

DATE SUBMITTED 08//19//2016
 SUBMITTED BY Public Serv.Dir/Finance
 DATE ACTION REQUIRED 08/24/2016

Agenda Item No C-1
 CITY COUNCIL ACTION (X)
 PUBLIC HEARING REQUIRED ()
 RESOLUTION ()
 ORDINANCE 1ST READING ()
 ORDINANCE 2ND READING ()

**IMPERIAL CITY COUNCIL
 AGENDA ITEM**

**SUBJECT: DISCUSSION/ACTION: : STATE WATER CONSERVATION
 MANDATED REGULATION COMPLIANCE.**

1. APPROVAL OF RESOLUTION, APPROVING REVISED WATER CONSERVATION MEASURES IN COMPLIANCE WITH STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD.

DEPARTMENT INVOLVED: Public Services/Finance

BACKGROUND/SUMMARY: On June 22, 2016 the City of Imperial submitted a “Self-Certification of Supply Reliability” aka “Stress Test” to the State Water Board. On August 16, 2016, the State Water Board (SWB) released information about the Agencies that passed the “Stress Test.” The City of Imperial was granted a NEW Conservation Standard of 0% from the previous Conservation Standard of 20%. The 0% NEW conservation standard has been granted through January 2017. However, as of June 2016 the City of Imperial’s conservation reported was 17.6%. The City will be required to submit monthly reports through January 2017, as the SWB will continue to monitor our conservation levels. In February 2017, the SWB will prepare a proposal to return to state-mandated conservation levels should drought conditions persist and statewide conservation levels falter significantly. “New standards include permanent prohibitions on wasteful water use, improved drought planning, and enhanced leak detection and repair requirements.” The adopted regulation also keeps in place the specific prohibitions against certain water uses. These prohibitions include watering down a sidewalk with a hose instead of using a broom or a brush, or overwatering a landscape to where water is running off the lawn, over a sidewalk and into the gutter.

FISCAL IMPACT:

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

MANAGER’S RECOMMENDATION:

MANAGER’S INITIAL JG

MOTION:

SECONDED:
 AYES:
 NAYES:
 ABSENT:

APPROVED () REJECTED ()
 DISAPPROVED () DEFERRED ()
 REFERRED TO:



Media Release

State Water Board Releases Statewide “Stress Test” Data Informational Orders Issued to Water Suppliers With Inadequate “Stress Test” Submissions

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Aug. 16, 2016

Contact: George Kostyrko
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SACRAMENTO – The State Water Resources Control Board today posted “stress tests” submitted by water suppliers to demonstrate whether they have adequate supplies to withstand three additional dry years. Water suppliers that pass their “stress test” will not face a state-mandated conservation standard through January 2017, but are expected to keep conserving water to build long-term drought resilience.

“We created the ‘stress tests’ so that local agencies could demonstrate their ability to supply water under extended drought conditions, so we could step back from our unprecedented 25 percent water conservation mandate with some confidence,” said State Water Board Chair Felicia Marcus. “Demonstrating adequate preparation for drought through developing supplies like local storage, recycling, groundwater banking and other means is great. Sharing that information with customers in an accessible way is also a critical piece of developing consumer comfort and confidence. Being prepared, however, is not a license to abandon conservation, because one thing we know is we can’t know what next year or the next will bring.”

In addition to releasing the “stress test” data, the State Water Board issued nine Informational Orders to water suppliers whose “stress test” submissions were incomplete or inadequate. The nine suppliers that received Informational Orders have 30 days to provide additional documentation, and failure to comply could result in a return to a supplier’s March 2016 conservation standard, monetary penalties, or both.

Of the 379 suppliers that submitted “stress tests,” 36 indicated that they would face a supply shortage in 2019 and will be required to meet a conservation standard equal to the shortage amount. Thirty-two suppliers did not submit “stress tests” and will retain their March 2016 conservation standards through January 2017.

A significant purpose of the stress test was to give the public a picture of the water supplies their water agency was relying on. Because many “stress test” submissions were incomplete, unclear, or appeared to not follow instructions properly as originally submitted, State Water Board staff has spent significant time engaging with water suppliers to make their analysis more clear and complete. However, the staff did not independently research and verify the accuracy of the submissions.





Going forward, the State Water Board will investigate allegations that “stress test” submittals are inaccurate. The Board reserves the right to reject submissions found to be significantly erroneous or misleading. The State Water Board will also closely monitor conservation levels through the end of the year and will prepare a proposal to return to state-mandated conservation levels in February 2017 if drought conditions persist and statewide conservation levels falter significantly.

“Last year, with the lowest snowpack in 500 years after three terrible drought years, and less than impressive response to our earlier calls for conservation, we needed to step in and mandate specific conservation targets to prepare in case we had yet another record bad year in a row,” said Chair Marcus. “Thankfully, this year we received a modest reprieve, and saw improved water supplies for most urban areas. Just as important, we also saw that agencies and the public had stepped up to accomplish impressive conservation.

