

# 2022 State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability

FULL REPORT



# About the Scorecard

## ALLIANCE FOR WATER EFFICIENCY

The Alliance for Water Efficiency (AWE) is a nonprofit organization dedicated to the efficient and sustainable use of water across North America. Based in Chicago, AWE advocates for water efficient products and programs, and provides information and assistance on water conservation efforts. AWE works with more than 500-member organizations, providing benefits to water utilities, business and industry, government agencies, environmental and energy advocates, universities, and consumers.

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## PROJECT ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The project team was privileged to have input and guidance from an esteemed advisory committee comprised of professionals working on water efficiency and conservation at the state level. It extends its gratitude to:

**Paola Gonzalez** | *California State Water Resources Control Board*

**Kevin Reidy** | *Colorado Water Conservation Board*

**Christine Voudy** | *Georgia Environmental Protection Division*

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# About the Scorecard (Continued)

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**AWE members, whose annual dues support the organization's general operating budget**

## STATE AGENCY EMPLOYEES

This project would not be possible without the assistance of numerous state agency personnel. The project team is thankful for their contributions of time and knowledge to the data gathering effort.

## ADDITIONAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE

Supplemental materials, including individual PDFs of each state Scorecard and expanded versions of the individual surveys underlying the Scorecard, are all available at [allianceforwaterefficiency.org](https://allianceforwaterefficiency.org).

## SUGGESTED CITATION

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# Executive Summary

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## About the 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability

With climate change reducing and interrupting water supplies across much of the United States, there is an urgent need to increase investments in water efficiency and conservation, which are typically the fastest and least expensive ways to save water while also lowering water bills, reducing energy use and greenhouse gas emissions, and protecting rivers and lakes. Water efficiency also helps build resilience to extreme weather events that are increasing in frequency and duration because of climate change.

The 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability (Scorecard) ranked each U.S. state based on its adoption and implementation of state-level laws and policies that advance water efficiency, conservation, sustainability, and affordability, with a focus on measures that relate to the residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional sectors. The Scorecard is intended to encourage state action by identifying exemplary laws and policies as well as opportunities for improvement.

The Scorecard is not, however, a quantification of how efficiently water is used within a state's borders. This is in part because state water use varies considerably between and within states based on climate, demographics, and other factors, and because there are tens of thousands of water providers across the U.S., it would be challenging to bring this data together in a consistent way. Similarly, the Scorecard is not an assessment of how available water is within a state's borders.

## Why Look at State Laws?

Apart from federal standards for plumbing fixtures and appliances, water efficiency policies and investments are made primarily at the local and state levels. States can advance water efficiency by providing financial assistance and adopting policies and requirements that help ensure best practices are implemented. State policy and funding influence water use through water agencies, land use authorities, energy companies, developers and builders, businesses, and the general public. As a result, state policy is an important tool to shape our water future.

State-level policies are even more important now that the U.S. Congress has authorized billions of dollars in loans and grants for water services as part of the *Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act* and the *Inflation Reduction Act*. Most of these funds will be administered by states and can only be maximized with good state policies in place.

Given that water services are generally both delivered and funded by local water utilities and cities, local and regional policies and programs play an important role in advancing water efficiency. However, it should be noted that the Scorecard is exclusively a state-level policy analysis.

## Scoring the States

THE 2022 SCORECARD BUILDS ON AWE'S 2012 AND 2017 SCORECARDS and includes new and refined survey questions intended to reflect the evolution of water efficiency since 2017. These new questions highlight important emerging issues such as financial assistance for low-income households, water and land use planning coordination, and leveraging the energy-water nexus.

Each state completed a 23-question survey which assessed whether certain water efficiency and sustainability laws and policies have been adopted, and they earned points based on their answers. The survey and scoring rubric were reviewed and guided by a Project Advisory Committee consisting of state water agency officials. The Alliance for Water Efficiency and the Environmental Law Institute verified state survey responses by identifying corresponding requirements in statutes or regulations and, as needed, clarifying with state staff and reviewing publicly available information.

While accounting for the extent of policy implementation was beyond the scope of this analysis, additional weight was given to laws and policies that facilitate action or require implementation. New for 2022 is a 1<sup>st</sup> through 50<sup>th</sup> ranking for each state based on how many points were earned out of 89 possible points, with 99 points possible including extra credit (See [Table ES-1](#)). Regional rankings were also included for the first time to provide comparisons across state groups that may face similar climate, water supply, and political conditions. Unlike previous Scorecards, states were not assigned letter grades in the 2022 iteration. This revision was made because, with water efficiency evolving quickly, the Scorecard's questions and weighting of scores evolved and will continue to change into the future. This makes it difficult to compare grades over time. Moreover, because nearly every state received less than half of the possible points, a grading scale would either lead to most states doing poorly or, using a grading curve, resulting in grades that overstate progress. A focus on points earned and state rankings provides a more objective assessment.

Executive Summary [Figure ES-1](#) shows the primary scoring categories and [Figure ES-2](#) highlights new scoring categories for 2022.

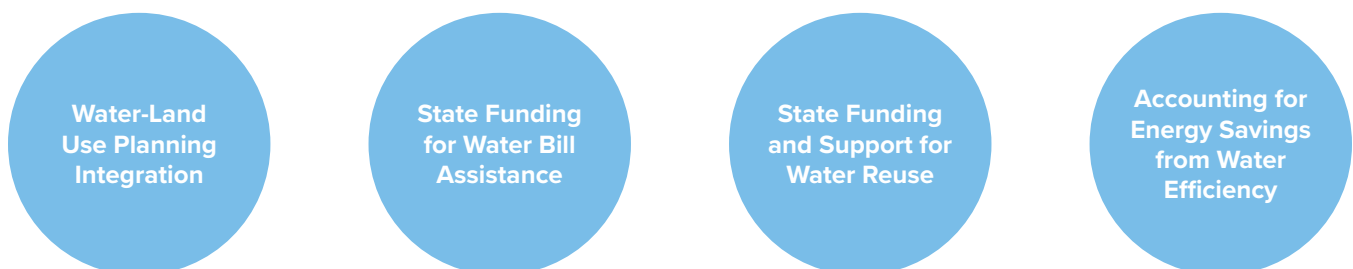
Figure ES-1

### Primary Scoring Categories from 2017



Figure ES-2

### New Scoring Categories for 2022



## 2022 State Rankings

Figure ES-3 shows a map of the 2022 State Rankings.

Table ES-1 compares the 2017 and 2022 rankings. A red box indicates the state dropped in ranking and a green box indicates the state increased its ranking in 2022. The comparison across years is not entirely “apples-to-apples” because, while many of the questions and scoring are the same, the 2022 Scorecard includes new and refined questions that reflect the evolution of water efficiency technologies, programs, and expertise as well as emerging issues like the importance of affordability in the face of increasing water bills. As a result, the total possible points went from 75 in 2017 to 89 in 2022 (99 with extra credit).

While some states improved, the analysis found little-to-no meaningful progress overall since AWE’s previous Scorecard was released in 2017, even as droughts and other climate change impacts increasingly undermine affordable, reliable water services. The average state score was only 23 points. Just six states received half or more of the possible points and 18 states received a third or more.

While some states have funding and policies to proactively encourage water efficiency, most states continue to put the onus on local water agencies, businesses, and the public to

pay for and implement water efficiency and sustainable water services. The main contribution from states is offering local governments low-interest water infrastructure loans that are funded by the federal government.

Table ES-1 shows that California, Texas, and Arizona retained their 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, and 3<sup>rd</sup> places, respectively. The top ten highest ranked states largely mirror the best ranked states from the 2017 Scorecard, with New York and New Hampshire joining and Oregon and Virginia falling out of the top ten.

A state’s ranking may have changed as a result of their own actions, other states’ lack of action—especially as it relates to the new categories—or a combination of the two. The State of New York demonstrated the most progress since 2017 by adopting high efficiency plumbing standards, adopting requirements for water suppliers to develop drought preparedness plans, and providing funding specifically for water conservation (other than State Revolving Fund sources). These actions launched New York into the top ten to 6<sup>th</sup> place. Washington improved from 8<sup>th</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> place, by adopting high efficiency plumbing standards and scoring well on one of the new question categories: water and land use planning integration.

Figure ES-3

### 2022 State Rankings Map

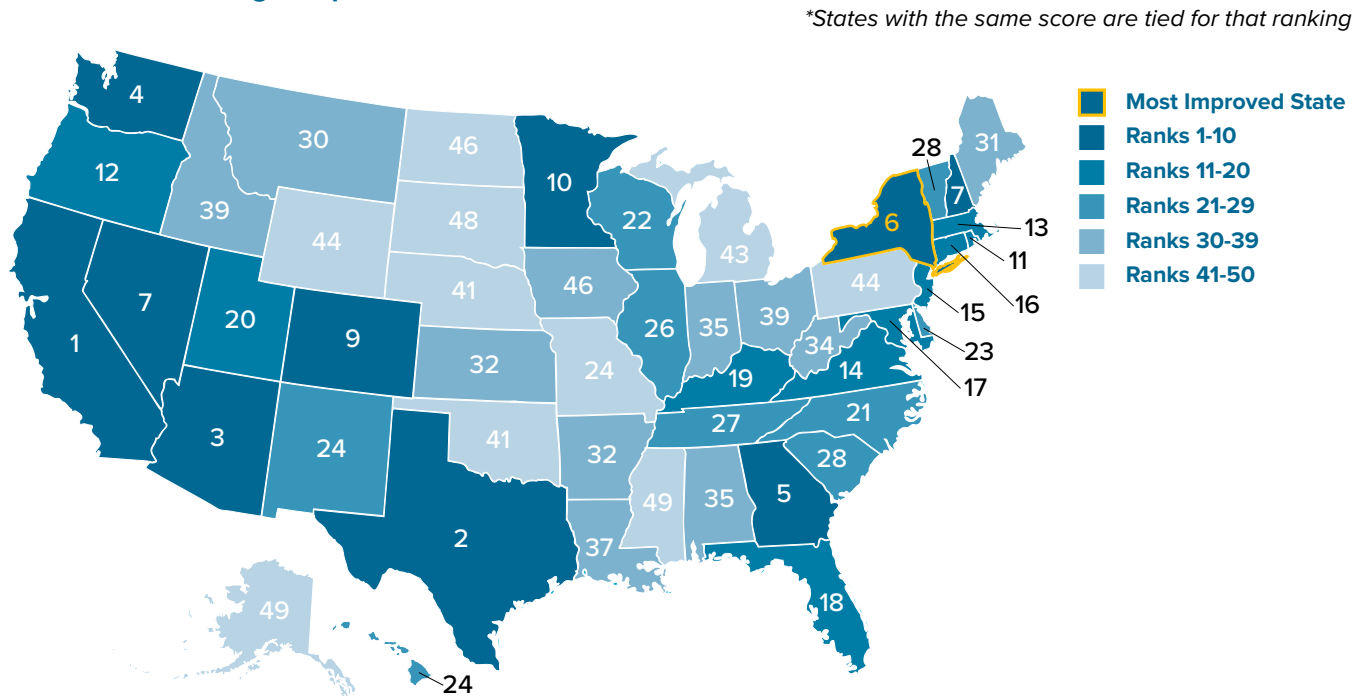




Table ES-1

## 2022 State Rankings and 2017 Comparisons

State	Change	2022 Ranking	2022 Points	2017 Ranking	2017 Points	Ranking Change From 2017
California	—	1	72.5	1	52.5	0
Texas	—	2	54.5	2	51.5	0
Arizona	—	3	50	3	41.5	0
Washington	↑	4	49	8	35	4
Georgia	↓	5	46.5	4	40.5	-1
New York	↑	6	46	21	23.5	15
Nevada	—	T7	43.5	7	35.5	0
New Hampshire	↑	T7	43.5	11	32.5	4
Colorado	↓	9	42.5	T5	37.5	-4
Minnesota	↓	10	42	9	34	-1
Rhode Island	↑	11	40.5	13	29.5	2
Oregon	↓	12	40	T5	37.5	-7
Massachusetts	↑	13	38	15	28.5	2
Virginia	↓	14	36.5	10	33.5	-4
New Jersey	↓	15	35	14	29	-1
Connecticut	↑	16	33	T17	26	1
Maryland	↑	17	32	26	14	9
Florida	↑	18	31.5	20	24.5	2
Kentucky	↓	19	28.5	12	30	-7
Utah	↓	20	28	T17	26	-3
North Carolina	↓	21	26	T17	26	-4
Wisconsin	↓	22	23	16	27	-6
Delaware	—	23	22.5	23	16.5	0
Hawaii	—	T24	20	T24	16	0
New Mexico	—	T24	20	T24	16	0
Illinois	↓	26	19	22	18	-4
Tennessee	—	27	15	T27	13	0
South Carolina	↑	T28	13.5	T29	12.5	1
Vermont	↑	T28	13.5	T36	8.5	8
Montana	↑	30	13	38	8	8
Maine	↑	31	12	T45	4	14
Arkansas	↓	T32	11.5	T29	12.5	-3
Kansas	—	T32	11.5	T32	10.5	0
West Virginia	↓	34	11	31	12	-3
Alabama	↓	T35	10.5	T32	10.5	-3
Indiana	↓	T35	10.5	T27	13	-8
Louisiana	↓	37	10	T34	9	-3
Iowa	↓	38	8.5	T36	8.5	-2
Idaho	—	T39	8	T39	7	0
Ohio	↓	T39	8	T34	9	-5
Nebraska	↓	T41	6	T39	7	-2
Oklahoma	↓	T41	6	T39	7	-2
Michigan	↑	43	5.5	T47	3	4
Pennsylvania	↓	T44	5	42	6	-2
Wyoming	↑	T44	5	50	1	6
Missouri	↑	T46	4	T47	3	1
North Dakota	↓	T46	4	T43	5	-3
South Dakota	↓	48	3	T43	5	-5
Alaska	—	T49	2	49	2	0
Mississippi	↓	T49	2	T45	4	-4

Note: Data as of 11/15/22 • T = tied score

## Regional Rankings

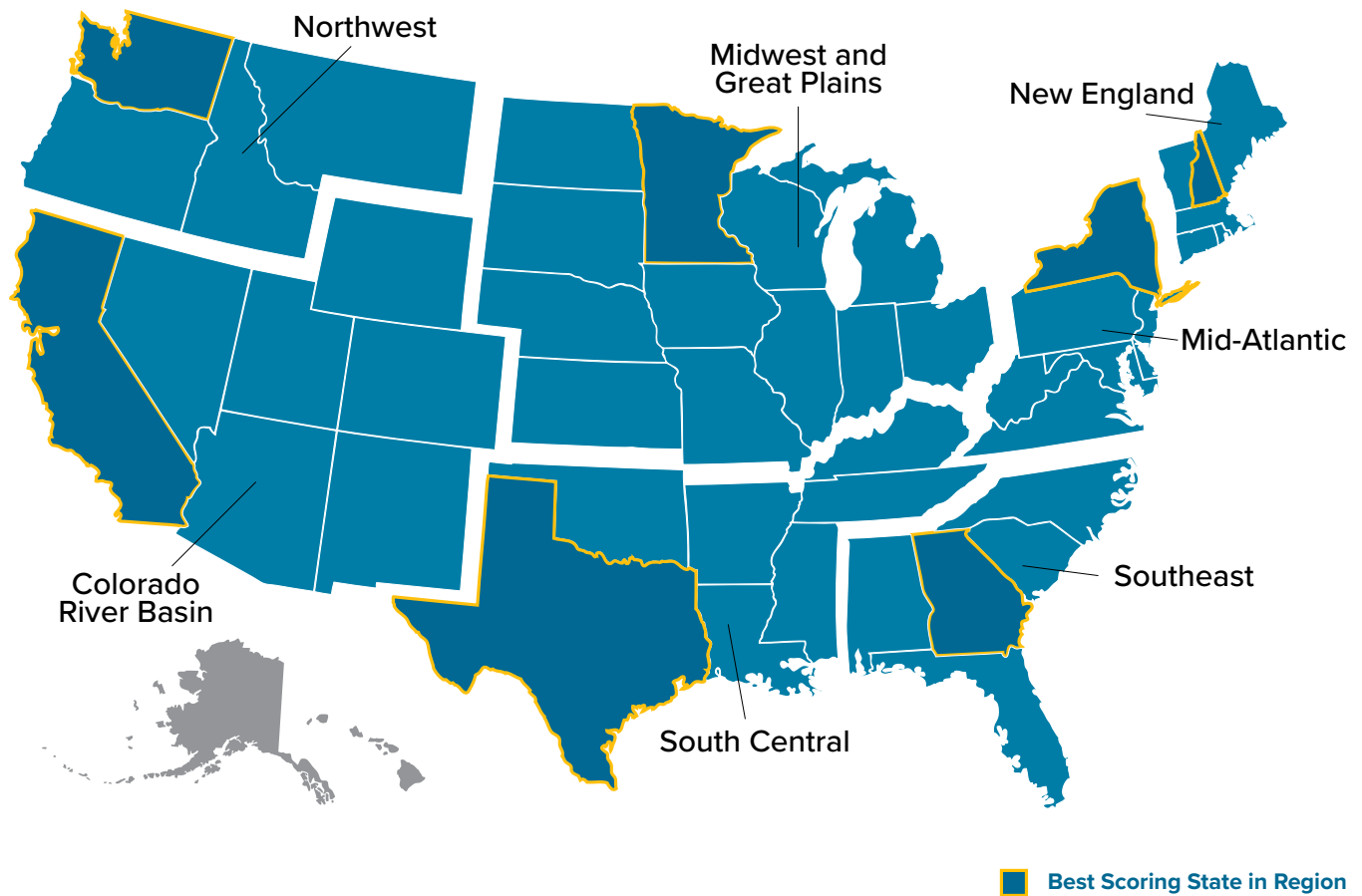
For the first time, the Scorecard ranked states by region to emphasize the importance of water efficiency and sustainability across the nation and to allow for comparisons between states with similar climates and demographics, among other factors. **Table ES-2** lists the regions, which states are in each region, and which state ranked 1st per region.

Table ES-2

### Top States by Region

Region	States	1 <sup>st</sup> Place State
Northwest	ID, MT, OR, WA	Washington
Colorado River Basin	AZ, CA, CO, NV, NM, UT, WY	California
Midwest and Great Plains	IL, IN, IA, KS, MI, MN, MO, NE, ND, OH SD, WI	Minnesota
South Central	AR, KY, LA, MS, OK, TN, TX	Texas
New England	CT, ME, MA, NH, RI, VT	New Hampshire
Mid-Atlantic	DE, MD, NJ, NY, PA, VA, WV	New York
Southeast	AL, GA, FL, NC, SC	Georgia

*\*Hawaii and Alaska were not assigned a region. Scorecard regions were loosely based on the U.S. Drought Monitor Map regions.*



## Changes from 2017 to 2022

**Table ES-3** compares changes to the number of states with policies that were surveyed in both the 2017 and 2022 Scorecards. The most significant progress was with adoption of point-of-sale plumbing efficiency standards. A red box indicates fewer states had this policy in place compared to the 2017 Scorecard, while a green box indicates more states had this policy in place in the 2022 Scorecard.

**Table ES-3**

### Number of States with Select Policies in 2017 vs. 2022

Policies	Number of States		Change
	2017	2022	
<b>Plumbing Fixture Standard and Codes</b>			
Toilets	5	12	7
Showerheads	3	13	10
Urinals	5	13	8
Building & Plumbing Codes	4	6	2
<b>Water Loss Control</b>	23	24	1
<b>Drought Preparedness Planning</b>	19	21	2
<b>Water Conservation Planning</b>			
Required Condition of Water Permits or Water Use Rights	22	22	0
General Requirement of Water Suppliers	15	18	3
<b>State Funding for Water Efficiency Programs</b>	18	19	1
<b>State-provided Technical Assistance for Water Efficiency</b>	30	29	-1
<b>Rate Structures that Encourage Conservation</b>			
Require Volumetric Billing	11	12	1
Require Conservation-oriented Rate Structures	8	8	0

THE FOLLOWING MAPS show where states stand in 2022 on a select set of the Scorecard’s questions. See the Appendix for the complete list of survey questions and the scoring rubric.

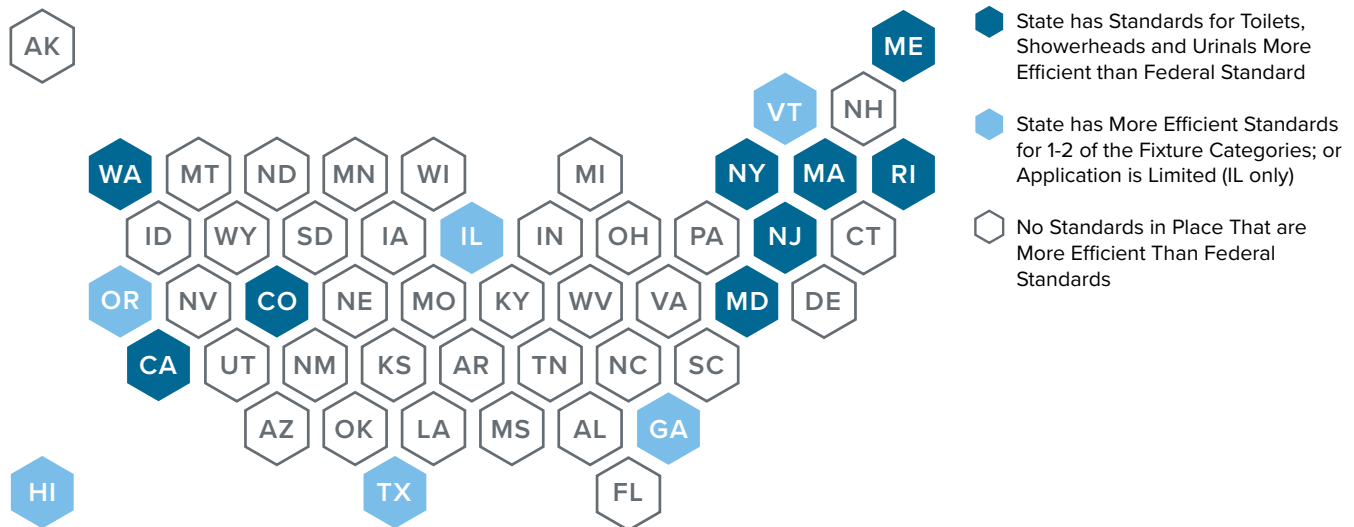
## Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes

Figure ES-4 reflects which states require toilets, showerheads, and/or urinals sold within the state to be more efficient than what is required by Energy Policy Act of 1992 (EPACT92). This was the area of greatest progress since the 2017 Scorecard, with ten states adopting point-of-sale efficiency requirements since 2017 for a total of 15 states plus the District of Columbia. See Table ES-4 for a complete list. Most laws require the specific sale of WaterSense labeled products, which are about 20 percent more efficient than the federal standards. Four states (Hawaii, Maine, Oregon, and Washington) require fixtures to meet standards set out in the California Energy Commission’s Title 20 Appliance Efficiency Regulations, known as the “California Standards”. Further, California is the only state that earned extra credit points for regulations that require fixtures in a property to be upgraded upon the sale of a home or building. AWE tracks these regulations in a State Fixture Standards Matrix.<sup>1</sup>



Figure ES-4

### Point-of-Sale Fixtures Standards



1. <https://www.allianceforwaterefficiency.org/resources/topic/state-fixture-standards-matrix>





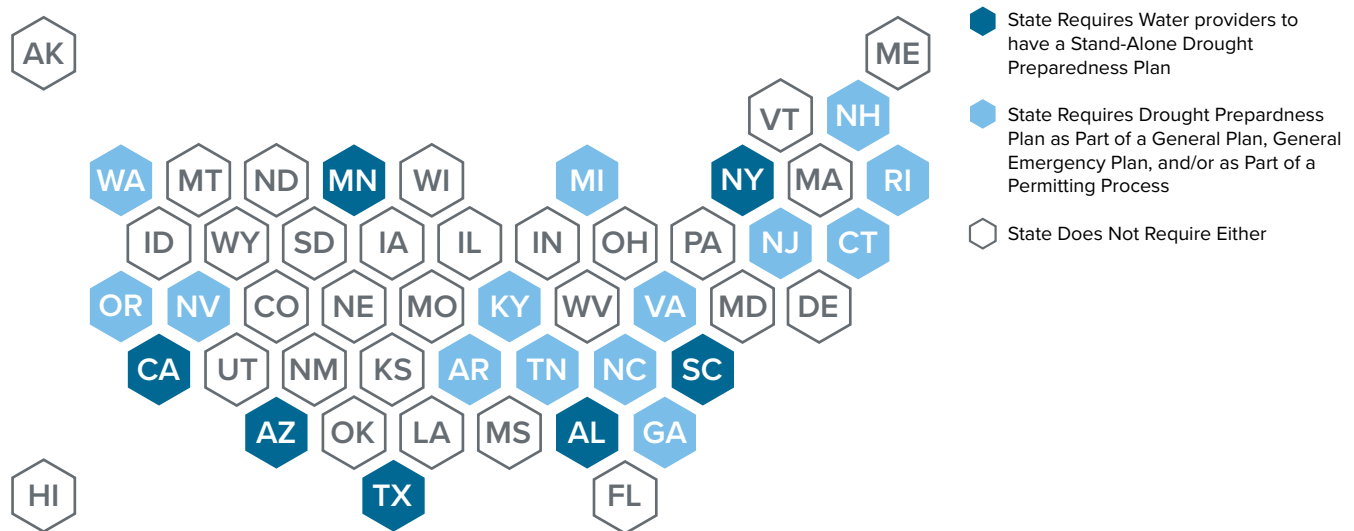
## DROUGHT PREPAREDNESS PLANNING

Climate change is fueling more frequent and more severe droughts across the U.S. and the world. The prolonged drought in the Western U.S. has been described as the worst in 1,200 years, and drought extends beyond the West with nearly every state experiencing drought in 2022. Drought plans are comprised of short-term actions performed in response to an immediate drought-induced supply challenge, whereas conservation plans are focused on reducing long-term water demand regardless of drought conditions. Both types of plans are instrumental for states to ensure reliable, affordable water supplies.



Figure ES-7 shows which states require water suppliers to develop a drought/water shortage preparedness plan, collected through survey question 8. Despite severe and widespread drought across the United States, only Michigan and New York added this critical planning process since 2017.

Figure ES-7  
Drought Preparedness Planning Policies Map





## CLIMATE ACTION PLANNING

Based on the results from the separate Climate Resiliency Scorecard in 2017, AWE chose to incorporate climate action planning into the overall scores and rankings for this Scorecard. Climate change is fueling warmer, drier weather across much of the U.S. as well as more extreme weather events. **Figure ES-8** indicates which states help address these challenges by requiring water and wastewater providers to develop plans that prepare for a changing climate and by offering support through funding and technical assistance (Q14, Q15). Only California received full credit for these two questions.

## WATER-LAND USE PLANNING INTEGRATION

Coordination is needed, but often lacking, between water planning and land use planning to ensure that water services can affordably and sustainably keep pace with growth. **Figure ES-9** shows which states help ensure there is a connection between these planning processes (Q16, Q17). Question 18 determined which states provide funding or other assistance in support of this coordination. Hawaii and New Hampshire lack a coordination requirement but do provide support.

Figure ES-8

### Climate Action Planning Policies

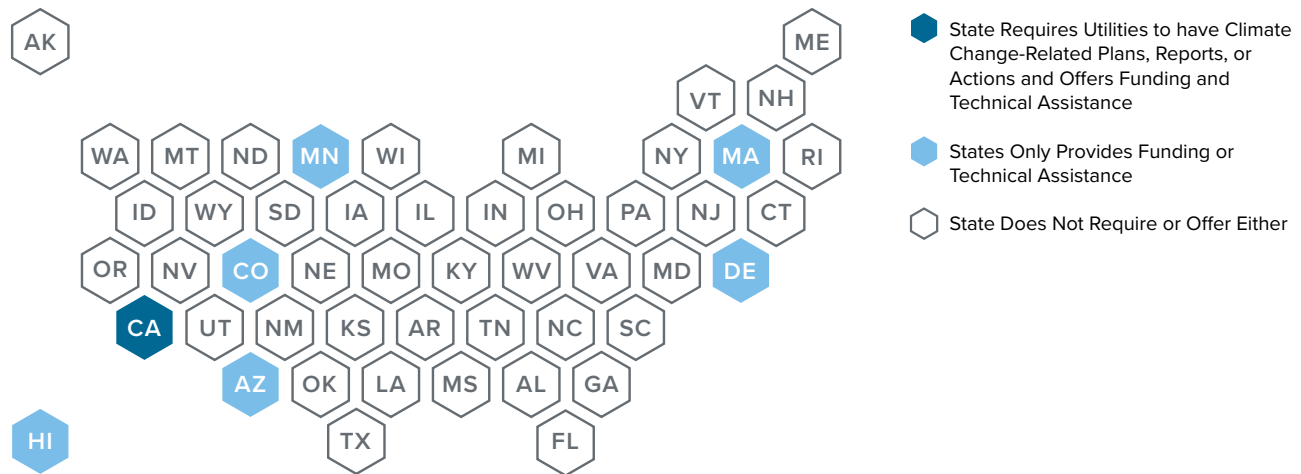
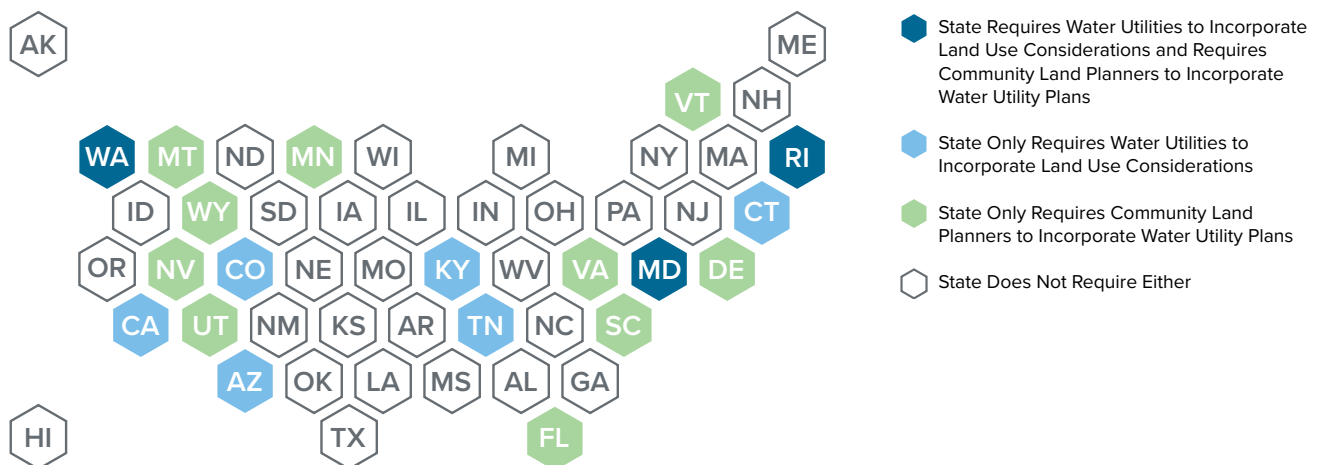


Figure ES-9

### Water and Land Use Integration Planning Policies





## State Funding for Water Efficiency Programs and State-Provided Technical Assistance for Water Efficiency

Water efficiency and conservation are typically the fastest and least expensive ways to save water while also lowering water bills, reducing energy use and greenhouse gas emissions, and protecting rivers and lakes. However, with many water agencies increasingly financially challenged (see the Water Affordability section below for details), water efficiency and conservation programs are often underfunded. States can help water suppliers afford to pilot, start, and scale up such programs.



Thirty-three states listed their federally-appropriated State Revolving Loan Funds (SRFs) as sources of funding for water conservation and efficiency. While AWE supports this use of SRFs, it is important that states also dedicate state funds, independent of SRFs, for water conservation and efficiency. This is especially true for low-income communities that often have greater financial challenges providing water services. **Figure ES-10** shows which states provide separate funding for water conservation and efficiency (Q10) and those that provide technical assistance like online resources and direct support (Q11). Only one state (New York) added dedicated funding for water conservation since 2017.

Figure ES-10

### State-provided Funding and Technical Assistance

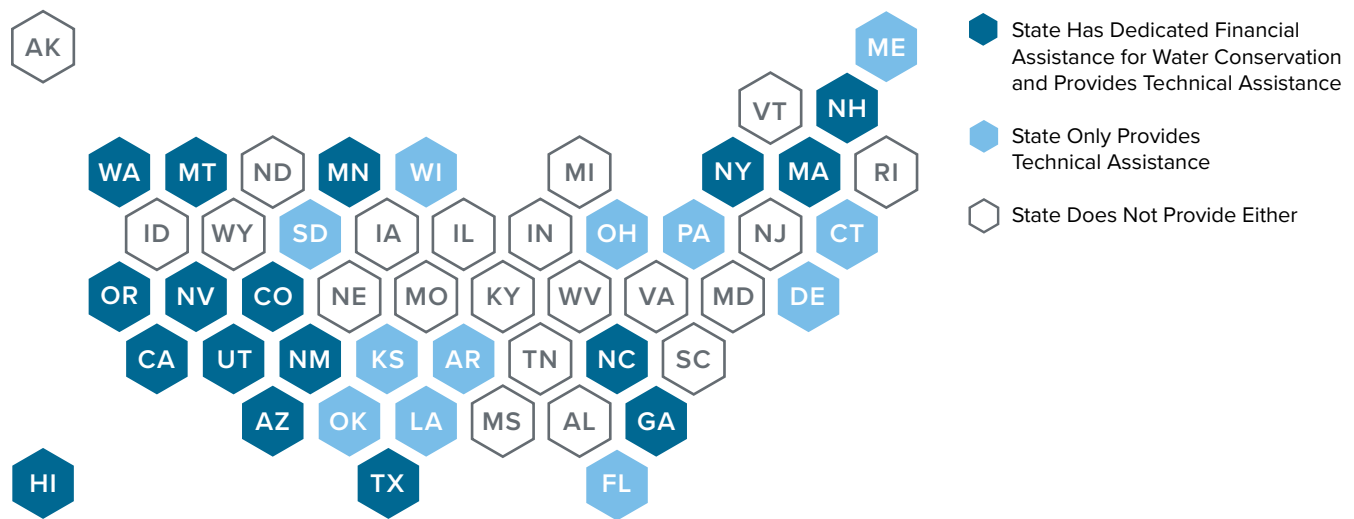
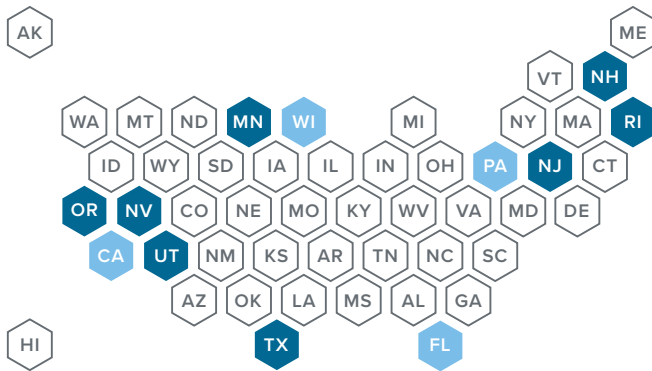


Figure ES-11

### Rates that Encourage Conservation Policies



- State Requires Water Suppliers to Implement Volumetric Billing and Requires Rate Structures Designed to Encourage Water Conservation
- State Only Requires Water Suppliers to Implement Volumetric Billing
- State Does Not Require Either

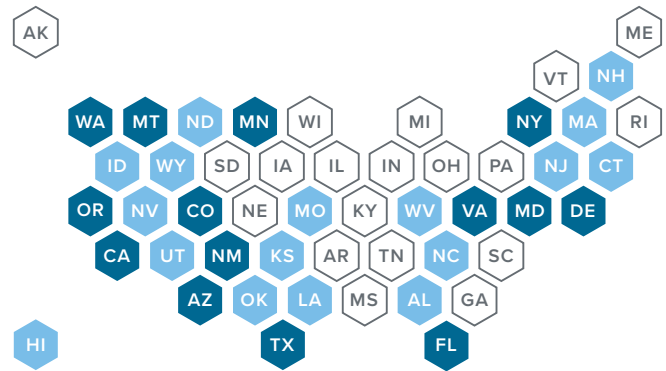
### Rate Structures that Encourage Conservation



It has long been demonstrated that if a customer’s bill is a function of how much water they use, they are more likely to pay attention to their water use, invest in efficiency measures, and reduce their water use. Volumetric billing allows customers to have some level of control over their bills. Beyond volumetric billing, water suppliers can use rate structures that are explicitly designed to encourage water conservation. The most common version of this is an increasing or inclining block rate structure where the price per unit increases as the amount of water used increases. Pennsylvania was the only state to make progress in this space since 2017, adding a requirement that water utilities must use volumetric billing. **Figure ES-11** shows the results along these lines (Q12, Q13).

