



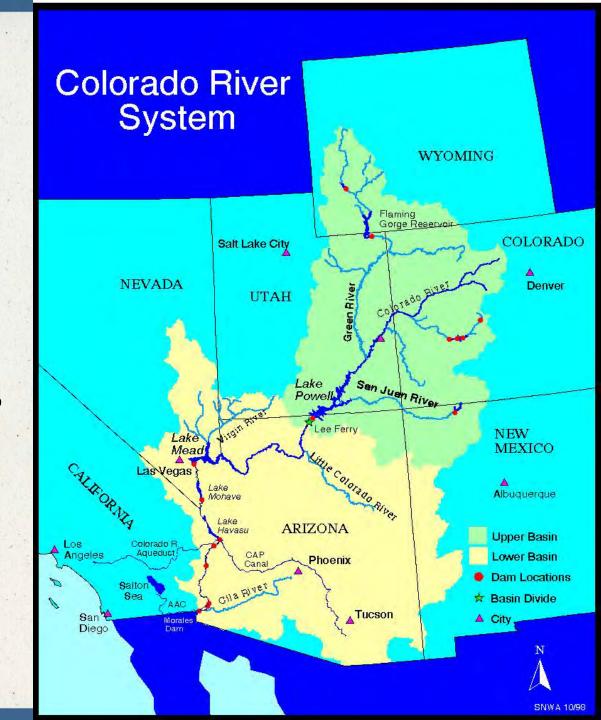




Lean and Green: Water Efficiency in the Southern Nevada Golf Industry

Colorado River

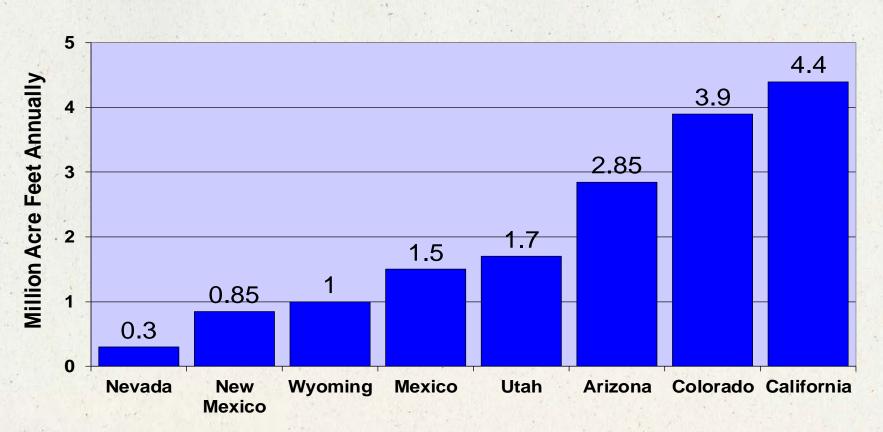
- Serves about 30 million people in 7 states and Mexico
- Irrigates over 3 million acres of farmland (over 70% of water use)
- Allocations exceed average flow by 15-20%
- Drought and climate change impacts
- Current storage about 50% of capacity
- Provides 90% of Southern Nevada's Water





Dividing the Waters: Who shares the Colorado?

Colorado River Appropriations



The Colorado River: Imperiled?



Southern Nevada uses just 1.8 percent of the water allocated from the Colorado River, but it constitutes 90% of our supply.

Las Vegas Bay Looking Northwest

April 11, 2002, elevation 1170

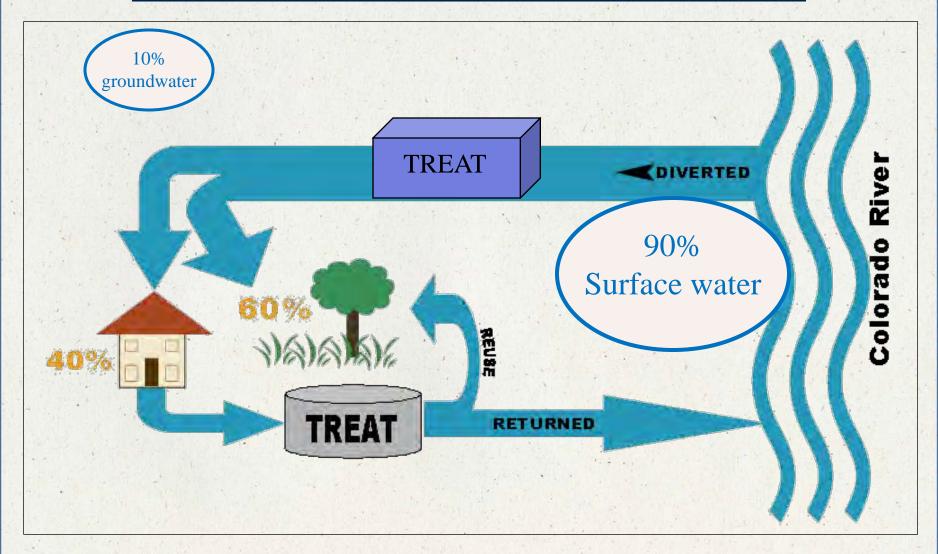


Outdoor Water Use

In Southern Nevada, the greatest opportunity for water conservation lies in improved efficiency of outdoor uses.