“So, we’ve stepped back and let local communities step back in to take responsibility for maintaining adequate conservation levels -- if they can demonstrate adequate supply. We commend the many water suppliers that passed their stress tests who also have stepped up to demonstrate a strong commitment to continued conservation, just as we are concerned about those who are trumpeting preparation or supply and intentionally or unintentionally sending an anti-conservation message.”

According to State Water Board analysis, water suppliers such as the city of Sacramento, which submitted a well-documented “stress test” and elected to maintain restrictions on outdoor irrigation, deserve credit for showing leadership. Other water suppliers, such as the city of Burbank, which saved 27.8 percent in June, and the Dublin-San Ramon Services District, which saved 32.5 percent, have continued promoting conservation and expanded public access to recycled water for irrigation.

In addition, the East Bay Municipal Utility District, San Jose Water Company, Yuba City, Beverly Hills, Lemoore, and Eastern Municipal water districts, and many others submitted A-grade stress tests and also kept conservation levels high. The State Water Board has required continued reporting of conservation results and will monitor the results, while being prepared to step back in with mandatory targets if necessary depending upon water supply conditions and water conservation levels.

In addition to monitoring conservation levels, the State Water Board is working closely with the Department of Water Resources and other state agencies to develop long-term water use efficiency standards, as directed by Executive Order B-37-16, which will be applicable across California. These new standards will provide for improved water conservation and efficiency in the years ahead based on climate, population, and business types, rather than percentage reductions off a given baseline. The new standards will also include permanent prohibitions on wasteful water use, improved drought planning, and enhanced leak detection and repair requirements.

The adopted regulation also keeps in place the specific prohibitions against certain water uses. Those prohibitions include watering down a sidewalk with a hose instead of using a broom or a brush, or overwatering a landscape to where water is running off the lawn, over a sidewalk and into the gutter. Prohibitions directed to the hospitality industry also remain in place.



Prohibitions against [homeowners associations](#) taking action against homeowners during a declared drought remain as well. State Water Board staff will be following up with urban water suppliers who have certified a three-year supply to ensure that local enforcement of the prohibitions is being reported in the monthly water data each urban water supplier sends showing how much water is delivered to **customers every month**.

More information on the Board action today can be found [here](#).

Background

In his April 1, 2015 [Executive Order](#), in light of the worst snowpack in 500 years, Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr. mandated a 25 percent water use reduction by users of urban water supplies across California. In May 2015, the State Water Board adopted an emergency regulation requiring a 25 percent reduction in overall potable urban water use statewide from June 2015 through February 2016.

On Feb. 2, 2016, based on Gov. Brown's [November 2015 Executive Order](#), the State Water Board approved an updated and extended emergency regulation. The extended regulation responded to calls for continuing the conservation structure that had spurred such dramatic savings while providing greater consideration of some factors that influence water use: climate, population growth and significant investments in new local, drought-resilient water supplies such as wastewater reuse and desalination.

On May 9, 2016, Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr. issued [Executive Order B-37-16](#), requiring the Board to adjust its emergency water conservation regulation through the end of January 2017 in recognition of improved urban water supply conditions across the state and, separately, take action to make some of the requirements of the regulation permanent. The Board [adopted the revised regulation](#) on May 18. June was the first month under the revised regulation.

Since June 2014, the State Water Board has been tracking water conservation for each of the state's larger urban water suppliers (those with more than 3,000 connections) on a monthly basis. Compliance with individual water supplier conservation requirements is based on cumulative savings. Cumulative tracking means that conservation savings will be added together from one month to the next and compared to the amount of water used during the same months in 2013.

California has been dealing with the effects of an unprecedented drought. To learn about all the actions the state has taken to manage our water system and cope with the impacts of the drought, visit [Drought.CA.Gov](#). Every Californian should take steps to conserve water. Find out how at [SaveOurWater.com](#). While saving water, it is important to properly water trees. Find out how at [www.saveourwater.com/trees](#). In addition to many effective local programs, state-funded turf removal and toilet replacement rebates are also available. Information and rebate applications can be found at: [www.saveourwaterrebates.com/](#).

