



City of Santa Barbara
Water Conservation Strategic Plan
Making Conservation a Santa Barbara Way of Life



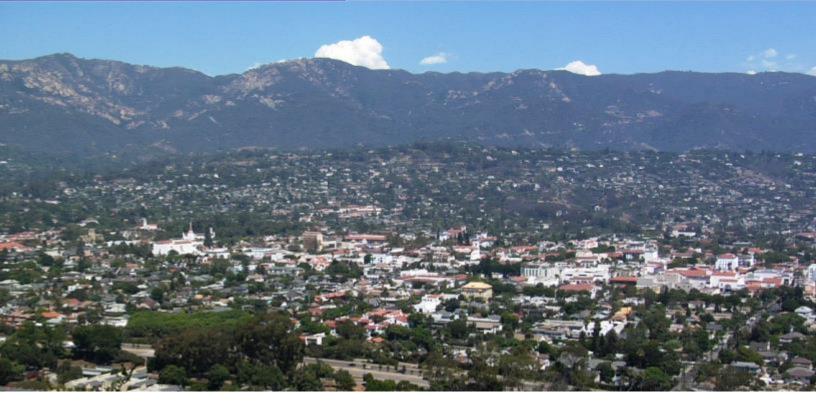


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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

Α	.B	Assembly Bill	ILI	Infrastructure Leakage Index
a	cct	account	INS	institutional
Α	.F	acre-feet	LOD	Lodging
Α	.FY	acre-feet per year	LOD_IRR	Lodging Irrigation
Α	MI	Advanced Metering	LTWSP	Long Term Water Supply Plan
		Infrastructure	MF	multifamily
Α	WWA	American Water Works	MOU	Memorandum of
		Association		Understanding
Α	WWARF	American Water Works	MUR	Multi-Unit Residential
		Association Research	MUR_IRR	Multi-Unit Residential Irrigation
		Foundation	MWELO	Model Water Efficient
В	MP	Best Management Practice		Landscape Ordinance
C	alWEP	California Water Efficiency	MWM	Maddaus Water Management
		Partnership	N/A	not applicable
C	EC	California Energy Commission	NO-DES	Neutral Output Discharge
C	OM	commercial		Elimination System
C	1	Commercial Institutional	OTH	Other
C	I_IRR	Commercial Institutional	P^3	Paradise Performance Program
		Irrigation	Plan	Water Conservation Strategic
C	11	Commercial, Industrial, and		Plan
		Institutional	ppl	people
C	UWCC	California Urban Water	psi	pounds per square inch
		Conservation Council	REUWS	Residential End Uses of Water
D	SS	Least Cost Planning Decision		Study
Ν	1odel	Support System Model	RWEP	Regional Water Efficiency
D	WR	California Department of Water		Program
		Resources	SB	Senate Bill
Ε	0	Executive Order	SB X7-7	Water Conservation Act of
Ε	То	Evapotranspiration		2009
F	Y	fiscal year	SF	Single Family
G	PCD	gallons per capita per day	SFR	Single Family Residential
g	pd	gallons per day	SWRCB	State Water Resources Control
g	pf	gallons per flush		Board
g	pm	gallons per minute	ULFT	ultra-low flush toilet
Н	IECW	high efficiency clothes washer	UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
Н	IET	high efficiency toilet	WUE	Water Use Efficiency
Н	IEU	high efficiency urinal		



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The City of Santa Barbara (City) Water Conservation Strategic Plan (Plan) will enable the City to project long range demands, identify attainable conservation goals, develop strategies, and attempt to raise awareness through the identification and prioritization of conservation measures. The Plan includes a cost-effective suite of water conservation measures¹ that will help the City meet future water needs. By combining new initiatives with existing programs as part of a comprehensive strategy for sustainable management of water supplies, the City's conservation activities proposed within this Plan (Figure ES-1) are expected to save an estimated 2,615 acre-feet per year of water in 2050.

Beginning in 2019, a conservation technical analysis was conducted by Maddaus Water Management Inc. (MWM). The purpose of the analysis, and foundation of this Plan, was four-fold:

- 1. Incorporate current, historical, and projected population growth and new commercial growth rates to project future water demands.
- 2. Using a set of applicable criteria, evaluate current conservation measures and identify new ones that will reduce future water demand.
- 3. Quantify the costs and water savings of these measures.
- 4. Combine the measures into increasingly aggressive programs then evaluate the costs and water savings of these programs.

The planning process included analyzing conservation measures and programs using the Least Cost Planning Decision Support System Model (DSS Model), developed by Maddaus Water Management (MWM). A screening of more than 100 measures was conducted, directed at existing customers and new development. All measures are listed in Figure ES-1 and described in more detail in Appendix E.

This Plan was also developed to support the future intentions of the state of California. In response to another statewide drought that began in 2014, the California Legislature established a framework centered on "Making Water Conservation a California Way of Life" to help the state better prepare for droughts and climate change by establishing statewide water efficiency standards. This state legislation, Senate Bill (SB) 606 (Hertzberg) and Assembly Bill (AB) 1668 (Friedman), along with any future regulations currently under development, will have profound effects on water providers over the coming years.

¹ Though "demand management measure" is not a term used in this report, it may be relevant to readers who are more familiar with the term to understand that it is essentially the same as the term "water conservation measure." In this report, "demand management" and "water conservation" are used interchangeably.



Figure ES-1. City of Santa Barbara Selected Measures for Evaluation



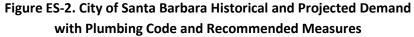
The benefits of the recommended program measures in the Plan include:

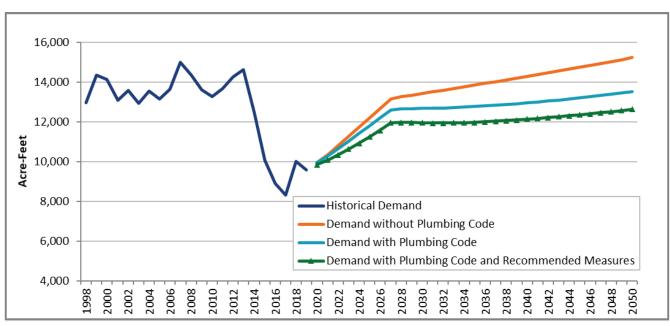
- Alignment with the City Public Works Department's mission to provide residents with the sustainable foundation to thrive by delivering quality services and public infrastructure through efficient and fiscally responsible practices;
- Alignment with the One Water Santa Barbara guiding principle to improve local water supply reliability by diversifying our supply portfolio and using water efficiently;



- Expansion of existing efforts to meet state-mandated targets and aggregate water use objectives; and
- A long-term plan that models a cost-effective means to manage water supplies.

The following figure presents historical and projected water use for the City in acre-feet per year (AFY). Plumbing code elements include current local, state, and federal standards for retrofits of items such as toilets, showerheads, faucets, and pre-rinse spray valves. At this time, the plumbing code included in this analysis is conservative and only includes the currently adopted legislation. Based on recent history in the U.S. and California, as well as a continual movement toward more efficient devices, it is likely that more codes and efficient practices will be adopted in the future. If more standards are approved, they could yield additional water savings.





1.1 Overview of City of Santa Barbara Water System

Santa Barbara has a semi-arid climate, so providing an adequate water supply requires careful management of water resources. The City has a diverse water supply including local reservoirs (Lake Cachuma and Gibraltar Reservoir), groundwater, State Water, desalinated water, infiltration water from a conveyance tunnel, and recycled water, as illustrated in the figures below.

WHERE YOUR WATER COMES FROM Gibraltar Santa Ynez River Reservoir State Water Project ake Cachuma Mission Tunnel 3.7 miles long ater from Gibraltar Reservoir Cater Water Treatment Plant Tecolote Tunnel South Coast Conduit 6.5 miles long 24 miles long Cater Water **Freatment** El Estero Water Groundwater O O Resource Center

Figure 1-1. City of Santa Barbara Water Sources

Conservation has been a long-term priority for the City and is considered a water source. A supply assessment is conducted annually by the City in which the water saved through conservation is regarded as equal to other

water supply options. When the City conducts supply and demand forecasting analyses, the estimated water made available through conservation is a part of the supply portfolio.

The City has recorded measurements of water sources and production since 1920 and has metered all service connections since 1973 (SBMC §14.08.010)²; as of fiscal year 2020, there are 27,677 service connections. The City uses a non-promotional water rate that provides incentive for customers to reduce water use. The City bills customers monthly based on metered use, with the units of consumption clearly indicated.

Cachuma

Recycled Water

Desalination

Gibraltar/Mission Tunnel

Conservation Program

State Water Project

Groundwater

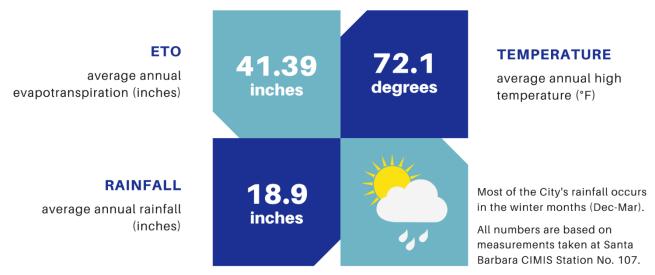
Figure 1-2. Changes in the City's Water Sources – 1980s to Today



² City of Santa Barbara. Municipal Code, SBMC §14.08.010, accessed August 2020: http://qcode.us/codes/santabarbara/?view=desktop&topic=14-14 20-14 08 010

1.1.1 Climate

The City is located on the central coast of California between the Santa Ynez Mountains and the Pacific Ocean. It offers year-round sunshine with its temperate Mediterranean-style climate of cool, wet winters and mild, dry summers. Temperatures only rarely fall below freezing in winter. During the late summer and early fall period, hot, dry sundowner winds can create high water demands.



1.1.2 Demographics

Santa Barbara is the second-most populous city in the county with an estimated population of 95,279. The City proper has a population density of 2,100 people per square mile (810/square kilometer).

The City has a mix of housing types, including single family residences and multi-unit residences. The City is largely built-out, though it should be assumed that infill and redevelopment will continue at roughly the same rate as in the recent past, resulting in a small increase in population.

Santa Barbara is a popular vacation destination, and tourism is an important part of the local economy. In addition, many people commute from locations throughout the county or adjacent counties to work in Santa Barbara. It is estimated that there are more than 52,000 jobs in the service area³. It should be acknowledged that population from tourism and commuters is not factored into the estimated population numbers. However, water use from tourism is accounted for under the non-residential customer categories in the DSS Model.

1.2 Project Background

The City of Santa Barbara has been a long-term leader in water conservation. The City's Water Conservation Program has been successful in reducing the use of potable water supplies, achieving compliance with state and federal conservation requirements, and creating a water efficiency ethic in the Santa Barbara community. The City's commitment to water conservation has been evidenced by reductions in water demands achieved over the past 30 years. As of the writing of this Water Conservation Strategic Plan, community water use has decreased to the same level it was in the 1950s, despite population more than doubling since that time.

Water use efficiency in the City is supported by coordinating initiatives to achieve a holistic approach to providing the water system and each customer within the service area with the tools needed to conserve water. Recently, a shift in the challenges and drivers for urban water conservation has occurred due to the recent drought, statewide water supply conditions, and the need to comply with forthcoming state water

³ Based on 2019 jobs reported in Mission Canyon and City of Santa Barbara per the Employment Development Department (EDD) web page, accessed August 2020: https://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/data/employment-projections.html.



conservation regulations. This Plan will allow the City to implement water use conservation measures in line with current conditions and proposed future regulations regarding water sustainability and reliability. The Plan considers best management practices consistent with current regulations and best practices in the industry and has been guided by the American Water Works Association Manual of Practice M52 – AWWA Water Conservation Programs – A Planning Manual (AWWA, 2017).

Furthermore, this Plan supports the Water Conservation Act of 2009 (Senate Bill X7-7 or SB X7-7) requiring urban water agencies to collectively reduce statewide per capita water use by 20% before December 31, 2020. The gallons per capita per day (GPCD) target for the City was determined to be 117, as documented in the 2015 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). The City's compliance with SB X7-7's 20% by 2020 is illustrated in Figure 1-3, as is the City's accomplishments resulting from conservation planning efforts.

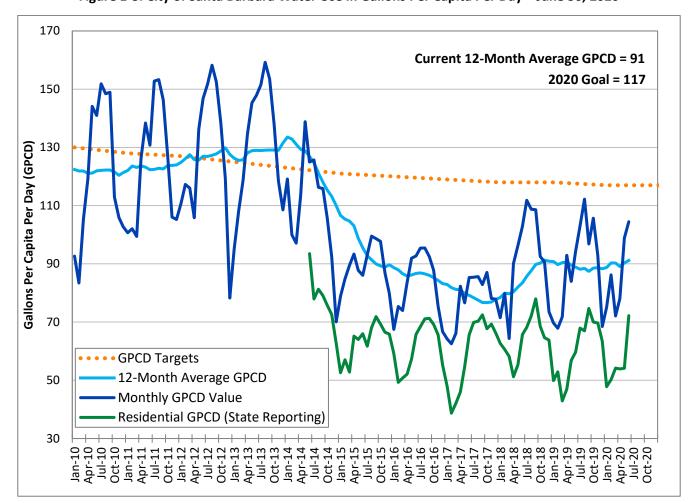


Figure 1-3. City of Santa Barbara Water Use in Gallons Per Capita Per Day – June 30, 2020

The GPCD values in the figure above exclude blend water used for recycled water production.

To forecast and plan for long-term demand management reductions and meet the SB X7-7 per capita water use reduction requirements, the City hired Maddaus Water Management in 2010. MWM analyzed the existing conservation program and used its proprietary Least Cost Planning Decision Support System Model (DSS Model) to evaluate current and potential water conservation measures. The DSS Model quantified the demand reduction effects of these measures along with the effects of plumbing codes and appliance standards. Results of the 2010 modeling effort were used in the 2011 Long Term Water Supply Plan (LTWSP) and informed water supply policies still in use by the City today.

The City uses benchmarks to assess ongoing program implementation and effectiveness as part of the City's Paradise Performance Program (P³). The P³ metrics are adopted by the City Council each year and must be measurable, reflect current workload, practices, and policies. Implementation of the 2011 Long Term Water Supply Plan and supporting conservation measures from the 2010 DSS Model have been assessed through various P³ metrics over the past ten years. These include metrics on meeting the SB X7-7 20% by 2020 GPCD target annually, participation in the City's Water Education Program for youth, attendees at landscaping workshops for homeowners and professionals, landscape rebate participation, Water Checkup appointments for homes and businesses, the percentage of e-newsletters read by customers, and more. An example of the City's performance measures report can be found in Appendix G.

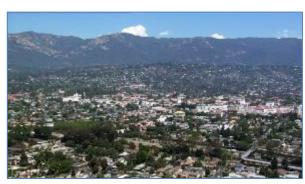
In 2018, California Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr. signed SB 606 and AB 1668. These bills were intended to implement "Making Water Conservation as a California Way of Life" legislation to better prepare the state for droughts and climate change through the establishment of statewide mandates for efficient water use. This included a framework for the implementation and oversight of the new standards, which must be in place by 2022. The two bills strengthen the state's water resiliency in the face of future droughts with provisions that include the following:⁴

- Establishing an indoor per person water use goal of 55 gallons per day until 2025, 52.5 gallons from 2025 to 2030, and 50 gallons beginning in 2030
- Creating a standard for outdoor residential and dedicated irrigation meter water use based on climate and landscaped area of the urban water provider (to be determined)
- Setting a water distribution system water loss standard (to be determined)
- Requiring urban water suppliers to set annual water budgets and make preparations for drought

The purpose of this Water Conservation Strategic Plan is to present an overview of the conservation evaluation process that has been completed for the City of Santa Barbara. The goal is to develop a plan that will optimize program costs and water savings and lay a foundation for compliance with forthcoming state mandates. The City has a current Water Conservation Program, which includes the measures that comprise Conservation Program A (described below) and additional qualitative measures. This Plan evaluates whether expanding existing efforts is a feasible and cost-effective way to meet future water needs in comparison to using and/or developing other sources of water supply.

1.3 Plan Development

The City worked closely with MWM to compile extensive historical data on the region, agency, conservation measures, production, consumption, weather, and various census data points. Together, these formed the foundation for MWM's DSS Model, which prepares long-range water demand and conservation water savings projections. More detailed information about the DSS Model can be found in the appendices of this Plan, including a description of the assumptions, analysis, and methodology used.



Based on the analysis of current water use patterns, and taking into account characteristics of the service area, a list of more than 100 potential conservation measures was compiled and evaluated. In the previous effort

⁴ https://www.gov.ca.gov/2018/05/31/governor-brown-signs-legislation-establishing-statewide-water-efficiency-goals/

⁵ The DSS Model is an "end-use" model that breaks down total water production (water demand in the service area) to specific water end uses, such as plumbing fixtures and appliance uses. It uses a bottom-up approach that allows for multiple criteria to be considered when estimating future demands, such as the effects of fixture replacements, plumbing codes, and conservation efforts. It also may use a top-down approach with a utility prepared water demand forecast.

conducted by the City in 2010, significant stakeholder input was gathered through work groups established to evaluate needs and rank measures per pre-defined and stakeholder-defined criteria. The measure screening in this current effort was an update to the 2010 endeavor. During this measure screening, 21 measures were selected for further detailed economic analysis. The evaluation included measures directed at existing accounts, as well as new development measures to make new residential and business customers more water efficient. Assumptions and results for each of the 21 individual measures and 3 programs (Program A, B, and C) are described in detail in this Plan.

Following the DSS Model completion and adoption of Program B as the Recommended Program for implementation, the Water Conservation Strategic Plan was prepared. This Plan is aligned to the new state legislation SB 606 and AB 1668 framework. However, details of the state plan have yet to be released. When the detailed guidance is available, this Plan may need to be modified to include any new or revised actions required of the City per state legislation.

1.4 Purpose and Scope of Strategic Plan

The intention of this Plan is to systematically evaluate and quantify a long-term water conservation strategy for the City's service area. Through the identification and prioritization of conservation measures, the Plan enables the City to project long-range demands, identify attainable conservation goals, develop strategies, and attempt to raise public awareness. By combining new initiatives with existing programs, this comprehensive strategy and slate of conservation activities will contribute to a more sustainable management of water supplies for the Santa Barbara community.

This Plan incorporates the City objectives as follows:

- Provide assessment, analysis, and measurement of completed and existing water conservation programs
- Identify new cost-effective water conservation opportunities
- Lay a foundation for compliance with forthcoming state mandates

In addition, the Plan is intended to serve as a guide for the City regarding future water use efficiency and conservation investments and activities. It includes a functional implementation plan to establish and administer cost-effective conservation measures.

Based on a preliminary analysis of the 21 individual measures, three programs (Programs A, B, and C) were designed by the City. Each of the three programs were evaluated to determine the net effect of running multiple measures together over the 31-year period of analysis (2020–2050).

2 HISTORICAL AND CURRENT WATER USE

2.1 Information Review and Data Collection Methods

The data from 2018–2019 was used to derive typical non-drought average water use per account per day. Based on the City's water billing system, residential water use was broken down into single family and multifamily categories. Historical data was segregated into indoor and outdoor water use by customer type using the monthly billing data. Non-residential categories of use were analyzed separately. Average daily commercial and institutional water use was expressed on a gallons-per-account basis.

Figure 2-1. Data Used in the DSS Model



2.2 Consumption

Figure 2-2 illustrates historical monthly total consumption from the last 20 years. Consumption data was measured at the customer meters. The City's water use decreased with the 2008-2011 recession and the multi-year drought which affected the City from 2014-2019.

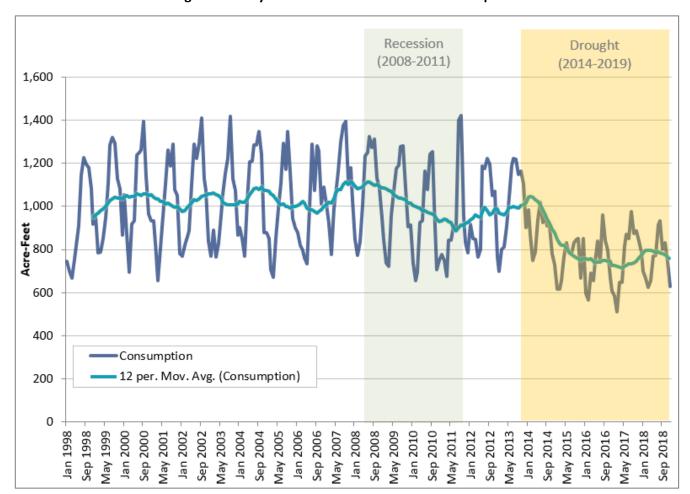


Figure 2-2. City of Santa Barbara Historical Consumption

The City has several types of water users with approximately 27,627 active connections (excluding fire lines), all of which are metered. For the purpose of this analysis, current and projected potable water user categories are classified as follows:

- Single Family
- Multifamily
- Commercial
- Industrial
- Irrigation

Figure 2-3 presents the water use profile of the average annual billed metered consumption of the various user categories based on monthly water use and account data from years 2018–2019. This was used to derive average per account per day water use.

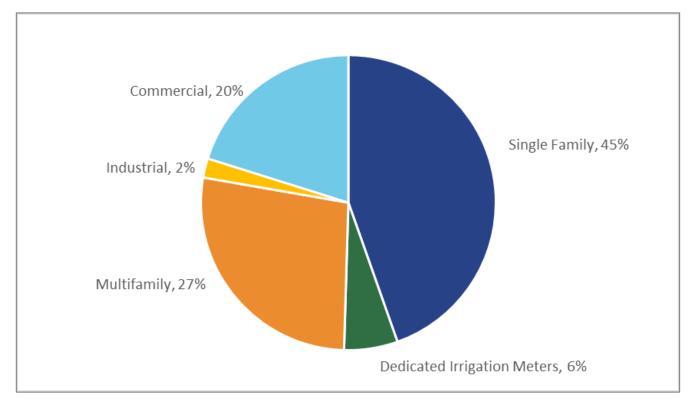


Figure 2-3. Average Consumption by User Category

In the figure above, customer category potable water use is based on 2018–2019 historical water use per account by customer category, representing post-drought conditions.

2.3 Historical and Current Conservation Program

The City's Water Conservation Program began as a response to drought in the late 1970s. In 1988, the Water Conservation Program was increased as a result of the recommendations from the City's Five-Year Water Policy Action Plan. As a result of the 1987-1991 drought, the City accelerated implementation of the Water Conservation Program. The City's 1994 Long Term Water Supply Plan identified a goal of 1,500 AFY of additional water conservation, a target that was met and exceeded.

In December 1990, the Santa Barbara County Regional Water Efficiency Program (RWEP) was established as a collaboration among the many local water purveyors and the County Water Agency of Santa Barbara. RWEP promotes the efficient use of urban and agricultural water supplies countywide and provides information and assistance to the 16 local water purveyors within the county, including the City of Santa Barbara. RWEP members coordinate cooperative water conservation efforts among purveyors, co-fund projects and programs, act as a clearinghouse for information on water efficiency, manage specific projects and programs, and monitor local, state, and national legislation related to efficient water use. RWEP provides an annual report with information on accomplishments; the FY2019-20 report can be found in Appendix H.

In January 1992, the City joined the California Urban Water Conservation Council (CUWCC), now the California Water Efficiency Partnership (CalWEP), by signing the Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Urban Water Conservation. Since that time, the City has been actively implementing the Best Management Practices (BMPs) as well as additional water conservation measures. Additionally, implementing the BMPs satisfies contractual requirements with the Bureau of Reclamation for the Cachuma Reservoir Project.

In accordance with the policies of the City's 2011 LTWSP, the City's Water Conservation Program is operated to minimize the use of potable water supplies, meet the requirements of the BMPs, and achieve compliance with

SB X7-7's 20% by 2020 per capita water use reduction requirements. Water conservation measures are evaluated for cost effectiveness based on the avoided cost of additional water supplies.

The City's long-term commitment to water conservation is evident in reductions in water demand achieved over the past 30 years. Total system production has dropped from a peak near 16,800 acre-feet/year (AFY) in the mid-1980s to about 14,600 AFY before the current drought and averaging approximately 9,900 AFY as of the writing of this plan (2015–2019). This water use trend (including the recycled water system production that started in 1989), along with historical annual population and rainfall in the City, is demonstrated in the following figure with historical drought periods noted.

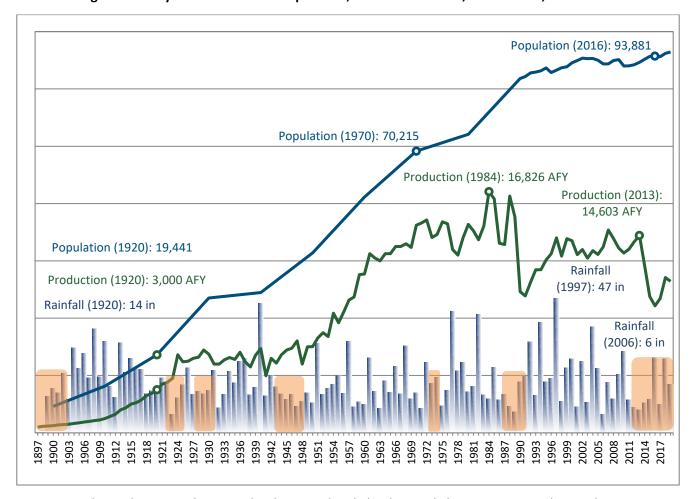


Figure 2-4. City of Santa Barbara Population, Water Production, and Rainfall, 1897–2019

The total water production in the above graph includes the recycled water system production that came online in 1989. Orange bars indicate periods of drought.

Water use efficiency in the City is supported by a coordinated effort of the City and RWEP initiatives to create a holistic approach for providing the needed water conservation tools to both the water system and each customer within the service area. The City requires water efficiency in building codes and standards as a result of state-guided mandates as well as increasingly strict local ordinances.

2.3.1 Utility Operations Programs

These measures encompass preventing water waste, reducing water loss, and addressing water efficiency in development projects.

 Water Waste Prevention – City Ordinance No. 4558, adopted in February 1989, prohibits the waste of water, which is defined as any excessive, unnecessary or unwarranted use of water, including, but not limited to: 1) any use which causes significant runoff beyond the boundaries of property served by a meter; 2) failure to repair any leak or rupture in any water pipes, faucets, valves, plumbing fixtures or other water service appliances within 72 hours after notice by the City; and 3) irrigation during and for a period of 48 hours after a measurable rainfall event. The City makes educating the community on water waste practices a high priority. The City's water waste ordinance can be found in the City's municipal code SBMC §14.20.007 Prohibition Against Waste of Water.⁶ Enforcement of the City's water waste ordinance is found in SBMC §14.20.226 Penalties and Charges.⁷

• Water Loss Control – The City has been conducting annual water audits of the water distribution system since 2010 using the approach described in the AWWA Manual M36 – Water Audits and Loss Control Programs (AWWA, 2016). The purpose of the audit is to quantify the City's real losses (water physically lost from the system through leaks, breaks, theft, and other means) as well as apparent losses (water lost through meter under registration and data handling errors). In addition to conducting annual water loss audits, beginning in 2016, the City has worked with a third-party validator to complete a level 1 validation of each water audit. This ensures the data used to compile the audits is as accurate as possible and helps to identify areas where data collection and quality could be improved.

Furthermore, the City has invested in multiple capital projects to manage system losses. The City launched a comprehensive Meter Replacement Program in 2014 with goals to target and replace all 1", 3/4" and 5/8" meters with Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) compatible meters, which combined totals approximately 25,500. To date, this work is essentially complete, with only a handful of these smaller meters left to replace. In addition, the remaining 2,000 meters sized 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " and above are in the process of being replaced with AMI compatible meters that allow for more accuracy at lower flows. Over 2,500 meters have been bench-tested to determine meter accuracy trends. The improved accuracy of the new meters has been effective in reducing the City's apparent losses.

In response to increased water main breaks in the late 1980s, the City Council created what became known as the Water Main Replacement Program by establishing a goal to replace 1% of the water mains annually. This goal was an integral part of the Water Capital Improvement Program for over 30 years. In June of 2018, the City Council approved an increase in the replacement goal to 2%, or approximately 6 miles, of the water mains on an annual basis. One of the primary long-term benefits of the program is reducing the City's real losses by lessening the frequency of water main breaks.

To address water lost during annual maintenance activities, the City invested in a Neutral Output Discharge Elimination System (NO-DES) truck to flush water distribution pipelines. Before the NO-DES truck was in use, the City would have to complete this distribution system maintenance by flushing water from fire hydrants. With NO-DES technology, the City is now able to clean the distribution lines by connecting two fire hydrants to a filtration truck, flushing, circulating, and filtering the water, then returning the water back into the distribution system.

In November 2018, the City Council approved an AMI pilot project. The robust customer consumption data AMI provides will help the City better manage apparent and real water losses. AMI will help in identifying broken or under registering meters, which will reduce apparent losses. With AMI, the City will also be able to better monitor customer consumption within specific areas of the system and compare that against water delivered to those areas. These kinds of analyses will help identify leaks in the distribution system and reduce real losses. The AMI cellular pilot project was launched in January 2019 for 200 meters, and the fixed network pilot project was launched in January 2020 for 200 meters.

⁶ City of Santa Barbara. Municipal Code, SBMC §14.20.007, accessed August 2020: http://gcode.us/codes/santabarbara/?view=desktop&topic=14-14 20-14 20 007

⁷ Ibid. Municipal Code, SBMC §14.20.0226 accessed August 2020: http://gcode.us/codes/santabarbara/?view=desktop&topic=14-14 20-14 20 226

• Landscape Design Standards – For development projects, the City has adopted Landscape Design Standards for Water Conservation that are more stringent than California's Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWELO), and the City has submitted an annual report to the state since December 2015. The annual report includes the total number of approved projects and square feet of new/revised landscape for that year. As of December 2019, over 300 landscape projects totaling over 2.7 million square feet have been approved. The City reviews plans and conducts inspections to ensure compliance with design standards, including water wise plant palette, efficient irrigation, proper pressure regulation, smart irrigation controllers, mulch, and more. The Landscape Design Standards were originally adopted by the City Council in 1989 and updated in 2008.

2.3.2 Public Information and Outreach

The City attempts to raise awareness among all customer types of the importance of efficient and responsible water use. The City works to foster a culture of conservation within the community and affect impactful behavioral changes. Components of the City's existing public education program include the following:

- Communicating the value of water – The City regularly provides the public with images and status updates of water sources. Additionally, each Mav. the City celebrates May Water Month Awareness with public displays in City Hall and the libraries communicate information on local water sources, the history of water in Santa Barbara, water efficiency, and more.
- Providing information on methods and opportunities

SAVE WATER DURING DROUGHT We Have No Water To Waste • Automatic sprinkler systems are the #1 use of water in our city, adjust & check your system every month. • It's easy to switch from sprinklers to drip; this saves water, reduces runoff, & rebates may be available. We are all in this together? Call 564-5460 for a free Water Check Up. The City is here to help. WaterWiseSB.org

City of Santa Barbara Advertising Example.

- **for reducing consumption** The City engages customers in water efficiency through the City's website, newsletters, informational videos, social media, printed materials, public presentations, workshops, and more. The City promotes the use and maintenance of water efficient WaterSense products, practices and services. Free Water Checkup appointments are available to all customers and entail an onsite evaluation with City staff to discuss water usage and opportunities for efficiency.
- Delivering consistent, persistent messages and media campaigns This is done through radio
 messages, television commercials, print advertising, social media messaging, digital advertising, and
 more, including messaging for both indoor and outdoor water use efficiency. Messages are delivered
 year round and are tailored to the season (i.e., "turn it down" in the fall and "sprinkler spruce up" in the
 spring).

Current Public Information Programs

- Water Conservation Hotline The hotline handles the incoming calls for the Water Conservation Program. Staff schedule free Water Checkup appointments, educate customers on water usage, and direct customers to resources.
- Website The City's Water Conservation Program website is www.SantaBarbaraCA.org/WaterWise.
 Additionally, the City contributes to and promotes the website for the Regional Water Efficiency Program of Santa Barbara County: www.WaterWiseSB.org/.

- Conservation Videos DIY and informational videos on sustainable landscaping, leak detection, efficient
 irrigation, water supply, and more are on the City's Water Conservation YouTube Channel:
 www.YouTube.com/SaveWaterSB.
- Media Campaign Spring, summer, and fall media campaigns are implemented by the City, often in conjunction with RWEP to expand reach. Advertisements are placed online, on TV, in movie theatres, in print publications, and on the radio.
- Water Bill Messages/Bill Insert/e-Newsletter Monthly water conservation messages are printed directly on the water bill and are customized by customer classification. A monthly water bill insert is mailed with all water bills and available electronically for online bill pay customers. A Water Resources enewsletter is sent out quarterly and a citywide "City News in Brief" enewsletter is sent out weekly, with a water efficiency section included at least once a month.
- Social Media Outreach on water conservation actions and events are posted on the Nextdoor website, www.Facebook.com/SaveWaterSB, and www.Twitter.com/SaveWaterSB.



"Sprinkler Spruce Up" Media Campaign.

- **Demonstration Gardens** The Water Conservation Program has many beautiful water wise demonstration gardens to showcase sustainable landscaping: Alice Keck Park Memorial Garden in conjunction with the Parks Department; the Firescape Garden in conjunction with the Fire Department, Spencer Adams Park in conjunction with the Parks Department and via a Surfrider Foundation Whale Tail Grant, the El Estero Recycled Water Garden, the Water Wise Home Garden in conjunction with the Santa Barbara Botanic Garden, and the Santa Barbara Association of Realtors Rainwater Garden in conjunction with the Association of Realtors.
- **Public Events** City staff set up tables and displays and engage the public in water efficiency information at local events such as Earth Day, All Around Landscape Expo, Santa Barbara Botanic Garden Fall Plant Sale, various school science nights, and neighborhood association meetings.
- Garden Wise TV Show Garden Wise is a 30-minute quarterly television show about designing and maintaining sustainable landscapes. Featured segments include: Plant Rant, What Tree is That?, Crimes Against Horticulture, and Design a Water Wise Garden featuring local designers. This program is coordinated and co-funded through RWEP.
- Water Wise Gardening for Santa Barbara County Website This is a robust website of gardening information tailored to the Santa Barbara climate with an extensive plant database of over 1,000 water wise plants, more than 300 photos of local gardens, and guidance on gardening design and practices: www.waterwisegardeningsb.org/. This program is coordinated and co-funded through RWEP.



City of Santa Barbara's Television Program Garden Wise TV.

Current School Education Programs

- Classroom Presentations This involves fun and engaging K-6 presentations about Santa Barbara's water supply, the water cycle, water conservation, and wastewater treatment. Songs, photos, and videos are used, based on the age group. Sixth grade presentations include the Living Wise kit and curriculum a take home kit with water and energy fixtures and activities to conduct at home. Presentations are tailored to grade or class objectives and are aligned to California content standards and the Education and the Environment Initiative Curriculum.
- **Field Trips** Water facilities such as the El Estero Water Resource Center, Cater Water Treatment Plant, Charles E. Meyer Desalination Plant, Sheffield Reservoir, and the Firescape Garden are available for school and community group tours with City personnel to lead and educate attendees.
- Musical Assemblies Musical-comedy education shows about water supplies, the value of water, groundwater, and water efficiency are part of this program, which is coordinated and co-funded through RWEP.
- WaterWise High School Video Contest This is an annual countywide contest for high schools to create and submit a 30-second public service announcement for water efficiency. Winning videos are used for television and movie theatre advertising. This program is coordinated and co-funded through RWEP.
- WaterWise Science Fair Award This special award is part of the larger Santa Barbara County Science Fair for junior and senior science fair projects that address water efficiency, water supplies, or water treatment. This program is coordinated and co-funded through RWEP.

2.3.3 Outdoor Water Use Efficiency

The City's outdoor water use efficiency programs are intended to promote the "new normal" of water wise landscaping through proper design, installation, and maintenance of new and existing landscapes and irrigation systems. The City's active measures also include water wise landscape design information, landscape classes and hands-on workshops, demonstration gardens, irrigation how-to videos, and educational programs. Recent participation levels for the City's active water conservation programs over the past five fiscal years can be found in Table F-3 in Appendix F.

• Smart Landscape Rebate Program – This is a rebate to replace turfgrass and/or an inefficient sprinkler system in commercial and residential landscapes. The rebate is for 50% of the material costs of preapproved irrigation equipment and landscape materials.



Smart Landscape Rebate Program Before and After Images.

