

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

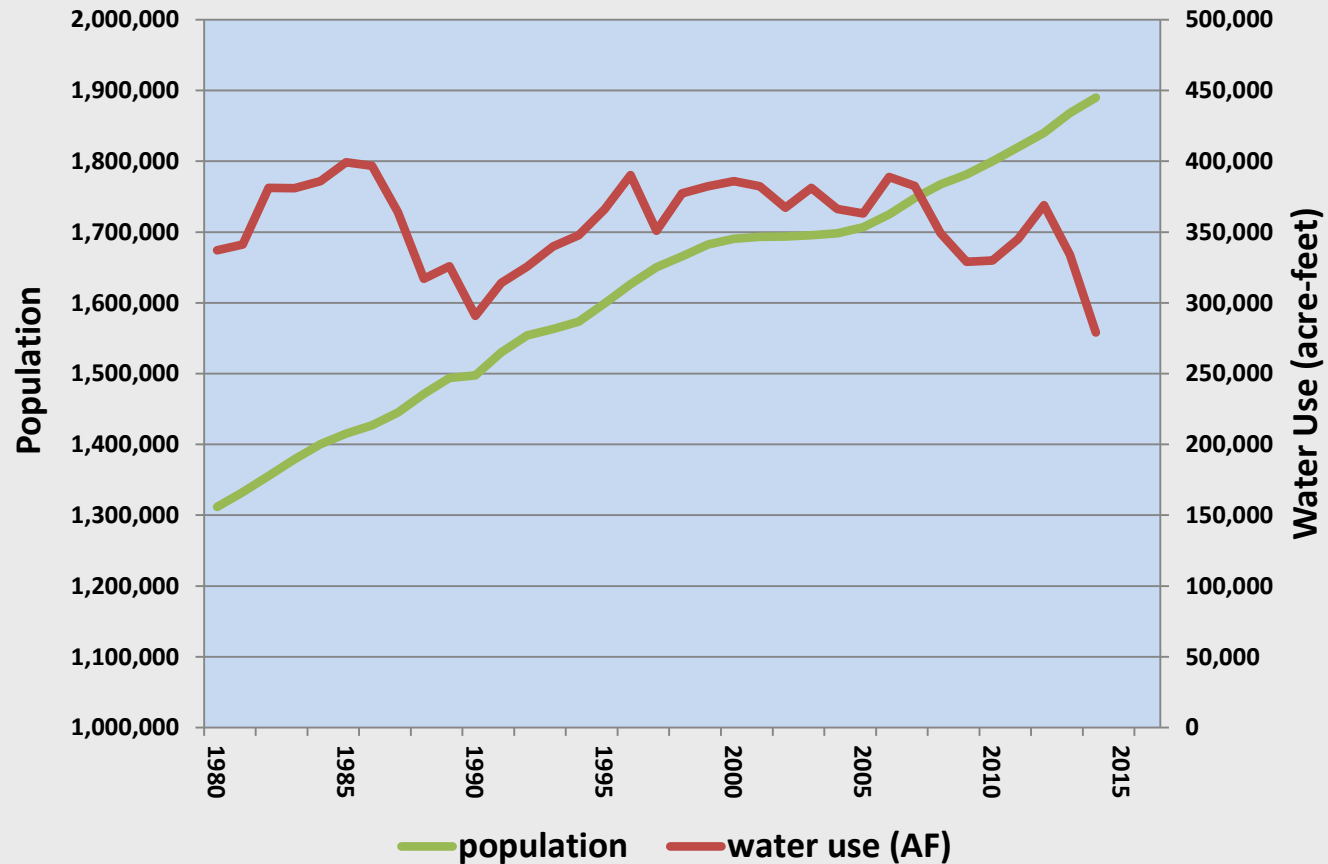
We need to make  
water conservation a  
way of life

# Benefits of Water Conservation

Benefits Include:

- Increase long-term water supply reliability
- Assist in meeting short-term demands