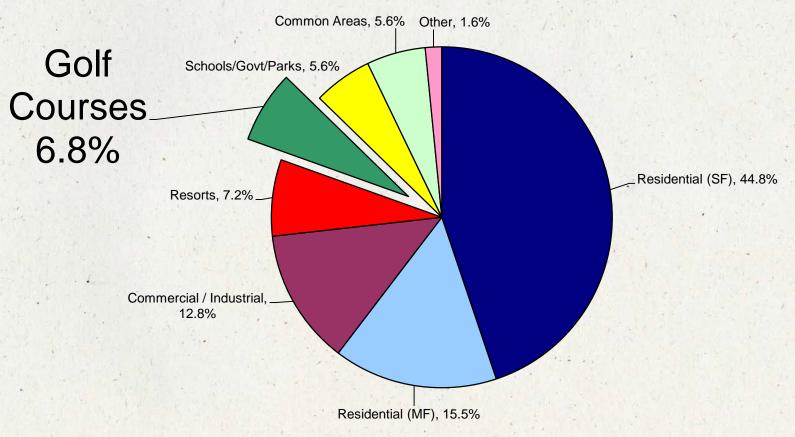


Reclaimed Water IS NOT the Solution!



All water used indoors is already recovered for direct or indirect reuse.

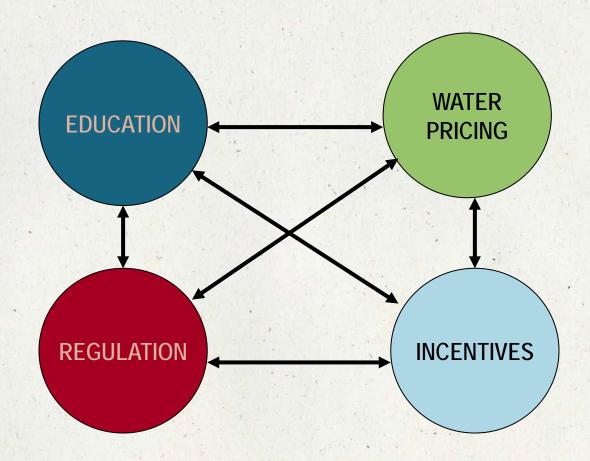
2010 Municipal Metered Water Consumption Use By Customer Type



Notes:

- (a) Municipal metered water consumption billed to customers from all sources (potable and non-potable).
- (b) Potable includes ground water and Colorado River water
- (c) Non-Potable includes raw Colorado River water, reclaimed and reused water
- (d) Reflects the service areas of all SNWA agencies providing potable and/or reclaimed water.

Demand Management Tools



The SNWA &its member agencies utilize a variety of tools to promote conservation and reduce overall water use.

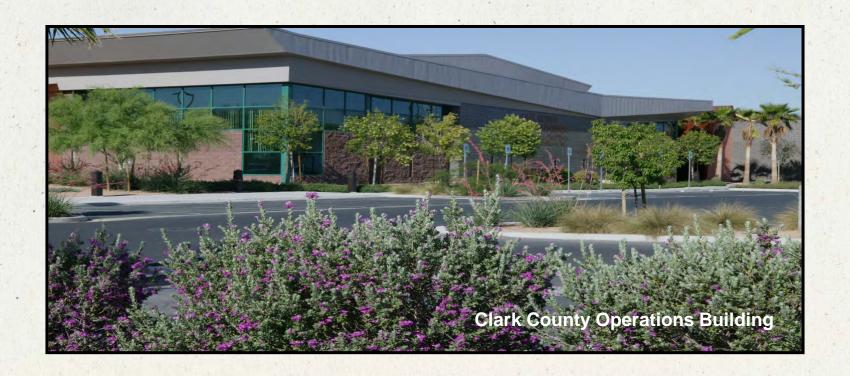
Regulation: Landscape Development Codes

Lawns are prohibited in new residential front yards and limited to 50 percent of the landscape area in new backyards.



