



2017

Information

Resource Guide





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Program Agenda

Tuesday, May 16, 2017

Time:

8:30 am to 9:00 am – Breakfast & Networking

9:00 am to 11:00 am – Speaker Program

- 1) **Welcome & Introductions – Patty Cortez**
 - Introductions of: speakers, Directors, and water agency staff
- 2) **Governance Structure – Patty Cortez**
 - Review of agencies & retailers involved in your water – differences between retailers
- 3) **Main San Gabriel Valley Watermaster – Tony Zampielo**
 - Agency Overview: who we are, what we do
 - Managing the basin & current conditions – impacts of drought
 - RDA
- 4) **San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority – Ken Manning**
 - Agency Overview: who we are, what we do
 - Board management/structure
 - Brief history, contaminants (pounds removed to-date)
- 5) **Q&A**
- 6) **Upper District – Shane Chapman**
 - Agency Overview: who we are, what we do
 - Imported water supplies – SWP & CRA
 - Recycled water system
 - Overview of conservation & rebate programs
- 7) **Current Policy Issues – Shane Chapman** (*Tony & Ken to contribute*)
 - California Water Fix
 - Governor’s CA Water Action Plan – Make Conservation a Way of Life
 - Water use efficiency targets & UWMP legislation
 - Stormwater/WOTUS/
 - Prop 218 issues – SB 231 vs. SCA 4
- 8) **Final Q&A**
- 9) **Adjourn**
 - Save-the-date for Upper District’s “Where Solutions Flow” Regional Facility Tour



Upper District at a Glance

The Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District (Upper District) was formed by voters of 18 cities and neighboring Los Angeles County unincorporated areas on December 8, 1959 to help sustain adequate water supplies in the rapidly-developing San Gabriel Valley. In 1963, residents of the Upper District voted to join the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) to import water from the Colorado River, and later the State Water Project, into the region. After a decade of statewide drought and strict environmental regulations, solutions now flow from the Upper District towards a future that is less reliant on imported water aimed at increasing water conservation, capturing more local stormwater, and water recycling.

Upper District’s service area encompasses approximately 144 square miles with more than 950,000 residents. We partner with many public and private entities to provide a sustainable, high quality water supply to residents and businesses within the greater San Gabriel Valley. Consistent with its motto of “Where Solutions Flow,” Upper District is widely recognized for its customer service orientation, community involvement, and creativity in promoting water quality, recycling, and conservation.

Upper District is governed by a five-member Board of Directors representing five geographic divisions within the district’s boundaries. The Board’s vision and mission is to achieve the following:

Vision:

To become an independent regional water agency that provides reliable quality water throughout the San Gabriel Valley.

Mission:

Provide a reliable, sustainable, diversified and affordable portfolio of high quality water supplies to the San Gabriel Valley; including but not limited to: water conservation; recycled water; storm water capture; storage; transfers and imported water.

The Upper District is managed on a day-to-day basis by a professional management team with expertise in operations, engineering, finance, legal affairs, government and community affairs, and water conservation. The Upper District has a \$32.5 million operating budget for fiscal year 2016-2017 and eleven highly dedicated employees.

Director Anthony R. Fellow
Secretary
Division 1

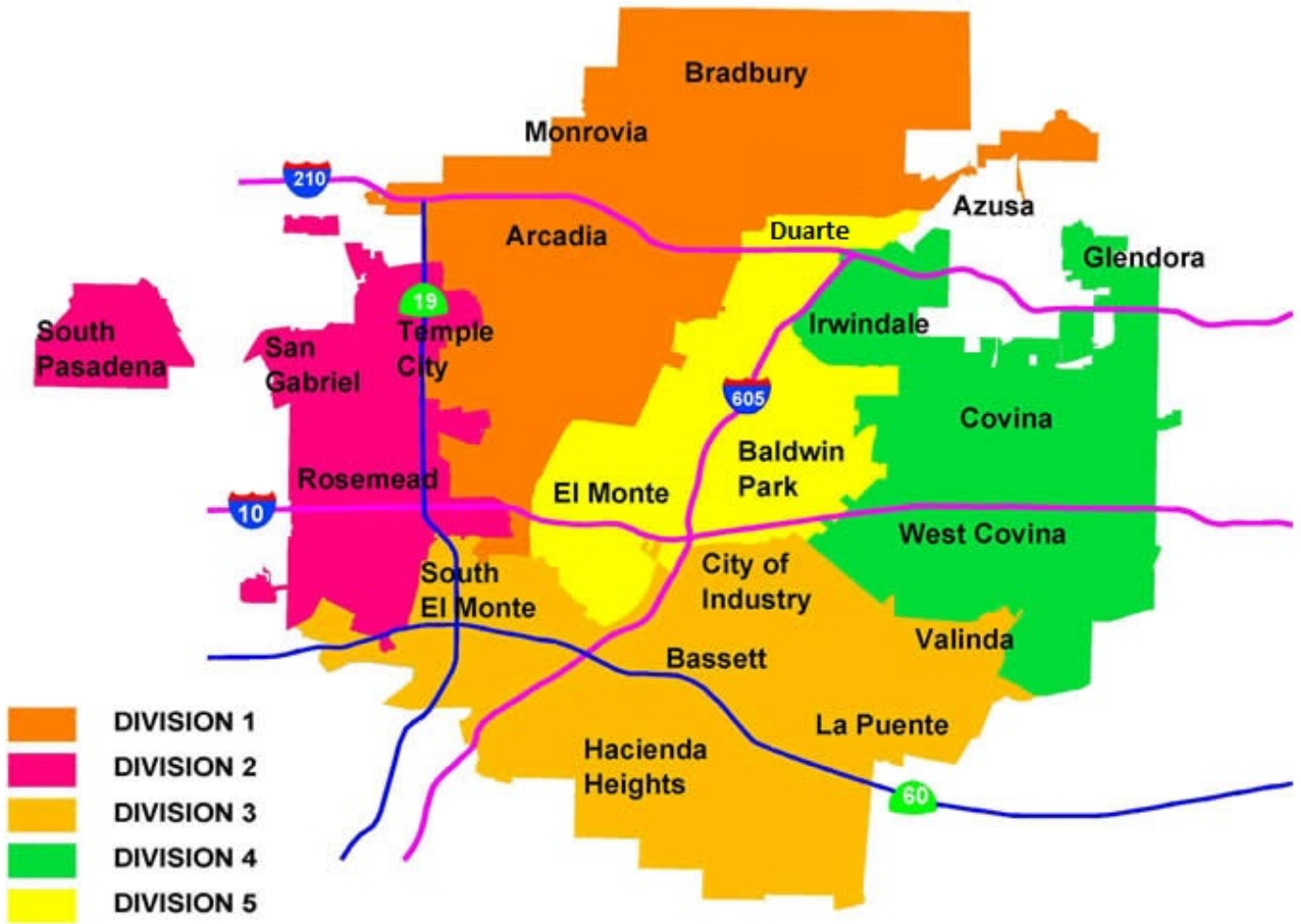
Director Charles M. Treviño
Treasurer
Division 2

Director Ed Chavez
President
Division 3

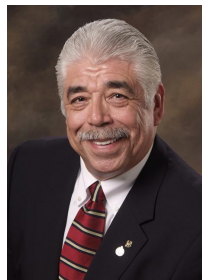
Director Alfonso “Al” Contreras
Vice President
Division 4

Director Bryan Urias
Division 5

District Map



Division 1
Director
Dr. Anthony
R. Fellow



Division 2
Director
Charles M. Treviño



Division 3
Director
Ed Chavez



Division 4
Director
Alfonso "Al"
Contreras



Division 5
Director
Bryan Urias



Main San Gabriel Basin WATERMASTER

Main San Gabriel Basin Watermaster

Main San Gabriel Basin Watermaster is the agency charged with administering adjudicated water rights and managing groundwater resources within the watershed and groundwater basin known as the Main San Gabriel Basin.

Mission Statement

"The Main San Gabriel Basin Watermaster, a nine-person board appointed by the Los Angeles County Superior Court, administers and enforces the provisions of the Judgment which established water rights and the responsibility for efficient management of the quantity and quality of the Basin's ground water."

History

Watermaster was created in 1973 by the California Superior Court of Los Angeles County to administer the Basin's adjudicated water rights and to provide a basin-wide governing body for management of water resources.

Background

Beginning in the 1940s, the San Gabriel Valley experienced a period of rapid urbanization, which led to an increased demand for water drawn from the Main San Gabriel Basin. The ensuing rise in water consumption--along with an extended period of drought--had by the 1950s put the Basin into a state of overdraft, where water production from the Basin exceeded the amount that could be replaced.

As a result of the decrease in available water supply, parties downstream of the Basin became especially concerned. These downstream water users rely on the Main San Gabriel Basin for a large portion of their natural water supply, as much of it comes from the Basin by way of outflow through Whittier Narrows. Legal action was initiated on behalf of the downstream users, resulting in a court decision which requires the Upper Area (Main San Gabriel Basin) users to guarantee a source of water to the Lower Area or downstream users.

For several years the Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District (Upper District) administered and took responsibility for the Upper Area's obligations to the Lower Area. The Upper District could not, however, assert control over all producers in the Basin because the district boundaries do not encompass the entire Basin. In 1968, at the request of producers, the Upper District filed a complaint that would adjudicate water rights in the Basin and would bring all Basin producers under control of one governing body. The final result was the entry of the Main San Gabriel Basin Judgment in 1973.



Water Quality Authority

San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority (WQA)

The WQA was established by the State Legislature (SB1679) on February 11, 1993 to develop, finance and implement groundwater treatment programs in the San Gabriel Basin. The WQA is under the direction and leadership of a 7-member board. The board is comprised of one member from each of the overlying municipal water districts, one from a city with prescriptive water pumping rights and one from a city without prescriptive water pumping rights, and two members representing water producers in the San Gabriel Basin.

The three municipal water districts are:

- 1) San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District;
- 2) Three Valley Municipal Water District; and
- 3) Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District.

The WQA is empowered by the State of California to protect and promote the beneficial use of groundwater supplies in the San Gabriel Valley. The WQA was created by the State to address the problem of groundwater contamination in the San Gabriel Valley, in part by coordinating the plans and activities of state and federal agencies and others involved in the cleanup. The WQA is empowered by the State to address the problem of the migration of contaminated groundwater within the San Gabriel Basin and, in particular, the migration of contaminated water through the Whittier Narrows into the Central Basin.

Since the WQA's inception in 1993, its sponsored projects have been responsible for removing nearly 45 tons of contaminants from the San Gabriel Valley groundwater basin.

