# This presentation premiered at WaterSmart Innovations

watersmartinnovations.com



### METERING NON-POTABLE WATER: 5-YEAR STUDY OF URBAN IRRIGATION EFFICIENCY

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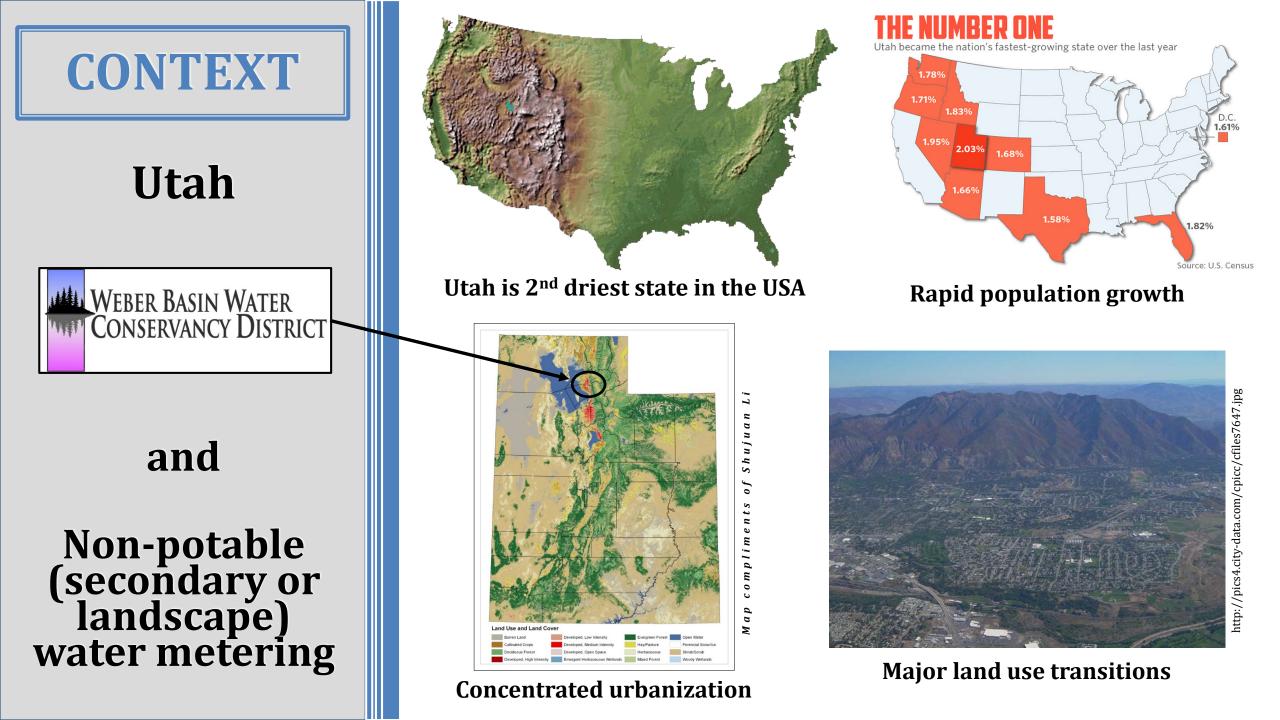


