



STAFF REPORT

Meeting Date: April 21, 1025

To: Honorable Mayor & City Council

From: Trish Rhay, Assistant Director of Public Works Services – Infrastructure & 
Field Operations
Michelle Tse, Senior Management Analyst 

Subject: Water Conservation Update

Attachments:

1. State of California Office of Administrative Law
2. Governor's Executive Order B-29-15
3. State Water Board Proposed Conservation Framework dated April 7, 2015
4. City Comment Letter dated April 13, 2015 to State Water Board's Proposed Conservation Framework
5. City's Water Conservation Ordinance

INTRODUCTION

This report provides an update on the current water conservation efforts and next steps regarding the City's water conservation program. In recent weeks, both the Governor and State Water Resources Control Board ("State Water Board") have issued emergency regulatory actions, including a recently proposed framework which requires the City of Beverly Hill to reduce water use by 35% by February 2016.

Additionally, Metropolitan Water District ("MWD") will enact Level 3 of their regional Water Supply Allocation Plan (WASP). This requires each water supply agency to reduce their water consumption by 15% starting July 1, 2015.

DISCUSSION

On April 1, 2015, the Governor declared the first ever state-wide mandatory water use reduction of 25% through February 2016. Prior to this, the State Water Board had extended the existing emergency water use regulations from the original April 2015 end date to December 2015. Attachment 1 is included for reference. In addition to extending the emergency water use regulations, the State Water Board also expanded its regulations. A brief timeline of when the State conservation regulations were instituted are as follows:

State regulations adopted in July 2014:

- Restrict outdoor watering
- Prohibit washing down of driveways and sidewalks
- Prohibit watering of outdoor landscapes that cause excess runoff

- Use a shut-off nozzle when washing vehicles
- Prohibit use of potable water in a fountain or decorative water feature, unless the water is recirculated

Additional State regulations as of March 2015:

- Extends the July 2014 regulations to December 2015
- Prohibit potable water use to outdoor landscapes during and up to 48 hours after measurable rainfall
- Limit the serving of drinking water upon request at eating and drinking establishments
- Hotel operators and motels to provide option of choosing not to have towels and linens laundered daily, and display notice of this option in each guest room
- Restrict number of days for outdoor watering

The April 1st Governor's Executive Order further expands the water regulations to now include the following:

- Restrict commercial, industrial, and institutional properties (e.g., golf courses) to achieve the statewide water reduction goal
- Prohibit irrigating ornamental lawns on public medians with potable water
- Prohibit irrigating with potable water outside of newly constructed homes and buildings that is not delivered by drip or microspray systems

Given the Governor's Executive Order to reduce statewide water usage, the State Water Board has been tasked with developing the program to reach this 25% state-wide reduction. Attachment 2 is included for reference. The State Water Board, at this time, released a preliminary framework which outlines reduction targets ranging from 10% to 35% for each water supplier. The framework's concept is that those with higher per capita usage should have proportionately greater reductions. As such, the proposed State Water Board reduction target for Beverly Hills is 35%. A copy of the State Water Board's proposed framework is attached to this report as Attachment 3.

Staff has concerns on the proposed 4-tier system framework proposed by the State Water Board to classify water providers. Some of these concerns are highlighted below.

- The proposed tier assignments does not consider agency specific factors such as daytime versus night time population
- Reasonableness of proposed timeframe by which water providers need to comply with reduction targets.

A letter was sent to the State Water Board expressing these concerns. A copy of the City's comment letter is attached for reference as Attachment 4. The State Water Board is still reviewing and finalizing the framework and implementation schedule at this time.

The City's Current Conservation Program

On September 2, 2014, the City Council had enacted Stage "B" of the City's Emergency Water Conservation Plan in response to the State's regulations last year. Stage B calls for a 10% reduction, with the inclusion of the State outdoor watering regulations, and restricted outdoor watering to three times per week. The City Council also directed staff to not implement the penalty surcharge assessments and focus on educating the community in lieu of issuing violations for non-compliance. For reference, a copy of the City's current water conservation ordinance is included as Attachment 5.

To educate and promote conservation, the City has several programs in place to support these efforts. A brief summary of the City programs include the following:

- System Water Audits and Leak Detection Program
- Outdoor Water Schedule
- Smart Infrastructure – Water Tracker
- Partnership with Metropolitan Water District's (MWD) Indoor and Outdoor Rebate Programs
- Adoption Smart Landscape Irrigation
- Public Outreach and Education

At the April 9, 2015 meeting, the Public Works Commission ("Commission") discussed the City's water conservation program in light of the 35% reduction proposed by the State. During the Commission meeting, staff presented a modified Stage D of the City's Emergency Water Conservation Plan.

During the discussion, the Commission considered three alternatives: staff's proposal which is a Modified Stage D, full Stage C implementation with a re-evaluation, and full Stage D implementation. Following are details for each of the considered alternatives.

Alternative #1 - Modified Stage D

- Thirty percent (30%) reduction or higher in potable water use is required
- Restaurants shall serve water upon request only
- All public bathrooms in the city and private bathrooms in hotels shall notify patrons and employees of water conservation goals
- Plumbing and irrigation leaks shall be repaired as soon as practicable
- The City may issue notices to repair visible leaks
- Exterior washing of buildings and vehicles shall be prohibited unless it is reclaimed water or for health and safety reasons
- Violations shall constitute a misdemeanor and upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed \$1,000
- Include the State Water Board's emergency drought regulations
- Limit citywide outdoor watering to twice per week
- Penalty surcharges on excess water usage will not be assessed

In lieu of the penalty surcharge assessments, staff would return to the City Council with a proposed conservation rate structure framework by late Summer 2015 for consideration. Staff has been developing such a framework during the last several months and reviewing a scope of work to conduct a water rate evaluation. Staff will be presenting a future agenda item for consultant services in May 2015.

During the Commission meeting, Commissioners were split on the best approach to reducing the City's overall water use. Some Commissioners felt that a progressive approach was more appropriate and recommended a Stage C (20% water use reduction) in addition to the State regulations.

Alternative #2 – Stage C

- Except for Tier 1 single-family and multi-family residential users, all others would be required to meet a mandatory 20% reduction in potable water use
- Restaurants shall serve water upon request only;

- All public restrooms in the city and private bathrooms in hotels shall notify patrons and employees of water conservation goals;
- Plumbing and irrigation leaks shall be repaired as soon as practicable;
- The City may issue notices to repair visible leaks;
- Except for single-family and multi-family residential users in tier 1 during the current billing cycle, a water penalty surcharge of up to three (3) times the basic water rate shall be charged for water usage in excess of eighty percent (80%) and not more than one hundred percent (100%) of the amount in the baseline period as determined by the city council. A water penalty surcharge of up to ten (10) times the basic water rate shall be charged for water usage in excess of one hundred percent (100%) of the amount in the baseline period as determined by the city council.
- Violation by any person of the stage C mandatory requirements shall constitute a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred dollars (\$500.00). Water supply through irrigation water services may be terminated for continued excessive use. The violation of each element, and each separate violation thereof, shall be deemed a separate offense, and shall be punished accordingly.
- Restrict outdoor watering to twice a week

The Commission discussed that if Stage C did not achieve significant water savings, then the conservation stage could be elevated to Stage D. Other Commissioners felt that all the elements outlined in Stage D, including the penalty surcharges and State regulations, was the better approach to achieving compliance with the State's directive and also sends a strong message to the community on the need to conserve.

After much discussion, it was a 3-2 vote with the Commission to recommend implementing all elements outlined in Stage D, including the penalty surcharges and State regulations. Stage D elements are as follows:

Alternative #3 (Commission's Recommendation) – Stage D

- Thirty percent (30%) reduction or higher in potable water use is required
- Restaurants shall serve water upon request only
- All public restrooms in the City and private bathrooms in hotels shall notify patrons and employees of water conservation goals
- Plumbing and irrigation leaks shall be repaired as soon as practicable
- The city may issue notices to repair visible leaks
- Landscape irrigation shall be restricted to selected days and times as determined by the city manager, unless such irrigation uses reclaimed wastewater
- Refilling of swimming pools, spas or ponds shall be prohibited unless required for health reasons
- Operation of water fountains shall be prohibited
- Exterior washdown of buildings and washdown of vehicles shall be prohibited, unless:
 - The washing is done on the immediate premises of a commercial car wash or commercial service station or with reclaimed wastewater; or
 - The health, safety and welfare of the public is contingent upon frequent vehicle cleaning, such as the cleaning of garbage trucks and vehicles to transport food and perishables;
 - Water usage from fire hydrants shall be limited to firefighting, related activities or other activities necessary to maintain the public health, safety and welfare;
- Except for single-family and multi-family residential users in tier 1 who will remain in tier 1 for the next billing cycle, users shall reduce water usage to seventy percent (70%) of the amount in the baseline period as determined by the city council

- Except for single-family and multi-family residential users in tier 1 during the current billing cycle, a water penalty surcharge of up to four (4) times the basic water rate shall be charged for water usage in excess of seventy percent (70%) but not more than one hundred percent (100%) of the amount in the baseline period as determined by the city council. A water penalty surcharge of up to ten (10) times the basic water rate shall be charged for water usage in excess of one hundred percent (100%) of the amount in the baseline period as determined by the city council.
- Violation by any person of the stage D mandatory requirements shall constitute a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00). Continued excessive use may result in termination of water supply through irrigation water services and/or restriction of water supply through domestic meters. The violation of each element, and each separate violation thereof, shall be deemed a separate offense, and shall be punished accordingly.

Since the Commission meeting, the MWD Board announced on April 14, 2015 that they will enact Level 3 of its Water Supply Allocation Plan (“Allocation Plan”) and establishes a surcharge for use beyond the allocated amount. A Level 3 allocation is about 15% reduction but varies by agency based on local conditions. Currently, the City pays \$923/AF for an allocation of 13,380 AF per year (“AFY”). A 15% reduction would equate to a revised allocation of 11,373 AFY and the City could be charged the penalty rate of up to \$2,960/AF for water excess.

The following table summarizes the actions implemented for each one of the alternatives that was considered by the Commission.

Table 1: Summary of Conservation Stage Restrictions				
	Current Modified Stage B	Stage C	Modified Stage D	Stage D
State water restrictions	Applicable	Applicable	Applicable	Applicable
Required reduction in potable water use	10%	20%	30%	30% or higher
Tier 1 single family and multi-family residential customers exempt from % reduction	X	X	X	X
Restaurants serve water upon request	X	X	X	X
Posting in public restrooms	X	X	X	X
Timely repair of plumbing/irrigation leaks	X	X	X	X
Exterior washing of buildings and/or vehicles, unless health reasons	No restriction	No restriction	Restriction applies	Restriction applies
Prohibit use of all water fountains	Allows for re-circulating fountains	Allows for re-circulating fountains	Prohibited	Prohibited

	Current Modified Stage B	Stage C	Modified Stage D	Stage D
Frequency of City outdoor watering schedule	3 times per week	2 times per week	2 times per week	2 times per week
Penalty Surcharge Assessments for Water Use in Excess of Baseline	None	Up to 3x basic rate; up to 10x basic rate for use in excess of 100%	None	Up to 4x basic rate; up to 10x basic rate for use in excess of 100%
Violation/Fines	None	Not to exceed \$500 per violation	Not to exceed \$1,000 per violation	Not to exceed \$1,000 per violation

Water Consumption

The following provides a water use profile for the City’s Water System (“System”) that services Beverly Hills and portion of West Hollywood. The information is based on calendar year 2014 water billing data.

- During Calendar Year 2014, customers serviced by the System consumed 3.8 billion gallons of water.
- Of the total water consumed, 56% of the water is consumed by single family dwelling customers, 40% by commercial/industrial and multi-family dwelling customers, and 4% by municipal customers.
- 17% of single family dwelling customers fall into Tier 4 (more than 120 units). Higher-end water customers can range from 1,900 to 10,000 gallons per day

Based on these observations, the City can develop a targeted conservation program that will best address the higher end water users to achieve an overall reduction. Elevating the City’s conservation stage, coupled with public education and outreach, will move the City forward to achieving overall water conservation.

FISCAL IMPACT

The alternatives presented will have impacts to the City’s water revenues. For revenue forecasting purposes, staff used various assumptions regarding customer usage reductions. The table below highlights the following:

- How water revenues will be impacted if all customers comply and some comply with water use reductions
- How water revenues will be impacted if the penalty surcharges are assessed, ranging from no penalty assessments to up to four times the water use rate (Stage D)
- How water revenues will be impacted if the penalty surcharges are assessed, ranging from no penalty assessments to up to three times the water rate use (Stage C)
- Estimated water use reduction resulting from each alternative

Water Conservation Stages	Assumptions	Annual Consumption Reduction	Monthly Revenue (shortfall)/surplus Over 8-Month Timeline			
			No Penalty Rate	2X Penalty Rate	3X Penalty Rate	4X Penalty Rate
Stage C	50% reduce 20% 25% reduce 10% 25% no change	12.50%	(\$3,533,000)	(\$1,467,000)	\$613,000	N/A
Full Stage C	100% reduce 20% *No penalty assessed	20.00%	(\$5,667,000)	(\$5,667,000)	(\$5,667,000)	(\$5,667,000)
Stage D - Modified	Residential 75% reduce 20% 25% no change Commercial 50% reduce 20% 50% no change	13.77%	(\$4,000,000)	(\$2,333,000)	(\$667,000)	\$1,000,000
Stage D	50% reduce 30% 25% reduce 15% 25% no change	18.75%	(\$5,200,000)	(\$2,200,000)	\$867,000	\$3,867,000
Full Stage D	100% reduce 30% *No penalty assessed	30.00%	(\$8,267,000)	(\$8,267,000)	(\$8,267,000)	(\$8,267,000)

Please note in all of the conservation stages outlined, it includes the outdoor watering restriction of twice per week. Furthermore, the revenue shortfall/surplus is based on staff's projected timeline of eight months before a conservation tier framework is implemented. The projected timeline is listed below.

