



AGENDA

Water Shortage Task Force

Suzanne McCombs, Task Force Chair
Edward McCombs, Task Force Vice Chair
Bryan Bondy, Task Force Member
Ted Cook, Task Force Member
Rob Corley, Task Force Member
Diane de Mailly, Task Force Member
Douglas Hahn, Task Force Member

Don Jensen, Task Force Member
Robert McCord, Task Force Member
Marty Melvin, Task Force Member
Don Mills, Task Force Member
Ed Summers, Task Force Member
Diane Underhill, Task Force Member

TASK FORCE MEETING

TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 2014, 6:00 P.M.

VENTURA WATER MAINTENANCE YARD, 336 SANJON ROAD, VENTURA

ROLL CALL

COMMITTEE ITEMS

1. APPROVAL OF MINUTES, SPECIAL MEETING ON AUGUST 13, 2014

Recommendation: Approve August 13, 2103 meeting minutes

2. STATUS OF CASITAS MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY

Staff: Ron Merckling; Water Conservation and Public Affairs Manager, Casitas Municipal Water District

Recommendation: Receive report and presentation.

3. IMPLEMENTATION OF STAGE 3 WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

Staff: Karen Waln, Management Analyst II

Recommendation: It is recommended that staff prepare a resolution for the City Council recognizing the statewide water supply shortage emergency and in addition, prepare an ordinance restricting outdoor irrigation of ornamental landscape or turf with potable water to two days a week, based on a system of odd/even watering dates that corresponds to the last number of the customers address, and that noncompliance of the ordinance carry the penalty of a warning for the 1st offense, followed by a \$100 penalty for the second offense, and a \$100 additional penalty for each subsequent offense to a maximum penalty amount of \$500. In addition, it is recommended that the penalties currently imposed in the Water Waste Ordinance be amended to reflect the penalty structure proposed for the proposed ordinance.

4. BASELINE CONSUMPTION FOR CITYWIDE REDUCTION COMPARISON

Staff: Ryan Kintz, Environmental Services Specialist

Recommendation: It is recommended that Ventura Water utilize its 2013 water production figures as the baseline, as recommended by the state reporting process, when comparing citywide reductions in water consumption.

5. VENTURA'S RECYCLED WATER SYSTEM AND SANTA CLARA RIVER ESTUARY STATUS UPDATE

Staff: Shana Epstein, Ventura Water General Manager

Recommendation: Receive report.

- 6. PUBLIC COMMENT** – (For items not listed on this agenda, but within the jurisdiction of the Task Force. Note that no general discussion of such items, or action on such items, may be taken by the Task Force. At this time, the Task Force will provide an opportunity for the public to address them on any subject, which is not scheduled on this Agenda but *is within the jurisdiction of the Task Force. Comments are limited to three (5) minutes.*)

7. ADJOURNMENT – NEXT MEETING SEPTEMBER 9, 2014

Minutes relating to this agenda are available in the Ventura Water Office, 336 Sanjon Road, Ventura, during normal business hours as well as on the City's Web Site – www.venturawater.net. Materials related to an agenda item submitted to the Ventura Water Department after distribution of the agenda packet are available for public review at the Ventura Water Office.

This agenda was posted on Thursday, August 21, 2014 at 3:00 p.m. in the Ventura Water Office, City Clerk's Office, on the City Hall Public Notices Board, and on the Internet.

In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, if you need assistance to participate in this meeting, please contact the Ventura Water Office at (805) 652-4503 or the California Relay Service at (866) 735-2929. Notification by Monday, August 25, 2014, at 5:00 p.m. will enable the City to make reasonable arrangements for accessibility to this meeting.

Agenda Item Number 1
Approval of Minutes,
Special Meeting on August 13, 2014
August 26, 2014



DRAFT MINUTES

Water Shortage Task Force

Bryan Bondy, Task Force Member
Ted Cook, Task Force Member
Rob Corley, Task Force Member
Diane de Mailly, Task Force Member
Douglas Hahn, Task Force Member
Don Jensen, Task Force Member
Edward McCombs, Task Force Member

Suzanne McCombs, Task Force Member
Robert McCord, Task Force Member
Marty Melvin, Task Force Member
Don Mills, Task Force Member
Ed Summers, Task Force Member
Diane Underhill, Task Force Member

Shana Epstein, Ventura Water General Manager

AUGUST 13, 2014

The Water Shortage Task Force met in special session in the City of Ventura Community Meeting Room #202, 501 Poli Street, Ventura, at 6:00 pm.

ROLL CALL

Present: Task Force Members Bondy, Cook, Corley, de Mailly, Hahn, Jensen, E. McCombs, S. McCombs, McCord, Melvin, Mills, Summers, and Underhill.

Absent: None.

TASK FORCE ITEMS

1. INTRODUCTION & HOUSEKEEPING ITEMS

Recommendation: Receive report.

Speakers

Staff: Shana Epstein, Ventura Water Manager.

Members of the public: None.

The Task Force members received the report.

2. BROWN ACT COMPLIANCE

Recommendation: Receive report.

Speakers

Staff: Juli Scott, Interim City Attorney.

Members of the public: None.

The Task Force members received the report.

3. TASK FORCE CHAIR AND VICE CHAIR SELECTION

Recommendation: Appoint a Chair and Vice Chair to the Water Shortage Task Force.

Speakers

Staff: Shana Epstein, Ventura Water Manager.

Members of the public: None.

Task Force Member Melvin moved to appoint Suzanne McCombs as Chair and Task Force Member Mills moved to appoint Edward McCombs as Vice Chair. The vote was as follows:

AYES: All Present Task Force Members.

NOES: None.

Chair Suzanne McCombs declared the motion carried.

4. APPROVAL OF RULES AND PROCEDURES

Recommendation: Approve rules and procedures as provided with an amendment to permit a speaker/member of the public additional speaking time granted at the discretion of the Chair.

Speakers

Staff: Shana Epstein, Ventura Water Manager.

Member of the public: None.

Task Force Member E. McCombs moved to approve the recommendation.
Task Force Member McCord seconded. The vote was as follows:

AYES: All Present Task Force Members.
NOES: None.

Chair Suzanne McCombs declared the motion carried.

5. RESIDENTIAL WATER CONSUMPTION IN LOS ANGELES: WHAT ARE THE DRIVERS AND ARE CONSERVATION MEASURES WORKING

Recommendation: Receive report and presentation.

Speakers

Guest Speakers: Kristen Holdsworth and Celine Kuklowsky; UCLA.

Members of the public: None.

The Task Force members received the report.

6. STATE ADOPTED EMERGENCY WATER CONSERVATION REGULATIONS

Recommendation: Receive report.

Speakers

Staff: Shana Epstein, Ventura Water Manager.

Members of the public: None.

The Task Force members received the report.

7. VENTURA WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN – 2010 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Recommendation: Receive report.

Speakers

Staff: Shana Epstein, Ventura Water Manager.

Members of the public: None.

The Task Force members received the report.

8. SET LOCATION FOR AUGUST 27, 2014 MEETING AND FUTURE SCHEDULE

Recommendation: Receive report in agreement to reschedule the next Water Shortage Task Force meeting on August 26, 2014, and future dates of September 9th, 23rd, October 8th, 22nd, and November 5th, at 6:00pm located at the Ventura Maintenance Yard Facility, 336 Sanjon Road, Ventura.

Speakers

Staff: Shana Epstein, Ventura Water Manager.

Members of the public: None.

The Task Force members received the report, and Chair Suzanne McCombs called for a vote.

AYES: All Present Task Force Members.

NOES: None.

9. PUBLIC COMMENT

Speakers/Member of the Public: Burt Handy and Daniel Cormode.

Documents: Ventura's Water Newsletter, August 13, 2014, Published by: Save Our Water Ventura.

10. ADJOURNMENT

The meeting was adjourned at 8:28pm, Wednesday, August 13, 2014.

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This agenda was posted on Thursday, September 5, 2013 at 3:00 p.m. in the Ventura Water Office, City Clerk's Office, on the City Hall Public Notices Board, and on the Internet.

In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, if you need assistance to participate in this meeting, please contact the Ventura Water Office at (805) 652-4503 or the California Relay Service at (866) 735-2929. Notification by Monday, September 9, 2013 at 5:00 p.m. will enable the City to make reasonable arrangements for accessibility to this meeting.

Agenda Item Number 2
Status of Casitas Municipal Water
District Water Supply
August 26, 2014

Presented by Ron Merckling,
CMWD Water Conservation and Public Affairs Manager
(Note: The PowerPoint presentation will be available on
Monday, August 25, 2014)

Agenda Item Number 3
Implementation of Stage 3
Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Written Report for this Item



ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

Date: August 21, 2014

Agenda Item No: 3

Meeting Date: August 26, 2014

To: WATER SHORTAGE TASK FORCE

From: SHANA EPSTEIN, VENTURA WATER GENERAL MANAGER

Subject: IMPLEMENTATION OF STAGE 3 OF THE CITY'S WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN REDUCING LANDSCAPE IRRIGATION AND PENALTY FOR NONCOMPLIANCE

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that staff prepare a resolution for the City Council recognizing the statewide water supply shortage emergency and in addition, prepare an ordinance restricting outdoor irrigation of ornamental landscape or turf with potable water to between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. Pacific Standard Time on any day, to two days a week, based on a system of odd/even watering dates that corresponds to the last number of the customers address, and that noncompliance of the ordinance carry the penalty of a warning for the 1st offense, followed by a \$100 penalty for the second offense, and a \$100 additional penalty for each subsequent offense to a maximum penalty amount of \$500. In addition, it is recommended that the penalties currently imposed in the Water Waste Ordinance be amended to reflect the penalty structure proposed for the proposed ordinance.

DISCUSSION

The current drought is another cycle as shown by a historical chronological summary of the resolutions and ordinances that the Council has adopted in response to droughts over the decades (Attachment A). This summary includes actions taken in response to the City's most recent drought in 1990. One ordinance prohibiting water waste is contained in the City's municipal code, Division 22 – Public Utilities, Chapter 22.170 Water Conservation (Attachment B). However, enforcement stopped in 1993 when the City's water shortage emergency condition was declared ended by the City Council and the practice of penalizing water waste concluded.

