



SCV
WATER



**SCV WATER AGENCY
TELECONFERENCE
WATER RESOURCES AND WATERSHED
COMMITTEE MEETING**

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 2021

START TIME: 5:30 PM (PST)

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Can't attend? If you wish to still have your comments/concerns addressed by the Committee, all written public comments can be submitted by 4:00 PM the day of the meeting by either e-mail or mail.** Please send all written comments to Cheryl Fowler. Refer to the Committee Agenda for more information.

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**All written comments received after 4:00 PM the day of the meeting will be posted to yourscvwater.com the next day. Public comments can also be heard the night of the meeting.

Please Note Pursuant to the provisions of AB 361 this meeting is being held remotely. The SCV Water Board will continue to hold remote Board and Committee meetings due to the continuing State of Emergency for COVID-19 and state and local official's continuance to impose or recommend measures to promote social distancing. The public may not attend meetings in person. The public may use the above methods to attend and participate in the public Committee meetings.

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Date: December 2, 2021

To: **Water Resources and Watershed Committee**
Jeff Ford, Chair
B.J. Atkins
Edward Colley
William Cooper
E.G. "Jerry" Gladbach

From: Steve Cole, Assistant General Manager 

The **Water Resources and Watershed Committee** is scheduled to meet via teleconference on **December 8, 2021 at 5:30 PM**, call-in information is listed below.

**TELECONFERENCE ONLY
NO PHYSICAL LOCATION FOR MEETING**

TELECONFERENCING NOTICE

Pursuant to the provisions of AB 361 this meeting is being held remotely. The SCV Water Board will continue to hold remote Board and Committee meetings due to the continuing State of Emergency for COVID-19 and state and local official's continuance to impose or recommend measures to promote social distancing. Any Director may call into the Agency Committee meeting using the **Agency's Call-In Number 1-(833)-568-8864 Webinar ID: 161 905 637 or Zoom Webinar by clicking on the link <https://scvwa.zoomgov.com/j/1619056374>** without otherwise complying with the Brown Act's teleconferencing requirements.

The public may not attend the meeting in person. Any member of the public may listen to the meeting or make comments to the Committee using the call-in number or Zoom Webinar link above. Please see the notice below if you have a disability and require an accommodation in order to participate in the meeting.

If the State of Emergency for COVID-19 expires prior to this meeting and after the posting of this Agenda, this meeting will be held in person at the Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency, 27234 Bouquet Canyon Road, Santa Clarita, CA 91350 in the Board and Training Room.

We request that the public submit any comments in writing if practicable, which can be sent to cfowler@scvwa.org or mailed to Cheryl Fowler, Management Analyst II, Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency, 26501 Summit Circle, Santa Clarita, CA 91350. All written comments received before 4:00 PM the day of the meeting will be distributed to the Committee members and posted on the Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency website prior to the start of the meeting. Anything received after 4:00 PM the day of the meeting will be made available at the meeting and will be posted on the SCV Water website the following day.

MEETING AGENDA

| <u>ITEM</u> | | <u>PAGE</u> |
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| 1. | <u>PUBLIC COMMENTS</u> – Members of the public may comment as to items within the subject matter jurisdiction of the Agency that are not on the Agenda at this time. Members of the public wishing to comment on items covered in this Agenda may do so at the time each item is considered. (Comments may, at the discretion of the Committee Chair, be limited to three minutes for each speaker.) | |
| 2. * | Recommend that the Board Authorize the General Manager to Enter Into Water Exchange Agreements with Irvine Ranch Water District | 5 |
| 3. | Water Resources Director’s Report | |
| | 3.1 Status of Water Supplies | |
| | 3.2 Status of Sustainable Groundwater Management Act Implementation | |
| | 3.3 Status of Sites Reservoir Project, Rosedale-Rio Bravo Water Banking Program and AVEK High Desert Banking Program | |
| | 3.4 Status of Integrated Regional Water Management Plan Update | |
| | 3.5 Staff Activities | |
| 4. | Sustainability Manager’s Report | |
| | * 4.1 Update on Conservation Activities & Performance | 15 |
| | 4.2 Status of Drought Response and Performance | |
| 5. * | Committee Planning Calendar | 29 |
| 6. | Adjournment | |

* Indicates Attachment

◆ Indicates Handout

NOTICES:

Any person may make a request for a disability-related modification or accommodation needed for that person to be able to participate in the public meeting by telephoning Cheryl Fowler, Management Analyst II, at (661) 297-1600, or in writing to Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency at 26501 Summit Circle, Santa Clarita, CA 91350. Requests must specify the nature of the disability and the type of accommodation requested. A telephone number or other contact information should be included so that Agency staff may discuss appropriate arrangements. Persons requesting a disability-related accommodation should make the request with adequate time before the meeting for the Agency to provide the requested accommodation.

December 2, 2021

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Pursuant to Government Code Section 54957.5, non-exempt public records that relate to open session agenda items and are distributed to a majority of the Committee less than seventy-two (72) hours prior to the meeting will be available for public inspection at the Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency, located at 27234 Bouquet Canyon Road, Santa Clarita, CA 91350, during regular business hours. When practical, these public records will also be made available on the Agency's Internet Website, accessible at <http://www.yourscvwater.com>.

Posted on December 2, 2021.

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COMMITTEE MEMORANDUM

DATE: November 29, 2021

TO: Water Resources and Watershed Committee

FROM: Dirk Marks 
Director of Water Resources

SUBJECT: Recommend that the Board Authorize the General Manager to Enter Into Water Exchange Agreements with Irvine Ranch Water District

SUMMARY

At the October 13, 2021 meeting, the Water Resources and Watershed committee recommended that staff pursue additional programs to enhance water supply reliability in 2022. Staff has initiated discussions with Irvine Ranch Water District (IRWD) for a mutually beneficial Short-term Drought Relief and Transfer Program (Short-term Program) and a Long-term Unbalanced Exchange Program (Long-Term Program). The Short-Term Program would involve IRWD dedicating 5,000 AFY of its recovery capacity in the Strand and Stockdale Integrated Banking Projects (IRWD Water Bank) to SCV Water in 2022 and 2023 for recovery of SCV Water's Rosedale-Rio Bravo Water Storage District (Rosedale) banking program water (Rosedale Program). This water would be provided in exchange for the future transfer of an equivalent amount of SWP water from SCV Water to IRWD. Additionally, a proposed Long-term Program would allow SCV Water to deliver future SWP water into storage in the IRWD's Water Banks on a 2-for-1 unbalanced exchange basis.

BACKGROUND

IRWD is an independent special district serving central Orange County and is a member agency of the Municipal Water District of Orange County (MWDOC). MWDOC receives imported water supplies from the State Water Project (SWP) through the Metropolitan Water District. IRWD and SCV Water both participate in water banking programs implemented in partnership with Rosedale. IRWD, SCV Water, and Rosedale have partnered in the past to enhance banking program recovery through development of the six wells and conveyance facilities which became operational in 2019.

