A stylized, colorful illustration of a landscape. The scene features rolling green hills, a winding blue river, and various trees in shades of red, orange, yellow, green, and blue. In the foreground, there are several houses with dark roofs and some with chimneys. The sky is a deep blue with a few white clouds and a bright orange sun or moon. The overall style is reminiscent of a children's book illustration or a folk-art style painting.

2010 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

CITY OF
VENTURA
VENTURA WATER

JUNE 2011

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Section 1: Introduction

1.1 Overview

This volume presents the Urban Water Management Plan 2010 (Plan) for the City of Ventura (the City) service area, which includes the City boundary as well as unincorporated areas within the City's Sphere of Influence. This chapter describes the general purpose of the Plan, discusses Plan implementation, and provides general information about the service area characteristics. A list of acronyms and abbreviations is also provided at the end of this section.

1.2 Purpose

An Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) is a planning tool that generally guides the actions of water management agencies. It provides managers and the public with a broad perspective on a number of water supply issues. It is not a substitute for project-specific planning documents, nor was it intended to be when mandated by the State Legislature. For example, the Legislature mandated that a plan includes a section which "describes the opportunities for exchanges or water transfers on a short-term or long-term basis." (California Urban Water Management Planning Act, Article 2, Section 10630(d).) The identification of such opportunities, and the inclusion of those opportunities in a general water service reliability analysis, neither commits a water management agency to pursue a particular water exchange/transfer opportunity, nor precludes a water management agency from exploring exchange/transfer opportunities not identified in the plan. When specific projects are chosen to be implemented, detailed project plans are developed, environmental analysis, if required, is prepared, and financial and operational plans are detailed.

In short, this Plan is a management tool, providing a framework for action, but not functioning as a detailed project development or action. It is important that this Plan be viewed as a long-term, general planning document, rather than as an exact blueprint for supply and demand management. Water management in California is not a matter of certainty, and planning projections may change in response to a number of factors. From this perspective, it is appropriate to look at the Plan as a general planning framework, not a specific action plan. It is an effort to generally answer a series of planning questions including:

- What are the potential sources of supply and what is the reasonable probable yield from them?
- What is the probable demand, given a reasonable set of assumptions about growth and implementation of good water management practices?
- How well do supply and demand figures match up, assuming that the various probable supplies will be pursued by the implementing agency?

Using these "framework" questions and resulting answers, the implementing agency will pursue feasible and cost-effective options and opportunities to meet demands.

The California Urban Water Management Planning Act (Act) requires preparation of a plan that:

- Accomplishes water supply planning over a 20-year period in five year increments (the City is going beyond the requirements of the Act by developing a plan which spans 25 years.)
- Identifies and quantifies adequate water supplies, including recycled water, for existing and future demands, in normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry years.
- Implements conservation and efficient use of urban water supplies.

Additionally, newly passed State legislation, Senate Bill 7 of Special Extended Session 7 (SBX7-7) was signed into law in November 2009, which calls for progress towards a 20 percent reduction in per capita water use statewide by 2020. As a result, the legislation now mandates each urban retail supplier to develop and report a water use target in the retailer's 2010 UWMP. The legislation further requires that retailers report an interim 2015 water use target, their baseline daily per capita use and 2020 compliance daily per capita use, along with the basis for determining those estimates.

SBX7-7 provides four possible methods for an urban retail water supplier to use to calculate its water use target. The California Department of Water Resources (DWR) has also developed methodologies for calculating base daily per capita water use, baseline commercial, industrial and institutional water use, compliance daily per capita water use, gross water use, service area population, indoor residential water use and landscape area water use.

Also of importance is Assembly Bill (AB) 1420. AB 1420, passed in 2007 and in effect as of January 2009, changes the funding eligibility requirements of Section 10631.5 of the Water Code. For any urban water supplier to be eligible for grant or loan funding administered by DWR, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) or the Bay-Delta Authority (such as those funding programs Propositions 50 and 84), the supplier must show implementation of water use efficiency demand management measures/best management practices (DMMS/BMPs) listed and described in the Act and the California Urban Water Conservation Council (CUWCC) Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Urban Water Conservation in California (MOU), or show the schedules and budgets by which the supplier will begin implementing the DMMS/BMPs. Any supplier not implementing the measures based on cost-effectiveness must submit proof showing why the measures are not cost-effective. A checklist to ensure compliance of this Plan with the Act requirements is provided in Appendix A.

In short, the Plan answers the question: *Will there be enough water for the area served by the City in future years, and what mix of programs should be explored for making this water available?*

It is the stated goal of the City to deliver a reliable and high quality water supply for customers, even during dry periods. Based on conservative water supply and demand assumptions over the next 25 years in combination with conservation of non-essential demand during certain dry years, the Plan successfully achieves this goal.

1.3 Implementation of the Plan

Preparation of UWMP 2010 was coordinated by the City of Ventura Water Department (Ventura Water). Ventura Water staff met with and coordinated the development of the UWMP with various City departments. The City Council biennially reviews the short and long term water supply-demand outlook for the City in a Biennial Water Supply Report. Adopted in 2008, the Biennial Water Supply Report confirmed that based on the findings in the report and planned capital improvements, there is a sufficient water supply to satisfy the City's water needs for at least the next 10 years. The City's 2011 Water Master Plan provides an update to the 2008 Biennial Water Supply numbers. Based on the 2005 General Plan, Sustainable Infrastructure, Policy 5B, Ventura Water has adopted guidelines which require that adequate water supply and system capacities and adequate wastewater collection system and treatment capacities are available before new development can be approved by the Community Development Department. This subsection provides the cooperative framework within which the Plan will be implemented including agency coordination, public outreach, and resources maximization.

1.3.1 Joint Preparation of the Plan

The UWMP Act requires water suppliers to coordinate the preparation of its plan with other appropriate agencies in the area. This includes other water suppliers that share a common source, water management agencies, and relevant public agencies, to the extent practicable. Various agencies are involved in supplying water to the City or having jurisdiction over a portion of the water resources. This section briefly discusses each one. Table 1-1 summarizes the efforts the City has taken to include the various City departments, agencies and citizens in the preparation of this document.

- **Ventura County**
State Department of Health Services, Ventura County Environmental Health and Public Health Services require prior contact before the City can issue a Water Quality Public Notification. The State Department of Health Services administers regulations that protect public health and safety and help to ensure drinking water is pure, potable and wholesome. The County Environmental Health administers regulations affecting businesses that use drinking water for their customers. The Public Health Services monitor hospitals and medical clinics and stand ready to provide health advisory alerts to the community.
- **Casitas Municipal Water District (Casitas)**
Casitas is a wholesaler of treated surface water from Lake Casitas to the City. The western portion of the City is within the Casitas service area and use of Casitas water is restricted to areas within its boundaries. Approximately 30 percent of the City's water accounts reside within the Casitas service area. Currently the City purchases water from Casitas through an agreement that requires a minimum purchase of 6,000 acre-feet per year (AFY) and up to 8,000 AFY.
- **United Water Conservation District (United)**
United is primarily a groundwater recharger and a wholesale purveyor in central Ventura County. The eastern portion, approximately 70 percent of City's water accounts, is located within the United Water Conservation District service area. United does not

provide any water directly to the City. However, all of the City's groundwater wells are within United's boundaries and are subject to United's semi-annual extraction fees.

- **Fox Canyon Groundwater Management Agency (FCGMA)**
The FCGMA was created by state legislation in 1982 to manage local groundwater basins and resources in a manner to reduce overdraft of the Oxnard Plain and stop seawater intrusion. A major goal of the Fox Canyon GMA is to regulate and reduce future extractions of groundwater from the Oxnard Plain aquifers, in order to operate the basin at a safe yield. In August 1990, the FCGMA passed Ordinance No. 5, which requires existing groundwater users to reduce their future well water extractions by five percent every five years until a 25 percent reduction is reached by the year 2010.

**TABLE 1-1
AGENCY COORDINATION SUMMARY**

	Participated in UWMP Development	Commented on the Draft	Attended Public Meetings	Contacted for Assistance	Received Copy of Draft	Sent Notice of Intention to Adopt	Not Involved / No Information
City Departments	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Fox Canyon GMA				X	X	X	
Casitas MWD	X			X	X	X	
United Water							
Conservation District	X	X			X	X	
Ventura County Resource Mgmt. Agency					X	X	
City of Oxnard	X			X	X	X	
Ventura County Watershed Protection District					X	X	
Ojai Valley Sanitary District					X		

1.3.2 Plan Adoption

The City began preparation of this Plan in October 2010. The final draft of the Plan was adopted by the City Council in June 2011 by Resolution No. 2011-032 (Appendix E) and submitted to DWR within 30 days of City Council approval. This plan includes all information necessary to meet the requirements of Water Conservation Act of 2009 (Wat. Code, §§ 10608.12-10608.64) and the Urban Water Management Planning Act (Wat. Code, §§ 10610-10656). Additionally, the plan has also been submitted to all appropriate entities and made available for public review per the requirements of the Urban Water Management Planning Act.

1.3.3 Public Outreach

Urban water agencies preparing plans are required to hold a public hearing on the UWMP prior to its adoption. In response to these requirements, a public hearing was conducted on June 6 by the City to receive public comment and input on the UWMP. Table 1-2 presents a timeline for public participation during the development of the Plan. A copy of the public outreach materials, including paid advertisements, newsletter covers, website postings, and invitation letters are attached in Appendix B.

**TABLE 1-2
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION TIMELINE**

Public Workshops and Hearings	Date	Public Participation Task
Newspaper Article	February 17	Ventura County Star
Website Posting	February 17	Invitation For Inclusion On Interest List
UWMP Overview	May 18	Educational Presentation
Draft Available	May 18	Available For Public Review
Public Hearing	June 6	City Council Meeting
Adoption	June 20	City Council Meeting

1.4 System Description

The City is located 62 miles north of Los Angeles and 30 miles south of Santa Barbara along the California coastline. The City's planning area is bounded by the Ventura River on the west, Foster Park on the north, Franklin Barranca and the Santa Clara River to the east, with the Pacific Ocean as the southern boundary. The total planning area encompasses approximately 40 square miles. The City water service area is shown on Figure 1-1.

The City developed as a result of the ninth and last mission founded in California by Father Junipero Serra in 1782. In 1866, the City incorporated an area of about one square mile around the original Mission San Buenaventura. Since that time, the City has grown to an estimated 21 square miles. An estimated population of 113,500 (based on Census) is currently supplied water from the City's water system. This includes several unincorporated County areas, such as the upper North Ventura Avenue area to the north and developing areas east of the City boundary. The City Charter provides for a Council-Manager form of government. A seven member Council is elected at large for four-year terms, with the Mayor selected by the Council for a two-year term.

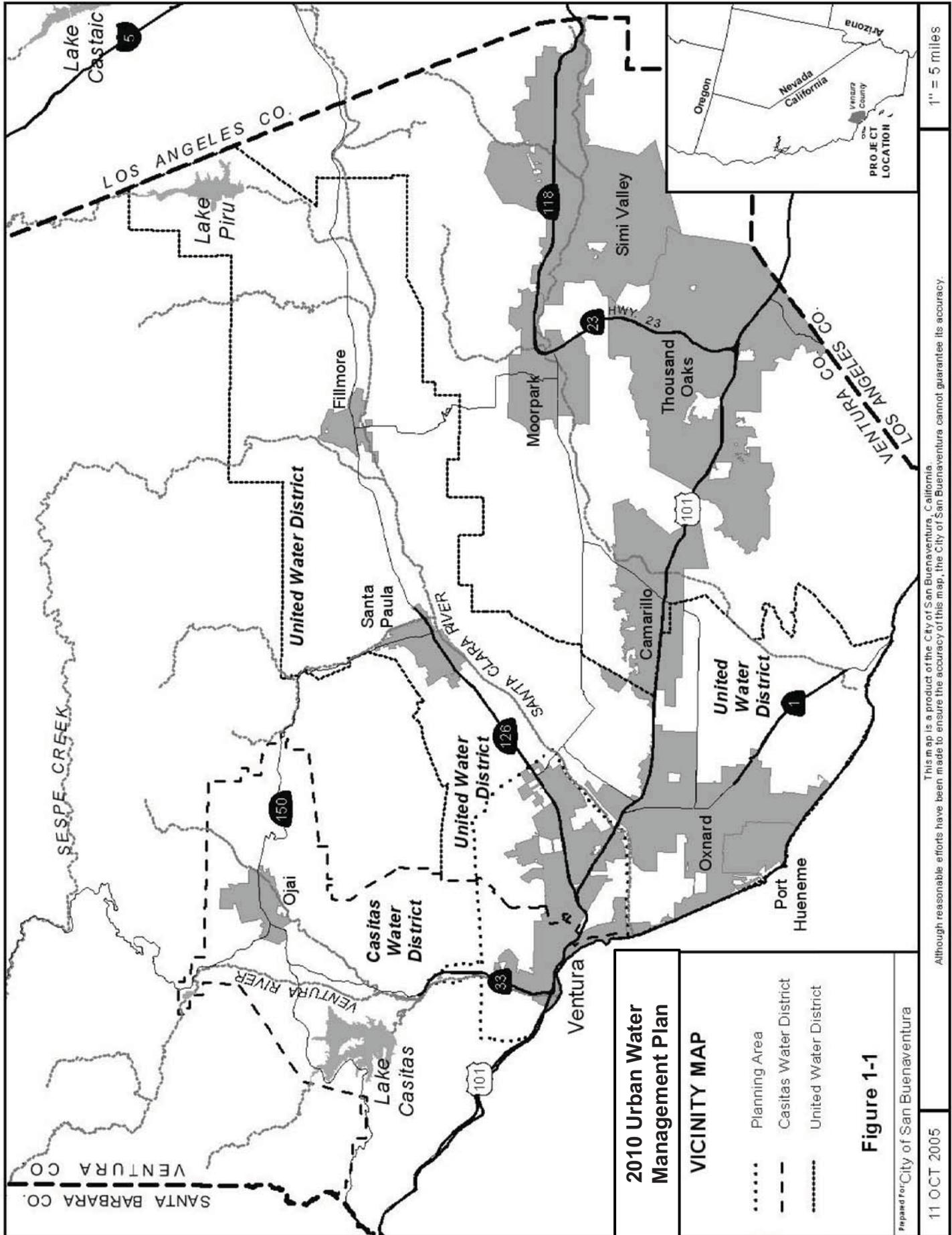
The Spanish Fathers for the Mission San Buenaventura developed the first water system for the City. It consisted of an aqueduct (that is now abandoned) to convey water from the Ventura River, near San Antonio Creek, to a reservoir located behind the Mission. During subsequent development around the Mission, additional groundwater was obtained from wells in the Ventura and Santa Clara River basins. Water facilities were developed and operated for the City by several individuals and companies over the period of 1869 to 1923. In 1923, the City acquired the water system, along with its water rights from the Ventura River, from the Southern California Edison Company and assumed the responsibility of providing water to City residents. In years following, the City developed additional sources of surface and groundwater, including wells and improvements to the surface water diversion from the Ventura River. Also, since 1960, the City has purchased surface water from Casitas Municipal Water District to supplement its water supplies. As development occurs on the east side of the City, additional groundwater facilities have been completed to meet increasing demands.

