State-Level Water Efficiency and Conservation Laws in the Colorado River Basin

Alliance for Water Efficiency

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A Regional Supplement to the Alliance for Water Efficiency 2017 Report, *The Water Efficiency and Conservation State Scorecard: An Assessment of Laws*

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Introduction

The Colorado River begins, appropriately, in the state of Colorado, in Rocky Mountain National Park. From its headwaters, it follows a winding, 1,450-mile course through seven states and into Mexico.[1] In years past, the river emptied into Mexico's Gulf of California. Due to diminished flow, however, the river now ends several miles upstream of the Gulf of California, never reaching the ocean.[1] More than 35 million people in the arid southwestern United States rely on the Colorado River for their water supply.[2] This number includes rural populations as well as residents of many large cities such as Los Angeles, Denver, Las Vegas, Phoenix, Salt Lake City, and San Diego. Even residents living outside of the geographic confines of the Colorado River Basin (CRB) rely on its water brought in through various conveyance systems.

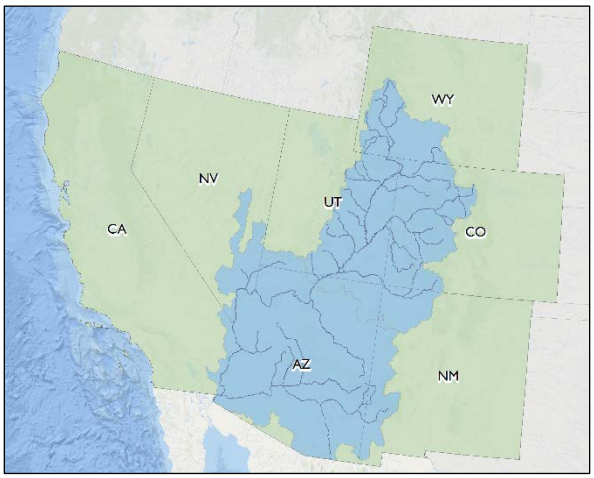


Figure 1: The Colorado River Basin and Associated States

The Colorado River is the main source of water for agriculture in the basin, an industry that produces 15 percent of the food crops in the United States.[2] The river also serves as a recreation and tourism draw, running through many national parks and monuments, including the Grand Canyon. In addition to meeting the varied water needs of humans, the river is home to multiple endemic and endangered species.[3] Water from the Colorado River also generates electricity through an extensive system of hydroelectric power infrastructure. The two most vital pieces of this infrastructure are Hoover Dam and Glen Canyon Dam. These two dams and their associated reservoirs generate electricity for many communities in the Colorado River Basin.[4]

The Colorado River Basin is experiencing many changes that are likely to reduce the amount of available water in the region. Population growth in the basin has increased demand for water. Three basin states, California, Arizona, and Colorado, number among the fastest-growing in the country.[2] The threat of a changing climate also looms large over the basin. The basin region, like most of the country, has experienced a recent trend of warming temperatures. Warmer temperatures will reduce snowpack, a key source of water entering the river, and increase water loss through evaporation in the river and reservoirs.[4] Research also suggests recent droughts have been caused by warming temperatures rather than the typical precipitation induced droughts.[5] Climate scientists expect droughts in the region to become increasingly severe in coming years, based on analysis of past climatological trends and future

[1] American Rivers. (n.d.). Colorado River. Retrieved from https://www.americanrivers.org/river/colorado-river/.
[2] U.S. Department of the Interior, & Bureau of Reclamation. (2012, December). *Colorado River Basin Water Supply and Demand Study: Study Report.* Retrieved from https://www.usbr.gov/lc/region/programs/crbstudy/finalreport/Study%20Report/CRBS_Study_Report_FINAL.pdf.
[3] Upper Colorado River Endangered Fish Recovery Program. (n.d.). About the Endangered Fish. Retrieved from http://www.coloradoriverrecovery.org/general-information/about-fish.html.
[4] Thiel, A. (n.d.). *Climate Change Impacts on Hydropower in the Colorado River Basin.* Center for Water Policy, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee. Retrieved from https://uwm.edu/centerforwaterpolicy/wp-content/uploads/sites/170/2013/10/Colorado_Energy_Final.pdf.
[5] Udall, B., & Overpeck, J. (2017). The twenty-first century Colorado River hot drought and implications for the future. Water Resources Research, 53(3), 2404-2418.

projections.[4] Some scientists predict that the flow of the Colorado River will decrease by between 10 to 30 percent by the year 2050 as a result of the combined effects of climate change.[1]

Increased water demand in combination with decreased water supply necessitates swift action on the part of all stakeholders in the Colorado River Basin to plan for the future. The United States Bureau of Reclamation estimates that Arizona, New Mexico, and Mexico may experience water shortages as soon as 2020 when Lake Mead, the reservoir created by the Hoover Dam, is projected to drop below its threshold elevation of 1,075 feet.[6] At this threshold, reductions in deliveries to Arizona and Nevada would be implemented, as quantified under the 2007 *Colorado River Interim Guidelines for Lower Basin Shortages and Coordinated Operations for Lake Powell and Lake Mead*.[7]

State legislation can be among the most effective methods to promote the efficient and sustainable use of water. In 2017, the Alliance for Water Efficiency (AWE) released *The Water Efficiency and Conservation State Scorecard: An Assessment of Laws (Water Efficiency and Conservation State Scorecard)*. This collaborative effort of the Alliance for Water Efficiency and the Environmental Law Institute surveyed all 50 states to identify state-level laws that promote water efficiency and conservation. Each state was scored for its water efficiency and conservation laws and received a letter grade. The *Water Efficiency and Conservation State Scorecard* reveals opportunities for states to improve their legal frameworks to support sustainable water use. It also highlights examples of laws that excel in these areas, providing a resource for stakeholders who are seeking guidance to improve their state's legal frameworks related to water efficiency and conservation.

This paper takes a closer look at the *Water Efficiency and Conservation State Scorecard* project results for the seven Colorado River Basin states of Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming.[8] It recognizes successes, and identifies opportunities where laws can be strengthened to advance the sustainable use of water in the Colorado River Basin. It is organized into three sections.

1. First, the overall results of the AWE *Water Efficiency and Conservation State Scorecard* are summarized for the seven Colorado River Basin states.
2. Second, results for each primary topic area of the AWE *Water Efficiency and Conservation State Scorecard* are presented for the seven Colorado River Basin states.
3. Third, detailed summaries are provided for each Colorado River Basin state via charts and long-form scorecards.

[6] Runyon, L. (2018, August 6). Colorado River Projected to Hit Shortage in 2020. KUNC [public radio station website]. Retrieved from http://www.kunc.org/post/colorado-river-projected-hit-shortage-2020#stream/0.

[7] U.S. Department of the Interior. March 2007. Record of Decision: Colorado River Interim Guidelines for Lower Basin Shortages and the Coordinated Operations for Lake Powell and Lake Mead. https://www.usbr.gov/lc/region/programs/strategies/RecordofDecision.pdf

[8] All scores and grades within this paper are identical to the scores and grades found in the 2017 Alliance for Water Efficiency's (AWE) Water Efficiency and Conservation State Scorecard report.

Summary of the AWE Water Efficiency and Conservation State Scorecard for the Colorado River Basin States

For the AWE *Water Efficiency and Conservation State Scorecard,* the 50 states collectively averaged 19 points, which equates to a "C" grade. Two states earned an "A" grade, and there were 17 "B's," 14 "C's," and 17 "D's." Some of the highest scoring states are in the Colorado River Basin. Collectively, the Colorado River Basin states averaged 30 points per state or a "B-" grade. The individual CRB states scores ranged from 1 to 52.5 points and included both the highest and lowest scoring states. Table 1 lists the CRB state scores and grades, and includes their rank among the 50 states. The states are listed in alphabetical order. Figure 2 displays the *Water Efficiency and Conservation State Scorecard* letter grades for each CRB state.

State	Points	Grade	50 State Rank
Arizona	41.5	B+	3
California	52.5	A-	1
Colorado	32.5	B	11
Nevada	37.5	B	5
New Mexico	16	C	24
Utah	26	B-	19
Wyoming	1	D	50
Total	**207**		
Average	**30**	**B-**	

Table 1: AWE Water Efficiency and Conservation State Scorecard Points, Grades, and Ranks for Colorado River Basin States

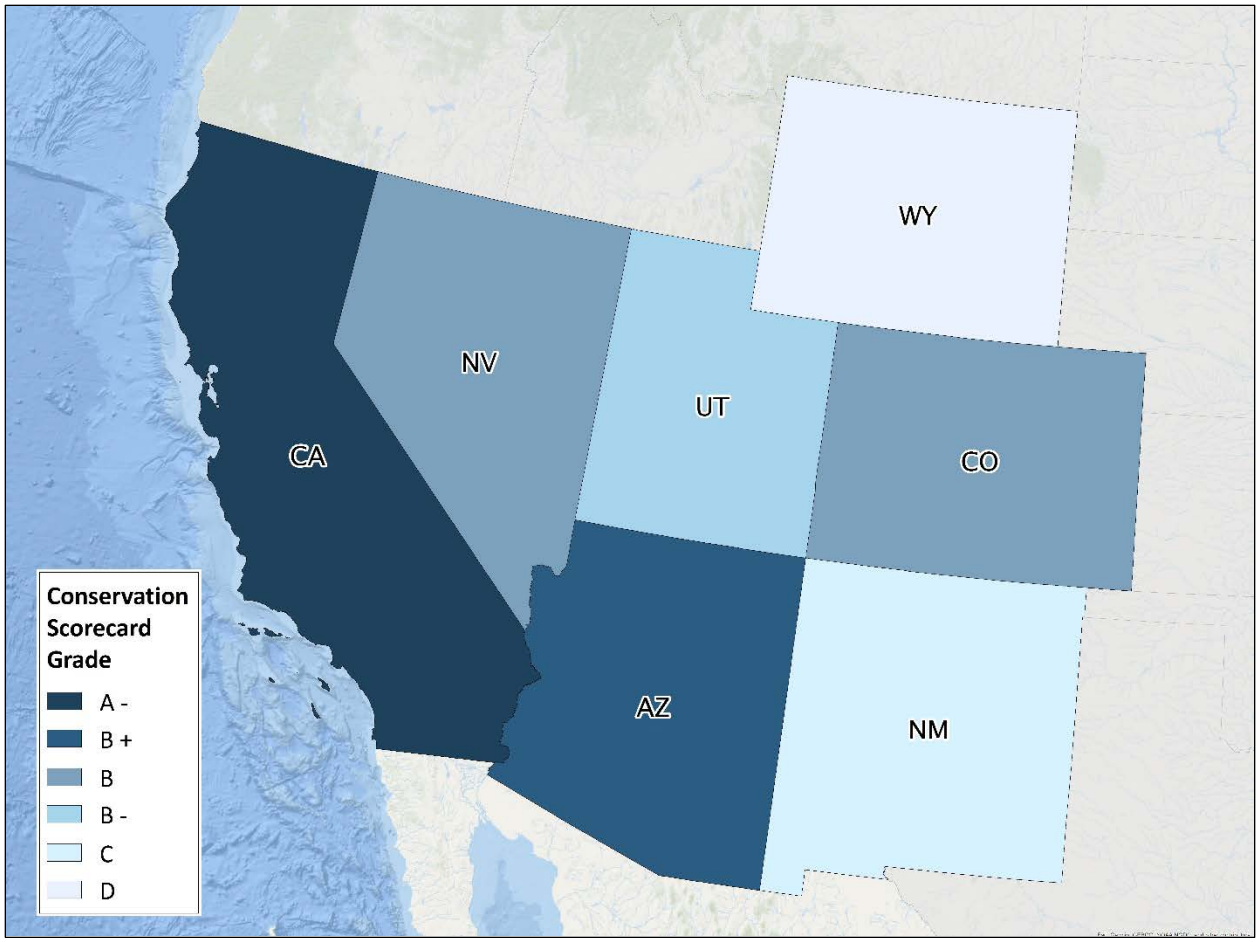


Figure 2: AWE Water Efficiency and Conservation State Scorecard Grades for the Colorado River Basin States

Results for Individual AWE Water Efficiency and Conservation State Scorecard Topic Areas

The Alliance for Water Efficiency's *Water Efficiency and Conservation State Scorecard* evaluated state-level laws that addressed eight primary topic areas. For more detail, and to see the individual questions and sub-questions, please reference the full 2017 *Water Efficiency and Conservation State Scorecard* report posted on the Alliance for Water Efficiency website, or see the individual state scorecards in the Individual State Summaries section at the end of this document. The eight primary topic areas evaluated were:

1. Plumbing Fixture and Appliance Standards and Building Codes
2. Water Loss
3. Water Conservation Connected to Water Supplier Permits
4. Water Supplier Drought Plan Requirements
5. Water Conservation Plan Requirements (beyond or separate from permit requirements)
6. Financial Assistance
7. Technical Assistance
8. Metering and Billing

This section presents the results of the AWE *Water Efficiency and Conservation State Scorecard* for each primary topic area in the CRB states. The results are described and presented via maps and tables that identify the scores earned in each topic area of the 2017 AWE *Water Efficiency and Conservation State Scorecard*. Laws related to water efficiency and conservation are nuanced and the maps are designed to demonstrate degrees of achievement. Table 2 shows the number of points scored by state for each primary topic area, as well as the number of points available. Each row is formatted with graduated blue colors. Higher values have a darker blue color and lower values have a lighter blue color. Graduated color formatting is used throughout this report to visually enhance tables. Table 2 also includes points awarded for states having an agency (or agencies) in charge of water efficiency and conservation. All states, except Wyoming, received two points for this. This topic area is not discussed in detail in this report, but is included in Table 2 and in the long-form scorecards found at the end of this document.

Primary Scorecard Topic Area	Total Points Available	AZ	CA	CO	NV	NM	UT	WY
Plumbing Fixture and Appliance Standards and Building Codes	18	0	10.5	6	0	0	0	0
Water Loss	15	9	8	5	6	0	1	0
Water Conservation Connected to Water Supplier Permits	15.5	6	5.5	0	0	3.5	0	0
Water Supplier Drought Plan Requirements	10.5	6.5	6.5	0	6	0	0	0
Water Conservation Plan Requirements	14	8	10	10.5	11.5	3.5	9	0
Financial Assistance	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	1
Technical Assistance	3	3	1	2	2	2	3	0
Metering and Billing	6	2	4	2	6	0	6	0
Agency(s) in Charge of Water Conservation/Efficiency	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0
Total	**89**	**41.5**	**52.5**	**32.5**	**37.5**	**16**	**26**	**1**

Table 2: AWE Water Efficiency and Conservation State Scorecard Points Earned by CRB States for Each Primary Category

Plumbing Fixture and Appliance Standards

The AWE *Water Efficiency and Conservation State Scorecard* survey asked six questions related to plumbing fixture and appliance standards.

1. *Does the state have a water consumption regulation for toilets?*
2. *Does the state have a water consumption regulation for showerheads?*
3. *Does the state have a water consumption regulation for urinals?*
4. *Does the state have a water consumption regulation for clothes washers?*
5. *Does the state have a water consumption regulation for pre-rinse spray valves?*
6. *Does the state have mandatory building or plumbing codes requiring water efficient products?*

These questions seek to identify states that have efficiency requirements that exceed federal standards for toilets, showerheads, urinals, clothes washers, and pre-rinse spray valves. Efficient standards for water-using fixtures and appliances are very effective in reducing water use. This occurs through the process of natural replacement, as consumers only have water-efficient product choices. None of the 50 states have standards for clothes washers or pre-rinse spray valves that are more stringent than the federal requirements. This would require a state to obtain a waiver of federal preemption. Preemption, in this case, means that the federal standard preempts any state or local standard for clothes washers and

pre-rinse spray valves. Federal preemption was waived for faucets, showerheads, toilets, and urinals in 2010.[9]

Colorado and California were the only CRB states that scored points for having laws pertaining to plumbing fixture and appliance standards. Only five out of the fifty U.S. states scored points for having efficiency requirements that exceed federal standards. This means that Colorado and California have efficiency standards for fixtures like toilets that go beyond federal requirements. For example, both states limit maximum toilet flush volumes to 1.28 gallons per flush. The federal standard is 1.6 gallons per flush per the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (EPAct 1992).[10] Table 3 includes toilet, showerhead, and urinal standards for California and Colorado, and compares them to what is required by the Energy Policy Act of 1992.