SCV Water has a water storage account in the Rosedale Program and has stored SWP water and other water supplies in the account to supplement water supplies during drought or shortage conditions. Staff projects that the available storage at the end of 2021 will be 81,000 AF. The IRWD Water Bank includes a water storage account in the Rosedale Program and adjacent recovery capacity and recharge facilities in their Strand and Stockdale Integrated Banking Projects which supplement supplies during drought or shortage conditions.

In October 2021, staff met with IRWD to discuss implementing a Short-term Program that could provide drought relief to SCV Water and a future water supply for the IRWD Water Bank. Also discussed was the potential for a Long-term Program that would allow SCV Water to deliver SWP water into storage at the IRWD Water Bank on a 2-for-1 basis. IRWD has developed draft terms for proposed Short- and Long-term Programs with SCV Water as described below.

Overview of Short-term Program

SCV Water anticipates the need for the recovery and delivery of additional banked water from its Rosedale Program in 2022 and 2023. IRWD and SCV Water would implement a Short-term Program whereby IRWD would provide SCV Water drought relief by utilizing available recovery capacity within the IRWD Water Bank to recover up to 10,000 AF of SCV Water's banked water in the Rosedale Program. IRWD would recover up to 5,000 AF in 2022 and up to 5,000 AF in 2023 for delivery to SCV Water. When the final SWP allocation is 45% or greater, SCV Water would transfer an equal amount of its future SWP Table A water to Metropolitan Water District. Metropolitan would accept this water, on IRWD's behalf, consistent with IRWD's Coordinated Operating and Exchange Agreement with Metropolitan.

At the Committee meeting, staff will review the terms of the proposed Short-term Program, which are provided as Exhibit "A".

Overview of Long-term Program

The proposed terms for the Long-term Program would allow SCV Water to deliver SWP water for recharge at the IRWD Water Bank on a 2-for-1 basis. SCV Water would be allowed to deliver water into storage multiple times between now and 2035. The total amount of storage dedicated to the Long-term Program would be 30,000 AF, with 15,000 AF less losses available to SCV Water for recovery. SCV Water would be required to recover the water by the end of the seventh full year after each associated recharge event. The other half of the water would be deemed transferred to IRWD. Terms for the proposed Long-term Program are provided in Exhibit "B".

IRWD has indicated that sufficient storage capacity exists in the IRWD Water Bank to accommodate Storage of 30,000 AF in its existing program. Other participants in this program are Antelope Valley-East Kern Water Agency and Buena Vista Water Storage District.

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

Under the Short-term Program, SCV Water will pay all costs to recover water from the IRWD Water Bank. If the future transfer water is delivered to the IRWD Water Bank, then IRWD would pay the costs to recharge this water. Under the proposed Long-term Program, IRWD and SCV Water would each pay the recharge and recovery costs associated with each Agency's share of water.

RECOMMENDATION

That the Water Resources and Watershed Committee recommends that the Board authorize the General Manager to enter into Short-term and Long-term Water Exchange Agreements with IRWD as described in Exhibit A and Exhibit B.

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Attachments



DRAFT – Proposed Terms for a Short-Term Drought Relief and Transfer Program
Between Irvine Ranch Water District and Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency
November 11, 2021

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| Parties | The Irvine Ranch Water District (IRWD) and the Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency (SCVWA) |
| Existing Water Banking Programs | <p>The IRWD Water Bank, located in Kern County, is owned by IRWD and operated by Rosedale-Rio Bravo Water Storage District. IRWD holds first priority rights to the use of the recovery facilities within the IRWD Water Bank.</p> <p>SCVWA is a participant in a water banking program developed by Rosedale (the Rosedale Program) where SCVWA has stored State Water Project (SWP) water.</p> |
| Purpose | IRWD and SCVWA to implement a Short Term Recovery and Transfer Program (Short-Term Program) through which IRWD provides SCVWA with drought relief assistance by utilizing available recovery capacity within the IRWD Water Bank to recover a portion of SCVWA SWP water banked in the Rosedale Program. In exchange for providing this drought relief, SCVWA would transfer an equal amount of its future SWP Table A water to Metropolitan, on IRWD’s behalf, when the final SWP allocation is 45% or greater. |
| Term | The term of the Program would be through December 31, 2026. |
| Quantity | Up to 5,000 acre-feet (AF) of SCVWA’s SWP water stored in the Rosedale Program would be recovered in 2022 and up to 5,000 AF would be recovered in 2023. |
| Recovered Water | Recovered Water shall be the water that IRWD recovers for SCVWA from the Rosedale Program utilizing capacity within the IRWD Water Bank. IRWD shall make every effort to have recovery capacity available for SCVWA to recover up to 5,000 AF in 2022 and up to 5,000 AF in 2023 during the months of June, July, August and September of each year. |
| Transfer Water | Transfer Water shall be equal to the cumulative AF amounts recovered by SCVWA in 2022 and 2023 utilizing the IRWD Water Bank recovery capacity. Transfer Water shall be delivered to Metropolitan, on IRWD’s behalf, from SCVWA’s future approved SWP Table A water when the final SWP allocation is 45% or greater. All Transfer Water would be delivered no later than the end of 2026. Metropolitan, at its discretion, may direct the Transfer Water to be delivered to either the IRWD Water Bank or to Southern California. SCVWA shall cooperate with IRWD and Metropolitan in scheduling the Transfer Water deliveries, which would be subject to available recharge capacity in the IRWD Water Bank. The delivery of Transfer Water would be subject to provisions of IRWD’s Coordinated Operating, Water Storage, Exchange and Delivery Agreement with Metropolitan and the MWDOC (Coordinated Agreement). |
| Quality | The quality of Recovered Water and Transfer Water will be limited as follows: if and to the extent that either party delivers water to and into the California Aqueduct, the quality of water shall meet the water quality standards established by DWR for pump-in to the California Aqueduct. |