WQA projects have been responsible for removing more than 50 percent of the total contaminants removed from the basin since the contamination was discovered in 1979.

The WQA currently operates the only shallow zone 1,4-Dioxane groundwater cleanup projects in the San Gabriel Valley that are actively preventing contamination from reaching deeper zone production wells.

WQA assessments to accomplish cleanup of the San Gabriel Basin have averaged \$7.25 per household per year.

Mission Statement

The WQA's mission is to coordinate, plan, and implement groundwater quality management programs to efficiently remediate groundwater contamination and assist in preventing future contamination.

Goals

- 1: Coordinate groundwater cleanup
- 2: Inform the Public
- 3: Characterize groundwater contamination
- 4: Assist PRP's and RP's
- 5: Prevent or minimize migration of contamination
- 6: Remove contamination quickly and efficiently
- 7: Protect groundwater resources
- 8: Fund WQA projects and programs with outside money

at a

Glance



THE METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT
OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

ORGANIZATION

Authority: The Metropolitan Water District Act (California Statutes 1927)

Incorporated: Dec. 6, 1928

First Board Meeting: Dec. 29, 1928

Mission: To provide Metropolitan's service area with adequate and reliable supplies of high-quality water to meet present and future needs in an environmentally and economically responsible way

Imported Water Sources: Colorado River and California State Water Project

Service Area: About 5,200 square miles in Los Angeles, Orange, San Diego, Riverside, San Bernardino and Ventura counties

Population Served: Approximately 19 million

Member Agencies: 26

Founding Cities (December 1928): Anaheim, Beverly Hills, Burbank, Colton*, Glendale, Los Angeles, Pasadena, San Bernardino*, San Marino, Santa Ana and Santa Monica

* Withdrew in 1931

Subsequent Member Agency Cities: Cities of Fullerton (joined 1931), Long Beach (1931), Torrance (1931), Compton (1931), and San Fernando (1971)

Municipal Water Districts: West Basin MWD (1948), Inland Empire Utilities Agency (1950), Three Valleys MWD (1950), Eastern MWD (1951), MWD of Orange County (1951), Foothill MWD (1953), Central Basin MWD (1954), Western MWD (1954), Calleguas MWD (1960), Las Virgenes MWD (1960), and Upper San Gabriel Valley MWD (1963)

County Water Authority: San Diego (1946)

GOVERNANCE

Board of Directors: 38. Each member agency is entitled to at least one director; additional directors are based on the agency's assessed valuation. Board meetings are generally held on the second Tuesday of each month. Check www.mwdh2o.com for meeting times and agendas.

FACILITIES

Colorado River Aqueduct: 242 miles from Lake Havasu to Lake Mathews, Riverside

Construction: Began 1933, completed 1939; CRA and regional distribution system operational 1941

Capacity: 1.3 million acre-feet[†] annually

Pumping Plants (east to west): Whitsett Intake (lift 291 ft.); Gene (303 ft.); Iron Mountain (144 ft.); Eagle Mountain (438 ft.); Julian Hinds (441 ft.); Total lift 1,617 feet

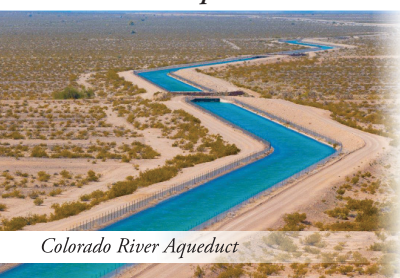
Siphons: 144, totaling 29 miles

Tunnels: 29, totaling 92 miles

Canals: 63 miles

Conduit and Pipeline: 58 miles

Water Treatment Plants: Joseph Jensen, Granada Hills (capacity 750 million gallons per day); Robert A. Skinner, Winchester (630 mgd); F.E. Weymouth, La Verne (520 mgd); Robert B. Diemer, Yorba Linda (520 mgd); and Henry J. Mills, Riverside (220 mgd)



Colorado River Aqueduct

[†] Acre-foot = 325,851 gallons

Reservoirs: Diamond Valley Lake, Hemet, capacity 810,000 AF; Lake Mathews, Riverside, 182,000 AF; Lake Skinner, Winchester, 44,000 AF; Copper Basin, Gene, 24,200 AF; Gene Wash, Gene, 6,300 AF; Live Oak, La Verne, 2,500 AF; Garvey, Monterey Park, 1,600 AF; Palos Verdes, Rolling Hills, 1,100 AF; and Orange County, Brea, 212 AF
Total Reservoir Storage Capacity: 1,072,000 AF



Diamond Valley Lake

Distribution System: 830 miles of pipelines and tunnels; about 400 connections to member agencies

Hydroelectric Plants: 16; nameplate capacity 131 megawatts

State Water Project: Metropolitan has rights to use SWP facilities under the State Water Contract

SUPPLY, DELIVERIES AND SALES

Average Daily Delivery: 5,000 AF (5-year avg. as of Dec. 31, 2015)

Record Daily Delivery: 9,872 AF on June 28, 1994

Record Annual Sales:

2.5 million AF in 1990

Unit Price (full service): Effective Jan. 1, 2016, rates are \$942 per AF for treated water, and \$594 per AF for untreated water. Effective Jan. 1, 2017, rates are \$979 per AF (treated) and \$666 per AF (untreated), and effective Jan. 1, 2018, rates are \$1,015 per AF (treated) and \$695 per AF (untreated)

Budgeted Sales Assumption:

1.70 MAF for FY 2016/17 and 2017/18



Mills Treatment Plant

FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

Water Revenue Bond Ratings: Standard & Poor's AAA; Moody's Aa1; Fitch AA+

Budget: July 1, 2016 – June 30, 2017: \$1.649 billion

July 1, 2017 – June 30, 2018: \$1.695 billion

Capital Projects: \$200 million (FY 2016/17)

\$200 million (FY 2017/18)

Employees: 1,886 budgeted regular employees in FY 2016/17 and FY 2017/18



Weymouth Treatment Plant

Fund Sources: Water rates and charges, 77%; fund withdrawals, 9%; taxes, 6%; hydroelectric sales and miscellaneous income, 2%; other, 6% (biennial budget FY 2016/17, 2017/18).

Uses of Funds: State Water project payments, 30%; operations & maintenance, 21%; debt service, 17%; construction, 10%; fund deposits, 11%; demand management programs, 4%;

supply programs, 4%; and Colorado River power, 3% (biennial budget FY 2016/17, 2017/18).



THE METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

700 N. Alameda St., Los Angeles, CA 90012
 P.O. Box 54153, Los Angeles, CA 90054-0153
 (213) 217-6000 or (800) CALL MWD

www.dvlake.com
www.bewaterwise.com
www.mwdh2o.com

Metropolitan's Member Agencies and Communities Served

Anaheim

Beverly Hills

Burbank

Calleguas Municipal Water District

Camarillo
Camarillo Heights
Lake Sherwood
Las Posas Valley
Moorpark
Naval Base Ventura County
Newbury Park
Oak Park
Oxnard
Port Hueneme
Santa Rosa Valley
Simi Valley
Somis
Thousand Oaks

Central Basin Municipal Water District

Artesia
Bell
Bellflower
Bell Gardens
Carson
Cerritos
Commerce
Compton
Cudahy
Downey
East Los Angeles
Florence-Graham
Hawaiian Gardens
Huntington Park
La Habra Heights
Lakewood
La Mirada
Lynwood
Maywood
Montebello
Monterey Park
Norwalk
Paramount
Pico Rivera
Santa Fe Springs
Signal Hill
South Gate
South Whittier
Vernon
Walnut Park
West Whittier-Los Nietos
Whittier
Willowbrook

The mission of the

*Metropolitan Water District
of Southern California*

is to provide its service area

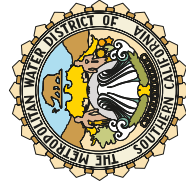
with adequate and reliable

supplies of high-quality water to

meet present and future needs

in an environmentally and

economically responsible way.



THE METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT
OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Post Office Box 54153
Los Angeles, CA 90054-0153

