



Coachella Valley RUWMP

Workshop #2: Regional Drought Response

March 31, 2021 • 2:00pm-4:00pm



Workshop Goals

- Summarize the **public input provided to date**
- **Educate participants** on the 6 stages of drought, the types of actions taken at each stage, and the water savings of each action type
- **Inform participants** about remaining public comment opportunities for the UWMP
- Engage participants to **inform the future drought response actions and engagement**

This input will be used by the project team to finalize the Plan.

Presenters and Facilitators



Tiffany Meyer, WSC
— Presenter and Break Out Room Facilitator



Jeroen Olthof, WSC
— Presenter and Break Out Room Facilitator



Jeff Szytel, WSC
Presenter and Break Out Room Facilitator



Holly Tichenor,
Break Out Room Facilitator



Katie Evans,
Coachella Valley Water District — Break Out Room Facilitator



Cástulo Estrada,
City of Coachella — Break Out Room Facilitator



Mark Meeler,
Myoma Dunes Water Company — Break Out Room Facilitator

Who's here



**14 organizations
+6 segments**

2%	1 org — Environmental and Conservation Groups Orange County Coastkeeper
3%	2 orgs — Integrated Water Management Metropolitan Water District of Southern California Mission Springs Water District
4%	3 orgs — Land Use / Municipalities Cathedral City City of Coachella City of Palm Springs
7%	5 orgs — Participating Agencies Coachella Valley Water District (8) Desert Water Agency (2) Indio Water Authority (2) Mission Springs Water District Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company (3)

4%	2 orgs — Tribes Bureau of Indian Affairs The Morongo Band of Mission Indians
2%	1 org — Urban/Agricultural Water Users So Cal Golf Association
70%	Individuals — Undetermined

20 min

Recap

Project Overview — Jeroen

Summary of Public Input to Date — Tiff

Future Opportunities for Public Comment — Tiff

20 min

Presentations

Future Water Demands — Jeff

6 Stages of Water Shortage — Jeroen

Shortage Response Actions — Jeroen

30 min

Break Out Group Activity

Inform our future regional drought response

5 min

What's Next


A person is seen from the side, looking at a large monitor. The monitor displays a video conference with several participants. The scene is dimly lit, and the overall color palette is a muted blue-grey. The person is wearing a textured, grey sweater. The monitor is on a desk, and a laptop is partially visible in the foreground.