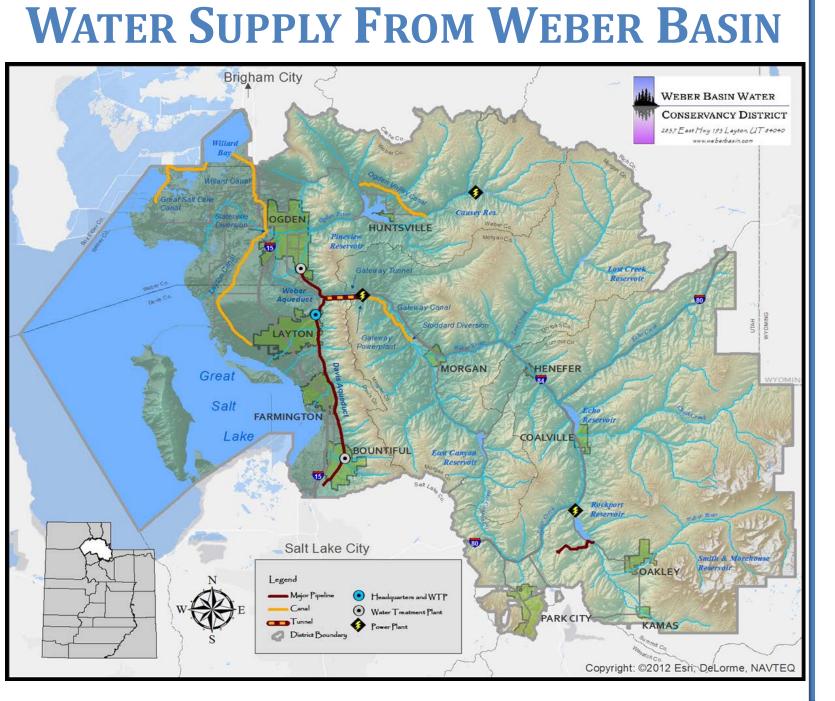
### **PRESENTATION OVERVIEW**

- Context: WBWCD and implementation of non-potable ("secondary" or "landscape") water metering
- Project background and goals: USBR grant and WBWCD-USU collaboration
- Landscape irrigation conservation strategy: parcel-level customer information feedback and monitoring
- Results: customer response (survey data); 5-year analysis of water reductions and efficiency gains (water use data)
- Lessons learned: analyzing appropriateness in landscape water use; communications with customers



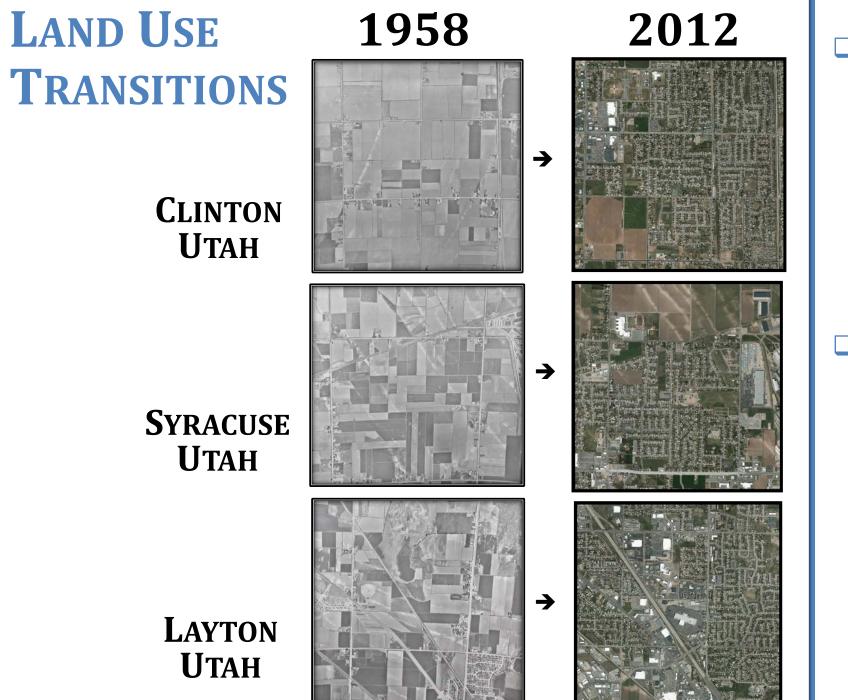






# Agricultural supplies 5 counties

- Pressurized secondary systems
  - wholesale
  - retail
- Municipal
  - 50 cities & districts
- Industrial supplies
  - minerals
  - refineries
  - manufacturers



Pressurized secondary water systems

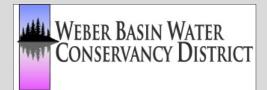
 o agricultural-to-urban land use transitions
 o ≈ 100,000 connections

# Water allocations or allotments

- attached to urban parcels that were agricultural lands
- based on an agricultural duty of water – generally 3 af/acre in WBWCD

**PROJECT** 

"Water user dimensions of meter implementation on secondary pressurized systems"



