STATE OF CALIFORNIA
CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD

OFFICE OF ENFORCEMENT

CORRECTION ORDER

In the Matter of Urban Water Conservation by

CITY OF BEVERLY HILLS

ORDER WR 2015-0042-OE

(FORMERLY ORDER WR 2015-041-OE)

On December 8, 2015, the State Water Resources Control Board, Office of Enforcement, issued an Administrative Civil Liability (ACL) Order in the Matter of Urban Water Conservation by City of Beverly Hills. The ACL Order was inadvertently assigned order number Order WR 2015-0041, which had previously been assigned to an unrelated order dated November 5, 2015.

The order number for the ACL is corrected to Order WR 2015-0042-OE for all documents related to or referencing the ACL Order.

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD

Christian M. Carrigan, Director
Office of Enforcement

Dated: 1/5/2016

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD

OFFICE OF ENFORCEMENT

ORDER WR 2015-0042

ADMINISTRATIVE CIVIL LIABILITY ORDER

In the Matter of Urban Water Conservation
by

CITY OF BEVERLY HILLS

YOU ARE HEREBY GIVEN NOTICE THAT:

1. The City of Beverly Hills (Beverly Hills) is alleged to have failed to reduce its total potable water production by 32 percent for each month as compared to the amount used in the same month in 2013, in violation of California Code Regulations, title 23, section 865(c)(9), adopted by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board or Board) pursuant to Water Code section 1058.5.

2. Water Code section 1846, subdivision (a)(2), provides that any person or entity that violates a regulation adopted by the Board may be liable for up to five hundred dollars ($500) for each day the violation occurs. Water Code section 1846, subdivision (c), provides that civil liability may be imposed administratively by the State Water Board pursuant to Water Code section 1055.

3. Water Code section 1055, subdivision (a), provides that the Executive Director of the Board may issue a complaint to any person or entity on which Administrative Civil Liability (ACL) may be imposed. State Water Board Executive Director Thomas Howard has delegated this authority to Chief Deputy Director Caren Trgovcich, who in turn has delegated the authority to issue a complaint for violation of California Code Regulations, title 23, section 865(d)(1) to the Director of the State Water Board's Office of Enforcement, Cris Carrigan.

4. Water Code section 1055, subdivision (c), provides that the State Water Board may adopt an order setting an Administrative Civil Liability. The State Water Board has delegated this authority to the Deputy Director of the Division of Water Rights, Barbara Evoy, who has delegated the authority to the Assistant Deputy Director of the Division of Water Rights, John O'Hagan, who in turn has delegated the authority to issue an order for violation of California Code Regulations, title 23, section 865(d)(1) to the Director of the State Water Board's Office of Enforcement, Cris Carrigan.

ALLEGATIONS

5. On January 17, 2014, Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr. (Governor Brown) issued Proclamation No. 1-17-2014 (Proclamation), declaring a State of Emergency to exist in California under the Emergency Services Act due to severe drought conditions. The Proclamation, among other things, called on all Californians to reduce their water usage by 20 percent.

6. On April 25, 2014, Governor Brown issued a Proclamation of a Continued State of Emergency due to drought conditions, based on the need to strengthen the state's ability to manage water and habitat effectively in drought conditions.

7. On April 1, 2015, Governor Brown issued Executive Order B-29-15 (Executive Order) to strengthen the state's ability to manage water and habitat effectively in drought conditions. The Executive Order calls on all Californians to redouble their efforts to conserve water, and

directs the State Water Board to impose restrictions on urban water suppliers to achieve a statewide 25 percent reduction in potable urban water usage through February 2016.

8. On May 5, 2015, the State Water Board adopted Resolution 2015-0032, an Emergency Regulation for Statewide Urban Water Conservation (Emergency Regulation) pursuant to Water Code section 1058.5. The Emergency Regulation adds a new section to title 23 of the California Code of Regulations intended to safeguard urban water supplies in the event of continued drought, minimize the potential for waste and unreasonable use of water, and achieve the 25 percent statewide potable water usage reduction ordered by Governor Brown in the Executive Order. The Emergency Regulation was approved by the Office of Administrative Law and became effective on May 18, 2015.

9. The Emergency Regulation requires each urban water supplier to "reduce its total potable water production by the percentage identified as its conservation standard." California Code Regulations, title 23, section 865(c)(1).

10. Section 865(b)(2) requires urban water suppliers to prepare and submit a monitoring report to the State Water Board by the 15th of each month detailing the total amount of potable water produced compared to the amount produced in the same calendar month in 2013.

