

Appendix G.

Glossary of Terms, Acronyms, and Abbreviations

AB – Assembly Bill

Act – Urban Water Management Planning Act, California Water Code Division 6, Part 2.6. Also found as Appendix A of the 2020 UWMP Guidebook.

AF – Acre-Foot

Baseline – The average per capita water use for the following baseline periods and calculated in accordance with *Methodologies for Calculating Baseline and Compliance Urban Per Capita Water Use*, DWR 2011 (report updated in 2016):

- A 10-15 year continuous period used to calculate baseline daily per capita water use per Water Code Section 10608.20.
- A continuous 5-year period used to determine whether the 2020 urban water use target meets the legislation’s minimum water use reduction requirement per Water Code Section 10608.22.

BMP – Best Management Practice. A set of practices used by the California Urban Water Conservation Council and its members. The BMPs were historically identical to the Demand Management Practices (DMMs) found in the Water Code, but revisions to both the BMPs and the DMMs have now made them different sets of practices.

CASGEM – California Statewide Groundwater Elevation Monitoring Program. A program of regular and systematic monitoring in all of California's alluvial groundwater basins that relies and builds on established, local, long-term groundwater monitoring and management programs. DWR maintains the collected groundwater elevation data in a public database.

Census Designated Place (CDP) – A settled concentration of population, designated by the US Census, that is identifiable by name but not legally incorporated under the laws of the state.

CII – The combination of commercial, institutional, and industrial water use sectors.

CIMIS – California Irrigation Management Information System. A network of automated weather stations that provide real time weather data to estimate reference evapotranspiration (ET_o). The stations are owned and operated

cooperatively between the California Department of Water Resources and local agencies.

Compliance Daily per Capita Water Use/ Compliance GPCD – The gross water use during the final year of the reporting period, reported in gallons per capita per day. 2020 is the compliance year due in this UWMP. This term is used in the context of SB X7-7, The Water Conservation Act of 2009.

CWC – California Water Code

Disadvantaged Community – A community with an annual median household income that is less than 80 percent of the statewide annual median household income.

Distribution System – Water distribution systems are generally large networks of pipes that deliver water for municipal purposes. Transmission canals and pipelines not used for delivering water directly to retail customers should not be included as part of the distribution system.

DMMs – Demand Management Measures. Measures listed in the California Water Code that are used by water suppliers for managing water demand. The DMMs were historically identical to the Best Management Practices (BMPs) found in the CUWCC MOU, but revisions to both the DMMs and the BMPs have now made them different sets of practices.

DOF – Department of Finance. DOF provides population estimates for cities and CDPs for inter- censal years (years between the census years).

DWR – Department of Water Resources

eARDWP or eAR– electronic Annual Reports to the Drinking Water Program. Every public water system is required to submit these annual reports to the Division of Drinking Water specifying contact and operational information for the prior calendar year.

ERP – Emergency Response Plan

Exchanges – Water exchanges are typically water deliveries by one water user to another water user, with the receiving water user returning the water at a specified time, or when the conditions of the parties' agreement are met. Water exchanges can be strictly a return of water on a basis agreed upon by the participants or can include payment and the return of water. For purposes of UWMP reporting, this is considered a "Wholesale Use," even if the agency is not considered a wholesale water agency as per the definition in Water Code 10608.12 (p) and (r). Suppliers will make their own determination as to whether water sent to another agency is a sale, transfer, or exchange.

GIS – Geographic Information System. A system used for storing, manipulating, analyzing, and presenting geographical information electronically on a computer. A computer based mapping system.

GPCD – Gallons per Capita per Day. The unit of measure used for reporting baseline and target per capita water consumption. This term is used in the context of SB X7-7, The Water Conservation Act of 2009.

Gross Water Use – The volume of water entering a supplier’s distribution system over a 12 month period. This volume may be adjusted based on changes in system storage, sales to other agencies, recycled water use, agricultural water use, and industrial process water use. This term is used in the context of SB X7-7, The Water Conservation Act of 2009.

GSP - groundwater sustainability plan

HOA – Homeowners’ association

Hydrologic Region – A geographical division of the state based on the local hydrologic basins. The California Department of Water Resources divides California into 10 hydrologic regions that correspond to the state’s major water drainage basins: North Coast, North Lahontan, Sacramento River, San Francisco Bay, Central Coast, San Joaquin River, Tulare Lake, South Coast, South Lahontan, and Colorado River.

Interim Urban Water Use Target – The 2015 urban water use target that is the midpoint between the supplier's 10-15 year baseline GPCD and their 2020 target GPCD. 2015 UWMPs will compare the interim water use target to the actual water use of 2015. This term is used in the context of SB X7-7, The Water Conservation Act of 2009.