- Irrigation Evaluations As an element of the Water Checkups, staff perform site-specific landscape irrigation surveys that include checking the irrigation system for maintenance and repairs, reviewing the irrigation schedule, and making recommendations for adjusting the programing of the irrigation controller.
- Irrigation Budgets for Dedicated Irrigation Meters The City has budget-based rates for accounts with dedicated irrigation meters to incentivize water efficiency. For the City's over 750 irrigation meters, the monthly water budget is determined by the property's irrigated landscaped area, the water requirements of plants, and the current weather conditions. The purpose of providing a monthly water budget is to bill based on the water needs of the landscaping; water use that exceeds the budget is billed at a higher rate. Monthly online water use reports provide education to customers to identify ways to irrigate more efficiently and track their usage compared to their budget.
- Green Gardener Program Taught through Santa Barbara City College School of Extended Learning, gardeners are trained in resource efficiency and pollution prevention landscape maintenance practices. Gardeners attend a 15-week course taught in both English and Spanish covering topics including irrigation design and maintenance, fertilizing, soil health, integrated pest management, pruning, and reduction of green waste. This program is coordinated and co-funded through RWEP.
- **Mulch Delivery Rebate** The City will rebate the cost of up to two dump truck loads per year of county mulch deliveries to reduce evaporation and increase water retention in the soil.
- Graywater Information The City provides education on the use of graywater with handouts, fact sheets, sample plan sheet, hands-on workshops, 101 classes, videos, and information on the City's website. The City promotes the use of graywater in accordance with the California Plumbing Code Chapter 16A.8
- WaterWise Garden Recognition Contest Residential gardens are evaluated for water efficiency, design
 elements, and sustainability. The winning garden is submitted to the countywide contest for the top
 prize. Winning properties receive an engraved sandstone boulder and are highlighted in public outreach
 to encourage water wise practices. This program is coordinated and co-funded through RWEP.

⁸ California Department of Water Resources. (2016). Chapter 16A Non-Potable Water Reuse Systems. https://up.codes/viewer/california/ca-plumbing-code-2016/chapter/16A/non-potable-water-reuse-systems#16A

2.3.4 Residential Programs

In addition to the programs previously listed, the following programs are geared toward residential customers:

- Water Checkup Appointments The City's Water Resources Specialists conduct free Water Checkup
 appointments upon request by water customers. A Water Checkup includes evaluating all water uses on
 the property and providing recommendations to the customer for improved efficiency including indoor
 usage, leak detection, meter reading demonstration, irrigation systems evaluation, and specific
 recommendations on improvements and upgrades.
- Washing Machine Rebate Program The Smart Rebates Program is coordinated by CalWEP for participating water suppliers throughout California. The City participates with high efficiency clothes washer rebates for residential customers who replace an existing high water use washing machine with a qualifying high efficiency model.

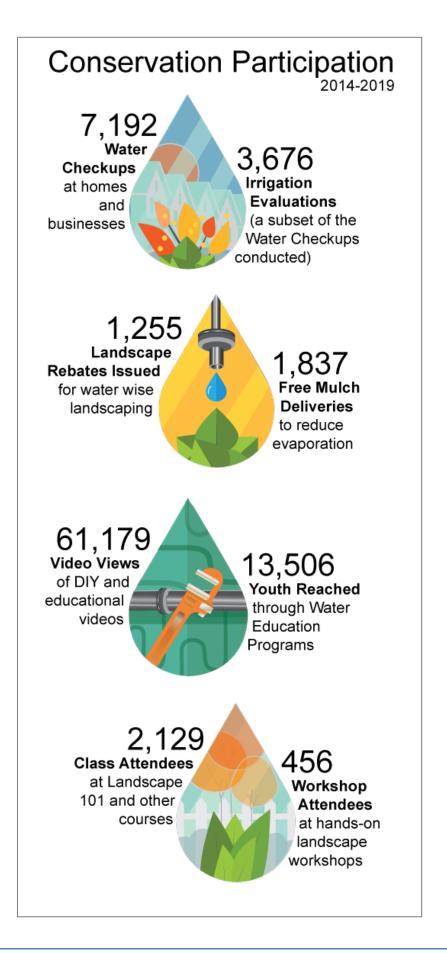
2.3.5 Commercial, Industrial and Institutional (CII) Programs

In addition to the programs previously listed, the following programs are geared toward CII customers:

- CII WaterWise Survey and Incentive Program This tailored program for high water use CII customers includes a comprehensive water survey as well as rebate incentives for making recommended upgrades. The survey includes identifying high water use appliances, searching for hidden leaks, cataloging use and flow rates of fixtures, and identifying areas for improvement. A summary report is generated which includes an analysis of the facility's water use, water and cost-saving recommendations eligible for monetary incentives from the City, and estimated payback periods.
- Lodging Industry Towel and Linen Cards Free linen cards and towel rack hangers are available to encourage patrons to conserve water during their stay by reusing towels and linens.
- **Restaurant Table Cards** Free table tents are available to inform restaurant customers that water will be served upon request.
- **Green Business Program of Santa Barbara County** Existing businesses are certified through onsite evaluations from City staff. New and existing certified Green Businesses receive workshops, trainings, resources, and recognition. Organized by the California Green Business Network, Santa Barbara County.



Restaurant Table Card Example.



3 FUTURE WATER USE OBJECTIVES

The City utilizes a suite of various benchmarks to assess progress in the implementation of the ongoing conservation program. A sample report demonstrating past conservation measure implementation tracking can be found in Appendix G. The City also tracks SB X7-7 per capita water use goals as well as measures performance metrics such as number of rebates administered, students reached, classes held, and Water Checkups. At this time, City system-wide total water use remains 30% below year 2013 water use. Looking ahead, the City plans to track state legislation metrics related to the future water use objectives as the standards are developed through the state's stakeholder process by DWR and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB).

A supply assessment is conducted regularly of the water supply portfolio demonstrating how conservation is evaluated and regarded as equal to other water supply options. When the City conducts supply and demand forecasting analyses the estimated water made available through conservation is a part of the supply portfolio. This is evident in the City's previous 2015 and pending 2020 Urban Water Management Plan as well as the Water Supply Management Reports that are adopted annually.⁹

3.1 California Legislation and the Water Use Objectives

On April 7, 2017, the state of California released the "Making Water Conservation a California Way of Life, Implementing Executive Order B-37-16" Final Framework Report¹⁰ (State Framework Report). The State Framework Report, which builds upon Governor Brown's call for new long-term water use efficiency requirements in Executive Order (EO) B-37-16, provided the state's proposed approach for implementing new long-term water conservation requirements. A key element of the report is the proposed new water use targets for urban water suppliers that go beyond existing SB X7-7 requirements¹¹ and are based on strengthened standards for indoor residential per capita use, outdoor irrigation, CII water use, and water loss.

On May 17, 2018, the California Legislature adopted SB 606 and AB 1668 to implement new long-term water use efficiency requirements, including new urban water use objectives for urban water suppliers. The legislation requires the State Water Resources Control Board, in coordination with DWR, to adopt long-term standards for the efficient use of water. The legislation establishes specified standards for per capita daily indoor residential use. In addition, with stakeholder input, the SWRCB will adopt performance measures for CII water use and long-term efficiency standards for outdoor water use and water loss.

The legislation requires each urban retail water supplier to calculate and report an urban water use objective, which is an estimate of aggregate efficient water use for the previous year based on the adopted water use efficiency standards. Urban retail water suppliers will be required to calculate and report urban water use objectives by November 1, 2023 and by November every year thereafter, and to compare actual water use to the objective for the prior year by the same date.

The bills grant SWRCB the authority to enforce compliance with the urban water use objectives, with enforcement actions ramping up over the first three years of implementation. The bills also establish a schedule for state agencies to develop the methodology for implementing the requirements, as presented in Table 3-1.

¹¹ SB X7-7, also known as the Water Conservation Act of 2009, was a significant amendment introduced after the drought of 2007-2009 and because of the California governor's call for a statewide 20% reduction in urban water use by the year 2020.



⁹ https://www.SantaBarbaraCA.gov/Drought

¹⁰ California Department of Water Resources, et al. (2017). *Making Water Conservation a California Way of Life, Implementing Executive Order B-37-16*.

Table 3-1. Implementation Schedule for SB 606 and AB 1668 Key Requirements

Date	SB 606/AB 1668 Key Requirements
January 1, 2021	 DWR to recommend to legislature standards for indoor residential water use. Defaults are: 55 GPCD until 2025 52.5 GPCD from 2025 until January 2030 50 GPCD beginning in 2030 DWR to provide each urban retail water supplier with data regarding irrigable lands at level of detail sufficient to verify accuracy at the parcel level
October 1, 2021	 DWR to recommend standards for outdoor residential use for adoption by SWRCB Incorporate Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance principles Applies to irrigable lands Include provisions for swimming pools, spas, etc. DWR to recommend performance measures for CII water use, including: CII classification system Minimum size thresholds for converting mixed CII meters to dedicated irrigation meters Recommendations for CII best management practices DWR to recommend variance provisions for: evaporative coolers, horses and livestock, seasonal populations, soil compaction/dust control, water to sustain wildlife, and water for fire protection DWR to recommend standards for outdoor irrigation of landscape areas with dedicated irrigation meters and incorporate MWELO principles.
June 30, 2022	 SWRCB to adopt long-term standards for efficient water use: Outdoor residential Outdoor irrigation of landscape with dedicated irrigation meters at CII customer sites Water loss (consistent with SB 555) SWRCB to adopt performance measures for CII water use
November 1, 2023 and annually thereafter	 Urban water supplier shall calculate its urban water use objective: Efficient indoor residential water use, plus Efficient outdoor water use through dedicated irrigation meters at CII customer sites, plus Efficient water loss, plus Variances as appropriate Urban water supplier shall submit report to DWR on urban water use objectives, actual urban water use, implementation of CII water use performance measures, and progress towards urban water use objective.

4 CONSERVATION MEASURE EVALUATION

This section details the screening process, the conservation measures that were analyzed, the measure assumptions, and inputs used in the DSS Model.

4.1 Screening of Conservation Measures

This section presents the City's goal to develop a Plan that would result in the greatest ease and efficiency of program administration, the lowest cost of implementation, and the greatest water savings. The measures also needed to address water conservation across all relevant customer categories. The screening process undertaken with the City's staff yielded 21 measures for further evaluation.

The experience of many utilities has shown there is a reasonable limit to how many measures can be feasibly implemented at one time. Programs that consist of a large number of measures are historically difficult to implement successfully. Therefore, prioritization of measures is important both as an outcome of this planning effort and as the program is implemented. The approach to program implementation is viewed as a "living" process where opportunities may arise and be adopted as new technologies become available over time. Program timelines can also be adjusted, with the recognition that doing so may impact the savings objectives.

An important step in updating the City's Water Conservation Program included identification of new measures that may be appropriate and the screening of these measures to a short-list for detailed evaluation (benefit-cost analysis). This evaluation was specific to the factors that were unique to the City's service area, such as water use characteristics, economies of scale, and demographics.

Potential new measures for the City's 2020 Water Conservation Strategic Plan were screened using qualitative evaluation. The overall initial list of more than 100 potential water conservation measures was drawn from MWM and the City's experience, the previous conservation planning effort conducted in 2010, and a review of what other water agencies with innovative and effective conservation programs are currently implementing.

In the 2010 effort, significant stakeholder input was solicited from the City's community members. Numerous work groups (including work groups for indoor measures and outdoor measures) were established to evaluate a wide range of needs and rank measures per pre-defined and stakeholder-defined criteria. The measure screening conducted for this 2020 Plan was an update to the previous thorough endeavor.

In this measure screening update, City staff considered the criteria outlined in Figure 4-1 when evaluating whether a measure should be included in the DSS Model.

More details on the measure screening inputs and results can be found in Appendix E.

Figure 4-1. City of Santa Barbara Measure Screening Criteria

Measure Screening Criteria

TECHNOLOGY/ MARKET MATURITY

Refers to whether technology needed to implement conservation measure, such as an irrigation control device, is commercially available and supported by the local service industry.

CUSTOMER ACCEPTANCE/ INTEREST

Refers to whether customers within the service area would be interested in and accepting of the conservation measure and willing to implement it.

STAFF TIME FEASIBILITY

Refers to how feasible it is for the City to staff the measure for successful implementation.

EASE OF IMPLEMENTATION/ SCHEDULE

Refers to how feasible the measure implementation is for the City, including many factors such as cost, staff availability, and whether the timeline for the measure fits into the City's overall schedule.

LEGAL/INSTITUTIONAL OBSTACLES

Refers to if there are legal and/or institutional issues surrounding the measure and its implementation.



SERVICE AREA MATCH

Refers to whether the measure or related technology is appropriate for the area's climate, building stock, or lifestyle.

WATER SAVINGS POTENTIAL

Refers to whether the measure has the potential for saving a significant amount of water by account and the ability to confidently quantify savings.

COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL EQUITY

Refers to customer equity, when one category of customers receives benefit while another cannot (e.g., residential customers cannot receive the direct benefit from a commercial incentive program.

COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS AND PROGRAMMATIC CONSERVATION PRACTICES

Refers to whether the measure meets certain regulations and conservation practices, including, but not limited to, federal or state requirements.

SAVINGS QUANTIFIABLE

Are the water savings quantifiable?
For example, it is more difficult to determine the amount of water saved as a result of a water wise demonstration garden versus replacing a grass playing field?

ACCOUNT

Refers to extent to which customers would be willing and able to implement measure or related technology based on how much they have already conserved (i.e., have they reached their limit in terms of ability to conserve more water with particular measure).

COST FEASIBILITY

Refers to how feasible it is for the City to fund the cost of measure implementation..

PARTNERSHIP/ FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

Refers to opportunities connected with the measure that allow the City to partner with other entities and/or to obtain full or partial funding for the measure through other sources.



4.2 Conservation Measures Analyzed

Table 4-1 describes the 21 measures that were selected for analysis through the measure screening process. The list includes devices or programs that can be used to achieve water conservation; methods through which the device or program will be implemented; and what distribution method, or mechanism, can be used to activate the device or program.

Table 4-1. Measure Descriptions

Measure Name	Description				
	Commercial				
CII Water Survey Level 2 and Customized Rebate	Eligible CII customers can receive a thorough level 2 water survey targeting indoor and non-irrigation outdoor water uses. Financial incentives will be provided after analyzing the benefit-cost ratio of each proposed project. Rebates are tailored to each individual site and will be granted at the sole discretion of the City while funding lasts.				
Ultra-High Efficiency Urinal Rebate	Provide a rebate for the installation of ultra-high efficiency urinals flushing 0.125 gpf (1 pint) or less.				
Pre-Rinse Spray Nozzle Giveaway	Provide free 1.15 gpm (or lower) spray nozzles and possibly free installation for the rinse and clean operation in restaurants and other commercial kitchens.				
Dipper Well Rebate	Rebate for retrofitting traditional constant flow dipper wells with on-demand or hot well dipper. Dipper wells common in ice cream and smoothie businesses.				
	Irrigation				
Rain Barrel Rebate	Provide an incentive for installation of rain barrels to offset potable irrigation use.				
Large Rainwater Catchment System Rebate	Provide a rebate for installation of large rainwater catchment systems, minimum size of 250 gallons.				
Irrigation and Landscape Rebate	Rebate on pre-approved irrigation equipment and landscape materials, such as drip irrigation, smart controllers, and water wise plants.				
Free Sprinkler Nozzle Program	Provide low precipitation sprinkler nozzles free of charge via online voucher program to be redeemed at local irrigation stores.				
Mulch Program	Subsidize delivery charges for free mulch offered by the county, up to two free deliveries every 12 months to reduce evaporation.				
	Residential				
Residential Rebates for HECW	Rebate for a high efficiency clothes washer. Only applicable on eligible models and for replacing an existing high-water using washer.				
Pressure Reduction Valve Rebate	Provide a rebate to install pressure regulating valve on existing properties with pressure exceeding 80 psi.				
Leak Detection Device Rebate	Provide a rebate for private leak detection/alert device that provides real time water usage data to customer and may allow for remote shutoff by the customer.				
Hot Water on Demand Pump System Rebate	Provide a rebate to equip homes with efficient hot water on demand systems. These systems use a pump placed under the sink to recycle water sitting in the hot water pipes to reduce hot water waiting times.				

Measure Name	Description				
Ultra-High Efficiency Toilet Rebate	Rebate for replacing a toilet that uses 1.6 gallons per flush or more with a U.S. Environmental Protection Agency WaterSense-approved toilet that uses 0.8 gpf or less.				
Full AMI Implementation – Online Water Use Software and Leak Detection Customer Notification	Full AMI Implementation cost for the meter transmitting units, radio or cellular network, and meter data management software. Measure includes customer leak notification via online water consumption software, phone, or e-mail.				
	Community & Education				
Water Conserving Landscape and Irrigation Codes	Enforce City's Landscape Design Standards for Water Conservation. Compliance with the Standards is mandatory for all new or altered landscaping proposed as a part of a project subject to review by any City design review body.				
School Education	Offer school presentations, field trips, musical assemblies, video contests, teacher training, and multiple online and hands-on resources. The LivingWise® Program also is included in this measure and is a water and energy efficiency take home kit program for 6 th graders designed to generate immediate and long-term resource savings.				
General Public Education	This measure includes the City's general public outreach efforts. Advertising, website, gardening website, and all printed materials for events and Water Checkups, fliers, restaurant and lodging display cards, posters, etc.				
Water Checkup	Onsite assistance program to work with customers to assess water usage on property, find leaks/causes of high water use, and identify ways to use water more efficiently.				
Irrigation Evaluations	Onsite assistance program to work with customers to evaluate their irrigation system and provide specific recommendations on irrigation improvements, scheduling, and upgrades.				
Toilet Flapper Leak Alert Giveaway	Provide toilet leak alert indication device for simple installation on toilet tanks. If flapper malfunctions, device notifies with light and/or sound.				

Information about the DSS Model analysis approach to measure unit costs, water savings, and market penetrations can be found in Appendix D. Actual measure inputs used in the DSS Model to evaluate the water conservation measures selected by the City can be found in individual measure screenshots in Appendix E.

4.3 Comparison of Individual Conservation Measures

MWM conducted an economic evaluation of each selected water conservation measure using the DSS Model. Appendix F presents detailed results with how much water each measure will save through 2050, how much each measure will cost, and the cost of saved water per unit volume if the measure were to be implemented on a stand-alone basis (i.e., without interaction or overlap from other measures that might address the same end use or uses). Cost savings from reduced water demand was quantified annually and based on avoided costs provided by the City.¹²

While each measure was analyzed independently, it is important to note that very few measures operate independently. For example, Full AMI Implementation — Online Water Use Software and Leak Detection Customer Notification may lead to an Irrigation Evaluation or Irrigation and Landscape Rebate. Higher efficiency indoor fixtures go hand-in-hand with indoor water checkups and public education.

It should be noted that the water savings from General Public Education are not double-counted with other conservation measures. As a result, the costs appear significantly higher for General Public Education than for other measures due to the very minimal water savings estimated for the high staff time investment. However, other measures certainly would be less effective or possibly infeasible without an active outreach program. Without public outreach, customers would be unaware of conservation measures and participation would likely plummet. With that in mind, Figure 4-2 presents a comparison of each measure's cost of water saved per unit volume.

¹² The City's estimated average water production cost is \$865/AF including treatment, energy, and transport costs. Water production costs are based on 2019 generated drought supplies and costs including the following supply sources: Cachuma, Gibraltar/Mission Tunnel, Cachuma carryover/MWD, groundwater, State Water, banked water/water purchases, existing desalination, and expanded desalination. The City's average wastewater cost of \$1,017/AF is based on FY 2017 costs.

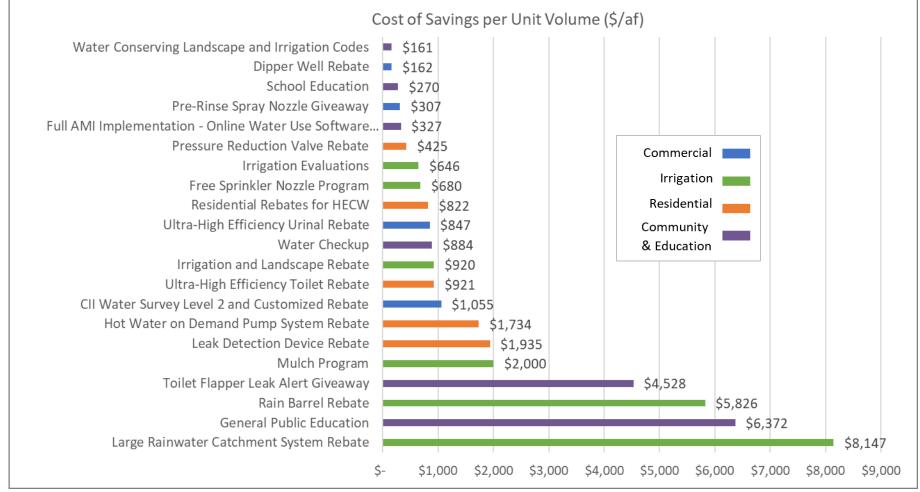


Figure 4-2. Conservation Measures – Cost Per Acre-Foot of Water Saved

The "General Public Education" conservation measure has minimal assigned water savings and is based on an investment in community education and awareness to help drive participation in other conservation measures.

5 CONSERVATION PROGRAM EVALUATION

This section provides a summary of which measures were included in each of the three conservation programs as well as which program the City selected to implement. The three programs were designed to illustrate a range of various measure combinations and resulting water savings. The following key items were taken into consideration during measure selection for Programs A, B, and C:

- Existing conservation measures
- Conservation measures recommended by AWWA, CalWEP (formerly CUWCC), DWR, and others
- New and innovative measures
- Measure equitability among customer categories
- Customer demographics

In addition, this section identifies and prioritizes the conservation programs and projects by cost effectiveness, quantifiable water savings, and compliance with American Water Works Association G480 Water Conservation Program Operation and Management Standard (G480 Standard).

5.1 Measure Selection for Conservation Program Alternatives

MWM developed an economic analysis to show the true cost of implementing water conservation programs. The City's existing conservation program was evaluated, then two additional, increasingly aggressive programs were developed for the City to consider.

Using the data gathered, MWM created a list of all potential program concepts that were appropriate for the City's service area to meet future regulatory and conservation compliance mandates. Factors for determining which measures should be in each program included budgeting, feasibility to implement the program, and the time at which each measure would need to be introduced to promote conservation efforts. Programs also needed to address water conservation across all relevant customer categories.

These program scenarios were not intended to be rigid but rather to demonstrate the range in savings that could be generated if selected measures were run at the same time. When programs were analyzed, any overlap in water savings (and benefits) from individual measures was considered to provide a total combined water savings (and benefits). Each program is described below:

- Program A: Current Measures. Current conservation program with no changes; includes 9 measures.
- Program B: Recommended Measures. In addition to existing efforts, includes more customer-centric, extended programs in indoor and outdoor efficiency as well as commercial efficiency; includes 17 measures. This is the recommended program.
- Program C: All Modeled Measures. In addition to all those above, includes expanded indoor residential
 incentives, including rain barrel and large rainwater catchment system rebates; includes all measures
 modeled in this effort for a total of 21 measures.

Figure 5-1 presents the City's conservation measure program scenarios, indicating which measures were selected and modeled within each program.

Figure 5-1. Selected Conservation Program Measures



Table 5-1 shows the benefit-cost ratios for conservation Programs A, B, and C. Each program's present value of water savings and utility costs as well as cost of water saved can be found in Appendix F.

Table 5-1. Comparison of Program Benefit-Cost Ratios

Conservation Program	Water Utility Benefit-Cost Ratio
Program A with Plumbing Code	0.96
Program B with Plumbing Code	1.08
Program C with Plumbing Code	1.07

Table 5-2 shows the water system demands for the City of Santa Barbara. Demand is shown in acre-feet in 5-year increments over the 31-year modeling period (2020-2050). Table 5-2 and Figure 5-2 include historical demand, demand with and without plumbing code, and projected demand with plumbing codes and three active conservation program scenarios.

Table 5-2. City of Santa Barbara Potable Water System Demands in AFY for Years 2020-2050

	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Baseline Demands	9,947	12,187	13,425	13,822	14,236	14,668	15,119
Plumbing Code Savings	-	387	760	1,093	1,352	1,561	1,737
Demands with Plumbing Code Savings	9,947	11,799	12,665	12,729	12,885	13,107	13,382
Conservation Program A Savings	96	434	531	565	599	637	677
Demands with Plumbing Code and Conservation Program A Savings	9,851	11,366	12,134	12,164	12,285	12,470	12,704
Conservation Program B Savings	105	561	718	803	817	848	878
Demands with Plumbing Code and Conservation Program B Savings	9,842	11,239	11,946	11,926	12,068	12,259	12,504
Conservation Program C Savings	107	566	722	807	821	852	882
Demands with Plumbing Code and Conservation Program C Savings	9,840	11,234	11,942	11,922	12,064	12,256	12,500

Figure 5-2 presents historical and projected water demand in AFY given multiple scenarios. Plumbing code elements include current local, state, and federal plumbing code standards for retrofits of items such as toilets, urinals, showerheads, faucets, and clothes washers.

16,000 14,000 12,000 **Acre-Feet** 10,000 8,000 Historical Demand Demand without Plumbing Code Demand with Plumbing Code 6,000 Demand with Plumbing Code and Program A Savings Demand with Plumbing Code and Recommended Measures Demand with Plumbing Code and Program C Savings 4,000 2016 2018 2020 2010 2014 2006 2012 2022

Figure 5-2. City of Santa Barbara Historical and Projected Demand

All line types shown in the legend are presented in the graph. Program B and Program C demand scenarios are close in value and therefore may be somewhat indistinguishable in the figure.

Figure 5-3 illustrates how marginal returns change as more money is spent to achieve water savings in AFY in 2050. A cost-effectiveness curve displays the results of the present value of each program's costs versus the cumulative water savings at the end of the planning period. This curve is helpful in determining how far to push the "conservation envelope" as the point of diminishing economic returns is evident. Note that only a slight increase in savings is achieved when graduating from Program B to Program C.

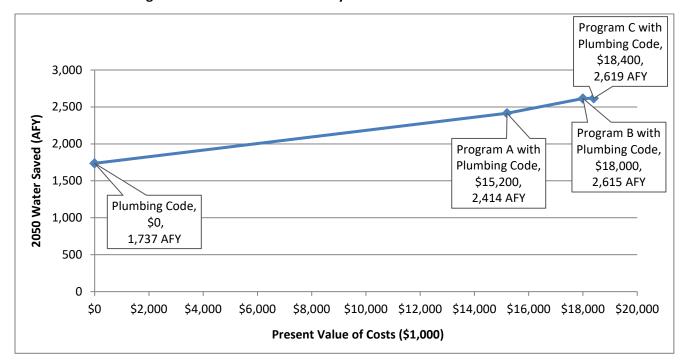


Figure 5-3. Present Value of Utility Costs Versus Water Saved in 2050

5.2 Selected/Recommended Program

The City has been refining its water use efficiency measures since its first conservation plan was published in 1995. Seeing the need for more up-to-date and expansive measures to meet further water use reductions, the City has elected to implement Program B, which includes 17 of the measures modeled in this planning effort and represents a thoroughly robust program with the highest benefit-cost ratio.

The City selected the Recommended Program (Program B) as the most forward-thinking, comprehensive option. Measures that have been analyzed and are included in the Plan are likely to be implemented and more likely to be deemed eligible for funding and outside partnerships. Program B offers the full range of measures and provides benefits for all categories of City customers.

The previous Figure 5-3 shows year 2050 conservation program estimated water savings by implementing Program B, which includes measures required by law and more customer-centric, extended programs in indoor efficiency (rebates for dipper wells, toilets, urinals). In addition, this program includes significant fund matching for high water users to perform institutional retrofits and incentives to install leak detection devices and pressure reduction valves.

6 NEXT STEPS AND CONCLUSIONS

Current conditions have encouraged the City to choose Program B as the Recommended Program for implementation. However, water use is very dynamic and responds to changes in population, economy, weather, efficiency of devices, and types of industry. In the future, as the community evolves and water use patterns and weather change, the City may adjust measure implementation targets and schedules. This may include expanding upon, or scaling back, various program components and measures to increase efficiency, meet benefit-cost ratios, adopt better technology or methods, or meet budget and staffing restrictions. Whether additional measures become necessary would be dependent on several factors, including potential future drought conditions, compliance with the annual aggregate water use objectives as provided by the state, and the City's ability to support new and more innovative programs.

With clearly defined individual conservation measures as well as calculable water saving objectives and customer target goals, the City has quantifiable performance objectives that can be tracked on both an individual conservation measure level and an overall program level.

6.1 Selected Program Estimated Water Savings and Budget



More than 70% of the City's service area water use is associated with residential water use. Consequently, residential conservation programs will produce the most savings. At less than 23% of overall water use, the City's service area does not include extensive commercial activity. Therefore, the conservation potential for the commercial sector is not as high. In conjunction with plumbing codes, the Recommended Program saves 6% of projected demand in 2050. From the utility standpoint, the average cost of water saved for the Recommended Program is \$821 per AF, which is less than the avoided cost of water at \$865 per AF. Therefore, this program has the potential to reduce per capita water use in a cost-effective manner.

6.2 Implementation

In accordance with the policies of the City's 2011 Long Term Water Supply Plan (LTWSP), ongoing monitoring and reporting of the City's water supply status will be conducted, including annual reports to the City Council and regular five-year updates of the City's Urban Water Management Plan. The next Urban Water Management Plan update is on schedule to be completed in 2021 and will include an update to the LTWSP.

Additionally, progress on the demand management elements of the LTWSP are tracked using the City's Paradise Performance Program (P³), updates to Water Commission and City Council, and annual BMP reporting to the Bureau of Reclamation.

Future implementation and tracking of demand management measures identified in this plan will be aligned with forthcoming water use targets to be established in accordance with SB 606 and AB 1668.

6.2.1 Tracking and Monitoring

The City will continue to monitor progress and track the level of participation and effectiveness of conservation measures through the following:

- Prepare an annual performance plan in concert with the budget planning process.
- Set up a method to store and manage measure participation, cost, and other data to gauge successes and areas that need improvement.
- Review Plan goals in the DSS Model annually and update measure participation or other elements that are refined through experience.
- Track water use to ensure the Plan is on track to meet water use reduction goals. Use the input from City staff and the annual work planning process as the forum to amend the plan, budget, staffing, contracting, schedule, and so forth to stay on track.

6.3 Next Steps

Next steps in Plan implementation include the following:

- Engage in the state processes to establish the urban water supplier efficiency standards as part of SB 606 and AB 1668. The City will review state documents, submit written comments as needed, and participate in public workshops and stakeholder groups.
- Integrate results of the Plan into the updated LTWSP (currently underway) to inform future water supply policies and strategies. The updated LTWSP is anticipated to be completed in the spring of 2021.



Progress toward conservation program targets will be reviewed annually by analyzing the costs, participation, water savings, and quantity of measurable factors for each conservation measure.

QUANTITY



- Electronic messages
- Radio and television advertisements
- Workshops and presentations
- Fixture replacements
- · Rebates issued

COST



- Demonstration garden install and maintenance
- · Community workshops
- Public outreach

PARTICIPATION



- Student attendance at City presentations
- Workshop attendance
- Customer satisfaction surveys
- · Hits on public information website
- Traffic on City Water Resource's website

WATER SAVINGS



- Water use before and after fixture replacement
- Water use before and after rebate
- Behavior change
- Water use before and after program
- Review program staff needs and hire staff accordingly to adequately support program needs.
- Prioritize measures for implementation, with the highest priority for implementation given to those that contribute the most to meeting water saving targets and/or can be implemented with relative ease. Key questions to direct action include:
 - O What level of support will be required from conservation staff to run the selected measures?
 - What other support is needed (e.g., outsourced support or other sources of funding) or wanted to run these programs?
- Develop implementation plans that describe in detail how to implement each conservation measure.
- Prepare an annual performance metric plan for each Plan year in concert with the budget process.
- Form partnerships and apply for grants where appropriate.
- Continue to collect and analyze measure participation, costs, and other data to gauge successes and areas that need improvement.

6.4 Conclusions

The following is a summary of the water conservation analysis findings:

- Conservation is one of the least expensive means of meeting future water supply needs for the area. The implementation of these conservation measures should reduce per capita water use and has the potential to defer the need for further infrastructure expansion. While the conservation actions identified can have a significant cost, the cost of not participating in conservation and having to address increased demands through engineering solutions may be even higher. Furthermore, with climate change, long-term drought, and environmental restrictions on the delivery of imported water, additional water supplies may not be available to meet future increases in demands without conservation.
- Governor Brown signed SB 606 and AB 1668 into state law to create a more permanent conservation standard as part of implementing the "Making Water Conservation a California Way of Life" legislation.
 The City should track development of the DWR framework into new state mandates for what is planned for 2021 and beyond and update this Plan as necessary to comply with those new mandates.
- Through the DSS Model analysis, the City identified fixture costs, applicable customer classes, time
 period of implementation, measure life, administrative costs, end uses, end-use savings per
 replacement, and a target number or percentage of accounts per program year. This thorough analysis
 is planned to be used in the 2020 City of Santa Barbara Urban Water Management Plan and additional
 Santa Barbara planning documents.
- Creating expanded water conservation efforts appears to be a feasible and cost-effective means of:
 - o Being more sustainable within existing water supplies;
 - Meeting the water use objectives outlined in SB 606 and AB 1668;
 - o Maintaining a program in line with the former CUWCC's Best Management Practices;
 - o Measuring, tracking, and reducing non-revenue water losses as outlined in SB 555; and
 - Addressing reduction in water use as previously required by the statewide drought emergency declaration that was recently lifted.
- Based on the analysis, the City has selected to implement Program B, with 17 measures, a utility benefit-cost ratio of 1.08 and a cost of water saved of \$821 per AF versus the estimated avoided cost of water at \$865 per AF.

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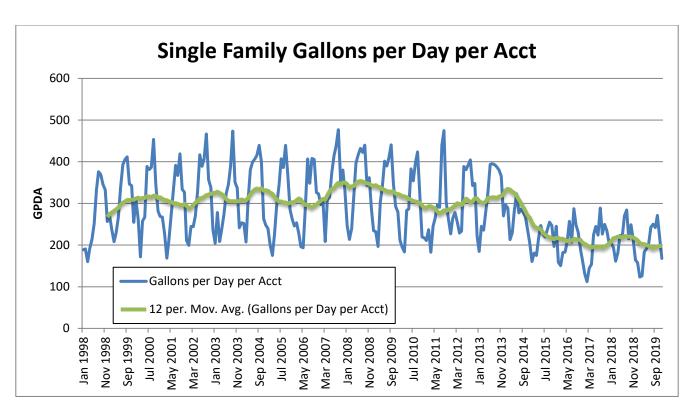
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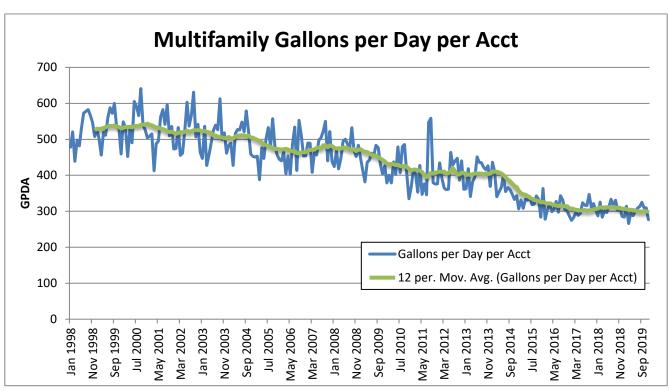
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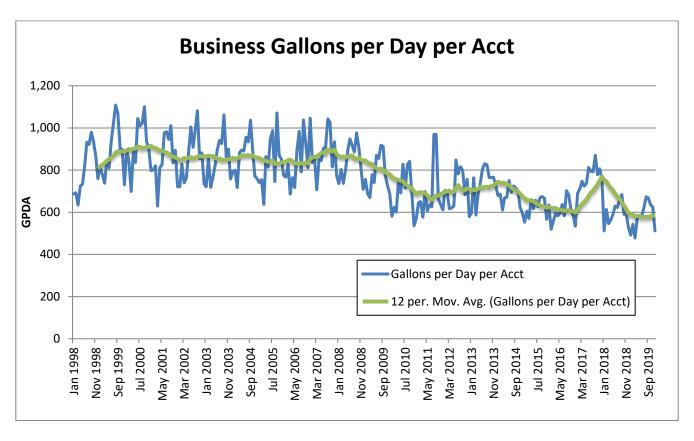
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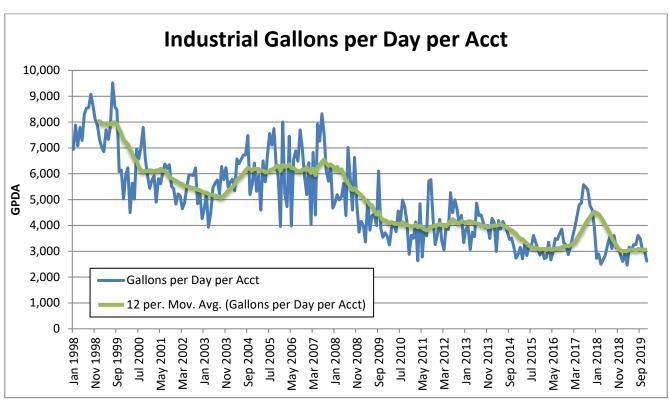
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APPENDIX A - HISTORICAL MONTHLY WATER USE PER ACCOUNT TYPE









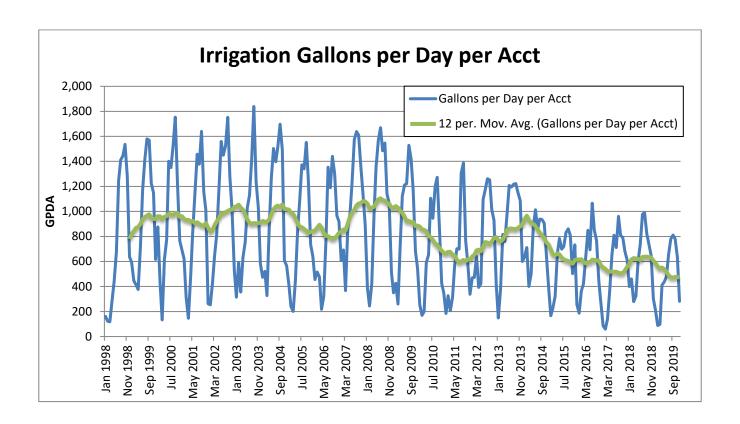






Figure B-1. DSS Model Main Page

<u>DSS Model Overview:</u> The Least Cost Planning Decision Support System Model (DSS Model) is used to prepare long-range, detailed demand projections. The purpose of the extra detail is to enable a more accurate assessment of the impact of water efficiency programs on demand and to provide a rigorous and defensible modeling approach necessary for projects subject to regulatory or environmental review.