Projected Timeline for Conservation Rate Structure Development and Implementation

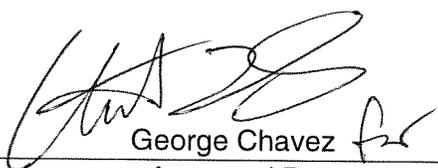
- May 2015: Consultant agreement for water rate evaluation
- June – July 2015: Consultant conducts work
- August 2015: Framework presented at Public Works Commission
- September 2015: Framework presented at City Council Study Session
- October 2015: Public Noticing Requirement
- November 2015: Introduce to City Council Formal Session – First Ordinance Reading
- December 2015: City Council Formal Session – Second Ordinance Reading
- January 2016: Ordinance Effective Date

Staff anticipates that once the new conservation tier rate structure is in place, the revenues received under the conservation rate structure will offset the loss of revenue resulting from overall water use reduction.

RECOMMENDATION

Staff seeks City Council direction regarding the most appropriate alternative to achieving greater water conservation.

Don Rhoads 
 Approved By _____


 George Chavez 
 Approved By _____

Attachment 1

**STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
RESOLUTION NO. 2015-0013**

**TO ADOPT AN EMERGENCY REGULATIONS FOR
STATEWIDE URBAN WATER CONSERVATION**

WHEREAS:

1. On April 25, 2014, Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr. issued an executive order (April 2014 Proclamation) to strengthen the State's ability to manage water and habitat effectively in drought conditions, and called on all Californians to redouble their efforts to conserve water. The April 2014 Proclamation finds that the continuous severe drought conditions present urgent challenges across the State, including water shortages in communities and for agricultural production, increased wildfires, degraded habitat for fish and wildlife, threat of saltwater contamination, and additional water scarcity, if drought conditions continue into 2015. The April 2014 Proclamation also suspends the environmental review required by the California Environmental Quality Act to allow the emergency regulation and other actions to take place as quickly as possible;
2. The April 2014 Proclamation refers to the Governor's Proclamation No. 1-17-2014, issued on January 17, 2014, declaring a drought State of Emergency to exist in California due to severe drought conditions (January 2014 Proclamation). The January 2014 Proclamation finds that dry conditions and lack of precipitation present urgent problems to drinking water supplies and cultivation of crops, which put farmers' long-term investments at risk. The conditions also threaten the survival of animals and plants that rely on California's rivers, including many species in danger of extinction. The January 2014 Proclamation also calls on all Californians to reduce their water usage by 20 percent;
3. On December 22, 2014, in light of the continued lack of rain, Governor Brown issued Executive Order B-28-14, which extends the California Environmental Quality Act suspension through May 31, 2016 for Water Code section 13247 and certain activities identified in the January 2014 and April 2014 proclamations;
4. Drought conditions are continuing. As of March 3, 2015, snow water equivalents for the Northern, Central, and Southern Sierra regions were at 16 percent, 20 percent, and 21 percent of normal for that date, respectively. Additionally, most reservoirs are less than 60 percent full and January 2015 was one of the driest months ever recorded in California history. Moreover, many communities face the prospect of needing emergency drinking water supplies;
5. The likelihood that any additional precipitation will significantly reduce the severity of drought conditions this year is extremely low;
6. Water Code section 1058.5 grants the State Water Board the authority to adopt emergency regulations in certain drought years in order to: "prevent the waste, unreasonable use, unreasonable method of use, or unreasonable method of diversion, of water, to promote water recycling or water conservation, to require curtailment of diversions when water is not available under the diverter's priority of right, or in furtherance of any of the foregoing, to require reporting of diversion or use or the preparation of monitoring reports";

7. On July 15, 2014, the State Water Board adopted an emergency regulation to support water conservation ([Resolution No. 2014-0038](#)), and that regulation became effective July 28, 2014 upon approval by the Office of Administrative Law (OAL);
8. The current emergency regulation will expire on April 25, 2015;
9. The current emergency regulation has supported Californians' water conservation efforts, with over 119 billion gallons saved from August 2014 through January 2015;
10. Many Californians have taken bold steps over the years and in this year to reduce water use; nevertheless, the dire nature of the current drought requires additional conservation actions from residents and businesses. Some severely-affected communities have implemented water rationing, limiting water use in some cases to only 50 gallons per person per day, foregoing showers, laundry, toilet flushing, and all outdoor watering;
11. Water conservation is the easiest, most efficient and most cost-effective way to quickly reduce water demand and extend supplies into the next year, providing flexibility for all California communities. Water saved this summer is water available later in the season or next year, giving water suppliers the flexibility to manage their systems efficiently;
12. In many areas, 50 percent or more of daily water use is for lawns and outdoor landscaping. Outdoor water use is generally discretionary, and many irrigated landscapes would not suffer greatly from receiving a decreased amount of water;
13. Most urban water suppliers have placed restrictions on outdoor watering, but the State Water Board has nevertheless received many reports of excessive water use;
14. Education and enforcement against water waste is a key tool in conservation programs. When conservation becomes a social norm in a community, the need for enforcement is reduced or eliminated;
15. Public information and awareness is critical to achieving conservation goals, and the Save Our Water campaign, run jointly by the Department of Water Resources (DWR) and the Association of California Water Agencies, is an excellent resource for conservation information and messaging that is integral to effective drought response (<http://saveourwater.com>);
16. Other parts of the world have faced social and economic hardship due to severe drought. Californians must continue to make lifestyle changes, including landscape choices that conserve even more water;
17. On March 6, 2015, the State Water Board issued public notice that it would consider the adoption of the emergency regulation at the Board's regularly-scheduled March 17, 2015 public meeting, in accordance with applicable State laws and regulations. The State Water Board also distributed for public review and comment a Finding of Emergency that complies with State laws and regulations;
18. As discussed above, the State Water Board is adopting the emergency regulation because of the continuing emergency drought conditions, the need for prompt action, and the need to act before the current emergency regulation expires on April 25, 2015; and

19. Nothing in the regulation or in the enforcement provisions of the regulation precludes a local agency from exercising its authority to adopt more stringent conservation measures. Moreover, the Water Code does not impose a mandatory penalty for violations of the regulation adopted by this resolution, and local agencies retain the enforcement discretion in enforcing the regulation to the extent authorized. Local agencies are encouraged to develop their own progressive enforcement practices to promote conservation.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. The State Water Board re-adopts California Code of Regulations, title 23, sections 863, 864, and 865, as appended to this resolution as an emergency regulation;
2. State Water Board staff will submit the regulation to the OAL for final approval;
3. If, during the approval process, State Water Board staff, the State Water Board, or OAL determines that minor corrections to the language of the regulation or supporting documentation are needed for clarity or consistency, the State Water Board Executive Director or designee may make such changes;
4. This regulation shall remain in effect for 270 days after filing with the Secretary of State unless the State Water Board determines that it is no longer necessary due to changed conditions, or unless the State Water Board renews the regulation due to continued drought conditions as described in Water Code section 1058.5;
5. The State Water Board directs staff to provide the Board with monthly updates on the implementation of the emergency regulation and its effect;
6. The State Water Board directs staff to condition funding upon compliance with the emergency regulation, to the extent feasible;
7. The State Water Board directs staff to work with the DWR and the Save Our Water campaign to disseminate information regarding the emergency regulations; and
8. The State Water Board directs staff to update the electronic reporting portal to include data fields for local agencies to report on compliance and enforcement activities.

THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT:

9. The State Water Board commends Californians who heeded the call for conservation and have helped to save over 119 billion gallons from August 2014 through January 2015. The State Water Board calls upon Californians to redouble their conservation efforts in the face of a fourth year of severe drought. For homeowners and businesses that have delayed removing turf, planting drought-tolerant landscapes, or installing efficient irrigation systems, the time to act is now;

10. The State Water Board calls upon water suppliers to ensure that they have adequate personnel and financial resources to implement conservation requirements not only for 2015, but also for another year of drought should it occur. Water suppliers that face budget shortfalls due to reduced sales should take immediate steps to raise necessary revenues in a way that actively promotes continued conservation. In Resolution No. 2014-0038, the State Water Board called on all urban water suppliers to evaluate their rate structures and begin to implement needed changes as part of planning for another dry year. These efforts should be continued and redoubled;
11. Disadvantaged communities may require assistance in increasing water conservation and State agencies should look for opportunities to provide assistance in promoting water conservation;
12. The State Water Board calls upon all water suppliers to take further actions to increase water conservation, such as by:
 - a. providing customers with timely and easy-to-understand information on the average
 - b. number of gallons they use each month and each day within their billing period; accelerating the completion of projects that will conserve potable water by making use of non-potable supplies, such as recycled water and stormwater collection projects; and
 - c. accelerating projects to fix leaks, and to conduct a system-wide water loss audit as soon as possible;
13. The State Water Board calls upon the restaurant and hospitality industry to take further actions to increase water conservation, such as by utilizing water efficient pre-rinse spray valves for dish washing and training staff on the new regulation so that the minimum amount of water is used to wash towels and linens; and
14. The State Water Board directs staff to develop a statewide portal for reporting water waste.

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned Clerk to the Board does hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a resolution duly and regularly adopted at a meeting of the State Water Resources Control Board held on March 17, 2015.

AYE: Chair Felicia Marcus
 Vice Chair Frances Spivy-Weber
 Board Member Tam M. Doduc
 Board Member Steven Moore
 Board Member Dorene D'Adamo

 NAY: None
 ABSENT: None
 ABSTAIN: None



 Jeanine Townsend
 Clerk to the Board

Attachment 2

Executive Department

State of California

EXECUTIVE ORDER B-29-15

WHEREAS on January 17, 2014, I proclaimed a State of Emergency to exist throughout the State of California due to severe drought conditions; and

WHEREAS on April 25, 2014, I proclaimed a Continued State of Emergency to exist throughout the State of California due to the ongoing drought; and

WHEREAS California's water supplies continue to be severely depleted despite a limited amount of rain and snowfall this winter, with record low snowpack in the Sierra Nevada mountains, decreased water levels in most of California's reservoirs, reduced flows in the state's rivers and shrinking supplies in underground water basins; and

WHEREAS the severe drought conditions continue to present urgent challenges including: drinking water shortages in communities across the state, diminished water for agricultural production, degraded habitat for many fish and wildlife species, increased wildfire risk, and the threat of saltwater contamination to fresh water supplies in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Bay Delta; and

WHEREAS a distinct possibility exists that the current drought will stretch into a fifth straight year in 2016 and beyond; and

WHEREAS new expedited actions are needed to reduce the harmful impacts from water shortages and other impacts of the drought; and

WHEREAS the magnitude of the severe drought conditions continues to present threats beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of any single local government and require the combined forces of a mutual aid region or regions to combat; and

WHEREAS under the provisions of section 8558(b) of the Government Code, I find that conditions of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property continue to exist in California due to water shortage and drought conditions with which local authority is unable to cope; and

WHEREAS under the provisions of section 8571 of the California Government Code, I find that strict compliance with various statutes and regulations specified in this order would prevent, hinder, or delay the mitigation of the effects of the drought.

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 Government Code sections 8567 and 8571 of the California Government Code, do hereby issue this Executive Order, effective immediately.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:

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

SAVE WATER

2. The State Water Resources Control Board (Water Board) shall impose restrictions to achieve a statewide 25% reduction in potable urban water usage through February 28, 2016. These restrictions will require water suppliers to California's cities and towns to reduce usage as compared to the amount used in 2013. These restrictions should consider the relative per capita water usage of each water suppliers' service area, and require that those areas with high per capita use achieve proportionally greater reductions than those with low use. The California Public Utilities Commission is requested to take similar action with respect to investor-owned utilities providing water services.
3. The Department of Water Resources (the Department) shall lead a statewide initiative, in partnership with local agencies, to collectively replace 50 million square feet of lawns and ornamental turf with drought tolerant landscapes. The Department shall provide funding to allow for lawn replacement programs in underserved communities, which will complement local programs already underway across the state.
4. The California Energy Commission, jointly with the Department and the Water Board, shall implement a time-limited statewide appliance rebate program to provide monetary incentives for the replacement of inefficient household devices.
5. The Water Board shall impose restrictions to require that commercial, industrial, and institutional properties, such as campuses, golf courses, and cemeteries, immediately implement water efficiency measures to reduce potable water usage in an amount consistent with the reduction targets mandated by Directive 2 of this Executive Order.
6. The Water Board shall prohibit irrigation with potable water of ornamental turf on public street medians.
7. The Water Board shall prohibit irrigation with potable water outside of newly constructed homes and buildings that is not delivered by drip or microspray systems.

8. The Water Board shall direct urban water suppliers to develop rate structures and other pricing mechanisms, including but not limited to surcharges, fees, and penalties, to maximize water conservation consistent with statewide water restrictions. The Water Board is directed to adopt emergency regulations, as it deems necessary, pursuant to Water Code section 1058.5 to implement this directive. The Water Board is further directed to work with state agencies and water suppliers to identify mechanisms that would encourage and facilitate the adoption of rate structures and other pricing mechanisms that promote water conservation. The California Public Utilities Commission is requested to take similar action with respect to investor-owned utilities providing water services.

INCREASE ENFORCEMENT AGAINST WATER WASTE

9. The Water Board shall require urban water suppliers to provide monthly information on water usage, conservation, and enforcement on a permanent basis.
10. The Water Board shall require frequent reporting of water diversion and use by water right holders, conduct inspections to determine whether illegal diversions or wasteful and unreasonable use of water are occurring, and bring enforcement actions against illegal diverters and those engaging in the wasteful and unreasonable use of water. Pursuant to Government Code sections 8570 and 8627, the Water Board is granted authority to inspect property or diversion facilities to ascertain compliance with water rights laws and regulations where there is cause to believe such laws and regulations have been violated. When access is not granted by a property owner, the Water Board may obtain an inspection warrant pursuant to the procedures set forth in Title 13 (commencing with section 1822.50) of Part 3 of the Code of Civil Procedure for the purposes of conducting an inspection pursuant to this directive.
11. The Department shall update the State Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance through expedited regulation. This updated Ordinance shall increase water efficiency standards for new and existing landscapes through more efficient irrigation systems, greywater usage, onsite storm water capture, and by limiting the portion of landscapes that can be covered in turf. It will also require reporting on the implementation and enforcement of local ordinances, with required reports due by December 31, 2015. The Department shall provide information on local compliance to the Water Board, which shall consider adopting regulations or taking appropriate enforcement actions to promote compliance. The Department shall provide technical assistance and give priority in grant funding to public agencies for actions necessary to comply with local ordinances.
12. Agricultural water suppliers that supply water to more than 25,000 acres shall include in their required 2015 Agricultural Water Management Plans a detailed drought management plan that describes the actions and measures the supplier will take to manage water demand during drought. The Department shall require those plans to include quantification of water supplies and demands for 2013, 2014, and 2015 to the extent data is available. The Department will provide technical assistance to water suppliers in preparing the plans.

