



Water Efficiency for Instream Flow:



Making the Link in Practice



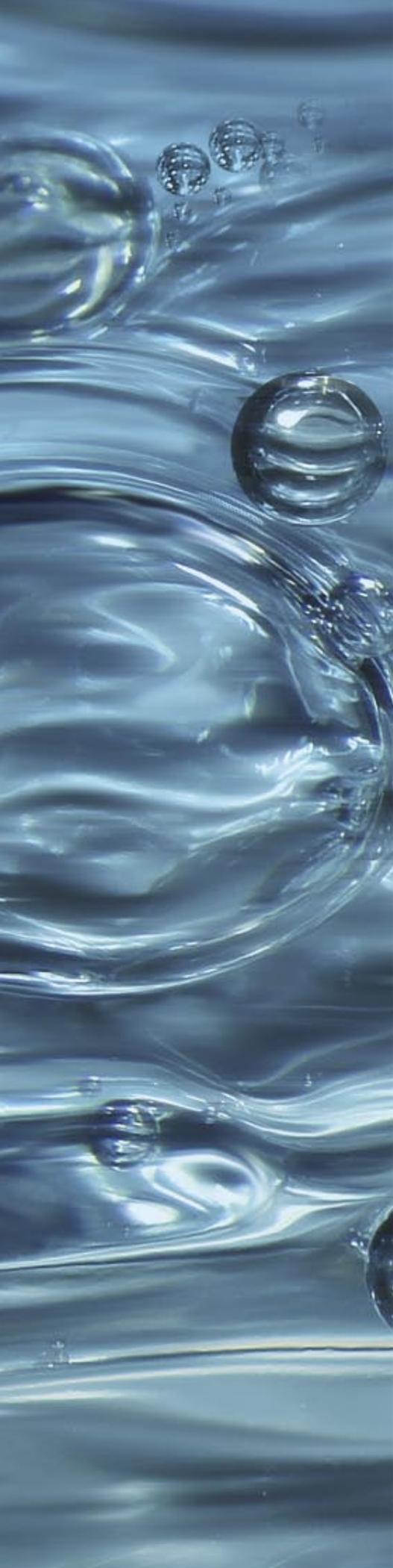
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Resource Section 3

Summaries of State Water Efficiency Initiatives and Requirements for the Seven Colorado River Basin States

State level policies can play a significant role in reducing water demands. The Alliance for Water Efficiency conducted a survey of the 50 states to document state level water conservation initiatives and requirements. A series of questions were asked and the results are posted online as part of the Alliance for Water Efficiency's Resource Library via an [interactive map](http://a4we.org/water-efficiency-US.aspx) at <http://a4we.org/water-efficiency-US.aspx>.

Inside, summary information from the AWE survey is presented for each of the seven Colorado River Basin states. A table with yes/no answers for questions 2–11 precedes the detailed answers for each state. All information is current as of late 2009, with an update for California's legislation; the Alliance is updating this survey and results will be available online in spring 2012.



The questions asked were:

1. *What state agency or agencies are in charge of drinking water conservation/efficiency?*
2. *Does the state require preparation of drought emergency plans by water utilities or cities on any prescribed schedule?*
3. *Does the state have a mandatory planning requirement for drinking water conservation separate from drought emergency plans?*
4. *Does the state require implementation of conservation measures as well as preparation of plans?*
5. *Does the state have the authority to approve or reject the conservation plans for*
 - a) *plan completeness?*
 - b) *satisfactory content?*
6. *Does the state have minimum water efficiency standards more stringent than federal or national requirements?*
7. *Does the state regulate drinking water supplies and require conservation as part of its permitting process or water right permit?*
8. *Does the state allow funding for conservation programs under a State Revolving Fund for*
 - a) *drinking water?*
 - b) *wastewater?*
9. *Does the state offer other financial assistance? Bonds? Appropriations?*
10. *Does the state offer direct or indirect technical assistance?*
11. *Does the state provide Statewide ET microclimate information?*

State Water Conservation Initiatives and Requirements for Colorado Basin States, 2009

Question Number:	Arizona	California	Colorado	Nevada	New Mexico	Utah	Wyoming
2. Does the state require preparation of drought emergency plans by water utilities or cities on any prescribed schedule?	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
3. Does the state have a mandatory planning requirement for drinking water conservation separate from drought emergency plans?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
4. Does the state require implementation of conservation measures as well as preparation of plans?	Yes	Yes*	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
5. Does the state have the authority to approve or reject the conservation plans?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
6. Does the state have minimum water efficiency standards more stringent than federal or national requirements?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
7. Does the state regulate drinking water supplies and require conservation as part of its permitting process or water right permit?	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
8. a. Does the state allow funding for conservation programs under a state revolving fund? (drinking water)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
8. b. Does the state allow funding for conservation programs under a state revolving fund? (wastewater)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
9. Does the state offer other financial assistance? Bonds? Appropriations?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
10. Does the state offer direct or indirect technical assistance?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
11. Does the state provide statewide ET microclimate information?	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No

Source: Alliance for Water Efficiency State Survey, Oct. 2009 at <http://a4we.org/water-efficiency-US.aspx>

* While California does not literally require specific measures, its mandatory water use reduction goals cannot be met without action.

Arizona

Arizona's landmark groundwater law of 1980 established active management areas around the state's major cities to stabilize groundwater levels. Water conservation measures are required of all but the smallest public water providers. Water conservation plans are now required to be developed and implemented by water suppliers throughout the state.

1. *What state agency or agencies are in charge of drinking water conservation/efficiency?*

Department of Water Resources

2. *Does the state require preparation of drought emergency plans by water utilities or cities on any prescribed schedule?*

Yes, under Title 45, Chapter 1, Article 14, 45-342 (A) (2): community water systems must prepare and submit a drought preparedness plan

3. *Does the state have a mandatory planning requirement for drinking water conservation separate from drought emergency plans?*

Yes

Requirements

- Public information
- Conservation rate structures
- System water loss standard and/or audit requirement
- Residential programs
- Commercial/industrial/institutional programs
- Landscape programs

Related Information

Under Title 45, Chapter 1, Article 14, 45-342(A)(3), all community water systems must prepare and submit a water conservation plan. However, 45-342(E) exempts municipal water providers located within the Active Management Areas (AMAs) designated by the state Groundwater Code from this requirement to submit a water conservation plan. Conservation requirements are more stringent within the AMAs, which encompass the majority of the state's population, including the Phoenix and Tucson metro areas.

