



# State Water Resources Control Board

December 17, 2014

**Regional & Local Initiatives Addressing Drought, Increasing Water-Use Efficiency, Agency Finances and End-User Acceptance:**

**The Problem**

**Solving for the Problem**

**State Legislation and Efficiency Standards**

**The Data & Tools to Support Agencies to Meet State Efficiency Goals**



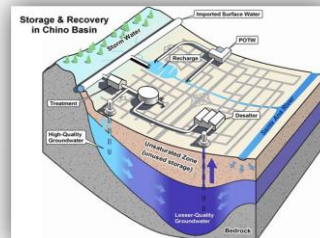
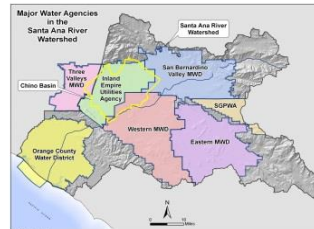
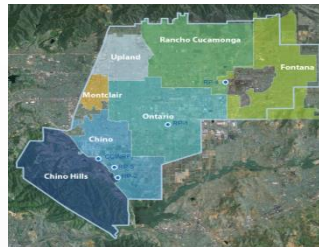
# Inland Empire Utilities Agency

## A MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

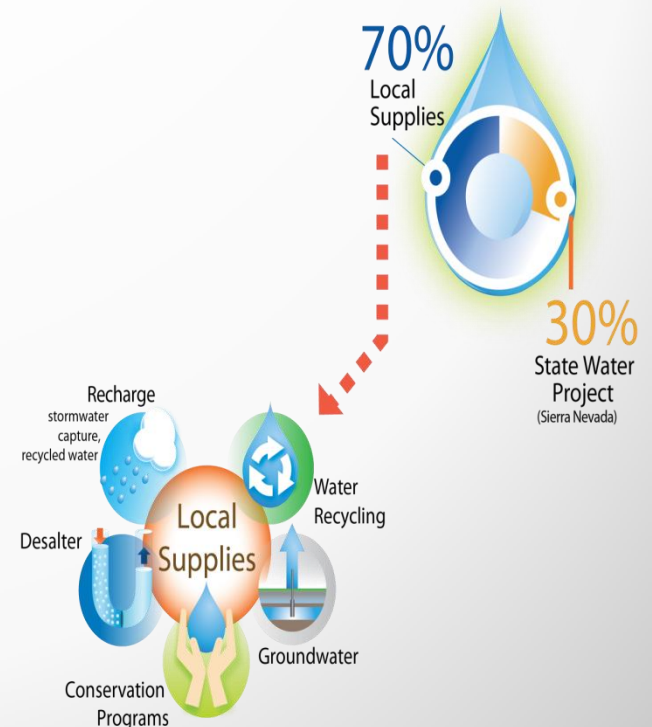
- MWD member wholesale agency
- 7 retail member agencies
- 850,000 population in service area
- \$500 million in “local water” development over past 15 years

### New Initiatives:

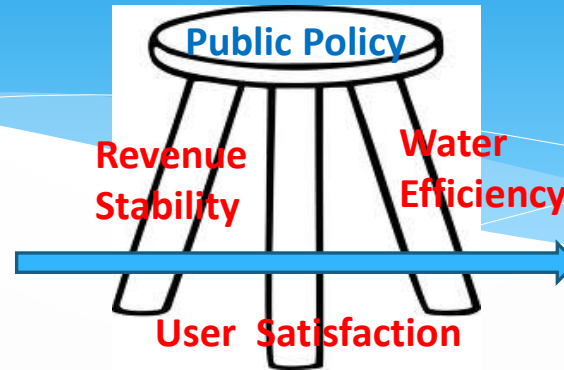
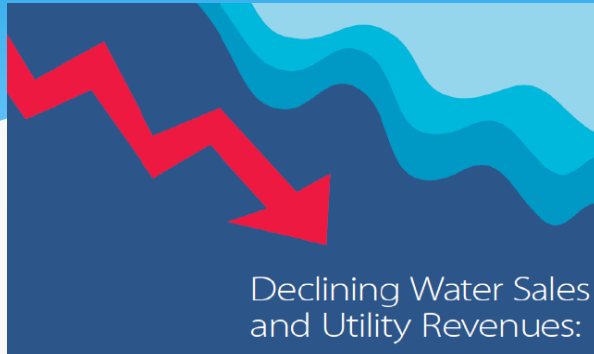
- Significant increase in WUE
- Assist member agencies with revenue and conservation in the form of new rate designs, data collection, tools, and public outreach
- Exceed current 20x2020 goal