Currently, the City's water system serves 31,650 water service connections, which includes the population of the City plus some additional areas outside the City boundaries. The western portion of the City is within the Casitas Municipal Water District service area. The mid and eastern portion of the City is within United Water Conservation District's boundaries. Water service is provided to all residential, commercial, industrial and irrigation customers; including fire protection users.

The City water system is a complex system of 16 pressure zones, 13 wells, 21 booster stations, approximately 380 miles of pipelines ranging from 4-inches to 36-inches in diameter, and a total storage capacity of approximately 52 million gallons (mg) in 32 tanks and reservoirs. The system delivers water from sea level to a maximum elevation of over 1,000 feet. The City operates three purification facilities, including one membrane filtration treatment plant for surface water sources on the west side of the City, and two iron/manganese removal treatment plants for groundwater sources on the east side¹. The City also maintains and operates the Ventura Water Reclamation Facility. See Section 4 for further description of the Reclamation Facility.

¹ City of San Buenaventura Water Master Plan, 2011. Pages VI-1 to VI-15

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1.5 Climate

San Buenaventura has a climate that is similar to a Mediterranean coastal city. That is, the winters are cool, and the summers are mild. The average temperature range is in the 70s and it is uncommon for the temperature to drop below freezing. The area has an average rainfall of approximately 15 inches. Table 1-3 shows the average annual climate information by month.

**TABLE 1-3
ANNUAL CLIMATE INFORMATION**

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Standard Monthly Average ETo ^(a)	2.4	2.5	3.9	4.3	5.0	4.9
Average Rainfall (in) ^(b)	2.73	3.35	2.91	1.01	0.10	0.04
Average High Temperature (°F) ^(c)	66.9	65.3	68.2	68.0	67.7	70.9
	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Standard Monthly Average ETo ^(a)	5.3	5.1	4.2	3.0	2.4	2.0
Average Rainfall (in) ^(b)	0.02	0.05	0.35	0.34	1.82	2.01
Average High Temperature (°F) ^(c)	73.0	74.3	74.3	73.7	71.2	69.9

Notes:

- (a) Evapotranspiration (ETo) data from Station #156 in Oxnard as provided on the CIMIS website database at www.cimis.water.ca.gov for the for the period of record from June 2001 to current.
- (b) The average rainfall data is from Ventura County Watershed Protection District's web site for Station 66, www.countyofventura.org.
- (c) The average temperature figures are from the Western Regional Climate Center web site at www.wrcc.dri.edu for Station 049285 VENTURA.

1.6 Potential Effects of Climate Change

A topic of growing concern for water planners and managers is climate change and the potential impacts it could have on California's future water supplies. Climate change models have predicted that potential effects from climatic changes will result in increased temperature, early snow melt, and a rise in sea level.

In June 2005, Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger issued Executive Order S-3-05, which requires biennial reports on climate change impacts in several areas, including water resources. The Climate Action Team (CAT) was formed in response to Executive Order S-3-05. To help unify analysis across topic areas, the CAT worked with scientists from the California Applications Program's California Climate Change Center to select a set of future climate projections to be used for analysis. For the 2008-2009 assessment of climate change impacts, the CAT selected six (6) different global climate change models, assuming two (2) different greenhouse gas emission levels (a high end and a low end), for a total of 12 scenarios. The results of the study indicated that climate change has already been observed, in that in the last 100 years, air temperatures have risen about 1 degree Fahrenheit, and there has been a documented greater variance in precipitation, with greater extremes both in terms of heavy flooding and severe droughts.

In July 2006, DWR issued "*Progress on Incorporating Climate Change into Management of California's Water Resources*," as required by Executive Order S-3-05. That report demonstrated how various analytical tools could be used to address issues related to climate change.

In the 2009 update of the *DWR California Water Plan*, multiple scenarios of future climate conditions are evaluated. These changing hydrological conditions could affect future planning efforts, which are typically based on historic conditions. The *California Water Plan* identifies the following probable impacts due to changes in temperature and precipitation:

- More winter runoff and less spring/summer runoff due to warmer temperatures.
- Greater extremes in flooding and droughts.
- Greater water demand for irrigation and landscape water due to increased temperatures and their impacts on plant water needs.
- Increased sea level rise, further endangering the functions of the SWP, which can depend on movement of water through the low-lying channels of the low-lying Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. Sea level rise could also require the SWP to release additional storage water to avoid sea water intrusion into the Delta.

Even without population changes, water demand could increase. Precipitation and temperature influence water demand for outdoor landscaping and irrigated agriculture. Outdoor water use is a large component of Ventura water demands. Lower spring rainfall increases the need to apply irrigation water. Further, warmer temperatures increase crop evapotranspiration, which increases water demand.

1.7 List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

The following abbreviations and acronyms are used in this report.

Aera	AERA Energy LLC
AF	acre-feet
AFY	acre-feet per year
BMPs	Best Management Practices
CDPH	California Department of Public Health
CUWCC	California Urban Water Conservation Council
Casitas	Casitas Municipal Water District
AB	Assembly Bill
Act	California Urban Water Management Planning Act
Casitas	Casitas Municipal Water District
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CAT	Climate Action Team
CDPH	California Department of Public Health
City	City of Ventura
COG	Council of Governments
DMMs	Demand Management Measures
DWR	Department of Water Resources
ERP	Emergency Response Plan
EIR	environmental impact report
ETo	evapotranspiration
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FCGMA	Fox Canyon Groundwater Management Agency
gpcd	gallons per capita per day
GWMP	Groundwater Management Plan
HCF	hundred cubic feet
LAFCO	Local Agency Formation Commissions
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
mg/L	milligrams per liter
mg	million gallons
MGD	million gallons per day
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
OVSD	Ojai Valley Sanitary District
RHNA	Regional Housing Needs Allocation
RHA	Regional Housing Needs Assessment

SPBPA	Santa Paula Basin Pumpers Association
SBX7-7	Senate Bill 7 of Special Extended Session 7
SCAG	Southern California Association of Governments
HCD	State Department of Housing and Community Development
SWP	State Water Project
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
UWCD	United Water Conservation District
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
Plan	Urban Water Management Plan 2010
Foster Park	Ventura River Foster Park Area
VCG	Ventura County Council of Governments
VWRF	Ventura Water Reclamation Facility
WSS	Water Sense Specification

Section 2: Water Demands

2.1 Overview

This chapter describes historic and current water usage and the methodology used to project future demands within the City's service area. The City's water system provides potable water to residential, commercial, industrial, institutional, and irrigation customers. Recycled water is provided for landscaping in the Marina area as well as to two golf courses. Raw water is provided for petroleum recovery operations and two irrigation customers. In addition, weather and water conservation effects on historical water usage were factored into the evaluation. The City's water use sectors are described below.

- **Residential Sector**
The residential sector of the City is comprised of single and multi-family residential customers. Currently, there are approximately 23,158 single family and 2,372 multi-family residential accounts. The multi-family accounts represent approximately 20,000 residential dwelling units served under master meters on apartment and condominium complexes as well as mobile home parks. The residential sector represents approximately 61 percent of the City's total water consumption. Within the residential sector, single family accounts make up two thirds of the total residential demand.
- **Commercial Sector**
The City contains several different types of commercial customers, including gas stations, large shopping complexes, auto dealerships, restaurants, business parks, office buildings, hotels, and hospitals. The City includes several tourist-driven businesses such as hotels, which benefit from the high volume of tourist traffic. The largest commercial sector users are hotels and hospitals. The commercial sector accounts for approximately 20 percent of the City's water consumption.
- **Industrial Sector**
The City contains a relatively small industrial sector. The industrial sector utilizes less than 1 percent of the City's water demand.
- **Institutional/Government Sector**
The City's institutional and governmental sectors are relatively stable. The City is also the county seat and therefore contains a large government center and jail complex. In addition, school facilities and churches are included in this sector. The Institutional/Government Sector utilizes approximately 3 percent of the water demand.
- **Landscape Sector**
The City's landscape metered uses include assessment districts, contract parks, City parks, and other large irrigation areas. Landscape accounts comprise of approximately 3 percent of total water use.
- **Recycled Water**
The City provides recycled water delivered from the City's Water Reclamation Facility to landscape areas in the Marina area and two (2) 18-hole tournament class public golf

courses within the City's service area. This usage accounts for approximately 3 percent of total water demand.

- **Petroleum Recovery Operations**

The City provides water for petroleum recovery operations to a single customer, Aera Energy. The water is supplied through two separate services. One service is direct from the City's raw water pipeline and feeds Aera's operations east of Ventura Avenue. The other service provides treated water directly from the Casitas Municipal Water District mainline to Aera facilities west of Ventura Avenue near Shell Road. This demand has steadily decreased over the years as Aera Energy has developed ways to recycle this water and accounts for approximately 3 percent of total water consumption.

- **Metered Miscellaneous**

Miscellaneous metered accounts comprise of temporary construction, street sweeping and fire line meters that are billed for usage. These comprise of less than 1 percent of total consumption.

- **Other Uses**

The City has miscellaneous usage which is metered, but not charged, for a few water rights accounts and water wheeled to Alta Mutual Water Company customers. Other miscellaneous uses not metered includes the following: pipe/hydrant flushing, service leaks, main breaks, sewer maintenance, firefighting and training, hydrant knockouts, plant use, and tank maintenance. This usage is estimated at approximately 1 percent of total consumption.

- **Unaccounted For Water**

Unaccounted for water, which is all water not included in any of the above categories, is estimated at approximately 5.5 percent of total produced water since 2005. This is based on a comparison of production and billing data records. The actual amount of unaccounted for water may be higher or lower due to meter inaccuracies.

2.2 Historical Water Use

Currently the City has approximately 31,650 service connections serving 113,500 people. All service connections are metered. Water consumption within the City has decreased in recent years as shown by the per capita use figures in Table 2-3. The annual per capita usage from 1940 to 1970 averaged about 277 gallons per capita per day (gpcd). In the period 1985 through 1989, the annual per capita use averaged about 196 gpcd. In the period 1994 through 2004, the per capita figure dropped to an average of 161 gpcd. This decrease in per capita consumption is the result of plumbing improvements such as low flow fixtures and low water consuming appliances in some existing and all new housing; and an active water conservation program adopted by the City in 1975 and further strengthened with regulations in 1990. Between 2005 and 2009, the annual per capita use averaged 156 gpcd including recycled water and total water sales ranged from 18,200 to 20,850 AFY, with an average of 19,300 AFY.

2.3 Population

The City water service area is essentially an established community comprised primarily of residential areas with opportunities for infill development. Large commercial and industrial areas exist along Main Street, Harbor Boulevard, Telephone Road, Ventura Avenue, Telegraph Road and Victoria Avenue². In 2005, the City of Ventura adopted the 2005 Ventura General Plan to redirect future growth toward 'Infill First' with an emphasis on encouraging more intense development of housing alongside commercial uses in the above mentioned commercial corridors, as well as Johnson Drive and Wells Road. The City's estimated population growth for the water service area is shown in Table 2-1. The population numbers reflect both the population within the City of Ventura limits as well as the population served by the public water system that is not within the City limits. Historical population data within the City is based entirely from the California Department of Finance Table E-4 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties, and the State with 2000 Benchmark. Historical population for the areas served by the water system that are outside of the City are based on the number of connections, multiplied by 2.57 persons per connection³.

Future projections for areas within the City reflect a 0.88 percent annual growth rate based on the City's General Plan. Projections for areas served by the water system outside of the City are based on the historical annual growth rate of 0.1258 percent in the number of connections. Population estimates were extrapolated to fit 5 year increments. It is important to note that these figures are not intended to represent support for, nor reflect any commitment to, this level of growth. Rather, it is to provide a safe margin in planning for long-term water improvements that might be needed given the amount of growth that could be allowed under the City's 2005 updated General Plan as assessed in the certified EIR. Included for comparison is the EIR population projection for 2025 reflecting the two possible growth scenarios: (1) 1.14 percent annual population growth, which is equivalent to the annual growth rate in the City from 1984 to 2004; and (2) 0.88 percent annual population growth, which is equivalent to the annual growth from 1994 to 2004.

