



American Water Works
Association

Dedicated to the World's Most Important Resource®

AWWA WEBINAR

APRIL 22, 2020 | 11:00 A.M. - 12:30 P.M. MST

Drought Preparedness And Response

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2020 WEBINAR SPONSOR



LOGISTEC

ENVIRONMENT

The next-generation technology for
AGING WATER INFRASTRUCTURE

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WEBINAR MODERATOR



Stephanie Passarelli
Benchmarking Engineer
American Water Works
Association

Stephanie Passarelli is a Benchmarking Engineer with the American Water Works Association. She is the staff liaison to the Management and Leadership Division and associated management committees. In addition, Stephanie manages the AWWA Utility Benchmarking Survey, and is staff engineer to several Utility Management Standards. She is a Registered Civil Engineer in the State of Colorado with 20 years of experience in the industry including AWWA, environmental consulting, wastewater treatment facility, and the Water Research Foundation.

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 - Survey window opens
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PANEL OF EXPERTS



Veronica Blette
WaterSense Program
Manager
USEPA WaterSense



Veva Deheza
Executive Director
National Integrated
Drought Information
System (NIDIS), NOAA



Carrie Pollard
Water Efficiency
Manager
Marin Water



William Granger
Water Conservation
Coordinator
City of Sacramento

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AGENDA

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| I. A Tour of the AWWA M60 Manual: Steps 1 and 2 | Veronica Blette |
| II. Spotlight: National Integrated Drought Information System | Veva Deheza |
| III. A Tour of the AWWA M60 Manual: Steps 3 and 4 | Veronica Blette |
| IV. Spotlight: Taking Another Look at Triggers | Carrie Pollard |
| V. A Tour of the AWWA M60 Manual: Steps 5, 6, and 7 | Veronica Blette |
| VI. Spotlight: Implementing the Water Shortage Plan | William Granger |
| VII. Wrap Up | Veronica Blette |

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ASK THE EXPERTS



Veronica Blette
USEPA WaterSense



Veva Deheza
NIDIS



Carrie Pollard
Marin Water



William Granger
City of Sacramento

Enter your **question** into the **question pane** at the lower right-hand side of the screen.

Please specify to whom you are addressing the question.

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American Water Works
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Dedicated to the World's Most Important Resource®

DROUGHT PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE WITH AWWA'S M60 MANUAL

April 22, 2020
Earth Day!

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A TOUR OF THE AWWA M60 MANUAL

Veronica Blette
Program Manager
EPA WaterSense

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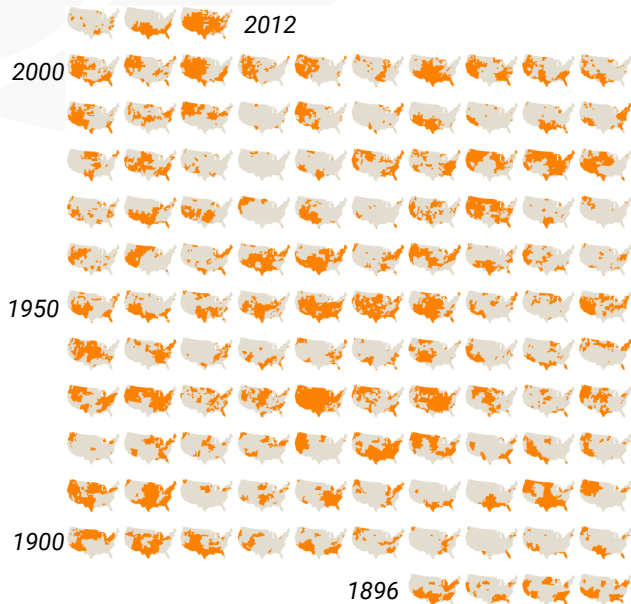
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DROUGHT HAPPENS SOMEWHERE EVERY YEAR

*Have you updated your plan since
the last drought?*

*Will you be prepared if it comes to
your region in 2020?*

New York Times – July 19, 2012



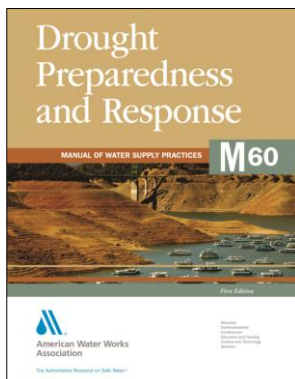
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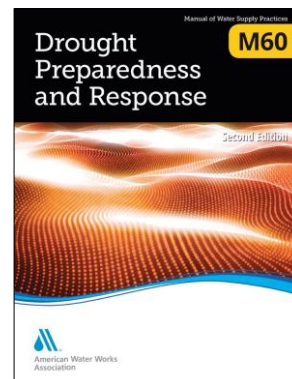
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PURPOSE

- Provide an overview of the Manual
- Our advice?
 - Get a plan in place before you need it
 - Understand your limitations
 - Set reductions realistically
 - Get educated and educate others



2011



2019

13



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LEARNING OBJECTIVES



Maybe you are new to your job or just getting started on developing a drought plan for the first time.

Use the manual as a way to help understand the work that will go into a plan. If you are small and the manual is daunting, there are additional resources you can use that will help you take baby steps to improve.



Maybe you have an established plan that you update annually or one that aged on the shelf for a few years because you've had plenty of rainfall.

Use the manual as a way to revisit your plan and confirm that you're doing the right things or to learn about things you might do to improve your plan.

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AGENDA

- We will follow the Steps of the M60 – Veronica Blette will be your Guide
- Spotlight presentations from experts will share experiences and additional tools

ONE	Form a Water Shortage Response Team
TWO	Forecast Supply in Relation to Demand
Spotlight	Veva Deheza – Resources from NOAA and NIDIS
THREE	Balance Supply and Demand: Assess Mitigation Options
FOUR	Establish Triggering Levels
Spotlight	Carrie Pollard – Marin Municipal Water District Experiences
FIVE	Develop Staged Demand Reduction Program
SIX	Adopt the Plan
SEVEN	Implement the Plan
Spotlight	William Granger – City of Sacramento Experiences
In Closing	Summary and Q&A

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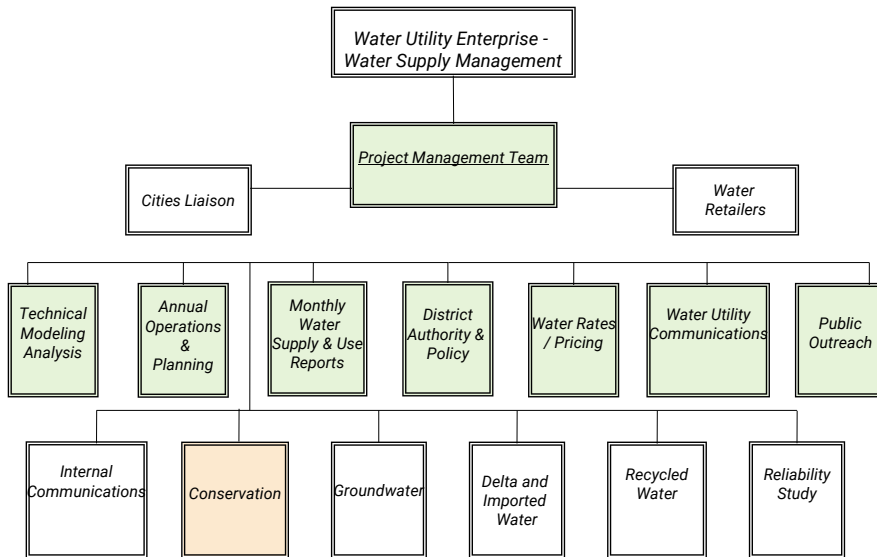
FORM A WATER SHORTAGE RESPONSE TEAM

STEP 1

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**CONTINGENCY
&
DROUGHT
MANAGEMENT
TEAM**

2008 Example from Santa Clara Valley Water



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SET PRIORITIES



Avoid irretrievable loss of natural resources



Restrict less essential uses before essential uses



Affect individuals in small groups before affecting large groups or the public as a whole



Minimize adverse financial effects



Implement extensive public information and media relations programs

Example of Principles from 2016 Denver Water Drought Response Plan



STEP ONE

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MAINTAIN MOMENTUM

- *Appoint Leader and Team*
- *Start by December 1*
- *Public information campaign*
- *Prepare through winter/spring regardless of precipitation*
- *Supplemental supply agreements*
- *Plan for interconnections*
- *Modify and test computer programming and billing format*
- *New staff and equipment as needed*

STEP ONE

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COORDINATE, COOPERATE, COMMUNICATE



WITHIN AGENCY



AMONG AGENCIES,
TRIBAL ENTITIES



REGIONALLY



COMMUNITY

STEP ONE

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CATASTROPHIC SUPPLY INTERRUPTIONS



- Think about direct and indirect effects
- Coordinate as needed with the utility Emergency Response Plan
- And in a COVID-19 world, think about how pandemic social distancing restrictions may affect your ability to carry out some of the efforts you might plan or have planned

EARTHQUAKES	FIRES	FLOODS
SYSTEM FAILURES	POWER OUTAGES	WATER CONTAMINATION

STEP TWO



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FORECAST SUPPLY IN RELATION TO DEMAND

STEP 2

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BOTTOM LINE

To be prepared, you need to know:

- How much water you can expect to have – weather/climate forecast
- How much water you have – supply availability
- How much water you expect to need – demand forecast

Carry out analyses of past data to answer the questions

- How does supply look? What are the sources? How is the infrastructure?
- How does demand in a normal year look? Demand in a dry year? Demand by customer type?
- Can you meet the demand without supplemental supplies?
- How does supply and demand look in a worst case scenario? Including disasters that could affect supply?



