CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

What's Up with Indoor Residential Water Use Studies?

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Why Is The Indoor Residential Water Use Standard Important?

- 2018 Water Conservation Legislation Annual Objectives
- Annual Objectives are set by sum of standards, variances, and bonus incentives







However....

Is Water Code 10609.4.(a) an appropriate standard?

10609.4. (b) (1)

The department, in coordination with the board, shall conduct necessary studies and investigations and may jointly recommend to the Legislature a standard for indoor residential water use that more appropriately reflects best practices for indoor residential water use than the standard described in subdivision (a). A report on the results of the studies and investigations shall be made to the chairpersons of the relevant policy committees of each house of the Legislature by January 1, 2021, and shall include information necessary to support the recommended standard, if there is one. The studies and investigations shall also include an analysis of the benefits and impacts of how the changing standard for indoor residential water use will impact water and wastewater management, including potable water usage, wastewater, recycling and reuse systems, infrastructure, operations, and supplies.

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Two Ways to Get Statewide Estimates

Strata-Based

- o Estimate RI-gpcd by census tract for the 18-Suppliers
- o Apply population weighted tract RI-gpcd to similar tracts
- Aggregate to Statewide average

Model-Based

- Use tract characteristics to develop an RI-gpcd model [age of housing stock, % of population over 65, and Median Household Income (MHI)]
- RI-gpcd model applied to each tract based on their characteristics
- Aggregate to Statewide average

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Strata Based Preliminary Monthly Results 18-Suppliers SFR RI-gpcd

	Sampled	Estimation Method					
Period	Census	SAM		LAM		RAM	
	Tracts	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Pre- Drought ('11–13)	340	54.0	49.0	64.9	62.1	63.2	57.9
Voluntary 20% ('14)	401	56.5	52.1	63.2	57.6	61.0	55.2
Mandate ('15-16)	508	47.4	44.3	54.6	46.4	52.4	46.0
Post-Drought ('17-19)	699	52.4	50.2	52.2	48.0	52.4	48.4
Grand Average		52.7	49.9	55.7	50.5	55.1	49.9
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Preliminary Multi-Family Residential (MFR) Results

- MFR NOT used in developing Statewide Estimates
- MFR Dwelling Unit counts from:
 - Sacramento, Santa Cruz, Eastern MWD, Irvine Ranch WD, & Redwood City
- SFR and MFR indoor use are similar at Census Tract Level

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Estir Me	nation thod	SFR	MFR			
SVW	Mean	52	49			
SAIVI	Median	50	48			
LAM	Mean	52	50			
	Median	48	48			
DAM	Mean	52	49			
	Median	48	46			
SFR from full 18 suppliersMFR from 6 suppliers						

Preliminary subject to review 12/7/2020





Phase 2 Estimation Methodology

Three approaches to infer indoor usage



Numerical Approach 100 • Examine water usage at hourly Washing machine ~ 30 gal per load level Dishwasher Yardstick for max amount of ~ 30 gal per wash water used per hour based on: Appliance end-use studies* Shower - 18 gal per shower Average persons per household (Census Tract) Toilet flush ~ 2 gal per flush Yardstick used to label indoor or • 100 gallons per hour is a reasonable outdoor water use yardstick for indoor water use. *Source for appliance estimates: DeOreo et al (2011) CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES California Single Family Water Use Efficiency Study.

Hourly Minimum Month Approach



- Daily water use during expected min month outdoor usage (e.g., February)
- Indoor if daily total ≤ min month daily average

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Clustering Approach Assignment determined by rules in terms of frequency, typical seasonal water use, flow rates 60 ved 149 time 1. Indoor Only Profile* 40 May-Aug 10% Sep-Nov 38% Dec-Feb 99% Mar-Apr 23% 20 Gallons/hr 0 am) am, 2pm 6pm ma Ē 2. Indoor + Outdoor Profile Outdoo 2 Indoo 2 Observed 189 times approx. 1.38 days in - Usage 150 100 50 Water 3. Outdoor only Profile 0 Dec-Feb 1% Mar-Apr 77% Days potential leak 0% Mean zero reads 15.57 2pm am am /erage 3 Observed 24 times approx. 1 days in btwn. Mean daily usage 382.13 gal Weekend Days 6% May-Aug 0% Sep-Nov 27% Dec-Feb 0% 4. Atypical Profile 100 Dec-Feb 0% Var-Apr 0% Days potential leak 0% WATER RESOURCES *We also apply a filter for indoor leaks





Limitations of the Analyses

- SAM simpler to apply and can use aggregated data, but less robust
- LAM & RAM data intensive and need customer-level data
- All analyses methods (except End Use) assume winter outdoor use is minimal
- MFR needs number of dwelling units per meter + classification issues
- Indoor use variable over time + transitory external factors

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Using eAR Data							
Model Image: Share: Image: Share	 Monthly SAM analysis applied to eAR data – 3 variations 						
Home Drinking Water Certlic Drinking Water EAR Electronic Annual Report (EAR) Data from Public Drinking Water Systems This page contains the Electronic Annual Report (EAR) Library including: files for the Division of Drinking Water's (DDW's) Electronic Annual Report (EAR) database, and supporting relational documents for data interpretation.	 Only for those suppliers that reported dedicated irrigation meter values 						
EAR Reporting Vears (RY) SWS Survey Template LWS Survey Template Z(pped bt files Small Water Systems Large Water Systems 2019RY 2019RY - SWS 2019RY - LWS 2018RY 2018RY - SWS 2018RY - LWS 2017RY 2017RY - SWS 2017RY - LWS	 eAR data is supplier reported data subject to reporting errors - QA-QC data 						
2016RY 2016RY - SWS 2016RY - LWS 2015RY 2015RY - SWS 2015RY - LWS 2015RY - SWS 2015RY - LWS 2015RY - LWS 2015RY - LWS	 Rules for exclusion = 157 suppliers with suitable data 						



P	Preliminary Summary Statistics Current (2020) Conditions							
	Current (2020)							
		eAR Data	DWR Modeled SAM	DWR Modeled RAM				
	Mean	51	50	49				
	Min	28	41	34				
	Max	129	75	96				
	Median	48	48	48				
	WATER RESOURCES Preliminary subject to review 12/7/2020							

Estimated Pandemic effects on RI-gpcd Monthly Analysis (4 suppliers) R-gpcd increase vs. pre-pandemic: 3 to 5 gpcd Hourly Analysis (2 suppliers) R-gpcd increase vs. pre-pandemic: 3 to 4.5 gpcd End Use Study (20 homes): June – August 2020 30-day average of about 8 toilet flushes / day Increase of about 3 flushes /day vs. previous end use studies Increase of about 2-3 extra toilet flushes per day (ST)

Potential Benefits and Impacts Qualitative Assessment

Potential Benefits:

- PW: Stretch resources & defer investment
- WW: Reduced energy usage & defer investment
- RW: Better steward of water & public perception

Potential Impacts:

- PW: Decreased water quality, reduced revenue,
- WW: higher contaminant load, odors, blockages
- RW: Offset less WW flow with PW, water quality

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Factors to Consider in Recommendations

- Data quality and many assumptions used in the analyses
- 'Natural' reductions from appliance turnover & existing codes
- Affordability of water service & human right to water
- 'Best practices' suppliers can reasonably implement to accelerate efficiency
- Secondary effects on Suppliers' PW / WW / RW Systems
- · Geographic variability and demographic effects



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