2 Quick Audience Polls

02:20pm-02:30pm

Project Overview

JEROEN OLTHOF, WSC

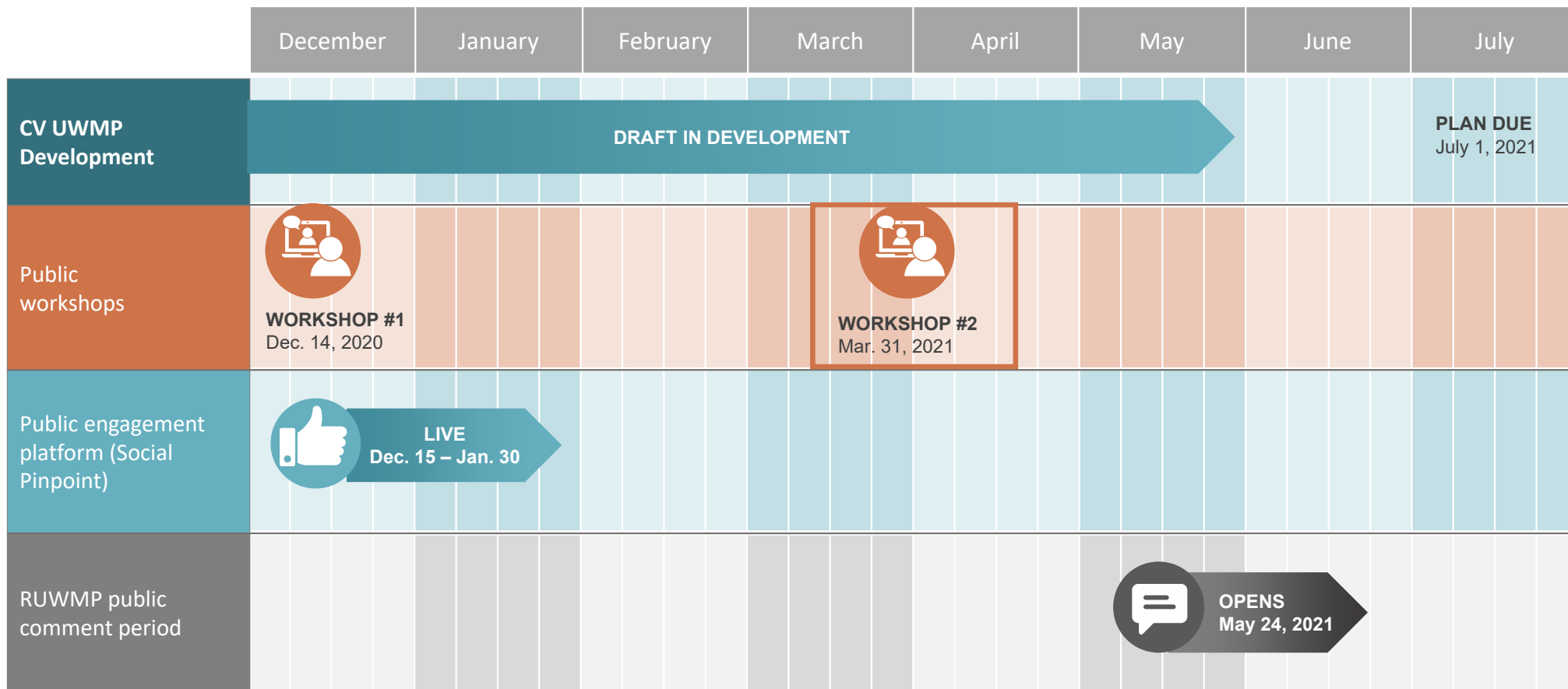


For the 2020 planning cycle, 6 agencies in the Coachella Valley are collaborating to develop a **Coachella Valley Regional Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP)**.

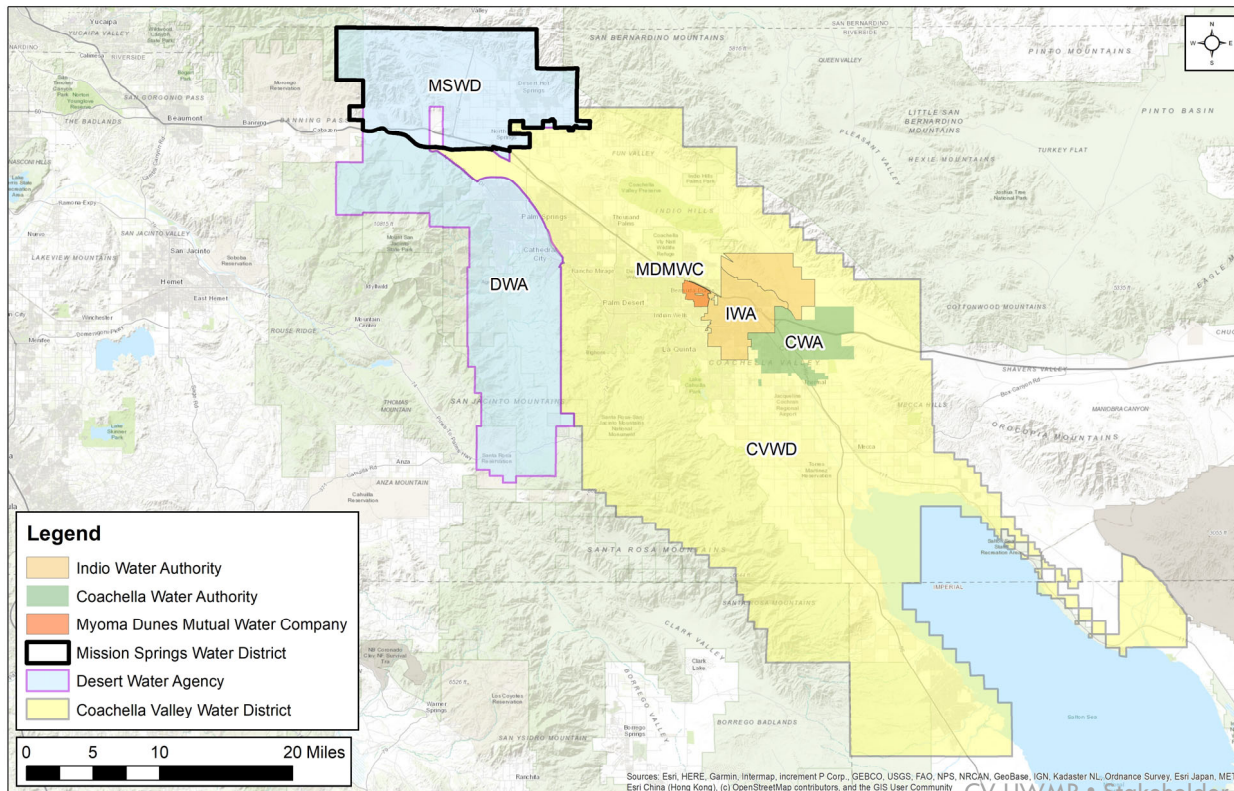
THE PLAN WILL INCLUDE:

- Forecast of urban water demands and available supplies for the next 20 years
- Assessment of the supply reliability during drought
- Programs in place to encourage water use efficiency
- Actions to reduce demands in times of constrained supply

Project Timeline



Service Area and Participating Agencies



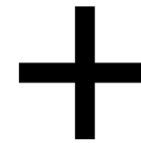
What Goes into Creating a UWMP?