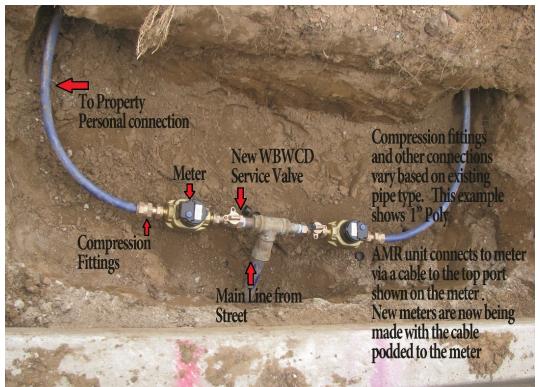








METER TRANSITION ISSUES
Meter & AMR compatibility
Data reading and calibration
Public relations



### **PROJECT GOALS**

WEBER BASIN WATER

### **WBWCD MANAGEMENT GOALS:**

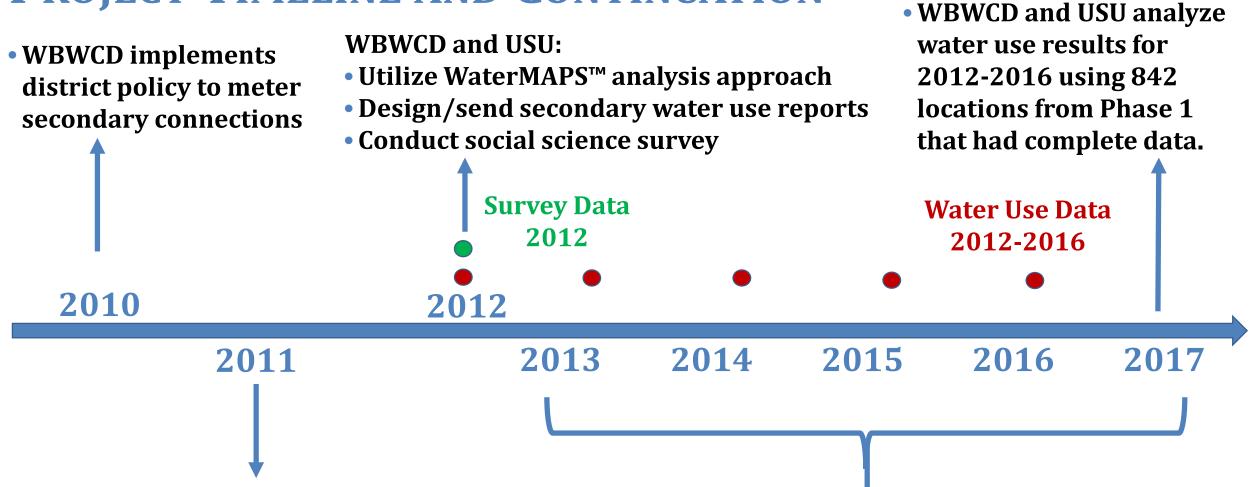
- Work to meet state and district water conservation goals
- Promote individual water use accountability
- Determine if secondary water use is within water allocations



### **USU RESEARCH GOALS:**

- Investigate human behaviors and perceptions related to meters
- Analyze urban landscape irrigation in relation to plant water need using USU WaterMAPS<sup>TM</sup> (software)
- Design innovative strategies for interpreting and sharing meter data with users to motivate conservation absent a price signal
- Encourage people to monitor their own water use by reinforcing conservation through information feedback mechanisms

### **PROJECT TIMELINE AND CONTINUATION**



- WBWCD-USU collaboration initiated.
- USBOR 2011-2012 Water Smart grant secured.
- Meter implementation begins.
- Users informed of gallons used.

#### **WBWCD**:

- Expands metering to more phases and locations.
- Continues sending slightly simplified secondary water use reports to all locations with meters.

