

# Urban Water Conservation Emergency Regulation



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# Key Milestones

<b>January 2014</b>	<b>Drought Declaration</b>
<b>April 2014</b>	<b>Executive Order</b>
<b>May 2014</b>	<b>Water Board Drought Response Survey</b>
<b>July 2014</b>	<b>Water Board Adopts Emergency Regulation</b>
<b>March 2015</b>	<b>Water Board Updates and Extends Emergency Regulation</b>
<b>April 2015</b>	<b>Executive Order requiring 25% mandatory Conservation</b>
<b>May 2015</b>	<b>Water Board Updates and Extends Emergency Regulation (including mandatory conservation)</b>
<b>February 2016</b>	<b>Water Board Updates and Extends Emergency Regulation (including credits and adjustment to mandatory conservation requirements)</b>
<b>May 18, 2016</b>	<b>Board Consideration of Updated Emergency Regulation</b>

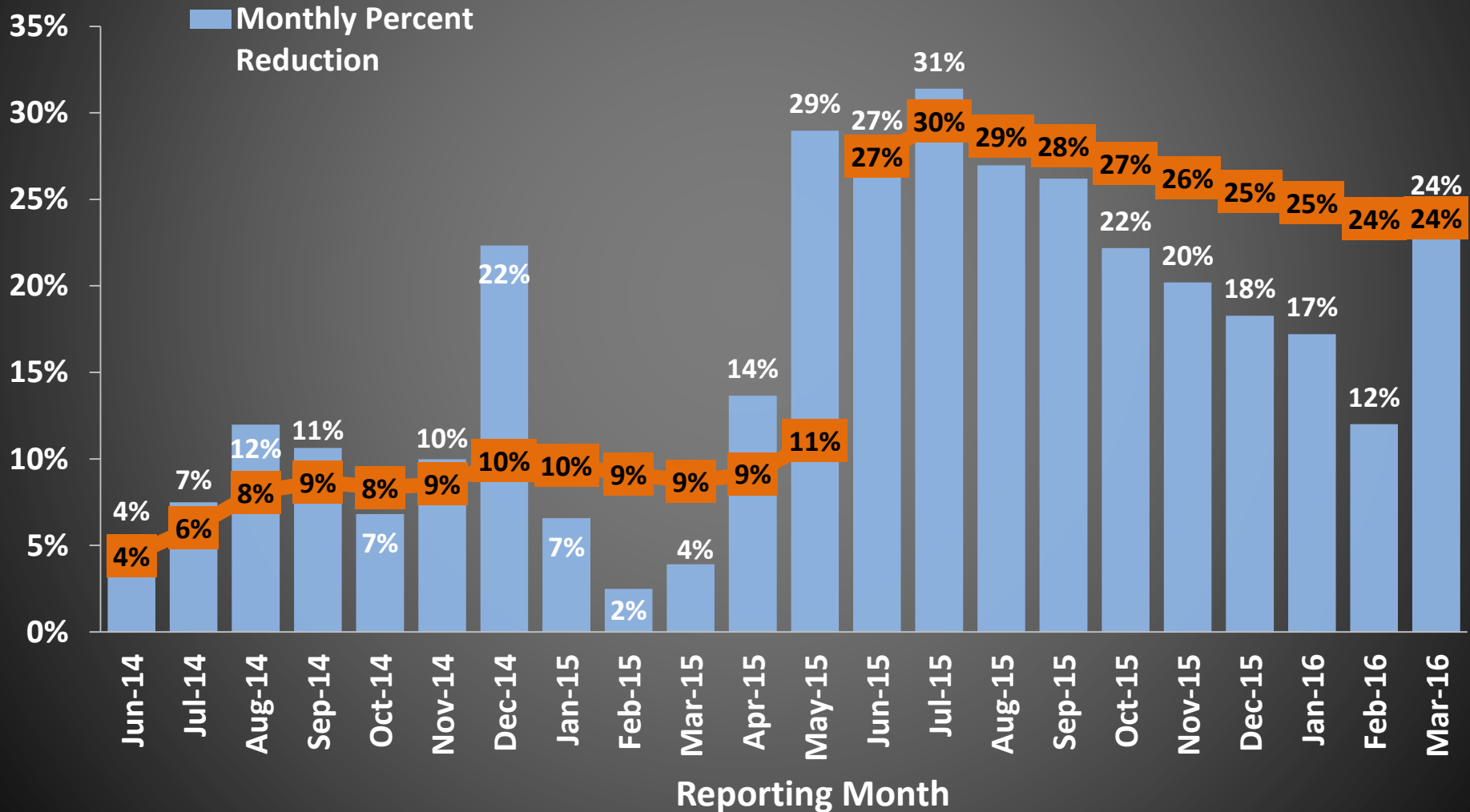
# Key Provisions of Current Emergency Regulation

1. Prohibited water uses and other end user requirements (applicable to everyone)
2. Performance standards for Urban Water Suppliers
3. Requirements for “self-supplied” Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional Users
4. Requirements for small suppliers
5. Reporting requirements
6. Enforcement

# Statewide Water Conservation Results

## Water Production Percentage Reduction

(Compared to 2013)



# Some Lessons Learned

- Water suppliers and citizens have demonstrated a high capacity to conserve
- Californians support water conservation (polling)
- Reduced revenues and potentially deferred infrastructure
- Landscape damage/tree loss concerns
- Statewide conservation emergency requirements are challenging due to regional and site specific differences

# May 2016 Staff Proposed Modifications

- Leave Reporting Requirements in Place
- Leave Most Use Prohibitions in Place
  - e.g., no landscape runoff, no water during and after rain, no irrigation of turf in medians, e.t.c.





# May 2016 Staff Proposed Modifications

- Small suppliers: lift mandatory conservation requirements and require onetime reporting
- Self-supplied CII: subject to the conservation requirement of the closest urban water supplier



# May 2016 Staff Proposed Modifications

## New Conservation Standards for Urban Suppliers:

- Replace state-developed standards with locally-derived conservation standards
- Based on supply and demand conditions assuming 3 more years of drought
- Standard based on projected supply deficit
- Requires self-certification and supporting information



# Example Scenario

- Step 1: Determine Total Potable Water Demand

Potable Water Production in Calendar Year 2013	40 taf
Potable Water Production in Calendar Year 2014	30 taf
<b>Total Potable Water Demand</b>	<b>35 taf</b>
= to average of 2013 and 2014	

# Example Scenario (cont.)

- Step 2: Calculate Total Potable Water Supply

Potable Water Supply	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Forecasted Hydrologic Condition	2013	2014	2015
Local Surface Water (taf)	10	9	8
Imported Water (taf)	10	9	8
Groundwater (taf)	20	18	16
<b>Total (taf)</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>32</b>

# Example Scenario (cont.)

- Step 3: Calculate Conservation Standard

Total Potable Water Demand (From step 1)	35 (taf)
Potable Water Supply (From Step 2)	32 (taf)
Year 3 Supply deficit	3 (taf)

[Shortfall in Year 3] / [Total Potable Water Demand]

= [3] / [35 thousand acre feet]

= .09 or 9%

# Next Steps

- **Comments due today at noon**
- **May 18, 2016 - Board consideration**
- **June 8, 2016 - Wholesalers post delivery projections**
- **June 15 - Retail urban suppliers self-certify**
  
- **Initial comments received**
  - Conservation floor
  - Hospitality requirements
  - Additional time to submit information