This presentation premiered at WaterSmart Innovations

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Think Fast: Planning Ahead for Rapid Drought Response

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PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- Water Shortage Contingency Planning in California
- Elements of a Strong Drought Response Plan (DRP)
- Quantitative Approach to DRP Development
- Using the Quantitative Approach in DRP Updates
- Lessons from the 2012 2016 Drought



WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLANNING

 Component of a California state-required Supply Planning Document

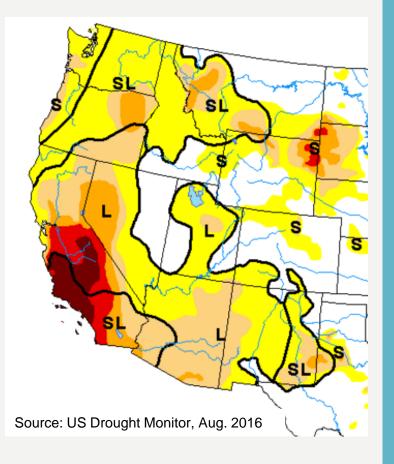
California Water Code §10632(a): Urban water suppliers must develop a water shortage contingency plan which indicates the actions the supplier will take in response to supply shortages of up to 50 percent.

- Most states have similar regulations for drought management
 - Oregon
 - Washington
 - Arizona
 - Colorado
 - Nevada, and so on.



UNPRECEDENTED DROUGHT CHANGED OUR OUTLOOK

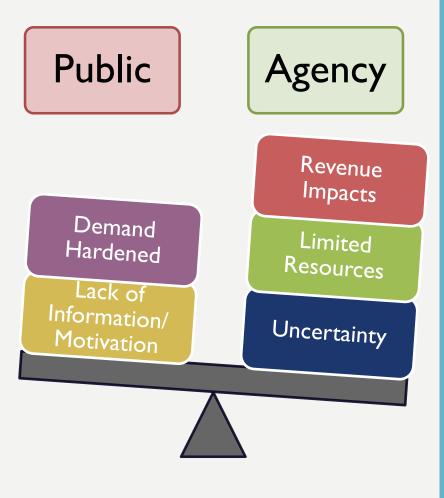
- SWRCB actions
 - End user requirements
 - Mandatory conservation savings up to 36%
- Unprecedented cutbacks to surface supplies
 - 5% allocation of SWP water
 - 0% allocation of CVP agricultural water
 - SWRCB curtailing pre-1914 water rights





WHY IS DROUGHT RESPONSE SO DIFFICULT?

- Demand hardening
- Financial solvency
- Meeting regulatory requirements
- Supporting economic development and quality of life in the communities you serve
- Uncertainty





ELEMENTS OF A STRONG DROUGHT RESPONSE PLAN

- Reflects the interests of the Agency, its Governing Body, the Customers
- Process that engages and is transparent to the public
- Determines the triggers for the declaration of a water shortage emergency
- Define the Stages of Action and allocation methods
 - Makes it clear who does what when



STAGES OF ACTION: DESIGNED TO REFLECT SUPPLY OUTLOOK

Stage	Reduction Goal	Rationale
Stage 1	N/A	Mandatory prohibitions
Stage 2	10%	 Wholesaler has called for voluntary rationing of 10%
Stage 3	20%	 Based on estimated single dry year shortfall in 2040 2015 State Water Resources Control Board target was 16%
Stage 4	30%	Estimated multiple dry year shortfall in 2040
Stage 5	50%	Required by the UWMP Act



IDENTIFY DROUGHT RESPONSE OPTIONS AND ACTIONS

• Identify and think about:

How Much Water Can Be Saved?

By SectorBy End Use

How to Achieve Savings

- Regional Actions
- Agency Actions
- Customer Actions



DROUGHT RESPONSE TOOL

- High-level planning tool
- Quantitative, Excel-based model to guide development of drought response plans
- Help visualize and target savings opportunities so you can balance your objectives

AGENCY INPUT

Agency Information

- Production data
- Water use by sector
- Accounts by sector
- Population
- Savings goal

AGENCY INPUT

Select Drought Response Actions

- Agency actions
- Customer actions
- Compliance rate

<u>OUTPUT</u>

Estimated Water Savings Potential

- Water savings by end-use
- Water savings by sector
- Total water savings



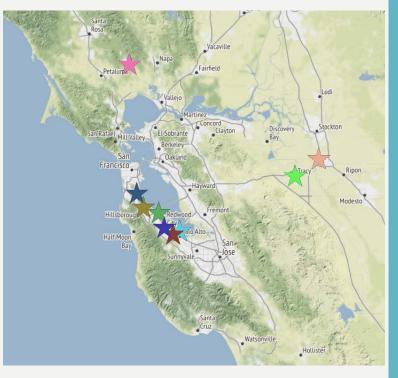
QUANTITATIVE APPROACH TO DROUGHT RESPONSE PLANNING

- Developed a quantitative analytical tool to develop water allocation method & stages of action:
 - Based on system-specific data
 - Allows testing of different water savings strategies
 - Compare/contrast different consumption reduction methods
 - Have confidence in water savings potential
 - Ability to analyze economic impacts
 - Supports communication with management, elected officials and the public