13. Agricultural water suppliers that supply water to 10,000 to 25,000 acres of irrigated lands shall develop Agricultural Water Management Plans and submit the plans to the Department by July 1, 2016. These plans shall include a detailed drought management plan and quantification of water supplies and demands in 2013, 2014, and 2015, to the extent that data is available. The Department shall give priority in grant funding to agricultural water suppliers that supply water to 10,000 to 25,000 acres of land for development and implementation of Agricultural Water Management Plans.
14. The Department shall report to Water Board on the status of the Agricultural Water Management Plan submittals within one month of receipt of those reports.
15. Local water agencies in high and medium priority groundwater basins shall immediately implement all requirements of the California Statewide Groundwater Elevation Monitoring Program pursuant to Water Code section 10933. The Department shall refer noncompliant local water agencies within high and medium priority groundwater basins to the Water Board by December 31, 2015, which shall consider adopting regulations or taking appropriate enforcement to promote compliance.
16. The California Energy Commission shall adopt emergency regulations establishing standards that improve the efficiency of water appliances, including toilets, urinals, and faucets available for sale and installation in new and existing buildings.

INVEST IN NEW TECHNOLOGIES

17. The California Energy Commission, jointly with the Department and the Water Board, shall implement a Water Energy Technology (WET) program to deploy innovative water management technologies for businesses, residents, industries, and agriculture. This program will achieve water and energy savings and greenhouse gas reductions by accelerating use of cutting-edge technologies such as renewable energy-powered desalination, integrated on-site reuse systems, water-use monitoring software, irrigation system timing and precision technology, and on-farm precision technology.

STREAMLINE GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

18. The Office of Emergency Services and the Department of Housing and Community Development shall work jointly with counties to provide temporary assistance for persons moving from housing units due to a lack of potable water who are served by a private well or water utility with less than 15 connections, and where all reasonable attempts to find a potable water source have been exhausted.
19. State permitting agencies shall prioritize review and approval of water infrastructure projects and programs that increase local water supplies, including water recycling facilities, reservoir improvement projects, surface water treatment plants, desalination plants, stormwater capture, and greywater systems. Agencies shall report to the Governor's Office on applications that have been pending for longer than 90 days.

20. The Department shall take actions required to plan and, if necessary, implement Emergency Drought Salinity Barriers in coordination and consultation with the Water Board and the Department of Fish and Wildlife at locations within the Sacramento - San Joaquin delta estuary. These barriers will be designed to conserve water for use later in the year to meet state and federal Endangered Species Act requirements, preserve to the extent possible water quality in the Delta, and retain water supply for essential human health and safety uses in 2015 and in the future.
21. The Water Board and the Department of Fish and Wildlife shall immediately consider any necessary regulatory approvals for the purpose of installation of the Emergency Drought Salinity Barriers.
22. The Department shall immediately consider voluntary crop idling water transfer and water exchange proposals of one year or less in duration that are initiated by local public agencies and approved in 2015 by the Department subject to the criteria set forth in Water Code section 1810.
23. The Water Board will prioritize new and amended safe drinking water permits that enhance water supply and reliability for community water systems facing water shortages or that expand service connections to include existing residences facing water shortages. As the Department of Public Health's drinking water program was transferred to the Water Board, any reference to the Department of Public Health in any prior Proclamation or Executive Order listed in Paragraph 1 is deemed to refer to the Water Board.
24. The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection shall launch a public information campaign to educate the public on actions they can take to help to prevent wildfires including the proper treatment of dead and dying trees. Pursuant to Government Code section 8645, \$1.2 million from the State Responsibility Area Fire Prevention Fund (Fund 3063) shall be allocated to the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to carry out this directive.
25. The Energy Commission shall expedite the processing of all applications or petitions for amendments to power plant certifications issued by the Energy Commission for the purpose of securing alternate water supply necessary for continued power plant operation. Title 20, section 1769 of the California Code of Regulations is hereby waived for any such petition, and the Energy Commission is authorized to create and implement an alternative process to consider such petitions. This process may delegate amendment approval authority, as appropriate, to the Energy Commission Executive Director. The Energy Commission shall give timely notice to all relevant local, regional, and state agencies of any petition subject to this directive, and shall post on its website any such petition.

26. For purposes of carrying out directives 2–9, 11, 16–17, 20–23, and 25, Division 13 (commencing with section 21000) of the Public Resources Code and regulations adopted pursuant to that Division are hereby suspended. This suspension applies to any actions taken by state agencies, and for actions taken by local agencies where the state agency with primary responsibility for implementing the directive concurs that local action is required, as well as for any necessary permits or approvals required to complete these actions. This suspension, and those specified in paragraph 9 of the January 17, 2014 Proclamation, paragraph 19 of the April 25, 2014 proclamation, and paragraph 4 of Executive Order B-26-14, shall remain in effect until May 31, 2016. Drought relief actions taken pursuant to these paragraphs that are started prior to May 31, 2016, but not completed, shall not be subject to Division 13 (commencing with section 21000) of the Public Resources Code for the time required to complete them.
27. For purposes of carrying out directives 20 and 21, section 13247 and Chapter 3 of Part 3 (commencing with section 85225) of the Water Code are suspended.
28. For actions called for in this proclamation in directive 20, the Department shall exercise any authority vested in the Central Valley Flood Protection Board, as codified in Water Code section 8521, et seq., that is necessary to enable these urgent actions to be taken more quickly than otherwise possible. The Director of the Department of Water Resources is specifically authorized, on behalf of the State of California, to request that the Secretary of the Army, on the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers of the Army Corps of Engineers, grant any permission required pursuant to section 14 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 and codified in section 48 of title 33 of the United States Code.
29. The Department is directed to enter into agreements with landowners for the purposes of planning and installation of the Emergency Drought Barriers in 2015 to the extent necessary to accommodate access to barrier locations, land-side and water-side construction, and materials staging in proximity to barrier locations. Where the Department is unable to reach an agreement with landowners, the Department may exercise the full authority of Government Code section 8572.
30. For purposes of this Executive Order, chapter 3.5 (commencing with section 11340) of part 1 of division 3 of the Government Code and chapter 5 (commencing with section 25400) of division 15 of the Public Resources Code are suspended for the development and adoption of regulations or guidelines needed to carry out the provisions in this Order. Any entity issuing regulations or guidelines pursuant to this directive shall conduct a public meeting on the regulations and guidelines prior to adopting them.

31. In order to ensure that equipment and services necessary for drought response can be procured quickly, the provisions of the Government Code and the Public Contract Code applicable to state contracts, including, but not limited to, advertising and competitive bidding requirements, are hereby suspended for directives 17, 20, and 24. Approval by the Department of Finance is required prior to the execution of any contract entered into pursuant to these directives.

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 to 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 1st day of April 2015.

EDMUND G. BROWN JR.
Governor of California

ATTEST:

ALEX PADILLA
Secretary of State

ADOPTED TEXT OF EMERGENCY REGULATION

Article 22.5. Drought Emergency Water Conservation

Sec. 863 Findings of Drought Emergency

(a) The State Water Resources Control Board finds as follows:

(1) On January 17, 2014, the Governor issued a proclamation of a state of emergency under the California Emergency Services Act based on drought conditions;

(2) On April 25, 2014, the Governor issued a proclamation of a continued state of emergency under the California Emergency Services Act based on continued drought conditions;

(3) The drought conditions that formed the basis of the Governor's emergency proclamations continue to exist;

(4) The present year is critically dry and has been immediately preceded by two or more consecutive below normal, dry, or critically dry years; and

(5) The drought conditions will likely continue for the foreseeable future and additional action by both the State Water Resources Control Board and local water suppliers will likely be necessary to further promote conservation.

Authority: Wat. Code, § 1058.5.

References: Wat. Code, §§ 102, 104, 105.

Sec. 864 ~~Prohibited Activities~~ End-User Requirements in Promotion of Water Conservation

(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 a hose that dispenses potable water to wash a motor vehicle, except where the hose is fitted with a shut-off nozzle or device attached to it that causes it to cease dispensing water immediately when not in use;

(3) The application of potable water to driveways and sidewalks; ~~and~~

(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) The application of potable water to outdoor landscapes during and within 48 hours after measurable rainfall; and

(6) The serving of drinking water other than upon request in eating or drinking establishments, including but not limited to restaurants, hotels, cafes, cafeterias, bars, or other public places where food or drink are served and/or purchased.

(b) To promote water conservation, operators of hotels and motels shall provide guests with the option of choosing not to have towels and linens laundered daily. The hotel or motel shall prominently display notice of this option in each guestroom using clear and easily understood language.

~~(b)~~(c) The taking of any action prohibited in subdivision (a) or the failure to take any action required in subdivision (b) of this section, in addition to any other applicable civil or criminal penalties, is an infraction, punishable by a fine of up to five hundred dollars (\$500) for each day in which the violation occurs.

Authority: Wat. Code, § 1058.5.

References: Wat. Code, §§ 102, 104, 105.

Sec. 865 Mandatory Actions by Water Suppliers

(a) The term “urban water supplier,” when used in this section, refers to a supplier that meets the definition set forth in Water Code section 10617, except it does not refer to suppliers when they are functioning solely in a wholesale capacity, but does apply to suppliers when they are functioning in a retail capacity.

(b)(1) To promote water conservation, each urban water supplier shall implement all requirements and actions of the stage of its water shortage contingency plan that ~~imposes~~includes mandatory restrictions on the number of days that outdoor irrigation of ornamental landscapes or turf with potable water is allowed, or shall amend its water shortage contingency plan to include mandatory restrictions on the number of days that outdoor irrigation of ornamental landscapes or turf with potable water is allowed and implement these restrictions within forty-five (45) days. Urban water suppliers with approved alternate plans as described in subdivision (b)(2) are exempted from this requirement.

(2) ~~As an alternative to subdivision (b)(1) a~~An urban water supplier may submit a request to the Executive Director for approval of an alternate plan that includes allocation-based rate structures that satisfies the requirements of chapter 3.4 (commencing with section 370) of division 1 of the Water Code, and the Executive Director may approve such an alternate plan upon determining that the rate structure, in conjunction with other measures, achieves a level of conservation that would be superior to that achieved by implementing limitations on outdoor irrigation of ornamental landscapes or turf with potable water by the persons it serves to no more than two days per week.

(c) To promote water conservation, each urban water supplier that does not have a water shortage contingency plan that restricts the number of days that outdoor irrigation of ornamental landscapes and turf with potable water is allowed, or has been notified by the Department of Water Resources that its water shortage contingency plan does not meet the requirements of Water Code section 10632 shall, within ~~thirty-fourty-five (3045)~~ days, limit outdoor irrigation of ornamental landscapes or turf with potable water by the persons it serves to no more than two days per week ~~or shall implement another mandatory conservation measure or measures intended to achieve a comparable reduction in water consumption by the persons it serves relative to the amount consumed in 2013.~~

(d) In furtherance of the promotion of water conservation each urban water supplier shall:

(1) Provide prompt notice to a customer whenever the supplier obtains information that indicates that a leak may exist within the end-users exclusive control.

(2) Prepare and submit to the State Water Resources Control Board by the 15th of each month a monitoring report on forms provided by the Board. The monitoring report

shall include the amount of potable water the urban water supplier produced, including water provided by a wholesaler, in the preceding calendar month and shall compare that amount to the amount produced in the same calendar month in 2013. ~~Beginning October 15, 2014,~~ The monitoring report shall specify the population served by the urban water supplier, the percentage of water produced that is used for the residential sector, descriptive statistics on water conservation compliance and enforcement efforts, and the number of days that outdoor irrigation is allowed. The monitoring report shall also estimate the gallons of water per person per day used by the residential customers it serves. ~~In its initial monitoring report, each urban water supplier shall state the number of persons it serves.~~

(e) To promote water conservation, each distributor of a public water supply, as defined in Water Code section 350, that is not an urban water supplier shall, within ~~thirty~~ forty-five (3045) days, take one or more of the following actions:

(1) Limit outdoor irrigation of ornamental landscapes or turf with potable water by the persons it serves to no more than two days per week; or

(2) Implement another mandatory conservation measure or measures intended to achieve a ~~comparable~~ 20 percent reduction in water consumption by the persons it serves relative to the amount consumed in 2013.

Authority: Wat. Code, § 1058.5.

References: Wat. Code, §§ 102, 104, 105; 350; 10617; 10632.

Attachment 3

MANDATORY CONSERVATION PROPOSED REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Governor's [April 1, 2015 Executive Order](#) directs the State Water Board to impose restrictions to achieve an aggregate statewide 25% reduction in potable urban water use through February 2016. The Executive Order stipulates the 25% reduction in water use as compared to 2013, but proposes flexibility in how to achieve this reduction in recognition of the level of conservation already achieved by many communities around the State.

Input Requested: The State Water Board is interested in receiving feedback on these regulatory concepts as well as other ideas on how a 25% reduction could be structured. Please submit comments and ideas on the proposed framework by email to Jessica Bean at Jessica.Bean@waterboards.ca.gov by April 13, 2015.

Urban Water Suppliers

- I. **Apportioning Water Supplier Reductions:** The Executive Order directs the State Water Board to consider the relative per capita water usage of each water suppliers' service area, and have those areas with high per capita use achieve proportionally greater reductions than those with low use. Reporting on residential per capita (R-GPCD) water use began in October 2014 for the September 2014 reporting period. Residential per capita water use is highest during the summer months when outdoor irrigation demand is high. Reported summertime water use is also generally more consistent because the weather varies less from year to year than during the winter. Accordingly, September 2014 R-GPCD serves as a reasonable basis for placement of the 411 urban water suppliers into five categories as follows:

R-GPCD Range (Sept 2014)	# of Suppliers within Range	Conservation Standard
Under 55	18	10%
55-110	126	20%
110-165	132	25%
Over 165	135	35%

The proposed breakdown of water suppliers into R-GPCD groupings with corresponding conservation standards is intended to equitably and effectively achieve a 25% aggregate statewide reduction in potable urban water use.