Originally developed in 1999 and continuously updated, the DSS Model is an "end-use" model that breaks down total water production (water demand in the service area) to specific water end uses, such as plumbing fixtures and appliances. The model uses a bottom-up approach that allows for multiple criteria to be considered when estimating future demands, such as the effects of natural fixture replacement, plumbing codes, and conservation efforts. The DSS Model may also use a top-down approach with a utility-prepared water demand forecast.

Demand Forecast Development and Model Calibration: To forecast urban water demands using the DSS Model, customer demand data is obtained from the water agency being modeled. Demand data is reconciled with available demographic data to characterize water usage for each customer category in terms of number of users per account and per capita water use. Data is further analyzed to approximate the split of indoor and outdoor water usage in each customer category. The indoor/outdoor water usage is further divided into typical end uses for each customer category. Published data on average per capita indoor water use and average per capita end use is combined with the number of water users to calibrate the volume of water allocated to specific end uses in each customer category. In other words, the DSS Model checks that social norms from end studies on water use behavior (e.g., flushes per person per day) are not exceeded or drop below reasonable use limits.

<u>Passive Water Savings Calculations:</u> The DSS Model is used to forecast service area water fixture use. Specific end-use type,

average water use, and lifetime are compiled for each fixture. Additionally, state and national plumbing codes and appliance standards are modeled by customer category. These fixtures and plumbing codes can be added to, edited, or deleted by the user. This process yields two demand forecasts, one with plumbing codes and one without plumbing codes.

Active Conservation Measure Analysis Using Benefit-Cost Analysis: The DSS Model evaluates active conservation measures using benefit-cost analysis with the present value of the cost of water saved (\$/Million Gallons or \$/Acre-Feet). Benefits are based on savings in water and wastewater facility operations and maintenance (O&M) and any deferred capital expenditures. The figures on the previous page illustrate the processes for forecasting conservation water savings, including the impacts of fixture replacement due to existing plumbing codes and standards.

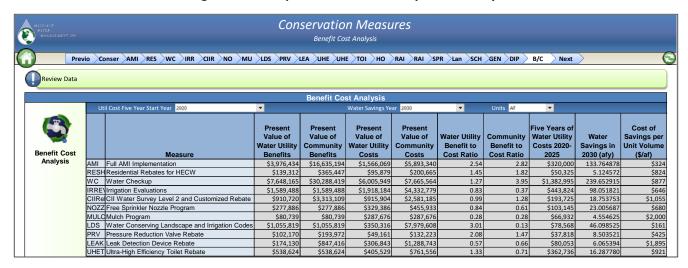


Figure B-2. Sample Benefit-Cost Analysis Summary

<u>Model Use and Validation:</u> The DSS Model has been used for over 20 years for practical applications of conservation planning in over 300 service areas representing 60 million people, including extensive efforts nationally and internationally in Australia, New Zealand, and Canada.



Figure B-3. DSS Model Analysis Locations in the U.S.

The California Water Efficiency Partnership, or CalWEP (formerly the CUWCC), has peer reviewed and endorsed the model since 2006. It is offered to all CalWEP members for use to estimate water demand, plumbing code, and conservation program savings.

The DSS Model can use one of the following: 1) a statistical approach to forecast demands (e.g., an econometric model); 2) a forecasted increase in population and employment; 3) predicted future demands; or 4) a demand projection entered into the model from an outside source. For the City, baseline demand was developed based on an increase in residential population. The following figure presents the flow of information in the DSS Model Analysis.

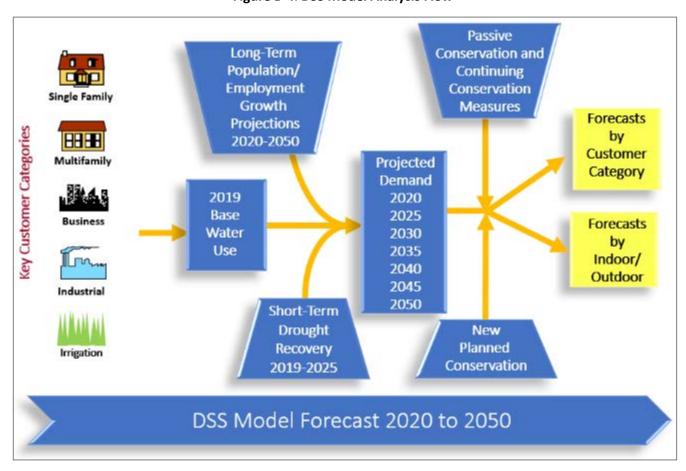


Figure B-4. DSS Model Analysis Flow

APPENDIX C - PROJECTED WATER DEMANDS WITH AND WITHOUT PLUMBING CODE SAVINGS

This section presents baseline water demands with and without the plumbing code; details regarding the national and state plumbing codes; and key inputs and assumptions used in the DSS Model, which is used to prepare long-range, detailed demand projections. This rigorous modeling approach is especially important if the project will be subject to regulatory or environmental review.

C.1 Projected Baseline Demand

The assumptions having the most dramatic effect on future demands are: 1) the natural replacement rate of fixtures; 2) how residential or commercial future use is projected; and 3) the percent of estimated real water losses. As described in the previous section, baseline customer category water use was determined using 2018–2019 post-drought historical monthly water use. After several demand scenarios were explored, it was determined by City staff that the projected baseline water demand would assume a multi-year drought recovery to bring the 2026 water use to 10% less than the average of 2008–2013 levels. As part of the development of the Enhanced Urban Management Plan, the City reviewed a total of 11 different scenarios. The scenarios included higher and lower population and employment growth rates, drought recovery, and climate change. As a result of the modeling process, it was determined that the effect of drought recovery will likely be the largest impact to water demands in the coming years.

C.2 Estimated Plumbing Code Savings

The DSS Model forecasts service area water fixture use. In the codes and standards part of the DSS Model, specific fixture end-use type (point of use fixture or appliance), average water use, and lifetime are compiled. Additionally, state and national plumbing codes and appliance standards for toilets, urinals, showers, and clothes washers are modeled by customer category. This approach yields two distinct demand forecasts related to plumbing code savings: 1) with plumbing codes and 2) without plumbing codes. Plumbing code measures are independent of any conservation program and are based on customers following applicable local, state and federal laws, building codes, and ordinances.

Plumbing code-related water savings are considered "passive" and reliable long-term savings and can be depended upon over time to help reduce overall system water demand. In contrast, water savings are considered "active" if a specific action unrelated to the implementation of codes and standards is taken by the water agency to accomplish conservation measure savings (e.g., offering turf replacement rebates). The DSS Model incorporates the following items as a "code," meaning that the savings are assumed to occur and therefore are "passive" savings:

- The Federal Energy Policy Act of 1992 (amended in 2005)
- California Code of Regulations Title 20 California State Law (Assembly Bill 715)
- California State Law Senate Bill 407
- 2015 California Code of Regulations Title 20 Appliance Efficiency Regulations
- 2019 CALGreen Code (effective January 1, 2020)

The following figure conceptually describes how plumbing codes using "fixture models" are incorporated into the flow of information in the DSS Model. ¹³ The demand projections, including plumbing code savings, further assumes no active involvement by the water utility, and that the costs of purchasing and installing replacement equipment (and new equipment in new construction) are borne solely by the customers, occurring at no direct

¹³ Fixture models are used in the DSS Model to track individual plumbing devices and their water savings as they change and become more efficient over time.

utility expense. The inverse of the fixture life is the natural replacement rate expressed as a percent (i.e., 10 years is a rate of 10% per year).

RED BOX= Input Data BLUE BOX= Model Process GREEN TRIANGLE = Calibration YELLOW BOX = Output/Results Single Family Residential Multifamily Commercial Residential Demographic Data Standardized Water Use Data by Account Type Indoor/Outdoor Water Use (National Publications) U.S. Census Water Usage by End Use **Users Per Account** Calibration Base-Year Conditions Fixture and Replacement Fixture Models Data Demand Forecasting | Population and Account Growth Final Demand **Employment Projections Projections** Projections

Figure C-1. DSS Model Overview Used to Make Potable Water Demand Projections

The DSS Model makes water demand projections using a multi-level process.

Table C-1 shows the water system demands for the City in acre-feet in 5-year increments over the 31-year modeling period (years 2020-2050). Figure C-2 illustrates demands in graphical format. Both the table and the figure include historical (baseline) demand as well as demand with and without plumbing code.

Table C-1. City of Santa Barbara Potable Water System Demands in AFY f	or Years 2020-2050

	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Baseline Demands	9,947	12,187	13,425	13,822	14,236	14,668	15,119
Plumbing Code Savings	-	387	760	1,093	1,352	1,561	1,737
Demands with Plumbing Code Savings	9,947	11,799	12,665	12,729	12,885	13,107	13,382

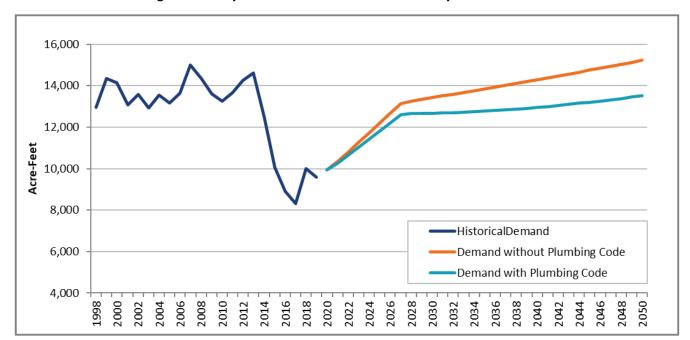


Figure C-2. City of Santa Barbara Potable Water System Demands

C.3 National Plumbing Code

The Federal Energy Policy Act of 1992, as amended in 2005, mandates that only fixtures meeting the following standards can be installed in new buildings:

- Toilet 1.6 gal/flush maximum
- Urinals 1.0 gal/flush maximum
- Showerhead 2.5 gal/min at 80 pounds per square inch (psi)
- Residential faucets 2.2 gal/min at 60 psi
- Public restroom faucets 0.5 gal/min at 60 psi
- Dishwashing pre-rinse spray valves 1.6 gal/min at 60 psi



Replacement of fixtures in existing buildings is also governed by the Federal Energy Policy Act, which mandates that only devices with the specified level of efficiency (as shown above) can be sold as of 2006. The net result of the plumbing code is that new buildings will have more efficient fixtures and old inefficient fixtures will slowly be replaced with new, more efficient models. The national plumbing code is an important piece of legislation and must be carefully taken into consideration when analyzing the overall water efficiency of a service area.

In addition to the plumbing code, the U.S. Department of Energy regulates appliances, such as residential clothes washers, further reducing indoor water demands. Regulations to make these appliances more energy efficient have driven manufactures to dramatically reduce the amount of water these machines use. Generally, front-loading washing machines use 30-50% less water than conventional models (which are still available).

In this analysis, the DSS Model forecasts a gradual transition to high efficiency clothes washers (using 12 gallons or less) so that by the year 2025 that will be the only type of machine available for purchase. In addition to the industry becoming more efficient, rebate programs for washers have been successful in encouraging customers

to buy more water efficient models. Given that machines last about 10 years, eventually all machines on the market will be the more water efficient models. Energy Star washing machines have a water factor of 6.0 or less – the equivalent of using 3.1 cubic feet (or 23.2 gallons) of water per load. The maximum water factor for residential clothes washers under current federal standards is 9.5. The water factor equals the number of gallons used per cycle per cubic foot of capacity. Prior to the year 2000, the water factor for a typical new residential clothes washer was about 12. In March 2015, the federal standard reduced the maximum water factor for topand front-loading machines to 8.4 and 4.7, respectively. In



2018, the maximum water factor for top-loading machines was further reduced to 6.5. For commercial washers, the maximum water factors were reduced in 2010 to 8.5 and 5.5 for top- and front-loading machines, respectively. Beginning in 2015, the maximum water factor for Energy Star certified washers was 3.7 for front-loading and 4.3 for top-loading machines. In 2011, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency estimated that Energy Star washers comprised more that 60% of the residential market and 30% of the commercial market (Energy Star, 2011). A new Energy Star compliant washer uses about two-thirds less water per cycle than washers manufactured in the 1990s.

C.4 State Plumbing Code

This section describes California state codes applicable to the City's water use.

C.4.1 California State Law – AB 715

Plumbing codes for toilets, urinals, showerheads, and faucets were initially adopted by California in 1991, mandating the sale and use of ultra-low flush toilets (ULFTs) using 1.6 gpf, urinals using 1 gpf, and low-flow showerheads and faucets. AB 715 led to an update to California Code of Regulations Title 20 mandating that all toilets and urinals sold and installed in California as of January 1, 2014 must be high efficiency versions having flush ratings that do not exceed 1.28 gpf (toilets) and 0.5 gpf (urinals).

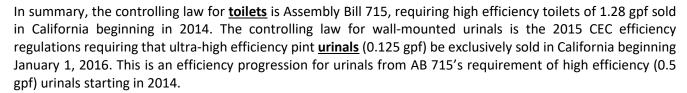
C.4.2 California State Laws – SB 407 and SB 837

SB 407 addresses plumbing fixture retrofits on resale or remodel. The DSS Model carefully considers the overlap with SB 407, the plumbing code (natural replacement), CALGreen, AB 715 and rebate programs (such as toilet rebates). SB 407 (enacted in 2009) requires that properties built prior to 1994 be fully retrofitted with water conserving fixtures by the year 2017 for single family residential houses and 2019 for multifamily and commercial properties. SB 407 program length is variable and continues until all the older high flush toilets have been replaced in the service area. The number of accounts with high flow fixtures is tracked to make sure that the situation of replacing more high flow fixtures than actually exist does not occur. Additionally, SB 407 conditions issuance of building permits for major improvements and renovations upon retrofit of non-compliant plumbing fixtures. SB 837 (enacted in 2011) requires that sellers of real estate property disclose on their Real Estate Transfer Disclosure Statement whether their property complies with these requirements. Both laws are intended to accelerate the replacement of older, low efficiency plumbing fixtures, and ensure that only high efficiency fixtures are installed in new residential and commercial buildings.

C.4.3 2019 CALGreen and 2015 CA Code of Regulations Title 20 Appliance Efficiency Regulations

Fixture characteristics in the DSS Model are tracked in new accounts, which are subject to the requirements of the 2019 California Green Building Code and 2015 California Code of Regulations Title 20 Appliance Efficiency Regulations adopted by the California Energy Commission (CEC) on September 1, 2015. The CEC 2015 appliance efficiency standards apply to the following new appliances, if they are sold in California: showerheads, lavatory faucets, kitchen faucets, metering faucets, replacement aerators, wash fountains, tub spout diverters, public lavatory faucets, commercial pre-rinse spray valves, urinals, and toilets. The DSS Model accounts for plumbing code savings due to the effects these standards have on showerheads, faucet aerators, urinals, toilets, and clothes washers.

- Showerheads July 2016: 2.0 gpm; July 2018: 1.8 gpm
- Wall Mounted Urinals January 2016: 0.125 gpf (pint)
- Lavatory Faucets and Aerator July 2016: 1.2 gpm at 60 psi
- Kitchen Faucets and Aerator July 2016: 1.8 gpm with optional temporary flow of 2.2 gpm at 60 psi
- Public Lavatory Faucets July 2016: 0.5 gpm at 60 psi



Standards for <u>residential clothes washers</u> fall under the regulations of the U.S. Department of Energy. In 2018, the maximum water factor for standard top-loading machines was reduced to 6.5.

Showerhead flow rates are regulated under the 2015 California Code of Regulations Title 20 Appliance Efficiency Regulations adopted by the CEC, which requires the exclusive sale in California of 2.0 gpm showerheads at 80 psi as of July 1, 2016 and 1.8 gpm showerheads at 80 psi as of July 1, 2018. The WaterSense specification applies to showerheads that have a maximum flow rate of 2.0 gpm or less. This represents a 20% reduction in showerhead flow rate over the current federal standard of 2.5 gpm, as specified by the Energy Policy Act of 1992.

<u>Faucet</u> flow rates likewise have been regulated by the 2015 CEC Title 20 regulations. This standard requires that the residential faucets and aerators manufactured on or after July 1, 2016 be exclusively sold in California at 1.2 gpm at 60 psi; and public lavatory and kitchen faucets/aerators sold or offered for sale on or after July 1, 2016 be 0.5 gpm at 60 psi and 1.8 gpm at 60 psi (with optional temporary flow of 2.2 gpm), respectively. Previously, all faucets had been regulated by the 2010 California Green Building Code at 2.2 gpm at 60 psi.

C.5 Key Baseline Potable Demand Inputs, Passive Savings Assumptions, and Resources

The following table presents the key assumptions and references that are used in the DSS Model in determining projected demands with plumbing code savings.

Table C-2. List of Key Assumptions

Parameter	Model Input Value, Assumptions, and Key References					
Model Start Year for Analysis		2020				
Water Demand Factor Year (Base Year)			2018-2019			
Population Projection Source			2015 UWMP			
Employment Projection Source	Employment [•	partment, Labo published 2019	r Market Inform	ation Division,	
Avoided Cost of Water	including the Cachuma C Water F * \$1,017/AF	* \$865/AF average water production cost. Water production cost based on 2019 generated drought supplies and cost including the following supply sources: Cachuma, Gibraltar/Mission Tunnel, Cachuma Carryover/MWD, Groundwater, State Water, Banked Water/ Water Purchases, Existing Desalination, Expanded Desalination. * \$1,017/AF average wastewater cost based on FY 2017 costs provided by Todd Heldoorn, WW Treatment Superintendent.				
	Potable Water	System Base Ye	ar Water Use P	rofile		
Customer Categories	Start Year Accounts	Total Water Use Distribution	Demand Factors (gpd/acct)	Indoor Use %	2020 Residential Indoor Water Use (GPCD)	
Single Family	16,925	45%	212	67%	55	
Multifamily	7,099	27%	309	92%	39	
Business	2,694	20%	603	86%	N/A	
Industrial	54	2%	3,140	93%	N/A	
Irrigation	855	6%	553	0%	N/A	
Total/Avg	27,627	100%	N/A	74%	N/A	

Table C-3. Key Assumptions Resources

Parameter	Resource
Residential End Uses	Key Reference: CA DWR Report "California Single Family Water Use Efficiency Study," (DeOreo, 2011 – Page 28, Figure 3: Comparison of household end-uses) and AWWA Research Foundation (AWWARF) Report "Residential End Uses of Water, Version 2 - 4309" (DeOreo, 2016). Table 2-A. Water Consumption by Water-Using Plumbing Products and Appliances - 1980-2012. PERC Phase 1 Report. Plumbing Efficiency Research Coalition. 2013. http://www.map-testing.com/content/info/menu/perc.html Model Input Values are found in the "End Uses" section of the DSS Model on the "Breakdown" worksheet.
Non-Residential End Uses, percent	Key Reference: AWWARF Report "Commercial and Institutional End Uses of Water" (Dziegielewski, 2000 – Appendix D: Details of Commercial and Industrial Assumptions, by End Use). Santa Clara Valley Water District Water Use Efficiency Unit. "SCVWD CII Water Use and Baseline Study." February 2008. Model Input Values are found in the "End Uses" section of the DSS Model on the "Breakdown" worksheet.
Efficiency Residential Fixture Current Installation Rates	U.S. Census, Housing age by type of dwelling plus natural replacement plus rebate program (if any). Key Reference: GMP Research, Inc. (2019). 2019 U.S. WaterSense Market Penetration Industry Report. Key Reference: Consortium for Efficient Energy (www.cee1.org). Model Input Values are found in the "Codes and Standards" green section of the DSS Model by customer category fixtures.
Water Savings for Fixtures, gal/capita/day	Key Reference: AWWARF Report "Residential End Uses of Water, Version 2 - 4309" (DeOreo, 2016). Key Reference: CA DWR Report "California Single Family Water Use Efficiency Study" (DeOreo, 2011 – Page 28, Figure 3: Comparison of household end-uses). WCWCD supplied data on costs and savings; professional judgment was made where no published data was available. Key Reference: California Energy Commission, Staff Analysis of Toilets, Urinals and Faucets, Report # CEC-400-2014-007-SD, 2014. Model Input Values are found in the "Codes and Standards" green section on the "Fixtures" worksheet of the DSS Model.
Non-Residential Fixture Efficiency Current Installation Rates	Key Reference: 2010 U.S. Census, Housing age by type of dwelling plus natural replacement plus rebate program (if any). Assume commercial establishments built at same rate as housing, plus natural replacement. California Energy Commission, Staff Analysis of Toilets, Urinals and Faucets, Report # CEC-400-2014-007-SD, 2014. Santa Clara Valley Water District Water Use Efficiency Unit. "SCVWD CII Water Use and Baseline Study." February 2008. Model Input Values are found in the "Codes and Standards" green section of the DSS Model by customer category fixtures.

Residential Frequency of Use Data, Toilets, Showers, Faucets, Washers, Uses/user/day	Key Reference: AWWARF Report "Residential End Uses of Water, Version 2 - 4309" (DeOreo, 2016). Summary values can be found in the full report: http://www.waterrf.org/Pages/Projects.aspx?PID=4309 Key Reference: California Energy Commission, Staff Analysis of Toilets, Urinals and Faucets, Report # CEC-400-2014-007-SD, 2014. Key Reference: Alliance for Water Efficiency, The Status of Legislation, Regulation, Codes & Standards on Indoor Plumbing Water Efficiency, January 2016. Model Input Values are found in the "Codes and Standards" green section on the "Fixtures" worksheet of the DSS Model and confirmed in each "Service Area Calibration End Use" worksheet by customer category.
Non-Residential Frequency of Use Data, Toilets, Urinals, and Faucets, Uses/user/day	Key References: Estimated based on AWWARF Report "Commercial and Institutional End Uses of Water" (Dziegielewski, 2000 – Appendix D: Details of Commercial and Industrial Assumptions, by End Use). Key Reference: California Energy Commission, Staff Analysis of Toilets, Urinals and Faucets, Report # CEC-400-2014-007-SD, 2014. Fixture uses over a 5-day work week are prorated to 7 days. Non-residential 0.5gpm faucet standards per Table 2-A. Water Consumption by Water-Using Plumbing Products and Appliances - 1980-2012. PERC Phase 1 Report. Plumbing Efficiency Research Coalition, 2012. http://www.map-testing.com/content/info/menu/perc.html Model Input Values are found in the "Codes and Standards" green section on the "Fixtures" worksheet of the DSS Model and confirmed in each "Service Area Calibration End Use" worksheet by customer category.
Natural Replacement Rate of Fixtures (percent per year)	Residential Toilets 2%-4% Non-Residential Toilets 2%-3% Residential Showers 4% (corresponds to 25-year life of a new fixture) Residential Clothes Washers 10% (based on 10-year washer life). Key References: "Residential End Uses of Water" (DeOreo, 2016) and "Bern Clothes Washer Study, Final Report" (Oak Ridge National Laboratory, 1998). Residential Faucets 10% and Non-Residential Faucets 6.7% (every 15 years). CEC uses an average life of 10 years for faucet accessories (aerators). A similar assumption can be made for public lavatories, though no hard data exists and since CII fixtures are typically replaced less frequently than residential, 15 years is assumed. CEC, Analysis of Standards Proposal for Residential Faucets and Faucet Accessories, a report prepared under CEC's Codes and Standards Enhancement Initiative, Docket #12-AAER-2C, August 2013. Model Input Value is found in the "Codes and Standards" green section on the "Fixtures" worksheet of the DSS Model.
Residential Future Water Use	Increases Based on Population Growth and Demographic Forecast
Non-Residential Future Water Use	Increases Based on Employment Growth and Demographic Forecast

C.5.1 Fixture Estimates

Determining the current level of efficient fixtures in a service area while evaluating passive savings in the DSS Model is part of the standard process and is called "initial fixture proportions." MWM reconciled water efficient fixtures and devices installed within the City of Santa Barbara service area and estimated the number of outstanding inefficient fixtures.

MWM used the DSS Model to perform a saturation analysis for toilets, urinals, showerheads, faucets, and clothes washers. The process included a review of age of buildings from census data, number of rebates per device, and assumed natural replacement rates. MWM presumed the fixtures that were nearing saturation and worth analysis would include residential toilets and residential clothes washers, as both have been included in recommended conservation practices for over two decades.

In 2014, the Water Research Foundation updated its 1999 Residential End Uses of Water Study (REUWS). Water utilities, industry regulators, and government planning agencies consider it the industry benchmark for single family home indoor water use. This Plan incorporates recent study results which reflect the change to the profile of water use in residential homes including adoption of more water efficient fixtures over the 15 years that transpired from 1999 to 2014. REUWS results were combined with City historical rebate and billing data to enhance and verify assumptions made for all customer accounts, including saturation levels on the abovementioned plumbing fixtures.

The DSS Model presents the estimated current and projected proportions of these fixtures by efficiency level within the City's service area. These proportions were calculated by:

- Using standards in place at the time of building construction;
- Taking the initial proportions of homes by age (corresponding to fixture efficiency levels);
- Adding the net change due to natural replacement; and
- Adding the change due to rebate measure minus the "free rider effect".¹⁴

Further adjustments were made to initial proportions to account for the reduction in fixture use due to lower occupancy and based on field observations. The projected fixture proportions do <u>not</u> include any future active conservation measures implemented by the City. More information about the development of initial and projected fixture proportions can be found in the DSS Model "Codes and Standards" section.

The DSS Model is capable of modeling multiple types of fixtures, including fixtures with different designs. For example, currently toilets can be purchased that flush at a rate of 0.8 gallons per flush (gpf), 1.0 gpf or 1.28 gpf. The 1.6 gpf and higher toilets still exist but can no longer be purchased in California. Therefore, they cannot be used for replacement or new installation of a toilet. So, the DSS Model utilizes fixture replacement rates to determine what type of fixture should be used for a new construction installation or replacement. The replacement of the fixtures is listed as a percentage within the DSS Model. A value of 100% would indicate that all the toilets installed would be of one particular flush volume. A value of 75% means that three out of every four toilets installed would be of that particular flush volume. All the Fixture Model information and assumptions were carefully reviewed and accepted by City staff.

The DSS Model provides inputs and analysis of the number, type, and replacement rates of fixtures for each customer category (e.g., single family toilets, commercial toilets, residential clothes washing machines). For example, the DSS Model incorporates the effects of the 1992 Federal Energy Policy Act and AB 715 on toilet fixtures. A DSS Model feature determines the "saturation" of 1.6 gpf toilets as the 1992 Federal Energy Policy Act was in effect from 1992-2014 for 1.6 gpf toilet replacements. AB 715 now applies for the replacement of toilets at 1.28 gpf. Further consideration and adjustments were made to replacement rates to account for the reduction in fixture use and wear, due to lower occupancy and based on field observations.

¹⁴ It is important to note that in water conservation program management the "free rider effect" occurs when a customer applies for and receives a rebate on a targeted high efficiency fixture that they would have purchased even without a rebate. In this case, the rebate was not the incentive for their purchase but a "bonus." Rebate measures are designed to target customers needing financial incentive to install the more efficient fixture.

APPENDIX D - DSS MODEL MEASURE ANALYSIS, METHODOLOGY, PERSPECTIVES, AND ASSUMPTIONS

Throughout the planning process, the City of Santa Barbara and MWM conducted more than 20 meetings, primarily in an effort to complete the DSS Model, which is robust for each of the 21 measures modeled. In the model, the City identified fixture costs, applicable customer classes, time period of implementation, measure life, administrative costs, end uses, end-use savings per replacement, and a target number or percentage of accounts per program year. The robust analysis is planned to be used in further Santa Barbara planning documents such as the 2020 City of Santa Barbara Urban Water Management Plan.

D.1 Water Reduction Methodology

Each conservation measure targets a particular water use, such as indoor single family water use. Targeted water uses are categorized by water user group and by end use. Targeted water user groups include single family residential; multifamily residential; commercial, industrial, and institutional; and so forth. Measures may apply to more than one water user group. Targeted end uses include indoor and outdoor use. The targeted water use is important to identify because the water savings are generated from reductions in water use for the targeted end use. For example, a residential retrofit conservation measure targets single family and multifamily residential indoor use, and in some cases specifically shower use. When considering the water savings potential generated by a residential retrofit, one considers the water saved by installing low-flow showerheads in single family and multifamily homes.

The market penetration goal for a measure is the extent to which the product or service related to the conservation measure occupies the potential market. Essentially, the market penetration goal identifies how many fixtures, rebates, surveys, and so forth that the wholesale customer would have to offer or conduct over time to reach its water savings goal for that conservation measure. This is often expressed in terms of the number of fixtures, rebates, or surveys offered or conducted per year.

The potential for error in market penetration goal estimates for each measure can be significant because the estimates are based on previous experience, chosen implementation methods, projected utility effort, and funds allocated to implement the measure. The potential error can be corrected through reevaluation of the measure as the implementation of the measure progresses. For example, if the market penetration required to achieve specific water savings turns out to be different than predicted, adjustments to the implementation efforts can be made. Larger rebates or additional promotions are often used to increase the market penetration. The process is iterative to reflect actual conditions and helps to ensure that market penetration and needed savings are achieved regardless of future variances between estimates and actual conditions.

In contrast, market penetration for mandatory ordinances can be more predictable with the greatest potential for error occurring in implementing the ordinance change. For example, requiring dedicated irrigation meters for new accounts through an ordinance can assure an almost 100% market penetration for affected properties.

The City is constantly examining when a measure might reach saturation. Baseline surveys are the best approach to having the most accurate information on market saturation. This was considered when analyzing individual conservation measures where best estimates were made. MWM was not provided with any baseline surveys for this analysis, but discussions were held with the City regarding what the saturation best estimates were within its service area.

D.2 Present Value Analysis and Perspectives on Benefits and Costs

The determination of the economic feasibility of water conservation programs involves comparing the costs of the programs to the benefits provided using the DSS Model, which calculates the cost effectiveness of conservation measure savings at the end-use level. For example, the model determines the amount of water a toilet rebate program saves in daily toilet use for each single family account.

Present value analysis using present day dollars and a real discount rate of 3% is used to discount costs and benefits to the base year. From this analysis, benefit-cost ratios of each measure are computed. When measures are put together in programs, the model is set up to avoid double counting savings from multiple measures that act on the same end use of water. For example, multiple measures in a program may target toilet replacements. The model includes assumptions to apportion water savings between the multiple measures.

Economic analysis can be performed from several different perspectives, based on which party is affected. For planning water use efficiency programs for utilities, perspectives most commonly used for benefit-cost analyses are the "utility" perspective and the "community" perspective. The "utility" benefit-cost analysis is based on the benefits and costs to the water provider. The "community" benefit-cost analysis includes the utility benefit and costs together with account owner/customer benefits and costs. These include customer energy and other capital or operating cost benefits plus costs of implementing the measure beyond what the utility pays.

The utility perspective offers two advantages. First, it considers only the program costs that will be directly borne by the utility. This enables the utility to fairly compare potential investments for saving versus supplying increased quantities of water. Second, revenue shifts are treated as transfer payments, which means program participants will have lower water bills and non-participants will have slightly higher water bills so that the utility's revenue needs continue to be met. Therefore, the analysis is not complicated with uncertainties associated with long-term rate projections and retail rate design assumptions. It should be noted that there is a significant difference between the utility's savings from the avoided cost of procurement and delivery of water and the reduction in retail revenue that results from reduced water sales due to water use efficiency. This budget impact occurs slowly and can be accounted for in water rate planning. Because it is the water provider's role in developing a water use efficiency plan that is vital in this study, the utility perspective was primarily used to evaluate elements of this report.

The community perspective is defined to include the utility and the customer costs and benefits. Costs incurred by customers striving to save water while participating in water use efficiency programs are considered, as well as benefits received in terms of reduced energy bills (from water heating costs) and wastewater savings, among others. Water bill savings are not a customer benefit in aggregate for reasons described previously. Other factors external to the utility, such as environmental effects, are often difficult to quantify or are not necessarily under the control of the utility. They are therefore frequently excluded from economic analyses, including this one.

The time value of money is explicitly considered. Typically, the costs to save water occur early in the planning period whereas the benefits usually extend to the end of the planning period. A long planning period of over 30 years is often used because costs and benefits that occur beyond these 30 years (beyond the year 2050 in this Plan) have very little influence on the total present value of the costs and benefits. The value of all future costs and benefits is discounted to the first year in the DSS Model (the base year) at the real interest rate of 3.01%. The DSS Model calculates this real interest rate, adjusting the current nominal interest rate (assumed to be approximately 6.1%) by the assumed rate of inflation (3.0%).

The formula to calculate the real interest rate is:

(nominal interest rate – assumed rate of inflation) / (1 + assumed rate of inflation)

Cash flows discounted in this manner are herein referred to as "Present Value" sums.

D.3 Measure Cost and Water Savings Assumptions

Appendix E presents more detail on the assumptions and inputs used in the City's DSS Model to evaluate each water conservation measure. Assumptions regarding the following variables were made for each measure:

- ◆ Targeted Water User Group End Use Water user group (e.g., single family residential) and end use (e.g., indoor or outdoor water use).
- ♦ **Utility Unit Cost** Cost of rebates, incentives, and contractors hired to implement measures. The assumed dollar values for the measure unit costs were closely reviewed by staff and are found to be

- adequate for each individual measure. The values in most cases are in the range of what is currently offered by other water utilities in the region.
- **Retail Customer Unit Cost** Cost for implementing measures that is paid by retail customers (i.e., the remainder of a measure's cost that is not covered by a utility rebate or incentive).
- Utility Administration and Marketing Cost The cost to the utility for administering the measure, including consultant contract administration, marketing, and participant tracking. The mark-up is sufficient (in total) to cover conservation staff time, general expenses, and overhead.

Costs are determined for each of the measures based on industry knowledge, past experience, and data provided by the City. Costs may include incentive costs, usually determined on a per-participant basis; fixed costs, such as marketing; variable costs, such as the cost to staff the measures and to obtain and maintain equipment; and a one-time set-up cost. The set-up cost is for measure design by staff or consultants, any required pilot testing, and preparation of materials that are used in marketing the measure. Measure costs are estimated each year through 2050. Costs are spread over the time period depending on the length of the implementation period for the measure and estimated voluntary customer participation levels.

Lost revenue due to reduced water sales is not included as a cost because the water use conservation measures evaluated herein generally take effect over a long span of time. This span is sufficient to enable timely rate adjustments, if necessary, to meet fixed cost obligations and savings on variable costs such as energy and chemicals.