IRWM – Integrated Regional Water Management. A collaborative effort to manage all aspects of water resources in a region by the application of integrated water management (IWM) principals at a regional scale.

LAFCO – Local Agency Formation Commission

Legislature – State of California Legislature

Lower Income – Persons and families whose income does not exceed the qualifying limits for lower income families as established and amended from time to time pursuant to Section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937. In the event the federal standards are discontinued, the department shall, by regulation, establish income limits for lower income households for all geographic areas of the state at 80 percent of area median income, adjusted for family size and revised annually.

Methodologies – A shortened term for the publication Methodologies for Calculating Baseline and Compliance Urban Per Capita Water Use (For the Consistent Implementation of the Water Conservation Act of 2009). DWR

2016. The Water Conservation Act of 2009 (also known as SB X7-7) directed DWR to develop these technical methodologies and criteria to ensure the consistent implementation of the Act and to provide guidance to urban retail water suppliers in calculating and reporting their baseline and compliance water use.

MOU – Memorandum of Understanding – In the context of Urban Water Management Plans, this term refers to the CUWCC MOU entitled “Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Urban Water Conservation in California”. CUWCC 2011.

NAICS – North America Industry Classification System

NOAA – National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. A federal agency focused on the condition of the oceans and atmosphere. NOAA provides weather data that may be useful to urban water suppliers when describing the climate of their service area.

NPDES – National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System. A permitting program to control national water pollution. The program is administered by the United States Environmental Protection Agency at the federal level and by the State Water Resources Control Board at the California State level.

P-NP - Potable/Non-Potable

Plan – Urban Water Management Plan or UWMP.

Potable Water – Water intended for human consumption, delivered through a Public Water System, and regulated by a State or local health agency.

Public Water Systems – A system for the provision of water for human consumption through pipes or other constructed conveyances that has 15 or more service connections or regularly serves at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year. Public water systems are regulated by the State Water Resources Control Board, Drinking Water Program.

Raw Water – Water that is untreated and used in its natural state. This may also be called “Source Water.” Some urban water agencies supply raw water to customers for non-potable uses.

Recycled Water – Municipal wastewater that has been treated to a specified quality, enabling it to be reused for a beneficial purpose.

Regional Alliance – A regional water management group that specifically addresses the requirements of the Water Conservation Act of 2009 (SB X7-7), that is, planning, reporting, and complying as an Alliance with 2015 and 2020 water use targets.

Regional UWMP – A UWMP that addresses all the requirements of the Water Code that pertain to urban water management, but not necessarily addressing the

requirements of SB X7-7. Within the RUWMP agencies may elect to determine and report targets and baselines (SB X7-7 Water Conservation Act of 2009) on a regional basis through the formation of a Regional Alliance.

Retail Water Use/Demand – The sale of water directly to customers for end use. These include, single family, multi-family, landscape, or CII. The following sectors may be reported as either a wholesale or retail demand, the determination is made by the supplier: Groundwater recharge, saline intrusion barrier, agricultural, wetlands or wildlife habitat.

rGPCD – Residential Gallons per Capita per Day. This is used in drought reporting to SWRCB for purposes of complying with the Governor’s drought declarations and executive orders in 2014 and 2015 (as of the publication of this Guidebook) and is solely the estimated residential water use in a service area divided by population. This differs from the GPCD used in UWMPs, which is the total water use within a service area divided by the population.

SB – Senate Bill

SB X7-7 – The Water Conservation Act of 2009 that provides for a 20% statewide reduction of urban per capita water use by the year 2020. The Act includes requirements for determining baselines and targets, among other things. The complete text is found in Appendix A of the 2020 UWMP Guidebook.

SB X7-7 Verification Form – A set of tables that present the calculations used by a retail supplier or Regional Alliance for developing baselines and targets. These tables are required for retail suppliers and Regional Alliances. These tables are presented in Appendix E of the 2020 UWMP Guidebook.

SB X7-7 2020 Compliance Form – A set of tables that present the compliance of the supplier or Regional Alliance to its water use targets in relation to its baseline.

Sectors – Classifications of water use that are clearly distinct from other water uses.

SGMA – Sustainable Groundwater Management Act of 2014. Three legislative bills that provide a framework for long-term sustainable groundwater management. Local and regional authorities will form Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSAs) that oversee the preparation and implementation of a local Groundwater Sustainability Plan. More information can be found at <http://water.ca.gov/groundwater/sgm/index.cfm>

Standardized Tables – DWR has specified the use of standardized tables for reporting UWMP data. Use of these tables is required in the 2020 UWMP, to the extent that the information is available. However, water agencies may include the standardized tables in an appendix and present adapted versions of the standardized tables in the body of the Plan, if that is better adapted to the agency’s records and/or better reflects the information available to the

agency. The standardized tables are found in Appendix E of the UWMP Guidebook.