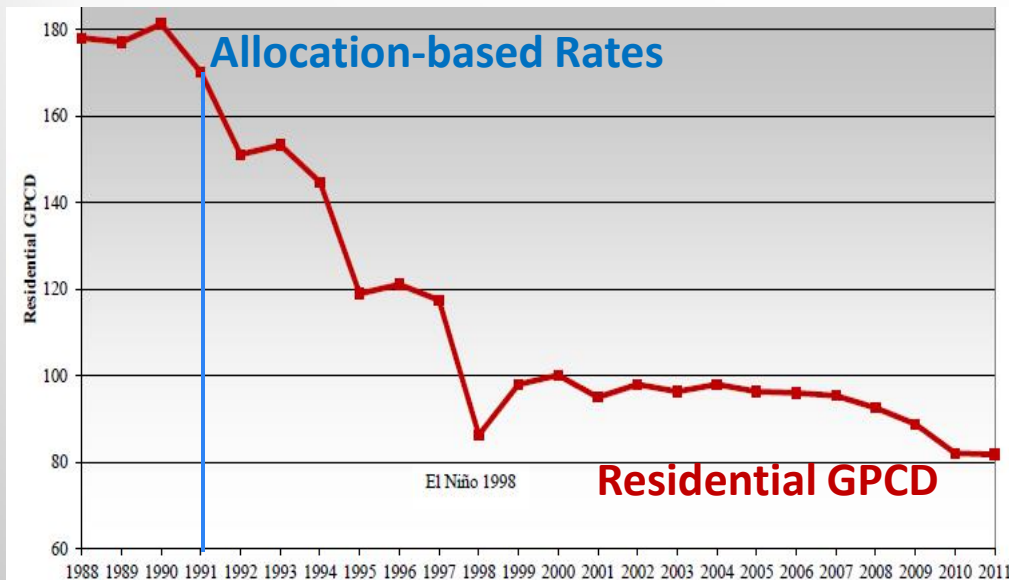
### Water Portfolio



# The Problem:



# The Solution:



**“The most important rate design criteria are fiscal adequacy (collection of the agency revenue requirement), efficiency (encouragement of economically efficient consumption and discouragement of waste), and fairness to all customer classes.”**

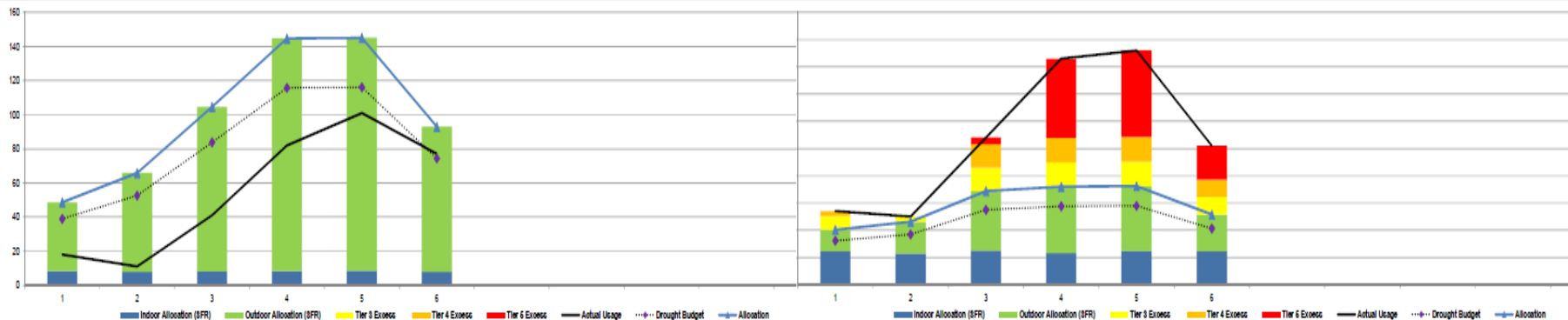
Scott Ruban, J.D.  
National Public Policy Institute

