Welcome to the Landscape Summit
Water in our Community
and the Future of Landscaping
AGENDA

- Panel Discussion
- Break
- Small Group Work Session
- Lunch
- Action Planning
- End of Summit – prize drawing
- Vendor Fair
PANEL DISCUSSION

How California’s Water Supply has affected the Landscape Industry from a State, District, Local Retailer and Local Business Perspective
PANEL DISCUSSION

Jerry De La Piedra

Unit Manager
Water Supply Planning
and Conservation Unit

Santa Clara Valley Water District
We need to make water conservation a way of life.
Benefits of Water Conservation

Benefits Include:

- Increase long-term water supply reliability
- Assist in meeting short-term demands
2015 Water Conservation Savings

- Indoor Residential: 81%
- Indoor Commercial: 11%
- Landscape: 5%
- Agriculture: 3%
Santa Clara County Expected to Grow
PANEL DISCUSSION

Anthony Eulo, City of Morgan Hill

Before

After
PANEL DISCUSSION

Jeff Sheehan
President
Confidence Landscaping
Scott McGilvray
President, Wateraware
scottm@wateraware.net

Water in California...
Agriculture, Urban and Landscape.

25 Years of Cooperation
and Hard Work.
9%: Perspective on the California drought and landscape water use

Landscapes and the water they use are under relentless attack as California confronts ongoing drought. Most of these attacks are misguided when one looks at the facts.

Figure 1. Average percentages of developed water use in California during a non-drought year (Sources: Calif. Dept. of Water Resources, 2013 California Water Plan Update Chapter 3. UCLA Institute of Environment and Sustainability, So. Calif. Environmental Report Card, Fall 2009).
In January 2010, the Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWELO) was revised, and one of the new requirements was to reduce the Evapotranspiration Adjustment Factor (ETAF) from 0.8 to 0.7 for a new landscape over 2,500 square feet. This was assumed to have resulted in a 12.5% reduction in the required water budget. To date, there has been no study with data to confirm the benefits of water savings or other beneficial impacts, or unintended consequences associated with the ETAF reduction from 2010. On December 1, 2015, the ETAF was decreased another 21%, again resulting in significantly less water allowable for the water budget of a new landscape. Again, there is no research on the horizon that will substantiate the reduction of the 0.7 ETAF to 0.55 for residential and 0.45 for commercial landscapes. With the most recently revised MWELO statute, there will be a significant shift in how California landscapes will be designed, implemented and maintained in the future. Determining how much shift has occurred in quantifiable water savings on landscapes through quantitative research is critical to understanding where additional water savings are most feasible from landscape water use. We need both pilot scale and readily transferable research findings given the diversity and complexity of our California environment and the need to address water use on existing and new urban landscapes.
LOS ANGELES — California on Wednesday suspended its mandatory statewide 25 percent reduction in urban water use, telling local communities to set their own conservation standards after a relatively wet winter and a year of enormous savings in urban water use.

The new rules are a sharp change in policy for a state struggling to manage one of the worst droughts in its history. They came after a winter in which El Niño storms fell short of what meteorologists projected — particularly in the southern part of the state — but still partly filled parched reservoirs in Northern California and, more critically, partly replenished the mountain snowpacks that provide water into the spring and summer.

And Californians, responding to an executive order issued in April last year by Gov. Jerry Brown, reduced their use of potable urban water by 24 percent compared with 2013 levels. Officials said they were hopeful that reduction would prove permanent because of changes in water use such as replacing lawns with drought-tolerant shrubs.

The rules do not apply to agriculture, which is covered by different regulations and makes up the bulk of water use in the state. Cuts in supply based on seniority were imposed in the last year. Some of them have been rolled back already as water has become more available.
Increasing San Diego County's Water Supply Reliability through Supply Diversification

- **1991**: 28.0 TAF, 38%
  - Metropolitan Water District (53.0 TAF, 98%)
- **2015**: 587 TAF
  - Metropolitan Water District (533 TAF, 89%)
- **Estimated 2020**: Total = 587 TAF
  - Metropolitan Water District (365 TAF, 62%)
- **Projected 2035**: Total = 680 TAF
  - Metropolitan Water District (120 TAF, 18%)

**Legend**:
- Metropolitan Water District
- Imperial Irrigation District Transfer
- Seawater Desalination
- All American & Coachella Canal Transfer
- Recycled Water
- Local Surface Water
- Potable Reuse (includes conceptual and planned projects)

TAF = Thousand Acre Feet
3200 Hillview Water use history

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<th>% ETo</th>
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Fremont CA Site, constructed 1980.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
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<th>Crop k</th>
<th>Average DU</th>
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<td>Shrubs and Ground Covers</td>
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<td>Cool Season Turf</td>
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Water Usage for Renco 41

[Graph showing water usage for Renco 41 with months and HCF]
Questions and Answers
Back at 11:00am
1. What are the biggest water-related challenges you are facing in your sector?

2. What are potential solutions to those challenges?

3. What can the District continue to do or initiate to specifically support these solutions?
ACTION PLANNING

Let’s hear your ideas...
End of Summit

1) Thank you so much for attending!

2) Keep an eye out for our follow up emails in the coming weeks.

3) Prize Drawing

4) Vendor Fair will still be going until 2pm – please visit the tables