Fixture	EPAct 1992	California	Colorado
Toilet (gpf)	1.6	1.28	1.28
Showerhead (gpm)	2.5	1.8	2.0
Urinal (gpf)	1.0	0.125	0.5

gpf = gallons per flush and gpm = gallons per minute

Table 3: Fixture Standards for EPAct 1992 California, and Colorado

As is listed in Table 3, California and Colorado scored points for having efficiency standards for showerheads, and urinals that are more efficient than the Energy Policy Act of 1992. Colorado's law is particularly interesting because it requires fixtures to be WaterSense® listed.[11] This ensures products have been third-party tested to meet EPA's performance and efficiency standards.

California received extra credit for its legally mandated replacement of plumbing fixtures in all residential and commercial property.[12] California also earned points in the building and plumbing codes category for its 2016 California Green Building Standards Code (CalGreen).

Table 4 summarizes the points awarded by each state for this primary topic area. There were 13 possible points available, plus the opportunity for 5 extra credit points. Figure 3 illustrates the number of points scored for these questions in the CRB states.

[9] Federal Register /Vol. 75, No. 245 /Wednesday, December 22, 2010/Rules and Regulations. Retrieved from http://www.allianceforwaterefficiency.org/uploadedFiles/Federal-Register75.pdf.

[10] United States Department of Energy. (1992). Energy Policy Act of 1992. Retrieved from https://www.afdc.energy.gov/pdfs/2527.pdf

[11] As per Colorado Senate Bill 14-103

[12] California SB-407 Property transfers: plumbing fixtures replacement. (2009). Retrieved from https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=200920100SB407

Plumbing and Appliance Standards and Building Codes	AZ	CA	CO	NV	NM	UT	WY
Toilets	0	3	2	0	0	0	0
Showerheads	0	3	2	0	0	0	0
Urinals	0	3	2	0	0	0	0
Clothes Washers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pre-rinse Spray Valves	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Building/Plumbing Codes	0	1.5	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**0**	**10.5**	**6**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Table 4: AWE Water Efficiency and Conservation State Scorecard Points Awarded for Plumbing and Appliance Standards and Building Codes

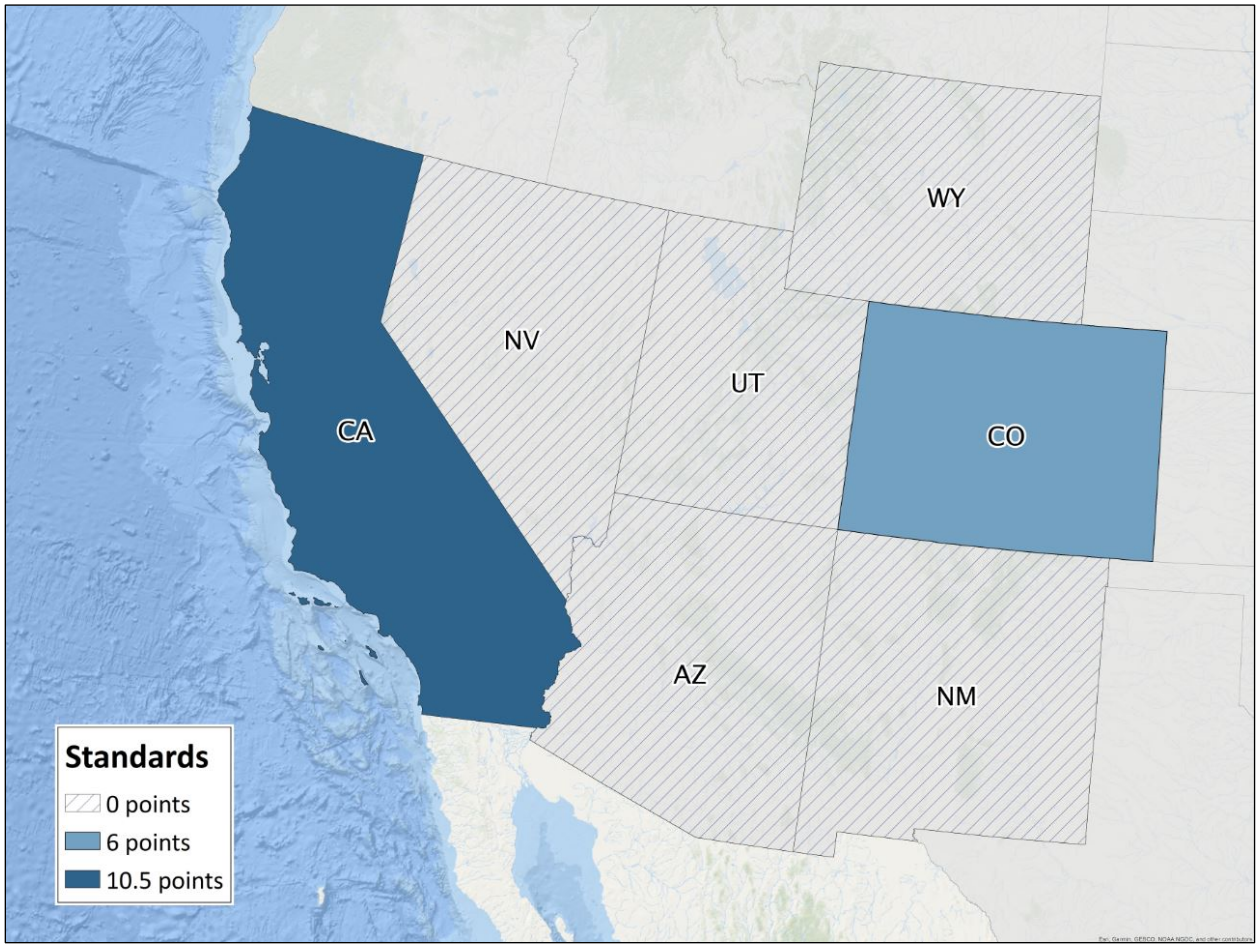


Figure 3: AWE Water Efficiency and Conservation State Scorecard Points Awarded for Fixture Standards more Efficient than EPAct 1992, and Building and Plumbing Codes

Water Loss

According to the AWE Resource Library, "Losses in water utility operations occur in two distinctly different manners. Apparent losses occur due to customer meter inaccuracies, billing system data errors and unauthorized consumption. These losses cost utilities revenue and distort data on customer consumption patterns. Losses also occur as real losses or water that escapes the water distribution system, including leakage and storage overflows. These losses inflate the water utility's production costs and stress water resources since they represent water that is extracted and treated, yet never reaches beneficial use."[13] Losses from the distribution system may very well represent the most inefficient consumption of treated water. Water utilities can take steps to reduce water loss and states can create legal frameworks that require action on the part of water suppliers.

The primary survey question for the AWE *Water Efficiency and Conservation State Scorecard* related to water loss was: *Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) limit water loss in a utility distribution system?*

The water loss question had eight additional sub-questions that states were scored on:

(a) If yes, is it a: requirement, requirement only in order to receive state funding, or a voluntary target?

(b) To what water suppliers do the laws apply?

(c) If there is a numeric limit on leakage or a formula for calculating acceptable levels of leakage, what is it?

(d) Is submitting audit information required?

i. If yes, at what frequency must it be submitted?

ii. If yes, is audit data validation required?

(e) Is leak detection required?

(f) Is leak correction required?

Table 5 lists total points awarded for state laws related to utility distribution system water loss. It includes points awarded for each sub-question. There were 12 total base points available for the water loss question and sub-questions, with an additional 3 points of extra credit. States could receive up to 2 extra credit points for leveraging state funding for M36 compliant technical assistance, and 1 point for requiring that audits be conducted using the AWWA Free Water Audit Software.

[13] Alliance for Water Efficiency. Water Loss Control – What Can Be Done? Retrieved from http://www.allianceforwaterefficiency.org/Water_Loss_Control_-_What_Can_Be_Done.aspx.

Question/Sub-Questions	AZ	CA	CO	NV	NM	UT	WY
Limit Water Loss in Utility Distributions Systems?	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
(b) Application	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
(c) Limit/Formula for Acceptable Leakage	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
(d) Audit Information	3	4	3	0	0	0	0
(e) Leak Detection	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
(f) Leak Correction	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Extra Credit	1	3	2	0	0	1	0
Total	**9**	**8**	**5**	**6**	**0**	**1**	**0**

Table 5: AWE Water Efficiency and Conservation State Scorecard Points Awarded for Laws Related to Utility Distribution System Water Loss

Arizona was the highest scoring of the CRB states at 9 points, with California only 1 point behind. Nevada earned 6 points and Colorado earned 5. Utah scored 1 point and New Mexico and Wyoming did not score any points. Utah's lone point for this question was extra credit for technical assistance for water systems. Figure 4 illustrates the number of points scored by each CRB state for water loss laws.

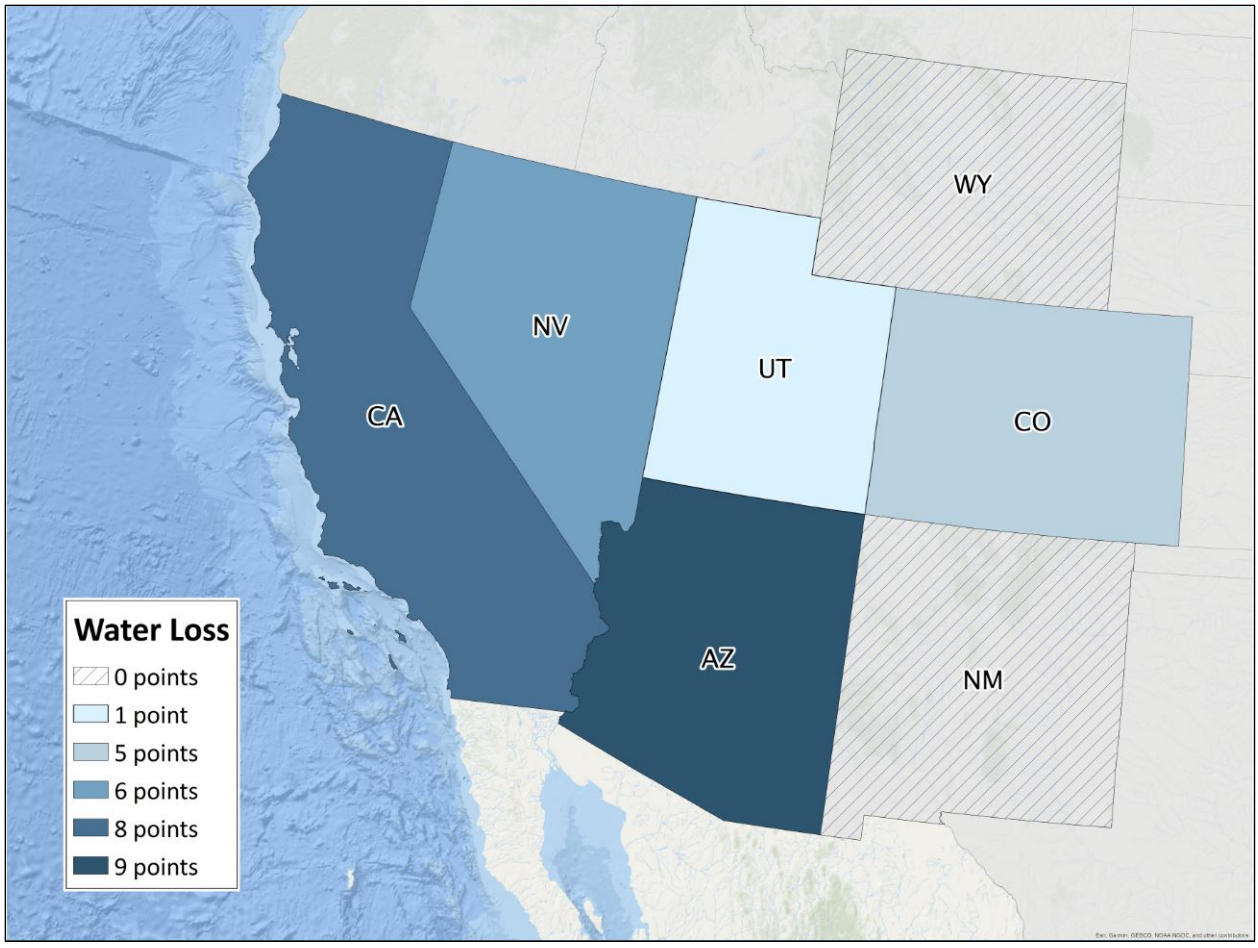


Figure 4: AWE Water Efficiency and Conservation State Scorecard Points Awarded for Laws Related to Utility Distribution System Water Loss

Water Conservation Connected to Water Supplier Permit

Conditions attached to the water withdrawal permitting process, or the permits themselves, can help ensure that water is not being wasted or used inefficiently. The AWE *Water Efficiency and Conservation State Scorecard* asked if states require water suppliers to plan and/or implement water conservation measures as part of the water permitting process.

The primary question and sub-questions were as follows:

Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require water suppliers to plan and/or implement conservation measures as a condition of a water right permit?

(a) If yes, to what water suppliers do the laws apply?

(b) Is preparing a water conservation plan a prerequisite to obtaining a water right permit?

(c) Does a state statue(s)/regulation(s) identify required contents of that plan?

(d) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) identify the supplier to incorporate stakeholder input in the plan development process?

(e) Does a state statute(s) or regulation(s) require the state to evaluate the sufficiency of that plan in determining whether to issue a water right permit?

(f) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) identify criteria for evaluating the sufficiency of that plan?

(g) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require that plan to be incorporated into the permit as an enforceable condition?

(h) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) condition approval of municipal water permits/licenses on adoption and/or implementation of water conservation measure?

Table 6 lists total points awarded for state laws related to water conservation requirements attached to water withdrawals permits. It includes total points and points awarded by sub-questions. There were 13.5 total base points available for this topic area, with an additional 2 possible points of extra credit for especially detailed or pointed set of criteria. No CRB state earned extra credit for this topic. Figure 5 shows total points scored by state for this topic.