###

Self-Certification Conservation Standards -- "Stress-test" (by supplier)
Suppliers that did not self-certify retain their March 2016 standard

Data pulled on July 1, 2016

Supplier Name	Hydrologic Region	Total Population Served	Previous Conservation Standard (Effective 3/1/2016)	Achieved Monthly % Water Savings (June 2016) *	NEW State-mandated Conservation Standard (Effective 6/1/2016) **	Notes
Hesperia Water District City of	South Lahontan	91,939	28%	21.5%	0%	
Hi-Desert Water District	Colorado River	23,921	13%	NA	0%	
Hillsborough Town of	San Francisco Bay	10,850	36%	33.4%	0%	
Hollister City of	Central Coast	20,613	20%	23.5%	0%	
Humboldt Bay Municipal Water District	North Coast	527	4%	-6.8%	0%	
Humboldt Community Service District	North Coast	20,032	12%	3.5%	0%	
Huntington Beach City of	South Coast	196,041	13%	19.3%	0%	
Huntington Park City of	South Coast	64,219	8%	14.5%	0%	
Imperial, City of	Colorado River	18,022	20%	17.6%	0%	
Indian Wells Valley Water District	South Lahontan	31,120	32%	28.2%	0%	
Indio City of	Colorado River	88,411	27%	26.2%	0%	
Inglewood City of	South Coast	86,418	11%	17.9%	5%	
Irvine Ranch Water District	South Coast	388,907	8%	19.0%	0%	
Joshua Basin Water District	Colorado River	9,514	20%	10.8%	0%	
Jurupa Community Service District	South Coast	118,731	23%	23.4%	0%	
Kerman, City of	Tulare Lake	14,354	29%	24.3%	0%	
Kingsburg, City of	Tulare Lake	11,685	34%	31.3%	0%	
La Habra City of Public Works	South Coast	63,118	28%	8.4%	0%	
La Palma City of	South Coast	15,867	13%	23.3%	0%	
La Verne City of	South Coast	32,228	30%	22.2%	0%	
Laguna Beach County Water District	South Coast	19,121	24%	17.1%	0%	
Lake Arrowhead Community Services District	South Lahontan	25,650	13%	19.6%	0%	INFORMATIONAL ORDER
Lake Hemet Municipal Water District	South Coast	52,914	26%	30.5%	15%	
Lakeside Water District	South Coast	35,500	12%	25.6%	0%	
Lakewood City of	South Coast	59,081	12%	20.9%	0%	
Lamont Public Utility District	Tulare Lake	19,771	25%	23.0%	0%	INFORMATIONAL ORDER
Las Virgenes Municipal Water District	South Coast	75,384	35%	19.9%	0%	
Lathrop, City of	San Joaquin River	19,918	18%	22.3%	18%	Did not self-certify

* Suppliers with NA did not report for June 2016; negative numbers mean suppliers exceeded June 2013 water production

**A higher conservation standard may be locally-mandated

Self-Certification Conservation Standards -- "Stress-test" (by supplier)
Suppliers that did not self-certify retain their March 2016 standard

Data pulled on July 1, 2016

Supplier Name	Hydrologic Region	Total Population Served	Previous Conservation Standard (Effective 3/1/2016)	Achieved Monthly % Water Savings (June 2016) *	NEW State-mandated Conservation Standard (Effective 6/1/2016) **	Notes
Adelanto City of	South Lahontan	29,056	16%	NA	16%	Did not self-certify
Alameda County Water District	San Francisco Bay	346,167	16%	28.7%	0%	
Alco Water Service	Central Coast	29,230	24%	24.3%	0%	
Alhambra City of	South Coast	85,068	22%	26.2%	0%	
Amador Water Agency	San Joaquin River	23,319	21%	14.9%	0%	
American Canyon, City of	San Francisco Bay	20,100	16%	27.2%	0%	
Anaheim City of	South Coast	360,142	13%	23.5%	0%	
Anderson, City of	Sacramento River	10,850	33%	NA	0%	
Antioch City of	San Joaquin River	108,687	27%	26.0%	0%	
Apple Valley Ranchos Water Company	South Lahontan	62,602	24%	32.4%	0%	
Arcadia City of	South Coast	57,639	34%	27.3%	0%	
Arcata City of	North Coast	18,440	4%	-9.8%	0%	
Arroyo Grande City of	Central Coast	17,121	28%	38.3%	28%	Did not self-certify
Arvin Community Services District	Tulare Lake	20,499	21%	18.4%	0%	
Atascadero Mutual Water Company	Central Coast	31,385	28%	22.3%	0%	
Atwater City of	San Joaquin River	29,500	33%	NA	33%	Did not self-certify
Azusa City of	South Coast	110,000	18%	19.8%	3%	
Bakersfield City of	Tulare Lake	143,668	31%	24.5%	9%	
Bakman Water Company	Tulare Lake	16,290	34%	30.9%	34%	Did not self-certify
Banning City of	Colorado River	30,325	28%	24.4%	0%	
Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District	South Coast	43,048	32%	21.6%	0%	
Bella Vista Water District	Sacramento River	17,955	33%	41.3%	33%	Did not self-certify
Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company	South Coast	46,300	20%	19.8%	20%	
Benicia City of	San Francisco Bay	28,086	20%	39.1%	0%	
Beverly Hills City of	South Coast	42,928	32%	19.9%	0%	
Big Bear City Community Services District	South Coast	12,411	13%	24.6%	0%	
Blythe City of	Colorado River	13,839	28%	24.4%	0%	
Brawley City of	Colorado River	27,743	24%	34.1%	0%	