**TABLE 2-1
POPULATION PROJECTIONS**

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
<i>Projected Planning Area Population</i>	113,478	118,416	123,575	128,963	134,592	140,472
General Plan EIR (0.88%)	-	-	-	126,153	-	-
General Plan EIR (1.14%)	-	-	-	133,160	-	-

Note: General Plan EIR only provides estimate for year 2025.

2.4 Existing and Target Per Capita Water Use

2.4.1 Base Daily Per Capita Water Use for SBX7-7 Reduction

As described in Senate Bill 7 of Special Extended Session 7 (SBX7-7), it is the intent of the California legislature to increase water use efficiency. The legislature has set a goal of a 20 percent per capita reduction in urban water use statewide by 2020. The requirements of

² City of San Buenaventura Water Master Plan, 2011.

³ Based on City's General Plan Environmental Impact Report (EIR) dated 2005.

SBX7-7 apply to retail water suppliers. Consistent with SBX7-7, 2010 UWMPs must provide an estimate of Base Daily Per Capita Water Use. This estimate utilizes information on population as well as base gross water use. Base gross water use is defined as the total volume of water, treated or untreated, entering the distribution system of an urban retail water supplier, excluding: recycled water; net volume of water placed into long-term storage; and water conveyed to another urban water supplier.

The UWMP Act allows urban water retailers to evaluate their base daily per capita water use using a 10 or 15-year period. A 15-year base period within the range January 1, 1990 to December 31, 2010 is allowed if recycled water made up 10 percent or more of the 2008 retail water delivery. If recycled water did not make up 10 percent or more of the 2008 retail water delivery, then a retailer must use a 10-year base period within the range January 1, 1995 to December 31, 2010. Recycled water did not make up 10 percent of the 2008 delivery to the City retail areas. For this reason, Base Daily Per Capita Water Use has been based on a 10 year period. The period from the year 2000 through 2009 was chosen to represent Base Daily Per Capita Water Use because it is the most representative of current demand trends. In addition, urban retailers must report daily per capita water use for a five year period within the range January 1, 2003 to December 31, 2010. This 5-year base period is compared to the Target Based Daily Per Capita Water Use to determine the minimum water use reduction requirement (this is described in more detail in the following sections). The 5-year period from 2003 through 2007 (the fourth historically dry year) was chosen because it allows the highest target. Tables 2-2 and 2-3 report the data used to calculate the Base Daily Per Capita Water Use, which is 162 gpcd.

**TABLE 2-2
BASE PERIOD RANGES**

Base	Parameter	Value	Units
10-15 year base period	2008 total water deliveries	19,234	AFY
	2008 total volume of delivered recycled water	625	AFY
	2008 recycled water as a percent of total deliveries	3.2%	percent
	Number of years in base period	10	years
	Year beginning base period range	2000	-
	Year ending base period range	2009	-
5-year base period	Number of years in base period	5	years
	Year beginning base period range	2003	-
	Year ending base period range	2007	-

**TABLE 2-3
BASE DAILY PER CAPITA WATER USE**

<u>Base Period Year</u>		Distribution System Population	Daily System Gross Water Use (mgd)	Annual Daily per Capita Water Use (gcpd)	10 Year Average ^(a)	5 Year Average ^(a)
Sequence Year	Calendar Year					
Year 1	1995	101,022	16.3	161.6		
Year 2	1996	101,793	17.0	166.7		
Year 3	1997	102,409	17.1	166.6		
Year 4	1998	102,994	17.1	166.5		
Year 5	1999	103,608	17.8	171.4		
Year 6	2000	104,522	19.1	183.1		
Year 7	2001	105,254	18.8	178.3		
Year 8	2002	106,280	17.2	161.5		
Year 9	2003	107,906	17.3	160.4		
Year 10	2004	108,559	19.6	180.9	169.7	
Year 11	2005	109,153	18.0	165.2	170.1	
Year 12	2006	110,049	16.3	148.5	168.3	
Year 13	2007	110,594	16.9	152.9	166.9	161.6
Year 14	2008	111,439	16.6	149.1	165.1	159.3
Year 15	2009	112,496	15.7	139.3	161.9	151.0
Period Selected					161.9	161.6

Note:

(a) Average of previous 10 or 5 year period.

2.4.2 Urban Water Use Targets for SBX7-7 Reduction

In addition to calculating base gross water use, SBX7-7 requires that a retail water supplier identify its demand reduction targets for 2015 and 2020 by utilizing one of four options:

- **Method 1** - 80 percent of baseline gpcd water use (i.e., a 20 percent reduction).
- **Method 2** - The sum of the following performance standards: indoor residential use (provisional standard set at 55 gpcd); plus landscape use, including dedicated and residential meters or connections equivalent to the State Model Landscape Ordinance (80 percent ETo existing landscapes, 70 percent of ETo for future landscapes); plus 10 percent reduction in baseline commercial, industrial institutional use by 2020.
- **Method 3** - 95 percent of the applicable state hydrologic region target as set in the Draft 20x2020 Water Conservation Plan (April 03, 2009).
- **Method 4** - Savings by Water Sector: this provisional method, developed by DWR, identifies water savings obtained through identified practices and subtracts them from the base daily per capita water use value identified for the water supplier.

The City has selected compliance Method 3 as the most feasible option to meet the Urban Water Use Target. It should be noted that the City is able to select Method 3 because of the already water efficient usage by City customers. Method 1 and 4 result in a lower target and Method 2 is not feasible because it requires extensive documentation of the City's landscaped areas. The Baseline Daily Per Capita Water Use is 162 gallons. The City is located in the South Coast hydrologic region as defined by DWR, therefore the hydrologic region target is 149.

The Urban Water Use Target using Method 3 is 95 percent of the hydrologic region target, or 142 gpcd. The 2015 target is defined as the point halfway between the baseline and the 2020 Target, and is 152 gpcd.

Table 2-4 reports the baseline, target, and interim daily per capita water use.

**TABLE 2-4
BASELINE AND TARGET DAILY PER CAPITA
WATER USE SUMMARY (GPCD)**

Baseline Daily per Capita Water Use	161.9
Interim Urban Water Use Target (2015)	151.7
Urban Water Use Target (2020)	141.6

2.5 Projected Water Use

The City water service area is essentially an established community comprised primarily of residential areas with opportunities for infill development. Historical water demand has varied slightly year to year, but has otherwise remained fairly steady since 1995 despite increases in population. As documented in the 2005 UWMP, in 1990, the City used 196 gpcd based. Per capita water use has steadily decreased over time through the implementation of long-term conservation programs. In 2000, per capita water use was 190 gpcd. In 2005, per capita water use was 170 gpcd. For the 2010 UWMP, a factor of 168 gpcd, based on the average per capita use between 2000 and 2009 will be used to project base demands. Note that these per capita water use numbers include recycled water uses, and are thus not comparable to the per capita water uses calculated as part of the SBX7-7 compliance.

Water demand for oilfield injection has steadily declined. Average water usage between 1995 and 2000 was 1,500 AFY. Between 2001 and 2005 it was approximately 900 AFY, and between 2006 and 2010 it was approximately 500 AFY. For purposes of this report future water demand of 400 AFY will be used.

Past, current, and projected baseline water deliveries and water service accounts are shown in Tables 2-5 and 2-6. Baseline water demand projections were calculated by multiplying the average per capita use between 2000 and 2009 with the projected population for 2015 and beyond. The values shown for 2005 and 2010 are actual recorded demands. A projection of demands using the 2015 and 2020 Target Per Capita Water Use is also shown. The projection shows demands after 2020 using the 2020 Target Per Capita Water Use. In order to reduce the baseline water demands to meet the Per Capita Water Use Targets, a combination of recycled water supplies and conservation savings will have to be developed. Table 2-7 shows the expected supply of recycled water, as discussed in Chapter 4 and the amount of conservation that must be achieved in order to meet the Per Capita Water Use Targets in 2015 and 2020. Further discussion of water conservation programs is located in Chapter 7.

TABLE 2-5
PAST, CURRENT, AND PROJECTED WATER DEMANDS (AFY)

	Single-Family	Multi-Family	Commercial	Industrial	Institutional/Governmental	Landscape	Petroleum Recovery Operations	Other	Total
2005	7,483	3,887	4,279	163	541	1,079	930	2,447	20,808
2010	7,006	3,678	3,384	64	495	1,044	368	1,312	17,351
2015	9,197	4,562	4,551	163	690	1,416	400	1,306	22,286
2020	9,615	4,761	4,749	170	720	1,478	400	1,363	23,256
2025	10,052	4,969	4,956	178	751	1,542	400	1,423	24,270
2030	10,508	5,185	5,173	185	784	1,610	400	1,485	25,330
2035	10,984	5,412	5,399	193	818	1,680	400	1,550	26,436

Note: 2005 and 2010 are actual demands. 2015 and beyond are projected.

TABLE 2-6
WATER SERVICE ACCOUNTS

	Single-Family	Multi-Family	Commercial	Industrial	Institutional/Governmental	Landscape	Petroleum Recovery Operations	Other	Total
2005	22,834	2,269	2,537	15	193	222	2	2,966	31,038
2010	23,158	2,372	2,536	4	185	258	2	3,131	31,646
2015	25,627	2,545	2,733	7	200	279	2	3,375	34,769
2020	24,953	2,481	2,664	7	195	272	2	3,291	33,865
2025	26,095	2,590	2,781	7	204	283	2	3,434	35,396
2030	27,288	2,703	2,902	7	213	296	2	3,584	36,994
2035	28,534	2,821	3,029	8	222	309	2	3,741	38,665

Note: 2005 and 2010 are actual demands. 2015 and beyond are projected.

**TABLE 2-7
TARGET WATER DEMAND PROJECTIONS**

Target Water Demands (AFY)				
	Baseline Water Demands	Recycled Water Use	Conservation Needed to Meet SBX7-7 Targets	Target Water Demand
2015	22,286	700	(1,422)	20,163
2020	23,256	700	(2,899)	19,657
2025	24,270	700	(3,056)	20,514
2030	25,330	700	(3,220)	21,410
2035	26,436	700	(3,391)	22,345

2.5.1 Low Income Projected Water Demands

Senate Bill 1087 requires that water use projections of a UWMP include the projected water use for single-family and multi-family residential housing for lower income households as identified in the housing element of any city, county, or city and county general plan in the service area of the supplier.

Through a delegation agreement with the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), the Ventura County Council of Governments (VCG) determines the Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHA) for each of the county’s cities plus the unincorporated area. The total housing growth need for the City of Ventura for the 2006-2014 planning period is 4,011 units. This total is distributed by income categories that range from extremely low, very low, moderate, and above moderate-income groups.

The City’s Housing Element must demonstrate the availability of sufficiently zoned land to meet these planning targets. Zoning to meet the needs of lower- and moderate-income households must be of sufficient density on specified parcels and with reasonable development standards to encourage and facilitate development that is affordable to these groups.

The City is currently updating its Housing Element, last adopted in 2004. The City’s housing element does not identify the number or specific location of low income households in the City’s service area. Nor does the housing element project the number or location of low-income households in the future. Other than potential development identified in the land inventory, for this reason, it is not feasible to project water use for lower income households separate from overall residential demand. However, the City will not deny or condition approval of water services, or reduce the amount of services applied for by a proposed development that includes housing units affordable to lower income households unless one of the following occurs:

- the City specifically finds that it does not have sufficient water supply
- the City is subject to a compliance order issued by the State Department of Health Services that prohibits new water connections; and
- the applicant has failed to agree to reasonable terms and conditions relating to the provision of services.

2.6 Comparisons to Local/Regional Planning

The demand projections are based on population and growth estimates presented in the City's General Plan, and are therefore consistent with local planning. Additionally, the target demand projections are consistent with the City's 2011 Water Master Plan demand projections, which used a land-used based approach to estimate demands. The Water Master Plan estimates demand at ultimate build out conditions to be 22,700 AFY, but does not make assumptions as to where development will occur, other than within the 2025 planning time horizon accounted for in the 2005 General Plan.

2.7 Other Factors Affecting Water Usage

Two major factors that affect water usage are weather and water conservation. Both weather effects and conservation effects are discussed below.

2.7.1 Weather Effects on Water Usage

Historically, when the weather is hot and dry, water usage increases, as it did in 2007. The amount of increase varies according to the number of consecutive years of hot, dry weather and the conservation activities imposed. During cool-wet years, historical water usage has decreased to reflect less water usage for external landscaping.

California faces the prospect of significant water management challenges due to a variety of issues including population growth, regulatory restrictions and climate change. Climate change is of special concern because of the range of possibilities and their potential impacts on water supplies. The most likely scenarios involve accelerated sea level rise and increased temperatures, which will shift more runoff to winter months. The other much-discussed climate scenario or impact is an increase in precipitation variability, with more extreme drought and flood events posing additional challenges to water managers⁴. The City's ability to utilize local surface water sources and conjunctive use opportunities will allow it to minimize the potential effects of drought on water supply.

As shown in Table 2-3, over the past decade the water use in the City's service area has fluctuated between a minimum of 139 gpcd seen in 2009, and a maximum of 183 gpcd seen in 2000. While historically this variation in range of water use was primarily due to seasonal weather variations, with the unusual economic events of recent years and the effects of conservation, weather may not be the only impact on the drop in usage for residential users.

2.7.2 Conservation Effects on Water Usage

In recent years, water conservation has become an increasingly important factor in water supply planning in California. Since the 2005 UWMP there have been a number of regulatory changes related to conservation including new standards for plumbing fixtures, a new state landscape ordinance, a state universal retrofit ordinance, new Green Building standards, demand reduction goals and more. The California plumbing code has instituted requirements for new construction that mandate the installation of ultra low-flow toilets and low-flow showerheads. In the period

⁴ Final California Water Plan Update 2009 Integrated Water Management: Bulletin 160.