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| Delivery Points | The Recovered Water shall be extracted utilizing capacities in the IRWD Water Bank and conveyed to the Cross Valley Canal (CVC) and to the pump-in location at Reach 12E of the California Aqueduct. SCVWA shall coordinate with DWR for delivery of Recovered Water to the SCVWA requested point of delivery (SCVWA POD) in the California Aqueduct. SCVWA shall deliver Transfer Water from its future SWP Table A allocation to either the IRWD point of delivery (IRWD POD), which will be the IRWD Water Bank turnouts on the CVC, or as directed by Metropolitan. |
| Losses | SCVWA assumes the banking losses of the Recovered Water. The Transfer Water shall be equal to the amount of water recovered by SCVWA utilizing IRWD Water Bank recovery capacity, and IRWD will incur the banking losses if Metropolitan decides to take delivery of the Transfer Water at the IRWD Water Bank. SCVWA and IRWD each may incur additional conveyance losses of 1% to 2% in the CVC for conveyance, as measured and assessed by Kern County Water Agency (KCWA). |
| Recovered Water Costs | SCVWA shall pay any costs assessed by Rosedale for the extraction of Recovered Water utilizing capacities within the IRWD Water Bank including costs associated with groundwater pumping, administrative costs, other associated O&M costs, applicable costs of CVC pumping and use of CVC capacity. SCVWA may be responsible for any costs assessed by Rosedale under its Long Term Operations Plan for implementing provisions to prevent impacts from operations. It is expected that banking projects, such as the IRWD Water Bank, may be required to contribute \$2.00 per AF for recovered water to a fund, which may be used to meet mitigation obligations. |
| Transfer Water Costs | <p>SCVWA shall pay all fixed SWP costs associated with making Transfer Water available for delivery to the IRWD POD or as directed by Metropolitan. IRWD shall pay the costs assessed by Rosedale for the recharge of the Transfer Water consistent with that certain Water Banking and Exchange Program Agreement between Rosedale and IRWD dated January 13, 2009. These estimated costs may include Rosedale's administrative charge, applicable fixed and variable O&M water bank costs. IRWD shall be responsible for all recovery costs associated with its future use of the Transfer Water.</p> <p>An agreement is expected to be required among the DWR, Metropolitan, SCVWA and KCWA for the delivery of Transfer Water to the IRWD Water Bank. IRWD and SCVWA shall share equally in the third party wheeling fee of \$5.00 per AF that may be assessed by KCWA.</p> |
| SWP Variable OMP&R Costs | For delivery of Recovered Water to SCVWA, SCVWA will pay all DWR Variable OMP&R charges from Reach 12E to the SCVWA POD in the California Aqueduct. For delivery of Transfer Water, Metropolitan will pay all DWR Variable OMP&R charges in accordance with the Coordinated Agreement. |
| Agency Coordination | IRWD and SCVWA would cooperate with DWR, KCWA and Metropolitan in preparing all necessary agreements to facilitate the Program. IRWD and SCVWA shall each be responsible for their own costs associated with such coordination. |
| Environmental Compliance | Both parties shall comply with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and cooperate with one another with respect to CEQA compliance that may be required by the DWR for the proposed Program. IRWD has already conducted environmental review under CEQA for the Strand and Stockdale Integrated Banking Projects that |

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| | takes into consideration the delivery, storage and recovery of SWP water. Rosedale certified and IRWD approved the CEQA documents for the Strand and Stockdale Integrated Banking Projects. Corresponding Notices of Determination were filed by both Rosedale and IRWD. Both IRWD and SCVWA shall each be responsible for any other environmental review or permitting necessary to implement the Program within their own respective service areas. |
| Water Rights | It is expressly agreed, understood, and acknowledged by IRWD and SCVWA that any recovery of water for SCVWA or the transfer of SWP Water to the IRWD Water Bank by SCVWA will not result in or be considered a sale or transfer of SCVWA's contractual rights to SWP water or a sale or transfer of IRWD's ownership in the IRWD Water Bank. |
| General Expenses | Each Party would be responsible for its own fees and expenses arising out of the negotiation and execution of the Program Agreement, obtaining necessary approvals, and the like. |

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DRAFT - Proposed Terms for a Long-Term Unbalanced Exchange Program
Between Irvine Ranch Water District and Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency
November 9, 2021

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| Parties | Irvine Ranch Water District (IRWD); and the Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency (SCVWA) |
| Purpose | IRWD and SCVWA would implement a Long-Term Unbalanced Exchange Program (Exchange Program) that would allow SCVWA to deliver State Water Project (SWP) water into storage at IRWD’s Strand and Stockdale Integrated Banking Projects (IRWD Water Bank) on a 2-for-1 basis. All recharge and recovery facilities at the IRWD Water Bank could be used to deliver water in and out of storage at the Water Bank. |
| Term | The Exchange Program would end on December 31, 2035. |
| Storage Capacity | Up to 30,000 AF of storage capacity in the IRWD Water Bank would be dedicated to the Exchange Program. The maximum account balance to be allocated for the storage of SCVWA’s share of the water stored in the IRWD Water Bank would be 15,000 AF. IRWD at its sole discretion could increase the total storage capacity allocated to the Exchange Program with a proportional increase in SCVWA’s maximum account balance. IRWD could also reduce the total storage capacity and maximum account balance allocated to SCVWA should SCVWA not exercise its ability to deliver water into storage at the IRWD Water Bank. |
| Exchange Water | SCVWA will supply SWP water to the IRWD Water Bank available to SCVWA through its SWP Contract with the Department of Water Resources (DWR). One-half of the Exchange Water delivered into storage would be deemed transferred to IRWD. Recharge capacity to accept the Exchange Water would be subject to scheduling and availability considering IRWD’s other exchange programs. |
| Return Water | <p>Water shall be returned, when requested by SCVWA, at an annual rate of no more than one-third of the maximum account balance allocated to SCVWA, after losses and not to exceed 5,000 AF per year, subject to scheduling and availability of wells considering IRWD’s other exchange programs and the need to recover water for itself. IRWD could allow SCVWA to recover more water in a year, should IRWD determine that the use of additional recovery capacity by SCVWA would not infringe on IRWD’s ability to recover water for itself and/or IRWD’s other partners.</p> <p>SCVWA’s share of the water recharged and stored may not remain in storage beyond the end of the seventh calendar year after the delivery of water into storage in the IRWD Water Bank. For example, if 10,000 AF of water (after losses) is delivered by SCVWA into storage in year 1, then SCVWA’s 5,000 AF share must be returned by the end of year 8. If another 10,000 AF of water (after losses) is delivered by SCVWA into storage in year 3, then SCVWA’s 5,000 AF share must be returned by the end of Year 10.</p> |

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| Losses | Water Banking losses shall be shared equally between IRWD and SCVWA (between 11 and 15%). SCVWA and IRWD each may incur additional conveyance losses of 1% to 2% in the Cross Valley Canal (CVC) for conveyance of each agencies share of the water, as measured and assessed by Kern County Water Agency. |
| Recharge Costs | IRWD and SCVWA would each be responsible for one-half of all costs assessed to IRWD by Rosedale-Rio Bravo Water Storage District (Rosedale) for recharging water at the Water Bank. These costs may include Rosedale’s administrative charge, charges assessed by the Kern County Water Agency (KCWA), Cross Valley Canal (CVC) Standby, applicable CVC pumping and O&M costs, and applicable fixed and variable O&M Water Bank costs. |
| SWP Fixed and Variable Costs | <p>IRWD and SCVWA would each be responsible for one-half of all SWP related variable costs incurred with making the Exchange Water available for recharge at the IRWD Water Bank.</p> <p>SCVWA shall pay all fixed SWP costs associated with making the water available for recharge, including water that will be allocated to IRWD.</p> |
| Recovery Costs | <p>IRWD and SCVWA would each be responsible for actual costs of recovery for each agency’s respective share of the water either through well pumping or by exchange. These costs may include Rosedale’s administrative charge, charges assessed by the KCWA, CVC Standby, O&M, and applicable CVC pumping costs, and applicable fixed and variable O&M Water Bank costs.</p> <p>SCVWA will pay all conveyance costs in the Aqueduct associated with the delivery of recovered water to SCVWA’s service area or other SCVWA delivery points.</p> <p>IRWD and SCVWA would each share any costs assessed by Rosedale under its Long Term Operations Plan for implementing provisions of the MOUs to prevent impacts from operations. It is expected that banking projects, such as the Water Bank, will be required to contribute \$2.00/AF for recovered water to a fund, which may be used to meet mitigation obligations.</p> |
| Agency Coordination | IRWD and SCVWA would cooperate with DWR and Metropolitan Water District of Southern California in preparing all necessary agreements to facilitate the Exchange Program. |
| Environmental Compliance | Both parties shall comply with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and cooperate with one another with respect to CEQA compliance that may be required by the DWR for the proposed Exchange Program. IRWD has conducted environmental review under CEQA for the Strand and Stockdale Integrated Banking Projects that takes into consideration the delivery, storage and recovery of SWP water. Rosedale certified and IRWD and approved the CEQA documents for the Strand and Stockdale Integrated Banking Projects. IRWD and SCVWA will share equally any additional costs associated with environmental review or permitting deemed necessary for delivering SCVWA water into storage. Both IRWD and SCVWA shall each be responsible for any other environmental review or permitting necessary to implement the Exchange Program within their own respective service areas. |