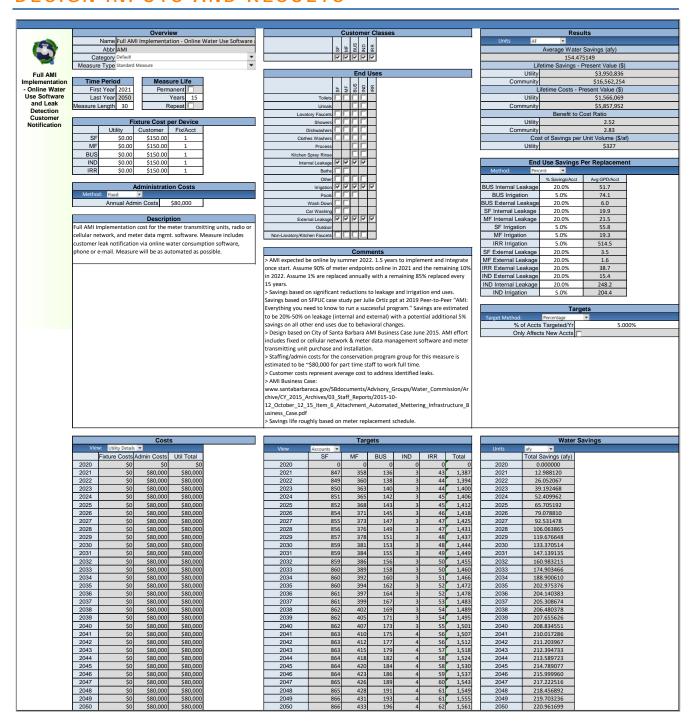
The unit costs vary according to the type of customer account and implementation method being addressed. For example, a measure might cost a different amount for a residential single family account than for a residential multifamily account, and for a rebate versus an ordinance requirement or a direct installation implementation method. Typically, water utilities have found there are increased costs associated with achieving higher market saturation, such as more surveys per year. The DSS Model calculates the annual costs based on the number of participants each year. The general formula for calculating annual utility costs is:

- Annual Utility Cost = Annual market penetration rate x total accounts in category x unit cost per account x (1+administration and marketing markup percentage)
- Annual Customer Cost = Annual number of participants x unit customer cost
- Annual Community Cost = Annual utility cost + annual customer cost

Data necessary to forecast water savings of measures include specifics on water use, demographics, market penetration, and unit water savings. Savings normally develop at a measured and predetermined pace, reaching full maturity after full market penetration is achieved. This may occur 3–10 years after the start of implementation, depending upon the implementation schedule.

For every water use efficiency activity or replacement with more efficient devices, there is a useful life. The useful life is called the "Measure Life" and is defined to be how long water use conservation measures stay in place and continue to save water. It is assumed that measures implemented because of codes, standards, or ordinances (e.g., toilets) would be "permanent" and not revert to an old inefficient level of water use if the device needed to be replaced. However, some measures that are primarily behavior-based, such as residential surveys, are assumed to need to be repeated on an ongoing basis to retain the water savings (e.g., homeowners move away, and the new homeowners may have less efficient water using practices). Surveys typically have a measure life on the order of five years.

APPENDIX E - INDIVIDUAL CONSERVATION MEASURE DESIGN INPUTS AND RESULTS





Residential Rebates for HECW

Overview				
Name	Residential Rebates for HECW			
Abbr	RESHECW			
Category	Default	•	Ī	
Measure Type	Standard Measure	•		

Time Period		
First Year	2020	
Last Year	2030	
easure Length	11	

Measure Lif	e
Permanent	~

Fixture Cost per Device					
	Utility	Customer	Fix/Acct		
SF	\$150.00	\$200.00	1		
MF	\$150.00	\$200.00	1		

Administration Costs					
Method:	Percent	v			
	Markup Pe	rcentage	22%		

Description

Rebate for a high efficiency clothes washer. Only applicable on eligible models and for replacing an existing high-water using washer.

Customer Classes							
	SF	MF	BUS	IND	IRR		
	<	~					

End Uses							
	SF	MF	BUS	Q.	IRR		
Toilets							
Urinals							
Lavatory Faucets							
Showers							
Dishwashers							
Clothes Washers	3	3					
Process							
Kitchen Spray Rinse							
Internal Leakage							
Baths							
Other							
Irrigation							
Pools							
Wash Down							
Car Washing							
External Leakage							
Outdoor							
Non-Lavatory/Kitchen Faucets							

2	m	m	_	n	te	

> Assume 50 rebates/yr SFR accounts and 5/yr MFR accounts. >According to their website, ENERGY STAR certified clothes washers use about 45% less water than regular washers (assumes 23 gallon per load is reduced to 13 gallon per load). Since only 1 of 4 MF units is expected to replace their washer, assume 25% of the 45% savings.

> Admin cost per SB paying CalWEP for their admin of the program approx. \$33.44 per fixture (rebate).

	Results						
Units AF	•						
Average \	Water Savings (afy)						
	3.228164						
Lifetime Savi	ngs - Present Value (\$)						
Utility	\$121,695						
Community \$319,234							
Lifetime Costs - Present Value (\$)							
Utility	\$80,689						
Community	\$168,874						
Bene	fit to Cost Ratio						
Utility	1.51						
Community 1.89							
Cost of Saving	gs per Unit Volume (\$/af)						
Utility	\$806						

End Use Savings Per Replacement						
Method: Per	ent 💌					
	% Savings/Acct	Avg GPD/Acct				
SF Clothes Washers	45.0%	21.4				
MF Clothes Washers	11.3%	51.5				

	Targets		
Target Method:	Detailed	~	
Enter	Annual Targets	Below	

Costs									
Vie	View: Utility Details ▼								
	Fixture Costs	Admin Costs	Util Total						
2020	\$8,250	\$1,815	\$10,065						
2021	\$8,250	\$1,815	\$10,065						
2022	\$8,250	\$1,815	\$10,065						
2023	\$8,250	\$1,815	\$10,065						
2024	\$8,250	\$1,815	\$10,065						
2025	\$8,250	\$1,815	\$10,065						
2026	\$8,250	\$1,815	\$10,065						
2027	\$8,250	\$1,815	\$10,065						
2028	\$8,250	\$1,815	\$10,065						
2029	\$0	\$0	\$0						
2030	\$0	\$0	\$0						
2031	\$0	\$0	\$0						
2032	\$0	\$0	\$0						
2033	\$0	\$0	\$0						
2034	\$0	\$0	\$0						
2035	\$0	\$0	\$0						
2036	\$0	\$0	\$0						
2037	\$0	\$0	\$0						
2038	\$0	\$0	\$0						
2039	\$0	\$0	\$0						
2040	\$0	\$0	\$0						
2041	\$0	\$0	\$0						
2042	\$0	\$0	\$0						
2043	\$0	\$0	\$0						
2044	\$0	\$0	\$0						
2045	\$0	\$0	\$0						
2046	\$0	\$0	\$0						
2047	\$0	\$0	\$0						
2048	\$0	\$0	\$0						
2049	\$0	\$0	\$0						
2050	\$0	\$0	\$0						

rargets					
View	Accounts	•			
	SF	MF	Total		
2020	50	5	55		
2021	50	5	55		
2022	50	5	55		
2023	50	5	55		
2024	50	5	55		
2025	50	5	55		
2026	50	5	55		
2027	50	5	55		
2028	50	5	55		
2029	0	0	0		
2030	0	0	0		
2031	0	0	0		
2032	0	0	0		
2033	0	0	0		
2034	0	0	0		
2035	0	0	0		
2036	0	0	0		
2037	0	0	0		
2038	0	0	0		
2039	0	0	0		
2040	0	0	0		
2041	0	0	0		
2042	0	0	0		
2043	0	0	0		
2044	0	0	0		
2045	0	0	0		
2046	0	0	0		
2047	0	0	0		
2048	0	0	0		
2049	0	0	0		
2050	0	0	0		

	Water Savings					
Units afy						
2000	Total Savings (afy)					
2020	0.550382					
2021	1.093213					
2022	1.625290					
2023	2.143847					
2024	2.646494					
2025	3.131174					
2026	3.596115					
2027	4.032059					
2028	4.435684					
2029	4.323741					
2030	4.201409					
2031	4.070860					
2032	3.953463					
2033	3.847892					
2034	3.752956					
2035	3.667583					
2036	3.590809					
2037	3.521767					
2038	3.459679					
2039	3.403844					
2040	3.353632					
2041	3.308477					
2042	3.267868					
2043	3.231348					
2044	3.198506					
2045	3.168970					
2046	3.142408					
2047	3.118520					
2048	3.097037					
2049	3.077717					
2050	3.060341					



Overview					
Name Water Checkup					
Abbr WC					
Category	Default	-			
Measure Type	Standard Measure	-			

Overview							
Name Water Checkup							
Abbr	Abbr WC						
Category	Default	•					
Measure Type	Standard Measure	•					

Time Period			Measure Li	fe
First Year	2020		Permanent	
Last Year	2050		Years	7
Measure Length	31		Repeat	

Fixture Cost per Device						
Utility Customer Fix/Acct						
SF	\$150.00	\$30.00	1			
MF	\$75.00	\$30.00	4			
BUS	\$150.00	\$30.00	2			

Administration Costs					
Method:	Percent	Ŧ			
Markup Percentage 0%					

Description Conventional indoor and partial outdoor water surveys for existing customers. Irrigation systems are not surveyed in this measure. Normally those with high water use are targeted and provided a customized report to the property owner on how to save water in their home. This is a cursory survey for CII customers who are also offered a more extensive survey with ncentives if they qualify.

Custo	mei	· CI	ass	ses		
	SF	MF	BUS	QNI	IRR	
	2	1	>	L		

End Uses						
	SF	MF	BUS	IND	IRR	
Toilets	7	7	7			
Urinals			7			
Lavatory Faucets	7	7	7			
Showers	>	>	7			
Dishwashers	7	7	3			
Clothes Washers	7	7	₹			
Process			₹			
Kitchen Spray Rinse			₹			
Internal Leakage	7	7	3			
Baths	7	7				
Other	1	1	V			
Irrigation	Ш	Ш				
Pools	1	1	$\overline{\mathbf{v}}$			
Wash Down	b	b				
Car Washing	b	b				
External Leakage	>	>	7			
Outdoor						
Non-Layatory/Kitchen Faucets	7	7				

Comments
> Historically, surveys identify primarily leaks in toilets.
> In the future, this measure may include or become an online
self-audit/screening measure to identify if a site visit is
and the second s

warranteu.

> Average utility cost is \$150 per SF, BUS and IND account and S75 per MF unit (4 per account). Cost includes staff site visit and prep, travel and follow-up time. Admin cost minimal separate from utility unit cost.

> Customar conservations.

Customer cost represents average cost to implement survey suggestions or repairs.

	Resul	ts	
Units	AF	•	
Avera	ge Water S	Savings (a	fy)
	219.761	.487	
Lifetime S	Savings - P	resent Val	ue (\$)
	Utility		\$7,624,681
C	ommunity		\$30,192,376
Lifetime	Costs - Pre	esent Valu	ie (\$)
	Utility		\$6,021,902
C	ommunity		\$7,705,244
Be	enefit to Co	ost Ratio	
	Utility		1.27
C	ommunity		3.92
Cost of Sa	vings per l	Jnit Volum	e (\$/af)
	Utility		\$884

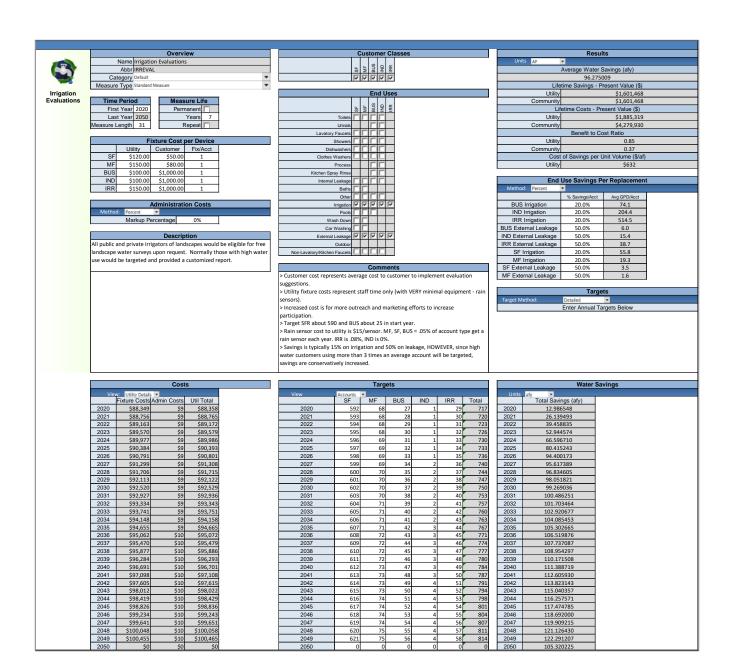
End Use Savings Per Replacement		
Method: Pe	cent •	
	% Savings/Acct	Avg GPD/Acct
SF Toilets	5.0%	24.2
SF Lavatory Faucets	5.0%	7.8
SF Showers	5.0%	32.8
SF Dishwashers	5.0%	2.8
SF Clothes Washers	5.0%	21.4
SF Internal Leakage	50.0%	19.9
SF Baths	5.0%	4.3
SF Other	5.0%	10.7
SF Pools	10.0%	0.7
SF Wash Down	10.0%	4.9
SF Car Washing	10.0%	4.9
SF External Leakage	50.0%	3.5
SF Non-Lavatory/Kitchen Faucets	5.0%	18.5
MF Toilets	5.0%	62.9
MF Lavatory Faucets	5.0%	18.6
MF Showers	5.0%	85.8
MF Dishwashers	5.0%	2.9
MF Clothes Washers	5.0%	51.5
MF Internal Leakage	50.0%	21.5
MF Baths	5.0%	1.4
MF Other	5.0%	1.4
MF Pools	10.0%	0.5
MF Wash Down	10.0%	0.9
MF Car Washing	10.0%	0.9
MF External Leakage	50.0%	1.6
MF Non-Lavatory/Kitchen Faucets	5.0%	40.0
BUS Toilets	5.0%	82.7
BUS Urinals	5.0%	31.0
BUS Lavatory Faucets	5.0%	20.7
BUS Showers	5.0%	46.5
BUS Dishwashers	5.0%	31.0
BUS Clothes Washers	5.0%	77.5
BUS Process	5.0%	67.2
BUS Kitchen Spray Rinse	5.0%	25.8
BUS Internal Leakage	50.0%	51.7
BUS Other	5.0%	36.2
BUS Pools	10.0%	6.0
BUS External Leakage	50.0%	6.0
BUS Non-Lavatory/Kitchen Faucets	5.0%	46.5

Targets		
Percentage	•	
% of Accts Targeted/Yr		5.000%
Only Affects New Accts		
	Percentage % of Accts Targeted/Yr	_

Costs			
Viev	w: Utility Details -		
	Fixture Costs	Admin Costs	Util Total
2020	\$273,833	\$27	\$273,860
2021	\$275,309	\$28	\$275,337
2022	\$276,792	\$28	\$276,820
2023	\$278,282	\$28	\$278,310
2024	\$279,778	\$28	\$279,806
2025	\$281,281	\$28	\$281,309
2026	\$282,790	\$28	\$282,818
2027	\$284,306	\$28	\$284,335
2028	\$285,829	\$29	\$285,858
2029	\$287,359	\$29	\$287,388
2030	\$288,896	\$29	\$288,925
2031	\$290,310	\$29	\$290,339
2032	\$291,730	\$29	\$291,760
2033	\$293,158	\$29	\$293,188
2034	\$294,594	\$29	\$294,623
2035	\$296,037	\$30	\$296,067
2036	\$297,487	\$30	\$297,517
2037	\$298,946	\$30	\$298,976
2038	\$300,412	\$30	\$300,442
2039	\$301,885	\$30	\$301,916
2040	\$303,367	\$30	\$303,398
2041	\$304,857	\$30	\$304,888
2042	\$306,355	\$31	\$306,386
2043	\$307,861	\$31	\$307,892
2044	\$309,376	\$31	\$309,407
2045	\$310,899	\$31	\$310,930
2046	\$312,431	\$31	\$312,462
2047	\$313,971	\$31	\$314,003
2048	\$315,520	\$32	\$315,552
2049	\$317,078	\$32	\$317,110
2050	\$318,646	\$32	\$318,677

Targets				
View	Accounts	•		
	SF	MF	BUS	Total
2020	846	355	135	1,336
2021	847	358	136	1,341
2022	849	360	138	1,347
2023	850	363	140	1,353
2024	851	365	142	1,358
2025	852	368	143	1,364
2026	854	371	145	1,369
2027	855	373	147	1,375
2028	856	376	149	1,381
2029	857	378	151	1,387
2030	859	381	153	1,392
2031	859	384	155	1,397
2032	859	386	156	1,402
2033	860	389	158	1,407
2034	860	392	160	1,412
2035	860	394	162	1,417
2036	861	397	164	1,422
2037	861	399	167	1,427
2038	862	402	169	1,432
2039	862	405	171	1,437
2040	862	407	173	1,442
2041	863	410	175	1,447
2042	863	412	177	1,453
2043	863	415	179	1,458
2044	864	418	182	1,463
2045	864	420	184	1,468
2046	864	423	186	1,474
2047	865	426	189	1,479
2048	865	428	191	1,484
2049	866	431	193	1,490
2050	866	433	196	1,495

	ter Savings
Units	afy •
	Total Savings (afy)
2020	34.500499
2021	68.828093
2022	102.999561
2023	137.030236
2024	170.934146
2025	204.724143
2026	238.412016
2027	238.641932
2028	238.878299
2029	239.121742
2030	239.372792
2031	239.621734
2032	239.927771
2033	240.285501
2034	240.690027
2035	241.136914
2036	241.622140
2037	242.142062
2038	242.710060
2039	243.323031
2040	243.978171
2041	244.672939
2042	245.406239
2043	246.175913
2044	246,980006
2045	247.816747
2046	248.684532
2047	249.581910
2048	250.507565
2049	251.460307
2050	252.439060
2000	232.433000





CII Water
Survey Level 2
and
Customized
Rebate

Overview				
Name	CII Water Survey Level 2 and Cu	ısto	mized Rebate	
Abbr	CIIReb			
Category	Default	•		
Measure Type	Standard Measure	•		

Time Period		
First Year	2020	Per
Last Year	2050	
asure Length	31	

	Measure Life
0	Permanent 🔽
0	

Fixture Cost per Device					
	Utility	Customer	Fix/Acct		
BUS	\$5,000.00	\$10,000.00	1		
IND	\$5,000.00	\$10,000.00	1		

Administration Costs				
Method:	Percent	¥		
Markup Percentage		10%		

Description

Eligible CII customers can receive a thorough level 2 water survey targeting indoor and non-irrigation outdoor water uses. Irrigation evaluations are conducted separately and tracked in a different measure. After the site survey is complete, the City will analyze the recommendations on the findings report that is provided and determine if the site qualifies for a rebate. Financial incentives will be provided after analyzing the cost benefit ratio of each proposed project. Rebates are tailored to each individual site as each site has varying water savings potential; and will be granted at the sole discretion of the City while funding lasts. The measure is intended to provide financial incentives for unique or site specific items (for example localized recycling systems for commercial laundries). All CII customers are offered a free level 1 water checkup that evaluates ways for a business to save water and money, level 2 surveys are only given to sites that average 100+ HCF/month.

Customer Classes						
	SF	MF	BUS	IND	IRR	ſ
	Ц	L	1	1	L	l

Eı	nd I	Use	es			
	SF	MF	BUS	QNI	IRR	
Toilets			3	7		
Urinals			3	3		
Lavatory Faucets			7	3		
Showers			7	3		
Dishwashers			7	3		
Clothes Washers			7	₹		
Process			2	3		
Kitchen Spray Rinse			7	4		
Internal Leakage			7	7		
Baths						
Other			3	4		
Irrigation						
Pools			7			
Wash Down						
Car Washing						
External Leakage			7	V		
Outdoor						
Non-Lavatory/Kitchen Faucets			7	4		
				_		

> Admin costs represent staff time per survey. Assume every other account surveyed receives a rebate.
> Rebate up to \$15K. average *\$10K. But not all customers actually take a rebate - assumed 50% do rebates, which makes utility cost \$5K. Staff time is about \$500 per survey. If an account completes a rebate there is only about one more hour of staff time.

> Typical account savings are 20%, however since large waterusing accounts (using more than 4x the average BUS and IND account water use) will be targeted, targeted savings are conservatively doubled to 40% to represent the larger water use customers.

ble Customers. In 2019 avg water use per Cll account is ~ 29 HCF/mo and the median is ~7HCF/mo. Measure participation req is ~100 HCF/mo (>4 x avg).

Results				
Units AF	•			
Average Water	Savings (afy)			
28.017	7623			
Lifetime Savings - I	Present Value (\$)			
Utility	\$910,720			
Community	\$3,313,109			
Lifetime Costs - Present Value (\$)				
Utility	\$915,904			
Community	\$2,581,185			
Benefit to C	cost Ratio			
Utility	0.99			
Community	1.28			
Cost of Savings per Unit Volume (\$/af)				
Utility	\$1,055			

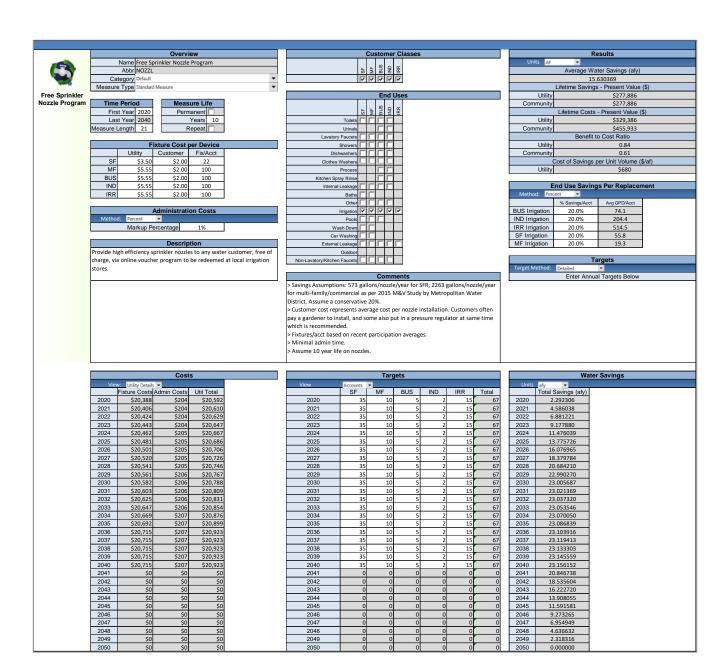
End Use Savings Per Replacement				
Method: Percent	v			
	% Savings/Acct	Avg GPD/Acct		
BUS Toilets	40.0%	82.7		
BUS Urinals	40.0%	31.0		
BUS Lavatory Faucets	40.0%	20.7		
BUS Showers	40.0%	46.5		
BUS Dishwashers	40.0%	31.0		
BUS Clothes Washers	40.0%	77.5		
BUS Process	40.0%	67.2		
BUS Kitchen Spray Rinse	40.0%	25.8		
BUS Internal Leakage	40.0%	51.7		
BUS External Leakage	40.0%	6.0		
IND Toilets	40.0%	671.7		
IND Urinals	40.0%	189.8		
IND Lavatory Faucets	40.0%	160.6		
IND Showers	40.0%	262.8		
IND Dishwashers	40.0%	175.2		
IND Clothes Washers	40.0%	438.0		
IND Process	40.0%	379.6		
IND Kitchen Spray Rinse	40.0%	146.0		
IND Internal Leakage	40.0%	248.2		
IND External Leakage	40.0%	15.4		
BUS Other	40.0%	36.2		
IND Other	40.0%	61.3		
BUS Pools	40.0%	6.0		
BUS Non-Lavatory/Kitchen Faucets	40.0%	46.5		
IND Non-Lavatory/Kitchen Faucets	40.0%	186.9		

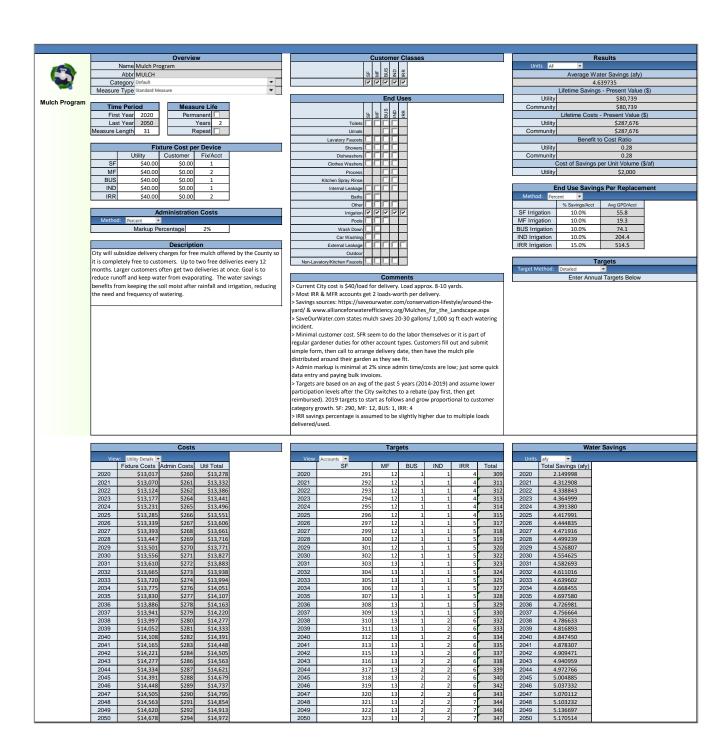
Targets					
Target Method:	Percentage				
	% of Accts Targeted/Yr		0.250%		
	Only Affects New Accts				

Costs				
Vie	w: Utility Details *			
	Fixture Costs	Admin Costs	Util Total	
2020	\$34,350	\$3,435	\$37,785	
2021	\$34,781	\$3,478	\$38,259	
2022	\$35,217	\$3,522	\$38,739	
2023	\$35,659	\$3,566	\$39,225	
2024	\$36,107	\$3,611	\$39,717	
2025	\$36,560	\$3,656	\$40,216	
2026	\$37,018	\$3,702	\$40,720	
2027	\$37,483	\$3,748	\$41,231	
2028	\$37,953	\$3,795	\$41,748	
2029	\$38,429	\$3,843	\$42,272	
2030	\$38,911	\$3,891	\$42,802	
2031	\$39,399	\$3,940	\$43,339	
2032	\$39,894	\$3,989	\$43,883	
2033	\$40,394	\$4,039	\$44,434	
2034	\$40,901	\$4,090	\$44,991	
2035	\$41,414	\$4,141	\$45,556	
2036	\$41,934	\$4,193	\$46,127	
2037	\$42,460	\$4,246	\$46,706	
2038	\$42,993	\$4,299	\$47,292	
2039	\$43,532	\$4,353	\$47,885	
2040	\$44,078	\$4,408	\$48,486	
2041	\$44,631	\$4,463	\$49,094	
2042	\$45,191	\$4,519	\$49,710	
2043	\$45,758	\$4,576	\$50,334	
2044	\$46,332	\$4,633	\$50,966	
2045	\$46,914	\$4,691	\$51,605	
2046	\$47,502	\$4,750	\$52,252	
2047	\$48,098	\$4,810	\$52,908	
2048	\$48,702	\$4,870	\$53,572	
2049	\$49,313	\$4,931	\$54,244	
2050	\$49,931	\$4,993	\$54,924	

Targets						
View	Accounts	•				
	BUS	IND	Total			
2020	7	0	7			
2021	7	0	7			
2022	7	0	7			
2023	7	0	7			
2024	7	0	7			
2025	7	0	7			
2026	7	0	7			
2027	7	0	7			
2028	7	0	8			
2029	8	0	8			
2030	8	0	8			
2031	8	0	8			
2032	8	0	8			
2033	8	0	8			
2034	8	0	8			
2035	8	0	8			
2036	8	0	8			
2037	8	0	8			
2038	8	0	9			
2039	9	0	9			
2040	9	0	9	ĺ		
2041	9	0	9			
2042	9	0	9			
2043	9	0	9			
2044	9	0	9			
2045	9	0	9			
2046	9	0	10			
2047	9	0	10			
2048	10	0	10	ĺ		
2049	10	0	10	ĺ		
2050	10	0	10			

Water Savings				
Units	afv 🔻			
	Total Savings (afy)			
2020	1.708771			
2021	3.411873			
2022	5.111166			
2023	6.808379			
2024	8.505127			
2025	10.202914			
2026	11.903147			
2027	13.607149			
2028	15.316156			
2029	17.031328			
2030	18.753753			
2031	20.484457			
2032	22.224693			
2033	23.975433			
2034	25.737601			
2035	27.512072			
2036	29.299679			
2037	31.101217			
2038	32.917444			
2039	34.749086			
2040	36.596838			
2041	38.461369			
2042	40.343322			
2043	42.243317			
2044	44.161953			
2045	46.099812			
2046	48.057455			
2047	50.035430			
2048	52.034270			
2049	54.054494			
2050	56.096611			







	Overview		
Name	Water Conserving Landscape and Irrigation Codes		
Abbr	LDS		
Category	Default	•	
Measure Type	Standard Measure	•	

Time Peri	od	Measure Life
First Year	2020	Permanent
Last Year	2050	
asure Length	31	1

Fixture Cost per Device								
	Utility	Customer	Fix/Acct	ſ				
SF	\$150.00	\$2,000.00	1	l				
MF	\$150.00	\$2,000.00	1	l				
BUS	\$150.00	\$5,000.00	1	l				
IND	\$150.00	\$5,000.00	1	l				
IRR	\$200.00	\$5,000.00	1	l				

	Administration Costs							
	Method:	Percent						
Г	Markun Percentage			rcentage	0%			

DescriptionEnforce Landscape Design Standards for Water Conservation. Compliance Enforce Landscape Design Standards for Water Conservation. Compilance with the City's Landscape Design Standards is mandatory for all new or altered landscaping proposed as a part of a project subject to review by any City of Santa Barbara design review body (Council Resolution No. 08-083 and S8MC§32.080 2.0). The Standards are intended to promote water conservation while allowing flexibility in designing attractive and cost effective water-wise landscapes. Standards specify that development projects subject to design review are landscaped according to dimate appropriate principals, with appropriate turf ratios, plant selection, efficient irrigation systems and smart irrigation controllers. Some accounts transition from mixed meters to irrigation meters.

	C	ust	om	er (Cla	sses			
	SF	MF	BUS	QNI	IRR				
	7	$\overline{\mathbf{v}}$	₹	V	7				
	End Uses								
	SF	MF	BUS	QN	IRR				
Toilets		Г	Г						
Urinals									
Lavatory Faucets									
Showers									
Dishwashers									
Clothes Washers									
Process									
Kitchen Spray Rinse			Г						
Internal Leakage									
Baths	Ц								
Other	L								
Irrigation	2		⊽	V	2				
Pools	Ц								
Wash Down		Г							
Car Washing									
External Leakage	2	2	>	>	2				

- Assume utility costs for plan checks and inspection time. Assume administrative osts for scheduling, follow-up, and reporting.

- Assume average additional customer cost to build landscape by standards. Assumes ordinance applies to 90% of new development and renovations of existing accounts.

ordinance applies to 90% of new development and renovations of existing accounts. Assume external leakage reduction in addition to inrigation water use reduction. Assume end use savings as compared to existing account irrigation water end use. > SB LDS can be found here: www.santabarbaraca.gov/gov/depts/pw/resources/conservation/landscaping/landscape_design_standards/default.asp?utm_source=PublicWorks&utm_medium=Landscape

pe_gesgn_standards/ordeault.asp/rutm_source=rubincworks&utm_medium=Landscap DesignStandards&utm_campaign=QuickLinks > Savings based on the following: The maximum applied water allowance (MAWA) has been lowered from 70% of the reference evapotranspiration (ETo) to 55% for residential landscape projects, and to 45% of ETo for non-residential projects. Savings are simplified to be the difference from the prior standard to the new standard budget difference of 70-55% for from the prior standard to the new standard budget difference of 70-55% for residential or 70-45% for non-residential. This water allowance reduces the landscape area that can be planted with high water use plants such as cool season turf. For typical residential projects, the reduction in the MAWA reduces the percentage of landscape area that can be planted to high water use plants from 33% to 25%. The ste-wide irrigation efficiency of the previous ordinance (2010) was 0.71; for the purposes of estimating total water use, the revised standard defines the irrigation efficiency (IE) of drip irrigation as 0.81 and overhead irrigation and other technologies must meet a minimum IE of 0.75. Also assumed that the amount of irrigated and landscape per new development for each individual parcel is reducing over time (meaning that the lot size for homes/businesses is shrinking when comparing existing homes versus new homes/businesses.)

Results								
Units AF	•							
Average Water Savings (afy)								
	70.684719							
Lifetime Savings - Present Value (\$)								
Utility \$1,073,075								
Community	\$1,073,075							
Life	time Costs - Present Value (\$)							
Utility	\$327,270							
Community \$7,454,632								
	Benefit to Cost Ratio							
Utility	3.28							
Community 0.14								
Cost	of Savings per Unit Volume (\$/af)							
Utility	\$149							

	End U	Jse Savings Pe	r Replacement		
Method:	Pero	ent 🔻			
		% Savings/Acct	Avg GPD/Acct		
SF Irrigatio	SF Irrigation		55.8		
MF Irrigation	n	25.0%	19.3		
BUS Irrigation	on	25.0%	74.1		
IND Irrigation	n	25.0%	204.4		
IRR Irrigation	on	25.0%	514.5		
SF External Lea	SF External Leakage		3.5		
MF External Leakage		15.0%	1.6		
BUS External Leakage		15.0%	6.0		
IND External Leakage		15.0%	15.4		
IDD External La	okogo	1E 09/	20.7		

Targets							
Target Method:	Detailed	•					
Enter Annual Targets Below							

		Cost	s
Viev	v: Utility Details		
	Fixture Costs	Admin Costs	Util Total
2020	\$16,237	\$2	\$16,238
2021	\$16,239	\$2	\$16,241
2022	\$16,241	\$2	\$16,243
2023	\$16,244	\$2	\$16,245
2024	\$16,246	\$2	\$16,248
2025	\$16,249	\$2	\$16,250
2026	\$16,901	\$2	\$16,903
2027	\$16,904	\$2	\$16,906
2028	\$16,907	\$2	\$16,908
2029	\$16,909	\$2	\$16,911
2030	\$16,912	\$2	\$16,914
2031	\$17,565	\$2	\$17,567
2032	\$17,568	\$2	\$17,569
2033	\$17,571	\$2	\$17,572
2034	\$17,573	\$2	\$17,575
2035	\$17,576	\$2	\$17,578
2036	\$18,229	\$2	\$18,231
2037	\$18,233	\$2	\$18,234
2038	\$18,236	\$2	\$18,238
2039	\$18,239	\$2	\$18,241
2040	\$18,242	\$2	\$18,244
2041	\$18,895	\$2	\$18,897
2042	\$18,899	\$2	\$18,901
2043	\$18,902	\$2	\$18,904
2044	\$18,906	\$2	\$18,908
2045	\$18,909	\$2	\$18,911
2046	\$18,913	\$2	\$18,915
2047	\$0	\$0	\$0
2048	\$0	\$0	\$0
2049	\$0	\$0	\$0
2050	\$0	\$0	\$0

					Targe	ts			
	View	Accounts	+						
			4	SF	MF	BUS	IND	IRR	Total
	202		4	51	1	30	1	19	102
	202	21	1	51	1	30	1	19	102
	202	22	1	51	1	30	1	19	102
	202		4	51	1	30	1	19	102
	202	24	1	51	1	30	1	19	102
	202		1	51	1	30	1	19	102
	202			52	2	31	1	20	106
	202	27		52	2	31	1	20	106
	202		1	52	2	31	1	20	106
	202	29		52	2	31	1	20	106
	20:	30		52	2	31	1	20	106
	20:	31	T	53	3	32	1	21	110
	20:	32		53	3	32	1	21	110
	20:	33		53	3	32	1	21	110
	20:	34	T	53	3	32	1	21	110
	20:	35	Т	53	3	32	1	21	110
	20:	36	T	54	4	33	1	22	114
	20:	37	T	54	4	33	1	22	114
	20:	38	T	54	4	33	1	22	114
	20:	39	T	54	4	33	1	22	114
	20-	40		54	4	33	1	22	114
	20-	41	T	55	5	34	1	23	118
Ī	20-	42	T	55	5	34	1	23	118
	20-	43		55	5	34	1	23	118
	20-	44	T	55	5	34	1	23	118
Ī	20-	45	T	55	5	34	1	23	118
	20-	46		55	5	34	1	23	118
	20-	47		0	0	0	0	0	0
	20-	48	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	20-	49	Ť	0	0	0	0	0	0
	201	50	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Water
Units a	fy 🔻
	Total Savings (afy)
2020	4.240841
2021	8.482584
2022	12.725247
2023	16.968843
2024	21.213390
2025	25.458904
2026	29.892571
2027	34.327238
2028	38.762922
2029	43.199642
2030	47.637414
2031	52.263427
2032	56.890529
2033	61.518739
2034	66.148076
2035	70.778559
2036	75.597379
2037	80.417385
2038	85.238597
2039	90.061036
2040	94.884724
2041	99.896851
2042	104.910270
2043	109.925003
2044	114.941072
2045	119.958501
2046	124.977312
2047	124.977312
2048	124.977312
2049	124.977312
2050	124.977312



Overview						
Name	Pressure Reduction Valve Rebate					
Abbr	PRV					
Category	Default	-				
Measure Type	Standard Measure	-				

 Time Period
 Measure Lift

 First Year
 2020
 Permanent

 Last Year
 2034
 Years

 assure Length
 15
 Repeat

Fixture Cost per Device								
	Utility	Customer	Fix/Acct					
SF	\$75.00	\$150.00	1					
MF	\$75.00	\$150.00	1	l				
BUS	\$75.00	\$200.00	1					
IRR	\$75.00	\$200.00	1					

Administration Costs

Method: Percent

Markup Percentage 25%

DescriptionProvide a rebate to install pressure regulating valve on existing properties with pressure exceeding 80 psi.

