Peer to Peer

Connect. Collaborate. Grow.

10 YEARS

Charting the Course for Compliance: UWUO Overview

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

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A CRH COMPANY

WATERVIEW
By Eagle Aerial Solutions

SoCalGas

PEER TO PEER

CALIFORNIA WATER EFFICIENCY PARTNERSHIP

Peer to Peer 10 YEARS

Connect. Collaborate. Grow.

Melissa Matlock,
CalWEP

Marielle Rhodeiro,
State Water Resources Control Board

Christopher Tull,
California Data Collaborative

Overview of Charting the Course Series

Charting the Course - Series Recap from 2025

Session 1 – February 19, 2025 (Recorded)
CII Performance Measures and Classification

Session 2 – April 23, 2025 (Recorded)
Water Loss Reporting

Session 3 – May 2025 (CalWEP Peer-to-Peer)
CII BMP “Shark Tank” Edition

Session 4 – June 25, 2025 (Recorded)
Variances and Alternative Data Pathways

Session 5 – August 2025 (CaDC Data Summit)
2024 Reporting and Insights

Session 6 - November 2025 (Recorded)
2025 Reports

Charting the Course for Compliance

An educational series for urban water suppliers

Presented by:

CALIFORNIA DATA COLLABORATIVE

CALIFORNIA WATER EFFICIENCY PARTNERSHIP

Webinar

April 23, 2026; 10:30 am - 12 pm

CII MUM to DIM/ In-Lieu Technology

Peer to Peer

May 2026

Pre-session on UWUO

Data Summit

August 2026

2025 Reporting Analysis

Webinar

Sept 24, 2026; 10:30 am - 12 pm

CII BMPs

Webinar

October 22, 2026; 10:30 am – 12 pm

CII Classifying and High-Water *Users*

Webinar

November 12, 2026; 10:30 am – 12 pm

2026 UWUO Reports

UWUO Overview

LOOKING BACK

HOW DID WE GET HERE?

2009

- Senate Bill X7-7 (20% by 2020)

2014

- California Water Plan Update
  - Action 1: “Make Conservation a California Way of Life”
  - Action 5: “Manage and Prepare for Dry Periods”

2016

- Governor Brown Issued Executive Order B-37-16 entitled “Making Conservation A California Way of Life”

2018

- Implementation Legislation: Senate Bill 606/Assembly Bill 1668
- Making Conservation A California Way of Life Primer Released

2022

- DWR recommendations released
- Administration’s Water Supply Strategy

2023-2024

- SWB rulemaking (adopted July 2024)

The land of “fame and success” but also drought and fire

From Megadrought to Megaflood – California’s Climate Reality

Napa County WICC
https://www.napawatersheds.org › news_items › view

Report on the 2012-2016 California Drought

Mar 16, 2021 · California’s drought between Water Years 2012 and 2016 was one of the most severe in state history. A string of five dry winters left some rural …

USA Today
https://www.usatoday.com › story › graphics › ...

Snowfall in California breaks 40-year record - USA …

Mar 15, 2023 · Since late February, areas with snowfall surpassing 50 feet in California has expanded, according to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric …

Yale Climate Connections
https://yaleclimateconnections.org › the...

The role of climate change in the catastrophic 2025 …

Jan 9, 2025 · Two major fires in excess of 10,000 acres – the Palisades fire in the western suburbs of Los Angeles, and the Eaton fire in the northern suburbs – …

CNN
https://www.cnn.com › climate › drought...

From flooding rain to unmitigated wildfire: Why …

Jan 10, 2025 · These massive swings from dry to wet to dry conditions — known as “weather whiplash” — are becoming more frequent as the planet warms due …

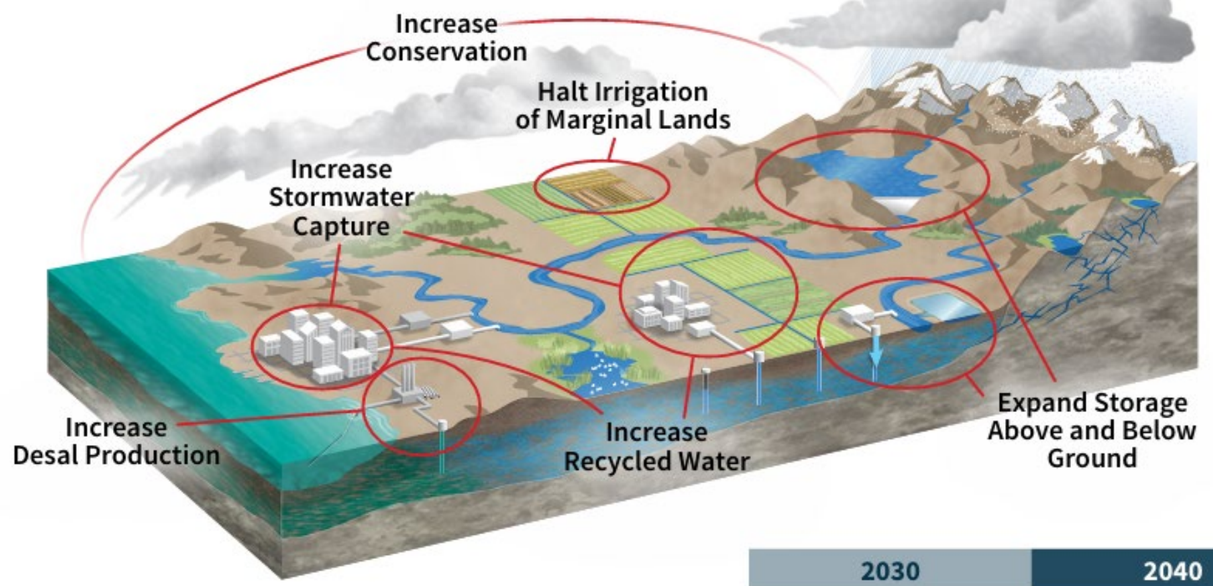
- The Western U.S. is experiencing its driest 22-year period in 1,200 years, according to paleoclimatic records.
- Climate change is intensifying extremes: hotter droughts, larger wildfires, and sudden, destructive flood events.
- California is in a state of weather whiplash, swings between severe drought and extreme precipitation (e.g., atmospheric rivers).
- These extremes are no longer anomalies, they are part of a new normal that demands long-term planning and efficiency.

Governor's Vision: Conservation as a Supply Strategy

- Conservation is a key pillar in CA's Water Supply Strategy (2022)
- Marks a shift from drought response to long-term water resilience
- Agencies must treat water efficiency as a permanent tool

Closing the evaporative gap

To offset increased evaporation tied to warmer average temperatures, California must capture, recycle, de-salt, and conserve more water.



	2030		2040	
Increase Recycled Water	.8 MAF	About 5 MAF	1.8 MAF	About 7 MAF
Increase Desal Production	28,000 AF		84,000 AF	
Increase Stormwater Capture	.25 MAF		.5 MAF	
Increase Conservation	.5 MAF		.5 MAF	
SUBTOTAL FOR RECYCLED, DESAL, STORMWATER AND CONSERVATION	1.6 MAF		2.9 MAF	
Expand Storage Above and Below Ground*	3.7 MAF		4 MAF	
Total	4.8 MAF		6.9 MAF	

*Additional storage capacity does not equate to a similar volume of new water supply. MAF – million acre-feet.