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| General Expenses | Each Party would be responsible for its own fees and expenses arising out of the negotiation and execution of the Exchange Program Agreement, obtaining necessary approvals and the like. |
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COMMITTEE MEMORANDUM

DATE: November 29, 2021
TO: Water Resources and Watershed Committee
FROM: Matthew S. Dickens, MPA *MSD*
Sustainability Manager
SUBJECT: Update on Conservation Activities and Performance

SUMMARY AND DISCUSSION

Status of Conservation Projects

Multi-Family Apartment Project

SCV Water's WaterSense Excellence Award winning Multi-family apartment program is up and running. Since March 2020, and due to COVID safety protocols, the program remained on pause until conditions were deemed safe for home entry. SCV Water's consultant, WaterWise Consulting Inc., provided safety protocols for use during the check-ups. Currently, there is one (1) complex scheduled for December 2021 with additional projects being planned for early 2022.

Department of Water Resources – Outdoor Water Use Standards

In support of the Conservation Long-term Framework (AB 1668 and SB 606), the Department of Water Resources (DWR) organized several workgroups to evaluate and develop critical components, methodologies, and standards of the annual Urban Water Use Objectives (UWUO). The UWUOs are comprised of the Indoor Residential Objective, the Residential Outdoor Objective, the Commercial Outdoor Objective, and a Water Loss Objective. On November 12, 2021, DWR released its recommendations for Outdoor Water Use Standards which include the components pertaining to the residential and commercial water use standards. In response to DWR's recommendations, staff coordinated with ACWA, CMUA, and the CWA to develop a response pertaining to, among others, inequities and unintended impacts associated with DWR's draft recommendations (Attachment A).

The Conservation Long-term Framework compliance period begins on July 1, 2023 with the first annual report due on January 1, 2024.

Status of Sustainability Projects

Photovoltaic Damage(s) Evaluation and Repairs

In March 2021, SCV Water purchased the 4.5 MW photovoltaic systems formally known as Castaic 1 (lower field) and Castaic 2 (upper field). Prior to purchase, damage to the upper field was confirmed following a high-wind event which impacted approximately 6% of the entire system. Following coordination delays, SunPower/NovaSource initiated repairs in November

2021 and is expected to complete all repairs and fully return to service the areas impacted by the wind event.

On July 29, 2021, a thermal event (heat surge) damaged the switch gear and fuses failed at the PV control box. SCV Water contractors quickly shutdown the system. SCV Water's contractor completed repairs to the control box on November 3, 2021. Staff has confirmed that the Lower and Upper fields are working as expected.

With the successful conclusion of the Wind Damage and Thermal Event repairs, staff is developing a request for proposals (RFP) for long-term Asset Management, Operations and Preventative Maintenance (AM-OM/PM) support. Staff anticipates the RFP will be released in January 2022, with the contract award anticipated in Spring 2022.

Self-Generation Incentive Program (SGIP) Photovoltaic and Battery Storage Projects

Beginning in 2020, staff, with consultant support, evaluated potential photovoltaic and battery storage projects for SCV Water's appurtenance. The analysis considered SGIP funding, optimal photovoltaic installation, battery back-up, and cost-effective implementation. Based on the analysis and staff input, two (2) projects were prioritized including new photovoltaics and battery storage at the Earl Schmidt Treatment Plant and battery storage at the Rio Vista Treatment Plant. Staff received a proposal for SGIP application support and will present recommendations to the Water Resources and Watershed Committee during its January 2022 meeting.

Sustainability and Climate Action Plan (S&CAP)

As part of its ongoing sustainability efforts, and in support of its strategic plan, SCV Water is working with Rincon Consulting to develop the Sustainability and Climate Action Plan (S&CAP). Launched in June 2021, S&CAP planning has reviewed existing sustainability related practices and completed a Transportation Survey to determine feasibility of potential transportation related measures. Additionally, staff are evaluating a suite of sustainability measures to determine impact, cost-effectiveness, and benefit to the Agency. Staff plans to present status updates to the Water Resources and Watershed Committee at its January 2022 meeting and intends to hold a workshop in February/March 2022 to inform the public and to elicit feedback. The S&CAP is scheduled to be completed by June/July 2022 and will be presented to the Committee and Board of Directors for adoption.

Attachment





November 24, 2021

WUEStandards@water.ca.gov

Water Use Efficiency Branch
California Department of Water Resources
P.O. Box 942836
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: Water Conservation Legislation Comments

Dear Water Use Efficiency Branch,

The Association of California Water Agencies (ACWA), California Municipal Utilities Association (CMUA) and California Water Association (CWA) appreciate the opportunity to submit written comments to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) on the recently released Water Conservation Legislation material. ACWA represents over 460 local public water agencies that supply water for domestic, agricultural, and industrial uses to over 90 percent of California's population. CMUA represents over 50 water agencies that deliver water to nearly 75 percent of Californians. CWA represents water agencies that provide drinking water to just over 15 percent of the State and are subject to the jurisdiction of the California Public Utilities Commission. ACWA, CMUA and CWA's public agency members are entrusted with the responsibility of supplying the public with safe and reliable drinking water and will be tasked with implementing and complying with *Making Water Conservation a Way of Life*.

ACWA, CMUA and CWA look forward to continuing to collaborate with DWR to address the following input prior to finalizing recommendations to the State Water Resources Control Board. Our comments include input on the:

- A. Guidance and Methodologies
- B. Outdoor Residential Water Use Standard Draft Recommendation
- C. Commercial Outdoor Landscape Area with DIM Standard Recommendation

A. Guidance and Methodologies

ACWA, CMUA and CWA strongly encourage the State to consider the resources necessary for water suppliers to successfully implement the Water Conservation Legislation. Partnership between local water agencies and the State to secure additional funding to support incentive and education programs necessary to catalyze water savings will be essential for water agencies to cost-effectively meet their water use objectives. Additionally, ACWA, CMUA and CWA strongly encourage the State to provide technical assistance to water suppliers that are not meeting their targets, but may be eligible to receive variances and are struggling to apply.

B. Outdoor Residential Water Use Standard Draft Recommendation

1) ACWA, CMUA and CWA Appreciate DWR Staff's Coordination and Consideration of Stakeholder Comments.

