

**SUBMITTAL TO THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, STATE OF CALIFORNIA**



FROM: Chairman Marion Ashley

SUBMITTAL DATE: May 18, 2015

SUBJECT: Departmental Water Conservation Update

RECOMMENDED MOTION: That the Board of Supervisors:

1. Receive and File the departmental water conservation updates from Environmental Health, EDA, Flood Control and Water Conservation District, and the Parks District shown as Attachment 'A';
2. Direct all departments to comply with the recently adopted Emergency Regulations shown as Attachment 'B';
3. Direct the Executive Office provide quarterly updates on departmental water conservation status, including grant opportunities related thereto, so long as state emergency drought regulation remain in effect; and
4. Direct the Executive Office to explore the creation of a centralized "hotline" or smart phone app for the reporting and referral of emergency drought regulation violations to applicable water agencies.

BACKGROUND:

Summary

On April 1, 2015, Governor Brown issued an Executive Order that directs the State Water Resource Control Board to impose restrictions on water suppliers to achieve a statewide 25 percent reduction in potable urban usage through February, 2016; require commercial, industrial, and institutional users to implement water efficiency measures; prohibit irrigation with potable water of ornamental turf in public street medians; and prohibit irrigation with potable water outside newly constructed homes and buildings that is not delivered by drip or microspray systems.

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Marion Ashley,
Chairman of the Board

Summary (continued)

At its board meeting on Tuesday, May 5th, the State Water Resources Control Board adopted the Governor's proposed Emergency Regulations which stipulated, among other requirements for businesses and water suppliers, that the following is hereby prohibited:

- Using potable water to wash sidewalks and driveways
- Sprinkler irrigation runoff when using potable water
- Using hoses with no shutoff nozzles to wash cars
- Using potable water in decorative water features that do not recirculate the water
- Using outdoor irrigation during 48 hours following measurable precipitation
- The irrigation with potable water of ornamental turf on public street medians
- The irrigation with potable water of landscapes outside of newly constructed homes and buildings in a manner inconsistent with regulations or other requirements established by the California Building Standards Commission and the Department of Housing and Community Development

The requirement for adjusting outdoor irrigation during and 48 hours after measurable precipitation may require readjustment or installation of weather-based controllers for irrigation systems on county owned facilities. Additionally, the County's Transportation Department has not approved the use of ornamental turf in public street medians for several years.

Attachment 'A'

County Departmental Water Conservation Updates

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

1. Flyers and Handouts, posted on website, handed out to businesses:

- a) *Water, a Precious Resource*
Informational Bulletin 102-14-DES
Target Audience – Food Facilities
- b) *Water Preservation Methods for Public Pool Facilities during Severe Drought Conditions*
Informational Bulletin 104-15-DES
Target Audience – Public Pools & Spas

In Process:

- a) Gray water system use for new and existing homes
- b) Rain barrel use for homes and businesses
- c) Recycled water uses at department regulated facilities

2. New Products:

- a) Bio-Active, Cyanuric Acid Reducer
(BioActive products, Temecula)
 - Currently only approved for “private” pools & spas.
 - We are trying to get it approved for use in public pools & spas. (Currently, only way to lower cyanuric acid levels in pools/spas is to drain and refill)

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AGENCY/FACILITIES MANAGEMENT

1. Current progress:

a. Desert Region

- All irrigation timers reduced by 15%
- 20% more drip irrigation systems installed
- Use of drought tolerant plants
- Dedicated person to inspect and monitor irrigation systems
- Most notable areas; Monroe Park, Mental Health Campus, Cathedral City Library, Palm Springs CAC

b. Southwest Region

- All irrigation timers reduced by 50%
- Use of DG, mulch and drip irrigation in planters
- Use of drought tolerant plants
- Dedicated person to inspect and monitor irrigation systems
- Most notable areas; Temecula / Hemet CAC, SWJC Campus
- Conversion of standard shower fixtures to “timed” push-button type at Smith Correction housing units 1 thru 11 (50% complete)

c. Western Region

- Downtown planters converted to drip irrigation (in progress) reduction of 400 + sprinkler heads thus far.
- All irrigation timers reduced by 25%
- Frequency of timing reduced by 40%
- Use of technologically advanced sprinkler heads / controllers
- Dedicated person to inspect and monitor irrigation systems
- Use of drought tolerant plants
- Use of DG, mulch and drip irrigation in planters
- Participation in the RPU – Public Agency Landscape program (PAL) (Monies to upgrade to technologically advanced water-wise irrigation controller systems)
- Most notable areas; County Farm, Mental Health Treatment, DPSS Arlington, Riverside CAC, Historic Courthouse

