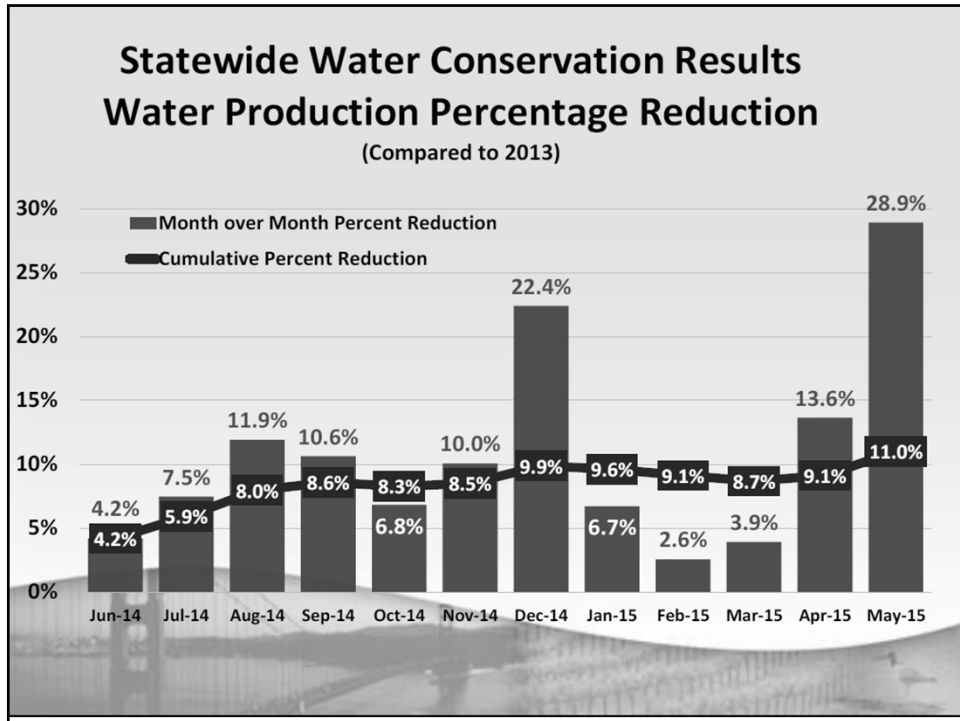


State Water Board Emergency Regulation for Water Conservation



Background

- Continued Extreme Drought Conditions
 - April 1, 2015 Snowpack was lowest ever recorded
- Impacts and Risk to People and Nature
 - Unemployment and Loss of Business
 - Communities Without Water Supplies
 - Fish and Wildlife in Peril
 - Fires, Pests, and Disease
- Water Board Emergency July 2014 Regulation
- Governor's April 1, 2015 Executive Order



Executive Order Directives Included in the Water Board's Emergency Regulation

- Directive 2 – 25% statewide reduction in potable urban water use (2013 baseline)
- Directive 5 – Water efficiency for commercial, industrial, and institutional properties
- Directive 6 – Prohibit using potable water to irrigate turf in street medians
- Directive 7 – Prohibit irrigation outside of new homes and buildings unless using efficient delivery systems

May 2015 Emergency Regulation

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

Classification of Water Suppliers

- > 3000 connections: 411 urban water retail suppliers
- 15 – 2,999 connections: 2674 water systems (i.e., small water suppliers)
- 16% of Californians are served by investor-owned water utilities regulated by the California Public Utilities Commission

End User Restrictions

- Restaurants may only serve water on request
- Hotels and motels must give guests the option of not having towels and linens laundered daily and must display this option in each guestroom.
- Notification to customers about suspected leaks on customer premises



End User Restrictions

Prohibited Uses of Potable Water

- Washing sidewalks & driveways
- Runoff when irrigating
- Using hoses with no shutoff nozzles to wash cars
- Fountains that do not recirculate the water
- Irrigating during & 48 hours following measurable precipitation



End User Restrictions

New Prohibited Uses of Potable Water

- Irrigation of turf in street medians
- Irrigation outside new homes and buildings
 - Forthcoming emergency regulations from Building Standards Commission and Housing and Community Development Department



Photo: Scott Peterson Landscape Architect, Inc.