#### watermaps.usu.edu



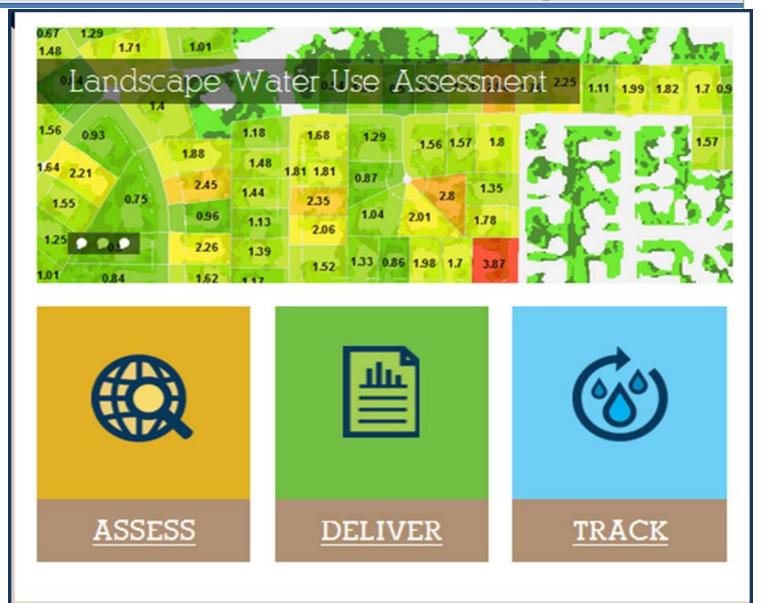
## **WATERMAPS**<sup>TM</sup>

Software application to analyze and manage urban landscape water use

**ASSESS:** identify locations with capacity to conserve

**DELIVER:** water use reports to help people conserve

**TRACK:** water use change over time; monitor conservation success



### **IDENTIFYING CAPACITY TO CONSERVE UTILIZING LANDSCAPE IRRIGATION RATIO (LIR)**

#### Landscape Water Use *estimated*

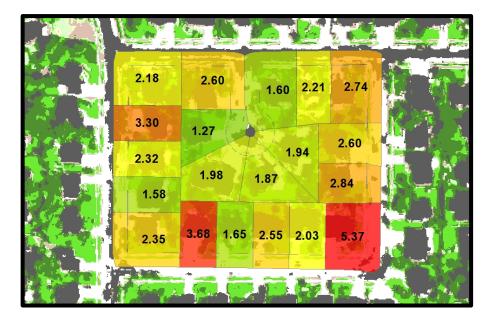
(derived from analysis of municipal or water provider meter data)

### LIR=

#### Landscape Water Need estimated

(derived from the classification of remotelysensed airborne multispectral imagery and localized reference  $ET_o$  rates)

(per unit of landscaped area)



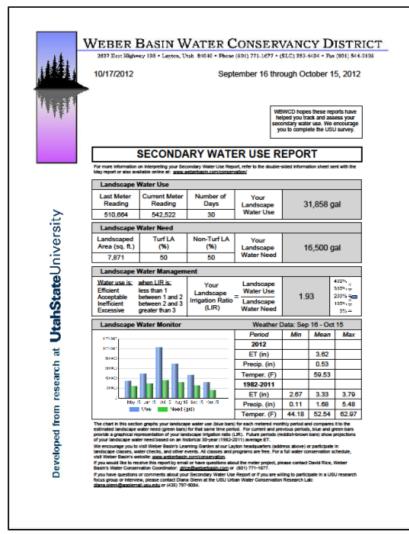
LIR less than 1 =	Efficient
Between 1 and 2 =	Acceptable
<b>Between 2 and 3</b> =	Inefficient
<b>Greater than 3</b> =	

### CONSERVATION STRATEGY

Water meter data interpretation and sharing through Secondary Water Use Reports

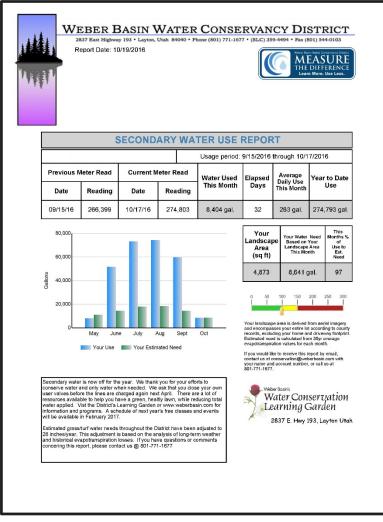
*Not a bill.* People pay for secondary water in connection with property taxes.