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AGENCY/FACILITIES MANAGEMENT *Continued*

2. Future plans:

- Continue with strategies mentioned above based on financial resources
- Install technologically advanced touch-less water conservative controls on restroom fixtures
- Reduce size of county turf areas via water wise design techniques
- Utilize the reuse of condensate water from air conditioning systems (new construction)
- Consider the use of air cooled chilled water systems instead of water cooled system when applicable (new construction)
- Consider use of vacuum waste systems in larger facilities similar to the East County Detention Center design

Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District – Drought Response Activities

1) **Retrofit**

Discretionary water use by the District is limited to our office on Market Street. The office was retrofit in 2011 to serve as a regional demonstration and testing facility for water conservation and low impact development:

- a. Water efficient landscaping retrofit (2011)
- b. Waterless urinals (est. 2011)
- c. Low impact development best practices (2011)
- d. Reclaimed water irrigation (2011 – pending availability)
- e. Smart controllers and moisture sensors

The project was complete in 2012 and has since won several awards. The project has resulted in a net 41% reduction in summertime water use since completion.

2) **Education and Outreach**

The District has been proactive in developing tools to assist residents, developers, water resource managers, and local officials address stormwater management, including drought preparedness and response.

- a. Existing outreach tools include:
 - i. LID Testing and Demonstration education website – provides web based tour of the District’s Low Impact Development and Water Conservation Testing and Demonstration Facility. The site provides links to education and technical information relevant to those interested in designing or retrofit using low impact development concepts.
 - ii. Stormwater and Water Conservation Tracking Tool – Provides a centralized geospatial website for developers, municipal staff, water resource planners and other members of the public to access information related to stormwater management including information relevant to flood risk management, water quality management and stormwater capture. The tool primarily assists water resource managers with planning stormwater capture activities and assists developers with identifying flood control and stormwater quality mitigation requirements. The tool will also assist with identifying regional stormwater treatment options for developers as these opportunities are identified and developed by the District, County and other local agencies.
- b. Ongoing Conservation Projects:
 - i. The District is also developing a countywide water conservation website that can assist residents and businesses with links to Riverside County specific water conservation rebates, tools and other information. Although many residents are served by larger, regional water agencies that actively and effectively promote such resources; there are also many residents who are served by smaller agencies or that may be on wells that do not have ready access to relevant information – particularly in portions of rural unincorporated Riverside County. This website will particularly benefit those communities.

3) Water Conservation Grants – The District has, with the assistance of the Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority, the County of Riverside and Rancho California Water District, secured over \$5,000,000 in water conservation grant funds to Riverside County to date. Funded projects include

- a. \$500,000 in funding from the Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority’s Proposition 13 allotment that supported the development of the District’s Low Impact Development and Water Conservation Facility;
- b. Over \$4,000,000 in Water Conservation, Efficiency and Water Resource Development Grants that were secured through the District’s ongoing partnership with the County of Riverside and Rancho California Water District to implement the Upper Santa Margarita River Watershed Integrated Regional Water Management Program. The program promotes a collaboration of local water resource managers on southwest County water resource issues and has been responsible for delivering Proposition 40 and Proposition 84 Grant funds to the following projects:

Project Lead	Project	Total Cost	Grant Support
RCWD, EMWD, WMWD	Turf Conversion	\$3,000,000	\$1,100,000
County	Anza Groundwater Study	\$140,000	\$140,000
RCWD	HOA Common Area Landscape Conversion	\$760,000	\$390,000
RCWD	Agricultural Efficiency Programs	\$700,000	\$500,000
RCWD	Vail Lake Conjunctive Use	\$17,800,000	\$1,500,000
RCWD	Upper VDC Recharge Project	\$4,600,000	\$640,000

With the passage of Proposition 1, the District is hopeful that the Upper Santa Margarita River Watershed Integrated Regional Water Management Program will bring an additional \$8 million dollars in grant funds to the region.

- c. The District is also working proactively with other County Departments to compete for and secure grant funds from other Integrated Water Resource Management Programs such as the Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority’s One Water One Watershed program. The District has assisted local agencies in receiving several hundred thousand dollars in grant funds for regional stormwater quality programs to date.