4. *Does the state require implementation of conservation measures as well as preparation of plans?*

Yes

Requirements

- Public information
- Metering
- Conservation rate structures
- System water loss standard and/or audit requirement
- Residential programs
- Commercial/Industrial/institutional programs
- Landscape programs

Additional Information

Title 45, Chapter 1, Article 14, 45-342 (K): The water conservation plan shall be implemented by the community water system within twelve months after receiving written notification from the director that the plan complies with this section.

Education—Title 45, Chapter 1, Article 14, 45-342 (J) (3): A continuing conservation education program

Metering—No requirement statewide. However metering of service connections is required of each municipal water provider in each AMA. Within the AMAs, water suppliers must meter deliveries to all service connections. Exceptions are provided for fire service, construction users, individual units in multifamily buildings, and individual mobile homes in mobile home parks.

Rates—Title 45, Chapter 1, Article 14, 45-342 (J) (2): water rate structures that encourage efficient use of water

Water loss—Title 45, Chapter 1, Article 14, 45-342 (J) (1): Feasible measures that may be implemented to determine and control lost and unaccounted for water. Within the AMAs, municipal distribution system losses are not to exceed 10 percent annually.

Retrofits, rebates, and programs—Title 45, Chapter 1, Article 14, 45-342 (J) (3) (c): Rebate and retrofit programs for indoor and outdoor uses.

Mandatory savings targets—No requirements statewide. However, reduction in gallons per capita per day (GPCD) consumption is required of some water suppliers in the AMAs. Title 45, Chapter 2, Article 9, 45-563.01 requires the director of the Arizona Department of Water Resources to issue a report at least every 3 years containing the per capita water use in the service area of each municipal water provider in each AMA.

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5. **Does the state have the authority to approve or reject the conservation plans for**
a) **plan completeness?** Yes
b) **satisfactory content?** Yes

Additional Information

Title 45, Chapter 1, Article 14, 45-342 (K): the water conservation plan shall be implemented within twelve months after the expiration of the date by which the system is required to make revisions or additions to the plan to bring it into compliance.

Title 45, Chapter 1, Article 14, 45-342 (K): the water conservation plan shall be implemented within twelve months after the expiration of the date by which the system is required to make revisions or additions to the plan to bring it into compliance.

ADWR provides a periodic summary of water conservation programs of municipal water providers within the five Active Management Areas.

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6. **Does the state have minimum water efficiency standards more stringent than federal or national requirements?**

No

Title 45, Chapter 1, Article 12, 45-313: Evaporative cooling systems and decorative fountains shall be equipped with water recycling or reuse systems.

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7. **Does the state regulate drinking water supplies and require conservation as part of its permitting process or water right permit?**

Yes

Under Title 45, Chapter 2, the Groundwater Code, the development and implementation of conservation requirements for all users of groundwater within state-designated Active Management Areas (AMAs) is mandatory. The five AMAs encompass the majority of Arizona's population, including the Phoenix and Tucson metro areas.

Title 45, Chapter 2, Article 1, 45-401(B) declares: "It is therefore declared to be the public policy of this state that in the interest of protecting and stabilizing the general economy and welfare of this state and its citizens it is necessary to conserve, protect and allocate the use of groundwater resources of the state and to provide a framework for the comprehensive management and regulation of the withdrawal, transportation, use, conservation and conveyance of rights to use the groundwater in this state."

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8. **Does the state allow funding for conservation programs under a State Revolving Fund for**
a) **drinking water?** Yes
b) **wastewater?** Yes

Additional Information

The Drinking Water State Revolving Fund is administered by the Water Infrastructure Finance Authority. Title 18, Chapter 15, Article 3, R18-15-301(A)(1)(a): Financial assistance loan repayment agreements consistent with § 1452 (a)(2)(f) of the Safe Drinking Water Act, 42 U.S.C. § 300j-12.

The Clean Water State Revolving Fund is administered by the Water Infrastructure Finance Authority. Title 18, Chapter 15, Article 2, R18-15-201(A)(1)(a): Financial assistance loan repayment agreements consistent with § 603(d)(1) of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1383.

The state reports that it hasn't had applications for SRF financing for conservation measures.

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9. **Does the state offer other financial assistance? Bonds? Appropriations?**

Yes

Title 45, Chapter 12, Article 2, 45-2113 (H) (2): Arizona Water Protection Fund. [...] Granting monies to assist in developing, promoting and implementing water conservation programs

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10. **Does the state offer direct or indirect technical assistance?**

Yes

Water Management Assistance Program of the Dept. of Water Resources: provides financial and technical resources to assist water users in meeting their conservation requirements.

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11. **Does the state provide Statewide ET microclimate information?**

Yes

The University of Arizona operates the Arizona Meteorological Network (AZMET) to provide weather-based information to agricultural and horticultural users in central and southern Arizona. Data comes from a network of automated stations located in both rural and urban settings. Meteorological data include temperature (air and soil), humidity, solar radiation, wind (speed and direction), and precipitation. AZMET also computes heat units (degree-days), chill hours, and reference crop evapotranspiration (ET_o).

California

On November 10, 2009 California enacted the Water Conservation Act of 2009, Senate Bill X 7-7, which set the goal to reduce urban per capita water use by 20 percent in California by 2020. Urban water suppliers are required to establish water conservation targets for the years 2015 and 2020. California's model ordinance for requiring water-efficient landscaping in new construction is now in its second iteration, and given the force of law wherever local governments fail to enact equally stringent measures of their own. California is the first state to adopt more stringent standards for new water closets and urinals, beginning in 2010 and taking full effect in 2014. And California is the only state to have a statewide Memorandum of Understanding on Urban Water Conservation, originally adopted in 1991 and updated in 1997, 2008, and 2010. Through this voluntary agreement, over 200 water utilities have committed to implementing water conservation best management practices that are cost-effective. A similar Memorandum of Understanding on agricultural water efficiency provides guidelines for water management plans and implementation of cost-effective efficient water management practices. The 2009 Act also deals with agricultural water efficiency.

1. *What state agency or agencies are in charge of drinking water conservation/efficiency?*

Department of Health Services (Safe Drinking Water Regulation); State Water Resources Control Board (Waste Water Regulation); California Public Utilities Commission (Regulation of IOUs); California Department of Water Resources

2. *Does the state require preparation of drought emergency plans by water utilities or cities on any prescribed schedule?*

Yes

Water Code, Division 6, Part 2.6, Chapter 3, Article 1, Section 10621(a) requires preparation of urban water management plans by all public water systems providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or totaling more than 3,000 acre-feet per year. Plans are required to be updated and submitted by Dec. 31 every five years in years ending in 5 or 0. Section 10632 requires urban water management plans to include a water shortage contingency analysis.

Preparation of drought contingency plans is required every five years.