In May 7, 2012, the City Council approved an amendment to the 2010 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) that was adopted by Council on June 20, 2011. The amendment addressed revisions requested by the Department of Water Resources to the previously adopted plan. A requirement of the approved plan is to have a Water Shortage Contingency Plan to provide a plan of action to be followed during the various stages of water shortage (Attachment C).

The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) regulations adopted on July 15, 2014 require urban water suppliers to implement all requirements and actions of the stage of their Water Shortage Contingency Plan that imposes mandatory outdoor irrigation restrictions. The State's intended goal is 20% reduction in potable water demand by restricting outdoor watering to two days. Stage 3 of the City's Water Shortage Contingency Plan calls for the City Council to (1) initiate mandatory water conservation regulations as an ordinance and (2) to establish and enforce mandatory water consumption goals and allocations for all customers.

At this time City staff recommends moving forward with the proposed recommendation of establishing an ordinance for reduced outdoor irrigation with noncompliance penalties, to be followed with an allocation program if further reductions are warranted. Staff recommendations are based on what other local agencies are implementing at this time and the SWRCB recommendation of limiting outdoor irrigation to no more than twice a week (Attachment D). As noted in the UCLA study presented to the Task Force on August 13th, such a restriction resulted in a water savings of approximately 20% for LADWP which is what the State is requiring and our own water supplies could be diminished between 19 to 24 %.

Already many of our customers are alerting us if they see obvious water waste. In most situations, property owners are not aware that their sprinklers are broken or spraying paved surfaces since irrigation systems typically run in the early morning hours. Therefore, more follow up will be needed to make customers aware of water wasting prior to noncompliance penalties being imposed. A proposed Stage 3 action plan was developed for Task Force review and input (Attachment E).

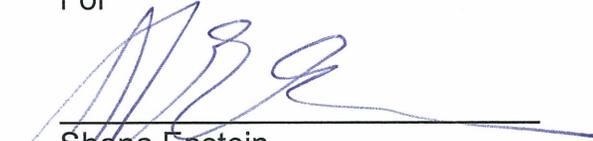
ALTERNATIVES

As noted in Attachment D - Drought Response Matrix of Local Water Agencies – other options exist regarding outdoor watering restrictions. These options could include:

- (1) Allowing for three days/week outdoor irrigation;
- (2) No restriction on which day a residence can irrigate outdoors; and
- (3) No restriction on the time when a residence can irrigate outdoors.

While these alternatives may be easier for residents to implement, they will make it more difficult for City staff to monitor compliance.

Prepared by Karen Waln, Management Analyst II
For



Shana Epstein
Ventura Water General Manager

ATTACHMENTS

- A. Historical Summary of Water Conservation Actions
- B. City's Water Waste Ordinance
- C. Water Shortage Contingency Plan
- D. Drought Response Matrix of Local Water Agencies
- E. Proposed Stage 3 - 20% Mandatory Water Conservation Regulations

ATTACHMENT A

**HISTORICAL SUMMARY OF
WATER CONSERVATION ACTIONS**

Historical Summary of Water Conservation Actions

The following table is a summary of resolutions and ordinances related to the implementation of water conservation related actions.

Tab No	Date	Res/Ord No.	Title	Action
1	1929 - Feb	Res. 307	Making Certain Water Regulations	Building permits will not be issued without arrangements for water service being made.
2	1948 - Jan	Ord. 704	Restricting the Use of Water, Declaring and Emergency, Prescribing Penalties for Violation	Provided Water Superintendent authority to prohibit the use of water in response to a water shortage crisis. The Ordinance outlines what water and can and cannot be used for and the penalties associated with not approved used.
	1975			City's Water Conservation Program Initiated
3	1976 - Aug	Res. 76-151	Regarding Future Water Service by the Ventura Water System	New water customers must annex to the City prior to receiving water service, existing County customers must do so if request larger meter and does not apply to SCC.
4	1977 - May	Res. 77-72	Water use by City Depts, Water Conservation in Landscape Planning and Design	Set guidelines to direct all City departments in water use policies and practices to be consistent with the goals of the water conservation program.
5	1978 – Oct	Res. 78-197	Replaces 76 – 151 Clarifying Water Service Policy	Sets policy and exemptions to water service. Sets criteria required for water service outside City limits.
6	1983- Nov	Res. 83-168	Approval of Water Conservation Plan for Ventura County	Adoption of County-wide Conservation Program and continue participation in programs current and new that are cost-effective to the City.
	1989			City Council Ad Hoc Water Committee is formed.
7	1989- April	Ord. 89-6	Establishing Regulations Pertaining to Water Waste	Article 9 – Water Conservation is added to Chapter 6, Division 4 of the City Code – sets policy and penalties associated with water waste.
8	1990 - Feb	Res. 90-16	Declaring Water Shortage Emergency	Council declares a water shortage emergency.
9	1990–March	Ord. 90-3	Establishing Mandatory Water Conservation Regulations	Establishes regulations to deal with the water shortage emergency, which included: prohibiting new water service connections, increase in the size of existing connections, or increase in the number of plumbing fixtures. Ordinance is to remain in effect until Council declares by

10	1990 – May	Ord. 90-8	Amending Ord. 90-3	resolution that the water shortage emergency condition no long exists. Made changes to initial ordinance to make it more effective and equitable to enforce it. These changes were to make implementation more rational and fair to customers and the administration of the ordinance more economical. Changes included increase to allocation requirements and to provide credit of penalty charges when a customer remained within their yearly allocation.
11	1992 - April	Ord. 92-07	Revising and Readopting Mandatory Water Conservation Regulations	Changes to regulations to deal with ongoing water shortage emergency conditions that made changes to previous version for connections, uses and allocations.
12	1992- Aug	Res. 92-73	Establishing A Water Demand Reduction Offset Program	Save additional water through replacement of high volume toilets with ULF. Program to stay in place until Council resolution repeals water shortage emergency. A water demand offset program applied to nonresidential construction.
13	1992 – Dec	Res. 92-101	Revising and Readopting A Water Demand Reduction Offset Program	Modifications were made the procedure of the program.
14	1993 – May	Ord. 93-08	Adopted Changes to Uniform Plumbing Code, Water Demand Reduction Offset Program	Amendments to the Uniform Plumbing Code are adopted to help conserve and protect water supply, and modifications to the Water DROP.
15	1993 - June	Res. 93-78	Declaring an End to the Water Shortage Emergency	Rescinding Resolutions 90-16 and 92-101.
	1994-Dec		Comprehensive Water Resources Management Plan	A compilation of water supply policy statements that provide guidance to develop and maintain a water system that meets the goals and objectives of the citizens.
16	1996- Sept	Ord. 96-20	Amending WaterDROP	Amending the Uniform Plumbing Code relating to WaterDROP
17	1998 – June	Ord. 98-7	Repealing WaterDROP	Boyle Water Supply Study evidence water supply is sufficient to meet projected water consumption and Water DROP is found unnecessary.

ATTACHMENT B

CITY'S WATER WASTE ORDINANCE

San Buenaventura, California, Code of Ordinances >> DIVISION 22 - PUBLIC UTILITIES >> Chapter 22.170
Water Conservation >>

Chapter 22.170 Water Conservation

Sec. 22.170.010. Water waste prohibited.

Sec. 22.170.010. Water waste prohibited.

- A. *Prohibited uses.* No person shall use or permit the use of water:
1. For the watering of turf, ornamental landscape, open ground crops and trees, including agricultural irrigation, in a manner or to an extent which allows water to run to waste;
 2. Such that the escape of water through leaks, breaks or malfunction within the water user's plumbing or distribution system occurs for any period of time beyond which such break or leak should reasonably have been discovered and corrected. It shall be presumed that a period of 48 hours after the water user discovers such leak, break or malfunction, or receives notice from the city of such condition, whichever occurs first, is a reasonable time within which to correct such condition;
 3. In conjunction with use of a handheld hose to wash automobiles, trucks, trailers, boats, or other types of mobile equipment without the use of a workable positive shutoff nozzle;
 4. For the operation of any ornamental fountain, or similar structures, unless water for such use is recycled for lawful reuse without substantial loss;
 5. For washing of sidewalks, walkways, driveways, parking lots or any other hard-surfaced areas by hose or flooding, except as otherwise necessary to prevent or eliminate conditions dangerous to the public health and safety or for other legitimate necessity;
 6. For serving of water by a restaurant to its customers without first being requested by the customer; or
 7. Knowingly for any indiscriminate running of water or washing with water not otherwise prohibited above which is wasteful and without reasonable purpose.
- B. *Failure to comply.*
1. *Civil penalties.* In addition to any other penalties or sanctions provided by this Code, the following civil penalties shall apply for violation of any of the provisions of this article:
 - (a) For the first violation of any of the provisions of this article a written notice is to be given.
 - (b) For the second violation of any of the provisions of this article a surcharge penalty is hereby imposed in an amount equal to 50 percent of the most recent bimonthly water bill (exclusive of the sewer portion of the bill), or \$25.00, whichever is less, payable as part of the water bill, by the customer at the premises at which the violation occurred.
 - (c) For the third violation of any of the provisions of this article a surcharge penalty is hereby imposed in an amount equal to 25 percent of the most recent bimonthly water bill (exclusive of the sewer portion of the bill), or \$50.00, whichever is greater. This penalty is payable as part of the water bill, by the customer at the premises at which the violation occurred.
 - (d) For a fourth violation of any of the provisions of this article within 12 calendar months, the city will install a flow restricting device of one GPM capacity for services up to 1½ inch size, and comparatively sized restrictors for larger services, on the service of the

customer at the premises at which the violation occurred for a period of not less than 48 hours. The charge for installing such a flow restricting device will be based upon the size of the meter and the actual cost of installation. The charge for removal of the flow restricting device and restoration of normal service shall be based on the actual cost involved. Said charges shall be payable by said customer as part of the water bill. Restoration of normal service will be performed during the hours of 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. on regular working days. In addition, a surcharge penalty of 50 percent of the most recent water bill shall be imposed for restoration of normal service, payable by said customer as part of the water bill.