4) Enhancing the sustainable safe yield of local water resources – The District is also working cooperatively with local water agencies to look for opportunities to leverage District facilities to assist with increasing the stability and safe yield of local water resources. As the regional Flood Management District, The District owns and operates hundreds of miles of storm drains operates dozens of dams, detention basins and other facilities that could be used to capture excess stormwater runoff and recharge that water into local groundwater aquifers. There may also be opportunities to re-operate existing dams and detention basins in such a way that they can be used to recharge other excess water supplies when they are available (such as excess State Project Water and Colorado River water that may be available during times of plenty). The District has been working closely with local water agencies to determine where such

opportunities may exist. Efforts including everything from groundwater management studies to conjunctive use projects. A cross section of various projects that are currently in various stages of development are highlighted below. In addition District Master Drainage Plans also proactively consider stormwater conservation and stormwater quality treatment opportunities in their development (such as the recently approved Lakeland Village MDP and proposed West Desert Hot Springs MDP):

- a. WMWD
 1. Arlington Desalter Expansion
- b. City of Riverside
 1. Monroe Basin Stormwater Capture Project
 2. Mockingbird Reservoir Enhancement Project
- c. City of Corona
 1. Coldwater Canyon groundwater recharge enhancement study
 2. Temescal Groundwater Basin Management Study
 3. Lincoln/Cota Basin Diversion Project
- d. EMWD
 1. San Jacinto River Recharge Basins
- e. LHWD
 1. Bautista Recharge Basin Expansion
 2. Little Lake Basin Recharge Retrofit
- f. EVMWD
 1. Elsinore Line A Basin Expansion
- g. BCVWD
 1. Noble Creek Recharge Basin stormwater capture enhancement

REGIONAL PARK AND OPEN SPACE DISTRICT

1. Current Progress

a. Flood Protection

Worked closely with the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District to install bio swales and detention areas in parks that can be utilized for water detention for flood control, water quality improvements, and recreation. Examples include Lake Skinner Recreation Area, Rancho Jurupa Regional Park and Rancho Jurupa Regional Sports Park.

b. Water Conservation

- Designed and installed centrally located irrigation systems in all new parks. Parks on this system can have their irrigation controlled from a main computer which adjusts watering times based upon weather-based criteria. During periods of unexpected precipitation, maintenance staff also has the ability to shut down the irrigation to save water.
- Maintenance staff has retrofitted irrigation in four existing parks to central irrigation. This included additional booster pumps, new heads and new controllers at each park that utilize a repeater to communicate with the central system.
- For parks not on the central irrigation system, the existing irrigation systems are regularly maintained by straightening heads, replacing broken heads, and ensuring heads are set to grade to minimize water use. Staff also ensures that each park has an appropriate irrigation schedule.
- Maintained a standard in the design of new parks to use 30% less turf and more naturalized, drought-tolerant plant in park designs to minimize water use.
- Pools are covered when not in use to minimize water evaporation, except when extreme winds prevent use of the covers.
- Installed four artificial turf sports fields to reduce irrigation need.
- Replaced 13 urinals at various locations with waterless urinals to reduce water consumption.
- Implemented a turf reduction program that replaces grass with drought tolerant plant material. Examples include Rancho Jurupa Regional Park, Lake Skinner Recreation Area and Lake Cahuilla Recreation Area.

- Removed a large one-acre swimming lagoon at Lake Skinner Recreation Area. Replaced with a splash pad area that recycles the water and provides an educational component describing the journey of water from the mountains to our taps at home (approximate annual savings per year 1,000,000 million gallons).

c. Water Quality Protection

- New parking lots are designed with grassy swales that filter overland runoff to improve water quality.
- Dog park users are provided with dog waste sanitation bags and disposal receptacles to prevent bacterial contamination in overland runoff. Dog waste has been shown to contribute harmful bacteria to water as the waste is washed into urban creeks, ponds and lakes. Dog waste bags are provided at all 3 community dog parks (Deleo Sports Park, Galleron Park and Willows Park)

d. Future Conservation Goals

- As part of the park design process, landscape architects will develop water schedules specific for the plants, soils and topography at each individual park. This water schedule will then become the basis for the irrigation timing programmed into the central irrigation system for that park.
- Landscape architects will maximize opportunities for ground water recharge in new park design.
- Conversion of all old irrigation systems to be compatible with the central irrigation system.
- Reduce "per acre" water use for irrigation over the 2013 baseline year.
- Review irrigation schedules for existing parks to ensure that watering schedules are efficient and seasonally appropriate. Parks staff should make regular visual inspections to minimize wet and dry spots.
- Ensure that all parks on the central irrigation system do not receive supplemental water during periods of precipitation, in the event that the precipitation provides sufficient water to the parks.
- New parks will be required to have additional vegetation be drought-tolerant, low-water use plants.