www.mwdh2o.com
www.bewaterwise.com



1/14 60m

Coto De Caza

Cypress

Dana Point

Emerald Bay

Fountain Valley

Garden Grove

Huntington Beach

Irvine

Laguna Beach

Laguna Hills

Laguna Niguel

Laguna Woods

La Habra

Lake Forest

Las Flores

La Palma

Los Alamitos

Midway City

Mission Viejo

Newport Beach

Orange

Placentia

Rancho Santa Margarita

Rossmore

San Clemente

San Juan Capistrano

Seal Beach

South West Anaheim

Stanton

Tustin

Tustin Foothills

Villa Park

Westminster

Yorba Linda

Pasadena

San Diego County Water Authority

Alpine

Bonita

Bonsall

Camp Pendleton

Carlsbad

Chula Vista

Del Mar

El Cajon

Encinitas

Escondido

Fallbrook

Jamul

Lakeside

La Mesa

Lemon Grove

Leucadia

Mount Helix

National City

Oceanside

Pauma Valley

Poway

Rainbow

Ramona

Rancho San Diego

Rancho Santa Fe

San Diego

San Marcos

Santee

Solana Beach

Spring Valley

Valley Center

Vista

San Fernando

San Marino

Santa Ana

Santa Monica

Three Valleys Municipal Water District

Azusa

Charter Oak

Claremont

Covina

Covina Hills

Diamond Bar

Glendora

Industry

La Verne

Pomona

Rowland Heights

San Dimas

South San Jose Hills

Walnut

West Covina

Torrance

Upper San Gabriel Valley

Municipal Water District

Arcadia

Avocado Heights

Azusa

Baldwin Park

Bassett

Bradbury

Covina

Duarte

El Monte

Glendora

Hacienda Heights

Industry

Irwindale

La Puente

Monrovia

North Whittier

Rosemead

San Gabriel

South El Monte

South Pasadena

South San Gabriel

Spy Glass Hill

Temple City

Valinda

West Covina

West Basin Municipal Water District

Alondra Park

Carson

Culver City

Del Aire

El Camino Village

El Segundo

Gardena

Hawthorne

Hermosa Beach

Howard

Inglewood

Ladera Heights

Lawndale

Lennox

Lomita

Malibu

Manhattan Beach

Marina Del Rey

Palos Verdes Estates

Rancho Palos Verdes

Redondo Beach

Rolling Hills

Rolling Hills Estates

Ross-Sexton

San Pedro

Topanga Canyon

Torrance

View Park

West Athens

West Hollywood

Westmont

Windsor Hills

Western Municipal Water District

of Riverside County

Canyon Lake

Corona

Eagle Valley

Eastvale

El Sobrante

Eisnore

Jurupa Valley

Lake Elnore

Lake Mathews

Lee Lake

March Air Reserve Base

Murrieta

Norco

Perris

Riverside

Rubidoux

Temecula

Temescal Canyon

Woodcrest

Organizations Involved with the San Gabriel River Watershed

Federal Government			
 US Army Corps of Engineers	Army Corps of Engineers	Flood risk management; flood control	http://www.spl.usace.army.mil/
	Environmental Protection Agency	Protect and restore water resources	http://www.epa.gov/
	US Fish and Wildlife Service	Conserve, protect and enhance fish, wildlife, plants, and their habitats	http://www.fws.gov/
	US Forest Service	Sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the Nation's forests and grasslands	http://www.fs.fed.us/
	US Bureau of Reclamation	Manage, develop, protect water and related resources in an environmentally manner	http://www.usbr.gov/
State of California			
	Department of Water Resources	Improve and sustain California's water resources, imported water supply, CA Aqueduct, flood management and water use efficiency	http://www.water.ca.gov/
	State Water Resources Control Board	Preserve, enhance and restore the quality of CA's water resources and ensure their proper allocation and efficient use for the future	http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/
	LA Regional Water Quality Control Board	Preserve and enhance water quality in the Los Angeles region	http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/losangeles/
	State Resources Agency	San Gabriel River, Rivers and Mountains Conservancy	http://resources.ca.gov/
County of Los Angeles			
	Department of Public Works/Flood Control District	Water conservation, flood control and stormwater capture	http://dpw.lacounty.gov/
	LA County Sanitation Districts	Wastewater treatment and recycled water	http://www.lacsd.org/
	Main San Gabriel Basin Watermaster	Manage and protect groundwater resources within the Main San Gabriel Groundwater Basin	www.watermaster.org/
Special Districts			
	Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District	Increase local water supply reliability, recycled water and water use efficiency	www.upperdistrict.org
	San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority	Coordinate and accelerate groundwater cleanup programs in the San Gabriel Basin	http://www.wqa.com/
	San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District	Increase local water supply reliability and cost-effectiveness, water quality and water use efficiency	http://www.sgvmd.org
	Three Valleys Municipal Water District	Increase local water supply reliability and cost-effectiveness, water quality and water use efficiency	www.threevalleys.com
	Metropolitan Water District of Southern California	Provide adequate and reliable supplies of high quality water to its service area	http://www.mwdh2o.com/

Where does MY water come from?



Central Valley Project

Its construction authorized by the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1937, the massive Central Valley Project (CVP) encompasses 20 reservoirs with a combined storage capacity of 11 million acre-feet, eight power plants, two pumping-generating plants and some 500 miles of major canals and aqueducts. In a normal year, the CVP delivers 7 million acre-feet of water to about 3 million acres of farmland in the Central Valley. Urban areas also get water from the CVP; the Contra Costa Canal provides water to cities in Contra Costa County while the Santa Clara Valley Water District provides CVP water to several million urban customers.



State Water Project

In 1960, California voters approved financing for construction of the initial features of the State Water Project (SWP). The project includes some 22 dams and reservoirs, a Delta pumping plant, a 444-mile-long aqueduct that carries water from the Delta through the San Joaquin Valley to southern California. The project begins at Oroville Dam on the Feather River and ends at Lake Perris near Riverside. At the Tehachapi Mountains, giant pumps lift the water from the California Aqueduct some 2,000 feet over the mountains and into southern California.

The SWP provides irrigation water to farms in the San Joaquin Valley, and is a major source of supply for cities in Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, and other parts of southern California. In addition, the SWP serves cities in Napa and Solano counties through the North Bay Aqueduct, Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo counties through the Coastal Aqueduct and communities in Alameda and Santa Clara counties through the South Bay Aqueduct. The project is operated by the California Department of Water Resources.



Colorado River

The 1,440-mile-long Colorado River passes through parts of seven states, several Indian reservations and the Republic of Mexico. California is entitled to 4.4 million acre-feet of water annually from river. Most of that water irrigates crops in the Palo Verde, Imperial and Coachella valleys, located in the southeastern corner of the state, but the Colorado also is a vital source of water for urban southern California. Urban supplies are distributed by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California through its Colorado River Aqueduct. MWD is a water wholesale agency that supplies water to water districts that serve 18 million customers in Los Angeles, Orange, San Diego, Riverside, San Bernardino and Ventura counties.

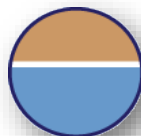


Other Major Water Systems

A number of large population centers in California have developed their own extensive water projects. The Hetch Hetchy Project transports Tuolumne River water 156 miles from the Central Sierra to San Francisco and peninsula cities.

The East Bay Municipal Utility District supplies cities on the east side of San Francisco Bay with Mokelumne River water.

Aqueducts built by the City of Los Angeles draw water from the Owens River, Mono Lake Basin and reservoirs on the east slopes of the southern Sierra. In Los Angeles, a 223-mile aqueduct completed in 1913 has served as a major water supply source, conveying water from the Owens River in the eastern Sierra. A second aqueduct, completed in 1970, added another 50 percent capacity to the water system. The two aqueducts deliver an average of 430 million gallons a day to the city.



Groundwater

About 30 percent of California's total annual water supply comes from groundwater in normal years, and up to 60 percent in drought years. Local communities' usage may be different; many areas rely exclusively on groundwater while others use only surface water supplies. Contrary to popular opinion, groundwater does not exist in underground lakes. Groundwater fills pores (spaces) between sand, gravel, silt and clay in water-bearing formations known as aquifers.



Local Streams & Reservoirs

Many cities rely on local water projects for all or a portion of their supplies. These projects typically were built and are operated by local public water districts, county water departments, city water departments or other special districts. Nearly 600 special purpose local agencies in California provide water to their areas through local development projects and imported supplies. A number of local agencies may also operate flood control and wastewater treatment facilities in addition to providing drinking water. Local water agencies usually are formed by a vote of the community, operate as public organizations, are governed by elected directors and fund their projects through bond issues.

In some communities, water is provided by private companies. Approximately 6 million Californians are served by these investor-owned utilities, which are regulated by the California Public Utilities Commission. The PUC monitors operations and service, sets water rates, and enforces water quality standards set by state and federal regulators.

Where does MY water come from?



	Central Valley Project	State Water Project	Colorado Project	Other Major Water Systems	Groundwater	Local Streams & Reservoirs
Alhambra		●	●		●	
Arcadia		●	●		●	
Azusa		●			●	●
Baldwin park		●	●		●	
Covina		●	●		●	●
Diamond Bar		●	●			
Duarte					●	
El Monte		●	●		●	
Glendale		●	●		●	
Glendora		●	●		●	
La Canada/Flintridge		●	●		●	●
La Puente		●	●		●	
La Verne		●			●	
Monrovia		●	●		●	
Montebello		●	●		●	
Monterey Park					●	
Norwalk		●	●		●	
Paramount		●	●		●	
Pasadena		●	●		●	●
Pico Rivera					●	
Rosemead		●	●		●	
San Dimas		●	●		●	
San Gabriel		●	●		●	
San Marino		●	●		●	
Santa Fe Springs		●	●		●	
Sierra Madre		●			●	●
South El Monte		●	●		●	
South Gate		●	●		●	
South Pasadena		●	●		●	
Temple City		●	●		●	
Walnut		●	●			
West Covina		●	●		●	●
Whittier					●	

DRAFT

SGV Water Producers

City	Producer	Type of Producer	Percentage of City Served	Provider	MWD	AFY Purchased from MWD
Alhambra	City of Alhambra	Municipal		SGVMWD	SGVMWD	
	City of Arcadia	Municipal	97%	USGVMWD	USGVMWD	
Arcadia	East Pasadena Water Company	Privately-owned	2%	USGVMWD	USGVMWD	
	San Gabriel Valley Water Company	Privately-owned	2%	USGVMWD	USGVMWD	
	City of Azusa	Municipal	96%	SGVMWD, USGVMWD	SGVMWD	
	City of Glendora	Municipal	1%	USGVMWD	USGVMWD	
Baldwin Park	Other		3%	USGVMWD	USGVMWD	
	Valley County Water District	Public Water District	65%	USGVMWD		
Bradbury	Valley View Mutual Water Company	Mutual Water Company	7%	USGVMWD		
	San Gabriel Valley Water Company	Privately-owned	28%	USGVMWD		
	California American Water Company	Privately-owned	100%			
	Golden State Water Co.	Privately-owned	100%	TVWMD, USGVMWD	TVWMD	8802.9 (combined with San Dimas)
Claremont	City of Covina	Municipal	61%	TVWMD, USGVMWD	TVWMD	28.4
	City of Azusa	Municipal	22%	TVWMD, USGVMWD		
Covina	Suburban Water Systems	Privately-owned	2%	TVWMD, USGVMWD		
	Southern California Water Company	Mutual Water Company	16%	TVWMD, USGVMWD		
	City of Covina	Municipal	3%	USGVMWD	USGVMWD	
	Walnut Valley Water District	Public Water District		TVWMD	TVWMD	
Diamond Bar	California American Water Company	Privately-owned	100%	USGVMWD		
Duarte	Southern California Water Company	Privately-owned	3%			
El Monte	Champion Mutual Water Company	Mutual Water Company	1%	USGVMWD		
	Del Rio Mutual Water Company	Mutual Water Company	1%	USGVMWD		
	City of El Monte	Municipal	21%	USGVMWD		
	Hemlock Mutual Water Company	Mutual Water Company	1%	USGVMWD		
	Rurban Homes Mutual Water Company	Mutual Water Company	2%	USGVMWD		
	San Gabriel Valley Water Company	Privately-owned	58%	USGVMWD		
	California American Water Company	Privately-owned	12%			
	Sterling Mutual Water Company	Mutual Water Company	1%	USGVMWD		
	Richwood Mutual Water Company	Mutual Water Company	1%			
	City of Glendora	Municipal	90%	TVWMD, USGVMWD	TVWMD	3488
	Suburban Water Systems	Privately-owned	8%	TVWMD, USGVMWD		
	City of Azusa	Municipal	2%			
	Walnut Valley Water District	Public Water District	27%	TVWMD	TVWMD	
	Industry	San Gabriel Valley Water Company	Privately-owned	26%		
Suburban Water Systems		Privately-owned	3%			
City of Industry		Municipal	1%			
La Puente Valley County Water District		Public Water District	10%			
Suburban Water Systems		Privately-owned	6%			
Rose Hills Memorial Park		Business	1%			
Rowland Water District		Public Water District	26%			
Cajalmat Company		Business	9%			
City of Azusa		Municipal	2%			
California American Water Company		Privately-owned	8%			
Irwindale	Other		29%			
	Valley County Water District	Public Water District	24%			
	Los Angeles County		23%			
	Miller Brewing Company	Business	3%			
	United Rock Products	Business	1%			