- (e) For any subsequent violation after the fourth violation of any of the provisions of this article within 12 calendar months, the city may discontinue water service to the customer at the premises at which the violation occurred.
2. *Notice.* The city will give notice of each violation to the customer at the premises at which the violation occurred, as follows:
 - (a) For a first, second or third violation, the city may give written notice of the fact of such violation to the customer personally or by regular mail.
 - (b) If the penalty assessed is, or includes the installation of a flow restrictor or the discontinuance of water service to the customer for any period of time whatever, notice of the violation will be given in the following manner:
 - (1) By giving written notice thereof to the customer personally; or
 - (2) If the customer is absent from or unavailable at either the customer's place of residence or place of business, by leaving a copy with an adult at either place, and sending a copy through the United States mail addressed to the customer at either the customer's place of business or residence; or
 - (3) If such place of residence and business cannot be ascertained, or an adult cannot be found on the premises, then by affixing a copy in a conspicuous place on the property where the failure to comply has occurred and also by delivering a copy to a person residing at the premises, if such person can be found, and also by sending a copy through the United States mail addressed to the customer at the customer's billing address and to the place where the property is situated;
 - (4) All notices will contain, in addition to the facts of the violation, a statement of the possible penalties for each violation, a statement informing the customer of the customer's right to a hearing on the violation, a brief summary of the appeal process specified herein, and the date and time termination will occur.
3. *Hearing.* Any customer against whom a penalty is to be levied pursuant to this section shall have a right to a hearing, in the first instance by the city water superintendent, with the right of appeal to the city public works director, on the merits of the alleged violation, upon the written request of that customer to the city clerk within 15 days of the date of notification of the violation. Penalties, including termination of water service, will be stayed until any such hearing is conducted and a written decision is made by the city water superintendent or his or her designee.
4. *Appeal of decision of water superintendent.* A request for an appeal must be in writing and filed with the city clerk. The filing by a customer of a request for an appeal for any form of relief must be made within 15 days of the decision of the water superintendent. Filing of such a request will automatically stay the implementation of the proposed course of action, pending the decision of the public works director. No other or further stay will be granted. The appeal hearing will be scheduled to occur within a reasonable, prompt period of time following the written notice of appeal. The water user may present any evidence which would tend to show that the alleged wasteful water use has not occurred. Formal rules of evidence will not apply and all relevant evidence customarily relied upon by reasonable persons in the conduct of

serious business affairs will be admissible, unless a sound objection warrants its exclusion by the city public works director. The decision of the city public works director shall be final.

5. *Reconnection.* Where water service is disconnected, as authorized above, it will be reconnected upon correction of the condition or activity and the payment of the estimated reconnection charge.
 6. *Public health and safety.* Nothing contained in this article shall be construed to require the city to curtail the supply of water to any customer when, in the discretion of the city water superintendent or public works director, such water is required by that customer to maintain an adequate level of public health and safety.
 7. *Reservation of rights.* The rights of the city hereunder shall be cumulative to any other rights of the city to discontinue service. All monies collected by the city pursuant to this article shall be deposited in the city water fund.
- C. *Applicability.* The provisions of this article shall apply to all persons using city water, both in the outside the city, and within the city water service areas. Sections 1.150.010 through 1.150.050 of the San Buenaventura Ordinance Code shall only apply to water users within the city. Violations of subsection A. shall be punishable as specifically provided in Ordinance Code section 1.150.030.

(Code 1971, § 4591)

ATTACHMENT C

**WATER SHORTAGE
CONTINGENCY PLAN**

Section 8: Water Shortage Contingency Planning

8.1 Overview

This chapter documents the City’s Water Shortage Contingency Plan and Emergency Response Plan (ERP) per requirements of Section 10632 of the Act.

The purpose of the Water Shortage Contingency Plan is to provide a plan of action to be followed during the various stages of a water shortage. The plan includes the following elements: action stages, estimate of minimum supply available, actions to be implemented during a catastrophic interruption of water supplies, prohibitions, penalties and consumption reduction methods, revenue impacts of reduced sales, and water use monitoring procedures.

8.2 Stages of Action to Respond to Water Shortages

The City has developed a five-stage water shortage plan to reduce demands up to a minimum of 50 percent of normal supply during a severe or extended water shortage. The plan includes voluntary and mandatory stages which are intended to be fair to all water customers with the minimum impact on business, employment and quality of life. Water shortage triggering levels are established to ensure that the policy statements are implemented. Two types of triggers are discussed below: 1) Triggers that would elicit a short term water supply response (i.e., voluntary or mandatory water conservation program, emergency water connections, etc.) and 2) Triggers that would trigger a long-term water supply response (i.e., seawater desalination facility, imported water, etc.). The water shortage stages and the reduction goals for each stage are outlined in Table 8-1.

**TABLE 8-1
RATIONING AND REDUCTION GOALS**

Deficiency	Stage	Demand Reduction Goal	Type of Program
Up to 10%	Stage 1	10% Reduction	Voluntary
10-15%	Stage 2	15% Reduction	Mandatory
15-20%	Stage 3	20% Reduction	Mandatory
20-30%	Stage 4	30% Reduction	Mandatory
30-50%+	Stage 5	50%+ Reduction	Mandatory

If the predicted shortage is in total water supply sources for the current year or subsequent years, the appropriate stage allocation program should be in effect year round. For shortages limited to peak demand days, the City Council has the option of limiting the allocation program to the six months from May to October.

The City currently has a monitoring program to provide roughly five year’s advance warning of the need for a supplemental water supply, whether the need be for drought proofing or for long term base-loaded supply. This will give the City sufficient time to fully implement a supplemental water supply project, from the feasibility study phase to completion of construction and start up of the facility. This program includes a biennial report, provided to the City Council, of our water supply conditions. The water supply conditions which will be reviewed include the

production from the Ventura River, the storage level in Lake Casitas, the City's Fox Canyon GMA credits, the status of the City's other groundwater basins, and water demand within the City.

In addition to the short term water supply triggers described above, the City's long term water supply will be evaluated using the following triggers:

- Ventura River - the previous year's water production from the Ventura River was less than 2,500 AF.
- Lake Casitas - the storage in the lake reaches the 127,000 AF Stage 2 level.
- Fox Canyon GMA Credits - the City's balance of Fox Canyon GMA groundwater credits falls below 10,000 AF.
- Other Groundwater Basins - conditions in the Mound and Santa Paula groundwater basins begin to deteriorate significantly.
- Water Demand - the water demand within the City reaches 27,500 AFY.

The triggers for a drought-proofing supplemental water supply, based on the condition of the Ventura River, Lake Casitas, the Fox Canyon GMA credits, and the groundwater basins, should be considered together. It is suggested that if any two of the first four triggers identified above are reached, then the decision making process for implementation of a supplemental water supply project should begin.

The water demand trigger for a long-term base-loaded supplemental water supply, the fifth trigger, should be considered independently of the drought-proofing triggers. Reaching the water demand trigger would also begin the decision making process for implementation of a supplemental water supply project regardless of the condition of the City's existing water supplies. The City Council's decision-making process to select either seawater desalination, importing SWP water or another alternative will focus on the actual circumstances at that future time.

8.3 Minimum Water Supply Available During Next Three Years

The primary factor in limiting the City's existing water supplies is drought. In evaluating a three year worst-case water supply scenario, the City assumed that severe drought conditions (limited rain and above-average temperatures) would begin immediately and continue for three consecutive years (Table 8-2). Planned water sources for fiscal year 2011, reflecting capacity of current facilities will be used as an average/normal water year base for estimating purposes. Also, it was assumed that demand would not be reduced in response to the drought conditions. Available water supplies during the three year period were projected considering: 1) the current status of each existing source and 2) the past response of each existing source to similar drought conditions. Also, because of the complexities of the City's water sources, the specific numbers are only approximations.

**TABLE 8-2
ESTIMATE OF MINIMUM SUPPLY FOR THE NEXT THREE YEARS**

Source	Supply (AF)		
	2012	2013	2014
Casitas Municipal Water District ^(a)	6,000	6,000	6,000
Mound Basin ^(b)	5,500	5,500	5,500
Oxnard Plain Basin ^(c)	4,100	4,100	4,100
Santa Paula Basin ^(d)	1,141	1,141	1,141
Ventura River (Foster Park) ^(e)	4,200	3,500	2,000
Recycled Water	700	700	700
Total Supplies	21,641	20,941	19,441
Groundwater Basin Reliability Supply ^(f)	29,200	29,200	29,200

Notes:

- (a) Estimated demand based on population growth within the Casitas service area served by City of Ventura water service area.
- (b) Average annual groundwater supply assumed reliable during dry years.
- (c) Average annual groundwater supply assumed reliable during dry years.
- (d) In multiple dry years, supply would be reduced to 1,141 AFY during Stage 2 reductions per 1996 Stipulated Judgment.
- (e) Supply reduced from 4,200 to 2,000 AFY during an extended drought.
- (f) Reliability supply only; not a firm supply available for new development.

8.4 Actions to Prepare For Catastrophic Interruption

A catastrophic interruption constitutes a proclamation of a water shortage and could be any event (either natural or man-made) that causes a water shortage severe enough to classify as either a Stage III or Stage IV water supply shortage condition.

In order to prepare for catastrophic events, the City has prepared an Emergency Response Plan (ERP) in accordance with other state and federal regulations. The purpose of this plan is to design actions necessary to minimize the impacts of supply interruptions due to catastrophic events.

The Emergency Response Plan (ERP) includes the City of San Buenaventura water system's standardized response and recovery procedures to prevent, minimize, and mitigate injury and damage resulting from emergencies or disasters of man-made or natural origin such as an earthquake, extended power outage, fire, biological or chemical contamination, and explosion. The plan takes into account the various aspects of the City's Water System Protection Program pertaining to potential malevolent threats or actual terrorism. The information contained in the ERP is intended to guide staff and inform other emergency responding agencies and includes plans, procedures, lists, and identification of equipment, emergency contacts, etc.