- A minimum of 10% of parking lot projects shall be constructed of permeable pavement. Permeable paving allows rainwater to seep into the soil below the surface, filtering any associated pollutants and reducing storm water surges. Porous pavements also give urban trees the rooting space they need to grow full size.
- Make use of recycled water for landscape irrigation whenever possible.
- Investigate the use of Liquid Pool Covers for large pools, which can reduce evaporation up to 50%.
- Closely monitor backwashing systems to ensure it is only done when needed/required and only for the exact amount of time required.
- Replace additional 9 urinals with waterless urinals by June 2016.
- Reduce splash pad operations by 25% .
- Continue Turf Reduction Plan in existing parks as well as reduce landscape areas that are not drought tolerant.

ADOPTED TEXT OF EMERGENCY REGULATION

Article 22.5. Drought Emergency Water Conservation.

Sec. 863. Findings of Drought Emergency.

(a) The State Water Resources Control Board finds as follows:

(1) On January 17, 2014, the Governor issued a proclamation of a state of emergency under the California Emergency Services Act based on drought conditions;

(2) On April 25, 2014, the Governor issued a proclamation of a continued state of emergency under the California Emergency Services Act based on continued drought conditions;

(3) On April 1, 2015, the Governor issued an Executive Order that, in part, directs the State Board to impose restrictions on water suppliers to achieve a statewide 25 percent reduction in potable urban usage through February, 2016; require commercial, industrial, and institutional users to implement water efficiency measures; prohibit irrigation with potable water of ornamental turf in public street medians; and prohibit irrigation with potable water outside newly constructed homes and buildings that is not delivered by drip or microspray systems;

(4) The drought conditions that formed the basis of the Governor's emergency proclamations continue to exist;

(5) The present year is critically dry and has been immediately preceded by two or more consecutive below normal, dry, or critically dry years; and

(6) The drought conditions will likely continue for the foreseeable future and additional action by both the State Water Resources Control Board and local water suppliers will likely be necessary to prevent waste and unreasonable use of water and to further promote conservation.

Authority: Section 1058.5, Water Code.

References: Cal. Const., Art., X § 2; Sections 102, 104, 105, and 275, Water Code; *Light v. State Water Resources Control Board* (2014) 226 Cal.App.4th 1463.

Sec. 864. End-User Requirements in Promotion of Water Conservation.

(a) To prevent the waste and unreasonable use of water and to promote water conservation, each of the following actions is prohibited, except where necessary to address an immediate health and safety need or to comply with a term or condition in a permit issued by a state or federal agency:

(1) The application of potable water to outdoor landscapes in a manner that causes runoff such that water flows onto adjacent property, non-irrigated areas, private and public walkways, roadways, parking lots, or structures;

(2) The use of a hose that dispenses potable water to wash a motor vehicle, except where the hose is fitted with a shut-off nozzle or device attached to it that causes it to cease dispensing water immediately when not in use;

(3) The application of potable water to driveways and sidewalks; and

(4) The use of potable water in a fountain or other decorative water feature, except where the water is part of a recirculating system;

(5) The application of potable water to outdoor landscapes during and within 48 hours after measurable rainfall;

(6) The serving of drinking water other than upon request in eating or drinking establishments, including but not limited to restaurants, hotels, cafes, cafeterias, bars, or other public places where food or drink are served and/or purchased;

(7) The irrigation with potable water of ornamental turf on public street medians; and

(8) The irrigation with potable water of landscapes outside of newly constructed homes and buildings in a manner inconsistent with regulations or other requirements established by the California Building Standards Commission and the Department of Housing and Community Development.

(b) To promote water conservation, operators of hotels and motels shall provide guests with the option of choosing not to have towels and linens laundered daily. The hotel or motel shall prominently display notice of this option in each guestroom using clear and easily understood language.