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DATA COLLECTION

Supply

- Collect supply data (surface, groundwater, recycled, transfers, etc) for past five years or longer and for drought of record
- Regularly review agreements that give the supplier the ability to provide or receive supplemental supplies during a shortage

Demand

- Collect monthly data by customer class for last five years.
- Consider changes in population or uses that might affect demand.



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DATA ANALYSIS

Supply

- Develop a range of projections for next five years for all supplies
- Consider scenarios without augmentation, worst case, increased uncertainty & variability for all supplies

Water Quality

- Analyze impacts of changes in supply on water quality in supplier and customer distribution systems
- Consider need for additional treatment or infrastructure for blending
- Consider budget impacts

Demand

- Project dry-year demand w/o a demand reduction program in place
- Evaluate monthly demand by customer class by month - inside use by low-use month(s)
- Consider water demand of special needs customers



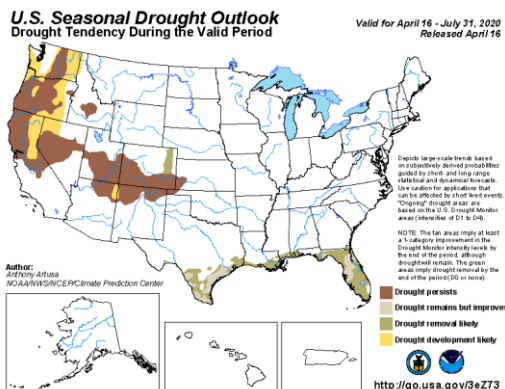
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WEATHER/CLIMATE DATA

- There are a wealth of tools available to help provide you with situational awareness on how weather will affect water availability
- Many new tools and resources from federal agencies and states since Version 1 – some aggregate data from multiple sources to provide ease of use

Drought.gov from the National Integrated Drought Information System (NIDIS) is the site you will want to bookmark

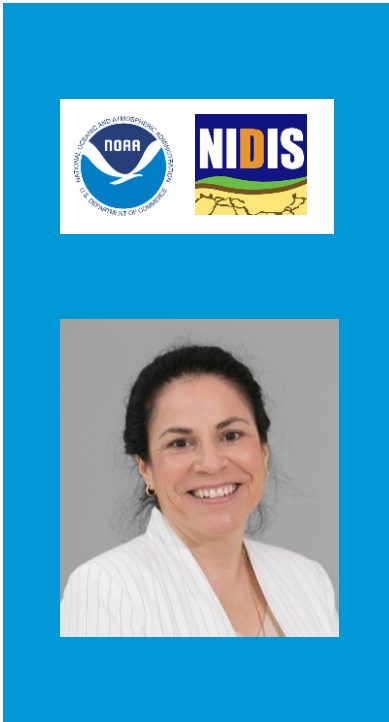
Provides access to a range of tools including seasonal drought forecasts from the NOAA Climate Prediction Center >>>>



STEP TWO

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SPOTLIGHT NATIONAL INTEGRATED DROUGHT INFORMATION SYSTEM

Veva Deheza
Executive Director
National Integrated Drought
Management System (NIDIS)

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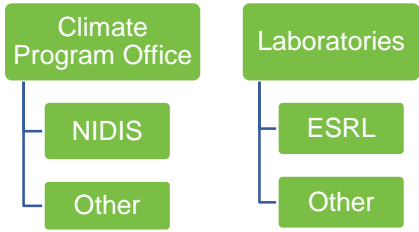
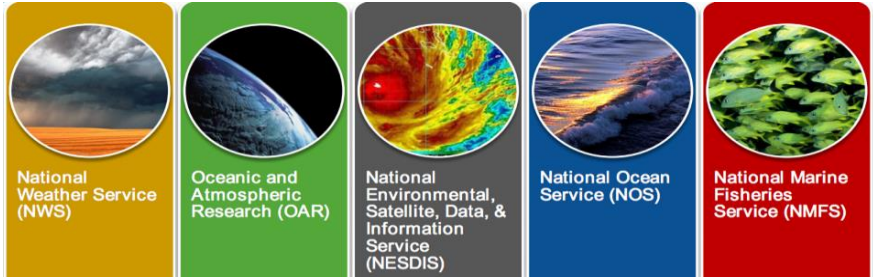
NATIONAL INTEGRATED DROUGHT INFORMATION SYSTEM (NIDIS)

OVERVIEW

- What is NIDIS?
- NIDIS in Action - Southern Plains DEWS
- Updates on Activities at the National Level



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NATIONAL INTEGRATED DROUGHT INFORMATION SYSTEM (NIDIS)

MISSION + ACTIVITIES

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Reauthorization

On January 7, 2019, the President signed S.2200 into law, the National Integrated Drought Information System (NIDIS) Reauthorization Act (Pub. L. 115-423):

- Authorizes funding for NIDIS to increase from \$13.5 million in fiscal year 2019 to \$14.5 million in fiscal year 2023
- Authorizes NIDIS to engage in partnerships with the private sector, academic institutions, and citizen scientists
- NIDIS will provide timely data, information, and products that reflect watershed differences in drought conditions
- Calls for NIDIS to support improvements in seasonal, subseasonal, and low flow water prediction
- Directs NOAA to develop a strategy for a national soil moisture monitoring network.

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APPROACH

Drought Early Warning

“A system that collects and integrates information on the key indicators of drought in order to make usable, reliable, and timely drought forecasts and assessments of drought.....

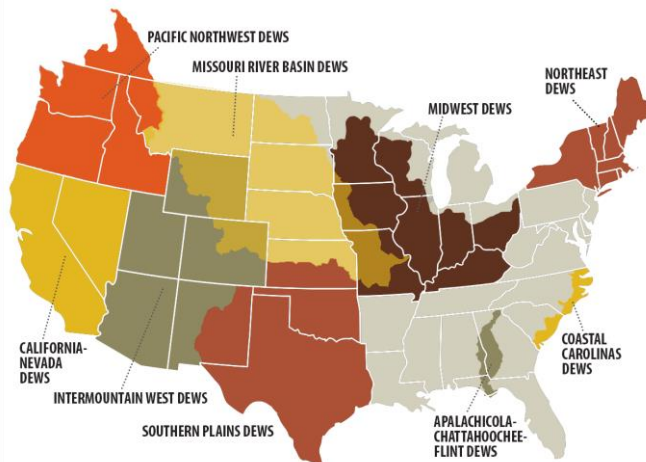
...and communicates drought forecasts, conditions, and impacts on an ongoing basis to decision makers, the private sector, and the public.”

NIDIS Public Law 109-430



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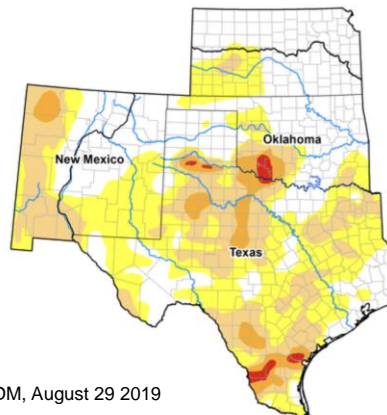
REGIONS
Drought Early Warning



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NATIONAL INTEGRATED DROUGHT INFORMATION SYSTEM (NIDIS)
Southern Plains Drought Early Warning System (DEWS)

- **Southern Plains DEWS Strategic Plan 2017-2018**, with extension through 2019
- **Southern Plains Ten-Year Drought Resilience Vision:** NIDIS is providing support to SCIPP and partners to develop a ten-year drought resilience vision that informs regional strategic long-term drought planning



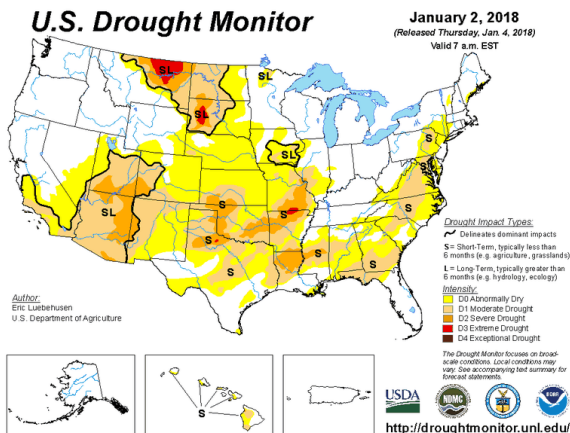
USDM, August 29 2019



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NATIONAL INTEGRATED DROUGHT INFORMATION SYSTEM (NIDIS) Southern Plains Drought Early Warning System (DEWS)

2017-2018 NIDIS and Partners Southern Plains Drought Response



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NATIONAL INTEGRATED DROUGHT INFORMATION SYSTEM (NIDIS) Southern Plains Drought Early Warning System (DEWS)

El Niño & Drought in the Southern Plains
Monday, October 22, 2018
1 pm - 2 pm CDT

Expert speakers will provide the most current information on the lingering Southern Plains drought & what impacts a developing El Niño may have this fall/winter.