Figure ES-12

### Water Reuse Policies



- State Provides Funding for Water Reuse and has Promulgated Regulations Governing Water Reuse
- State Promulgated Regulations Governing Water Reuse
- State Has Neither

### State Funding and Support for Water Reuse



Water reuse, also known as water recycling, is the process of intentionally capturing wastewater, stormwater, saltwater, or graywater (e.g., water from showers and washing machines) and treating it as needed for a designated beneficial purpose such as drinking, irrigation, industrial processes, surface or groundwater replenishment, and watershed restoration. This can be more efficient and environmentally friendly than discharging wastewater and stormwater to rivers, lakes, and oceans and can work well in coordination with traditional water conservation and efficiency measures.

This was a new category for the Scorecard, which sought to identify which states provide funding for reuse projects and if there are state-level regulations governing water reuse (Q21, Q22). **Figure ES-14** shows that 14 states reported both water use regulations and offering funding for reuse projects. Fifteen other states reported having reuse regulations but cited no funding for water reuse projects. This data omits a number of states that failed to report their water reuse regulations. AWE learned of these omissions too late in the process to update the maps and scoring. See EPA’s [regulation tracker](#) for more information.

## Water-Energy Nexus

Saving water also saves energy by reducing the energy needed to pump, treat, heat, and deliver water. States can help encourage investments in water efficiency by accounting for these energy savings and, in particular, allowing energy utilities to receive energy efficiency credit when they fund water-saving projects. Nearly every state already does this to some extent for “hot water/end user” energy savings. For example, water-efficient clothes washers and showerheads use less hot water and, thus, save “end user” energy. The Scorecard awarded points to the three states allowing energy utilities to get credit for system-wide energy savings (the reduction in energy used to collect, treat, and deliver water and collect and treat wastewater): California, Illinois, and Wisconsin.



## Water Affordability

Water agencies offer a variety of programs to help low-income households afford water bills. However, with more customers struggling to pay their bills and the costs of managing water and wastewater services increasing relatively quickly, many water agencies cannot afford to meet the needs of every customer. This can lead to water shutoffs or liens on properties, especially in low-income communities, which often have high demand for financial assistance but fewer resources.

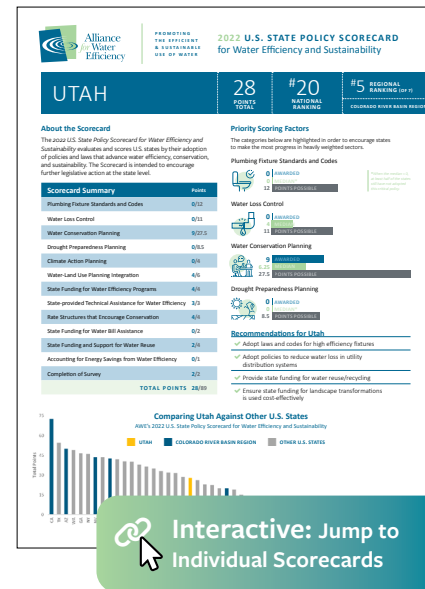
With this in mind, the survey asked whether states provide water bill financial assistance for low-income households (Q19). While most states passed along temporary federal assistance available during the pandemic from the Low-Income Household Water Assistance Program (LIHWAP), only Connecticut reported using its own revenues for water bill financial assistance. AWE supports making the federal LIHWAP program permanent, just as the federal Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) is permanent.

Question 20 addressed another challenge to affordability: states that limit the ability of water utilities to fund financial assistance programs by prohibiting the use of revenues generated by their customers (“rate-funded”). A small number of states have this prohibition, while a few others clearly authorize the use of rate revenues for customer financial assistance. Unfortunately, in most states, the laws and regulations are very unclear. As a result, we chose not to score this question. However, AWE’s next Scorecard will explore this important issue. Without clarity, some utilities are hesitant to create rate-funded assistance programs.



# Individual State Scorecards

THE 2022 STATE POLICY SCORECARD FOR WATER EFFICIENCY AND SUSTAINABILITY INCLUDES INDIVIDUAL ONE-PAGE SCORECARDS FOR EACH STATE, which include their score, ranking, regional ranking, summary of scoring by question categories, a visual comparison of the state to all other states, with their region's states also highlighted (See page viii). These individual scorecards also include three tailored recommendations. Detailed information about each state's scores can be found online.<sup>2</sup>



## Recommendations for States

STATES HAVE MULTIPLE MEANS TO ENABLE AND FACILITATE MORE EFFICIENT USE OF WATER. These efforts help reduce utility costs and customer bills, improve resiliency, mitigate and adapt to climate change, and protect the environment and our waterways.

These are the **top recommendations** states should consider:

- Adopt laws and codes requiring high efficiency plumbing fixtures
- Allocate state funding for water efficiency and conservation
- Require water rate structures that encourage conservation
- Limit the amount of water lost from utility distribution systems
- Require water utilities to develop and implement conservation plans
- Require water utilities to develop and implement drought preparedness plans
- Require water utilities to develop and implement climate change plans
- Require coordination between land use and water planning
- Allocate state funding for water reuse/recycling
- Provide water bill financial assistance for low-income customers and adopt policies that clearly authorize the use of rate revenues for customer financial assistance

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.allianceforwaterefficiency.org/2022Scorecard>

# Introduction

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**CLIMATE CHANGE IS ALSO WATER CHANGE,** with drought, aridification, rising sea levels and saltwater intrusion, and more intense storms and floods affecting the availability and affordability of safe, reliable water services. As a result, there is an urgent need to increase investments in water efficiency and conservation, which are typically the fastest and least expensive ways to save water while also lowering water bills, reducing energy use and greenhouse gas emissions, and protecting rivers and lakes. Water efficiency also helps build resilience to hotter temperatures and extreme weather events, which are increasing in frequency and duration.

The 2022 State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability (Scorecard) assigns a 1<sup>st</sup> through 50<sup>th</sup> ranking for each state based on its adoption and implementation of state-level laws and policies that advance water efficiency, conservation, and sustainability, with a focus on measures that relate to the residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional sectors. The Scorecard is intended to encourage state action by identifying examples of laws and policies as well as opportunities for states to improve. States completed a survey and were scored based on the team of experts reviewing their answers.

The Scorecard evaluates if states have laws and policies that encourage, enable, or require sustainable water practices. It is not a quantification of water use or water use efficiency within a state, which varies considerably between and within states based on climate, demographics, and other factors. There are tens of thousands of water utilities across the U.S., and it would be challenging to bring this data together in a consistent way.

Similarly, the Scorecard is not an assessment of how available water is within a state's borders. Every state has intrinsic differences that gives it advantages or disadvantages compared to other states. For example, Arizona has more solar energy potential than Illinois, but Illinois may have better state policies to leverage the state's solar potential.

## Why focus on State-level Policies?

Water services are generally delivered and funded by local water providers. States, however, have the ability to support and local water providers as well as others who effect water use including, land use authorities, energy companies, developers and builders, businesses, and the general public. States can advance water efficiency by providing financial and technical assistance, and through adopting policies and requirements that help ensure best practices are implemented across the entire state, not just by more advanced water providers. As a result, state policy is an important tool to shape our water future.

State-level policies are even more important now that Congress has authorized billions of dollars in loans and grants for water services as part of the *Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act* and the *Inflation Reduction Act*. Most of these funds will be administered by states and can only be maximized with good state policies in place.

The Scorecard builds on AWE's 2012 and 2017 Scorecards and includes new and refined questions intended to reflect the evolution of water efficiency since 2017 and to capture important emerging issues such as financial assistance for low-income households, water and land use planning coordination, and leveraging the energy-water nexus.

The Scorecard results demonstrate significant variability across the U.S., with points earned ranging from 2 to 72.5 out of 89 possible points. Importantly, there is still significant opportunity for states to improve, and each state's Scorecard report includes priority policy recommendations.

# State Scores and Rankings

**NEW FOR 2022** is a 1<sup>st</sup> through 50<sup>th</sup> ranking for each state based on how many points were earned out of 89 possible points, with 99 points possible including extra credit. **Figure 1** is a map of the rankings of each state.

A common misconception is that water efficiency and conservation in the U.S. are only important in the southwest where water is in short supply. However, drought is increasingly common across the nation, with nearly every state experiencing drought in 2022. In addition, the benefits of reducing water use go beyond preventing water shortages, including reducing energy use and greenhouse gas emissions, protecting the environment, reducing water bills for families and businesses, and limiting the need for expensive water infrastructure capital investments. The multiple benefits of water efficiency are reflected in the geographic diversity of the top ten ranked states, with representation from the West but also the South, Midwest and East.

**Table 1** shows the Scorecard scores and rankings for 2022 as well as a comparison to the 2017 scores and rankings. “T” indicates that two states are tied for a given ranking. The comparison from the 2017 Scorecard to the 2022 Scorecard is not entirely “apples-to-apples” because, while many of the questions and scoring are the same, the 2022 Scorecard includes new and refined questions that reflect the evolution of water efficiency technologies, programs, and expertise as

well as emerging issues like the importance of affordability in the face of increasing water bills. As a result, the total possible points went from 75 in 2017 to 89 in 2022 (excluding bonus points).

While some states improved, there was little-to-no progress overall since AWE’s previous Scorecard was released in 2017, even as droughts and other climate change impacts increasingly undermine affordable, reliable water services. The average state score was only 23 points. Just six states received about half or more of the possible points and only 18 states received one third or more of the possible points.

**Table 1** shows that California, Texas, and Arizona retained their 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, and 3<sup>rd</sup> places, respectively. The top ten largely includes the same states as the 2017 Scorecard, with New York and New Hampshire joining the ranks and Oregon and Virginia falling out of the top ten.

A state’s ranking may have changed as a result of their own actions, other states’ lack of action—especially as it relates to the new categories—or a combination of the two. The State of New York demonstrated the most progress since 2017 by adopting high efficiency plumbing standards, adopting requirements for water suppliers to develop drought preparedness plans, and providing funding specifically for water conservation (other than through State Revolving Fund sources). These actions moved New York into the top ten to 6<sup>th</sup> place. Washington improved from 8<sup>th</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> place, by adopting high efficiency plumbing standards and scoring well on one of the new question categories: water and land use planning integration.

**Figure 1**  
**2022 Scorecard State Rankings Map**

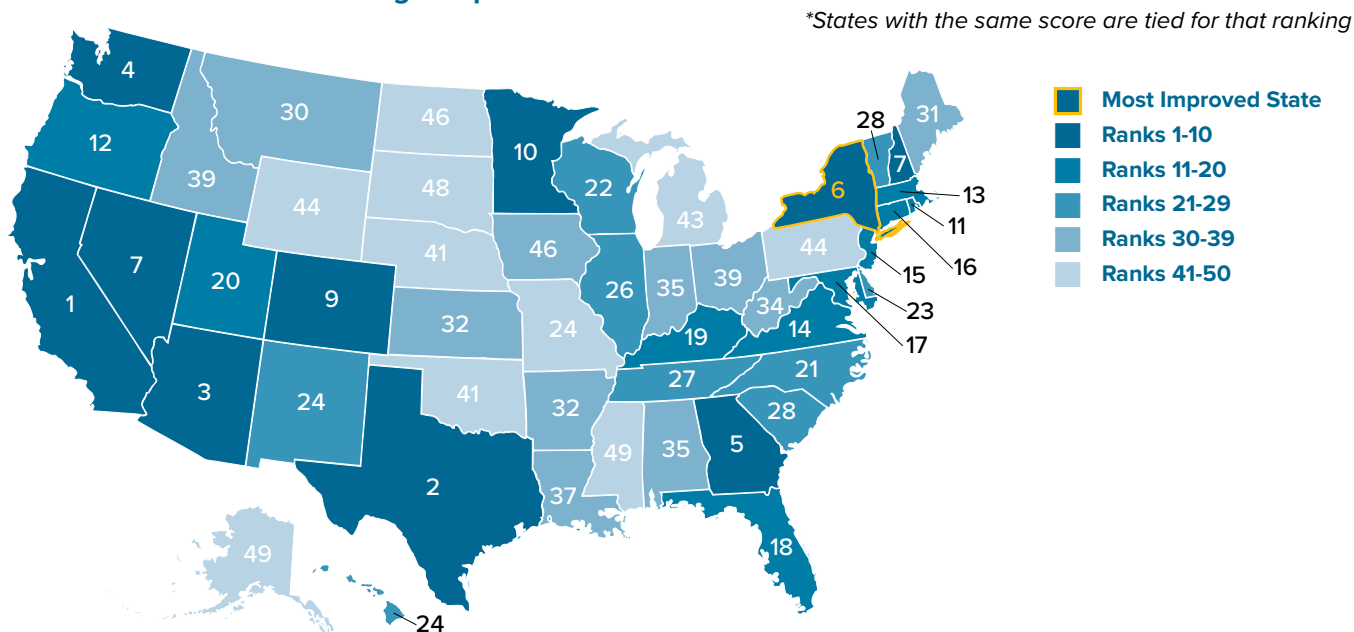


Table 1

## 2022 Scorecard State Scores, Ranks and 2017 Comparisons

State	2022 Rank	2022 Points	2017 Rank	2017 Points	Rank Change From 2017	Change
California	1	72.5	1	52.5	0	—
Texas	2	54.5	2	51.5	0	—
Arizona	3	50	3	41.5	0	—
Washington	4	49	8	35	4	↑
Georgia	5	46.5	4	40.5	-1	↓
New York	6	46	21	23.5	15	↑
Nevada	T7	43.5	7	35.5	0	—
New Hampshire	T7	43.5	11	32.5	4	↑
Colorado	9	42.5	T5	37.5	-4	↓
Minnesota	10	42	9	34	-1	↓
Rhode Island	11	40.5	13	29.5	2	↑
Oregon	12	40	T5	37.5	-7	↓
Massachusetts	13	38	15	28.5	2	↑
Virginia	14	36.5	10	33.5	-4	↓
New Jersey	15	35	14	29	-1	↓
Connecticut	16	33	T17	26	1	↑
Maryland	17	32	26	14	9	↑
Florida	18	31.5	20	24.5	2	↑
Kentucky	19	28.5	12	30	-7	↓
Utah	20	28	T17	26	-3	↓
North Carolina	21	26	T17	26	-4	↓
Wisconsin	22	23	16	27	-6	↓
Delaware	23	22.5	23	16.5	0	—
Hawaii	T24	20	T24	16	0	—
New Mexico	T24	20	T24	16	0	—
Illinois	26	19	22	18	-4	↓
Tennessee	27	15	T27	13	0	—
South Carolina	T28	13.5	T29	12.5	1	↑
Vermont	T28	13.5	T36	8.5	8	↑
Montana	30	13	38	8	8	↑
Maine	31	12	T45	4	14	↑
Arkansas	T32	11.5	T29	12.5	-3	↓
Kansas	T32	11.5	T32	10.5	0	—
West Virginia	34	11	31	12	-3	↓
Alabama	T35	10.5	T32	10.5	-3	↓
Indiana	T35	10.5	T27	13	-8	↓
Louisiana	37	10	T34	9	-3	↓
Iowa	38	8.5	T36	8.5	-2	↓
Idaho	T39	8	T39	7	0	—
Ohio	T39	8	T34	9	-5	↓
Nebraska	T41	6	T39	7	-2	↓
Oklahoma	T41	6	T39	7	-2	↓
Michigan	43	5.5	T47	3	4	↑
Pennsylvania	T44	5	42	6	-2	↓
Wyoming	T44	5	50	1	6	↑
Missouri	T46	4	T47	3	1	↑
North Dakota	T46	4	T43	5	-3	↓
South Dakota	48	3	T43	5	-5	↓
Alaska	T49	2	49	2	0	—
Mississippi	T49	2	T45	4	-4	↓

Note: Data as of 11/15/22 • T = tied score

# Regional Rankings

**FOR THE FIRST TIME**, the Scorecard ranked states within seven regions to emphasize the importance of water efficiency and sustainability across the nation and to allow for comparisons between states with similar climates, demographics, or other factors.

The multiple benefits of water efficiency and conservation helped spur states in the Mid-Atlantic and New England regions—each with relatively ample water supplies—to score relatively well, including three states in the top ten (New York, New Hampshire, Rhode Island). Four of the seven states in the Colorado River Basin (CRB) region scored in the top ten, but there remains room and significant need for improvement there given the severity of CRB’s water supply crisis. The Midwest/Great Plains, South Central, and Southeast regions scored low, with the notable exceptions of Georgia, Texas, and Minnesota in the top ten and Florida (18th) and Kentucky (19th).

Each region is discussed, including a comparison of the state rankings compared to the 2017 Scorecard. A red box indicates the state dropped in ranking and a green box indicates the state increased its ranking in 2022.

*\*Hawaii and Alaska were not assigned a region. Scorecard regions were loosely based on the U.S. Drought Monitor Map regions.*

## Northwest • STATES: ID, MT, OR, WA

**Summary:** One state from the Northwest, Washington (4<sup>th</sup>) placed in the top 10 states while two states in the region, Idaho (T-39<sup>th</sup>) and Montana (30<sup>th</sup>), ranked in the bottom 20 of all states.

**Notable Changes from 2017:** Both Washington and Montana improved, jumping from 8<sup>th</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> and from 38<sup>th</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> respectively. Oregon was the only state in the region to drop in the rankings moving from T-5<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup>.

Table 2

Northwest Region Rankings

Northwest	2022 Points	2022 National Ranking	2022 Region Ranking	2017 Points	2017 Ranking	2017 Region Ranking	Region Ranking change from 2017 to 2022
Washington	49	4	1	35	8	2	1
Oregon	40	12	2	37.5	T5	1	-1
Montana	13	30	3	8	38	3	0
Idaho	8	T39	4	7	T39	4	0



## Colorado River Basin • STATES: AZ, CA, CO, NM, NV, UT, WY

**Summary:** The Colorado River Basin contains four of the top ten scoring states, Arizona (3<sup>rd</sup>), California (1<sup>st</sup>), Colorado (9<sup>th</sup>), and Nevada (T-7<sup>th</sup>). Six of the seven states are in the top 50% of all states in the 2022 Scorecard. Wyoming (T-44<sup>th</sup>) is a significant outlier as the lowest-ranked state in the region.

**Notable Changes from 2017:** Despite its low ranking, Wyoming had the largest improvement in the region, moving up from 50<sup>th</sup> to T-44<sup>th</sup>. Three of the seven states exhibited no change in ranking, while Nevada and Utah both dropped a few spots, moving from T-5<sup>th</sup> to T-7<sup>th</sup> and T-17<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> respectively.

Table 3

### Colorado River Basin Region Ranks

Colorado River Basin	2022 Points	2022 Ranking	2022 Region Ranking	2017 Points	2017 Ranking	2017 Region Ranking	Region Ranking change from 2017 to 2022
California	72.5	1	<b>1</b>	52.5	1	1	0
Arizona	50	3	<b>2</b>	41.5	3	2	0
Nevada	43.5	T7	<b>3</b>	37.5	T5	3	0
Colorado	42.5	9	<b>4</b>	32.5	11	4	0
Utah	28	20	<b>5</b>	26	T17	5	0
New Mexico	20	T24	<b>6</b>	16	T24	6	0
Wyoming	5	T44	<b>7</b>	1	50	7	0

## Midwest and Great Plains • STATES: IA, IL, IN, KS, MI, MN, MO, ND, NE, OH, SD, WI

**Summary:** Minnesota (10<sup>th</sup>) was the only state in the region to place in the top 10. Ten of the twelve states in the region ranked in the bottom 50% of all states, including five of the ten lowest-ranked states in the country.

**Notable Changes from 2017:** Eight of the 12 states in the Midwest and Great Plains dropped at least two spots from 2017. Michigan was the only state to improve its ranking by more than one spot, moving from T-47<sup>th</sup> to 43<sup>rd</sup>. Indiana tied for the largest decrease in ranking in the country, dropping eight spots from T-27<sup>th</sup> to T-35<sup>th</sup>.

Table 4

### Midwest and Great Plains Region Rankings

Midwest and Great Plains	2022 Points	2022 Ranking	2022 Region Ranking	2017 Points	2017 Ranking	2017 Region Ranking	Region Ranking change from 2017 to 2022
Minnesota	42	10	<b>1</b>	34	9	1	0
Wisconsin	23	22	<b>2</b>	27	16	2	0
Illinois	19	26	<b>3</b>	18	22	3	0
Kansas	11.5	T32	<b>4</b>	10.5	T32	5	1
Indiana	10.5	T35	<b>5</b>	13	T27	4	-1
Iowa	8.5	38	<b>6</b>	8.5	T36	7	1
Ohio	8	T39	<b>7</b>	9	T34	6	-1
Nebraska	6	T41	<b>8</b>	7	T39	8	0
Michigan	5.5	43	<b>9</b>	3	T47	11	2
Missouri	4	T46	<b>T10</b>	3	T47	12	2
North Dakota	4	T46	<b>T10</b>	5	T43	9	-1
South Dakota	3	48	<b>12</b>	5	T43	10	-2

## South Central • STATES: AR, KY, LA, MS, OK, TN, TX

**Summary:** Texas is the highest-ranking state in the region, placing 2<sup>nd</sup> overall in the country. Only one other state in the region, Kentucky (19<sup>th</sup>), placed in the top half of all states, while two states, Mississippi (T-49<sup>th</sup>) and Oklahoma (T-41<sup>st</sup>) ranked in the bottom 20% of all states.

Table 5

### South Central Region Rankings

South Central	2022 Points	2022 Ranking	2022 Region Ranking	2017 Points	2017 Ranking	2017 Region Ranking	Region Ranking change from 2017 to 2022
Texas	54.5	2	<b>1</b>	51.5	2	1	0
Kentucky	28.5	19	<b>2</b>	30	12	2	0
Tennessee	15	27	<b>3</b>	13	T27	3	0
Arkansas	11.5	T32	<b>4</b>	12.5	T29	4	0
Louisiana	10	37	<b>5</b>	9	T34	5	0
Oklahoma	6	T41	<b>6</b>	7	T39	6	0
Mississippi	2	T49	<b>7</b>	4	T45	7	0

## New England • STATES: CT, MA, ME, NH, RI, VT

**Summary:** Led by New Hampshire (T-7<sup>th</sup>) and Rhode Island (11<sup>th</sup>) four of the six New England states ranked among the top 16 states in the country. Maine (31<sup>st</sup>) and Vermont (T-28<sup>th</sup>) scored the lowest, with both states ranking in the bottom 30% of all states.

**Notable Changes from 2017:** Five of the six states in the region improved their ranking from 2017, and the only state that did not improve, New Hampshire, kept its 7<sup>th</sup> overall ranking from 2017. New England was the only region where no state's ranking was lowered. Of note, Maine improved 14 spots from T-45<sup>th</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup>, which was the second-largest improvement of any state.

Table 6

### New England Region Rankings

New England	2022 Points	2022 Ranking	2022 Region Ranking	2017 Points	2017 Ranking	2017 Region Ranking	Region Ranking change from 2017 to 2022
New Hampshire	43.5	T7	<b>1</b>	35.5	7	1	0
Rhode Island	40.5	11	<b>2</b>	29.5	13	2	0
Massachusetts	38	13	<b>3</b>	28.5	15	3	0
Connecticut	33	16	<b>4</b>	26	T17	4	0
Vermont	13.5	T28	<b>5</b>	8.5	T36	5	0
Maine	12	31	<b>6</b>	4	T45	6	0

## Mid-Atlantic • STATES: DE, MD, NJ, NY, PA, VA, WV

**Summary:** New York (6<sup>th</sup>) is the highest-ranking state in the Mid-Atlantic, with four states ranking between 14<sup>th</sup> and 23<sup>rd</sup> overall. West Virginia (34<sup>th</sup>) and Pennsylvania (T-44<sup>th</sup>) scored the lowest.

**Notable Changes from 2017:** New York saw the highest-ranking increase from 2017 to 2022, leaping 15 spots from 21<sup>st</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup>. Maryland saw the third-highest ranking increase across the Scorecards, moving nine spots from 26<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup>. Despite having two of the three largest improvements in the country, four of the seven states in the Mid-Atlantic dropped in the rankings compared to 2017.

Table 7

### Mid-Atlantic Region Rankings

Mid-Atlantic	2022 Points	2022 Ranking	2022 Region Ranking	2017 Points	2017 Ranking	2017 Region Ranking	Region Ranking change from 2017 to 2022
New York	46	6	1	23.5	21	3	2
Virginia	36.5	14	2	33.5	10	1	-1
New Jersey	35	15	3	29	14	2	-1
Maryland	32	17	4	14	26	5	1
Delaware	22.5	23	5	16.5	23	4	-1
West Virginia	11	34	6	12	31	6	0
Pennsylvania	5	T44	7	6	42	7	0

## Southeast • STATES: AL, FL, GA, NC, SC

**Summary:** Georgia was the top state in the region, ranking 5<sup>th</sup> overall in the United States, but no other state in the region placed higher than 18<sup>th</sup>.

**Notable Changes from 2017:** No state in the Southeast improved by more than two spots, while three of the five states saw their ranking drop compared to 2017.

Table 8

### Southeast Region Rankings

Southeast	2022 Points	2022 Ranking	2022 Region Ranking	2017 Points	2017 Ranking	2017 Region Ranking	Region Ranking change from 2017 to 2022
Georgia	46.5	5	1	40.5	4	1	0
Florida	31.5	18	2	24.5	20	3	1
North Carolina	26	21	3	26	T17	2	-1
South Carolina	13.5	T28	4	12.5	T29	4	0
Alabama	10.5	T35	5	10.5	T32	5	0

# Survey Discussion and Example State Policies

AWE sent each state a 23-question survey, and scores were calculated by a team of experts reviewing their answers. **THIS SECTION CONTAINS SHORT SUMMARIES** of each survey question, including background information on each question and scoring explanations. It also includes maps to illustrate results for some questions. Examples of state laws and policies that scored well for each question are briefly described. The 2017 Scorecard includes verbatim examples of laws and policies that still serve as a valuable resource.<sup>3</sup> Note that the survey sub-questions are collapsed for simplicity in discussing the questions present in the report and are not a reflection of changes or alterations made in scoring. The survey and scoring rubric can be found in the Appendix. Complete surveys and scores for each state are also available online.<sup>4</sup>

## What state agency or agencies are in charge of drinking water conservation/efficiency? (Q1)

This basic question identifies the state agencies that are responsible for drinking water efficiency and conservation. These responsibilities may be divided among multiple agencies.

### The discussion is organized as follows:

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Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes (Q2, 3, 4, 5)

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Water Loss Control (Q6)

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Planning:

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Water Conservation Planning (Q7, 9)

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Drought Preparedness Planning (Q8)

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Climate Action Planning (Q14, 15)

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Water and Land Use Planning Integration (Q16, 17, 18)

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State Funding for Water Efficiency Programs (Q10)

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State-provided Technical Assistance for Water Efficiency (Q11)

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Rate Structures that Encourage Conservation (Q12, 13)

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State Funding and Support for Water Reuse (Q21, 22)

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Accounting for Energy Savings from Water Efficiency (Q23)

Additional information about questions 19 and 20, which related to water affordability and customer assistance programs, can be found on Page 20.

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.allianceforwaterefficiency.org/impact/our-work/water-efficiency-and-conservation-state-scorecard>

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.allianceforwaterefficiency.org/2022Scorecard>

## Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes

Questions two through four identify which states have more stringent water efficiency requirements for specific water fixtures sold within the state as compared to the federal standards that were adopted in the 1990s pursuant to the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (EPACT92). Standards for water-using fixtures and appliances are extremely effective in reducing water use through natural replacement.<sup>6,7</sup> These questions are unchanged since the original 2012 Scorecard.

For questions two through four, some state fixture laws have limitations on what products can be sold within the state, and full credit was awarded only to states with no limitations on what products can be sold. An additional extra credit point was awarded if the fixture or appliance was subject to a law that mandates replacement of those items with more efficient ones in certain circumstances like upon sale of a home.

Questions regarding clothes washers and pre-rinse spray valves were included in 2017 but removed for this Scorecard due to updated national efficiency standards. Previously, the federal standard for residential and commercial family-sized clothes washers required a water factor (WF) of 9.5 or less based on the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 and the Energy Policy Act of 2005. The U.S. Department of Energy and ENERGY STAR both issued new standards for clothes washer water consumption in 2015 and 2018, and these new standards increased minimum levels of water efficiency for all types of regular and high-efficiency clothes washers beyond any previous state standard. In 2016, the Department of Energy revised their standards for pre-rinse spray valves setting maximum flow rates between 1.00 and 1.28 gallons per minute (gpm) depending on the product class of the pre-rinse spray valve. Not only did these federal standards equal or exceed the WaterSense standard, the pre-rinse spray valve program at WaterSense was closed out in 2019.

### Does the state have a water use regulation for toilets? (Q2)

EPACT92 set federal water efficiency standards for toilets at a maximum flush volume of 1.6 gallons per flush (gpf). This federal standard took effect in 1994 for residential toilets and in 1997 for commercial toilets. States received points for question two if a state statute or regulation required the maximum flush volume for toilets to be less than 1.6 gpf.

Toilet technology and the performance of high-efficiency toilets have advanced significantly since EPACT92. As of the time this report was developed, the U.S. EPA WaterSense program had labeled over 3,000 high-efficiency toilet models that flush at a volume of 1.28 gpf or less and perform well. Toilets (as well as showerheads and faucets) with the WaterSense label are 20 percent more water efficient than their non-WaterSense counterparts, and they have undergone rigorous third-party testing to ensure equal or better performance.<sup>8</sup> The marketplace has a sufficient stock of high-performing high-efficiency toilets in a range of price points.

### Does the state have a water use regulation for showerheads? (Q3)

The U.S. EPA WaterSense program created a specification for showerheads in 2010 and has labeled over 11,000 models at a flow rate of 2.0 gallons per minute (gpm) or less, which is 20 percent more efficient than the federal standard of 2.5 gpm set forth in EPACT92. Moreover, nearly 9,000 of those WaterSense labeled models have a flow rate of 1.80 gpm or less,<sup>9</sup> meaning over 70% of WaterSense labeled showerheads are at least 25% more efficient than the national standard. States received points for question three if a state statute or regulation required the maximum flow rate for showerheads sold in-state to be less than 2.5 gpm.

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.safeplumbing.org/files/safeplumbing.org/documents/misc/2019-WaterSense-market-penetration-study.pdf>

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.allianceforwaterefficiency.org/impact/our-work/saturation-study-non-efficient-water-closets-key-states>

<sup>7</sup> <https://lookforwatersense.epa.gov/products/Product-Search-Results-Toilets.html>

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.safeplumbing.org/advocacy/saving-water/watersense>

<sup>9</sup> <https://lookforwatersense.epa.gov/products/Product-Search-Results-Showerhead.html>

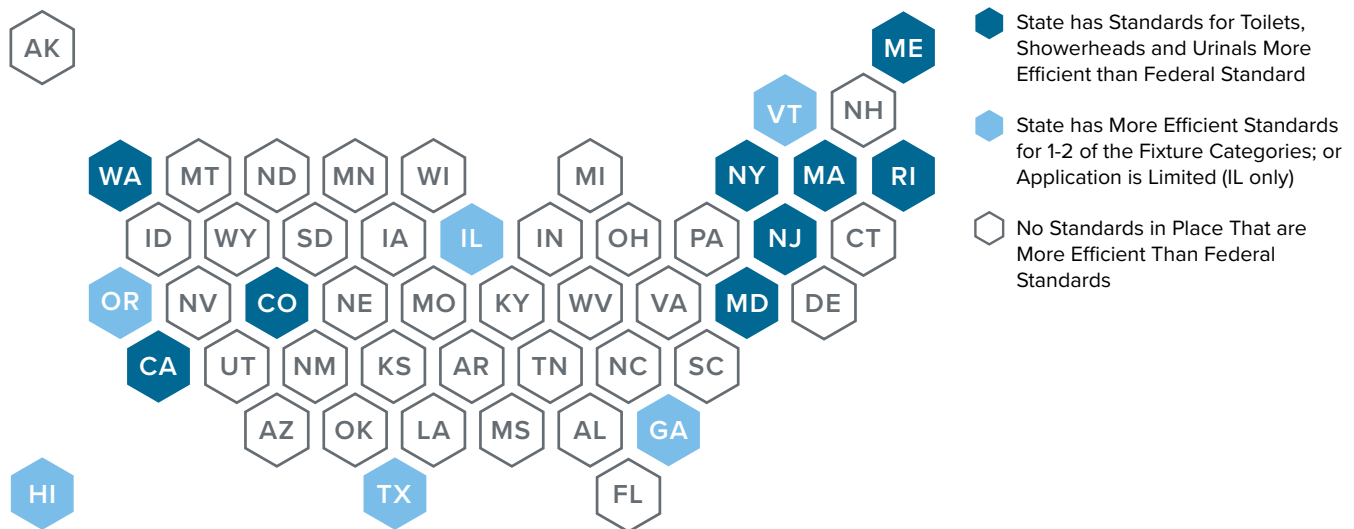
### Does the state have a water use regulation for urinals? (Q4)

The federal standard for urinals is 1.0 gpf as per EPACT92. WaterSense began labeling high-efficiency urinals in 2009, with a maximum flush volume of 0.5 gpf.<sup>10</sup> There are over 900 urinal models with the WaterSense label<sup>11</sup> Technology; there are also models that use even less like 0.125 gallons per flush or waterless models. States received points for this question if a state statute or regulation required the maximum flush volume for urinals sold in-state to be less than 1.0 gpf.

**State Examples:** Fifteen states and the District of Columbia have adopted requirements that plumbing products sold in-state are more water-efficient than federal standards. Most states, such as Rhode Island, specify maximum flow rates, as well as the required testing procedures to measure those rates, and the rates typically link to the EPA WaterSense specifications (e.g., Illinois) and/or the California standards (e.g., Oregon). The “California Standards” refers to the California Energy Commission’s set of Title 20 Appliance Efficiency Regulations. AWE encourages states to link to WaterSense, which allows a state’s standards to seamlessly evolve with the WaterSense specifications—without the need to amend state laws—and because the WaterSense program tests for product performance.