1985 through 1989, the annual per capita use averaged about 196 gpcd. In the period 1994 through 2004, the per capita figure dropped to an average of 161 gpcd.

Residential, commercial, and industrial usage can be expected to decrease as a result of the implementation of more aggressive water conservation practices. The greatest opportunity for conservation is in developing greater efficiency and reduction in residential landscape irrigation. The irrigation demand can represent as much as 50 percent of the water demand for residential customers depending upon lot size and amount of irrigated turf and plants.

Section 3: Water Resources

3.1 Overview

This section describes the water resources available to the City for the 25-year period covered by the Plan. These are summarized in Table 3-1 and discussed in more detail below. Both currently available and planned supplies are discussed.

There are presently five distinct water sources providing water to the City water system.

- Casitas Municipal Water District (Casitas)
- Ventura River Foster Park Area (Foster Park)
 - Surface Water Intake
 - Upper Ventura River Groundwater Basin/Subsurface Intake and Wells
- Mound Groundwater Basin
- Oxnard Plain Groundwater Basin (Fox Canyon Aquifer)
- Santa Paula Groundwater Basin.

The City also provides reclaimed water from the Ventura Water Reclamation Facility. In addition, the City has a 10,000 AFY contract amount from the California State Water Project, which is not utilized within the City service area because there are no facilities to deliver the water to the City.

Table 3-1 shows the current and projected volume of supply from these sources for the next 25 years.

**TABLE 3-1
SUMMARY OF WATER SUPPLY SOURCES**

Water Supply Sources (AFY)	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
<i>Existing Supplies</i>						
Imported Wholesale Supplies						
Casitas Municipal Water District ^(a)	6,000	6,000	6,100	6,200	6,500	7,000
Supplier Produced Groundwater						
Mound Basin ^(b)	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Oxnard Plain Basin ^(b)	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,100
Santa Paula Basin ^(b)	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600
<i>Supplier Produced Surface Water</i>						
Ventura River (Foster Park) ^(b)	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200
Recycled Water ^(c)	700	700	700	700	700	700
Transfers in	None	None	None	None	None	None
Exchanges in	None	None	None	None	None	None
Desalinated Water	None	None	None	None	None	None
Other	None	None	None	None	None	None
Total Existing Supplies	20,600	20,600	20,700	20,800	21,100	21,600
<i>Planned Supplies</i>						
Supplier Produced Groundwater						
Mound Basin (Well No. 2) ^(d)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxnard Plain Basin (Golf Course Well No. 7) ^(d)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Santa Paula Basin (Saticoy Well No. 3) ^(e)	0	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400
<i>Supplier Produced Surface Water</i>						
Ventura River (Foster Park Wells Improvements)	0	0	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
Total Planned Supplies	0	1,400	3,900	3,900	3,900	3,900
Total Existing and Planned Supplies	20,600	22,000	24,600	24,700	25,000	25,500
FCGMA Groundwater Credit^(f)	30,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000

Notes:

- (a) Estimated demand based on population growth within the Casitas service area served by Ventura Water .
- (b) Average annual supply based on 2011 City of San Buenaventura Water Master Plan, Table V-14.
- (c) Based on current and expected usage.
- (d) Replacement wells for supply reliability.
- (e) Well will allow full use of 1996 stipulated Judgment allocation.
- (f) FCGMA Groundwater Credit is drought/reliability supply source; not a firm supply available for new development. 30,249 AF available for 2010 per Water Master Plan (See Oxnard Plain supply description, Section 3.3.1.2.) reduced to 22,000 AF by 2015 in the event of a drought or operational/production/treatment constraints from other supply sources.

3.2 Imported Supplies

The City has a contract Table A Amount of 10,000 AFY of State Water Project (SWP) water with DWR. However, there are no facilities to deliver this water to the City. The following describes the history of this allocation and the potential for future use of SWP supply.

In 1964, Ventura County Flood Control District contracted with the State of California for future delivery of up to 20,000 AFY of SWP water to Ventura County. In 1971, administration of the contract for SWP water was assigned to Casitas. The City executed an agreement in 1971 with Casitas and the Department of Water Resources (DWR) to allocate 10,000 AFY of the

entitlement to the City. This obligation extends to 2035. In the contract with Casitas, the City retains full authority and responsibility for advance scheduling of its SWP water and for determining the point and method of delivery. To date, the City has not received delivery of its annual SWP allocations, and it is not certain if or when facilities would ever be constructed to transport SWP water to the City. In 1999, the City became a signatory to the SWP Monterey Amendment Settlement Agreement. The Monterey Amendment allows the City and other SWP contractors to sell surplus allocated water back to the SWP pool of supplies.

The City, Casitas, and United (referred to as the Joint Agencies) pay annual contractual fees to DWR, which cover construction costs for SWP facilities and administration to deliver allocations of water throughout the state. In addition, the citizens of Ventura voted in 1993 in favor of desalinating seawater over importing water through the SWP, as the preferred supplemental water supply option.

The Monterey Amendment Settlement Agreement to the SWP contracts in 1999 provided the City a formal mechanism to allow it to place its annual SWP water allocation into a “turn back” pool to be purchased by other SWP contractors. The City has taken part in the “turn back” pool over the past several years, which has allowed the City to recoup a small part of its annual SWP payment obligation. The City has also worked with United, which requests (depending on local hydrologic conditions and percent of SWP water available each year) some portion of the City’s annual allocation at the “turn back” pool rate. This provides water recharge benefits to the County area as a whole.

3.3 Groundwater

This section presents information about the City’s groundwater supplies, including a summary of the adopted Assembly Bill (AB) 3030 Groundwater Management Plan (GWMP).

3.3.1 Groundwater Basin Descriptions

The City obtains water from three groundwater basins, which provide roughly 10,000 AFY, or half of the City’s total supply. Table 3-2 shows the historical production from these basins. Table 3-3 shows the amount of groundwater projected to be pumped from these basins. These groundwater basins are described below.

**TABLE 3-2
HISTORIC GROUNDWATER PRODUCTION (AFY)**

Basin Name	Metered or Unmetered	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mound Basin	Metered	3,815	3,665	4,046	2,702	1,642
Oxnard Plain Basin	Metered	4,857	5,820	5,180	5,597	5,685
Santa Paula Basin	Metered	1,340	1,239	1,142	738	887
Total		10,013	10,724	10,368	9,038	8,213
Groundwater as a Percent of Total Water Supply		53.3%	54.8%	53.9%	49.6%	47.2%

**TABLE 3-3
PROJECTED GROUNDWATER PRODUCTION (AFY)**

Basin Name	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Mound Basin	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Oxnard Plain Basin	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,100
Santa Paula Basin	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
% of Total Water Supply	50%	45%	45%	44%	44%

3.3.1.1 Mound Groundwater Basin

The Mound Groundwater Basin is identified in DWR Bulletin 118, 2003 Update as the Mound Subbasin of the Santa Clara River Valley Groundwater Basin (Basin No. 4-4.03). The basin underlies the northern part of the Ventura coastal plain and is bounded on the north by the Santa Ynez and Topa Topa Mountains, on the south by the Oak Ridge and Saticoy faults, the northeast by the Santa Paula Subbasin, and the west by the Pacific Ocean. Historical agricultural and private well uses have typically extracted about 2,000 AFY⁵ while the City's average annual extraction for the last ten years has been approximately 3,800 AFY. Historical use has been documented to temporarily exceed the yield of the basin and result in water levels that have fallen below sea level and created the threat of seawater intrusion. To abate this threat, the City abandoned its historical coastal well facilities and located groundwater extraction near the center of the Mound Basin. A report compiled as part of a 1996 study of the basin indicated that historical data supports a basin yield of at least 8,000 AFY during drought conditions as long as pumpage is reduced during wet years to allow water levels to recover⁶. The basin is not in overdraft.

Currently, two wells supply water from the Mound Groundwater Basin; Victoria Well No. 2, which was installed in 1995 and Mound Well No. 1, which began production in April 2003. Victoria Well No. 1, which was installed in 1982, is considered an inactive well at this time due to maintenance and water quality issues and is scheduled for destruction. Water quality is highly mineralized in the Mound Basin and blending with lower TDS water is required by the

⁵ City of San Buenaventura Water Master Plan, 2011. Page V-7.

⁶ Fugro West, Inc. June 1997. "Mound Groundwater Basin Annual Report".

California Department of Public Health (CDPH). The production capacity of the existing Mound Basin wells is 5,500 AFY⁷.

3.3.1.2 Oxnard Plain Groundwater Basin

The Oxnard Plain Groundwater Basin is identified in DWR Bulletin 118, 2003 Update as the Oxnard Subbasin of the Santa Clara River Valley Basin (Basin No. 4-4.02), located in southern Ventura County. The basin is bounded on the north by the Oak Ridge fault, the south by the Santa Monica Mountains, the east by the Pleasant Valley and Las Posas Valley Basins, and the west by the Pacific Ocean. Average annual yield from the Golf Course wells over the past 10 years has been about 3,750 AFY. However, due to present water system supply and operational constraints, the last five-year annual yield has been 5,500 AFY. This level will continue until additional facilities are developed, at which time it is anticipated that the City will go back to the reduced historical allocation.

Wells near the Buenaventura Golf Course have drawn from the Oxnard Plain Groundwater Basin since 1961. Currently, two wells, Golf Course Wells No. 5 and 6, produce potable water for the City’s system. These wells pump from the Fox Canyon aquifer of the Oxnard Plain Groundwater Basin. A third well (Golf Course Well No. 3) is out of service for major rehabilitation. This third well could be used as an emergency source and will only return to service during a drought, following the replacement of wellhead, pump, electrical and raw water connection. Raw water quality data indicates that wells from this basin have better raw water quality than wells located within the Mound Basin.

The City's historical allocation has been steadily reduced through the years. Table 3-4 shows the Oxnard Plain’s historical allocation set by the FCGMA. Current production capacity of the Oxnard Plain Basin is 4,100 based on the allocation⁸.

**TABLE 3-4
OXNARD PLAIN HISTORICAL FCGMA ALLOCATION**

Year	Allocation (AFY)
Base Period 1985-1989	5,472
1992	5,198
1995	4,925
2000	4,651
2009	4,378
2010 (current)	4,104

Source: City of San Buenaventura Water Master Plan, 2011. Page V-9.

Conjunctive use strategies and operational practices have allowed the City to accrue 30,249 AF of FCGMA groundwater credits as of the beginning of calendar year 2010. These practices currently make it possible for the City to use its groundwater credits to supplement its supply in the event of a drought or operational/production/treatment constraints on other supply sources.

⁷ City of San Buenaventura Water Master Plan, 2011. Table V-14.

⁸ City of San Buenaventura Water Master Plan, 2011. Table V-14.

3.3.1.3 Santa Paula Groundwater Basin

The Santa Paula Groundwater Basin is identified in DWR Bulletin 118, 2003 Update as the Santa Paula Subbasin (Basin No.4-4.04). The basin is bound on the north by the Topa Topa Mountains, the south by the Oak Ridge and South Mountain, the Oak Ridge fault, and the Saticoy fault, the east by a bedrock constriction, and the west by the Oxnard Plain and Mound subbasins. Since 1996, water production has averaged 1,400 AFY⁹. The current supply capacity of the Santa Paula Basin is 1,600¹⁰, but the City is allocated 21,000 AF over any seven year period.

Water from the Santa Paula Basin is extracted through a single well at Saticoy Well No. 2, with a peak capacity of 1,200 gpm. This water is treated by an iron-manganese conditioning facility. Water quality is about the same as the Oxnard Plain Basin. The City is moving forward with designing and constructing Saticoy Well No. 3 (CIP 97899), which will improve the water supply delivered to the Saticoy Treatment Plant. It is expected that Saticoy Well No. 3 will have an operational capacity of 2,000 gpm and a peaking capacity of 3,000 gpm¹¹.

3.3.2 Groundwater Management

The City obtains groundwater from the Mound, Santa Paula and Oxnard Plain groundwater Basins and participates in its management through different operational arrangements. The following provides detailed information about these water sources.

3.3.2.1 Groundwater Management in the Mound Basin

The City operates wells in the Mound Basin under the findings of a 1996 study¹² (included in Appendix C). The United Water Conservation District (UWCD) was formed in 1950 under the State of California's Water Conservation District Law of 1931, and is organized as a governmental special district. The UWCD boundary includes a 214,000 acre area that encompasses the Santa Clara River Valley and the Oxnard Coastal Plain. UWCD serves as the conservator of the groundwater resources that include a major portion of the Mound Groundwater Basin. UWCD does not produce water from the basin, but is authorized to engage in groundwater management of the basin. Historical agricultural and private wells along with the City have utilized this groundwater supply source.

3.3.2.2 Groundwater Management in the Oxnard Plain Basin

The Fox Canyon Groundwater Management Agency (FCGMA) was created by state legislation in 1982 to manage local groundwater resources in a manner to reduce overdraft of the Oxnard Plain and stop seawater intrusion. A major goal of the FCGMA is to regulate and reduce future extractions of groundwater from the Oxnard Plain aquifers, in order to operate and restore the basin to a safe yield. In August 1990, the FCGMA passed Ordinance No. 5, which requires existing groundwater users to reduce their extractions by five percent every five years until a 25 percent reduction is reached by the year 2010. Long-term production will be about 4,100 AF per year. The FCGMA's 2007 Update to the Fox Canyon Groundwater Management Plan is included in Appendix C.

⁹ City of San Buenaventura Water Master Plan, 2011. Page V-12.

¹⁰ City of San Buenaventura Water Master Plan, 2011. Table V-14.