This analysis is to include:

- stages of action to be taken by water supplier in response to a shortage;
- an estimate of the minimum water supply available during next three water years;
- actions to be undertaken by water suppliers to prepare for and implement during catastrophic interruption of water supplies, not limited to droughts;
- additional mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices during water shortages;
- consumption reduction methods in the most restrictive stages;
- penalties or charges for excessive use;
- an analysis of impacts of each of the actions and conditions described previously;
- a draft water shortage contingency resolution or ordinance; and
- a mechanism for determining actual reductions in water use pursuant to the urban water shortage contingency analysis.

3. *Does the state have a mandatory planning requirement for drinking water conservation separate from drought emergency plans?*

Yes

Requirements

- Public information
- School education
- Metering
- Volumetric billing
- Conservation rate structures
- Residential programs
- Commercial/industrial/institutional programs
- Landscape programs

Additional Information

Water Code, Division 6, Part 2.6, Chapter 3, Article 1, Section 10621(a) requires preparation of urban water management plans by all public water systems providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or totaling more than 3,000 acre-feet per year. Plans are required to be updated and submitted by Dec. 31 every five years in years ending in 5 or 0. Section 10631(f) and (g) require the description and evaluation of demand management measures.

Section 10631 requires evaluation of 14 specific conservation measures. Under Section 10631.5, beginning January 1, 2009, eligibility for a water

management grant or loan made to an urban water supplier and awarded or administered by the Department of Water Resources, State Water Resources Control Board, or California Bay-Delta Authority or its successor agency will be conditioned on the implementation of the water demand management measures described in Section 10631.

Water Code, Division 6, Part 2.6, Chapter 3, Article 2, Section 10631—Contents of Urban Water Management Plan

- Section 10631 (f)(1)(G): public information programs
- Section 10631 (f)(1)(H): school education programs
- Section 10631 (f)(1)(D): Metering with commodity rates for all new connections and retrofit of existing connections.
- Section 10631(f)(1)(D): Metering with commodity rates
- Section 10631(f)(1)(K): conservation pricing
- A specific water loss "standard" is not specified, but Section 10631 (f)(1)(C) requires evaluation of system water audits, leak detection, and repair.
- Section 10631(f)(1)(A) & (B) & (N): Water survey programs for single-family residential and multi-family residential customers; residential plumbing retrofit; and residential ultra-low-flush toilet replacement programs.
- Section 10631(f)(1)(I): Conservation programs for commercial, industrial, and institutional accounts.
- Section 10631(f)(1)(E): Large landscape conservation programs and incentives.
- Policies for achieving mandatory savings targets are currently under development and expected to be enacted as part of AB 49.

4. Does the state require implementation of conservation measures as well as preparation of plans?

Yes

Additional Information

California's 2009 water conservation legislation, with a sweeping target of 20 percent reduction in per person water use by 2020, does not literally require water conservation measures, but meeting this target will require widespread implementation of conservation measures. This reduction applies whether or not the water supplier has signed an earlier Memorandum of Understanding.

Section 10643 requires water suppliers to implement the plan "in accordance with the schedule set forth in the plan." However, under Section 10631.5, as of January 1, 2009, eligibility for a water management grant or loan awarded or administered by the Department of Water Resources, State Water Resources Control Board, or California Bay-Delta Authority will be conditioned on the implementation of the demand management measures described in Section 10631, unless such measures are "not locally cost effective."

Water Code, Division 1, Chapter 8, Article 3.5, Section 526(a)(1) requires full metering by 2013 for customers of all urban water suppliers served by the federal Central Valley Project. Section 527(a)(1) requires full metering by 2025 for customers of all other urban water suppliers with unmetered service connections. Article 4.5, Section 535 requires installation of separate meters beginning 2008 for any new irrigated landscape over 5,000 sf, except for single-family homes.

Water Code, Division 1, Chapter 8, Article 3.5, Section 526(a)(2) requires volumetric billing by 2013 for customers of all urban water suppliers receiving water from the federal Central Valley Project. Section 527(a)(2) requires volumetric billing by 2010 by all other urban water suppliers for all their customers with water meters. Note, however, that there is no state requirement for wastewater service for residential customers to be billed on a volumetric basis, and California has one of the highest percentages in the country (~ 70%) of residences billed for sewer service with flat, non-volumetric rates.

5. Does the state have the authority to approve or reject the conservation plans for

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| a) plan completeness? | Yes |
| b) satisfactory content? | Yes |

6. Does the state have minimum water efficiency standards more stringent than federal or national requirements?

Yes

Conservation Laws

Government Code, Title 7, Division 1, Chapter 3, Article 10.8, Section 65595(d) requires local agencies, not later January 1, 2010, to adopt the updated state model water efficient landscape ordinance, or equivalent, or the model ordinance will automatically take effect.

- (1) High-efficiency toilets (1.28 gpf) are required in all new sales and installations as of Jan. 1, 2014.

- (2) High-efficiency urinals (0.5 gpf) are required in all new sales and installations as of Jan. 1, 2014.
- (3) Standards for clothes washers were set at 8.5 WF by 2007 and 6.0 WF by 2010, but a waiver of federal preemption was denied and is still under appeal.
- (4) Performance standards and labeling requirements for irrigation controllers and soil moisture sensors are to be adopted by 2010.

Plumbing Codes

- (1) Toilets—AB 715 (2007); Health and Safety Code, Section 17921.3.
- (2) Urinals—AB 715 (2007); Health and Safety Code, Section 17921.3.
- (3) Clothes Washers—California Energy Commission, CEC-400-207-016-REV1, Section 1605.2(p)(1).
- (4) Irrigation controllers and soil moisture sensors—AB 1881 (2006); Public Resources Code, Section 25401.9.

Additionally, pre-rinse spray valves must meet a flow rate of 1.6 gpm as well as a 30-second cleanability standard. While the flow rate matches the federal standard, the cleanability requirement is beyond current federal law. See California Energy Commission, CEC-400-207-016-REV1, Section 1605.3(h)(3).

7. Does the state regulate drinking water supplies and require conservation as part of its permitting process or water right permit?

Yes

The State Water Resources Control Board has the authority to condition water supply withdrawal permits with water conservation requirements.

Generally, water conservation implementation is not required for water rights permits, although the California Constitution prohibits the “waste and unreasonable use” of water. The State Water Resources Control Board is the enforcing agent of that constitutional provision, and is the first step in any judicial proceeding challenging waste and unreasonable use.

8. Does the state allow funding for conservation programs under a State Revolving Fund for

- a) drinking water? Yes
- b) wastewater? Yes

Additional Information

The Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund is administered by the Division of Drinking Water and Environmental Management within the Department of Public Health. Health and Safety Code Section 116760.40(c) authorizes money in the fund to be used for the purposes permitted by the federal SDWA. Also, Section 116760.20(g) defines “project” to include activities specified under the federal SDWA. For conservation eligibilities, see EPA Memorandum DWSRF 03-03, 07/12/03.