In Addition, the City's 2011 Water Master Plan analyzes seven different operational outage scenarios and provides an analysis of system impacts as well as long-term system improvements required to mitigate these impacts.

8.5 Prohibitions, Penalties, and Consumption Reduction Methods

At each of the five stages of action within the Water Shortage Contingency Plan, the City, the Water Department and City water customers each have certain actions they must undertake. Public agency actions involve increasing public awareness and education, adopting ordinances prohibiting water waste and establishing mandatory water conservation regulations, and periodically reviewing triggering levels. Water customer actions involve implementing water conservation measures and complying with water conservation ordinances. Significant measures of the five-stage water shortage plan include:

Stage 1: 0-10 Percent Reduction Goal (Voluntary)

Public Agency Actions

- Monitor conservation levels and increase public awareness.
- Notify customers of shortage conditions and disseminate literature.
- Publish customer use goals.
- Identify Water Shortage Contingency Plan stages and the possible actions per stage.
- Distribute water conservation brochures, information, and conservation kits.
- Conduct exterior and interior water audits upon customer requests.
- Request voluntary water consumption reduction.
- Maintain tiered rate structure to promote water conservation.
- Establish/enforce water waste ordinance.
- Establish/enforce ordinance prohibiting watering from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.

Water Customer Actions

- Monitor own meter for usage.
- Implement conservation measures to reduce usage.
- Comply with water waste ordinance.
- Comply with prohibited watering during 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.

Stage 2: 10-15 Percent Reduction Goal (Mandatory)

Public Agency Actions (In addition to actions established in previous Stage)

- Initiate Mandatory Water Conservation Regulations of Ordinance No. 92-07.
- Enforce mandatory water consumption goals and allocations for all customers.
- Enact water rate surcharge for water consumption over customer allocation.
- Water in excess of allocation is billed at four times the City's highest water rate.

- For the third consecutive excessive bill, surcharge rate is ten times the City's highest water rate. Beyond a third billing period, restrictors placed on meters, at the customer's expense.
- Enactment of allocation adjustment and penalty review programs. Customers can apply for an allocation adjustment for the reasons specified in ordinance.
- Customers may appeal in writing for a waiver of penalties incurred due to a leak or break, incorrect allocation or hardship.

Water Customer Actions (In addition to actions established in previous Stage)

- Comply with mandatory water conservation regulations.
- All water customers requesting an increase in their water allocation must undergo a water audit and install water efficient plumbing fixtures for all fixtures at their business or residence.

Stage 3: 15-20 Percent Reduction Goal (Mandatory)

Public Agency Actions (In addition to actions established in previous Stage)

- Initiate Mandatory Water Conservation Regulations as an Ordinance.
- Establish and enforce mandatory water consumption goals and allocations for all customers.

Water Customer Actions (In addition to actions established in previous Stage)

- Comply with mandatory water conservation guidelines.

Stage 4: 20-30 Percent Reduction Goal (Mandatory)

Public Agency Actions (In addition to actions established in previous Stage)

- Initiate Mandatory Water Conservation Regulations as an Ordinance.
- Establish and enforce mandatory water consumption goals and allocations for all customers.

Water Customer Actions (In addition to actions established in previous Stage)

- Comply with mandatory water conservation guidelines.

Stage 5: 30-50+ Percent Reduction Goal (Mandatory)

Public Agency Actions (In addition to actions established in previous Stage)

- Initiate Mandatory Water Conservation Regulations as an Ordinance.
- Establish and enforce mandatory water consumption goals and allocations for all customers.
- All water use not required for health and safety is prohibited.

Water Customer Actions (In addition to actions established in previous Stage)

- Comply with mandatory water conservation regulations.
- Prohibition of all outside water use unless necessary for the preservation of health and safety and the public welfare.
- Watering with hand-held five gallon maximum bucket, filled at exterior hose bib or interior faucet (not by hose) shall be allowed at any time. This will assist in preserving vegetable gardens or fruit trees. Outdoor use of bath water, dishwater, and laundry water for irrigation purposes is encouraged to the extent this practice is allowed under local health and safety regulations.
- The filling, refilling or adding of water to swimming and/or wading pools is prohibited.
- The operation of any ornamental fountain or similar structure is prohibited.

The City has established the following customer classifications and the allocation method for each classification during a water shortage:

- Single Family -Hybrid of Per-capita Allocation and Percentage Reduction.
- Multi-Family -Hybrid of Per-capita Allocation and Percentage Reduction.
- Commercial -Percentage Reduction.
- Industrial -Percentage Reduction.
- Fire lines -No Reduction.
- Temporary -No Reduction.
- Municipal -Percentage Reduction.
- Schools -Percentage Reduction.
- Churches -Percentage Reduction.
- Unaccounted -No Reduction.
- New Demand -Per-capita Allocation.

The following priorities for use of available water, based on California Water Code Chapter 3 and community input were used in establishing consumption limits. In order of preference they are:

- Health and Safety - interior residential and fire fighting.
- Commercial, Industrial and Governmental Uses - maintain jobs and economic base.
- Permanent Crops - takes five to ten years to replace.
- Annual Crops - protect jobs.
- Existing Landscaping - especially trees and shrubs.
- New Demand - projects without permits when shortage declared.

Each customer will be notified of their classification and allotment by mail before the effective date of the Water Shortage Emergency. New customers and connections will be notified at the

time service commences. In a disaster, prior notice of allotment may not be possible; notice will be provided by other means. A customer has the option to appeal the Utilities Business Manager’s classification or allotment of their account. Appeals shall be processed as set forth in the established Mandatory Water Conservation Regulations.

In addition to the prohibitions above, the City also has a water waste ordinance. In April 1989, the City adopted Ordinance 89-6 prohibiting water waste (see Appendix F). The ordinance defined prohibited activities and the penalties to be imposed for violations. Table 8-3 below describes the penalties.

**TABLE 8-3
PENALTIES AND CHARGES**

Penalties or Charges	Stage When Penalty Takes Effect
Water consumption over customer allocation is billed at four times the City’s highest water rate	Stage 2
For the third consecutive excessive bill, surcharge rate is ten times highest water Rate. Beyond a third billing period, restrictors are placed on meters at the customer’s expense.	Stage 2

Specific methods to evaluate effectiveness of water conservation programs to be employed by the City are:

- Metering of a Reclaimed Water Usage. This will determine how much has been used.
- Monitoring Production Quantities. In normal water supply conditions, production figures are recorded daily by automation. The production supervisor and the production lead worker monitor the accuracy of the monthly production totals.
- The totals are incorporated into the monthly water supply report to the State Department of Health Services by the treatment supervisor.
- During a Stage 1 or 2 water shortage, daily production figures are recorded. To verify that the reduction goal is being met, the weekly production and the target weekly production are forwarded to the Water Utility Manager and Water General Manager.
- Monthly reports are sent to the Water General Manager. If reduction goals are not met, the City Manager will notify the City Council so that corrective action can be taken.
- During a Stage 3 or 4 water shortage, the procedure listed above will be followed, with the addition of a daily production report to the Water Utility Manager.
- During a disaster shortage, production figures will be reported hourly to the Water Utility Manager, with the addition of a daily production report to the Water General Manager.
- Weekly reports will also be provided to the Water General Manager and City Manager as needed.
- Compiling annual statistics to track usage of customer groups to determine trends within those groups. This is currently being done through the water billing computer system. As stated above, a mufti-year examination will aid in reducing the impact of weather patterns as a variable.

- Evaluation of the impact of low-use plumbing fixtures in new construction or retrofitted units. This can be done by multiplying the average usage with and without such fixtures versus low-use fixtures by the number of units.
- Comparing irrigation meter readings. For City parks and other landscaped areas, meter readings can be compared and analyzed to determine the effectiveness of irrigation programs, or landscape materials.

8.6 Revenue Impacts of Reduced Sales

Consumption reduction will impact revenues by decreasing the amount of water sold to customers. Water shortages may also impact construction activities. A reduction in construction activities will reduce fees collected by the City such as water service connection fees, engineering services fees such as plan checking, and annexation fees.

As consumption decreases, some expenditures are expected to increase. Staff costs for community education, enforcement of ordinances, monitoring and evaluation of water use, drought planning, and dealing with customer questions and complaints are expected to rise. If construction is drastically reduced, staff may not be required for certain functions, but it is expected that the increased work load to deal with water shortage issues will more than offset the reduced work load for construction support. Operations and maintenance costs may also increase because of the need to identify and quickly repair all water losses. A shift to alternative sources would change pumping, purchase, and treatment costs as different water supplies incur different purchase, treatment, and distribution costs

A summary of impacts to revenues and expenses is provided in Table 8-4.

**TABLE 8-4
REVENUE IMPACTS DURING SHORTAGE**

Stage	Assumed Conservation	Approximate Revenue Reduction	Approximate Expense Reduction^(a)
Stage 1	<10%	8%	>2%
Stage 2	10%	12%	2%
Stage 3	20%	15%	3%
Stage 4	30%	25%	5%
Stage 5	50%	40%	8%

Note:
(a) Without decreasing capital program.
Source: Analysis conducted as part of 2005 UWMP.

A reduction in water revenue could be mitigated substantially through deferral or avoidance of capital fund expenditures. This would meet short-term cash flow needs, although it should only be considered on a short-term basis. Rate adjustments could also be employed either solely or in conjunction with capital expenditure reductions. A summary of measures to overcome revenue and expenditure impacts is provided in Table 8-5.

