

MAKING WATER CONSERVATION A CALIFORNIA WAY OF LIFE

THE FRAMEWORK WOULD UPDATE AND IMPROVE CA's EXISTING APPROACH TO WATER EFFICIENCY

The Framework proposes a more fair, equitable, and effective approach for urban water providers to set, and then meet, their efficiency targets

WATER CONSERVATION ACT OF 2009 (SB7x7)

Established statewide goal of reducing urban water per capita use 20% by 2020

CALCULATING WATER SAVING TARGETS

Under the Framework urban water providers would establish water use budgets, or targets, for their overall service areas. Hotter, drier areas would have larger budgets than cooler, wetter areas. But all communities across the State would become more efficient.

SB 7x7 (2009)

- Across the board % cut in water use for all urban utilities
- Multiple baselines for measuring cuts
- Concerns raised about equity, complexity & effectiveness of this approach

CA Water Conservation Framework (2017)

- Budget-based water use targets customized to **local conditions**
- Standardized approach ensures equity and fairness
- No need for baselines

MEETING WATER SAVING TARGETS

Both SB 7x7 and the Framework are flexible, allowing each water provider to meet their overall water targets however they choose.

SB 7x7 (2009)

Allows utilities authority and flexibility to figure out how to meet them

CA Water Conservation Framework (2017)

Same as SB 7X7 with **added benefit of technical and financial support from the State.**

Utilities can meet targets through locally appropriate conservation & efficiency programs such as:



EFFICIENCY TARGETS PART ONE: Residential, Outdoor & System Losses

Framework proposes a uniform, equitable method for utilities to calculate customized water use budgets based on local conditions (population, weather)

Local water targets would have three parts:



1. Residential indoor



2. Outdoor irrigation



3. Water system losses



Overall water use target*



Residential indoor

1. Initially, the Framework will use the **existing indoor residential standard of 55 GPCD** (gallons of water per capita/day) to establish the indoor target.

Population x 55 GPCD x 365 days = indoor residential water use standard



Outdoor irrigation

2. A water provider's outdoor irrigation budget is established by **measuring total landscape in their service area taking into account the amount of water turf and plants need in that specific climate**. This way, every utility will have a customized outdoor water use target.



Water system losses

3. Passed in 2015, SB555 requires water loss standards to be in place by 2020. **Framework does not require any new tasks.**

Note: water providers are only responsible for meeting cumulative **overall target, not each of the three budgets individually.*

EFFICIENCY TARGETS PART TWO: Commercial, Industrial & Institutional (CII)



The Framework provides considerably more flexibility than SB 7x7 by moving from volumetric to **performance based standards**