II. **New Reporting Requirements:** To assess compliance by commercial, industrial, and institutional (CII) sector customers and actions taken by urban water suppliers to reduce CII sector use, the following additional reporting requirements are proposed:

- Monthly commercial sector use;
- Monthly large landscape commercial customer use (e.g. golf courses, amusement parks);
- Monthly industrial sector use;
- Monthly institutional sector use; and
- Monthly large landscape institutional customer use (e.g. cemeteries, college campuses).

Reporting requirements under the existing Emergency Regulation that took effect March 27, 2015, will remain in effect.

III. **Compliance Assessment:** To determine if urban water suppliers are meeting required use reductions, water production data, as reported by each individual water supplier for the months of June 2015 through February 2016, will be compared to the same period(s) in 2013. Given the severity of the current drought, the State Water Board will assess suppliers' compliance for both monthly and cumulative water usage reductions.

IV. **Enforcement:**

The State Water Board has a variety of tools available to enforce its regulations:

- Informal enforcement, such as warning letters, can provide a clear reminder to water suppliers of the requirements and an alert that their conservation programs are not achieving the desired water savings. Warning letters would generally not be accompanied by monetary penalties
- Formal enforcement actions include Cease and Desist Orders (CDO) to stop non-compliant activity. These Orders generally contain a description of the specific actions, and a timeline for implementing them, required for the recipient to return to compliance. Non-compliance with a CDO during a drought emergency, such as the current one, can result in a complaint to assess Administrative Civil Liabilities of up to \$10,000 for each day of non-compliance.

In addition to these existing tools, other tools may be needed to ensure compliance for the short duration of the regulations. These tools would be developed through the emergency rulemaking and would remain in effect for its duration (270 days unless extended by the State Water Board). The tools include:

- Informational Orders that would enable the Board to require specific data and other facts on conservation practices if conservation targets are not being met.
- Conservation Orders that would go into effect immediately upon receipt, as opposed to CDOs that can only be issued and enforced after the State Water Board holds an evidentiary hearing, if one is requested. A conservation order would describe the specific actions required for the recipient to come into compliance with the requirements of the regulation. Issuance of a conservation order would be subject to reconsideration by the Board and violation of a conservation order would not be subject to the enhanced penalties associated with violation of a CDO during a drought emergency.

The tools will be used alone, or in combination, to address the following compliance problems:

- Failure of water suppliers to file reports as required by the regulation;
- Failure to implement prohibitions and restrictions as described in the Governor's Executive Orders and the emergency regulation; and
- Failure of water suppliers to meet the assigned water use reduction target.

Small Water Suppliers

There are over 2,600 small water suppliers (those with fewer than 3,000 service connections) that provide water to over 1.5 million Californians. Under the existing Emergency Regulation that took effect March 27, 2015, these suppliers are required to either limit outdoor irrigation to no more than two times per week or to institute measures that achieve a 20% reduction in use. Small suppliers are not required to report their water production to the Board, but are expected to have the data available on request. Small suppliers will need to contribute to achieving the statewide 25% potable urban water use reduction called for in the Executive Order.

- I. **Apportioning Water Supplier Reductions:** Up until the release of the April 1, 2015 Executive Order, all water suppliers were being asked to achieve a voluntary 20% reduction in water use. The existing emergency regulation assigns responsibilities to both larger urban water suppliers and small suppliers to restrict irrigation to achieve the 20% reduction target. Under this proposal, small water suppliers would be required to achieve a 25% water savings as compared to their 2013 water use under the new regulation.

- II. **Reporting Requirements:** To date, small water suppliers have not been required to report on their water use or conservation measures. Small suppliers would now be directed to provide a one-time report to the State Water Board, 180 days after the effective date of the new emergency regulation, addressing at a minimum:
- Potable water production from June-November 2013 and June-November 2015;
 - The number of days per week outdoor irrigation is allowed and other restrictions implemented to achieve a 25% water use reduction; and
 - Specific restrictions on CII sector use.
- III. **Compliance Assessment:** Compliance would be based upon whether small suppliers submitted the required data and met the 25% water use reduction requirement.
- IV. **Enforcement:** The State Water Board may use any of the tools discussed above, as appropriate.

Additional Prohibitions and End-User Requirements

The State Water Board's existing emergency regulation includes a number of water use prohibitions that apply to all Californians and end-user restrictions that apply to specific water users, such as restaurants and hotels. These existing restrictions will remain in effect, and consistent with the Executive Order, the following new prohibitions will be put in place:

- The use of potable water outside of newly constructed homes and buildings that is not delivered by drip or micro-spray systems will be prohibited; and
- The use of potable water to irrigate ornamental turf on public street medians will be prohibited.

The State Water Board will also consider adding requirements for large landscape users (e.g. commercial, industrial, institutional) not served by either type of water supplier discussed above to achieve the 25% statewide reduction in potable urban water use.

Urban Water Suppliers and Proposed Regulatory Framework Tiers to Achieve 25% Use Reduction

Supplier Name	Total Water Production		Total Water Saved (Jun-14 - Feb-15, compared to 2013, gallons)	Percent Saved (Jun-14 - Feb-15, compared to 2013, gallons)	Tier	Conservation Standard	Sep-2014 R-GPCD
	2013 (Jun - Feb)	2014/15 (Jun-14 - Feb-15)					
Cambria Community Services District	166,216,813	95,513,570	70,703,243	43%	1	10%	40.0
Vernon City of	1,907,061,769	1,788,380,162	118,681,607	6%	1	10%	43.7
Santa Cruz City of	2,527,700,000	1,933,400,000	594,300,000	24%	1	10%	44.9
Seal Beach City of	905,215,264	856,337,550	48,877,714	5%	1	10%	45.3
San Francisco Public Utilities Commission	20,365,410,000	18,717,900,000	1,647,510,000	8%	1	10%	45.7
California Water Service Company South San Francisco	2,075,673,590	1,907,534,254	168,139,336	8%	1	10%	46.1
California Water Service Company East Los Angeles	3,998,522,861	3,819,956,279	178,566,582	4%	1	10%	48.2
Coastside County Water District	565,550,000	524,430,000	41,120,000	7%	1	10%	48.2
California-American Water Company Monterey District	2,903,844,543	2,590,336,368	313,508,175	11%	1	10%	49.3
California-American Water Company San Diego District	2,795,094,888	2,578,195,144	216,899,744	8%	1	10%	49.4
East Palo Alto, City of	409,886,088	454,911,335	-45,025,247	-11%	1	10%	49.7
Golden State Water Company Bell-Bell Gardens	1,279,423,043	1,208,354,847	71,068,196	6%	1	10%	50.0
Arcata City of	499,104,000	495,047,000	4,057,000	1%	1	10%	50.2
North Coast County Water District	809,332,364	713,333,361	95,999,003	12%	1	10%	51.2
Hayward City of	4,474,967,937	3,957,222,483	517,745,455	12%	1	10%	52.2
Grover Beach City of	352,828,667	208,202,769	144,625,897	41%	1	10%	52.7
Westborough Water District	257,568,499	213,776,790	43,791,709	17%	1	10%	54.2
Daly City City of	1,888,066,301	1,622,632,784	265,433,517	14%	1	10%	55.6
Park Water Company	2,833,164,110	2,598,821,539	234,342,571	8%	2	20%	55.8
San Bruno City of	929,865,974	849,620,197	80,245,777	9%	2	20%	58.3
Port Hueneme City of	500,546,894	456,100,759	44,446,135	9%	2	20%	59.9
Soquel Creek Water District	1,046,626,000	826,889,000	219,737,000	21%	2	20%	60.3
Paramount City of	1,628,999,712	1,623,382,034	5,617,679	0%	2	20%	61.2
Golden State Water Company Bay Point	512,238,443	452,672,802	59,565,641	12%	2	20%	61.9
Amador Water Agency	899,761,000	773,623,400	126,137,600	14%	2	20%	61.9
Golden State Water Company Florence Graham	1,246,577,219	1,227,482,326	19,094,894	2%	2	20%	62.1
Compton City of	1,858,895,919	1,837,323,747	21,572,172	1%	2	20%	65.0
South Gate City of	2,066,696,383	2,017,629,675	49,066,708	2%	2	20%	66.5
Golden State Water Company Southwest	7,303,405,789	6,894,299,322	409,106,467	6%	2	20%	66.7
Estero Municipal Improvement District	1,137,677,797	1,077,438,670	60,239,127	5%	2	20%	67.2
California Water Service Company King City	428,820,478	403,729,918	25,090,560	6%	2	20%	67.2
Menlo Park City of	1,058,240,665	769,095,397	289,145,268	27%	2	20%	67.7
Huntington Park City of	1,171,761,731	1,128,423,492	43,338,240	4%	2	20%	67.8

Urban Water Suppliers and Proposed Regulatory Framework Tiers to Achieve 25% Use Reduction

Supplier Name	Total Water Production		Total Water Saved (Jun-14 - Feb-15, compared to 2013, gallons)	Percent Saved (Jun-14 - Feb-15, compared to 2013, gallons)	Tier	Conservation Standard	Sep-2014 R-GPCD
	2013 (Jun - Feb)	2014/15 (Jun-14 - Feb-15)					
Golden State Water Company S San Gabriel	664,867,252	637,528,317	27,338,935	4%	2	20%	68.1
Oxnard City of	5,742,131,037	5,086,123,686	656,007,351	11%	2	20%	68.1
Redwood City City of	2,525,846,774	2,179,170,327	346,676,447	14%	2	20%	68.4
Morro Bay City of	316,836,255	281,236,756	35,599,499	11%	2	20%	69.5
Inglewood City of	2,457,964,645	2,284,776,001	173,188,643	7%	2	20%	70.0
Goleta Water District	3,523,431,480	3,053,227,871	470,203,609	13%	2	20%	70.0
Lompoc City of	1,253,200,000	1,106,800,000	146,400,000	12%	2	20%	70.5
City of Big Bear Lake, Dept of Water & Power	610,520,000	590,469,860	20,050,140	3%	2	20%	70.5
Sweetwater Springs Water District	208,544,913	177,491,272	31,053,641	15%	2	20%	71.4
Golden State Water Company Artesia	1,402,138,690	1,348,796,812	53,341,879	4%	2	20%	71.7
McKinleyville Community Service District	344,448,000	300,869,000	43,579,000	13%	2	20%	72.1
Golden State Water Company Norwalk	1,214,317,928	1,131,519,080	82,798,848	7%	2	20%	73.2
San Lorenzo Valley Water District	416,952,583	335,050,267	81,902,316	20%	2	20%	73.8
Mountain View City of	2,967,854,797	2,531,213,885	436,640,912	15%	2	20%	74.0
Sweetwater Authority	5,185,495,337	4,886,767,783	298,727,554	6%	2	20%	74.1
San Gabriel Valley Water Company	9,747,519,587	9,124,165,807	623,353,780	6%	2	20%	74.4
Marina Coast Water District	1,063,425,908	946,396,368	117,029,540	11%	2	20%	74.8
Santa Ana City of	9,729,076,397	9,323,684,636	405,391,760	4%	2	20%	77.1
Sunnyvale City of	4,612,426,949	3,920,970,221	691,456,728	15%	2	20%	77.3
Vallejo City of	4,410,308,000	4,020,375,000	389,933,000	9%	2	20%	77.5
Dublin San Ramon Services District	2,779,417,000	1,959,505,000	819,912,000	29%	2	20%	77.5
California Water Service Company Dominguez	8,444,765,582	8,077,205,172	367,560,410	4%	2	20%	78.3
Montebello Land and Water Company	859,407,071	791,398,619	68,008,451	8%	2	20%	78.5
Valley County Water District	2,033,127,821	1,853,913,772	179,214,049	9%	2	20%	78.8
Santa Barbara City of	3,348,530,727	2,632,951,217	715,579,509	21%	2	20%	78.9
American Canyon, City of	915,968,361	777,155,653	138,812,708	15%	2	20%	79.1
Santa Clara City of	5,338,900,000	4,749,500,000	589,400,000	11%	2	20%	79.4
Alameda County Water District	10,539,100,000	8,458,900,000	2,080,200,000	20%	2	20%	80.2
Crestline Village Water District	185,010,871	167,499,027	17,511,844	9%	2	20%	80.3
Monterey Park City of	649,960,000	594,880,000	55,080,000	8%	2	20%	80.4
California Water Service Company Redwood Valley	108,182,674	82,440,411	25,742,263	24%	2	20%	80.6
Scotts Valley Water District	311,979,632	253,857,835	58,121,797	19%	2	20%	81.0
Greenfield, City of	573,049,890	501,684,126	71,365,764	12%	2	20%	81.2

Urban Water Suppliers and Proposed Regulatory Framework Tiers to Achieve 25% Use Reduction