**TABLE 8-5
MEASURES TO OVERCOME REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE IMPACTS DURING
SHORTAGE**

Measure	Summary of Effects
Use of Reserve Funds	Use of reserves may provide short-term rate stabilization, but require delays in capital expenditures and rebuilding of reserves after the water shortage.
Decrease Capital Expenditures	Delay major construction projects for facilities as well as upgrades and replacements.
Shift Water Sources to Less Costly Supplies if Possible	Reduce costs associated purchase, treatment, and distribution of water
Rate Increases	Increase revenue

8.7 Mechanism to Determine Reductions in Water Use

Certain aspects of water conservation can be readily monitored and evaluated. An example is metered reclaimed water. Other aspects such as public education are more difficult to measure in terms of effectiveness. Additionally, weather patterns make it more difficult to compare one year’s results with another.

When severe shortages occur and some degree of rationing is required, a program’s effectiveness can be judged directly by water billings. In these cases, targeted results must be met and even reluctant customers will, on the whole, meet the goals. Specific methods to evaluate effectiveness of water conservation programs to be employed by the City are:

- Metering of a Reclaimed Water Usage. This will determine how much has been used.
- Monitoring Production Quantities. In normal water supply conditions, production figures are recorded daily by automation. The production supervisor and the production lead worker monitor the accuracy of the monthly production totals. The totals are incorporated into the monthly water supply report to the State Department of Health Services by the treatment supervisor.

During a Stage 1 or 2 water shortage, daily production figures are recorded. To verify that the reduction goal is being met, the weekly production and the target weekly production are forwarded to the Water Utility Manager and the General Manager. Monthly reports are sent to the City Manager. If reduction goals are not met, the City Manager will notify the City Council so that corrective action can be taken.

During a Stage 3 or 4 water shortage, the procedure listed above will be followed, with the addition of a daily production report to the Water Utility Manager. During a disaster shortage, production figures will be reported hourly to the Water Utility Manager, with the addition of a daily production report to the General Manager. Weekly reports will also be provided to the City Manager.

- Compiling annual statistics to track usage of customer groups to determine trends within those groups. This is currently being done through the water billing computer system. As

stated above, a multi-year examination will aid in reducing the impact of weather patterns as a variable.

- Evaluation of the impact of low-use plumbing fixtures in new construction or retrofitted units. This can be done by multiplying the average usage with and without such fixtures versus low-use fixtures by the number of units.
- Comparing irrigation meter readings. For City parks and other landscaped areas, meter readings can be compared and analyzed to determine the effectiveness of irrigation programs, or landscape materials.

ATTACHMENT D

**DROUGHT RESPONSE MATRIX OF
LOCAL WATER AGENCIES**

Drought Response Matrix of Local Water Agencies

City	Landscape Irrigation Restricted To:	Automatic Outdoor Watering Permitted Between	Landscape Must Not Run to Waste	No Washing Hard Surface	Shut-off Nozzle for Washing Required	Water Leak Fixed Within	Water Fountains Must be Recirculating	Water Served on Request in Restaurants	Penalty	Other
Camarillo	3 days/week - odd/even address	8 am to 6 pm	✓	✓	✓	48 hours	✓	✓	1st-warning, 2nd-\$100, 3rd-\$500, 4th - up to \$1,000	Stage 2 - 30% Reduction
Casitas MWD	2 days/week	10 am to 6 pm	✓	✓	✓	Timely Response	✓	✓	1st-warning, 2nd-\$100, 3rd-\$250, 4th-\$600	Stage 1
LADWP	3days/week, - odd/even address	9 am to 4 pm	✓	✓	✓	Timely Response	✓	✓	1st - warning, 2nd- \$100, 3rd- \$200, 4th-\$300	Phase 2 - odd/even implemented
Meiners Oaks Water District	2 days/week	15 minutes only	✓	✓	✓	48 hours	✓	✓	1st - warning, 2&3rd - \$100, 4th-\$200, 5th-\$300, 6+ - \$500	Stage 2
Monticito		7am to 7 pm	✓	✓		Immediate		✓	1st - warning, 2nd- \$250, 3rd on dbi up to \$1,000	No new water connetions and no pool refilling
Moorpark		9 am to 4 pm	✓	✓	✓	48 hours	✓	✓		New landscaping allowed estbl. time
Oxnard	2 days/week - Tues & Sat	9 am to 4 pm, or 9 am to 6 pm DST	✓	✓	✓		No refilling fountains	✓	1st - \$100, 2nd - \$200, 3rd - \$500	Stage 2
Port Hueneme	3 days/week - M, W, F or Sat	9 am to 5 pm	✓	✓	✓	72 hours	✓	✓	1st-warning, 2nd-\$100, 3rd-\$250	Level 1 Water Supply Shortage

Drought Response Matrix of Local Water Agencies

City	Landscape Irrigation Restricted To:	Automatic Outdoor Watering Prohibited Between	Landscape Must Not Run to Waste	No Washing Hard Surface	Shut-off Nozzle for Washing Required	Water Leak Fixed Within	Water Fountains Must be Recirculating	Water Served on Request in Restaurants	Penalty	Other
Santa Barbara		8 am to 6 pm	✓	✓	✓		Indoor or on residential property ok	✓	1st-warning, 2nd or more-\$250	Stage 2
Santa Paula										No water shortage stage reported.
Simi Valley	3 days/week	9 am to 5 pm	✓	✓	✓	72 hours	✓	✓	1st-warning, add fines set by resolution	Level 1 Water Supply Shortage
Thousand Oaks	3 days/week	9 am to 5 pm	✓	✓	✓	72 hours	✓	✓	1st-\$100, 2nd-\$200, 3rd-\$500	Level 1 Water Supply Shortage
Ventura River Water District	2 days/week	9 am to 6 pm	✓	✓	✓		✓		1st-warning, 2nd-\$100, 3rd-\$200, 4th-\$500	August 13, 2014 Board Action Scheduled
Ventura			✓	✓	✓	48 hours	✓	✓	1st-education, 2nd-warning, 3rd-\$25, 4th-\$50	Under Current Water Waste Ordinance

ATTACHMENT E

**PROPOSED STATE 3 –
20% MANDATORY WATER
CONSERVATION REGULATIONS**

Proposed Stage 3 - 20% Mandatory Water Conservation Regulations

The following are proposed mandatory regulations to assist the City to reach a 20% reduction in water usage. The proposed regulations would apply to all residential water customers.

- **Limits on Watering Hours:** Watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape or other vegetated area with potable water is prohibited between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. Pacific Standard Time on any day, except by use of a hand-held bucket or similar container, a hand-held hose equipped with a positive self-closing water shut-off nozzle or device, or for very short periods of time for the express purpose of adjusting or repairing an irrigation system. In addition, sports fields will be exempt to maintain safe conditions.
- **Non-Watering Days:** No landscape irrigation shall be permitted on any day other than Monday or Wednesday, for odd-numbered street addresses and Tuesday or Thursday, for even-numbered street addresses. Street addresses ending in ½ or any fraction shall conform to the permitted uses for the last whole number in the address.
- **Consequence of Violation:** Penalty fines and water service actions may be levied and applied for each violation of a provision of the Ordinance as follows:
 - a. First Violation: The City will provide educational material to the customer and offer services which may include a water survey and other customer assistance.
 - b. Second Violation: The City will issue a written notice to the water customer describing the violation, required compliance date and attach a copy of this Ordinance.
 - c. Third Violation: If the second violation is not corrected within the time frame specified by the City, or if a third violation occurs within the following twelve (12) months after the second violation notice, a third notice of violation will be issued and a penalty fine of one hundred dollars (\$100) shall be levied for the third violation of this Ordinance.
 - d. Fourth Violation: A fourth violation within the following twelve (12) months after the date of issuance of the third notice of violation is punishable by an administrative fine of two hundred dollars (\$200).

- e. Fifth and Subsequent Violations: Each day that a violation of this Ordinance occurs beyond the remedy allowance provided in the fourth notice of violation is subject to any or all of the following penalties:
 - 1. Water service may be turned off or flow may be restricted. Where water service is turned off or flow restricted, it shall be turned on or unrestricted upon correction of the violation and the payment of the reconnection charges.
 - 2. A fine of not more than \$500 may be imposed per day of continued violation.
- **Payment of Penalty Fines:** The water customer is responsible for the full payment of penalty fines. Each penalty fine will be applied in the customer's regular water billing. Payment of the penalty fine will be the final responsibility of the individual named on the water account. Non-payment of fines will be subject to the same remedies as non-payment of basic water rates, in accordance with the Ventura Water Rules and Regulations. The above fines shall be included in the next monthly water bill and must be paid in accordance with normal bill paying processes or the water service will be subject to turn off and appropriate field charge to reconnect at the current re-connection charge. Failure to make corrections or pay a charge within the allotted time may also result in restriction of service.
- **Appeal Process:** Any customer against whom an administrative fine or water service action is levied pursuant to this Ordinance shall have the right to appeal as follows:
 - a. The appeal must be in writing, legible, and received by the Customer Care Supervisor (Water Resources Accounting Supervisor) within fifteen (15) calendar days of the issuance of the notice of violation to the customer. Any determination not timely appealed shall be deemed final. The written request for appeal consideration shall include:
 - 1. A description of the issue,
 - 2. Evidence supporting the appeal, and
 - 3. A suggestion for resolution of the dispute, if any.
 - b. The Customer Care Supervisor will review the material submitted and make an independent determination of the issue, which shall be mailed to the customer within fifteen (15) calendar days of receipt of the request for appeal.
 - c. The Customer Care Supervisor's determination may be appealed in writing within fifteen (15) calendar days of the mailing of the notice of determination. The appeal of the Customer Care Supervisor's determination shall be reviewed and considered by the General Manager

within fifteen (15) calendar days of receipt of the appeal. The General Manager may, in his/her discretion affirm, reverse, or modify the determination. The next level of appeal is to a third party agency hired by the City, which needs to be notified within 15 days of the General Manager's decision.

Agenda Item Number 4
Baseline Consumption for
Citywide Reduction Comparison

Written Report for this Item



ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

Date: August 20, 2014

Agenda Item No: 4

Meeting Date: August 26, 2014

To: WATER SHORTAGE TASK FORCE

From: SHANA EPSTEIN, VENTURA WATER GENERAL MANAGER

Subject: BASELINE CONSUMPTION FOR CITYWIDE REDUCTION COMPARISION

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that Ventura Water utilize its 2013 water production figures as the baseline, as recommended by the state reporting process, when comparing citywide reductions in water consumption.