# The State Has Set the Standards:

Indoor Allocation  
(SBX7-7)

Outdoor Allocation  
(AB 1881)

**Water Budget = (# Residents) (55gpcd) + (ET) (.80) (SF of Landscape) (DF)**

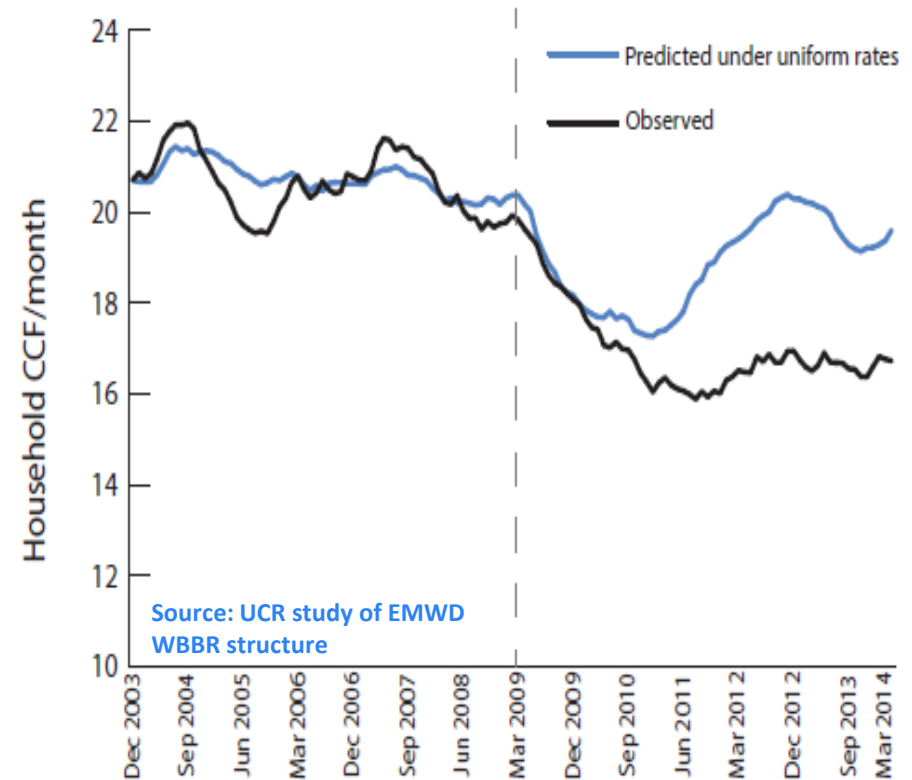


# Why a Water Budget Rate Design is Sustainable?

## Agency:

- Recover costs of service accurately while customers use less water
- **Accurately portrays what the agency really does (provides “reliable” water service)**
- Recognizes and rewards efficient users, penalizes water waste
- **Provides the retail agency with a new, independent source of funding for conservation programs (paid only by those who use water over State efficiency standards)**

Figure 1. Comparison of observed demand against model predictions



Vertical dashed line indicates the date when the water budget IBR price structure was implemented.