Figure 2 reflects which states require toilets, showerheads, and/or urinals sold within the state to be more efficient than what is required by Energy Policy Act of 1992. This was the area of greatest progress since the 2017 Scorecard, with ten states adopting efficiency requirements since 2017 for a total of 15 states plus the District of Columbia. See Table 9 for a complete list. Most laws require the specific sale of WaterSense-labeled products, which are 20 percent more efficient than the federal standards. Four states (Hawaii, Maine, Oregon, and Washington) require fixtures to meet standards set out in the California Energy Commission’s Title 20 Appliance Efficiency Regulations, known as the “California Standards”. Further, California is the only state that earned extra credit points for regulations that require fixtures in a property to be upgraded upon the sale of a home or building. AWE tracks these regulations.<sup>12</sup>

Figure 2  
Point-of-Sale Fixture Standards Map



<sup>10</sup> <https://www.epa.gov/watersense/urinals>

<sup>11</sup> <https://lookforwatersense.epa.gov/products/Product-Search-Results-Urinal.html>

<sup>12</sup> <https://www.allianceforwaterefficiency.org/resources/topic/state-fixture-standards-matrix>

Table 9

List of States with Point-of-Sale High Efficiency Plumbing Standards

States Adopting High Efficiency Plumbing Standards since 2017	
Toilets	ME, MA, MD, NJ, NY, RI, WA
Showerheads	HI, ME, MA, MD, NJ, NY, OR, RI, VT, WA
Urinals	MA, MD, ME, NJ, NY, RI, VT, WA
States that Adopted High Efficiency Standards in 2017 or earlier	
Toilets	CA, CO, GA, IL, TX
Showerheads	CA, CO, IL
Urinals	CA, CO, GA, IL, TX

Do state building codes or plumbing codes require use of water efficient products? (Q5)

Building and plumbing codes may stipulate the efficiency of water-using appliances and fixtures in the course of construction. These codes may include efficiency standards for the fixtures and appliances addressed in questions two through four as well as others. States received points for question five if the state plumbing/building codes require the water efficiency of any fixture or appliance to be more stringent than the standard set by the federal government or if the state requires local codes/standards to meet these more stringent conditions.

Only five states (California, Georgia, Massachusetts, Nevada, and New York) received full credit for question five. Texas received a partial credit as their regulation only applies to a specific subset of buildings or conditions. In most states, local governments have historically been responsible for adopting building and plumbing codes. However, few require water efficient fixtures, which is why state requirements are important.

**State Examples:** *In 2019, Nevada adopted a law that requires faucets, urinals, showerheads, and toilets installed in most new construction to meet the WaterSense specifications. The law requires local governments to adopt building codes with these requirements. Nevada also adopted a law that effectively prohibits non-functional turf in the Las Vegas area where most of the state’s residents live, with some exceptions. While this may not be an approach some states would choose, it is an innovative and important strategy for states like Nevada with significant water supply stress.*





## Planning

There are a variety of ways states can help water stakeholders and entities plan and prepare. The Scorecard asked states about four different types of planning, including:

- Water Conservation Planning (Q7, Q9)
- Drought Preparedness Planning (Q8)
- Climate Action Planning (Q14, Q15)
- Water-Land Use Planning Integration (Q16, Q17, Q18)

### WATER CONSERVATION PLANNING

Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require water suppliers to plan and/or implement conservation measures as a condition of a water right/water use permit? (Q7)

This question is intended to identify whether a state imposes water permit conditions that require inclusion of water conservation and/or implementing water conservation measures. States could receive up to two extra credit points under this question for having an especially detailed set of criteria for evaluating the sufficiency of the plan.

**State Examples:** *New Hampshire had the highest scores for this question. Its rules are noteworthy for applying broadly to most water providers, requiring the state to evaluate the sufficiency of the water conservation plan, requiring the water conservation plan to be an enforceable element of the permit, and allowing the state to include conditions in its approval of the permit that helps ensure the water conservation plan is implemented.*

**Independent of a water right permitting process and drought plans, does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require utilities, municipalities, regional water authorities, or other water suppliers to develop plans for water conservation and/or efficiency? (Q9)**

Question nine asks if water conservation plans are required independently from other plans and water rights or water

use permitting process. As with question seven, the sub-questions here focus on content and procedural requirements for the plans and whether there are any implementation requirements. States could receive up to one extra credit point for an exceptionally robust framework of what the plans must include.

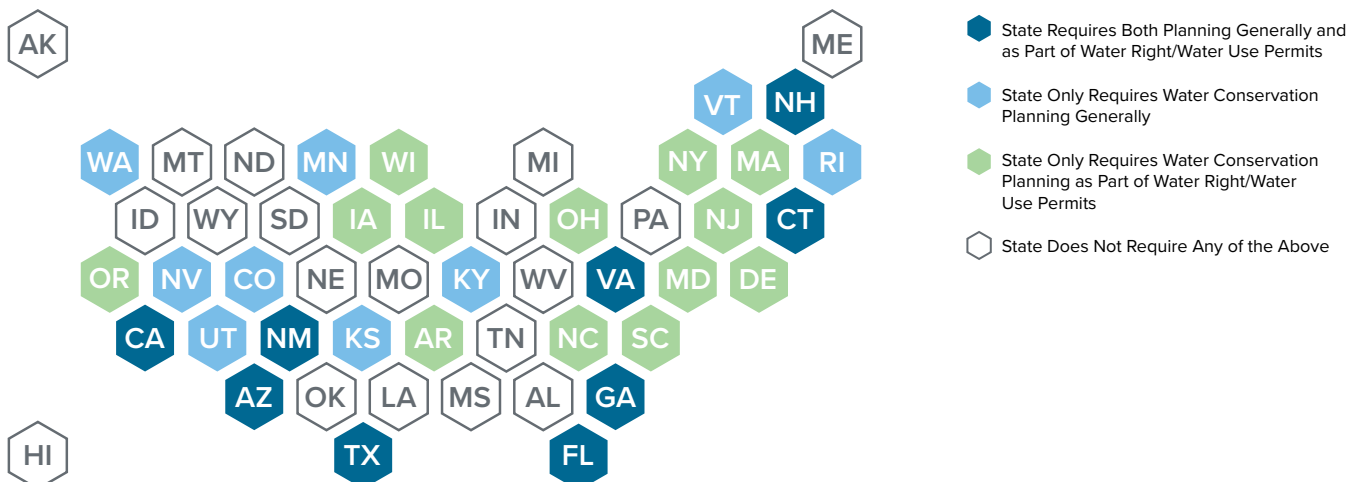
**State Examples:** *Arizona, California, Colorado, Kentucky, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, and Washington scored the highest for question nine. In Colorado and Nevada, for example, the statutes apply to both public and private water suppliers, include detailed lists of minimum plan contents, and identify how public review and opportunity for comment must be made available. In both Colorado and Nevada, state approval of the plan is required. Plans must be updated at least every five years in Nevada and at least every seven years in Colorado. Also, the Colorado statute explicitly requires implementation of the plan, whereas the Nevada statute requires the appropriate local government to adopt ordinances, identify fines, and hire staff necessary to facilitate plan implementation.*

*In response to the prolonged western drought, Utah passed several laws in 2022 that can support water efficiency, including SB 89 which requires water providers to adopt water conservation plans with goals at least as strong as the state's.*

Figure 4 indicates the 22 states that require water suppliers to plan and/or implement water conservation measures as either a condition of a water right or water use permit and the 18 states that require water suppliers to develop plans for water conservation and efficiency independent of a permit. Nine states require both. Only three states (Georgia, Florida, and New Hampshire) have adopted water conservation planning requirements since 2017, independent of any water permitting (Q9). No additional states adopted water conservation planning requirements as a condition of a water right or water use permit since 2017 (Q7).

Figure 4:

### Water Conservation Planning Policies Map



## DROUGHT PREPAREDNESS PLANNING

### Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require utilities, municipalities, regional water authorities, or other water suppliers to develop a drought/shortage preparedness plan? (Q8)

Climate change is fueling more frequent and more severe droughts across the U.S. and the world. The prolonged drought in the Western U.S. has been described as the worst in 1,200 years, and drought extends beyond the west with nearly every state experiencing drought in 2022. The cost of drought events in the United States averages over \$9 billion per year,<sup>15</sup> making it a serious hazard with substantial socioeconomic consequences. Every state is subject to drought conditions and should require regularly updated drought preparedness plans.

The distinction between drought plans and conservation plans is that drought plans are comprised of short-term actions performed in response to an immediate, acute, drought-induced supply challenge, whereas conservation plans are intended to have long-term effects on water demand regardless of drought conditions. Since drought plans are needed to deal with significant and urgent supply challenges, it is important that they be in place in advance of the water shortage. Note that while this question has been framed in the context of drought, as it is the most commonly experienced and publicly understood driver of water shortages, water providers may face a supply shortage as a result of many

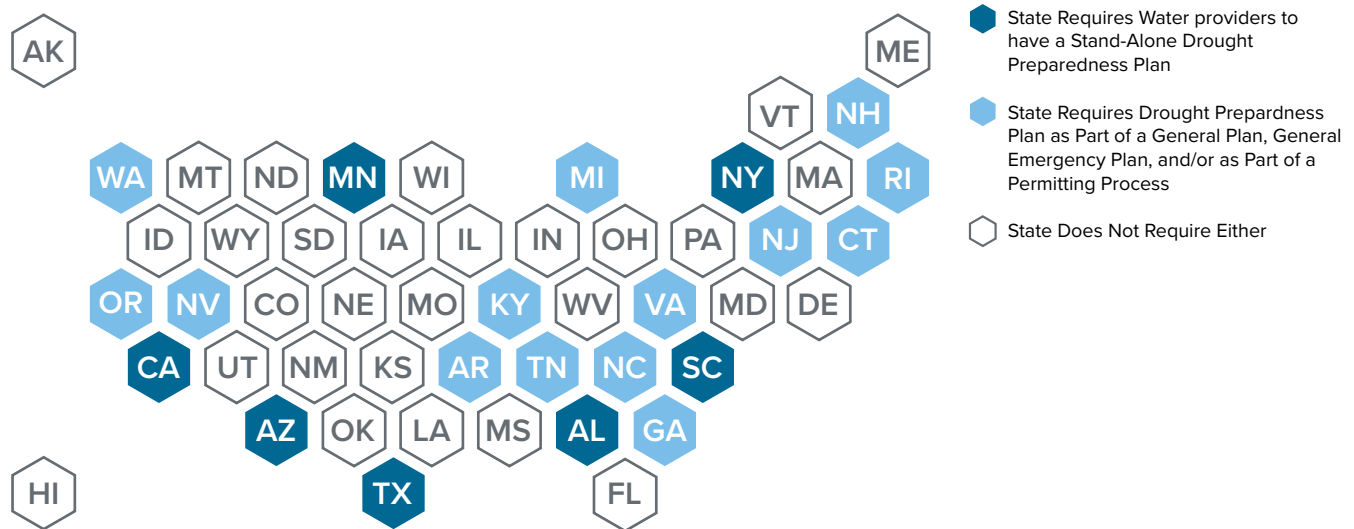
scenarios including water quality and infrastructure issues. It may be more appropriate to refer to these plans as “water shortage plans”.

The goal of question eight was to determine whether a state requires water suppliers to have drought preparedness plans. States could receive up to one point of extra credit for having an adaptive management approach and another extra credit point for having an exceptionally robust framework of drought plan contents and update requirements.

Figure 5 shows which states require water suppliers to develop a drought/water shortage preparedness plan (Q8). Despite severe and widespread drought across the United States, only Michigan and New York added this critical planning process since 2017.

**State Examples: Kentucky, North Carolina, and Texas** received some of the highest scores for this question, each requiring water suppliers to develop drought preparedness plans, submit the plans to the state for review, and update the plans every five years. Texas’ requirement stands alone, while North Carolina’s is connected to local water supply plans and Kentucky’s is part of county-level long-range water supply plans, which water suppliers are required to help prepare. Each states’ administrative rules on the topic identify required content of the plans and incorporate stakeholders in the planning process.

Figure 5  
Drought Preparedness Planning Policies Map



<sup>15</sup> <https://www.drought.gov/news/high-cost-drought>

## CLIMATE ACTION PLANNING

Does a statute(s)/regulation(s) require any climate change-related plans, reports, or other actions of water and/or wastewater providers? (Q14)

Does the state provide funding or technical assistance to water suppliers to implement water efficiency and conservation measures in-line with state climate action plans? (Q15)

Climate change is fueling warmer, drier weather across much of U.S. as well as more extreme weather events throughout the nation. Precipitation patterns and water availability will continue to change into the future, requiring a change in how water providers plan and prepare for future scenarios. Questions 14 and 15 address the need for states to help mitigate these challenges by requiring water and wastewater providers to develop plans that prepare for a changing climate and by offering them funding and technical assistance.

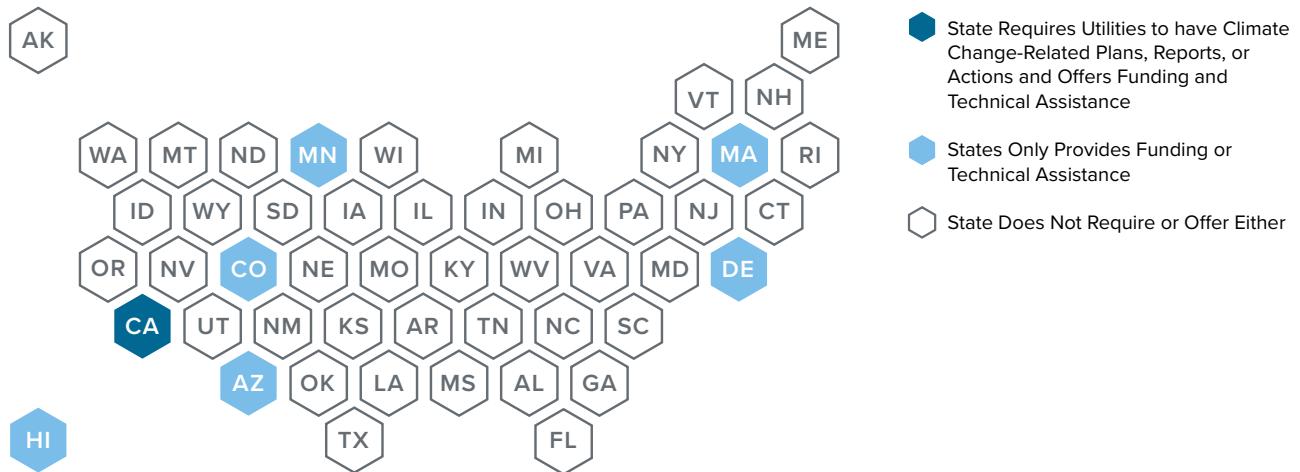
These questions were adapted from the separate 2017 Climate Resiliency Scorecard. For the 2022 Scorecard, AWE chose to incorporate climate action planning into the overall scores and rankings.

**State Examples:** California is the only state that has adopted such a climate change planning requirement for water providers, and it also provides funding and assistance to help suppliers implement their plans. However, states are providing other types of funding and assistance that can help water providers be more climate-resilient but that are not specifically tied to a water provider climate action plan. For example, the Massachusetts *Municipal Vulnerability Preparedness Action Grant program* provides more than \$11 million annually for climate adaptation and resilience projects, and water conservation projects are eligible. Massachusetts' Department of Environmental Protection's *Water Utility Resilience Program* provides technical assistance to local drinking water and wastewater utilities in their efforts to build up resilience to severe weather events. Assistance includes critical infrastructure mapping, emergency and security preparedness training and response planning support, and climate change resources.

Figure 6 indicates which states help address these challenges by requiring water and wastewater providers to develop plans that prepare for a changing climate and by offering them funding and technical assistance (Q14, Q15). Only California received full credit for these two questions.

Figure 6

### Climate Action Planning Policies



## LAND AND WATER USE PLANNING INTEGRATION

Does a statute(s)/regulation(s) require water utilities to incorporate land use considerations (including but not limited to building/plumbing codes, subdivision regulations, land use plans, site plan reviews, development reviews, and things affecting zoning) into their water plans? (Q16)

Does a statute(s)/regulation(s) require community land use plans to incorporate water utility plans? (Q17)

Is state funding or other assistance available to support this coordination between water utilities/plans and land use planners/plans? (Q18)

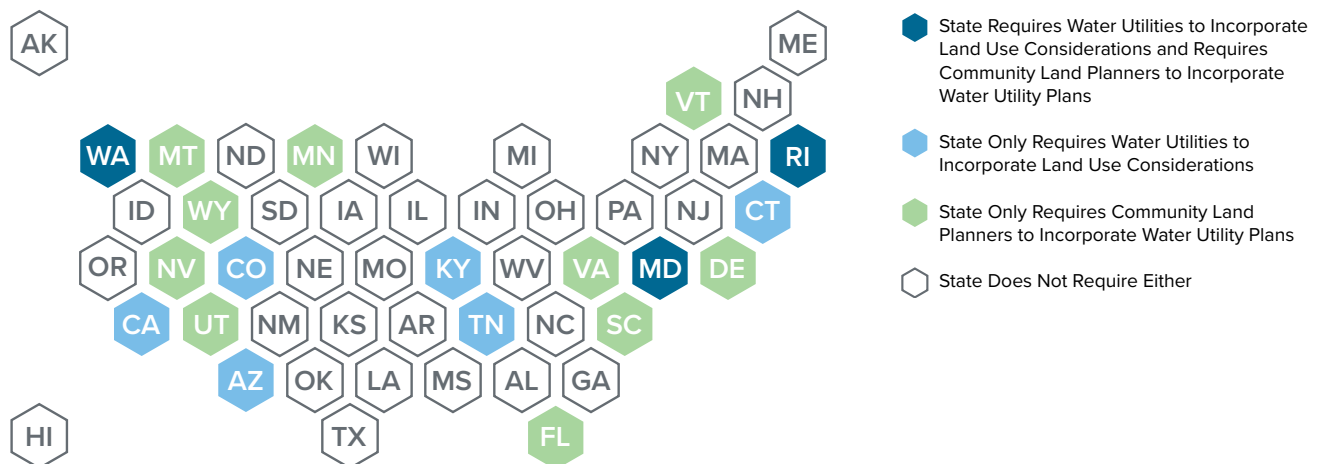
Questions 16, 17, and 18 recognize that coordination is needed, but often lacking, between local water utilities and land use planning agencies to ensure that water services can affordably and sustainably keep pace with growth. States can help ensure there is not a disconnect between these planning processes by requiring water suppliers to incorporate land use considerations into their water plans and requiring community land use plans to consider water services. Question 18 asked which states provide funding or other assistance in support of this coordination.

**State Examples:** Connecticut requires that any water management plan contain an analysis of present and future water supply demands, including descriptions of local, state, and regional land use plans, policies, and zoning as related to projected water demands and future service areas. The state also runs a detailed regional coordination process (called the Water Utility Coordinating Councils) that involves local land use planners. Montana requires every county to have a growth plan. Within this growth plan, each county must have a strategy to develop and maintain drinking water systems, sewer systems, and water treatment plants. Colorado funds approximately \$1.5 million in climate resiliency grants annually, including Colorado Growing Water Smart, which marries land use and water efficiency. The Colorado Water Conservation Board provides free training on water demand, consumption, and usage to local land use and water planners. Hawaii and New Hampshire lack a coordination requirement but do provide planning support.

Figure 7 shows which states help ensure there is a connection between these planning processes (Q16, Q17). Question 18 determined which states provide funding or other assistance in support of this coordination.

Figure 7

### Water and Land Use Integration Planning Policies



## State Funding for Water Efficiency Programs

**Does the state offer financial assistance other than Drinking Water State Revolving Funds (e.g., another revolving loan fund, grants, bonds, appropriations) to utilities, cities, or counties for utility water conservation programs? (Q10)**

Water efficiency and conservation are typically the fastest and most cost-effective ways to save water. However, many water efficiency and conservation programs are underfunded. States can help water suppliers launch, pilot, and scale up programs. States can also help water suppliers create critical plans, like the various ones asked as part of the Scorecard survey.

Thirty-three states listed their federally appropriated State Revolving Loan Funds (SRFs) as sources of funding for water conservation and efficiency as noted by the USEPA.<sup>16</sup> While AWE supports this use of SRFs, it is important that states also dedicate state funds, independent of SRFs, for water conservation and efficiency. This is especially true for low-income communities that often have greater financial challenges providing water services. Research is needed to understand how, if at all, SRFs are being used to support conservation and efficiency efforts.

**State Examples:** *In 2022, Arizona passed a law that includes a \$200 million fund focused on water conservation. Also, this year, Colorado allocated \$2 million for the voluntary replacement of irrigated turf with water-wise landscaping. The Colorado Water Conservation Board's (CWCB) Water Efficiency Grant Program annually makes available \$550,000 for planning and implementation of water efficiency, drought measures, and public education and outreach regarding water efficiency. The CWCB funds approximately an additional \$1 million in grants for conservation, land use, and drought items identified in Colorado's Water Plan annually, funded in part through Proposition DD which taxes sports betting.*

*In 2022, laws were signed in Utah allocating \$5 million for water-efficient landscapes as well as \$50 million (to supplement \$20 million in funding appropriated in November 2021) for agricultural water optimization, which can include strategies that reduce agricultural water use.*

<sup>16</sup> [https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2021-01/documents/funding\\_resilient\\_infrastructure\\_and\\_communities\\_with\\_the\\_cwsrf.pdf](https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2021-01/documents/funding_resilient_infrastructure_and_communities_with_the_cwsrf.pdf)

## State-provided Technical Assistance for Water Efficiency

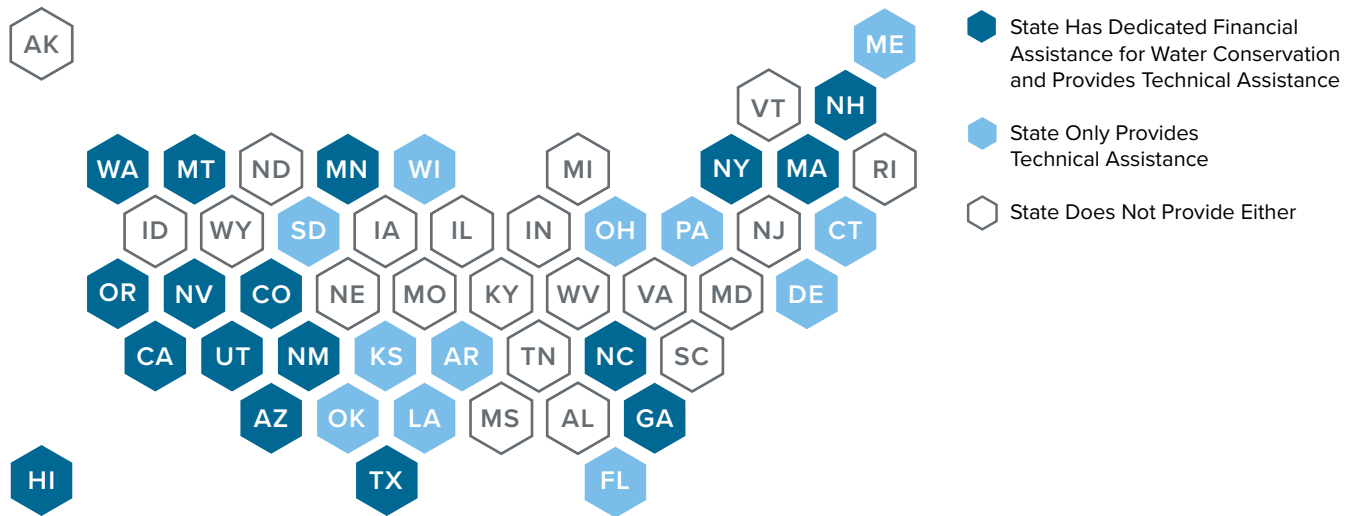
### Does the state offer technical assistance for utility water conservation programs? (Q11)

This question is intended to identify which states offer technical assistance for utility water conservation and efficiency programs, and what types of assistance are offered. For this project, technical assistance is broadly defined as the process of a state agency providing specific water efficiency and conservation support and expert knowledge to local utilities. States could receive one point for online resources, one point for direct technical assistance, and up to one point of extra credit for offering other types of assistance.

Figure 8 shows which states provide separate funding for water conservation and efficiency (Q10) and those that provide technical assistance like online resources and direct support (Q11). Only one state (New York) added dedicated funding for water conservation since 2017.

**State Examples:** Arizona, California, Florida, Minnesota, Oregon, Utah, and Washington scored the highest, each receiving three points. Examples of direct technical assistance is the Utah Division of Water Resources’ trainings on how to create a water conservation plan, and the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection provides free water loss audits for water suppliers, conducted by private firms and in compliance with AWWA’s Water Loss (M36) specifications.

Figure 8  
State-provided Funding and Technical Assistance



## Rate Structures that Encourage Conservation

**Does a statute(s)/regulation(s) require water suppliers to implement volumetric billing? (Q12)**

**Does a statute(s)/regulation(s) require rate structures explicitly designed to encourage water conservation? (Q13)**

Volumetric billing is one approach to billing water utility customers where at least a portion of the bill is a direct function of the volume of water the customer used during the billing period. Bills may also include a flat or fixed charge that is the same regardless of volume used. Volumetric billing is a critical tool for encouraging water efficiency and conservation since customers who are billed for the amount of water consumed are less likely to waste water.<sup>17</sup> Volumetric billing is necessary to implement water rate structures that encourage conservation.

Water conservation-oriented rate structures are a type of volumetric billing that send price signals discouraging water waste. Examples of efficiency-oriented rate structures include increasing block and seasonal water rates.<sup>18</sup> An increasing block rate is a structure that charges a lower price per unit for an initial volume of water, and then charges a higher per-unit price for water used beyond the first “block” or “tier”.

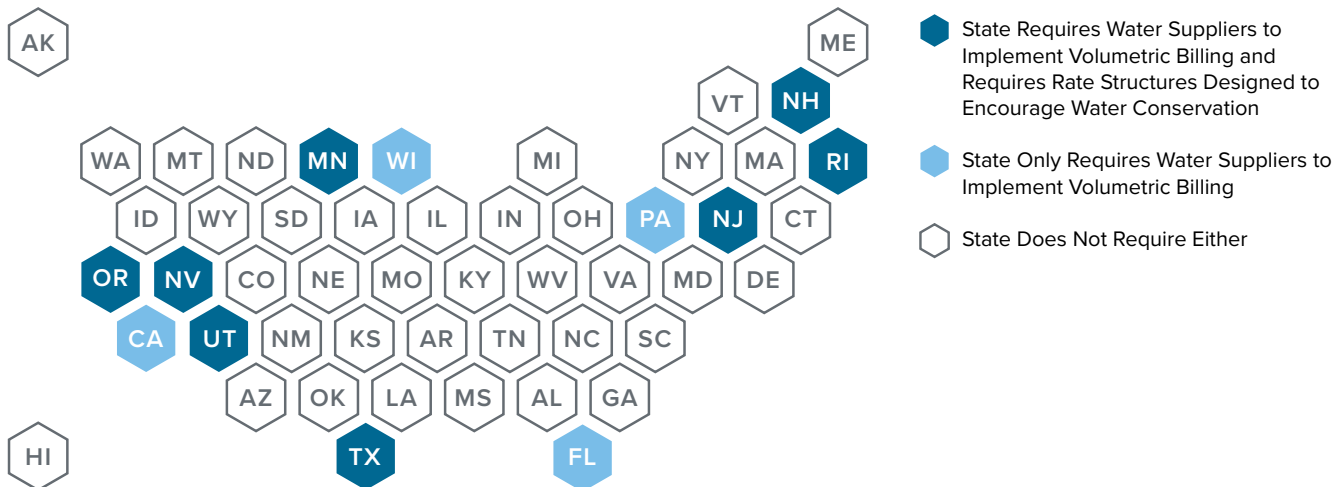
Some utilities may have only two or three tiers, while others may have five or six. Seasonal water rates might involve a higher price during summer months when water demand is higher and the costs to treat and deliver that water are likely also higher.

**Figure 9** depicts the results from questions 12 and 13. Pennsylvania was the only state to make progress since 2017, adding a requirement that water utilities use volumetric billing.

**State Examples: Minnesota, New Jersey, and Rhode Island each have succinct laws on this subject. New Jersey requires all public community water systems to file water rate structures that provide incentives for water conservation. Minnesota requires all public water suppliers serving more than 1,000 people to implement demand reduction measures, including a conservation rate structure or a uniform rate structure with a conservation program that achieves demand reduction. Pursuant to state statutes, the Rhode Island Water Resources Board requires major public water suppliers to establish rate structures that encourage the efficient use of water and are equitable, sensitive to economic impacts, and adequate to pay for all costs associated with water supply.**

**Figure 9**

### Rates that Encourage Conservation Policies



<sup>17</sup> <https://www.allianceforwaterefficiency.org/resources/metering>

<sup>18</sup> <https://www.financingsustainablewater.org/building-rates/efficiency-oriented-rate-structures>

## Water Affordability

### Does the state provide funding for water utilities to offer low-income customers assistance on their water/utility bills? (Q19)

This question evaluates whether state funding is allocated to help low-income customers afford their water utility bills. Every state except North Dakota reported utilizing the federal Low-Income Household Water Assistance Program (LIHWAP), which is temporary and expires in September 2023. Only **Connecticut** reported using its own revenues for water bill financial assistance.

The cost of water and wastewater services has increased faster than inflation and faster than most consumer staples in recent years due to costs related to aging infrastructure, new water quality protections, and other factors. For example, the average household cost for water and wastewater was \$111 per month in 2021 across the 50 largest U.S. metro areas, representing a 43 percent increase since 2012, or 4.2% per year, according to an analysis by Bluefield Research.<sup>19</sup>

**Figure 10**  
**Household Water and Wastewater Utility Bills for 50 U.S. Cities, 2012-2021**



An AWE Detroit Water Affordability Analysis<sup>20</sup> found that the cost of water is a high or very high economic burden for 61 percent of city residents. While the economic burden is particularly large in Detroit because of high poverty rates and population declines leaving fewer people to pay the fixed costs of water, many U.S. communities are struggling. A recent analysis<sup>21</sup> found that low-income U.S. households had to spend an average of 12.4% of their disposable income in 2019 for water services, up from 10.9% in 2017.

The cost of ensuring reliable water supplies falls primarily to local water agencies that can be cash-strapped in the best of times, not to mention now with the pandemic leaving many customers unable to pay their bills. The federal government pays less than five percent of the cost for drinking water and wastewater, according to the [National Association of Clean Water Agencies](#), relying instead on loans to local communities. And unlike energy, there is no permanent federal financial assistance program for water.

Local water agencies use a number of strategies to assist low-income households, including tiered rates, discounts, payment plans, and water efficiency programs that save water and reduce water bills, to name a few. However, with more customers struggling to pay their bills and the costs to manage water and wastewater infrastructure increasing, water agencies struggle to meet the needs of every customer. This can lead to water shutoffs or liens on properties, especially in low-income communities that often have high demand for financial assistance but fewer resources.

As a result, AWE supports making the federal LIHWAP program permanent, just as the federal Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) is permanent. Moreover, states should help fund customer water bill assistance, focused on low-income households.

### Does the state prevent water and wastewater utilities from funding customer financial assistance programs with revenues generated by their customers (“rate-funded”)? (Q20)

This type of prohibition may limit the ability of water utilities to fund financial assistance programs for low-income families. Unfortunately, many states were not able to answer this question because the laws and/or regulations on the matter are not clear.

This comports with a report from the Environmental Finance Center, *Navigating Legal Pathways to Rate-Funded Customer Assistance Programs: A Guide for Water and Wastewater Utilities*,<sup>22</sup> that found “in only a few states have the laws been clarified to specifically address the authority to establish Customer Assistance Programs from rate revenue...most states have ambiguous language or leave more up to the discretion of the utility itself.” AWE decided not to score this question because it is so difficult to gauge what policies are in place. These problems point to the need for states to clearly authorize the use of rate revenues for customer financial assistance. According to EFC, the ambiguity “has created the perception in many states that utilities are not allowed to tap their primary revenue source (customer rate revenues) to fund these programs.”

<sup>19</sup> <https://www.bluefieldresearch.com/ns/up-43-over-last-decade-water-rates-rising-faster-than-other-household-utility-bills/>

<sup>20</sup> <https://www.allianceforwaterefficiency.org/news/alliance-water-efficiency-releases-water-affordability-and-water-conservation-assessment>

<sup>21</sup> <https://mannyteodoro.com/wp-content/uploads/TeodoroSwaywitz-JAWWA-2020-Affordability-Snapshot.pdf>

<sup>22</sup> <https://efc.sog.unc.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/1172/2021/06/Navigating-Pathways-to-Rate-Funded-CAPs.pdf>



## State Funding and Support for Water Reuse

Does the state provide funding for water reuse? (Q21)

Has the state promulgated regulations governing water reuse? (Q22)

Water reuse, also known as water recycling, is the process of intentionally capturing wastewater, stormwater, saltwater or graywater (e.g., water from showers and washing machines) and cleaning it as needed for a designated beneficial freshwater purpose such as drinking, irrigation, industrial processes, surface or ground water replenishment, and watershed restoration. Water reuse can be more efficient than discharging to rivers, lakes, and oceans. States can provide funding to support this water efficiency strategy.

**State Examples:** The California Water Recycling Funding Program (WRFP) provides funding for construction loans and grants, and planning grants. Prop 1 provides \$625 million in funding for recycled water projects. Financial assistance is provided through loans and grants for planning and construction activities. Prop 68 provided \$72 million in loans and grants for recycled water planning and construction.

Since Fiscal Year 2019-2020, Florida appropriated \$80 million for the development of Alternative Water Sources to help communities plan for and implement conservation, reuse, and other water supply and water resource development projects.

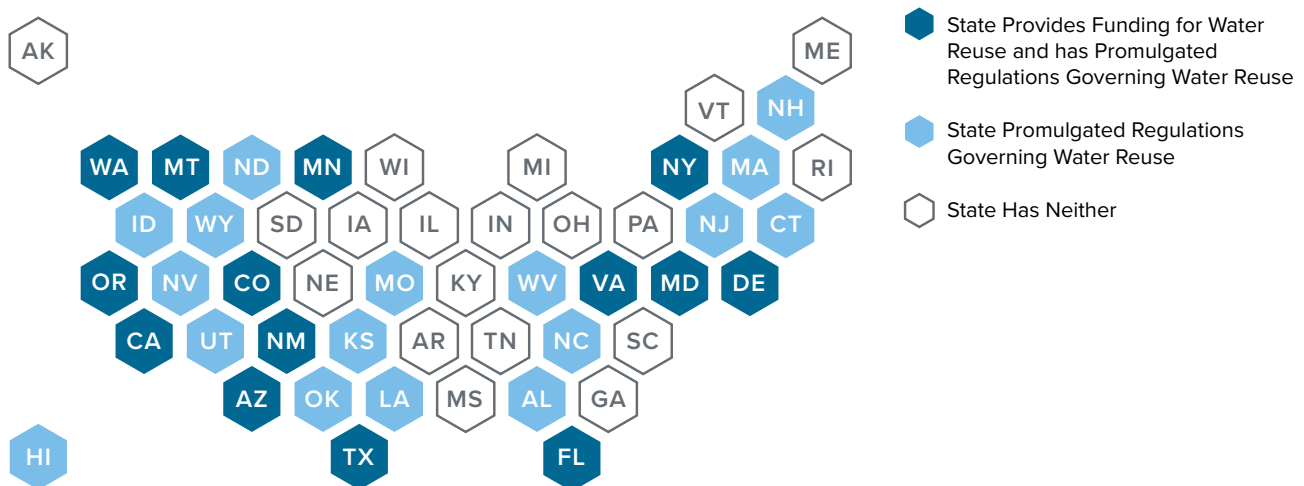
A regulatory framework can encourage water reuse by providing guidelines for how to do it properly. These regulations can address the type of water being reused (wastewater, stormwater, saltwater, graywater) the type of use (direct or indirect potable; direct or indirect non-potable), and how and where the water is reused (e.g., irrigation, industrial processes, surface or groundwater replenishment, watershed restoration, onsite in buildings).