Regulation: Landscape Development Codes

Lawn is prohibited in new non-residential developments.



Regulation: Landscape Development Codes

Maximum of 50 acres of turf allowed on a new golf course

- Essentially a barrier to development



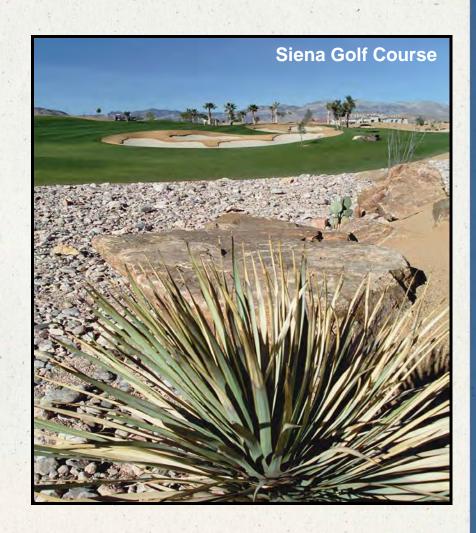
Regulation: Watering Restrictions

SNWA member agencies implement day-of-week and time-of-day watering restrictions.



Regulation - Golf Courses

In lieu of mandatory watering restrictions, golf courses are subject to water budgets based on irrigated acreage.



Water Budget

In 2004 golf courses with municipal supply were subject to an annual budget of 6.5 acre-feet per irrigated acre

Adjusted to 6.3 acre-feet in 2005

Punitive pricing applied to water use in excess of the budget.

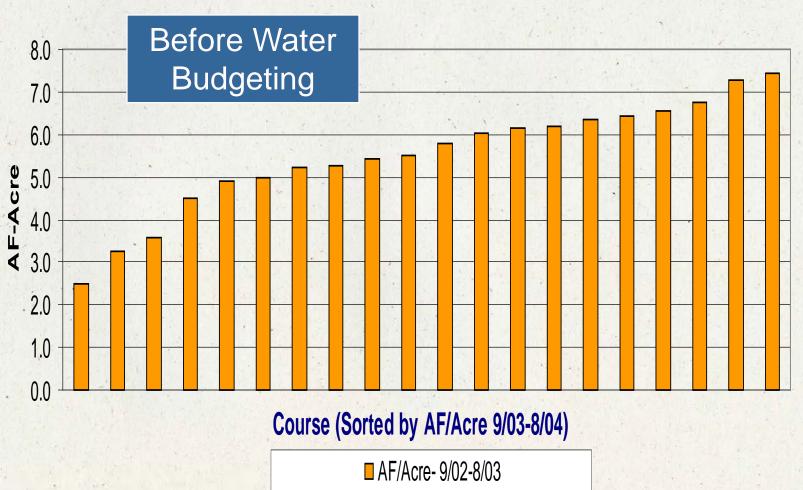
Percent of Budget	101 – 120%	121 – 140%	>140%
Current	2 x Top Rate	5 x Top Rate	9 x Top Rate