Supplier Name	Total Water Production		Total Water Saved (Jun-14 - Feb-15, compared to 2013, gallons)	Percent Saved (Jun-14 - Feb-15, compared to 2013, gallons)	Tier	Conservation Standard	Sep-2014 R-GPCD
	2013 (Jun - Feb)	2014/15 (Jun-14 - Feb-15)					
California Water Service Company Mid Peninsula	3,986,792,209	3,551,780,554	435,011,655	11%	2	20%	81.5
San Diego City of	47,355,303,598	46,452,597,390	902,706,208	2%	2	20%	81.8
Long Beach City of	14,658,100,592	13,842,168,619	815,931,973	6%	2	20%	82.4
California Water Service Company Salinas District	4,612,101,098	4,065,974,106	546,126,992	12%	2	20%	82.9
Pomona City of	5,817,361,333	5,468,536,077	348,825,256	6%	2	20%	83.5
Rohnert Park City of	1,267,000,000	1,124,000,000	143,000,000	11%	2	20%	83.6
East Bay Municipal Utilities District	52,390,500,000	46,127,500,000	6,263,000,000	12%	2	20%	83.8
Lynwood City of	1,264,349,156	1,237,371,916	26,977,240	2%	2	20%	84.4
Hi-Desert Water District	744,117,577	733,074,472	11,043,105	1%	2	20%	85.2
Golden State Water Company Culver City	1,415,824,450	1,344,756,254	71,068,196	5%	2	20%	85.2
Hawthorne City of	1,070,747,789	1,135,592,223	-64,844,434	-6%	2	20%	85.6
Santa Rosa City of	5,454,466,874	4,447,473,373	1,006,993,501	18%	2	20%	86.5
Windsor, Town of	963,136,985	817,896,531	145,240,453	15%	2	20%	86.8
Millbrae City of	668,885,610	603,267,242	65,618,369	10%	2	20%	87.6
Burlingame City of	1,288,363,748	1,075,113,151	213,250,598	17%	2	20%	87.8
Great Oaks Water Company Incorporated	2,641,791,567	2,210,783,322	431,008,244	16%	2	20%	88.0
California Water Service Company Oroville	830,595,287	682,007,037	148,588,251	18%	2	20%	88.1
Westminster City of	3,064,371,990	2,956,971,359	107,400,630	4%	2	20%	88.2
San Buenaventura City of	4,446,346,994	3,813,888,925	632,458,069	14%	2	20%	88.9
Otay Water District	8,209,272,756	7,888,634,952	320,637,804	4%	2	20%	89.9
Fountain Valley City of	2,438,968,604	2,305,516,153	133,452,452	5%	2	20%	90.6
Santa Fe Springs City of	1,526,056,730	1,408,567,739	117,488,991	8%	2	20%	90.7
California Water Service Company Stockton	6,808,665,567	6,318,910,872	489,754,695	7%	2	20%	91.3
Golden State Water Company West Orange	4,000,477,969	3,830,090,258	170,387,711	4%	2	20%	91.9
Irvine Ranch Water District	15,406,744,246	15,015,266,341	391,477,904	3%	2	20%	92.3
Adelanto city of	1,091,834,544	993,603,394	98,231,150	9%	2	20%	92.4
Los Angeles Department of Water and Power	139,452,680,105	130,343,503,463	9,109,176,642	7%	2	20%	92.8
Crescent City City of	583,110,000	710,650,000	-127,540,000	-22%	2	20%	92.8
Hollister City of	832,612,930	742,476,980	90,135,950	11%	2	20%	92.9
Mesa Water District	4,434,609,825	4,283,056,327	151,553,499	3%	2	20%	92.9
California Water Service Company Hermosa/Redondo	2,984,799,071	2,983,495,666	1,303,406	0%	2	20%	93.4
Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company	1,350,031,789	1,268,477,694	81,554,095	6%	2	20%	94.3
Rowland Water District	2,857,000,142	2,756,214,295	100,785,846	4%	2	20%	94.5

Urban Water Suppliers and Proposed Regulatory Framework Tiers to Achieve 25% Use Reduction

Supplier Name	Total Water Production		Total Water Saved (Jun-14 - Feb-15, compared to 2013, gallons)	Percent Saved (Jun-14 - Feb-15, compared to 2013, gallons)	Tier	Conservation Standard	Sep-2014 R-GPCD
	2013 (Jun - Feb)	2014/15 (Jun-14 - Feb-15)					
Crescenta Valley Water District	1,200,433,997	1,043,760,838	156,673,159	13%	2	20%	94.5
San Jose Water Company	36,046,000,000	31,608,300,000	4,437,700,000	12%	2	20%	94.6
Azusa City of	5,165,530,597	4,670,763,054	494,767,543	10%	2	20%	95.0
El Segundo City of	1,692,179,532	1,788,496,457	-96,316,925	-6%	2	20%	95.4
Mid-Peninsula Water District	823,925,361	712,822,442	111,102,919	13%	2	20%	96.3
Calexico City of	1,524,360,000	1,440,570,000	83,790,000	5%	2	20%	96.8
Watsonville City of	2,045,660,752	1,803,744,576	241,916,176	12%	2	20%	96.9
Torrance City of	3,906,665,343	3,703,464,394	203,200,950	5%	2	20%	97.3
Lomita City of	591,013,026	547,632,425	43,380,600	7%	2	20%	97.4
Golden State Water Company Barstow	1,595,531,512	1,445,509,515	150,021,997	9%	2	20%	98.3
Escondido City of	4,625,134,351	4,059,907,513	565,226,838	12%	2	20%	98.8
Marin Municipal Water District	7,006,662,670	5,966,662,221	1,040,000,448	15%	2	20%	99.8
San Gabriel County Water District	1,612,133,643	1,485,957,453	126,176,190	8%	2	20%	100.5
Pittsburg City of	2,481,549,000	2,226,323,000	255,226,000	10%	2	20%	100.7
Huntington Beach City of	7,506,541,568	7,116,888,432	389,653,136	5%	2	20%	100.9
Oceanside City of	6,988,111,948	6,765,555,423	222,556,525	3%	2	20%	100.9
Santa Monica City of	3,462,200,000	3,321,100,000	141,100,000	4%	2	20%	101.0
Norwalk City of	559,456,000	511,830,000	47,626,000	9%	2	20%	101.0
Ukiah City of	678,601,000	551,722,000	126,879,000	19%	2	20%	101.0
Fairfield City of	5,435,000,000	4,853,000,000	582,000,000	11%	2	20%	101.1
Helix Water District	8,454,736,636	8,067,103,778	387,632,858	5%	2	20%	101.1
Camarillo City of	2,747,943,839	2,399,416,293	348,527,546	13%	2	20%	101.1
San Jose City of	5,294,000,000	4,707,000,000	587,000,000	11%	2	20%	101.1
Soledad, City of	581,571,300	531,785,500	49,785,800	9%	2	20%	101.2
Golden State Water Company S Arcadia	908,701,874	851,189,098	57,512,777	6%	2	20%	101.4
California-American Water Company Sacramento District	8,801,191,649	7,285,565,423	1,515,626,225	17%	2	20%	101.4
Carpinteria Valley Water District	1,160,826,158	1,028,941,051	131,885,107	11%	2	20%	101.8
El Monte City of	328,279,000	312,936,000	15,343,000	5%	2	20%	101.9
Groveland Community Services District	127,297,632	96,625,396	30,672,236	24%	2	20%	102.0
Whittier City of	2,041,957,743	2,084,064,264	-42,106,521	-2%	2	20%	102.3
Fortuna City of	303,008,000	276,986,000	26,022,000	9%	2	20%	102.6
Glendale City of	6,839,188,070	6,346,086,881	493,101,189	7%	2	20%	103.2
Alhambra City of	2,575,148,433	2,329,573,763	245,574,669	10%	2	20%	103.3

Urban Water Suppliers and Proposed Regulatory Framework Tiers to Achieve 25% Use Reduction

Supplier Name	Total Water Production		Total Water Saved (Jun-14 - Feb-15, compared to 2013, gallons)	Percent Saved (Jun-14 - Feb-15, compared to 2013, gallons)	Tier	Conservation Standard	Sep-2014 R-GPCD
	2013 (Jun - Feb)	2014/15 (Jun-14 - Feb-15)					
Lathrop, City of	1,149,290,000	990,960,000	158,330,000	14%	2	20%	104.9
Anaheim City of	16,337,538,847	15,992,788,037	344,750,810	2%	2	20%	105.1
Vista Irrigation District	4,896,569,394	4,632,303,886	264,265,507	5%	2	20%	105.3
Gilroy City of	2,328,666,000	1,995,678,000	332,988,000	14%	2	20%	105.8
California Water Service Company Kern River Valley	222,882,376	201,376,182	21,506,194	10%	2	20%	105.9
Humboldt Community Service District	610,120,000	573,669,000	36,451,000	6%	2	20%	106.6
Coachella City of	1,395,900,000	1,294,010,000	101,890,000	7%	2	20%	106.9
Palo Alto City of	3,180,440,852	2,685,999,460	494,441,392	16%	2	20%	107.3
Napa City of	3,605,871,891	3,247,435,321	358,436,570	10%	2	20%	107.6
Orchard Dale Water District	589,289,272	550,757,340	38,531,931	7%	2	20%	107.8
Perris, City of	437,809,090	430,597,020	7,212,070	2%	2	20%	108.9
Downey City of	4,090,256,554	3,834,059,128	256,197,426	6%	2	20%	109.3
Lakewood City of	2,086,631,973	1,856,580,866	230,051,107	11%	3	25%	110.8
City of Newman Water Department	559,946,000	448,854,000	111,092,000	20%	3	25%	110.8
Milpitas City of	2,719,687,979	2,424,775,231	294,912,748	11%	3	25%	111.0
Golden State Water Company Placentia	1,868,334,327	1,778,757,770	89,576,557	5%	3	25%	112.5
Vallecitos Water District	4,390,033,350	4,037,168,840	352,864,510	8%	3	25%	112.9
Buena Park City of	3,777,921,445	3,441,805,698	336,115,747	9%	3	25%	113.1
Del Oro Water Company	369,631,917	306,051,990	63,579,927	17%	3	25%	113.2
Manhattan Beach City of	1,219,661,891	1,153,188,200	66,473,691	5%	3	25%	113.3
Pico Rivera City of	1,267,056,981	1,099,162,034	167,894,948	13%	3	25%	113.3
Livermore City of Division of Water Resources	1,642,615,000	1,199,514,000	443,101,000	27%	3	25%	113.4
Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District	3,172,199,486	3,139,252,648	32,946,838	1%	3	25%	113.6
Pleasanton City of	4,439,552,000	3,099,891,000	1,339,661,000	30%	3	25%	113.7
Suburban Water Systems San Jose Hills	7,160,122,399	6,833,016,444	327,105,955	5%	3	25%	113.8
California Water Service Company Livermore	2,781,467,781	1,909,163,511	872,304,270	31%	3	25%	114.6
San Luis Obispo City of	1,387,716,506	1,278,706,170	109,010,336	8%	3	25%	114.7
Lakeside Water District	1,064,566,388	977,942,044	86,624,343	8%	3	25%	114.9
El Toro Water District	2,331,141,109	2,239,576,858	91,564,251	4%	3	25%	115.3
San Clemente City of	2,270,663,084	2,331,434,375	-60,771,291	-3%	3	25%	116.6
California Water Service Company Marysville	575,127,769	496,597,575	78,530,194	14%	3	25%	117.1
Sunny Slope Water Company	1,052,785,122	950,022,234	102,762,888	10%	3	25%	117.4
Healdsburg City of	540,150,000	446,810,000	93,340,000	17%	3	25%	118.2

Urban Water Suppliers and Proposed Regulatory Framework Tiers to Achieve 25% Use Reduction

Supplier Name	Total Water Production		Total Water Saved (Jun-14 - Feb-15, compared to 2013, gallons)	Percent Saved (Jun-14 - Feb-15, compared to 2013, gallons)	Tier	Conservation Standard	Sep-2014 R-GPCD
	2013 (Jun - Feb)	2014/15 (Jun-14 - Feb-15)					
Valencia Water Company	7,817,224,611	6,780,899,767	1,036,324,844	13%	3	25%	118.4
San Fernando City of	839,719,127	786,931,196	52,787,931	6%	3	25%	118.4
Eureka City of	860,874,000	799,778,000	61,096,000	7%	3	25%	118.6
Alco Water Service	1,156,954,000	1,028,617,000	128,337,000	11%	3	25%	120.7
Moulton Niguel Water District	7,135,207,799	6,864,125,480	271,082,319	4%	3	25%	121.4
Riverside City of	17,427,511,870	15,956,944,380	1,470,567,490	8%	3	25%	122.5
Twentynine Palms Water District	666,765,336	641,552,256	25,213,080	4%	3	25%	123.0
North Marin Water District	2,457,000,000	1,986,810,000	470,190,000	19%	3	25%	123.0
Brea City of	2,826,761,129	2,727,376,444	99,384,685	4%	3	25%	123.7
Delano City of	2,386,120,000	2,229,650,000	156,470,000	7%	3	25%	124.0
El Centro City of	1,978,323,000	1,910,544,000	67,779,000	3%	3	25%	124.5
Brawley City of	1,842,390,000	1,088,690,000	753,700,000	41%	3	25%	125.0
Petaluma City of	2,407,770,000	2,071,485,000	336,285,000	14%	3	25%	125.1
South Coast Water District	1,639,847,306	1,549,814,557	90,032,749	5%	3	25%	125.7
Arroyo Grande City of	776,210,684	654,635,517	121,575,167	16%	3	25%	125.7
Eastern Municipal Water District	22,059,815,756	21,154,600,492	905,215,264	4%	3	25%	125.7
Tuolumne Utilities District	1,441,240,862	992,152,425	449,088,437	31%	3	25%	126.2
La Palma City of	545,401,972	497,342,471	48,059,501	9%	3	25%	127.3
California Water Service Company Dixon, City of	382,549,575	346,705,918	35,843,657	9%	3	25%	127.4
Tracy City of	4,529,625,694	3,497,663,768	1,031,961,925	23%	3	25%	127.5
Lake Arrowhead Community Services District	440,648,885	386,238,213	54,410,671	12%	3	25%	127.7
Martinez City of	1,027,679,751	871,695,210	155,984,540	15%	3	25%	128.1
Reedley City of	1,302,000,000	1,109,000,000	193,000,000	15%	3	25%	128.8
Davis City of	3,023,400,000	2,527,400,000	496,000,000	16%	3	25%	129.0
California Water Service Company Willows	364,301,895	318,682,696	45,619,200	13%	3	25%	129.0
Sacramento City of	28,979,000,000	23,440,000,000	5,539,000,000	19%	3	25%	129.3
Burbank City of	4,712,137,486	4,362,205,638	349,931,847	7%	3	25%	130.1
Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8	5,424,122,854	4,896,895,245	527,227,609	10%	3	25%	130.2
Padre Dam Municipal Water District	2,952,148,758	2,752,858,026	199,290,733	7%	3	25%	130.6
Ontario City of	8,782,999,363	8,499,508,622	283,490,741	3%	3	25%	131.3
Pico Water District	1,029,001,320	960,057,631	68,943,690	7%	3	25%	131.5
Santa Maria City of	3,370,607,161	3,257,210,864	113,396,297	3%	3	25%	131.5
Valley of the Moon Water District	800,300,880	646,691,259	153,609,621	19%	3	25%	131.5