**State Examples:** The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment regulates reuse through Regulation 84 (non-potable uses) and Regulation 86 (graywater). In October 2022, Colorado's Water Quality Control Commission gave preliminary approval to rules for direct potable reuse. If approved, Colorado would become the first state to adopt direct potable reuse regulations.

Figure 11 shows that 14 states reported both water use regulations and offering funding for reuse projects. Fifteen other states reported having reuse regulations but cited no funding for water reuse projects. This data omits a number of states that failed to report their water reuse regulations. AWE learned of these omissions too late in the process to update the maps and scoring. See EPA's [regulation tracker](#) for more information.

Figure 11

### Water Reuse Policies



## Accounting for Energy Savings from Water Efficiency

**Does the state have a policy to account for energy savings that occur when water savings are achieved with water efficient devices installed in homes and businesses and/or when water loss (“leaks or breaks”) is minimized or prevented in buildings, irrigation systems, and in water utility distribution systems? (Q23)**

Saving water also saves energy by reducing the energy needed to pump, treat, and heat water. States can help encourage investments in water efficiency by accounting for these energy savings and, in particular, allowing energy utilities to receive energy efficiency credit when they fund water-saving projects.

In reviewing the state responses and consulting with energy efficiency experts, we learned that nearly every state requires some type of energy efficiency program in which “hot water” energy savings are accounted. For example, water-efficient clothes washers and showerheads use less hot water and, thus, save “end user” energy. As a result, we decided not to score questions 23 a) and 23 c) related to end user energy savings because these policies already have widespread adoption. Question 23 b) asks if system-wide energy savings (the reduction in energy used to collect, treat, and deliver water and collect and treat wastewater) is accounted. Only three states are known to have this statewide policy—California, Illinois, and Wisconsin—and they each received one point.

# Recommendations for States

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**STATES HAVE MULTIPLE MEANS TO ENABLE AND FACILITATE MORE EFFICIENT USE OF WATER.** These efforts help reduce utility costs and customer bills, improve resiliency, mitigate and adapt to climate change, and protect the environment and our waterways.

**These are the top recommendations states should consider:**

- Adopt laws and codes requiring high efficiency plumbing fixtures
- Allocate state funding for water efficiency and conservation
- Require water rate structures that encourage conservation
- Limit the amount of water lost from utility distribution systems
- Require water utilities to develop and implement conservation plans
- Require water utilities to develop and implement drought preparedness plans
- Require water utilities to develop and implement climate change plans
- Require coordination between land use and water planning
- Allocate state funding for water reuse/recycling
- Provide water bill financial assistance for low-income customers and adopt policies that clearly authorize the use of rate revenues for customer financial assistance

# Conclusion

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**WATER SERVICES** are generally delivered, planned, managed, and funded at the local level by water agencies, city code officials, land use agencies, and irrigation districts, among others. This work is increasingly expensive and complex because of climate change, aging infrastructure, emerging environmental contaminants, and other factors. Moreover, while water is delivered at the local level, it needs to be managed and planned across watersheds and regions.

As the 2022 Scorecard demonstrates, many states continue to provide little to no funding, support or guidance for local water services outside of low-interest infrastructure loans funded by the federal government, and more research is needed to see if these loans are even used for conservation and efficiency projects. It is important for states, as well as the federal government, to increase support for local water sustainability efforts with financial assistance, policies that drive best practices, and planning that facilitates cooperation across stakeholders and watersheds. In addition, with water costs increasing, state and federal support is needed for customers struggling to pay their water bills.

While the urgency is greatest in the southwest, water use efficiency and sustained demand reductions are important nationwide. Drought is increasingly common across the nation, with nearly every state experiencing drought in 2022. In addition, the benefits of reducing water use go beyond preventing water shortages. Water efficiency and conservation are typically the fastest and least expensive ways to save water while also lowering water bills, reducing energy use and greenhouse gas emissions, protecting rivers and lakes, and enhancing resilience to extreme weather events.

AWE stands ready to support states with tools, resources and expertise that advance sustainable water management.

ALABAMA

10.5

POINTS  
TOTAL

#35

NATIONAL  
RANKING

#5

REGIONAL  
RANKING (OF 5)

SOUTHEAST REGION

### About the Scorecard

The 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability evaluates and scores U.S. states by their adoption of policies and laws that advance water efficiency, conservation, and sustainability. The Scorecard is intended to encourage further legislative action at the state level.

Scorecard Summary	Points
Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes	0/12
Water Loss Control	0/11
Water Conservation Planning	0/27.5
Drought Preparedness Planning	6.5/8.5
Climate Action Planning	0/4
Water-Land Use Planning Integration	0/6
State Funding for Water Efficiency Programs	0/4
State-provided Technical Assistance for Water Efficiency	0/3
Rate Structures that Encourage Conservation	0/4
State Funding for Water Bill Assistance	0/2
State Funding and Support for Water Reuse	2/4
Accounting for Energy Savings from Water Efficiency	0/1
Completion of Survey	2/2
TOTAL POINTS 10.5/89	

### Priority Scoring Factors

The categories below are highlighted in order to encourage states to make the most progress in heavily weighted sectors.

#### Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes



*\*When the median = 0, at least half of the states still have not adopted this critical policy.*

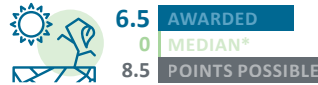
#### Water Loss Control



#### Water Conservation Planning



#### Drought Preparedness Planning

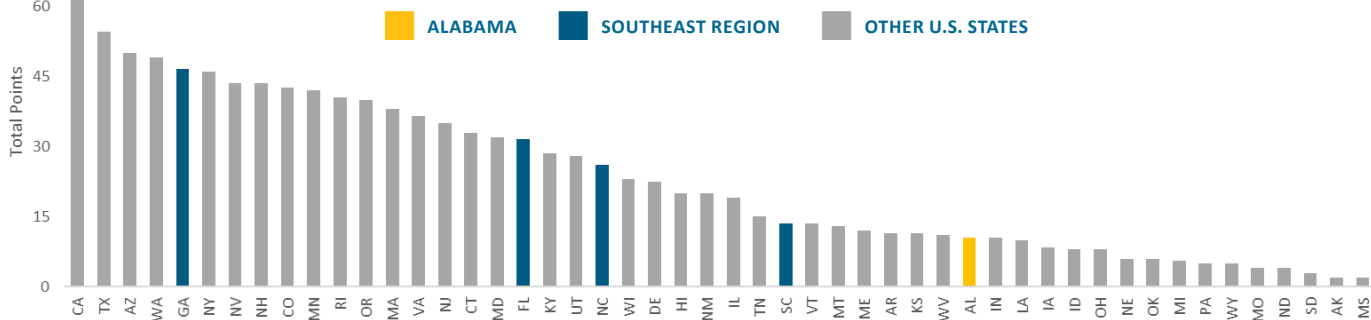


### Recommendations for Alabama

- ✓ Adopt laws and codes for high efficiency fixtures
- ✓ Adopt policies to reduce water loss in utility distribution systems
- ✓ Allocate state funds to support water conservation and customer assistance programs

### Comparing Alabama Against Other U.S. States

AWE's 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability



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ALASKA

2

POINTS  
TOTAL

#49

TIED  
NATIONAL  
RANKING

**NO REGIONAL RANKING**

Hawaii and Alaska were not assigned a region. Scorecard regions were loosely based on the U.S. Drought Monitor Map regions.

## About the Scorecard

The 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability evaluates and scores U.S. states by their adoption of policies and laws that advance water efficiency, conservation, and sustainability. The Scorecard is intended to encourage further legislative action at the state level.

Scorecard Summary	Points
Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes	0/12
Water Loss Control	0/11
Water Conservation Planning	0/27.5
Drought Preparedness Planning	0/8.5
Climate Action Planning	0/4
Water-Land Use Planning Integration	0/6
State Funding for Water Efficiency Programs	0/4
State-provided Technical Assistance for Water Efficiency	0/3
Rate Structures that Encourage Conservation	0/4
State Funding for Water Bill Assistance	0/2
State Funding and Support for Water Reuse	0/4
Accounting for Energy Savings from Water Efficiency	0/1
Completion of Survey	2/2
TOTAL POINTS 2/89	

## Priority Scoring Factors

The categories below are highlighted in order to encourage states to make the most progress in heavily weighted sectors.

### Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes



*\*When the median = 0, at least half of the states still have not adopted this critical policy.*

### Water Loss Control



### Water Conservation Planning



### Drought Preparedness Planning

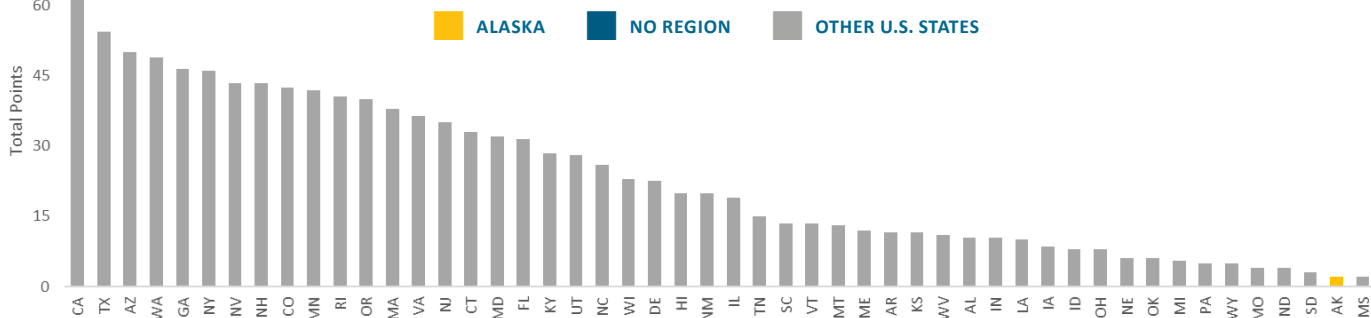


## Recommendations for Alaska

- ✓ Adopt laws and codes for high efficiency fixtures
- ✓ Adopt policies to reduce water loss in utility distribution systems
- ✓ Allocate state funds to support water conservation and customer assistance programs

## Comparing Alaska Against Other U.S. States

AWE's 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability



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ARIZONA
50  
POINTS TOTAL
#3  
NATIONAL RANKING
#2  
REGIONAL RANKING (OF 7)  
COLORADO RIVER BASIN REGION

### About the Scorecard

The 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability evaluates and scores U.S. states by their adoption of policies and laws that advance water efficiency, conservation, and sustainability. The Scorecard is intended to encourage further legislative action at the state level.

Scorecard Summary	Points
Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes	0/12
Water Loss Control	9.5/11
Water Conservation Planning	18/27.5
Drought Preparedness Planning	6.5/8.5
Climate Action Planning	1/4
Water-Land Use Planning Integration	2/6
State Funding for Water Efficiency Programs	4/4
State-provided Technical Assistance for Water Efficiency	3/3
Rate Structures that Encourage Conservation	0/4
State Funding for Water Bill Assistance	0/2
State Funding and Support for Water Reuse	4/4
Accounting for Energy Savings from Water Efficiency	0/1
Completion of Survey	2/2
<b>TOTAL POINTS</b>	<b>50/89</b>

### Priority Scoring Factors

The categories below are highlighted in order to encourage states to make the most progress in heavily weighted sectors.

#### Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes



\*When the median = 0, at least half of the states still have not adopted this critical policy.

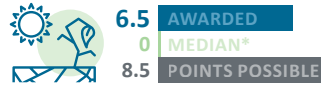
#### Water Loss Control



#### Water Conservation Planning



#### Drought Preparedness Planning

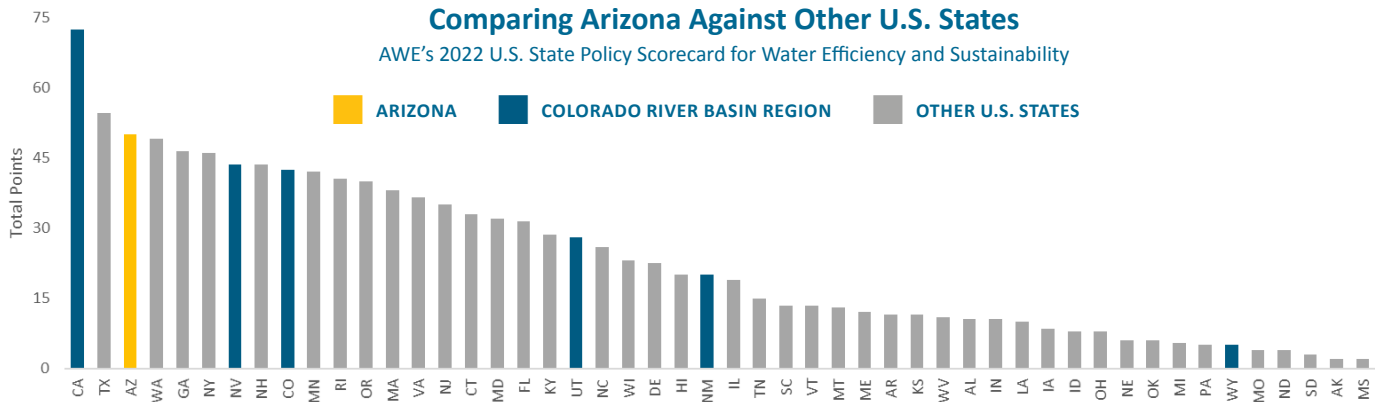


### Recommendations for Arizona

- ✓ Adopt laws and codes for high efficiency fixtures
- ✓ Require water rate structures that encourage conservation
- ✓ Require coordination between land use and water planning

### Comparing Arizona Against Other U.S. States

AWE's 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability



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ARKANSAS

11.5

POINTS  
TOTAL

#32

NATIONAL  
RANKING

#4

REGIONAL  
RANKING (OF 7)

SOUTH CENTRAL REGION

### About the Scorecard

The 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability evaluates and scores U.S. states by their adoption of policies and laws that advance water efficiency, conservation, and sustainability. The Scorecard is intended to encourage further legislative action at the state level.

Scorecard Summary	Points
Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes	0/12
Water Loss Control	0/11
Water Conservation Planning	6/27.5
Drought Preparedness Planning	1.5/8.5
Climate Action Planning	0/4
Water-Land Use Planning Integration	0/6
State Funding for Water Efficiency Programs	0/4
State-provided Technical Assistance for Water Efficiency	2/3
Rate Structures that Encourage Conservation	0/4
State Funding for Water Bill Assistance	0/2
State Funding and Support for Water Reuse	0/4
Accounting for Energy Savings from Water Efficiency	0/1
Completion of Survey	2/2
TOTAL POINTS	11.5/89

### Priority Scoring Factors

The categories below are highlighted in order to encourage states to make the most progress in heavily weighted sectors.

#### Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes



\*When the median = 0, at least half of the states still have not adopted this critical policy.

#### Water Loss Control



#### Water Conservation Planning



#### Drought Preparedness Planning

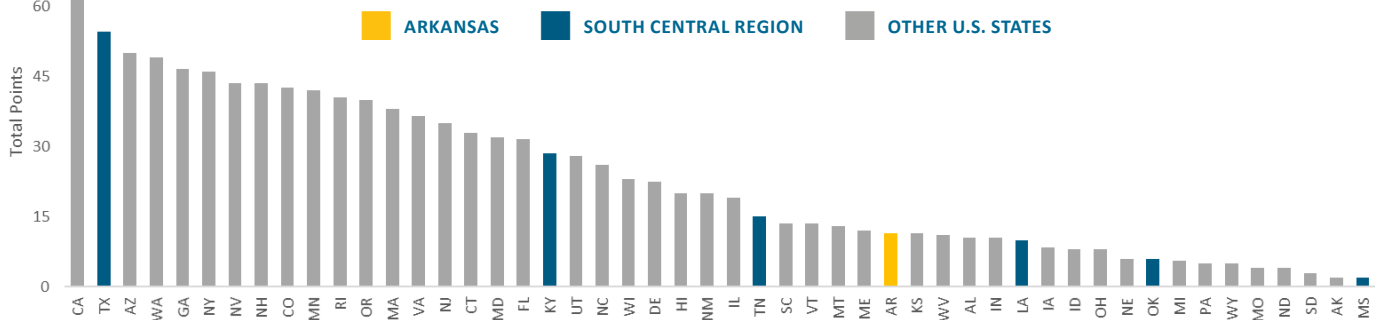


### Recommendations for Arkansas

- ✓ Adopt laws and codes for high efficiency fixtures
- ✓ Adopt policies to reduce water loss in utility distribution systems
- ✓ Allocate state funds to support water conservation and customer assistance programs

### Comparing Arkansas Against Other U.S. States

AWE's 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability



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CALIFORNIA

72.5

POINTS  
TOTAL

#1

NATIONAL  
RANKING

#1

REGIONAL  
RANKING (OF 7)

COLORADO RIVER BASIN REGION

### About the Scorecard

The 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability evaluates and scores U.S. states by their adoption of policies and laws that advance water efficiency, conservation, and sustainability. The Scorecard is intended to encourage further legislative action at the state level.

Scorecard Summary	Points
Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes	15/12
Water Loss Control	10.5/11
Water Conservation Planning	18.5/27.5
Drought Preparedness Planning	6.5/8.5
Climate Action Planning	3/4
Water-Land Use Planning Integration	3/6
State Funding for Water Efficiency Programs	4/4
State-provided Technical Assistance for Water Efficiency	3/3
Rate Structures that Encourage Conservation	2/4
State Funding for Water Bill Assistance	0/2
State Funding and Support for Water Reuse	4/4
Accounting for Energy Savings from Water Efficiency	1/1
Completion of Survey	2/2
TOTAL POINTS 72.5/89	

### Priority Scoring Factors

The categories below are highlighted in order to encourage states to make the most progress in heavily weighted sectors.

#### Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes



\*When the median = 0, at least half of the states still have not adopted this critical policy.

#### Water Loss Control



#### Water Conservation Planning



#### Drought Preparedness Planning

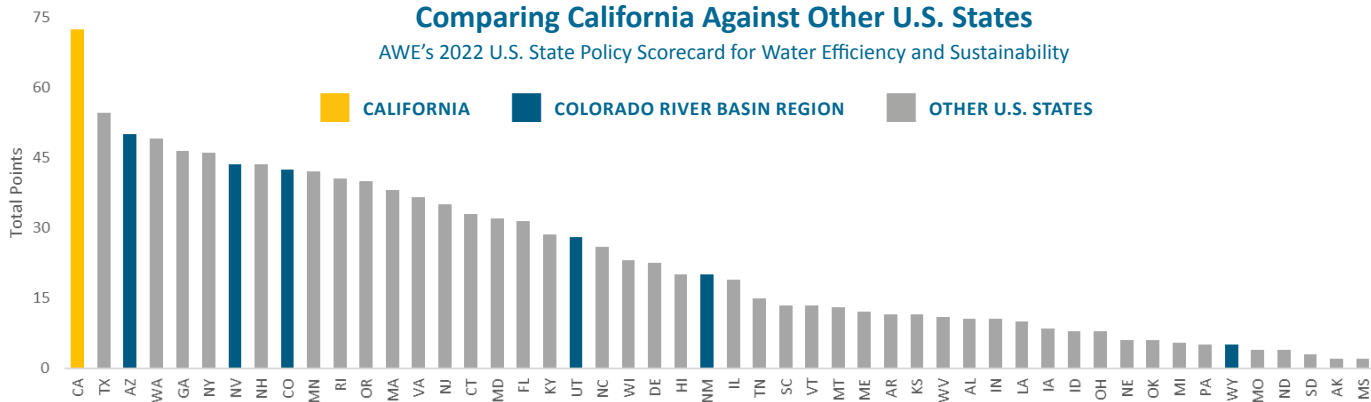


### Recommendations for California

- ✓ Require water rate structures that encourage conservation
- ✓ Eliminate ban on water utilities using customer revenues for low income financial assistance

### Comparing California Against Other U.S. States

AWE's 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability



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COLORADO

42.5

POINTS  
TOTAL

#9

NATIONAL  
RANKING

#4

REGIONAL  
RANKING (OF 7)

COLORADO RIVER BASIN REGION

## About the Scorecard

The 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability evaluates and scores U.S. states by their adoption of policies and laws that advance water efficiency, conservation, and sustainability. The Scorecard is intended to encourage further legislative action at the state level.

Scorecard Summary	Points
Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes	9/12
Water Loss Control	5/11
Water Conservation Planning	11.5/27.5
Drought Preparedness Planning	0/8.5
Climate Action Planning	1/4
Water-Land Use Planning Integration	4/6
State Funding for Water Efficiency Programs	4/4
State-provided Technical Assistance for Water Efficiency	2/3
Rate Structures that Encourage Conservation	0/4
State Funding for Water Bill Assistance	0/2
State Funding and Support for Water Reuse	4/4
Accounting for Energy Savings from Water Efficiency	0/1
Completion of Survey	2/2
<b>TOTAL POINTS</b>	<b>42.5/89</b>

## Priority Scoring Factors

The categories below are highlighted in order to encourage states to make the most progress in heavily weighted sectors.

### Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes



\*When the median = 0, at least half of the states still have not adopted this critical policy.

### Water Loss Control



### Water Conservation Planning



### Drought Preparedness Planning

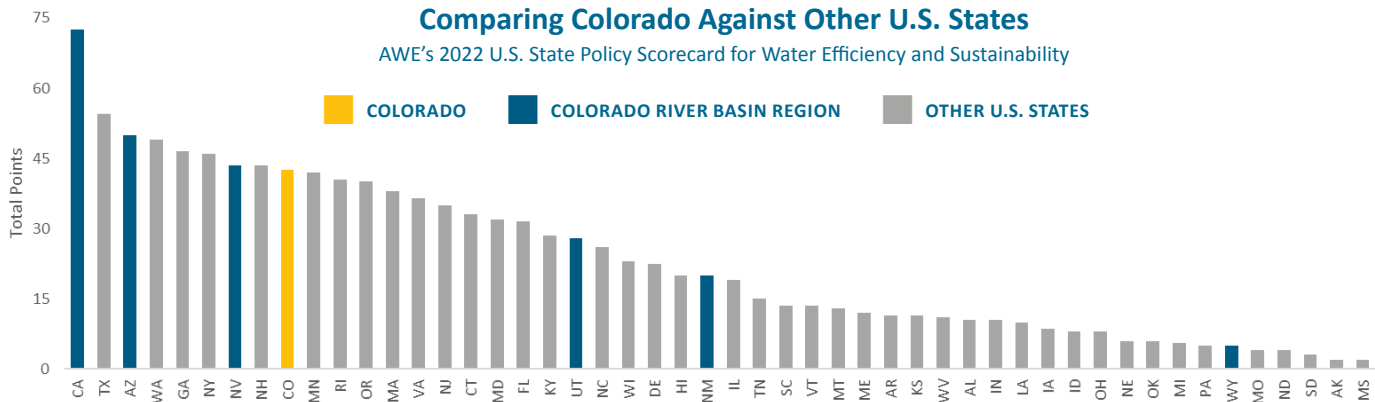


## Recommendations for Colorado

- ✓ Adopt policies to reduce water loss in utility distribution systems
- ✓ Require water utilities to develop and implement drought preparedness plans
- ✓ Require water rate structures that encourage conservation

## Comparing Colorado Against Other U.S. States

AWE's 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability



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CONNECTICUT

33

POINTS  
TOTAL

#16

NATIONAL  
RANKING

#4

REGIONAL  
RANKING (OF 6)

NEW ENGLAND REGION

### About the Scorecard

The 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability evaluates and scores U.S. states by their adoption of policies and laws that advance water efficiency, conservation, and sustainability. The Scorecard is intended to encourage further legislative action at the state level.

Scorecard Summary	Points
Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes	0/12
Water Loss Control	4/11
Water Conservation Planning	16/27.5
Drought Preparedness Planning	5/8.5
Climate Action Planning	0/4
Water-Land Use Planning Integration	2/6
State Funding for Water Efficiency Programs	0/4
State-provided Technical Assistance for Water Efficiency	1/3
Rate Structures that Encourage Conservation	0/4
State Funding for Water Bill Assistance	1/2
State Funding and Support for Water Reuse	2/4
Accounting for Energy Savings from Water Efficiency	0/1
Completion of Survey	2/2
TOTAL POINTS 33/89	

### Priority Scoring Factors

The categories below are highlighted in order to encourage states to make the most progress in heavily weighted sectors.

#### Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes



*\*When the median = 0, at least half of the states still have not adopted this critical policy.*

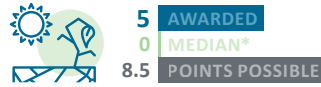
#### Water Loss Control



#### Water Conservation Planning



#### Drought Preparedness Planning

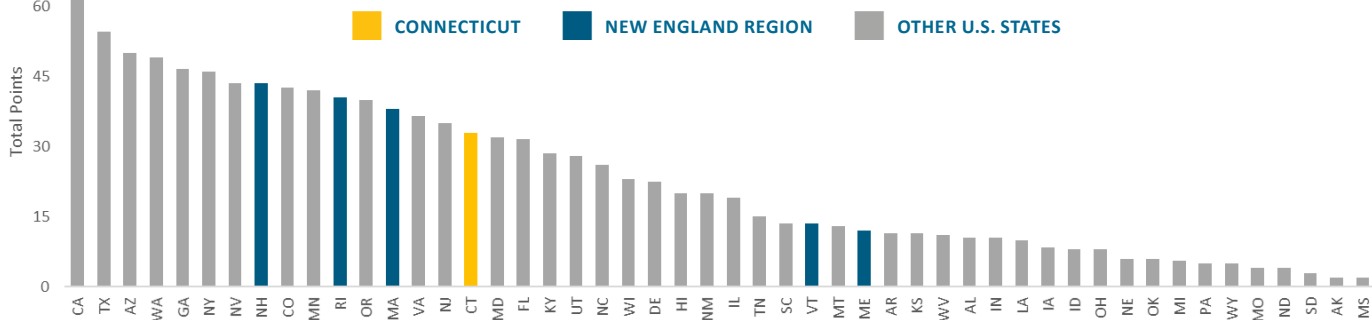


### Recommendations for Connecticut

- ✓ Adopt laws and codes for high efficiency fixtures
- ✓ Adopt policies to reduce water loss in utility distribution systems
- ✓ Allocate state funds to support water conservation programs

### Comparing Connecticut Against Other U.S. States

AWE's 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability



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DELAWARE

22.5

POINTS  
TOTAL

#23

NATIONAL  
RANKING

#5

REGIONAL  
RANKING (OF 7)

MID-ATLANTIC REGION

### About the Scorecard

The 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability evaluates and scores U.S. states by their adoption of policies and laws that advance water efficiency, conservation, and sustainability. The Scorecard is intended to encourage further legislative action at the state level.

Scorecard Summary	Points
Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes	0/12
Water Loss Control	4/11
Water Conservation Planning	7.5/27.5
Drought Preparedness Planning	0/8.5
Climate Action Planning	2/4
Water-Land Use Planning Integration	2/6
State Funding for Water Efficiency Programs	0/4
State-provided Technical Assistance for Water Efficiency	1/3
Rate Structures that Encourage Conservation	0/4
State Funding for Water Bill Assistance	0/2
State Funding and Support for Water Reuse	4/4
Accounting for Energy Savings from Water Efficiency	0/1
Completion of Survey	2/2
TOTAL POINTS	22.5/89

### Priority Scoring Factors

The categories below are highlighted in order to encourage states to make the most progress in heavily weighted sectors.

#### Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes



*\*When the median = 0, at least half of the states still have not adopted this critical policy.*

#### Water Loss Control



#### Water Conservation Planning



#### Drought Preparedness Planning

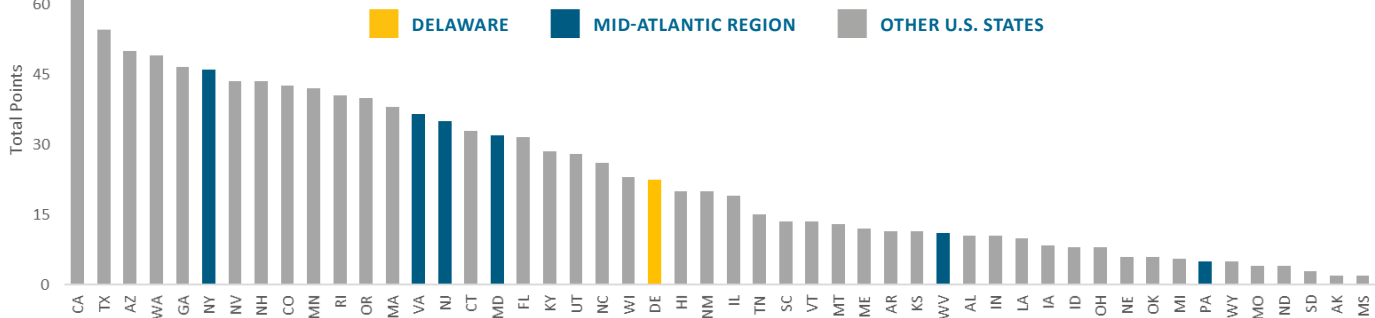


### Recommendations for Delaware

- ✓ Adopt laws and codes for high efficiency fixtures
- ✓ Adopt policies to reduce water loss in utility distribution systems
- ✓ Allocate state funds to support water conservation and customer assistance programs

### Comparing Delaware Against Other U.S. States

AWE's 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability



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FLORIDA

31.5

POINTS  
TOTAL

#18

NATIONAL  
RANKING

#2

REGIONAL  
RANKING (OF 5)

SOUTHEAST REGION

## About the Scorecard

The 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability evaluates and scores U.S. states by their adoption of policies and laws that advance water efficiency, conservation, and sustainability. The Scorecard is intended to encourage further legislative action at the state level.

Scorecard Summary	Points
Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes	0/12
Water Loss Control	5/11
Water Conservation Planning	13.5/27.5
Drought Preparedness Planning	0/8.5
Climate Action Planning	0/4
Water-Land Use Planning Integration	2/6
State Funding for Water Efficiency Programs	0/4
State-provided Technical Assistance for Water Efficiency	3/3
Rate Structures that Encourage Conservation	2/4
State Funding for Water Bill Assistance	0/2
State Funding and Support for Water Reuse	4/4
Accounting for Energy Savings from Water Efficiency	0/1
Completion of Survey	2/2
TOTAL POINTS	31.5/89

## Priority Scoring Factors

The categories below are highlighted in order to encourage states to make the most progress in heavily weighted sectors.

### Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes



*\*When the median = 0, at least half of the states still have not adopted this critical policy.*

### Water Loss Control



### Water Conservation Planning



### Drought Preparedness Planning

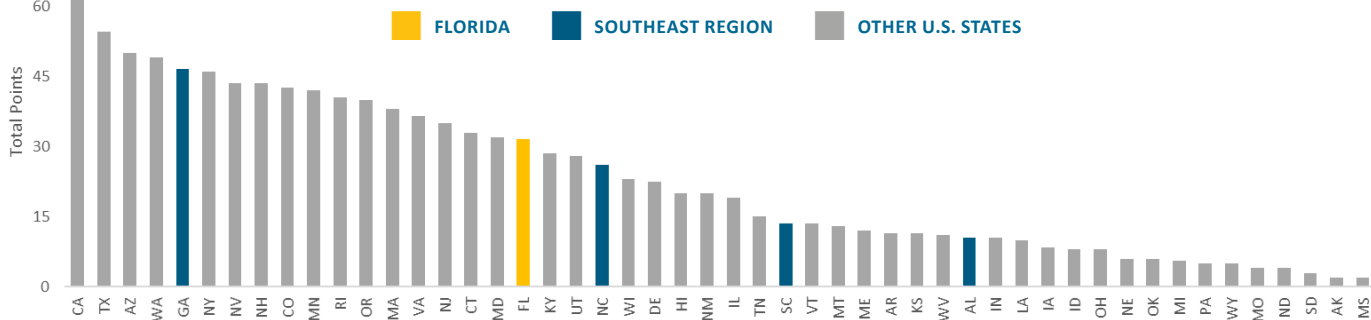


## Recommendations for Florida

- ✓ Adopt laws and codes for high efficiency fixtures
- ✓ Require water utilities to develop and implement conservation plans
- ✓ Require water rate structures that encourage conservation

## Comparing Florida Against Other U.S. States

AWE's 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability



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GEORGIA
46.5
#5
#1

POINTS  
TOTAL

NATIONAL  
RANKING

REGIONAL  
RANKING (OF 5)  
  
SOUTHEAST REGION

## About the Scorecard

The 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability evaluates and scores U.S. states by their adoption of policies and laws that advance water efficiency, conservation, and sustainability. The Scorecard is intended to encourage further legislative action at the state level.

Scorecard Summary	Points
Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes	9/12
Water Loss Control	11/11
Water Conservation Planning	14/27.5
Drought Preparedness Planning	4.5/8.5
Climate Action Planning	0/4
Water-Land Use Planning Integration	0/6
State Funding for Water Efficiency Programs	4/4
State-provided Technical Assistance for Water Efficiency	2/3
Rate Structures that Encourage Conservation	0/4
State Funding for Water Bill Assistance	0/2
State Funding and Support for Water Reuse	0/4
Accounting for Energy Savings from Water Efficiency	0/1
Completion of Survey	2/2
TOTAL POINTS 46.5/89	

## Priority Scoring Factors

The categories below are highlighted in order to encourage states to make the most progress in heavily weighted sectors.

### Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes



\*When the median = 0, at least half of the states still have not adopted this critical policy.

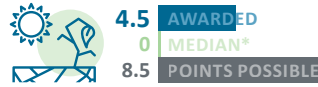
### Water Loss Control



### Water Conservation Planning



### Drought Preparedness Planning

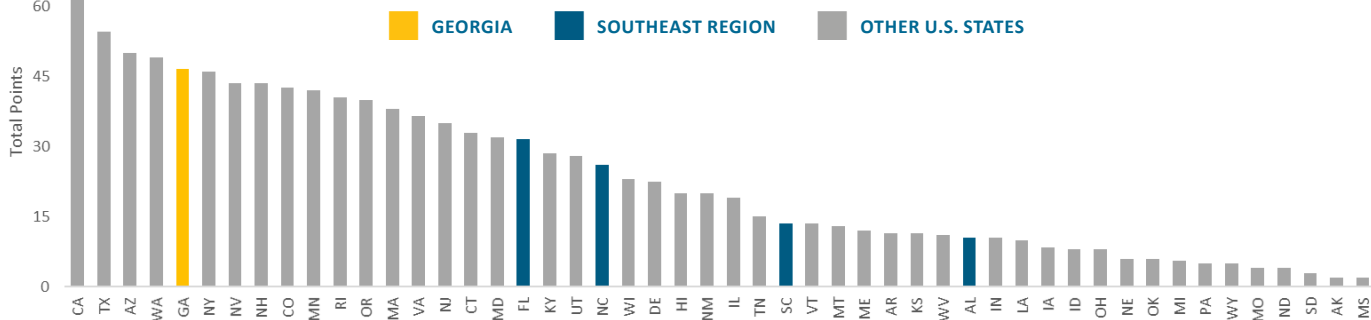


## Recommendations for Georgia

- ✓ Adopt laws and codes for high efficiency showerheads
- ✓ Allocate state funding for water reuse/recycling
- ✓ Require water utilities to develop and implement climate change plans

## Comparing Georgia Against Other U.S. States

AWE's 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability



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HAWAII

20

POINTS  
TOTAL

#24

NATIONAL  
RANKING

NO REGIONAL RANKING

Hawaii and Alaska were not assigned a region. Scorecard regions were loosely based on the U.S. Drought Monitor Map regions.

## About the Scorecard

The 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability evaluates and scores U.S. states by their adoption of policies and laws that advance water efficiency, conservation, and sustainability. The Scorecard is intended to encourage further legislative action at the state level.