# Regional & Local Agency Initiative

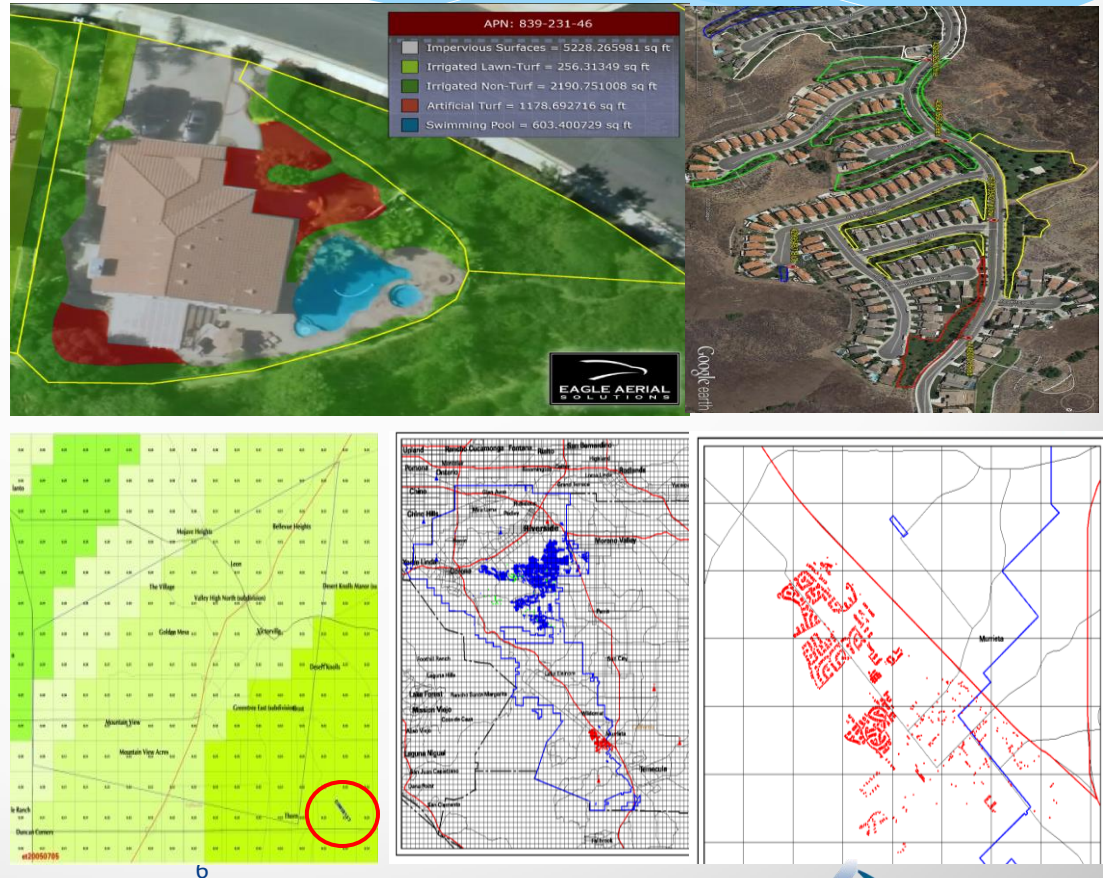
## ✓ Collect Data

(ET) (.80) (SF of Landscape)

### Prop 84 Grant



Western Municipal WD  
Eastern Municipal WD  
San Bernardino Valley WD  
Orange Co. Water District  
Inland Empire Utilities Agency



# Use Data to Measure Efficiency

## ✓ Build Tools

### Water Efficiency Calculator - SFR

Enter input data in the orange cells.

|              |         |
|--------------|---------|
| Customer No. | 40597-2 |
| Zone         | 1280    |
| Meter Size   | 5/8-in  |

#### Indoor Consumption

|                                    |             |
|------------------------------------|-------------|
| Number of Residents                | 2.8 Persons |
| Daily Indoor per Person Allocation | 55 Gallons  |

#### Outdoor Consumption

| Landscape Factor             | Turf Coefficients |
|------------------------------|-------------------|
| January                      | 0.61              |
| February                     | 0.64              |
| March                        | 0.75              |
| April                        | 1.04              |
| May                          | 0.95              |
| June                         | 0.88              |
| July                         | 0.94              |
| August                       | 0.86              |
| September                    | 0.74              |
| October                      | 0.75              |
| November                     | 0.69              |
| December                     | 0.6               |
| Landscape Area (Square Feet) | 13098             |

Drought Factor 20 %

REFRESH AFTER UPDATING ALL INPUTS

#### Cust. No Average Usage as Percentage of Water Budget

|         |        |
|---------|--------|
| 42527-1 | 260.1% |
| 41617-1 | 259.4% |
| 40726-1 | 256.0% |
| 42525-1 | 252.9% |