(c) Immediately upon this subdivision taking effect, all commercial, industrial and institutional properties that use a water supply, any portion of which is from a source other than a water supplier subject to section 865, shall either:

(1) Limit outdoor irrigation of ornamental landscapes or turf with potable water to no more than two days per week; or

(2) Reduce potable water usage supplied by sources other than a water supplier by 25 percent for the months of June 2015 through February 2016 as compared to the amount used from those sources for the same months in 2013.

(d) The taking of any action prohibited in subdivision (a) or the failure to take any action required in subdivisions (b) or (c), is an infraction, punishable by a fine of up to five hundred dollars (\$500) for each day in which the violation occurs. The fine for the infraction is in addition to, and does not supersede or limit, any other remedies, civil or criminal.

Authority: Section 1058.5, Water Code.

References: Cal. Const., Art., X § 2; Sections 102, 104, 105, 275, 350, and 10617, Water Code; *Light v. State Water Resources Control Board* (2014) 226 Cal.App.4th 1463.

Sec. 865. Mandatory Actions by Water Suppliers.

(a) As used in this section:

(1) "Distributor of a public water supply" has the same meaning as under section 350 of the Water Code, except it does not refer to such distributors when they are functioning solely in a wholesale capacity, but does apply to distributors when they are functioning in a retail capacity.

(2) "R-GPCD" means residential gallons per capita per day.

(3) "Total potable water production" means all potable water that enters into a water supplier's distribution system, excluding water placed into

storage and not withdrawn for use during the reporting period, or water exported outside the supplier's service area.

- (4) "Urban water supplier" means a supplier that meets the definition set forth in Water Code section 10617, except it does not refer to suppliers when they are functioning solely in a wholesale capacity, but does apply to suppliers when they are functioning in a retail capacity.

(b) In furtherance of the promotion of water conservation each urban water supplier shall:

(1) Provide prompt notice to a customer whenever the supplier obtains information that indicates that a leak may exist within the end-user's exclusive control.

(2) Prepare and submit to the State Water Resources Control Board by the 15th of each month a monitoring report on forms provided by the Board. The monitoring report shall include the amount of potable water the urban water supplier produced, including water provided by a wholesaler, in the preceding calendar month and shall compare that amount to the amount produced in the same calendar month in 2013. The monitoring report shall specify the population served by the urban water supplier, the percentage of water produced that is used for the residential sector, descriptive statistics on water conservation compliance and enforcement efforts, and the number of days that outdoor irrigation is allowed, and monthly commercial, industrial and institutional sector use. The monitoring report shall also estimate the gallons of water per person per day used by the residential customers it serves.

(c)(1) To prevent the waste and unreasonable use of water and to meet the requirements of the Governor's April 1, 2015 Executive Order, each urban water supplier shall reduce its total potable water production by the percentage identified as its conservation standard in this subdivision. Each urban water supplier's conservation standard considers its service area's relative per capita water usage.

(2) Each urban water supplier whose source of supply does not include groundwater or water imported from outside the hydrologic region in which the water supplier is located, and that has a minimum of four years' reserved supply available may, submit to the Executive Director for approval a request that, in lieu of the reduction that would otherwise be required under paragraphs (3) through (10), the urban water supplier shall reduce its total potable water production by 4 percent for each month as compared to the amount used in the same month in 2013. Any such request shall be accompanied by information showing that the supplier's sources of supply do not include groundwater or water imported from outside the hydrologic region and that the supplier has a minimum of four years' reserved supply available.

(3) Each urban water supplier whose average July-September 2014 R-GPCD was less than 65 shall reduce its total potable water production by 8 percent for each month as compared to the amount used in the same month in 2013.

(4) Each urban water supplier whose average July-September 2014 R-GPCD was 65 or more but less than 80 shall reduce its total potable water production by 12 percent for each month as compared to the amount used in the same month in 2013.

(5) Each urban water supplier whose average July-September 2014 R-GPCD was 80 or more but less than 95 shall reduce its total potable water production by 16 percent for each month as compared to the amount used in the same month in 2013.

(6) Each urban water supplier whose average July-September 2014 R-GPCD was 95 or more but less than 110 shall reduce its total potable water production by 20 percent for each month as compared to the amount used in the same month in 2013.

(7) Each urban water supplier whose average July-September 2014 R-GPCD was 110 or more but less than 130 shall reduce its total potable water production by 24 percent for each month as compared to the amount used in the same month in 2013.