Cu	Customer Classes									
	SF	MF	BUS	IND	IRR					
	>	>	>	П	5					

	Е	nd	Us	es	
	SF	MF	BUS	QN	RR
Toilets					
Urinals			П		
Lavatory Faucets	>	>	1		
Showers	1	1	1		
Dishwashers					
Clothes Washers					
Process			П		
Kitchen Spray Rinse			7		
Internal Leakage	7	7	7		
Baths					
Other					
Irrigation	7	2	7		V
Pools					
Wash Down	V	V			
Car Washing	>	2			
External Leakage	V	V	V		V
Outdoor					
Non-Lavatory/Kitchen Faucets	V	V	V		

> Focus of Program: ALL (except IND)
> New measure
> Inspection time and rebate included in utility cost
> Customer costs include device (approx. \$80) and installation. Installation
costs may be \$50 indoors, \$100 outdoors for irrigation systems.
> Targets based on Soquel Creek WD, started off popular and dwindled
> Low markup, would be all paper/online by plumber/homeowner, no
inspection needed. Assume pushed by plumber.
> Measure life of 10 years and measure length of 15 years as people don't
replace these often, hence the rebate.
> Utility could fund and facilitate appropriate installation of regulators,
first targeting neighborhoods with the highest pressure. Utility may need
to impose regulations to require that such installations are made and
maintained thereafter.
> For every 10 psi over the recommended operating pressure of the
irrigation components, Rainbird asserts 15% more water is used.
> HUD Study (1983) found savings from pressure reduction were 4-6%.
> Pressure regulator life expectancy of 10-15 years.
www.atlantisplumbing.com/water-pressure-regulators.php. Though most
manufacturers and plumbing professionals
recommend valve replacement every 5 years (per SB website).
> Target SF: 80, MF: 20, BUS: 10, IND: 0, IRR: 10 and reduce over time.

Re	sults			
Units AF				
Average Wa	ter Savings	s (afy)		
1.1	.33625			
Lifetime Savings	- Present	Value (\$)		
Utility		\$31,661		
Community	ty \$60,188			
Lifetime Costs - Present Value (\$)				
Utility		\$15,108		
Community		\$40,664		
Benefit to	Cost Rat	tio		
Utility		2.10		
Community 1.48				
Cost of Savings p	er Unit Vo	lume (\$/af)		
Utility		\$430		

End Use Savings Per Replacement			
Method: Per	cent 💌		
	% Savings/Acct	Avg GPD/Acct	
SF Lavatory Faucets	5.0%	7.8	
MF Lavatory Faucets	5.0%	18.6	
BUS Lavatory Faucets	5.0%	20.7	
SF Showers	5.0%	32.8	
MF Showers	5.0%	85.8	
BUS Showers	5.0%	46.5	
BUS Kitchen Spray Rinse	5.0%	25.8	
SF Internal Leakage	5.0%	19.9	
MF Internal Leakage	5.0%	21.5	
BUS Internal Leakage	5.0%	51.7	
SF Irrigation	15.0%	55.8	
MF Irrigation	15.0%	19.3	
BUS Irrigation	15.0%	74.1	
IRR Irrigation	15.0%	514.5	
SF Wash Down	5.0%	4.9	
MF Wash Down	5.0%	0.9	
SF Car Washing	5.0%	4.9	
MF Car Washing	5.0%	0.9	
SF External Leakage	5.0%	3.5	
MF External Leakage	5.0%	1.6	
BUS External Leakage	5.0%	6.0	
IRR External Leakage	5.0%	38.7	
SF Non-Lavatory/Kitchen Faucets	5.0%	18.5	
MF Non-Lavatory/Kitchen Faucets	5.0%	40.0	
BUS Non-Lavatory/Kitchen Faucets	5.0%	46.5	

Targets
Target Method: Cetailed
Enter Annual Targets Below

		Costs	
Vie	w: Utility Details		
- 10	Fixture Costs	Admin Costs	Util Total
2020	\$2,949	\$737	\$3,686
2021	\$2,359	\$590	\$2,949
2022	\$1,887	\$472	\$2,359
2023	\$1,510	\$377	\$1,887
2024	\$1,208	\$302	\$1,510
2025	\$1,050	\$263	\$1,313
2026	\$825	\$206	\$1,031
2027	\$675	\$169	\$844
2028	\$450	\$113	\$563
2029	\$150	\$38	\$188
2030	\$0	\$0	\$0
2031	\$0	\$0	\$0
2032	\$0	\$0	\$0
2033	\$0	\$0	\$0
2034	\$0	\$0	\$0
2035	\$0	\$0	\$0
2036	\$0	\$0	\$0
2037	\$0	\$0	\$0
2038	\$0	\$0	\$0
2039	\$0	\$0	\$0
2040	\$0	\$0	\$0
2041	\$0	\$0	\$0
2042	\$0	\$0	\$0
2043	\$0	\$0	\$0
2044	\$0	\$0	\$0
2045	\$0	\$0	\$0
2046	\$0	\$0	\$0
2047	\$0	\$0	\$0
2048	\$0	\$0	\$0
2049	\$0	\$0	\$0

View	Accounts	~				
	,	SF	MF	BUS	IRR	Total
2020)	26	7	3	3	39
2021		21	5	3	3	31
2022	2	17		2	2	25
2023	3	13		2	2	20
2024	1	11	3	1	1	16
2025	5	9	3	1	1	14
2026	6	7	2	1	1	11
2027	7	5	2	1	1	9
2028	3	3	1	1	1	6
2029	9	1	1	0	0	2
2030)	0	0	0	0	0
2031		0	0	0	0	0
2032	2	0	0	0	0	0
2033	3	0	0	0	0	0
2034	1	0	0	0	0	0
2035	5	0	0	0	0	0
2036		0	0	0	0	0
2037	7	0	0	0	0	0
2038	3	0	0	0	0	0
2039		0	0	0	0	0
2040		0		0	0	0
2041		0	0	0	0	0
2042		0	0	0	0	0
2043		0	0	0	0	0
2044		0		0	0	0
2045		0	0	0	0	0
2046		0	0	0	0	0
2047		0		0	0	0
2048		0		0	0	0
2049		0	0	0	0	0
2050)	n	0	l n	0	0

	Water Savings
Units	•
	Total Savings (afy)
2020	0.801873
2021	1.438079
2022	1.942706
2023	2.342800
2024	2.659824
2025	2.918381
2026	3.136942
2027	3.327579
2028	3.479348
2029	3.496490
2030	2.709494
2031	2.081657
2032	1.580696
2033	1.180925
2034	0.861876
2035	0.600517
2036	0.377487
2037	0.181823
2038	0.023874
2039	0.000000
2040	0.000000
2041	0.000000
2042	0.000000
2043	0.000000
2044	0.000000
2045	0.000000
2046	0.000000
2047	0.000000
2048	0.000000
2049	0.000000
2050	0.000000



	Overview		
Name	Leak Detection Device Rebate		
Abbr	LEAK		
Category	Default	•	
Measure Type	Standard Measure	•	

Time P	eriod	1	Measure Life
First Year	2020	ı	Permanent
Last Year	2045		Years 5
Measure Length	26		Repeat

	Fixture Cost per Device					
	Utility	Customer	Fix/Acct			
SF	\$100.00	\$400.00	1	l		
MF	\$100.00	\$400.00	4			
BUS	\$100.00	\$400.00	2	l		
IND	\$100.00	\$400.00	1			

		Admi	inistration C	osts	
Method:	Percent	~			
		Marku	p Percentage	25%	

Description
Provide a rebate for private leak detection/alert device that provides
real time water usage data to customer and may or may not allow for
remote shutoff with a smart phone interface.

С	ust	om	ner	Cla	SS	es
	SF	ЫF	BUS	QNI	IRR	
	द	द	द	द		

		End	U b	ses	_
	SF	MF	BUS	QNI	IRR
Toilets		П			
Urinals					
Lavatory Faucets		L		L	
Showers		П			
Dishwashers					
Clothes Washers					
Process					
Kitchen Spray Rinse			┖	┕	
Internal Leakage	7	4	7	7	
Baths					
Other					
Irrigation	2	7	2	7	
Pools	╚		╚		
Wash Down					
Car Washing					
External Leakage	>	Y	>	>	
Outdoor					
on-Lavatory/Kitchen Faucets					

install more-costly remote or auto-shut-off device and half the less-

> Flume sensor straps around water meter and provides intelligent leak detection and real-time water use via mobile app. No pipes cut. (\$200).
> Water Hero Leak Detection & Automatic Water Shut Off System (\$650). Plumbed components last 20+ years; electronics last *10 yrs.
> Assume 25% admin to cover online mgmt of measure.
> Savings designed to align with AMI savings assumptions and basis.
When available willl compare to savings from SNWA, EBMUD, BAWSCA and San Antonio pilot studies.

> New measure

costly sensor. > Ex: Flume, Flo, Buoy, Phyn

> Focus of Program: ALL		BUS External Leakage	50.0%	6.	.0
> Would be less relevant with AMI so measure ends when AMI is fully		IND External Leakage	50.0%	15	.4
deployed by 2024.					
> Savings based on 7% SF total account savings reported in Feb 2020 by			Targets		
San Antonio WS and Water Alliance Now in recent pilot studies.		Target Method:	Percentage	•	
> Total utility and customer costs assume half the customers would	l	% of Accts	s Targeted/Yr	(0.250

		Costs	
View	/: Utility Details •		
	Fixture Costs	Admin Costs	Util Total
2020	\$12,691	\$3,173	\$15,863
2021	\$12,766	\$3,192	\$15,958
2022	\$12,842	\$3,211	\$16,053
2023	\$12,918	\$3,230	\$16,148
2024	\$12,994	\$3,249	\$16,243
2025	\$13,071	\$3,268	\$16,338
2026	\$13,147	\$3,287	\$16,434
2027	\$13,224	\$3,306	\$16,530
2028	\$13,301	\$3,325	\$16,627
2029	\$13,379	\$3,345	\$16,723
2030	\$13,456	\$3,364	\$16,820
2031	\$13,530	\$3,382	\$16,912
2032	\$13,603	\$3,401	\$17,004
2033	\$13,677	\$3,419	\$17,097
2034	\$13,752	\$3,438	\$17,189
2035	\$13,826	\$3,456	\$17,282
2036	\$13,901	\$3,475	\$17,376
2037	\$13,976	\$3,494	\$17,470
2038	\$14,051	\$3,513	\$17,564
2039	\$14,126	\$3,532	\$17,658
2040	\$14,202	\$3,551	\$17,753
2041	\$14,278	\$3,570	\$17,848
2042	\$14,354	\$3,589	\$17,943
2043	\$14,431	\$3,608	\$18,039
2044	\$14,508	\$3,627	\$18,135

\$14,585

\$3,646

\$18,231

2045 2046 2047

2048 2049 2050

		Targets			
View	Accounts •				
	SF	MF	BUS	IND	Total
2020	42	18	7	0	67
2021	42	18	7	0	67
2022	42	18	7	0	67
2023	42	18	7	0	68
2024	43	18	7	0	68
2025	43	18	7	0	68
2026	43	19	7	0	69
2027	43	19	7	0	69
2028	43	19	7	0	69
2029	43	19	8	0	69
2030	43	19	8	0	70
2031	43	19	8	0	70
2032	43	19	8	0	70
2033	43	19	8	0	71
2034	43	20	8	0	71
2035	43	20	8	0	71
2036	43	20	8	0	71
2037	43	20	8	0	72
2038	43	20	8	0	72
2039	43	20	9	0	72
2040	43	20	9	0	72
2041	43	20	9	0	73
2042	43	21	9	0	73
2043	43	21	9	0	73
2044	43	21	9	0	73
2045	43	21	9	0	74
2046	0	0	0	0	0
2047	0	0	0	0	0
2048	0	0	0	0	0
2049	0	0	0	0	0
2050	0	0	0	0	0

	Water Sav	ings	
Units	afy •		
	Total Savings (afy)		
2020	1.159572	Ī	
2021	2.325105		
2022	3.496639		
2023	4.674215		
2024	5.857874		
2025	5.888088		
2026	5.918509		
2027	5.949141		
2028	5.979986		
2029	6.011046		
2030	6.042324		
2031	6.073143		
2032	6.103504		
2033	6.133410		
2034	6.162865		
2035	6.191871		
2036	6.221112		
2037	6.250592		
2038	6.280313		
2039	6.310278		
2040	6.340490		
2041	6.370953		
2042	6.401669		
2043	6.432642		
2044	6.463875		
2045	6.495371		
2046	5.208895		
2047	3.916173		
2048	2.617152		
2049	1.311779		
2050	0.000000		

Results

Average Water Savings (afy)

5.180277

Lifetime Savings - Present Value (\$)

Community 0.65
Cost of Savings per Unit Volume (\$/af)

End Use Savings Per Replacement

50.0%

50.0%

5.0%

5.0% 5.0% 50.0%

50.0%

\$173,095 \$843,877

\$310,709

\$1,304,976

\$1,935

21.5 51.7

248.2

55.8

19.3 74.1

204.4 3.5

% Savings/Acct Avg GPD/Acct 50.0% 19.9

sent Value (\$)

Utility

Utility

Utility

Utility

SF Internal Leakage MF Internal Leakage BUS Internal Leakage

IND Internal Leakage

SF Irrigation

MF Irrigation

BUS Irrigation IND Irrigation SF External Leakage

MF External Leakage

Community

Community

Lifetime Costs - F





,,								
Time Perio	d		N	Иea	sur	e Li	fe	
First Year	2020			Per	man	ent	>	
Last Year	2025							
sure Length	6							

Fixture Cost per Device								
	Utility	Customer	Fix/Acct					
SF	\$150.00	\$150.00	2					
MF	\$150.00	\$150.00	4					
BUS	\$150.00	\$250.00	4					
IND	\$150.00	\$250.00	4					

	Administration Costs							
Method:	Percent	•						
	Markun	Percentage	25%					

Costs

Replace a toilet that uses 1.6 gallons per flush (GPF) or more with an EPA WaterSense-approved Ultra-High Efficiency Toilet (UHET) that uses 0.8 GPF or less and receive a rebate.

C	us	ton	ner	Cla	ass	es
	SF	MF	BUS	IND	IRR	
	7	4	7	7		

	En	d U	ses	3	
SF	MF	BUS	IND	IRR	
<	2	2	7		
			П		
	\Box				
	\Box				
П					
			S (N) (N	S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	

Utility	\$921							
End Use Savings Per Replacement								
Method: Per	rent 🔻							
	% Savings/Acct	Avg GPD/Acct						
SF Toilets	50.0%	24.2						
MF Toilets	50.0%	62.9						
BUS Toilets	50.0%	82.7						
IND Toilets	50.0%	671.7						
	-							

% of Accts Targeted/Yr

Only Affects New Accts

Results

Average Water Savings (afy)

14.212091 Lifetime Savings - Present Value (\$)

Lifetime Costs - Present Value (\$)

Benefit to Cost Ratio

Cost of Savings per Unit Volume (\$/af)

Utility

Utility

Utility

Community

Community

\$538,834

\$538,834

\$405,818 \$762,075

1.33

0.500%

e a rebate.	

> Focus of Program: SF MF CII

- > Rebate amount reflects the incremental purchase cost.
- Customer cost reflects the remaining fixture and installation costs.
- Savings estimates assume the difference between 0.8 and 1.6.
 Measure implementation period is based on the current and
- > Measure anticipat

anticipated changes in plumbing codes that would negate the need for this fixture rebates. Ending this measure avoids free-ridership.
· ·
> Weasure implementation period is based on the current and

		Targets						Water S	Savings
View	Accounts 💌						Units	afy 🔻	
	SF	MF	BUS	IND	Total	L		Total Savings (afy)	
2020	85	35	13	0	134		2020	3.010971	
2021	85	36	14	0	134		2021	5.962332	
2022	85	36	14	0	135		2022	8.857529	
2023	85	36	14	0	136		2023	11.699840	
2024	85	37	14	0	136		2024	14.492378	
2025	85	37	14	0	137		2025	17.238105	
2026	0	0	0	0	0		2026	17.037100	
2027	0	0	0	0	0		2027	16.842027	
2028	0	0	0	0	0	ſ	2028	16.652650	
2029	0	0	0	0	0		2029	16.468739	
2030	0	0	0	0	0		2030	16.290077	
2031	0	0	0	0	0		2031	16.118023	
2032	0	0	0	0	0		2032	15.951632	
2033	0	0	0	0	0		2033	15.790679	
2034	0	0	0	0	0	Ī	2034	15.634950	
2035	0	0	0	0	0	ſ	2035	15.484236	
2036	0	0	0	0	0	ſ	2036	15.338339	
2037	0	0	0	0	0		2037	15.197069	
2038	0	0	0	0	0		2038	15.060242	
2039	0	0	0	0	0		2039	14.927682	
2040	0	0	0	0	0		2040	14.799222	
2041	0	0	0	0	0	Ī	2041	14.674700	
2042	0	0	0	0	0	Ī	2042	14.553960	
2043	0	0	0	0	0	ſ	2043	14.436852	
2044	0	0	0	0	0		2044	14.323235	
2045	0	0	0	0	0		2045	14.212971	
2046	0	0	0	0	0		2046	14.105927	
2047	0	0	0	0	0		2047	14.001978	
2048	0	0	0	0	0	ı	2048	13.901001	
2049	0	0	0	0	0	ı	2049	13.802880	
2050	0	0	0	0	0	Ī	2050	13.707503	

Viev	v: Utility Details	•	
	Fixture Costs	Admin Costs	Util Total
2020	\$57,467	\$14,367	\$71,834
2021	\$57,768	\$14,442	\$72,210
2022	\$58,071	\$14,518	\$72,588
2023	\$58,374	\$14,594	\$72,968
2024	\$58,679	\$14,670	\$73,349
2025	\$58,986	\$14,746	\$73,732
2026	\$0	\$0	\$0
2027	\$0	\$0	\$0
2028	\$0	\$0	\$0
2029	\$0	\$0	\$0
2030	\$0	\$0	\$0
2031	\$0	\$0	\$0
2032	\$0	\$0	\$0
2033	\$0	\$0	\$0
2034	\$0	\$0	\$0
2035	\$0	\$0	\$0
2036	\$0	\$0	\$0
2037	\$0	\$0	\$0
2038	\$0	\$0	\$0
2039	\$0	\$0	\$0
2040	\$0	\$0	\$0
2041	\$0	\$0	\$0
2042	\$0	\$0	\$0
2043	\$0	\$0	\$0
2044	\$0	\$0	\$0
2045	\$0	\$0	\$0
2046	\$0	\$0	\$0
2047	\$0	\$0	\$0
2048	\$0	\$0	\$0
2049	\$0	\$0	\$0
2050	\$0	\$0	\$0



Overview						
Name Ultra-High Efficiency Urinal Rebate						
Abbr	UHEU					
Category	Default	•				
Measure Type	Standard Measure	•				

Time Period						
First Year	2020					
Last Year	2025					
Measure Length	6					

Measure Life	
Permanent	~

Fixture Cost per Device							
	Utility Customer						
BUS	\$200.00	\$300.00	2				
IND	\$200.00	\$300.00	2				

Administration Costs						
Method:	Percent	¥				
Markup Percentage 25%				25%		

Description

rovide a rebate for the installation of a high efficiency
rinals flushing 0.125 gpf (1 pint) or less.

Customer Classes								
	SF	MF	BUS	IND	IRR			
			2	2		l		

End Uses						
	SF	MF	BUS	IND	IRR	
Toilets						
Urinals			7	₹		
Lavatory Faucets						
Showers						
Dishwashers						
Clothes Washers						
Process						
Kitchen Spray Rinse						
Internal Leakage						
Baths						
Other						
Irrigation						
Pools						
Wash Down						
Car Washing						
External Leakage						
Outdoor						
Non-Lavatory/Kitchen Faucets						
						•

Results				
Units AF	•			
Avera	ge Water	Savings (afy)		
	1.5043	05		
Lifetime S	Savings - P	resent Value (\$)		
Utility		\$59,814		
Community		\$59,814		
Lifetime	Costs - Pr	esent Value (\$)		
Utility		\$39,504		
Community		\$86,908		
Be	enefit to Co	ost Ratio		
Utility		1.51		
Community		0.69		
Cost of Savings per Unit Volume (\$/af)				
Utility		\$847		

End Use Savings Per Replacement						
Method: Percent ▼						
% Savings/Acct Avg GPD/Acct						
BUS Urinals	87.5%	31.0				
IND Urinals	87.5%	189.8				

	Targets		
Target Method:	Percentage	۳	
% of Accts Targeted/Yr			0.500%
Only Affect	s New Accts		

Comments

- > Focus of Program: CII
 > Rebate amount reflects the incremental purchase cost.
- Customer cost reflects the remaining fixture and installation costs and represents the valve and basin.
- > Savings estimates represent 1 gpf urinal replaced by 0.125
- > Shorter measure length of 6 years due to existing code and free-ridership tendency.
- > Measure implementation period is based on the current and anticipated changes in plumbing codes that would negate the need for this fixture rebates. These will be the only kinds of fixtures available. Ending this measure avoids free-ridership.

Costs					
Vie	w: Utility Details	•			
	Fixture Costs	Admin Costs	Util Total		
2020	\$5,496	\$1,374	\$6,870		
2021	\$5,565	\$1,391	\$6,956		
2022	\$5,635	\$1,409	\$7,043		
2023	\$5,705	\$1,426	\$7,132		
2024	\$5,777	\$1,444	\$7,221		
2025	\$5,850	\$1,462	\$7,312		
2026	\$0	\$0	\$0		
2027	\$0	\$0	\$0		
2028	\$0	\$0	\$0		
2029	\$0	\$0	\$0		
2030	\$0	\$0	\$0		
2031	\$0	\$0	\$0		
2032	\$0	\$0	\$0		
2033	\$0	\$0	\$0		
2034	\$0	\$0	\$0		
2035	\$0	\$0	\$0		
2036	\$0	\$0	\$0		
2037	\$0	\$0	\$0		
2038	\$0	\$0	\$0		
2039	\$0	\$0	\$0		
2040	\$0	\$0	\$0		
2041	\$0	\$0	\$0		
2042	\$0	\$0	\$0		
2043	\$0	\$0	\$0		
2044	\$0	\$0	\$0		
2045	\$0	\$0	\$0		
2046	\$0	\$0	\$0		
2047	\$0	\$0	\$0		
2048	\$0	\$0	\$0		
2049	\$0	\$0	\$0		
2050	\$0	\$0	\$0		

Targets							
View	Accounts *						
	BUS	IND	Total				
2020	13	0	14				
2021	14	0	14				
2022	14	0	14				
2023	14	0	14				
2024	14	0	14				
2025	14	0	15				
2026	0	0	0				
2027	0	0	0				
2028	0	0	0				
2029	0	0	0				
2030	0	0	0				
2031	0	0	0				
2032	0	0	0				
2033	0	0	0				
2034	0	0	0				
2035	0	0	0				
2036	0	0	0				
2037	0	0	0				
2038	0	0	0				
2039	0	0	0				
2040	0	0	0				
2041	0	0	0				
2042	0	0	0				
2043	0	0	0				
2044	0	0	0				
2045	0	0	0				
2046	0	0	0				
2047	0	0	0				
2048	0	0	0	l			
2049	0	0	0				
2050	0	0	0				

	Water Savi				
Units					
	Total Savings (afy)				
2020	0.442837				
2021	0.861603				
2022	1.257141				
2023	1.630252				
2024	1.981697				
2025	2.312204				
2026	2.233668				
2027	2.157777				
2028	2.084435				
2029	2.013550				
2030	1.945033				
2031	1.878797				
2032	1.814955				
2033	1.753418				
2034	1.694105				
2035	1.636933				
2036	1.581827				
2037	1.528710				
2038	1.477511				
2039	1.428160				
2040	1.380590				
2041	1.334738				
2042	1.290540				
2043	1.247937				
2044	1.206871				
2045	1.167287				
2046	1.129131				
2047	1.092350				
2048	1.056897				
2049	1.022721				
2050	0.989778				



Toilet Flapper Leak Alert Giveaway

Overview					
Name Toilet Flapper Leak Alert Giveaway					
Abbr TOILALERT					
Category	Default	•			
Measure Type	Standard Measure	•			

Time Period				
2020				
2022	ĺ			
3	ĺ			
	2020 2022			

Measure Lif	е
Permanent	
Years	4
Repeat	

Fixture Cost per Device						
	Utility	Fix/Acct				
MF	\$30.00	\$15.00	4			
BUS	\$30.00	\$15.00	4			

Administration Costs						
Method: Percent ▼						
Markup Percentage				25%		

Provide toilet leak alert indication device for simple installation on toilet tanks, if flapper issue- device notifies with light and/or sound. Also responds to high water level overflow issues (silent leaks).

Customer Classes						
	SF	MF	BUS	IND	IRR	
		3	7			

E	ind	Us	es			
	SF	MF	BUS	IND	IRR	
Toilets		\Box				
Urinals						
Lavatory Faucets						
Showers						
Dishwashers						
Clothes Washers						
Process						
Kitchen Spray Rinse						
Internal Leakage		7	7			
Baths						
Other						
Irrigation						
Pools						
Wash Down						
Car Washing						
External Leakage						
Outdoor						
Non-Lavatory/Kitchen Faucets						
						'

	Results	
Units AF	٧	
Average	Water Sav	vings (afy)
	0.307521	
Lifetime Sa	vings - Pres	sent Value (\$)
Utility	,	\$16,670
Community	/	\$104,525
Lifetime C	osts - Prese	ent Value (\$)
Utility	,	\$43,163
Community	/	\$60,428
Ber	efit to Cost	Ratio
Utility	,	0.39
Community	'	1.73
Cost of Savi	ngs per Uni	t Volume (\$/af)
Utility	,	\$4,528

End Use Sav	ings Per Repla	cement
Method: Per	cent 💌	
	% Savings/Acct	Avg GPD/Acct
MF Internal Leakage	25.0%	21.5
BUS Internal Leakage	25.0%	51.7

		Targets			
	Target Method:	Percentage	•		
Γ	% of Accts	Targeted/Yr		1.000%	
	Only Affects	s New Accts			I

Comments

- > Focus of Program: MFR & BUS
- > Opportunity to reach underserved, high density housing. ex. SB Housing Authority, apartments, hotels, senior housing.
- > LeakAlertor fully automatic leak AND overflow detection device for toilets (installs in seconds). ~ \$30/ea.
- > Devices typically have 3 year warranty so assume 4 year savings life.
- Savings similar to AMI slightly less since smaller investment and likely investment would be by bldg owner and not renter.
- > Assumes 1.2 toilets per MF DU and 3.3 DU per MF account
- > Assume customer cost for installation.
- > Assume 25% admin cost.

2050

> Would be a giveaway at appointments. Staff would oversee the installation of one; assume some are not installed.

		Costs	
View	Utility Details	•	
	Fixture Costs	Admin Costs	Util Total
2020	\$11,752	\$2,938	\$14,690
2021	\$11,855	\$2,964	\$14,819
2022	\$11,959	\$2,990	\$14,948
2023	\$0	\$0	\$0
2024	\$0	\$0	\$0
2025	\$0	\$0	\$0
2026	\$0	\$0	\$0
2027	\$0	\$0	\$0
2028	\$0	\$0	\$0
2029	\$0	\$0	\$0
2030	\$0	\$0	\$0
2031	\$0	\$0	\$0
2032	\$0	\$0	\$0
2033	\$0	\$0	\$0
2034	\$0	\$0	\$0
2035	\$0	\$0	\$0
2036	\$0	\$0	\$0
2037	\$0	\$0	\$0
2038	\$0	\$0	\$0
2039	\$0	\$0	\$0
2040	\$0	\$0	\$0
2041	\$0	\$0	\$0
2042	\$0	\$0	\$0
2043	\$0	\$0	\$0
2044	\$0	\$0	\$0
2045	\$0	\$0	\$0
2046	\$0	\$0	\$0
2047	\$0	\$0	\$0
2048	\$0	\$0	\$0
2049	\$0	\$0	\$0
2050	\$0	\$0	\$0

	Ta	rgets		
View	Accounts 🔻			
	MF	BUS	Total	
2020	71	. 27	98	
2021	72	. 27	99	
2022	72	28	100	
2023	0	0	0	
2024	0	0	0	
2025	0	0	0	
2026	0	0	0	
2027	0	0	0	
2028	0	0	0	
2029	0	0	0	
2030	0	0	0	
2031	0	0	0	
2032	0	0	0	
2033	0	0	0	
2034	0	0	0	
2035	0	0	0	
2036	0	0	0	
2037	0	0	0	
2038	0	0	0	
2039	0	0	0	
2040	0	0	0	
2041	0	0	0	
2042	0	0	0	
2043	0	0	0	
2044	0	0	0	
2045	0	0	0	
2046	0	0	0	
2047	0	0	0	
2048	0	0	0	
2049	0	0	0	
			/	ì

	Water Saving		
Units	afy 🔻		
	Total Savings (afy)		
2020	0.786669		
2021	1.581080		
2022	2.383291		
2023	2.383291		
2024	1.596622		
2025	0.802211		
2026	0.000000		
2027	0.000000		
2028	0.000000		
2029	0.000000		
2030	0.000000		
2031	0.000000		
2032	0.000000		
2033	0.000000		
2034	0.000000		
2035	0.000000		
2036	0.000000		
2037	0.000000		
2038	0.000000		
2039	0.000000		
2040	0.000000		
2041	0.000000		
2042	0.000000		
2043	0.000000		
2044	0.000000		
2045	0.000000		
2046	0.000000		
2047	0.000000		
2048	0.000000		
2049	0.000000		
2050	0.000000		



Overview						
Name	Hot Water on Demand Pump Sy	yste	em Rebate			
Abbr	HOTDEM					
Category	Default	•				
Measure Type	Standard Measure	•				

Time Perio	d	Measure	Lif	ie
Measure Type	Standard Me	easure	•	
Category	Default		•	
Abbr	HOTDEM			

Time Period			Measure Life
First Year	2020		Permanent 🗹
Last Year	2024		
Measure Length	5		

Fixture Cost per Device							
	Utility	Customer	Fix/Acct				
SF	\$150.00	\$850.00	1				
MF	\$150.00	\$850.00	3				
BUS	\$150.00	\$850.00	1				

Administration Costs					
Method:	Percent	•			
	ĺ	Markup	Percentage	35%	
		Dan			

Provide a rebate to equip homes with efficient hot water on demand systems. These systems use a pump placed under the sink to recycle water sitting in the hot water pipes to reduce hot water waiting times by having a an on-demand pump on a recirculation line. Can be installed on kitchen sink or master bath, wherever hot water waiting times are more than 1/2 minute. Requires an electrical outlet under the sink, which is not common on older home bathrooms but is on kitchen sinks.

Customer Classes							
	SF	MF	BUS	IND	IRR		
	7	₹	3				

1	Į.	nd	Us	ses		
Urinals Lavator, Faucets		SF	MF	BUS	IND	IRR
Lavatory Faucets	Toilets					
Showers V V V Dishwashers I I Ciches Washers I I Process Kitchen Spray Rinse Internal Leakage I I Lingation I I Long House I I Wash Down I I Car Washing I External Leakage I I Coutdoor	Urinals					
Dishwashers	Lavatory Faucets	2	2	7		
Clothes Washers Process Kitchen Spray Rinse Internal Leakage Baths Other Irrigation Pools Wash Down Car Washing External Leakage Coutdoor	Showers	>	>	>		
Process Kitchen Spray Rinse Internal Leakage Baths Other Intigation Pools Wash Down Car Washing External Leakage Outdoor	Dishwashers					
Kitchen Spray Rinse Internal Leakage Baths	Clothes Washers					
Internal Leakage Batts Other	Process					
Baths	Kitchen Spray Rinse					
Other	Internal Leakage					
Irrigation Pools III	Baths					
Pools	Other					
Wash Down Car Washing Car Wash	Irrigation					
Car Washing External Leakage Outdoor	Pools					
External Leakage Outdoor	Wash Down					
Outdoor	Car Washing					
	External Leakage					
Non-Lavatory/Kitchen Faucets	Outdoor					
	Non-Lavatory/Kitchen Faucets	2	7	٧		

			SF Non-Lavatory/Kitchen Faucets	7.5%	18.5	
]				MF Lavatory Faucets	7.5%	18.6
			BUS Lavatory Faucets	7.5%	20.7	
				MF Showers	7.5%	85.8
			BUS Showers	7.5%	46.5	
			•	MF Non-Lavatory/Kitchen Faucets	7.5%	40.0
ents			BUS Non-Lavatory/Kitchen Faucets	7.5%	46.5	

SF Lavatory Faucets

	Targets		
Target Method:	Percentage	-	
	% of Accts Targeted/Yr		0.400%
	Only Affects New Accts		

Results Average Water Savings (afy) 2.936742 Lifetime Savings - Present Value (\$) Utility

Lifetime Costs - Present Value (\$) Utility

> Benefit to Cost Ratio Utility Community

Cost of Savings per Unit Volume (\$/af)

End Use Savings Per Replacement

Community

Community

\$112,265

\$268,758

\$157,905

\$820,718

0.33

\$1,734

Avg GPD/Acct

% Savings/Acct

7.5%

Focus of Program: SF > \$150/unit total rebate to cover partial unit and

ermitting costs.

(\$600/unit+\$200 installation+\$200 permitting-\$150 rebate)

> 35% admin cost.

> Water savings based on James Lutz 2005 "Estimating Energy and Water Losses in Residential Hot Water

Distribution Systems" paper. www.allianceforwaterefficiency.org/WorkArea/linkit.aspx? LinkIdentifier=id&ItemID=2252

The average daily hot water loss from showers and long draws at faucets is approx. 3.7% of the average household's ndoor daily water use. For SB this is ~ 7 gpd/SF acct or 7.5% on shower and faucet end uses. Assume same

percentage savings for MF and COM. More information on ACT system at:

www.gothotwater.com > Might hold for neighboring water system experience

esults from pilot measure.