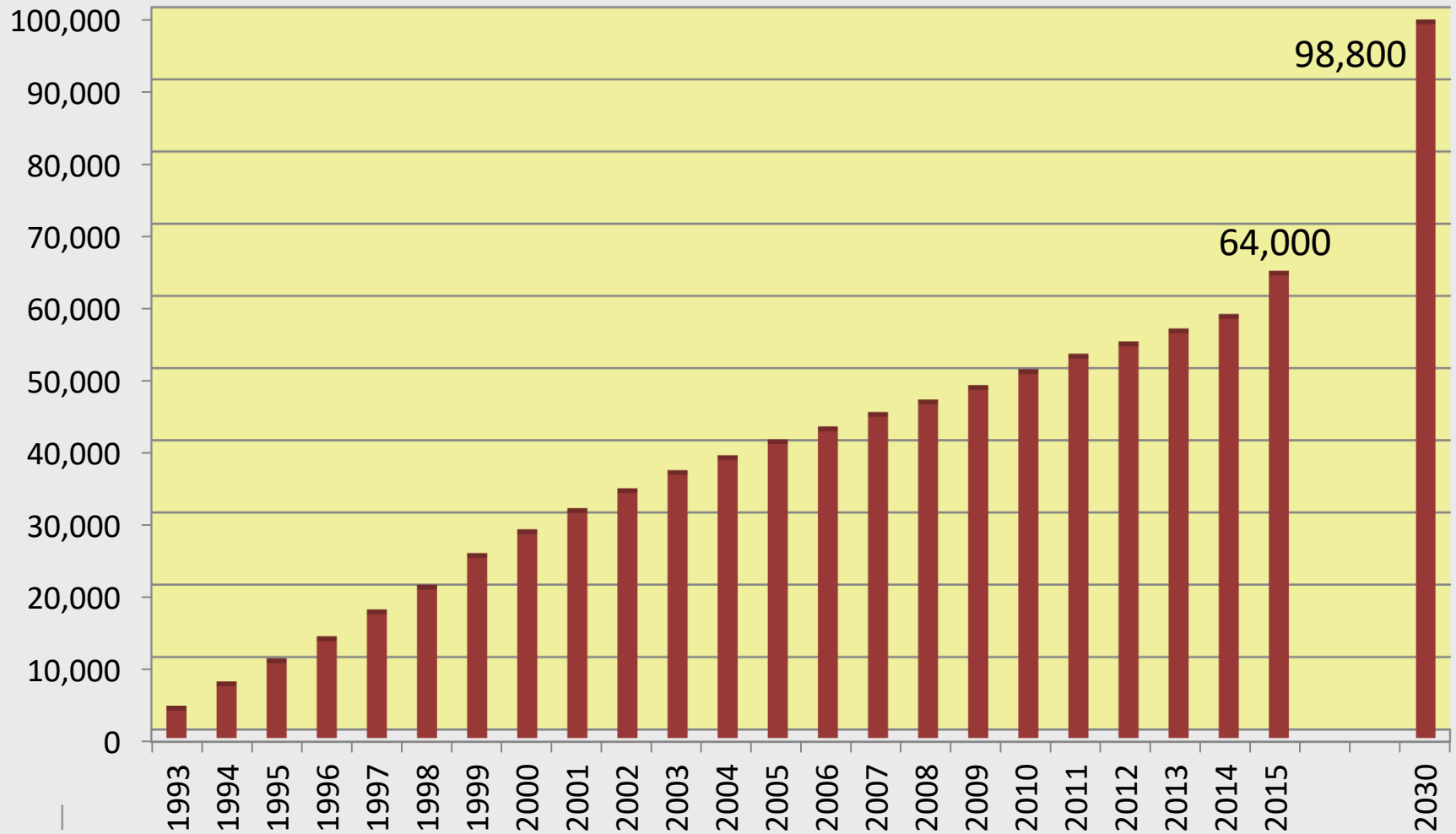
Population and Water Use Over Time



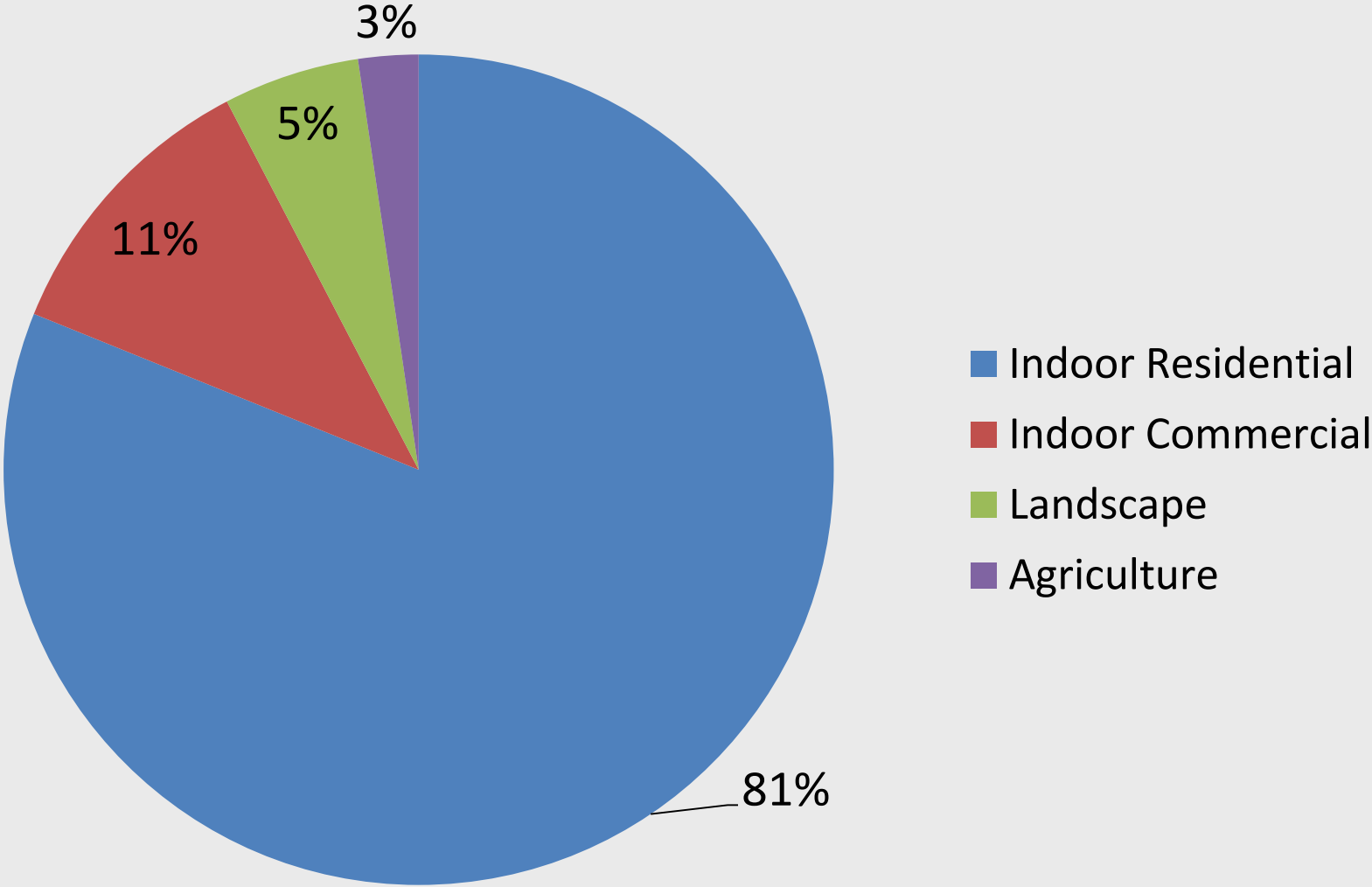
# Water Conservation Savings

## SCVWD Water Conservation Savings/Target

Acre-feet/yr

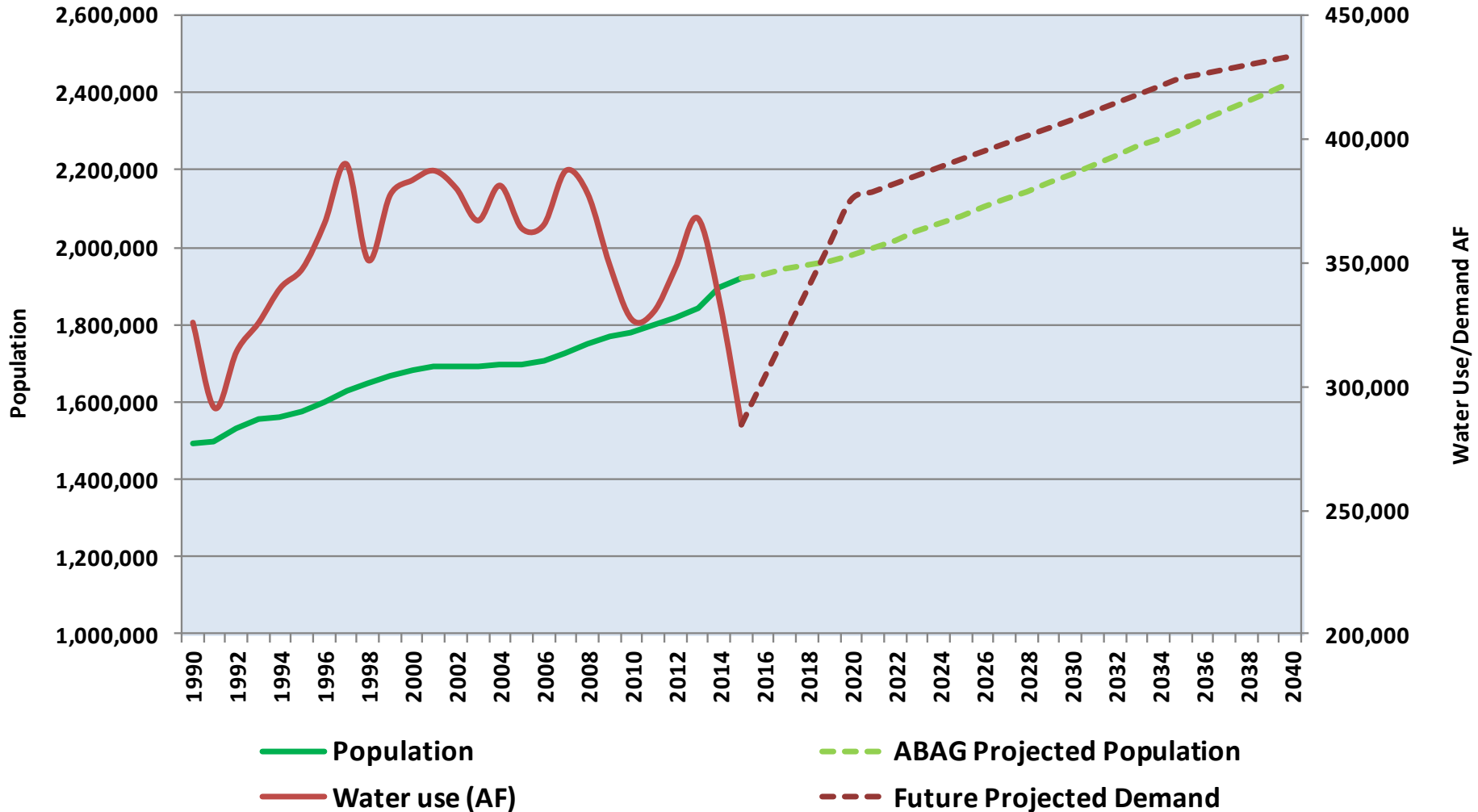


# 2015 Water Conservation Savings





# Santa Clara County Expected to Grow



# PANEL DISCUSSION

Anthony Eulo, City of Morgan Hill

*Before*



*After*



# PANEL DISCUSSION

Jeff Sheehan

President

Confidence Landscaping





















# PANEL DISCUSSION

## **Scott McGilvray**

President, Wateraware

[scottm@wateraware.net](mailto:scottm@wateraware.net)