Question/Sub-Questions	AZ	CA	CO	NV	NM	UT	WY
Suppliers Plan/Implement Conservation in Water Right	1	1.5	0	0	1.5	0	0
(a) Application	1	2	0	0	2	0	0
(b) Plan a Prerequisite	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(c) Required Contents of Plan	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
(d) Incorporate Stakeholder Input	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
(e) State Evaluate Sufficiency of Plan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(f) Criteria for Evaluating Sufficiency	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(g) Plan Must Be Incorporated into the Permit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(h) Condition Approval on Conservation	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**6**	**5.5**	**0**	**0**	**3.5**	**0**	**0**

Table 6: AWE Water Efficiency and Conservation State Scorecard Points Awarded for Laws Related to Conservation as a Condition of a Water Right Permit

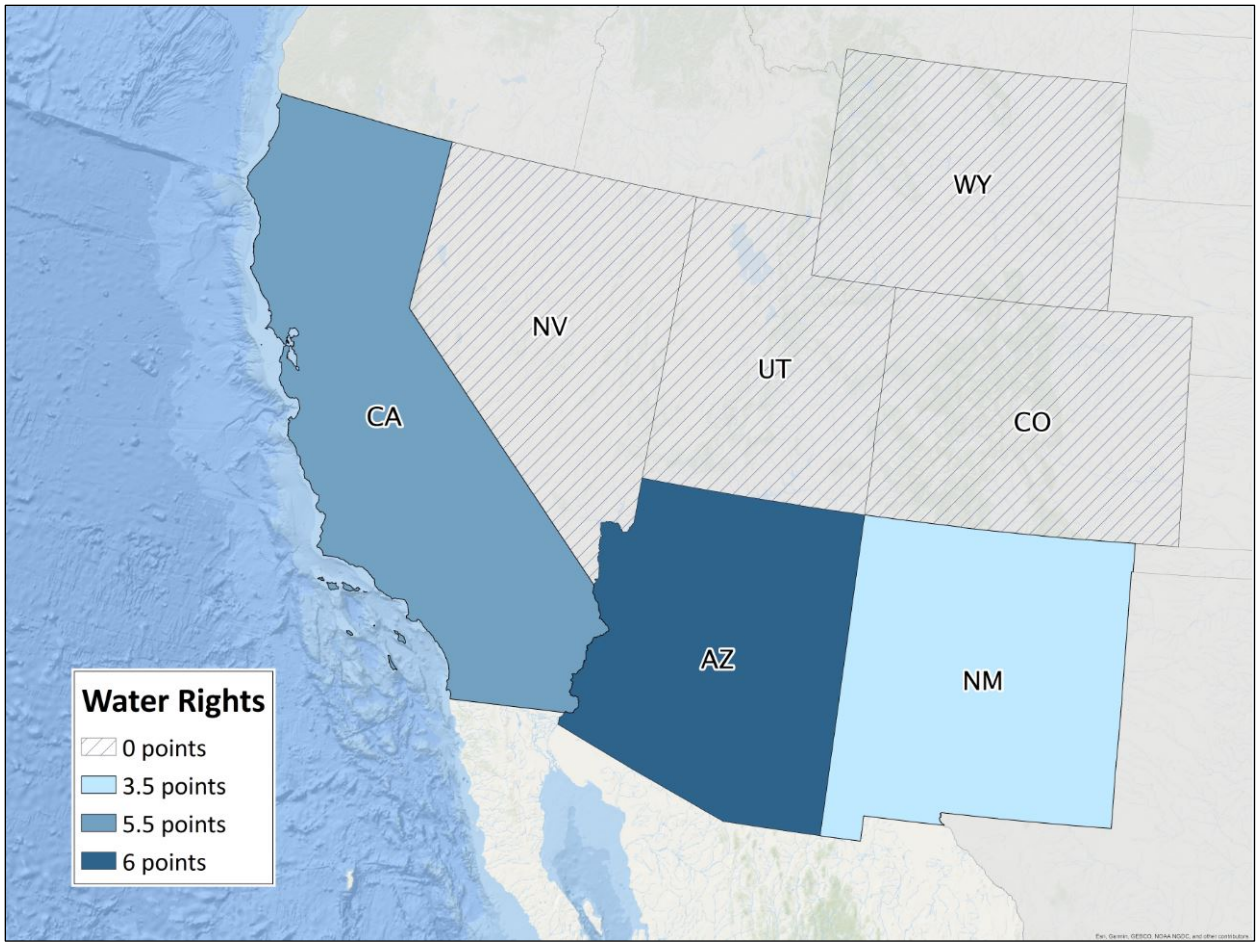


Figure 5: AWE Water Efficiency and Conservation State Scorecard Points Awarded for Laws Related to Water Conservation and Water Rights

Water Supplier Drought Plan Requirements

Times of drought require immediate action to reduce the demand for water. It is important to have this action well planned in advance. Drought plans often include strategies to reduce demand for varying levels of shortages. The AWE *Water Efficiency and Conservation State Scorecard* identified states that require water providers to develop drought preparedness plans.

The questions and sub-questions were as follows:

Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require utilities, municipalities, regional water authorities, or other water suppliers to develop a drought preparedness plan?

(a) Yes or no? If yes, what is the requirement?

(b) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) identify required content regarding drought in such a plan?

(c) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require the water supplier to incorporate stakeholders in plan development?

(d) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require the state to evaluate the sufficiency of that plan?

(e) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) identify criteria for evaluating the sufficiency of that plan?

(f) How often must a drought preparedness plan be updated?

Arizona, California, and Nevada all require water suppliers to develop drought preparedness plans. As can be seen in Figure 6, California and Arizona earned 6.5 points and Nevada earned 6. The remaining CRB states did not earn any points for drought plan requirements. State requirements to submit drought plans with regular frequency and robust guidelines can help ensure water providers are prepared for shortages. The results are summarized in Table 7 and Figure 6.

Question/Sub-Questions	AZ	CA	CO	NV	NM	UT	WY
Water Suppliers to Develop Drought Preparedness Plan?	2.5	2.5	0	1	0	0	0
(b) Required Content Regarding Drought in Plan	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
(c) Incorporate Stakeholders in Development	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
(d) State Evaluate the Sufficiency of Plan	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
(e) Criteria for Evaluating Sufficiency	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(f) Frequency of Plan Update	2	2	0	2	0	0	0
Extra Credit	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total	**6.5**	**6.5**	**0**	**6**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Table 7: AWE Water Efficiency and Conservation State Scorecard Points Awarded for Laws Related to Drought Planning

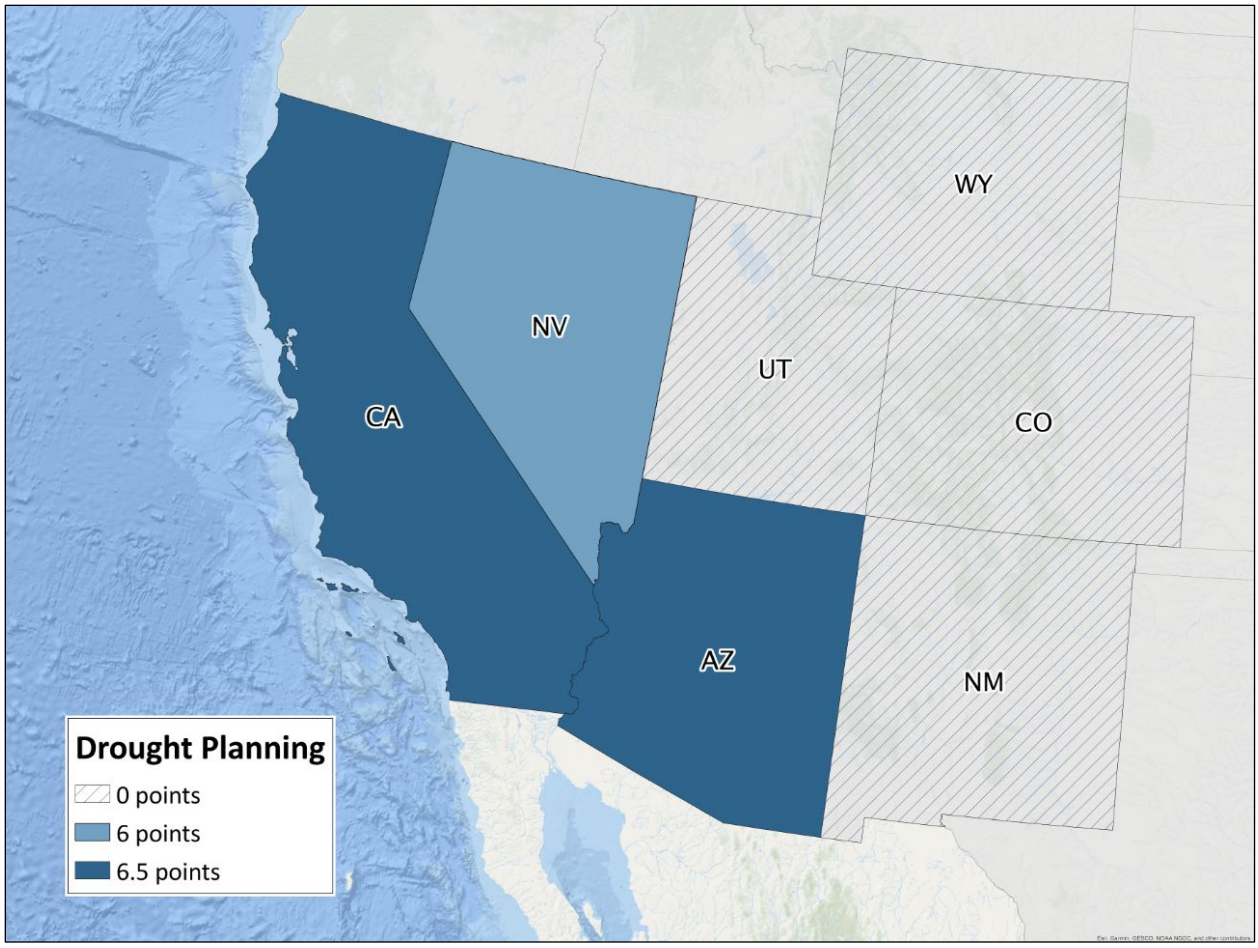


Figure 6: AWE Water Efficiency and Conservation State Scorecard Points Awarded for Drought Planning Requirements

Water Conservation Plan Requirements (beyond or separate from permit requirements)

Water conservation plans represent a foundational step in developing a conservation program. Well planned conservation programs follow a multistep process that helps select the best options for implementation. The AWE *Water Efficiency and Conservation State Scorecard* asked the following question and sub-questions:

Independent of a water right permitting process and drought plans, does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require utilities, municipalities, regional water authorities, or other water suppliers to develop plans for water conservation and/or efficiency?

(a) To what water suppliers do the laws apply?

(b) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) identify required contents of those plans?

(c) Exceptionally robust framework of what a plan must contain (Extra Credit)

(d) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require the state to draft guidelines to aid water suppliers in preparing the plans?

(e) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require the water supplier to incorporate stakeholders in plan development?

(f) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require the state to evaluate the sufficiency of those plans?

(g) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) identify criteria for evaluating the sufficiency of those plans?

(h) How often must those plans be updated?

(i) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) explicitly require implementation of plans or other water conservation measures?

(j) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require water suppliers to: identify financial resources and/or legal authorities necessary for plan implementation, prepare implementation schedules, and/or submit progress reports to the state?

(k) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) allow the state to penalize, fine, revoke permits from, or withhold privileges from a water supplier for not implementing those plans?

Nevada scored the highest of all 50 states in this category, with Colorado and California trailing just behind. Table 8 shows the breakdown of points scored for this question and its sub-questions. Figure 7 shows the total scores by state.

Question/Sub-Questions	AZ	CA	CO	NV	NM	UT	WY
Conservation Plan Requirements of Water Suppliers	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
(a) Application	1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	0
(b) Required Contents of Plans	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
(c) Exceptionally robust framework of what a plan must contain (Extra Credit)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(d) State to Draft Guidelines	1	1	1	0	0	1	0
(e) Incorporate Stakeholders in Development	0	1	1	1	0	1	0
(f) State Evaluate the Sufficiency of Plan	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
(g) Criteria for Evaluating Sufficiency	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
(h) Frequency of Plan Update	2	2	1	2	0	2	0
(i) Require Implementation	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
(j) Implementation Requirements Continued	0	0.5	1	1	0	0.5	0
(k) Penalties for not Implementing	0	1	1	1	0	1	0
Total	**8**	**10**	**10.5**	**11.5**	**3.5**	**9**	**0**

Table 8: AWE Water Efficiency and Conservation State Scorecard Points Awarded for Laws Related to Conservation Plan Requirements

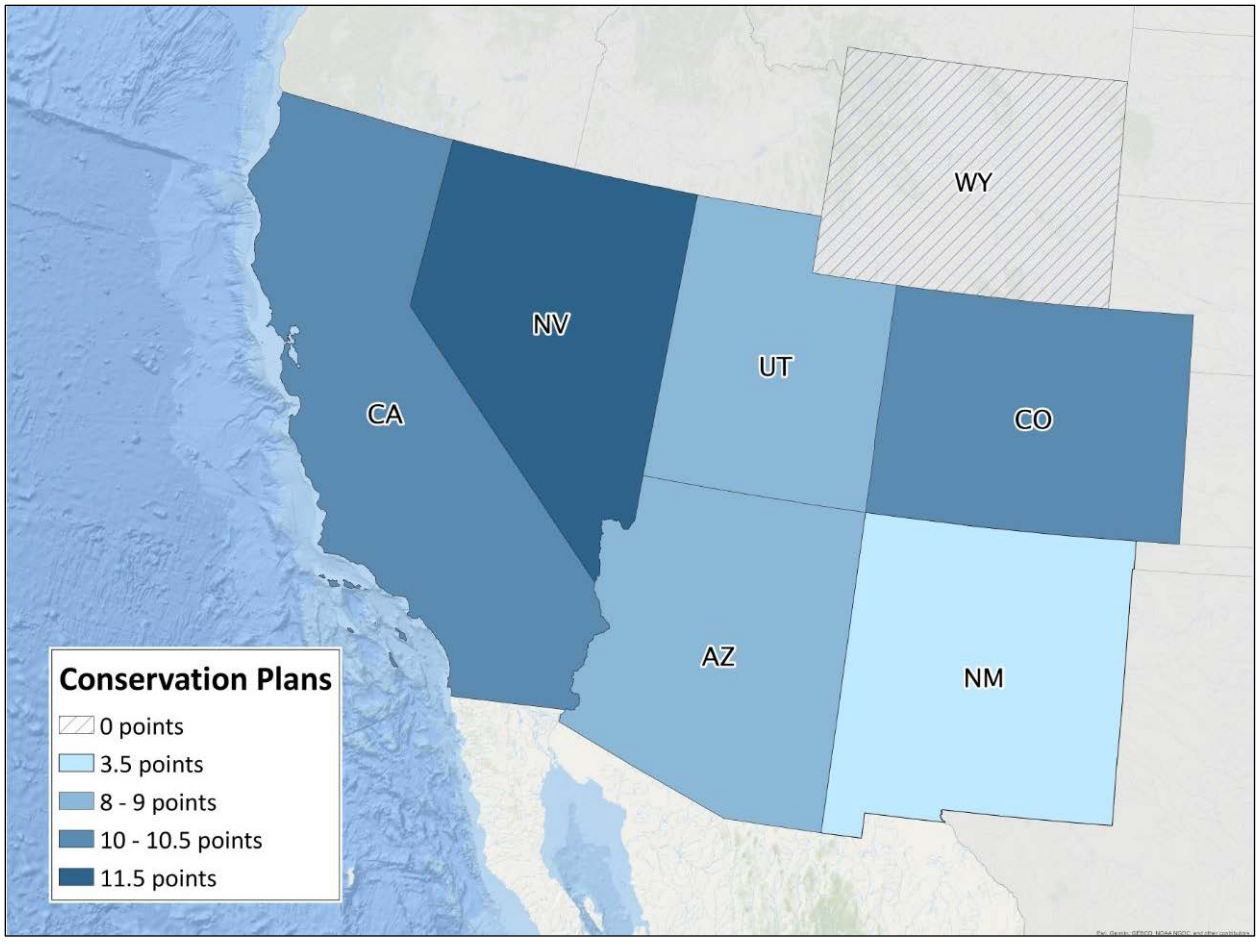


Figure 7: AWE Water Efficiency and Conservation State Scorecard Points Awarded for Requiring Water Conservation Plans

Financial Assistance

The goal of this question was to identify states with dedicated funding mechanisms independent of either state revolving fund, and which are supported with state funds and target urban water efficiency and conservation. Financial assistance offered by the state can enable water conservation programs that would otherwise not be possible. The survey asked:

Does the state offer financial assistance other than Drinking Water State Revolving Funds (e.g., another revolving loan fund, grants, bonds, appropriations) to utilities, cities, or counties for urban water conservation programs?

As can be seen in Table 9 and Figure 8, all states scored at least 1 point for this question. Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah all scored maximum points (5) for financial assistance. Nevada scored 4 points and Wyoming picked up its only point in the scorecard.