The Clean Water State Revolving Fund is administered by the State Water Resources Control Board. Water Code, Section 13480(a)(1) authorizes use of the fund for construction of publicly owned treatment works as defined by section 212 of the federal SDWA. For eligibilities, see EPA Memorandum CWSRF 00-13, Sept. 20, 2000.

9. Does the state offer other financial assistance? Bonds? Appropriations?

Yes

Bond-derived funding is made available pursuant to legislatively authorized propositions approved by voter referenda. The two most recent are Proposition 50, the Water Security, Clean Drinking Water, Coastal and Beach Protection Act of 2002; and Proposition 84, the Safe Drinking Water, Water Quality and Supply, Flood Control, River and Coastal Protection Act of 2006 (Public Resources Code Section 75001, et seq.).

10. Does the state offer direct or indirect technical assistance?

Yes

Department of Water Resources—Technical assistance is available through staff in the Office of Water Use Efficiency and Transfers. Technical assistance is also provide by the California Urban Water Conservation Council to those water utilities who have signed the Memorandum of Understanding regarding Urban Water Conservation in CA.

11. Does the state provide Statewide ET microclimate information?

Yes

Department of Water Resources—Office of Water Use Efficiency and Transfers maintains the California Irrigation Management Information System (CIMIS) which provides reference evapotranspiration microclimate information by zip code.

Colorado

Colorado requires water conservation plans to be developed and implemented by all retail water suppliers with deliveries of 2,000 acre-feet or more, and ties this requirement to the availability of state financial assistance, including State Revolving Fund loans. The state has also enacted legislation requiring major water systems to be fully metered and to bar property associations and restrictive property covenants from preventing the installation water conserving landscaping. In 2010 the state added the word “conservation” to its state plumbing code definition through HB 10-1204. The change is intended to assist in the adoption of conservation oriented plumbing codes across the state.

1. *What state agency or agencies are in charge of drinking water conservation/efficiency?*

Permit Administering Agency: Division of Water Resources—Ground Water Commission

2. *Does the state require preparation of drought emergency plans by water utilities or cities on any prescribed schedule?*

No

3. *Does the state have a mandatory planning requirement for drinking water conservation separate from drought emergency plans?*

Yes

Requirements

- Public information
- Volumetric billing
- Conservation rate structures
- Residential programs
- Commercial/industrial/institutional programs
- Landscape programs

Additional Information

Under CRS 37-60-126(2)(a), each retail water supplier serving a total demand of at least 2,000 acre-feet is required to develop, adopt, and implement a water conservation plan to encourage its customers to use water more efficiently. Release of loan funds from the state, including state revolving funds, requires the supplier to submit an adopted plan. Plans are subject to state review and approval, and are to be reviewed and updated at least every 7 years.

CRS 37-60-126(1)(b): “Covered Entity” means each municipality, agency, utility, including any privately owned utility, or other publicly owned entity with a legal obligation to supply, distribute, or otherwise provide water at retail to domestic, commercial, industrial, or public facility customers, and that has a total demand for such customers of two thousand acre-feet or more.

CRS 37-60-126(4)(a)(VI): Dissemination of information regarding water use efficiency measures, including public education, customer water use audits, and water-saving demonstrations.

Metered service connections are not a required element of the conservation plan, but the Colorado Water Metering Act requires every public water supplier to provide a metered water delivery and billing service.

CRS 37-60-126(4)(a)(VII): Water rate structures and billing systems designed to encourage water use efficiency in a fiscally responsible manner.

CRS 37-60-126(4)(a)(VII): Water rate structures and billing systems designed to encourage water use efficiency in a fiscally responsible manner.

No specific standard is required, but under CRS 37-60-126(4)(a)(V), distribution system leak identification and repair must be evaluated in the water conservation plan.

CRS 37-60-126(4)(a)(X): Incentives to implement water conservation techniques, including rebates to customers to encourage installation of water conservation measures. (I) Water-efficient fixtures and appliances, including toilets, urinals, showerheads, and faucets. (VI) Dissemination of information, including customer water use audits.

CRS 37-60-126(4)(a)(III): Water-efficient industrial and commercial water-using processes.

CRS 37-60-126(4)(a)(II): Low water use landscapes, drought-resistant vegetation, removal of phreatophytes, and efficient irrigation. Specific savings targets are not required, but under CRS 37-60-126(4)(e), plans must include an estimate of water savings from previous conservation measures and from proposed conservation measures. Additionally, CRS 37-60-126(4)(a)(IX) requires consideration of regulatory measures designed to encourage conservation.

4. ***Does the state require implementation of conservation measures as well as preparation of plans?***

Yes

Requirements

- Metering
- Volumetric billing
- Landscape programs

Additional Information

CRS 37-60-126(2)(a) requires implementation of conservation plans, although 37-60-127 waives the requirement if the supplier is a political subdivision and a majority of voters disapprove. Specific measures required for implementation are not identified. In addition to implementing the Water Conservation and Drought Management Plan, public water systems diverting over 100,000 gallons per day must implement certain additional measures—

CRS 37-97-101, the Water Metering Act enacted in 1990, requires every drinking water supplier with 600 or more unmetered service connections to provide metered water delivery and billing service to its customers, with meter installation to be completed by January 1, 2009.

CRS 37-97-103(1): the metered water delivery and billing service are to be provided according to the following schedule: (a) meters shall be installed at the time of any new construction including, but not limited to, residential, commercial, or industrial use; (b) for any existing construction with unmetered taps, meters shall be installed on 50 percent of such taps before January 1, 2000, 50 percent of taps remaining unmetered as of January 1, 2000 by January 1, 2005, and on all remaining unmetered taps on or before January 1, 2009.

CRS 37-97-101, the Water Metering Act enacted in 1990, requires every drinking water supplier with 600 or more unmetered service connections to provide metered water delivery and billing service to its customers.

CRS 37-96-103: The “State Projects Water Conservation in Landscaping Act” requires new or renovated state or state-funded public projects and facilities that include irrigated areas of 200 or more square feet to develop a landscaping plan that includes consideration of turf placement, use of low water use plants, water reuse, and application of mulches. State projects must implement such practices.

5. ***Does the state have the authority to approve or reject the conservation plans for***

- a) plan completeness?*** Yes
b) satisfactory content? Yes

Additional Information

Under CRS 37-60-126(2)(b) and (c), water conservation plans are subject to review and approval by the Office of Water Conservation and Drought Planning.