Featured Speakers
 Kyle Brehé | Southern Regional Climate Center
 Victor Murphy | NWS Southern Region

Drought.gov

Logos: NIDIS, SCIPP, USDA, NWS, AAS

National Integrated Drought Information System
Drought.gov

SOUTHERN PLAINS DROUGHT UPDATE

OCTOBER 26, 2018

Southern Plains Under El Niño Watch

- In Oklahoma and Texas, drought peaked in early May. Only a few small areas in the Texas Panhandle and northeast Oklahoma still show Abnormally Dry Conditions (Fig. 1).
- Major concerns continue for streamflows and reservoir levels in New Mexico. Another snow drought could cause devastating impacts to the state.
- There is a 70% to 75% chance that El Niño will develop and persist through the winter; however, it is expected to be weak.

U.S. Drought Monitor Southern Plains

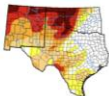
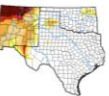
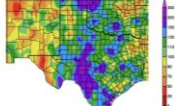



FIG. 1 U.S. Drought Monitor for the Southern Plains Region, May 1, 2018, and October 23, 2018. Source: U.S. Drought Monitor (Fig. 1).

CURRENT CONDITIONS

- The Southern Plains drought began in October 2017 and peaked in early May 2018. Impacts of the drought included significant wildfires and impacts to winter wheat crops, pasture and rangelands, and low streamflows and reservoir levels.
- Since May 1, 2018, nearly all of western Oklahoma and most of Texas have experienced 130% to 200% of normal precipitation, which has ameliorated the drought. Most of eastern New Mexico has seen 70% to 100% of normal precipitation in this time period, resulting in more spotty improvement (Fig. 2).

Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)
4/29/2018 - 10/28/2018



2017-2018 Southern Plains Drought Response:

- Monthly webinars and *Southern Plains Drought Updates* to communicate information on drought status, impacts and outlooks (www.drought.gov)
- Wide media coverage, including the New York Times, LA Times, Chicago Tribune, Associated Press and local media outlets in the region
- Meetings with producers and ranchers

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NATIONAL INTEGRATED DROUGHT INFORMATION SYSTEM (NIDIS) Southern Plains Drought Early Warning System (DEWS)

Examples of Southern Plains DEWS Activities:

- Water Reservoir Data Visualization Tool (SRCC and SCIPP): Provides information on water storage in reservoirs.
- Mapping farm pond locations and volumes, led by SCIPP in support of the Oklahoma Water Resources Board.



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NATIONAL INTEGRATED DROUGHT INFORMATION SYSTEM (NIDIS) Southern Plains Drought Early Warning System (DEWS)

Examples of Southern Plains DEWS Activities:

- US Drought Monitor workshops in Texas and Oklahoma with USDA Southern Plains Climate Hub, NDMC and NIDIS to strengthen capacity of extension agents and other producer support regarding drought forecasting and impact tools and resources.
- 2018 Southern Plains Wildfire Forum, with USDA Southern Plains Climate Hub, SCIPP, Redlands Community College



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NATIONAL INTEGRATED DROUGHT INFORMATION SYSTEM (NIDIS) NIDIS in Action Across Regions

The image shows a horizontal row of five items, each consisting of a small square image above a blue text box. From left to right: 1. A man in a blue shirt and cap looking thoughtful. 2. A large wildfire with bright orange flames. 3. A map of the United States with red dots indicating impact reporting. 4. A colorful map showing drought indicators and triggers. 5. A close-up of cracked, dry soil representing the National Soil Moisture Network.

- Drought & Public Health
- Drought and Wildfire
- Drought Impact Reporting and Analysis
- Drought Indicators and Triggers
- National Soil Moisture Network

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2019 National Drought Forum July 30-31, 2019 • Washington, D.C.

To assess the status of national drought readiness, to take stock of progress since the 2012 National Drought Forum, and to help provide new information and guidance for coordination to improve the nation's preparedness to drought.

The image shows the cover of a report titled "National Drought Forum Summary Report and Priority Actions". The date "December 12-13, 2012" and location "Washington, DC" are at the top. The year "2012" is prominently displayed in the center. The subtitle is "Drought and U.S. Preparedness in 2013 and Beyond". The cover features a background image of cracked soil.



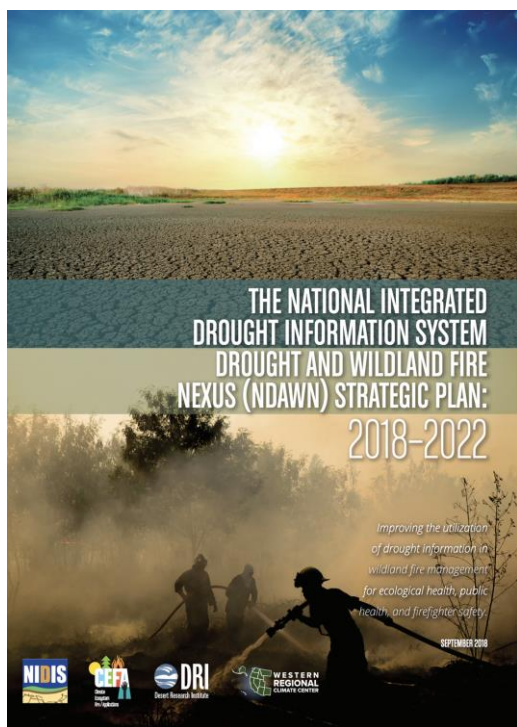
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NATIONAL INTEGRATED DROUGHT INFORMATION SYSTEM (NIDIS)
Drought & Public Health Linkages

- 2018-2020 Activities:**
- ▼ Form a National Drought & Public Health Working Group
 - ▼ Host a series of Regional Drought & Public Health Workshops
 - ▼ Hold a 2019 Public Health Summit (**completed**)
 - ▼ Support research & communication of linkages
 - ▼ Create a public health sector space on the U.S. drought portal
 - 2020 NIDIS Drought & Public Health Strategy



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NATIONAL INTEGRATED DROUGHT INFORMATION SYSTEM (NIDIS)

**NIDIS and Fire
Community Release
Drought and Wildland
Fire Nexus Strategic
Plan: 2018-2022**

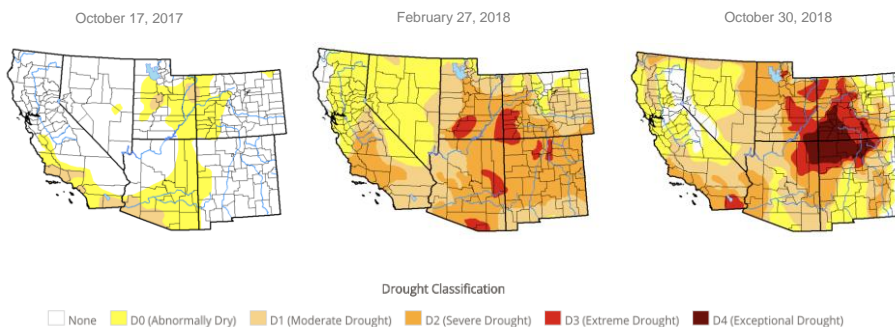
To improve the utilization of drought information in wildland fire management for ecological health, public health, and firefighter safety.

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NATIONAL INTEGRATED DROUGHT INFORMATION SYSTEM (NIDIS)

Drought Impact Assessments: The Southwest

An analysis of the scope and severity of the 2017-2018 drought to understand whether conditions influenced economic, health, and crime outcomes in individual states and in the regional as a whole.



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NATIONAL INTEGRATED DROUGHT INFORMATION SYSTEM (NIDIS)

Drought Impact Assessments: The Northern Plains Drought of 2017

U.S. agricultural losses of over \$2.6 billion.

Livestock production was especially hard-hit due to the widespread scarcity of feed and water.

4,837,599 acres burned across the U.S. Northern Plains and Canadian Prairies.

Despite near-normal stream flows for the entire 2017 season, water supply to rural water providers was reduced in some areas.

Tribal cultural resources were impacted, putting these resources at risk for future generations.