City	Producer	Type of Producer	Percentage of City Served	Provider	MWD	AFY Purchased from MWD
La Puente	San Gabriel Valley Water Company	Privately-owned	18%			
	La Puente Valley County Water District	Public Water District	34%			
	Suburban Water Systems	Privately-owned	48%			
La Canada Flintridge						
La Verne	City of La Verne	Municipal		TVMWD	FMWD	
Monrovia	City of Monrovia	Municipal	99%	USGYMWD	TVMWD	
	California American Water Company	Privately-owned	1%			
Montebello						
Monterey Park	City of Monterey Park	Municipal		SGVMWD	CBMWD	
Pasadena	City of Pasadena	Municipal		Metropolitan Water District	SGVMWD	
	East Pasadena Water Co., Ltd.	Privately-owned		USGYMWD		
	Sunny Slope Water Company	Privately-owned		USGYMWD		
Pomona	City of Pomona	Municipal	100%	TVMWD	TVMWD	
	Walnut Valley Water District	Public Water District		TVMWD		
Rosemead	Adams Ranch Mutual Water Company	Mutual Water Company	1%	USGYMWD	USGYMWD	
	Amarillo Mutual Water Company	Mutual Water Company	5%	USGYMWD	USGYMWD	
	San Gabriel Valley Water Company	Privately-owned	27%			
	California American Water Company	Privately-owned	30%			
	San Gabriel County Water District	Publicly-owned	10%	USGYMWD		
	Southern California Water Company	Privately-owned	26%			
San Dimas	Golden State Water Co.	Privately-owned	100%	TVMWD, USGYMWD	TVMWD	8802.9 (combined with Claremont)
San Gabriel	San Gabriel County Water District	Publicly-owned	69%	USGYMWD		
	California American Water Company	Privately-owned	18%			
	San Gabriel Country Club	Business	5%			
	Southern California Water Company	Privately-owned	6%			
	Sunny Slope Water Company	Privately-owned	2%			
San Marino	City of San Marino	Municipal		Metropolitan Water District		
	California American Water Company	Privately-owned		USGYMWD		
Sierra Madre	City of Sierra Madre	Municipal		SGVMWD	SGVMWD	
South El Monte	San Gabriel Valley Water Company	Privately-owned				
South Pasadena	City of South Pasadena	Municipal	100%			
Temple City	East Pasadena Water Company	Privately-owned	10%	USGYMWD		
	Sunny Slope Water Company	Privately-owned	33%	USGYMWD		
	Southern California Water Company	Privately-owned	30%			
	California American Water Company	Privately-owned	27%			
Walnut	Walnut Valley Water District	Public Water District				
West Covina	Rowland Water District	Public Water District	1%	TVMWD	TVMWD	
	Suburban Water Systems	Privately-owned	55%	TVMWD		
	Valencia Heights Water Co.	Mutual Water Company	15%	TVMWD, USGYMWD		
	Walnut Valley Water District	Public Water District	3%	TVMWD		
	City of Azusa	Municipal	10%			
	Valley County Water District	Public Water District	1%			
	City of Covina	Municipal	1%			
	City of West Covina	Municipal	14%			



PUMP UP THE

VOLUME



EXPANDING
LOCAL WATER
SUPPLIES WITH
STORMWATER



SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA NEEDS MORE LOCAL WATER SUPPLIES

Here in Southern California, water for our homes, businesses and farming operations comes from many sources. Some close, some far away like the Colorado River and the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta. **In fact, approximately 1/2 of our region's water comes from imported sources.** However, those imported water supplies are increasingly unreliable and rising in cost. Climate change, aging infrastructure and

impacted habitats are further reducing the reliability of these major delivery systems.

We need to invest in statewide actions to improve reliability of our imported water supplies. Concurrently, we need to develop more local water supply options here in Southern California. We've made significant progress thus far with conservation. During the past 20 years, Southern

California's water use has remained essentially the same, despite adding approximately three million people to its population.

In the coming years, Southern California water agencies will meet the demands of population growth through additional conservation efforts and new local supply projects, such as recycling and stormwater capture.

STORMWATER

101

Billions of gallons of freshwater are lost every year because we don't yet have enough stormwater capture systems in place.

STORMWATER IS AN UNDERUTILIZED RESOURCE

It's a basic idea: When it rains, we need to be able to capture that water, store it and then use it later. Today, about half the water from rain that could be used to replenish groundwater basins and increase local water supplies ends up turning into polluted stormwater runoff.

In highly developed urban areas, the water simply has nowhere to go. Unable to infiltrate through hard pavement, the stormwater

flows down our streets and rushes through concrete canals, picking up all kinds of debris and chemicals along the way, ultimately polluting Southern California's streams, rivers and ocean.

And, it's not just a coastal clean beach or water quality issue. Six Southern California counties would benefit from better stormwater management - Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino and San Diego.

Those inland counties also experience high storm flows through their rivers, often creating significant flooding, mudslides and hazards as the water pulses towards the ocean.

Residents are doing their part to promote sustainability, installing rain barrels and roof capture systems, replacing concrete and asphalt with more porous materials and paving stones, and implementing stormwater "friendly" landscape designs and rain gardens. Local governments are building neighborhood park and rainwater harvesting projects that are helping prevent flooding and pollution. And, water agencies, cities and counties are collaborating on large-scale infrastructure projects that capture large quantities of stormwater to replenish our groundwater basins and surface reservoirs.



IN THIS DRY CLIMATE, WE NEED TO MAKE THE MOST OF OUR EXISTING WATER SOURCES AND USE THEM AS EFFICIENTLY AS POSSIBLE.

CAPTURING MORE STORMWATER:

A SMART AND SENSIBLE SOLUTION

It's a common sense solution.

Capture stormwater when flows run high - reuse it in your garden, reroute it to prevent neighborhood flooding, bank it in a surface reservoir or infiltrate it into a groundwater basin and save it for a future dry day. Capturing stormwater is viable, cost-effective and environmentally responsible.

In addition to promoting sustainability, capturing stormwater is an important tool that statewide water managers are eager to implement given the clear benefits.

Approximately 500,000 acre-feet of stormwater is currently captured and recharged into Southern California groundwater basins in an average year. That's enough water to supply three million people for a year, or satisfy the water supply needs of San Diego, Anaheim, Riverside, Santa Ana and Long Beach combined. And, we can do even more.

Capturing stormwater gives public water agencies access to additional, local water supplies that will help meet the demands of a growing population and provide emergency local supplies to help offset future droughts or disruptions of our imported supplies.

Create more local water supplies

By implementing additional stormwater projects in the Southland, we could potentially double the amount of stormwater captured in an average year, significantly enhancing local supplies and reducing reliance on imported sources.

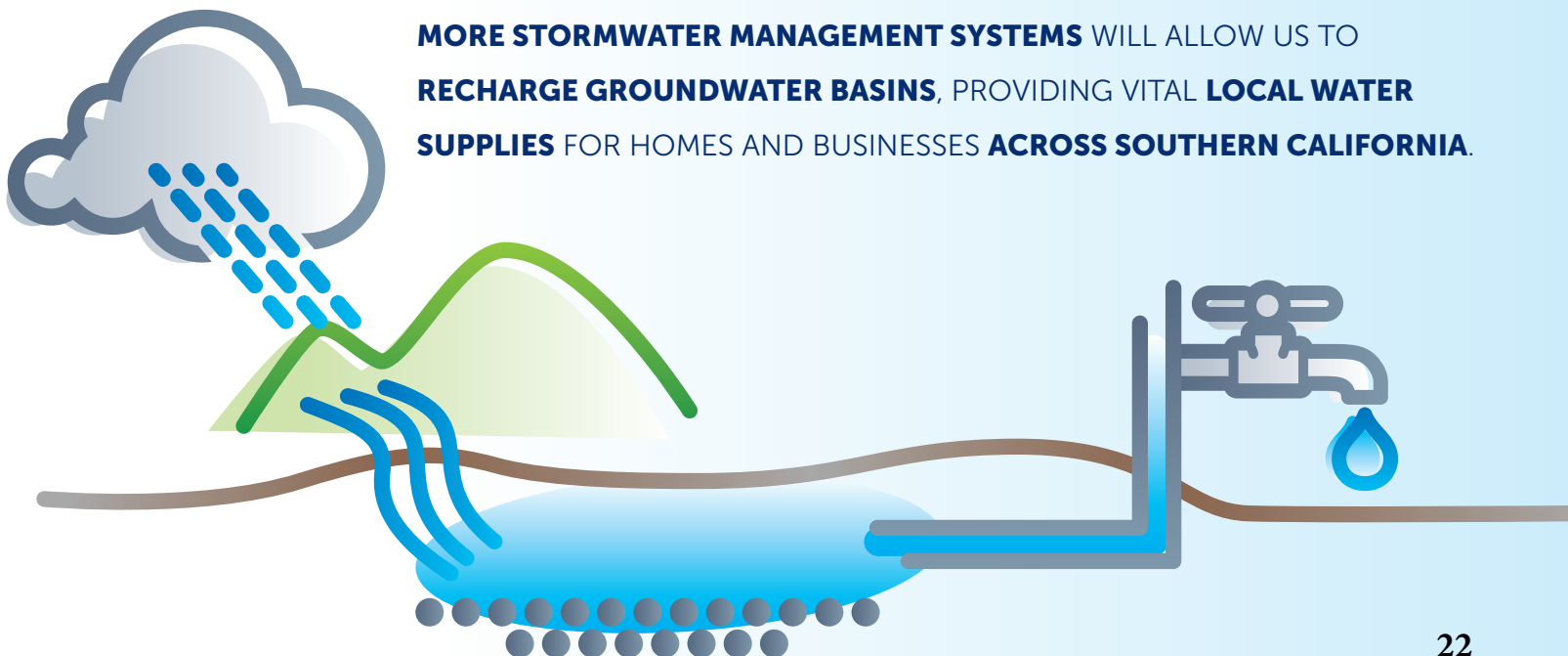
Reduce polluted runoff

Each year, an average of 30 billion gallons of stormwater and urban runoff move through Los Angeles County's storm drains and river systems. This runoff flows over urban surfaces and picks up garbage, bacteria and other contaminants. Capturing stormwater can help prevent this polluted water from moving through our rivers, streams and ultimately to our beaches and ocean.

