

# EO B-37-16 WSCP Workshop

Focusing on Drought Planning for Small Water  
Suppliers and Rural Communities

MAKING CONSERVATION A CALIFORNIA WAY OF LIFE



OCTOBER 13, 2016

# Overview

- ▶ Introduction
- ▶ Overview of Executive Order B-37-16
- ▶ Implementation and Agency Actions
- ▶ Timeline and Next Steps

# EO B-37-16 Overview

*Issued May 9<sup>th</sup>, 2016*

*Four key components, with  
13 directives.*

- ▶ *Use Water More Wisely*
- ▶ *Eliminate Water Waste*
- ▶ *Strengthen Local Drought Resilience*
- ▶ *Improve Agricultural Water Use Efficiency and Drought Planning*

# EO Overview: Use Water More Wisely

- ▶ EO Directives #1 through #3:
  - ▶ Adjust emergency conservation regulations, develop proposal to achieve a mandatory reduction that builds off 25% previous conservation targets
  - ▶ Set water use targets by establishing statewide standards for indoor water use, outdoor water use, water loss, and CII (commercial, industrial, and institutional)
  - ▶ Permanently require monthly reporting from suppliers on water use, conservation, and enforcement

# EO Overview: Eliminate Water Waste

- ▶ EO Directives #4 through #7:
  - ▶ Permanently prohibit practices that waste water
  - ▶ Minimize system leaks
  - ▶ Accelerate data collection, improve management, and prioritize capital projects to reduce water waste
  - ▶ Certify innovative water conservation and water loss detection and control technologies that also increase energy efficiency

# EO Overview: Strengthen Local Drought Resilience

- ▶ EO Directives #8 through #10:
  - ▶ DWR to strengthen requirements for urban water shortage contingency plans (WSCPs), creating common standards and planning for at least five years of drought.
  - ▶ For areas not covered by a WSCP, DWR shall work with counties to facilitate improved drought planning for small water suppliers and rural communities.

# EO Overview: Improve Ag Water Use Efficiency and Drought Planning

- ▶ EO Directives #11 through #13:
  - ▶ DWR and CDFA update existing requirements for Agricultural Water Management Plans
  - ▶ DWR to permanently require completion of Agricultural Water Management Plans by water suppliers with over 10,000 irrigated acres of land

# EO Overview: Additional Elements

- ▶ EO also includes requirement that:
  - ▶ DWR, Water Board, and CPUC shall develop methods to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Order, including technical and financial assistance, agency oversight, and, if necessary, enforcement action by the Water Board to address non-compliant water suppliers.

# Agency Implementation

*ACTIONS THE EO AGENCIES  
WILL TAKE TO IMPLEMENT  
THE EXECUTIVE ORDER*

Implementation:  
Strengthen  
Local Drought  
Resilience

*WATER SHORTAGE  
CONTINGENCY PLANS*

*IMPROVE DROUGHT  
PLANNING FOR SMALL WATER  
SUPPLIERS AND RURAL  
COMMUNITIES*

# Implementation: WSCP to Strengthen Drought Resilience

- ▶ **Plan:** Develop supplier-specific WSCP with defined elements
- ▶ **Assess:** Defined process to annually assess conditions and respond with supplier-appropriate actions
- ▶ **Respond:** Implement supplier appropriate actions already defined in WSCP (based upon assessment results)
- ▶ **Reporting:**
  - ▶ Submit annual assessment to State agencies
  - ▶ Submit WSCP every 5-years with UWMP
  - ▶ Submit monthly status when certain stages activated

# Implementation: WSCP to Strengthen Drought Resilience

## Proposed Elements of WSCPs:

1. Annual assessment procedures
2. Evaluation criteria and shortage thresholds to trigger responses
3. Shortage response actions (supply and demand)
4. Communications plan
5. Customer compliance, enforcement and appeal process
6. Pre-established implementation authority
7. Financial plan for drought conditions
8. Monitoring/reporting requirements and procedures
9. Review/Improvement Process

# Annual and Five Year Dry Period Assessments Options

Three options being considered:

1. Submitted to the State annually, current year supply/demand assessment plus five year stress test
2. Submitted to the State annually, current year supply/demand assessment and submit to State a five year stress test with UWMP every five years.\*

\*No requirement for the water supplier to review or report their 5-year stress test each year

# Annual and Five Year Dry Period Assessments Options (cont.)

3. Water suppliers shall conduct an Annual Water Budget Forecast (supplies and demands) covering the period May through April, and report the budget forecast to the Department of Water Resources each April. Water suppliers shall also conduct a 5-Year Dry Period Assessment each year, and report the assessment in their 5-year Urban Water Management Plan, as well as in years when the supplier invokes or increases a stage/level of their Water Shortage Contingency Plan.

Implementation:  
Improve Ag  
Water Use  
Efficiency and  
Drought Planning

*AGRICULTURAL WATER  
MANAGEMENT PLANS*

# Implementation: Ag Water Use

- ▶ CDFA and DWR Roles
- ▶ Agricultural Advisory Group
- ▶ CDFA
  - ▶ Houses the State Water Efficiency and Enhancement Program
  - ▶ Collaboration Process
  - ▶ Feedback on strategies to address EO Directives
  - ▶ Representation on Agricultural Advisory Group
- ▶ DWR
  - ▶ Update existing Ag Water Management Plan requirements

# Implementation: Ag Water Use

- ▶ Proposing 2-element framework:
  1. Outcome/objective based planning
  2. Measure efficiency by:
    1. Water Balances
    2. Calculation of water management fractions
- ▶ Drought management plans as part of AWMPs
- ▶ Reporting
  - ▶ Agricultural water suppliers with over 10,000 acres of irrigated land adopt AWMPs by December 31, 2020 and submit them to DWR within a month of adoption to comply with updated AWMP requirements.