Future Demand Projections
how we use water



Existing Water Supply Portfolio Analysis
where water comes from
& how much water we have



Stakeholder Input

Water Shortage Contingency Plan Elements

The Plan describes how water suppliers will

- Decide each year whether there could be a supply shortage
- Issue requirements to their customers to reduce demands (e.g., limiting outdoor water use, or prohibiting the filling of swimming pools)
- Communicate those requirements to customers
- Enforce those requirements with warnings, fines or water shut-offs

Key Project Benefits

URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (UWMP)

- 25-year projection of demands
- What/how supplies will be used to meet those demands

WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN (WSCP)

- Proactively identify a potential supply shortage
- Take (or enforce) actions to reduce demands
- Communicate water conservation requirements to customers
- Enforce conservation requirements

How the Plans Compare and Reinforce One Another



Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWM)
(published 2018)



Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP)
and
Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP)
(due 2021)



Salt and Nutrient Management Plan
(work plan for the update due April 30, 2022)



Mission Creek Subbasin SGMA Alternative Plan
(update due 2022)



Indio Subbasin SGMA Alternative Plan
(update due 2022)

Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA)

02:30pm-02:40pm

Summary of Public Input to Date

TIFFANY MEYER, WSC

Engagement Platform Summary

1,035
TOTAL VISITS

405
UNIQUE VISITORS

TAKE THE SURVEY

9 survey responses

When it comes to water, rank the values or outcomes that are most important to you from the list below: *

Move items here.

Local Reliability — Less dependence on imported water

Resilience — Protect our supply from future risks and uncertainties

Water Quality — Ensure safe water for all uses

Affordability — Ensure affordable rates for all customers

Environmental Health — Minimize the impact of urban water uses on area ecosystems and wildlife

Conservation — Optimize water use efficiency and conservation in our community

Water Accessibility — Expand access to safe and reliable water services

Top 3 values

SHARE YOUR IDEAS

32 comments

("IDEAS WALL")

What community values or outcomes should our regional water investments support?



There are several places within the distribution system that need more attention. Unfortunately some aging infrastructure issues are often in disadvantaged communities. Please take a special focus on aging infrastructure issues with drinking water that could adversely impact the DACs more than the other areas in the valley.

View the discussion

a month ago

Like Dislike

There are some improvements we can make even within that urban lens (e.g. master meters, etc.)

View the discussion

a month ago

Like Dislike

If there are areas not connected to the urban system now, this plan has a place to forecast how this might change within future demand projections; this would most likely require additional infrastructure.

View the discussion

a month ago

Like Dislike

Where does accessibility fit into any of our plans, including the UWMP? Stay open to including a little bit of it in all plans. As we look into the future and are projecting growth, some areas that are not affected now (because they aren't in the urban boundary) may

View the discussion

a month ago

Like Dislike



**Regional Urban Water
Management Plan (UWMP)
Public Comment Period**

May 24, 2021 through June 14, 2021

LEARN MORE AT:

www.cvrwmg.org



Regional UWMP Public Hearings

Each participating agency will host a hearing:

Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company
June 14, 2021

Desert Water Agency
June 15, 2021

Indio Water Authority
June 16, 2021

Mission Springs Water District
June 21, 2021

Coachella Valley Water District
June 22, 2021

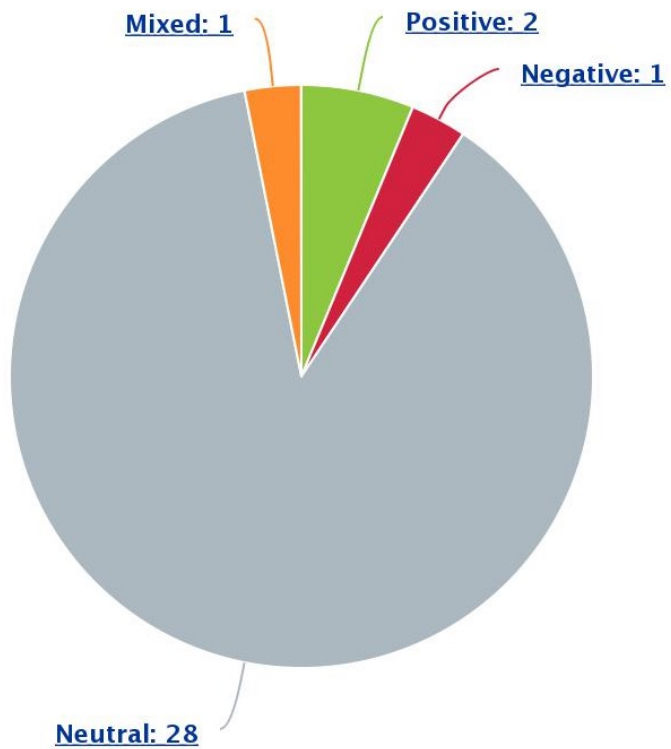
Coachella Water Authority
June 23, 2021

GET DETAILS AT:

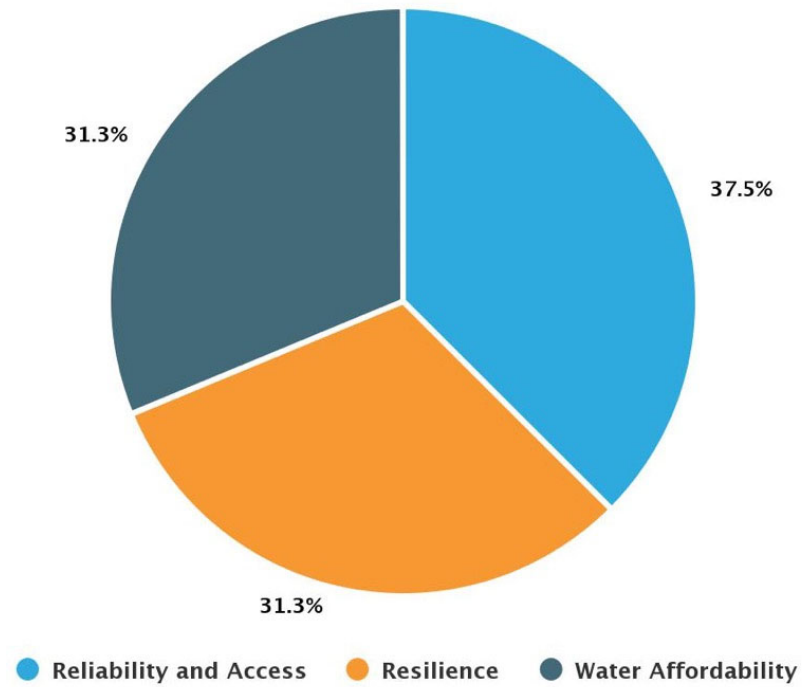
www.cvrwmg.org

Engagement Summary, continued

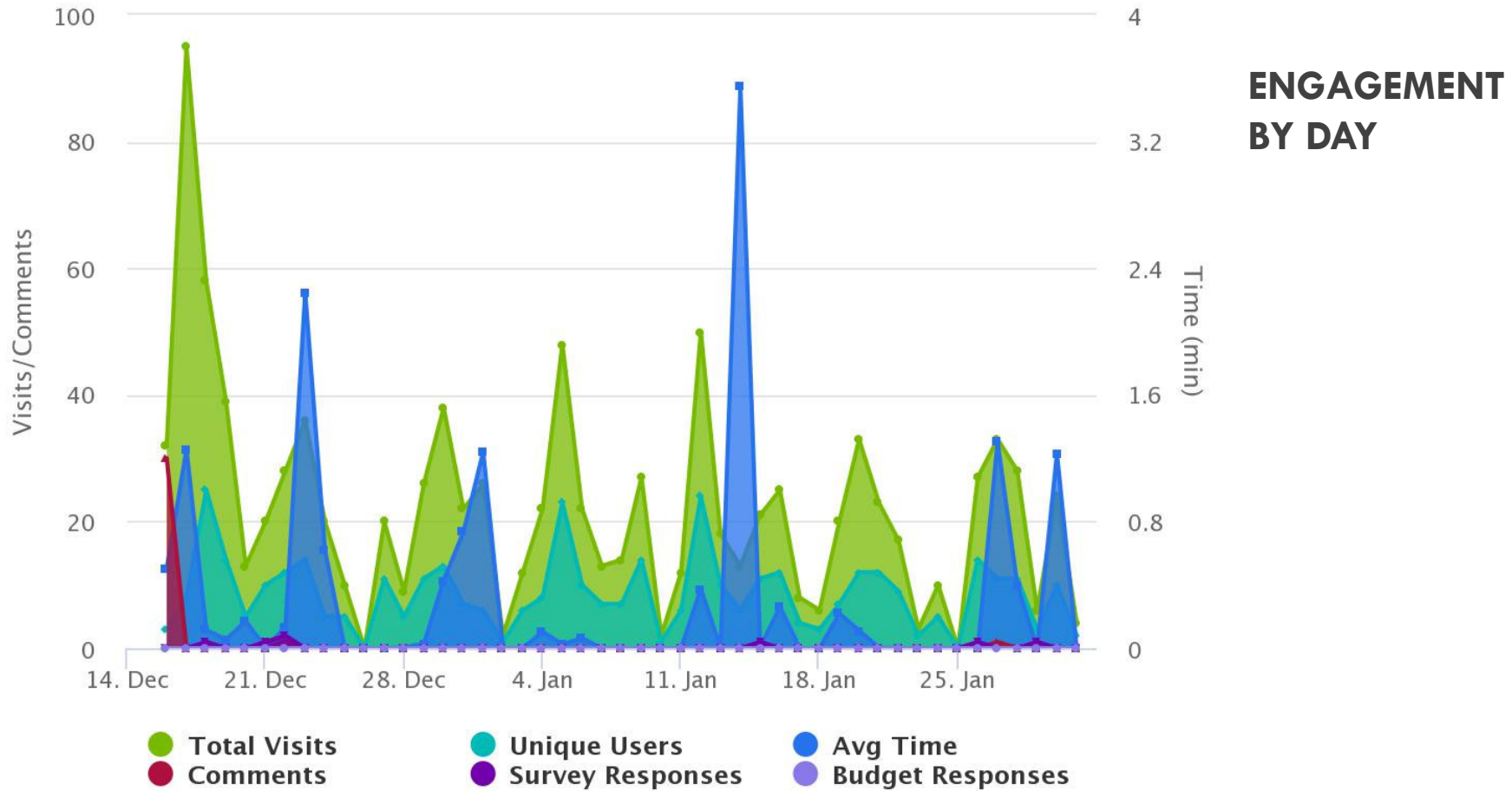
SENTIMENT TOTALS

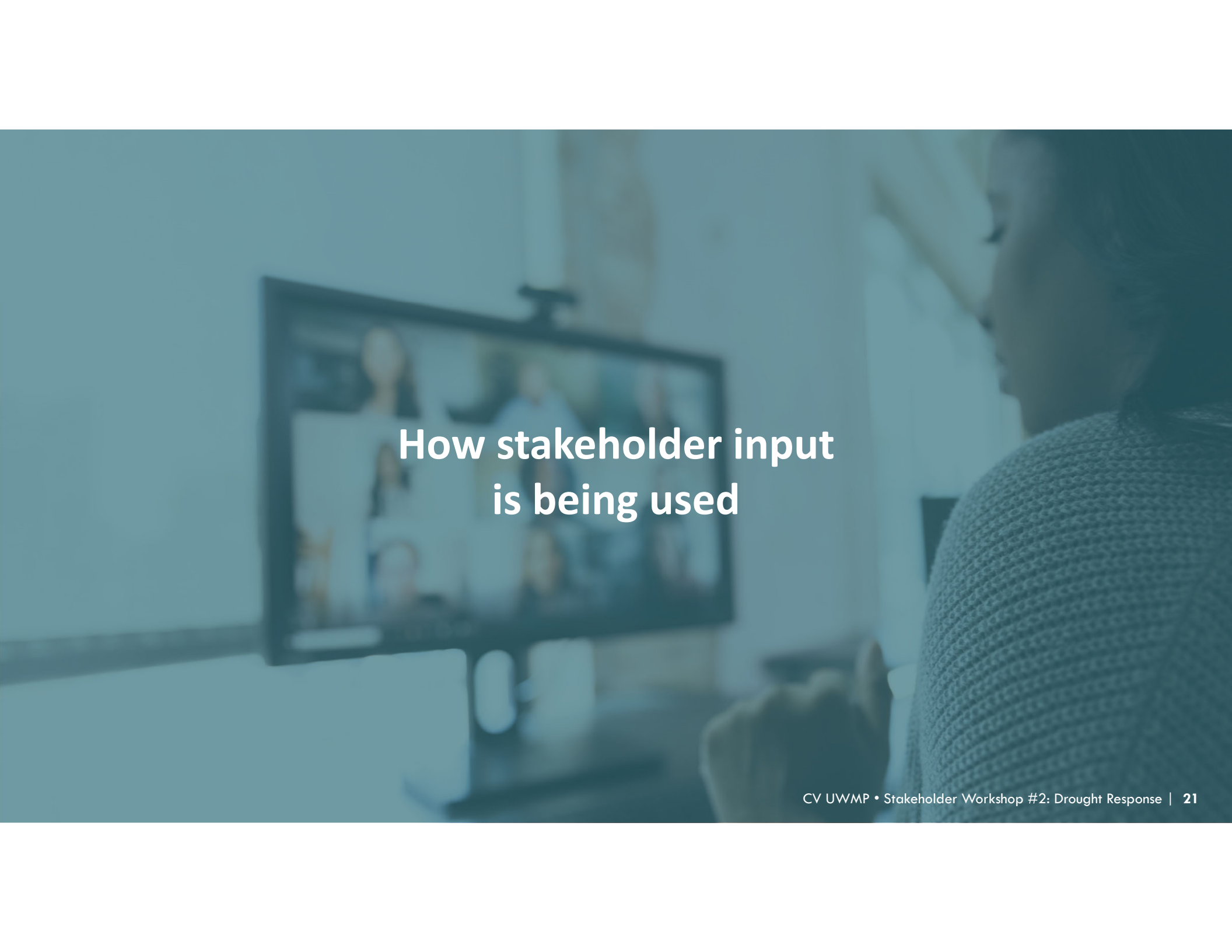


IDEAS WALL / COMMENT TYPES



Engagement Summary, continued



A person is shown in profile from the back, looking at a large monitor. The monitor displays a video conference with several participants. The scene is dimly lit, with a blueish tint. The person is wearing a textured, grey sweater. The monitor is on a desk, and a laptop is partially visible in the foreground.