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	2013 (Jun - Feb)	2014/15 (Jun-14 - Feb-15)					
San Juan Capistrano City of	2,040,416,466	1,962,283,810	78,132,655	4%	3	25%	131.8
Laguna Beach County Water District	872,082,691	867,064,579	5,018,112	1%	3	25%	132.0
Santa Margarita Water District	7,105,190,366	6,932,489,109	172,701,256	2%	3	25%	132.3
Monte Vista Water District	2,603,464,922	2,359,464,115	244,000,807	9%	3	25%	133.3
Lincoln Avenue Water Company	613,030,807	557,668,649	55,362,157	9%	3	25%	133.8
San Gabriel Valley Fontana Water Company	10,907,224,816	10,188,722,419	718,502,397	7%	3	25%	134.3
Tehachapi, City of	582,624,632	536,291,818	46,332,814	8%	3	25%	134.6
North Tahoe Public Utility District	350,120,000	332,141,000	17,979,000	5%	3	25%	134.7
Fresno City of	36,603,191,424	30,513,707,650	6,089,483,774	17%	3	25%	134.9
Golden State Water Company Simi Valley	1,830,698,487	1,657,215,187	173,483,300	9%	3	25%	134.9
Fullerton City of	7,215,373,767	6,969,105,034	246,268,733	3%	3	25%	135.0
Pasadena City of	8,349,297,631	7,614,975,148	734,322,483	9%	3	25%	136.0
Suburban Water Systems Whittier/La Mirada	5,584,910,982	5,234,793,399	350,117,583	6%	3	25%	136.2
Big Bear City Community Services District	266,135,894	256,898,007	9,237,888	3%	3	25%	136.3
Lake Hemet Municipal Water District	2,880,852,466	2,579,961,258	300,891,208	10%	3	25%	136.4
Suisun-Solano Water Authority	1,038,300,000	918,300,000	120,000,000	12%	3	25%	136.5
Diablo Water District	1,487,225,000	1,338,770,000	148,455,000	10%	3	25%	137.8
Garden Grove City of	6,584,316,860	6,185,605,054	398,711,806	6%	3	25%	138.3
Woodland City of	2,938,159,020	2,454,292,204	483,866,816	16%	3	25%	139.0
Antioch City of	4,642,068,000	4,042,923,000	599,145,000	13%	3	25%	139.0
Contra Costa Water District	8,855,338,380	7,547,370,752	1,307,967,628	15%	3	25%	139.9
Rialto City of	2,544,482,555	2,596,683,954	-52,201,399	-2%	3	25%	140.8
Sunnyslope County Water District	694,319,032	596,249,460	98,069,572	14%	3	25%	141.5
San Bernardino City of	11,535,034,614	10,722,937,586	812,097,028	7%	3	25%	143.6
Cerritos City of	2,219,233,953	1,991,297,621	227,936,332	10%	3	25%	143.7
San Jacinto City of	756,372,530	651,046,816	105,325,714	14%	3	25%	144.1
Tulare, City of	4,805,328,900	4,324,313,800	481,015,100	10%	3	25%	144.7
Sacramento County Water Agency	9,991,675,171	8,451,666,395	1,540,008,776	15%	3	25%	145.3
Benicia City of	1,543,102,018	1,217,315,761	325,786,257	21%	3	25%	146.1
Orange City of	7,732,617,288	7,437,395,896	295,221,393	4%	3	25%	146.3
Stockton City of	8,304,530,000	7,263,300,000	1,041,230,000	13%	3	25%	146.3
Ceres City of	1,985,969,000	1,848,968,000	137,001,000	7%	3	25%	147.3
Monrovia City of	1,885,000,000	1,673,000,000	212,000,000	11%	3	25%	147.5

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	2013 (Jun - Feb)	2014/15 (Jun-14 - Feb-15)					
Chino City of	3,332,449,959	3,123,999,542	208,450,416	6%	3	25%	147.6
Apple Valley Ranchos Water Company	4,101,713,205	3,942,264,436	159,448,769	4%	3	25%	147.7
Sonoma City of	583,798,675	494,362,234	89,436,441	15%	3	25%	147.8
Humboldt Bay Municipal Water District	146,056,000	148,820,000	-2,764,000	-2%	3	25%	148.1
Victorville Water District	4,985,852,685	4,486,322,447	499,530,238	10%	3	25%	149.1
Paso Robles City of	1,705,474,000	1,511,094,000	194,380,000	11%	3	25%	149.5
Sanger City of	1,552,776,000	1,422,246,000	130,530,000	8%	3	25%	149.6
Rubidoux Community Service District	1,400,190,000	1,335,510,000	64,680,000	5%	3	25%	149.8
Phelan Pinon Hills Community Services District	635,139,826	675,206,517	-40,066,691	-6%	3	25%	150.3
Covina City of	1,500,350,310	1,393,914,200	106,436,110	7%	3	25%	150.4
California-American Water Company Los Angeles District	5,579,752,754	5,179,473,602	400,279,151	7%	3	25%	151.4
Golden State Water Company San Dimas	3,063,589,946	2,950,649,842	112,940,105	4%	3	25%	151.4
Patterson City of	1,040,156,104	948,595,320	91,560,784	9%	3	25%	151.9
Yreka, City of	593,290,000	519,800,000	73,490,000	12%	3	25%	151.9
Trabuco Canyon Water District	764,121,596	767,705,962	-3,584,366	0%	3	25%	152.4
Arvin Community Services District	740,072,884	667,768,501	72,304,383	10%	3	25%	153.6
San Dieguito Water District	1,583,703,106	1,621,176,020	-37,472,914	-2%	3	25%	154.0
Atascadero Mutual Water Company	1,291,000,000	1,056,900,000	234,100,000	18%	3	25%	154.6
Santa Paula City of	1,218,270,506	1,081,725,724	136,544,782	11%	3	25%	154.7
Manteca City of	3,844,580,000	3,212,645,000	631,935,000	16%	3	25%	154.9
Castaic Lake Water Agency Santa Clarita Water Division	7,358,051,073	6,493,567,237	864,483,836	12%	3	25%	154.9
Roseville City of	8,448,024,096	6,930,859,852	1,517,164,244	18%	3	25%	155.0
La Verne City of	2,094,159,141	1,955,656,970	138,502,171	7%	3	25%	155.2
Nipomo Community Services District	665,258,273	527,032,098	138,226,175	21%	3	25%	156.0
Imperial, City of	687,420,000	671,127,000	16,293,000	2%	3	25%	156.1
Lamont Public Utility District	993,121,000	914,688,000	78,433,000	8%	3	25%	156.4
Walnut Valley Water District	5,119,451,770	4,877,344,159	242,107,610	5%	3	25%	158.4
Chino Hills City of	3,952,965,804	3,587,674,904	365,290,900	9%	3	25%	159.1
Thousand Oaks City of	3,106,634,920	2,792,709,655	313,925,265	10%	3	25%	159.3
Rosamond Community Service District	719,200,000	712,000,000	7,200,000	1%	3	25%	160.0
Corona City of	8,699,410,000	8,297,070,000	402,340,000	5%	3	25%	160.4
Hesperia Water District City of	3,676,581,651	3,538,094,794	138,486,856	4%	3	25%	160.5
Fillmore City of	482,079,202	446,216,000	35,863,202	7%	3	25%	160.6

Urban Water Suppliers and Proposed Regulatory Framework Tiers to Achieve 25% Use Reduction

Supplier Name	Total Water Production		Total Water Saved (Jun-14 - Feb-15, compared to 2013, gallons)	Percent Saved (Jun-14 - Feb-15, compared to 2013, gallons)	Tier	Conservation Standard	Sep-2014 R-GPCD
	2013 (Jun - Feb)	2014/15 (Jun-14 - Feb-15)					
Joshua Basin Water District	409,078,118	382,604,644	26,473,473	6%	3	25%	161.3
Calaveras County Water District	1,468,843,000	1,200,100,000	268,743,000	18%	3	25%	161.5
East Valley Water District	5,405,695,956	4,782,879,831	622,816,125	12%	3	25%	161.7
Tustin City of	2,984,049,613	2,895,189,929	88,859,684	3%	3	25%	162.0
Brentwood City of	3,038,220,000	2,663,210,000	375,010,000	12%	3	25%	162.4
California Water Service Company Los Altos/Suburban	3,714,706,268	3,136,645,836	578,060,431	16%	3	25%	162.5
Mission Springs Water District	2,072,832,166	1,979,439,888	93,392,277	5%	3	25%	162.7
Yuba City City of	4,215,490,000	3,629,080,000	586,410,000	14%	3	25%	162.7
Palmdale Water District	5,291,175,472	5,010,063,446	281,112,026	5%	3	25%	163.2
California-American Water Ventura District	4,397,006,571	3,988,454,052	408,552,519	9%	3	25%	163.6
Porterville City of	3,123,277,400	2,849,237,200	274,040,200	9%	3	25%	164.0
Madera City of	2,268,235,000	2,115,715,000	152,520,000	7%	3	25%	164.8
Golden State Water Company Ojai	564,830,864	487,636,661	77,194,203	14%	4	35%	165.5
Blythe City of	806,370,000	811,680,000	-5,310,000	-1%	4	35%	165.5
South Pasadena City of	1,045,005,526	935,193,595	109,811,931	11%	4	35%	166.1
Ramona Municipal Water District	1,087,105,531	1,049,746,665	37,358,866	3%	4	35%	166.8
La Habra City of Public Works	2,397,728,848	2,535,032,864	-137,304,016	-6%	4	35%	167.3
Banning City of	2,219,758,574	2,058,002,667	161,755,907	7%	4	35%	167.7
Livingston City of	1,870,481,000	1,810,513,000	59,968,000	3%	4	35%	167.9
Dinuba City of	1,126,830,000	977,550,000	149,280,000	13%	4	35%	169.8
Folsom City of	5,476,678,514	4,592,545,306	884,133,208	16%	4	35%	170.7
Loma Linda City of *	1,379,990,569	1,323,839,525	56,151,044	4%	4	35%	172.4
Hanford City of	3,229,776,700	2,793,029,816	436,746,884	14%	4	35%	173.6
Lemoore City of	1,967,044,000	1,783,354,000	183,690,000	9%	4	35%	173.7
Jurupa Community Service District	6,546,170,411	6,107,698,865	438,471,545	7%	4	35%	174.0
Turlock City of	5,571,505,100	4,909,059,441	662,445,659	12%	4	35%	174.1
Pismo Beach City of	434,216,578	359,495,587	74,720,991	17%	4	35%	175.1
Indio City of	5,340,000,000	5,006,100,000	333,900,000	6%	4	35%	175.2
Mammoth Community Water District	499,483,000	447,407,000	52,076,000	10%	4	35%	175.6
California Water Service Company Selma	1,492,399,536	1,239,212,977	253,186,559	17%	4	35%	175.8
California Water Service Company Visalia	8,033,215,230	7,144,292,537	888,922,693	11%	4	35%	176.6
Hemet City of	1,116,063,947	1,045,970,047	70,093,900	6%	4	35%	176.7
Western Municipal Water District of Riverside	5,887,379,311	5,683,989,367	203,389,944	3%	4	35%	176.9

Urban Water Suppliers and Proposed Regulatory Framework Tiers to Achieve 25% Use Reduction

Supplier Name	Total Water Production		Total Water Saved (Jun-14 - Feb-15, compared to 2013, gallons)	Percent Saved (Jun-14 - Feb-15, compared to 2013, gallons)	Tier	Conservation Standard	Sep-2014 R-GPCD
	2013 (Jun - Feb)	2014/15 (Jun-14 - Feb-15)					
Newhall County Water District	2,611,216,927	2,326,139,289	285,077,638	11%	4	35%	178.5
West Kern Water District	4,045,106,581	3,679,048,346	366,058,235	9%	4	35%	180.2
Rincon Del Diablo Municipal Water District	1,766,766,437	1,514,883,284	251,883,153	14%	4	35%	182.2
Shafter City of	1,350,000,000	1,154,000,000	196,000,000	15%	4	35%	182.9
Triunfo Sanitation District / Oak Park Water Service	687,285,830	597,937,369	89,348,461	13%	4	35%	184.0
Vacaville City of	4,536,829,418	3,868,833,993	667,995,425	15%	4	35%	185.5
Los Angeles County Public Works Waterworks District 40	12,870,711,018	11,980,791,220	889,919,798	7%	4	35%	185.6
California Water Service Company Bakersfield	18,863,864,960	16,841,305,153	2,022,559,807	11%	4	35%	186.2
Galt City of	1,302,667,000	1,052,546,000	250,121,000	19%	4	35%	186.4
Cucamonga Valley Water District	12,916,078,335	12,778,430,872	137,647,463	1%	4	35%	187.6
Wasco City of	1,096,680,000	952,170,000	144,510,000	13%	4	35%	187.6
California Water Service Company Chico District	6,759,462,002	5,680,893,778	1,078,568,223	16%	4	35%	188.1
South Tahoe Public Utilities District	1,641,227,000	1,550,474,000	90,753,000	6%	4	35%	189.3
Winton Water & Sanitary District	432,243,000	400,904,000	31,339,000	7%	4	35%	189.3
Carlsbad Municipal Water District	4,342,002,850	4,259,269,173	82,733,677	2%	4	35%	189.3
Riverbank City of	860,786,846	737,503,990	123,282,856	14%	4	35%	191.6
Modesto, City of	15,589,770,183	13,698,086,925	1,891,683,258	12%	4	35%	192.7
El Dorado Irrigation District	10,044,044,386	7,600,810,386	2,443,234,000	24%	4	35%	193.1
Morgan Hill City of	2,262,311,000	1,786,089,000	476,222,000	21%	4	35%	193.4
Exeter City of	600,332,681	535,287,408	65,045,273	11%	4	35%	194.4
Kerman, City of	880,465,000	769,624,000	110,841,000	13%	4	35%	194.7
Citrus Heights Water District	3,723,178,405	3,023,575,391	699,603,014	19%	4	35%	195.4
San Bernardino County Service Area 70	457,322,702	431,251,330	26,071,373	6%	4	35%	196.0
Colton, City of	2,519,711,330	2,487,549,794	32,161,536	1%	4	35%	196.0
Georgetown Divide Public Utilities District	512,901,000	410,416,000	102,485,000	20%	4	35%	196.4
Oakdale City of	1,417,000,000	1,139,000,000	278,000,000	20%	4	35%	197.6
Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District	6,567,437,756	6,285,445,931	281,991,825	4%	4	35%	199.6
Fallbrook Public Utility District	3,340,661,415	3,012,268,347	328,393,068	10%	4	35%	200.0
Sierra Madre City of	616,142,059	546,575,118	69,566,941	11%	4	35%	203.6
Atwater City of	2,358,960,000	1,821,770,000	537,190,000	23%	4	35%	203.7
Lee Lake Water District	760,491,304	738,717,756	21,773,548	3%	4	35%	204.4
Poway City of	2,984,245,124	2,893,299,991	90,945,133	3%	4	35%	204.8
Shasta Lake City of	309,004,338	258,461,000	50,543,338	16%	4	35%	205.5