CRS 37-60-126(2)(b): the Office of Water Conservation and Drought Planning “shall review previously submitted conservation plans to evaluate their consistency with the provisions in this section...”

7. ***Does the state regulate drinking water supplies and require conservation as part of its permitting process or water right permit?***

Yes

CRS 37-90-107: Application for use of ground water. No mention of a water conservation requirement as part of the permitting process for use of ground water.

2 CCR 410-1(5): No mention of water conservation as a requirement for permitting process for use of ground water.

8. **Does the state allow funding for conservation programs under a State Revolving Fund for**

- a) **drinking water?** Yes
b) **wastewater?** Yes

Additional Information

The Drinking Water State Revolving Fund is administered by the Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority. CRS 37-95-107.8(2)(b)(II) makes no mention of water conservation as an allowable cost, but monies in the fund may be used “for any other purposes permitted by the SDWA.” However, the state reports that financial incentives offered to utility customers for purchasing and installing water-conserving equipment are not eligible for funding.

The Clean Water State Revolving Fund is administered by the Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority. CRS 37-95-107.6(2)(c) makes no mention of water conservation as an allowable cost, but monies in the fund may be used “for any other expenditure consistent with the CWA.” However, the state reports that financial incentives offered to utility customers for purchasing and installing water-conserving equipment are not eligible for funding.

9. **Does the state offer other financial assistance? Bonds? Appropriations?**

Yes

CRS 37-60-126(12)(a): the Water Efficiency Grant Program was created “for purposes of providing state funding over a three-year period to aid in achieving the water efficiency goals outlined in locally adopted water conservation plans...”

10. **Does the state offer direct or indirect technical assistance?**

Yes

CRS 37-60-124(2)(d): the Office of Water Conservation and Drought Planning has the duty of “providing technical assistance to and working with municipal, industrial, agricultural, and other water providers and state agencies as they plan for, evaluate, and implement water conservation plans and programs, drought mitigation plans, or both.”

11. **Does the state provide Statewide ET microclimate information?**

Yes

Colorado Agricultural Meteorological Network (CoAgMet), through Colorado State University, provides daily reference ET and crop-specific ET estimates for 7 regions at about 65 agricultural locations and half a dozen crops, including turf. Raw hourly data is also available. Website provides other climate and crop water use data.

The Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District also provides daily reference ET information from its own district network to facilitate water efficiency, including daily estimates for several crops and turf.

Nevada

Nevada requires each supplier of water for municipal, industrial, or domestic purposes to develop a water conservation plan and file it with the state. The plan must be updated at least once every five years

1. *What state agency or agencies are in charge of drinking water conservation/efficiency?*

Nevada Division of Water Resources (DWR).

Permit Administering Agency: State Engineer—
Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (DCNR)

2. *Does the state require preparation of drought emergency plans by water utilities or cities on any prescribed schedule?*

Yes.

NRS 540.131(1)(d)—contingency plan for drought conditions

Required as a provision of the water conservation plan.

3. *Does the state have a mandatory planning requirement for drinking water conservation separate from drought emergency plans?*

Yes

Requirements

- Public information
- Conservation rate structures
- Residential programs
- Landscape programs

Additional Information

NRS 540.131: [...] each supplier of water which supplies water for municipal, industrial or domestic purposes shall, on or before July 1, 1992, adopt a plan of water conservation [...] The plan must be updated every 5 years. Water suppliers “in a common geographic area” may prepare and adopt plans jointly.

NRS 540.121: Supplier of Water includes, but is not limited to:

1. Any county, city, town, local improvement district, general improvement district and water conservancy district;

2. Any water district, water system, water project or water planning and advisory board created by a special act of the Legislature; and

3. Any other public or private entity, that supplies water for municipal, industrial or domestic purposes. The term does not include a public utility required to adopt a plan of water conservation pursuant to NRS 704.662.

Public Education: NRS 540.141(1)(a): Methods of public education to: (1) Increase public awareness of the limited supply of water in this State and the need to conserve water. (2) Encourage reduction in the size of lawns and encourage the use of plants that are adapted to arid and semiarid climates.

Rates: NRS 150.141(2)(a) & (b): Conservation plan must be accompanied by analysis of the feasibility of charging variable rates for water to encourage conservation, and an estimate of the manner in which the rates will affect consumption of water.

Water loss: No specific standard is required, but under NRS 540.141(1)(c)(1), plans must include provisions to “identify and reduce leakage in water supplies, inaccuracies in water meters and high pressure in water supplies.”

Retrofits: NRS 540.151(1)(b): Incentives to retrofit existing structures with plumbing fixtures designed to conserve the use of water.

Landscape: NRS 540.151(1)(c): Incentives for the installation of landscaping that uses a minimal amount of water.

Savings targets: No mandatory savings targets, but under NRS 540.141(1)(g) savings estimates for each conservation measure are to be stated in terms of gallons per person per day.

4. *Does the state require implementation of conservation measures as well as preparation of plans?*

Yes

Requirements

- Public information
- Residential programs
- Landscape programs

Additional Information

NRS 540.141(1)(e): A schedule for carrying out the plan or joint plan.

Public information: NRS 540.141(1)(a): Methods of public education to:

1. Increase public awareness of the limited supply of water in this State and the need to conserve water.
2. Encourage reduction in the size of lawns and encourage the use of plants that are adapted to arid and semiarid climates.

Rates (Analysis only): NRS 150.141(2)(a) & (b): Conservation plan must be accompanied by analysis of the feasibility of charging variable rates for water to encourage conservation, and an estimate of the manner in which the rates will affect consumption of water.

Water loss: No specific standard is required, but under NRS 540.141(1)(c)(1), plans must include provisions to “identify and reduce leakage in water supplies, inaccuracies in water meters and high pressure in water supplies.”

Fixtures and retrofits: NRS 540.151(1)(b): Incentives to retrofit existing structures with plumbing fixtures designed to conserve the use of water. NRS 540.151: Supplier of water required to adopt plan to provide certain incentives; procedure for adoption of plan; adoption of joint plans permitted. 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 5, each supplier of water which supplies water for municipal, industrial or domestic purposes shall adopt a plan to provide incentives: (b) To retrofit existing structures with plumbing fixtures designed to conserve the use of water.

Landscape: NRS 540.151(1)(c): Incentives for the installation of landscaping that uses a minimal amount of water. NRS 540.151: Supplier of water required to adopt plan to provide certain incentives; procedure for adoption of plan; adoption of joint plans permitted. 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 5, each supplier of water which supplies water for municipal, industrial or domestic purposes shall adopt a plan to provide incentives: (c) For the installation of landscaping that uses a minimal amount of water.