4- Tier Water Rate Structure



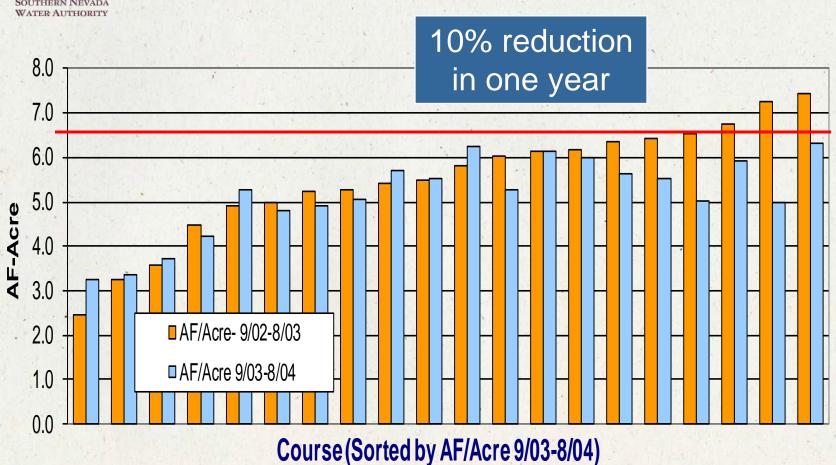


Golf Water Budgets

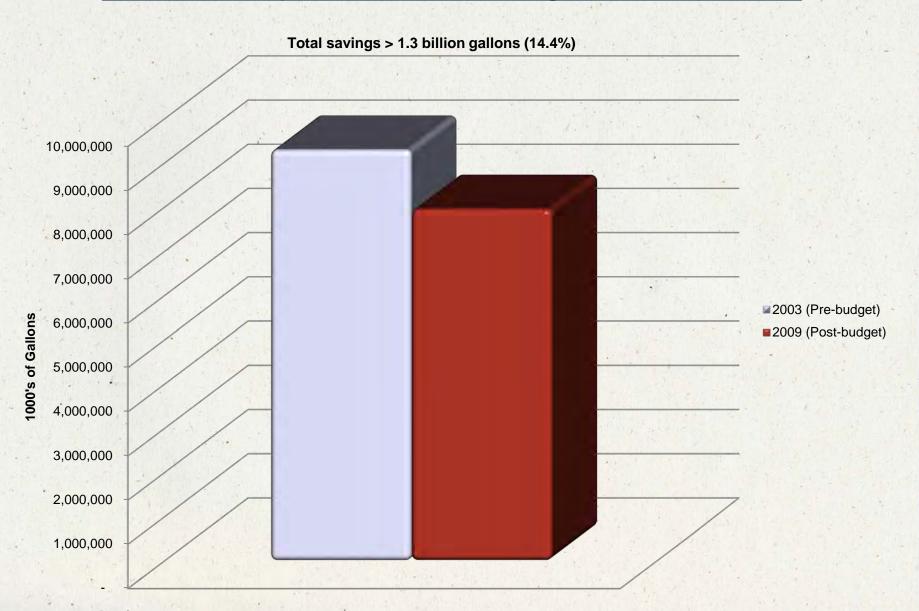




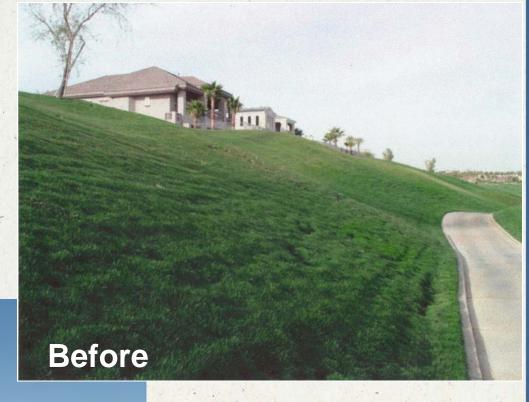
Golf Water Budgets



2009 Study of Water Budgeted Courses



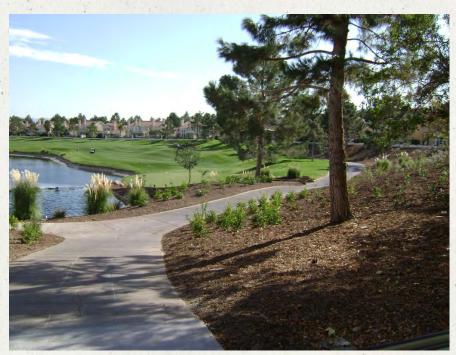
Conversion of nonfunctional turf is a major strategy for coping with water budgets.





Savings of 34 gallons per square foot, approximately 60-70 percent of turfgrass use