LOOKING BACK

HOW DID WE GET HERE?

2009  2007-2009 Drought

- Senate Bill X7-7 (20% by 2020)

2014

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  - Action 5: "Manage and Prepare for Dry Periods"

2016  2012-2016 Drought

- Governor Brown Issued Executive Order B-37-16 entitled "Making Conservation A California Way of Life"

2018

- Implementation Legislation: Senate Bill 606/Assembly Bill 1668
- Making Conservation A California Way of Life Primer Released

2022  2020-2022 Drought

- DWR recommendations released
- Administration's Water Supply Strategy

2023

- Draft regulation from SWRCB released

2024

- **Final regulations are adopted**




CALIFORNIA
WATER EFFICIENCY
PARTNERSHIP

What's in the regulation?

~ Urban Water Use Objective ~
~ Performance Measures ~ Adjustments ~

Calculating the Urban Water Use Objective

Providers cannot exceed the SUM of the standards

Indoor Residential Water Budget

+

Outdoor Residential Water Budget

+

CII-DIM Outdoor Water Budget

+

Water Loss Budget

+

Adjustments if applicable:

Variances, Temporary Provisions, and/or Bonus Incentive

*Agriculture and indoor CII not part of objective, though indoor CII is covered by Performance Measures.

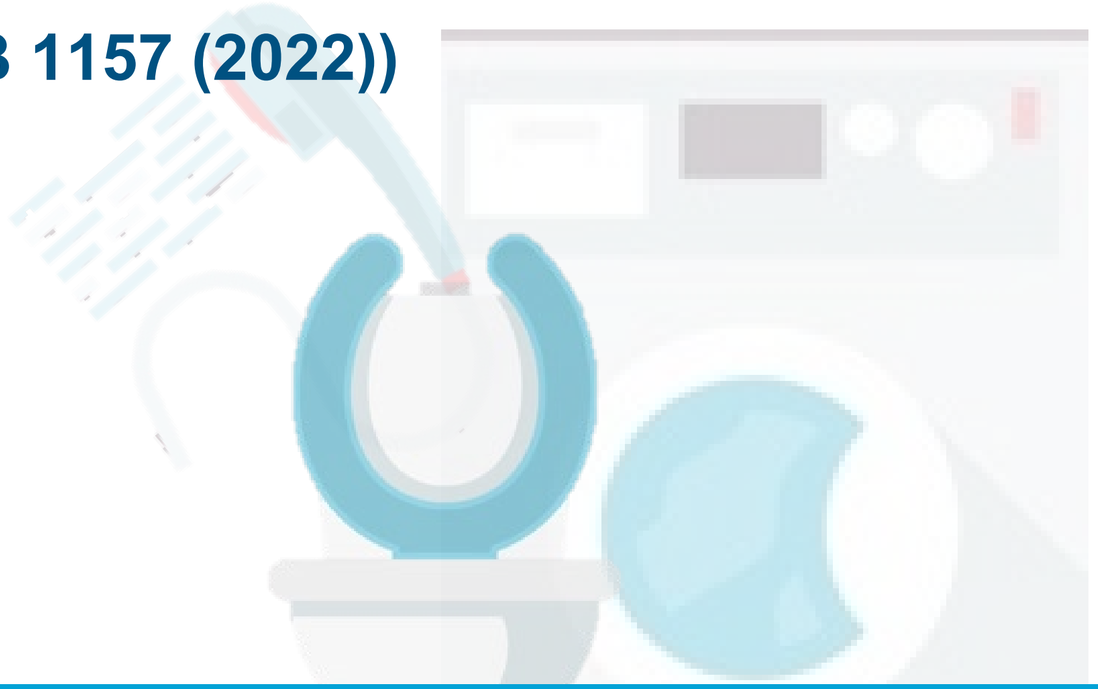
Indoor Standard (GPCD) x Service Area Population x 365 days

Indoor Standards Passed by Legislature (SB 1157 (2022))

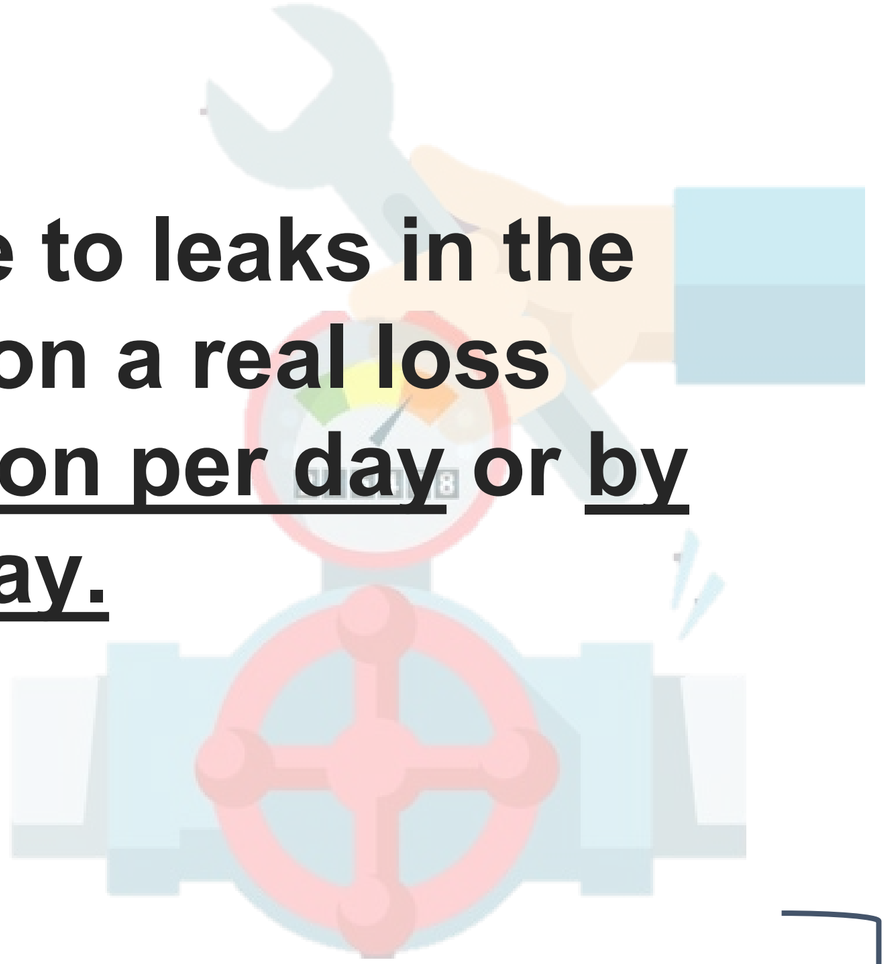
2020-2024: **55 GPCD**

2025-2029: **47 GPCD**

2030-onwards: **42 GPCD**



The standard for water loss due to leaks in the water system pipes is based on a real loss standard of gallons per connection per day or by miles of pipe per day.



Suppliers can find the most updated excel spreadsheet with their target at:
waterboards.ca.gov/conservation/water_loss_control.html

Spotlight: Outdoor Water Standards (Residential & CII DIM)

Suppliers Unique Climate

x

Amount of Landscape Area*

x

Efficiency Factor

*Residential Landscape Area Measurement (LAM) data provided by DWR.
*CII Dedicated Irrigation Meters LAM data are suppliers' responsibility. Staff and resources required.