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NATIONAL INTEGRATED DROUGHT INFORMATION SYSTEM (NIDIS)

National Soil Moisture Monitoring Network

- **National, multi-platform soil moisture gridded products** from existing soil moisture data sources across federal and state in-situ monitoring networks, satellite remote sensing missions, and numerical modeling capabilities
- **Consistent methodology** for data collection and installation of in-situ probes including metadata standards
- Improve **collaboration and identify funding** opportunities to build the national network



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NATIONAL INTEGRATED DROUGHT INFORMATION SYSTEM (NIDIS)

Coping with Drought FY20 Grant Program

Research to improve our understanding and use of drought indicators, thresholds, and triggers, and drought impacts.

- \$1.2 million per year
- 2-year cooperative agreements of up to \$650,000 total



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Drought.gov Redesign

Improved site navigation

Enhanced mobile experience

New sector pages



New up-to-date drought statistics

Updated content

U.S. Web Design Standards

Anticipated Launch in 2020

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NOAA
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

NIDIS

**National Integrated
Drought Information System**
Drought.gov

Veva Deheza | veva.deheza@noaa.gov | 303-497-3431

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BALANCE SUPPLY AND DEMAND: ASSESS MITIGATION OPTIONS

STEP 3

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WHEN THERE IS A SHORTAGE, THE OPTIONS ARE TO....

Augment Supply

- Leverage existing assets (via flexibility or infrastructure upgrades)
- Increase supplier side efficiency
- Expand portfolio with new sources
- Seek opportunities to collaborate with other agencies



Reduce Demand

- Provide public information and education
- Enact restrictions (e.g., water waste ordinance, landscape irrigation)
- Modify pricing
- Consider rationing and allocation

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DEMAND REDUCTION

Allocation Methods

- Percent Reduction Allotment *all account types*

+	useful for non-residential <i>vary based on efficiency</i>
+	easy to determine and administer
+	establish minimum/maximum amounts to limit extremes
-	penalizes conservers
-	rewards "above average" users
-	promotes water use during non-shortage periods

STEP THREE



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DEMAND REDUCTION

Allocation Methods

- Per Capita Allotment *residential*

+	suitable for extreme shortages
+	equitable <i>base allotment, sewer charges on number of residents</i>
-	must determine and update per account occupancy
-	water for essential inside use only
-	doesn't recognize historic use

STEP THREE



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DEMAND REDUCTION

Allocation Methods

- Hybrid Per Capita / Percentage *residential*

+	equitable <i>recognizes variety of uses</i>
+	flexibility <i>suitable to all stages</i>
+	provides customers greatest control
+	recognizes factors like lot size, historic use and economics
-	additional staff / computer work to determine allotments
-	requires more public education

STEP THREE



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ENFORCEMENT

Water Cops and Community

- Primarily educational
- Citations occur after first or second warning
- Community support

Fines *billing based*

- Repeat offenders require action
- Excess use charge

Flow Restrictors

- Repeat offenders undermine equity
- Provide health and safety flow



STEP THREE



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LANDSCAPE ORDINANCE VIOLATIONS WATER COP VISITS

YEARLY	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	TOTAL
No violation found	28	41	33	46	230	764	1124
Wasting water	6	11	11	18	47	98	191
Prohibited watering	2	4	2	8	126	67	219
Owner's leak	11	3	6	11	22	31	84
Charity car wash	0	1	7	2	4	2	16
TOTAL	47	60	59	95	429	962	1652

San Antonio, Texas

STEP THREE



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ESTABLISH TRIGGERING LEVELS

STEP 4



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EXAMPLES OF TRIGGERS

- Projected supply at a pre-defined level
- Water quality changes
- Supply interruption
- Environmental changes
- Regional agreements

Consider Triggers by Source

- Groundwater
- River Supplies
- Surface Water Storage
- Combined Sources of Supply

STEP FOUR

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SUPPLY BASED TRIGGER

- Example of triggers at a one-source agency

Reservoir storage less than	Drought Stage	Water Use Reduction Goal
80%	Stage 1	10-15%
65%	Stage 2	15-25%
40%	Stage 3	25-40%
25%	Stage 4	40%+

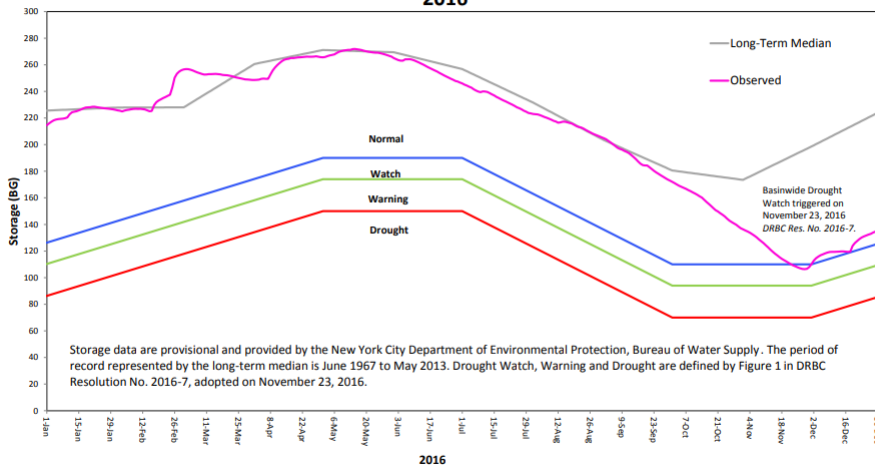
STEP FOUR

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SURFACE WATER STORAGE

FIGURE 6: NEW YORK CITY DELAWARE RIVER BASIN STORAGE
2016



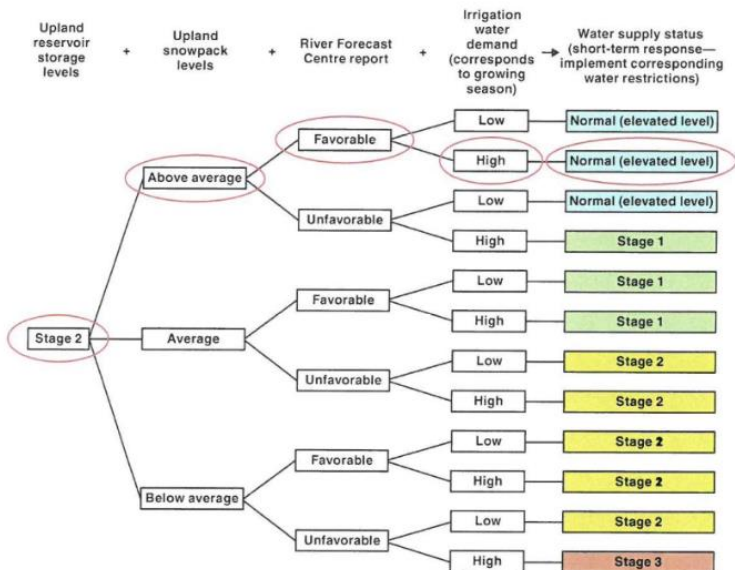
STEP FOUR

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MULTIPLE
SOURCE
DECISION
TREE

STEP FOUR



Greater Vernon Water Utility (BC)



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SPOTLIGHT TAKING ANOTHER LOOK AT TRIGGERS



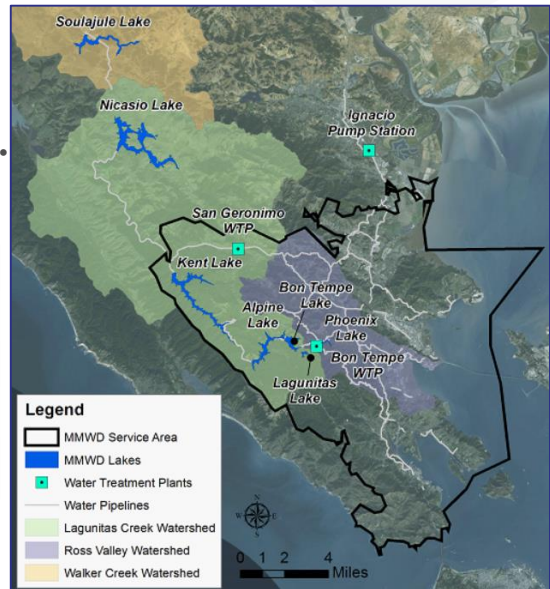
Carrie Pollard
Water Efficiency Manager
Marin Municipal Water District



SERVICE AREA & STATS

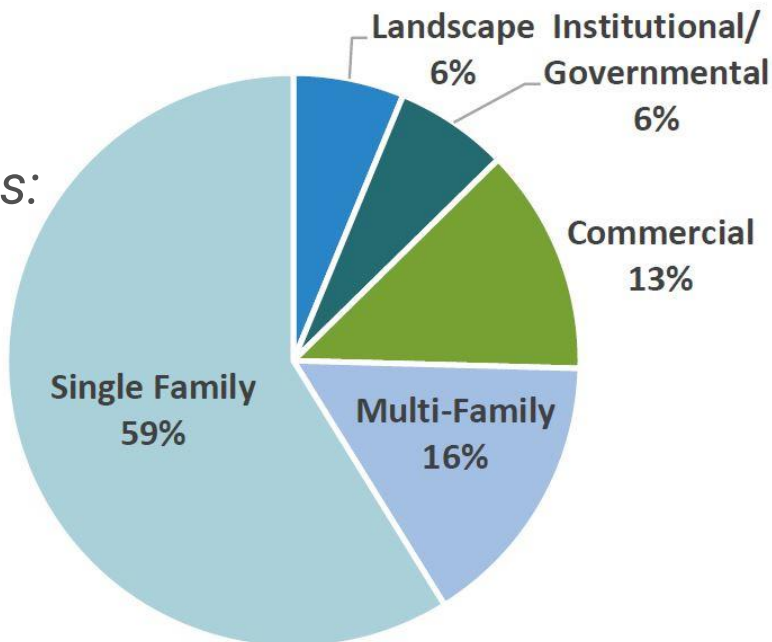
Average Annual Precip.	30 in
Population Served	190,000
Current Production	25,000 AFY
Reservoir Storage	80,000 AF
Imported Supply	5,000–14,000 AFY

California's first municipal water district.