Water in California...

Agriculture, Urban and Landscape.

25 Years of Cooperation  
and Hard Work.





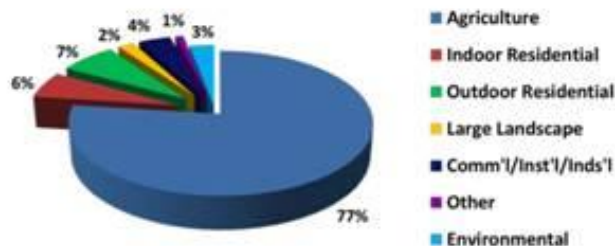
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# 9%: Perspective on the California drought and landscape water use

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*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).



**Figure 4.** Projected Water Savings by Sector from SB X7-7

**Table 3-4 Projected Savings by Sector <sup>a</sup>**

Demand Reduction Sectors	Reduction	Projected Savings in 2020
Large landscape	3 gpcd	148,000 af
Commercial, industrial, and institutional	5 gpcd	170,000 af
Residential indoor	15 gpcd	739,000 af
Residential landscape	16 gpcd	789,000 af
Water loss control	5 gpcd	200,000 af
<b>Total</b>	<b>44 gpcd</b>	<b>2,046,000 af</b>
Notes:		
af = acre-feet, gpcd = gallons per capita per day		

Source: 2013 California Water Plan, Volume 3, Chapter 3, Urban Water Use Efficiency. Last accessed: January 29, 2016

In January 2010, the *Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance* (MWEL0) 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 MWEL0 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*.