-
5. *Does the state have the authority to approve or reject the conservation plans for*
- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| <i>a) plan completeness?</i> | Yes |
| <i>b) satisfactory content?</i> | Yes |

Additional Information

NRS 540.141(3): The [Water Planning] Section [of the Division of Water Resources] shall review any plan or joint plan submitted to it within 30 days after its submission and approve the plan if it is based on the climate and living conditions of the service area and complies with the requirements of this section.

NRS 540.141(3): The Section shall review any plan or joint plan submitted to it within 30 days after its submission and approve the plan if it is based on the climate and living conditions of the service area and complies with the requirements of this section. However, NRS 540.151(3) provides that plans for customer incentives are filed with the Section “for informational purposes.”

See “Water Planning” link on the Division of Water Resources home page for links to individual suppliers’ water conservation plans.

-
6. *Does the state have minimum water efficiency standards more stringent than federal or national requirements?*

No

-
7. *Does the state regulate drinking water supplies and require conservation as part of its permitting process or water right permit?*

No

Title 48, Chapter 533—no mention of conservation requirement in application process (533.324-.435)

-
8. *Does the state allow funding for conservation programs under a State Revolving Fund for*
- | | |
|---------------------------|----|
| <i>a) drinking water?</i> | No |
| <i>b) wastewater?</i> | No |

Additional Information

NAC 445A.66585 definition of “water project” does not include customer-side efficiency improvements.

Although measures to prevent or reduce wastewater flows are considered “treatment works,” NAC 445A.728 specifies that treatment works eligible for funding are to be publicly owned.

445A.728: Purpose and use of revolving fund created pursuant to Clean Water Act.

1. The primary purpose of the fund is to provide financial assistance as described in this section, other than grants, to municipalities for the construction of publicly owned wastewater treatment works and for the implementation of programs for the management of nonpoint sources of water pollution.
2. The fund may be used to:
 - (a) Provide a loan at or below the market rate of interest;
 - (b) Guarantee a municipal obligation or purchase insurance for such an obligation if required to improve access to credit or reduce the rate of interest paid by the municipality; or
 - (c) Refinance a municipal obligation for an eligible wastewater facility at or below market rates if the debt is incurred and construction begins after March 7, 1985. A municipality that requests refinancing must comply with all the requirements of NAC 445A.685 to 445A.805, inclusive.

9. Does the state offer other financial assistance? Bonds? Appropriations?

Yes.

The AB 198 Grant Program, administered by the Board for Financing Water Projects within the Division of Environmental Protection. The Board decides on grants for water conservation projects and grants to eligible recipients for connecting individuals or systems formerly on private wells to a municipal water system, if the quality of the water of the well fails to comply with the standards of the Safe Drinking Water Act or in cases where the groundwater is being depleted (basins “designated” by the State Engineer).

In 1991, the State Legislature created a program (NRS 349.980 through 349.987) to provide grants to purveyors of water to assist with the costs of capital improvements to publicly owned community water systems and publicly owned nontransient water systems as required or made necessary by the state health board or made necessary by the Federal

Safe Drinking Water Act at that time, specifically for compliance with the surface water treatment rule. This program is commonly referred to as the AB 198 Grant Program, after Assembly Bill 198 which established the program. Grants may also be made to eligible recipients for the cost of improvements to conserve water such as in the case of irrigation districts. It is the sole discretion of the Board for Financing Water Projects to determine who receives grants.

10. Does the state offer direct or indirect technical assistance?

Yes.

Part 3, Section 1-A of the State Water Plan recommends adding staff to Division of Water Planning to provide technical assistance for water conservation.

1. The State should add staff to the Division of Water Planning to provide technical, educational and financial assistance with water conservation. Duties of this staff could include:
 - a. review water conservation plans and provide technical assistance;
 - b. distribute grants;
 - c. prepare conservation plans for state facilities;
 - d. prepare and/or evaluate water audits for state facilities;
 - e. assemble a repository of water conservation information for distribution;
 - f. develop conservation education materials and provide educational seminars; and
 - g. compile a list of recommended best management practices for use in Nevada.

11. Does the state provide Statewide ET microclimate information?

Yes. The State of Nevada Division of Water Resources posts “Evapotranspiration and Net Irrigation Water Requirements.” Turf grass is included. http://water.nv.gov/mapping/et/et_general.cfm

New Mexico

This arid state is now tying specific water conservation goals to all new or revised state-issued water rights permits. As a condition of the water right, communities must meet specific targets for per capita water consumption. The New Mexico State Engineer has developed a standardized methodology for computing per capita water consumption at the municipal level.

1. *What state agency or agencies are in charge of drinking water conservation/efficiency?*

Office of the State Engineer

2. *Does the state require preparation of drought emergency plans by water utilities or cities on any prescribed schedule?*

No.

NMSA 72-14-3.2 states that each supplier of 500 acre-feet or more per year of water for non-agricultural purposes MAY develop and submit to the State Engineer a water conservation plan, including a drought management plan. Any such entity applying for water or wastewater financial assistance MUST include a copy of its water conservation plan. This provision does not apply to Indian tribes.

New Mexico also has 16 regional water planning regions that are required to prepare and submit regional water plans for review and acceptance by the NM Interstate Stream Commission. Each regional plan must include a drought contingency plan and a water conservation plan as it pertains to the water supply for the region.

3. *Does the state have a mandatory planning requirement for drinking water conservation separate from drought emergency plans?*

No

Additional Information

NMSA 72-14-3.2 states that each supplier of 500 acre-feet or more per year of water for non-agricultural purposes MAY develop and submit to the State Engineer a water conservation plan, including a drought management plan. Any such entity applying for water or wastewater financial assistance MUST include a copy of its water conservation plan. This provision does not apply to Indian tribes.

Each regional water plan must include a drought contingency plan and a water conservation plan as it pertains to the water supply for the region.

4. *Does the state require implementation of conservation measures as well as preparation of plans?*

No

Additional Information

Titles 19 & 20 of NMAC and Chapters 72 & 74 of NMSA do not contain a requirement for the implementation of water conservation plans.

Several specific elements are required to be CONSIDERED by a water supplier, but their incorporation into the plan is at the option of the water supplier.

No specific components are required for the water conservation element of the regional water plans.

Meters of withdrawals may be required as determined by the State Engineer when they are "necessary for the efficient administration of water within water master district." Service metering is not required by law.