Requirement for Self-Supplied Businesses and Institutions

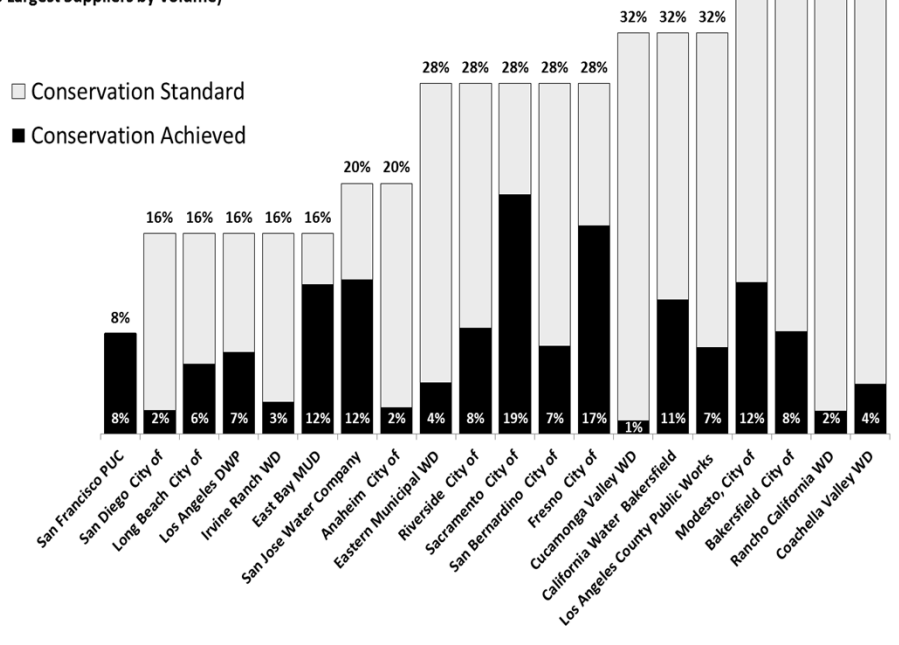
- Reduce potable water use by 25 percent, or
- Limit outdoor irrigation with potable water to no more than two days/week

Requirements for Urban Water Suppliers

- Meet a Conservation Standard
 - Every urban water supplier must reduce potable water use between 8 and 36 percent per its conservation standard
 - Summer 2014 residential gallons per capita per day (R-GPCD) used to assign conservation standards
 - 2013 is the baseline year for measuring compliance
- Report on monthly use by commercial, institutional, and industrial customers

Urban Water Suppliers have flexibility in how they achieve their conservation standard and who it is applied to.

Conservation Achieved in 2014/15 Compared to Standard
(20 Largest Suppliers by Volume)



Emergency Regulation Exceptions

Modified Conservation Standard

- Urban water suppliers may apply for a 4 percent conservation standard if they meet certain criteria:
 - No imported water
 - No reliance on groundwater
 - 4 or more years of supply available

Water for commercial agriculture

- Deduct commercial agriculture supply from total production
- Compliance with Agricultural Water Management Plan requirements
- Certification to the Board

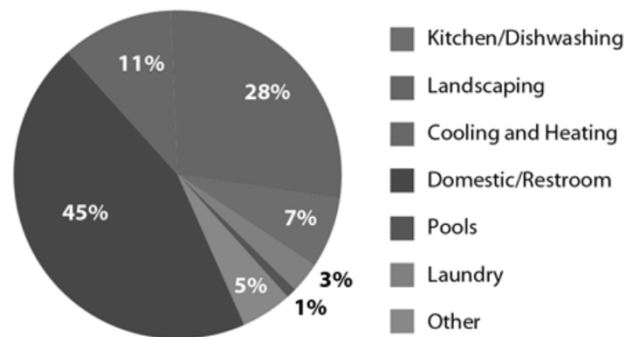
Monthly Reporting

- Potable water production
- R-GPCD
- Enforcement
 - Days per week outdoor irrigation is permitted
- Commercial, Industrial, Institutional (CII) use
- Agricultural use

Requirements for Small Water Suppliers (15-2,999 Connections)

- Reduce water use by 25 percent;
OR
- Limit outdoor irrigation to two days per week;
AND
- One-time reporting requirement on December 15, 2015

End Uses of Water in Schools



Source: US EPA

http://www.epa.gov/watersense/commercial/docs/factsheets/education_fact_sheet_508.pdf

What Can Schools Do?

- Talk to your water supplier and find out what's expected
- Educate students on the drought and saving water at home and at school
- Reduce or eliminate outdoor water user-especially on non-functional turf (keep trees alive, use mulch)
- Harvest and use rainwater for outdoor irrigation
- Install low-flow water aerators and pre-rinse spray valves
- Replace old toilets and urinals with low-volume models.
- Repair leaks

Drought Response Opportunities

The Governor's Executive Order Creates New Programs:

- Turf Removal Program
(Department of Water Resources)
- Appliance Rebate Program
(Energy Commission)
- Water-Energy Technology Program
(Energy Commission)

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