## In Sharp Reversal, California Suspends Water Restrictions

By ADAM NAGOURNEY and IAN LOVETT MAY 18, 2015



Water conservation specialists checking out a sprinkler system in Sacramento in April 2015.  
Max Wittaker for The New York Times

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.

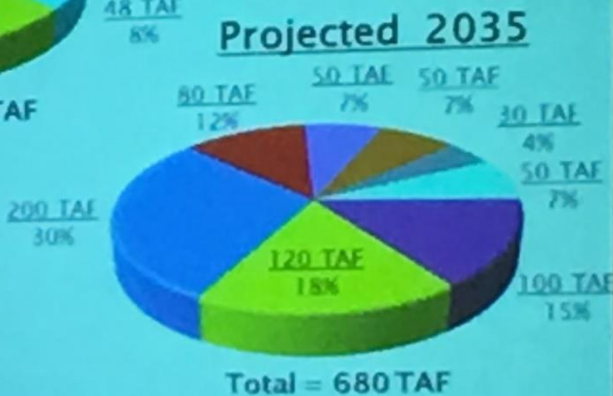
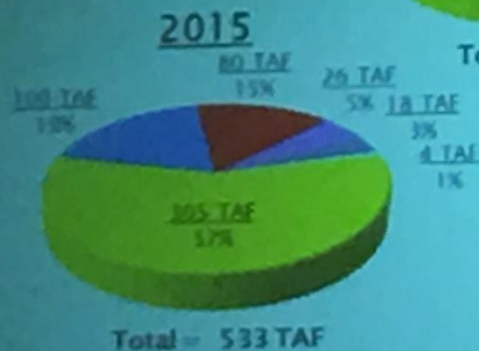
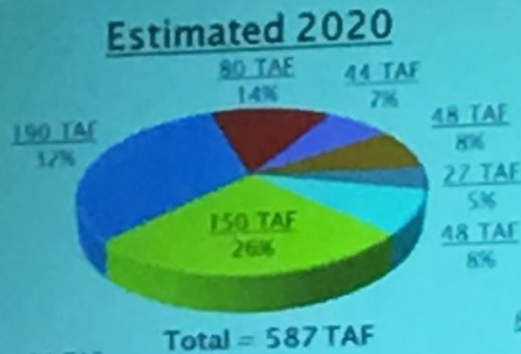
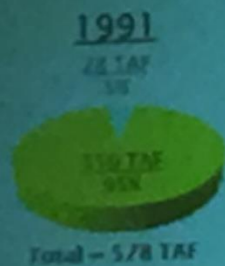
And Californians, responding to an executive order issued in April last year by Gov. [Jerry Brown](#), reduced their use of potable urban water by 24 percent compared with 2013 levels. Officials said they were hopeful that reduction would prove permanent because of changes in water use such as replacing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

### RELATED COV



# Increasing San Diego County's Water Supply Reliability through Supply Diversification



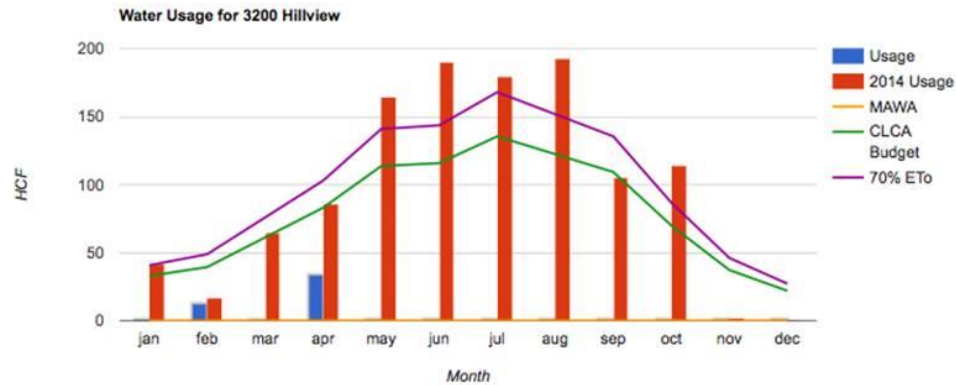
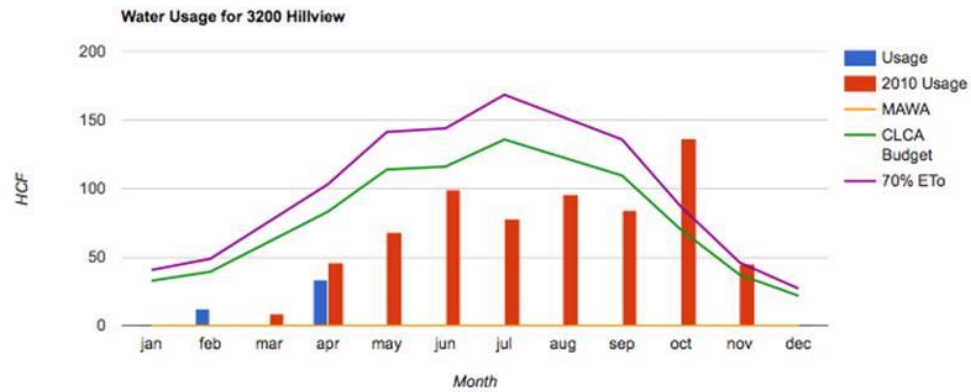
- Metropolitan Water District
- Recycled Water
- Local Surface Water
- Imperial Irrigation District Transfer
- Seawater Desalination
- Potable Reuse (includes conceptual and planned projects)
- All American & Coachella Canal Listing
- Groundwater