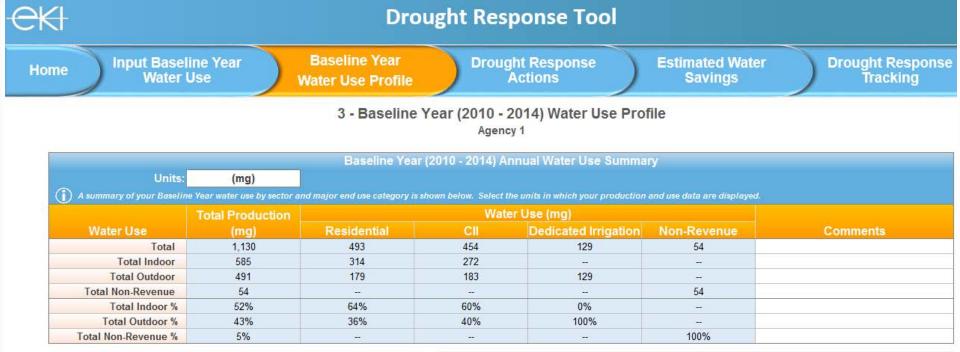


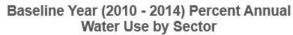
APPLICATION TO URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLANNING

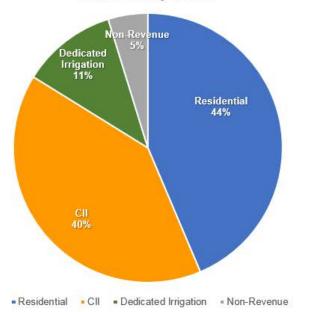
- DRT used to develop the Drought Response Plan (or WSCP) component for:
 - City of Menlo Park
 - Redwood City
 - Foster City
 - City of Burlingame
 - Westborough Water District
 - City of Lathrop
 - Valley of the Moon Water District
 - City of Tracy
 - City of East Palo Alto