Outdoor Landscape Efficiency Factors (LEF)

Source: Adapted from State Water Resources Control Board Public Workshop October 4, 2023

	RESIDENTIAL LEF	COMMERCIAL LEF
2023 – 2034	0.80	0.80
2035 and 2039	0.63	0.63
2040 onwards	0.55	0.45
New Developments	0.55	0.45
Special Landscape Areas (SLA)*	1.0	1.0

Performance Measures

Classify CII Customers

- By June 30, 2027 – CII water users must be classified into 22 categories

Identify High Water Users

- Option 1: By June 30, 2025 – Identify high water users regardless of classification category
- Option 2: By June 30, 2027 – Identify high water users for each classification category
- Option 3: By June 30, 2029 – Identify high water users through Key Business Activity Indicators (KBAIs)

Best Management Practices (BMP)

- By June 30, 2039 - Urban suppliers must implement BMPs for their high-water users

Deploy BMPs for Top CII Water Users

Number of BMPs implemented depends on the high water use reporting option selected

- 97.5th percentile need 2 BMP programs per high water user from **EACH** of the 5 BMP categories
- 80th percentile and KBAIs need 1 BMP program per high water user from EACH of the 5 BMP categories

Water suppliers are also asked to describe how much their programs are saving water.

Large Landscapes with Mixed Use Meters

Action	Compliance Date	Ongoing Activities
DIM installation or in-lieu technology plus 2 BMPs on large landscapes *(threshold = ½ acre landscape)*	June 30, 2039	Maintain 95%, assessed on annual basis

In-Lieu technologies include at least one of the following:

1. Water budget-based rate structure
2. Water budget-based management program without a rate restructure
3. Installation of technologies that enable the supplier to identify, estimate, and analyze outdoor water use (may include AMI)
4. Use of technologies that enable the supplier to identify, estimate, and analyze outdoor water use (may include remote sensing)
5. Other in-lieu technologies that enable the supplier to identify, estimate, and analyze water use or improve outdoor water use efficiency.

Data Overview

Guiding Principles and Directives

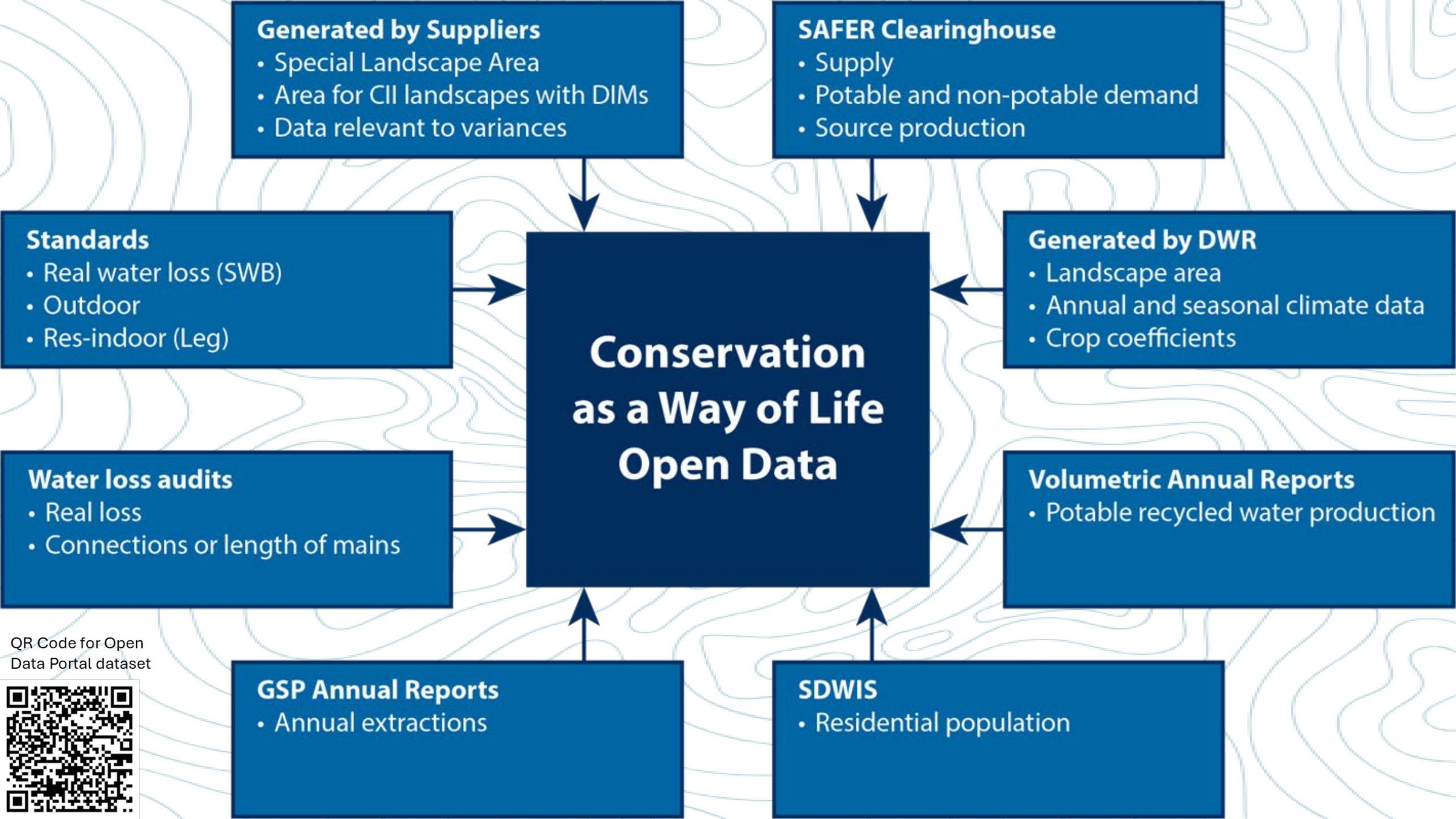
- Statute directs the State to identify opportunities for streamlining reporting and eliminating redundant data submissions
  - Staff identified many existing data sources that could be utilized to satisfy the various reporting requirements
  - The reporting form utilizes pre-fill and calculated fields whenever possible

- Both source data and reported data are published on the Open Data Portal

Actual Water Use (Potable and Nonpotable), Demands Relevant to the Objective	Value
Annual, aggregate potable deliveries to Single-family Residential connections	1,584,578,441
Annual, aggregate potable deliveries to Multi-family Residential connections	577,514,251
Total Potable Residential Water Use	2,162,092,692
Annual, aggregate residential Recycled Water Demand (excluding metered irrigation)	0
Annual, aggregate residential Non-potable Demand (non-recycled, excluding metered irrigation)	0
Annual, aggregate residential non-potable metered irrigation	0
Total Non-Potable Residential Water Use	0
Volume of water delivered to residential landscapes that the Department excluded from its LAM analysis and are not currently a part of the residential outdoor budget. (This does not include new construction)	282,065,283
Total Residential Water Use	1,880,027,409
Annual, aggregate potable deliveries to Commercial, Industrial, or Institutional Landscapes with dedicated irrigation meters	47,134,857
Annual, aggregate non-potable deliveries to Commercial, Industrial, or Institutional Landscapes with dedicated irrigation meters	0