* Suppliers with NA did not report for June 2016; negative numbers mean suppliers exceeded June 2013 water production

**A higher conservation standard may be locally-mandated

Self-Certification Conservation Standards -- "Stress-test" (by supplier)
Suppliers that did not self-certify retain their March 2016 standard

Data pulled on July 1, 2016

Supplier Name	Hydrologic Region	Total Population Served	Previous Conservation Standard (Effective 3/1/2016)	Achieved Monthly % Water Savings (June 2016) +	NEW State-mandated Conservation Standard (Effective 6/1/2016) **	Notes
Brea City of	South Coast	43,328	24%	18.3%	15%	
Brentwood City of	San Joaquin River	56,875	28%	30.5%	0%	
Buena Park City of	South Coast	82,759	13%	22.6%	0%	
Burbank City of	South Coast	105,922	22%	27.8%	0%	
Burlingame City of	San Francisco Bay	30,489	16%	31.3%	0%	
Calaveras County Water District	San Joaquin River	37,377	13%	21.5%	0%	
Callexico City of	Colorado River	41,033	16%	NA	16%	Did not self-certify
California City City of	South Lahontan	14,120	28%	18.5%	28%	Did not self-certify
California Water Service Company Antelope Valley	South Lahontan	3,389	32%	54.7%	0%	
California Water Service Company Bakersfield	Tulare Lake	279,132	29%	20.5%	0%	
California Water Service Company Bear Gulch	San Francisco Bay	68,095	36%	27.5%	2%	
California Water Service Company Chico District	Sacramento River	103,137	29%	33.6%	0%	
California Water Service Company Dixon, City of	Sacramento River	9,971	24%	30.4%	0%	
California Water Service Company Dominguez	South Coast	142,360	15%	8.9%	0%	
California Water Service Company East Los Angeles	South Coast	158,615	8%	15.6%	0%	
California Water Service Company Hermosa/Redondo	South Coast	95,856	19%	17.3%	0%	
California Water Service Company Kern River Valley	Tulare Lake	5,572	25%	11.3%	0%	
California Water Service Company King City	Central Coast	14,967	9%	22.4%	0%	
California Water Service Company Livermore	San Francisco Bay	58,690	21%	33.1%	0%	
California Water Service Company Los Altos/Suburban	San Francisco Bay	69,401	32%	26.3%	0%	
California Water Service Company Marysville	Sacramento River	12,239	21%	24.6%	0%	
California Water Service Company Mid Peninsula	San Francisco Bay	134,914	16%	19.7%	0%	
California Water Service Company Oroville	Sacramento River	10,727	25%	28.9%	0%	
California Water Service Company Palos Verdes	South Coast	69,938	36%	23.0%	0%	
California Water Service Company Redwood Valley	North Coast	3,260	16%	31.4%	0%	
California Water Service Company Salinas District	Central Coast	120,620	16%	25.6%	0%	
California Water Service Company Selma	Tulare Lake	25,012	30%	38.5%	0%	
California Water Service Company South San Francisco	San Francisco Bay	61,584	8%	22.5%	0%	

* Suppliers with NA did not report for June 2016; negative numbers mean suppliers exceeded June 2013 water production

**A higher conservation standard may be locally-mandated

Last Updated August 19, 2016

Self-Certification Conservation Standards -- "Stress-test" (by supplier)
Suppliers that did not self-certify retain their March 2016 standard

Supplier Name	Hydrologic Region	Total Population Served	Previous Conservation Standard (Effective 3/1/2016)	Achieved Monthly % Water Savings (June 2016)	NEW State-mandated Conservation Standard (Effective 6/1/2016) **	Notes
El Centro City of	Colorado River	44,311	20%	18.1%	0%	
El Dorado Irrigation District	Sacramento River	118,500	24%	14.1%	0%	
El Monte City of	South Coast	22,968	8%	6.6%	0%	
El Segundo City of	South Coast	16,654	20%	-10.2%	2%	
El Toro Water District	South Coast	48,628	24%	26.6%	0%	
Elk Grove Water Service	Sacramento River	44,244	25%	24.6%	0%	
Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District	South Coast	148,487	27%	-1.3%	0%	
Escondido City of	South Coast	134,053	12%	33.4%	0%	
Estero Municipal Improvement District	San Francisco Bay	37,238	12%	16.5%	0%	
Eureka City of	North Coast	26,888	4%	10.8%	0%	
Exeter City of	Tulare Lake	10,552	34%	28.2%	21%	
Fair Oaks Water District	Sacramento River	36,226	33%	22.0%	0%	
Fairfield City of	Sacramento River	107,682	19%	15.0%	0%	
Fallbrook Public Utility District	South Coast	34,894	28%	12.2%	0%	
Fillmore City of	South Coast	15,222	26%	21.7%	26%	Did not self-certify
Folsom City of	Sacramento River	63,616	28%	15.0%	0%	
Fortuna City of	North Coast	12,014	20%	-7.8%	0%	
Fountain Valley City of	South Coast	59,034	13%	24.3%	0%	
Fresno City of	Tulare Lake	520,184	25%	29.1%	0%	
Fruitridge Vista Water Company	Sacramento River	21,441	28%	23.8%	0%	
Fullerton City of	South Coast	138,000	21%	22.3%	0%	
Galt City of	Sacramento River	24,289	29%	30.1%	0%	
Garden Grove City of	South Coast	177,020	20%	23.6%	0%	
Georgetown Divide Public Utilities District	Sacramento River	9,583	29%	24.9%	0%	
Gilroy City of	Central Coast	53,807	24%	28.0%	0%	
Glendale City of	South Coast	193,300	18%	21.3%	0%	
Glendora City of	South Coast	51,463	34%	27.0%	20%	
Golden State Water Company Artesia	South Coast	47,978	9%	17.0%	0%	