¹¹ City of San Buenaventura Water Master Plan, 2011. Page V-8.

¹² Fugro West, Inc. June 1997. "Mound Groundwater Basin Annual Report".

3.3.2.3 Groundwater Management in the Santa Paula Basin

In March 1996, the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of Ventura filed a stipulated Judgment for the Santa Paula Basin. The Judgment recognized that all the parties have an interest in the Santa Paula Basin and in the proper management and protection of both the quantity and quality of this ground water supply. Members of the Santa Paula Basin Pumpers Association (an association of ranchers and businesses) and the City exercise rights to pump water from the basin. The City can pump 3,000 AFY from the Santa Paula Basin. The City is not limited to this allocation in any single year, but may produce seven times its average annual allocation (21,000 AF) over any running seven-year period. The stipulated Judgment is included in Appendix C.

3.4 Local Surface Water

3.4.1.1 Casitas Municipal Water District (Casitas)

Casitas Municipal Water District supplies potable water to agricultural and urban users in western Ventura County. The Casitas service area includes the Ojai Valley, the western part of the City, and the coastal area between the City and Santa Barbara County. Use of Casitas water is restricted to areas within its boundaries.

The western portion of the City is within Casitas' service area. Approximately 30 percent of the City's water accounts are located within the Casitas service area. Storm water runoff from local watersheds is stored in Lake Casitas, located approximately 10 miles northwest of the City, then treated and delivered to customers by Casitas. The City has annually purchased an average of 6,200 AFY of water from Casitas over the past ten years.

The "safe yield" of Lake Casitas is defined to be the amount of water that can be removed from the lake each year without excessive risk that the lake will become dry. The safe yield of Lake Casitas has been re-evaluated in Casitas' 2004 Water Supply and Use Status Report. Under the current application of the Robles Biological Opinion operating criteria and considering the eventual removal or complete siltation of Matilija Dam, the safe yield of Lake Casitas has been calculated to be 20,840 acre-feet per year. Studies by the Casitas engineering department have shown that this period represents the most critical dry spell for the Lake's watershed of all the years which historical data is available¹³.

To maintain the future operation of Lake Casitas at safe yield, in 1992 Casitas established an allocation program for its customers. The City's allocation can be as high as the in-District demand for Stage I (wet or average year or 8,000 AFY), or reduced to 7,090 AFY for Stage 2 (dry conditions). This amount is incrementally reduced during Stages 3 and 4 dry weather conditions and results in 4,960 AFY for Stage 5 (extremely dry conditions). Stage 2 is initiated when Lake Casitas storage drops below 127,000 AF and Stage 5 is initiated when levels drop below 65,000 AF. The lower allocation remains in effect until storage is recovered to 90,000 AF. A possible future impact to the multistage allocation system may be the operation of the fish ladder at the Robles Diversion.

In July 1995, the City signed the current operating agreement with Casitas, establishing the City's minimum annual purchase at 6,000 AFY, which is subject to the allocation program

¹³ City of San Buenaventura Water Master Plan, 2011. Page V-2.

described above during drought periods. While additional supply (up to 8,000 AFY) may be available to the City in future years, the present annual supply used within the Casitas district boundary of the City service system is approximately 6,200 AFY (annual average for the last 10 years).

The estimated demand based on population growth within the Casitas district boundary served by the City of Ventura water service area is 6,000 to 7,000 AFY, as shown in Table 3-5. These numbers have been provided to Casitas and have been incorporated into Casitas' own planning estimates.

**TABLE 3-5
DEMAND PROJECTIONS PROVIDED TO CASITAS MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT (AFY)**

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Casitas Municipal Water District	6,000	6,000	6,100	6,200	6,500	7,000

3.4.1.2 Ventura River

Surface water from the Ventura River is collected via surface stream diversion, as well as through subsurface collectors and shallow wells for delivery to the Avenue Treatment Plant through the City's Foster Park facilities. Production from this source is a function of several factors including diversion capacity, local hydrology, environmental impacts, and the storage capacity of the Ventura River alluvium and upstream diversions. Due to extreme damage to the City's Foster Park water production facilities in 2005, production from the Ventura River decreased dramatically. However, most of these facilities were repaired by 2009. Between 2005 and 2009, annual production averaged 2,300 AFY. Between 1995 and 2004, annual production averaged 7,000 AFY.

The Ventura River water source is dependent upon local hydrology. Currently, the surface intake structure at Foster Park is unused due to the natural channeling of the active river system bypassing the structure. Each year the flows can change the position of the active river channel in relation to the intake structure. According to a model of the Ventura River developed in 1984 and modified in 1992, the Upper Ventura River Basin fills after one or more years of above average rainfall. Once full, it takes three successive years of drought (below-average rainfall) to deplete the river basin subsurface storage and cause river water production to drop until the drought ends. The Foster Park facilities produce water throughout the year. However, due to storm flows, the wells are subject to inundation and erosion.

In 2008, the City began conducting studies of the Ventura River flow conditions in order to operate the Foster Park facilities in a more sustainable manner. The City is working towards developing a pumping regime that will balance production demands with environmental concerns. Presently the City has voluntarily adopted a well production schedule that limits its pumping based on annual rainfall conditions.

It is anticipated that construction of additional Foster Park Well Facilities and expansion of the Avenue Treatment Plant to its maximum capacity will increase the supply from this source in the future. These improvements are anticipated to restore historical production capabilities to produce up to 6,700 AFY (see Table 3-1). This is comparable to the 50-year average historical City production records between 1960 and 2009. However, operational constraints will likely

limit supply to 70 percent of that amount (4,200 AFY) to be obtained under the City's operations schedule. This is roughly equal to the annual average for the last 10 years¹⁴.

3.4.2 Potential Supply Inconsistency

The potential for inconsistency of supply is discussed above within the supply descriptions.

3.5 Transfers, Exchanges and Groundwater Banking Programs

Additional water supplies can be purchased from other water agencies and sources, and the City is currently exploring opportunities. An important element to enhancing the long-term reliability of the total mix of supplies currently available to meet the needs of the City is the use of transfers, exchanges, and groundwater banking programs, such as those described below.

3.5.1.1 State Water Project Options

The City of Ventura has a 10,000 acre-foot per year (AFY) contract portion of the Ventura County Watershed Protection District's 20,000 AFY State Water Project (SWP) Table A Amount. At this time, the City does not have the facilities needed to receive SWP water into the distribution system. The City's goal is to protect and to provide this additional water supply, while minimizing the financial impact of retaining the entitlement. Recent changes in regulations and the current market for State water has provided an opportunity for the City to consider a number of options, including short and/or long-term lease of its SWP supply.

3.5.1.2 Oxnard Emergency Intertie

The City has identified the Ventura/Oxnard Emergency Intertie Project as a potential emergency interconnection with the City of Oxnard. This project would provide an interconnection with the City of Oxnard's Booster Station No. 4 and the City's 430 Pressure Zone. The West County Water Supply Reliability Study, which recommended an emergency connection with the City of Oxnard water systems, was completed in late 2003. The Final Draft of the West Ventura County Emergency Intertie Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration was completed in June 2007. The Ventura/Oxnard Emergency Water Intertie is a potential project identified in the City's Capital Improvement Project Plan 2008-2013, but is unfunded at this time.

3.6 Planned Water Supply Projects and Programs

The 2011 Water Master Plan discusses potential future water supply projects. These are summarized in Table 3-1 and discussed below.

3.6.1.1 Saticoy County Yard Well (Oxnard Forebay Basin)

The County of Ventura relocated its maintenance yard to a site within the Saticoy Community, contiguous to the City's water service area. In exchange for extraterritorial water service, the County provided the City a well to offset this water demand. The new well was provided to offset the County's anticipated water demand, as well as to provide significant additional water supply. This well pumps from the Oxnard Forebay Basin. This additional supply is used to

¹⁴ City of San Buenaventura Water Master Plan, 2011. Page V-5.

offset the loss of production capacity that occurs from the Ventura River supply during dry weather and emergency conditions. The Saticoy County Yard Well was originally anticipated to begin production in 2007, with an estimated 75 percent of design production capacity of 2,400 AFY.

In November 2009 the City Council was to certify the Final Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the Saticoy and Wells Community Plan and Development Code. During the certification process the Fox Canyon Groundwater Management Agency (FCGMA) and United commented regarding the water supply anticipated from the Saticoy Yard Well for the project area. Consequently, the City approved a *Limitation and Tolling Agreement* whereby the parties agreed to a cooperative Operations Testing Plan to provide testing of the impact of the water drawn from the Saticoy County Yard Well. As a result of the testing under the Operations Plan it was determined that the April 2004 County of Ventura Saticoy Operations Yard EIR was not sufficient for the anticipated operations of the Saticoy County Yard Well and therefore additional environmental clearance is warranted for operation of the well.

The anticipated future water supply from the Saticoy County Yard Well is unknown at this time. It should be noted that the City's 2005 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and 2008 Biennial Water Supply Report included the Saticoy County Yard Well as a potential planned water supply source of up to 2,400 AFY.

3.7 Development of Desalination

Because the City is located along the coast, desalinization could be a potential new source of supply. Potential exists for the City to develop financing for desalinated water opportunities in exchange for its SWP supplies.

The City has been following the existing and proposed seawater desalination projects along California's coast. Table 3-6 provides a summary of the status of several of California's municipal/domestic seawater desalination facilities.

As shown in the table, most of the existing and proposed seawater desalination facilities are/would be operated by agencies that are not SWP contractors. However, in these cases as described above, an exchange for SWP deliveries would most likely involve a third party (SWP contractor), the local water agency, and the City.

**TABLE 3-6
EXISTING AND PROPOSED SEAWATER DESALINATION FACILITIES ALONG THE
CALIFORNIA COAST^(a)**

Project	Member Agency Service Area	AFY	Status
Long Beach Seawater Desalination Project	Long Beach Water Department	10,000	Pilot Study
South Orange Coastal Ocean Desalination Project	Municipal Water District of Orange County	16,000-28,000	Pilot Study
Carlsbad Seawater Desalination Project	San Diego County Water Authority	56,000	Permitting
West Basin Seawater Desalination Project	West Basin Municipal Water District	20,000	Pilot Study
Huntington Beach Seawater Desalination Project	Municipal Water District of Orange County	56,000	Permitting
Camp Pendleton Seawater Desalination Project	San Diego County Water Authority	56,000 to 168,000	Planning
Rosarito Beach Seawater Desalination Feasibility Study	San Diego County Water Authority	28,000 to 56,000	Feasibility Study
	Total AFY	102,000-280,000	

Note: MWD 2010 UWMP

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Section 4: Recycled Water

This section of the Plan describes the existing and future recycled water opportunities available to the City service area. The description includes estimates of potential supply and demand for 2010 to 2035 in five year increments, as well as The City's proposed incentives and optimization plan.

4.1 Recycled Water Planning

The City has access to recycled water supply through the Ventura Water Reclamation Facility (VWRF). The City has sole ownership in the wastewater treatment and water recycling facilities in its own service area. Currently, the VWRF discharges most of its tertiary treated effluent to the Santa Clara River Estuary with approximately 700 acre-feet per year (AFY) portion diverted as recycled water for landscape irrigation by several users.

The City's current and past recycled water planning efforts have centered on issues related to the beneficial uses of the Santa Clara River Estuary. These issues have required the City to consider whether or not discharge from the VWRF provides enhancements to the beneficial uses of the estuary, and consequently affects the amount of recycled water that can supplement domestic water supply. The following describes the history and issues related to recycled water planning within the City's service area.

Historically, the VWRF has been permitted to discharge the majority of its effluent to the Santa Clara River Estuary¹⁵. However, during the 2008 re-issuance process, controversy arose on whether or not the City should be permitted to continue its current volume of discharge into the Estuary. The Discharge Permit issued by the RWQCB allowed continuation of the discharge but required the City to perform three extensive studies which include:

- 1) Estuary Subwatershed Study (completed March 2011) – to evaluate the physical and biological function of the Estuary affected by the discharge to determine whether the discharge to the Estuary provides an ecological enhancement now or under different conditions such as a decreased discharge to the Estuary.
- 2) Phase 1 Recycled Water Market Study (completed March 2010) – to evaluate and quantify the feasibility of expanding the City's existing reclaimed water system through evaluation of potential users within a five-mile radius of the VWRF.
- 3) Treatment Wetlands Study (completed March 2010) – to evaluate the feasibility of implementing a constructed treatment wetland to further improve the water quality of the VWRF tertiary discharge by reducing nutrient and other constituent concentrations to further promote receiving water quality improvements.

The Discharge Permit also identified a Phase 2 of the Recycled Water Study to include an overall plan for incorporating the conclusions of the Estuary Study, Phase 1 Recycled Water Study, and the Treatment Wetlands Study. The objective of Phase 2 of the Recycled Water Market Study is to identify and evaluate alternatives for increasing recycled water use and/or

¹⁵ City of Ventura Special Studies. Estuary Subwatershed Study Assessment of the Physical and Biological Condition of the Santa Clara River Estuary, Ventura County CA, 2011. Page 1

implementing constructed wetlands based on the integrated findings and conclusions of the Estuary Subwatershed Study¹⁶.

The studies along with the associated stakeholder processes are designed to provide information necessary to support development of a sustainable discharge regime. In September – December 2011 these studies will result in reopening the City’s Discharge Permit for the future that may allow the City to increase the utilization of its recycled water which is a valuable resource, balancing this benefit with the additional environmental benefits of sustaining the critical habitat for endangered species in the Estuary. Table 4-1 shows the various agencies that participated in recycled water planning in the City’s service area and their role.