Question	AZ	CA	CO	NV	NM	UT	WY
Financial Assistance other than DWSRF for Urban Water Conservation?	5	5	5	4	5	5	1

Table 9: AWE Water Efficiency and Conservation State Scorecard Points Awarded for Financial Assistance for Urban Water Conservation

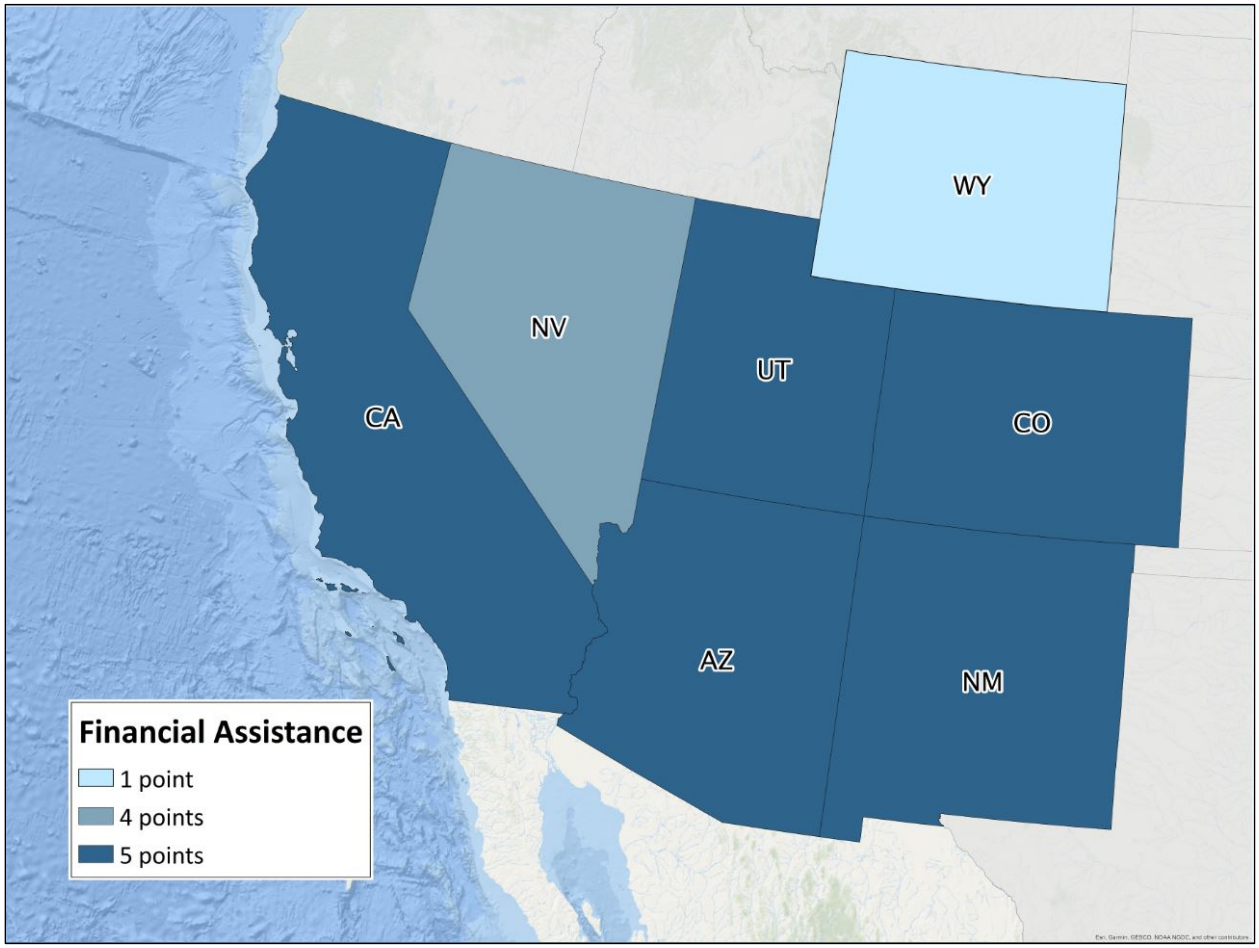


Figure 8: AWE Water Efficiency and Conservation State Scorecard Points Awarded for Financial Assistance for Urban Water Conservation Programs

Technical Assistance

States can provide technical assistance to water providers to help them gain expertise and reach water conservation goals. This could include, but is not limited to, assistance with water conservation planning, education on various topics, hosting training workshops, and offering tools and resources. The survey asked: *Does the state offer technical assistance for urban water conservation programs?* States could receive one point for online resources, one point for direct technical assistance, and up to one point of extra credit for offering other types of assistance. The results are displayed in Table 10 and Figure 9.

Question	AZ	CA	CO	NV	NM	UT	WY
Technical Assistance for Urban Water Conservation Programs?	3	1	2	2	2	3	0

Table 10: AWE Water Efficiency and Conservation State Scorecard Points Awarded for Technical Assistance for Urban Water Conservation Programs

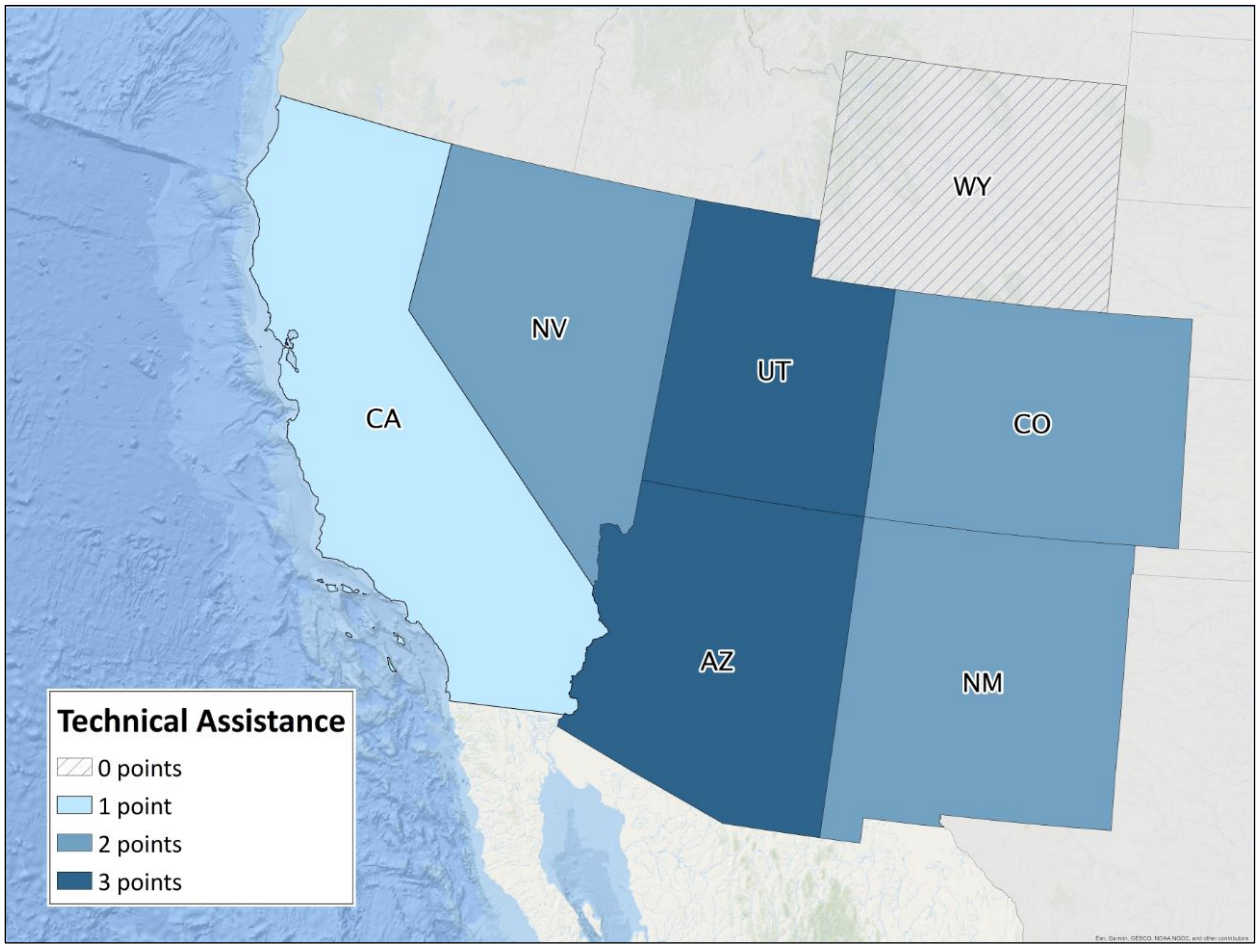


Figure 9: AWE Water Efficiency and Conservation State Scorecard Points Awarded for Technical Assistance for Urban Water Conservation Programs

Metering and Billing

Metering customers and billing based on the amount of water used may be the single most effective water conservation strategy a water utility can implement. The survey questions related to metering and billing in the AWE *Water Efficiency and Conservation State Scorecard* generated binary yes/no results. While the laws differ from state to state, and may have key differences, all states that answered "yes" earned 100% of the points available. There were three questions related to metering and billing:

1. *Does a statute(s)/regulation(s) require water connections that are part of a public supply to be metered?*
2. *Does a statute(s)/regulation(s) require water suppliers to implement volumetric billing?*
3. *Does a statute(s)/regulation(s) require rate structures explicitly designed to encourage water conservation?*

All questions were successive. That is, if a state answered "yes" to requiring conservation rate structures, then both volumetric billing and metering would have to be required. Five of the CRB states require metering, three require volumetric billing, and two require rate structures to be designed to encourage water conservation.

The results are summarized in Table 11 and Figure 10. States were mapped in three tiers based on whether or not they have laws for each category. Nevada and Utah were the only CRB states that require metering, volumetric billing, and water conservation rate structures. California requires metering and volumetric billing, while Arizona and Colorado only require metering. New Mexico and Wyoming do not require metering.

Question/Sub-Questions	AZ	CA	CO	NV	NM	UT	WY
Mandatory Metering for Water Connections to a Public Supply?	2	2	2	2	0	2	0
Water Suppliers to Implement Volumetric Billing?	0	2	0	2	0	2	0
Rate Structures Explicitly Encourage Water Conservation?	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
Total	**2**	**4**	**2**	**6**	**0**	**6**	**0**

Table 11: AWE Water Efficiency and Conservation State Scorecard Points Awarded for Metering, Billing, and Conservation Rate Structures

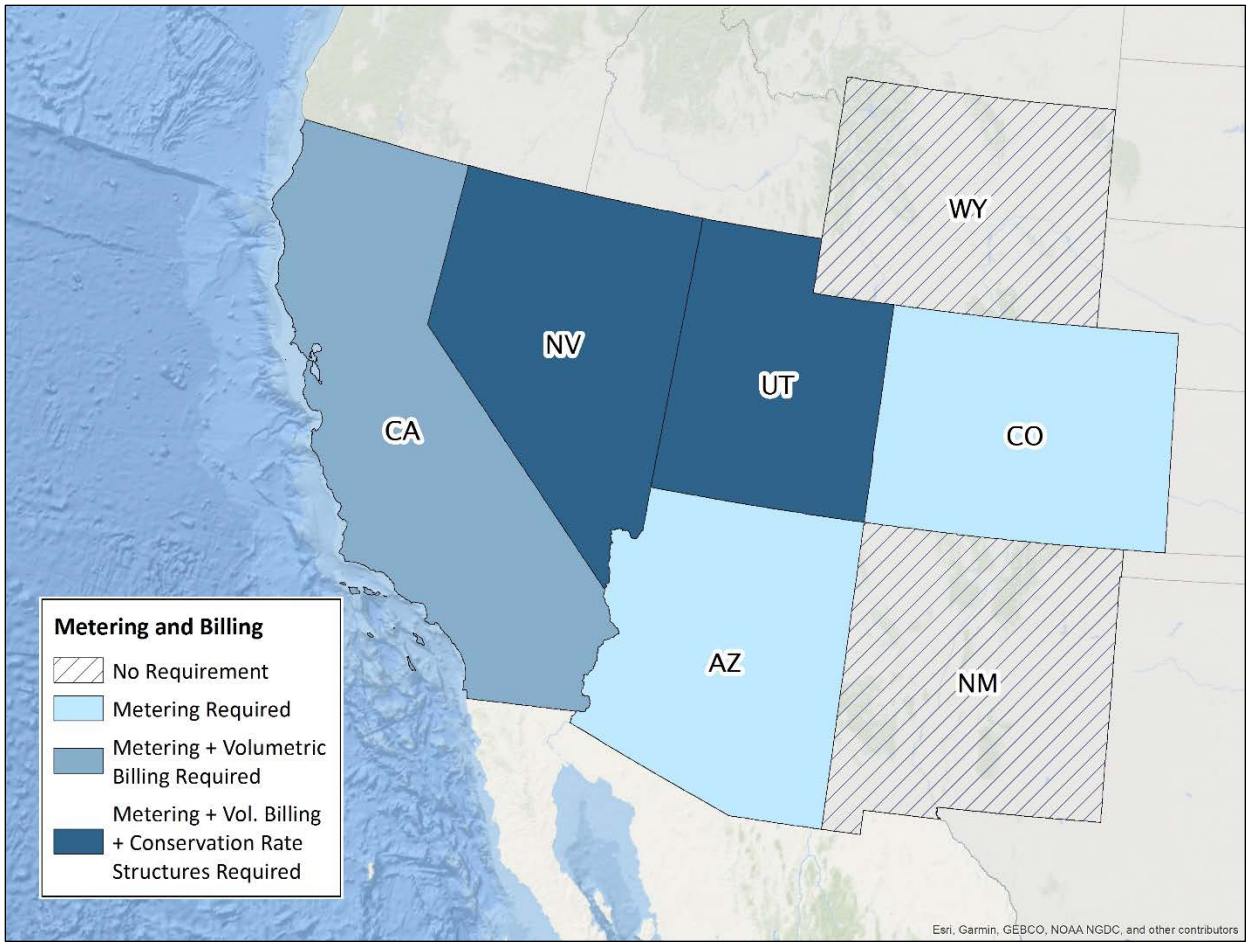
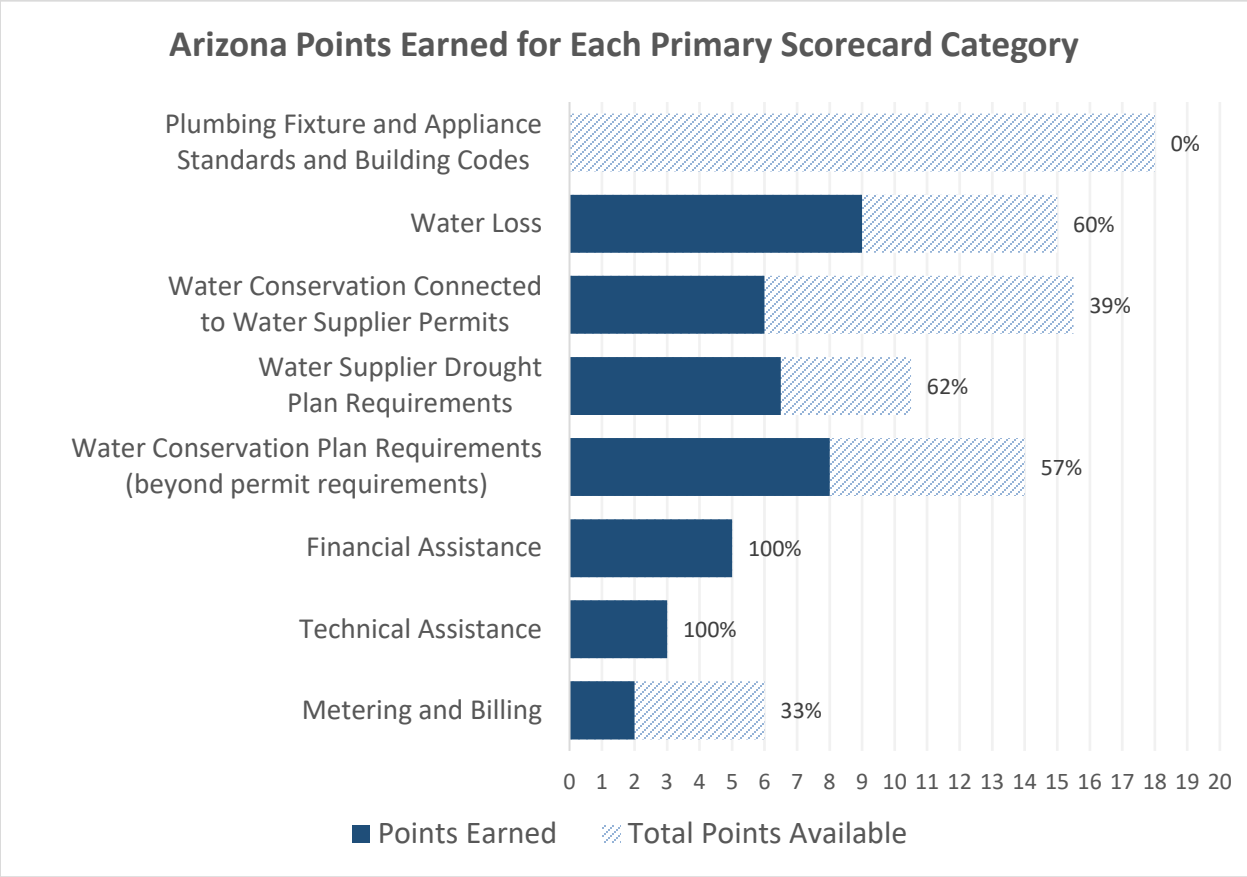


Figure 10: AWE Water Efficiency and Conservation State Scorecard Points Awarded for Metering, Billing, and Conservation Rate Structures

Individual State Summaries

This section contains a summary chart and complete scorecards for each Colorado River Basin state. The chart illustrates the number of points scored for each main category of the AWE *Water Efficiency and Conservation State Scorecard*, and includes the percentage of points earned. The scorecards go beyond the abbreviated scorecards presented in AWE's 2017 report, *The Water Efficiency and Conservation State Scorecard: An Assessment of Laws*. Each scorecard presented in this section includes the score for every question and sub-question, and lists the number of points that were available for each.