	Costs						
View		s 🔻					
	Fixture Costs	Admin Costs	Util Total				
2020	\$24,550	\$8,592	\$33,142				
2021	\$24,679	\$8,638	\$33,316				
2022	\$24,808	\$8,683	\$33,491				
2023	\$24,938	\$8,728	\$33,666				
2024	\$25,068	\$8,774	\$33,842				
2025	\$0	\$0	\$0				
2026	\$0	\$0	\$0				
2027	\$0	\$0	\$0				
2028	\$0	\$0	\$0				
2029	\$0	\$0	\$0				
2030	\$0	\$0	\$0				
2031	\$0	\$0	\$0				
2032	\$0	\$0	\$0				
2033	\$0	\$0	\$0				
2034	\$0	\$0	\$0				
2035	\$0	\$0	\$0				
2036	\$0	\$0	\$0				
2037	\$0	\$0	\$0				
2038	\$0	\$0	\$0				
2039	\$0	\$0	\$0				
2040	\$0	\$0	\$0				
2041	\$0	\$0	\$0				
2042	\$0	\$0	\$0				
2043	\$0	\$0	\$0				
2044	\$0	\$0	\$0				
2045	\$0	\$0	\$0				
2046	\$0	\$0	\$0				
2047	\$0	\$0	\$0				
2048	\$0	\$0	\$0				
2049	\$0	\$0	\$0				
2050	\$0	\$0	\$0				

View Accounts ▼ SF MF BUS Total	Targets										
2020 68 28 11 107 2021 68 29 11 107 2022 68 29 11 108 2023 68 29 11 108 2024 68 29 11 109 2025 0 0 0 0 2026 0 0 0 0 2027 0 0 0 0 2028 0 0 0 0 2030 0 0 0 0 2031 0 0 0 0 2032 0 0 0 0 2033 0 0 0 0 2034 0 0 0 0 2035 0 0 0 0 2036 0 0 0 0 2037 0 0 0 0 2038	View	View Accounts ▼									
2021 68 29 11 107 2022 68 29 11 108 2023 68 29 11 108 2024 68 29 11 109 2025 0 0 0 0 2026 0 0 0 0 2027 0 0 0 0 2028 0 0 0 0 2029 0 0 0 0 2030 0 0 0 0 2031 0 0 0 0 2032 0 0 0 0 2033 0 0 0 0 2034 0 0 0 0 2035 0 0 0 0 2036 0 0 0 0 2037 0 0 0 0 2038		SF	MF	BUS	Total						
2022 68 29 11 108 2023 68 29 11 108 2024 68 29 11 109 2025 0 0 0 0 2026 0 0 0 0 2027 0 0 0 0 2028 0 0 0 0 2029 0 0 0 0 2030 0 0 0 0 2031 0 0 0 0 2032 0 0 0 0 2033 0 0 0 0 2034 0 0 0 0 2035 0 0 0 0 2036 0 0 0 0 2037 0 0 0 0 2038 0 0 0 0 2040 <	2020	68	28	11	107						
2023 68 29 11 108 2024 68 29 11 109 2025 0 0 0 0 0 2026 0 0 0 0 0 2027 0 0 0 0 0 2028 0 0 0 0 0 2029 0 0 0 0 0 2031 0 0 0 0 0 2033 0 0 0 0 0 2034 0 0 0 0 0 2035 0 0 0 0 0 0 2035 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2037 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 <t< td=""><td>2021</td><td>68</td><td>29</td><td>11</td><td>107</td></t<>	2021	68	29	11	107						
2024 68 29 11 109 2025 0 0 0 0 0 2026 0 0 0 0 0 2027 0 0 0 0 0 2028 0 0 0 0 0 2029 0 0 0 0 0 0 2030 0<	2022	68	29	11	108						
2025 0 0 0 0 2026 0 0 0 0 0 2027 0 0 0 0 0 2028 0 0 0 0 0 2029 0 0 0 0 0 2031 0 0 0 0 0 0 2031 0	2023	68	29	11	108						
2026 0 0 0 0 2027 0 0 0 0 0 2028 0		68	29	11	109						
2027 0 0 0 0 2028 0 0 0 0 0 2029 0	2025	0	0	0	0						
2028 0 0 0 0 2029 0 0 0 0 0 2030 0 0 0 0 0 0 2031 0 <	2026	0	0	0	0						
2029 0 0 0 0 2030 0 0 0 0 0 2031 0	2027	0	0	0	0						
2030 0 0 0 0 0 0 2031 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2028	0	0	0	0						
2031 0 0 0 0 0 0 2032 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2029	0	0	0	0						
2032 0 0 0 0 2033 0 0 0 0 0 2034 0	2030	0	0	0	0						
2033 0 0 0 0 2034 0 0 0 0 0 2035 0	2031	0	0	0	0						
2034 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2035 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2032	0	0	0	0						
2035 0 0 0 0 2036 0 0 0 0 0 2037 0	2033	0	0	0	0						
2036 0 0 0 0 2037 0 0 0 0 2038 0 0 0 0 2039 0 0 0 0 2040 0 0 0 0 2041 0 0 0 0 2042 0 0 0 0 2043 0 0 0 0 2044 0 0 0 0 2045 0 0 0 0 2046 0 0 0 0 2047 0 0 0 0 2048 0 0 0 0 2049 0 0 0 0	2034	0	0	0	0						
2037 0 0 0 0 0 0 2038 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2035	0	0	0	0						
2038 0 0 0 0 2039 0 0 0 0 2040 0 0 0 0 0 2041 0 0 0 0 0 0 2042 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 20 0	2036	0	0	0	0						
2039 0 0 0 0 2040 0 0 0 0 0 2041 0	2037	0	0	0	0						
2040 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2041 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2038	0	0	0	0						
2041 0 0 0 0 2042 0 0 0 0 2043 0 0 0 0 2044 0 0 0 0 2045 0 0 0 0 2046 0 0 0 0 2047 0 0 0 0 2048 0 0 0 0 2049 0 0 0 0	2039	0	0	0	0						
2042 0 0 0 0 2043 0 0 0 0 2044 0 0 0 0 2045 0 0 0 0 2046 0 0 0 0 2047 0 0 0 0 2048 0 0 0 0 2049 0 0 0 0	2040	0	0	0	0						
2043 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		0	0	0							
2044 0 0 0 0 2045 0 0 0 0 2046 0 0 0 0 2047 0 0 0 0 2048 0 0 0 0 2049 0 0 0 0	2042	0	0	0	0						
2045 0 0 0 0 2046 0 0 0 0 2047 0 0 0 0 2048 0 0 0 0 2049 0 0 0 0	2043	0	0	0	0						
2046 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2047 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2044	0	0	0	0						
2047 0 0 0 0 0 2048 0 0 0 0 2049 0 0 0 0	2045	0	0	0	0						
2048 0 0 0 0 0 2049 0 0 0 0	2046	0	0	0	0						
2049 0 0 0 0	2047	0	0	0	0						
	2048	0	0	0	0						
2050 0 0 0 0	2049	0	0	0							
	2050	0	0	0	0						

Wa		
Units af	y -	
	Total Savings (afy)	
2020	0.755385	
2021	1.485939	
2022	2.194419	
2023	2.883259	
2024	3.554612	
2025	3.498983	
2026	3.446807	
2027	3.398096	
2028	3.352559	
2029	3.309931	
2030	3.269974	
2031	3.232754	
2032	3.197905	
2033	3.165238	
2034	3.134580	
2035	3.105774	
2036	3.078675	
2037	3.053155	
2038	3.029092	
2039	3.006378	
2040	2.984913	
2041	2.964605	
2042	2.945468	
2043	2.927417	
2044	2.910376	
2045	2.894273	
2046	2.879045	
2047	2.864631	
2048	2.850977	
2049	2.838032	
2050	2.825749	



Rain Barrel Rebate



Years

Time Period				
2020				
2050				
31				
	2020	2020		

Fixture Cost per Device						
	Utility	Customer	Fix/Acct			
SF	\$35.00	\$35.00	1			
MF	\$35.00	\$35.00	2			
BUS	\$35.00	\$35.00	1			
IRR	\$35.00	\$35.00	1			

	Adr	ninistratio	n Costs	
Method:	Percent	•		
	Markun	Percentage	70%	

Provide an incentive for installation of rain barrels to offset irrigation use.

С	us	ton	ner	Cla	ass	es
	SF	MF	BUS	IND	IRR	
	4	7	5		ব	

End Uses						
	SF	MF	BUS	QNI	IRR	
Toilets						
Urinals						
Lavatory Faucets						
Showers						
Dishwashers						
Clothes Washers						
Process						
Kitchen Spray Rinse						
Internal Leakage						
Baths						
Other						
Irrigation	3	3	3		₹	
Pools						
Wash Down						
Car Washing						
External Leakage						
Outdoor						
Non-Lavatory/Kitchen Faucets						

	Results				
Units AF	•				
	Average W	ater Savings (afy)			
	0	.700926			
Life	time Saving	gs - Present Value (\$)			
Utility	/	\$11,892			
Community	/	\$11,892			
Lif	etime Cost	s - Present Value (\$)			
Utility	/	\$124,401			
Community	/	\$197,578			
	Benefit to Cost Ratio				
Utility	/	0.10			
Community	/	0.06			
Cost	Cost of Savings per Unit Volume (\$/af)				
Utility	/	\$5,725			

End Use Savings Per Replacement					
Method:	Perc	cent 🔻			
		% Savings/Acct	Avg GPD/Acct		
SF Irrigation 2.0%		55.8			
MF Irrigation	n	2.0%	19.3		
BUS Irrigation	on	2.0%	74.1		
IRR Irrigation	on	2.0%	514.5		
IKK Irrigatio	on	2.0%	514.5		

	Ta	rgets	
Target Method:	Detailed	•	
	Inter Annua	al Targets Below	

> Modeled after SoCal Water Smart Program https://socalwatersmart.com/en/residential/rebates/availablerebates/rain-barrels-cisterns/

Photos and online or mail-in application

> Max 2 barrels per property, 50 gallon minimum. > Admin costs reflect 30 min of staff time to process receipt and generate rebate check; markup of 70% = \$24 (or 30 min) of admin time per rebate.
> 2% savings calculated with Maddaus Rainwater Harvesting

Calculator based on local SB rainfall, ET, irrigation needs, average roof

area, and collection coefficient.
> Targets based on Soquel Creek WD uptake, likely not to see much

Costs				
Viev	v: Utility Details			
	Fixture Costs		Util Total	
2020	\$3,385	\$2,370	\$5,755	
2021	\$3,396	\$2,377	\$5,773	
2022	\$3,407	\$2,385	\$5,792	
2023	\$3,418	\$2,392	\$5,810	
2024	\$3,429	\$2,400	\$5,829	
2025	\$3,440	\$2,408	\$5,848	
2026	\$3,451	\$2,416	\$5,866	
2027	\$3,567	\$2,497	\$6,064	
2028	\$3,578	\$2,505	\$6,083	
2029	\$3,589	\$2,512	\$6,102	
2030	\$3,600	\$2,520	\$6,121	
2031	\$3,612	\$2,528	\$6,140	
2032	\$3,623	\$2,536	\$6,159	
2033	\$3,634	\$2,544	\$6,178	
2034	\$3,645	\$2,552	\$6,197	
2035	\$3,657	\$2,560	\$6,217	
2036	\$3,668	\$2,568	\$6,236	
2037	\$3,785	\$2,649	\$6,434	
2038	\$3,796	\$2,657	\$6,454	
2039	\$3,808	\$2,666	\$6,474	
2040	\$3,820	\$2,674	\$6,493	
2041	\$3,831	\$2,682	\$6,513	
2042	\$3,843	\$2,690	\$6,533	
2043	\$3,855	\$2,698	\$6,553	
2044	\$3,867	\$2,707	\$6,573	
2045	\$3,879	\$2,715	\$6,594	
2046	\$3,891	\$2,723	\$6,614	
2047	\$3,903	\$2,732	\$6,634	
2048	\$3,915	\$2,740	\$6,655	
2049	\$3,927	\$2,749	\$6,676	
2050	\$0	\$0	\$0	

	Targets							
View	Accounts	-						
	SF	MF	BUS	IRR	Total			
2020	68	10	5	4	87			
2021	68	10	5	4	87			
2022	69	10	5	4	87			
2023	69	10	5	4	88			
2024	69	10	5	4	88			
2025	69	10	5	4	88			
2026	70	10	5	4	89			
2027	70	11	6	4	91			
2028	70	11	6	4	91			
2029	70	11	6	4	92			
2030	71	11	6	4	92			
2031	71	11	6	4	92			
2032	71	11	6	4	93			
2033	71	11	6	4	93			
2034	72	11	6	4	93			
2035	72	11	6	5	93			
2036	72	11	6	5	94			
2037	72	12	7	5	96			
2038	73	12	7	5	96			
2039	73	12	7	5	97			
2040	73	12	7	5	97			
2041	73	12	7	5	97			
2042	74	12	7	5	98			
2043	74	12	7	5	98			
2044	74	12	7	5	98			
2045	74	12	7	5	99			
2046	75	12	7	5	99			
2047	75	12	7	6	100			
2048	75	12	7	6	100			
2049	75	12	7	6	100			
2050	0	0	0	0	0			

		Water	Savings
	Units	afy 🔻	
		Total Savings (afy)	
	2020	0.133393	
	2021	0.267759	
ı	2022	0.403108	
ı	2023	0.539452	
ı	2024	0.676803	
	2025	0.681780	
	2026	0.686817	
	2027	0.693930	
	2028	0.701105	
ı	2029	0.708343	
ı	2030	0.715645	
	2031	0.723011	
	2032	0.728429	
	2033	0.733913	
	2034	0.739466	
	2035	0.745088	
	2036	0.750781	
	2037	0.758562	
	2038	0.766416	
	2039	0.774345	
	2040	0.782349	
	2041	0.790431	
ı	2042	0.796576	
	2043	0.802801	
	2044	0.809108	
ı	2045	0.815497	_
Į	2046	0.821970	1
ı	2047	0.828529	1
	2048	0.835174	4
	2049	0.841908	4
1	2050	0.676219	I



Large Rainwater Catchment System Rebate

Overview Name Large Rainwater Catchment System Rebate Abbr RAINCAT Measure Type Standard Measure

	Measure Life		
20	Permanent		
23	Years	15	
	Repeat		
		Permanent Years	

Fixture Cost per Device				
	Utility	Customer	Fix/Acct	
SF	\$300.00	\$2,000.00	1	
MF	\$300.00	\$2,000.00	1	
BUS	\$300.00	\$2,000.00	1	
IRR	\$300.00	\$2,000.00	1	

	Ad	lmin	istratio	on Costs	
Method:	Percent	•			
	Markup	Perc	entage	15%	

Description

Provide a rebate for installation of large rainwater catchment systems, minimum size of 250 gallons, max 1,000. Permitting may be an issue for larger ones.

C	us	ton	ner	Cla	ass	es
	SF	MF	BUS	IND	IRR	
	7	2	2		7	

		En	dι	Jse	s
	SF	MF	BUS	QN	IRR
Toilets					
Urinals					
Lavatory Faucets					
Showers					
Dishwashers					
Clothes Washers					
Process					
Kitchen Spray Rinse					
Internal Leakage					
Baths					
Other					
Irrigation	3	3	1		(
Pools					
Wash Down					
Car Washing					
External Leakage					
Outdoor					
Non-Lavatory/Kitchen Faucets					

Comments

> Rebate amount depends on size of tank, similar to So Cal Water Smart Rebate

> Savings varies per tank size and landscape irrigation demand, system costs vary. 4% savings based on Maddaus rainwater harvesting calculator for 265 gallon cistern and average roof catchment for single family home.

> 500 sqft of waterwise plantings needs approx. 1,000 gallons per month, 500 sqft of garden planting needs approx. 1,800 gallons per month.

> Staff time about 1 hr per rebate for processing and answering questions.
> Target reduced for MF and BUS, don't expect much uptake.

	Results				
Units AF	•				
A	Average Water Savings (afy)				
	0.145117				
Lifeti	Lifetime Savings - Present Value (\$)				
Utility	\$3,050				
Community	\$3,050				
Life	Lifetime Costs - Present Value (\$)				
Utility	\$36,651				
Community	\$249,120				
	Benefit to Cost Ratio				
Utility	0.08				
Community	0.01				
Cost of Savings per Unit Volume (\$/af)					
Utility	\$8,147				

End Use Savings Per Replacement					
Method: Percent					
	% Savings/Acct	Avg GPD/Acct			
MF Irrigation	4.0%	19.3			
BUS Irrigation	4.0%	74.1			
IRR Irrigation	4.0%	514.5			
SF Irrigation 4.0%		55.8			

Targets				
Target Method:	Percentage	•		
% of Accts	Targeted/Yr		0.100%	
Only Affect	e New Accte			

Costs				
Viev	w: Utility Details			
	Fixture Costs	Admin Costs	Util Total	
2020	\$8,272	\$1,241	\$9,513	
2021	\$8,308	\$1,246	\$9,555	
2022	\$8,345	\$1,252	\$9,597	
2023	\$8,382	\$1,257	\$9,639	
2024	\$0	\$0	\$0	
2025	\$0	\$0	\$0	
2026	\$0	\$0	\$0	
2027	\$0	\$0	\$0	
2028	\$0	\$0	\$0	
2029	\$0	\$0	\$0	
2030	\$0	\$0	\$0	
2031	\$0	\$0	\$0	
2032	\$0	\$0	\$0	
2033	\$0	\$0	\$0	
2034	\$0	\$0	\$0	
2035	\$0	\$0	\$0	
2036	\$0	\$0	\$0	
2037	\$0	\$0	\$0	
2038	\$0	\$0	\$0	
2039	\$0	\$0	\$0	
2040	\$0	\$0	\$0	
2041	\$0	\$0	\$0	
2042	\$0	\$0	\$0	
2043	\$0	\$0	\$0	
2044	\$0	\$0	\$0	
2045	\$0	\$0	\$0	
2046	\$0	\$0	\$0	
2047	\$0	\$0	\$0	
2048	\$0	\$0	\$0	
2049	\$0	\$0	\$0	

Targets					
View	Accounts 💌				
	SF	MF	BUS	IRR	Total
2020	17	7	3	1	28
2021	17	7	3	1	28
2022	17	7	3	1	28
2023	17	7	3	1	28
2024	0	0	0	0	0
2025	0	0	0	0	0
2026	0	0	0	0	0
2027	0	0	0	0	0
2028	0	0	0	0	0
2029	0	0	0	0	0
2030	0	0	0	0	0
2031	0	0	0	0	0
2032	0	0	0	0	0
2033	0	0	0	0	0
2034	0	0	0	0	0
2035	0	0	0	0	0
2036	0	0	0	0	0
2037	0	0	0	0	0
2038	0	0	0	0	0
2039	0	0	0	0	0
2040	0	0	0	0	0
2041	0	0	0	0	0
2042	0	0	0	0	0
2043	0	0	0	0	0
2044	0	0	0	0	0
2045	0	0	0	0	0
2046	0	0	0	0	0
2047	0	0	0	0	0
2048	0	0	0	0	0
2049	0	0	0	0	0
2050	0	0	0	0	0

Units aly ▼ Total Savings (aly) 2020 0.074299 2021 0.149047 2022 0.224249 2023 0.299909 2024 0.299909 2025 0.299909 2026 0.299909 2027 0.299909 2028 0.299909 2030 0.299909 2030 0.299909 2030 0.299909 2031 0.299909 2031 0.299909 2032 0.299909 2033 0.299909 2034 0.299909 2035 0.225611 2036 0.150862 2037 0.075660 2038 0.000000 2040 0.000000 2041 0.000000 2042 0.000000 2044 0.000000 2044 0.000000 2044 0.000000 2045 0.000000 2046 0.000000 2046 0.000000 2046 0.000000 2047 0.000000 2048 0.000000 2048 0.000000 2048 0.000000 2049 0.000000 2049 0.000000 2040 0.000000 2041 0.0000000 2042 0.000000		Water		savings
2020 0.074299 2021 0.149047 2022 0.224249 2023 0.299909 2024 0.299909 2026 0.299909 2027 0.299909 2028 0.299909 2029 0.299909 2030 0.299909 2031 0.299909 2033 0.299909 2034 0.299909 2035 0.225611 2036 0.150862 2037 0.075660 2038 0.000000 2040 0.00000 2041 0.00000 2042 0.00000 2043 0.00000 2044 0.00000 2044 0.00000 2044 0.00000 2045 0.000000 2046 0.000000 2047 0.000000 2048 0.000000 2049 0.000000		Units		
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2022 0.224249 2023 0.299909 2024 0.299909 2025 0.299909 2026 0.299909 2027 0.299909 2028 0.299909 2029 0.299909 2030 0.299909 2031 0.299909 2032 0.299909 2033 0.299909 2034 0.299909 2035 0.225611 2036 0.150862 2037 0.075660 2038 0.00000 2040 0.00000 2041 0.00000 2042 0.00000 2043 0.00000 2044 0.00000 2044 0.00000 2045 0.00000 2046 0.00000 2047 0.00000 2049 0.00000 2049 0.00000		2020	0.074299	
2023 0.299909 2024 0.299909 2026 0.299909 2027 0.299909 2027 0.299909 2028 0.299909 2030 0.299909 2031 0.299909 2032 0.299909 2033 0.299909 2034 0.299909 2035 0.225611 2036 0.150862 2037 0.075660 2038 0.000000 2040 0.00000 2041 0.00000 2042 0.00000 2043 0.00000 2044 0.00000 2044 0.00000 2044 0.00000 2045 0.00000 2046 0.00000 2047 0.00000 2049 0.00000		2021	0.149047	
2024 0.29909 2025 0.299909 2026 0.299909 2027 0.299909 2028 0.299909 2030 0.299909 2031 0.299909 2032 0.299909 2033 0.299909 2034 0.299909 2035 0.225611 2036 0.150862 2037 0.075660 2038 0.00000 2040 0.00000 2041 0.00000 2042 0.00000 2043 0.00000 2044 0.00000 2044 0.00000 2045 0.00000 2046 0.00000 2047 0.00000 2049 0.00000		2022	0.224249	
2025 0.299909 2026 0.299909 2027 0.299909 2028 0.299909 2029 0.299909 2030 0.299909 2031 0.299909 2032 0.299909 2033 0.299909 2034 0.299909 2035 0.225611 2036 0.150862 2037 0.075660 2038 0.00000 2040 0.00000 2041 0.00000 2042 0.00000 2043 0.00000 2044 0.00000 2044 0.00000 2045 0.00000 2046 0.00000 2047 0.00000 2049 0.00000		2023	0.299909	
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2032 0.29909 2033 0.29909 2034 0.29909 2035 0.225611 2036 0.150862 2037 0.075660 2038 0.000000 2040 0.000000 2041 0.000000 2042 0.000000 2043 0.000000 2044 0.000000 2044 0.000000 2045 0.000000 2046 0.000000 2046 0.000000 2046 0.000000 2047 0.000000 2048 0.0000000 2049 0.000000		2030	0.299909	
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2034 0.29909 2035 0.225611 2036 0.150862 2037 0.075660 2038 0.00000 2040 0.000000 2040 0.000000 2041 0.000000 2042 0.000000 2043 0.000000 2044 0.000000 2044 0.000000 2044 0.000000 2046 0.000000 2046 0.000000 2046 0.000000 2046 0.000000 2047 0.000000 2048 0.000000		2032	0.299909	
2035 0.225611 2036 0.150862 2037 0.075660 2038 0.000000 2039 0.000000 2040 0.00000 2041 0.00000 2042 0.00000 2043 0.00000 2044 0.00000 2045 0.00000 2046 0.00000 2047 0.00000 2048 0.00000 2049 0.00000		2033	0.299909	
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2040 0.000000 2041 0.000000 2042 0.000000 2043 0.000000 2044 0.000000 2046 0.000000 2046 0.000000 2047 0.000000 2048 0.000000 2049 0.000000		2038	0.000000	
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2042 0.000000 2043 0.000000 2044 0.000000 2045 0.000000 2046 0.000000 2047 0.000000 2048 0.000000 2049 0.000000		2040	0.000000	
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2048 0.000000 2049 0.000000		2046	0.000000	
2049 0.000000				
			0.000000	
2050 0.000000		2049	0.000000	
	_	2050	0.000000	



Pre-Rinse Spray Nozzle Giveaway

Overview				
Name	Pre-Rinse Spray Nozzle Giveawa	ау		
Abbr	SPRAYNOZ			
Category	Default	▼		
Measure Type	Standard Measure	-		

First Year 2021
Last Year 2023
Measure Length 3

Measure	Life
Permanent	7

Fixture Cost per Device					
	Utility	Customer	Fix/Acct		
BUS	\$60.00	\$50.00	2		
IND	\$60.00	\$50.00	2		

	Admi	nistr	ration	Costs	
Method:	Percent	•			
	Markup I	Perce	entage	35%	

Description

Provide free 1.15 gpm (or lower) spray nozzles and possibly free installation for the rinse and clean operation in restaurants and other commercial kitchens. Thousands have been replaced in California going door to door, very cost-effective because saves hot water.

Customer Classes							
	SF	MF	BUS	IND	IRR		
			>	₹			

End Uses					
	SF	MF	BUS	IND	IRR
Toilets					
Urinals					
Lavatory Faucets				Ш	
Showers					
Dishwashers					
Clothes Washers					
Process					
Kitchen Spray Rinse			₹	₹	
Internal Leakage					
Baths					
Other					
Irrigation					
Pools					
Wash Down					
Car Washing					
External Leakage					
Outdoor					
on-Lavatory/Kitchen Faucets					

R	esults	
Units AF	*	
Average Wa	ater Saving	s (afy)
4.	097481	
Lifetime Saving	s - Present	Value (\$)
Utility		\$153,422
Community		\$1,252,137
Lifetime Costs	- Present \	/alue (\$)
Utility		\$38,970
Community		\$63,025
Benefit	to Cost Rat	tio
Utility		3.94
Community		19.87
Cost of Savings	per Unit Vo	lume (\$/af)
Utility		\$307

End Use Savings Per Replacement						
Method: Per	cent •					
	% Savings/Acct	Avg GPD/Acct				
BUS Kitchen Spray Rinse	42.6%	25.8				
IND Kitchen Spray Rinse	42.6%	146.0				

Targets					
Target Method:	Percentage	•			
	% of Accts Targeted/Yr		4.000%		
	Only Affects New Accts				

Commen

- > Focus of Program: CII
- > Utility costs are based on \$60 for valve and utility staff time for door to distribution (15-30 min/account).
- > Customer costs reflect installation.
- > Savings assume 1.15 gpm nozzles are replacing 50% 2.5 gpm and 50% 5.0 gpm nozzles. And only 65% are installed.
- > https://fishnick.com/equipment/sprayvalves/
 > Assume 1-3 fixtures per account (1.5 avg) since small restaurants will only have one, but grocery stores might have 5 or more. Measure will allow more than one fixture per account.
- > The City plans to make a concerted effort to target many over short period of time. Estimate 350 - 400 restaurants/food service in SB have pre-rinse nozzle (per City Trash & Recycling estimate)
- Measure implementation period is based on the current and anticipated changes in plumbing codes that would negate the need for this fixture rebates. Ending this measure avoids free-ridership.

Costs							
View	View: Utility Details ▼						
	Fixture Costs	Admin Costs	Util Total				
2020	\$0	\$0	\$0				
2021	\$10,083	\$3,529	\$13,611				
2022	\$10,209	\$3,573	\$13,782				
2023	\$10,337	\$3,618	\$13,955				
2024	\$0	\$0	\$0				
2025	\$0	\$0	\$0				
2026	\$0	\$0	\$0				
2027	\$0	\$0	\$0				
2028	\$0	\$0	\$0				
2029	\$0	\$0	\$0				
2030	\$0	\$0	\$0				
2031	\$0	\$0	\$0				
2032	\$0	\$0	\$0				
2033	\$0	\$0	\$0				
2034	\$0	\$0	\$0				
2035	\$0	\$0	\$0				
2036	\$0	\$0	\$0				
2037	\$0	\$0	\$0				
2038	\$0	\$0	\$0				
2039	\$0	\$0	\$0				
2040	\$0	\$0	\$0				
2041	\$0	\$0	\$0				
2042	\$0	\$0	\$0				
2043	\$0	\$0	\$0				
2044	\$0	\$0	\$0				
2045	\$0	\$0	\$0				
2046	\$0	\$0	\$0				
2047	\$0	\$0	\$0				
2048	\$0	\$0	\$0				
2049	\$0	\$0	\$0				
2050	\$0	\$0	\$0				

New Accounts BUS IND Total	Targets					
2020 0 0 0 2021 109 2 111 2022 110 2 113 2023 112 2 114 2024 0 0 0 2025 0 0 0 2026 0 0 0 2027 0 0 0 2028 0 0 0 2029 0 0 0 2030 0 0 0 2031 0 0 0 2033 0 0 0 2033 0 0 0 2034 0 0 0 2035 0 0 0 2036 0 0 0 2037 0 0 0 2038 0 0 0 2039 0 0 0 2038 0 0	View	Accounts	₹			
2021 109 2 111 2022 110 2 113 2023 112 2 114 2024 0 0 0 2025 0 0 0 2026 0 0 0 2027 0 0 0 2028 0 0 0 2029 0 0 0 2030 0 0 0 2031 0 0 0 2033 0 0 0 2033 0 0 0 2033 0 0 0 2034 0 0 0 2035 0 0 0 2036 0 0 0 2037 0 0 0 2038 0 0 0 2039 0 0 0 2040 0 0		BUS	IND	Total		
2022 110 2 113 2023 112 2 114 2024 0 0 0 2025 0 0 0 2026 0 0 0 2027 0 0 0 2028 0 0 0 2029 0 0 0 2030 0 0 0 2031 0 0 0 2032 0 0 0 2033 0 0 0 2033 0 0 0 2034 0 0 0 2033 0 0 0 2034 0 0 0 2035 0 0 0 2036 0 0 0 2037 0 0 0 2038 0 0 0 20440 0 0	2020	0	0	0		
2023 112 2 114 2024 0 0 0 2025 0 0 0 2026 0 0 0 2027 0 0 0 2028 0 0 0 2029 0 0 0 2030 0 0 0 2031 0 0 0 2032 0 0 0 2033 0 0 0 2033 0 0 0 2034 0 0 0 2035 0 0 0 2036 0 0 0 2037 0 0 0 2038 0 0 0 2039 0 0 0 2040 0 0 0 2041 0 0 0 2042 0 0 <td< td=""><td>2021</td><td>109</td><td>2</td><td>111</td><td></td></td<>	2021	109	2	111		
2024 0 0 0 2025 0 0 0 2026 0 0 0 2027 0 0 0 2028 0 0 0 2029 0 0 0 2030 0 0 0 2031 0 0 0 2033 0 0 0 2034 0 0 0 2035 0 0 0 2037 0 0 0 2038 0 0 0 2039 0 0 0 2040 0 0 0 2041 0 0 0 2042 0 0 0 2043 0 0 0 2044 0 0 0 2044 0 0 0 2044 0 0 0 </td <td>2022</td> <td>110</td> <td>2</td> <td>113</td> <td></td>	2022	110	2	113		
2025 0 0 0 2026 0 0 0 2027 0 0 0 2028 0 0 0 2029 0 0 0 2030 0 0 0 2031 0 0 0 2032 0 0 0 2033 0 0 0 2033 0 0 0 2035 0 0 0 2036 0 0 0 2037 0 0 0 2038 0 0 0 2039 0 0 0 2040 0 0 0 2041 0 0 0 2042 0 0 0 2043 0 0 0 2044 0 0 0 2044 0 0 0 </td <td>2023</td> <td>112</td> <td>2</td> <td>114</td> <td></td>	2023	112	2	114		
2026 0 0 0 2027 0 0 0 2028 0 0 0 2029 0 0 0 2030 0 0 0 2031 0 0 0 2032 0 0 0 2033 0 0 0 2034 0 0 0 2035 0 0 0 2036 0 0 0 2037 0 0 0 2038 0 0 0 2038 0 0 0 20440 0 0 0 2041 0 0 0 2042 0 0 0 2043 0 0 0 2044 0 0 0 2044 0 0 0 2045 0 0 0<	2024	0	0	0		
2027 0 0 0 0 0 2028 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2025	0	0	0		
2028 0 0 0 2029 0 0 0 2030 0 0 0 0 2031 0 0 0 0 0 0 2032 0	2026	0	0	0		
2029 0 0 0 2030 0 0 0 2031 0 0 0 2032 0 0 0 2033 0 0 0 2035 0 0 0 2035 0 0 0 2037 0 0 0 2038 0 0 0 2039 0 0 0 2040 0 0 0 2041 0 0 0 2042 0 0 0 2043 0 0 0 2044 0 0 0 2045 0 0 0 2047 0 0 0 2048 0 0 0 2049 0 0 0	2027	0	0	0		
2030 0 0 0 0 0 0 2031 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2028	0	0	0		
2031 0 0 0 0 0 2032 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2029	0	0	0		
2032 0 0 0 0 0 2033 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2030	0	0	0		
2033 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2031	0	0	0		
2034 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2032	0	0	0		
2035 0 0 0 0 0 2036 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2033	0	0	0		
2036 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2034	0	0	0		
2037 0 0 0 0 0 0 2038 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2035	0	0	0		
2038 0 0 0 0 0 2039 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2036	0	0	0		
2039 0 0 0 0 0 0 2040 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2037	0	0	0		
2040 0 0 0 0 0 0 2041 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2038	0	0	0		
2041 0 0 0 0 0 0 2042 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2039	0	0	0		
2042 0 0 0 0 2043 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2040	0	0	0		
2043 0 0 0 0 0 2044 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2041	0	0	0		
2044 0 0 0 0 0 2045 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2042	0	0	0		
2045 0 0 0 0 0 2046 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2043	0	0	0		
2046 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2044	0	0	0		
2047 0 0 0 2048 0 0 0 2049 0 0 0	2045	0	0	0		
2048 0 0 0 2049 0 0 0	2046	0	0	0		
2049 0 0 0	2047	0	0	0		
	2048	0	0	0		
2050 0 0 0	2049	0	0	0		
	2050	0	0	0		

	Water Savings
Units	afy 🔻
	Total Savings (afy)
2020	0.000000
2021	1.442270
2022	2.902634
2023	4.381321
2024	4.381321
2025	4.381321
2026	4.381321
2027	4.381321
2028	4.381321
2029	4.381321
2030	4.381321
2031	4.381321
2032	4.381321
2033	4.381321
2034	4.381321
2035	4.381321
2036	4.381321
2037	4.381321
2038	4.381321
2039	4.381321
2040	4.381321
2041	4.381321
2042	4.381321
2043	4.381321
2044	4.381321
2045	4.381321
2046	4.381321
2047	4.381321
2048	4.381321
2049	4.381321
2050	4.381321



Irrigation and Landscape Rebate

Overview Name Irrigation and Landscape Rebate
Abbr LandReb Category Default

	,
Measure Li	
Permanent	
Years	12
Repeat	

	Fi	xture Cost p	per Device	
	Utility	Customer	Fix/Acct	
SF	\$500.00	\$2,500.00	1	
MF	\$500.00	\$2,500.00	1	
BUS	\$550.00	\$3,500.00	1	
IND	\$750.00	\$3,500.00	1	
IRR	\$1,000.00	\$5,000.00	1	

Time Period First Year 2020 Last Year 2050

Administration Costs								
Method:	Percent	¥						
	Markup Percentage							

The Smart Landscape Rebate Program offers rebates on pre-approved irrigation equipment and landscape materials. Irrigation equipment includes drip irrigation, sprinkler system efficiency retrofits, rotating sprinkler nozzles, irrigation submeters, mulch, smart irrigation controllers, and equipment for a laundry to landscape graywater system Landscape materials include water wise plants, and permeable surfaces like artificial grass, gravel, flagstone with spacing, etc. Any combination of irrigation equipment and planting costs may qualify. The City plans to redesign this measure to be tiered as far as rebate amounts and potential savings. Pre-inspection required. Participants need to be eligible based on water usage.

(Cus	sto	me	r CI	ass
SF	MF	BUS	QN	IRR	
7	1	3	3	1	
			_		

			Er	nd I	Use	s
	SF	MF	BUS	QNI	IRR	
Toilets		Ш	П			
Urinals				П		
Lavatory Faucets						
Showers						
Dishwashers						
Clothes Washers						
Process			П			
Kitchen Spray Rinse						
Internal Leakage						
Baths		L				
Other		L	Г			
Irrigation	2	2	2	2	2	
Pools						
Wash Down						
Car Washing						
External Leakage						
Outdoor						
Non-Lavatory/Kitchen Faucets		Ш	Ш	Ш		

Comments

> AWE Landscape Transformation Study estimates typical CA SF account saves approx. 26% of outdoor water use through a landscape transformation measure. www.allianceforwaterefficiency.org/Landscape-Transformation-Resources.aspx Since this measure targets large water users (users using triple an average account's irrigation use), water savings on a typical account's irrigation water use are conservatively doubled.

The City plans to redesign this measure to be tiered as far as rebate amounts and potential savings. Utility fixture costs represents average rebate amounts. > SB is part of the WaterView pilot and so can target the irrigation high water

· A SF savings of 28% was derived from SB data file "SFR SLRP Savings Data - for

Michelle.Alsx worksheet "SLRP Savings Summ (No Turf-SFR)" 2009-2016 avg % change based on SF use before and after rebate.

> Target based on averaging the past 10 years and assuming a lower uptake post drought; 2019/20 targets to start as follows and then slowly decrease (~2%/yr). SF: 85, MF: 8, BUS: 4, IND: 1, IRR: 6

> Assuming about 60 minutes per rebate of staff time; office and field staff administer his robust.

administer this rebate.