**TABLE 4-1
PARTICIPATING AGENCIES**

Participating Agencies	Role in Plan Development
United Water Conservation District	Stakeholder
LA Regional Water Quality Control Board	Regulator/Stakeholder
City of Oxnard	Stakeholder
Ojai Valley Sanitary District	Stakeholder
National Marine Fisheries	Regulator/Stakeholder
CA Department of Fish & Game	Regulator/Stakeholder
CA State Parks	Stakeholder
US Fish & Wildlife Service	Regulator/Stakeholder
US Army Corps of Engineers	Regulator/Stakeholder

4.1.1 Wastewater Quantity, Quality, and Current Uses

The City’s primary source of recycled wastewater is from the City’s Ventura Water Reclamation Facility (VWRF), which is permitted at 14 million gallons per day (mgd) and currently operates at 9 mgd. The VWRF provides wastewater collection and treatment service for approximately 98 percent of City residences as well as McGrath State Beach Park and the North Coast Communities. The VWRF produces recycled water that is treated to tertiary Title 22 standards through tertiary filtration and disinfection. Currently, approximately 7 percent of the treated effluent is reused as recycled water; the rest is discharged to the Santa Clara River Estuary.

4.1.1.1 Existing Wastewater Facilities

Through the Ventura Water Department, Wastewater Division, the City provides wastewater treatment and collection service to approximately 98 percent of City residences as well as McGrath State Beach Park (slated for permanent shutdown in September 2011) and the North Coast Communities.

The City’s wastewater collection system consists of approximately 285 miles of gravity sewers ranging in size from 4 to 42 inches, approximately 5 miles of force mains, 11 wastewater lift stations, and the Ventura Water Reclamation Facility, a tertiary treatment plant. The collection system sewers convey flows generally from east to west and north to south, culminating at the Ventura Water Reclamation Facility for treatment. The reclamation facility has a permitted capacity of 14 mgd, with annual average flows of approximately 9 mgd.

¹⁶ City of Ventura Recycled Water Market Study Phase 1 Report, 2010. Page 60.

The City first provided a municipal sewer system more than a century ago. In 1888 this system extended from Crimea Street west to the Ventura River and from the Pacific Ocean north to Ramona Street. The City later built and operated a primary treatment facility that included an ocean outfall at the foot of Figueroa Street between 1929 and 1972. At that time the outfall was abandoned and the treatment plant replaced with a pump station, which delivered all wastewater flow from the western portion of Ventura through a 3-mile force main to the Ventura Water Reclamation Facility (VWRF). The VWRF, at 1400 Spinnaker Drive, was constructed in 1958 as a 4 mgd secondary treatment facility utilizing trickling filters. The facility is located on the north bank of and discharges treated effluent to the Santa Clara River Estuary (Estuary). The facility has provided reclaimed water since the 1960's to the City owned Olivas Park Municipal Golf Course approximately one-quarter mile east of the treatment plant. In 1972 the facility was expanded with the addition of a 10 mgd Activated Sludge treatment process bringing the nominal combined secondary process capacity to 14 mgd. At that time tertiary filters were also constructed to provide filtered effluent for both reclamation and discharge to the Santa Clara River Estuary. Subsequent facility construction projects have added solids treatment, improved chloramine contact and expanded reclamation pumping and distribution facilities.

The VWRF is a tertiary treatment facility with primary clarification, equalization basins, an activated sludge process designed for biological nutrient removal, secondary clarification, tertiary filtration, chlorination and dechlorination. The VWRF discharge is capped at 9 mgd to the Estuary, but it also produces recycled water for landscape irrigation. The VWRF treats domestic, commercial, and industrial wastewater flows from the City. Processes currently employed at the treatment facility include screening, grit removal, primary sedimentation, primary flow equalization, activated sludge secondary biological treatment, tertiary effluent filtration, chlorination and dechlorination.

NPDES permit CA0053651, issued by the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board as Order R4-2008-0011 regulates discharge of reclaimed water to the Santa Clara Tidal Prism. Reuse of effluent for irrigation is regulated by Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board Order 87-45. Process solids currently are treated by anaerobic digestion, dewatered and incorporated into daily cover at the Toland Road Landfill. Following disinfection, the effluent enters a system of Wildlife Ponds with a combined capacity of 34 mg.

Historical and projected wastewater collected and treated is reflected in Table 4-2. Table 4-3 provides the method of disposal and treatment level for wastewater collected.

**TABLE 4-2
WASTEWATER COLLECTED AND TREATMENT (AF)**

Type of Wastewater	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Wastewater Collected and Treated in Service Area ^(a)	10,350	9,942	10,300	10,000	10,500	10,900	11,400
Volume That Meets Recycled Water Standard	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Notes:

(a) 2005 and 2010 values are based on metered flows. Projected values are based on return to sewer ratio of 0.51 applied to the projected target demands in Table 2-7.

**TABLE 4-3
RECYCLED WATER – NON RECYCLED WASTEWATER DISPOSAL (AF)**

Method of Disposal	Treatment Level	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Discharge to Santa Clara River ^(a)	Tertiary	6,017	6,234	6,052	6,355	6,597	6,900

Notes:

(a) 2010 value based on metered flows. Projected values are based on the projected influent flows and the influent/effluent ratio as measured in 2010.

In addition to recycled water from the VWRP, the City has potential to receive recycled water supply from the Ojai Valley Sanitary District (OVSD). OVSD currently discharges approximately two million gallons per day into the Ventura River, approximately five miles upstream of the Pacific Ocean. In 2007 the City and OVSD partnered to complete a preliminary feasibility analysis¹⁷ for the re-use of effluent currently discharged from OVSD into the Ventura River. The first part of the analysis focused on environmental issues primarily related to impacts of reduced discharge flow on the receiving environment, and possible impacts to water quality as a function of reduced flows. The second part of the analysis considered engineering and market issues related to different levels of effluent re-use. The City and OVSD continue to discuss and work together to investigate the potential reuse of OVSD effluent.

4.1.1.2 Current Recycled Water Uses

The VWRP discharge is capped at 9 mgd to the Estuary by the NPDES permit to meet beneficial uses. Recycled water from the VWRP is used for general irrigation of golf courses, parks and similar landscape areas. Existing recycled water uses include:

- Santa Clara River Estuary beneficial uses
- Golf courses - Olivas Links Golf Course and Buenaventura Golf Course irrigation
- Parks - Marina Park irrigation
- Others - Landscape irrigation near Olivas Drive and in the Harbor area.

¹⁷ Feasibility Study on the Reuse of Ojai Valley Sanitary District Effluent – Final Facilities Planning Report, 2007.

The two golf course customers, Olivas Links Golf Course and the Buenaventura Golf Course, account for between 78 percent and 91 percent of the total recycled water demand (excluding Estuary uses). Table 4-4 provides a summary of existing actual recycled water uses compared to the projected values in the 2005 UWMP. Since the 2005 UWMP, the golf courses were retrofitted with landscape attributes that utilize less water. Recycled uses do not include water lost to the Estuary through percolation during storage, which is approximately 1 MGD or 1,100 AFY¹⁸.

**TABLE 4-4
2005 UWMP RECYCLED WATER USE PROJECTION COMPARED
TO 2010 ACTUAL (AF)**

User Type	2010 Actual Use	2005 Projection for 2010
Landscape Irrigation	532	1,646
Discharge to Santa Clara River	6,017	7,463
Total	6,549	9,109

4.1.2 Potential and Projected Use

4.1.2.1 Potential Users

Potential recycled water users were identified through the 2010 Recycled Water Market Study Phase 1 Report. The Study includes identification of potential customers within a 5-mile radius of the VWRf, review of regulations, evaluation of water quality for specific recycled water uses, evaluation of any necessary water quality improvements, development of preliminary alternatives, and planning level estimation of associated costs.

The following three types of potential recycled water usage were identified in the study area:

- **Urban Uses**
These uses include general landscape irrigation of parks, golf courses, recreational fields, municipal areas, churches, roadway medians, cemeteries, and other landscaped areas. In addition, these uses include commercial entities and industries.
- **Agricultural Uses**
This use involves spray or drip irrigation of various types of crops grown in the region.
- **Groundwater Recharge**
This use involves percolation or injection of recycled water into underlying groundwater aquifers at United Water Conservation District (UWCD) facilities, where groundwater recharge via spreading grounds is currently practiced. While UWCD is located more than 5 miles from the VWRf, this study focused on this opportunity because of these existing facilities, an existing source of diluent water, and potential available capacity.

The potential for developing each type of recycled water use is dependent on potential demands, regulatory requirements and feasibility, treatment needs, and costs. Table 4-5

¹⁸ City of Ventura Special Studies. Estuary Subwatershed Study Assessment of the Physical and Biological Condition of the Santa Clara River Estuary, Ventura County CA, 2011. Page 67

provides a summary of the potential recycled water uses as documented in the 2010 Recycled Water Market Study.

Among these potential uses, the implementation of urban irrigation is the most easily implemented, followed by agricultural irrigation and groundwater recharge.

Implementation of agricultural irrigation is complicated by the need for additional treatment, the need for significant storage, and the need for the growers in the region to agree to use recycled water instead of existing supplies. Groundwater recharge is complicated by the need to develop an approach that will lead to regulatory attainment, the potential need for additional treatment, and the need for interagency agreements.

The Estuary Subwatershed Study will evaluate if the discharge is providing an enhancement to the Estuary. If the Estuary Subwatershed Study indicates that the discharge is not providing an enhancement then an alternative management scenario for the discharge will be developed. The Estuary Subwatershed Study will form the basis for determining how the discharge should be managed with respect to the volume and quality of discharge to the Estuary. Consequently, the outcome of the Subwatershed Study will strongly influence the development of management alternatives with respect to recycled water.

In addition to recycled water uses identified by the Recycled Water Market Study, the City may be able to replace potable water supplied for oil recovery operations with recycled water from the OVSD. The City provides potable water to AERA Energy LLC (Aera) for oil recovery operations in the North Ventura Avenue area of the City. Aera currently purchases about 400 AFY of water. In 2007, the City partnered with OVSD to conduct an engineering and market analysis of using OVSD recycled water. The engineering and market analysis identified a cost-effective combination of localized users that minimized the additional infrastructure necessary to supply the recycled water. The primary users identified were Aera Energy, and local growers, with Aera accounting for the bulk of the demand. These users, which are currently supplied with a combination of raw and potable water, could utilize approximately half of the current effluent discharge. Collectively, the environment, engineering and market analyses suggested that the re-use of at least a portion of the effluent is sufficiently feasible to justify further consideration, although full CEQA documentation and review will be necessary prior to implementation. The City and OVSD continue to discuss and work together to investigate the potential reuse of OVSD effluent.

**TABLE 4-5
RECYCLED WATER – POTENTIAL FUTURE USE (AFY)**

User Type	Treatment Level	Ultimate Potential	Feasibility
Urban Landscape	Tertiary	2,500	
Agriculture	Tertiary with membrane filtration and reverse osmosis	7,300	To be determined based on new NPDES Permit
Groundwater Recharge	Possibly membrane filtration and reverse osmosis	7,800	
Oil Recovery	Potable/Raw	400	

Note:

(a) Source: City of Ventura Recycled Water Market Study Phase 1 Report, 2010. Page 59. Oil recovery use is estimated based on current trends.

4.1.2.2 Projected Recycled Water Demand

As required by the NPDES permit for the VWRF, the City is currently conducting a set of studies to determine the effects of wastewater discharge from the VWRF to the Santa Clara River Estuary as well as to develop management alternatives. As the issues related to VWRF effluent have not been resolved, it is currently not possible to make any reliable evaluation as to the amount of reclaimed water from the VWRF that can be available for water supply in the future. Additionally, the City is still working together with OVSD to investigate the potential reuse of OVSD effluent. Therefore, it is currently not possible to make any reliable evaluation as to the amount of reclaimed water from OVSD that can be available for water supply in the future. For planning purposes, it is assumed that recycled water uses shall continue to be the same in the future as it has been in the last 10 years. Table 4-6 shows the projected recycled water uses.

**TABLE 4-6
PROJECTED RECYCLED WATER USES (AFY)**

User Type	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Landscape Irrigation	700	700	700	700	700
Santa Clara River Estuary ^{(a)(b)}	6,234	6,052	6,355	6,597	6,900
Total	6,934	6,752	7,055	7,297	7,600

Notes:

(a) Does not include losses due to infiltration during storage. These losses are approximately 1,100 AFY according to the Estuary Subwatershed Study (2011).

(b) Discharge to the Santa Clara River Estuary is capped at 9 MGD (10,080 AFY).

4.1.2.3 Planned Improvements and Expansions to Wastewater Facilities

The 2010 Wastewater System Master Plan identified a number of projects for the wastewater collection and treatment system. For the collection system, a total of 43 projects were identified for existing conditions, another 22 projects were identified with near-term developments in place, and another 37 projects were identified to address build out conditions. The exact timing of the recommended projects, particularly for the near-term and ultimate development conditions, is dependent upon the level of actual development in the City and actual physical system monitoring to validate these modeling assumptions. The modeled improvements estimate that 51 miles of gravity sewers and force mains, and three lift stations need further investigation and evaluation.

The reclamation facility has a capacity of 12 mgd, however, the 2010 Wastewater System Master Plan indicates that the ultimate influent flow may not reach the permit rated capacity of 14 mgd. The 2010 Wastewater System Master Plan also identified two improvement strategies for the VWRF: (1) improvements that may be required for continued discharge to the Estuary, and (2) improvements that may be required for discharge through an ocean outfall. The improvement strategies that will be pursued will be dependent on the new Discharge Permit requirements for the VWRF after completion of the special studies and new NPDES permit requirements as discussed in Section 4.1.