How stakeholder input is being used

02:40pm-02:50pm

Future Water Demand

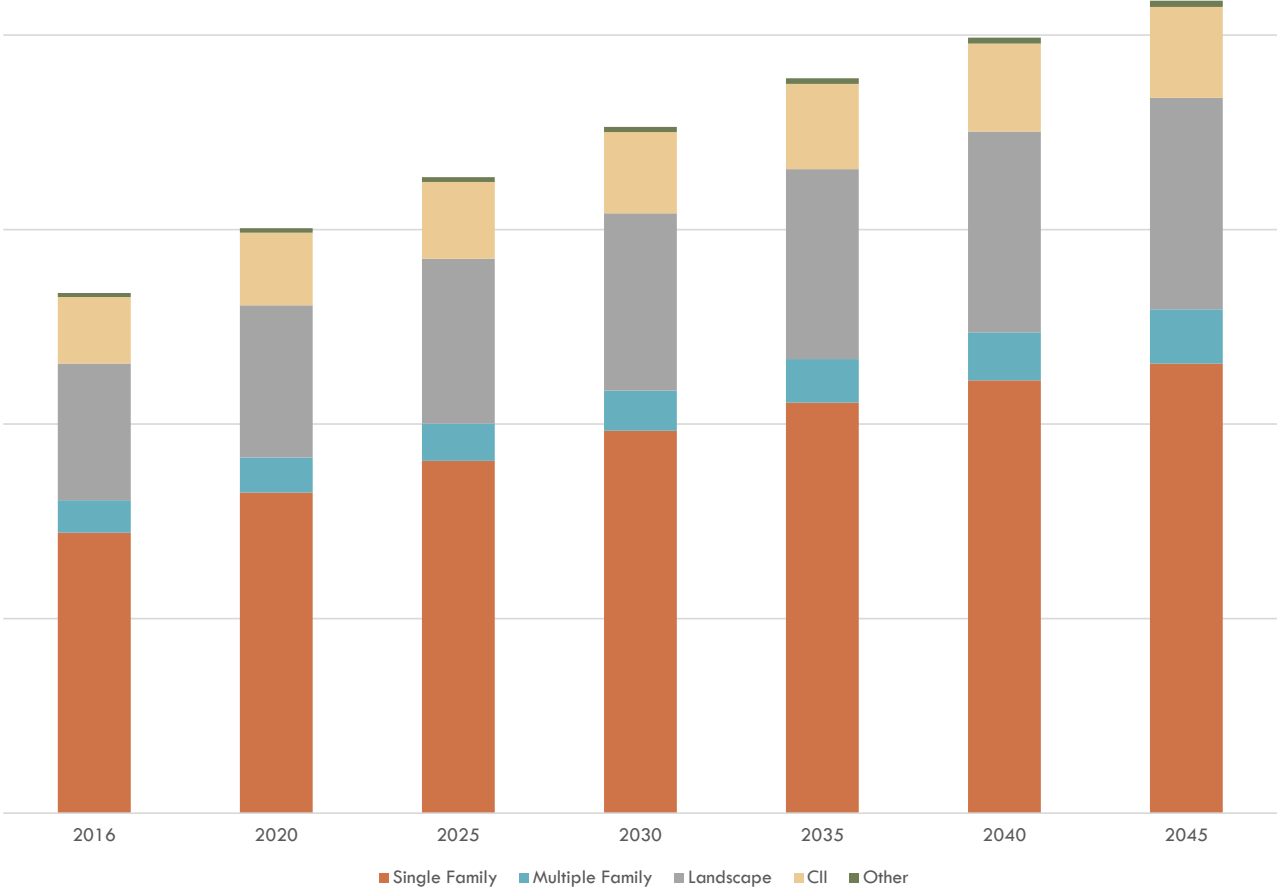
JEFF SZYTEL, WSC

Urban Water Demand Is Expected to Grow with Population

50% population growth projected by 2045

45% increase in urban water use by 2045

PLANNED WATER SUPPLIES MEET PROJECTED DEMANDS



Planning Efforts Help Secure Supply



Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWM)
(published 2018)



Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan
(due 2021)



Salt and Nutrient Management Plan



Mission Creek Subbasin Alternative Plan
(update due 2022)