State Water Board – State Water Resources Control Board

Supplier – Term used to refer to urban water suppliers.

Surface Water Augmentation – The planned placement of recycled water into a surface water reservoir that is used as a source of domestic drinking water supply. (Used in Chapter 6).

SWRCB – State Water Resources Control Board. A state agency whose mission is to preserve, enhance, and restore the quality of California’s water resources and drinking water for the protection of the environment, public health, and all beneficial uses, and to ensure proper water resource allocation and efficient use, for the benefit of present and future generations. Some key programs that are managed by SWRCB that pertain to UWMPs include: Emergency Drought Regulations, Drinking Water Program, Wastewater, and Water Recycling.

Target – The target per capita water use calculated for 2020 and 2015 as per *Methodologies for Calculating Baseline and Compliance Urban Per Capita Water Use*, DWR 2011. This term is used in the context of SB X7-7, The Water Conservation Act of 2009.

Target Method – The water supplier selects one of four different target methods when determining their 2020 Urban Water Use Target. See the *Methodologies* document (DWR 2016) and Appendix E, SB X7-7 Verification Form for details. This term is used in the context of SB X7-7, The Water Conservation Act of 2009.

Transfers – The Water Code defines a water transfer as a temporary or long-term change in the point of diversion, place of use, or purpose of use due to a transfer, sale, lease, or exchange of water or water rights. A water transfer can be a temporary or permanent sale of water or a water right by the water right holder, a lease of the right to use water from the water right holder, or a sale or lease of a contractual right to water supply. Water transfers can also take the form of long-term contracts for the purpose of improving long-term supply reliability. For purposes of UWMP reporting, this is considered a “Wholesale Use,” even if the agency is not considered a wholesale water supplier as per the definition in Water Code 10608.12 (p) and (r). Agencies will make their own determination as to whether water sent to another agency is a sale, transfer, or exchange.

Urban Retail Water Supplier – A water supplier, either publicly or privately owned, that directly provides potable municipal water to more than 3,000 end users or that supplies more than 3,000 acre-feet of potable water annually at retail for municipal purposes. The terms “Water Supplier” and “Water Agency” are used interchangeably in this guidebook.

UWMP – Urban Water Management Plan

Urban Wholesale Water Supplier – A water supplier, either publicly or privately owned, that provides more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually at wholesale for potable municipal purposes.

Water Agency – This term can refer to either an urban retail water supplier or an urban wholesale water supplier. The guidebook will explicitly state whether retail or wholesale, unless it is clear by the context surrounding the term. The terms “water agency” and “water supplier” are used interchangeably in the Water Code.

Water Code – California Water Code

Water demand/use – Water conveyed through a distribution system that is used by a water agency and its customers for any purpose, including non-potable water uses, water losses, and other non-revenue water. For purposes of the Guidebook, the terms “Water Demand” and “Water Use” will be used interchangeably and refer to all the demand sectors listed in Section 4.2.

Water Supplier – This term can refer to either an urban retail water supplier or an urban wholesale water supplier. The guidebook will either explicitly state whether retail or wholesale, unless it is clear by the context surrounding the term. The terms “Water Agency” and “Water Supplier” are used interchangeably in this guidebook.

Water Use Sector – Classifications of water use that are clearly distinct from other water uses.

WDR – Waste Discharge Requirement. A Program managed by SWRCB that regulates point discharges that are exempt pursuant to Subsection 20090 of Title 27 and not subject to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, (e.g., sewage, wastewater) that meet and continue to meet, the preconditions listed for each specific exemption.

Wholesale Water Use/Demand – Generally large quantities of water not for municipal end uses. Wholesale uses include: Sales, transfers, or exchanges to other agencies. The following sectors may be reported as either a wholesale or retail demand, the determination is made by the supplier: Groundwater recharge, saline intrusion barrier, agricultural, wetlands or wildlife habitat.

WRR – Water Recycling (or Reuse) Requirement established by a Regional Water Quality Control Board.

WSCP – Water Shortage Contingency Plan. A strategic plan developed by and for a water supplier to prepare and respond to water shortages. The Water Code provides specific requirements for a WSCP and Chapter 8 of the 2020 UWMP Guidebook provides guidance and standardized tables for reporting a WSCP in a UWMP.

WUEdata Portal – Water Use Efficiency Data Portal, used for submitting electronic UWMPs and associated data to DWR.

WWTP – Waste Water Treatment Plant