Most inefficient users, top drought response targets

#### Cust. No Average Usage as Percentage of Water Budget

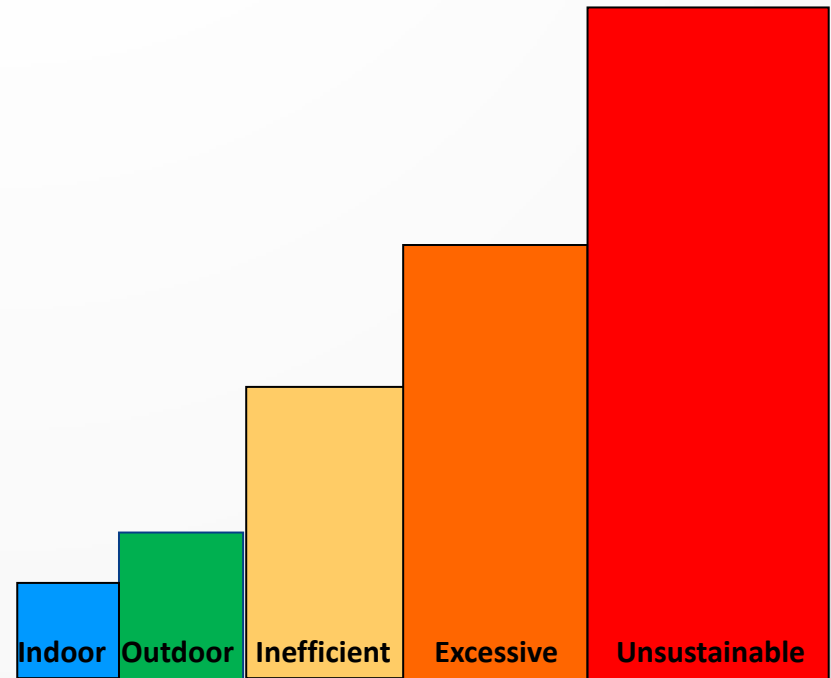
|         |       |
|---------|-------|
| 40688-1 | 35.3% |
| 40035-1 | 34.0% |
| 40107-1 | 33.0% |
| 40935-1 | 31.5% |

Efficient customers not included in drought outreach

| Consumption                                | % of Customers |
|--|----------------|
| At or below allocation                     | 74.1%          |
| Greater than 100% up to 125% of allocation | 17.6%          |
| Greater than 125% up to 150% of allocation | 5.1%           |
| More than 150% of allocation               | 3.2%           |

# How Would Data be Used?

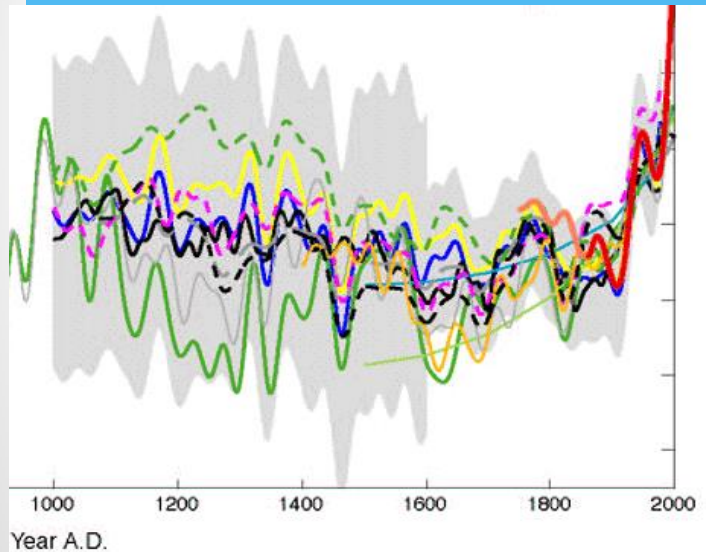
- To build a ***“Water Efficiency Calculator”*** to rank and sort accounts by efficiency
- To direct conservation funds for the most cost-effective use
- To build a **“water budget rate modeling tool”**
- To populate retail agency billing systems to support water budget based rate structures