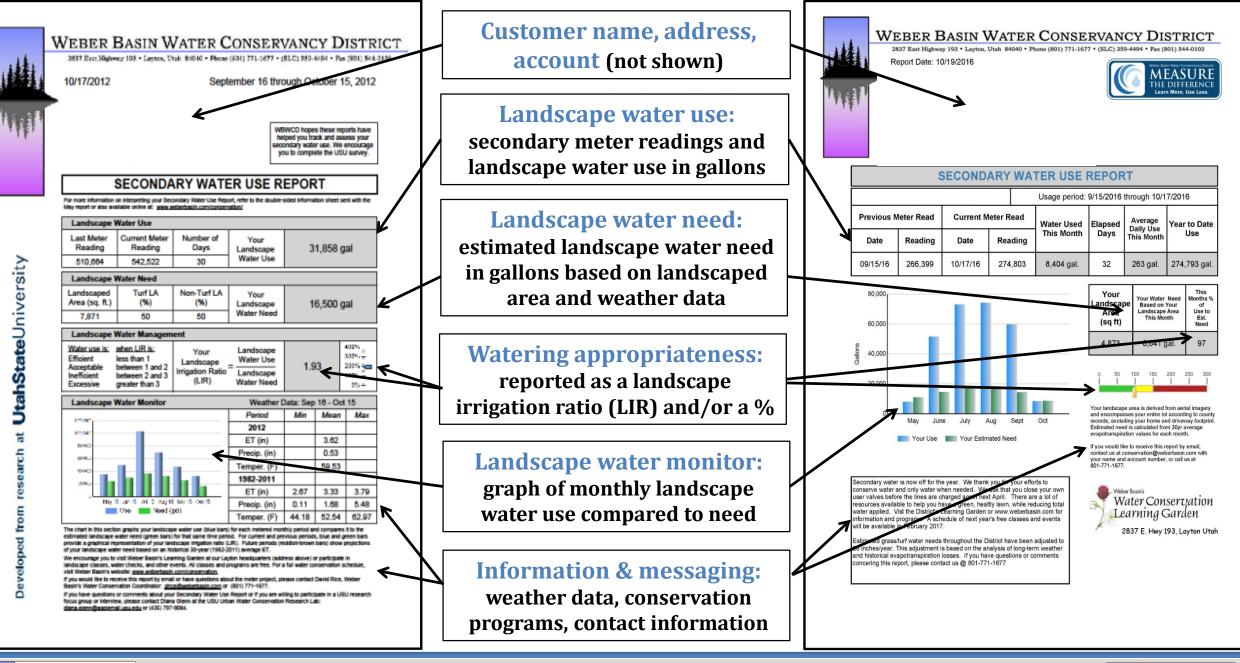
#### Sample 2012 Secondary Water Use Report



Reports are based on defining appropriateness of landscape water use relative to plant water need (landscape water budgeting)

#### Sample 2013-2016 Secondary Water Use Report







**Elements of Secondary Water Use Reports** 



### **PROJECT LANDSCAPE WATER BUDGET ASSUMPTIONS**

#### □ Irrigation season

- April 16 through October 15 for 2012 and 2016 (full season)
- April 16 through October 1 for 2013, 2014, and 2015 (short season)
- □ Landscaped area and water need
  - Parcel + 10-foot buffer (to capture parking strip) minus hardscape \*\*\*
  - Turf plant factor applied to all landscaped area (.8)  $^{***}$

#### Weather Data

- monthly ET<sub>o</sub> values based on 30-year historical average Ogden Airport
- precipitation and soil moisture not subtracted (grants users "extra water") \*\*\*
- 34" seasonal water budget for analysis consistency (WBWCD reduced to 28" in 2016)
- □ Irrigation system distribution uniformity
  - assumed 100% (water budget not adjusted for poor irrigation practices) \*\*

\*\*\* assumption makes landscape water budgets more generous for most users
 \*\* assumption makes landscape water budget less generous if people have poor irrigation systems