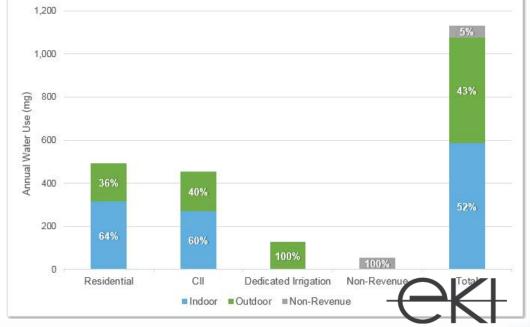




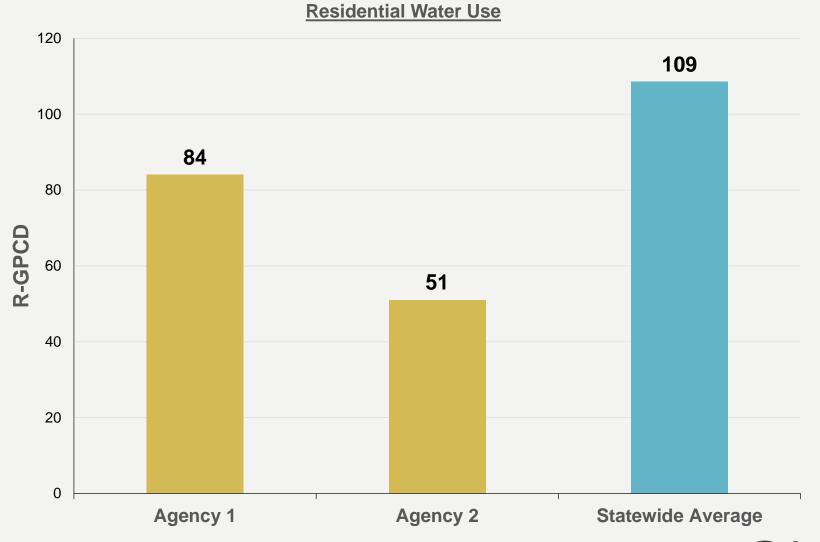








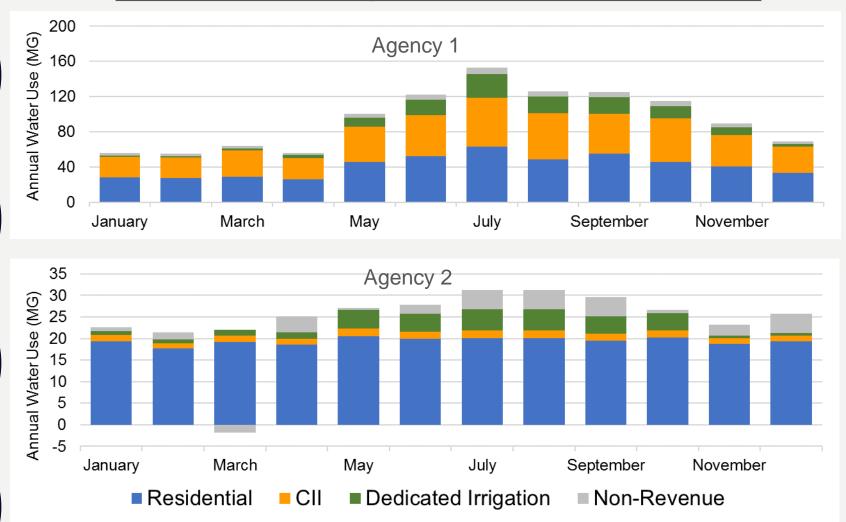
AGENCIES ARE STARTING FROM DIFFERENT BASELINES





USED BASELINE ANALYSIS TO IDENTIFY SECTORS

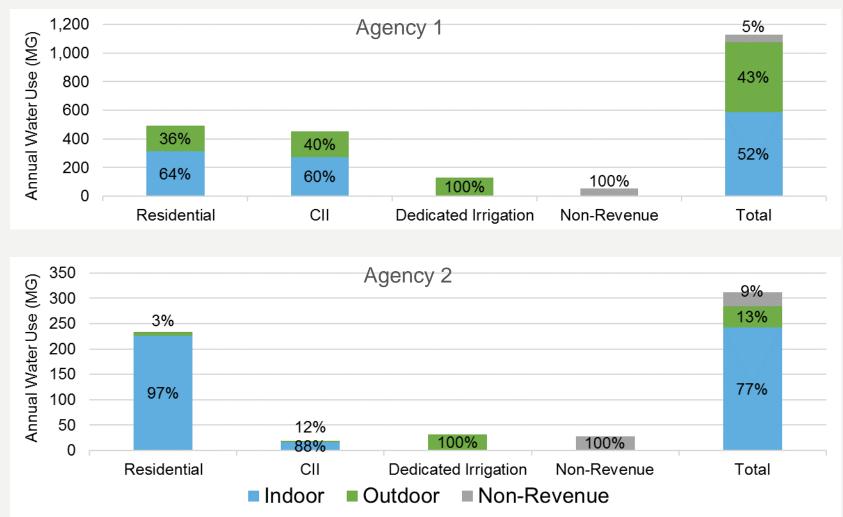
Baseline Year (Non-Drought) Monthly Total Water Use by Sector





...AND MORE DISCRETIONARY WATER USE / SAVINGS POTENTIAL

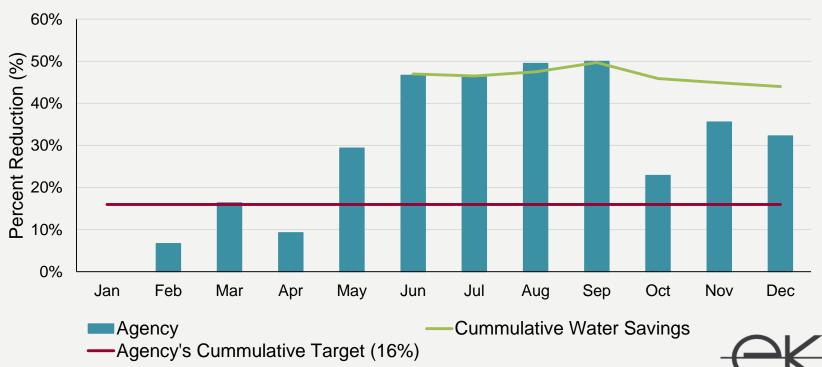
Baseline Year (Non-Drought) Indoor Vs. Outdoor Water Use by Customer Type





MANY AGENCIES OVERSHOOT SAVINGS GOALS

- An agency achieved more than 40% reduction in summer and fall of 2015 by enacting Stage 2 (20% reduction) their previous WSCP.
- The agency's State required reduction target was 16%