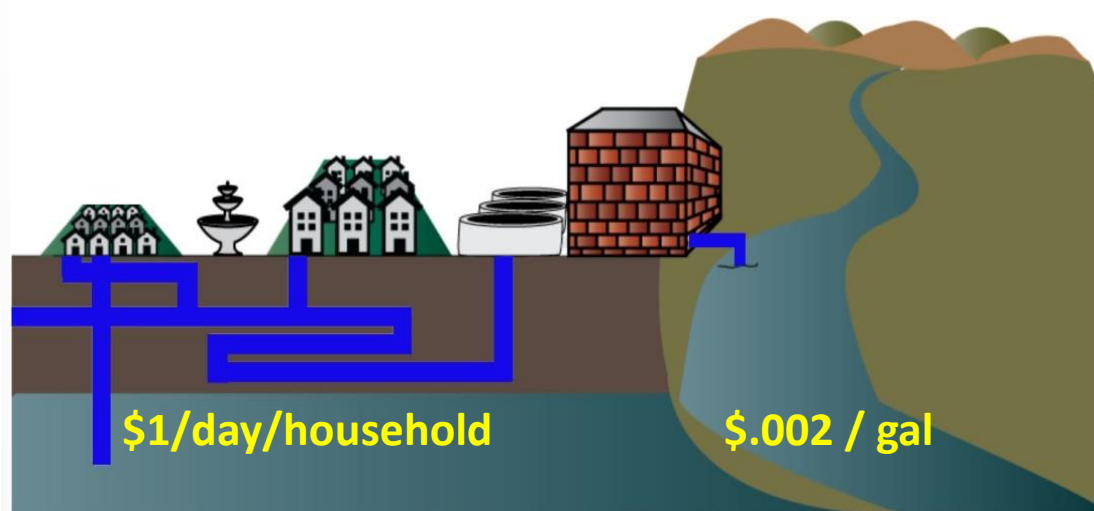
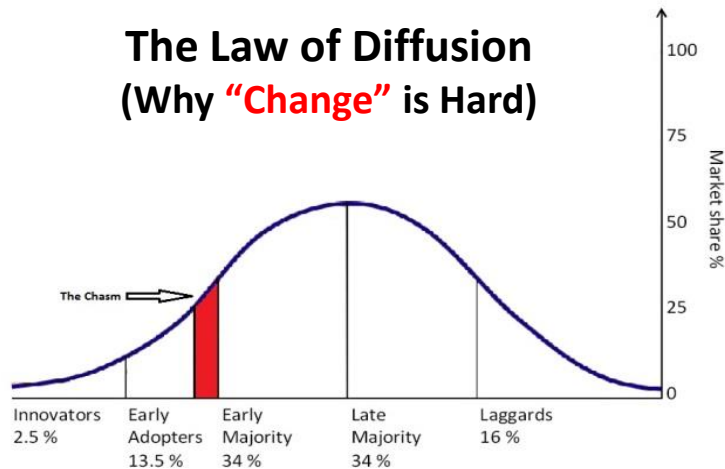


# The Cost of Not Changing?

## Economic, Environmental & Political



### The Law of Diffusion (Why “Change” is Hard)



# Recommendations:

- Expand Board support for allocation-based rates building on the “Alternative compliance” mechanism as described in the July *Emergency Regulations*.”
- Require agencies to report the % of users who meet State water efficiency standards.
- Conduct State-wide training on the technologies necessary to measure water-use efficiency.
- ✓ Be clear about State efficiency standards; Help us build the tools that incentivize market-based, fiscally responsible water rate structures that incorporate State efficiency standards.
- ✓ GPCD comparisons have limitations; reporting % of accounts meeting efficiency standards is equitable across agencies and helps to target water waste.
- ✓ Consider how to make the technology and/or data available to agencies across the State.

# Questions?



6075 Kimball Avenue  
Chino, CA 91708  
(909) 993-1600  
[www.ieua.org](http://www.ieua.org)



**Connect  
with  
Us!**