Arizona Summary Chart



Arizona State Scorecard

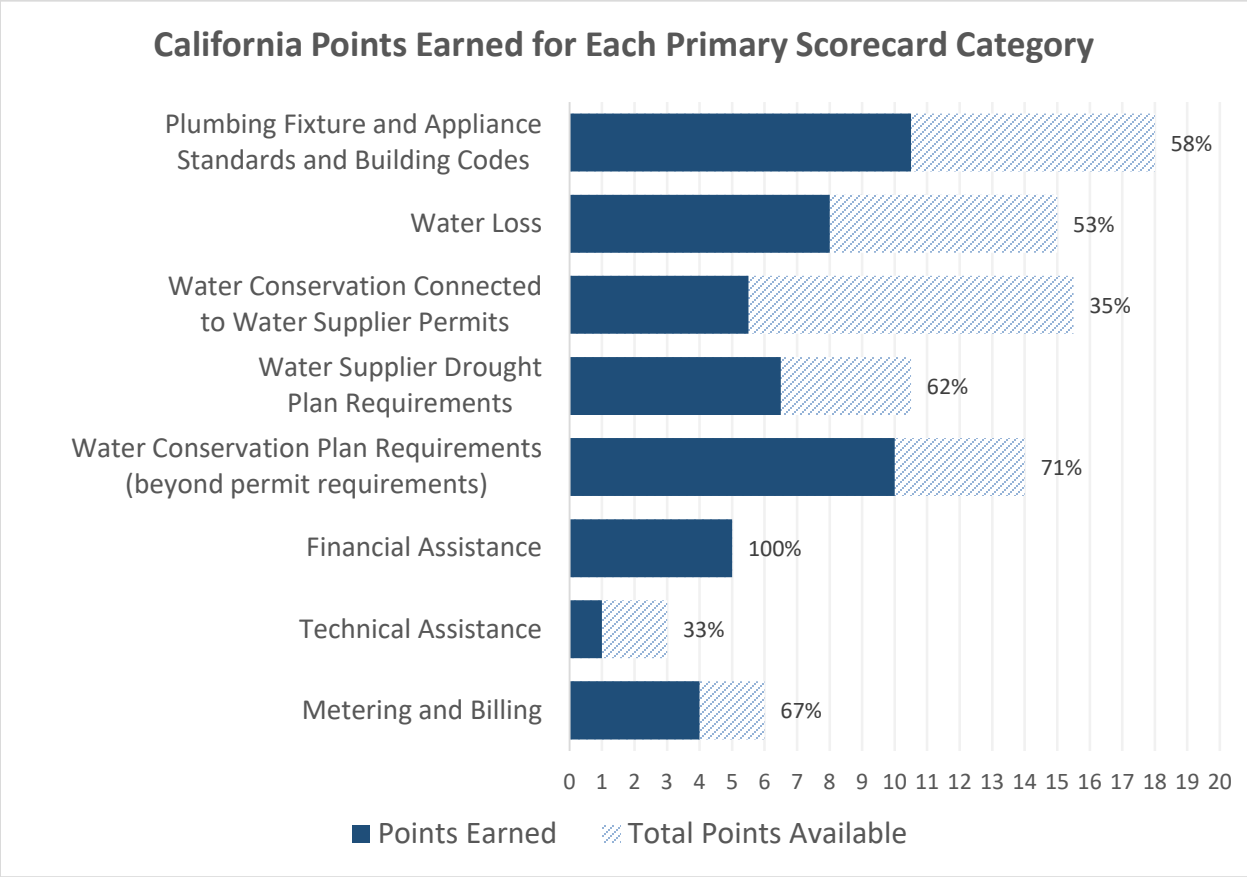
Arizona Water Efficiency & Conservation Scorecard	Grade: B+	
Question	**Points Awarded**	**Points Available**
1. What state agency or agencies are in charge of drinking water conservation/efficiency?	**2**	**2**
2. Does the state have a water consumption regulation for toilets (that is more stringent than the federal standard)?	**0**	**3**
Yes or no?	0	2
Extra Credit #1: Yes and the fixture is subject to a replacement mandate in law	0	1
3. Does the state have a water consumption regulation for showerheads (that is more stringent than the federal standard)?	**0**	**3**
Yes or no?	0	2
Extra Credit #2: Yes and the fixture is subject to a replacement mandate in law	0	1
4. Does the state have a water consumption regulation for urinals (that is more stringent than the federal standard)?	**0**	**3**
Yes or no?	0	2
Extra Credit #3: Yes and the fixture is subject to a replacement mandate in law	0	1
5. Does the state have a water consumption regulation for clothes washers (that is more stringent than the federal standard)?	**0**	**3**
Yes or no?	0	2
Extra Credit #4: Yes and the appliance is subject to a replacement mandate in law	0	1
6. Does the state have a water consumption regulation for pre-rinse spray valves (that is more stringent than the federal standard)?	**0**	**3**
Yes or no?	0	2
Extra Credit #5: Yes and the fixture is subject to a replacement mandate in law	0	1
7. Do state building codes or plumbing codes require use of water efficient products (that exceed the federal standard)?	**0**	**3**
8. Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) limit water loss in utility distribution systems?	**9**	**15**
(a) Yes or no? If yes, what is the requirement?	2	2
Extra Credit #6: State is leveraging state-funding for M36-compliant technical assistance to water systems in support of an existing or potential mandate	1	2
(b) To what water suppliers do the laws apply?	2	2
(c) If there is a numeric limit on leakage or a formula for calculating acceptable levels of leakage, what is it?	0	2
(d) Is submitting audit information required?	1	1
(d)(i) If yes, at what frequency must it be submitted?	2	2
(d)(ii) If yes, is audit data validation required?	0	1
Extra Credit #7: Audits are required to be conducted using the AWWA Free Water Audit Software	0	1
(e) Is leak detection required?	0	1
(f) Is leak correction required?	1	1

Arizona Water Efficiency & Conservation Scorecard (Continued, 2 of 3)	Grade: B+	
Question	**Points Awarded**	**Points Available**
9. Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require water suppliers to plan and/or implement conservation measures as a condition of a water right permit?	**6**	**15.5**
Yes or no? If yes, what is the requirement?	1	2.5
(a) To what water suppliers do the laws apply?	1	2
(b) Is preparing a water conservation plan a prerequisite to obtaining a water right permit?	0	1
(c) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) identify required contents of that plan?	1	1
(d) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require the water supplier to incorporate stakeholders in plan development?	1	1
(e) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require the state to evaluate the sufficiency of that plan?	0	1
(f) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) identify criteria for evaluating the sufficiency of that plan?	0	1
Extra Credit #8: Especially detailed or pointed set of criteria	0	2
(g) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require that plan to be incorporated into the permit as an enforceable condition?	0	2
(h) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) condition approval of municipal water permits/licenses on adoption and/or implementation of water conservation measures?	2	2
10. Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require water suppliers to develop a drought preparedness plan?	**6.5**	**10.5**
(a) Yes or no? If yes, what is the requirement?	2.5	2.5
(b) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) identify required content regarding drought in such a plan?	1	1
(c) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require the water supplier to incorporate stakeholders in plan development?	0	1
(d) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require the state to evaluate the sufficiency of that plan?	1	1
(e) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) identify criteria for evaluating the sufficiency of that plan?	0	1
(f) How often must a drought preparedness plan be updated?	2	2
Extra Credit #9 & #10: For significantly promoting adaptive management and/or for an exceptionally robust framework of what a drought plan must contain and frequent update requirements	0	2

Arizona Water Efficiency & Conservation Scorecard (Continued, 3 of 3)	Grade: B+	
Question	**Points Awarded**	**Points Available**
11. Independent of a water right permitting process and drought plans, does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require water suppliers to develop plans for water conservation and/or efficiency?	**8**	**14**
Yes or no?	1	1
(a) To what water suppliers do the laws apply?	1	1.5
(b) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) identify required contents of those plans?	1	1
Extra Credit #11: Exceptionally robust framework of what a plan must contain	0	1
(d) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require the state to draft guidelines to aid water suppliers in preparing the plans?	1	1
(e) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require the water supplier to incorporate stakeholders in plan development?	0	1
(f) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require the state to evaluate the sufficiency of those plans?	1	1
(g) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) identify criteria for evaluating the sufficiency of those plans?	0	1
(h) How often must those plans be updated?	2	2
(i) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) explicitly require implementation of plans or other water conservation measures?	1	1
(j) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require water suppliers to: identify financial resources and/or legal authorities necessary for plan implementation, prepare implementation schedules, and/or submit progress reports to the state?	0	1.5
(k) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) allow the state to penalize, fine, revoke permits from, or withhold privileges from a water supplier for not implementing those plans?	0	1
12. Does the state offer financial assistance other than DW SRFs to utilities, cities, or counties for urban water conservation?	**5**	**5**
13. Does the state offer technical assistance for urban water conservation programs?	**3**	**3**
Online resources	1	1
Direct technical assistance	1	1
Extra Credit #12: Other technical assistance	1	1
14. Does a statute(s)/regulation(s) require water connections that are part of a public supply to be metered?	**2**	**2**
15. Does a statute(s)/regulation(s) require water suppliers to implement volumetric billing?	**0**	**2**
16. Does a statute(s)/regulation(s) require rate structures explicitly designed to encourage water conservation?	**0**	**2**
Total	**41.5**	**89***

**There were 75 base points and 14 possible extra credits points.*

California Summary Chart



California State Scorecard

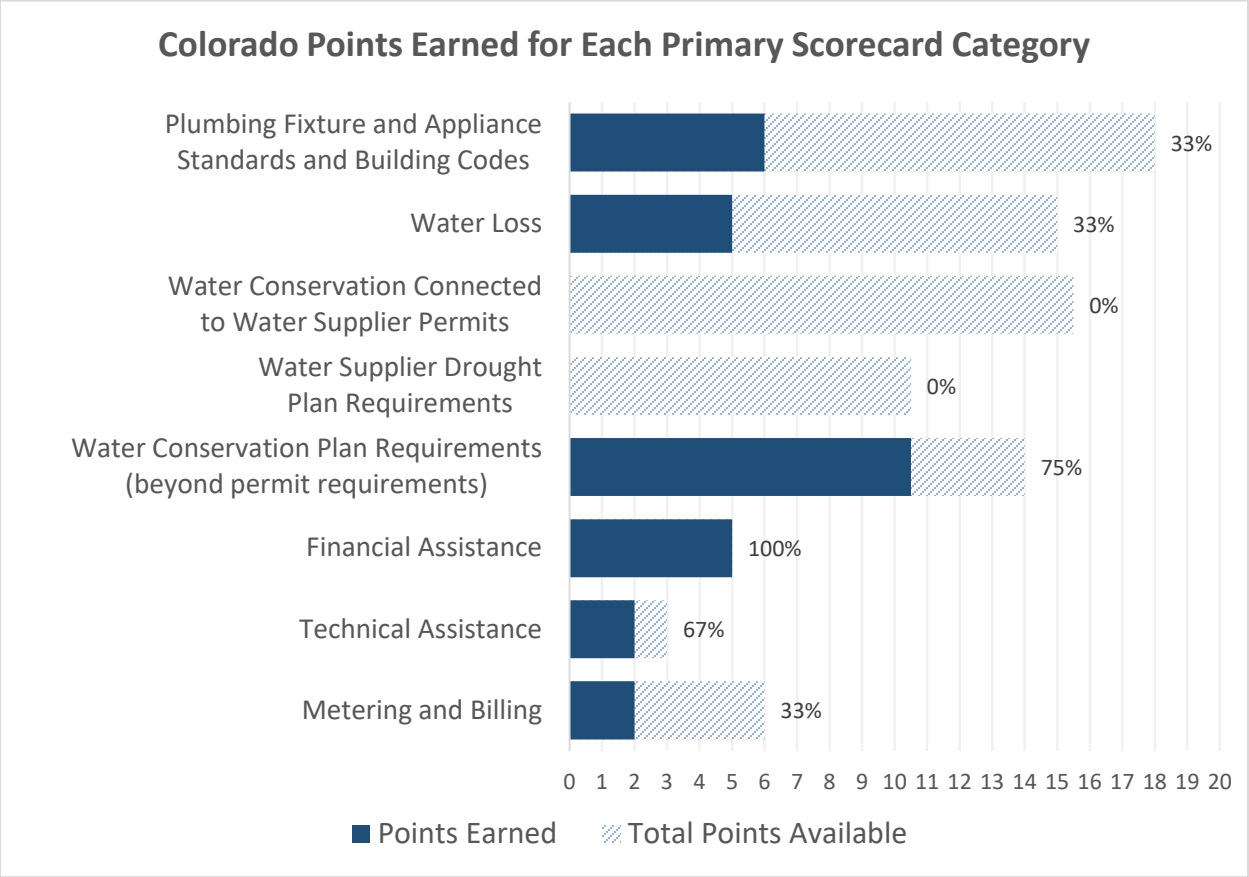
California Water Efficiency & Conservation Scorecard	Grade: A-	
Question	**Points Awarded**	**Points Available**
1. What state agency or agencies are in charge of drinking water conservation/efficiency?	**2**	**2**
2. Does the state have a water consumption regulation for toilets (that is more stringent than the federal standard)?	**3**	**3**
Yes or no?	2	2
Extra Credit #1: Yes and the fixture is subject to a replacement mandate in law	1	1
3. Does the state have a water consumption regulation for showerheads (that is more stringent than the federal standard)?	**3**	**3**
Yes or no?	2	2
Extra Credit #2: Yes and the fixture is subject to a replacement mandate in law	1	1
4. Does the state have a water consumption regulation for urinals (that is more stringent than the federal standard)?	**3**	**3**
Yes or no?	2	2
Extra Credit #3: Yes and the fixture is subject to a replacement mandate in law	1	1
5. Does the state have a water consumption regulation for clothes washers (that is more stringent than the federal standard)?	**0**	**3**
Yes or no?	0	2
Extra Credit #4: Yes and the appliance is subject to a replacement mandate in law	0	1
6. Does the state have a water consumption regulation for pre-rinse spray valves (that is more stringent than the federal standard)?	**0**	**3**
Yes or no?	0	2
Extra Credit #5: Yes and the fixture is subject to a replacement mandate in law	0	1
7. Do state building codes or plumbing codes require use of water efficient products (that exceed the federal standard)?	**1.5**	**3**
8. Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) limit water loss in utility distribution systems?	**8**	**15**
(a) Yes or no? If yes, what is the requirement?	0	2
Extra Credit #6: State is leveraging state-funding for M36-compliant technical assistance to water systems in support of an existing or potential mandate	2	2
(b) To what water suppliers do the laws apply?	0	2
(c) If there is a numeric limit on leakage or a formula for calculating acceptable levels of leakage, what is it?	1	2
(d) Is submitting audit information required?	1	1
(d)(i) If yes, at what frequency must it be submitted?	2	2
(d)(ii) If yes, is audit data validation required?	1	1
Extra Credit #7: Audits are required to be conducted using the AWWA Free Water Audit Software	1	1
(e) Is leak detection required?	0	1
(f) Is leak correction required?	0	1