NMAC 19.25.13: Headgates and Measuring Devices Required. The state engineer shall determine those points of diversion from, and return flow discharge to, the stream system where measuring devices (defined as Gauging or metering devices, installed and operated as required by the state engineer) are necessary for the efficient administration of water within the water master district. The owners of private ditches, the commissioners of acequias or community ditches, the boards of irrigation and conservancy districts, and all other owners of administrable water rights and operators of projects that are notified by the water master of the need to comply with this rule shall cause to be installed and maintained headgates and measuring devices of types and at locations acceptable to the water master, as may be provided by district-specific rules and regulations, once promulgated and adopted by the state engineer and ordered by the state engineer, or as otherwise ordered pursuant to Paragraph 3 of Subsection B of Section 72-2-8 NMSA.

5. *Does the state have the authority to approve or reject the conservation plans for*

- a) *plan completeness?* No
- b) *satisfactory content?* No

Additional Information

The State Engineer does not approve or disapprove of water conservation plans submitted under 72-14-3.2, but assigns a numeric rating.

6. ***Does the state have minimum water efficiency standards more stringent than federal or national requirements?***

No

7. ***Does the state regulate drinking water supplies and require conservation as part of its permitting process or water right permit?***

Yes

NMSA 72-5-6, 72-5-7, and 72-5-23 authorize the State Engineer to consider water conservation when reviewing an application for water rights. Water right permits that are issued include a water conservation condition stating that the permittee “shall utilize the highest and best technology available to ensure conservation of water to the maximum extent practical.” Retention of rights over a 40-year development period requires adherence to a water conservation plan approved by OSE.

Any municipality or public utility seeking water rights transfers or new appropriation of water may seek an extended period (up to 40 years) to put the water to beneficial use. However such applications must be accompanied by a 40-year development plan, including a water conservation plan. Current policy is to establish specific per capita water usage targets as a condition of the water right. For a recent example, permit issued to the City of Albuquerque for water from the San Juan-Chama project.

8. ***Does the state allow funding for conservation programs under a State Revolving Fund for***

a) *drinking water?* Yes

b) *wastewater?* Yes

Additional Information

The Drinking Water State Revolving Fund administered by the NM Finance Authority along with the NM Environment Dept. NMSA 6-21A-4(C) allows use of funds “consistent with the terms and conditions of the federal capitalization grants and the Safe Drinking Water Act.” See EPA Memorandum DWSRF 03-03, 07/12/03. Priority ranking points are given for projects that remedy inadequate supply, reduce water loss, address pressure problems, and/or develop and implement drought plans, use restrictions, and water conservation ordinances.

The Clean Water State Revolving Fund administered by the NM Environment Department (NMED). The Water Quality Control Commission has regulations, application procedures, and a priority ranking system for use by NMED in administering the SRF. NMSA 74-6A-4(C) allows use of funds “consistent with the terms and conditions of the federal capitalization grants and the Clean Water Act.” See EPA Memorandum CWSRF 00-13, Sept. 20, 2000. See also NMAC 20.7.6.7.T defining “wastewater facility” to include equipment to “reduce” water or wastes.

9. ***Does the state offer other financial assistance? Bonds? Appropriations?***

Yes. The Water Trust Fund was established in 2006, and provides funding for projects identified in regional water plans, including water conservation measures.

10. ***Does the state offer direct or indirect technical assistance?***

Yes. Office of State Engineer, Water Conservation Program, provides assistance to entities initiating water conservation plans and programs, including A Water Conservation Guide for Public Utilities, March 2001.

11. ***Does the state provide Statewide ET microclimate information?***

No. Surface Water Quality Bureau. See also NMAC 20.7.3.806: Evapotranspiration Systems.

Utah

Utah requires each supplier of water for culinary purposes to over 500 service connections to develop a water conservation plan and file it with the state. The plan must be updated at least once every five years.

1. *What state agency or agencies are in charge of drinking water conservation/efficiency?*

Division of Water Rights

2. *Does the state require preparation of drought emergency plans by water utilities or cities on any prescribed schedule?*

No.

There is no requirement to prepare drought emergency plan, but state recommends it and documents exist to aid water suppliers the development.

3. *Does the state have a mandatory planning requirement for drinking water conservation separate from drought emergency plans?*

Yes.

Additional Information

Current law at 73-10-32 requires all retail water providers and water conservancy districts to prepare a water conservation plan and update it at least every 5 years. The plan is defined as a written document that contains existing and proposed water conservation measures to help conserve water and limit or reduce its use in the state in terms of per capita consumption. "Retail water provider" means an entity that supplies culinary water to end users and has more than 500 service connections.

73-10-32 (2) (a): (2) (a) Each water conservation plan shall contain: (i) a clearly stated overall water use reduction goal and an implementation plan for each of the water conservation measures it chooses to use, including a timeline for action and an evaluation process to measure progress; (ii) a requirement that each water conservancy district and retail water provider devote part of at least one regular meeting every five years of its governing body to a discussion and formal adoption of the water conservation plan, and allow public comment on it; (iii) a requirement that a notification procedure be implemented that includes the delivery of the water conservation plan to the media and to the governing body of each municipality and county served by the water conservancy district or retail water provider; and (iv) a copy of the minutes of the meeting and the notification procedure required in Subsections (2)(a)(ii) and (iii) which shall be added as an appendix to the plan. R309-700-4 (24) requires preparation of conservation

plan with application for loan from state revolving fund for drinking water.

73-10-32(2) provides that each water conservation plan must contain "a clearly stated overall water use reduction goal and an implementation plan for each of the water conservation measures it chooses to use." Additionally, each plan must be discussed and adopted at a public meeting, and the public allowed to provide comments. Inclusion of specific conservation measures is optional.

73-10-32 (2) (b) (vi): dissemination of public information regarding more efficient use of water, including public education programs, customer water use audits, and water saving demonstrations

73-10-32 (2) (b) (vii): water rate structures designed to encourage more efficient use of water

73-10-32 (2) (b) (v): distribution system leak repair

73-10-32 (2) (b) (ix): incentives to implement water efficient techniques, including rebates to water users to encourage the implementation of more water efficient measures

73-10-32 (2) (b) (iii): more water efficient industrial and commercial processes involving the use of water

73-10-32 (2) (b) (ii): residential and commercial landscapes and irrigation that require less water to maintain

4. *Does the state require implementation of conservation measures as well as preparation of plans?*

Yes

Additional Information

73-10-32(2)(a)(i): Each water conservation plan shall contain a clearly stated overall water use reduction goal and an implementation plan for each of the water conservation measures it chooses to use, including a timeline for action and an evaluation process to measure progress

73-10-32 (2) (b) (vi): dissemination of public information regarding more efficient use of water, including public education programs, customer water use audits, and water saving demonstrations

73-10-32 (2) (b) (vii): water rate structures designed to encourage more efficient use of water

73-10-32 (2) (b) (v): distribution system leak repair

73-10-32 (2) (b) (ix): incentives to implement water efficient techniques, including rebates to water users to encourage the implementation of more water efficient measures

73-10-32 (2) (b) (iii): more water efficient industrial and commercial processes involving the use of water

73-10-32 (2) (b) (ii): residential and commercial landscapes and irrigation that require less water to maintain

5. Does the state have the authority to approve or reject the conservation plans for

- a) *plan completeness?* No
b) *satisfactory content?* No

Additional Information

There is no mention of approval authority in 73-10-32. However, the Board of Water Resources is directed each year to publish a list of the retail water providers and water conservancy districts that do not have a current water conservation plan on file. Additionally, 73-10-32(5) provides that a retail water supplier or water conservancy district may not receive state funds for water development if not in compliance.