DISCUSSION

Ventura Water is currently providing water production numbers to the California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) for the required monitoring report. The state is asking for 2013 production numbers as the baseline for monitoring reductions in water consumption moving forward. Because Ventura Water is already performing monitoring using this method and production provides the best representation of water consumed without large lag times in reporting, it is recommended that Ventura Water follow the states methodology and reasons for performing baseline reporting. In addition, using 2013 as the comparison year gives an accurate representation of the most recent population and water demand for the City.

On July 29th, 2014 the SWRCB adopted emergency regulations for statewide water conservation. The regulations require urban water suppliers serving more than 3,000 connections to report monthly water production data. This report includes the monthly potable water the urban supplier produced in the preceding calendar month in 2014 and to compare that amount to the amount produced in the same calendar month in 2013.

When the SWRCB conducted its initial survey to determine its monitoring methodology, it was unanimous amongst many state water agencies that production was the commonly reported and easiest to calculate metric for water consumption and 2013 gave the most accurate and recent representation of water demand and similarities in rainfall amounts. In addition, Ventura Water has a significant lag in reporting consumption due to the City's bi-monthly water billing cycle.

Furthermore, production numbers for Ventura Water include real time production from all sources, including those from the Ventura River, Lake Casitas and groundwater production.

The water production number provides a reliable number for citywide consumption as production is based entirely on how much water is being consumed throughout the City. The amount produced is a direct representation of how much water is consumed and includes all water being used in the city regardless of water losses (non-metered fire trainings etc.). Production provides a clear representation of how much water is being removed from Ventura Water's sources for human consumption and provides the most comprehensive number for baseline reporting.

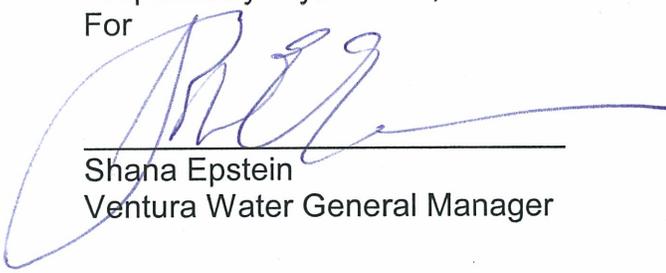
ALTERNATIVES

Other options exist for baseline data comparison including:

- (1) Comparing current monthly water demand to a 5 or 10 year average for that month, or
- (2) Use of monthly consumption rather than production data. However this would be complicated by the fact that our billing is on a bimonthly system.

Prepared by Ryan Kintz, Environmental Services Specialist

For



Shana Epstein
Ventura Water General Manager

ATTACHMENTS

- A. SWRCB Survey Questions
- B. Answers to State Water Resources Control Board Urban Water Supplier Monitoring Report for June and July 2014

ATTACHMENT A

SWRCB SURVEY QUESTIONS

Applications > Public Water Systems > [Monitoring Report](#)

You have successfully navigated to the **Urban Water Supplier Reporting Tool**. Registration and login is required before having access to the reporting tool. If you have not registered, please click on [Register](#). If you have registered on the DRINC Portal but do not see the tool below, please click [Login](#) and log into the portal.

The Reporting Tool is designed to accept your **Monitoring Report** on the amount of potable water you have produced, including water provided by a wholesaler, in the preceding calendar month, and beginning in October, your estimate of the gallons of water per person per day used by your residential customers. Your report is required under emergency regulations adopted by the State Water Resources Control Board July 15th, 2014. For the complete text of these emergency regulations and the Resolution, please click [HERE](#).

Reporting is simple. Help is available to explain each question by clicking on the  icon.

- Select the water supplier from the list. If the supplier is not listed, please enter a name
- Let us know the stage of water use restrictions imposed upon residential usage
- Select the month for which you are reporting
- Enter the total amount of potable water produced and/or purchased from a wholesaler for that month. This includes water used for all uses (industrial, residential, commercial, agricultural, and institutional)
- Select the reporting units of the total amount of water (G = gallons, CCF = 100 cubic feet, AF = acre-feet, MG = million gallons).
- Enter your percentage estimate on how much went for **residential use** including water used in landscape irrigation and any "qualifier" explanation that may impact on your total monthly production figure
- If a population value is blank or in error, enter the total number of residents to which you supply potable water for the reporting month
- Beginning in October, please enter your calculated residential gallons-per-capita-day (R-GPCD) value for the month reported
- We have optional questions that are not required but would provide useful information to the Board

Upon submission, you will receive an email acknowledging receipt of your Monitoring Report. And you're done! Thank you and we'll see you next month...

Urban Water Supplier Reporting Tool

1. Urban Water Supplier:

San Buenaventura City of

Wholesale water suppliers are not required to provide water production data, unless they have retail customers, in which case data should be provided for the retail component of their operations.

2. Stage Invoked:

Which Stage of your Water Shortage Contingency Plan have you invoked?

Stage 1

3. Mandatory Restrictions:

Does this stage include mandatory restrictions on outdoor irrigation?

Yes

No

4. Reporting Month:

June

2014

5. Total Monthly Potable Water Production:

1453.02 This year's monthly production

For retail water suppliers, please exclude water that is produced but not used in your service area (e.g., water transferred or sold to another water supplier).

1526.94 Last year's monthly production (for the same month as above)

Units:

AF

Percentage Residential Use:

100 % (percent)

Enter your estimate of the percentage going to **residential use only** for this reporting month's production (100% assumed otherwise).

Qualification:

Please include any information the Board should be aware of when using this data. For example, you can quantify the portion of potable water produced that is used for agriculture, if it is significant.

7. Total Population Served:

113478

This figure, if visible, is taken from your 2010 Urban Water Management Plan or from your most recent Annual Report submitted through the Electronic Annual Reporting (EAR) System. Please correct if in error.

8. Residential Gallons-per-Capita-Day (R-GPCD):

You may optionally report any recycled water beneficially used during the reporting month. Do not include indirect potable reuse (e.g., groundwater or surface water recharge).

9. Optional - Enforcement Actions:

10. Optional - Implementation:

11. Optional - Recycled Water:

Units:

-- Select --

12. Email:

Enter your email address if you wish to receive a copy of your report.

rkintz@venturawater.net

Time to check your entries. By checking the box below you declare that the information reported above is true and correct to the best of your knowledge. (After checking the box, a **Submit Report** button will be visible.)

ATTACHMENT B

**ANSWERS TO STATE WATER
RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
URBAN WATER SUPPLIER
MONITORING REPORT FOR
JUNE AND JULY 2014**

State Water Resources Control Board Urban Water Supplier Monitoring Report for June and July 2014 – City of San Buenaventura

Monthly Production Report for June, 2014

Reporter	Ryan Kintz
Urban Water Supplier	San Buenaventura City of
Stage/Mandatory	Stage 1 No
Reporting Month	0614
Total Potable Water Production	1476.21 AF
Last Year's Monthly Production	1554.82 AF
Residential Use Percentage	74 %
Qualification	Nothing significant.
Population	113478

Monthly Production Report for July, 2014

Reporter	Ryan Kintz
Urban Water Supplier	San Buenaventura City of
Stage/Mandatory	Stage 1 No
Reporting Month	0714
Total Potable Water Production	1528.41 AF
Last Year's Monthly Production	1623.54 AF
Residential Use Percentage	74 %
Qualification	Nothing significant.
Population	113478

Agenda Item Number 5
Ventura's Recycled Water System and
Santa Clara River Estuary
Status Update

Written Report for this Item



ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

Date: August 20, 2014

Agenda Item No: 5

Meeting Date: August 26, 2014

To: WATER SHORTAGE TASK FORCE

From: SHANA EPSTEIN, VENTURA WATER GENERAL MANAGER

Subject: VENTURA'S RECYCLED WATER SYSTEM AND SANTA CLARA RIVER ESTUARY STATUS UPDATE

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the Committee receive and file the information provided on Ventura's recycled water system and receive an update on the Santa Clara River Estuary.

SUMMARY

The Ventura Water Reclamation Facility (VWRF) was expanded in 1972 to include tertiary filters to provide filtered effluent for both water reclamation and discharge to the Santa Clara River Estuary. Effluent reuse for irrigation is an integral part of the Reclaimed Water Program and is primarily used for landscape irrigation for golf courses and parks. It currently represents a reduction in demand on the drinking water supply of approximately 325 million gallons per year. In addition, the filtered water is detained in three wildlife ponds for the support and enhancement of the estuarine habitat before discharge into the estuary. An expansion of water reuse, or water recycling, is currently in the planning stages.

The VWRF has a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit to discharge tertiary treated water to the Santa Clara River Estuary (Estuary). Issued by the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), the Permit is renewed every five years following a lengthy review process during which all existing and proposed requirements are evaluated for inclusion in the new Permit. As part of the renewal process in 2008, concerns arose regarding the potential environmental impacts of the discharge to the Estuary.

While some parties wanted the RWQCB to revoke the existing exemption to State water policy, which allows the discharge, but others, including resource agencies such as National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Fisheries and California Department of Fish and Wildlife, did not want any decrease in the amount of the current discharge until all alternatives were evaluated thoroughly to allow for the best ecologically

sustainable alternative since the discharge supports the Estuary's endangered species and enhancement of its habitat value. Subsequently, to address these concerns scientifically, the Permit issued in 2009 required additional environmental studies, including a stakeholder element, which has been accomplished in two phases.

All of the work from the Phase 2 studies supporting the NPDES discharge permit was presented to the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) at a public hearing held on November 7, 2013. The new Permit issued required additional Phase 3 studies regarding toxicity and nutrients in the Estuary. The additional studies are to begin in September 2014.