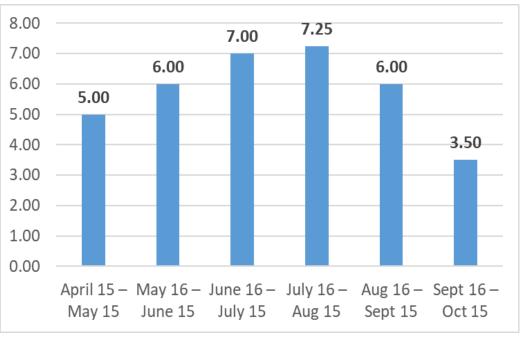




### **KEY CONSERVATION MESSAGES:**

- Water to meet landscape need (or demand) over the irrigation season
- Importance of irrigation scheduling

• How to access additional information

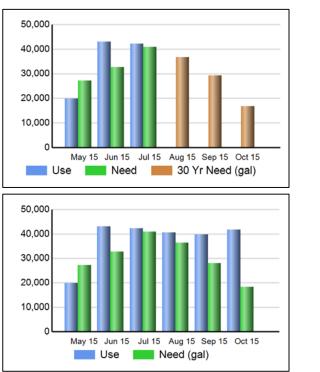


<sup>30</sup> Year Average Monthly Reference ET (in.)

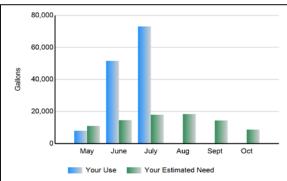
Weber Basin Water Conservancy District

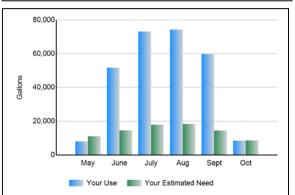
#### Landscape Water Monitor on Reports:

- predictive in advance to condition people to changing landscape water needs
- actual comparison with each monthly report



2012 EXAMPLES: JULY REPORT OCTOBER REPORT





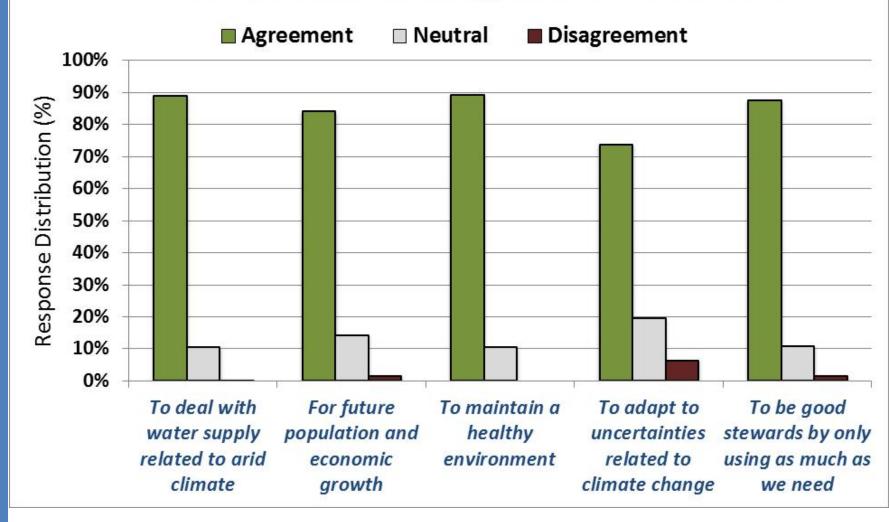
2013-2017 EXAMPLES: JULY REPORT OCTOBER REPORT



RESULTS: Customer Response 2012 Survey

Participants indicated high willingness to conserve for a variety of reasons

### **Household Willingness to Conserve**



n=210 survey respondents

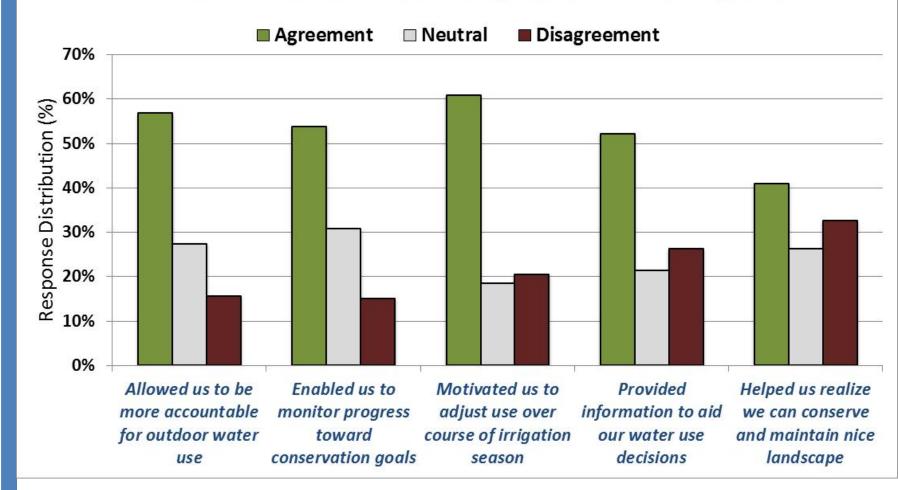
### RESULTS: Customer Response 2012 Survey

