Proposal for Expanded Emergency Regulations to Increase Urban Water Conservation

Max Gomberg, David Rose, Eric Oppenheimer March 17, 2015



Background

- Current emergency regulation set to expire April 25
- December 2014 workshop
- February 17 staff presentation on options for expanded emergency regulation

Current Drought Conditions

- Fourth year of severe drought
- Sierra snowpack at lowest level in recorded history, <20% of historical average
- Driest January on record
- Reservoirs remain low
- Many communities at risk of running out of water

Statewide Drought Response

- Save Our Water campaign: www.saveourwater.com
- Emergency Assistance to vulnerable communities
- 2014 Water Bond (Proposition 1)
- Water Rights Curtailment Actions
- Management of State and Federal water projects

Statewide Water Conservation Results Water Conserved June-December (Billion Gallons)



Over 449,158 Acre-Feet Saved June 2014 – January 2015, enough to provide 1.96 million Californians with water for 1 year

Classification of Water Suppliers

- > 3000 connections: 411 urban water retail suppliers
- < 3000 connections: 2674 water systems

 16% of Californians are served by investor-owned water utilities regulated by the California Public Utilities Commission

Maintain Existing Temporary Prohibitions and Add New Prohibition:

- Application of water to hard surfaces for washing
- Watering of outdoor landscapes that cause runoff
- Using a hose without a shut-off nozzle to wash a car
- Using potable water in a fountain or decorative water feature, unless the water is recirculated.
- Irrigation of turf or ornamental landscapes during and 48 hours following measurable precipitation.

Health, safety and permit exceptions apply

Requirements for Food Service and Hospitality Sectors

- Restaurants and food service establishments to only serve water on request.
- Hotels and motels to provide guests with the option of choosing not to have towels and linens laundered daily.

New Requirements for Urban Water Suppliers

- Limit days per week outdoor irrigation is permitted
 - Use requirement in Water Shortage Contingency Plan, or
 - Limit outdoor irrigation to a maximum of two days per week
 - Exemption for Water Suppliers with approved allocationbased rate structures
- Promptly notify their customers when they are aware of leaks that are within the customer's control.

Reporting Requirements

- Urban water suppliers to report on the number of days and duration outdoor irrigation is allowed
- Urban water suppliers to report on compliance and enforcement efforts being undertaken

Small Suppliers

 Limit outdoor irrigation to no more than two days per week or implement other mandatory conservation measures intended to achieve a 20 percent reduction in water consumption.

Enforcement and Compliance

Maintain Existing Enforcement Authorities

- Local governments can issue fines of up to \$500/day for violations of the regulation
- State Water Board can compel compliance from water suppliers through fines or Cease and Desist Orders
- Statewide water waste reporting methods under development

Comments Received

- Standard for customer leak notification
- Definition of measurable rainfall
- Impacts to golf courses
- Time and method for modifying water shortage contingency plans
- Use of weather-based irrigation controllers

Implementation Considerations

- Time for water suppliers to adopt new restrictions on outdoor irrigation
- CPUC action for investor-owned water utilities
- Outreach and messaging
- Potential need for additional emergency regulation

Next Steps

- Office of Administrative Law action in 10 days
 - Regulation becomes effective upon OAL approval
- Evaluate Permanent Conservation Regulations
- Compliance Activities