California Water Efficiency & Conservation Scorecard (Continued, 2 of 3)	Grade: A-	
Question	**Points Awarded**	**Points Available**
9. Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require water suppliers to plan and/or implement conservation measures as a condition of a water right permit?	**5.5**	**15.5**
Yes or no? If yes, what is the requirement?	1.5	2.5
(a) To what water suppliers do the laws apply?	2	2
(b) Is preparing a water conservation plan a prerequisite to obtaining a water right permit?	0	1
(c) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) identify required contents of that plan?	0	1
(d) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require the water supplier to incorporate stakeholders in plan development?	0	1
(e) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require the state to evaluate the sufficiency of that plan?	0	1
(f) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) identify criteria for evaluating the sufficiency of that plan?	0	1
Extra Credit #8: Especially detailed or pointed set of criteria	0	2
(g) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require that plan to be incorporated into the permit as an enforceable condition?	0	2
(h) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) condition approval of municipal water permits/licenses on adoption and/or implementation of water conservation measures?	2	2
10. Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require water suppliers to develop a drought preparedness plan?	**6.5**	**10.5**
(a) Yes or no? If yes, what is the requirement?	2.5	2.5
(b) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) identify required content regarding drought in such a plan?	1	1
(c) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require the water supplier to incorporate stakeholders in plan development?	1	1
(d) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require the state to evaluate the sufficiency of that plan?	0	1
(e) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) identify criteria for evaluating the sufficiency of that plan?	0	1
(f) How often must a drought preparedness plan be updated?	2	2
Extra Credit #9 & #10: For significantly promoting adaptive management and/or for an exceptionally robust framework of what a drought plan must contain and frequent update requirements	0	2

California Water Efficiency & Conservation Scorecard (Continued, 3 of 3)	Grade: A-	
Question	**Points Awarded**	**Points Available**
11. Independent of a water right permitting process and drought plans, does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require water suppliers to develop plans for water conservation and/or efficiency?	**10**	**14**
Yes or no?	1	1
(a) To what water suppliers do the laws apply?	1.5	1.5
(b) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) identify required contents of those plans?	1	1
Extra Credit #11: Exceptionally robust framework of what a plan must contain	0	1
(d) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require the state to draft guidelines to aid water suppliers in preparing the plans?	1	1
(e) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require the water supplier to incorporate stakeholders in plan development?	1	1
(f) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require the state to evaluate the sufficiency of those plans?	0	1
(g) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) identify criteria for evaluating the sufficiency of those plans?	0	1
(h) How often must those plans be updated?	2	2
(i) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) explicitly require implementation of plans or other water conservation measures?	1	1
(j) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require water suppliers to: identify financial resources and/or legal authorities necessary for plan implementation, prepare implementation schedules, and/or submit progress reports to the state?	0.5	1.5
(k) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) allow the state to penalize, fine, revoke permits from, or withhold privileges from a water supplier for not implementing those plans?	1	1
12. Does the state offer financial assistance other than DW SRFs to utilities, cities, or counties for urban water conservation?	**5**	**5**
13. Does the state offer technical assistance for urban water conservation programs?	**1**	**3**
Online resources	0	1
Direct technical assistance	1	1
Extra Credit #12: Other technical assistance	0	1
14. Does a statute(s)/regulation(s) require water connections that are part of a public supply to be metered?	**2**	**2**
15. Does a statute(s)/regulation(s) require water suppliers to implement volumetric billing?	**2**	**2**
16. Does a statute(s)/regulation(s) require rate structures explicitly designed to encourage water conservation?	**0**	**2**
Total	**52.5**	**89***

**There were 75 base points and 14 possible extra credits points.*

Colorado Summary Chart



Colorado State Scorecard

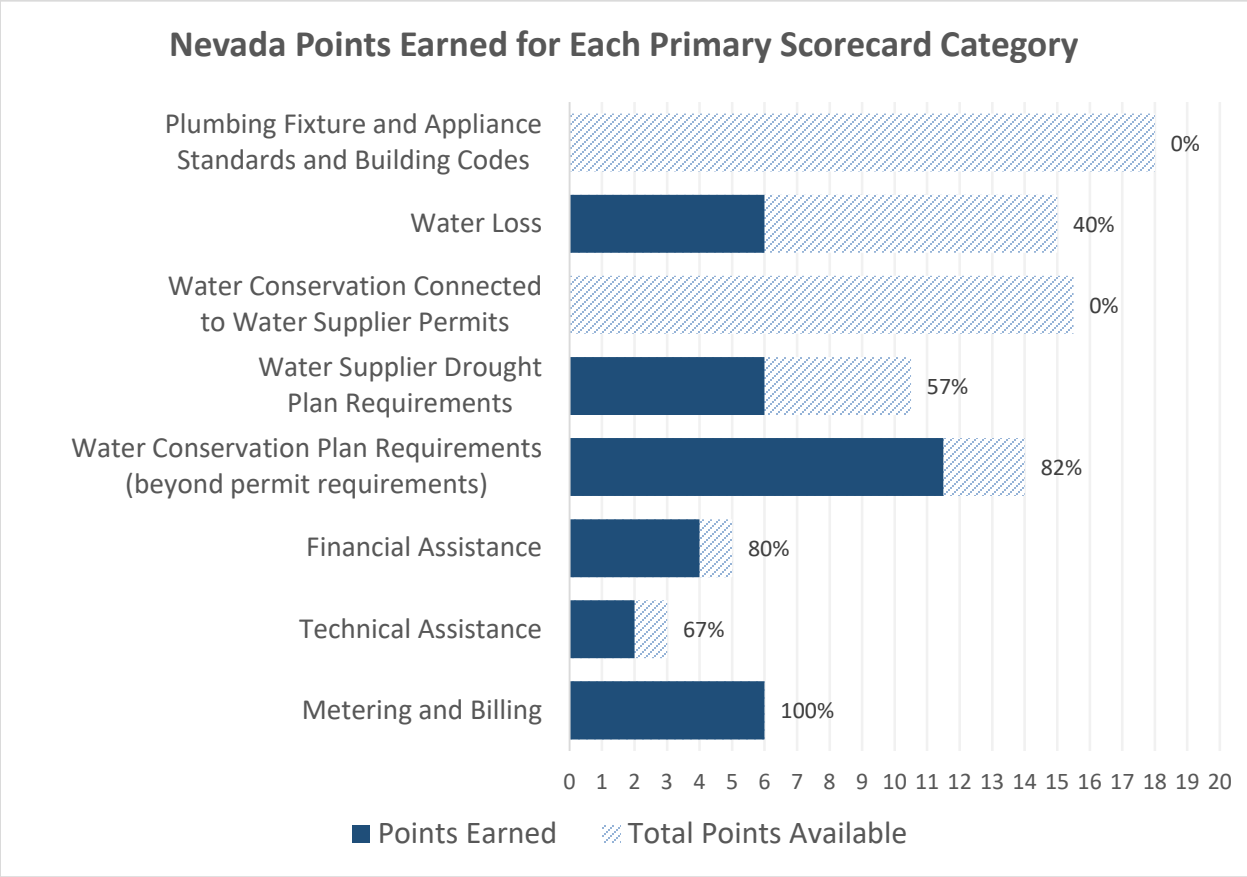
Colorado Water Efficiency & Conservation Scorecard	Grade: B	
Question	**Points Awarded**	**Points Available**
1. What state agency or agencies are in charge of drinking water conservation/efficiency?	**2**	**2**
2. Does the state have a water consumption regulation for toilets (that is more stringent than the federal standard)?	**2**	**3**
Yes or no?	2	2
Extra Credit #1: Yes and the fixture is subject to a replacement mandate in law	0	1
3. Does the state have a water consumption regulation for showerheads (that is more stringent than the federal standard)?	**2**	**3**
Yes or no?	2	2
Extra Credit #2: Yes and the fixture is subject to a replacement mandate in law	0	1
4. Does the state have a water consumption regulation for urinals (that is more stringent than the federal standard)?	**2**	**3**
Yes or no?	2	2
Extra Credit #3: Yes and the fixture is subject to a replacement mandate in law	0	1
5. Does the state have a water consumption regulation for clothes washers (that is more stringent than the federal standard)?	**0**	**3**
Yes or no?	0	2
Extra Credit #4: Yes and the appliance is subject to a replacement mandate in law	0	1
6. Does the state have a water consumption regulation for pre-rinse spray valves (that is more stringent than the federal standard)?	**0**	**3**
Yes or no?	0	2
Extra Credit #5: Yes and the fixture is subject to a replacement mandate in law	0	1
7. Do state building codes or plumbing codes require use of water efficient products (that exceed the federal standard)?	**0**	**3**
8. Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) limit water loss in utility distribution systems?	**5**	**15**
(a) Yes or no? If yes, what is the requirement?	0	2
Extra Credit #6: State is leveraging state-funding for M36-compliant technical assistance to water systems in support of an existing or potential mandate	2	2
(b) To what water suppliers do the laws apply?	0	2
(c) If there is a numeric limit on leakage or a formula for calculating acceptable levels of leakage, what is it?	0	2
(d) Is submitting audit information required?	1	1
(d)(i) If yes, at what frequency must it be submitted?	2	2
(d)(ii) If yes, is audit data validation required?	0	1
Extra Credit #7: Audits are required to be conducted using the AWWA Free Water Audit Software	0	1
(e) Is leak detection required?	0	1
(f) Is leak correction required?	0	1

Colorado Water Efficiency & Conservation Scorecard (Continued, 2 of 3)	Grade: B	
Question	**Points Awarded**	**Points Available**
9. Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require water suppliers to plan and/or implement conservation measures as a condition of a water right permit?	**0**	**15.5**
Yes or no? If yes, what is the requirement?	0	2.5
(a) To what water suppliers do the laws apply?	0	2
(b) Is preparing a water conservation plan a prerequisite to obtaining a water right permit?	0	1
(c) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) identify required contents of that plan?	0	1
(d) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require the water supplier to incorporate stakeholders in plan development?	0	1
(e) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require the state to evaluate the sufficiency of that plan?	0	1
(f) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) identify criteria for evaluating the sufficiency of that plan?	0	1
Extra Credit #8: Especially detailed or pointed set of criteria	0	2
(g) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require that plan to be incorporated into the permit as an enforceable condition?	0	2
(h) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) condition approval of municipal water permits/licenses on adoption and/or implementation of water conservation measures?	0	2
10. Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require water suppliers to develop a drought preparedness plan?	**0**	**10.5**
(a) Yes or no? If yes, what is the requirement?	0	2.5
(b) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) identify required content regarding drought in such a plan?	0	1
(c) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require the water supplier to incorporate stakeholders in plan development?	0	1
(d) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require the state to evaluate the sufficiency of that plan?	0	1
(e) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) identify criteria for evaluating the sufficiency of that plan?	0	1
(f) How often must a drought preparedness plan be updated?	0	2
Extra Credit #9 & #10: For significantly promoting adaptive management and/or for an exceptionally robust framework of what a drought plan must contain and frequent update requirements	0	2

Colorado Water Efficiency & Conservation Scorecard (Continued, 3 of 3)	Grade: B	
Question	**Points Awarded**	**Points Available**
11. Independent of a water right permitting process and drought plans, does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require water suppliers to develop plans for water conservation and/or efficiency?	**10.5**	**14**
Yes or no?	1	1
(a) To what water suppliers do the laws apply?	1.5	1.5
(b) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) identify required contents of those plans?	1	1
Extra Credit #11: Exceptionally robust framework of what a plan must contain	0	1
(d) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require the state to draft guidelines to aid water suppliers in preparing the plans?	1	1
(e) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require the water supplier to incorporate stakeholders in plan development?	1	1
(f) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require the state to evaluate the sufficiency of those plans?	1	1
(g) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) identify criteria for evaluating the sufficiency of those plans?	0	1
(h) How often must those plans be updated?	1	2
(i) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) explicitly require implementation of plans or other water conservation measures?	1	1
(j) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require water suppliers to: identify financial resources and/or legal authorities necessary for plan implementation, prepare implementation schedules, and/or submit progress reports to the state?	1	1.5
(k) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) allow the state to penalize, fine, revoke permits from, or withhold privileges from a water supplier for not implementing those plans?	1	1
12. Does the state offer financial assistance other than DW SRFs to utilities, cities, or counties for urban water conservation?	**5**	**5**
13. Does the state offer technical assistance for urban water conservation programs?	**2**	**3**
Online resources	1	1
Direct technical assistance	1	1
Extra Credit #12: Other technical assistance	0	1
14. Does a statute(s)/regulation(s) require water connections that are part of a public supply to be metered?	**2**	**2**
15. Does a statute(s)/regulation(s) require water suppliers to implement volumetric billing?	**0**	**2**
16. Does a statute(s)/regulation(s) require rate structures explicitly designed to encourage water conservation?	**0**	**2**
Total	**32.5**	**89***