6. Does the state have minimum water efficiency standards more stringent than federal or national requirements?

Not available at this time. In process.

7. Does the state regulate drinking water supplies and require conservation as part of its permitting process or water right permit?

No

UC 73-3-2: Application for right to use unappropriated public water—Necessity—Form—Contents—Validation of prior applications by state or United States or officer or agency thereof. No mention of conservation requirement.

8. Does the state allow funding for conservation programs under a State Revolving Fund for

- a) *drinking water?* No
b) *wastewater?* Yes

Additional Information

DWSRF is administered by the Department of Environmental Quality, Division of Drinking Water. UAC R309-700: Conservation not identified as an eligible component of a project, but the applicant must have adopted a Water Conservation Plan prior to executing a loan agreement: R309-700-4(24). Also, under R309-700-5(2), applicants “using a master plan which includes water management and conservation” receive additional points for the ranking of applicants’ financial need.

CWSRF administered by the Department of Environmental Quality acting through the Utah Water Quality Board. UAC R317-102-39(A) allows use of funds “for the construction of publicly owned wastewater treatment works as defined in Section 212 of the CWA that appear on the Utah State Project Priority List.” See EPA Memorandum CWSRF 00-13, Sept. 20, 2000, deeming conservation measures to be fundable as part of a sec. 212 project.

9. Does the state offer other financial assistance? Bonds? Appropriations?

Yes.

UC 73-10-8 (2) (a): Water Resources Construction Fund. Can be used to develop water conservation projects. UC 73-10-24: Water Resources and Conservation Development Fund

UC 73-10-8: Water Resources Construction Fund—Creation and contents of fund—Use—Investigation Account created—Interest—Retainage—Loans and grants for dam safety work. (2) The board may authorize the use of money in the fund for the following purposes: (a) to develop water conservation projects, including paying the costs of construction, engineering, investigation, inspection, and other related expenses. UC 73-10-24: Water Resources Conservation and Development Fund created: There is created a Water Resources Conservation and Development Fund to further enhance the state’s ability to carry out the policy described in Section 73-10-1. The fund shall be administered by the Board of Water Resources. The fund is a revolving fund established for the construction, operation, and maintenance of projects considered by the board to be outside the scope of financing by the Water Resources Construction Fund, as created by Section 73-10-8, and shall include, but not be limited to, flood control projects.

10. Does the state offer direct or indirect technical assistance?

Yes.

73-10-32(4)(a)(i): The board (Board of Water Resources) shall provide guidelines and technical resources to retail water providers and water conservancy districts to prepare and implement water conservation plans.

11. Does the state provide Statewide ET microclimate information?

No.

Wyoming

Wyoming currently has no notable state water conservation planning programs or policies. Wyoming is the only state in the union that does not have primacy for the Safe Drinking Water Program. The responsibilities for insuring that drinking water is safe in Wyoming are shared between the Wyoming Water Quality Division and the US EPA Region 8 Direct Implementation Program.

1. *What state agency or agencies are in charge of drinking water conservation/efficiency?*

Wyoming Water Development Commission

Permit Administering Agency: Wyoming Water Development Commission—Water Development Office (State Engineer)

Wyoming Statutes (WS): Title 35 (Public Health and Safety), Title 41 (Water)

2. *Does the state require preparation of drought emergency plans by water utilities or cities on any prescribed schedule?*

No.

3. *Does the state have a mandatory planning requirement for drinking water conservation separate from drought emergency plans?*

No

Additional Information

Under WS 41-2-109 (a) (ii), water resources plans are to be prepared by the Wyoming Water Development Commission and shall, to the extent deemed practical, identify and describe prospective needs and demands for water and opportunities for water development, control, withdrawal, storage, conservation, supply distribution, drainage and disposal. This is not a water conservation planning requirement for utilities or municipalities.

WS 41-2-107: The commission shall formulate and from time to time review and revise water resources plans for the state of Wyoming and for appropriate regions and river basins. This is not a water conservation planning requirement for utilities or municipalities.

4. *Does the state require implementation of conservation measures as well as preparation of plans?*

No

5. *Does the state have the authority to approve or reject the conservation plans for*

a) *plan completeness?* No
b) *satisfactory content?* No

Additional Information

Wyoming Water Development Commission posts water plans by river basin, of which there are seven. These are not conservation plans, but water resource plans that highlight opportunities for various areas of water management, as noted in Question 3.

6. *Does the state have minimum water efficiency standards more stringent than federal or national requirements?*

No.

7. *Does the state regulate drinking water supplies and require conservation as part of its permitting process or water right permit?*

No.

8. *Does the state allow funding for conservation programs under a State Revolving Fund for*

a) *drinking water?* Yes
b) *wastewater?* Yes

Additional Information

Drinking water: The revolving fund is administered by the Office of State Lands and Investments and the Department of Environmental Quality. WS 16-1-305(a) provides that eligible projects may be comprised of improvements to all components of a water supply system as appropriate and permitted by the Safe Drinking Water Act. See also EPA Memorandum DWSRF 03-03, 07/12/03.

Waste water: The revolving fund is administered by the Office of State Lands and Investments and the Department of Environmental Quality. WS 16-1-205(a)(i) authorizes financial assistance for construction of wastewater treatment works as allowed by Title VI. See EPA Memorandum CWSRF 00-13, Sept. 20, 2000.

The state reports that publicly-owned improvements for water efficiency would be eligible for funding as part of a larger project. However, financial incentives provided to utility customers to purchase and install water-saving equipment are not deemed to be currently eligible.

**9. Does the state offer other financial assistance?
Bonds? Appropriations?**

No.

10. Does the state offer direct or indirect technical assistance?

Yes.

Farm Service Agency—Emergency Conservation Program—provides emergency funding and technical assistance for farmers and ranchers to rehabilitate farmland damaged by natural disasters and for carrying out emergency water conservation measures for livestock during periods of severe drought.

11. Does the state provide Statewide ET microclimate information?

No.

Water Resources Data System, through the University of Wyoming, contains various climate and water related data, but not statewide microclimate ET information.