Provide a cost-effective water supply option

Stormwater capture is a cost-effective new supply for Southern California's water supply portfolio. Adding another source that can help improve the reliability of supply and stability of water costs.

MORE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS WILL ALLOW US TO RECHARGE GROUNDWATER BASINS, PROVIDING VITAL LOCAL WATER SUPPLIES FOR HOMES AND BUSINESSES ACROSS SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.



MOVING THE NEEDLE

The development of regional, consensus-based strategies for effective stormwater management is a priority for the Southern California Water Committee and the California Water Foundation—we've seen some early successes, but there's more to do.

Expanding on existing information, collaborating with public and private organizations across the region and investing in projects that have proven to be feasible and efficient are all sensible goals. Moving the needle on local water supplies though will take foresight, collaboration and commitment from our local, regional and statewide leaders. As we work to identify stormwater management projects and potential funding opportunities, we encourage you to learn more and become part of the solution.

SUCCESSFUL PROJECTS ALREADY IN PLACE

Public water agencies, flood control districts, cities and counties throughout Southern California have been **successfully constructing stormwater projects that reduce pollution, prevent flooding, recharge groundwater basins and help fill surface reservoirs**. From turning traditional blacktop parking lots into porous asphalt that will usher water into underground storage, to transforming an old landfill into a public park that doubles as a stormwater infiltration system, local governments and communities are creating innovative stormwater capture projects that help increase water supplies, reduce flooding and clean up our waterways.



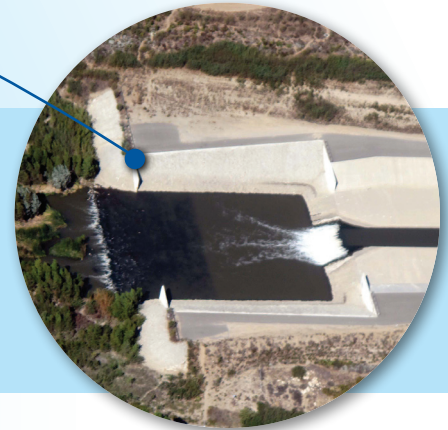
INDIVIDUAL RAIN GARDEN

- A rain garden allows 30% more water to seep into the ground than a conventional lawn
- The native plants used in rain gardens require less water and less fertilizer than conventional lawns



NEIGHBORHOOD SUN VALLEY PARK PROJECT

- Reduced neighborhood flooding by capturing stormwater for groundwater recharge
- Water percolates into aquifers underneath playing fields
- Sun Valley Park in Los Angeles County can capture enough water for 60 families for one year

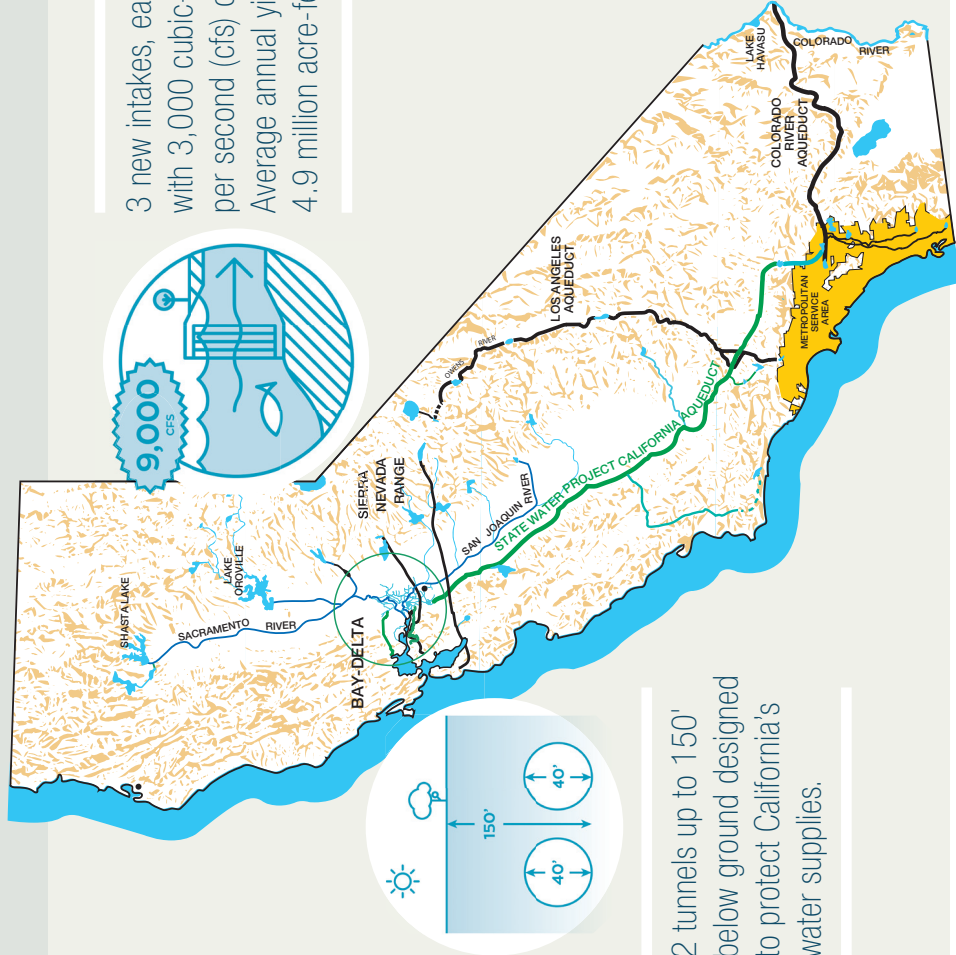


LARGE-SCALE PRADO DAM

- Storing stormwater behind the dam in Riverside County for percolation into the Santa Ana River
- Increasing water supply reliability for residents and businesses

Why a California Water “Fix”?

About 30 percent of the water that flows out of taps in Southern California comes from Northern California via the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. State and federal agencies want to modernize the water system by building three new intakes in the Northern Delta along with two tunnels to convey water to the existing aqueduct system in the southern Delta. Why is it needed? Here are five reasons why the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California supports the planning effort known as California WaterFix.



Five Reasons:

1. The Big One



The new tunnel pipelines could safely transport supplies to the 25 million people, farms, businesses that depend on this water in the event an earthquake or other disaster collapses Delta levees and disrupts the existing decades-old system.

2. Drought



Nearly all of the water that is stored in Southern California for drought and emergency needs comes either from Northern California or the Colorado River.

3. Groundwater



Groundwater is Southern California's single largest local water source, but groundwater basin managers actually depend primarily on imported supplies from Northern California to help replenish those basins.

4. Big Storms



A modernized system could once again reliably capture enough water to refill reservoirs after big storms because it would have multiple locations in the Delta to divert supplies, providing flexibility and reducing conflicts with migrating fish species such as salmon.

5. The Highest Quality = More Local Supplies



Sierra snowmelt is pure enough to recycle again and again in Southern California, promoting more recycling projects in the region's future. And the Northern California supply has been good enough for Metropolitan to enter into international water tasting competitions – and win.

An Important Investment

Modernizing the hub of the statewide water system is no small matter. Building new water intakes in the northern Delta and the twin tunnel pipelines to transport the supply would cost about \$15 billion, with Metropolitan's share likely 25 percent. Yet consider the benefit of protecting water reliability from the state's single largest supply, the Sierra snowpack. This investment, spread over the expected supply, breaks down to less than a tenth of a penny per gallon of supply delivered, protecting the supply for decades to come and billions in previous investments to secure and store this supply.

Cheaper Than Any Alternative

The cost of water from Northern California, even after modernizing the system, is roughly half the cost of any mega-scale projects to develop new local water supplies.

For Some, No Alternative

About a fourth of Metropolitan's service area, including communities in Ventura and Los Angeles counties and the Inland Empire receive all of their imported water from Northern California.

Crucial to Long-Term Plan

Water from Northern California helps to prepare the Southland for future droughts, while Metropolitan plans for a greater portion of day-to-day, ongoing needs to be met by increasing local supplies and lowering demand through conservation.

WHO IS METROPOLITAN

The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California is a state-established cooperative of 26 member agencies – cities and public water agencies – that serve nearly 19 million people in six counties. Metropolitan imports water from the Colorado River and Northern California to supplement local supplies and helps its members develop increased water conservation, recycling, storage and other resource-management programs.

OUR MISSION

The mission of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California is to provide its service area with adequate and reliable supplies of high-quality water to meet present and future needs in an environmentally and economically responsible way.

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SAN GABRIEL VALLEY

Why a California Water “Fix”? Five Benefits for the San Gabriel Valley

The San Gabriel Valley is blessed with groundwater resources thanks to local rainfall in the nearby mountains. Yet within the primary local groundwater basin is imported water from Northern California. The reliability of this supply for the San Gabriel Valley and all of Southern California is at risk due to pumping restrictions, deteriorating environmental conditions in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta and an aging water system that was not designed to meet today’s challenges. State and federal agencies want to modernize this system through a project known as the California WaterFix that has both water delivery and ecosystem benefits. Here are five potential benefits from the project for more than 1.5 million San Gabriel Valley residents.



Protecting Groundwater Basins

On any given day, about 25 percent of the water coming from the San Gabriel Valley’s main groundwater basin was imported from Northern California for basin replenishment.



Sustaining Our Communities

Among those communities that rely on Northern California water supplementing local groundwater supplies: Monrovia, Arcadia, Covina, West Covina, El Monte, South El Monte, South Pasadena, Baldwin Park, Hacienda Heights and La Puente.



Surviving Droughts

The water stored to meet drought and emergency needs for Pasadena and all the San Gabriel Valley population is imported from Northern California and the Colorado River.



Capturing Big Storms

A modernized system could once again reliably capture enough water to refill reservoirs and groundwater storage along the water conveyance path between Northern California and the San Gabriel Valley.



Avoiding Salts

Protecting the local groundwater basin means preventing a buildup of salts in the supply. Northern California water is low in salts and safe for replenishing local basins.

How California WaterFix is Part of Southland's "All of the Above" Water Strategy

There is no single solution to Southern California's many water challenges. Climate change, population growth, economic development and various regulatory challenges will require actions on every front to ensure a reliable water future. Maintaining – not increasing – imported supplies is part of the Southland's long-term water strategy. Here is how California WaterFix fits into the broader plan.