TAF = Thousand



# 3200 Hillview Water use history

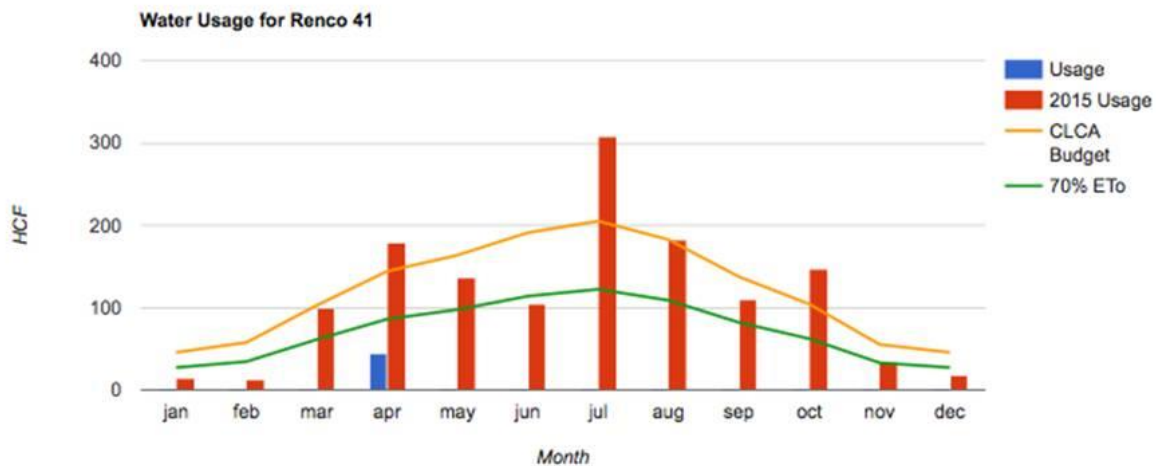
Certification History	Hide Section	
	% Budget	% ETo
Usage for may 2015 through apr 2016 = 789.30 HCF	83.75	47.28
<a href="#">2008</a>	208.99	117.97
<a href="#">2009</a>	109.19	61.63
<a href="#">2010</a>	70.14	39.59
<a href="#">2011</a>	59.54	33.61
<a href="#">2012</a>	78.61	44.37
<a href="#">2013</a>	127.24	71.82
<a href="#">2014</a>	122.81	69.33
<a href="#">2015</a>	109.32	61.71



# Fremont CA Site, .....constructed 1980.

Crop	Area	Crop k	Average DU	Annual Water Budget
Shrubs and Ground Covers	14,818.00 Square Feet	0.60	0.600	581.24
Cool Season Turf	16,307.00 Square Feet	0.80	0.600	852.86

Hide Section		
	% Budget	% ETo
may 2015 through apr 2016 = 1,085.00 HCF	75.66	88.87
<a href="#">2009</a>	143.66	168.75
<a href="#">2010</a>	173.77	204.12
<a href="#">2011</a>	191.27	224.67
<a href="#">2012</a>	108.95	127.97
<a href="#">2013</a>	179.60	210.96
<a href="#">2014</a>	110.10	129.33
<a href="#">2015</a>	93.72	110.08















# PANEL DISCUSSION

## Questions and Answers

**BREAK**

**Back at 11:00am**

# Small Group Work Session

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