Indio Subbasin Alternative Plan
(update due 2022)

KEY STRATEGIES

Use imported and recycled water for direct non-potable reuse to reduce groundwater demand

Use imported water to replenish groundwater basin

Develop recycled water opportunities

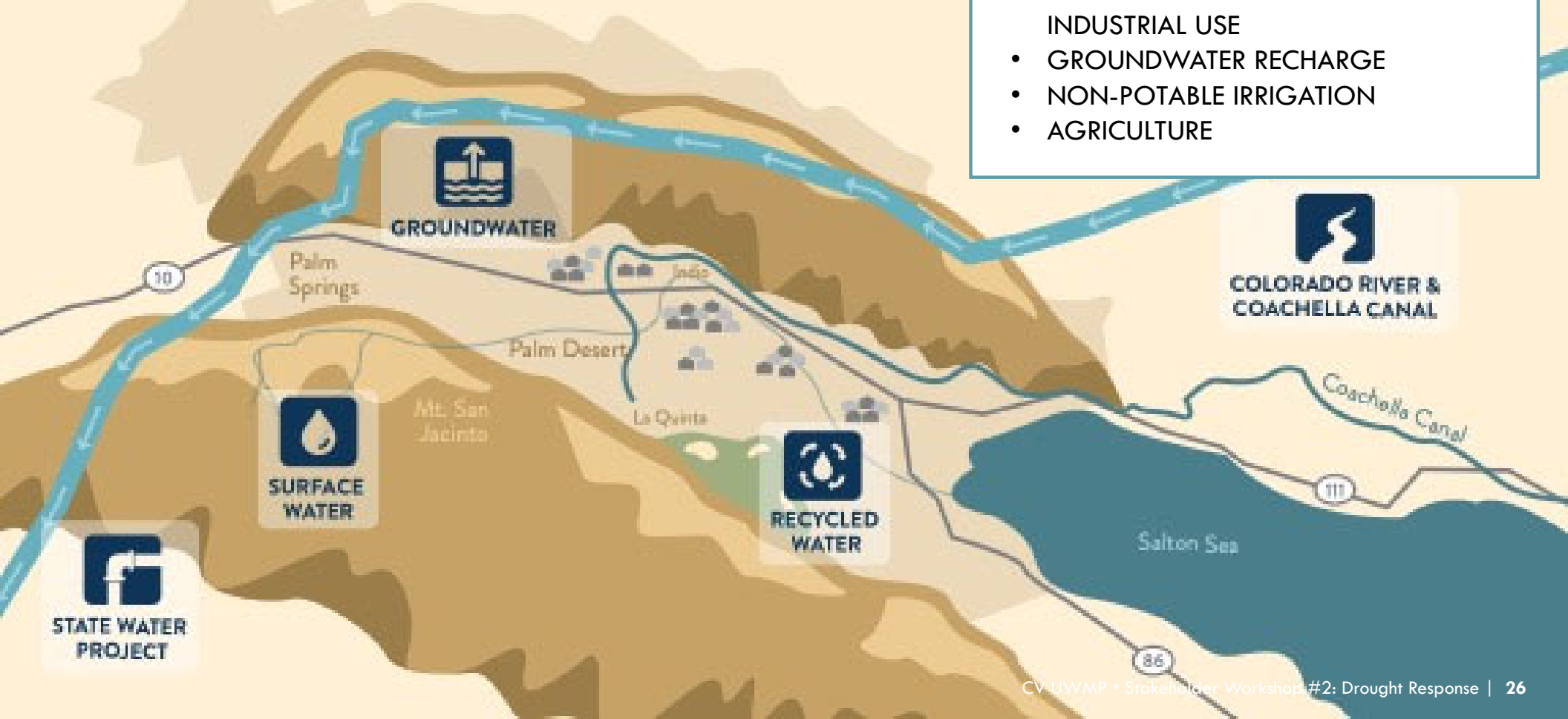
Encourage efficient water use

Where Our Water Comes From (Supply)



Water Needs and Demand Served

- AGENCIES: URBAN AND INDUSTRIAL USE
- PRIVATE PUMPERS: URBAN AND INDUSTRIAL USE
- GROUNDWATER RECHARGE
- NON-POTABLE IRRIGATION
- AGRICULTURE



While water agencies have planned supplies
to meet
future demands, we also
need to plan for shortages.

Risks that Could Result in a Shortage

Longer, more severe drought via climate change.

Natural disaster that disrupts local or statewide supply delivery.

Extended, widespread power outage (e.g. via wildfire).

Environmental regulation that reduces available water supply.

Identification of new regulated groundwater contaminant.

Regulation that mandates a reduction in water use.