Conversions





Out of Bounds

Near Surrounding Residences

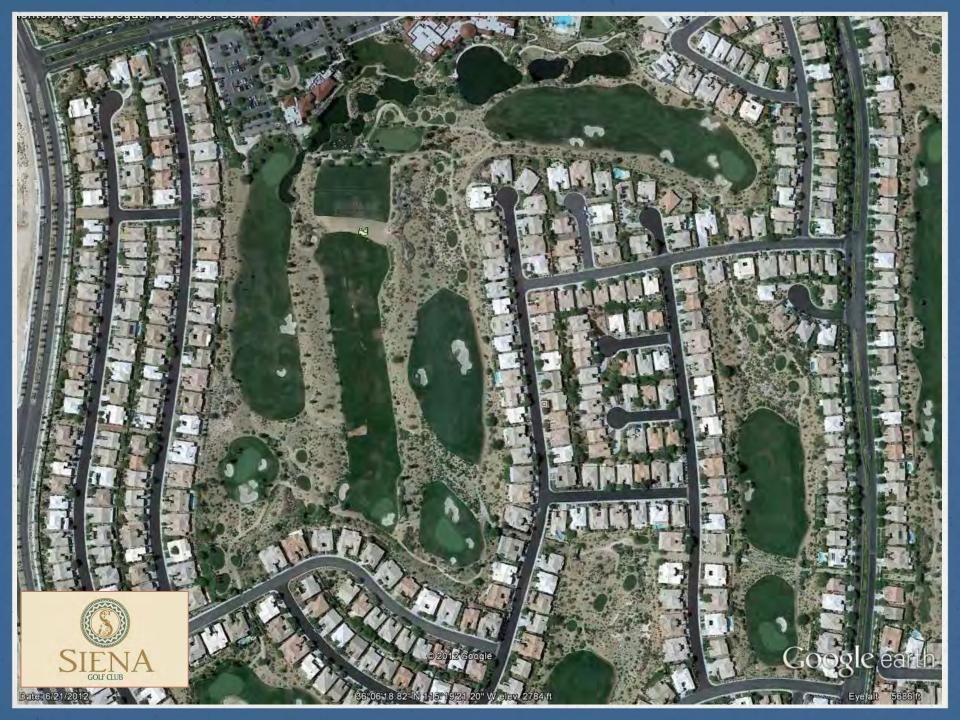
Pre / Post Comparison





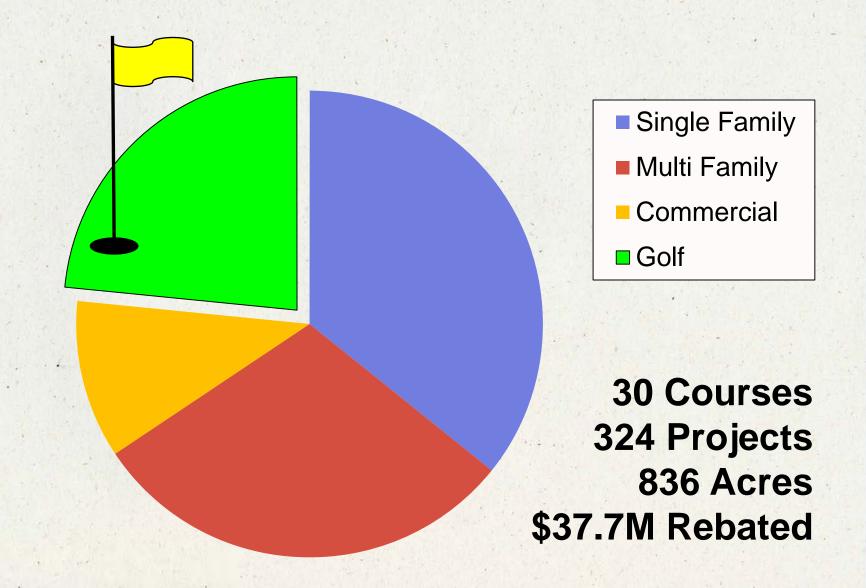
Before

After

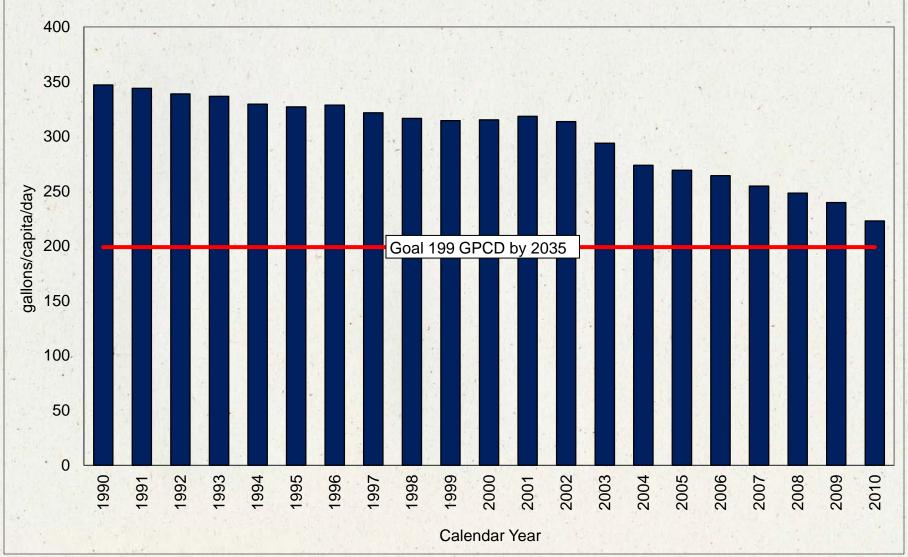




Percent of Total Landscape Conversions







Conclusions

Water budgeted courses in the study population reduced annual use by 14.4 %.

Total golf water demand in Las Vegas has declined by 2.7 billion gallons (21%) annually through conservation and course closures.

Budgeting is considered an equitable and effective water conservation mechanism.









Questions?

Patrick Watson
Conservation Services Administrator
702-862-3734
patrick.watson@snwa.com