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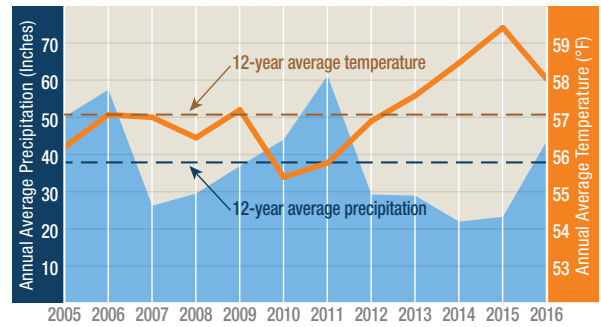
California's Emergency Drought Declaration Is Lifted

State advances measures to make conservation a way of life

California Under Drought

Climate change means increasingly extreme and unpredictable weather. We have seen record-high temperatures and record-low precipitation during this historic five-year drought.

Frequent, large storms this fall and winter eased drought conditions across California. Most major reservoirs have recovered, and an above-average snowpack will feed lakes well into summer. For the most part, the severely dry conditions that afflicted much of the state since 2012 are gone.



California has experienced near-record temperatures in recent years. Source: California Department of Water Resources

Learning from the Drought

California faces challenges from climate change and a growing population. We have learned from the drought and incorporated these lessons into the state's Water Action Plan, a five-year roadmap for sustainable water management.

A few components of the Plan:



Conservation as a way of life: Reducing statewide water usage is necessary to ensure the resilience of our water supplies for increasingly severe and frequent droughts. That's why the state bolstered the Save Our Water campaign, offered rebates to retrofit tens of thousands of inefficient toilets, replaced 50 million square feet of turf with drought-tolerant landscapes, required agricultural water management plans and more.



Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA): During times of drought, many communities depend on groundwater supplies. But over reliance has led to a rapid depletion of this critical water source. Groundwater aquifers need to be replenished. SGMA provides a regulatory framework for sustainable, local groundwater management for the first time in California history.



Improve Drinking Water: Millions of Californians, especially those in disadvantaged communities, rely in part on unsafe drinking water. California has improved the organization of our water quality programs and created new tools to ensure every Californian has access to clean, safe, and affordable water.



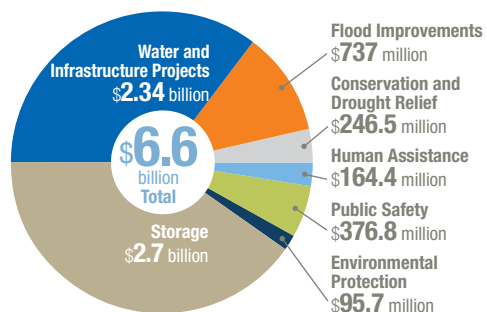
Restoring Important Ecosystems: Prolonged drought also affects the state's fish and wildlife, exposing and exacerbating population vulnerabilities. The state invested tens of millions of dollars in habitat restoration projects designed to address immediate drought concerns and increase resiliency to climate change.



Real-time Management of Water Project Operations: Especially in drought conditions, real-time management can have substantial fishery, water quality, and water supply benefits. To improve water supply reliability and consequently improve drought preparedness, the state increased the flexibility of its water infrastructure to ensure adequate levels in reservoirs, manage water temperatures for fish upstream, develop salinity barriers to protect fresh water and more.

Investing in Drought Solutions

The state has deployed numerous resources—fiscal, logistical, and personnel—in responding to the impacts of the drought. This includes Proposition 1, which was passed by a 67% majority of California voters in 2014. It authorized \$7.5 billion in general obligation bonds to fund ecosystem and watershed protection and restoration, and water supply infrastructure projects, including surface and groundwater storage and drinking water protection.



Since 2014, the state has appropriated \$6.6 billion for drought response.

While the emergency drought declaration has been lifted, the state should maintain directives that promote a sustainable water future and prohibit wasteful practices.

Milestones of the Drought

2014

January

- Governor declares State of Emergency due to drought.
- State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) temporarily modifies flow and water quality requirements for state and federal water project operations in the Delta.



April

- Governor issues Executive Order to extend State of Emergency, expedite drought response activities and implement water conservation requirements.
- SWRCB and the Governor's Office of Emergency Services begins allocation of more than \$32 million for drought-related emergency projects including drinking water.

May

- Through 2016, SWRCB adopts and renews emergency regulations to help protect threatened and endangered fish species in high priority watersheds.

June

- SWRCB adopts general order expanding authorized uses of recycled water.

July

- SWRCB institutes new temporary restrictions on outdoor water use and new water use reporting requirements for urban water suppliers.



September

- Legislature passes package of bills implementing the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act.
- Governor issues Executive Order to address drinking water shortages.

November

- California voters pass \$7.5 billion water bond, the Water Quality, Supply, and Infrastructure Improvement Act of 2014 (Proposition 1).



2015

April

- DWR conducts annual snow survey, confirms statewide snowpack contains less water content than any comparable survey measurement since 1950.
- Governor issues Executive Order imposing 25 percent statewide urban water reduction and initiating state-funded turf removal and water-efficient appliance programs.

May

- DWR installs temporary rock barrier at West False River to keep tidal salt water from flowing too far into the Delta.

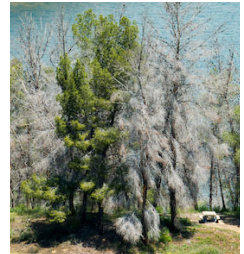


July

- New Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance permanently increases water efficiency standards for new and retrofitted landscapes.

October

- Governor declares State of Emergency for epidemic of drought-related tree die-off.



2016

January

- SWRCB adopts emergency regulations for measuring and reporting water diversions.

February

- SWRCB expands low financing program for recycled water projects.

April

- Since 2013, Californians save 1.19 million acre-feet of water, enough to supply nearly 6 million people for a year.

May

- Statewide average water conservation rate grows to 28 percent.

June

- DWR and SWRCB connect East Porterville to the City of Porterville's water system, bringing a reliable water supply to nearly 1,800 homes that lacked safe water.

August

- Shasta, the state's largest reservoir, reaches 110% of historical average.

2017

January

- Statewide water savings surpass 20 percent.

February

- Statewide snow water equivalent is 30.5 inches, 174% of average for that date.
- SWRCB extends existing water conservation regulations.

April

- Governor Brown lifts drought emergency declaration, retains prohibition on wasteful practices, and advances measures to make conservation a way of life.

Governor Brown has signed...

7 Gubernatorial Actions

— and —

24 drought bills

These actions address immediate health, safety and ecosystem needs while also accelerating improvements to water infrastructure and habitat that will have a permanent effect on our ability to withstand drought.



Fact Sheet

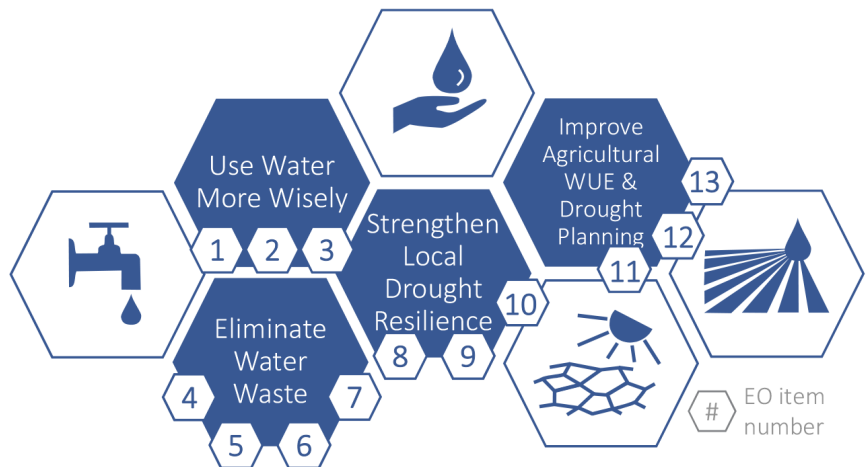
Making Water Conservation a California Way of Life

On May 9, 2016 Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr. issued Executive Order B-37-16 (EO or Order) directing State Agencies to establish a long-term framework for water conservation and drought planning. The Order builds on the conservation accomplished during the historical drought and implementation of the Governor’s Water Action Plan. The named agencies include California Department of Water Resources (DWR), State Water Resources Control Board (Water Board), California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC), California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA), and California Energy Commission (CEC) (collectively, EO Agencies). The full text of the Executive Order can be found at the Governor’s Office Website, https://www.gov.ca.gov/docs/5.9.16_Attested_Drought_Order.pdf.

OVERVIEW OF EO IMPLEMENTATION

The Order has four primary objectives: (1) use water more wisely, (2) eliminate water waste, (3) strengthen local drought resilience, and (4) improve agricultural water use efficiency and drought planning. There are thirteen specific items under these four primary objectives for EO Agencies to implement. In addition, the Order further directs DWR, the Water Board, and CPUC to develop methods for reporting, compliance assistance and enforcement.

The EO Agencies employed a robust stakeholder engagement process, which commenced with a series of public listening sessions in June 2016. Subsequently, the EO Agencies convened two stakeholder advisory groups – an Urban Advisory Group and an Agricultural Advisory Group – comprised of specific stakeholder types identified in the Executive Order, as well as additional interests such as disadvantaged communities and environmental justice advocates, academia, industry, professional associations, and others. These meetings were open to the public and used to solicit input for EO Agency consideration in developing the long-term framework for water conservation. The framework development, its associated public outreach and stakeholder engagement process, and the public comments received are available at DWR’s website, <http://www.water.ca.gov/wateruseefficiency/conservation/>.



The final framework report was released on April 7, 2017. This Report, titled *Making Water Conservation a California Way of Life, Implementing Executive Order B-37-16*, addresses EO requirements, provides information to the Legislature and other interested parties on the EO Agencies’ proposed framework for efficient water use, and includes a proposed implementation timeline. Collectively, the EO Agencies will be undertaking a suite of actions that can be implemented using existing authorities, ranging from rulemaking proceedings to expanded technical assistance, to evaluation and certification of new technologies to implement the four objectives. Where necessary, the EO Agencies have also recommended additional actions and authorities to meet EO requirements that require legislation for implementation.