(8) Each urban water supplier whose average July-September 2014 R-GPCD was 130 or more but less than 170 shall reduce its total potable water production by 28 percent for each month as compared to the amount used in the same month in 2013.

(9) Each urban water supplier whose average July-September 2014 R-GPCD was 170 or more but less than 215 shall reduce its total potable water production by 32 percent for each month as compared to the amount used in the same month in 2013.

(10) Each urban water supplier whose average July-September 2014 R-GPCD was 215 or more shall reduce its total potable water production by 36 percent for each month as compared to the amount used in the same month in 2013.

(d)(1) Beginning June 1, 2015, each urban water supplier shall comply with the conservation standard specified in subdivision (c).

(2) Compliance with the requirements of this subdivision shall be measured monthly and assessed on a cumulative basis.

(e)(1) Each urban water supplier that provides potable water for commercial agricultural use meeting the definition of Government Code section 51201, subdivision (b), may subtract the amount of water provided for commercial agricultural use from its potable water production total, provided that any urban water supplier that subtracts any water provided for commercial agricultural use from its total potable water production shall:

(A) Impose reductions determined locally appropriate by the urban water supplier, after considering the applicable urban water supplier conservation standard specified in subdivision (c), for commercial agricultural users meeting the definition of Government Code section 51201, subdivision (b) served by the supplier;

(B) Report its total potable water production pursuant to subdivision (b)(2) of this section, the total amount of water supplied for commercial agricultural use, and shall identify the reduction imposed on its commercial agricultural users and each recipient of potable water for commercial agricultural use;

(C) Certify that the agricultural uses it serves meet the definition of Government Code section 51201, subdivision (b); and

(D) Comply with the Agricultural Water Management Plan requirement of paragraph 12 of the April 1, 2015 Executive Order for all commercial agricultural water served by the supplier that is subtracted from its total potable water production.

(2) Submitting any information pursuant to subdivision (e)(1)(B) or (C) of this section that is found to be materially false by the board is a violation of this regulation, punishable by civil liability of up to five hundred dollars (\$500) for each day in which the violation occurs. Every day that the error goes uncorrected constitutes a separate violation. Civil liability for the violation is in addition to, and does not supersede or limit, any other remedies, civil or criminal.

(f)(1) To prevent waste and unreasonable use of water and to promote water conservation, each distributor of a public water supply that is not an urban water supplier shall take one or more of the following actions:

(A) Limit outdoor irrigation of ornamental landscapes or turf with potable water by the persons it serves to no more than two days per week; or

(B) Reduce by 25 percent reduction its total potable water production relative to the amount produced in 2013.

(2) Each distributor of a public water supply that is not an urban water supplier shall submit a report by December 15, 2015, on a form provided by the Board, that either confirms compliance with subdivision (f)(1)(A) or identifies total potable water production, by month, from June through November, 2015, and total potable water production, by month, for June through November 2013.

Authority: Section 1058.5, Water Code.

References: Cal. Const., Art., X § 2; Sections 102, 104, 105, 275, 350, 1846, 10617 and 10632, Water Code; *Light v. State Water Resources Control Board* (2014) 226 Cal.App.4th 1463.

Sec. 866. Additional Conservation Tools.

(a)(1) To prevent the waste and unreasonable use of water and to promote conservation, when a water supplier does not meet its conservation standard required by section 865 the Executive Director, or the Executive Director's designee, may issue conservation orders requiring additional actions by the supplier to come into compliance with its conservation standard.

(2) A decision or order issued under this article by the board or an officer or employee of the board is subject to reconsideration under article 2 (commencing with section 1122) of chapter 4 of part 1 of division 2 of the California Water Code.

(b) The Executive Director, or his designee, may issue an informational order requiring water suppliers, or commercial, industrial or institutional properties that receive any portion of their supply from a source other than a water supplier subject to section 865, to submit additional information relating to water production, water use or water conservation. The failure to provide the information requested within 30 days or any additional time extension granted is a violation subject to civil liability of up to \$500 per day for each day the violation continues pursuant to Water Code section 1846.

Authority: Section 1058.5, Water Code.

References: Cal. Const., Art., X § 2; Sections 100, 102, 104, 105, 174, 186, 187, 275, 350, 1051, 1122, 1123, 1825, 1846, 10617 and 10632, Water Code; *Light v. State Water Resources Control Board* (2014) 226 Cal.App.4th 1463.