Urban Water Suppliers and Proposed Regulatory Framework Tiers to Achieve 25% Use Reduction

Supplier Name	Total Water Production		Total Water Saved (Jun-14 - Feb-15, compared to 2013, gallons)	Percent Saved (Jun-14 - Feb-15, compared to 2013, gallons)	Tier	Conservation Standard	Sep-2014 R-GPCD
	2013 (Jun - Feb)	2014/15 (Jun-14 - Feb-15)					
Newport Beach City of	4,220,349,478	3,924,557,845	295,791,633	7%	4	35%	206.6
Redding City of	7,109,010,000	5,934,100,000	1,174,910,000	17%	4	35%	208.2
Lodi City of Public Works Department	3,904,230,000	3,932,720,000	-28,490,000	-1%	4	35%	209.1
Elk Grove Water Service	1,982,552,982	1,615,618,816	366,934,166	19%	4	35%	209.7
Ventura County Waterworks District No 1	2,688,665,294	2,241,890,403	446,774,892	17%	4	35%	210.1
Golden State Water Company Orcutt	1,941,781,239	1,705,636,709	236,144,529	12%	4	35%	210.1
Lincoln City of	2,592,190,000	2,158,050,000	434,140,000	17%	4	35%	211.1
West Valley Water District	5,029,549,361	4,747,557,536	281,991,825	6%	4	35%	212.6
Sacramento Suburban Water District	9,630,759,000	8,318,514,000	1,312,245,000	14%	4	35%	212.9
Nevada Irrigation District	2,750,729,000	2,339,997,000	410,732,000	15%	4	35%	215.7
Rubio Canyon Land and Water Association	561,116,157	508,002,375	53,113,783	9%	4	35%	215.9
Norco City of	2,009,949,357	1,856,691,656	153,257,702	8%	4	35%	216.1
Beverly Hills City of	2,984,049,613	2,900,957,499	83,092,114	3%	4	35%	216.6
Carmichael Water District	2,598,570,000	2,107,250,000	491,320,000	19%	4	35%	220.2
Riverside Highland Water Company	971,591,200	889,248,544	82,342,656	8%	4	35%	220.9
Yorba Linda Water District	5,380,523,933	5,128,021,662	252,502,271	5%	4	35%	221.3
Olivenhain Municipal Water District	5,326,497,766	5,149,755,952	176,741,814	3%	4	35%	222.0
Olivehurst Public Utility District	1,161,641,529	959,245,393	202,396,137	17%	4	35%	222.4
Rio Linda - Elverta Community Water District	770,017,391	629,595,315	140,422,076	18%	4	35%	225.0
Upland City of	5,523,683,657	5,024,215,355	499,468,301	9%	4	35%	226.2
Discovery Bay Community Services District	986,000,000	808,000,000	178,000,000	18%	4	35%	226.5
California Water Service Company Bear Gulch	3,623,142,017	3,228,861,790	394,280,227	11%	4	35%	227.7
Corcoran City of	1,162,447,000	950,206,000	212,241,000	18%	4	35%	228.4
Glendora City of	3,108,798,089	3,089,127,284	19,670,805	1%	4	35%	228.9
Los Banos, City of	2,053,870,000	1,905,101,000	148,769,000	7%	4	35%	229.2
Clovis City of	6,737,008,000	6,080,852,000	656,156,000	10%	4	35%	229.8
Camrosa Water District	2,469,015,365	2,141,221,863	327,793,502	13%	4	35%	231.4
East Niles Community Service District	2,504,168,216	2,213,508,744	290,659,473	12%	4	35%	231.4
Rio Vista, city of	641,312,000	606,333,000	34,979,000	5%	4	35%	235.0
Placer County Water Agency	7,686,123,771	6,395,079,193	1,291,044,578	17%	4	35%	235.1
West Sacramento City of	3,567,747,274	2,941,460,832	626,286,443	18%	4	35%	238.5
Montecito Water District	1,577,349,003	836,688,709	740,660,294	47%	4	35%	240.5
Paradise Irrigation District	1,721,400,000	1,355,900,000	365,500,000	21%	4	35%	241.1

Urban Water Suppliers and Proposed Regulatory Framework Tiers to Achieve 25% Use Reduction

Supplier Name	Total Water Production		Total Water Saved (Jun-14 - Feb-15, compared to 2013, gallons)	Percent Saved (Jun-14 - Feb-15, compared to 2013, gallons)	Tier	Conservation Standard	Sep-2014 R-GPCD
	2013 (Jun - Feb)	2014/15 (Jun-14 - Feb-15)					
Fruitridge Vista Water Company	1,000,084,300	823,053,400	177,030,900	18%	4	35%	242.3
Los Angeles County Public Works Waterworks District 29	2,383,427,229	2,356,081,777	27,345,452	1%	4	35%	242.8
Fair Oaks Water District	3,068,959,978	2,450,034,519	618,925,459	20%	4	35%	243.3
Indian Wells Valley Water District	1,861,884,000	1,789,365,000	72,519,000	4%	4	35%	244.1
San Bernardino County Service Area 64	758,722,238	679,807,540	78,914,699	10%	4	35%	246.3
Pinedale County Water District	267,792,348	224,289,932	43,502,416	16%	4	35%	247.0
Truckee-Donner Public Utilities District	1,264,764,466	1,144,274,188	120,490,278	10%	4	35%	247.8
Anderson, City of	572,342,000	498,676,000	73,666,000	13%	4	35%	248.6
Golden State Water Company Claremont	2,873,781,490	2,604,204,605	269,576,886	9%	4	35%	249.9
California Water Service Company Palos Verdes	5,184,622,055	4,979,661,507	204,960,548	4%	4	35%	250.9
California City City of	1,192,746,563	1,264,824,899	-72,078,336	-6%	4	35%	251.3
Casitas Municipal Water District	777,155,653	678,096,820	99,058,834	13%	4	35%	253.2
Yucaipa Valley Water District	2,981,840,000	2,837,629,000	144,211,000	5%	4	35%	253.4
Golden State Water Company Cordova	4,051,962,495	3,483,514,680	568,447,814	14%	4	35%	265.5
Red Bluff City of	904,393,249	764,891,212	139,502,037	15%	4	35%	270.9
East Orange County Water District	247,060,552	225,554,358	21,506,194	9%	4	35%	271.6
Bakman Water Company	1,032,655,497	893,235,946	139,419,551	14%	4	35%	277.3
Bakersfield City of	11,705,594,680	10,744,390,565	961,204,114	8%	4	35%	277.5
Merced City of	6,872,130,000	6,271,910,000	600,220,000	9%	4	35%	279.6
Hillsborough Town of	877,331,034	658,647,771	218,683,262	25%	4	35%	281.2
Ripon City of	1,431,002,833	1,223,409,134	207,593,699	15%	4	35%	282.0
Susanville City of	560,250,000	602,070,000	-41,820,000	-7%	4	35%	287.6
Valley Center Municipal Water District	6,829,813,325	6,798,466,417	31,346,907	0%	4	35%	288.4
Bella Vista Water District	3,596,422,200	1,864,847,717	1,731,574,483	48%	4	35%	288.7
California Water Service Company Antelope Valley	186,061,165	216,691,199	-30,630,034	-16%	4	35%	291.4
Arcadia City of	4,352,404,027	4,033,916,843	318,487,185	7%	4	35%	291.5
Madera County	891,468,716	660,496,910	230,971,806	26%	4	35%	298.4
Oildale Mutual Water Company	2,485,920,537	2,317,129,497	168,791,039	7%	4	35%	303.5
Tahoe City Public Utilities District	372,523,331	326,265,848	46,257,483	12%	4	35%	307.8
Kingsburg, City of	1,009,319,000	825,793,000	183,526,000	18%	4	35%	308.0
Quartz Hill Water District	1,430,054,382	1,276,190,597	153,863,785	11%	4	35%	308.1
Linda County Water District	971,706,000	880,037,000	91,669,000	9%	4	35%	312.3
Las Virgenes Municipal Water District	5,714,163,209	5,470,784,778	243,378,431	4%	4	35%	323.0

Urban Water Suppliers and Proposed Regulatory Framework Tiers to Achieve 25% Use Reduction

Supplier Name	Total Water Production		Total Water Saved (Jun-14 - Feb-15, compared to 2013, gallons)	Percent Saved (Jun-14 - Feb-15, compared to 2013, gallons)	Tier	Conservation Standard	Sep-2014 R-GPCD
	2013 (Jun - Feb)	2014/15 (Jun-14 - Feb-15)					
California Water Service Company Westlake	2,085,449,133	1,928,388,745	157,060,388	8%	4	35%	326.5
Orange Vale Water Company	1,274,470,101	1,008,190,832	266,279,269	21%	4	35%	336.2
Redlands City of	7,033,861,488	6,969,114,810	64,746,679	1%	4	35%	341.5
Rancho California Water District	16,377,618,572	16,074,902,597	302,715,976	2%	4	35%	366.9
Coachella Valley Water District	28,323,853,249	27,188,261,025	1,135,592,223	4%	4	35%	368.7
Desert Water Agency	8,823,730,792	8,310,188,943	513,541,849	6%	4	35%	378.5
San Juan Water District	3,594,268,324	2,773,624,539	820,643,785	23%	4	35%	383.7
South Feather Water and Power Agency	1,435,400,000	1,292,100,000	143,300,000	10%	4	35%	391.5
Valley Water Company	999,093,060	898,861,161	100,231,899	10%	4	35%	396.6
Rainbow Municipal Water District	3,976,593,060	3,760,749,074	215,843,985	5%	4	35%	428.5
Vaughn Water Company	3,206,837,858	2,989,389,519	217,448,339	7%	4	35%	464.6
Serrano Water District	829,682,903	749,230,186	80,452,717	10%	4	35%	520.1
Golden State Water Company Cowan Heights	703,676,157	691,163,462	12,512,695	2%	4	35%	556.5
Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company	757,700,108	707,153,944	50,546,164	7%	4	35%	562.7
Santa Fe Irrigation District	2,820,156,121	2,869,480,251	-49,324,131	-2%	4	35%	584.3
Statewide	1,626,751,431,372	1,478,173,631,488	148,577,799,883	9%			

Attachment 4

Mahdi Aluzri
Interim City Manager



April 13, 2015

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL TO JESSICA.BEAN@WATERBOARDS.CA.GOV

Ms. Jessica Bean
State Water Resources Control Board
P.O. Box 100
Sacramento, California 95812-0100

Re: Comment Letter: Mandatory Conservation Proposed Regulatory Framework

Dear Ms. Bean:

The City of Beverly Hills ("City") welcomes the opportunity to comment on the State Water Resources Control Board's ("Water Board") April 7, 2015 Mandatory Conservation Proposed Regulatory Framework ("Regulatory Framework"). As the retail supplier of potable water to approximately 11,000 customers within the City and portions of the City of West Hollywood, the City is committed to providing a safe and reliable source of water to its customers, while working to reduce customer consumption during this severe drought. There is no question that these are challenging times as statewide drought conditions have reached dire levels. Significant action is needed to conserve water. Against this backdrop, the City has already taken important steps intended to meet the requirements established under the Water Board's existing emergency conservation regulations. The City is also committed to working with the Water Board to achieve the Governor's statewide conservation goal of reducing urban water use by 25 percent below 2013 levels.

The City offers the following comments and recommendations to the Regulatory Framework in order to ensure a fair and feasible process to help water suppliers capably achieve the Governor's conservation mandate.

First, the Regulatory Framework classifies urban water suppliers into one of four conservation tiers without affording the supplier a reasonable opportunity to contest its classification through an administrative process. Four tiers of conservation standards ranging from 10 percent to 35 percent are currently proposed, and a supplier's classification is based exclusively on its September 2014 reported gallons per capita day (R-GPCD). Since the September 2014 R-GPCD reporting data serves as the sole basis for allocating required reductions, the final regulations should include an administrative process or other mechanism by which a water supplier can contest its classification. Each water supplier is faced with specific demographic and geographic factors that do not allow the standard R-GPCD to accurately measure performance. As an

example, Beverly Hills water service area is comprised of 42,157 residents. We call this our night time population. However, a large part of what keeps Beverly Hills thriving is our day time population, which can reach over 250,000 water users. The current targets place a significant burden on our small permanent customer base. Urban water suppliers could not have known in October 2014 that their monthly reporting data would be used as the sole basis for determining an unforeseen mandatory conservation standard. Self reporting on R-GPCD was intended to be an estimate of monthly water consumption, which could be subject to inaccuracies or discrepancies that should be subject to further review and clarification.

Second, the Regulatory Framework does not provide a timeline by which a water supplier must achieve its conservation standard or whether the standard may be phased in over time. Although the goal may be immediate compliance, such an expectation may nevertheless be infeasible if an urban water supplier, such as the City, is expected to achieve water savings of 35 percent. In the City's case, new ordinances, rate structures, and other policies may have to be prepared, studied, and ultimately implemented. Indeed, under the City's current water conservation ordinance, the City Council may face the difficult decision of declaring a "Stage E" water shortage, the highest possible stage, which is primarily intended to preserve potable water use for health and safety needs of water utility customers during a "catastrophic interruption of potable water supply." The City recognizes that drastic action may be required, but developing an appropriate policy to achieve the required water savings will take time, particularly to educate customers about the new conservation measures.