4.1.3 Methods to Encourage Recycled Water Use

The City has prepared a number of studies to determine the potential for maximizing the use of recycled water within its service area. These studies include the Estuary Subwatershed Study, the 2010 Phase 1 Recycled Water Market Study, and the Treatment Wetlands Study as

discussed in Section 4.1. Additionally, the City will soon prepare the Phase 2 Recycled Water Study which will incorporate the conclusions of the prior studies and identify and evaluate potential alternatives for increasing recycled water use.

In 1990 the City Council adopted a policy on reclaimed water use mandating that all new commercial development located near existing reclaimed water distribution systems must install a dual water system to allow the use of reclaimed water for landscape irrigation. To date three projects have connected under this policy.

The City is current investigating ways to encourage recycled water use, but until a discharge permit is issued we will not know the quantity available.

Section 5: Water Quality

The quality of any natural water is dynamic in nature. This is true for surface water and the local groundwater. During periods of intense rainfall or snowmelt, routes of surface water movement are changed; new constituents are mobilized and enter the water while other constituents are diluted or eliminated. The quality of water changes over the course of a year. These same basic principles apply to groundwater. Depending on water depth, groundwater will pass through different layers of rock and sediment and leach different materials from those strata. Water depth is a function of local rainfall and snowmelt. During periods of drought, the mineral content of groundwater increases. Water quality is not a static feature of water, and these dynamic variables must be recognized.

With mitigation measures, the City does not anticipate any future water supply reliability effects due to water quality. The City's water sources are within current and anticipated Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and California Department of Public Health (CDPH) levels for water quality standards.

The City's east side receives its water from groundwater wells and has significantly higher levels of total dissolved solids (TDS) and minerals (hardness) compared to the water delivered to Ventura's west end. As such, TDS levels in excess of 1,000 milligrams per liter (mg/L) are experienced on a daily basis in the eastern portions of the system. The CDPH requires the City to limit TDS levels to 1,500 mg/L and implement further reductions as new water supplies are added to the system. At this time, water treated at the Bailey Treatment Plant is blended to ensure that TDS levels are below the allowable limit. Groundwater in the Mound Basin is high in TDS and sulfate. Sulfate is currently being reviewed by EPA as a potential contaminant for regulation; however, no decision has yet been made. The City has detected elevated levels of sulfate in the Mound Basin, in the range of 600 to 700 mg/L. To satisfy the TDS water quality goals established by the City Council in the Comprehensive Water Resources Management Plan Update, additional Westside water supplies or treatment of eastside sources may be required.

The City continues to monitor for regulated as well as unregulated contaminants, in the event that they are added to the contaminants list in future drinking water standards. Recently, a Groundwater Treatment Study was completed that evaluated options for water quality treatment. In addition, a water quality improvement program is being developed to mitigate any potential water quality issues. The program would combine many of the City's current actions (blending, nitrification plan, etc.) into one coordinated plan. The program would also identify the specific actions and projects that should be implemented within the distribution system, at the well, tank and booster station sites, and at the treatment plant.

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Section 6: Reliability Planning

6.1 Overview

The Act requires urban water suppliers to assess water supply reliability that compares total projected water usage with the expected water supply over the next twenty years in five year increments. The Act also requires an assessment for a single dry year and multiple dry years. This chapter presents the reliability assessment for the City's service area.

It is the stated goal of the City to deliver a reliable and high quality water supply for their customers, even during dry periods. Based on conservative water supply and demand assumptions over the next 25 years, the Plan successfully achieves this goal.

6.2 Reliability of Water Supplies

The City has various water supplies available to meet demands during normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry years. The following sections elaborate on the different supplies available to the City.

The term "dry" is used throughout this chapter concerning water resources and reliability as a measure of supply availability. As used in this Plan, dry years are those years when supplies are the lowest, which occurs primarily when precipitation is lower than the long-term average precipitation. The impact of low precipitation in a given year on a particular supply may differ based on how low the precipitation is, or whether the year follows a high-precipitation year or another low-precipitation year.

Table 6-1 shows the current water supply reliability constraints during single-dry and multiple-dry years.

**TABLE 6-1
CURRENT SUPPLY RELIABILITY (AFY)**

Source	Normal Water Year ^(a)	Single-Dry Water Year	Multiple-Dry Water Years		
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
<i>Imported Wholesale Supplies</i>					
Casitas Municipal Water District ^(b)	6,000	6,000	6,000	7,090	4,960
<i>Supplier Produced Groundwater</i>					
Mound Basin ^(c)	4,000	4,000	4,000	5,500	5,500
Oxnard Plain Basin ^(d)	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,100
Santa Paula Basin ^(e)	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
<i>Supplier Produced Surface Water</i>					
Ventura River (Foster Park) ^(f)	4,200	4,200	4,200	3,500	2,000
Recycled Water	700	700	700	700	700
Total Available Supply	22,000	22,000	22,000	23,890	20,260
Total Demand^(g)	20,513	20,513	20,513	20,430	20,344
Supply/Demand Difference (Supply - Demand)	1,487	1,487	1,487	3,460	-84
FCGMA Groundwater Credit Used^(h)	0	0	0	0	84

Notes:

- (a) Per Table 3-1.
- (b) Second dry year supply based on Stage 2 allocations, third year of multiple-dry year period based on Stage 5 allocations per agreement with Casitas.
- (c) Average annual groundwater supply assumed reliable during dry years. In multiple dry years basin can supply additional water to compensate for loss in other supplies.
- (d) Average annual groundwater supply assumed reliable during dry years.
- (e) Assumes Saticoy Well No. 3 is operational. Timing of potential reductions per 1996 Stipulated Judgment is not known at this time.
- (f) Supply reduced from 4,200 to 2,000 AFY during an extended drought based on historical records (Water Master Plan, Table V-2).
- (g) 2011 demands. Multiple dry year demands are for 2011-2013.
- (h) 30,249 AF available as of end of 2009.

6.2.1 Groundwater Basins

Three factors affect the availability of groundwater: sufficient source capacity (wells and pumps); sustainability of the groundwater resource to meet pumping demand on a renewable basis; and protection of groundwater sources (wells) from known contamination, or provisions for treatment in the event of contamination.

6.2.1.1 Mound Groundwater Basin

Historical use has been documented to temporarily exceed the yield of the basin and result in water levels that have fallen below sea level and created a threat of seawater intrusion. To abate this threat, the City abandoned its historical coastal well facilities and located groundwater extraction near the center of the Mound Basin. A report (Fugro, 1997) compiled as part of a 1996 study of the basin indicated that historical data supports a basin yield of at least 8,000 AFY (5,500 AFY for the City and 2,500 AFY for agriculture) during drought conditions as long as pumpage is reduced during wet years to allow water levels to recover. The current

annual production capacity of the existing Mound Basin wells is 5,500 AFY¹⁹ and this capacity is assumed to be reliable during drought and emergency conditions.

6.2.1.2 Oxnard Plain Groundwater Basin

The Oxnard Plain Groundwater Basin is managed by the FCGMA which has set the City's annual allocation at 4,100 AFY²⁰. This supply constraint is assumed to be reliable during a single-dry and multiple-dry year. Conjunctive use strategies, operational practices, and production/treatment facility constraints have allowed the City to accrue 30,249 AF of FCGMA groundwater credits as of the end of the calendar year 2009. These practices currently make it possible for the City to use its groundwater credits to supplement its supply in the event of a drought or operational/production/treatment constraints from other supply sources.

6.2.1.3 Santa Paula Groundwater Basin

Under the 1996 Stipulated Judgment for the basin, the City can pump an average 3,000 AFY from the Santa Paula Basin. The City is not limited to this allocation in any single year, but may produce seven times its average annual allocation (21,000 AF) over any running seven-year period. The 1996 Stipulated Judgment establishes the guidelines for potential future pumping restrictions. If it is found that the safe yield is less than the total pumping allocations then further reductions in pumping maybe required. Stages of reduced pumping are outlined in the judgment; however, the timing of each stage has not been determined at his time.

6.2.2 Imported Water

To maintain the future operation of Lake Casitas at safe yield, Casitas established an allocation program for its customers in 1992. The City's allocation can be as high as the in-District demand for Stage I (wet or average year or 8,000 AFY), or reduced to 7,090 AFY for Stage 2 (dry conditions). This amount is incrementally reduced during Stages 3 and 4 dry weather conditions and results in 4,960 AFY for Stage 5 (extremely dry conditions). Stage 2 is initiated when Lake Casitas storage drops below 127,000 AF and Stage 5 is initiated when levels drop below 65,000 AF. The lower allocation remains in effect until the storage is recovered to 90,000 AF. A possible future impact to the multistage allocation system may be the operation of the fish ladder at the Robles Diversion. This may limit the amount of water available to the City.

In July 1995, the City signed the present operating agreement with Casitas establishing the City's minimum annual purchase at 6,000 AFY, which is subject to the allocation program described above during drought periods. While additional supply (up to 8,000 AFY) may be available to the City in future years, the present annual supply used within the Casitas district boundary of the City service system is approximately 6,200 AFY (annual average for the last 10 years)²¹. During a single-dry year, the City's agreement with Casitas allows it to draw up to 7,090 AFY. However, during the third year of a multiple-dry year period, a Stage 5 reduction could be declared which would result in a supply decrease to 4,960 AFY, per the Casitas drought allocation program.

¹⁹ City of San Buenaventura Water Master Plan, 2011. Page ii.

²⁰ City of San Buenaventura Water Master Plan, 2011. Page V-9.

²¹ City of San Buenaventura Water Master Plan, 2011. Page V-2.

6.2.3 Ventura River

Production from the Ventura River is a function of several factors including diversion capacity, local hydrology, environmental impacts, and the storage capacity of the Ventura River alluvium and upstream diversions. The Ventura River water source is dependent upon local hydrology.

According to a model of the Ventura River developed in 1984 and modified in 1992, the Upper Ventura River Basin fills after one or more years of above average rainfall. Once full, it takes three successive years of drought, with below average rainfall to deplete the river basin subsurface storage and cause river water production to drop until the drought ends. More recent ongoing studies are looking at the interaction between groundwater diversion and surface water flow in the Foster Park reach²².

During a drought, river flows occur over a shorter period and the ability of City facilities to produce water during winter flood flows is limited. The estimated reliable supply during an extended drought is presently 2,000 AFY. It is anticipated that construction of additional Foster Park Well Facilities and expansion of the Avenue Treatment Plant to its maximum capacity will increase the supply from this source in the future; however the reliable drought supply is presently estimated at 2,000 AFY under the City's environmentally responsive operational schedule.

6.2.4 Recycled Water

As discussed in Section 4, recycled water supply is projected to be 700 AFY into the future and is not subject to drought constraints.

6.3 Factors Resulting in Inconsistency of Supply

Several documents were developed to enable the City to maximize the use of available resources and minimize use of imported water, including the 2011 Water Master Plan, and recycled water studies including the 2010 Recycled Water Market Study, 2011 Estuary Subwatershed Study, and 2010 Treatment Wetlands Study. Chapter 3 of this Plan describes in detail the water resources available to the City for the 25-year period covered by the Plan.

Factors that presently restrict water production, and could potentially further restrict future availability from each supply component include; a) physical resource availability, b) regulatory restrictions, c) water quality, and d) legal constraints. Risks that are presently foreseeable include supply impacts to;

- Casitas, Ventura River, and Oxnard Plain Basin supplies which are presently constrained by the environmental demand for water to accommodate the endangered steelhead trout.
- The Santa Paula Basin yield if the sustainable yield of the basin is found to be lower than the estimates provided at the time of the 1996 Stipulated Judgment.

²² City of San Buenaventura Water Master Plan, 2011. Page V-3.

- The Mound Basin yield if the sustainable yield is physically less than estimates provide by historical studies or if water quality degradation continues and blending or treatment is prohibitive.
- The Mound Basin and Ventura River yields if competing interests reduce the availability of supply remaining for the City.
- The City’s supplies from basins within the FCGMA boundary may change if ordinance provisions or interpretations are changed.
- Recycled water supplies may become constrained pending the requirements of the new VWRP Discharge Permit.

Table 6-2 below summarizes the factors that may result in inconsistency of supply.

**TABLE 6-2
FACTORS RESULTING IN INCONSISTENCY OF SUPPLY**

Water Supply Sources (AFY)	Legal	Environ- mental	Water quality	Climatic	Regulatory (FCGMA/United)
<i>Existing Supplies</i>					
Imported Wholesale Supplies					
Casitas Municipal Water District	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Supplier Produced Groundwater					
Mound Basin	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Oxnard Plain Basin	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Santa Paula Basin	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Supplier Produced Surface Water					
Ventura River (Foster Park)	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Recycled water	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes

6.4 Normal, Single-Dry, and Multiple-Dry Year Planning

The available supplies and water demands for the City’s service area were analyzed to access the region’s ability to satisfy demands during three scenarios: a normal water year, single-dry year, and multiple-dry years. The tables in this section present the supplies and demands for the various drought scenarios for the projected planning period of 2015-2035 in five year increments. Tables 6-3, 6-4, and 6-5 at the end of this section summarize, respectively, Normal Water Year, Single-Dry Water Year, and Multiple-Dry Year supplies.

**TABLE 6-3
PROJECTED AVERAGE/NORMAL YEAR SUPPLIES AND DEMANDS (AFY)**

Water Supply Sources^(a)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
<i>Imported Wholesale Supplies</i>					
Casitas Municipal Water District	6,000	6,100	6,200	6,500	7,000
<i>Supplier Produced Groundwater</i>					
Mound Basin	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Oxnard Plain Basin	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,100
Santa Paula Basin	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
<i>Supplier Produced Surface Water</i>					
Ventura River (Foster Park)	4,200	6,700	6,700	6,700	6,700
Recycled Water	700	700	700	700	700
Water Supply Total	22,000	24,600	24,700	25,000	25,500
Water Demand Total^(b)	20,163	19,657	20,514	21,410	22,345
Difference (supply minus demand)	1,837	4,943	4,186	3,590	3,155
Difference as Percent of Supply	8%	20%	17%	14%	12%
Difference as Percent of Demand	9%	25%	20%	17%	14%
FCGMA Groundwater Credits Used	0	0	0	0	0

Notes:

- (a) Water supply sources from Table 3-1.
- (b) Based on SBX7-7 demands in Table 2-7.