Results						
Units AF	▼					
Average Water Savings (afy)						
34.844643						
Lifetime Savings - Present Value (\$)						
Utility \$589,219						
Community \$589,219						
Lifetime Costs - Present Value (\$)						
Utility	\$993,428					
Community	\$5,432,730					
	Benefit to Cost Ratio					
Utility	0.59					
Community	0.11					
	Cost of Savings per Unit Volume (\$/af)					
Utility	\$920					

End Use Savings Per Replaceme								
Method: Pero	ent 💌							
	% Savings/Acct	Avg GPD/Acct						
SF Irrigation	50.0%	55.8						
MF Irrigation	50.0%	19.3						
BUS Irrigation	50.0%	74.1						
IND Irrigation	50.0%	204.4						
IRR Irrigation	50.0%	514.5						

Target Method:	Detailed	▼
	Entor	Appual Targete Relew

	Costs					Targets						Water Savings			
Vie	w: Utility Details	v			View	Accounts *						Units	Units afy •		
	Fixture Costs	Admin Costs	Util Total			SF	MF	BUS	IND	IRR	Total		Total Savings (afy)		
2020	\$54,341	\$7,064	\$61,405		2020	83	8	4	1	6	102	2020	4.487903		
2021	\$53,254	\$6,923	\$60,177		2021	82	8	4	1	6	100	2021	8.886047		
2022	\$52,189	\$6,785	\$58,974		2022	80	8	4	1	6	98	2022	13.196229		
2023	\$51,145	\$6,649	\$57,794		2023	78	7	4	1	6	96	2023	17.420207		
2024	\$50,122	\$6,516	\$56,638		2024	77	7	4	1	5	94	2024	21.559705		
2025	\$49,120	\$6,386	\$55,506		2025	75	7	4	1	5	92	2025	25.616414		
2026	\$48,138	\$6,258	\$54,395		2026	74	7	3	1	5	90	2026	29.591988		
2027	\$47,175	\$6,133	\$53,308		2027	72	7	3	1	5	88	2027	33.488051		
2028	\$46,231	\$6,010	\$52,241		2028	71	7	3	1	5	87	2028	37.306192		
2029	\$45,307	\$5,890	\$51,197		2029	69	7	3	1	5	85	2029	41.047971		
2030	\$44,401	\$5,772	\$50,173		2030	68	6	3	1	. 5	83	2030	44.714914		
2031	\$43,513	\$5,657	\$49,169		2031	67	6	3	1	5	82	2031	48.308519		
2032	\$42,642	\$5,543	\$48,186		2032	65	6	3	1	5	80	2032	47.342348		
2033	\$41,789	\$5,433	\$47,222		2033	64	6	3	1	5	78	2033	46.395501		
2034	\$40,954	\$5,324	\$46,278		2034	63	6	3	1	4	77	2034	45.467591		
2035	\$40,135	\$5,217	\$45,352		2035	62	6	3	1	4	75	2035	44.558239		
2036	\$39,332	\$5,113	\$44,445		2036	60	6	3	1	4	74	2036	43.667075		
2037	\$38,545	\$5,011	\$43,556		2037	59	6	3	1	4	72	2037	42.793733		
2038	\$37,774	\$4,911	\$42,685		2038	58		3	1	4	71	2038	41.937858		
2039	\$37,019	\$4,812	\$41,831		2039	57		3	1	4	69	2039	41.099101		
2040	\$36,278	\$4,716	\$40,995		2040	56	5	3	1	4	68	2040	40.277119		
2041	\$35,553	\$4,622	\$40,175		2041	54	5	3	1	4	67	2041	39.471577		
2042	\$34,842	\$4,529	\$39,371		2042	53	5	3	1	4	65	2042	38.682145		
2043	\$34,145	\$4,439	\$38,584		2043	52	5	2	1	4	64	2043	37.908502		
2044	\$33,462	\$4,350	\$37,812		2044	51	5	2	1	4	63	2044	37.150332		
2045	\$32,793	\$4,263	\$37,056		2045	50	5	2	1	4	62	2045	36.407326		
2046	\$32,137	\$4,178	\$36,315		2046	49	5	2	1	3	60	2046	35.679179		
2047	\$31,494	\$4,094	\$35,589		2047	48	5	2	1	3	59	2047	34.965596		
2048	\$30,864	\$4,012	\$34,877		2048	47	4	2	1	3	58	2048	34.266284		
2049	\$30,247	\$3,932	\$34,179		2049	46		2	1	3	57	2049	33.580958		
2050	\$29,642	\$3,853	\$33,496		2050	45	4	2	1	3	56	2050	32.909339		



Education

	Overview	
Name	School Education	
Abbr	SCHOOL_ED	
Category	Default	~
Measure Type	Standard Measure	▼

Time Perio	d	Measure Life)	
First Year	2020	Permanent		
Last Year	2050	Years	5	
Measure Length	31	Repeat		

Fixture Cost per Device									
	Utility	Customer	Fix/Acct						
SF	\$12.00	\$0.00	1						
MF	\$12.00	\$0.00	1						

Administration Costs							
Method: Percent ▼							
Markup Percentage 30%							

Description This measure includes the City's school education initiatives. Free presentations about Santa Barbara's water supply, water conservation, creeks and ocean water quality are available and tailored to any group's age or class objectives and are aligned to CA content standards and the EEI curriculum. The City offers schools presentations, field trips & assemblies, contests, teacher training, and multiple online and hands-on resources. A high school video contest and 7th & 8th grade science fair awards are also offered. The Santa Barbara LivingWise® Program is also included in this measure and is a water and energy efficiency education program, designed to generate immediate and long-term resource savings by bringing interactive, real-world education home to students and their families. Taught in grade 6, the measure begins with classroom discussions in a Student Guide that provide the foundations of using energy and water efficiently. The LivingWise Kit and Student Workbook comprise the take-home portion o the measure. Students receive a kit containing highefficiency fixtures they install within their homes. With some help, students install the kit elements and complete a home survey. At this time only indoor water use is targeted. This is a joint initiative by the City of Santa Barbara Public Works Department and Southern California Gas Company. An in-class presentation by City staff coincides with the kit to educate students on where their water comes from and how to conserve it.

Customer Classes									
	SF	MF	BUS	IND	IRR				
	<	₹							

End Uses								
	SF	MF	BUS	ΩN	IRR			
Toilets	2	~				ı		
Urinals								
Lavatory Faucets	₹	₹						
Showers	₹	₹						
Dishwashers	₹	₹						
Clothes Washers	4	₹						
Process								
Kitchen Spray Rinse								
Internal Leakage	7	V						
Baths	₹	₹						
Other	4	₹						
Irrigation	4	₹						
Pools	V	V						
Wash Down	V	V						
Car Washing	V	V				l		
External Leakage	V	V				1		
Outdoor								
Non-Lavatory/Kitchen Faucets	V	V				ı		

Co	mments	3		
18k tota	l per year	on all	school	educa

> The City spends \$ initiatives and targets $^{\sim}$ 1,500 students/yr. Admin markup represents ~ 1.5hr of staff time per class (25 students) = ~ \$100 per 25 students.

Measure design (targets, savings, etc.) assumes a third of students participate in the LivingWise® Program. 2013-2018 Summary Report savings take into account average household size, fixture use duration, fixture uses per day per person, average number of full bathrooms per home, average fixture low rate, the retrofit fixture flow rate, and reported installation rates. Not all fixtures were replaced. Retrofitted fixture flow rates include 0.7-1.15 gpm showerheads, 1.5 gpm kitchen aerators, and 0.5-1.0 gpm bathroom aerators. Lower low rates were installed in more recent years. > Staff time is 1.5 hours, kits are about \$19 each.

 Measure design will target all end uses, since the profile of savings may change year to year and since students are educated on water-efficient practices affecting all end uses. MF accounts have lower saving since there are typically umerous household units per account.

> Non-LivingWise* students (approx. 2/3) receive: 3-5th grades small kit (dye tablet and aerator); pre-3rd get coloring ooks.

Results								
Units AF	•							
Average Wate	r Savings (afy)							
62.04	9825							
Lifetime Savings -	Present Value (\$)							
Utility	\$2,251,464							
Community	\$5,815,471							
Lifetime Costs -	Present Value (\$)							
Utility	\$519,717							
Community	\$519,717							
Benefit to	Cost Ratio							
Utility	4.33							
Community	11.19							
Cost of Savings per Unit Volume (\$/af)								
Utility	\$270							

End Use Savings Per Replacement							
Method: Per	ent 🔻						
	% Savings/Acct	Avg GPD/Acct					
SF Toilets	1.0%	24.2					
MF Toilets	1.0%	62.9					
SF Lavatory Faucets	11.7%	7.8					
MF Lavatory Faucets	5.0%	18.6					
SF Showers	4.7%	32.8					
MF Showers	2.3%	85.8					
SF Dishwashers	1.0%	2.8					
MF Dishwashers	1.0%	2.9					
SF Clothes Washers	1.0%	21.4					
MF Clothes Washers	1.0%	51.5					
SF Internal Leakage	10.0%	19.9					
MF Internal Leakage	10.0%	21.5					
SF Baths	1.0%	4.3					
MF Baths	1.0%	1.4					
SF Other	1.0%	10.7					
MF Other	1.0%	1.4					
SF Irrigation	1.0%	55.8					
MF Irrigation	1.0%	19.3					
SF Pools	1.0%	0.7					
MF Pools	1.0%	0.5					
SF Wash Down	1.0%	4.9					
MF Wash Down	1.0%	0.9					
SF Car Washing	1.0%	4.9					
MF Car Washing	1.0%	0.9					
SF External Leakage	1.0%	3.5					
MF External Leakage	1.0%	1.6					
SF Non-Lavatory/Kitchen Faucets	13.0%	18.5					
MF Non-Lavatory/Kitchen Faucets	8.0%	40.0					

Targets							
Target Method:	Percentage	•					
	% of Accts Targeted/Yr	6.500%					
	Only Affects New Accts						

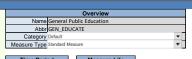
Costs									
View: Utility Details ▼									
	Fixture Costs	Admin Costs	Util Total						
2020	\$18,739	\$5,622	\$24,360						
2021	\$18,799	\$5,640	\$24,438						
2022	\$18,859	\$5,658	\$24,516						
2023	\$18,919	\$5,676	\$24,595						
2024	\$18,979	\$5,694	\$24,673						
2025	\$19,039	\$5,712	\$24,751						
2026	\$19,099	\$5,730	\$24,829						
2027	\$19,159	\$5,748	\$24,907						
2028	\$19,219	\$5,766	\$24,985						
2029	\$19,279	\$5,784	\$25,063						
2030	\$19,339	\$5,802	\$25,141						
2031	\$19,386	\$5,816	\$25,201						
2032	\$19,432	\$5,830	\$25,262						
2033	\$19,479	\$5,844	\$25,322						
2034	\$19,525	\$5,858	\$25,383						
2035	\$19,572	\$5,872	\$25,443						
2036	\$19,618	\$5,885	\$25,504						
2037	\$19,665	\$5,899	\$25,564						
2038	\$19,711	\$5,913	\$25,625						
2039	\$19,758	\$5,927	\$25,685						
2040	\$19,804	\$5,941	\$25,745						
2041	\$19,851	\$5,955	\$25,806						
2042	\$19,897	\$5,969	\$25,866						
2043	\$19,944	\$5,983	\$25,927						
2044	\$19,990	\$5,997	\$25,987						
2045	\$20,037	\$6,011	\$26,048						
2046	\$20,083	\$6,025	\$26,108						
2047	\$20,130	\$6,039	\$26,168						
2048	\$20,176	\$6,053	\$26,229						
2049	\$20,223	\$6,067	\$26,289						
2050	\$20,269	\$6,081	\$26,350						

Targets							
View	Accounts 💌						
	SF	MF	Total				
2020	1,10	00 461	1,562				
2021	1,10	2 465	1,567				
2022	1,10	3 468	1,572				
2023	1,10	05 472	1,577				
2024	1,10	7 475	1,582				
2025	1,10	08 478	1,587				
2026	1,1:	10 482	1,592				
2027	1,1:	11 485	1,597				
2028	1,1:	L3 489	1,602				
2029	1,1:	15 492	1,607				
2030	1,1:	16 495	1,612				
2031	1,1:	L7 499	1,615				
2032	1,1:	17 502	1,619				
2033	1,1:	18 506	1,623				
2034	1,1:	18 509	1,627				
2035	1,1:	19 512	1,631				
2036	1,1:	19 516	1,635				
2037	1,1:	19 519	1,639				
2038	1,12	20 523	1,643				
2039	1,12	20 526	1,646				
2040	1,12	21 529	1,650				
2041	1,12	21 533	1,654				
2042	1,12	22 536	1,658				
2043	1,12	22 540	1,662				
2044	1,12	23 543	1,666				
2045	1,12	23 546	1,670				
2046	1,12	24 550	1,674				
2047	1,12	24 553	1,677				
2048	1,12	25 557	1,681				
2049	1,12	25 560	1,685				
2050	1,12	26 563	1,689				

	W O	
	Water Savings	
Units	ury	
0000	Total Savings (afy)	
2020	14.551184	
2021	28.755366	
2022	42.652801	
2023	56.278615	
2024	69.663441	
2025	69.145076	
2026	68.669181	
2027	68.230802	
2028	67.826459	
2029	67.453004	
2030	67.107588	
2031	66.783298	
2032	66.487312	
2033	66.216434	
2034	65.967762	
2035	65.738665	
2036	65.535440	
2037	65.355792	
2038	65.197641	
2039	65.059107	
2040	64.938483	
2041	64.834223	
2042	64.746206	
2043	64.673060	
2044	64.613540	
2045	64.566514	
2046	64.530956	
2047	64.505931	
2048	64.490590	
2049	64.484159	
2050	64.485934	



General Public Education



Time Perio	od	Measure Li	fe
First Year	2020	Permanent	
Last Year	2050	Years	1
Measure Length	31	Repeat	

Fixture Cost per Device								
	Utility	Customer	Fix/Acct					
SF	\$4.30	\$0.00	1					
MF	\$4.30	\$0.00	1					
BUS	\$4.30	\$0.00	1					
IND	\$4.30	\$0.00	1					
IRR	\$4.30	\$0.00	1					

	Administration Costs						
Method:	Percent						
	Marku	p Pero	entage	60%			

Description

This measure includes the City's general public outreach efforts.

Advertising, regional website, gardening website, and all printed materials for events and Water Checkup appointments such as postcards, fliers, restaurant and lodging display cards, posters, etc.

(Cus	tor	ner	CI	asse
SF	MF	BUS	IND	IRR	
7	7	7	7	7	

			En	ıd l	Jse	s
	SF	MF	BUS	QNI	IRR	
Toilets	7	7	7	7		
Urinals			2	2		
Lavatory Faucets	2	2	2	2		
Showers	2	2	2	2		
Dishwashers	2	2	2	2		
Clothes Washers	2	2	2	2		
Process			Ш	Ш		
Kitchen Spray Rinse			2	1		
Internal Leakage	2	2	2	2		
Baths	1	1				
Other	2	2	2	2		
Irrigation	2	2	2	1	V	
Pools	2	2	2			
Wash Down	2	2				
Car Washing	2	2				
External Leakage	2	2	2	2	V	
Outdoor						
Non-Lavatory/Kitchen Faucets	2	2	2	2		

Comments
> Target 100% of all account types annually. Assumes savings last 1 year.
> Assume minimal savings on all end uses (except process) due to behavioral
rhanges.

Junaings.

Admin costs represents 50% of 1 position (Position = \$68.91/hr burdened rate x 2,080 hours = \$143,400)

\$1318 total utility cost represents advertising, printing, media/outreach for countywide programs, etc.

		Resu	140	
11-7-		Resu	its	
Units	AF			
	Avera	ge Water:	Savings (afy)	
		20.894	001	
	Lifetime S	Savings - F	resent Value (\$)
	Utility		\$68	33,674
	Community		\$1,7	14,160
	Lifetime Costs - Present Value (\$)			
	Utility		\$4,1	27,161
	Community		\$4,1	27,161
	Be	enefit to C	ost Ratio	
	Utility		().17
	Community		().42
Cost of Savings per Unit Volume (\$/af)				
	Utility		\$6	5,372

End Use Savings Per Replacement

Method: Pero	rent 💌	
	% Savings/Acct	Avg GPD/Acct
SF Toilets	0.3%	24.2
MF Toilets	0.3%	62.9
BUS Toilets	0.3%	82.7
IND Toilets	0.3%	671.7
BUS Urinals	0.3%	31.0
IND Urinals	0.3%	189.8
SF Lavatory Faucets	0.3%	7.8
MF Lavatory Faucets	0.3%	18.6
BUS Lavatory Faucets	0.3%	20.7
IND Lavatory Faucets	0.3%	160.6
SF Showers	0.3%	32.8
MF Showers	0.3%	85.8
BUS Showers	0.3%	46.5
IND Showers	0.3%	262.8
SF Dishwashers	0.3%	2.8
MF Dishwashers	0.3%	2.9
BUS Dishwashers	0.3%	31.0
IND Dishwashers	0.3%	175.2
SF Clothes Washers	0.3%	21.4
MF Clothes Washers	0.3%	51.5
BUS Clothes Washers	0.3%	77.5
IND Clothes Washers	0.3%	438.0
BUS Kitchen Spray Rinse	0.3%	25.8
IND Kitchen Spray Rinse	0.3%	146.0
SF Internal Leakage	0.3%	19.9
MF Internal Leakage BUS Internal Leakage	0.3%	21.5 51.7
		248.2
IND Internal Leakage	0.3%	4.3
SF Baths	0.3%	
MF Baths	0.3%	1.4
SF Other	0.3%	10.7
MF Other	0.3%	1.4
BUS Other	0.3%	36.2
IND Other	0.3%	61.3
SF Irrigation	0.3%	55.8
MF Irrigation	0.3%	19.3
BUS Irrigation	0.3%	74.1
IND Irrigation	0.3%	204.4
IRR Irrigation	0.3%	514.5
SF Pools	0.3%	0.7
MF Pools	0.3%	0.5
BUS Pools	0.3%	6.0
SF Wash Down	0.3%	4.9
MF Wash Down	0.3%	0.9
SF Car Washing	0.3%	4.9
MF Car Washing	0.3%	0.9
SF External Leakage	0.3%	3.5
MF External Leakage	0.3%	1.6
BUS External Leakage	0.3%	6.0
IND External Leakage	0.3%	15.4
IRR External Leakage	0.3%	38.7
SF Non-Lavatory/Kitchen Faucets	0.3%	18.5
MF Non-Lavatory/Kitchen Faucets	0.3%	40.0
BUS Non-Lavatory/Kitchen Faucets	0.3%	46.5

Targets				
Target Method:	Percentage	•		
	% of Accts Targeted/Yr		100.000%	
	Only Affects New Accts			

Costs				
View	Utility Details	-		
	Fixture Costs	Admin Costs	Util Total	
2020	\$118,796	\$71,278	\$190,074	
2021	\$119,322	\$71,593	\$190,914	
2022	\$119,849	\$71,910	\$191,759	
2023	\$120,380	\$72,228	\$192,608	
2024	\$120,913	\$72,548	\$193,460	
2025	\$121,448	\$72,869	\$194,317	
2026	\$121,986	\$73,192	\$195,178	
2027	\$122,527	\$73,516	\$196,043	
2028	\$123,070	\$73,842	\$196,912	
2029	\$123,616	\$74,169	\$197,785	
2030	\$124,164	\$74,498	\$198,663	
2031	\$124,641	\$74,784	\$199,425	
2032	\$125,120	\$75,072	\$200,192	
2033	\$125,602	\$75,361	\$200,963	
2034	\$126,087	\$75,652	\$201,739	
2035	\$126,574	\$75,945	\$202,519	
2036	\$127,065	\$76,239	\$203,304	
2037	\$127,559	\$76,535	\$204,094	
2038	\$128,055	\$76,833	\$204,888	
2039	\$128,555	\$77,133	\$205,687	
2040	\$129,057	\$77,434	\$206,492	
2041	\$129,563	\$77,738	\$207,301	
2042	\$130,072	\$78,043	\$208,115	
2043	\$130,584	\$78,350	\$208,934	
2044	\$131,099	\$78,659	\$209,758	
2045	\$131,617	\$78,970	\$210,588	
2046	\$132,139	\$79,284	\$211,423	
2047	\$132,664	\$79,599	\$212,263	
2048	\$133,193	\$79,916	\$213,108	
2049	\$133,725	\$80,235	\$213,959	
2050	\$134,260	\$80,556	\$214,816	

rargets						
View	Accounts *					
	SF	MF	BUS	IND	IRR	Total
2020	16,925	7,099	2,694	54	855	27,627
2021	16,950	7,151	2,728	55	866	27,749
2022	16,974	7,204	2,762	55	877	27,872
2023	16,999	7,256	2,797	56	888	27,995
2024	17,024	7,308	2,832	57	899	28,119
2025	17,048	7,361	2,867	57	910	28,244
2026	17,073	7,413	2,903	58	921	28,369
2027	17,098	7,465	2,940	59	933	28,495
2028	17,123	7,517	2,977	60	945	28,621
2029	17,147	7,570	3,014	60	957	28,748
2030	17,172	7,622	3,052	61	969	28,875
2031	17,179	7,674	3,090	62	981	28,986
2032	17,186	7,727	3,129	63	993	29,098
2033	17,194	7,779	3,168	64	1,005	29,210
2034	17,201	7,831	3,208	64	1,018	29,322
2035	17,208	7,884	3,248	65	1,031	29,436
2036	17,216	7,936	3,289	66	1,044	29,550
2037	17,223	7,988	3,330	67	1,057	29,665
2038	17,230	8,041	3,372	68	1,070	29,780
2039	17,238	8,093	3,414	68	1,084	29,896
2040	17,245	8,145	3,457	69	1,097	30,013
2041	17,252	8,197	3,500	70	1,111	30,131
2042	17,259	8,250	3,544	71	1,125	30,249
2043	17,267	8,302	3,589	72	1,139	30,368
2044	17,274	8,354	3,634	73	1,153	30,488
2045	17,281	8,407	3,679	74	1,168	30,609
2046	17,289	8,459	3,726	75	1,182	30,730
2047	17,296	8,511	3,772	76	1,197	30,852
2048	17,303	8,564	3,820	77	1,212	30,975
2049	17,310	8,616	3,867	78	1,227	31,099
2050	17,318	8,668	3,916	78	1,243	31,223

		Water Saviii	iys
	Units	afy 🔻	
otal		Total Savings (afy)	
7,627	2020	21.192393	
7,749	2021	21.133087	
7,872	2022	21.078911	
7,995	2023	21.029556	
8,119	2024	20.984734	
8,244	2025	20.944185	
8,369	2026	20.907663	
8,495	2027	20.871758	
8,621	2028	20.836564	
8,748	2029	20.802159	
8,875	2030	20.768613	
8,986	2031	20.727722	
9,098	2032	20.697394	
9,210	2033	20.676801	
9,322	2034	20.665193	
9,436	2035	20.661894	
9,550	2036	20.666288	
9,665	2037	20.677820	
9,780	2038	20.695986	
9,896	2039	20.720328	
0,013	2040	20.750433	
0,131	2041	20.785925	
0,249	2042	20.826637	
0,368	2043	20.872250	
0,488	2044	20.922472	
0,609	2045	20.977040	
0,730	2046	21.035714	
0,852	2047	21.098277	
0,975	2048	21.164532	
1,099	2049	21.234297	
1,223	2050	21.307411	



Dipper Well Rebate

Overview			
	Dipper Well Rebate		
Abbr	DIPRWEL		
Category	Default	-	
Measure Type	Standard Measure	-	

Time Period			
First Year	2021		
Last Year	2023		
Measure Length	3		

Measure Life			
Permanent			
Years	15		
Repeat			

Fixture Cost per Device					
	Utility	Customer	Fix/Acct		
BUS	\$600.00	\$600.00	1		

Administration Costs							
Method:	Percent	•					
	15%						

Provide Dipper Well device incentive for food service accounts. Devices save water and money using "600 gallons of water per year; they reduce bacteria using heated water held above 140°F. They are easy to remove and clean with a programmable timer option to ensure scheduled water changeouts.

Customer Classes									
	SF	MF	BUS	IND	IRR				
			2						

E	nd	Us	es			
	SF	MF	BUS	IND	IRR	
Toilets						
Urinals						
Lavatory Faucets						
Showers						
Dishwashers			2			
Clothes Washers						
Process						
Kitchen Spray Rinse						
Internal Leakage						
Baths						
Other						
Irrigation						
Pools						
Wash Down						
Car Washing						
External Leakage						
Outdoor						
Non-Lavatory/Kitchen Faucets						
						•

Results									
Units A	¥								
Average Water Savings (afy)									
	10.74160	4							
Lifetime S	avings - Pre	sent Value (\$)							
Utilit	у	\$483,862							
Communit	Community \$3,948,989								
Lifetime (Lifetime Costs - Present Value (\$)								
Utilit	у	\$53,887							
Communit	у	\$100,745							
Be	nefit to Cos	t Ratio							
Utilit	у	8.98							
Communit	у	39.20							
Cost of Sav	ings per Un	it Volume (\$/af)							
Utilit	у	\$162							
End Use Covings Day Depleasment									

End Use Savings Per Replacement								
Method:	Fixe	d	Ŧ					
	Savings GPD/Acct			Avg GPD/Acct				
BUS Dishwashers		239.0			31.0			

Targets								
Target Method:	Percentage	•						
% of Accts	% of Accts Targeted/Yr							
Only Affect	s New Accts							

Comments

> City costs represent the cost of the device and part of the health permit fee.

> The installation of electricity access might cost more than \$350 and may be needed by half of participating accounts. > A health dept. permit would be about \$400 req'd for all. A permit for the electricity installation may cost the customer "\$200, though possibly only apply to half of participating accounts.

Actounts.

> Assume 1.5 hours of admin time per rebate.

> Measure savings estimates are half of published case study values to be conservative (also in the case of a site having 2).

> ConserveWell Drop-in model estimated to use "320 gal/well/restaurant/yr and costs "5510/well. ConserveWell Wall-mount model uses "550 gal/well/restaurant/yr and costs "5565/well. Savings assumes Restaurant operates 16 hrs/day, 7 days/wk, & 365 days/yr. ConserveWell water changed every 4 hours. Compared to dipper-well continues flow rate "30-60 gal/hr or 175,200 gal/yr. Source: https://server-products.com/ConserveWell-notdipperwell

> Dipper Well Replacement Field Evaluation Report. Frontier Energy Report # 50115-R0.

Nov 2017. Los Banos site saved 176,000 gal/yr & Madera site saved 116,000 gal/yr.

34 CG 110,000 Bai, yi.
https://fishnick.com/publications/fieldstudies/Dipper_Well
Replacement_Field_Evaluation_ICP.pdf
> The City plans to make a concerted effort to target many
over short period of time.

Costs			Tar	Water Savings					
View	v: Utility Details	5 🔻		View	Accounts	•		Units	afy •
	Fixture Costs	Admin Costs	Util Total		BUS	Total			Total Savings (afy)
2020	\$0	\$0	\$0	2020	0	0		2020	0.000000
2021	\$16,367	\$2,455	\$18,822	2021	27	27		2021	7.307704
2022	\$16,572	\$2,486	\$19,058	2022	28	28		2022	14.707092
2023	\$16,780	\$2,517	\$19,297	2023	28	28		2023	22.199316
2024	\$0	\$0	\$0	2024	0	0		2024	22.199316
2025	\$0	\$0	\$0	2025	0	0		2025	22.199316
2026	\$0	\$0	\$0	2026	0	0		2026	22.199316
2027	\$0	\$0	\$0	2027	0	0		2027	22.199316
2028	\$0	\$0	\$0	2028	0	0		2028	22.199316
2029	\$0	\$0	\$0	2029	0	0		2029	22.199316
2030	\$0	\$0	\$0	2030	0	0		2030	22.199316
2031	\$0	\$0	\$0	2031	0	0		2031	22.199316
2032	\$0	\$0	\$0	2032	0	0		2032	22.199316
2033	\$0	\$0	\$0	2033	0	0		2033	22.199316
2034	\$0	\$0	\$0	2034	0	0		2034	22.199316
2035	\$0	\$0	\$0	2035	0	0		2035	22.199316
2036	\$0	\$0	\$0	2036	0	0		2036	14.891612
2037	\$0	\$0	\$0	2037	0	0		2037	7.492223
2038	\$0	\$0	\$0	2038	0	0		2038	0.000000
2039	\$0	\$0	\$0	2039	0	0		2039	0.000000
2040	\$0	\$0	\$0	2040	0	0		2040	0.000000
2041	\$0	\$0	\$0	2041	0	0		2041	0.000000
2042	\$0	\$0	\$0	2042	0	0		2042	0.000000
2043	\$0	\$0	\$0	2043	0	0		2043	0.000000
2044	\$0	\$0	\$0	2044	0	0		2044	0.000000
2045	\$0	\$0	\$0	2045	0	0		2045	0.000000
2046	\$0	\$0	\$0	2046	0	0		2046	0.000000
2047	\$0	\$0	\$0	2047	0	0		2047	0.000000
2048	\$0	\$0	\$0	2048	0	0		2048	0.000000
2049	\$0	\$0	\$0	2049	0	0		2049	0.000000
2050	\$0	\$0	\$0	2050	0	0		2050	0.000000

APPENDIX F - CONSERVATION ANALYSIS RESULTS

This appendix presents benefit and cost analysis results for individual conservation measure and overall conservation programs. Table F-1 presents how much water the measures will save through 2045, how much they will cost, and the cost of saved water per unit volume *if the measures were to be implemented on a standalone basis (i.e., without interaction or overlap from other measures that might address the same end use or uses)*. Savings from measures which address the same end use(s) are not additive; the model uses impact factors to avoid double counting in estimating the water savings from programs of measures. This is why a measure like Public Education may show a distorted cost in comparison to water saved. Most, if not all, measures rely on public awareness. However, it is important to note that water savings are more directly attributable to an "active" measure, like a toilet rebate, than the less "active" public education/awareness measure that informs the community of the active measure.

Since interaction between measures has not been accounted for in Table F-1, it is not appropriate to include totals at the bottom of the table. However, the table is useful to give a close approximation of the cost effectiveness of each measure.

Cost categories are defined as follows:

- Utility Costs Costs the City will incur, as a water utility, to operate measure, including administrative costs.
- Utility Benefits The avoided cost of producing water at the identified rate \$865/AF. More information about the source of this value can be found in Section 4.3.
- Customer (Community) Costs Those costs customers will incur to implement a measure in the City's conservation program and maintain its effectiveness over the life of the measure.
- Customer (Community) Benefits The additional savings, such as energy savings resulting from reduced
 use of hot water. These savings are additional as customers also would have reduced water bills (since the
 Utility Costs and Benefits transfer to the customers).
- Community Costs Includes Utility Costs plus Customer Costs.
- Community Benefits Includes Utility Benefits plus Customer Benefits.

The column headings in Table F-1 are defined as follows:

- Present Value (PV) of Utility and Community Costs and Benefits (\$) = the present value of the 31-year time stream of annual costs or benefits, discounted to the base year.
- Utility Benefit to Cost Ratio = PV of Utility Costs divided by PV of Utility Benefits over 31 years.
- Community Benefit to Cost Ratio = (PV of Utility Benefits plus PV of customer energy savings) divided by (PV of Utility Costs plus PV of Customer Costs), over 31 years.
- Five Years of Water Utility Costs (\$) = sum of annual Utility Costs for 2019-2023. Measures start in the years as specified for each measure shown in Appendix E. Utility costs include administrative costs and staff labor.
- Water Savings in 2030 (AFY) = water saved in acre-feet per year. The year 2030 is provided as requested by the City staff to correspond with the 2020 UWMP.
- Cost of Savings per Unit Volume (\$/AF) = PV of Utility Costs over 31 years divided by the 31-year water savings. The analysis period is 2020–2050. This value is compared to the utility's avoided cost of water as one indicator of the cost effectiveness of conservation efforts. Note that this value somewhat minimizes the cost of savings because program costs are discounted to present value, but water benefits are not.

 $^{^{15}}$ For example, if two measures are planned to address the same end use and both save 10% of the prior water use, then the net effect is not the simple sum of 20%. Rather, it is the cumulative impact of the first measure reducing the use to 90% of what it was originally, without the first measure in place. Then, the revised use of 90% is reduced by another 10% (10% x 90% = 9%) to result in the use being 81% (90% - 9% = 81%). In this example, the net savings is 19%, not 20%. Using impact factors, the model computes the reduction as follows, 0.9 x 0.9 = 0.81 or 19% water savings.

Table F-1. Estimated Conservation Measure Costs and Savings

Measure	Present Value of Water Utility Benefits	Present Value of Community Benefits	Present Value of Water Utility Costs	Present Value of Community Costs	Water Utility Benefit to Cost Ratio	Community Benefit to Cost Ratio	Five Years of Water Utility Costs 2020-2025	Water Savings in 2030 (AFY)	Cost of Savings per Unit Volume (\$/AF)
			C	ommercial					
CII Water Survey Level 2 and Customized Rebate	\$910,720	\$3,313,109	\$915,904	\$2,581,185	0.99	1.28	\$193,725	18.8	\$1,055
Ultra-High Efficiency Urinal Rebate	\$59,814	\$59,814	\$39,504	\$86,908	1.51	0.69	\$35,223	1.9	\$847
Pre-Rinse Spray Nozzle Giveaway	\$153,422	\$1,252,137	\$38,970	\$63,025	3.94	19.87	\$41,349	4.4	\$307
Hot Water on Demand Pump System Rebate	\$112,265	\$268,758	\$157,905	\$820,718	0.71	0.33	\$167,458	3.3	\$1,734
Dipper Well Rebate	\$483,862	\$3,948,989	\$53,887	\$100,745	8.98	39.20	\$57,177	22.2	\$162
				Irrigation					
Rain Barrel Rebate	\$11,851	\$11,851	\$126,503	\$200,917	0.09	0.06	\$28,867	0.7	\$5,826
Large Rainwater Catchment System Rebate	\$3,050	\$3,050	\$36,651	\$249,120	0.08	0.01	\$38,303	0.3	\$8,147
Irrigation and Landscape Rebate	\$589,219	\$589,219	\$993,428	\$5,432,730	0.59	0.11	\$294,989	44.7	\$920
Free Sprinkler Nozzle Program	\$277,886	\$277,886	\$329,386	\$455,933	0.84	0.61	\$103,145	23.0	\$680
Mulch Program	\$80,739	\$80,739	\$287,676	\$287,676	0.28	0.28	\$66,932	4.6	\$2,000
			R	esidential					
Residential Rebates for HECW	\$139,707	\$366,483	\$95,879	\$200,665	1.46	1.83	\$50,325	5.1	\$822

Measure	Present Value of Water Utility Benefits	Present Value of Community Benefits	Present Value of Water Utility Costs	Present Value of Community Costs	Water Utility Benefit to Cost Ratio	Community Benefit to Cost Ratio	Five Years of Water Utility Costs 2020-2025	Water Savings in 2030 (AFY)	Cost of Savings per Unit Volume (\$/AF)
Pressure Reduction Valve Rebate	\$102,170	\$193,970	\$49,161	\$132,223	2.08	1.47	\$37,818	8.5	\$425
Leak Detection Device Rebate	\$173,095	\$843,877	\$310,709	\$1,304,976	0.56	0.65	\$80,264	6.0	\$1,935
Ultra-High Efficiency Toilet Rebate	\$538,834	\$538,834	\$405,818	\$762,075	1.33	0.71	\$362,950	16.3	\$921
Full AMI Implementation - Online Water Use Software and Leak Detection Customer Notification	\$3,950,836	\$16,562,254	\$1,566,069	\$5,857,952	2.52	2.83	\$320,000	133.4	\$327
			Commu	nity & Education	on				
Water Conserving Landscape and Irrigation Codes	\$1,055,819	\$1,055,819	\$350,316	\$7,979,608	3.01	0.13	\$78,568	46.1	\$161
School Education	\$2,251,464	\$5,815,471	\$519,717	\$519,717	4.33	11.19	\$122,582	67.1	\$270
General Public Education	\$683,674	\$1,714,160	\$4,127,161	\$4,127,161	0.17	0.42	\$958,815	20.8	\$6,372
Water Checkup	\$7,624,681	\$30,192,376	\$6,021,902	\$7,705,244	1.27	3.92	\$1,384,132	239.4	\$884
Irrigation Evaluations	\$1,589,488	\$1,589,488	\$1,918,184	\$4,332,779	0.83	0.37	\$443,824	98.1	\$646
Toilet Flapper Leak Alert Giveaway	\$16,670	\$104,525	\$43,163	\$60,428	0.39	1.73	\$44,457	0.0	\$4,528

Additional information about the water reduction methodology, perspectives on benefits and costs, and assumptions about present value parameters and measure costs/savings can be found earlier in this Plan in Appendix D.