* Suppliers with NA did not report for June 2016; negative numbers mean suppliers exceeded June 2013 water production

**A higher conservation standard may be locally-mandated

Executive Department

State of California

EXECUTIVE ORDER B-37-16 MAKING WATER CONSERVATION A CALIFORNIA WAY OF LIFE

WHEREAS California has suffered through a severe multi-year drought that has threatened the water supplies of communities and residents, devastated agricultural production in many areas, and harmed fish, animals and their environmental habitats; and

WHEREAS Californians responded to the drought by conserving water at unprecedented levels, reducing water use in communities by 23.9% between June 2015 and March 2016 and saving enough water during this period to provide 6.5 million Californians with water for one year; and

WHEREAS severe drought conditions persist in many areas of the state despite recent winter precipitation, with limited drinking water supplies in some communities, diminished water for agricultural production and environmental habitat, and severely-depleted groundwater basins; and

WHEREAS drought conditions may persist in some parts of the state into 2017 and beyond, as warmer winter temperatures driven by climate change reduce water supply held in mountain snowpack and result in drier soil conditions; and

WHEREAS these ongoing drought conditions and our changing climate require California to move beyond temporary emergency drought measures and adopt permanent changes to use water more wisely and to prepare for more frequent and persistent periods of limited water supply; and

WHEREAS increasing long-term water conservation among Californians, improving water use efficiency within the state's communities and agricultural production, and strengthening local and regional drought planning are critical to California's resilience to drought and climate change; and

WHEREAS these activities are prioritized in the California Water Action Plan, which calls for concrete, measurable actions that "Make Conservation a California Way of Life" and "Manage and Prepare for Dry Periods" in order to improve use of water in our state.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, EDMUND G. BROWN JR., Governor of the State of California, in accordance with the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes of the State of California, in particular California Government Code sections 8567 and 8571, do hereby issue this Executive Order, effective immediately.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:

The orders and provisions contained in my January 17, 2014 Emergency Proclamation, my April 25, 2014 Emergency Proclamation, Executive Orders B-26-14, B-28-14, B-29-15, and B-36-15 remain in full force and in effect except as modified herein.

State agencies shall update temporary emergency water restrictions and transition to permanent, long-term improvements in water use by taking the following actions.

USE WATER MORE WISELY

1. The State Water Resources Control Board (Water Board) shall, as soon as practicable, adjust emergency water conservation regulations through the end of January 2017 in recognition of the differing water supply conditions across the state. To prepare for the possibility of another dry winter, the Water Board shall also develop, by January 2017, a proposal to achieve a mandatory reduction in potable urban water usage that builds off of the mandatory 25% reduction called for in Executive Order B-29-15 and lessons learned through 2016.
2. The Department of Water Resources (Department) shall work with the Water Board to develop new water use targets as part of a permanent framework for urban water agencies. These new water use targets shall build upon the existing state law requirements that the state achieve a 20% reduction in urban water usage by 2020. (Senate Bill No. 7 (7th Extraordinary Session, 2009-2010).) These water use targets shall be customized to the unique conditions of each water agency, shall generate more statewide water conservation than existing requirements, and shall be based on strengthened standards for:
 - a. Indoor residential per capita water use;
 - b. Outdoor irrigation, in a manner that incorporates landscape area, local climate, and new satellite imagery data;
 - c. Commercial, industrial, and institutional water use; and
 - d. Water lost through leaks.

The Department and Water Board shall consult with urban water suppliers, local governments, environmental groups, and other partners to develop these water use targets and shall publicly issue a proposed draft framework by January 10, 2017.

3. The Department and the Water Board shall permanently require urban water suppliers to issue a monthly report on their water usage, amount of conservation achieved, and any enforcement efforts.