**There were 75 base points and 14 possible extra credits points.*

Nevada Summary Chart



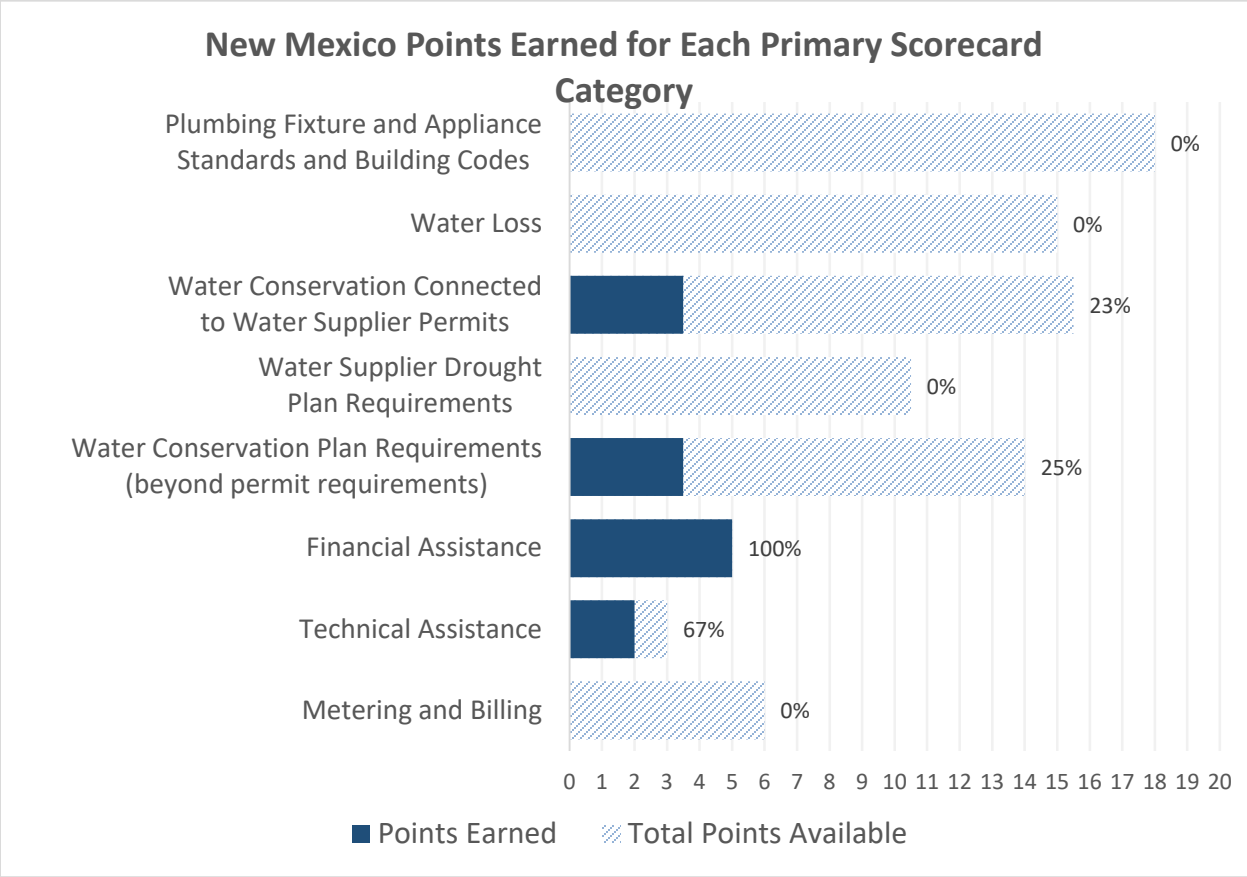
Nevada State Scorecard

Nevada Water Efficiency & Conservation Scorecard	Grade: B	
Question	**Points Awarded**	**Points Available**
1. What state agency or agencies are in charge of drinking water conservation/efficiency?	**2**	**2**
2. Does the state have a water consumption regulation for toilets (that is more stringent than the federal standard)?	**0**	**3**
Yes or no?	0	2
Extra Credit #1: Yes and the fixture is subject to a replacement mandate in law	0	1
3. Does the state have a water consumption regulation for showerheads (that is more stringent than the federal standard)?	**0**	**3**
Yes or no?	0	2
Extra Credit #2: Yes and the fixture is subject to a replacement mandate in law	0	1
4. Does the state have a water consumption regulation for urinals (that is more stringent than the federal standard)?	**0**	**3**
Yes or no?	0	2
Extra Credit #3: Yes and the fixture is subject to a replacement mandate in law	0	1
5. Does the state have a water consumption regulation for clothes washers (that is more stringent than the federal standard)?	**0**	**3**
Yes or no?	0	2
Extra Credit #4: Yes and the appliance is subject to a replacement mandate in law	0	1
6. Does the state have a water consumption regulation for pre-rinse spray valves (that is more stringent than the federal standard)?	**0**	**3**
Yes or no?	0	2
Extra Credit #5: Yes and the fixture is subject to a replacement mandate in law	0	1
7. Do state building codes or plumbing codes require use of water efficient products (that exceed the federal standard)?	**0**	**3**
8. Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) limit water loss in utility distribution systems?	**6**	**15**
(a) Yes or no? If yes, what is the requirement?	2	2
Extra Credit #6: State is leveraging state-funding for M36-compliant technical assistance to water systems in support of an existing or potential mandate	0	2
(b) To what water suppliers do the laws apply?	2	2
(c) If there is a numeric limit on leakage or a formula for calculating acceptable levels of leakage, what is it?	0	2
(d) Is submitting audit information required?	0	1
(d)(i) If yes, at what frequency must it be submitted?	0	2
(d)(ii) If yes, is audit data validation required?	0	1
Extra Credit #7: Audits are required to be conducted using the AWWA Free Water Audit Software	0	1
(e) Is leak detection required?	1	1
(f) Is leak correction required?	1	1

Nevada Water Efficiency & Conservation Scorecard (Continued, 2 of 3)	Grade: B	
Question	**Points Awarded**	**Points Available**
9. Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require water suppliers to plan and/or implement conservation measures as a condition of a water right permit?	**0**	**15.5**
Yes or no? If yes, what is the requirement?	0	2.5
(a) To what water suppliers do the laws apply?	0	2
(b) Is preparing a water conservation plan a prerequisite to obtaining a water right permit?	0	1
(c) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) identify required contents of that plan?	0	1
(d) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require the water supplier to incorporate stakeholders in plan development?	0	1
(e) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require the state to evaluate the sufficiency of that plan?	0	1
(f) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) identify criteria for evaluating the sufficiency of that plan?	0	1
Extra Credit #8: Especially detailed or pointed set of criteria	0	2
(g) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require that plan to be incorporated into the permit as an enforceable condition?	0	2
(h) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) condition approval of municipal water permits/licenses on adoption and/or implementation of water conservation measures?	0	2
10. Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require water suppliers to develop a drought preparedness plan?	**6**	**10.5**
(a) Yes or no? If yes, what is the requirement?	1	2.5
(b) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) identify required content regarding drought in such a plan?	0	1
(c) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require the water supplier to incorporate stakeholders in plan development?	1	1
(d) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require the state to evaluate the sufficiency of that plan?	1	1
(e) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) identify criteria for evaluating the sufficiency of that plan?	0	1
(f) How often must a drought preparedness plan be updated?	2	2
Extra Credit #9 & #10: For significantly promoting adaptive management and/or for an exceptionally robust framework of what a drought plan must contain and frequent update requirements	1	2

Nevada Water Efficiency & Conservation Scorecard (Continued, 3 of 3)	Grade: B	
Question	**Points Awarded**	**Points Available**
11. Independent of a water right permitting process and drought plans, does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require water suppliers to develop plans for water conservation and/or efficiency?	**11.5**	**14**
Yes or no?	1	1
(a) To what water suppliers do the laws apply?	1.5	1.5
(b) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) identify required contents of those plans?	1	1
Extra Credit #11: Exceptionally robust framework of what a plan must contain	0	1
(d) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require the state to draft guidelines to aid water suppliers in preparing the plans?	0	1
(e) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require the water supplier to incorporate stakeholders in plan development?	1	1
(f) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require the state to evaluate the sufficiency of those plans?	1	1
(g) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) identify criteria for evaluating the sufficiency of those plans?	1	1
(h) How often must those plans be updated?	2	2
(i) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) explicitly require implementation of plans or other water conservation measures?	1	1
(j) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require water suppliers to: identify financial resources and/or legal authorities necessary for plan implementation, prepare implementation schedules, and/or submit progress reports to the state?	1	1.5
(k) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) allow the state to penalize, fine, revoke permits from, or withhold privileges from a water supplier for not implementing those plans?	1	1
12. Does the state offer financial assistance other than DW SRFs to utilities, cities, or counties for urban water conservation?	**4**	**5**
13. Does the state offer technical assistance for urban water conservation programs?	**2**	**3**
Online resources	0	1
Direct technical assistance	1	1
Extra Credit #12: Other technical assistance	1	1
14. Does a statute(s)/regulation(s) require water connections that are part of a public supply to be metered?	**2**	**2**
15. Does a statute(s)/regulation(s) require water suppliers to implement volumetric billing?	**2**	**2**
16. Does a statute(s)/regulation(s) require rate structures explicitly designed to encourage water conservation?	**2**	**2**
Total	**37.5**	**89***

New Mexico Summary Chart



New Mexico State Scorecard

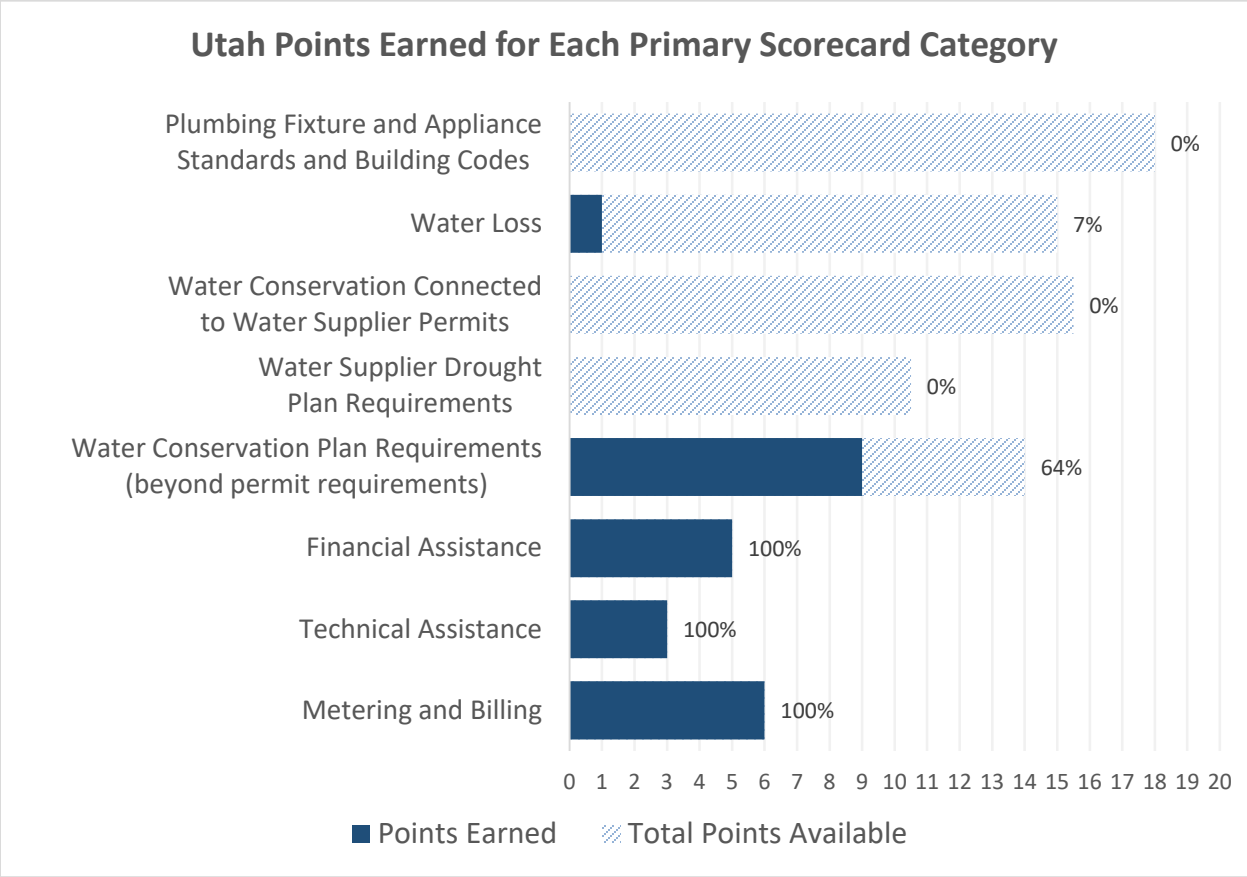
New Mexico Water Efficiency & Conservation Scorecard	Grade: C	
Question	**Points Awarded**	**Points Available**
1. What state agency or agencies are in charge of drinking water conservation/efficiency?	**2**	**2**
2. Does the state have a water consumption regulation for toilets (that is more stringent than the federal standard)?	**0**	**3**
Yes or no?	0	2
Extra Credit #1: Yes and the fixture is subject to a replacement mandate in law	0	1
3. Does the state have a water consumption regulation for showerheads (that is more stringent than the federal standard)?	**0**	**3**
Yes or no?	0	2
Extra Credit #2: Yes and the fixture is subject to a replacement mandate in law	0	1
4. Does the state have a water consumption regulation for urinals (that is more stringent than the federal standard)?	**0**	**3**
Yes or no?	0	2
Extra Credit #3: Yes and the fixture is subject to a replacement mandate in law	0	1
5. Does the state have a water consumption regulation for clothes washers (that is more stringent than the federal standard)?	**0**	**3**
Yes or no?	0	2
Extra Credit #4: Yes and the appliance is subject to a replacement mandate in law	0	1
6. Does the state have a water consumption regulation for pre-rinse spray valves (that is more stringent than the federal standard)?	**0**	**3**
Yes or no?	0	2
Extra Credit #5: Yes and the fixture is subject to a replacement mandate in law	0	1
7. Do state building codes or plumbing codes require use of water efficient products (that exceed the federal standard)?	**0**	**3**
8. Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) limit water loss in utility distribution systems?	**0**	**15**
(a) Yes or no? If yes, what is the requirement?	0	2
Extra Credit #6: State is leveraging state-funding for M36-compliant technical assistance to water systems in support of an existing or potential mandate	0	2
(b) To what water suppliers do the laws apply?	0	2
(c) If there is a numeric limit on leakage or a formula for calculating acceptable levels of leakage, what is it?	0	2
(d) Is submitting audit information required?	0	1
(d)(i) If yes, at what frequency must it be submitted?	0	2
(d)(ii) If yes, is audit data validation required?	0	1
Extra Credit #7: Audits are required to be conducted using the AWWA Free Water Audit Software	0	1
(e) Is leak detection required?	0	1
(f) Is leak correction required?	0	1

New Mexico Water Efficiency & Conservation Scorecard (Continued, 2 of 3)	Grade: C	
Question	**Points Awarded**	**Points Available**
9. Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require water suppliers to plan and/or implement conservation measures as a condition of a water right permit?	**3.5**	**15.5**
Yes or no? If yes, what is the requirement?	1.5	2.5
(a) To what water suppliers do the laws apply?	2	2
(b) Is preparing a water conservation plan a prerequisite to obtaining a water right permit?	0	1
(c) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) identify required contents of that plan?	0	1
(d) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require the water supplier to incorporate stakeholders in plan development?	0	1
(e) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require the state to evaluate the sufficiency of that plan?	0	1
(f) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) identify criteria for evaluating the sufficiency of that plan?	0	1
Extra Credit #8: Especially detailed or pointed set of criteria	0	2
(g) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require that plan to be incorporated into the permit as an enforceable condition?	0	2
(h) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) condition approval of municipal water permits/licenses on adoption and/or implementation of water conservation measures?	0	2
10. Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require water suppliers to develop a drought preparedness plan?	**0**	**10.5**
(a) Yes or no? If yes, what is the requirement?	0	2.5
(b) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) identify required content regarding drought in such a plan?	0	1
(c) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require the water supplier to incorporate stakeholders in plan development?	0	1
(d) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require the state to evaluate the sufficiency of that plan?	0	1
(e) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) identify criteria for evaluating the sufficiency of that plan?	0	1
(f) How often must a drought preparedness plan be updated?	0	2
Extra Credit #9 & #10: For significantly promoting adaptive management and/or for an exceptionally robust framework of what a drought plan must contain and frequent update requirements	0	2

New Mexico Water Efficiency & Conservation Scorecard (Continued, 3 of 3)	Grade: C	
Question	**Points Awarded**	**Points Available**
11. Independent of a water right permitting process and drought plans, does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require water suppliers to develop plans for water conservation and/or efficiency?	**3.5**	**14**
Yes or no?	1	1
(a) To what water suppliers do the laws apply?	1.5	1.5
(b) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) identify required contents of those plans?	1	1
Extra Credit #11: Exceptionally robust framework of what a plan must contain	0	1
(d) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require the state to draft guidelines to aid water suppliers in preparing the plans?	0	1
(e) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require the water supplier to incorporate stakeholders in plan development?	0	1
(f) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require the state to evaluate the sufficiency of those plans?	0	1
(g) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) identify criteria for evaluating the sufficiency of those plans?	0	1
(h) How often must those plans be updated?	0	2
(i) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) explicitly require implementation of plans or other water conservation measures?	0	1
(j) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require water suppliers to: identify financial resources and/or legal authorities necessary for plan implementation, prepare implementation schedules, and/or submit progress reports to the state?	0	1.5
(k) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) allow the state to penalize, fine, revoke permits from, or withhold privileges from a water supplier for not implementing those plans?	0	1
12. Does the state offer financial assistance other than DW SRFs to utilities, cities, or counties for urban water conservation?	**5**	**5**
13. Does the state offer technical assistance for urban water conservation programs?	**2**	**3**
Online resources	1	1
Direct technical assistance	1	1
Extra Credit #12: Other technical assistance	0	1
14. Does a statute(s)/regulation(s) require water connections that are part of a public supply to be metered?	**0**	**2**
15. Does a statute(s)/regulation(s) require water suppliers to implement volumetric billing?	**0**	**2**
16. Does a statute(s)/regulation(s) require rate structures explicitly designed to encourage water conservation?	**0**	**2**
Total	**16**	**89***

