

Central Valley Project Municipal and Industrial Water Shortage Policy

Glossary of Terms

Adjusted For Growth

An adjustment to the contractor's historical use quantity to account for demand increases within the contractor's service area to include (but not be limited to) increases due to population growth and to the number or demand of industrial, commercial, and other entities the contractor serves, provided the contractor provides required documentation to Reclamation.

Adjusted For Extraordinary Water Conservation Measures

An adjustment to the contractor's historical use quantity to account for conservation measures that exceed applicable best management practices (BMPs) adopted by the California Urban Water Conservation Council (CUWCC). A water conservation measure considered extraordinary in 2001 may be a mandatory BMP in 2010 and thus would not be considered extraordinary in 2010.

Adjusted For Non-CVP Water

An adjustment to the contractor's historical use quantity to account for water sources other than the CVP used to satisfy municipal and industrial (M&I) demand within the contractor's service area, subject to written documentation from the contractor that shows the extent to which use of the non-CVP water actually reduced the contractor's use of CVP water in other years. A contractor must show that the non-CVP water was delivered and paid for prior to identifying the supply as "non-CVP water" for purposes of requesting additional water under the WSP.

Agricultural Contractor

A water contractor delivering water supplies for use in agricultural production. Some CVP agricultural water contractors also deliver M&I supplies.

Drought Contingency Plan

A plan designed to protect public health and safety provided by each contractor to Reclamation. The contractor may provide a copy of its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) or water management plan (WMP) to Reclamation in lieu of a separate drought contingency plan so long as the UWMP or WMP contains the contractor's drought contingency plan.



RECLAMATION

Managing Water in the West

Extraordinary Water Conservation Measures

Conservation measures that exceed applicable BMPs adopted by the CUWCC. A water conservation measure considered extraordinary in 2001 may be a mandatory BMP best management practice in 2010 and thus would not be considered extraordinary in 2010.

Historical Use

The average quantity of CVP water put to beneficial use within the service area during the last 3 years of water deliveries, unconstrained by the availability of CVP water. Reclamation and the contractor will negotiate the calculated historical use, to be outlined in a contract exhibit that can be modified during the contract period (but that will not require formal contract amendment).

Reclamation recognizes that certain circumstances may require adjustment of the historical use such as growth, extraordinary water conservation measures, or use of non-CVP water supplies. Also, Reclamation may agree to adjust the historical use on the basis of unique circumstances, after consultation with the contractor. An example of a unique circumstance is the year following a drought year, in which water users are still using extraordinary water conservation measures, or the converse, in which a contractor may use more water than historically used in order to recharge ground water.

Minimum Shortage Allocation

An allocation of 75 percent of adjusted historical use, for contractor's with water service contracts that reference the M&I WSP. In addition, the water service contractor must (a) have developed and be implementing a water conservation plan that meets CVP Improvement Act (CVPIA) criteria and (b) be measuring such water consistent with section 3405(b) of the CVPIA.

M&I Water Contractor

A water contractor delivering water supplies to water users or retailers serving residential, non-agricultural commercial, industrial, and municipal water users. Some CVP M&I water contractors also deliver agricultural supplies.

Non-CVP Water

Water sources other than the CVP used to satisfy M&I demand within the contractor's service area, subject to written documentation from the contractor that shows the extent to which use of the non-CVP water actually reduced the contractor's use of CVP water in other years.

Public Health and Safety Levels

During Water Shortage Conditions, Reclamation will strive to deliver CVP water to M&I contractors at not less than a public health and safety water supply level, provided that sufficient CVP water is available, if (a) the Governor declares an emergency due to water shortage applicable to that contractor, or (b) Reclamation, in consultation with the contractor, determines that an emergency exists due to



RECLAMATION

Managing Water in the West

water shortage. At that time, the public health and safety level would be determined by the contractor and reviewed by Reclamation

Shortage Allocation

Refers to the allocation of CVP water during Water Shortage Conditions, pursuant to the water allocation amounts prescribed in the CVP M&I WSP. The allocation of water is tiered based on available CVP supplies

Times of Extraordinary Circumstance

Periods when Reclamation may determine that it is necessary to vary the allocation of M&I water among contractors, taking into consideration a contractor's available non-CVP water supplies.

Urban Water Management Plan

The 1985 California Urban Water Management Planning Act required M&I users with more than 3,000 connections or use of more than 3,000 acre-feet/year to prepare an UWMP. The UWMP must include existing and projected water supplies and demands, water supply allocations, comparison of supplies and demands, water demand management program (conservation), wastewater recycling, and water shortage contingency plans.

Water Management Plan

As described in CVPIA, WMPs completed under the 1982 Reclamation Reform Act include the implementation of all cost-effective BMPs that are economical and appropriate, including measurement devices, pricing structures, demand management, public information, and financial incentives.

Water Shortage Conditions

Periods when the available CVP water supplies are insufficient to meet the water demands of the CVP contractors, pursuant to the terms and conditions of the CVP water service agreements, settlement and change contracts, and CVPIA. Reclamation can determine a Water Shortage Condition exists based on various factors, including low water supply conditions during drought periods or severe hydrological conditions, CVP system operational constraints associated with legal decisions, regulatory requirements, and hydrologic reductions. The Water Shortage Condition may also be regional and not necessarily CVP-wide. For example, limitations on the CVP ability to convey water across the Delta in accordance with SWRCB orders and decisions can result in Water Shortage Conditions for CVP water contractors located south of the Delta as compared to CVP water users located north of the Delta.