The City believes it is appropriate for the Water Board to gradually assess compliance with the required water reductions throughout the entire 270 day period between June 2015 and February 2016. To that end, the Water Board should delay any formal enforcement actions until water suppliers have been given an opportunity to develop and fully implement new conservation measures. This is particularly important when non-compliance can potentially lead to Administrative Civil Liabilities of up to \$10,000 per day. While the City recognizes that the Regulatory Framework contemplates that the State Board will utilize informal enforcement as a compliance tool, such as warning letters, the final regulations should clarify that those measures will be implemented for a sufficiently long period of time to allow water suppliers to implement necessary conservation measures.

Third, the final regulations should allow water suppliers to demonstrate that another conservation tier, or another conservation standard altogether, is potentially appropriate for considerations not based exclusively on September 2014 R-GPCD, including existing conservation measures and achievements, unique characteristics of the customer base, and other environmental considerations. For example, water suppliers serving communities with high fire risk due to significant amounts of brush or hillsides require more water simply to reduce potential fuel loads. Water suppliers in those communities may face additional challenges in complying with the required usage reductions without potentially compromising the health and safety of the community. A more flexible and equitable regulation should consider the conditions present in a particular community when calculating required usage reductions.

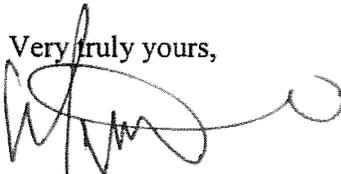
Finally, the proposed classification system based solely on reported September 2014 R-GPCD does not account for water usage reductions a supplier may have already achieved over the past year. In Beverly Hills, for example, the City has already declared a Stage B water shortage, which includes mandatory conservation measures intended to achieve a ten percent reduction in

potable water use. Such measures include a restriction on outdoor watering to three days per week, promoting conservation rebate programs, expediting leak repairs, and other measures intended to comply with the Water Board's emergency regulations. Since declaring a Stage B water shortage, the City has seen the residential per capita usage reduced by 8.3%. This reduction was calculated using the State Water Resources Control Board's methodology and comparing data from September 2014 – February 2015 to the same period one year ago.

The City recognizes that further conservation measures will be required to achieve the Governor's conservation mandate. However, the City is concerned that achieving a 35 percent conservation standard in such a short time may ultimately be infeasible. Marginal savings beyond those already attained will be increasingly difficult to achieve as more demanding measures will be needed to achieve each additional unit conserved. In other words, water suppliers that have already achieved substantial usage reductions will often be compelled to take more onerous measures to further reduce water usage. Accordingly, the City recommends that the State Board consider savings already attained under existing emergency conservation regulations when determining the conservation standard for any given urban water supplier.

The City of Beverly Hills appreciates the challenge of crafting a regulatory scheme that equitably distributes the burden of water conservation between low and high water users needed to achieve an across the board reduction in water use of 25 percent below 2013 levels. However, given the substantial difference in required savings between the four conservation tiers, water suppliers should be granted the opportunity to demonstrate a basis for classification that individually and accurately assesses the characteristics and safety needs of a given customer base. The City looks forward to working with the Water Board to achieve the Governor's water conservation mandates.

Very truly yours,



Mahdi Aluzri
Interim City Manager

Attachment 5

Article 3. Emergency Water Conservation Plan

9-4-301: Authority Of City Manager

9-4-302: General Prohibition; Applicability

9-4-303: Declaration Of Water Conservation Stages

9-4-304: Requirements For Water Conservation Stages

9-4-305: Notice Of Violation

9-4-306: Hearings

9-4-307: Additional Water Conservation Measures

9-4-308: Exceptions

9-4-301: AUTHORITY OF CITY MANAGER:

- A. The city manager is hereby authorized and directed to implement the applicable provisions of this article in order to protect the public health, safety, and welfare under the following conditions:
1. In the event of an unforeseeable disaster or water emergency such as an earthquake, reservoir failure or other major disruption in the water supply, the city manager is authorized to implement the emergency provisions of this article.
 2. In the event of a foreseeable water emergency, such as an extended drought, the city manager is authorized to implement the applicable provisions of this article, after holding a public hearing before the city council.
- B. The city manager is authorized to determine and declare that a water shortage emergency exists in any or all parts of the city of Beverly Hills and upon such determination, to promulgate such regulations, rules and conditions relative to the time of using water, the purpose or purposes for which it may be used and such other necessary limitations as will, in his or her opinion, relieve the water shortage in such part or parts of the city.
- C. The city council may review and affirm, reverse, or modify any determination made or regulations, rules or conditions promulgated by the city manager pursuant to this article.
- D. All references to the city manager in this article shall mean the city manager or his or her designee. (Ord. 92-O-2139, eff. 4-2-1992)

9-4-302: GENERAL PROHIBITION; APPLICABILITY:

No person shall use or permit the use of water from the city for residential, commercial, industrial, governmental, or any other purposes in violation of any provision of this article or in an amount in excess of the use that is permitted by the water conservation stages defined below. The provisions of this article

shall apply to all persons, customers and property served by the city of Beverly Hills, public works department - utilities division wherever situated. (Ord. 92-O-2139, eff. 4-2-1992)

9-4-303: DECLARATION OF WATER CONSERVATION STAGES:

- A. Water conservation stages shall be determined by the amount of water available or the potential for water interruption. The city manager shall monitor the supply and demand for water by customers. When the city manager finds that the guidelines for initiation of any stage, as set forth in this article, have been satisfied, he or she shall recommend to the city council that a resolution to declare the appropriate water conservation stage be adopted.

- B. The resolution by the city council implementing or terminating conservation stages shall be published within ten (10) days after its adoption at least once in a newspaper of general circulation within the city and the implementing resolution shall be posted in at least three (3) public places and shall continue to be posted until such time as the restrictions of each stage are repealed by resolution of the city council.

- C. Except as otherwise may be provided by this article or a resolution adopted by the city council, any prohibitions on the use of water shall become effective immediately upon publication in a newspaper of general circulation within the city. Except as otherwise may be provided by a resolution adopted by the city council, any provisions requiring a percentage reduction in the use of water shall become effective at the first full billing period commencing on or after the date of such publication. (Ord. 92-O-2129, eff. 4-2-1992; amd. Ord. 14-O-2665, eff. 11-7-2014)

9-4-304: REQUIREMENTS FOR WATER CONSERVATION STAGES:

A. Stage A Requirements:

- 1. A stage A shortage shall be declared when the city manager determines that a five percent (5%) reduction in potable water use is required.

- 2. Stage A compliance shall consist of voluntary implementation of water conservation elements including, without limitation, reduced irrigation, no washdown of paved areas except to alleviate immediate fire or sanitation hazards, reduced operation of nonrecycling fountains, notification of hotel and restaurant patrons of water conservation goals, serving of water at restaurants only upon request and use of reclaimed water for construction purposes.

B. Stage B Requirements:

- 1. A stage B shortage shall be declared when the city manager determines that a ten percent (10%) reduction in potable water use is required.

2. Stage B compliance elements shall include the following mandatory elements:
 - a. Restaurants shall serve water upon request only;
 - b. All public restrooms in the city and private bathrooms in hotels shall notify patrons and employees of water conservation goals;
 - c. Plumbing and irrigation leaks shall be repaired as soon as practicable. The city may issue notices to repair visible leaks;
 - d. Except for single-family and multi-family residential users in tier 1 who will remain in tier 1 for the next billing cycle, all users shall reduce water usage to ninety percent (90%) of the amount in the baseline period as determined by the city council.
3. Except for single-family and multi-family residential users in tier 1 during the current billing cycle, a water penalty surcharge of up to two (2) times the basic water rate shall be charged for water usage in excess of ninety percent (90%) of the amount in the baseline period as determined by the city council.
4. Violation by any person of the stage B mandatory requirements shall constitute an infraction and, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars (\$100.00). The violation of each element, and each separate violation thereof, shall be deemed a separate offense, and shall be punished accordingly.

C. Stage C Requirements:

1. A stage C shortage shall be declared when the city manager determines that a twenty percent (20%) reduction in potable water use is required.
2. Stage C compliance elements shall include the following mandatory elements:
 - a. Restaurants shall serve water upon request only;
 - b. All public restrooms in the city and private bathrooms in hotels shall notify patrons and employees of water conservation goals;
 - c. Plumbing and irrigation leaks shall be repaired as soon as practicable. The city may issue notices to repair visible leaks;
 - d. Except for single-family and multi-family residential users in tier 1 who will remain in tier 1 for the next billing cycle, all users shall reduce water usage to eighty percent (80%) of the amount in the baseline period as determined by the city council.
3. Except for single-family and multi-family residential users in tier 1 during the current billing cycle, a water penalty surcharge of up to three (3) times the basic water rate shall be charged for water usage in excess of eighty percent (80%) and not more than one hundred percent (100%) of the amount in the baseline period as determined by the city council. A water penalty surcharge of up to ten (10) times the basic water rate shall be charged for water usage in excess of one hundred percent (100%) of the amount in the baseline period as determined by the city council.
4. Violation by any person of the stage C mandatory requirements shall constitute a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred dollars (\$500.00). Water supply through irrigation water services may be terminated for continued excessive use. The violation of each element, and each separate violation thereof, shall be deemed a separate offense, and shall be punished accordingly.

D. Stage D Requirements:

1. A stage D shortage shall be declared when the city manager determines that a thirty percent (30%) or higher reduction in potable water use is required.
2. Stage D compliance elements shall include the following mandatory elements:
 - a. Restaurants shall serve water upon request only;
 - b. All public restrooms in the city and private bathrooms in hotels shall notify patrons and employees of water conservation goals;
 - c. Plumbing and irrigation leaks shall be repaired as soon as practicable. The city may issue notices to repair visible leaks;
 - d. Landscape irrigation shall be restricted to selected days and times as determined by the city manager, unless such irrigation uses reclaimed wastewater;
 - e. Refilling of swimming pools, spas or ponds shall be prohibited unless required for health reasons;
 - f. Operation of water fountains shall be prohibited;
 - g. Exterior washdown of buildings and washdown of vehicles shall be prohibited, unless:
 - (1) The washing is done on the immediate premises of a commercial car wash or commercial service station or with reclaimed wastewater; or
 - (2) The health, safety and welfare of the public is contingent upon frequent vehicle cleaning, such as the cleaning of garbage trucks and vehicles to transport food and perishables;
 - h. Water usage from fire hydrants shall be limited to firefighting, related activities or other activities necessary to maintain the public health, safety and welfare;
 - i. Except for single-family and multi-family residential users in tier 1 who will remain in tier 1 for the next billing cycle, users shall reduce water usage to seventy percent (70%) of the amount in the baseline period as determined by the city council.
3. Except for single-family and multi-family residential users in tier 1 during the current billing cycle, a water penalty surcharge of up to four (4) times the basic water rate shall be charged for water usage in excess of seventy percent (70%) but not more than one hundred percent (100%) of the amount in the baseline period as determined by the city council. A water penalty surcharge of up to ten (10) times the basic water rate shall be charged for water usage in excess of one hundred percent (100%) of the amount in the baseline period as determined by the city council.
4. Violation by any person of the stage D mandatory requirements shall constitute a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00). Continued excessive use may result in termination of water supply through irrigation water services and/or restriction of water supply through domestic meters. The violation of each element, and each separate violation thereof, shall be deemed a separate offense, and shall be punished accordingly.

E. Stage E Requirements:

1. A stage E shortage shall be declared when the city manager determines that a catastrophic interruption of potable water supply has occurred or is foreseen.

2. The city manager shall have emergency water allocation authority in the case of a stage E declaration. This authority shall include the authority to interrupt service to any property or city service zone in order to provide the maximum water supply for human health and safety needs.
3. In allocating water, the city manager shall give first priority to health and safety needs of water utility customers. Subsequent water uses are prioritized to provide water supply first to maintain and expand commerce within the city, then to enhance the aesthetics of the environment, and then to facilitate construction activities.
4. Violation by any person of the stage E emergency water conservation regulations shall constitute a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) and six (6) months in jail. Continued excessive use may result in termination of water supply through irrigation water services and/or restriction of water supply through domestic meters. The violation of each element, and each separate violation thereof, shall be deemed a separate offense, and shall be punished accordingly. (Ord. 92-O-2139, eff. 4-2-1992; amd. Ord. 14-O-2665, eff. 11-7-2014)

9-4-305: NOTICE OF VIOLATION:

- A. The city shall give notice of violation to the person committing a violation of this article as follows:
 1. Notice of violation of any water usage percentage reduction provisions shall be given in writing by regular mail.
 2. Notice of violation of any other mandatory requirement listed in section 9-4-304 of this chapter shall be given in writing in the following manner:
 - a. By giving the notice to the customer personally; or
 - b. If the customer is absent from or unavailable at the premises at which the violation occurred, by leaving a copy with some person of suitable age and discretion at the premises and sending a copy through the regular mail to the address at which the customer is normally billed; or
 - c. If a person of suitable age or discretion cannot be found, then by affixing a copy in a conspicuous place at the premises at which the violation occurred and also sending a copy through the regular mail to the address at which the customer is normally billed.
- B. The notice shall contain a brief description of the facts of the violation, a statement of the possible penalties for each violation and a statement informing the customer of his or her right to a hearing on the merits of the violation pursuant to section 9-4-306 of this chapter. (Ord. 92-O-2139, eff. 4-2-1992)

9-4-306: HEARINGS:

Any person receiving notice of a violation of any water usage percentage reduction provision set forth in section 9-4-304 of this chapter shall have the right to request a hearing to appeal the imposition of the water penalty surcharge. The city council shall establish the appeal procedures by resolution. (Ord. 09-O-2567, eff. 6-27-2009)

9-4-307: ADDITIONAL WATER CONSERVATION MEASURES:  

After holding a public hearing before the city council, the city manager may order implementation of water conservation measures including, or in addition to, those set forth in section 9-4-304 of this chapter, in order to encourage proper potable water use or to meet water conservation goals, regardless of supply. (Ord. 92-O-2139, eff. 4-2-1992)

9-4-308: EXCEPTIONS:  

Nothing in this article shall be construed to require the city to curtail the supply of water to any customer when such water is required by that customer to maintain an adequate level of public health and safety. (Ord. 09-O-2567, eff. 6-27-2009)