Scorecard Summary	Points
Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes	3/12
Water Loss Control	5/11
Water Conservation Planning	0/27.5
Drought Preparedness Planning	0/8.5
Climate Action Planning	1/4
Water-Land Use Planning Integration	1/6
State Funding for Water Efficiency Programs	4/4
State-provided Technical Assistance for Water Efficiency	2/3
Rate Structures that Encourage Conservation	0/4
State Funding for Water Bill Assistance	0/2
State Funding and Support for Water Reuse	2/4
Accounting for Energy Savings from Water Efficiency	0/1
Completion of Survey	2/2
TOTAL POINTS 20/89	

## Priority Scoring Factors

The categories below are highlighted in order to encourage states to make the most progress in heavily weighted sectors.

### Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes



\*When the median = 0, at least half of the states still have not adopted this critical policy.

### Water Loss Control



### Water Conservation Planning



### Drought Preparedness Planning

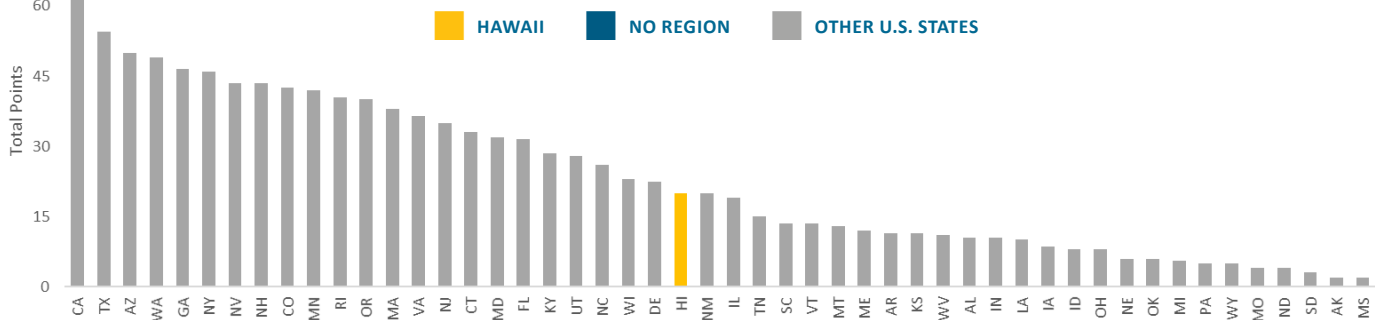


## Recommendations for Hawaii

- ✓ Adopt laws and codes for high efficiency fixtures
- ✓ Adopt policies to reduce water loss in utility distribution systems
- ✓ Require water utilities to develop and implement drought preparedness plans

## Comparing Hawaii Against Other U.S. States

AWE's 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability



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IDAHO
8 POINTS TOTAL
#39 NATIONAL RANKING
#4 REGIONAL RANKING (OF 4)  
NORTHWEST REGION

## About the Scorecard

The 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability evaluates and scores U.S. states by their adoption of policies and laws that advance water efficiency, conservation, and sustainability. The Scorecard is intended to encourage further legislative action at the state level.

Scorecard Summary	Points
Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes	0/12
Water Loss Control	0/11
Water Conservation Planning	0/27.5
Drought Preparedness Planning	0/8.5
Climate Action Planning	0/4
Water-Land Use Planning Integration	0/6
State Funding for Water Efficiency Programs	4/4
State-provided Technical Assistance for Water Efficiency	0/3
Rate Structures that Encourage Conservation	0/4
State Funding for Water Bill Assistance	0/2
State Funding and Support for Water Reuse	2/4
Accounting for Energy Savings from Water Efficiency	0/1
Completion of Survey	2/2
<b>TOTAL POINTS</b>	<b>8/89</b>

## Priority Scoring Factors

The categories below are highlighted in order to encourage states to make the most progress in heavily weighted sectors.

### Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes



\*When the median = 0, at least half of the states still have not adopted this critical policy.

### Water Loss Control



### Water Conservation Planning



### Drought Preparedness Planning

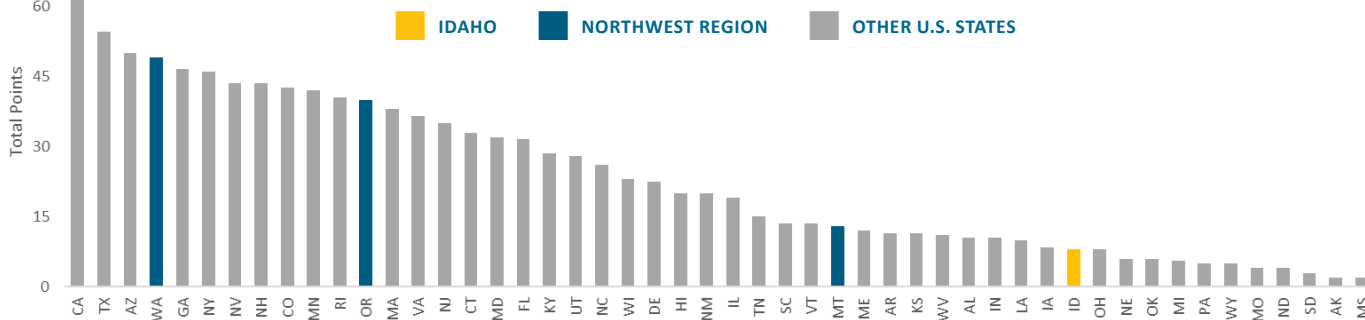


## Recommendations for Idaho

- ✓ Adopt laws and codes for high efficiency fixtures
- ✓ Adopt policies to reduce water loss in utility distribution systems
- ✓ Require water utilities to develop and implement drought preparedness plans

## Comparing Idaho Against Other U.S. States

AWE's 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability



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ILLINOIS
19  
POINTS TOTAL
 #26  
NATIONAL RANKING
 #3  
REGIONAL RANKING (OF 12)  
MIDWEST REGION

### About the Scorecard

The 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability evaluates and scores U.S. states by their adoption of policies and laws that advance water efficiency, conservation, and sustainability. The Scorecard is intended to encourage further legislative action at the state level.

Scorecard Summary	Points
Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes	4.5/12
Water Loss Control	6.5/11
Water Conservation Planning	5/27.5
Drought Preparedness Planning	0/8.5
Climate Action Planning	0/4
Water-Land Use Planning Integration	0/6
State Funding for Water Efficiency Programs	0/4
State-provided Technical Assistance for Water Efficiency	0/3
Rate Structures that Encourage Conservation	0/4
State Funding for Water Bill Assistance	0/2
State Funding and Support for Water Reuse	0/4
Accounting for Energy Savings from Water Efficiency	1/1
Completion of Survey	2/2
<b>TOTAL POINTS</b>	<b>19/89</b>

### Priority Scoring Factors

The categories below are highlighted in order to encourage states to make the most progress in heavily weighted sectors.

#### Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes



\*When the median = 0, at least half of the states still have not adopted this critical policy.

#### Water Loss Control



#### Water Conservation Planning



#### Drought Preparedness Planning

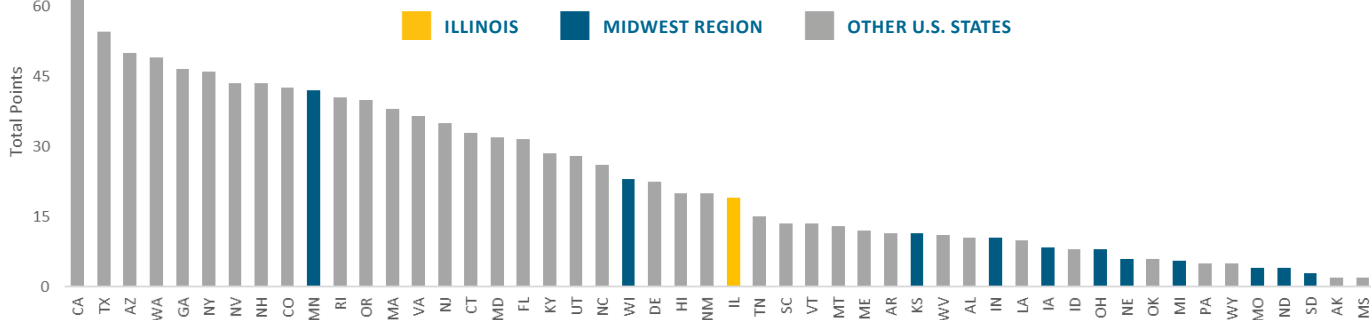


### Recommendations for Illinois

- ✓ Allocate state funds to support water conservation and customer assistance programs
- ✓ Require water utilities to develop and implement drought preparedness plans
- ✓ Require water rate structures that encourage conservation

### Comparing Illinois Against Other U.S. States

AWE's 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability



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INDIANA
10.5
#35 TIED
#5
REGIONAL RANKING (OF 12)
  
POINTS TOTAL
NATIONAL RANKING
MIDWEST REGION

### About the Scorecard

The 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability evaluates and scores U.S. states by their adoption of policies and laws that advance water efficiency, conservation, and sustainability. The Scorecard is intended to encourage further legislative action at the state level.

Scorecard Summary	Points
Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes	0/12
Water Loss Control	8.5/11
Water Conservation Planning	0/27.5
Drought Preparedness Planning	0/8.5
Climate Action Planning	0/4
Water-Land Use Planning Integration	0/6
State Funding for Water Efficiency Programs	0/4
State-provided Technical Assistance for Water Efficiency	0/3
Rate Structures that Encourage Conservation	0/4
State Funding for Water Bill Assistance	0/2
State Funding and Support for Water Reuse	0/4
Accounting for Energy Savings from Water Efficiency	0/1
Completion of Survey	2/2
<b>TOTAL POINTS</b>	<b>10.5/89</b>

### Priority Scoring Factors

The categories below are highlighted in order to encourage states to make the most progress in heavily weighted sectors.

#### Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes



\*When the median = 0, at least half of the states still have not adopted this critical policy.

#### Water Loss Control



#### Water Conservation Planning



#### Drought Preparedness Planning

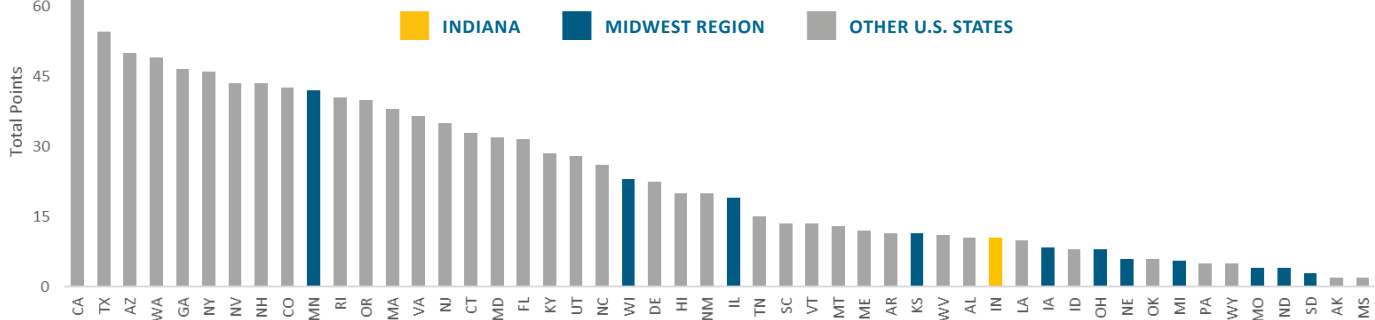


### Recommendations for Indiana

- ✓ Adopt laws and codes for high efficiency fixtures
- ✓ Allocate state funds to support water conservation and customer assistance programs
- ✓ Require water utilities to develop and implement conservation plans

### Comparing Indiana Against Other U.S. States

AWE's 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability



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IOWA
8.5  
POINTS TOTAL
 #38  
NATIONAL RANKING
 #6  
REGIONAL RANKING (OF 12)  
MIDWEST REGION

## About the Scorecard

The 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability evaluates and scores U.S. states by their adoption of policies and laws that advance water efficiency, conservation, and sustainability. The Scorecard is intended to encourage further legislative action at the state level.

Scorecard Summary	Points
Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes	0/12
Water Loss Control	0/11
Water Conservation Planning	6.5/27.5
Drought Preparedness Planning	0/8.5
Climate Action Planning	0/4
Water-Land Use Planning Integration	0/6
State Funding for Water Efficiency Programs	0/4
State-provided Technical Assistance for Water Efficiency	0/3
Rate Structures that Encourage Conservation	0/4
State Funding for Water Bill Assistance	0/2
State Funding and Support for Water Reuse	0/4
Accounting for Energy Savings from Water Efficiency	0/1
Completion of Survey	2/2
<b>TOTAL POINTS</b>	<b>8.5/89</b>

## Priority Scoring Factors

The categories below are highlighted in order to encourage states to make the most progress in heavily weighted sectors.

### Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes



\*When the median = 0, at least half of the states still have not adopted this critical policy.

### Water Loss Control



### Water Conservation Planning



### Drought Preparedness Planning

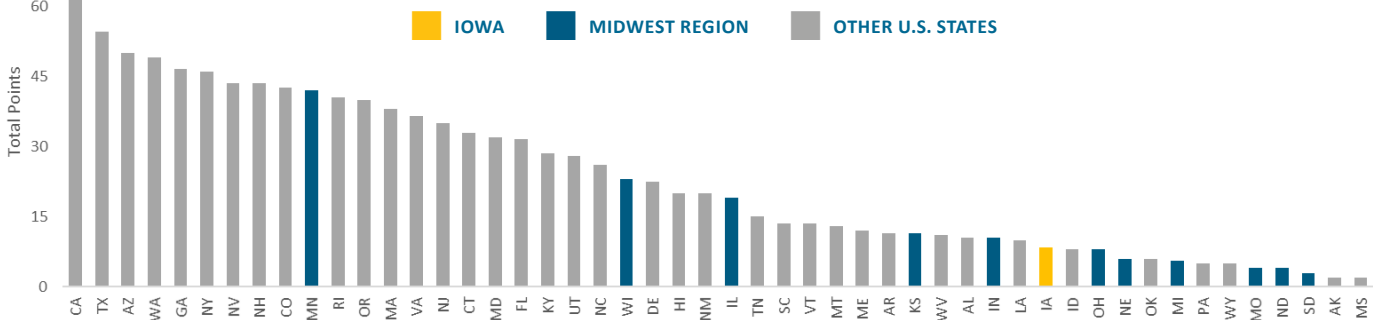


## Recommendations for Iowa

- ✓ Adopt laws and codes for high efficiency fixtures
- ✓ Adopt policies to reduce water loss in utility distribution systems
- ✓ Allocate state funds to support water conservation and customer assistance programs

## Comparing Iowa Against Other U.S. States

AWE's 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability



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KANSAS

11.5

POINTS  
TOTAL

#32

NATIONAL  
RANKING

#4

REGIONAL  
RANKING (OF 12)

MIDWEST REGION

## About the Scorecard

The 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability evaluates and scores U.S. states by their adoption of policies and laws that advance water efficiency, conservation, and sustainability. The Scorecard is intended to encourage further legislative action at the state level.

Scorecard Summary	Points
Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes	0/12
Water Loss Control	0/11
Water Conservation Planning	6.5/27.5
Drought Preparedness Planning	0/8.5
Climate Action Planning	0/4
Water-Land Use Planning Integration	0/6
State Funding for Water Efficiency Programs	0/4
State-provided Technical Assistance for Water Efficiency	1/3
Rate Structures that Encourage Conservation	0/4
State Funding for Water Bill Assistance	0/2
State Funding and Support for Water Reuse	2/4
Accounting for Energy Savings from Water Efficiency	0/1
Completion of Survey	2/2
TOTAL POINTS 11.5/89	

## Priority Scoring Factors

The categories below are highlighted in order to encourage states to make the most progress in heavily weighted sectors.

### Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes



0 AWARDED  
0 MEDIAN\*  
12 POINTS POSSIBLE

\*When the median = 0, at least half of the states still have not adopted this critical policy.

### Water Loss Control



0 AWARDED  
4 MEDIAN  
11 POINTS POSSIBLE

### Water Conservation Planning



6.5 AWARDED  
6.25 MEDIAN  
27.5 POINTS POSSIBLE

### Drought Preparedness Planning



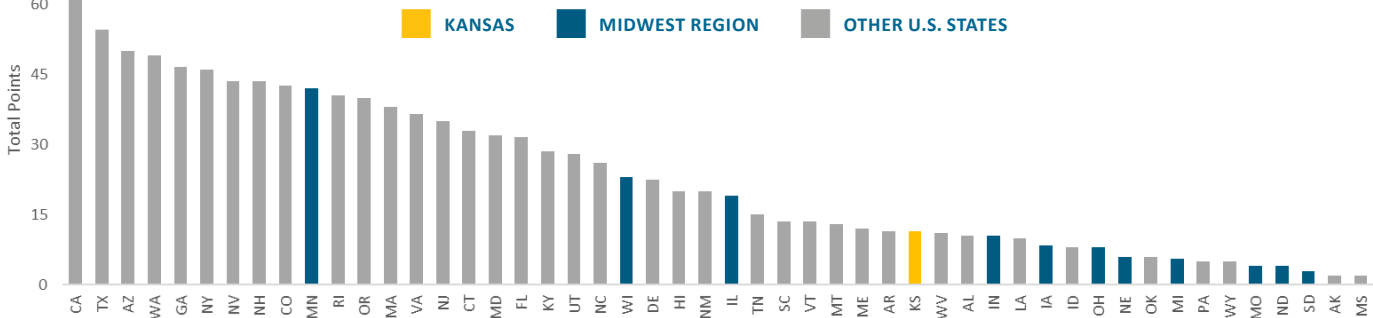
0 AWARDED  
0 MEDIAN\*  
8.5 POINTS POSSIBLE

## Recommendations for Kansas

- ✓ Adopt laws and codes for high efficiency fixtures
- ✓ Adopt policies to reduce water loss in utility distribution systems
- ✓ Require water rate structures that encourage conservation

## Comparing Kansas Against Other U.S. States

AWE's 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability



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KENTUCKY
28.5
#19
#2
REGIONAL RANKING (OF 7)

POINTS TOTAL

NATIONAL RANKING

SOUTH CENTRAL REGION

### About the Scorecard

The 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability evaluates and scores U.S. states by their adoption of policies and laws that advance water efficiency, conservation, and sustainability. The Scorecard is intended to encourage further legislative action at the state level.

Scorecard Summary	Points
Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes	0/12
Water Loss Control	7/11
Water Conservation Planning	9.5/27.5
Drought Preparedness Planning	8/8.5
Climate Action Planning	0/4
Water-Land Use Planning Integration	2/6
State Funding for Water Efficiency Programs	0/4
State-provided Technical Assistance for Water Efficiency	0/3
Rate Structures that Encourage Conservation	0/4
State Funding for Water Bill Assistance	0/2
State Funding and Support for Water Reuse	0/4
Accounting for Energy Savings from Water Efficiency	0/1
Completion of Survey	2/2
<b>TOTAL POINTS</b>	<b>28.5/89</b>

### Priority Scoring Factors

The categories below are highlighted in order to encourage states to make the most progress in heavily weighted sectors.

#### Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes



\*When the median = 0, at least half of the states still have not adopted this critical policy.

#### Water Loss Control



#### Water Conservation Planning



#### Drought Preparedness Planning

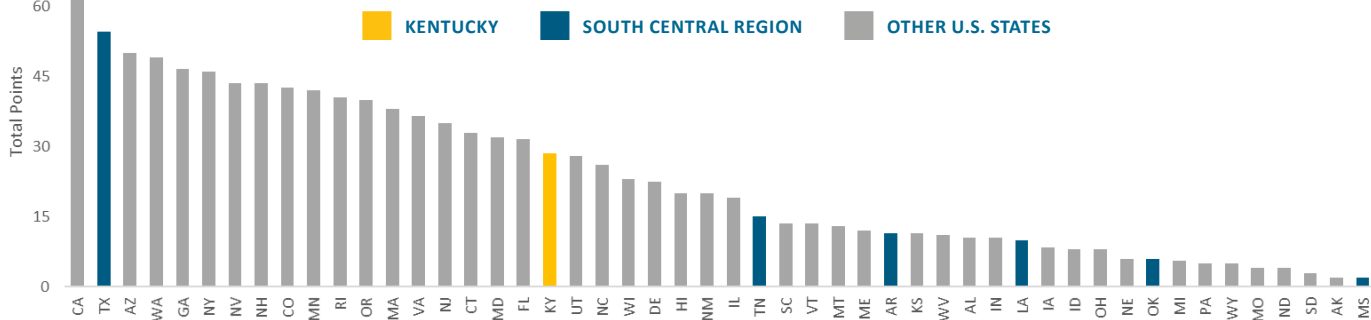


### Recommendations for Kentucky

- ✓ Adopt laws and codes for high efficiency fixtures
- ✓ Adopt policies to reduce water loss in utility distribution systems
- ✓ Allocate state funds to support water conservation and customer assistance programs

### Comparing Kentucky Against Other U.S. States

AWE's 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability



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LOUISIANA

10  
POINTS TOTAL

#37  
NATIONAL RANKING

#5 REGIONAL RANKING (OF 7)  
SOUTH CENTRAL REGION

### About the Scorecard

The 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability evaluates and scores U.S. states by their adoption of policies and laws that advance water efficiency, conservation, and sustainability. The Scorecard is intended to encourage further legislative action at the state level.

Scorecard Summary	Points
Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes	0/12
Water Loss Control	4/11
Water Conservation Planning	0/27.5
Drought Preparedness Planning	0/8.5
Climate Action Planning	0/4
Water-Land Use Planning Integration	0/6
State Funding for Water Efficiency Programs	0/4
State-provided Technical Assistance for Water Efficiency	2/3
Rate Structures that Encourage Conservation	0/4
State Funding for Water Bill Assistance	0/2
State Funding and Support for Water Reuse	2/4
Accounting for Energy Savings from Water Efficiency	0/1
Completion of Survey	2/2
<b>TOTAL POINTS</b>	<b>10/89</b>

### Priority Scoring Factors

The categories below are highlighted in order to encourage states to make the most progress in heavily weighted sectors.

#### Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes



\*When the median = 0, at least half of the states still have not adopted this critical policy.

#### Water Loss Control



#### Water Conservation Planning



#### Drought Preparedness Planning

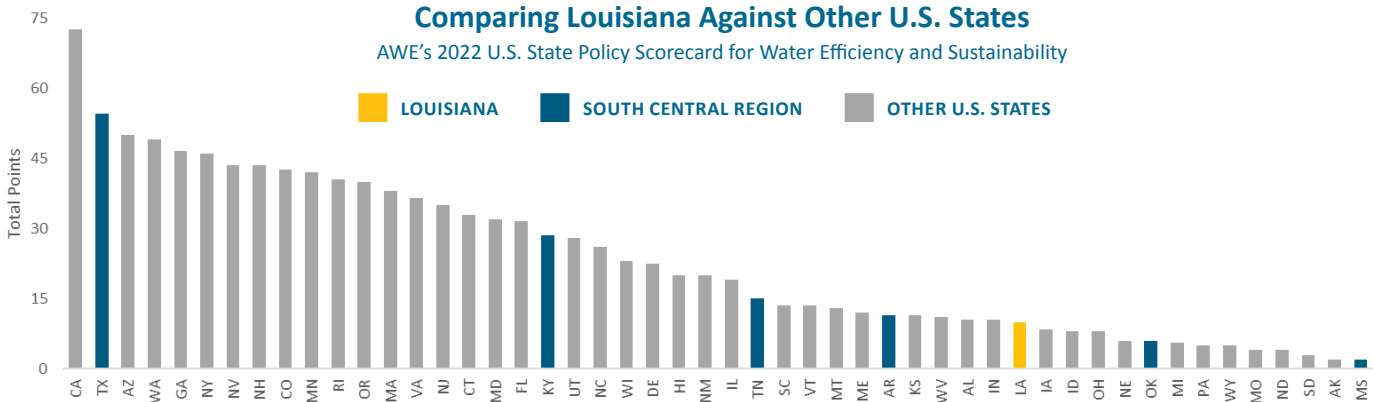


### Recommendations for Louisiana

- ✓ Adopt laws and codes for high efficiency fixtures
- ✓ Allocate state funds to support water conservation and customer assistance programs
- ✓ Require water utilities to develop and implement conservation plans

### Comparing Louisiana Against Other U.S. States

AWE's 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability



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MAINE

12  
POINTS  
TOTAL

#31  
NATIONAL  
RANKING

#6  
REGIONAL  
RANKING (OF 6)  
NEW ENGLAND REGION

### About the Scorecard

The 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability evaluates and scores U.S. states by their adoption of policies and laws that advance water efficiency, conservation, and sustainability. The Scorecard is intended to encourage further legislative action at the state level.

Scorecard Summary	Points
Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes	9/12
Water Loss Control	0/11
Water Conservation Planning	0/27.5
Drought Preparedness Planning	0/8.5
Climate Action Planning	0/4
Water-Land Use Planning Integration	0/6
State Funding for Water Efficiency Programs	0/4
State-provided Technical Assistance for Water Efficiency	1/3
Rate Structures that Encourage Conservation	0/4
State Funding for Water Bill Assistance	0/2
State Funding and Support for Water Reuse	0/4
Accounting for Energy Savings from Water Efficiency	0/1
Completion of Survey	2/2
TOTAL POINTS 12/89	

### Priority Scoring Factors

The categories below are highlighted in order to encourage states to make the most progress in heavily weighted sectors.

#### Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes



\*When the median = 0, at least half of the states still have not adopted this critical policy.

#### Water Loss Control



#### Water Conservation Planning



#### Drought Preparedness Planning

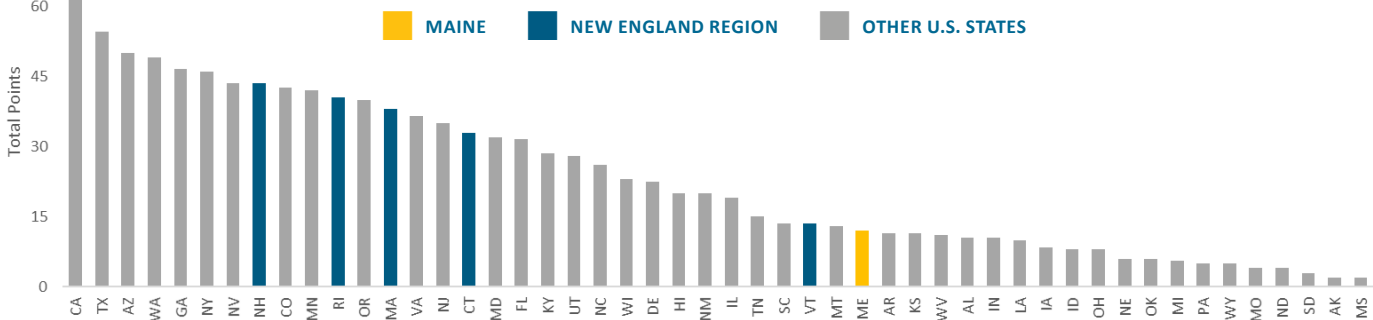


### Recommendations for Maine

- ✓ Adopt policies to reduce water loss in utility distribution systems
- ✓ Allocate state funds to support water conservation and customer assistance programs
- ✓ Require water utilities to develop and implement conservation plans

### Comparing Maine Against Other U.S. States

AWE's 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability



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MARYLAND

32

POINTS  
TOTAL

#17

NATIONAL  
RANKING

#4

REGIONAL  
RANKING (OF 7)

MID-ATLANTIC REGION

### About the Scorecard

The 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability evaluates and scores U.S. states by their adoption of policies and laws that advance water efficiency, conservation, and sustainability. The Scorecard is intended to encourage further legislative action at the state level.

Scorecard Summary	Points
Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes	9/12
Water Loss Control	7/11
Water Conservation Planning	5/27.5
Drought Preparedness Planning	0/8.5
Climate Action Planning	0/4
Water-Land Use Planning Integration	5/6
State Funding for Water Efficiency Programs	0/4
State-provided Technical Assistance for Water Efficiency	0/3
Rate Structures that Encourage Conservation	0/4
State Funding for Water Bill Assistance	0/2
State Funding and Support for Water Reuse	4/4
Accounting for Energy Savings from Water Efficiency	0/1
Completion of Survey	2/2
TOTAL POINTS 32/89	

### Priority Scoring Factors

The categories below are highlighted in order to encourage states to make the most progress in heavily weighted sectors.

#### Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes



\*When the median = 0, at least half of the states still have not adopted this critical policy.

#### Water Loss Control



#### Water Conservation Planning



#### Drought Preparedness Planning

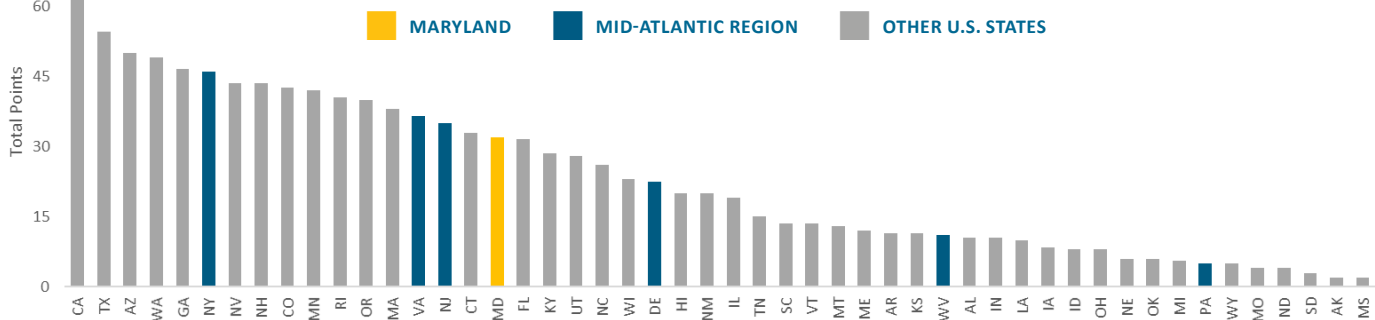


### Recommendations for Maryland

- ✓ Allocate state funds to support water conservation and customer assistance programs
- ✓ Require water utilities to develop and implement drought preparedness plans
- ✓ Require water rate structures that encourage conservation

### Comparing Maryland Against Other U.S. States

AWE's 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability



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MASSACHUSETTS

38

POINTS TOTAL

#13

NATIONAL RANKING

#3

REGIONAL RANKING (OF 6)

NEW ENGLAND REGION

### About the Scorecard

The 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability evaluates and scores U.S. states by their adoption of policies and laws that advance water efficiency, conservation, and sustainability. The Scorecard is intended to encourage further legislative action at the state level.

Scorecard Summary	Points
Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes	12/12
Water Loss Control	6.5/11
Water Conservation Planning	7.5/27.5
Drought Preparedness Planning	0/8.5
Climate Action Planning	2/4
Water-Land Use Planning Integration	0/6
State Funding for Water Efficiency Programs	4/4
State-provided Technical Assistance for Water Efficiency	2/3
Rate Structures that Encourage Conservation	0/4
State Funding for Water Bill Assistance	0/2
State Funding and Support for Water Reuse	2/4
Accounting for Energy Savings from Water Efficiency	0/1
Completion of Survey	2/2
TOTAL POINTS 38/89	

### Priority Scoring Factors

The categories below are highlighted in order to encourage states to make the most progress in heavily weighted sectors.

#### Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes



\*When the median = 0, at least half of the states still have not adopted this critical policy.

#### Water Loss Control



#### Water Conservation Planning



#### Drought Preparedness Planning

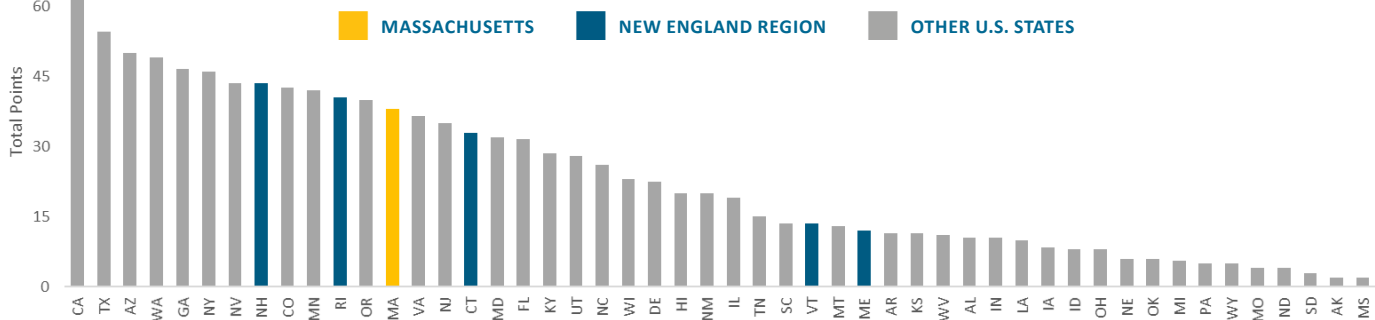


### Recommendations for Massachusetts

- ✓ Require water utilities to develop and implement drought preparedness plans
- ✓ Require water rate structures that encourage conservation
- ✓ Require coordination between land use and water planning

### Comparing Massachusetts Against Other U.S. States

AWE's 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability



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MICHIGAN

5.5  
POINTS TOTAL

#43  
NATIONAL RANKING

#9  
REGIONAL RANKING (OF 12)  
MIDWEST REGION

### About the Scorecard

The 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability evaluates and scores U.S. states by their adoption of policies and laws that advance water efficiency, conservation, and sustainability. The Scorecard is intended to encourage further legislative action at the state level.

Scorecard Summary	Points
Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes	0/12
Water Loss Control	0/11
Water Conservation Planning	0/27.5
Drought Preparedness Planning	3.5/8.5
Climate Action Planning	0/4
Water-Land Use Planning Integration	0/6
State Funding for Water Efficiency Programs	0/4
State-provided Technical Assistance for Water Efficiency	0/3
Rate Structures that Encourage Conservation	0/4
State Funding for Water Bill Assistance	0/2
State Funding and Support for Water Reuse	0/4
Accounting for Energy Savings from Water Efficiency	0/1
Completion of Survey	2/2
TOTAL POINTS 5.5/89	

### Priority Scoring Factors

The categories below are highlighted in order to encourage states to make the most progress in heavily weighted sectors.

#### Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes



\*When the median = 0, at least half of the states still have not adopted this critical policy.

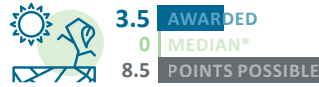
#### Water Loss Control



#### Water Conservation Planning



#### Drought Preparedness Planning

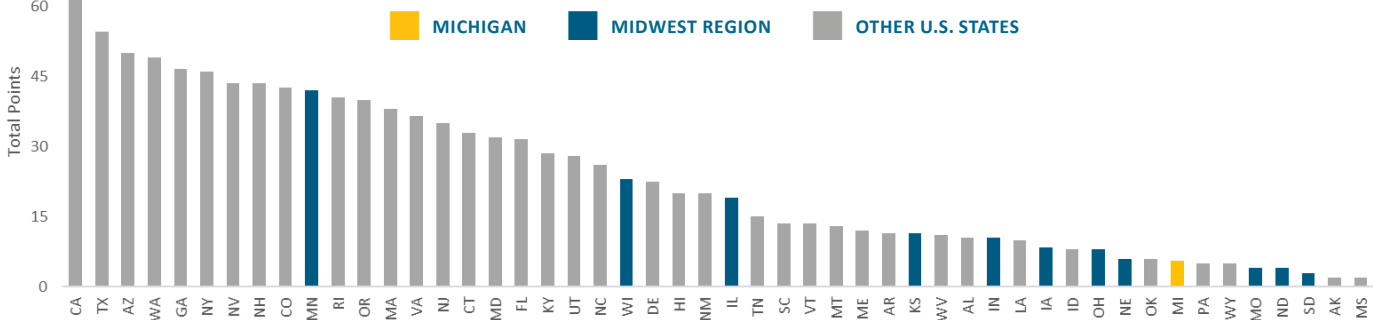


### Recommendations for Michigan

- ✓ Adopt laws and codes for high efficiency fixtures
- ✓ Adopt policies to reduce water loss in utility distribution systems
- ✓ Allocate state funds to support water conservation and customer assistance programs

### Comparing Michigan Against Other U.S. States

AWE's 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability



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MINNESOTA

42

POINTS  
TOTAL

#10

NATIONAL  
RANKING

#1

REGIONAL  
RANKING (OF 12)

MIDWEST REGION

### About the Scorecard

The 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability evaluates and scores U.S. states by their adoption of policies and laws that advance water efficiency, conservation, and sustainability. The Scorecard is intended to encourage further legislative action at the state level.