- 73% were surprised to learn the amount of water used on their landscape
- Reports sent the intended message to most users

 Reports provided actionable information to users

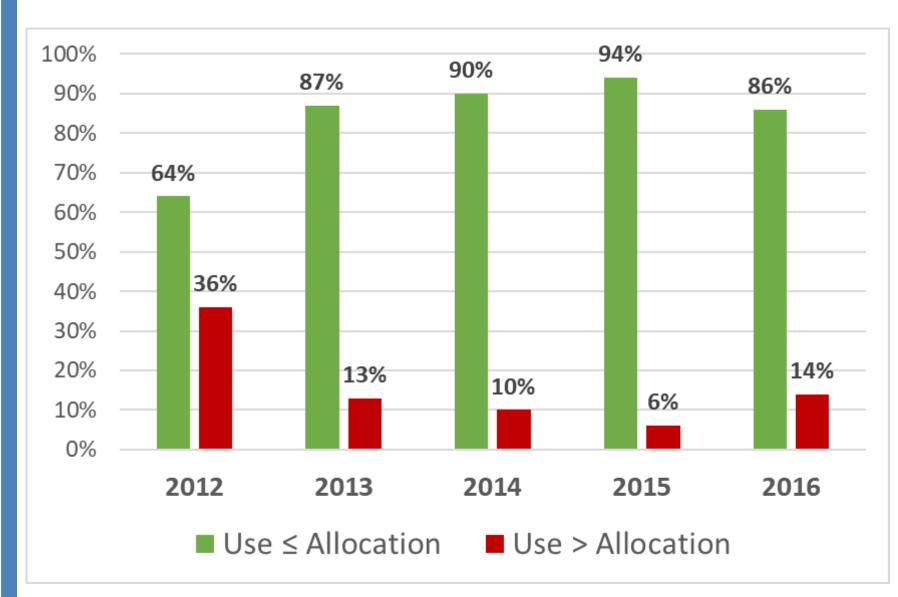
### **Actionable Information the Reports Provided**

