

Comments and Suggestions for DWR Drought Technical Assistance (1-10-14)

		LOCATION
1	Water suppliers need more flexibility to implement water transfers	RWA
2	Water suppliers need more lead time in responding to water system changes. For example, if river flows are increased or decreased, they can respond accordingly by increasing or decreasing groundwater pumping. This is true for both short-term variability and longer-term operational changes.	RWA
3	Have more specific California or West Coast examples. Santa Cruz, MWD, LADWP irrigation restrictions (Penny). Develop a template for agencies to use.	USC MWD
4	Discuss demand hardening. How do communities already conserving not get hit harder? Communities that currently doing are not much? Use Demand Elasticity report from Water Use Alliance	USC
5	Get DWR public affers to partner with CUWA, ACWA (Save Our Water), and CUWCC. Outreach to general managers. Develop PSAs soon to get people prepared for what they could be doing in the spring.	USC
6	Intergrate DWR workshops with other regional meetings, and partner to outreach to regional water groups. Include the case-studies organization to speak in the workshops	USC
7	Address the disconnect between affluent costal communities and disadvantaged inland communitites. Disadvantage inland communities cut back usage as price goes up while the affluent communities remain unaffected	USC
8	Use the DWR Drought website to have videos and tools, including model ordinances in Word format (consider Santa Barbara's). Also include links to reservoir levels (CDEC) page and model WSCPs. Videos to include leak detection, sprinkler repair, benchmarking water use, etc. Improve landscape tools.	ALL
9	DWR should fund drought studies, such as the effectiveness of irrigation limitation, to help support identification of effective drought management strategies.	USC
10	DWR grants help support drought response (and also fund recycled water projects)	USC
11	Integrate climate change discussion into drought discussion	USC
12	Discusss Prop 218 relative to drought and emergency actions. What is required? What specific issues do water suplliers have to consider?	USC BAWCC
13	Revenue issues have to be considered for drought planning. Discuss different options such as drought surcharges, tiered rates, drought contingency funds, etc. Provide as examples agencies that have experienced cutbacks and raised rates.	USC BAWCC
14	Governor declaration of drought supported water agencies in implementing conservation during the 2007-2009 drought	ALL
15	Include a drought preparedness checklist	MWD
16	Have the guidebook include separate actions for wholesalers and retailers	MWD
17	DWR should develop drought materials for news print, TV boardcast, etc.	MWD
18	Encourage water agencies to combine efforts for drought preparation and actions	MWD
19	Give examples of water conservation methods used for SBx7-7	USC MWD
20	Provide linkage between SBx7-7 and Drought Response as collective efforts in water conservation and how to link drought response to future water conservation.	ALL
21	Encourage water agencies to combine efforts with their energy purveyors for drought preparation and actions	MWD
22	Clarify what drought means - supply versus rainfall	BAWCC
23	Clarify which base year to use as a benchmark when drought hits. Different conditions from last time.	BAWCC
24	IOUs expressed concern about lag time issues with CPUC	BAWCC
25	Case studies should focus on behavior change rather than programs.	BAWCC
26	School education	BAWCC
27	Support small agencies partnering with larger ones	BAWCC

Compiled from WUE outreach meetings in September and December 2013

USC - Urban Stakeholders Committee

MWD - Metropolitan Water District

RWA - Regional Water Authority (Sacramento)

BAWCC - Bay Area Water Conservation Coordinators

ALL - indicates that the comment was heard at 3 or 4 of the outreach efforts.

DCP- DWR Drought Contingency Plan

UDG- Urban Drought Guidebook

SOW - Save Our Water

NA - Not applicable

PAO - Public Affairs Office