The following table shows each conservation program's present value of water savings and utility costs, as well as cost of water saved. See Appendix D for a more detailed explanation of present value.

Table F-2. Comparison of Program Estimated Costs and Water Savings

Conservation Program	Water Utility Present Value of Water Savings	Water Utility Present Value of Utility Costs	Water Utility Cost of Water Saved (\$/AF)
Program A with Plumbing Code	\$14,597,000	\$15,230,000	\$2,870
Program B with Plumbing Code	\$19,528,000	\$18,024,000	\$2,530
Program C with Plumbing Code	\$19,664,000	\$18,388,000	\$2,570

Costs presented in the table above are directly attributable to the City's conservation department only.

Present value costs and savings are rounded to nearest \$1,000.

Table F-3 lists participation levels for the City's Active Water Conservation Programs over the past five fiscal years. Elements of these programs have been discussed in greater detail in Section 2.3.

Table F-3. City of Santa Barbara's Active Water Conservation Programs

Program	Description	Participation Numbers ¹
Water Check-up	City staff evaluates indoor water fixtures, such as toilets, water heaters, faucets and provides efficiency recommendations	7,192
6th Grade LivingWise Program	Includes literature and water saving devices	1,529
Water e-Sources	Water Resources Division newsletter - people who opened	90,097
Bill Insert Articles	Delivered 12 times a year to City water customers in paper form and electronically	120,000
101 Classes	Classes provide a great overview of the concepts, design, and best practices for Landscape Site Assessment, Rainwater Harvesting, Graywater, and Landscape Maintenance.	451
Water Check-Ups That Included Irrigation Evaluations	City staff evaluates irrigation controller schedule, provides efficiency recommendations	3,676
Landscape Design Standards Review	City staff performs plan checks for land development projects that include new/revised landscaping; ensure that the City's Landscape Design Standards are met	434
Free Rain Sensor Program	For customers that have compatible irrigation controllers, City staff provides a free wired rain sensor	170
Mulch Program	City water customers can get a up to two free dump truck of mulch delivered a year	1,837
Clothes Washer Rebate	\$150 rebate for replacing high-water using clothes washers with eligible high efficiency washer models.	229
Irrigation and Landscape Rebate ²	Smart Landscape Rebate Program (SLRP) rebates up to \$1,000 per residential meter or \$2,000 per multifamily or commercial meter to replace lawn with low water using plants and/or install efficient irrigation	1,255
Other Landscape Workshops	Drip irrigation, sheet mulching, hands on workshops	3,795
Green Gardener Program	Educates local gardeners in resource efficient landscape management (with RWEP)	309
Education Videos ²	Videos on how to read your meter, checking for leaks, water supply etc. YouTube hits	14,612
Landscape Education Videos ²	Videos on setting up irrigation timers, adjusting sprinklers, plant selection, etc. YouTube hits	46,567
Landscape Education Videos – Spanish ³	Videos on setting up irrigation timers, adjusting sprinklers, plant selection, etc. YouTube hits	266
Media Campaigns – Funds Spent	Messages tailored to the season and run year-round	1,145,000
Media Campaigns – # of Ads ⁴	Messages tailored to the season and run year-round	95,660

¹ Participation numbers are from FY 2015 to FY 2019.



² As of 2017, Water Wise landscaping rebates have resulted in 740,000 sq. ft. of lawn replaced, which is equal to 13 football fields.

³ YouTube hits based on year the video was posted not when video was viewed.

⁴ In 2017, the City stopped tracking by impressions and number of days on television.

APPENDIX G - PERFORMANCE MEASURES REPORT



City of Santa Barbara

Fiscal Year 2019 Performance Measure Results

Reporting Period: From 7/1/2018 to 6/30/2019

 Department:
 Public Works
 5/6, 83%

 Division:
 Public Works-Water Resources
 Objectives

 Program Name and Number:
 Water Supply Management (4611) (4612) (4674)
 Achieved

Program Owner: Kelley Dyer, Madeline Wood

Program Mission: Provide an adequate supply of water by implementing the Long-Term Water Supply

Program, which includes a cost-effective water conservation element and a diverse

portfolio of supplies.

Program Activities:

- 1. Emplement the Long-Term Water Supply Program.
- 2. Advise on optimal use of the City's diverse sources of water supplies.
- Provide information on the City's water supplies and water conservation efforts via the City's web site.
- 4. Manage a cost-effective customer-response based water conservation program that meets federal and state requirements
- 5. Maintain and protect surface water supplies from the Santa Ynez River.
- Support member agency activities of the Cachuma Operation and Maintenance Board (COMB), the Cachuma Conservation
 Release Board (CCRB), and the Central Coast Water Authority (CCWA). Keep Water Commission and City Council liaison
 briefed on activities of COMB, CCRB, and CCWA.
- Sustainably manage local groundwater basins for water supply purposes, including ongoing monitoring of water levels and water quality.
- 8. Evaluate opportunities to increase recycled water use, including non-potable reuse and potable reuse.
- Manage monthly records of the amount of water produced from each source and the City's surface water diversions in compliance with State requirements, and prepare monthly reports in accordance with the Upper Santa Ynez River Operations Agreement.
- Update the variable operating cost of each water source for supply planning purposes.
- 11. Support water financial planning and implement water rates and capacity charges.
- Provide development review for conformance with individual metering and Landscape Design Standards for Water Conservation requirements.
- 13. Implement recommendations of multi-year Water Conservation Marketing Plan.

✓ Status	Proj	ect Objectives						
✓ Complete	✓ Complete 1. Present the annual Water Supply Management Report for the previous year to Council for adoption by January 31, 2019.							
Comments: N	/lid-Yr:	The annual Water Supply Management Report was presented to Water Commission on December 20, 2018 and is scheduled for Council on January 29, 2019.	Yr-End:	The annual Water Supply Management Report was adopted by Council on January 29, 2019.				
✓ Complete	2.	Work with the United States Geological Surve	y to com	plete modeling study of the City's groundwater basins.				
Comments: M	1id-Yr:	The modeling study is complete and the final USGS report was officially released on July 10, 2018.	Yr-End:					
Tuesday Navana	h 42	2010 Water Supply Manager		14\/4643\/4674\ Dagg 4 of 3				

Tuesday, November 12, 2019

2019 - Water Supply Management (4611) (4612) (4674)

Page 1 of 3



Not	3.	Participate in a Direct Potable Reuse Coalition led by the National Water Research Institute to develop a white paper based on findings of the City's Potable Reuse Feasibility Study.								
Reportable		white paper	pased on finding	s of the City's Po	otable Ke	use Fea	asibility Study.			
Comments: Mid	-Yr:	continues to track the State's progress in developing regulations for direct potable reuse (DPR). In April 2018, the State released a proposed framework for			Yr-End: The NRWI has prepared a draft "Guide for Decision- Makers", which is a high-level document that outlines a 12-step process for implementing a potable reuse project. The DPR Coalition will be reviewing the document at a July 12th workshop.					
		regulating DPR, which included a timeline								
			ng necessary res							
			xpected to be co vith draft regulat							
		released by	_	ions for DFK						
□ Not	4.		in Bureau of Reclamation technical and negotiation sessions for a new Cachuma Project Maste							
Reportable			e Contract and s						,	
Comments: Mid	-Yr:	Reclamation has not scheduled any				Yr-End: Reclamation has not scheduled any additional				
			eetings since Au	_		meetings since August 2017, and staff are still awaiting the release a draft contract for negotiation.				
		contract for	awaiting the rel	ease a draft		awaiti	ng the release a	draft contract f	or negotiation.	
☐ In-Process	5		_	System Water C	l 'onservat	ion Mo	del (DSS Model)	and create a ne	w Water	
	٥.	-	n Plan based on t	-				and create a n	W Water	
Comments: Mid	Ve				V	_		ith projections	through 2050	
Comments. Iviiu	-11.		codes, demand		III-LIIU.		ompleted in June		-	
		_	and jobs. Next to				rvation measures			
		the avoided	cost of water an	d the						
		conservation	n measures.							
Status	Mea	surable Obje	ectives				Met	ric		
Ahead of Target	1.	Meet City's l	Jrban Water Ma	nagement Plan g	gallons pe	er capit	a per day Gallo	ons Per Capita P	Per Day	
76.9% of Target		(GPCD) targe	et annually.							
					FY2					
✓ UM		Target	Qtr1 Actual	Qtr2 Actual	Mid-Y Actu		Qtr3 Actual	Qtr4 Actual	Year-to-Date	
✓ Gallons		117	90	91	91		90	89	_	
V Galloris		11/	90	91	91		90	69	90	
	L				Previous FY2018					
Comments Mid	v.	The 12 ment	th running wors	ro cituuido	Vr Endi	The 1	2 month running	nuornan situarii	do CDCD as of	
Comments: Mid	-11:		in running avera, 12/31/18 is 91.	ge citywide	Yr-Ena:		z month running 19 is 89.	average citywii	de GPCD as of	
Status	Mea	surable Obje				Metric				
				ta Barbara youth	+brough	in cla			achod	
118.3% of Target	head of Target 2. Offer water education to Santa Barbara youth through in-class Number of youth reached 18.3% of Target presentations, assemblies, field trips, and events.								acileu	
			-,,							
					FY2	019				
			Qtr1	Qtr2	Mid-Y	ear	Qtr3	Qtr4		
✓ UM		Target	Actual	Actual	Actu	ıal	Actual	Actual	Year-to-Date	
✓		1,300	0	238	238	3	1,047	253	1,538	
					<u>Previous</u>	EV201	Q			
	_								-	
Comments: Mid	Comments: Mid-Yr: Aqua Camp summer camp is scheduling our Yr-End:									
		presentations every other year due to								
		repeat camp					l			
		in Q1.			ı					
Tuesday, Novembe	r 12,	2019	2019 - Wate	er Supply Manager	ment (461	1) (461	2) (4674)		Page 2 of 3	

Status	Mea	surable Ob	jectives					Metric	;			
Ahead of Target 137.3% of Target	3. Offer water conservation classes and workshops for homeowners and Number of participants											
						FY2019						
			Qtr1	Q	tr2	Mid-Yea	r C	Qtr3	Qtr4			
✓ UM		Target	Actual	Act	tual	Actual	A	tual	Actual	Yea	r-to-Date	
✓		300	59	1	33	192		60	160	[412	
	L				Previous FY2018							
Comments: Mic			fessionals, 0 hom fessionals, 82 hor					ssionals, 41				
			,					FY2019				
						Qtr1	Qtr2	Mid-Year	Qtr3	Qtr4	Year-to-	
Status			Measures	UM	Targe	_		Actual	Actual	Actual	Date	
Below Projections			dscape Rebates		200	29	28	57	25	18	100	
50.% of Target		pre-inspections completed			Previous FY2018							
					300	46	30	76	24	39	139	
								FY2019				
						Qtr1	Qtr2	Mid-Year	Qtr3	Qtr4	Year-to-	
Status			Measures	UM	Targe	t Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Date	
Below		Plans revie			150	32	33	65	23	21	109	
Projections 72.7% of Target	conformance with Landscape Design			Previous FY2018								
72.77001 Target		Standards for Water			100	38	28	66	48	44	158	
		Conservati	on									
								FY2019				
						Qtr1	Qtr2	Mid-Year	Qtr3	Qtr4	Year-to-	
Status			Measures	UM	Targe		_	Actual	Actual	Actual	Date	
Ahead of Target 190.% of Target		Plans revie			50	30	28	58	18	19	95	
150.7601 Target	conformance with individual water metering requirements			Previous FY2018								
								FY2019			"	
						Qtr1	Qtr2	Mid-Year		Qtr4	Year-to-	
Status			Measures	UM	Targe		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Date	
Below		Free Wate			1,400	379	357	736	251	240	1,227	
Projections 87.6% of Target		appointments conducted			Previous FY2018							
67.078 OF Target												
Comments:	Q; Yr Q; 4. Yr	2: 33 Initial -End: Q3: 2 4: 21 Initial -End: We h	32 Initial Reviews, Reviews, 21 1st F 33 Initial Reviews, Reviews, 18 1st F ave seen a reduct tems were off for	Resubmit 23 1st R Resubmit tion in W	tal, 12 2n esubmitta tal, 6 2nd /ater Chec	d Resub, 13 al, 14 2nd R Resub, 1 3 ckup reques	3 3rd + Resu esub, 4 3rd rd + Resub.	ub. + Resub.	ter and ma	arine layer	r; most	

Tuesday, November 12, 2019 2019 - Water Supply Management (4611) (4612) (4674)

APPENDIX H - REGIONAL WATER EFFICIENCY PROGRAM (RWEP) ANNUAL REPORT FY2019-20

REGIONAL WATER EFFICIENCY PROGRAM (RWEP) for SANTA BARBARA COUNTY

Annual Report for FY2019-2020

Covering July 1, 2019 - June 30, 2020



Prepared by the

Santa Barbara County Water Agency

July 2020



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Regional Water Efficiency Program Overview

The Regional Water Efficiency Program (RWEP) of Santa Barbara County was established by the Santa Barbara County Water Agency in December 1990 in partnership with local water purveyors. RWEP promotes the efficient use of urban and agricultural water supplies countywide, and provides information and assistance to the eighteen local water purveyors within the county, as listed on page 4. Through the RWEP, the Santa Barbara County Water Agency coordinates a collaborative water conservation partnership among purveyors, co-funds projects and programs, acts as a clearinghouse for information on water use efficiency, manages specific projects and programs, and monitors local, state and national legislation related to efficient water use.

This annual report provides information on accomplishments of the RWEP as coordinated by the County. This report does not capture all water conservation activities or accomplishments of each individual water purveyor across the County.

Some local water purveyors, along with the County Water Agency, are required to implement certain Best Management Practices (BMPs) identified by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR). This report identifies which RWEP accomplishments relate to specific BMPs that satisfy the USBR's requirement for the County Water Agency, as USBR master contractor for the Cachuma Project, to have a regional water conservation plan as a supplement to individual water purveyors' water conservation and supply plans.

For information on water conservation in Santa Barbara County, please visit the RWEP's website at www.WaterWiseSB.org.





Water Purveyors in Santa Barbara County

Below is the list of the 18 water purveyors in Santa Barbara County:

Buellton, City of
Carpinteria ∀alley Water District
Casmalia Community Services District
Cuyama Community Services District
Goleta Water District
Golden State Water Company, Orcutt
Guadalupe, City of
La Cumbre Mutual Water Company
Lompoc, City of
Los Alamos Community Services District
Mission Hills Community Services District
Montecito Water District
Santa Barbara, City of
Santa Maria, City of
Santa Ynez River Conservation District, I.D. #1
Solvang, City of
Vandenberg Airforce Base
Vandenberg Village Community Services District



Public Information Programs

Supporting USBR's Public Information Program BMP #2.1

Continued to promote the new WaterWiseSB brand and logo for the Regional Water Efficiency Program

- Seasonal media campaigns featured our brand (WaterWise in Santa Barbara County), our logo (see cover of this report), and our tagline (Let's Save Together).
- Included the brand/logo on items such as tote bags and water bottles given to students participating in the High School Video Contest, as well as clip boards and hats given to graduates of the Green Gardener Program, and on all outreach material available to the public.

Informed the Public Through Media Campaigns

- Seasonal Media Campaigns and Ads:
 - Summer 2019 media campaign consisted of:
 - TV: "It's 4 am, Do You Know What Your Sprinklers are Doing?"
 - July 2019 September 2019: 7 Stations; 813 spots.
 - Digital: "It's 4 am, Do You Know What Your Sprinklers Are Doing?"
 - July 2019 September 2019: 15,000 Impressions.
 - Theatre Screens:
 - Segment 1: July 26- August 1, 2019, High School Video Contest 1st, 2nd and 3rd place
 - Segment 2: August 2 August 8, 2019 and September 6, 2019 – September 19: "It's 4 am, Do You Know What Your Sprinklers Are Doing?"
 - August 2019 September 2019: 132 screens.
 - Fall 2019 media campaign consisted of:
 - TV: "Fall Baby Plants"
 - October 2019 December 2019: 7 Stations; 805 spots.
 - Digital: "Fall Baby Plants"
 - October 2019 November 2019: 292,000 Impressions.
 - Theatre Screens: "Fall Baby Plants"
 - November 2019: 66 screens.
 - Winter 2020 media campaign consisted of:
 - TV: "Sneaking In" & "Sneaking Out"
 - January 2020 March 2020: 643 spots
 - Digital: "Sneaking In" & "Sneaking Out"
 - 100,000 pre-roll impressions
 - Theatre Screens: "Sneaking In" & "Sneaking Out"
 - January 2020 March 2020: 220 screens.
 - Spring/Summer 2020 media campaign consisted of:



- TV: "Spruce Up Your Sprinklers This Spring"
 - May 2020 June 2020: 8 Stations; 505 Spots.
- Theatre Screens: "Spruce Up Your Sprinklers This Spring"
 - Since theaters were closed in spring, ads will be aired once theaters open in July 2020 - August 2020.
- Digital: "Spruce Up Your Sprinklers This Spring"
 - May 2020 June 2020: 30,000 pre-roll impressions, 436,951 mobile/desktop impressions.
- Print: "Spruce Up Your Sprinklers This Spring"
 - May 2020 June 2020: 1 news publication; 1 print spot.
- Green Gardener Program
 - 329 Green Gardener radio ads were placed to advertise classes in fall, spring, and summer; as well as to promote the list of certified Green Gardeners on WaterWiseSB.org.
- Media ads were co-funded by most water providers across the County. See list of funding agencies at end of this report.

Informed Public Through Water Conservation Website: www.WaterWiseSB.org

- County staff maintained the website to be current and used as a resource to help promote and expand outreach for member agencies. Continually, staff posted needed changes and updates, countywide calendar events, new information, resources and links.
- The website averaged 1,436 "users" per month. There were a total of 17,236 users in FY2019-20.

Participated in Public Events

- The County WA coordinated and registered on behalf of RWEP members to table at the Landscape Expo sponsored by All-Around Landscape Supply. This event was held at Earl Warren Showgrounds in February 2020. The County WA coordinated the display table with RWEP members, organized a tabling schedule, and brought materials on behalf of members who could not attend.
- The Santa Barbara Earth Day Festival was held virtually this year in April 2020.
- In support of Water Awareness Month in May, SBCWA prepared a Resolution that was passed by the County Board of Supervisors on May 5, 2020.
- Annually, the County WA coordinates a public display in North County at the County's Santa Maria Center and in South County at the County's Admin Building for the month of May. There were no displays this year due to the closure of buildings from COVID-19. The public was directed to access informational materials online.
- Provided educational water conservation brochures and handouts for free.
- Provided materials for members to distribute at local community events year-round.



Water Conservation Outreach Material and Brochures updated

- Distributed over 10,000 brochures, catch cans, and other materials; and to RWEP partners for distribution to their retail customers.
- Development for the new Water Wise Landscape Maintenance Guidebook is underway.

Issued Press Releases

- Periodically issued 4 press releases County-wide for RWEP program announcements:
 - "Applications Open for the WaterWise High School Video Contest" (November 25, 2019).
 - "Water Providers Launch WaterWise Garden Recognition Contest" (February 5, 2020).
 - ""Your Vote Counts in the County's 21st Annual WaterWise High School Video Contest" (March 30, 2020).
 - "Dos Pueblos High School Wins the 21st Annual Santa Barbara County WaterWise High School Video Contest" (April 22, 2020).

Landscape Water Use Programs

Supporting USBR's Landscape BMP #5; and Residential BMP #3.2 for Landscape Water Survey.

Garden Recognition Contest

- This program was reinstituted in FY19-20.
- Four agencies participated in the program this year, including the Carpinteria Valley Water District, City of Santa Barbara, Montecito Water District, and the Vandenberg Village Community Services District.
- We received a total of 12 applications. One winner from each district was selected.
 One County winner was selected out of the district winners. The winners for the contest this year were:
 - Carpinteria Valley Water District Bob and Pat Wingate
 - Montecito Water District- Laura and Geof Wyatt
 - Vandenberg Village Community Services District- Linda Zivich
 - City of Santa Barbara Stephanie Poole, who was also the overall County winner
- Winners were presented with an engraved Garden Award boulder to showcase in their garden.
- A Press Release to announce the winners will be issued in summer 2020.



Water Wise Landscape Maintenance Guidebook

- The County WA in coordination with RWEP members established a contract with CalWEP as the Project Manager of the Guidebook.
- The County WA serves on the Project Advisory Committee on behalf of the regional partners along with members from other funding agencies. Staff attended meetings, reported updates and collated all feedback from participating members, and will continue to represent RWEP until the final product is complete and published.
- The feedback was provided from participating members on the Table of Contents and Regional Page to CalWEP.
- The development and printing of the Guidebook was funded by previous FY Landscape Education program funds already paid by members.

Green Gardener Program

- Students received training and certification from Santa Barbara City College (SBCC) or Allan Hancock College (AHC) through the 15-week course.
- AHC in Santa Maria secured a new instructor in fall 2019.
- At SBCC, there was a Basic class held during fall, spring (virtual), and summer I and II (virtual) semesters. Vocation ESL class was offered in fall 2019 as a supplemental class for students to improve their English communication skills. The Advanced class was held in spring 2020. In total, there were 65 graduates (24 were advanced students)...
- At AHC, there were no classes in fall 2019 or spring 2020. The online classes during spring and summer 2020 semesters at SBCC were advertised in North and Mid-County for students to participate virtually.
- Green Gardener Public List was updated and published in July and December 2019, and June 2020 on www.GreenGardener.org.
- In coordination with both class instructors, the class curriculum, PowerPoint slides, and Student Manual were updated with current information and resources.
- A new Green Gardener logo was developed, and one was created to honor this year's 20th Anniversary of the program.
- Four class flyers were created and posted on the website.
- Principal co-funders were: SBCC, County WA, City of Santa Barbara, Goleta Water District, Montecito WD, Carpinteria Valley WD, La Cumbre Mutual WC, Buellton, Solvang, Santa Ynez River WCD, ID#1, City of Santa Maria and some non-RWEP member sponsors including All Around Landscape Supply; Santa Barbara County Resource Recovery & Waste Management Division; Santa Barbara County APCD; Engel & Grey; and City of Santa Barbara Creeks Division.

Produced and Aired additional episodes for Garden Wise TV Show

- 2 new episodes aired during FY19-20.
 - Episode 19: "Microbial Life"
 - Episode 20: "Do it Yourself"





- Santa Barbara City TV filmed all shows; Aired on County GATV20, SB City TV18, Comcast 23 and Santa Maria public access TV. Also available for viewing online at WaterWiseSB's YouTube page.
- Co-funded by County, City of Santa Barbara, Goleta WD, and other water providers.

Funded website for "Water Wise Gardening for Santa Barbara County"

Website received 73,309 page views with 8,835 visits and users. This was a 43% increase from last year's page views of 51,036.

Updated Weekly Watering % Adjust

- County WA staff updated website weekly using data from five out of nine California Irrigation Management Information System (CIMIS) stations across SB County. Due to drought conditions, a number of CIMIS stations have stopped collecting data over the last few years.
- The Watering % Adjust was updated to be off after significant rain events.

Funded Large Landscape Evaluations across Santa Barbara County

- County funded Cachuma Resource Conservation District's Mobile Irrigation Lab.
- CRCD's expert staff conducted irrigation system evaluations through site visits and testing of turf and crop irrigation systems County-wide.
 - 13 irrigation evaluations covering 145 irrigated acres in Santa Maria, Lompoc and Goleta
 - Range of DU values: 0.13-0.94 (mean value = 0.77)
- CRCD staff gave tutorials on water conservation strategies at one-on-one field visits:
 - Conducted field visits with 59 individual growers in Santa Maria
 - Emphasis on nitrate leaching and importance of irrigation management
- CRCD staff assisted growers in applying for SWEEP funding through CDFA:
 - o 2 application workshops (Santa Ynez and Santa Maria)
 - One workshop conducted in Spanish
 - 9 attendees and at least 2 applications for funding submitted

Youth Education Programs

Supporting USBR's School Education Programs BMP #2.2

School Assembly Presentations on Water Conservation

- The County WA partnered with local water purveyors to co-fund water education assembly-style presentations at elementary schools.
- Extended contract (with "Shows That Teach") for engaging musical-comedyeducational show about the value of water & water conservation, while developing a new Fall Proposal to offer digital/video performances next fall.



 There were 11 performances that reached 1762 students at 8 schools in Buellton, Carpinteria, Goleta, and Santa Barbara. There were 5 performances scheduled that were cancelled due to COVID-19.

High Schools Competed in the 2020 WaterWise High School Video Contest

- The County WA updated the contest flyer, sent letters and flyers to schools, and digitized student contest materials that were posted on the website.
- The contest received 10 video submissions by 28 students from 5 different schools countywide for potential use as 30-second Public Service Announcements on water conservation.
- The County WA secured ~\$3,000 of in-kind donations from 7 sponsors for student prizes, including 2 new sponsors. This was the first year the contest had a sponsor for a new Spanish award category. The featured prizes donated by the private sector companies were provided to the student winning teams:
 - First place, "Drought Resistant Lawns are the Future" by Dos Pueblos High School received \$1000. Students won a \$500 prize provided by Carollo Engineers.
 - Second Place, "Mulch Master" by Pioneer Valley High School received \$500.
 Students received a \$350 prize provided by Geosyntec consultants.
 - Third Place, "Doctor Drought" by Santa Ynez High School received \$300.
 Students received a \$150 prize provided by Ewing Irrigation.
 - North County Honorable Mention, "Life without Lawns" by Santa Ynez High School received \$100. Students received carwash vouchers provided by Splash n' Dash Recycled Carwash.
 - South County Honorable Mention, "Alternative Ways" by Dos Pueblos High School received \$100. Students won tickets to the 2021 Santa Barbara International Film Festival.
 - People's Choice Award: "Drought Resistant Lawns are the Future" by Dos Pueblos High School received a record high of 364 likes on the WaterWiseSB YouTube channel
 - Teachers who participated in the Teacher Questionnaire received movie tickets provided by NCM Theaters.
- Students and schools received awarded trophies and certificates. Schools included Bishop Garcia Diego High School, Dos Pueblos High School, Orcutt Academy, Pioneer Valley High School, and Santa Ynez Valley Union High School.
- The Awards Ceremony at Parks Plaza Theatre in Buellton was planned for May 2020. Due to COVID-19, the event was cancelled. Students were mailed their prizes and certificates.
- The student video submissions were posted on <u>YouTube</u>, <u>Facebook</u>, and www.WaterWiseSB.org.
- The Teacher Questionnaire was updated and sent out to this year's and previous participating teachers.
- 1st, 2nd and 3rd place winning videos used in spring and summer media campaigns.





· Co-funded by all RWEP members across the County.

Made awards as part of Santa Barbara County Science Fair

The Science Fair is open to all high school and junior high students county-wide.
 This event was cancelled due to COVID-19.

Commercial and Institutional Programs

Supporting USBR's Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional BMP #4

Participated in County's Green Business Program

- The County WA served as a representative on program's Steering Committee and attended 6 bi-monthly meetings.
- The County WA helped coordinate a virtual Green Business Academy, four Green Business Alliance meetings/mixers, and virtual water audits. Staff also helped coordinate the program's Annual Luncheon in March 2020. The County WA was recognized for the recertification of the County Public Works' Naomi Schwartz Building in Santa Barbara.
- There were 10 new Green Business certifications, 2 reached Innovator level, and 14 Green Business re- certifications, 2 reached Innovator level.
- The County WA provided high-efficiency faucet aerators and educational materials for water audits, meetings, and mixers.
- The County WA achieved recertification of the County Public Works Department's Naomi Schwartz Building in Santa Barbara. WA staff are continue to work on the recertification of the County Public Works Department's Santa Maria Service Center in Santa Maria.

Information on Utility Operations

Supporting USBR's Utility Operations BMP #1.3 for metering rates; and BMP #1.4 for retail conservation pricing.

Reported on Local Water Rates

- The County WA compiled water rate information from <u>17 local water purveyors</u> across Santa Barbara County and organized a 2020 Water Rates Summary.
- The report was shared and posted online under "About Us" at www.WaterWiseSB.org.
- All local purveyors cooperated; staffed by County WA.

Compiled Water Production Data

 The County WA compiled local water purveyors' annual water production data for CY2019, and organized a 2019 Water Use Summary.





- The summary table was shared and posted online under "About Us" at www.WaterWiseSB.org.
- All local purveyors cooperated; staffed by County WA.

Coordination of Regional Water Efficiency Program

Supporting USBR's Utility Operations BMP #1.1.1 for a Conservation Coordinator

Coordinated Monthly RWEP Meetings

- For program coordination, information sharing, vetting ideas, etc.
- The County WA scheduled and facilitated all meetings, including preparing agenda drafts for feedback, meeting materials, and circulated meeting notes. The County WA also maintained a video conferencing contract to hold virtual meetings.
- The County WA coordinated and conducted 12 meetings.

Coordinated Quarterly RWEP Sub-Committee Meetings: Website & Education

- For program coordination, planning, and discussion of education and website specific programs. Vet ideas through sub-committee members to present to monthly RWEP meetings.
- The County WA coordinated and conducted 8 meetings total for the sub-committees.
- Coordinated the HSVC group judging session in March 2020.

Coordinated Joint-Meetings with Outside Water Conservation Agencies

- The County WA coordinates with staff from water purveyors in Ventura County to host a meeting every December. This joint-meeting was combined with the CalWEP Plenary held in Santa Barbara County in December 2019.
- The County WA coordinated with staff from water purveyors in San Luis Obispo County to host a joint-meeting in February 2020.
- Meetings useful for program coordination, information sharing, networking, vetting ideas, etc.

<u>Coordinated and Hosted California Water Efficiency Partnership (CalWEP)</u> Plenary in Santa Barbara

- The County WA coordinated with CalWEP and members to host a Plenary in December 2019 in Santa Barbara County. Coordination included assisting with the agenda, speakers, Plenary events, procuring venues, etc. There were over 100 attendees throughout the State at the event.
- The County WA served as the Host Presenter at the event.



Coordinated and Hosted Division of Water Resources (DWR) Water Education Committee Meeting in Santa Barbara

 The County WA coordinated with City of Santa Barbara and Ventura staff to host a DWR Water Education Committee meeting in Santa Barbara County in February 2020. Coordination included organizing the meeting agenda, presenters, event tour and mixer, procuring meeting venue, etc. Multiple water education staff throughout the State attended.



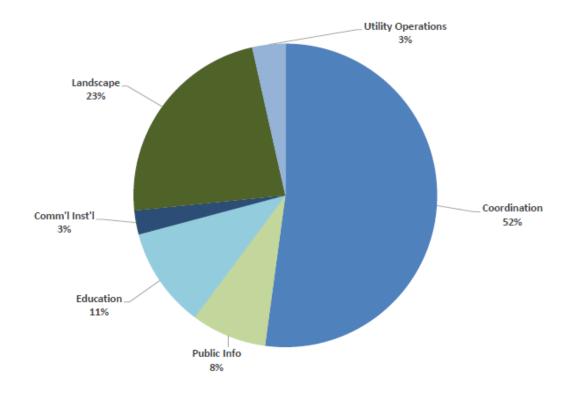
Regional Pr	ograms and l	Projects Co-F FY2019-20	-	cal Water Pr	oviders				
	Website	Media Campaigns	Youth Education	Garden Wise TV Show	Green Gardener Program				
City of Buellton	Website	Ads	HS Video	TV	Green				
Carpinteria Valley Water District	Website	Ads	HS Video	TV	Green				
Cuyama CSD	Website	Ads	HS Video						
Golden State Water Company, Orcutt		*	Not participatir	ng					
Goleta WD	Website	Ads	HS Video	TV	Green				
City of Guadalupe	*Not participating								
La Cumbre Mutual Water Company	Website	Ads	H S Video	TV	Green				
City of Lompoc	Website	Ads	H S Video	TV					
Los Alamos CSD	Website	Ads	H S Video						
Mission Hills CSD	*Not participating								
Montecito WD	Website	Ads	HS Video	TV	Green				
City of Santa Barbara	Website	Ads	HS Video	TV	Green				
Santa Barbara County Water Agency	Website	Ads	HS Video	TV	Green				
City of Santa Maria	Website	Ads	HS Video	TV	Green				
Santa Ynez River WCD, ID#1	Website	Ads	HS Video	TV	Green				
City of Solvang	Website	Ads	HS Video	TV	Green				
Vandenberg Village CSD	Website	Ads	HS Video	TV					

^{*}Many water purveyors have water conservation programs separate from regional projects listed here.



The Allocation of County Water Agency Staff Time for the RWEP in FY2019-2020

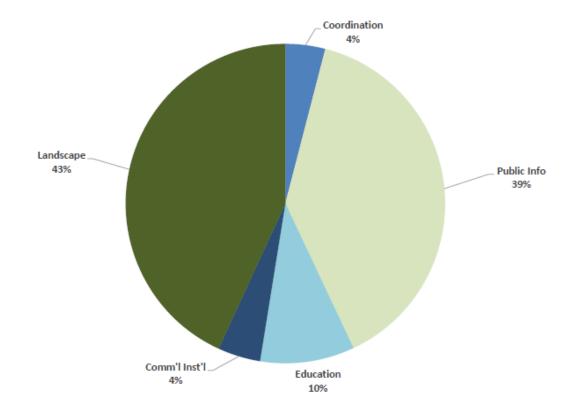
Listed below is the total labor hours worked on RWEP programs and/or projects categories by County Water Agency staff.





The Allocation of RWEP Funds in FY2019-2020

Listed below is the percentage of total funds spent on RWEP programs and projects by category. The total includes County Water Agency funds and the contributions from RWEP members for FY2019-2020. The total excludes funds for staff time and the CRCD Mobile Irrigation Lab that were funded by the County Water Agency.



APPENDIX I - EXAMPLES OF LOCAL AND REGIONAL OUTREACH INITIATIVES

Social Media Examples

"Let the rain do the work!" Landscape Campaign





Online Example

City of Santa Barbara's Water Wise Landscaping "Tree Watering" Web Page



A BRIEF GUIDE TO PROTECTING TREES THROUGH RESPONSIBLE WATER USE

Trees in climates like Santa Barbara's should be watered occasionally even in years when we're getting enough rain-but during times of low rainfall, they need our help more than ever.

How to find a tree's

Tips for Tree Watering

WATER AT THE BEST TIME OF DAY

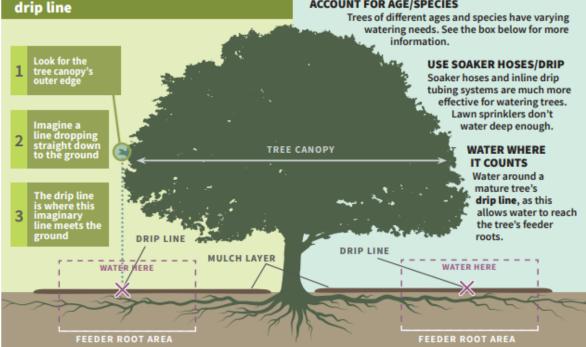
Water in the evening or very early morning. This allows water to soak into the soil before the daytime sun speeds evaporation.

USE MULCH TO KEEP WATER IN THE SOIL

Adding a layer of mulch insulates and feeds the tree's roots. Make the layer 4-6 inches thick, and extend it out as far as the tree's drip line-but keep it 2 inches away from the trunk to prevent rot.

ACCOUNT FOR AGE/SPECIES

Trees of different ages and species have varying information.



A tree's age makes a difference!

MATURE TREES

- 1. Water once a month.
- 2. Water enough to soak the ground to 18 inches deep.
- 3. Use a pressure regulated soaker hose or drip tubing with a timer to water. See SantaBarbaraCA.gov/ TreeWatering for more information.

YOUNG TREES (UP TO 3 YEARS

- Water once a week.
- 2. Use about 15-20 gallons each time you water.
- 3. Make a basin with a 3-5 inch ring-shaped mound in the ground around the tree; use a hose to fill the basin slowly.

Source: City of Santa Barbara Tree Watering web page.

https://www.santabarbaraca.gov/gov/depts/pw/resources/conservation/landscaping/treewatering.asp?utm source=Pub licWork&utm medium=TreeWatering&utm content=QuickLinks







- Apply a layer of mulch to increase your soil's water retention.
- Irrigate efficiently by switching to drip or watering by hand.

Rebates may be available. Call 805-564-5460 to schedule a FREE water checkup.

Learn more at *SantaBarbaraCA.gov/WaterWise*