ACWA, CMUA and CWA appreciate DWR staff's coordination with public water agencies in developing the Outdoor Residential Water Use Standard Draft Recommendation (Draft Outdoor Recommendation). As noted in DWR's Draft Outdoor Recommendation, "stakeholder comments and suggestions of the provisional standard were considered in revising the [Draft Outdoor Recommendation] and designing a new approach that addressed the immediate impacts on retail water suppliers and improved long-term outlook for water conservation."¹

ACWA, CMUA and CWA expressed significant concerns with DWR's June 30, 2021 provisional recommendation of an evapotranspiration factor (ETF) of 0.7. Our concerns were that the 0.7 provisional recommendation would not be feasible for suppliers to meet, would not support existing and healthy landscapes, would have unintended consequences, excluded relevant and credible data, and was based on a design standard (MWELO) rather than a performance standard. DWR staff met with ACWA, CMUA, CWA and our members over the past several months to better understand and vet these concerns.

ACWA, CMUA and CWA continue to have concerns with the revised Draft Outdoor Recommendation and the challenges that many agencies will incur to meet the initial ETF of 0.8 and an ETF of 0.65 by 2030. However, we appreciate DWR's consideration of our input, as reflected in the revised Draft Outdoor Recommendation.

2) We Are Concerned that an ETF of 0.65 by 2030 is not Feasible and Strongly Urge DWR to Modify its Recommendation to set the ETF of 0.65 by 2035, or a Later Date.

We do not believe achieving an ETF of 0.65 by 2030, as DWR is currently proposing, would be feasible. DWR's recommendation is inconsistent with its own findings presented at the October 25, 2021 Standards, Methodologies and Performance Measures Working Group Meeting, that an "ETF of 0.7 is not supported,"² based on real-world data for existing CII landscape water use efficiency for some efficient water suppliers, and preliminary study data from UC Davis. While the data presented was for CII DIM landscapes, residential landscapes are usually smaller and therefore more difficult to irrigate as efficiently. Additionally, residential landscapes are less likely to be professionally managed, and as a result do not perform as efficiently as CII landscapes. Absent significant advancements in cost-effective irrigation technology and costly upgrades to existing landscapes that would be necessary, it is unclear why the proposed ETF of

¹ Outdoor Residential Water Use Standard Draft Recommendation. California Department of Water Resources. Nov. 15, 2021. Page 4.

² Standards, Methodologies and Performance Measures Working Group PPT. California Department of Water Resources. Oct. 25, 2021. Slide 46.

0.65 would be feasible by 2030. Further, we note that the 2018 legislation intended for DWR to propose a single standard for outdoor residential use and outdoor irrigation of landscape areas with dedicated irrigation meters in connection with CII water use for water suppliers to calculate their objective water use by January 1, 2024. The legislation did not envision a phased-in approach, as proposed by DWR.

Should DWR continue with a proposed phased-in approach, **we urge DWR to provide additional time for water suppliers to meet the significantly reduced standard of 0.65 ETF.** As noted, we believe reducing outdoor use to meet an ETF of 0.65 by 2030 is infeasible and would result in unintended impacts, including to healthy landscapes and disadvantaged communities (see Comment 5). The recommendation should provide for at least an additional five years, or at a later more appropriate date. It is likely that the outdoor residential water use will not be the only element that water suppliers will need to focus on to achieve their water use objective. The additional time requested could enable water suppliers and the State to secure the funding needed for landscape retrofits, build partnerships and allow for necessary technology advancements that would support a responsible shift from a 0.8 to 0.65 ETF. **We note that this change in date would still satisfy the SB X7-7 legislative requirement.**

3) The Assumption of a 0.8 Irrigation System Efficiency Is Not Realistic.

ACWA and CMUA provided additional data and outlined significant concerns in our August 17, 2021 comment letter regarding the assumption of a 0.8 irrigation efficiency (IE). **0.8 IE does not reflect the reality of IE in existing landscapes or how landscapes perform over time.** ACWA and CMUA recommended that an outdoor residential water use efficiency standard be based on an IE that ranges from 0.55 to 0.65. Our recommendation was based on accumulated data from water purveyors on actual irrigation system and performance through the various landscape programs implemented over ten plus years, recently completed field studies by UC Davis (Evapotranspiration Adjustment Factor Study (Agreement #4600008156)), and data by the Irrigation Association. We believe that the 0.55 to 0.65 range more appropriately reflects actual irrigation performance measured in the field and supports irrigation manufacturer specifications.

DWR's Draft Outdoor Recommendation indicated "IE was assigned based on MWELO's IE numbers for spray heads and drip systems. Average ETF was then calculated."³ ACWA, CMUA and CWA remain concerned that this is an aspirational and infeasible assumption that does not reflect real-world data and presents a skewed expectation of what is feasible. As noted above in Comment 2, DWR's own analysis reached the same conclusion. We encourage DWR to

³ Outdoor Residential Water Use Standard Draft Recommendation. California Department of Water Resources. Nov. 15, 2021. Page 4.

reconsider and include the data presented in ACWA and CMUA's August 17, 2021 comment letter.

4) ACWA, CMUA and CWA Note Additional Ongoing Concerns with the Draft Outdoor Recommendation.

The Draft Outdoor Recommendation of a 0.8 ETF from 2023 – 2029 and 0.65 ETF by 2030 would impose significant challenges to many water suppliers that are ultimately responsible for complying with the Water Conservation Legislation. We have encouraged DWR to develop a Draft Outdoor Recommendation that considers real-world performance of irrigation systems and existing landscapes to ensure a standard that is feasible and implementable for the millions of existing landscapes in California. Many of the concerns that we have expressed throughout the development of the Draft Outdoor Recommendation remain and should be addressed prior to DWR finalizing its recommendation to the State Water Resources Control Board.

- Recognition of Existing Housing Stock: DWR should recognize that 80 percent of California's housing stock was built prior to the establishment of MWEL0 in 1993 and these existing residential landscapes were not conceived or built to perform to the design standards found in MWEL0. Of the 20 percent of homes that have been built since MWEL0 has been in place, MWEL0 only applies to developer installed landscaping, which is usually the front yard, and often not applicable to back-yards.
- Recognition of Water Suppliers' Limited Authority: DWR's recommendation must recognize that most water suppliers do not have land use authority and cannot directly control land-use decisions at the parcel level. Water suppliers only have the ability to offer financial incentives. However, ACWA, CMUA and CWA are concerned that compliance with the Draft Outdoor Recommendation requires significant customer investment and behavior changes that water suppliers cannot control. Additionally, absent from the discussion is the availability of State funding and technical assistance to support any Outdoor Recommendation, which will be essential to help customers reduce residential outdoor water use.
- Accurate Quantification of Existing Landscapes: DWR excluded existing landscape data that was outside of the range of a 0.1 to 1.0 ETF. ACWA, CMUA and CWA raised concerns that the exclusion of this data has skewed the reality of existing landscapes and urged DWR to include all applied water data in its analysis. Including the omitted data will provide a more accurate baseline to inform the Draft Outdoor Recommendation.