WATER DEMANDS

Total Deliveries:
~23,000 AFY



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ENVIRONMENTAL FLOWS

- Releases water for instream flows
- The amount of water released varies by season and type of water year.
- Approximately 11,000 AFY for Normal Water Supply Year



Walker Creek

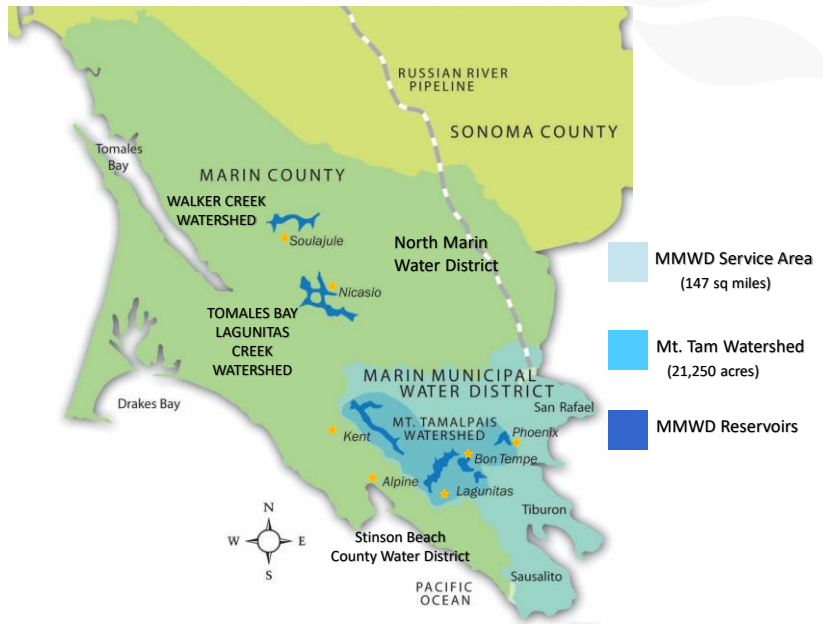


Lagunitas Creek



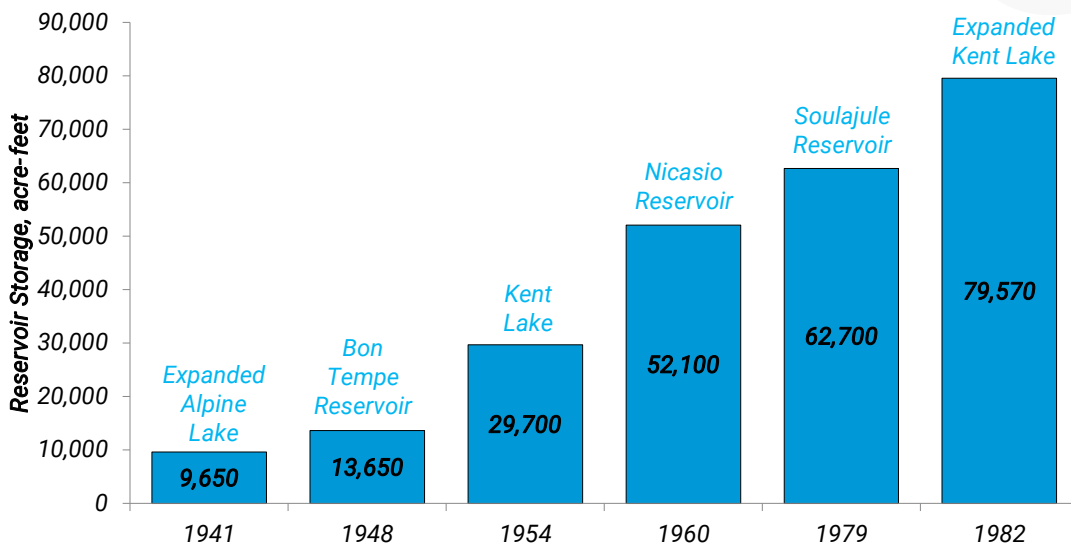
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WHERE OUR WATER COMES FROM



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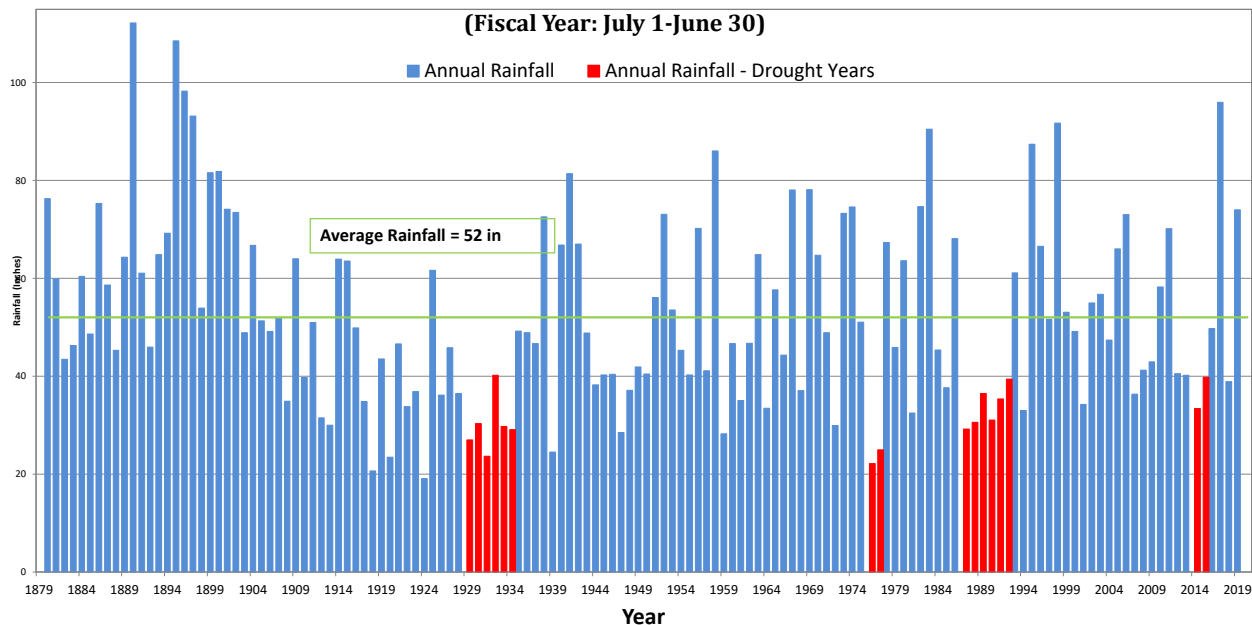
INCREASED STORAGE CAPACITY



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LAKE LAGUNITAS ANNUAL RAINFALL

(Fiscal Year: July 1-June 30)



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CURRENT TRIGGERS

Current triggers established in 1999

- 2 levels based on total lake level on April 1st
 - At or below 37% reservoir capacity- 10% reduction
 - At or below 50% reservoir capacity- 25% reduction
- 1 level based on total lake level on December 1st
 - At or below 62% reservoir capacity- 50% reduction

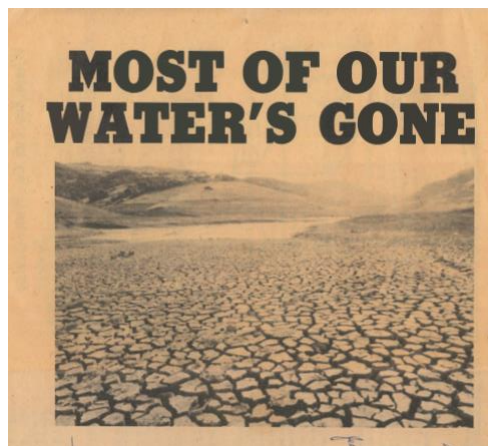


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DROUGHT RESPONSE EVALUATION UNDERWAY

- 0" Rainfall in February 2020
- Are current triggers appropriate to mitigate the probability of water shortage based on our system?
- CA State leg may require additional response levels/stages
- 2040 Water Resource Plan proposed updates
 - Answered questions about MMWD's current supply system reliability
 - Determined how MMWD's supply system would react under a variety of future events
 - Recommended a supply option alternative to improve resiliency
 - Created model for use in future decisions and operations optimization



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DEVELOP A STAGED DEMAND REDUCTION PROGRAM

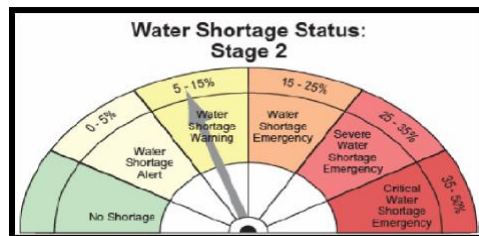
STEP 5

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ESTABLISH STAGES

- Example Stages with demand reduction goals

Stage	Water Shortage	Demand reduction goal
1	Minimum	10 - 15%
2	Moderate	15 - 25%
3	Severe	25 - 40%
4	Critical	40+%



STEP FIVE

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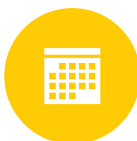
CRITERIA FOR DEMAND REDUCTION DURING A WATER SHORTAGE



Timing: can the measures/actions produce results in time?