Previously reported values are prefilled into the form where applicable

Other fields are calculated for the user


Generated by Suppliers
• Special Landscape Area
• Area for CII landscapes with DIMs
• Data relevant to variances
SAFER Clearinghouse
• Supply
• Potable and non-potable demand
• Source production
Standards
• Real water loss (SWB)
• Outdoor
• Res-indoor (Leg)
Generated by DWR
• Landscape area
• Annual and seasonal climate data
• Crop coefficients
Conservation as a Way of Life Open Data
Water loss audits
• Real loss
• Connections or length of mains
Volumetric Annual Reports
• Potable recycled water production
QR Code for Open Data Portal dataset
GSP Annual Reports
• Annual extractions
SDWIS
• Residential population

Example of how data is used in objective calculation

Residential
Indoor Standard
Gallons Per Person per Day
(GPCD)

*

Population
Number of people
in Supplier's service area

*

365
Number of days
in the year

=

Residential
Indoor Budget
Gallons Per Year

Residential service area population is retrieved from SDWIS

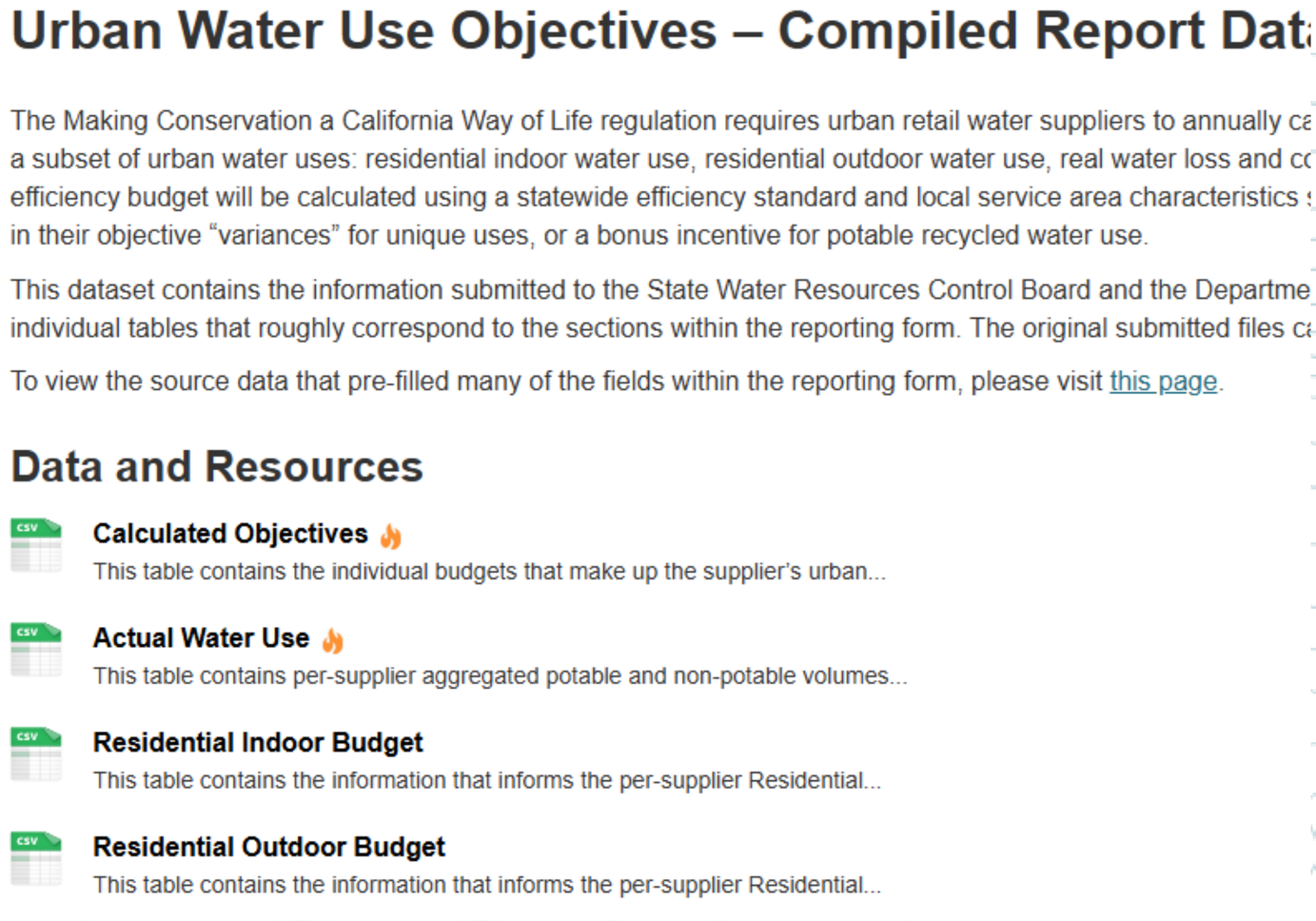
Alternative Data and Variances

Data point or methodology	Submit request to…	Data can be utilized…
Alternative data or methodology	DWR	Usually annually or up to five years
Special landscape areas	DWR	For up to 5 years
New construction	SWB	Until updated LAM provided
Variances	SWB	For up to 5 years
Temporary provisions	SWB	For up to 3 years

- Variances and provisions are due by October 1; post-October 1 submissions will be applied to the next reporting period if approved
- No deadline for other data points, but recommended to submit as early as possible

Where to view reported data

- Reported values are also on Open Data
- Currently only a small subset of tables are available, but full set of tables will be online soon



Urban Water Use Objectives – Compiled Report Dat

The Making Conservation a California Way of Life regulation requires urban retail water suppliers to annually ca
a subset of urban water uses: residential indoor water use, residential outdoor water use, real water loss and cc
efficiency budget will be calculated using a statewide efficiency standard and local service area characteristics s
in their objective "variances" for unique uses, or a bonus incentive for potable recycled water use.

This dataset contains the information submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board and the Departme
individual tables that roughly correspond to the sections within the reporting form. The original submitted files ca

To view the source data that pre-filled many of the fields within the reporting form, please visit this page.

Data and Resources

Calculated Objectives
This table contains the individual budgets that make up the supplier's urban...

Actual Water Use
This table contains per-supplier aggregated potable and non-potable volumes...

Residential Indoor Budget
This table contains the information that informs the per-supplier Residential...

Residential Outdoor Budget
This table contains the information that informs the per-supplier Residential...

https://data.ca.gov/dataset/urban-water-use-objectives-compiled-report-data

Common Data Issues and How to Address Them

General Reporting Issues

- Many reporting mistakes are due to a misunderstanding of the reporting requirements!