#### Meter Data & Secondary Water Use Reports



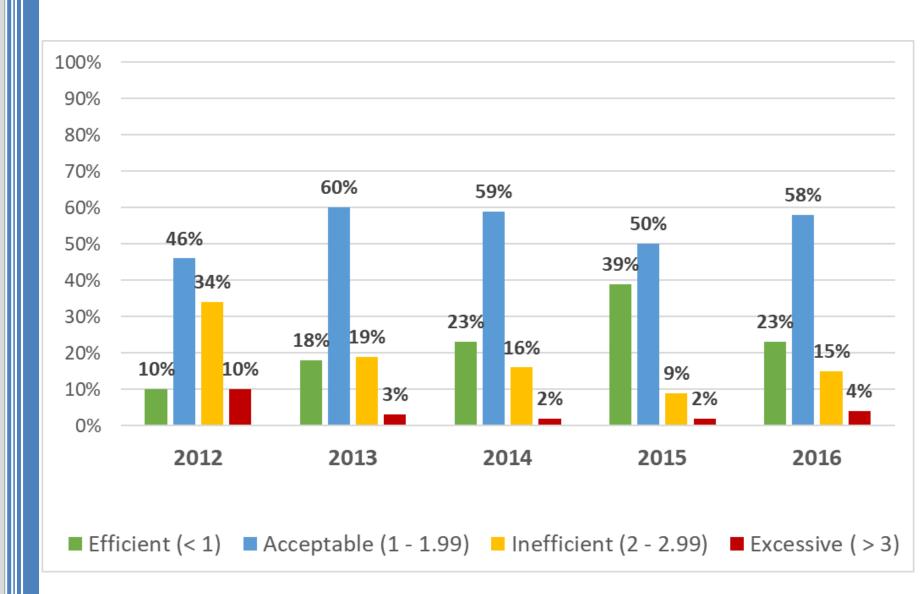
n=210 survey respondents

More households are staying within their property's water allocation



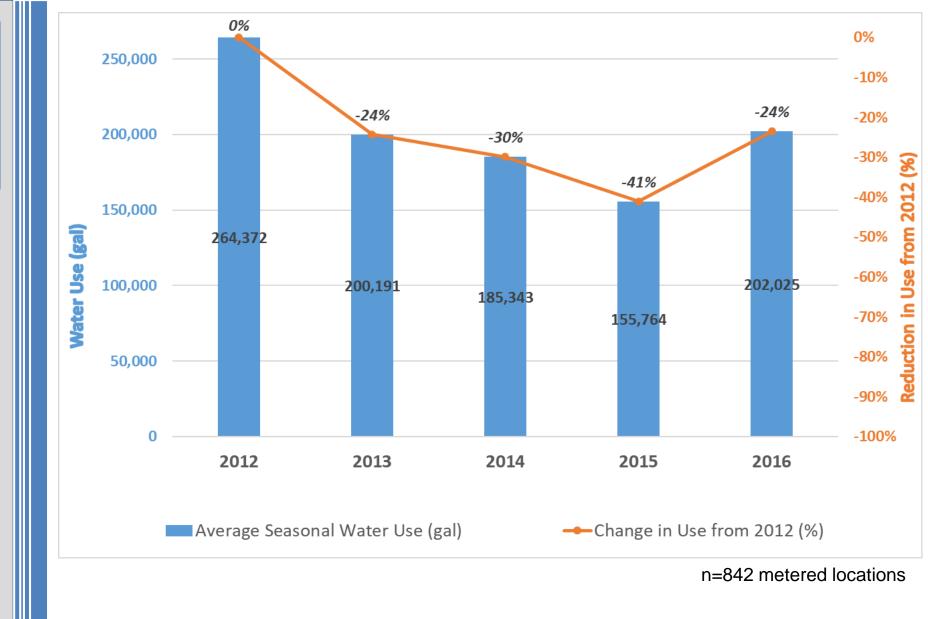
n=842 metered locations

*Households are* generally becoming more efficient *in their* secondary landscape water use



n=842 metered locations

Resulting in documented and durable landscape water savings in gallons



 Households use, on average, 160% (LIR=1.6) of the water that their landscapes need

 Seasons unfold differently, requiring adaptability for maximum efficiency

 More overuse tends to occur later in the irrigation season

#### Average LIRs for months and seasons by year

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	5-year average
April 15-May 15	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.7
May 16-June 15	1.9	1.5	1.8	0.7	1.2	1.4
June 16-July 15	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.8
July 16-Aug. 15	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.3	2.0	1.7
Aug. 16-Sept. 15	2.1	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.7
Sept. 16-Oct. 15	2.4				1.3	1.9
Sept. 16-0ct. 1		2.0	2.0	2.0		
Seasonal	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.4	≈ 1.5

### LESSONS

Analyzing appropriateness in landscape water use

- Applied interdisciplinary sciences can help address management challenges (plant, climate, and social/policy sciences).
- Water budgeting approaches based on science and responsive to policy contexts are important conservation tools.
- Site-specific information in addition to more general conservation information motivates and helps people to conserve.
- Conservation education can be effective even absent economic incentives (prices).
- Reports reach all users with metered secondary water. The approach avoids conservation program recruitment issues.

### LESSONS

Analyzing appropriateness in landscape water use

- Metering secondary water is an effective tool to reduce outdoor water use by helping users to be accountable.
- Tools combined with appropriate education can change behavior by aiding people in their conservation efforts.
- Communication for any conservation effort is the key to success. Users need to know why and how to conserve.
- WBWCD will continue this project until all of its secondary connections are metered.
- Metering technologies will improve and help the District in providing accurate information to end users.

### **PRESENTER CONTACT INFORMATION**

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