11. The drought conditions that formed the basis for the Executive Order and Emergency Regulations continue to exist and will likely continue to exist for the foreseeable future.

12. Beverly Hills has a conservation target, pursuant to section 865(c)(9), of 32% savings over its water usage in 2013. As of the date of its last report, Beverly Hills is cumulatively 11.7% behind in meeting the applicable conservation standard, which translates to an estimated 174,609,442 gallons of water.

13. On August 7, 2015 the State Water Board Office of Enforcement issued a Notice of Violation and an Information Order pursuant to its authority outlined in Section 866(b) of the Emergency Regulations, to determine what actions Beverly Hills had taken to comply with its conservation standard. Beverly Hills responded to the Information Order on August 19, 2015.

14. Water Board staff reviewed the information provided by Beverly Hills in response to the Information Order and has been monitoring ongoing conservation efforts. While Beverly Hills has changed their water rate structure, it is deficient on its face in regards to water conservation for two reasons: 1) new rates will not go into effect until November, which is long after the critical summer months, and 2) the rate structure is uniform across water users, failing to incentivize water conservation in any manner. More importantly, there are significant deficiencies in Beverly Hills' conservation program including: failure to issue penalties for water users who waste water or violate the local ordinance, and failure to implement its conservation program in a timely fashion.

15. Water Board staff reviewed the urban supplier monthly reports and used two metrics asses the nature and persistence of the water conservation standard violations: 1) monthly and cumulative performance in meeting the numeric conservation standard, and 2) and the total volume of water produced by the water supplier above the applicable conservation standard. These metrics were analyzed together to compile a single ranking. Beverly Hills was identified as a water supplier whose violation of the regulation was one of the most severe.

16. The circumstances described above indicate that Beverly Hills has violated section 865(c)(9) by failing to reduce its total potable water production by 32 percent for each month as compared to the amount used in the same month in 2013, or for a total of 122 days from the effective date of the Emergency Regulation on June 1, 2015 and the September 30, 2015 date tabulated in its last report.

ASSESSED CIVIL LIABILITY

17. Water Code section 1846, subdivision (a)(2), provides that any person or entity that violates a regulation adopted by the Board may be liable for up to five hundred dollars ($500) for each day the violation occurs.

18. The evidence provided by Beverly Hills in the monthly reports that are submitted in compliance with Section 865(b)(2) demonstrates that Beverly Hills is in ongoing violation of the Conservation Order, beginning on June 1, 2015 and extending through at least September 30th, 2015 – a total of 122 days.

19. The maximum civil liability for the alleged violations is $61,000.

20. In determining the amount of civil liability, California Water Code section 1055.3 requires that the State Water Board consider all relevant circumstances, including, but not limited to, the extent of harm caused by the violation, the nature and persistence of the violation, the length of time over which the violation occurs, and any corrective action taken by the violator.

21. In this case, Beverly Hills has consistently failed to meet its conservation standard, even after a Notice of Violation was issued by the State Water Board. Beverly Hills has issued no penalties to its customers, and as such has failed to enforce its own water restrictions put in place to meet the conservation standard. Beverly Hills' violation of the emergency regulation has spanned four months, and is ongoing with little to no change in behavior, regardless of the enforcement actions taken by the State Water Board.

22. Although not required under Water Code section 1055, State Water Board staff evaluated Beverly Hills' ability to pay the proposed civil liability. Water Board staff reviewed Beverly Hills' ability to satisfy immediate financial obligations by reviewing its financial reports and found the budgetary reserve is more than enough to pay the proposed civil liability without impairing essential functions.

23. Having taken into consideration the factors described above, the Director for the Office of Enforcement recommends an ACL for violating the emergency regulation of $61,000. The recommended penalty is based on the circumstances known at this time: Beverly Hills' continued failure to meet its conservation standard despite repeated warnings during extreme ongoing drought conditions, Beverly Hills' ability to pay, and the need to provide a strong disincentive for further non-compliance and continued violation by Beverly Hills, its residents and any similarly-situated parties.

RIGHT TO HEARING

24. Beverly Hills had the right to request a hearing on this matter before the State Water Board. Any such request for hearing must have bein in writing and received or postmarked within 20 days of the date notice was received. (California Water Code, § 1055, subd. (b).)

25. Beverly Hills has not requested a hearing within 20 days of the date of receipt of the notice of proposed Administrative Civil Liability.

26. As of the date of this Order, Beverly Hills has remitted full payment of the proposed civil liability set forth in the complaint.

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD

Cris Carrigan, Director
Office of Enforcement

Dated: 12/8/2015