- Differentiation between Design and Performance: ACWA, CMUA and CWA have expressed strong concerns that DWR based the proposed Draft Outdoor Recommendation on MWELo design standards, rather than the *principles of MWELo* as directed in Water Code Section 10609.9. MWELo standards are intended for use in the technical design of landscapes and are not performance standards. A number of factors affect actual landscape performance: the designs must be installed exactly according to plans and landscapes must be well maintained over time in order to achieve performance that is close to initial design over time. DWR has no enforcement authority to ensure that MWELo is implemented as intended. It is inappropriate for DWR to propose an outdoor standard for water suppliers based on unenforced design standards over which they generally have no authority. The outdoor standard should be based on landscape performance standards and factor in cost-effectiveness and implementation feasibility. The cost to upgrade the majority of existing landscapes into compliance with the MWELo technical design standards in order to be able to comply with the Draft Outdoor Standard far exceeds the cost-effectiveness to water suppliers and property owners.

5) DWR Should Minimize the Potential for Adverse Unintended Impacts.

It is important that DWR, in setting the Draft Outdoor Standard, and those implementing it, discuss and minimize the potential unintended consequences. As proposed, ACWA, CMUA and CWA note the potential to adversely impact shade trees and disproportionately impact disadvantaged communities.

- Shade Trees: ACWA, CMUA and CWA are concerned that residents, in an effort to reduce their outdoor water use, will under-water or fallow their landscape, which would adversely impact shade trees. If done over multiple months and years, this chronic stress would weaken trees and make them more susceptible to opportunistic diseases. Shade trees offer significant benefits to communities, including improved air quality, mitigating urban heat island effects, cooling benefits, and improved quality of housing and communities. Shade trees are one of our best resources to address climate change. If enough parcels in a contiguous area under-water or fallow their landscapes, this would significantly impact shade trees and the benefits their canopies provide.
- Disadvantaged Communities – Individual Parcels: The implementation of DWR’s Draft Outdoor Recommendation is intended to apply to a water supplier in the aggregate; however, compliance will require outdoor water use efficiency improvements at the individual parcel level. Water suppliers estimate that landscape renovation can cost between \$5-30 per square foot. To comply with the standard, water suppliers will need to offer incentives and rebates to incentive landscape change. The cost-effectiveness of landscape renovation programs for water suppliers is typically in the \$1-2 per square

foot range. Property owners would need to cover any difference. There is the potential that landowners who can afford to make a landscape change will utilize incentive programs that all ratepayers, including those in disadvantaged communities, must fund through their increasing rates. This issue may become more pronounced as more residents and landowners in disadvantaged communities might not be able to cover the cost of landscape upgrades and as a result fallow landscapes to help achieve water savings.

- **Disadvantaged Communities – Landscape Area Methodology:** DWR’s proposed calculation of what constitutes landscaped area unintentionally and disproportionately affects disadvantaged communities. As proposed, only 20 percent of a water purveyors “Irrigable Not Irrigated” (INI) landscape area is eligible to be added to “Irrigable Irrigated” (II) landscape to make up that water purveyor’s total landscape area. As discussed above, for landowners who have decided to under-water their landscapes and let their lawns go brown, 80 percent of their landscaped area has been discounted by DWR and is not considered into an agency’s total outdoor water use standard. This issue becomes even more pronounced in the future as more in disadvantaged communities might fallow landscapes, as previously described. The additional brown lawns and fallowed landscapes would increase a community’s INI landscape area, meaning that for every square foot a community lets its lawns go brown, DWR would only acknowledge 0.2 square feet in return.

ACWA, CMUA and CWA recommend that DWR use a map of disadvantaged communities designated by CalEPA at the census block or tract level to better understand how the clustering of single-family residential parcels designated as having high INI align and spatially correlate with the DAC layers. Additionally, DWR should track this analysis into the future to see how and where INI areas change. If over time INI area expands in DAC communities, these areas would not have prior landscaped areas recognized as such by DWR.

- **Cost of Water/ Affordability:** Proposition 218 prohibits public agencies from charging one class of ratepayers more than the cost of providing service in order to provide water service to another class of customers at a lower, subsidized rate. The State should carefully consider and ensure that the Draft Outdoor Standard would not require water suppliers provide financial incentives beyond what is cost-effective, as those costs will be passed on to ratepayers and limit water agencies’ ability to fund other essential water reliability and infrastructure projects and programs that could more effectively prepare for climate change impacts.

6) The Inclusion of Effective Precipitation Will Further Challenge Feasibility and Create Uncertainty.

ACWA, CMUA and CWA are concerned with the inclusion of effective precipitation in the Draft Outdoor Standard, which results in reductions to the proposed ETFs. DWR's Draft Outdoor Recommendation proposed a reduction of up to 25 percent for effective precipitation. Enacting legislation does not require the inclusion of effective precipitation. DWR is directed to include it only as necessary. Water Code 10609.16 directs that "The guidelines and methodologies shall address, *as necessary*, all of the following... Incorporating precipitation data and climate data into estimates of an urban retail water supplier's outdoor irrigation budget for its urban water use objective." It should be noted that MWELo does not require effective precipitation be used in determining efficient outdoor use; it is optional. We recommend effective precipitation be omitted from the Draft Outdoor Recommendation.

7) Alternative Data Requirements Should be Modified to Allow for "Public Process," rather than Require a Public Hearing.

Water Code Section 10609(b)(2)(D) provides for the use of alternative sources of data if alternative sources are shown to be as accurate as, or more accurate than, the data provided by the Department. The Draft Outdoor Recommendation proposed some general requirements to allow agencies to use alternative data. ACWA, CMUA and CWA are concerned with the requirements "Water supplier's Board of Director's Resolution, or its equivalent," is required to "approve the use of alternative data, after conducting at least one public hearing."⁴ DWR should modify this requirement to allow the use of alternative sources of data through a public process, rather than a public hearing. The requirement to hold public hearings would impose additional administrative burdens on water suppliers that are not necessary to achieving the goal of ensuring high quality data.

C. Commercial Outdoor Landscape Area with DIM Standard Recommendation

1. DWR's Recommended Threshold for Converting to DIM is Problematic.

ACWA, CMUA and CWA recognize that Water Code Section 10609.1 requires DWR to establish a threshold recommendation for converting to dedication irrigation meters (DIM) and to evaluate and recommend technologies that could be used in lieu of requiring DIMs. To inform a recommendation, on April 12, 2021, ACWA submitted *Recommendations for CII Performance Measures and Conversion of Mixed CII Meters* to DWR requesting CII performance measures that focus on actions that will result in actual water savings and are cost-effective. ACWA noted

⁴ Outdoor Residential Water Use Standard Draft Recommendation. California Department of Water Resources. Nov. 15, 2021. Page 5.

the following concerns and challenges with establishing a threshold recommendation for converting CII mixed use meters (MUM) to DIMs:

- Failure to guarantee water savings: The action of converting a CII MUM does not guarantee water savings. It simply serves as a tool to allow property owners and suppliers to track irrigation water use. To achieve water savings, additional investments and water savings behavior is essential, such as procurement of professional water management services, on-site water audits, opting into a web-based platform for tracking usage to a water budget, etc.
- Cost-effectiveness of water savings: The conversion of CII MUM is frequently cost ineffective for CII customers without an incentive. Water agencies that incentivize splitting a CII meter, have found that customers often do not take advantage of the program. Often the return on investment for the agency measured as the avoided cost of water does not merit the project installation. This is due to the offset of significant costs to split the meter.
- Feasibility and complexity of converting meters: Retrofitting an existing CII facility presents significant challenges. Each meter conversion project is unique and has site-specific constraints. Existing piping configuration, hardscape, and other obstructions can add excessive cost or deem the conversion infeasible. Potential complexities that may make meter conversion infeasible include customer property side irrigation layout and potential tie-ins, unavoidable obstruction such as mature trees and existing buildings, service lateral delivery adequacy, and local/municipal requirements.
- Additional financial burden for customers: Retrofitting an existing CII facility with an additional water meter will require the customer to begin paying additional “fixed charges.” Fix charges range in cost based on the size of the water meter, and adding an additional meter will result in a customer paying what could be up to two times the amount than they would have for a single meter.