Magnitude of savings: Will enough water be saved?



Season: are the actions/measures relevant to the time of year?



Costs: How severe are the cost implications of the measures to the customer, relative to the need for action?

STEP FIVE

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EVALUATE DEMAND REDUCTION MEASURES



Methods that reduce demand: supported by demand reduction actions

- Public Information Campaign
- Restrictions
- Pricing
- Allocations



Prioritize methods:

- Water savings
- Lead time required to activate measure
- Direct and indirect costs
- Legal or procedural requirements for implementation

STEP FIVE

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EXAMPLE ACTIONS



Stage 1 - Voluntary

- Initiate public information campaign
- Advertise toilet, appliance, equipment rebate programs
- Request 20 gallon-a-day per person reduction
- Suggest shorter showers, no hosing of hard surfaces



Stage 2 - Restrictions with enforcement

- Intensify public information, assistance programs
- Restrict irrigation to morning and evening
- No run-off, three times per week watering
- Water by request in restaurants
- Increase rates

STEP FIVE

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EXAMPLE ACTIONS



Stage 3 - Mandatory + Customer Outreach

- Limit days of irrigation*
- Tiered pricing with significant price jumps*
- Establish allocations*
- Provide customer on-site assistance*
- Provide multiple demand reduction programs*
- Provide customer / business training programs*



Stage 4 - Mandatory

- Mandatory/critical*
- Intensify all efforts*
- Manage consumption to stay within water allotments*
- Landscape irrigation restrictions*
- Fines*

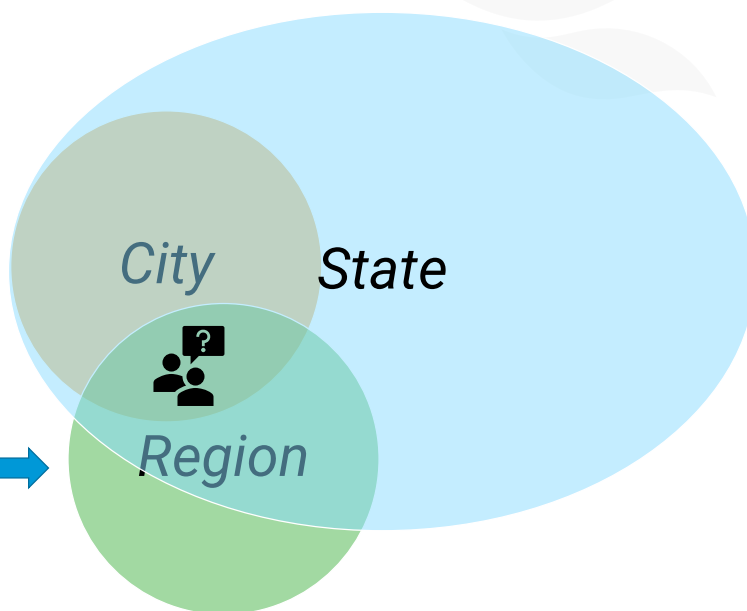
STEP FIVE

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CONSIDERATIONS

- Savings vary from month to month, difficult to predict
- Savings can be scaled to the normal year demand curve
- Supplier enter Stage before customers implement
- Cooperate with local and regional water suppliers to avoid inconsistent drought messages



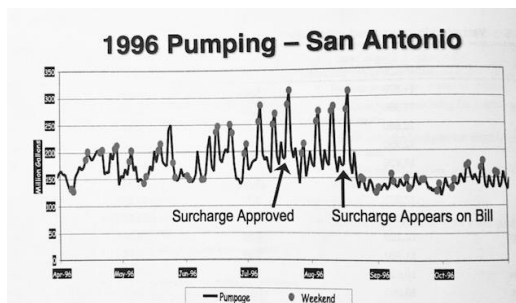
STEP FIVE

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LAG TIME ISSUES

- Customer awareness reduced by bi-monthly billing
- Build lag time in triggers
- Leap-frog Stage if lag time is long or not recognized
- Lag time could result in draw down of next year's reserves and unnecessary economic losses



STEP FIVE

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ADOPT THE PLAN

STEP 6

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PROCESS



INVOLVE THE
COMMUNITY



PREPARE REVENUE
PLAN



FORMALIZE
COOPERATION WITH
LOCAL AGENCIES



ADOPT THE PLAN

STEP SIX

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PREPARE REVENUE PLAN

Evaluate Revenue by Water Shortage Stage

- *Estimate the amount of water use reduction that will be achieved and the associated lost revenue*
- *Estimate revenue needs – include funds for new water supplies, increased water quality monitoring, and extended multi-year rationing*
- *Design a rate adjustment or water shortage surcharge that will cover the expected revenue deficit if reserves are not available*
- *Monitor actual revenue and compare with forecasted; adjust water shortage surcharges as needed, but not too often*



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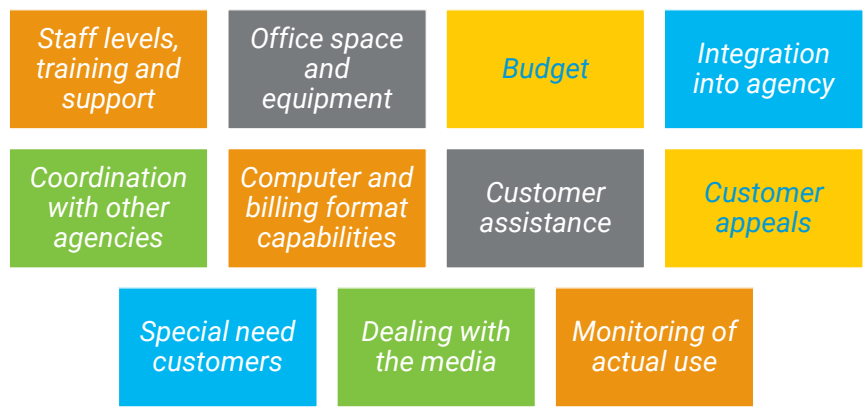


IMPLEMENT THE PLAN

STEP 7

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IMPLEMENT THE PLAN



STEP SEVEN

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BUDGET



Salaries
including overtime



Equipment
cars, phones,
computers, audit
materials



Training
professional trainers for
customer contact, computer
databases, conservation audits
and assistance



Materials
program brochures,
conservation info, water
waste educational info
and door hangers



Media
TV, radio and print
advertising budget,
graphic and recording
studio support,
events, direct mail



Programs
rebates, hand-outs,
contests, awards,
training for
customers & green
industry

STEP SEVEN

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CUSTOMER ASSISTANCE

- Phone hot-line, including evenings and weekends
- Email distribution list, blogs
- House calls, surveys
- Plumbing and landscaping referrals
- Irrigation system management training and assistance
- Plumbing fixture and appliance recommendations
- Assistance to excess-use customers
- Assistance to disadvantaged communities



STEP SEVEN

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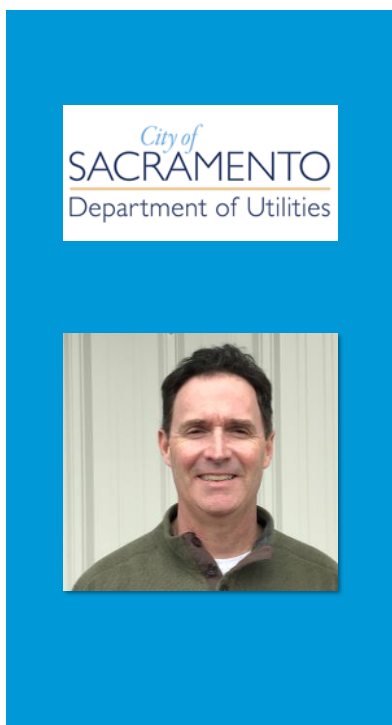