Role and Benefits of a Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP)

WHY AND HOW

- Recent legislation requires urban water suppliers to prepare a Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP)
- The six participating agencies are coordinating their efforts
- Each agency's WSCP will have some differences to match the needs of its service area

VALUE IT GIVES US

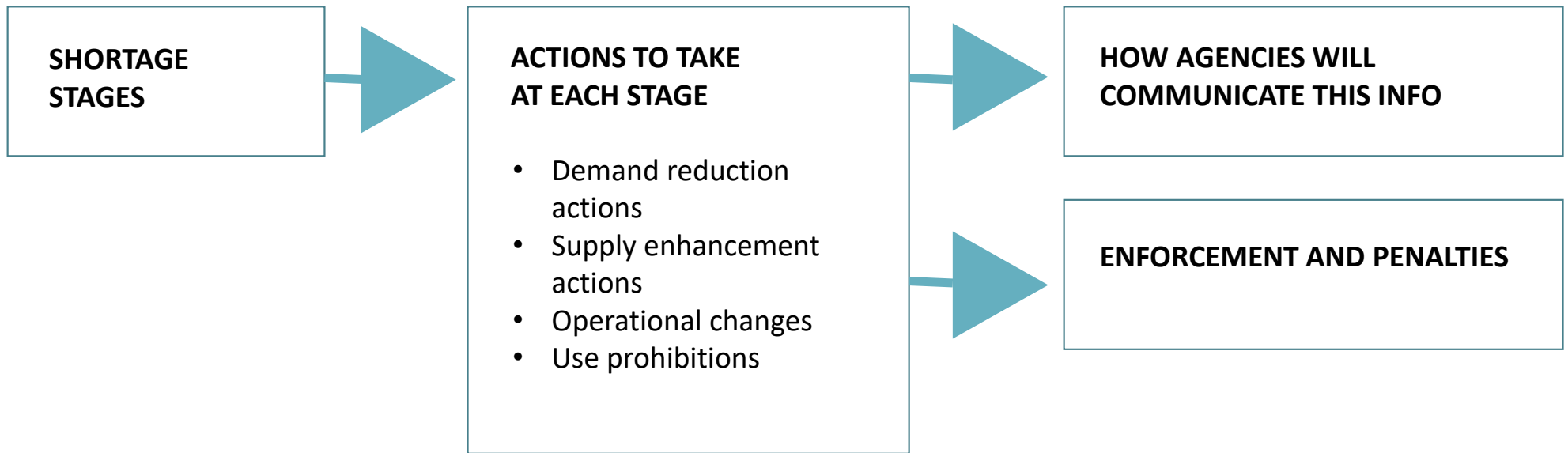
- Proactively identify a potential supply shortage
- Communicate water conservation requirements to customers
- Take actions to reduce demands
- Enforce conservation requirements

02:50pm-03:00pm

Drought Response Overview

JEROEN OLTHOF, WSC

Key Elements of a Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP)



The 6 Shortage Stages

DWR 2020 WSCP LEVEL	SUPPLY SHORTAGE LEVEL
1	< 10%
2	10 - 20%
3	20 - 30%
4	30 - 40%
5	40 - 50%
6	> 50%

10-20% — EX: Severe, multi-year statewide drought

30-40% — EX: Major earthquake disrupts a pipeline that transports imported water to the basin

Categories of Shortage Response Actions



PHYSICAL CHANGES



BEHAVIORAL CHANGES



MANDATED CHANGES

	PHYSICAL CHANGES	BEHAVIORAL CHANGES	MANDATED CHANGES
DEFINITION	Installation/use of new equipment to enhance conservation.	Voluntary end-user actions that increase conservation.	Mandated actions to reduce water use.
EXAMPLES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low-flow fixtures • Drip irrigation system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommended reduced landscape irrigation time • Alternate watering days 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mandatory water use reduction • Landscape watering days enforced by fines

03:00pm-03:50pm

Break Out Group Activity

TIFFANY MEYER, WSC

Group Activity

6 groups

Record responses to 3 questions

Remember to “step up and step back”

Report out your top takeaway from each question

**Each group has a facilitator/scribe
using Conceptboard**

Building a Regional Drought Response

GROUP #1

1 What types of conservation and drought response actions **worked well** during previous droughts?

WHAT BEHAVIORS HAS THE COMMUNITY BEEN MOST WILLING TO CHANGE TO CONSERVE WATER?

Idea



2 What types of actions would be **most difficult to implement or comply with**, and why?

DO SOME ACTIONS NEGATIVELY AFFECT VULNERABLE POPULATIONS MORE THAN OTHERS?

Idea

3 How do we facilitate **consistent and effective communication** among water users to influence smart water use?

ARE THEIR COMMUNICATION BARRIERS WE NEED TO OVERCOME?

Idea

03:50pm-04:00pm

What's Next

TIFFANY MEYER, WSC



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STAY INFORMED AT:
www.cvrwmg.org/UWMP

QUESTIONS?
CVUWMP@dwa.org