- The regulation website has many helpful materials for explaining the regulation and reporting requirements, including
  - The full regulation text
  - Frequently asked questions
  - Explanations of the reporting form, both as a video recording and a guidance document
  - Variance and temporary provision guidance

The State Water Board general water conservation inbox is waterconservation@waterboards.ca.gov for any questions

Population

Observed Issue	Suggested Solution
Population has not been updated in a few years and may not reflect current service area	Verify population number; if outdated, contact local Division of Drinking Water office to update
Population estimation method does not accurately capture service area conditions (for example, using # service connections x 3.3 in an area with lots of multifamily housing may underestimate the total)	Consider sourcing population estimates from available sources: US Census, American Community Survey, CA Dept. of Finance. Suppliers whose populations don't align neatly with cities may require geospatial analysis
Service area has large seasonal population	Utilize the seasonal population variance, if applicable

To alter population values in SDWIS, see this procedure document

Residential Landscape Area and Weather Data

Observed Issue	Suggested Solution
Service area has experienced post-analysis development/expansion or consolidation	Geospatial comparison of residential meter locations with DWR LAM data or start dates can ID areas not covered by 2018 imagery. Consider requesting new construction approval.
Service area has experienced post-analysis land use changes to existing landscapes (e.g., irrigating an area that was previously not irrigated)	Procuring new measurements using more recent imagery is an option. One-off (large) areas could be worth manually. Be careful: alternative data use means no irrigable area!
Original analysis did not capture all irrigated area	GIS analysis can reveal areas with active res. meters not measured by DWR
Provided weather data does not accurately reflect service area	Consider an alternative data request. Third party (paid) providers exist

DWR contact email: WUEStandards@water.ca.gov

Water Loss Standard

Observed Issue	Suggested Solution
Standard is missing due to lack of data or bad data	Get technical assistance to fix bad data and/or submit missing audits
Standard is not realistic to meet by the specified deadline	Request a data review to determine if model parameters need to be adjusted
For systems with minimal water loss, compliance cost outweighs benefits	Investigate off-ramps and exemptions from requirements

Water Loss Regulation contact email: DDW-WaterLossControl@waterboards.ca.gov

CII Performance Measures

- Deadlines are sooner than you think! Don't wait until the last moment to gather the data for those requirements

- If choosing the 974(c)(2) or 974(c)(3) high water user identification method, make sure you understand what you're getting yourself into!
  - 974(c)(2) requires suppliers to design a BMP program for **EACH** CII category (22 total categories)
  - 974(c)(3) requires suppliers to develop Key Business Activity Indicators (KBAIs) for **EACH** CII category (22 total categories)

- If you're not sure how to do the percentile calculations, the reporting form has a link to a spreadsheet that contains step-by-step guidance

Upcoming Deadlines

Implementation will look different depending on your agency.

WUE Program **Status Quo**
Plus Tasks &
CII Performance Measures

Needs **Timely Action** to Develop & Fund Expanded and Increased WUE Programs

Needs **Urgent Action** to Develop & Fund **Dramatically** Expanded and Increased WUE Programs

Example Agency #1

- **Expected to be in compliance with UWUO all the way through 2040**

Example Agency #2

- **Expected reductions needed beginning 2030**

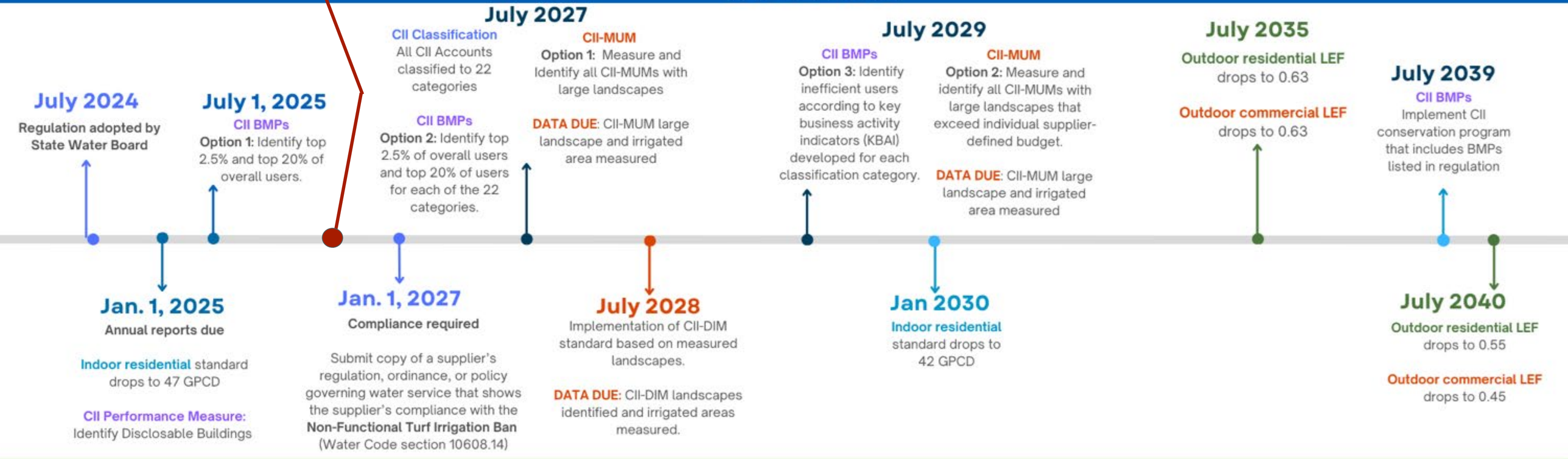
Example Agency #3

- **Expected reductions needed starting in 2027, big reductions needed in 2040!**

We are here!

CALIFORNIA WATER EFFICIENCY PARTNERSHIP

Making Conservation a CA Way of Life Regulation TIMELINE



July 2024 - June 2040: Outdoor Residential Standard = 0.55 for new customers
Outdoor CII Standard = 0.45 for new customers

July 2024 - June 2028: CII DIM standard equals actual deliveries as reported in eAR

July 2028 onwards: CII DIM standard based on CII-DIM irrigable area

2026

Water Loss Pressure Management Questionnaire Submission by June 30.

2027

AB 1572 (Nonfunctional Turf) Policy Adoption by Jan 1.

2027

CII Classification Required by June 30.

2028

CII DIM Landscape Area Measurement Required by June 30.

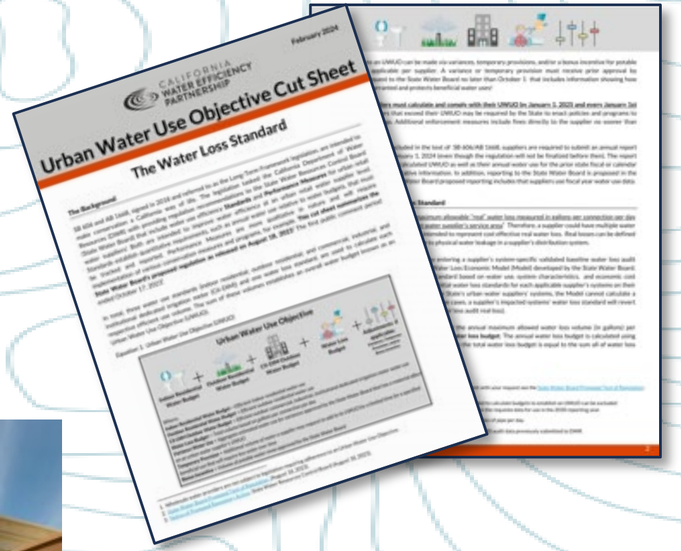
Keep an eye on the horizon…

Resources

CalWEP Resources

https://calwep.org/compliance-resource-hub/

CalWEP is your implementation partner.