At its October 25, 2021, Stakeholder Meeting, DWR presented on its preliminary recommendations and findings recharging CII landscape area. ACWA, CMUA and CWA appreciated DWR’s consideration of stakeholder input and DWR’s recognition that “difficulties may exist when converting MUM to DIM,” including “that it may not be feasible to implement DIMs or a DIM-equivalent technology” and “DIMs or a DIM-equivalent technology may not be a cost-effective option.”⁵ Additionally, we appreciated that DWR recognized that, “the function of a DIM is to provide measurements for water use.” In-lieu technologies qualified here may not need to provide the same function of a DIM (unlike DIM-equivalent technologies) but should **address the end goal of efficient use of water**. This is consistent with the language in Water

⁵ Standard for CII Landscape Irrigation with Dedicated Meters and two related BMPs. Department of Water Resources. October 25, 2021. Page 6.

Code Section 10609.10(b)(2) that the implementation of the technology will result in increased water use efficiency for CII landscape.

However, **ACWA, CMUA and CWA have significant concerns with DWR's proposed recommendation of 20,000 square feet of irrigated landscape area as the threshold for CII MUM conversion to DIM or Equivalent Technology.** We are concerned that 20,000 square feet would not be a cost-effective threshold and would create undue burden on water suppliers and CII customers. Installation of DIM meters are not often shown to be cost-effective for irrigated landscapes of 20,000 square feet, even when irrigation reductions are estimated between 10 and 20 percent. Rather, some feasibility studies have shown that positive return on investments for agencies can be achieved, even after providing capital cost offsets, when irrigated area approaches an acre, water savings are anticipated between 10 and 20 percent, and where only a single lateral tie-in to the meter is warranted. Further, based on the "Estimated Cumulative CII Potential Landscape Area Distribution" chart presented by DWR on October 25, 2021, the cumulative total of potential CII landscape area increases only slightly by approximately 0.1 % when CII size threshold is lowered to 20,000 square feet from an acre (43,560 ft²).

2. ACWA, CMUA and CWA Recommend Alternative for a Threshold for Converting to DIM.

ACWA, CMUA and CWA have provided an alternative proposal for a threshold recommendation for converting to DIMs for DWR's consideration. We believe that this approach would achieve DWR's goal to increase water use efficiency but would provide a more cost-effective and flexible pathway to compliance to water suppliers and CII customers. We would like to discuss this alternative with DWR staff prior to DWR finalizing its recommendation to the State Water Board.

The recommendation includes the five steps outlined below, with the goal to measure progress towards water use efficiency. **The alternative would set a threshold for converting MUMs (Threshold MUMs) as (1) parcels that are two acres or greater, (2) that are irrigating an acre (43,560 ft²) or greater and (3) with water use greater than the outdoor water use efficiency standard.** A diagram of this proposal can be found in Appendix A of this letter.

- Step 1: Water suppliers to locate and identify all MUM and associated parcels. *Deliverable: Water suppliers to provide DWR a list of MUMs and the size of associated parcels to DWR by 2024.*
- Step 2: Water suppliers to measure the landscape area for all MUM parcels over two acres. *Deliverable: Water suppliers to provide DWR with the associated landscape area by 2027.*
- Step 3: Water suppliers, relying on the measurements developed in Step 2, would identify MUMs irrigating one acre or greater. For these meters, water suppliers would estimate the annual outdoor water use and compare it with the outdoor water use

efficiency standard. MUMs with an outdoor water use greater than the outdoor water use efficiency standard shall be considered the “Threshold MUMs.” *Deliverable: Water Suppliers to provide DWR a list of Threshold MUMs by 2030.*

- Step 4: Water suppliers to develop a Compliance Plan for Threshold MUMs. The Compliance Plan would identify how a water supplier would, by 2035, reduce water demand of Threshold MUMs to meet the water use efficiency standard by converting to DIMs, a DIM Equivalent Technology, or through In-Lieu Technologies. *Deliverable: Water suppliers to submit Compliance Plan to DWR by 2030.*
- Step 5: Water suppliers to annually report on Threshold MUM compliance for MUM compliance and progress towards meeting the standard. Every five years, agencies will reevaluate water use of the MUMs identified in Step 3 to determine and update Threshold Mums. *Deliverable: Water suppliers to report to DWR annually after 2030.*

Any MUMs that cannot be converted to a DIM should fall under the same best management practices (BMPs) provisions for all other CII customers. Water agencies would then work with those customers to reduce water usage, implement BMPs as appropriate, and take further action consistent with DWR’s CII standards.

3. CII Classification: Make State Data Available to Water Suppliers and Changes to Frequency of Reclassifying Customer Data.

4.3 of the *Recommendation and Performance Measure for CII Water Use Classification System* would require urban retail agencies to periodically review and update their CII water use classifications. This process likely will require each water supplier to procure updated business listing data with NAICS codes. This data would then be used to update business classifications. There are dozens of business listing data providers and data quality can vary greatly among providers. ACWA, CMUA and CWA request that DWR provide this business listing data for the entirety of California. This would allow water suppliers to rely on the same high-quality dataset and avoid needing to procure this information separately.

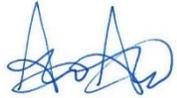
Additionally, the requirement 4.3.1 would require significant labor every two years to reclassify customer data. ACWA, CMUA and CWA recommend changing this updating requirement to every five years instead of every two years.

ACWA, CMUA and CWA appreciate the opportunity to provide input to DWR on this effort. Please do not hesitate to contact me at ChelseaH@acwa.com or (916) 441-4545 if you have any questions regarding our input.

Sincerely,



Chelsea Haines
Regulatory Relations Manager
Association of California Water Agencies



Andrea Abergel
Senior Regulatory Advocate
California Municipal Utilities Association



Jennifer Capitolo
Executive Director
California Water Association

CC: The Honorable Karla Nemeth, Director, California Department of Water
 The Honorable Joaquin Esquivel, Chair, State Water Resources Control Board
 Mr. Ryan Bailey, Water Use Efficiency Branch Manager, Department of Water
 Resources
 Mr. Dave Eggerton, Executive Director, Association of California Water Agencies
 Ms. Cindy Tuck, Deputy Executive Director for Government Relations,
 Association of California Water Agencies,

Appendix A

ACWA, CMUA and CWA Recommended Alternative - CII Mixed Use Meter Conversion Requirements

Step 1: Water suppliers to locate and identify all MUMs and associated parcels.