ELIMINATE WATER WASTE

4. The Water Board shall permanently prohibit practices that waste potable water, such as:
 - Hosing off sidewalks, driveways and other hardscapes;
 - Washing automobiles with hoses not equipped with a shut-off nozzle;
 - Using non-recirculated water in a fountain or other decorative water feature;
 - Watering lawns in a manner that causes runoff, or within 48 hours after measurable precipitation; and
 - Irrigating ornamental turf on public street medians.
5. The Water Board and the Department shall direct actions to minimize water system leaks that waste large amounts of water. The Water Board, after funding projects to address health and safety, shall use loans from the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund to prioritize local projects that reduce leaks and other water system losses.
6. The Water Board and the Department shall direct urban and agricultural water suppliers to accelerate their data collection, improve water system management, and prioritize capital projects to reduce water waste. The California Public Utilities Commission shall order investor-owned water utilities to accelerate work to minimize leaks.
7. The California Energy Commission shall certify innovative water conservation and water loss detection and control technologies that also increase energy efficiency.

STRENGTHEN LOCAL DROUGHT RESILIENCE

8. The Department shall strengthen requirements for urban Water Shortage Contingency Plans, which urban water agencies are required to maintain. These updated requirements shall include adequate actions to respond to droughts lasting at least five years, as well as more frequent and severe periods of drought. While remaining customized according to local conditions, the updated requirements shall also create common statewide standards so that these plans can be quickly utilized during this and any future droughts.
9. The Department shall consult with urban water suppliers, local governments, environmental groups, and other partners to update requirements for Water Shortage Contingency Plans. The updated draft requirements shall be publicly released by January 10, 2017.

10. For areas not covered by a Water Shortage Contingency Plan, the Department shall work with counties to facilitate improved drought planning for small water suppliers and rural communities.

IMPROVE AGRICULTURAL WATER USE EFFICIENCY AND DROUGHT PLANNING

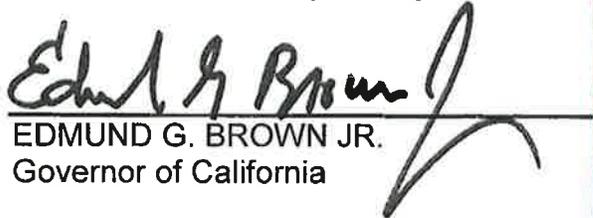
11. The Department shall work with the California Department of Food and Agriculture to update existing requirements for Agricultural Water Management Plans to ensure that these plans identify and quantify measures to increase water efficiency in their service area and to adequately plan for periods of limited water supply.
12. The Department shall permanently require the completion of Agricultural Water Management Plans by water suppliers with over 10,000 irrigated acres of land.
13. The Department, together with the California Department of Food and Agriculture, shall consult with agricultural water suppliers, local governments, agricultural producers, environmental groups, and other partners to update requirements for Agricultural Water Management Plans. The updated draft requirements shall be publicly released by January 10, 2017.

The Department, Water Board and California Public Utilities Commission shall develop methods to ensure compliance with the provisions of this Executive Order, including technical and financial assistance, agency oversight, and, if necessary, enforcement action by the Water Board to address non-compliant water suppliers.

This Executive Order is not intended to, and does not, create any rights or benefits, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity, against the State of California, its agencies, departments, entities, officers, employees, or any other person.

I FURTHER DIRECT that as soon as hereafter possible, this order be filed in the Office of the Secretary of State and that widespread publicity and notice be given of this order.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of California to be affixed this 9th day of May 2016.


EDMUND G. BROWN JR.
Governor of California

ATTEST:

ALEX PADILLA
Secretary of State

Local cities no longer mandated to save water



BY EDWIN DELGADO
Staff Writer

On Tuesday, the State Water Resources Control Board released the new self-imposed conservation goals for 411 agencies across the state with more than 80 percent of those giving themselves a target of zero for the remainder of 2016.

In June the state dropped the mandatory conservation targets imposed by Gov. Jerry Brown in May 2015. Instead the state decided to allow local cities and water districts to self-impose their own targets according to what state call "stress tests" to analyze if the cities have enough water supply available to meet its demand should drought conditions persist for the next three years.

The cities of Brawley, El Centro and Imperial self-imposed conservation targets of zero.

The city of Calexico, which has failed to submit its monthly water use reports to the water board since November of last year, also didn't provide the water board with the self-regulation documentation requested by the state and therefore will have to stick to its 16 percent conservation target imposed by the state.

The reason the state will allow cities to set their conservation targets at zero is because they have provided the requested documentation to demonstrate that they will not have a shortage of water if the drought condition persist through 2019.

Local cities currently use less water than what the Imperial Irrigation District has allocated for each of them.

"(As part of the methodology) We used the allotment of water that IID has for each of the cities," said Terry Hagen, Public Works director for the city of El Centro. "Since our use is less than the supply we have available that allows us to go back to full service."