Scorecard Summary	Points
Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes	0/12
Water Loss Control	7/11
Water Conservation Planning	10.5/27.5
Drought Preparedness Planning	5.5/8.5
Climate Action Planning	1/4
Water-Land Use Planning Integration	1/6
State Funding for Water Efficiency Programs	4/4
State-provided Technical Assistance for Water Efficiency	3/3
Rate Structures that Encourage Conservation	4/4
State Funding for Water Bill Assistance	0/2
State Funding and Support for Water Reuse	4/4
Accounting for Energy Savings from Water Efficiency	0/1
Completion of Survey	2/2
TOTAL POINTS 42/89	

### Priority Scoring Factors

The categories below are highlighted in order to encourage states to make the most progress in heavily weighted sectors.

#### Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes



*\*When the median = 0, at least half of the states still have not adopted this critical policy.*

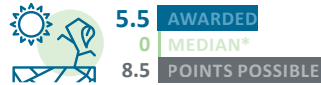
#### Water Loss Control



#### Water Conservation Planning



#### Drought Preparedness Planning

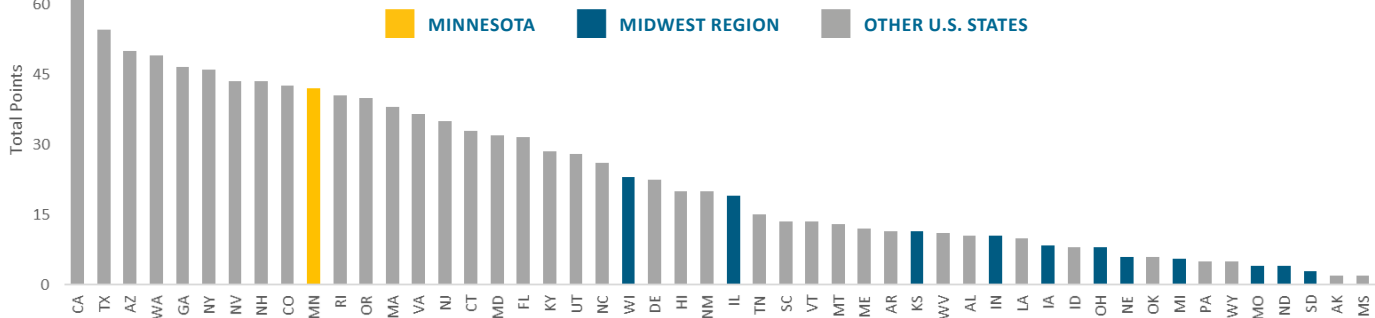


### Recommendations for Minnesota

- ✓ Adopt laws and codes for high efficiency fixtures
- ✓ Require water utilities to develop and implement climate change plans
- ✓ Require coordination between land use and water planning

### Comparing Minnesota Against Other U.S. States

AWE's 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability



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MISSISSIPPI

2

POINTS  
TOTAL

#49

TIED  
NATIONAL  
RANKING

#7

REGIONAL  
RANKING (OF 7)

SOUTH CENTRAL REGION

### About the Scorecard

The 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability evaluates and scores U.S. states by their adoption of policies and laws that advance water efficiency, conservation, and sustainability. The Scorecard is intended to encourage further legislative action at the state level.

Scorecard Summary	Points
Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes	0/12
Water Loss Control	0/11
Water Conservation Planning	0/27.5
Drought Preparedness Planning	0/8.5
Climate Action Planning	0/4
Water-Land Use Planning Integration	0/6
State Funding for Water Efficiency Programs	0/4
State-provided Technical Assistance for Water Efficiency	0/3
Rate Structures that Encourage Conservation	0/4
State Funding for Water Bill Assistance	0/2
State Funding and Support for Water Reuse	0/4
Accounting for Energy Savings from Water Efficiency	0/1
Completion of Survey	2/2
TOTAL POINTS 2/89	

### Priority Scoring Factors

The categories below are highlighted in order to encourage states to make the most progress in heavily weighted sectors.

#### Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes



\*When the median = 0, at least half of the states still have not adopted this critical policy.

#### Water Loss Control



#### Water Conservation Planning



#### Drought Preparedness Planning

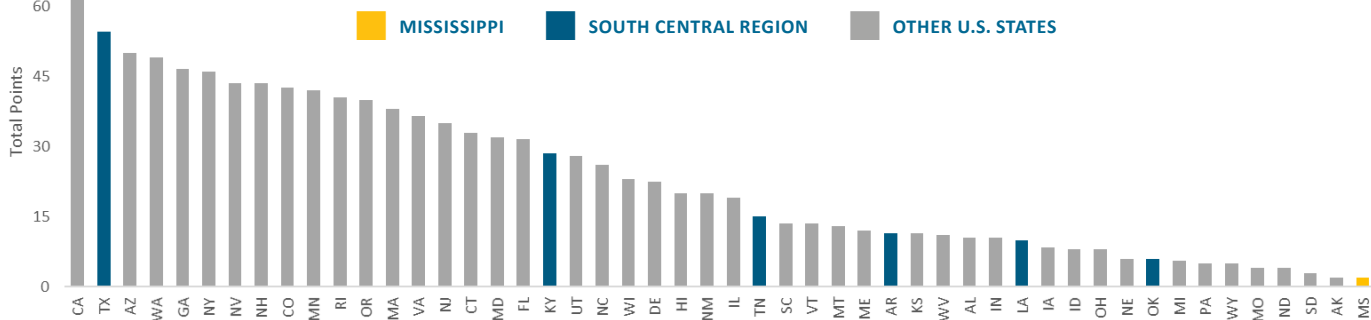


### Recommendations for Mississippi

- ✓ Adopt laws and codes for high efficiency fixtures
- ✓ Adopt policies to reduce water loss in utility distribution systems
- ✓ Allocate state funds to support water conservation and customer assistance programs

### Comparing Mississippi Against Other U.S. States

AWE's 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability



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MISSOURI
4 POINTS TOTAL
#46 TIED NATIONAL RANKING
#10 TIED REGIONAL RANKING (OF 12) MIDWEST REGION

### About the Scorecard

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Scorecard Summary	Points
Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes	0/12
Water Loss Control	0/11
Water Conservation Planning	0/27.5
Drought Preparedness Planning	0/8.5
Climate Action Planning	0/4
Water-Land Use Planning Integration	0/6
State Funding for Water Efficiency Programs	0/4
State-provided Technical Assistance for Water Efficiency	0/3
Rate Structures that Encourage Conservation	0/4
State Funding for Water Bill Assistance	0/2
State Funding and Support for Water Reuse	2/4
Accounting for Energy Savings from Water Efficiency	0/1
Completion of Survey	2/2
TOTAL POINTS 4/89	

### Priority Scoring Factors

The categories below are highlighted in order to encourage states to make the most progress in heavily weighted sectors.

#### Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes



\*When the median = 0, at least half of the states still have not adopted this critical policy.

#### Water Loss Control



#### Water Conservation Planning



#### Drought Preparedness Planning

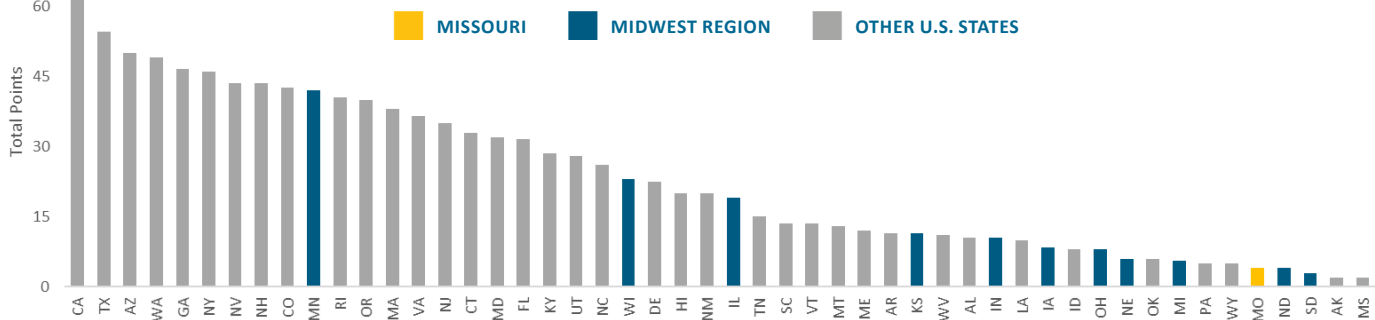


### Recommendations for Missouri

- ✓ Adopt laws and codes for high efficiency fixtures
- ✓ Adopt policies to reduce water loss in utility distribution systems
- ✓ Require water utilities to develop and implement conservation plans

### Comparing Missouri Against Other U.S. States

AWE's 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability



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MONTANA
13  
POINTS TOTAL
 #30  
NATIONAL RANKING
 #3 REGIONAL RANKING (OF 4)  
NORTHWEST REGION

### About the Scorecard

The 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability evaluates and scores U.S. states by their adoption of policies and laws that advance water efficiency, conservation, and sustainability. The Scorecard is intended to encourage further legislative action at the state level.

Scorecard Summary	Points
Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes	0/12
Water Loss Control	0/11
Water Conservation Planning	0/27.5
Drought Preparedness Planning	0/8.5
Climate Action Planning	0/4
Water-Land Use Planning Integration	2/6
State Funding for Water Efficiency Programs	4/4
State-provided Technical Assistance for Water Efficiency	1/3
Rate Structures that Encourage Conservation	0/4
State Funding for Water Bill Assistance	0/2
State Funding and Support for Water Reuse	4/4
Accounting for Energy Savings from Water Efficiency	0/1
Completion of Survey	2/2
TOTAL POINTS 13/89	

### Priority Scoring Factors

The categories below are highlighted in order to encourage states to make the most progress in heavily weighted sectors.

#### Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes



\*When the median = 0, at least half of the states still have not adopted this critical policy.

#### Water Loss Control



#### Water Conservation Planning



#### Drought Preparedness Planning

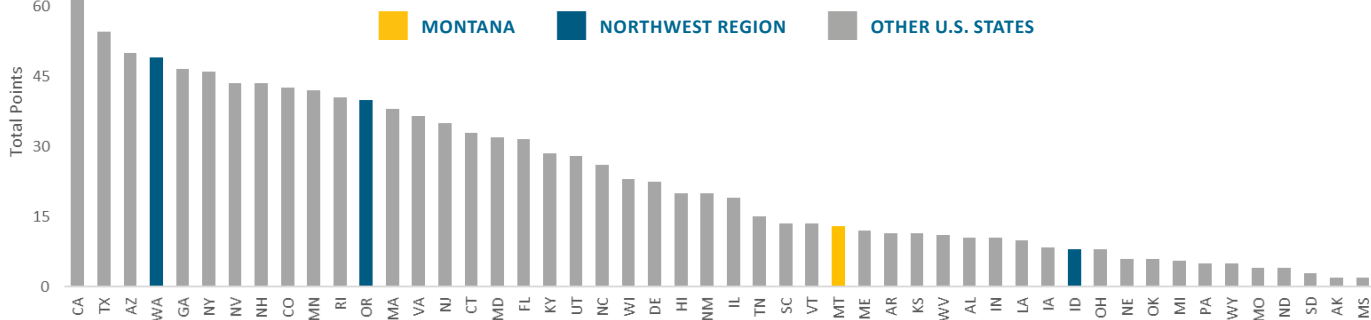


### Recommendations for Montana

- ✓ Adopt laws and codes for high efficiency fixtures
- ✓ Adopt policies to reduce water loss in utility distribution systems
- ✓ Require water utilities to develop and implement drought preparedness plans

### Comparing Montana Against Other U.S. States

AWE's 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability



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NEBRASKA

6

POINTS  
TOTAL

#41

NATIONAL  
RANKING

#8

REGIONAL  
RANKING (OF 12)

MIDWEST REGION

### About the Scorecard

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Scorecard Summary	Points
Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes	0/12
Water Loss Control	0/11
Water Conservation Planning	0/27.5
Drought Preparedness Planning	0/8.5
Climate Action Planning	0/4
Water-Land Use Planning Integration	0/6
State Funding for Water Efficiency Programs	4/4
State-provided Technical Assistance for Water Efficiency	0/3
Rate Structures that Encourage Conservation	0/4
State Funding for Water Bill Assistance	0/2
State Funding and Support for Water Reuse	0/4
Accounting for Energy Savings from Water Efficiency	0/1
Completion of Survey	2/2
<b>TOTAL POINTS</b>	<b>6/89</b>

### Priority Scoring Factors

The categories below are highlighted in order to encourage states to make the most progress in heavily weighted sectors.

#### Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes



\*When the median = 0, at least half of the states still have not adopted this critical policy.

#### Water Loss Control



#### Water Conservation Planning



#### Drought Preparedness Planning

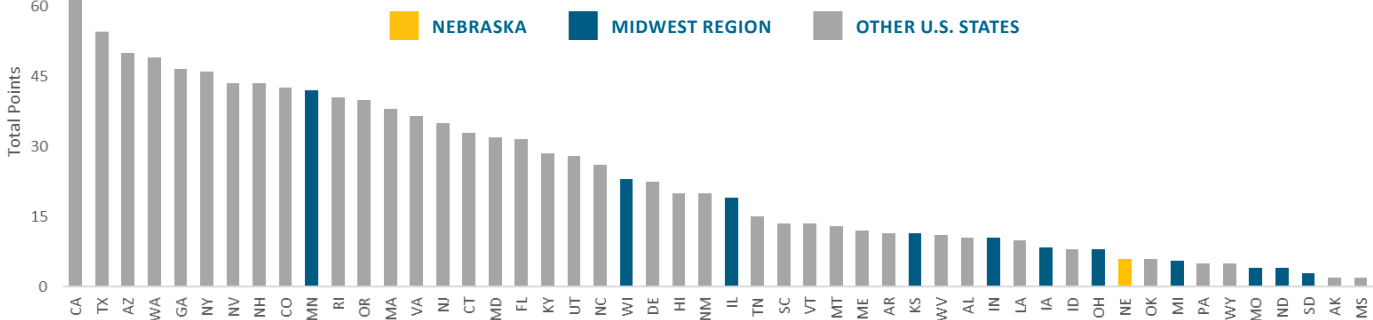


### Recommendations for Nebraska

- ✓ Adopt laws and codes for high efficiency fixtures
- ✓ Adopt policies to reduce water loss in utility distribution systems
- ✓ Require water utilities to develop and implement conservation plans

### Comparing Nebraska Against Other U.S. States

AWE's 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability



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NEVADA
43.5
#7 TIED
#3
REGIONAL RANKING (OF 7)
POINTS TOTAL
NATIONAL RANKING
COLORADO RIVER BASIN REGION

### About the Scorecard

The 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability evaluates and scores U.S. states by their adoption of policies and laws that advance water efficiency, conservation, and sustainability. The Scorecard is intended to encourage further legislative action at the state level.

Scorecard Summary	Points
Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes	4/12
Water Loss Control	6/11
Water Conservation Planning	12.5/27.5
Drought Preparedness Planning	6/8.5
Climate Action Planning	0/4
Water-Land Use Planning Integration	1/6
State Funding for Water Efficiency Programs	4/4
State-provided Technical Assistance for Water Efficiency	2/3
Rate Structures that Encourage Conservation	4/4
State Funding for Water Bill Assistance	0/2
State Funding and Support for Water Reuse	2/4
Accounting for Energy Savings from Water Efficiency	0/1
Completion of Survey	2/2
<b>TOTAL POINTS</b>	<b>43.5/89</b>

### Priority Scoring Factors

The categories below are highlighted in order to encourage states to make the most progress in heavily weighted sectors.

#### Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes



\*When the median = 0, at least half of the states still have not adopted this critical policy.

#### Water Loss Control



#### Water Conservation Planning



#### Drought Preparedness Planning

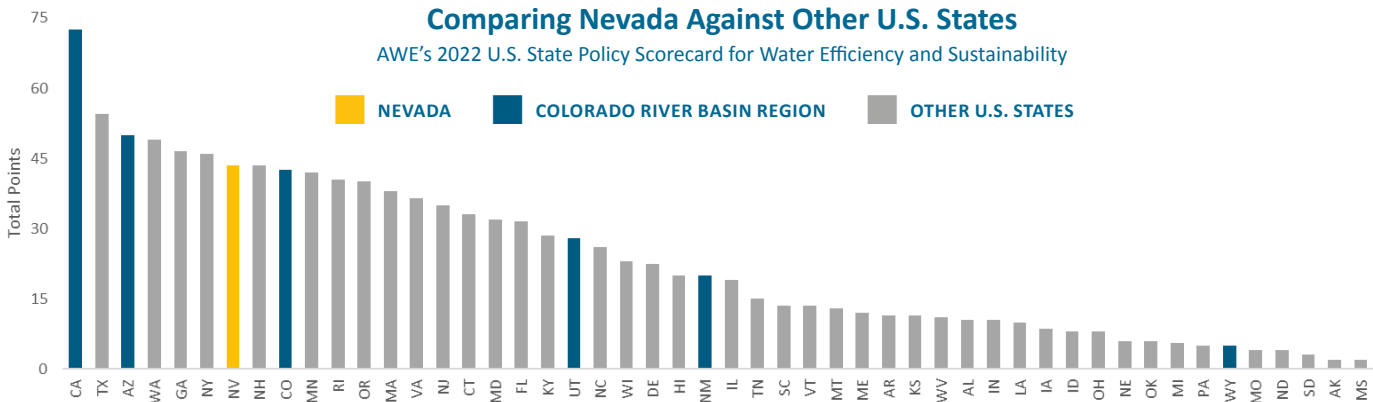


### Recommendations for Nevada

- ✓ Allocate state funding for water reuse/recycling
- ✓ Require water utilities to develop and implement climate change plans
- ✓ Require coordination between land use and water planning

### Comparing Nevada Against Other U.S. States

AWE's 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability



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NEW HAMPSHIRE

43.5

#7 TIED

#1

POINTS  
TOTAL

NATIONAL  
RANKING

REGIONAL  
RANKING (OF 6)  
**NEW ENGLAND REGION**

## About the Scorecard

The 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability evaluates and scores U.S. states by their adoption of policies and laws that advance water efficiency, conservation, and sustainability. The Scorecard is intended to encourage further legislative action at the state level.

Scorecard Summary	Points
Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes	0/12
Water Loss Control	6/11
Water Conservation Planning	21.5/27.5
Drought Preparedness Planning	4/8.5
Climate Action Planning	0/4
Water-Land Use Planning Integration	1/6
State Funding for Water Efficiency Programs	4/4
State-provided Technical Assistance for Water Efficiency	1/3
Rate Structures that Encourage Conservation	2/4
State Funding for Water Bill Assistance	0/2
State Funding and Support for Water Reuse	2/4
Accounting for Energy Savings from Water Efficiency	0/1
Completion of Survey	2/2
TOTAL POINTS 43.5/89	

## Priority Scoring Factors

The categories below are highlighted in order to encourage states to make the most progress in heavily weighted sectors.

### Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes



\*When the median = 0, at least half of the states still have not adopted this critical policy.

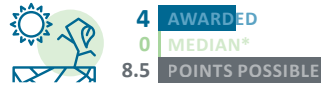
### Water Loss Control



### Water Conservation Planning



### Drought Preparedness Planning

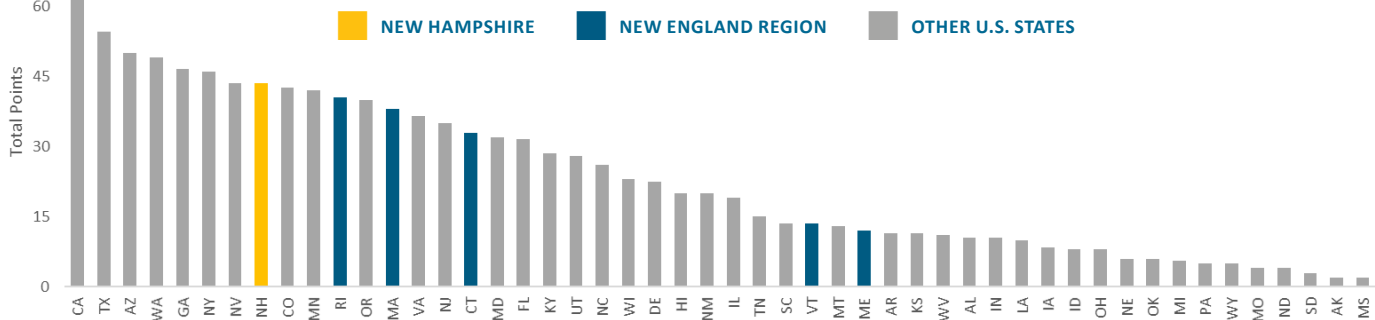


## Recommendations for New Hampshire

- ✓ Adopt laws and codes for high efficiency fixtures
- ✓ Require water utilities to develop and implement climate change plans
- ✓ Require coordination between land use and water planning

## Comparing New Hampshire Against Other U.S. States

AWE's 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability



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NEW JERSEY

35

POINTS  
TOTAL

#15

NATIONAL  
RANKING

#3

REGIONAL  
RANKING (OF 7)

MID-ATLANTIC REGION

## About the Scorecard

The 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability evaluates and scores U.S. states by their adoption of policies and laws that advance water efficiency, conservation, and sustainability. The Scorecard is intended to encourage further legislative action at the state level.

Scorecard Summary	Points
Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes	9/12
Water Loss Control	4/11
Water Conservation Planning	9.5/27.5
Drought Preparedness Planning	4.5/8.5
Climate Action Planning	0/4
Water-Land Use Planning Integration	0/6
State Funding for Water Efficiency Programs	0/4
State-provided Technical Assistance for Water Efficiency	0/3
Rate Structures that Encourage Conservation	4/4
State Funding for Water Bill Assistance	0/2
State Funding and Support for Water Reuse	2/4
Accounting for Energy Savings from Water Efficiency	0/1
Completion of Survey	2/2
TOTAL POINTS	35/89

## Priority Scoring Factors

The categories below are highlighted in order to encourage states to make the most progress in heavily weighted sectors.

### Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes



*\*When the median = 0, at least half of the states still have not adopted this critical policy.*

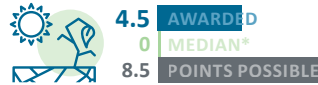
### Water Loss Control



### Water Conservation Planning



### Drought Preparedness Planning

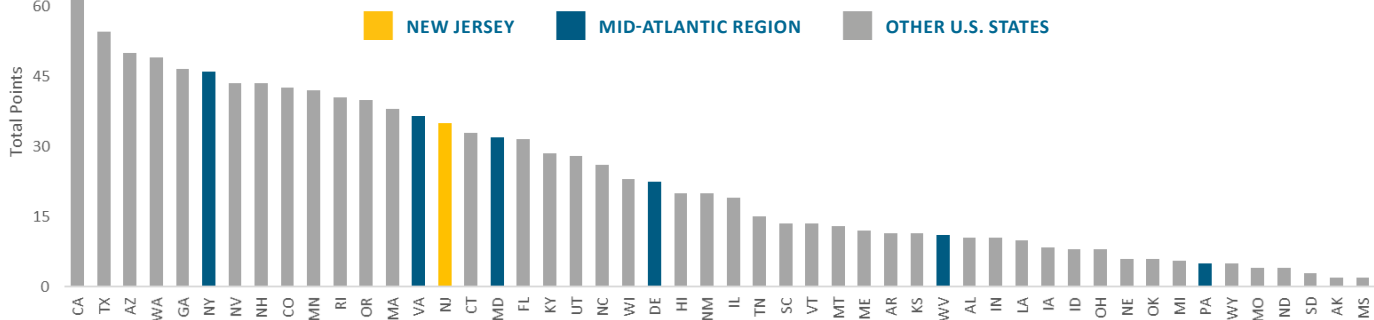


## Recommendations for New Jersey

- ✓ Allocate state funds to support water conservation and customer assistance programs
- ✓ Allocate state funding for water reuse/recycling
- ✓ Require water utilities to develop and implement climate change plans

## Comparing New Jersey Against Other U.S. States

AWE's 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability



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NEW MEXICO
20  
POINTS TOTAL
 #24  
NATIONAL RANKING TIED
#6  
REGIONAL RANKING (OF 7)  
COLORADO RIVER BASIN REGION

## About the Scorecard

The 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability evaluates and scores U.S. states by their adoption of policies and laws that advance water efficiency, conservation, and sustainability. The Scorecard is intended to encourage further legislative action at the state level.

Scorecard Summary	Points
Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes	0/12
Water Loss Control	1/11
Water Conservation Planning	7/27.5
Drought Preparedness Planning	0/8.5
Climate Action Planning	0/4
Water-Land Use Planning Integration	0/6
State Funding for Water Efficiency Programs	4/4
State-provided Technical Assistance for Water Efficiency	2/3
Rate Structures that Encourage Conservation	0/4
State Funding for Water Bill Assistance	0/2
State Funding and Support for Water Reuse	4/4
Accounting for Energy Savings from Water Efficiency	0/1
Completion of Survey	2/2
<b>TOTAL POINTS</b>	<b>20/89</b>

## Priority Scoring Factors

The categories below are highlighted in order to encourage states to make the most progress in heavily weighted sectors.

### Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes



\*When the median = 0, at least half of the states still have not adopted this critical policy.

### Water Loss Control



### Water Conservation Planning



### Drought Preparedness Planning

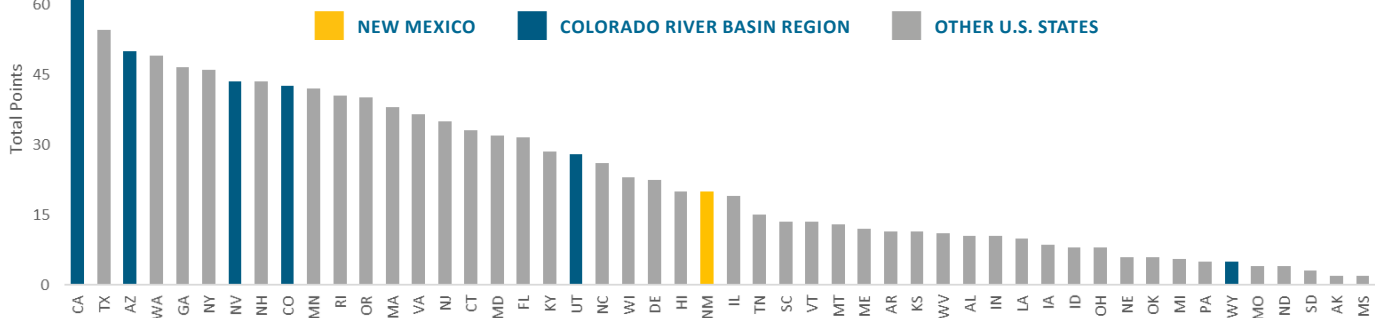


## Recommendations for New Mexico

- ✓ Adopt laws and codes for high efficiency fixtures
- ✓ Adopt policies to reduce water loss in utility distribution systems
- ✓ Require water utilities to develop and implement drought preparedness plans

## Comparing New Mexico Against Other U.S. States

AWE's 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability



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NEW YORK

46

POINTS  
TOTAL

#6

NATIONAL  
RANKING

#1

REGIONAL  
RANKING (OF 7)

MID-ATLANTIC REGION

### About the Scorecard

The 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability evaluates and scores U.S. states by their adoption of policies and laws that advance water efficiency, conservation, and sustainability. The Scorecard is intended to encourage further legislative action at the state level.

Scorecard Summary	Points
Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes	12/12
Water Loss Control	6/11
Water Conservation Planning	8.5/27.5
Drought Preparedness Planning	8.5/8.5
Climate Action Planning	0/4
Water-Land Use Planning Integration	0/6
State Funding for Water Efficiency Programs	4/4
State-provided Technical Assistance for Water Efficiency	1/3
Rate Structures that Encourage Conservation	0/4
State Funding for Water Bill Assistance	0/2
State Funding and Support for Water Reuse	4/4
Accounting for Energy Savings from Water Efficiency	0/1
Completion of Survey	2/2
TOTAL POINTS 46/89	

### Priority Scoring Factors

The categories below are highlighted in order to encourage states to make the most progress in heavily weighted sectors.

#### Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes



\*When the median = 0, at least half of the states still have not adopted this critical policy.

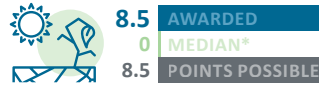
#### Water Loss Control



#### Water Conservation Planning



#### Drought Preparedness Planning

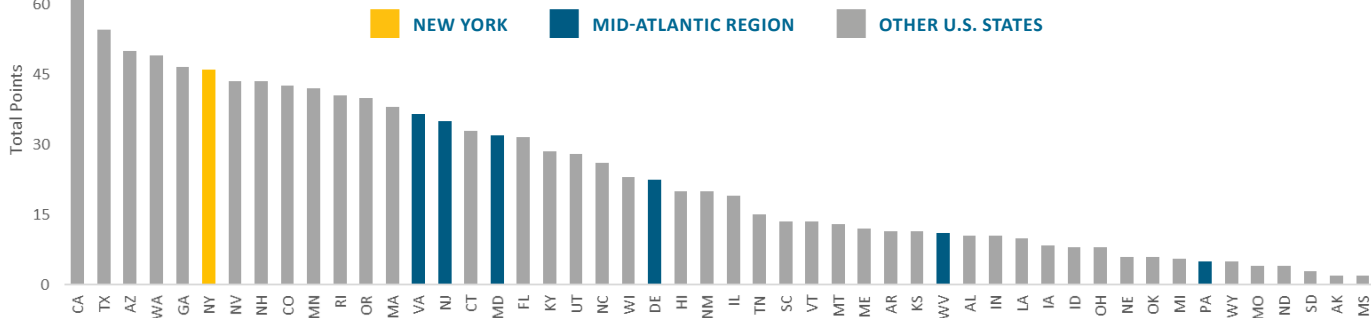


### Recommendations for New York

- ✓ Require water rate structures that encourage conservation
- ✓ Require water utilities to develop and implement climate change plans
- ✓ Require coordination between land use and water planning

### Comparing New York Against Other U.S. States

AWE's 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability



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NORTH CAROLINA

26

POINTS TOTAL

#21

NATIONAL RANKING

#3

REGIONAL RANKING (OF 5)

SOUTHEAST REGION

### About the Scorecard

The 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability evaluates and scores U.S. states by their adoption of policies and laws that advance water efficiency, conservation, and sustainability. The Scorecard is intended to encourage further legislative action at the state level.

Scorecard Summary	Points
Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes	0/12
Water Loss Control	0/11
Water Conservation Planning	9/27.5
Drought Preparedness Planning	7/8.5
Climate Action Planning	0/4
Water-Land Use Planning Integration	0/6
State Funding for Water Efficiency Programs	4/4
State-provided Technical Assistance for Water Efficiency	2/3
Rate Structures that Encourage Conservation	0/4
State Funding for Water Bill Assistance	0/2
State Funding and Support for Water Reuse	2/4
Accounting for Energy Savings from Water Efficiency	0/1
Completion of Survey	2/2
TOTAL POINTS 26/89	

### Priority Scoring Factors

The categories below are highlighted in order to encourage states to make the most progress in heavily weighted sectors.

#### Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes



*\*When the median = 0, at least half of the states still have not adopted this critical policy.*

#### Water Loss Control



#### Water Conservation Planning



#### Drought Preparedness Planning

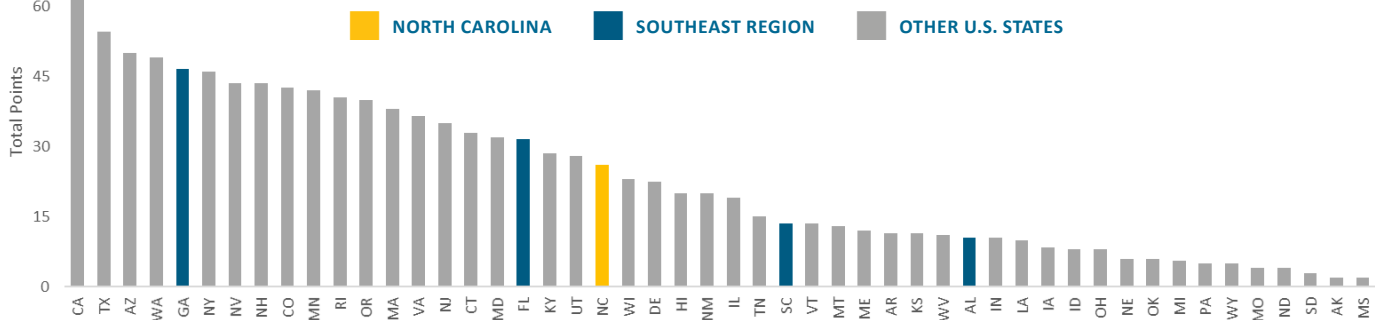


### Recommendations for North Carolina

- ✓ Adopt laws and codes for high efficiency fixtures
- ✓ Adopt policies to reduce water loss in utility distribution systems
- ✓ Require coordination between land use and water planning

### Comparing North Carolina Against Other U.S. States

AWE's 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability



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NORTH DAKOTA

4

POINTS  
TOTAL

#46

TIED  
NATIONAL  
RANKING

#10

TIED  
REGIONAL  
RANKING (OF 12)

MIDWEST REGION

### About the Scorecard

The 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability evaluates and scores U.S. states by their adoption of policies and laws that advance water efficiency, conservation, and sustainability. The Scorecard is intended to encourage further legislative action at the state level.

Scorecard Summary	Points
Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes	0/12
Water Loss Control	0/11
Water Conservation Planning	0/27.5
Drought Preparedness Planning	0/8.5
Climate Action Planning	0/4
Water-Land Use Planning Integration	0/6
State Funding for Water Efficiency Programs	0/4
State-provided Technical Assistance for Water Efficiency	0/3
Rate Structures that Encourage Conservation	0/4
State Funding for Water Bill Assistance	0/2
State Funding and Support for Water Reuse	2/4
Accounting for Energy Savings from Water Efficiency	0/1
Completion of Survey	2/2
<b>TOTAL POINTS</b>	<b>4/89</b>

### Priority Scoring Factors

The categories below are highlighted in order to encourage states to make the most progress in heavily weighted sectors.

#### Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes



\*When the median = 0, at least half of the states still have not adopted this critical policy.

