
- Commercial/Industrial Performance Standards Impacts to economic growth
- Continuous downward ratcheting of standards Water rights?





Next Steps

- Report finalized February 2017
- Emergency Regulation February 2017
- Rulemaking 2017
 - Reporting and restrictions
- Legislation 2017-2018
 - UWMP Requirements
 - WSCP Requirements
 - Water Use Efficiency Targets
- Develop landscape data 2017-2018
 - Pilot study
 - Develop data for all suppliers
- Reevaluate Water Use Efficiency Targets 2018
- Proposed progress reporting -2019
- Compliance 2025 (Updated targets)





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