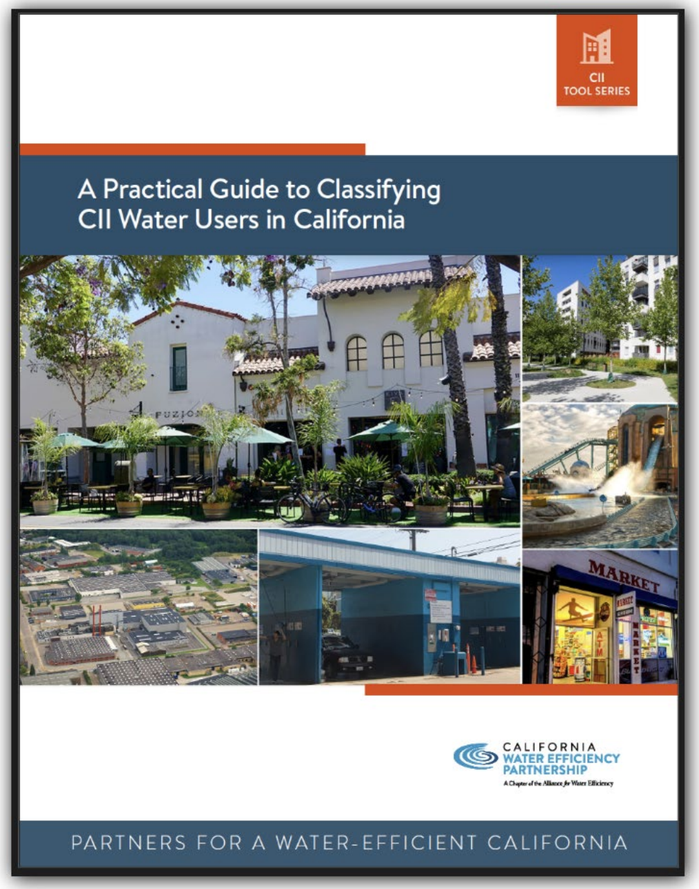
AVAILABLE NOW:

- Cut sheets for each standard and CII performance measures
- Framework 101 slide deck
- NAICS to ESPM Crosswalk
- Disclosable Buildings Toolkit
- RFP Guidance and Template RFP
- CII DIM Identification Guidebook
- CII Classification Guidance Document
- CalWEP LAM Viewer Powered by WaterView
- CalWEP Compliance Resource Hub (with interactive timeline!)

CalWEP **LAM Explorer**

POWERED BY WATERVIEW

Resources: CalWEP's CII Guides



Download Publication

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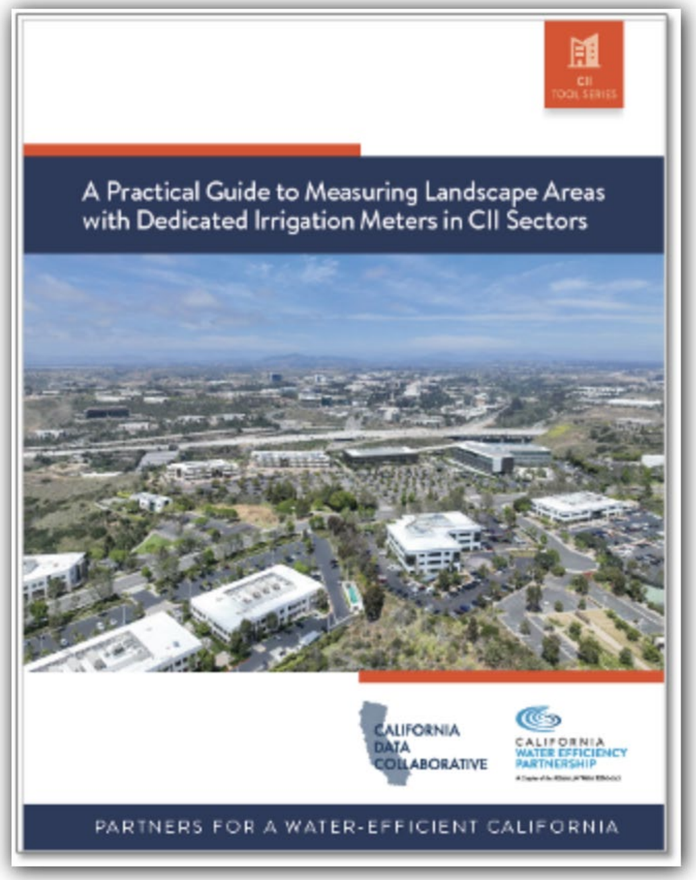


Download Publication

Downloaded 320 times

CalWEP **LAM Explorer**

POWERED BY WATERVIEW

All your state provided data in ONE PLACE

- Residential LAM Data
- CII LUCD LAM
- Non-Functional Turf
- Residential Parcel Extensions
- Evapotranspiration
- Effective Precipitation

Resources: Variance Calculator

CalWEP and CaDC's UWUO Variance Estimator

tor is to help agencies evaluate whether pursuing a specific variance is practical and cost-effective. By estimating how many qualifying items (e.g., evaporative coolers, livestock, special landscapes) need to be present in a service area to meet the 5% per budget area thresh
provides a clear understanding of how much of the variance is required, allowing agencies to assess whether the benefits of qualifying for a variance outweigh the administrative and operational costs involved to conduct a forma

Indoor Variances

	5% Threshold Water Use (gal	5% Threshold Water Use (AF)
2025	28,304,304	87
2030	24,932,595	77
2035	26,216,690	80
2040	32,960,276	101

Evaporative Coolers

Average Evaporative Rate (gal/hr)	
20	
Average Days of Use per Year	
225	
6	Hours per Use per Day

The number of evaporative coolers required to qualify for the UWUO variance is estimated to be 1,048 in 2025 and 1,221 in 2040.

Seasonal Population

Yes	Do you have detailed detailed daily or hourly Advanced Metering Infrastructure data?
55%	Seasonal Occupany Rate %
90	Seasonal Duration (Days/Yr)

The amount of dwelling units involved for a 1% seasonal population UWUO variance is estimated to be 2,433 in 2025 and 3,171 in 2040.

	5% Threshold Water Use (gal)	5% Threshold Water Use (AF)
2025	18,034,495	55
2030	17,777,372	55
2035	14,785,590	45
2040	16,277,079	50

Recycled Water with High TDS

Yes	Use detailed plant based leaching requirements?
1000	Average TDS (mg/L)
Sprinkler System	Irrigation Type
Turfgrass (Cool-Season)	Plant Type

To qualify for the 1% variance, the landscape area irrigated with recycled water containing high levels of TDS (based on plant-based leaching requirements) is 167,532 sqft (3.85 acres) in 2025 and 151,206 sqft (3.47 acres) in 2040.

Ponds and Lakes for Sustaining Wildlife

The total pond and lake surface area required to qualify for the UWUO variance is estimated to be 380,754 sqft (8.74 acres) in 2025 and 343,651 sqft (7.89 acres) in 2040.

Emergency Events

Water used for emergency response can qualify for a UWUO variance if the water usage is estimated to be 18,034,495 gal (55.35 AFY) in 2025 and 16,277,079 gal (49.95 AFY) in 2040.

Dust Control for Animal Corrals

3	Select Climate Zone*

The total square footage of animal corrals required to qualify for the UWUO variance is estimated to be 1,103,951 sqft (25.34 acres) in 2025 and 996,374 sqft (22.87 acres) in 2040.

Outdoor Variances

Residential Agriculture Landscapes

Yes	Do you have crop specific landscape area data?