Monthly Water Use Reduction for 2015 Compared to 2013 Baseline

IDENTIFY DROUGHT RESPONSE OPTIONS AND ACTIONS

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THE DRT MODELS WATER SAVINGS FROM A VARIETY OF MEASURES

- Types of drought response measures
 - State mandatory prohibitions
 - Accelerated implementation of rebate programs
 - Agency actions
 - Customer / end use prohibitions
- Grouped by sector and by end use
 - Residential, CII, irrigation
 - Indoor, outdoor, non-revenue
- Each measure has default water savings and implementation rate base on in-depth research
 - Also customizable



SELECT AND COMPARE DROUGHT RESPONSE ACTIONS

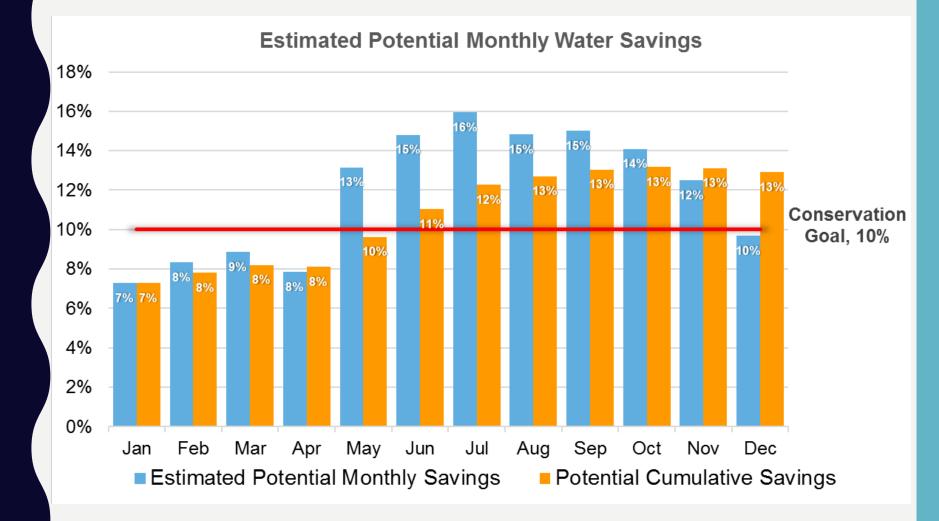
Agency Actions													
	V	0.5%	50%	EBMUD, 2011									
	V		50%										
	V	0.5%	25%	EBMUD, 2011									
	V	0.5%	100%	EBMUD, 2011									
tion		100%											
		5%	10%	WaterSmart Software, 2015									
iue Water		25%	50%	See Appendix D of the DRP	Reduced flushing by 50%.								
iue Water		45%	50%	DWR, 2015	Target 50% of leakage.								
	V	5%	100%	CUWCC, 2015									
tial Indoor		21%	6%	SFPUC, 2004	First Tuesday, 2015								
		5%	10%	See Appendix D of the DRP									
	V.												
	V												
iue Water		4.5%	100%	CUVCC, 2010; DVR, 2015									
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Dedicated Irrigation

Conduct Irrigation Account S	Irrigation		•	30%	10%	
Limit Irrigation to 2 Days/Week, 15 Minutes/Day, Between 9PM and 6AM	Irrigation	V	38%	50%		-
Limit Irrigation to 1 Day/Week, 10 Minutes/Day, Between 9PM and 6AM	Irrigation	Π			UC IPM, 2014	
Prohibit use of Potable Water for Irrigation	Irrigation					
Require Repair of all Leaks within 24 hours	External Leaks	\checkmark	100%	5%		
- OR -	-					
Establish Water Budget - 25% Reduction	Irrigation		25%	50%		
Establish Water Budget - 50% Reduction	Irrigation		50%	50%		
Establish Water Budget - 75% Reduction	Irrigation		75%	50%		



MODEL FOR EFFECTIVE, MORE PREDICTABLE SAVINGS





EXAMPLE WSCP STAGE – 10% SUPPLY SHORTAGE

Agency Implementation End User Actions

- Conduct public outreach.
- Expand outreach for existing water conservation programs.
- Conduct coordination with regional agencies and wholesale supplier.
- Conduct staff training.
- Implement drought surcharge on water rates.

 Continue with mandatory prohibitions from Stage 1.

- Restaurants and other food service operations shall serve water to customers only upon request.
- Landscape irrigation with potable water is prohibited on more than 3 days per week and certain times during the day.
- Other measures as may be approved by Resolution of the City Council.



LESSONS FROM THE 2012-2016 DROUGHT

- Need effective drought management tools in place
- The more detail regarding specific actions and by who, the easier to implement
- Focus on behavior-based response measures
- Even agencies with low per capita water use can achieve large savings
 - Result of extensive media and public outreach
- Real data from the recent drought will be valuable in calibrating future analyses
- Quantitative modeling provides more predicable results and transparency in measures





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