The intent of the proposed long-term conservation framework is to:

- (1) Facilitate** a fundamental shift of conservation implementation to a more durable, equitable, and consistent framework for the State;
- (2) Provide** greater statewide consistency in preparing Urban Water Management Plans, Water Shortage Contingency Plans, and Agricultural Water Management Plans; and continue to work with counties to improve drought planning in small communities and rural areas;
- (3) Enable** water suppliers to customize their water management strategies and plan implementation to regional and local conditions;
- (4) Empower** water suppliers to take a place-based response to water shortages caused by drought or other water emergencies; and
- (5) Incentivize** use of new technologies and set standards to reduce leaks.

Key elements of the proposed framework are included below. The Administration is proposing legislation for water conservation standards and reporting, urban water shortage contingency planning, and agricultural water management planning.

USE WATER MORE WISELY

Emergency Conservation Regulations (EO Item 1). The Water Board’s emergency conservation regulations expire on November 25, 2017. After evaluating current hydrologic conditions across California, the Water Board will rescind the emergency requirement for a water supply stress test or mandatory conservation standard for urban water agencies, but, to provide a bridge to permanent requirements, it will continue to require monthly reporting and to prohibit wasteful practices (see below).

New Water Use Targets (EO Items 2 and 6). Upon statutory authorization, the EO Agencies would adopt new water use standards for all urban water use and a new urban water use target methodology. Urban water suppliers would, in turn, be required to calculate their unique water use targets based on those standards and local conditions. The EO Agencies will establish provisional standards that are applicable starting in 2018, adopt the final standards by 2021, and require full compliance with final targets by 2025. The proposed standards and implementation are not intended to affect or otherwise limit any rights to water conserved under applicable law, including the California Water Code Section 1011.

Permanent Monthly Reporting (EO Item 3). The Water Board will open a rulemaking process to establish permanent monthly urban water reporting on water usage, amount of conservation achieved, and any enforcement efforts. The rulemaking will run through 2017, concurrently with EO Item 4, below.

ELIMINATE WATER WASTE

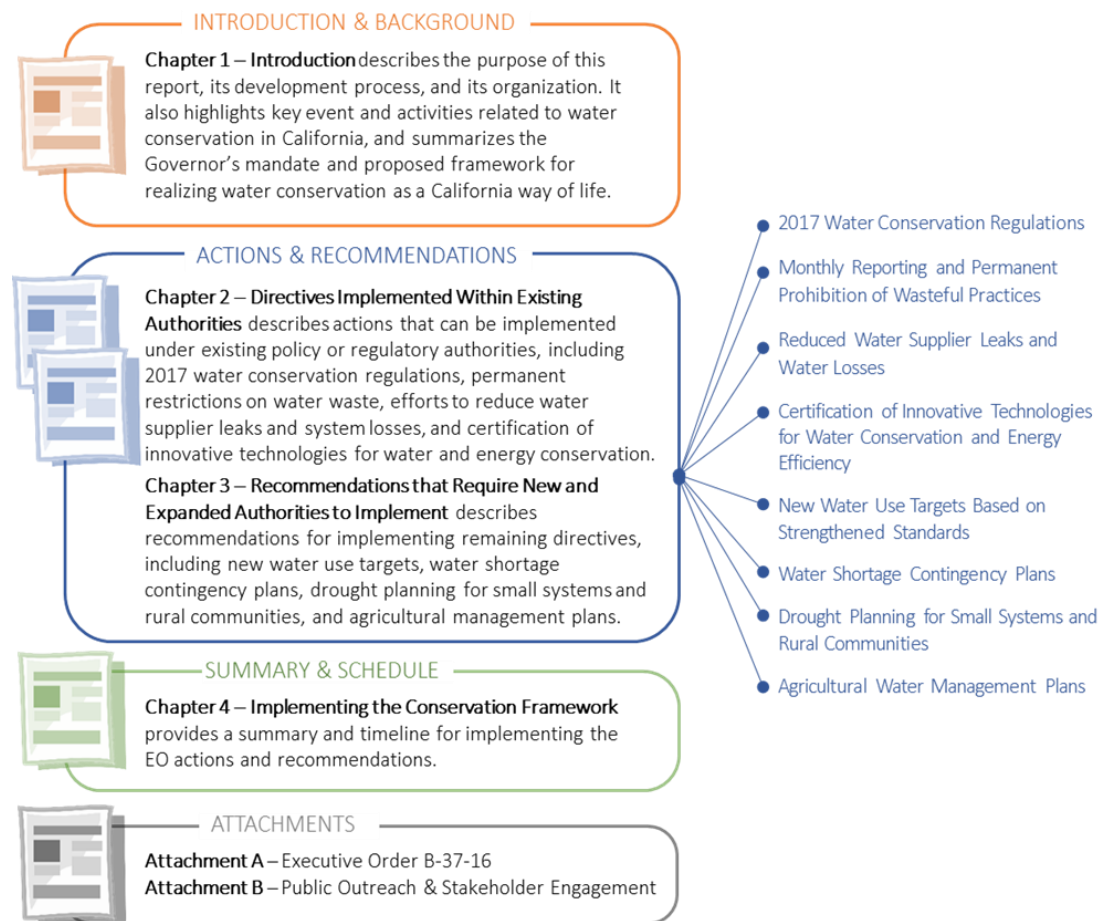
Water Use Prohibitions (EO Item 4). The Water Board will open a rulemaking process to establish permanent prohibitions on wasteful water practices, building on the current prohibited uses in the emergency regulation. The rulemaking will run through 2017, concurrently with EO Item 3, above.

Minimizing Water Loss (EO Items 5 and 6). The EO requires DWR and the Water Board to direct actions to minimize system leaks, accelerate data collection, improve system management, and prioritize capital projects that reduce water waste. The EO Agencies will meet the requirements of EO Items 5 and 6 through implementation of Senate Bill 555, along with additional actions to satisfy the Executive Order’s directives related to reducing water supplier leaks. The implementation actions include adopting rules by DWR in 2017 for validated water loss audit report, establishing water loss performance standards by the Water Board by July 1, 2020, providing technical assistance for water loss audits, and offering financial assistance through the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund. The CPUC ordered large, investor-owned water utilities to accelerate work to minimize leaks by adopting Resolution W-5119 on December 1, 2016, to acknowledge the progress these utilities have made in keeping non-revenue water percentages stable and to encourage further work to accelerate actions to minimize leaks,

Summary Report Organization

recognizing that system leaks are one component of non-revenue water. The CPUC may grant financial incentives for minimizing leaks during the review of each utility's upcoming General Rate Case application.

Innovative Water Loss & Control Technologies (EO Item 7). The CEC will continue to evaluate technologies for water loss detection and control and work with EO agencies and stakeholders to provide new information. The CEC is also making investments in research and funding programs for water saving devices and technologies.



STRENGTHEN LOCAL DROUGHT RESILIENCE

Water Shortage Contingency Plans (EO Items 8, 9, and 6). Upon statutory authorization, urban water suppliers would be required to submit Water Shortage Contingency Plans and conduct 5-year Drought Risk Assessments every five years, and conduct and submit water budget forecasts annually. The EO Agencies would establish appropriate compliance and reporting criteria, and provide assistance to urban suppliers for meeting the requirements. Additional authorities would be required for successful implementation.

Drought Planning for Small Water Suppliers and Rural Communities (EO Item 10). The EO Agencies' recommendations focus on improving drought vulnerability assessment and proactive response actions, and supplier readiness and responsiveness during drought conditions. Currently, the recommendations focus on pathways for the EO Agencies to continue to work with cities, counties and stakeholders to develop more specific, functional recommendations, which are expected to continue into 2017. Additional authorities may be required for successful implementation.

IMPROVE AGRICULTURAL WATER USE EFFICIENCY AND DROUGHT PLANNING

Strengthened Agricultural Water Management Plan Requirements (EO Items 11, 12, 13, and 6). Upon statutory authorization, each agricultural water supplier would be required to: (1) develop an annual water budget for the agricultural water service area, (2) identify agricultural water management objectives and implementation plans, (3) quantify measures to increase water use efficiency, and (4) develop an adequate drought plan for periods of limited supply. The EO Agencies recommendation would expand existing requirements to require agricultural water suppliers providing water to over 10,000 irrigated acres of land to prepare, adopt, and submit plans by April 1, 2021, and every five years thereafter. Expanded authorities would be required for successful implementation.

Actions and Recommendations Addressed in EO B-37-16 Summary Report, *Making Water Conservation a California Way of Life*

Chapter Section and Title where Item is Addressed	Executive Order Items													Within Existing Authorities (Chapter 2)	Requires New Authority (Chapter 3)
	Use Water More Wisely			Eliminate Water Waste				Strengthen Local Drought Resilience			Improve Agricultural Water Use Efficiency & Drought Planning				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
2.1 Emergency Water Conservation Regulations for 2017	●													✓	
2.2 Permanent Prohibition of Wasteful Practices			●	●										✓	
2.3 Reduced Water Supplier Leaks and Water Losses					●	●								✓	
2.4 Certification of Innovative Technologies for Water Conservation and Energy Efficiency							●							✓	
3.1 New Water Use Targets Based on Strengthened Standards		●				●									✓
3.2 Water Shortage Contingency Plans						●		●	●						✓
3.3 Drought Planning for Small Systems & Rural Communities										●					✓
3.4 Agricultural Water Management Plans						●					●	●	●		✓

Note: The Executive Order directs DWR, Water Board, and CPUC to develop methods to ensure compliance with the provisions of the order, including technical and financial assistance, agency oversight, and, if necessary, enforcement action by the Water Board to address non-compliant water suppliers. These are described in Chapters 2 and 3.

More Information: <http://www.water.ca.gov/wateruseefficiency/conservation/>

Contact Us: WUE@water.ca.gov



WATER CONSERVATION REBATE PROGRAM

2015-16

INVESTMENT



\$450 million
(For fiscal years 2014-2016)

WATER SAVINGS



70 million gallons/day
160,000 households/year

REACH



400,000 people

CONSERVATION INVESTMENT \$800 MILLION SINCE 1990 AND GROWING

1990

ABOUT 200
GALLONS
PER PERSON/
PER DAY

RESULTS LOWERING DAILY WATER USE BY NEARLY 35%

TODAY

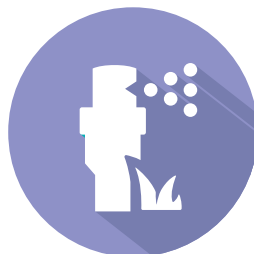
ABOUT 131
GALLONS
PER PERSON/
PER DAY

TOILET AND WASHER REBATES



About 3.9 million

ROTATING SPRINKLER NOZZLE REBATES



About 2.7 million

COMMERCIAL DEVICES



About 2 million

LESS LAWNS, MORE WATER

EXTRA WATER TO MAINTAIN LAWN*



44 gallons/
sq.foot/year

*Compared to a California Friendly® landscape

TURF REMOVED



More than
160 million sq.ft.