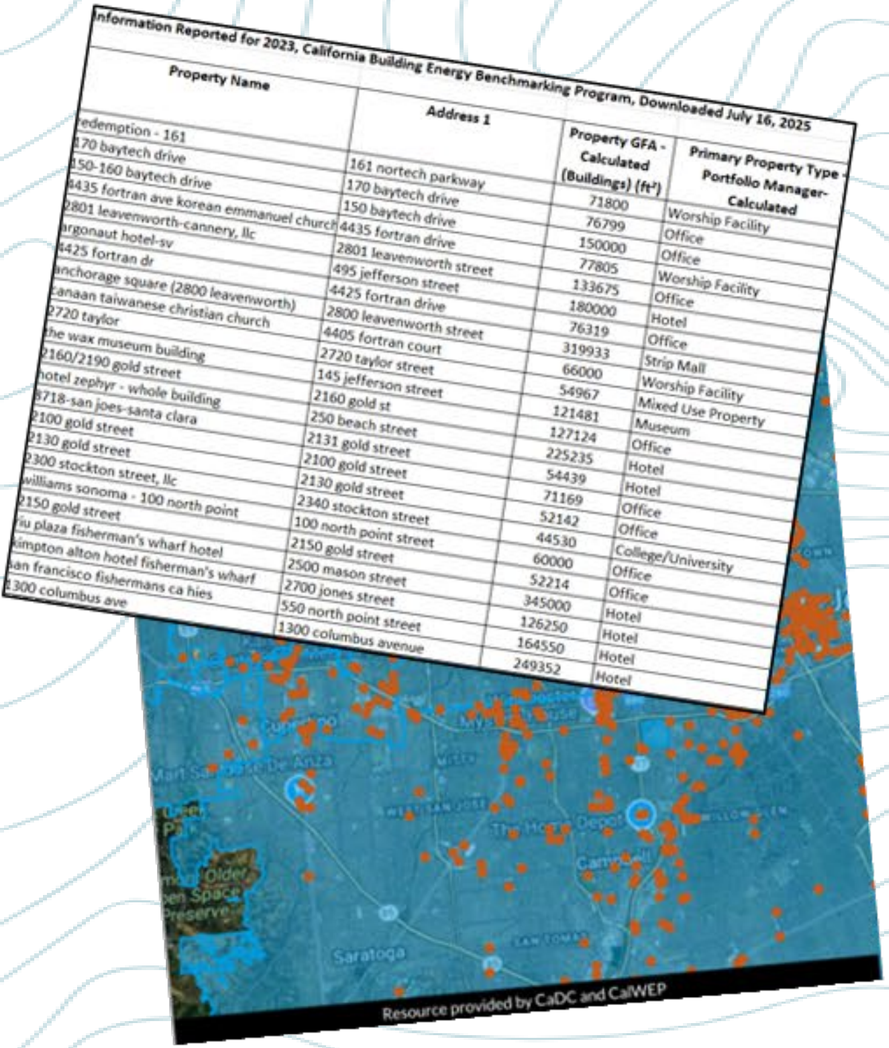
Types of Crops	% of Total Water*	Irrigation Type
Alfalfa	10%	Sprinkler System
Citrus	6%	Sprinkler System
Grapes	6%	Sprinkler System
Tomatoes	7%	Drip Irrigation
Almonds	50%	Sprinkler System
Vegetables	21%	Drip Irrigation
Avg Across All Crops	0%	Drip Irrigation
Total Water Use	100%	

*What percent of the outdoor variance water use is associated with each crop?

The total square footage of residential agriculture landscapes required to qualify for the 1% UWUO variance is estimated to be 4,750 sqft of Alfalfa (0.11 acres), 6,701 sqft of Citrus (0.15 acres), 15,078 sqft of Grapes (0.35 acres), 4,308 sqft of Tomatoes (0.10 acres), 28,492 sqft of Almonds (0.65 acres), 19,721 sqft of Vegetables (0.45 acres), and 0 sqft of mixed crops (0.00 acres) in 2025.

The total square footage of residential agriculture landscapes required to qualify for the 1% UWUO variance is estimated to be 4,288 sqft of Alfalfa (0.10 acres), 6,048 sqft of Citrus (0.14 acres), 13,609 sqft of Grapes (0.31 acres), 3,888 sqft of Tomatoes (0.09 acres), 25,715 sqft of Almonds (0.59 acres), 0 sqft of Vegetables (0.00 acres), and 0 sqft of mixed crops (0.00 acres) in 2040.

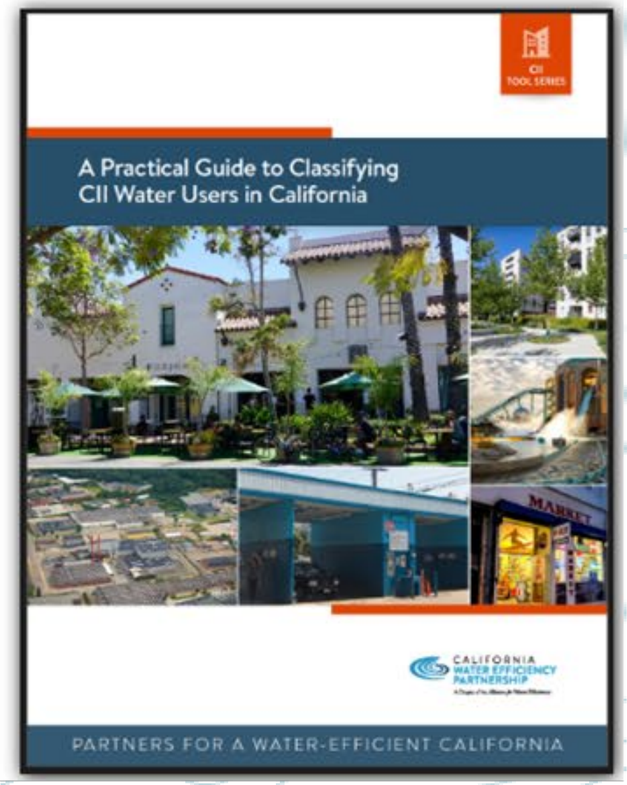
Resources: Classifications



Information Reported for 2023, California Building Energy Benchmarking Program, Downloaded July 16, 2025

Property Name	Address 1	Property GFA - Calculated (Buildings) (ft²)	Primary Property Type - Portfolio Manager-Calculated
redemption - 161	161 nortech parkway	71800	Worship Facility
170 baytech drive	170 baytech drive	76799	Office
150-160 baytech drive	150 baytech drive	150000	Office
4435 fortran ave korean emmanuel church	4435 fortran drive	77805	Worship Facility
2801 leavenworth-cannery, llc	2801 leavenworth street	133675	Office
argonaut hotel-sv	495 jefferson street	180000	Hotel
4425 fortran dr	4425 fortran drive	76319	Office
anchorage square (2800 leavenworth)	2800 leavenworth street	319933	Strip Mall
canaan taiwanese christian church	4405 fortran court	66000	Worship Facility
2720 taylor	2720 taylor street	54967	Mixed Use Property
the wax museum building	145 jefferson street	121481	Museum
2160/2190 gold street	2160 gold st	127124	Office
hotel zephyr - whole building	250 beach street	225235	Hotel
8718-san joes-santa clara	2131 gold street	54439	Hotel
2100 gold street	2100 gold street	71169	Office
2130 gold street	2130 gold street	52142	Office
2300 stockton street, llc	2340 stockton street	44530	College/University
williams sonoma - 100 north point	100 north point street	60000	Office
2150 gold street	2150 gold street	52214	Office
piu plaza fisherman's wharf hotel	2500 mason street	345000	Hotel
kimpton alton hotel fisherman's wharf	2700 jones street	126250	Hotel
san francisco fishermans ca hies	550 north point street	164550	Hotel
1300 columbus ave	1300 columbus avenue	249352	Hotel