DEALING WITH THE MEDIA

- *Establish good relations with reporters local print, radio and television*
- *Rationing response manager available for questions and interviews*
- *Consistent message talking points, sound bites*
- *Free media and community support resources*
- *In response to possible negative media reports, demonstrate how the agency solves customers problems*

STEP SEVEN

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SPOTLIGHT IMPLEMENTING THE WATER SHORTAGE PLAN

*William Granger
Water Conservation
Coordinator
City of Sacramento*

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AGENDA

- *City of Sacramento's water supply*
- *How did we achieve 20-28% water use reduction while only being 50-65% metered*
 - *Doubling of fines*
 - *Expanded patrolling*
 - *Leading by example-Parks and Streetscapes*
- *What would we do differently?*

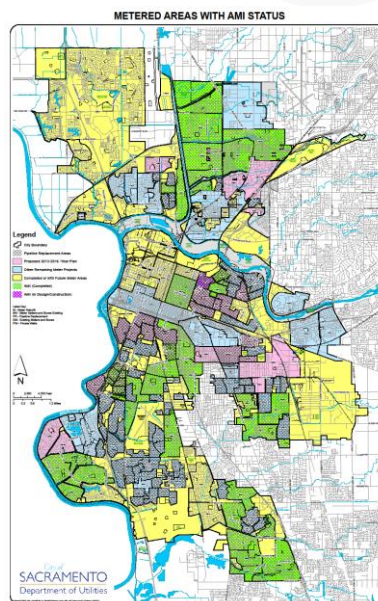
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CITY OF SACRAMENTO:

- **141,435** Service Connections
- 95% of City Metered; 100% AMI
- 90,000 AFY demand in 2019
- 85% surface water, 15% groundwater
- Average rainfall: 20"
- Average No. of 100-degree days: 23

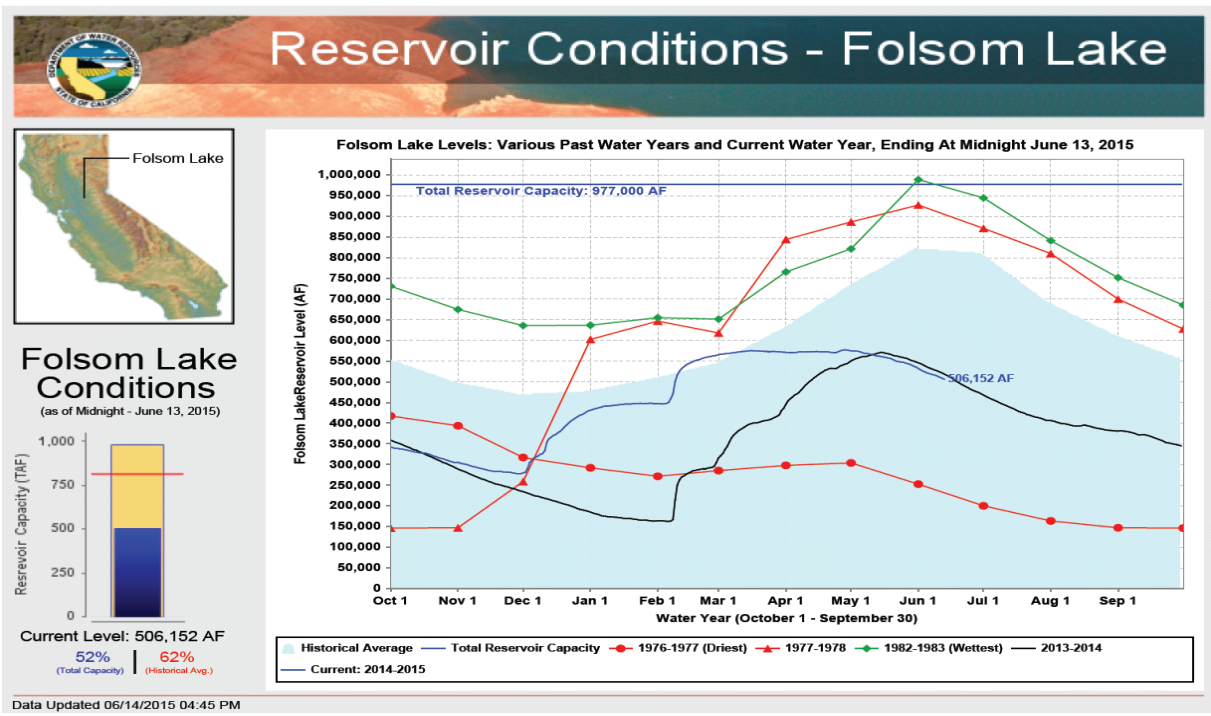


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**STAGE 2
DROUGHT
DECLARATION**

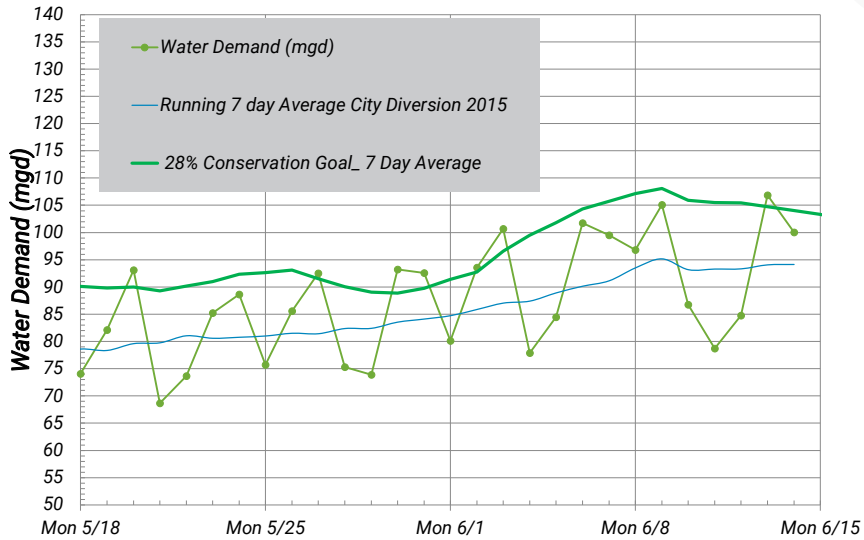


- January 14, 2014: City of Sacramento declares a Stage 2 Water Shortage: mandatory 20% reduction.
- January 17, 2014: California declares a Drought.
- April 1, 2015: Governor mandates a 25% urban water use reduction
 - 28% Reduction for City of Sacramento

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CITY OF SACRAMENTO WATER PRODUCTION

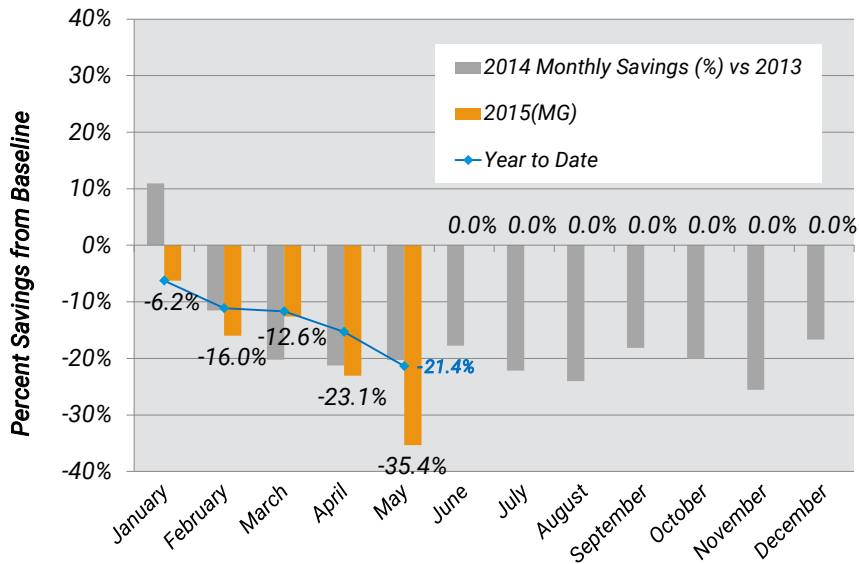


City of SACRAMENTO
Department of Utilities



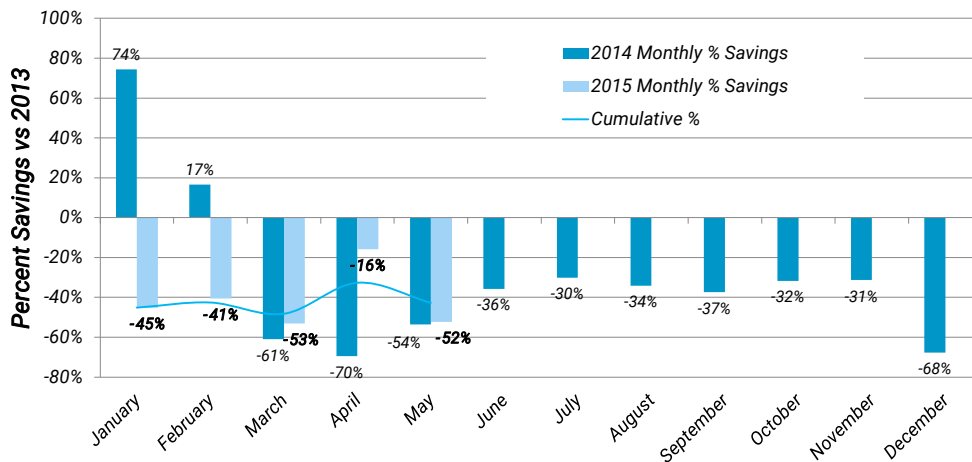
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MONTHLY CITYWIDE SAVINGS VS. BASELINE