In addition, the City is looking at reducing potable water usage by utilizing reclaimed water from the Ojai Valley Sanitary District (OVSD) to offset potable water demands from oil recovery operations (Aera Energy) and possible agricultural/irrigation demands on the Westside.

DISCUSSION

A. Existing Recycled Water Policy

The City Council adopted the current reclaimed water system expansion policy in July 1999. At the time of the adoption policy the City's Regional Water Quality Control Board NPDES Permit stated that at a minimum 5.6 mgd of effluent must be discharged to the Santa Clara River Estuary. The current available supply of reclaimed water to potential customers above and beyond existing demands was estimated at 1.2 mgd (see Attachment A).

The existing master plan for reclaimed water was adopted in 1992 and recommended several projects that would expand and improve the reclaimed water system. The capital costs associated with the implementation of all the recommended improvements were estimated in 1992 to be over \$5 million.

B. Ventura Water Reclamation Facility (VWRF)

Scientific Special Studies

The Phase 1 study was intended to confirm that the VWRF discharge improves the Estuary by analyzing the existing geomorphology, hydrology, water quality, vegetation and four focal species that use the Estuary lagoon and surrounding environments. The Phase 1 study found that the Estuary discharge provided a fuller realization of beneficial uses in the Estuary. The findings are contained in the *Estuary Subwatershed Study Assessment of the Physical and Biological Condition of the Santa Clara River Estuary: Final Synthesis Report* completed in March 2011.

The Phase 2 study was intended to develop additional information to improve the understanding of the Estuary functioning and help assure protection of the sensitive wildlife and aquatic resources and habitats within the Estuary. The Phase 2 report was also intended to provide information to regulators and stakeholders on the various environmental and physical aspects of the Estuary and the discharge to aid in the decision making process.

Specifically, the study looked at how much water delivery should continue to discharge into the Estuary and how much should be diverted from the Estuary. The study concluded that about 50% of the water currently released (4 to 5 million gallons daily) would be better for the habitat than completely stopping the discharge of water into the Estuary.

The Phase 2 work also evaluated these findings with previous studies to develop a process to determine best discharge management practices and the best potential use for the increased amount of diverted water. This work developed the *Estuary Special Studies Phase 2: Facilities Planning Study for Expanding Recycled Water Delivery* report which identified potential reuse projects and the volume of water they would require.

2011 Settlement Agreement

On December 12, 2011, the City Council approved the final agreement between Ventura Water, Heal the Bay, and Wishtoyo Foundation's Ventura CoastKeeper Program to resolve the debate about the impact of the tertiary treated water on the sensitive ecology of the Estuary as well as associated legal and administrative actions against the City. Innovative in its approach, the settlement outlines common goals and a collaborative process which relies on the best available science (Estuary Special Studies) to decide how to use the reclaimed water produced by the VWRP in the future. The major points of the long-term settlement include:

- Creating opportunities to use between 50-100% of the treated water and reduce the amount released into the Estuary
- If any treated water is still released into the Estuary, a treatment wetlands will be constructed to further improve water quality
- Working together with Ventura Water's customers to arrive at the most responsible and sustainable solution for the health of the Estuary and Ventura's water supply by 2025.

The agreement also includes a price cap of \$55 million in 2011 dollars to fund the costs of projects to divert the water to other uses in the future. The different options to fund this program were evaluated during Ventura Water's 2011-12 Cost of Service and Rate Design Study and as a result, current water and wastewater rates include an Estuary Protection Charge as a separate line item cost. The revenues collected from this charge are held in a separate fund and are restricted to planning purposes only, at this time.

2013 NPDES Renewed Permit

The City's new NPDES Permit (R4-2013-0174) for the Ventura Wastewater Reclamation Facility includes requirements to conduct special studies related to continued discharges to the Santa Clara River Estuary (SCRE). The City submitted a workplan for these special studies in May 2014. The special studies identified in the permit included:

1. Phase 3 Studies - to perform additional estuary studies to provide sufficient information to allow the Regional Water Board to determine whether or not the continued discharge of effluent enhances the Estuary.
2. Nutrient and Toxicity Special Study - a special study to identify the cause of nutrient, dissolved oxygen and toxicity impairments in the Estuary.
3. Groundwater Special Study –a special study to document the interaction between the SCRE, discharge and groundwater and determine if the beneficial use applies to the water impacted by the discharge.

C. OVSD Reclaimed Water

Ventura Water supplies raw water (i.e. surface water) for landscape irrigation to a few users near the Ojai Valley Sanitary District (OVSD) 1.7 MGD Wastewater Treatment Plant located off of N. Ventura Avenue on City property adjacent to the City's Avenue Treatment Plant. Currently OVSD discharges all of its tertiary treated municipal effluent into the Ventura River. Per the City's lease agreement, the City is entitled to the effluent. The City has identified four (4) irrigation customers that are currently provided potable or raw water by the City's Ventura Water that could be served by recycled water from the Ojai Valley Sanitary District's Wastewater Treatment Plant (OVSD WWTP). The City desires to convert its raw water pipeline to supply Title 22 water from the OVSD WWTP to these customers and potential future customers. Before recycled water projects can be implemented the State of California Water Recycling criterion requires the submission of a Title 22 Engineering Report.

Prior to initiating the work necessary to complete a Title 22 Engineering Report, several concerns need to be addressed through a feasibility analysis whether and to what extent recycled water may be utilized under current policies and regulatory restrictions. Carollo Engineering, Inc. was selected to conduct the Feasibility Analysis and Title 22 Engineering Report through the City's Request for Qualification Process, as a two phase step. In this manner, Ventura Water retains the ability to choose not to proceed with a Title 22 Engineering Report based on the outcome of the Feasibility Analysis.

Utilizing the OVSD effluent to offset water demands is one step towards the City utilizing the effluent for Direct Potable Reuse.

Prepared by Susan Rungren, Ventura Water Resources Manager
For



Shana Epstein
Ventura Water General Manager

ATTACHMENT

- A. Recycled Water Policy

ATTACHMENT A

RECYCLED WATER POLICY



ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

Date: July 2, 1999

Agenda Item No.:

Council Action Date: July 12, 1999

To: DONNA LANDEROS, CITY MANAGER

From: RONALD J. CALKINS, DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS

Subject: RECLAIMED WATER SYSTEM EXPANSION POLICY

RECOMMENDED ACTION

It is recommended that the City Council review and adopt the attached Policy for Reclaimed Water Use.

SUMMARY

At the October 26, 1998 Council Meeting, staff was directed to return to Council with recommendations for future improvements to the reclaimed water system with possible funding options. A policy has been developed that will establish guidelines to enable the City to expand the reclaimed water system and pay for the cost of related improvements. The proposed mechanism is to charge each customer a connection fee, similar to water and sewer services.

Adoption of the policy will allow the City to provide reclaimed water to new and existing potable water customers, thereby decreasing potable water demand. This increased reclaimed water usage for landscape irrigation would assist us in offsetting our need for an alternative water supply to meet future demands and would result in financial savings to our customers.

ALTERNATIVES

Instead of the recommended action, Council could choose to not adopt the proposed policy, or to change various portions of the recommended policy.

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July 2, 1999

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FISCAL IMPACTS

There is no fiscal impact associated with Council adoption of the policy. However, with implementation of the proposed reclaimed water policy, fiscal impacts to the City and future reclaimed water customers would occur.

The fiscal impact to the City would include the costs associated with expanding the system. In addition to these costs there would be a minor loss of water sales associated with the customer switching from potable to reclaimed water. However, the beneficial savings to the City through decreased potable water demand would be greater than the costs associated with implementing the Policy.

Existing potable water customers in the defined focus area (see map) will be evaluated for connection to the reclaimed water system. New developments in this area will be required to connect for landscape irrigation. These future reclaimed water customers may fund a portion of the City's costs associated with expanding the reclaimed water system. Their costs would vary depending on their proximity to the existing reclaimed water system, the presence of a separate irrigation meter and their proportional share of the cost of improvements. Once in place, they will enjoy ongoing cost savings because reclaimed water rates are significantly less than potable water rates.

DISCUSSION

The Ventura Water Reclamation Facility provides Tertiary wastewater treatment to deliver highly treated reclaimed water. This reclaimed water is currently provided for landscape irrigation to the City's Buenaventura and Olivas Park Golf Courses, Marina Park, the Olivas Adobe, the Four Points Hotel Sheraton, the Ventura Port District and the LA Times Building, near the Buenaventura Golf Course.

At the October 26, 1998 Council Meeting, staff was directed to return to Council with recommendations for future improvements to the reclaimed water system and possible funding options. The discussion has been broken down to the following topics:

- Existing Master Plan for Reclaimed Water System
- Reclaimed Water Supply
- Reclaimed Water Demand
- Guidelines for Reclaimed Water Use
- Recommendations for Future Improvements
- Funding Options

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Existing Master Plan for Reclaimed Water System

In August of 1992, Black & Veatch completed the City's Master Plan for Reclaimed Water (Master Plan). The Master Plan included an overview of the existing reclaimed water system and an implementation plan for potential expansion alternatives. The Master Plan recommended several projects that would expand and improve the reclaimed water system and in turn make better use of our reclaimed water as a resource. The capital costs associated with the implementation of all the recommended improvements were estimated in 1992 to be over \$5 million. The recommended improvements were based on a number of assumptions such as the amount of available effluent and the potential use of reclaimed water by several large users. Implementation of all the recommended improvements is not justified at this time because: (1) the amount of available effluent supply is less than anticipated; and (2) the proposed expansion of the golf courses will utilize most or all of the estimated available supply.

Reclaimed Water Supply

Current average annual effluent flows are approximately 9 millions gallons per day (mgd). A portion of the effluent is pumped to reclaimed water customers and a portion is lost to evaporation and percolation losses. The remaining effluent is discharged to the Santa Clara River estuary. The Master Plan indicates that historically, evaporation and percolation losses have averaged 1.25 mgd, with most of this amount due to percolation through the ponds. A minimum of 5.6 mgd effluent must be discharged to the Santa Clara River Estuary as required by the existing Regional Water Quality Control Board NPDES Permit. The current amount of available reclaimed water supply averages approximately 2.2 mgd.