Deliverable: Provide list of MUMs and size of associated parcels to DWR by 2024.

"Threshold MUMS"

Parcel > 2 acres
+
Irrigating > 1
acre
+
Water Use >
WUE Standard

Step 2: Water suppliers to measure the landscape area for all MUM parcels > 2 acres.

Deliverable: Provide associated lanscape area to DWR by 2027.

Abbreviations:

MUM = Mixed
use meter

DIM =
Dedicated
irrigation meter

WUE = Water
use efficiency

Step 3: Water suppliers (using Step 2 data) to identify MUM irrigating > 1 acre . Compare esimated outdoor water use to the outdoor WUE standard.

Deliverable: Provide a list of "Threshold MUMs" and comparison of outdoor water use to outdoor WUE standards by 2030.

Step 4: Water suppliers to develop Compliance Plan for "Threshold MUMs" to reduce water demand to meet the WUE Standard by converting to DIM, DIM Equivalent Technology, or In-Lieu Technologies.

Deliverable: Submit Compliance Plan to DWR by 2030.

Step 5: Water suppliers to annually report on "Threshold MUM" progress toward meeting the WUE standard. Every 5 years, suppliers to reevaluate and update "Threshold MUMs."

Deliverable: Provide Compliance Plan to DWR by 2035.

**Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency
Water Resources & Watershed Committee and Board Calendar**

**ITEM NO.
5**

FY 2021/22

| | Item | Jul 6 Board | Jul 14 Comm | Aug 3 Board | Aug 11 Comm | Sep 7 Board | Sep 8 Comm | Oct 5 Board | Oct 13 Comm | Nov 2 Board | Nov 10 Comm | Nov 16 Board | Dec 7 Board | Dec 8 Comm | Jan 4 Board | Jan 12 Comm | Feb 1 Board | Feb 9 Comm | Mar 1 Board | Mar 9 Comm | Apr 5 Board | Apr 13 Comm | May 3 Board <i>TO BE MOVED</i> | May 11 Comm | Jun 7 Board | Jun 8 Comm | |
|----|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|--|
| 1 | Discuss and Consider Potential Amendment to the Deposit and Funding Agreement between Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency and DACA-Castaic, LLC for Tapia Ranch | | | | | | | | | | C | | P | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Authorize the General Manager to Enter into a Lease Agreement with Rolling Hills Farms for the Devil's Den Property | | | | | | | | | | | | P | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Update on Conservation Activities & Performance | | C | | C | | C | | C | | C | | | P | | P | | P | | P | | P | | P | | P | |
| 4 | Status of Drought Response and Performance | | | | C | | C | | | | C | | | P | | P | | P | | P | | P | | P | | P | |
| 5 | Status of Water Supplies | | | | | | | | | | | | | P | | | | P | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Status of Sustainable Groundwater Management Act Implementation | | | | C | | | | | | | | | P | | | | | | P | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Status of Sites Reservoir Project, Rosedale-Rio Bravo Water Banking Program and AVEK High Desert Banking Program | | C | | | | | | | | | | | P | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Status of Integrated Regional Water Management Plan Update | | | | | | | | | | | | | P | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | Recommend that the Board Authorize the General Manager to Enter Into Water Exchange Agreements with Irvine Ranch Water District | | | | | | | | | | | | | P | P | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | Recommend Approval of a Resolution Adopting Recycled Water Rules and Regulations | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | P | P | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | Recommend Approval of Amendment to Sites Reservoir Planning Costs Agreement | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | P | P | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | Authorize the General Manager to Enter into an Agreement to Fund Planning Costs for the Proposed High Desert Groundwater Banking Program | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | P | P | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | Status of Recycled Water Program | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | P | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | Recommend Adoption of a Resolution Approviing the Water Supply Assessment for the Castaic Mountainview Apartment Project | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | P | P | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | Recommend Authorizing the General Manager to Enter Into and Agreement for the Exchange/Transfer of Water from Irvine Ranch Water District Through the Rosedale Rio-Bravo Water Banking Program | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | P | P | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | Devil's Den Semi-Annual Report | | | | | | C | C | | | | | | | | | | P | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | Status of Water Supply and Water Banking Programs | | | | | | C | | | | | | | | | | | | | P | | | | | | | |
| 18 | Recommend Adopting a Resolution Authorizing Creation of a Standby Charge for the Tesoro del Val Annexation Area. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | P | P | | | | |
| 19 | Review and Discussion of FY 2021/22 and FY 2022/23 Water Resources Operating Budget and Minor and Major Capital Projects Budgets | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | P | | | | | |
| 20 | Review of Lawn Replacement Program Evaluation | | | | C | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

**Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency
Water Resources & Watershed Committee and Board Calendar**

**ITEM NO.
5**

FY 2021/22

| | Item | Jul 6 Board | Jul 14 Comm | Aug 3 Board | Aug 11 Comm | Sep 7 Board | Sep 8 Comm | Oct 5 Board | Oct 13 Comm | Nov 2 Board | Nov 10 Comm | Nov 16 Board | Dec 7 Board | Dec 8 Comm | Jan 4 Board | Jan 12 Comm | Feb 1 Board | Feb 9 Comm | Mar 1 Board | Mar 9 Comm | Apr 5 Board | Apr 13 Comm | May 3 Board <i>TO BE MOVED</i> | May 11 Comm | Jun 7 Board | Jun 8 Comm |
|----|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 21 | Status of Efforts Relating to Groundwater Spreading Pilot Program | | | | C | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | Recommend Authorizing the General Manager to Enter into a Contract with Kris Helm Consulting for Water Resources Strategic Planning Services | | | | | | C | C | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | Recommend Approval of Modification to Lawn Replacement Program | | | | | | C | C | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | CLOSED SESSION: Devil's Den Real Property Negotiation and Ongoing Litigation | | | | | | | C | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | Status of Devil's Den Solar Generation Facilities | | | | | | | C | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | Approve a Resolution Authorizing the General Manager to Apply for Grant Funding Under the Federal Bureau of Reclamation WaterSmart Drought Relief Program for the Rosedale Phase 2 Wells Project | | | | | | | | C | C | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 27 | CLOSED SESSION: Property Negotiation - Water Transfers | | | | | | | | C | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | Status of Upper Santa Clara River Salt and Nutrient Management Plan | | | | | | | | C | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | Update on Water Operating Plan and Water Conservation Response Actions | | | | | | | | C | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30 | CLOSED SESSION: Anticipated Litigation | | | | | | | | | | C | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 31 | Consider Adoption of a Resolution to Enact Stage 1 of the Water Shortage Contingency Plan and Water Conservation and Water Supply Shortage Ordinance | | | | | | | | | | | C | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 32 | Recommend Authorizing the General Manager to Execute an Construction Contract for Bridgeport Pocket Park - TBD | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

P = Planned
C = Completed
CNL = Cancelled
CNT = Continued Item