On page 23 there were several corrections to the text under Alternative Approaches to Target Setting.

The second bullet should read:

- Option A: Develop a memorandum of understanding (MOU) comprising a range of activities (best management practices [BMPs] or reasonable conservation measures [RCMs]), through a stakeholder consensus process. Penalties for noncompliance would be sufficiently harsh to ensure performance.

The third bullet should read:

- Hybrid approach to target setting: If targets must be set, a hybrid approach based on water system leakage targets (Strategic Management Consultants 2012) and a BMP and MOU consensus model can be considered. The utility would benefit from direct involvement of stakeholders in the process of developing goals, an MOU, and/or BMPs. A hybrid approach could involve the following:

On page 25 there were several corrections to the text under Specific State Examples.

On pages 28 and 29 there were several corrections to the text in the sidebar.

California’s Legacy Approach of the Memorandum of Understanding on Urban Water Conservation

The California Urban Water Conservation Council (CUWCC) existed from 1991-2016 as the only organization operating on a statewide basis that addressed implementation of utility-based water conservation programs. Central to CUWCC’s mission was a Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Urban Water Conservation in California, which was first signed in 1991 by most large water suppliers within the state. The recitals to the MOU presented the essence of the agreement and are summarized as follows:

- Signatories recognized the need to provide reliable water supplies and to protect the environment.
- Increasing demands for urban, agricultural, and environmental water uses called for conservation and the elimination of waste as important elements of the overall management of water resources.
- Many organizations and groups in California have an interest in urban water conservation, and the MOU was intended to gain much-needed consensus on a complex issue.
- The urban water conservation practices included in the historic MOU (referred to as BMPs) were intended to reduce long-term urban demands below what they would otherwise be and were in addition to programs that may have been instituted during occasional water supply shortages.
- It was the intent of the MOU for agencies to pursue cost-effective water conservation in a structured manner and considered water conservation on an equal basis with other water management options.
- The signatories agreed to use the MOU as the basis for determining future water needs. This was a major step toward achieving consensus on one major issue related to approving new water supply projects. However, the MOU did not provide agreement on other issues surrounding new supplies.

As of 2016, the CUWCC now has a successor organization, the California Water Efficiency Partnership to carry forward on the leadership, expertise, and collaboration among members and partners to adapt to California’s changing regulatory, political, social, economic, and environmental climate. For more information, refer to: www.calwep.org. In the 26 years since the original MOU was signed, it was amended numerous times. The following chart presents a summary of the past MOU best management practices. In 2007, the California legislature passed a law requiring water agencies in California to certify that they were meeting or planning to meet the goals in the BMPs in order to qualify for state grants or loans. In 2008, the CUWCC adopted wholesale changes to the BMPs to encourage more aggressive conservation. These changes included giving credit to agencies that met the specific water savings goals with more creative flexible approaches, and those that achieved overall reduction in per capita water demand beyond the level which the original BMPs would have achieved.

1. Utility Operations

1.1 Conservation coordinator – Designate a water agency staff member to have the responsibility to manage the water conservation program. Water waste prohibition – Adopt water waste rules or ordinances to prohibit gutter flooding, single-pass cooling systems in new connections, nonrecirculating systems in all new car wash and commercial laundry systems, and nonrecycling decorative water fountains. Wholesale agency assistance program – Provide financial incentives to water agencies and cities to encourage implementation of water conservation program.

1.2 Water loss control – Audit the water distribution system annually using the AWWA water loss methodology and proactively control water loss and leaks.

1.2.1 Metering with commodity rates for all new connections and retrofit of existing connections (install meters in 100% of existing unmetered accounts within 10 years; bill by volume of water use; assess feasibility of installing dedicated landscape meters).

1.2.2 Retail conservation pricing – Eliminate nonconserving pricing policies and adopt pricing structure, such as uniform rates or inclining block rates, incentives to customers to reduce average or peak use, and surcharges to encourage conservation. Meet one of two options for volumetric proportionality.

2. Public Education and Information

2.1 School education program – Provide active school education program to educate students about water conservation and efficient water uses.

2.2 Public information program – Provide active public information program in water agencies to promote and educate customers about water conservation.

3. Residential Programs

3.1 Residential assistance/landscape water survey program for single-family and multifamily residential customers – Survey 15% of residential customers within 10 years.

3.2 High-efficiency washing machine rebate program – Provide cost-effective customer incentives such as rebates to encourage purchase of machines that use 40% less water per load.

3.3 Residential WaterSense toilet replacement program – Replace older toilets for residential customers at a rate equal to that of an ordinance requiring retrofit on resale.

3.4 WaterSense toilets in residential new construction – Maintain an incentive program or require WaterSense high-efficiency toilets (HETs) in all new residential construction projects.

4. Conservation program for commercial, industrial, and institutional accounts – Reduce water use by an amount equal to 10% of the baseline use within 10 years through a number of potential business-specific and general measures.

5. Large landscape conservation program and incentives – Prepare water budgets for 90% of all commercial and industrial accounts with dedicated meters; provide irrigation surveys to 15% of mixed-metered customers.

Source: CUWCC, www.cuwcc.org (Note this organization sunset as a 501(c)(3) non-profit as of 2016.)