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2015 PERCENT SAVING VS. 2013 CITY DEPTS ONLY



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ENFORCING THE CITY'S WATERING SCHEDULE

March-November: 2 days/week

- Water before 10 a.m. or after 7 p.m.
- ODD number addresses (1, 3, 5, 7, 9) may water on Tuesday and Saturday
- EVEN number addresses (0, 2, 4, 6, 8) may water on Wednesdays and Sundays



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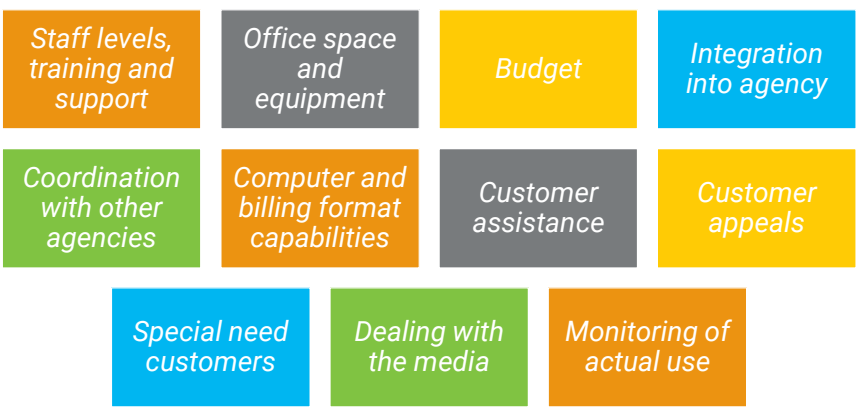




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IMPLEMENT THE PLAN



STEP SEVEN

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NOTICES OF VIOLATIONS (NOVS) IN 2016 VS 2013-15:

Description	Jan 1 - Sep 21, 2016	Previous Week	Same Time Frame in bench mark 2013	Same Time Frame 2014	Same Time Frame 2015
Water Use Complaints/Proactive Patrols	7,623	7,300	951	13,828	19,904
First Notice of Violation (NOV)	3,859	3,677	77	6,487	9,105
2nd NOV	755	723	5	270	1,287
3rd NOV	139	137	2	25	166
4th NOV	23	21	0	1	16



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CUSTOMER APPEALS

- Develop a process and expect to get calls
- 2014: 119
- 2015: 592
- 2016: 243
- 2017: 56
- Attend a class once every two years for get 2nd NOV removed, or send in appeal letter to our Director.



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SIGNIFICANT LOCAL, REGIONAL AND STATEWIDE MESSAGING

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HOW WILL WE DO THINGS DIFFERENTLY NEXT TIME?

-  Use AMI data
-  Patrol more on Mondays and watering days
-  Drought/water shortage surcharge needed: we are nearly metered
-  Staffing

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100



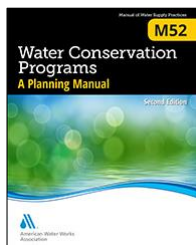
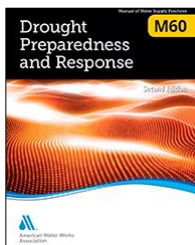
WRAP UP



WHEN THE DROUGHT ENDS!

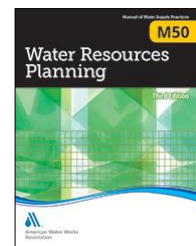
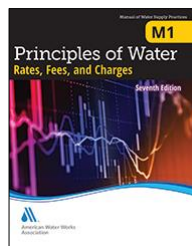
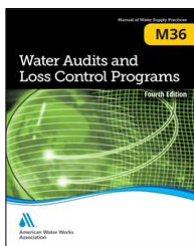


AWWA RESOURCES THAT MAY HELP



primary resources

secondary resources



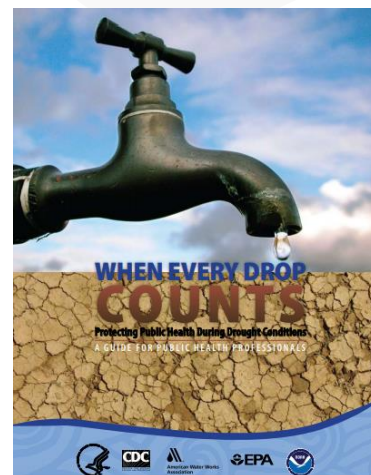
OTHER RESOURCES



EPA Resources for Water Utilities
<https://www.epa.gov/waterutilityresponse/drought-response-and-recovery-water-utilities>



EPA WaterSense Resources for Partners
<https://www.epa.gov/watersense/join-watersense>



CDC Guides
<https://www.cdc.gov/healthywater/emergency/extreme-weather/drought.html>



DROUGHT AND WEATHER/CLIMATE RESOURCES (A SAMPLING)

- NIDIS - <https://www.drought.gov/drought/>
- National Drought Mitigation Center - <https://drought.unl.edu/>
- NOAA Regional Climate Centers - <https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/customer-support/partnerships/regional-climate-centers>
- NOAA RISA (Regional Integrated Sciences and Assessments) - <https://cpo.noaa.gov/Meet-the-Divisions/Climate-and-Societal-Interactions/RISA/RISA-Teams>
- USGS Climate Adaptation Centers - <https://www.usgs.gov/land-resources/climate-adaptation-science-centers>
- USDA Climate Hubs - <https://www.climatehubs.usda.gov/>



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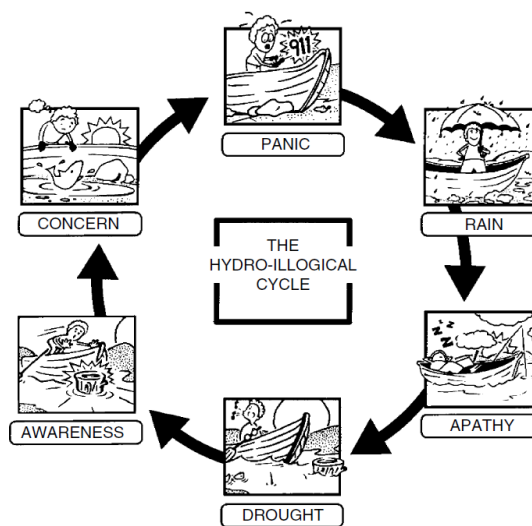


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THANK YOU!

- Questions?

REMEMBER, THE GOAL IS TO AVOID THIS!



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ASK THE EXPERTS



Veronica Blette
USEPA WaterSense



Veva Deheza
NIDIS



Carrie Pollard
Marin Water



William Granger
City of Sacramento

Enter your **question** into the **question pane** at the lower right-hand side of the screen.

Please specify to whom you are addressing the question.

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UPCOMING WEBINARS

April 24 - FREE Webinar: COVID-19 Implications to Operations, Compliance & Training

April 30 - FREE Webinar from GE Digital: How to Create Your Digital Plant

May 6 - What's New with Cyanobacteria and Cyanotoxins: A Review of Leading Research

[Register for a 2020 Webinar Bundle](#)

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THANK YOU FOR JOINING TODAY'S WEBINAR

- As part of your registration, you are entitled to an additional 30-day archive access of today's program.
- Until next time, keep the water safe and secure.

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PRESENTER BIOGRAPHY INFORMATION



Veronica Blette manages the WaterSense program in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Office of Water. She has been with the EPA since 1997 and previously served as special assistant to the director of the national drinking water program and led EPA's drinking water infrastructure financing program. She is currently vice-chair of the AWWA Water Conservation Division.



Veva Deheza is responsible for the implementation of the National Integrated Drought Information System (NIDIS) and is a NOAA/NIDIS co-lead on the National Drought Resilience Partnership (NDRP). For 20 years, her career has focused on bridging the gap between government, the science community, and the public to distribute essential information on water resource conditions and management.



Carrie Pollard manages the Water Efficiency Program at Marin Municipal Water District. She has over 18 years of experience in the field of water efficiency and water conservation and started with Marin Water in August 2019. Carrie serves on the Board for the California Water Efficiency Partnership, the Qualified Water Efficient Landscaper Program and the California Irrigation Institute.



William Granger serves as the Water Conservation Administrator for the City of Sacramento. He has more than 24 years experience working for public agencies designing, implementing and analyzing effective water conservation programs, with a primary focus in water wise landscape transformation. He has been an active member of AWWA water conservation committees and is a newly appointed trustee of the Water Conservation Division.

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