# Implementation: Ag Water Use

- ▶ The proposed updated AWMP requirements will include a Drought Plan (DP) similar to the one included in the 2015 AWMP Guidebook. Based on stakeholders' input, and similar to what is required of urban water suppliers
- ▶ A description of the water shortage allocation policies is required by the Water Code and will be a key component of the DP

# Implementation: Ag Water Use

## **8 Additional Proposed Elements of Drought Plan**

1. What hydraulic levels or conditions (reservoir levels, stream flows, groundwater, snowpack etc.) are monitored and measured to determine the water supply available and level of drought severity.
2. The district's policy and process for declaring a water shortage and implementing the water shortage allocation and drought management plan.
3. Operational Adjustments- changes in district water management and district operations to respond to drought, including canal and reservoir operations and groundwater management
4. Demand Management- policies and incentives in addition to the water shortage allocation plan to lower on farm water use.
5. Alternative Water Supplies- discuss the potential if possible for the district to obtain or utilize additional water supplies. These supplies could include transfers from another water agency or district, the use of recycled water and desalination of brackish groundwater or drainage water.
6. Stages of Actions- include the stages of action and corresponding levels of drought severity that district will implement in response to the drought.
7. Coordination and Collaboration- include a description on how coordination and collaboration with other local districts and water agencies or regional groups will be used in drought response.
8. Revenues and Expenditures- describe how the drought and lower water allocations will affect the districts revenues and expenditures.

# Strengthen Local Drought Resilience

*CRWA WSCP TECHNICAL  
ASSISTANCE*

# CRWA WSCP Technical Assistance

## Water Conservation Plan

1. Recitals
2. Repeal of Ordinance (replace existing ordinance)
3. Declaration of Policy (based upon current water supply conditions the Board finds that an emergency situation exists)
4. Water Conservation Measures and Restrictions on the use of Potable Water (Stages with triggers and responses)
5. Notices (communication to customers)

# CRWA WSCP Technical Assistance cont.

## Water Conservation Plan cont.

6. Exceptions (Board may grant exceptions)
7. Lifting of Restrictions Imposed During a Water Shortage
8. Notice of Violations and Penalties
9. Applicability
10. Necessity
11. Effective Date and Publication

# Strengthen Local Drought Resilience

*COUNTY PILOT PROGRAM*

# Three categories of domestic users exist in counties

- ▶ Relationship exists between supplier/customer via water service connection (“payment for service”)
  - ▶ Urban Water Supplier – mandated drought planning via statute; improved requirements under EO#8; oversight through DDW
  - ▶ Small water suppliers – no mandated drought planning; oversight through DDW
- ▶ No supplier/customer relationship
  - ▶ Self-supplied domestic water users – no oversight; no drought planning (mostly rural residential users, but also exist within the boundaries of “suppliers”)
- ▶ EO #10 to address those with no drought planning mandate

# Drought planning for self-supplied domestic users

- ▶ Historic challenges:
  - ▶ County is often not a water purveyor (if it is, drought planning is already mandated)
    - ▶ No physical service connection
    - ▶ Difficult to mandate demand reduction or augment supplies (unlike an urban supplier)
  - ▶ County can create policies, ordinances, and regulations to protect health and safety, but has constraints...
    - ▶ Technically - difficulty facilitating correlative nature of “overlying use” laws (e.g. shared reduction), especially with shallower domestic wells compared to agricultural and urban supplier wells
    - ▶ Politically – Elected officials managing many factors
    - ▶ Economically – Impact is often on those that can least afford a fix themselves and need financial assistance, but County has limited funds

# Opportunities to help self-supplied domestic users

- ▶ Coordinate drought planning for self-supplied domestic groundwater users within SGMA efforts
- ▶ Improved data tracking to foresee potential drought impacts early to facilitate staged response strategies
  - ▶ Identify and monitor key water supply risk factors
  - ▶ Establish monitoring and response protocols (similar to WSCPs evaluation criteria and response actions)
  - ▶ Develop staged response strategies that function within County's authorities...for instance:
    - ▶ Early stage outreach, financial aid, technical assistance
    - ▶ Establish standby mechanisms with NGOs to facilitate actions
    - ▶ "Emergency" declarations, well permitting conditions, land use and renter conditions

# Implementation Summary: Strengthen Drought Resilience

## Need Input for Drought Planning for Small Water Suppliers and Rural Communities

- ▶ Currently have agricultural and urban water supplier WSCPs, county self supplied domestic users pilot project, and CRWA rural WSCPs.
- ▶ Looking how to integrate these and establish a broader county wide WSCP to address rural communities and small water systems that are not a component of WSCPs.
- ▶ Looking how to integrate the county approach into a Local Hazard Mitigation Program
- ▶ What are the roles and responsibilities for implementing a county drought plan

# Next Steps and Timeline

*DELIVERABLES, REPORT  
DEVELOPMENT, AND  
TIMELINE*

# EO B-37-16 | Timeline



**January 10, 2017**

- Final Report

Stakeholder Advisory Group Meetings and Workshops

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Summer –Fall 2016

- Develop Approach & Draft Recommendations

November 2016

- Public Draft and Public Workshop (Nov. 14)
- Public comments Due (Nov. 14)

Next Stages

- Implement New Requirements If Applicable
- Legislative Changes If Needed
- Continued County Drought Planning
- Guide Books

# Thoughts and Questions?

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