**There were 75 base points and 14 possible extra credits points.*

Utah Summary Chart



Utah State Scorecard

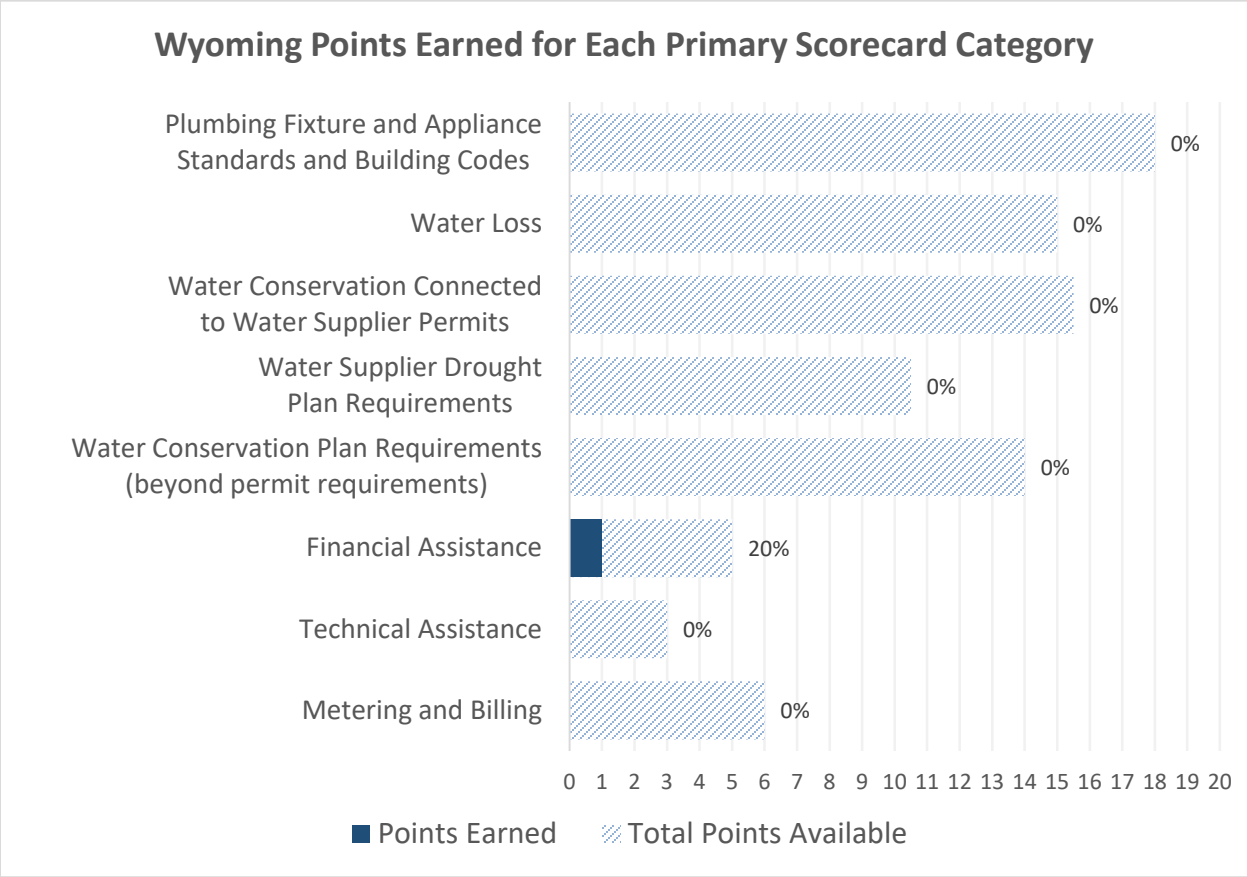
Utah Water Efficiency & Conservation Scorecard	Grade: B-	
Question	**Points Awarded**	**Points Available**
1. What state agency or agencies are in charge of drinking water conservation/efficiency?	**2**	**2**
2. Does the state have a water consumption regulation for toilets (that is more stringent than the federal standard)?	**0**	**3**
Yes or no?	0	2
Extra Credit #1: Yes and the fixture is subject to a replacement mandate in law	0	1
3. Does the state have a water consumption regulation for showerheads (that is more stringent than the federal standard)?	**0**	**3**
Yes or no?	0	2
Extra Credit #2: Yes and the fixture is subject to a replacement mandate in law	0	1
4. Does the state have a water consumption regulation for urinals (that is more stringent than the federal standard)?	**0**	**3**
Yes or no?	0	2
Extra Credit #3: Yes and the fixture is subject to a replacement mandate in law	0	1
5. Does the state have a water consumption regulation for clothes washers (that is more stringent than the federal standard)?	**0**	**3**
Yes or no?	0	2
Extra Credit #4: Yes and the appliance is subject to a replacement mandate in law	0	1
6. Does the state have a water consumption regulation for pre-rinse spray valves (that is more stringent than the federal standard)?	**0**	**3**
Yes or no?	0	2
Extra Credit #5: Yes and the fixture is subject to a replacement mandate in law	0	1
7. Do state building codes or plumbing codes require use of water efficient products (that exceed the federal standard)?	**0**	**3**
8. Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) limit water loss in utility distribution systems?	**1**	**15**
(a) Yes or no? If yes, what is the requirement?	0	2
Extra Credit #6: State is leveraging state-funding for M36-compliant technical assistance to water systems in support of an existing or potential mandate	1	2
(b) To what water suppliers do the laws apply?	0	2
(c) If there is a numeric limit on leakage or a formula for calculating acceptable levels of leakage, what is it?	0	2
(d) Is submitting audit information required?	0	1
(d)(i) If yes, at what frequency must it be submitted?	0	2
(d)(ii) If yes, is audit data validation required?	0	1
Extra Credit #7: Audits are required to be conducted using the AWWA Free Water Audit Software	0	1
(e) Is leak detection required?	0	1
(f) Is leak correction required?	0	1

Utah Water Efficiency & Conservation Scorecard (Continued, 2 of 3)	Grade: B-	
Question	**Points Awarded**	**Points Available**
9. Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require water suppliers to plan and/or implement conservation measures as a condition of a water right permit?	**0**	**15.5**
Yes or no? If yes, what is the requirement?	0	2.5
(a) To what water suppliers do the laws apply?	0	2
(b) Is preparing a water conservation plan a prerequisite to obtaining a water right permit?	0	1
(c) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) identify required contents of that plan?	0	1
(d) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require the water supplier to incorporate stakeholders in plan development?	0	1
(e) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require the state to evaluate the sufficiency of that plan?	0	1
(f) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) identify criteria for evaluating the sufficiency of that plan?	0	1
Extra Credit #8: Especially detailed or pointed set of criteria	0	2
(g) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require that plan to be incorporated into the permit as an enforceable condition?	0	2
(h) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) condition approval of municipal water permits/licenses on adoption and/or implementation of water conservation measures?	0	2
10. Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require water suppliers to develop a drought preparedness plan?	**0**	**10.5**
(a) Yes or no? If yes, what is the requirement?	0	2.5
(b) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) identify required content regarding drought in such a plan?	0	1
(c) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require the water supplier to incorporate stakeholders in plan development?	0	1
(d) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require the state to evaluate the sufficiency of that plan?	0	1
(e) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) identify criteria for evaluating the sufficiency of that plan?	0	1
(f) How often must a drought preparedness plan be updated?	0	2
Extra Credit #9 & #10: For significantly promoting adaptive management and/or for an exceptionally robust framework of what a drought plan must contain and frequent update requirements	0	2

Utah Water Efficiency & Conservation Scorecard (Continued, 3 of 3)	Grade: B-	
Question	**Points Awarded**	**Points Available**
11. Independent of a water right permitting process and drought plans, does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require water suppliers to develop plans for water conservation and/or efficiency?	**9**	**14**
Yes or no?	1	1
(a) To what water suppliers do the laws apply?	1.5	1.5
(b) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) identify required contents of those plans?	1	1
Extra Credit #11: Exceptionally robust framework of what a plan must contain	0	1
(d) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require the state to draft guidelines to aid water suppliers in preparing the plans?	1	1
(e) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require the water supplier to incorporate stakeholders in plan development?	1	1
(f) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require the state to evaluate the sufficiency of those plans?	0	1
(g) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) identify criteria for evaluating the sufficiency of those plans?	0	1
(h) How often must those plans be updated?	2	2
(i) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) explicitly require implementation of plans or other water conservation measures?	0	1
(j) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require water suppliers to: identify financial resources and/or legal authorities necessary for plan implementation, prepare implementation schedules, and/or submit progress reports to the state?	0.5	1.5
(k) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) allow the state to penalize, fine, revoke permits from, or withhold privileges from a water supplier for not implementing those plans?	1	1
12. Does the state offer financial assistance other than DW SRFs to utilities, cities, or counties for urban water conservation?	**5**	**5**
13. Does the state offer technical assistance for urban water conservation programs?	**3**	**3**
Online resources	1	1
Direct technical assistance	1	1
Extra Credit #12: Other technical assistance	1	1
14. Does a statute(s)/regulation(s) require water connections that are part of a public supply to be metered?	**2**	**2**
15. Does a statute(s)/regulation(s) require water suppliers to implement volumetric billing?	**2**	**2**
16. Does a statute(s)/regulation(s) require rate structures explicitly designed to encourage water conservation?	**2**	**2**
Total	**26**	**89***

**There were 75 base points and 14 possible extra credits points.*

Wyoming Summary Chart



Wyoming State Scorecard

Wyoming Water Efficiency & Conservation Scorecard	Grade: D	
Question	**Points Awarded**	**Points Available**
1. What state agency or agencies are in charge of drinking water conservation/efficiency?	**0**	**2**
2. Does the state have a water consumption regulation for toilets (that is more stringent than the federal standard)?	**0**	**3**
Yes or no?	0	2
Extra Credit #1: Yes and the fixture is subject to a replacement mandate in law	0	1
3. Does the state have a water consumption regulation for showerheads (that is more stringent than the federal standard)?	**0**	**3**
Yes or no?	0	2
Extra Credit #2: Yes and the fixture is subject to a replacement mandate in law	0	1
4. Does the state have a water consumption regulation for urinals (that is more stringent than the federal standard)?	**0**	**3**
Yes or no?	0	2
Extra Credit #3: Yes and the fixture is subject to a replacement mandate in law	0	1
5. Does the state have a water consumption regulation for clothes washers (that is more stringent than the federal standard)?	**0**	**3**
Yes or no?	0	2
Extra Credit #4: Yes and the appliance is subject to a replacement mandate in law	0	1
6. Does the state have a water consumption regulation for pre-rinse spray valves (that is more stringent than the federal standard)?	**0**	**3**
Yes or no?	0	2
Extra Credit #5: Yes and the fixture is subject to a replacement mandate in law	0	1
7. Do state building codes or plumbing codes require use of water efficient products (that exceed the federal standard)?	**0**	**3**
8. Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) limit water loss in utility distribution systems?	**0**	**15**
(a) Yes or no? If yes, what is the requirement?	0	2
Extra Credit #6: State is leveraging state-funding for M36-compliant technical assistance to water systems in support of an existing or potential mandate	0	2
(b) To what water suppliers do the laws apply?	0	2
(c) If there is a numeric limit on leakage or a formula for calculating acceptable levels of leakage, what is it?	0	2
(d) Is submitting audit information required?	0	1
(d)(i) If yes, at what frequency must it be submitted?	0	2
(d)(ii) If yes, is audit data validation required?	0	1
Extra Credit #7: Audits are required to be conducted using the AWWA Free Water Audit Software	0	1
(e) Is leak detection required?	0	1
(f) Is leak correction required?	0	1

Wyoming Water Efficiency & Conservation Scorecard (Continued, 2 of 3)	Grade: D	
Question	**Points Awarded**	**Points Available**
9. Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require water suppliers to plan and/or implement conservation measures as a condition of a water right permit?	**0**	**15.5**
Yes or no? If yes, what is the requirement?	0	2.5
(a) To what water suppliers do the laws apply?	0	2
(b) Is preparing a water conservation plan a prerequisite to obtaining a water right permit?	0	1
(c) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) identify required contents of that plan?	0	1
(d) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require the water supplier to incorporate stakeholders in plan development?	0	1
(e) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require the state to evaluate the sufficiency of that plan?	0	1
(f) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) identify criteria for evaluating the sufficiency of that plan?	0	1
Extra Credit #8: Especially detailed or pointed set of criteria	0	2
(g) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require that plan to be incorporated into the permit as an enforceable condition?	0	2
(h) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) condition approval of municipal water permits/licenses on adoption and/or implementation of water conservation measures?	0	2
10. Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require water suppliers to develop a drought preparedness plan?	**0**	**10.5**
(a) Yes or no? If yes, what is the requirement?	0	2.5
(b) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) identify required content regarding drought in such a plan?	0	1
(c) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require the water supplier to incorporate stakeholders in plan development?	0	1
(d) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require the state to evaluate the sufficiency of that plan?	0	1
(e) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) identify criteria for evaluating the sufficiency of that plan?	0	1
(f) How often must a drought preparedness plan be updated?	0	2
Extra Credit #9 & #10: For significantly promoting adaptive management and/or for an exceptionally robust framework of what a drought plan must contain and frequent update requirements	0	2

Wyoming Water Efficiency & Conservation Scorecard (Continued, 3 of 3)	Grade: D	
Question	**Points Awarded**	**Points Available**
11. Independent of a water right permitting process and drought plans, does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require water suppliers to develop plans for water conservation and/or efficiency?	**0**	**14**
Yes or no?	0	1
(a) To what water suppliers do the laws apply?	0	1.5
(b) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) identify required contents of those plans?	0	1
Extra Credit #11: Exceptionally robust framework of what a plan must contain	0	1
(d) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require the state to draft guidelines to aid water suppliers in preparing the plans?	0	1
(e) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require the water supplier to incorporate stakeholders in plan development?	0	1
(f) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require the state to evaluate the sufficiency of those plans?	0	1
(g) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) identify criteria for evaluating the sufficiency of those plans?	0	1
(h) How often must those plans be updated?	0	2
(i) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) explicitly require implementation of plans or other water conservation measures?	0	1
(j) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require water suppliers to: identify financial resources and/or legal authorities necessary for plan implementation, prepare implementation schedules, and/or submit progress reports to the state?	0	1.5
(k) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) allow the state to penalize, fine, revoke permits from, or withhold privileges from a water supplier for not implementing those plans?	0	1
12. Does the state offer financial assistance other than DW SRFs to utilities, cities, or counties for urban water conservation?	**1**	**5**
13. Does the state offer technical assistance for urban water conservation programs?	**0**	**3**
Online resources	0	1
Direct technical assistance	0	1
Extra Credit #12: Other technical assistance	0	1
14. Does a statute(s)/regulation(s) require water connections that are part of a public supply to be metered?	**0**	**2**
15. Does a statute(s)/regulation(s) require water suppliers to implement volumetric billing?	**0**	**2**
16. Does a statute(s)/regulation(s) require rate structures explicitly designed to encourage water conservation?	**0**	**2**
Total	**1**	**89***

**There were 75 base points and 14 possible extra credits points.*