In the information submitted to the state, El Centro reported that it is only expecting to use 8,000 acre-feet of water out of the 10,800 acre-feet allotment IID has for the city.

The city of Imperial on its submittal calculates that it will use only 63 percent of its allotment and Brawley will use 95 percent. It's not clear whether Brawley incorporated the expected amount of water that the soon to open beef processing plant will consume in their calculation. Calls to city officials were not returned before press time.

Hagen said discussions with the city manager still need to take place to know what efforts the city will undertake if any to continue to pursue water conservation among its residents.

However he noted that with this change the current watering restrictions will go away and residents will be able to water any day of the week.

El Centro had adopted a three-day watering schedule for the summer and two-day for the winter months when the state imposed water regulation targets last year.

WATER

Continued from A1

Despite the criticism the state has faced after announcing the relaxation of its water conservation rules, the SWRCB said on Tuesday that it has confidence in the cities and the residents of California to make conservation a part of their daily lives.

"You're still expected to conserve, backtracking too much is a mistake," water board Chairwoman Felicia Marcus said.

"The best thing we can do is continue to conserve and transition into more efficient water use."

Marcus and other officials said the impressive amount of water saved by the state in the last year and the near-average rainfall the state had during the winter was enough to ease on its regulation but they strongly emphasized that the drought is not over and the board will continue to monitor conservation

statewide. Marcus said that if the water conservations drops substantially they can bring back the state-mandated targets in January.

"Relaxation is OK, completely abandoning water conservation is not, we are going to keep an eye on that," Marcus said. "If we see abandonment we'll come back to the mandated standards, but that largely depends on what people do these next couple of months."

She said the new rules have three objectives: to have transparent accounting of water supply each agency will have for the next three years, public understanding of where their water comes from and to give agencies the opportunity to demonstrate their ability to show they can promote conservation without adhering to state mandates.

In regard to the transparency of the number presented to the state, one of the main concerns for water conservation advo-

cates was the lack of verification of the numbers that the agencies submitted to the state.

Max Gomborg, climate and conservation manager for the state water board said that the state approved the stress test of the agencies that submitted complete and clear documentation for the targets they came up with. He said the water board didn't go through all the assumptions and no independent verification of the calculations presented was conducted.

"We are expecting agencies to provide accurate data. We can take enforcement action if we find out that is not the case," Gomborg said.

Despite some agencies urging the water board to drop the monthly reports, officials said they will not go away.

The monthly water consumption reports and the winter weather conditions are two important metrics that the state wants to keep a track of in order

to determine whether the state needs to go back to state-mandated targets in January.

Although the state is no longer seeking California residents to conserve 25 percent, Marcus said that they are still expecting conservation to be at about 20 percent to be satisfied.

Throughout the 13 months of the state-mandated conservation targets, the city of Brawley had a cumulative conservation of 34 percent, El Centro and Imperial whose target was 20 percent saved 18 and 17.6 percent, respectively, compared to their use in 2013.

Hagen said the city has to be ready in case the conservation drops and the state go back to mandated conservation.

"If it is a possibility we'll have to be prepared to go back should the state decide to," he said.

Staff Writer Edwin Delgado can be reached at edelgado@ivpressonline.com



PUBLIC WORKS

August 19, 2016

Thanks to the water conservation efforts of our City's residents and those throughout the State, along with near average rainfall this past winter in the northern area of the State, the State has provided an avenue to relax the required conservation efforts by the City.

The city, along with various other water providers in the State applied to modify the local Water Conservation Standards and we have received confirmation from the State Water Board that our petition has been granted.

In summary:

WATERING DAYS ARE NO LONGER IN EFFECT. All other "good housekeeping" restrictions remain in effect.

The Public Works team appreciates your efforts to make this possible, and your continued dedication to conserve water!

If you have any questions, please contact our water experts at (760) 337-4538



Have conservation questions? Give us a call at (760) 337-4538
Visit www.cityofelcentro.org/saveourwater for conservation tips to help you save water and money.

RESOLUTION NO. 2015-47

**RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF IMPERIAL REPEALING
RESOLUTION NO. 2014-45 AND APPROVING WATER CONSERVATION
MEASURES IN COMPLIANCE WITH STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL
BOARD RESOLUTION NO. 2015-0032**

WHEREAS, the State of California (“State”) is experiencing a severe drought and all water purveyors in California, including the City of Imperial (“City”), are required by law to implement measures to alleviate drought impacts; and

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Imperial (“City Council”), through Resolution No. 2014-45, established measures in compliance with State Water Resources Control Board (“SWRCB”) Resolution No. 2014-0038 regarding water restrictions and conservation measures; and

WHEREAS, April 1, 2015, Governor Brown issued Executive Order B-29-15 directing SWRCB to propose framework for achieving an across-the-board 25% reduction and implemented additional water restrictions.