Reclaimed Water Demands

Some revisions and minor modifications have been made to the reclaimed water distribution system since the Master Plan was completed. Most recently, the Los Angeles Times Building service near the Buenaventura Golf Course has been added. The average maximum day demand for the entire system over the last three years is approximately 1 mgd.

Therefore, the current available supply of reclaimed water to customers above and beyond existing demands is approximately 1.2 mgd.

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Guidelines for Reclaimed Water Use

The City does not have an existing policy for reclaimed water use. The proposed policy will establish guidelines to enable the City to provide existing and new customers with reclaimed water.

Recommendations for Future Improvements

An analysis of the existing reclaimed water system was completed to determine the recommendation for future expansion. Significant findings from the analysis are shown below.

- The available amount of reclaimed water supply is currently substantially less than the estimated amount per the Master Plan.
- The average maximum day demand for the entire system over the last three years is approximately 1 mgd.
- The current available supply of reclaimed water to customers above and beyond existing demands is approximately 1.2 mgd.
- If approved, expansion of the Olivas Park and Buenaventura Golf Courses are scheduled to occur within three to five years. These expansions will use most or all of the estimated available supply.
- The current reclaimed water charges do not include enough revenue for expansion and/or upgrades to the existing reclaimed water system.
- The City does not have an existing policy for reclaimed water use.
- There are a number of existing customers using potable water for irrigation that are located near existing reclaimed water mains that have expressed an interest in using reclaimed water.

Funding Options

For minor improvements that impact a single customer, such as disconnect from the potable system and connection to the reclaimed system, the customer should pay the costs. Payment options may include (1) payment through a charge on their water bill, or (2) supplemental funding by the water enterprise fund where warranted.

For major improvements that impact several customers, such as expansion of the system and/or the addition of new facilities, cost allocation among the customers will be

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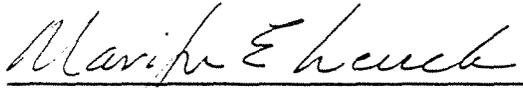
evaluated. Funding options may include (1) partial funding by the water enterprise fund if the cost to provide reclaimed water service is equal to or less than the cost to offset potable water demand, or (2) funding by customers based on the proportional cost to provide the improvements. These are funding options considered by staff. When a proposed expansion is under evaluation, staff will return to council for specific funding authorization.

Based on the above findings, we recommend the attached Policy be adopted.

Prepared by Greg Morehead,
Utilities Manager, for


Ronald J. Calkins
Director of Public Works

Reviewed as to fiscal impacts


Marilyn E. Leuck
Director of Management Resources

FORWARDED TO THE CITY COUNCIL

Office of the City Manager

Attachment A: Policy for Reclaimed Water Use

CITY OF SAN BUENAVENTURA

Policy Guidelines for Reclaimed Water Use**A. Purpose**

A.1 The purpose of this reclaimed water policy is to establish guidelines that will enable the City to continue to pursue reclaimed water as a source to offset potable water demand, thereby increasing the City's ability to better utilize its water resources.

B. Policy Guidelines

B.1 The City should pursue cost effective, environmentally sound alternatives that could potentially increase the available supply of reclaimed water.

B.2 All City facilities will have first priority for the use of reclaimed water. The City's golf courses are anticipated to be expanded in the near future. Upgrades to the existing reclaimed water system and/or new facilities required to meet the demands of the proposed expansions will be paid for directly by the Golf Enterprise Fund.

B.3 Existing potable irrigation customers located near existing reclaimed water mains or within the defined reclaimed water focus area, as identified in the attached Figure 1, will be evaluated for the use of reclaimed water. Existing accounts will be identified and evaluated on a case by case basis by the Public Works Department. The Public Works Department will determine if the use of reclaimed water will offset the City's potable supply and whether the cost to provide reclaimed water service is equal to or less than the cost to offset the potable water demand. Customers identified by the evaluation will be contacted and encouraged to use reclaimed water when it is deemed to be cost effective.

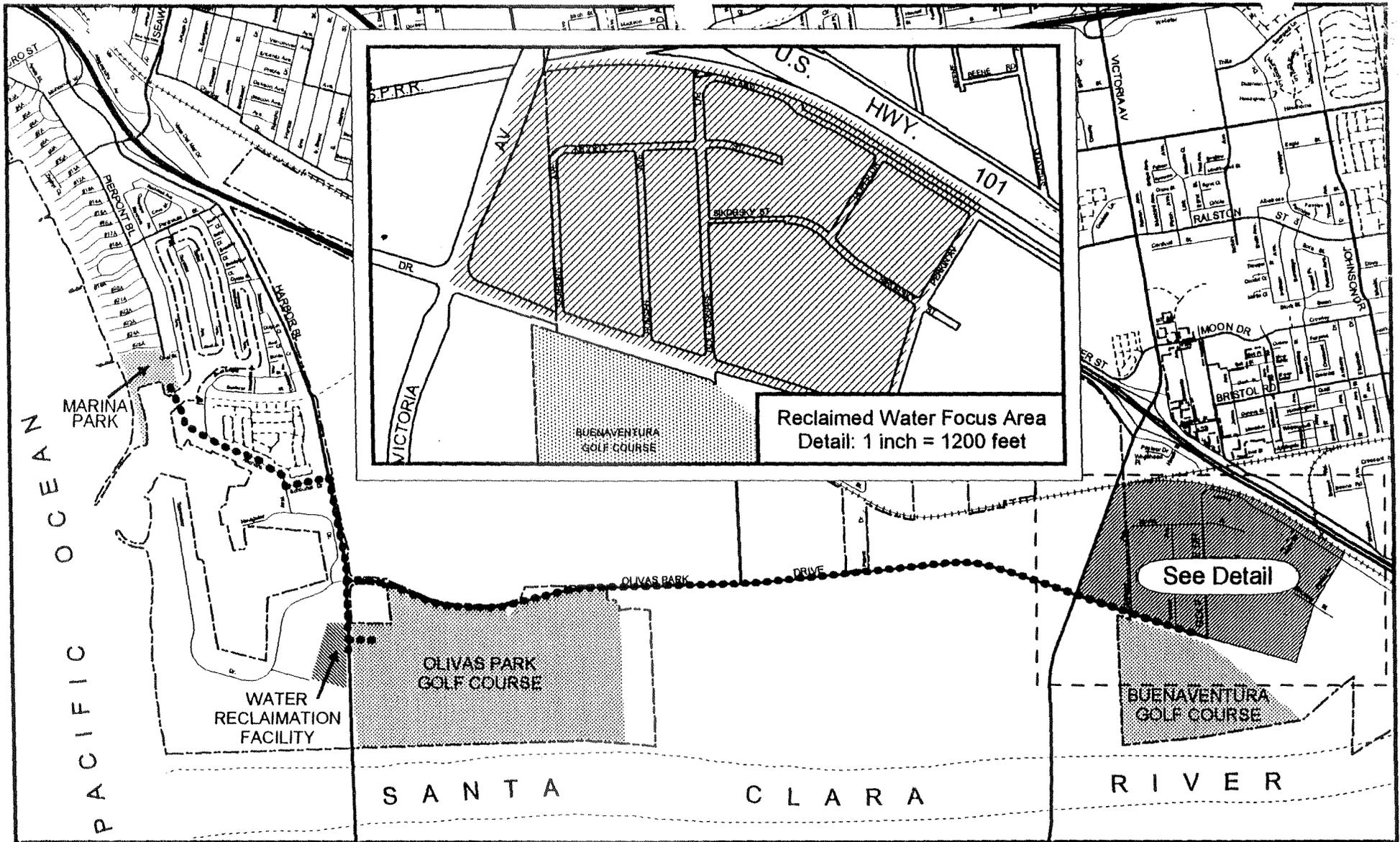
B.4 New development located near existing reclaimed water mains or within the defined reclaimed water focus area, as identified in the attached Figure 1, will be required to use reclaimed water in lieu of potable water for irrigation and other uses as appropriate. Each development will be required to pay for upgrades to the existing reclaimed water facilities and/or new facilities required to meet their reclaimed water demands. Developments will be evaluated by the Public Works Department on a case by case basis with the determination to be made by the Public Works Director. To the extent that facilities benefit more than one customer, the City will make an effort to proportionally spread the cost of the improvement to the beneficiaries.

C. Appeals

C.1 Any customer/developer may appeal for reconsideration of the Public Works Department requirement to use reclaimed water in lieu of potable water and the required payment of upgrades to the existing reclaimed water facilities and/or new facilities required to meet their reclaimed water demands. Appeals for reconsideration shall be processed as set forth below.

- (1) Any customer/developer who wishes to appeal for reconsideration of the requirement to use reclaimed water shall do so in writing to the City Utilities Manager by letter setting forth the reasons for the appeal.
- (2) The appeal for reconsideration shall be reviewed by the City Utilities Administration Office and a site visit scheduled if required.
- (3) A committee consisting of the Director of Public Works, Utilities Manager and Utilities Planning Engineer shall review all appeals for reconsideration and make decisions on the appeal.
- (4) If a customer/developer disagrees with this decision, the decision may be appealed in the same procedural manner as specified above to the City Manager or designee, whose decision shall be final.

Attachment: Figure 1 – Reclaimed Water Focus Area



Prepared By:
Geographic Information Systems

Department: **A.S.**

Division: **I.T.**

Section: **I.S.**



Title:
**FIGURE 1
 Reclaimed Water Focus Area***

Prepared For:
 City of San Buenaventura

Legend

- Existing Reclaimed Water PipeLine
- Reclaimed Water - Focus Area

*See 'Policy for Reclaimed Water Use'



2 JUL 1999

This map is a product of the City of San Buenaventura, California.
 Although reasonable efforts have been made to ensure the accuracy of this map, the City of San Buenaventura cannot guarantee its accuracy.

1" = 2400'

Reclaimed Water: Existing and Future Pipes and Service Areas