#### Water Loss Control



#### Water Conservation Planning



#### Drought Preparedness Planning

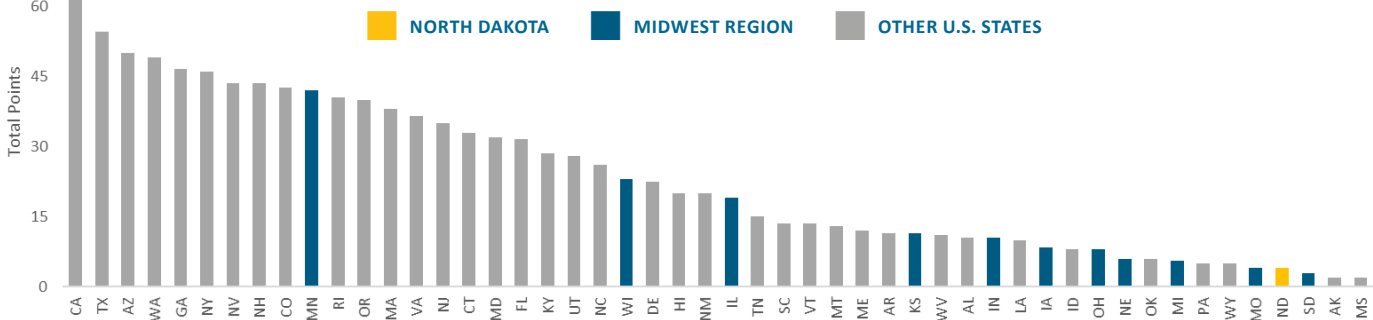


### Recommendations for North Dakota

- ✓ Adopt laws and codes for high efficiency fixtures
- ✓ Adopt policies to reduce water loss in utility distribution systems
- ✓ Require water utilities to develop and implement conservation plans

### Comparing North Dakota Against Other U.S. States

AWE's 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability



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OHIO
8 POINTS TOTAL
#39 TIED NATIONAL RANKING
#7 REGIONAL RANKING (OF 12) MIDWEST REGION

## About the Scorecard

The 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability evaluates and scores U.S. states by their adoption of policies and laws that advance water efficiency, conservation, and sustainability. The Scorecard is intended to encourage further legislative action at the state level.

Scorecard Summary	Points
Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes	0/12
Water Loss Control	0/11
Water Conservation Planning	5/27.5
Drought Preparedness Planning	0/8.5
Climate Action Planning	0/4
Water-Land Use Planning Integration	0/6
State Funding for Water Efficiency Programs	0/4
State-provided Technical Assistance for Water Efficiency	1/3
Rate Structures that Encourage Conservation	0/4
State Funding for Water Bill Assistance	0/2
State Funding and Support for Water Reuse	0/4
Accounting for Energy Savings from Water Efficiency	0/1
Completion of Survey	2/2
<b>TOTAL POINTS</b>	<b>8/89</b>

## Priority Scoring Factors

The categories below are highlighted in order to encourage states to make the most progress in heavily weighted sectors.

### Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes



\*When the median = 0, at least half of the states still have not adopted this critical policy.

### Water Loss Control



### Water Conservation Planning



### Drought Preparedness Planning

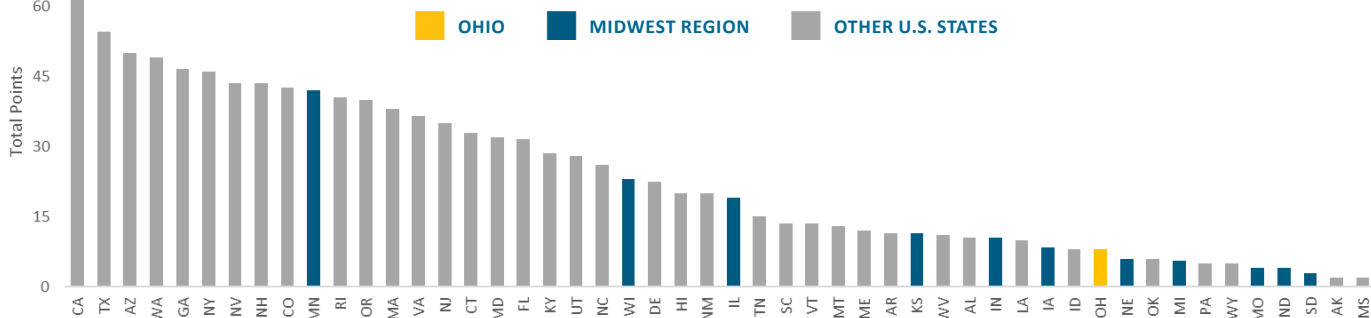


## Recommendations for Ohio

- ✓ Adopt laws and codes for high efficiency fixtures
- ✓ Adopt policies to reduce water loss in utility distribution systems
- ✓ Require water rate structures that encourage conservation

## Comparing Ohio Against Other U.S. States

AWE's 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability



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OKLAHOMA

6

POINTS  
TOTAL

#41

NATIONAL  
RANKING

#6

REGIONAL  
RANKING (OF 7)

SOUTH CENTRAL REGION

### About the Scorecard

The 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability evaluates and scores U.S. states by their adoption of policies and laws that advance water efficiency, conservation, and sustainability. The Scorecard is intended to encourage further legislative action at the state level.

Scorecard Summary	Points
Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes	0/12
Water Loss Control	1/11
Water Conservation Planning	0/27.5
Drought Preparedness Planning	0/8.5
Climate Action Planning	0/4
Water-Land Use Planning Integration	0/6
State Funding for Water Efficiency Programs	0/4
State-provided Technical Assistance for Water Efficiency	1/3
Rate Structures that Encourage Conservation	0/4
State Funding for Water Bill Assistance	0/2
State Funding and Support for Water Reuse	2/4
Accounting for Energy Savings from Water Efficiency	0/1
Completion of Survey	2/2
TOTAL POINTS 6/89	

### Priority Scoring Factors

The categories below are highlighted in order to encourage states to make the most progress in heavily weighted sectors.

#### Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes



\*When the median = 0, at least half of the states still have not adopted this critical policy.

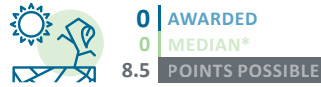
#### Water Loss Control



#### Water Conservation Planning



#### Drought Preparedness Planning

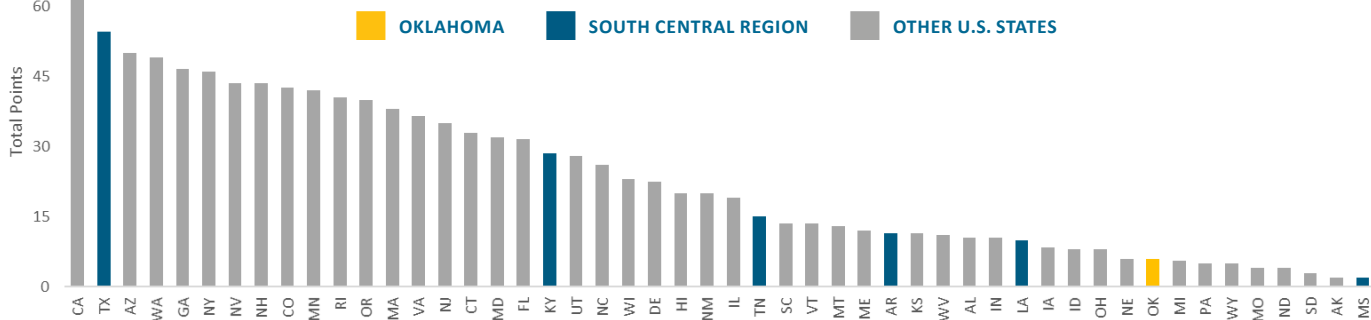


### Recommendations for Oklahoma

- ✓ Adopt laws and codes for high efficiency fixtures
- ✓ Adopt policies to reduce water loss in utility distribution systems
- ✓ Require water rate structures that encourage conservation

### Comparing Oklahoma Against Other U.S. States

AWE's 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability



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OREGON

40

POINTS  
TOTAL

#12

NATIONAL  
RANKING

#2

REGIONAL  
RANKING (OF 4)

NORTHWEST REGION

### About the Scorecard

The 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability evaluates and scores U.S. states by their adoption of policies and laws that advance water efficiency, conservation, and sustainability. The Scorecard is intended to encourage further legislative action at the state level.

Scorecard Summary	Points
Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes	3/12
Water Loss Control	5.5/11
Water Conservation Planning	9/27.5
Drought Preparedness Planning	6.5/8.5
Climate Action Planning	0/4
Water-Land Use Planning Integration	0/6
State Funding for Water Efficiency Programs	4/4
State-provided Technical Assistance for Water Efficiency	3/3
Rate Structures that Encourage Conservation	3/4
State Funding for Water Bill Assistance	0/2
State Funding and Support for Water Reuse	4/4
Accounting for Energy Savings from Water Efficiency	0/1
Completion of Survey	2/2
TOTAL POINTS 40/89	

### Priority Scoring Factors

The categories below are highlighted in order to encourage states to make the most progress in heavily weighted sectors.

#### Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes



\*When the median = 0, at least half of the states still have not adopted this critical policy.

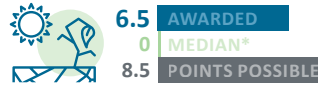
#### Water Loss Control



#### Water Conservation Planning

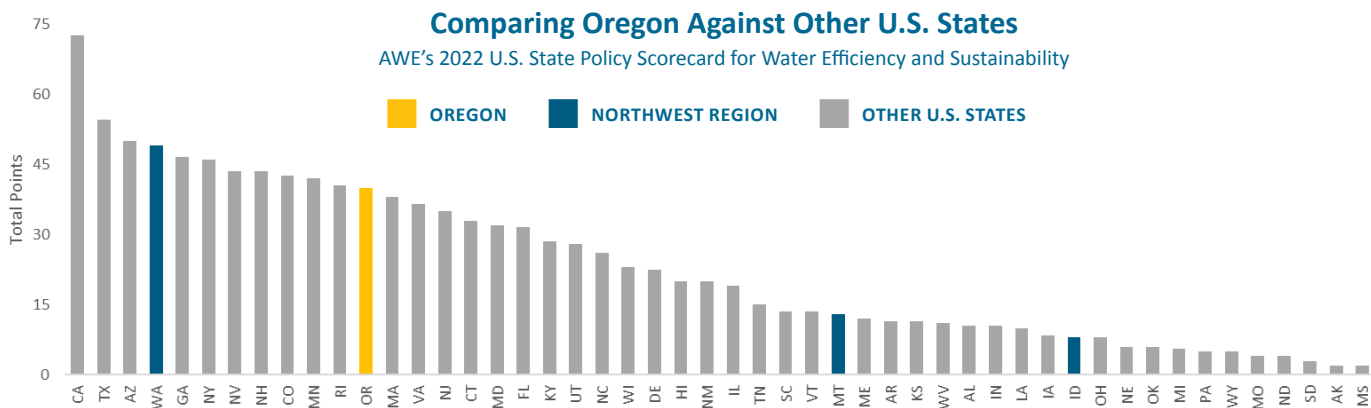


#### Drought Preparedness Planning



### Recommendations for Oregon

- ✓ Adopt laws and codes for high efficiency urinals and toilets
- ✓ Require water utilities to develop and implement climate change plans
- ✓ Require coordination between land use and water planning



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PENNSYLVANIA

5

POINTS  
TOTAL

#44

NATIONAL  
RANKING

#7

REGIONAL  
RANKING (OF 7)

MID-ATLANTIC REGION

## About the Scorecard

The 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability evaluates and scores U.S. states by their adoption of policies and laws that advance water efficiency, conservation, and sustainability. The Scorecard is intended to encourage further legislative action at the state level.

Scorecard Summary	Points
Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes	0/12
Water Loss Control	0/11
Water Conservation Planning	0/27.5
Drought Preparedness Planning	0/8.5
Climate Action Planning	0/4
Water-Land Use Planning Integration	0/6
State Funding for Water Efficiency Programs	0/4
State-provided Technical Assistance for Water Efficiency	1/3
Rate Structures that Encourage Conservation	2/4
State Funding for Water Bill Assistance	0/2
State Funding and Support for Water Reuse	0/4
Accounting for Energy Savings from Water Efficiency	0/1
Completion of Survey	2/2
TOTAL POINTS 5/89	

## Priority Scoring Factors

The categories below are highlighted in order to encourage states to make the most progress in heavily weighted sectors.

### Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes



0 AWARDED  
0 MEDIAN\*  
12 POINTS POSSIBLE

\*When the median = 0, at least half of the states still have not adopted this critical policy.

### Water Loss Control



0 AWARDED  
4 MEDIAN  
11 POINTS POSSIBLE

### Water Conservation Planning



0 AWARDED  
6.25 MEDIAN  
27.5 POINTS POSSIBLE

### Drought Preparedness Planning



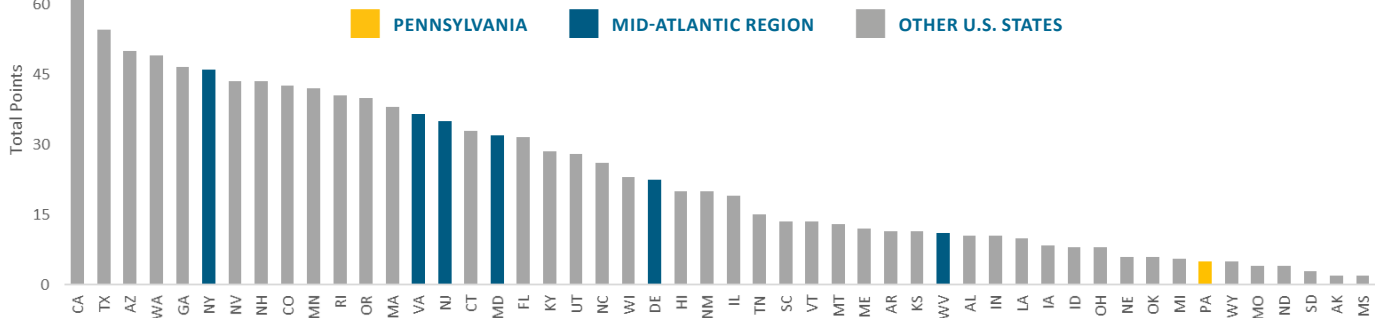
0 AWARDED  
0 MEDIAN\*  
8.5 POINTS POSSIBLE

## Recommendations for Pennsylvania

- ✓ Adopt laws and codes for high efficiency fixtures
- ✓ Adopt policies to reduce water loss in utility distribution systems
- ✓ Require water utilities to develop and implement conservation plans

## Comparing Pennsylvania Against Other U.S. States

AWE's 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability



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RHODE ISLAND

40.5

POINTS  
TOTAL

#11

NATIONAL  
RANKING

#2

REGIONAL  
RANKING (OF 6)

NEW ENGLAND REGION

## About the Scorecard

The 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability evaluates and scores U.S. states by their adoption of policies and laws that advance water efficiency, conservation, and sustainability. The Scorecard is intended to encourage further legislative action at the state level.

Scorecard Summary	Points
Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes	9/12
Water Loss Control	1/11
Water Conservation Planning	12.5/27.5
Drought Preparedness Planning	8/8.5
Climate Action Planning	0/4
Water-Land Use Planning Integration	4/6
State Funding for Water Efficiency Programs	0/4
State-provided Technical Assistance for Water Efficiency	0/3
Rate Structures that Encourage Conservation	4/4
State Funding for Water Bill Assistance	0/2
State Funding and Support for Water Reuse	0/4
Accounting for Energy Savings from Water Efficiency	0/1
Completion of Survey	2/2
<b>TOTAL POINTS</b>	<b>40.5/89</b>

## Priority Scoring Factors

The categories below are highlighted in order to encourage states to make the most progress in heavily weighted sectors.

### Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes



\*When the median = 0, at least half of the states still have not adopted this critical policy.

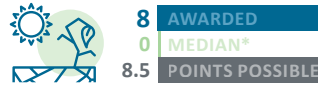
### Water Loss Control



### Water Conservation Planning



### Drought Preparedness Planning

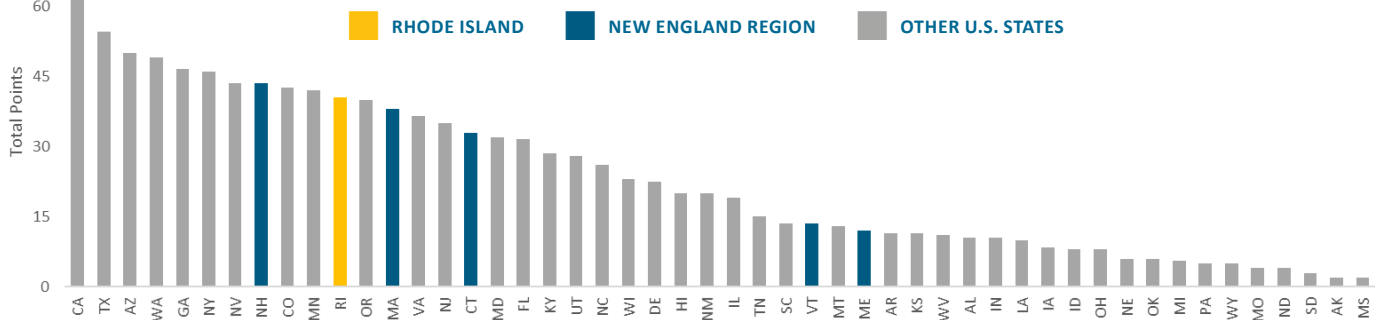


## Recommendations for Rhode Island

- ✓ Adopt policies to reduce water loss in utility distribution systems
- ✓ Allocate state funds to support water conservation and customer assistance programs
- ✓ Require water utilities to develop and implement climate change plans

## Comparing Rhode Island Against Other U.S. States

AWE's 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability



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SOUTH CAROLINA

13.5

POINTS  
TOTAL

#28

NATIONAL  
RANKING

#4

REGIONAL  
RANKING (OF 5)

SOUTHEAST REGION

### About the Scorecard

The 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability evaluates and scores U.S. states by their adoption of policies and laws that advance water efficiency, conservation, and sustainability. The Scorecard is intended to encourage further legislative action at the state level.

Scorecard Summary	Points
Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes	0/12
Water Loss Control	0/11
Water Conservation Planning	5/27.5
Drought Preparedness Planning	4.5/8.5
Climate Action Planning	0/4
Water-Land Use Planning Integration	2/6
State Funding for Water Efficiency Programs	0/4
State-provided Technical Assistance for Water Efficiency	0/3
Rate Structures that Encourage Conservation	0/4
State Funding for Water Bill Assistance	0/2
State Funding and Support for Water Reuse	0/4
Accounting for Energy Savings from Water Efficiency	0/1
Completion of Survey	2/2
TOTAL POINTS 13.5/89	

### Priority Scoring Factors

The categories below are highlighted in order to encourage states to make the most progress in heavily weighted sectors.

#### Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes



\*When the median = 0, at least half of the states still have not adopted this critical policy.

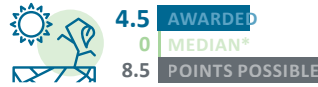
#### Water Loss Control



#### Water Conservation Planning



#### Drought Preparedness Planning

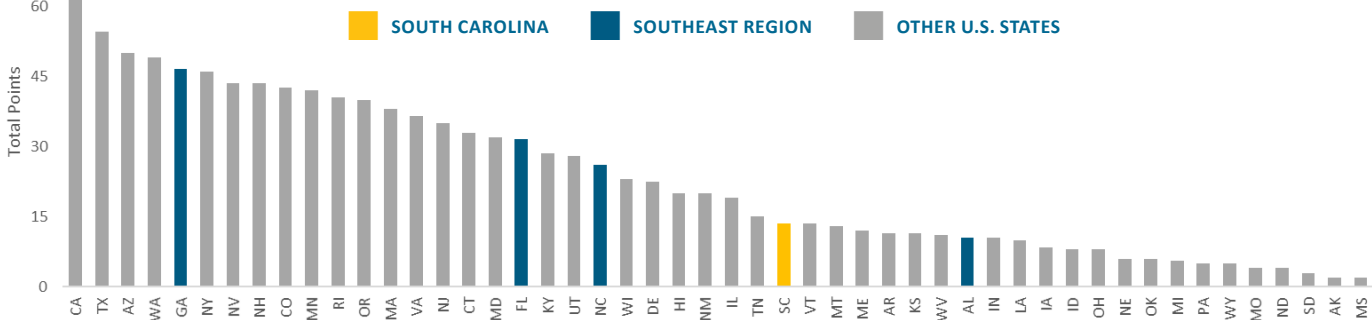


### Recommendations for South Carolina

- ✓ Adopt laws and codes for high efficiency fixtures
- ✓ Adopt policies to reduce water loss in utility distribution systems
- ✓ Require water rate structures that encourage conservation

### Comparing South Carolina Against Other U.S. States

AWE's 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability



LEARN MORE AT [ALLIANCEFORWATEREFFICIENCY.ORG](http://ALLIANCEFORWATEREFFICIENCY.ORG)

SOUTH DAKOTA

3

POINTS  
TOTAL

#48

NATIONAL  
RANKING

#12

REGIONAL  
RANKING (OF 12)

MIDWEST REGION

### About the Scorecard

The 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability evaluates and scores U.S. states by their adoption of policies and laws that advance water efficiency, conservation, and sustainability. The Scorecard is intended to encourage further legislative action at the state level.

Scorecard Summary	Points
Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes	0/12
Water Loss Control	0/11
Water Conservation Planning	0/27.5
Drought Preparedness Planning	0/8.5
Climate Action Planning	0/4
Water-Land Use Planning Integration	0/6
State Funding for Water Efficiency Programs	0/4
State-provided Technical Assistance for Water Efficiency	1/3
Rate Structures that Encourage Conservation	0/4
State Funding for Water Bill Assistance	0/2
State Funding and Support for Water Reuse	0/4
Accounting for Energy Savings from Water Efficiency	0/1
Completion of Survey	2/2
<b>TOTAL POINTS</b>	<b>3/89</b>

### Priority Scoring Factors

The categories below are highlighted in order to encourage states to make the most progress in heavily weighted sectors.

#### Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes



*\*When the median = 0, at least half of the states still have not adopted this critical policy.*

#### Water Loss Control



#### Water Conservation Planning



#### Drought Preparedness Planning

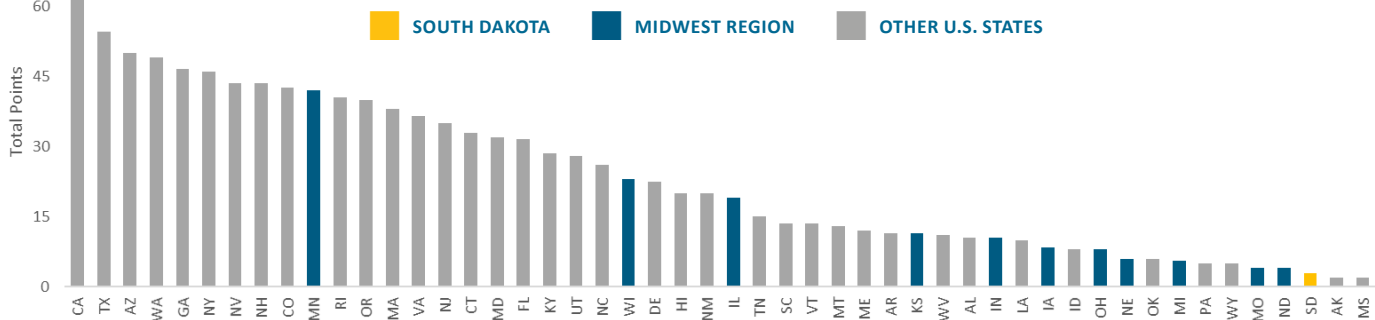


### Recommendations for South Dakota

- ✓ Adopt laws and codes for high efficiency fixtures
- ✓ Adopt policies to reduce water loss in utility distribution systems
- ✓ Require water utilities to develop and implement conservation plans

### Comparing South Dakota Against Other U.S. States

AWE's 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability



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TENNESSEE
15  
POINTS TOTAL
 #27  
NATIONAL RANKING
 #3  
REGIONAL RANKING (OF 7)  
SOUTH CENTRAL REGION

### About the Scorecard

The 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability evaluates and scores U.S. states by their adoption of policies and laws that advance water efficiency, conservation, and sustainability. The Scorecard is intended to encourage further legislative action at the state level.

Scorecard Summary	Points
Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes	0/12
Water Loss Control	8/11
Water Conservation Planning	0/27.5
Drought Preparedness Planning	4/8.5
Climate Action Planning	0/4
Water-Land Use Planning Integration	1/6
State Funding for Water Efficiency Programs	0/4
State-provided Technical Assistance for Water Efficiency	0/3
Rate Structures that Encourage Conservation	0/4
State Funding for Water Bill Assistance	0/2
State Funding and Support for Water Reuse	0/4
Accounting for Energy Savings from Water Efficiency	0/1
Completion of Survey	2/2
<b>TOTAL POINTS</b>	<b>15/89</b>

### Priority Scoring Factors

The categories below are highlighted in order to encourage states to make the most progress in heavily weighted sectors.

#### Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes



\*When the median = 0, at least half of the states still have not adopted this critical policy.

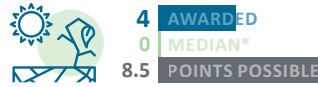
#### Water Loss Control



#### Water Conservation Planning



#### Drought Preparedness Planning

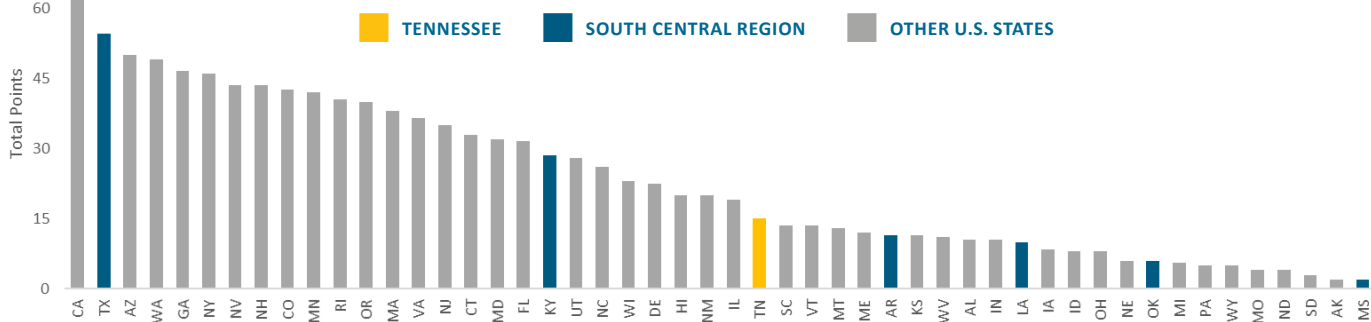


### Recommendations for Tennessee

- ✓ Adopt laws and codes for high efficiency fixtures
- ✓ Require water utilities to develop and implement conservation plans
- ✓ Require water rate structures that encourage conservation

### Comparing Tennessee Against Other U.S. States

AWE's 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability



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TEXAS

54.5

POINTS  
TOTAL

#2

NATIONAL  
RANKING

#1

REGIONAL  
RANKING (OF 7)

SOUTH CENTRAL REGION

## About the Scorecard

The 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability evaluates and scores U.S. states by their adoption of policies and laws that advance water efficiency, conservation, and sustainability. The Scorecard is intended to encourage further legislative action at the state level.

Scorecard Summary	Points
Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes	6.5/12
Water Loss Control	7/11
Water Conservation Planning	17.5/27.5
Drought Preparedness Planning	7.5/8.5
Climate Action Planning	0/4
Water-Land Use Planning Integration	0/6
State Funding for Water Efficiency Programs	4/4
State-provided Technical Assistance for Water Efficiency	2/3
Rate Structures that Encourage Conservation	4/4
State Funding for Water Bill Assistance	0/2
State Funding and Support for Water Reuse	4/4
Accounting for Energy Savings from Water Efficiency	0/1
Completion of Survey	2/2
TOTAL POINTS	54.5/89

## Priority Scoring Factors

The categories below are highlighted in order to encourage states to make the most progress in heavily weighted sectors.

### Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes



\*When the median = 0, at least half of the states still have not adopted this critical policy.

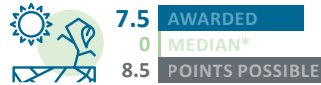
### Water Loss Control



### Water Conservation Planning



### Drought Preparedness Planning

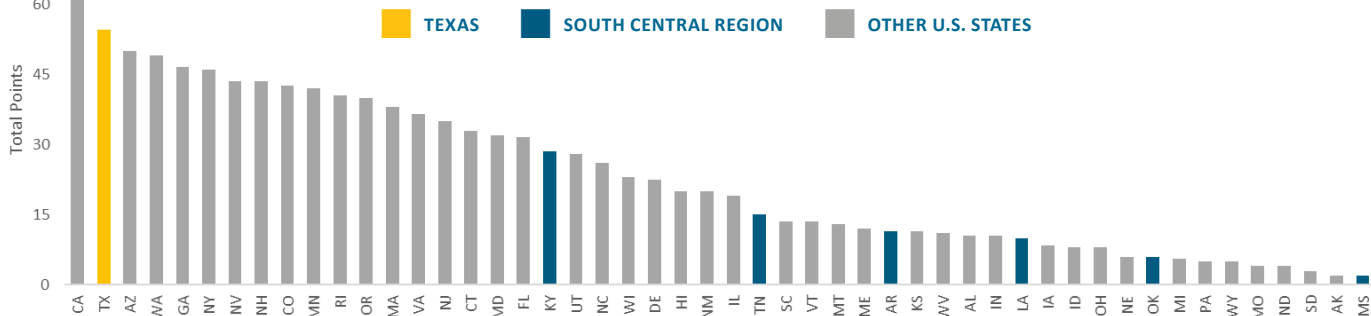


## Recommendations for Texas

- ✓ Adopt laws and codes for high efficiency showerheads and faucets
- ✓ Require water utilities to develop and implement climate change plans
- ✓ Require coordination between land use and water planning

## Comparing Texas Against Other U.S. States

AWE's 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability



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UTAH
28  
POINTS TOTAL
 #20  
NATIONAL RANKING
 #5  
REGIONAL RANKING (OF 7)  
COLORADO RIVER BASIN REGION

## About the Scorecard

The 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability evaluates and scores U.S. states by their adoption of policies and laws that advance water efficiency, conservation, and sustainability. The Scorecard is intended to encourage further legislative action at the state level.

Scorecard Summary	Points
Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes	0/12
Water Loss Control	0/11
Water Conservation Planning	9/27.5
Drought Preparedness Planning	0/8.5
Climate Action Planning	0/4
Water-Land Use Planning Integration	4/6
State Funding for Water Efficiency Programs	4/4
State-provided Technical Assistance for Water Efficiency	3/3
Rate Structures that Encourage Conservation	4/4
State Funding for Water Bill Assistance	0/2
State Funding and Support for Water Reuse	2/4
Accounting for Energy Savings from Water Efficiency	0/1
Completion of Survey	2/2
<b>TOTAL POINTS</b>	<b>28/89</b>

## Priority Scoring Factors

The categories below are highlighted in order to encourage states to make the most progress in heavily weighted sectors.

### Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes



\*When the median = 0, at least half of the states still have not adopted this critical policy.

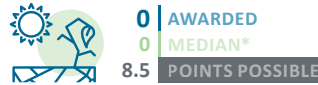
### Water Loss Control



### Water Conservation Planning



### Drought Preparedness Planning

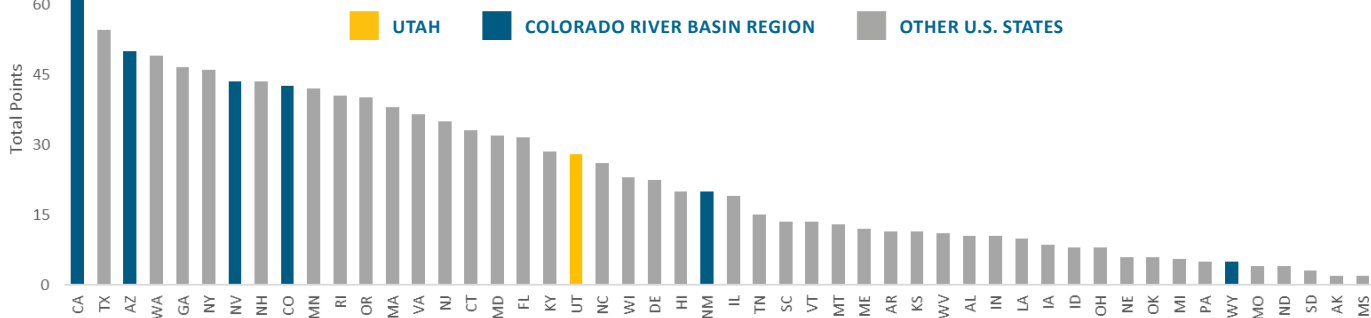


## Recommendations for Utah

- ✓ Adopt laws and codes for high efficiency fixtures
- ✓ Adopt policies to reduce water loss in utility distribution systems
- ✓ Provide state funding for water reuse/recycling
- ✓ Ensure state funding for landscape transformations is used cost-effectively

## Comparing Utah Against Other U.S. States

AWE's 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability



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VERMONT
13.5
#28<sup>TIED</sup>
#5
REGIONAL RANKING (OF 6)

POINTS TOTAL
NATIONAL RANKING
NEW ENGLAND REGION

### About the Scorecard

The 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability evaluates and scores U.S. states by their adoption of policies and laws that advance water efficiency, conservation, and sustainability. The Scorecard is intended to encourage further legislative action at the state level.

Scorecard Summary	Points
Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes	6/12
Water Loss Control	0/11
Water Conservation Planning	4.5/27.5
Drought Preparedness Planning	0/8.5
Climate Action Planning	0/4
Water-Land Use Planning Integration	1/6
State Funding for Water Efficiency Programs	0/4
State-provided Technical Assistance for Water Efficiency	0/3
Rate Structures that Encourage Conservation	0/4
State Funding for Water Bill Assistance	0/2
State Funding and Support for Water Reuse	0/4
Accounting for Energy Savings from Water Efficiency	0/1
Completion of Survey	2/2
<b>TOTAL POINTS</b>	<b>13.5/89</b>

### Priority Scoring Factors

The categories below are highlighted in order to encourage states to make the most progress in heavily weighted sectors.

#### Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes



\*When the median = 0, at least half of the states still have not adopted this critical policy.

#### Water Loss Control



#### Water Conservation Planning



#### Drought Preparedness Planning

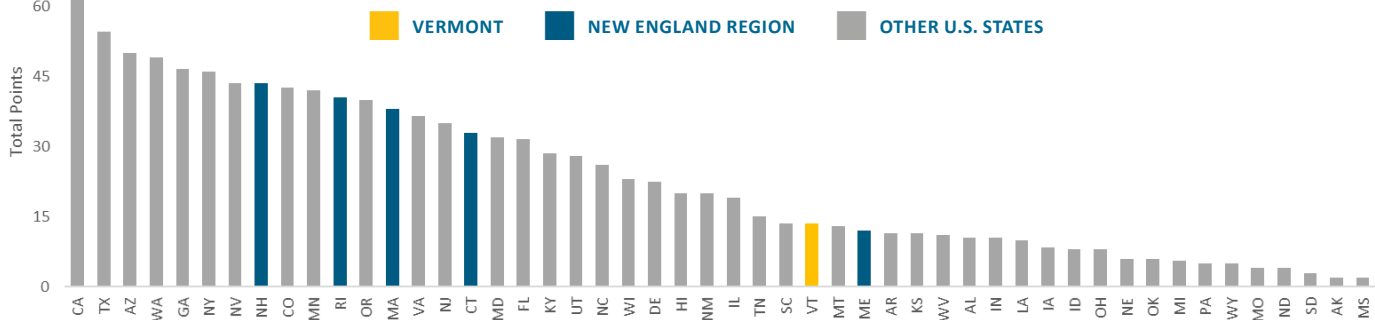


### Recommendations for Vermont

- ✓ Adopt laws and codes for high efficiency toilets
- ✓ Adopt policies to reduce water loss in utility distribution systems
- ✓ Allocate state funds to support water conservation and customer assistance programs

### Comparing Vermont Against Other U.S. States

AWE's 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability



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VIRGINIA
36.5
#14
#2

POINTS TOTAL

NATIONAL RANKING

REGIONAL RANKING (OF 7)

MID-ATLANTIC REGION

## About the Scorecard

The 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability evaluates and scores U.S. states by their adoption of policies and laws that advance water efficiency, conservation, and sustainability. The Scorecard is intended to encourage further legislative action at the state level.