POTENTIAL ANNUAL WATER SAVINGS



About 7.5
billion gallons

VISITS TO BEWATERWISE.COM

LAUNCH YEAR 2003/04: 162,000 VISITORS

2016: 1.6 MILLION VISITORS

HISTORIC WEATHER CONDITIONS

2013

**THE DRIEST YEAR
ON RECORD
IN CALIFORNIA**

2014

**THE HOTTEST YEAR
ON RECORD
IN CALIFORNIA**

2015

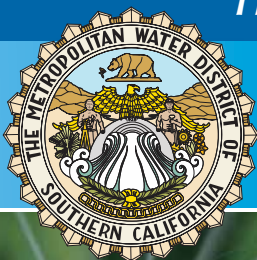
**THE LOWEST SNOWPACK
EVER RECORDED
IN CALIFORNIA**



WATER USE PLUNGES

**METROPOLITAN USES LESS WATER TODAY TO SERVE 19 MILLION PEOPLE
THAN IT USED IN 1990 TO SERVE 14 MILLION PEOPLE.**

01/2017



REBATES FOR WATER EFFICIENCY UPGRADES



SoCal Water\$mart COMMERCIAL PROGRAM

Plumbing Fixtures	Base Rebate
High-Efficiency Toilets (Multi-Family)	\$145/Toilet - 1.06 gallons per flush or less \$100/Toilet - 1.28 gallons per flush or less
High-Efficiency Toilets (Flushometer/Tank)	\$100
Ultra-Low and Zero-Water Urinals	\$200
Plumbing Flow Control Valves	\$5/Valve (minimum of 10)

Landscaping Equipment	Base Rebate
Smart Irrigation Controllers/ Central Computer Irrigation Controllers	\$35/Station
Soil Moisture Sensor Systems	\$35/Irrigation controller station
Rotating Nozzles for Pop-up Spray Heads	\$4/Nozzle (minimum of 15)
Large Rotary Nozzles	\$13/Set (minimum of 8 sets)
In-Stem Flow Regulators	\$1/Regulator (minimum of 25)

Turf Removal	Base Rebate
Removal of Irrigated Turf	\$2/square foot of irrigated turf removed and replaced with drought-tolerant plants or other approved landscape options

Food Equipment	Base Rebate
Connectionless Food Steamers	\$485/Compartment
Air-Cooled Ice Machines	\$1,000

HVAC Equipment	Base Rebate
Cooling Tower Conductivity Controllers	\$625
Cooling Tower pH Controllers	\$1,750

Medical and Dental Equipment	Base Rebate
Laminar Flow Restrictors	\$10/Restrictor (minimum of 10)
Dry Vacuum Pumps	\$125/0.5HP (up to 2HP max)

SoCal Water\$mart RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM

Indoor Fixtures	Base Rebate
High-Efficiency Toilets (Tank-Type)	\$100
High-Efficiency Clothes Washers	\$85

Landscaping Equipment	Base Rebate
Smart Irrigation Controllers	\$80/Controller for less than one acre \$35/Station for areas larger than one acre
Soil Moisture Sensor Systems	\$80/Controller for less than one acre \$35/Station for areas larger than one acre
Rain Barrels	\$75
Rotating Nozzles for Pop-up Spray Heads	\$4/Nozzle (minimum of 15)

Turf Removal	Base Rebate
Removal of Irrigated Turf	\$2/square foot of irrigated turf removed and replaced with drought-tolerant plants or other approved landscape options

SoCal Water\$mart PUBLIC AGENCY PROGRAM

Landscaping Equipment	Base Rebate
Smart Irrigation Controllers/ Central Computer Irrigation Controllers	\$55/Station
Soil Moisture Sensor Systems	\$55/Station
Large Rotary Nozzles	\$13/Set (minimum of 8 sets)
Rotating Nozzles for Pop-up Spray Heads	\$6 each (minimum of 15)

SoCal Water\$mart FITNESS CENTER PROGRAM

Equipment	Base Rebate
High-Efficiency Toilets (Tank or Flushometer)	\$300
Ultra-Low or Zero-Water Urinals	\$500

SoCal Water\$mart is a region-wide program brought to you by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. Local water agencies may offer other incentive program opportunities. Rebates will be issued on a first-come, first-served basis until funding is exhausted.

More Information

Log on to socalwatersmart.com for eligibility terms and application guidelines or call 888.376.3314.



THE METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT
OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
P.O. Box 54153
Los Angeles, CA 90054-0153
mwdh2o.com

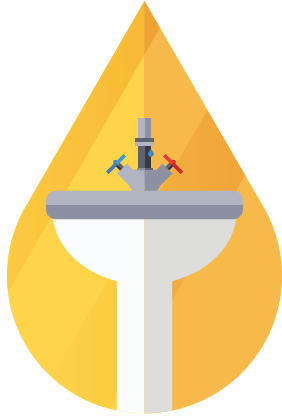


bewaterwise.com[®]

Around the House

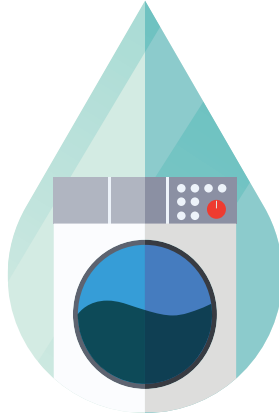


The average Californian uses 196 gallons of water per day.
Here are some easy ways to reduce water use.



Install Aerators

Saves 1.2 gallons per person/day



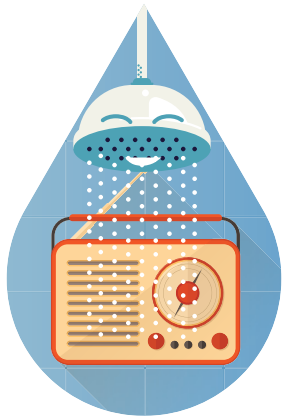
Wash Full Loads of Clothes & Dishes

Washer: saves 15–45 gallons per load
Dishwasher: saves 5–15 gallons per load



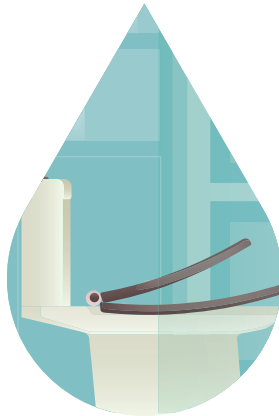
Turn Off Water When Brushing Teeth or Shaving

Saves 10 gallons per person/day



Shower for Only 5 Minutes

Saves 12.5 gallons with a water efficient showerhead per shower



Install A High-Efficiency Toilet

Saves 19 gallons per person/day



Fix Leaks

Saves 19 gallons per person/day

For more easy tips, visit SaveOurWater.com
Water Conservation. IT'S FOR LIFE.



Around the Yard

...

The average Californian uses 196 gallons of water per day and 30-60% of their water outdoors. Here are some easy outdoor tips to reduce water use.



Use a Broom to Clean Outdoor Areas

Saves 8–18 gallons/minute

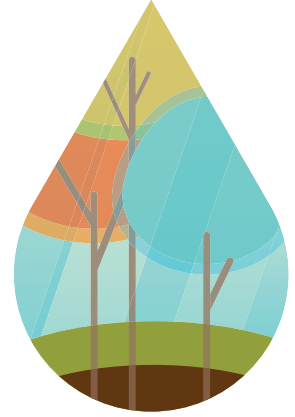


Adjust Sprinkler Heads

Saves 12–15 gallons each time you water

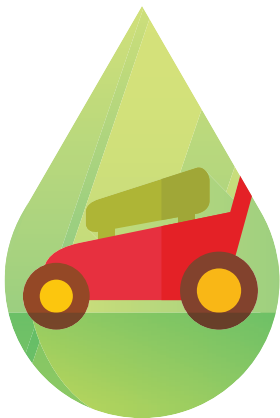
Fix Leaks

A leak about as small as the tip of a ballpoint pen can waste about 6,300 gallons of water per month!



Use Mulch

Saves 20–30 gallons per 1000 sq. ft. each time



Set Mower Blades to 3"

(Encourages deeper roots)

Saves 16–50 gallons per day



Install Drip Irrigation

saves 15 gallons each time you water

Add a Smart Controller

Saves 24+ gallons per day



Drought Resistant Trees & Plants

Saves 30–60 gallons per 1000 sq. ft. each time

For more easy tips, visit SaveOurWater.com

Water Conservation. IT'S FOR LIFE.



How to Garden in a Drought



California is in a drought and that means that we need to be careful with every drop of water that we use, particularly outdoors. Here's a guide to how to help your landscape survive the drought.



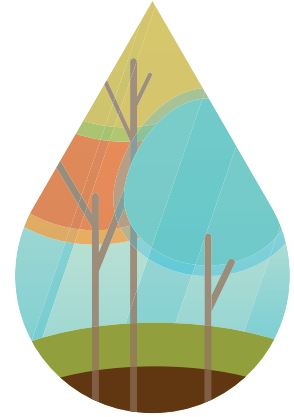
Get Efficient

Install smart controlled drip systems. Water less frequently but longer and close to plant roots. Redirect downspouts to capture rainwater.



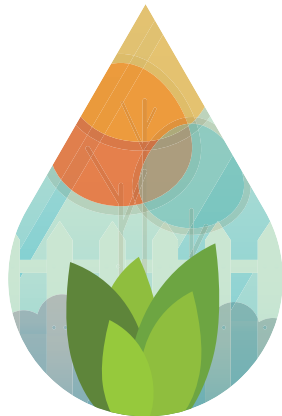
Reimagine Your Yard

Feed your vegetables & fruits water first because they feed you! Water-wise plants and shade trees use little or no water once established. Thirsty plants such as lawn, container plants are the lowest priority. If you have to cut back, start here.



Use Mulch

When you use mulch you can grow healthy plants with less water. Mulch moderates temperature, enriches soil and discourages weeds.



What Should I Plant?

Check with your local water agency and if you can water at least two times a week, you can plant water-wise plants and shade trees. This is not the time to install new lawn or thirsty, non-California friendly plants.



Recycle Water!

Recycle water you are using indoors by capturing what otherwise might go down the drain and use it on plants. Use a bucket in the shower, cooled cooking water, or old glasses of water.

For more easy tips, visit SaveOurWater.com
Water Conservation. IT'S FOR LIFE.