WHEREAS, the State of California (“the State”) has adopted the California Code of Regulations, Title 23, Section 866 and re-adopts sections 863 (Finding of Drought Emergency), 864 (Prohibited Activities in Promotion of Water Conservation) and 865 (Mandatory Actions by Water Suppliers) as emergency regulations; and

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Imperial, California (“the City Council”) had adopted the City of Imperial 2011 Urban Water Management Plan (“the UWMP”); and

WHEREAS, the UWMP incorporates a Water Shortage Contingency Plan; and

WHEREAS, the UWMP Water Shortage Contingency Plan does not comply with the intent of the new sections adopted by the State; and

WHEREAS, it is necessary for the City Council to approve water conservation measures that meet the requirements imposed by the newly adopted State sections to the California Code of Regulations; and

WHEREAS, the City Council finds that its approval of said measures will be in the best interest of the City of Imperial, California (“the City”).

**NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF IMPERIAL,
CALIFORNIA, DOES HEREBY RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:**

1. That the foregoing is true, correct and adopted.

2. That the City Council does hereby repeal Resolution No. 2014-45.
3. That the City Council does hereby approve water conservation measures identified as Exhibit "A".
4. That the City manager may revise the Water Conservation Plan as necessary to remain in compliance with State regulations.
5. That designated water officials of the City of Imperial, California, as designated by the City Manager, are hereby authorized to implement stepped fines identified as Exhibit "B" for noncompliance with water conservation measures identified as Exhibit "A" in accordance with the City's code enforcement procedures.

PASSED AND ADOPTED at a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Imperial, California held on the 17th day of June, 2015.

CITY OF IMPERIAL

By 
Mark T. Gran, Mayor

ATTEST:

By 
Debra Jackson, City Clerk

EXHIBIT "A"

To promote water conservation, each of the following actions is prohibited, except where necessary to address an immediate health and safety need or to comply with a term or condition in a permit issued by a state or federal agency:

1. The application of potable water to outdoor landscapes in a manner that causes runoff such that water flows onto adjacent property, non-irrigated areas, private and public walkways, roadways, parking lots or structures;
2. The use of running water to wash vehicles shall be prohibited, except to wash such vehicles at commercial or fleet vehicle washing facilities using water recycling equipment. The use of buckets and stop nozzles on hoses, for rinsing only, shall be permitted.
3. The application of potable water to hardscapes, driveways, parking lots and walkways, except to protect public health and safety.
4. The use of potable water in a fountain or other decorative water feature, except where the water is part of a recirculating system.
5. Outdoor irrigation of commercial, industrial and institutional facilities shall be reduced by 25%.
6. The application of water to outdoor landscapes during and up to 48 hours after measurable rainfall shall be prohibited.
7. Use of potable water for construction, compaction, dust control, street or parking lot sweeping, building wash down where non-potable water is sufficient.
8. No restaurant, hotel, café, cafeteria or other public place where food is sold, served or offered for sale, shall serve drinking water to any customer unless requested.
9. Operators of hotels and motels shall provide guests with the option of choosing not to have towels and linens laundered daily. Each hotel or motel shall prominently display notice of this option in each bathroom, using clear and understood language.
10. The use of potable water outside of newly constructed homes and buildings that is not consistent with CBSC and DHCD requirements.

11. The use of potable water to irrigate turf within street medians

To promote water conservation, the following actions are mandatory so long as the State Drought Emergency Regulations are in effect.

12. Turf/lawn watering days are restricted to two days per week.

- a. Properties with Odd numbered addresses Sunday and Thursday
- b. Properties with Even numbered addresses Tuesday and Saturday

13. During the permitted watering days, residents may adjust their watering timing schedule to several times per day so long as item 1 above is fulfilled (i.e., runoff is not permitted from the property).

14. Landscape/turf irrigation is encouraged to be limited to the hours between 6:00 PM and 6:00 AM.

EXHIBIT "B"

If noncompliance with water conservation measures identified in Exhibit "A" is found, the City Code Enforcement Officer of the City of Imperial is hereby authorized to implement the following stepped fines:

- First Offense – A warning notice
- Second Offense - \$25.00 fine
- Third Offense - \$50.00 fine
- Fourth Offense - \$100.00 fine
- Fifth Offense - \$500.00 fine per daily offense

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF IMPERIAL)ss
CITY OF IMPERIAL)

I, the undersigned, City Clerk of the City of Imperial, DO HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing Resolution No. 2015-47 was duly and regularly adopted at a Regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Imperial held on the 17th day of June 2015, by the following vote:

AYES: COX, SAMPSON, AND GRAN

NAYES: NONE

ABSTAIN: NONE

ABSENT: DALE AND TUCKER

MOTION CARRIED 3-0



DEBRA JACKSON, CITY CLERK
CITY OF IMPERIAL, CALIFORNIA