Resource provided by CaDC and CalWEP



CALIFORNIA WATER EFFICIENCY PARTNERSHIP
A Chapter of the Alliance for Water Efficiency

NAICS & EnergyStar Portfolio Manager Crosswalk

Version Number 1.0, July 2024

The NAICS & EnergyStar Portfolio Manager (ESPM) Crosswalk can help water suppliers utilize NAICS codes for categorizing their commercial water accounts according to the EnergyStar Portfolio Manager's Classifications and SubClassifications. These ESPM Categories also include the California State Water Resources Control Board's additional 4 categories. While the subclassifications are not required to be utilized, they may be helpful for suppliers desiring more detailed classification to develop more focused water efficiency outreach efforts. NAICS is an industry classification system that groups establishments into industries based on the similarity of their production processes. It is a comprehensive system covering all economic activities. NAICS codes classify businesses based on the particular product or service they supply. While a business typically has a primary NAICS code, it can also possess multiple NAICS codes if it provides a variety of products and services.

Column Name	Column	Definition
NAICS Title	A	NAICS codes classify businesses based on the particular product or service they supply. While a business typically has a primary NAICS code, it can also possess multiple NAICS codes if it provides a variety of products and services.
NAICS Code	B	A numerical code that corresponds to the type of business.
CII Classification	C	Classification of businesses can be Commercial, Industrial, Institutional. The commercial, industrial, and institutional (CII) sector is the most diverse group of water users in urban areas. Water usage in this sector varies greatly depending on the industry and the specific facility.
EnergyStar Classification	D	The 22 broad categories follow the EPA EnergyStar classification system, the industry standard for benchmarking commercial buildings. Each category represents the primary use of water. This includes the CA-SWRCB four additional classifications.
EnergyStar Sub-Classification	E	The 80+ sub-categories using the EPA EnergyStar classification system, the industry standard for benchmarking commercial buildings. This includes the CA-SWRCB four additional classifications as subclassifications.
User Notes	F	Important details, preferences, or insight relevant to the NAICS code to consider for documentation.

ME&A

Maureen Erbeznik & Associates

AI-Assisted Classification Pilot

Resources: CII BMP and Water Savings

Coming soon!

CII Turf Replacement Program

Description

This program provides incentives to CII customers to replace turf with water-efficient landscaping, such as low-water-use plants, drip irrigation, and mulch.

Water Use

Water Savings
Average estimated
30,000 gall /yea

Incentive BMPs
Outreach, Technical Assistance, and Education

Example Program
ABC Utility

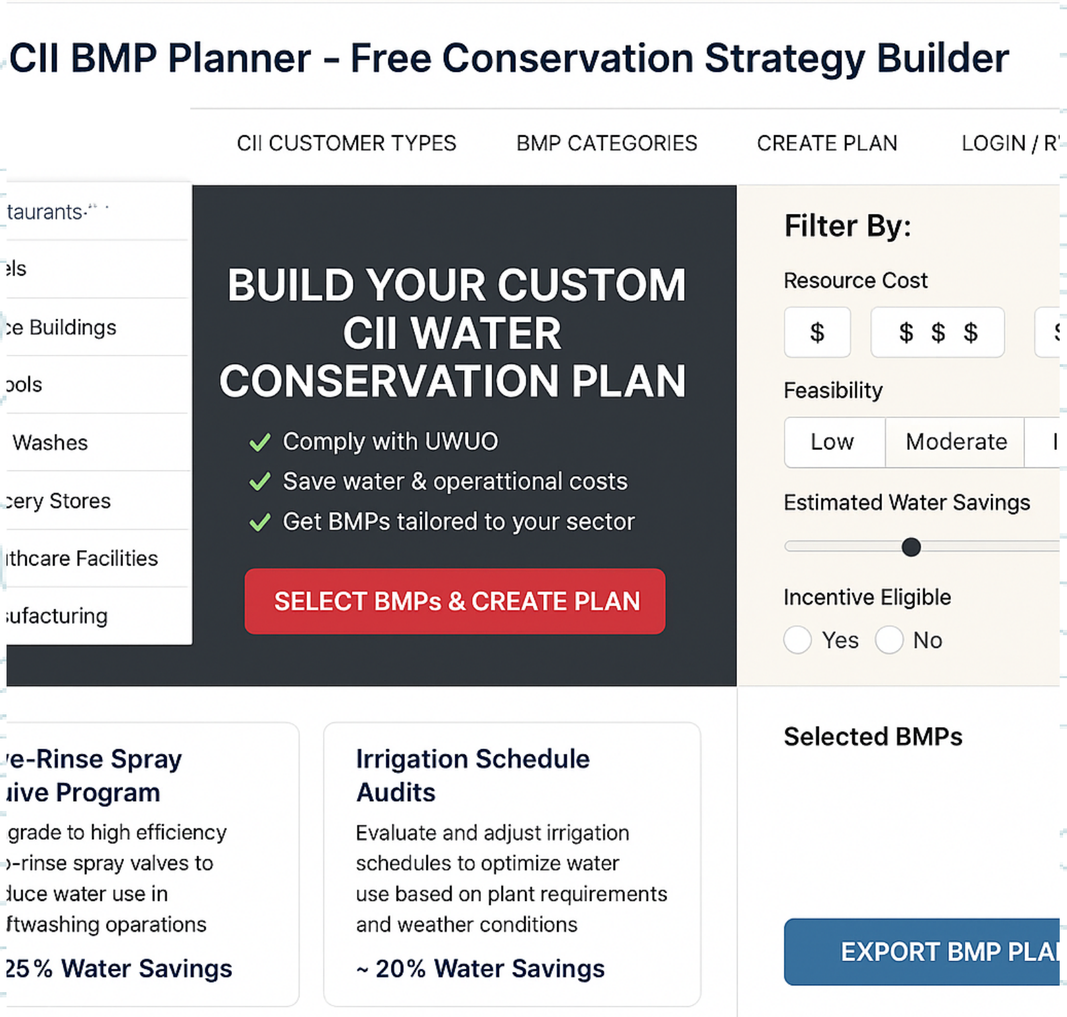
Program Type
Incentives BMPs

Program Details

- List out details on what and how
-
-
-
-

Visit Website

CII BMP Database ~ Q4 2026



Charting the Course for Compliance

An educational series for urban water suppliers

Presented by:

CALIFORNIA DATA COLLABORATIVE

CALIFORNIA WATER EFFICIENCY PARTNERSHIP

CalWEP Task Forces

CalWEP's Program Committee has several active task forces focused on implementation and compliance support:

- Landscape Task Force
- Water Loss Task Force
- Wholesaler Task Force
- CII BMP Task Force
- Grants Task Force
- Education and Outreach Task Force

These task forces are open to all CalWEP members!

Peer to Peer

Connect. Collaborate. Grow.

10 YEARS

Thank You!

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

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PEER TO PEER