Scorecard Summary	Points
Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes	0/12
Water Loss Control	4/11
Water Conservation Planning	18.5/27.5
Drought Preparedness Planning	6/8.5
Climate Action Planning	0/4
Water-Land Use Planning Integration	2/6
State Funding for Water Efficiency Programs	0/4
State-provided Technical Assistance for Water Efficiency	0/3
Rate Structures that Encourage Conservation	0/4
State Funding for Water Bill Assistance	0/2
State Funding and Support for Water Reuse	4/4
Accounting for Energy Savings from Water Efficiency	0/1
Completion of Survey	2/2
<b>TOTAL POINTS</b>	<b>36.5/89</b>

## Priority Scoring Factors

The categories below are highlighted in order to encourage states to make the most progress in heavily weighted sectors.

### Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes



\*When the median = 0, at least half of the states still have not adopted this critical policy.

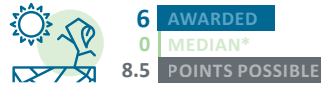
### Water Loss Control



### Water Conservation Planning



### Drought Preparedness Planning

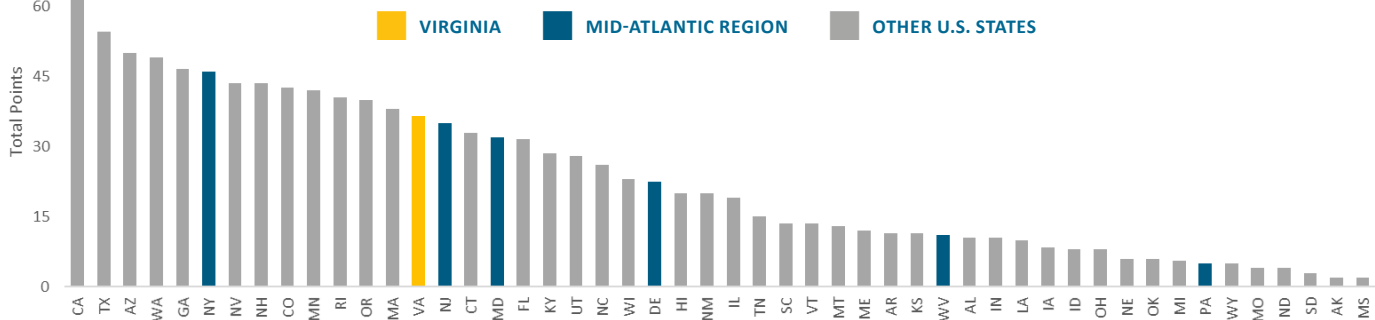


## Recommendations for Virginia

- ✓ Adopt laws and codes for high efficiency fixtures
- ✓ Allocate state funds to support water conservation and customer assistance programs
- ✓ Require water rate structures that encourage conservation

## Comparing Virginia Against Other U.S. States

AWE's 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability



LEARN MORE AT [ALLIANCEFORWATEREFFICIENCY.ORG](http://ALLIANCEFORWATEREFFICIENCY.ORG)

WASHINGTON

49

POINTS TOTAL

#4

NATIONAL RANKING

#1

REGIONAL RANKING (OF 4)

NORTHWEST REGION

### About the Scorecard

The 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability evaluates and scores U.S. states by their adoption of policies and laws that advance water efficiency, conservation, and sustainability. The Scorecard is intended to encourage further legislative action at the state level.

Scorecard Summary	Points
Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes	9/12
Water Loss Control	7/11
Water Conservation Planning	10/27.5
Drought Preparedness Planning	4/8.5
Climate Action Planning	0/4
Water-Land Use Planning Integration	6/6
State Funding for Water Efficiency Programs	4/4
State-provided Technical Assistance for Water Efficiency	3/3
Rate Structures that Encourage Conservation	0/4
State Funding for Water Bill Assistance	0/2
State Funding and Support for Water Reuse	4/4
Accounting for Energy Savings from Water Efficiency	0/1
Completion of Survey	2/2
TOTAL POINTS 49/89	

### Priority Scoring Factors

The categories below are highlighted in order to encourage states to make the most progress in heavily weighted sectors.

#### Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes



\*When the median = 0, at least half of the states still have not adopted this critical policy.

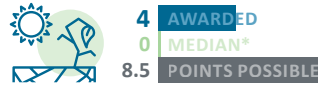
#### Water Loss Control



#### Water Conservation Planning



#### Drought Preparedness Planning

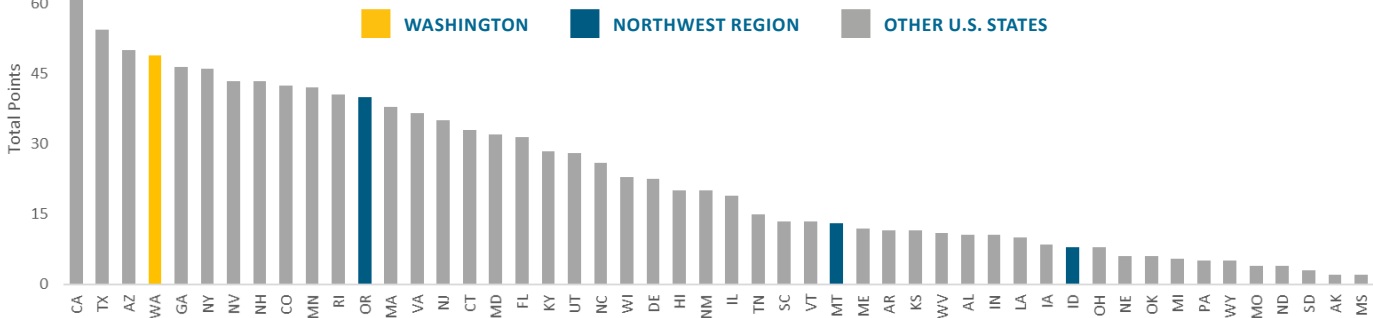


### Recommendations for Washington

- ✓ Require water rate structures that encourage conservation
- ✓ Require water utilities to develop and implement climate change plans

### Comparing Washington Against Other U.S. States

AWE's 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability



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WEST VIRGINIA

11

POINTS  
TOTAL

#34

NATIONAL  
RANKING

#6

REGIONAL  
RANKING (OF 7)

MID-ATLANTIC REGION

### About the Scorecard

The 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability evaluates and scores U.S. states by their adoption of policies and laws that advance water efficiency, conservation, and sustainability. The Scorecard is intended to encourage further legislative action at the state level.

Scorecard Summary	Points
Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes	0/12
Water Loss Control	7/11
Water Conservation Planning	0/27.5
Drought Preparedness Planning	0/8.5
Climate Action Planning	0/4
Water-Land Use Planning Integration	0/6
State Funding for Water Efficiency Programs	0/4
State-provided Technical Assistance for Water Efficiency	0/3
Rate Structures that Encourage Conservation	0/4
State Funding for Water Bill Assistance	0/2
State Funding and Support for Water Reuse	2/4
Accounting for Energy Savings from Water Efficiency	0/1
Completion of Survey	2/2
TOTAL POINTS 11/89	

### Priority Scoring Factors

The categories below are highlighted in order to encourage states to make the most progress in heavily weighted sectors.

#### Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes



*\*When the median = 0, at least half of the states still have not adopted this critical policy.*

#### Water Loss Control



#### Water Conservation Planning



#### Drought Preparedness Planning

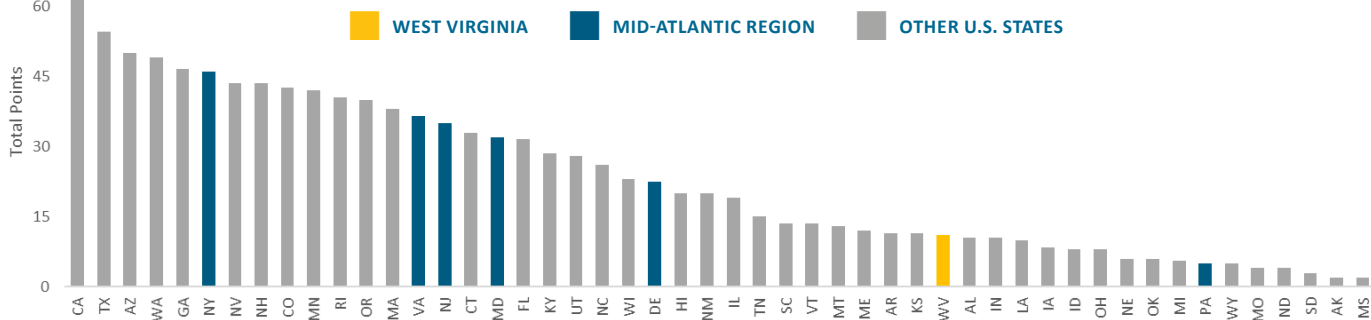


### Recommendations for West Virginia

- ✓ Adopt laws and codes for high efficiency fixtures
- ✓ Require water utilities to develop and implement conservation plans
- ✓ Require water rate structures that encourage conservation

### Comparing West Virginia Against Other U.S. States

AWE's 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability



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WISCONSIN
23  
POINTS TOTAL
 #22  
NATIONAL RANKING
 #2 REGIONAL RANKING (OF 12)  
MIDWEST REGION

### About the Scorecard

The 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability evaluates and scores U.S. states by their adoption of policies and laws that advance water efficiency, conservation, and sustainability. The Scorecard is intended to encourage further legislative action at the state level.

Scorecard Summary	Points
Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes	0/12
Water Loss Control	7/11
Water Conservation Planning	9/27.5
Drought Preparedness Planning	0/8.5
Climate Action Planning	0/4
Water-Land Use Planning Integration	0/6
State Funding for Water Efficiency Programs	0/4
State-provided Technical Assistance for Water Efficiency	2/3
Rate Structures that Encourage Conservation	2/4
State Funding for Water Bill Assistance	0/2
State Funding and Support for Water Reuse	0/4
Accounting for Energy Savings from Water Efficiency	1/1
Completion of Survey	2/2
<b>TOTAL POINTS</b>	<b>23/89</b>

### Priority Scoring Factors

The categories below are highlighted in order to encourage states to make the most progress in heavily weighted sectors.

#### Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes



\*When the median = 0, at least half of the states still have not adopted this critical policy.

#### Water Loss Control



#### Water Conservation Planning



#### Drought Preparedness Planning

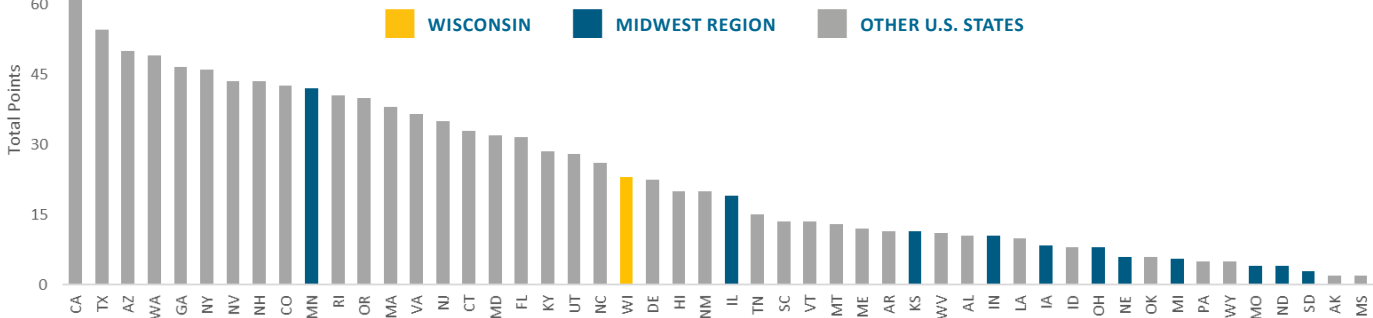


### Recommendations for Wisconsin

- ✓ Adopt laws and codes for high efficiency fixtures
- ✓ Allocate state funds to support water conservation and customer assistance programs
- ✓ Require water utilities to develop and implement drought preparedness plans

### Comparing Wisconsin Against Other U.S. States

AWE's 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability



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WYOMING

5  
POINTS  
TOTAL

#44 TIED  
NATIONAL  
RANKING

#7  
REGIONAL  
RANKING (OF 7)  
COLORADO RIVER BASIN REGION

### About the Scorecard

The 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability evaluates and scores U.S. states by their adoption of policies and laws that advance water efficiency, conservation, and sustainability. The Scorecard is intended to encourage further legislative action at the state level.

Scorecard Summary	Points
Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes	0/12
Water Loss Control	0/11
Water Conservation Planning	0/27.5
Drought Preparedness Planning	0/8.5
Climate Action Planning	0/4
Water-Land Use Planning Integration	1/6
State Funding for Water Efficiency Programs	0/4
State-provided Technical Assistance for Water Efficiency	0/3
Rate Structures that Encourage Conservation	0/4
State Funding for Water Bill Assistance	0/2
State Funding and Support for Water Reuse	2/4
Accounting for Energy Savings from Water Efficiency	0/1
Completion of Survey	2/2
<b>TOTAL POINTS</b>	<b>5/89</b>

### Priority Scoring Factors

The categories below are highlighted in order to encourage states to make the most progress in heavily weighted sectors.

#### Plumbing Fixture Standards and Codes



\*When the median = 0, at least half of the states still have not adopted this critical policy.

#### Water Loss Control



#### Water Conservation Planning



#### Drought Preparedness Planning

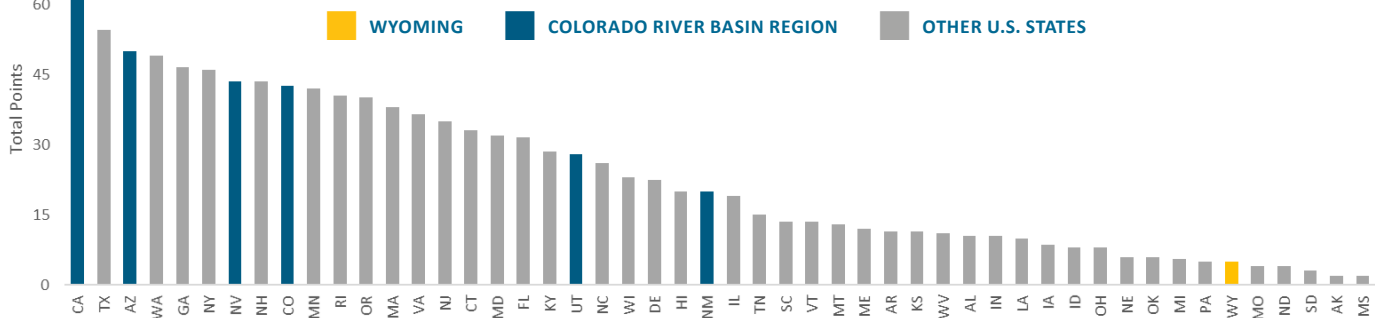


### Recommendations for Wyoming

- ✓ Adopt laws and codes for high efficiency fixtures
- ✓ Adopt policies to reduce water loss in utility distribution systems
- ✓ Allocate state funds to support water conservation and customer assistance programs

### Comparing Wyoming Against Other U.S. States

AWE's 2022 U.S. State Policy Scorecard for Water Efficiency and Sustainability



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# Appendix A: Background and Methodology

**THIS SECTION PROVIDES A BRIEF HISTORY** of the Alliance for Water Efficiency's efforts in the 2012 and 2017 Scorecards and presents the data collection and scoring methodology for the 2022 Scorecard.

## 2012 SCORECARD

In 2009, AWE surveyed states to identify water efficiency and conservation laws using an 11-item questionnaire. The questionnaire broadly addressed whether the state required or offered fundamental conservation planning, such as, "Does the state regulate drinking water supplies and require conservation as part of its permitting process or water right permit process?". AWE received significant interest and feedback on the 2009 survey, leading to an expansion of this work.

In 2011, AWE formed a project advisory committee (PAC) comprised of agency staff from six states to transform and expand the 2009 content into a broader survey. The 2011 survey contained 20 questions including four new questions and the rest were reworked from the 2009 questionnaire to better elicit the information sought. Many additional questions were proposed, however, the committee intentionally sought to avoid a survey that would be too resource-intensive for both agency staff and the PAC.

## 2017 SCORECARD

In 2017, with the support of a project advisory committee (PAC) comprised of state-level officials from six states, the PAC revisited the 20 questions used in the 2012 Scorecard. The PAC added, removed, revised, and refined questions to create a very intentional and thorough survey. Several questions were expanded to include multiple sub-questions that prompted greater specificity in answers and better facilitated scoring. The most significant changes are the removal of questions regarding ET microclimate information, the answers to which were very difficult to verify, and the addition of a question on rate structures that promote conservation. The 2017 Scorecard also included a short, supplemental set of questions on climate resiliency.<sup>23</sup>

## 2022 SCORECARD

In 2022, AWE enlisted the support of six state-level officials as part of a project advisory committee to help develop the third iteration of the Scorecard. The project team met to finalize an updated 23-question survey for the 2022 report. Fourteen questions from the 2017 report were retained as a sustained core of the 2022 Scorecard, with some minor changes. Two questions on state standards for clothes washers and pre-rinse spray valves were removed because recent updates to strengthen the federal standards for both of these devices make state standards unnecessary at this point in time. A question asked if connections to public water supplies must be metered was removed as 32 of 50 states earned points for this question in 2017. Metering is a foundational strategy for water efficiency and conservation and the advisory committee opted to remove this question and make room for additional questions related to emerging topics.

The 2017 Scorecard had a separate Climate Resiliency score for each state. For 2022, two questions related to climate are incorporated and scored within the State Policy Water Efficiency and Sustainability score. One is from the 2017 Climate Resiliency survey, and one is new.

The 2022 Scorecard added new questions on a wide range of emerging and critical sustainability issues. The new categories included water-land use planning integration, state funding for water bill assistance, state funding and support for water reuse, and accounting for energy savings from water efficiency.

<sup>23</sup> <https://www.allianceforwaterefficiency.org/impact/our-work/water-efficiency-and-conservation-state-scorecard>

## DATA COLLECTION AND SCORING

States completed a 23-question survey to document whether certain laws and policies have been adopted, and they earned points based on their answers. The survey and scoring rubric were reviewed and guided by a Project Advisory Committee (PAC) consisting of various state water agency officials. The surveys were distributed to state agencies in March 2022, and they were partially pre-filled with the state's responses from the 2017 surveys as a starting point to reduce barriers to completion. Most data used in the Scorecard came from these completed surveys. For some states, staff conducted phone interviews and collected additional information through consulting experts, conducting independent research, and through interviews with contacts at non-state agencies like water utilities or other nonprofit organizations. The goal was to have the most complete and comprehensive information for each state to facilitate consistency and scoring fairness across states, even in cases where state agencies declined to participate in the survey. We received responses from 48 state agencies and conducted research to complete the full survey for two states. Despite effort over multiple months, there was still significant variation in the quality of survey responses to the questions.

This Scorecard is a snapshot in time and the survey largely reflect information that was shared as of May 2022. Some additional information was incorporated in the fall of 2022 as part of the public comment period. This Scorecard does not include any policies or regulations that might be in progress of getting adopted; it did award points for policies or regulations that have been adopted but may not have gone into effect yet.

The project team reviewed all responses, conducting additional research and citation checking to verify responses. Given the extensive research in 2017, the project team leaned on responses and research from that effort and instead focused effort on verifying changes in responses to the core questions and the new questions. The Environmental Law Institute (ELI) provided a legal review and verification to determine whether the citations provided by respondents were sufficient to award points. ELI disregarded non-binding guidance documents, evidence of future or out-of-date policies, and statements regarding administrative practice as immaterial to its analysis. When necessary and appropriate, the project team exercised their professional judgment to interpret and evaluate the statutory or regulatory language.

All states were provided with a preliminary draft of their scores and an opportunity to review and provide feedback and/or additional information during a public comment period. Eleven states responded in varying degrees. Some states were able to provide additional information and evidence that improved their scores.

The questions and point allocation will shift each time the Scorecard is updated to reflect the current policies and laws as well as policies related to emerging issues that states should consider. A state that was doing well in 2017 might score lower in 2022 if it did not continue to make progress in advancing state-level policies to support water conservation and efficiency, among other related issues.

Points in the 2022 Scorecard were weighted slightly differently than in previous years to provide greater significance to policies that more directly lead to action, including implementation, enforcement, and compliance-related items. For example, states with laws requiring high efficiency fixtures earned more points this year than in the 2017 Scorecard. Also, in question nine, related to conservation planning, states earned an additional point for explicitly requiring implementation.

One question was omitted from scoring because the PAC determined the received responses were difficult to interpret (Q20). The question asked if the state prevents utilities from funding financial assistance programs with customer-generated revenues, which was problematic because some states did not respond at all, and other states had difficulty explaining their policies.

A total of 89 points could be earned, with the potential for ten extra credit points. In 2017, a total of 75 points were possible, also with the potential to earn extra credit points. The change was due to an additional weighting toward implementation-focused items and the addition of new questions. 74 of the possible 89 points come from the questions retained from 2017, with the remaining 15 points from new questions.

The 2022 Scorecard is different than past years by providing a 1<sup>st</sup> through 50<sup>th</sup> ranking for each state based on how many points were earned out of 89 possible points (99 including extra credit). Regional rankings are also provided. This allows each state to see how they scored and provides a more granular point of comparison. Unlike past Scorecards, states are not assigned letter grades. This change was made because 1) there are significant changes to the 2022 Scorecard compared to 2017 that make it difficult to compare grades, 2) with water efficiency continuing to evolve, the Scorecard is likely to change again in the future, and 3) with nearly every state receiving less than half of the possible points, a grading scale would either generate mostly low grades or use a grading curve that issues overly positive grades. A points-based state ranking provides a more objective assessment.



## Appendix B: Survey Instrument and Scoring Rubric

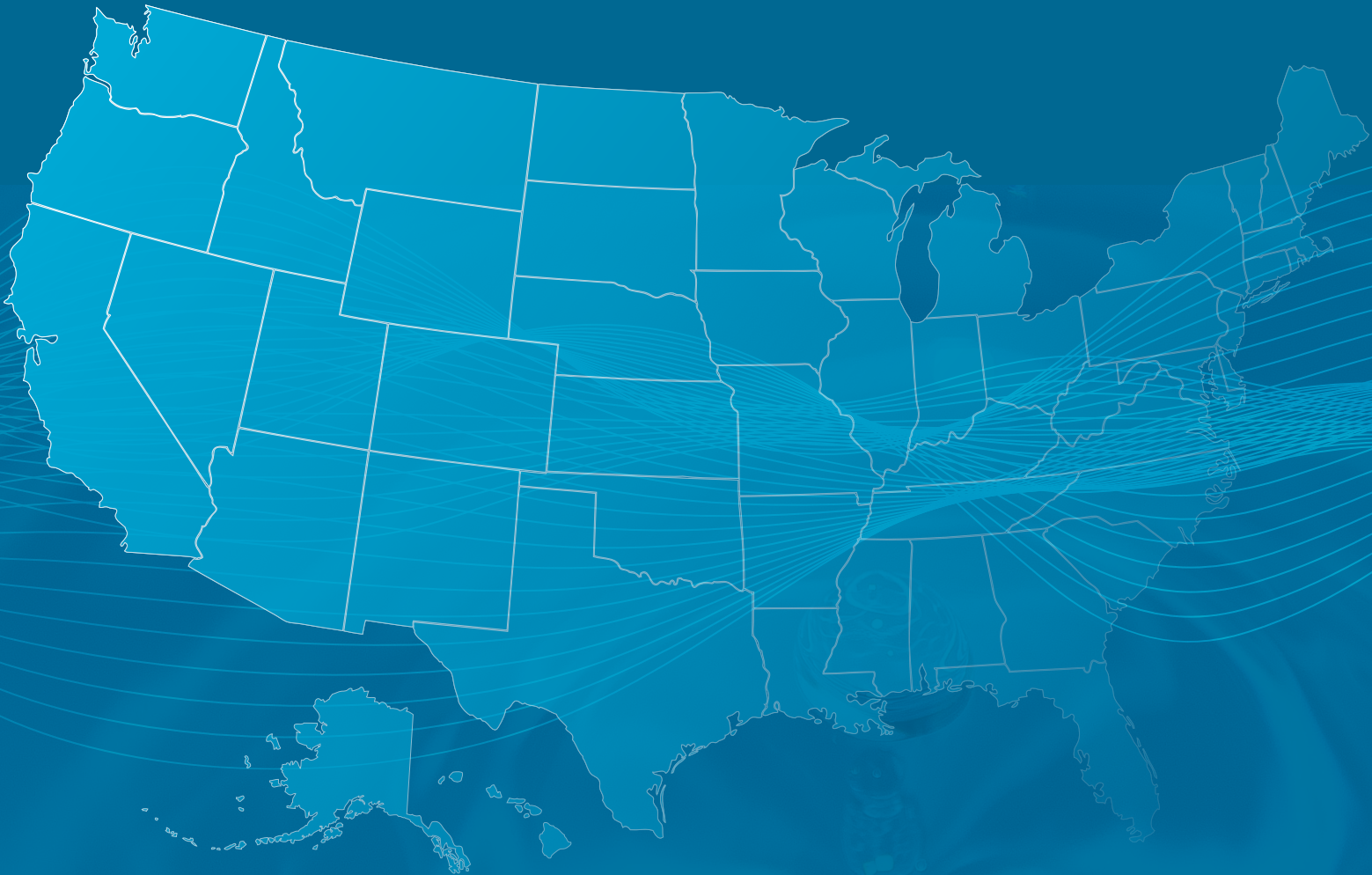
Scoring Guidelines for Individual Questions	
1. What state agency or agencies are in charge of drinking water conservation/efficiency?	States received 2 points for answering.
2. Does the state have a water use regulation for toilets?	0 = No or it is equal to or less stringent than the federal standard 1.5 = Yes and it is more stringent than the federal standard, but it is limited in its application (e.g., geographically or only applies to new construction) 3 = Yes and it is more stringent than the federal standard, and it is not limited in its application
<b>Extra Credit</b>	1 = Yes and the fixture is subject to a replacement mandate in law
3. Does the state have a water use regulation for showerheads?	0 = No or it is equal to or less stringent than the federal standard 1.5 = Yes and it is more stringent than the federal standard, but it is limited in its application (e.g., geographically or only applies to new construction) 3 = Yes and it is more stringent than the federal standard, and it is not limited in its application
<b>Extra credit</b>	1 = Yes and the fixture is subject to a replacement mandate in law
4. Does the state have a water use regulation for urinals?	0 = No or it is equal to or less stringent than the federal standard 1.5 = Yes and it is more stringent than the federal standard, but it is limited in its application (e.g., geographically or only applies to new construction) 3 = Yes and it is more stringent than the federal standard, and it is not limited in its application
<b>Extra credit</b>	1 = Yes and the fixture is subject to a replacement mandate in law
5. Do state building codes or plumbing codes require use of water efficient products?	0 = No .5 = Yes, but the code only applies to a specific subset of buildings or conditions 1.5 = Yes and the code applies to most buildings or conditions 3 = Yes, with broad application
6.a. Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) limit water loss in utility distribution systems?	0 = No 1 = Yes, but it is geographically limited or it applies only in order to receive state funding or a supply permit 2 = Yes and it is a conditionless requirement
<b>Extra credit</b>	1 = State has leveraged state funding specifically for technical assistance to address water loss in utility distribution systems

6.b. To what suppliers do the laws apply?	0 = No relevant law
	1 = Public suppliers
	2 = Public and private suppliers
6.c. If there is a numeric limit on leakage or a formula for calculating acceptable levels of leakage, what is it?	0 = No limit or a percentage limit
	1 = Statutory or regulatory requirement prompting development of non-universal numeric limits
	2 = Non-universal numeric limits
6.d. Is submitting audit information required?	0 = No
	1 = Yes
6.d.i. If yes, at what frequency must it be submitted?	0 = One-time requirement
	1 = Every 2-5 years
	2 = Annually
6.d.ii. If yes, is audit data validation required?	0 = No
	1 = Yes
6.d.iii. Is the audit validator required to be certified? If so what is the certification?	0 = No
	0.5 = Yes
6.d.iv. Are utilities required to implement cost-effective measures from the water audit?	0 = No
	0.5 = Yes
7. Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require water suppliers to plan and/or implement conservation measures as a condition of a water right/water use permit?	0 = No
	1 = Little more than a plan is required, or a strong law with limited geographic, water source, or water user application
	1.5 = Water rights can be expressly conditioned (or rejected based) on water conservation efforts.
	2.5 = Robust application or approval requirements (compliance with conservation plans, mandatory conservation conditions, etc.)
7.a. If yes, to what water suppliers do the laws apply?	0 = No relevant law
	1 = Public suppliers
	2 = public and private suppliers
7.b. Is preparing a water conservation plan a prerequisite to obtaining a water right/water use permit?	0 = No
	1 = Yes
7.c. Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) identify required contents of that plan?	0 = No
	1 = Yes
7.d. Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require the supplier to incorporate stakeholder input in the plan development process?	0 = No
	1 = Yes
7.e. Does a state statute(s) or regulation(s) require the state to evaluate the sufficiency of that plan in determining whether to issue a water right/water use permit?	0 = No
	1 = Yes
7.f. Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) identify criteria for evaluating the sufficiency of that plan?	0 = No
	1 = Yes
	<b>Extra credit</b> 2 = For an especially detailed or pointed set of criteria

7.g. Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require that plan to be incorporated into the permit as an enforceable condition?	0 = No 2 = Yes
7.h. Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) condition approval of municipal water permits/licenses on adoption and/or implementation of water conservation measures?	0 = No 2 = Yes
8. (8.a) Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require utilities, municipalities, regional water authorities, or other water suppliers to develop a drought/shortage preparedness plan?	0 = No 1 = Yes, as part of a general water management plan or general emergency plan 1.5 = Yes, as part of the permitting process 2.5 = Yes, as a stand-alone plan
8.b. Does a state statute(s) or regulation(s) identify required content regarding drought in such a plan?	0 = No 1 = Yes
8.c. Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require the water supplier to incorporate stakeholders in the plan development process?	0 = No 1 = Yes
8.d. Does a state statute(s) or regulation(s) require the state to evaluate the sufficiency of the drought plan?	0 = No 1 = Yes
8.e. Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) identify criteria for evaluating the sufficiency of that plan?	0 = No 1 = Yes
8.f. How often must a drought preparedness plan be updated?	0 = No requirement 1 = 7-10 years 2 = 1-6 years <b>Extra credit</b> 1 = For adaptive management <b>Extra credit</b> 1 = For an exceptionally robust framework of what a drought plan must contain and frequent update requirements
9. Independent of a water right permitting process and drought plans, does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require utilities, municipalities, regional water authorities, or other water suppliers to develop plans for water conservation and/or efficiency?	0 = No 1 = Yes
9.a. If yes, to what water suppliers does this requirement apply?	0 = No relevant law 1 = Public suppliers 1.5 = Public and private suppliers
9.b. Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) identify required contents of those plans?	0 = No 1 = Yes <b>Extra credit</b> 1 = For an exceptionally robust framework of what a plan must contain
9.c. Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) suggest contents of those plans?	Not scored
9.d. Does a statute(s)/regulation(s) require a state agency to draft guidelines to assist water suppliers in preparing those plans?	0 = No 1 = Yes

9.e. Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require the water supplier to incorporate stakeholders in the plan development process?	0 = No 1 = Yes
9.f. Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require the state to evaluate the sufficiency of those plans?	0 = No 1 = Yes
9.g. Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) identify criteria for evaluating the sufficiency of those plans?	0 = No 1 = Yes
9.h. How often must those plans be updated?	0 = No requirement 1 = 7-10 years 2 = 1-6 years
9.i. Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) explicitly require implementation of those plans or other water conservation measures?	0 = No 2 = Yes
9.j. Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) require water suppliers to prepare any of the following: (cumulative points possible)	0 = None .5 = Implementation schedules for the plan .5 = Identification of the financial resources and/or legal authorities necessary to implement the plan .5 = Reports to submit to the state regarding plan implementation progress
9.k. Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) allow the state to penalize, fine, revoke permits from, or withhold privileges from a water supplier for not implementing those plans?	0 = No 1 = Yes
10. Does the state offer financial assistance other than Drinking Water or Clean Water State Revolving Funds (e.g., another revolving loan fund, grants, bonds, appropriations) to utilities, cities, or counties for utility water conservation programs? (cumulative points possible)	0 = No 4 = Yes
11. Does the state offer technical assistance for utility water conservation programs? If Yes, Please Describe. (cumulative points possible)	0 = No 1 = Online resources 1 = Direct technical assistance 1 = Other
12. Does a statute(s)/regulation(s) require water suppliers to implement volumetric billing?	0 = No or declining block rate structure is counted as volumetric billing under the law 1 = Yes, but limited in its application 2 = Yes and not limited in its application
13. Does a statute(s)/regulation(s) require rate structures explicitly designed to encourage water conservation?	0 = No 1 = Yes, but limited in its application 2 = Yes and not limited in its application
14. Does a statute(s)/regulation(s) require any climate change-related plans, reports, or other actions of water and/or wastewater providers?	0 = No 1 = Yes, but limited to plans and reports 2 = Yes, with concrete actions beyond plans/report
15. Does the state provide funding or technical assistance to water suppliers to implement water efficiency and conservation measures in-line with state climate action plans?	0 = No 1 = Yes, providing technical assistance OR funding 2 = Yes, providing technical assistance AND funding

16. Does a statute(s)/regulation(s) require water utilities to incorporate land use considerations (including but not limited to building/plumbing codes, subdivision regulations, land use plans, site plan reviews, development reviews, and things affecting zoning) into their water plans?	0 = No
	1 = Yes, but limited in its application
	2 = Yes and not limited in its application
17. Does a statute(s)/regulation(s) require community land use plans to in-corporate water utility plans?	0 = No
	1 = Yes, but limited in its application
	2 = Yes and not limited in its application
18. Is state funding or other assistance available to support this coordination between water utilities/plans and land use planners/plans?	0 = No
	1 = Yes, providing technical assistance OR funding
	2 = Yes, providing technical assistance AND funding
19. Does the state provide funding for water utilities to offer low-income customers assistance on their water/utility bills?	0 = No or via Federal pass thru only
	1 = Yes, but a temporary program or limited in its application
	2 = Yes and a permanent program or not limited in its application
20. Does the state prevent water and wastewater utilities from funding customer financial assistance programs with revenues generated by their customers (“rate-funded”)?	Not scored
21. Does the state provide funding for water reuse?	0 = No
	1 = Yes, but limited in its application
	2 = Yes and not limited in its application
22. Has the state promulgated regulations governing water reuse?	0 = No
	1 = Yes, but limited in their application
	2 = Yes and not limited in their application
23. Does the state have a policy to account for energy savings that occur when water savings are achieved with water efficient devices installed in homes and businesses and/or when water loss (“leaks or breaks”) is minimized or prevented in buildings, irrigation systems, and in water utility distribution systems?	0 = No
	1 = Yes to system-wide energy savings (reduction in energy used to collect, treat, and deliver water and collect and treat wastewater)



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