**TABLE 6-4
PROJECTED SINGLE DRY YEAR SUPPLIES AND DEMANDS (AFY)**

Water Supply Sources	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
<i>Imported Wholesale Supplies</i>					
Casitas Municipal Water District ^(a)	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
<i>Supplier Produced Groundwater</i>					
Mound Basin ^(b)	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Oxnard Plain Basin ^(c)	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,100
Santa Paula Basin ^(d)	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
<i>Supplier Produced Surface Water</i>					
Ventura River (Foster Park) ^(e)	4,200	6,700	6,700	6,700	6,700
Recycled water	700	700	700	700	700
Water Supply Total	22,000	24,500	24,500	24,500	24,500
Water Demand Total^(f)	20,163	19,657	20,514	21,410	22,345
Difference (supply minus demand)	1,837	4,843	3,986	3,090	2,155
Difference as Percent of Supply	8%	20%	16%	13%	9%
Difference as Percent of Demand	9%	25%	19%	14%	10%
FCGMA Groundwater Credits Used^(g)	0	0	0	0	0

Notes:

- (a) Stage 2 allocations per agreement with Casitas.
- (b) Average annual groundwater supply assumed reliable during dry years.
- (c) Average annual groundwater supply assumed reliable during dry years.
- (d) Average annual groundwater supply assumed reliable during a single-dry year.
- (e) Average annual supply assumed reliable during a single-dry year.
- (f) Based on SBX7-7 demands in Table 2-7.
- (g) Groundwater basin reliability supply.

**TABLE 6-5
PROJECTED MULTIPLE-DRY YEAR SUPPLIES AND DEMANDS (AFY)**

	2015			2020			2025			2030			2035		
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Water Supply Sources															
Imported Wholesale Supplies															
Casitas Municipal Water District ^(a)	6,000	7,090	4,960	6,000	7,090	4,960	6,000	7,090	4,960	6,000	7,090	4,960	6,000	7,090	4,960
Supplier Produced Groundwater															
Mound Basin ^(b)	4,000	5,500	5,500	4,000	5,500	5,500	4,000	5,500	5,500	4,000	5,500	5,500	4,000	5,500	5,500
Oxnard Plain Basin ^(c)	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,100
Santa Paula Basin ^(d)	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Supplier Produced Surface Water															
Ventura River (Foster Park) ^(e)	4,200	3,500	2,000	6,700	3,500	2,000	6,700	3,500	2,000	6,700	3,500	2,000	6,700	3,500	2,000
Recycled water	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700
Water Supply Total	22,000	23,890	20,260	24,500	23,890	20,260	24,500	23,890	20,260	24,500	23,890	20,260	24,500	23,890	20,260
Water Demand Total ^(f)	20,163	20,068	19,970	19,657	19,826	19,996	20,514	20,690	20,868	21,410	21,593	21,779	22,345	22,345	22,345
Difference (supply minus demand)	1,837	3,822	290	4,843	4,064	264	3,986	3,200	-608	3,090	2,297	-1,519	2,155	1,545	-2,085
Difference as Percent of Supply	8%	16%	1%	20%	17%	1%	16%	13%	-3%	13%	10%	-7%	9%	6%	-10%
Difference as Percent of Demand	9%	19%	1%	25%	21%	1%	19%	15%	-3%	14%	11%	-7%	10%	7%	-9%
FCGMA Groundwater Credits Used ^(g)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	608	0	0	1,519	0	0	2,085

Notes:

- (a) Second dry year supply based on Stage 2 allocations, third year of multiple-dry year period based on Stage 5 allocations per agreement with Casitas.
- (b) Average annual groundwater supply assumed reliable during dry years. In multiple dry years basin can supply additional water to compensate for loss in other supplies.
- (c) Average annual groundwater supply assumed reliable during dry years.
- (d) Average annual groundwater supply assumed reliable during dry years.
- (e) Supply reduced to 2,000 AFY during an extended drought.
- (f) Based on SBX7-7 demands in Table 2-7.
- (g) 30,249 AF available as of end of 2009.

Section 7: Conservation Program and Demand Management Measures

7.1 Overview

This section describes the water Demand Management Measures (DMMs) implemented by the City and other activities being implemented to reduce water demand in the service area.

7.2 Conservation Program Background

The City recognizes that water use efficiency is an integral component of a responsible water strategy and is committed to providing education, tools, and incentives to help its customers reduce the amount of water they use. The City has seen a steady decline in water consumption since the mid-90s through a combination of outreach, attention to system losses and conservation-oriented pricing structure. While the City is at or close to its SBX7-7 and DMM demand targets, it recognizes the need to continue and even expand its conservation efforts in order to maintain these gains and meet its demand target in such a manner that water efficiency becomes an ethic and not a temporary rationing.

In 2001, Ventura became a signatory to the Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Water Conservation in California (MOU) and a member of the California Urban Water Conservation Council (CUWCC), establishing a firm commitment to the implementation of the Best Management Practices (BMPs) or DMMs. The CUWCC is a consensus-based partnership of agencies and organizations concerned with water supply and conservation of natural resources in California. By becoming a signatory, Ventura committed to implement a specific set of locally cost-effective conservation practices in its service area.

7.3 Implementation of DMMs/BMPs

In addition to the commitment of compliance with the BMPs as a signatory to the MOU, the City is subject to the UWMP Act, AB1420 and SBX7-7 requirements.

The MOU and BMPs were revised by the CUWCC in 2008. The revised BMPs now contain a category of "Foundational BMPs" that signatories are expected to implement as a matter of their regular course of business. These include Utility Operations (metering, water loss control, pricing, conservation coordinator, wholesale agency assistance programs, and water waste ordinances) and Public Education (public outreach and school education programs). These revisions are reflected in the reporting database starting with reporting year 2009. The new category of foundational BMPs is a significant shift in the revised MOU. As a signatory to the MOU, the City is allowed by Water Code Section 10631(j) to include their biennial CUWCC BMP reports in the UWMP to meet the requirements of the DMMs sections of the UWMP Act. BMP reports from 2008 through 2010 are attached as Appendix D.

The City is implementing all of the Foundational BMPs as required in the revised MOU and UWMP Act. The Programmatic BMPs will be met through a GPCD approach. The goals and implementation plan are discussed further in Section 7.5. The City's programs and conservation activities are described as follows.

7.4 Foundational BMPs

7.4.1 Utility Operations

7.4.1.1 Conservation Coordinator

The conservation program is managed by the City's Strategic Business Systems Manager, who oversees water resources management for the City. Program activities are managed by various City staff as part of their regular assignment, which equates to one full time employee.

7.4.1.2 Water Waste Prevention

The City has addressed a water shortage contingency plan that identifies levels of shortage, prohibitions and associated consumption reduction, penalties and charges that are outlined in the City's Mandatory Water Conservation Regulations of Ordinance, No. 92-07 (Appendix F). These measures include additional water use restrictions as well as water use allocations for customers and punitive charges.

In April, 1989, the City adopted Ordinance 89-6 prohibiting activities and the penalties to be imposed for violations (Appendix F). The ordinance prohibits gutter flooding, non-recirculating fountains, customer plumbing leaks, hosing of hard surfaces, and automatic water serving in restaurants.

7.4.1.3 Water Loss Control

The City guards against water loss by maintaining and replacing their meters and pipelines. City practice is to try to replace all meters every 15 years. Large meters are tested and calibrated annually. Additionally, the City operates a leak detection program for pipelines and continually replaces older pipelines as part of its capital improvement program.

The City conducts pre-screening audits every year. Unaccounted for water losses, estimated as the difference between water into the system and water sales, are summarized in Table 7-1.

**TABLE 7-1
WATER LOSSES**

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Unaccounted water (%)	9	1	4	4	6

The City expects to complete the AWWA M36 Water Audit for 2009 and 2010 in 2011. Operations staff has attended the CUWCC's M36 workshop and are currently collecting data for the analysis.

7.4.1.4 Metering with Commodity Rates for All New Connections and Retrofit of Existing Connections

All of the City’s retail customers are metered and billed with commodity rates for both water and sewer service. The City does not have any unmetered services and all new connections are metered and billed volumetrically.

7.4.1.5 Retail Conservation Pricing

Residential water accounts are billed bimonthly on an increasing block rate schedule, non-residential water accounts are billed with uniform rates (Table 7-2) and reclaimed water is charged a reduced, uniform rate. Since there is no direct measure of sewer discharge by residential customer, water use is used to estimate the sewer discharge. Annually a residential customer is placed in one of six sewer rates based on their lowest water consumption during the winter or sewer determination period, November 1 through April 30.

The wastewater rates are set using our rate model. The rate model generates the range to generate the revenue needed to cover our operating expense. This includes our operation, maintenance, CIP plan, debt and depreciation and reserve.

**TABLE 7-2
WATER RATES**

Customer Class	Water Use (x 100 cubic feet)	Rate (\$)
Residential (SF/MF)	1-16	2.02
	17-42	2.66
	43+	4.27
Non-Residential	1	2.66
City Parks	1	1.40
Reclaimed Water	1	0.50

This BMP is intended to reinforce the need for suppliers to establish a strong nexus between volume-related system costs and volumetric commodity rates. The requirement for BMP compliance is that at least 70 percent of a provider’s revenue is met through volumetric rates and that fixed rates (service and meter charges) not account for more than 30 percent of revenues. The City has met this requirement for the entire reporting period (Table 7-3).

**TABLE 7-3
REVENUES**

Year	Total Water Revenue (\$)	Portion of water revenue that is Volumetric (%)	Total Wastewater Revenue (\$)	Portion of water revenue that is Volumetric (%)
2005 - 2006	16,347,259	85.6	13,058,212	98.86
2006 - 2007	18,556,883	86.8	14,057,036	98.86
2007 - 2008	19,585,204	86.2	15,539,812	98.81
2008 - 2009	20,077,357	84.5	15,826,130	98.71
2009 - 2010	20,322,814	81.8	16,718,292	99.17

7.4.2 Public Education

7.4.2.1 Public Information Programs

The City provides informational materials to customers through paid advertising, bill inserts, bills showing water usage in comparison to the previous year's usage, media events, an active website (<http://www.cityofventura.net/H2o>), media events such as articles and editorials as well as other activities (Table 7-4). To address landscape uses, the City has a demonstration garden to showcase landscape conservation practices and media campaigns specifically targeted at landscape conservation. The City works closely with other agencies within Ventura County, including Casitas and United to promote conservation programs and activities and to increase media presence.

**TABLE 7-4
PUBLIC OUTREACH ACTIVITIES**

Activity	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Paid advertising	0	4	4	6	10
Bill Inserts / Newsletters / Brochures	31,000	31,500	31,550	35,000	4,000
Bill showing graphic of monthly water usage history	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Demonstration Gardens	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Special Events, Media Events	4	4	4	6	7
Speaker's Bureau	0	4	4	6	7
Program to coordinate with other government agencies, industry and public interest groups and media	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes

7.4.2.2 School Education Programs

The City offers water conservation programs to elementary school students (Table 7-5) as well as large group assemblies, field trips and children’s water events. Starting in 2009, water conservation was incorporated into all stormwater presentations as well, thus expanding the presence of conservation in the classroom.

**TABLE 7-5
EDUCATION PROGRAMS**

Grade	No. of Class Presentations				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
K-3	14	19	12	46	85
4-6	12	12	9	44	23

7.5 Programmatic BMPs

The City is choosing the GPCD approach to BMP implementation. The City’s target is 138 gpcd by 2018 and the supporting documentation and CUWCC approval are included in Appendix D. The following sections describe the BMP activities.

7.5.1 Residential Programs

7.5.1.1 Residential Assistance Program

The City’s survey program was aimed at high-demand customers, encouraging them to contact the City for a free water audit. Audits included an assessment of both indoor and outdoor water uses, identifying leaks and areas of potential efficiency. Between 2006 and 2008 4,262 surveys were conducted, exceeding the BMP goal of about 380 audits per year. However, the City’s surveys were discontinued in 2008 due to liability concerns. City customers within the Casitas service are eligible for free surveys through a similar program with Casitas.

Water-saving devices are distributed to all customers on request. Table 7-6 indicates the number of toilet flappers and showerheads purchased by the City for the past five years. In addition, the local plumbing code requires all remodel construction to include retrofitting the entire building with low flow fixtures.

**TABLE 7-6
RESIDENTIAL WATER SURVEYS AND RETROFITS**

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Surveys ^(a)	1153	1703	1406	0	0
Devices Purchased ^(b)	1,725	1,100	1,600	1,490	no order

Notes:

- (a) Ventura records do not track SF and MF participation separately.
- (b) Number of devices purchased is assumed to equal devices distributed.

7.5.1.2 Landscape Water Surveys

As noted above, the City conducted 4,262 residential audits between 2006 and 2008, which included both indoor and landscape elements. The surveys were discontinued in 2008 due to

liability concerns. City customers within the Casitas service area are eligible for free surveys through that program.

7.5.1.3 High-Efficiency Clothes Washers (HECWs)

The City has not implemented a HECW program to date. Rebates are available to the City's customer within the Casitas service area. Participation rates have been low with 10 rebates distributed to City customers since the program's start in 2007. The City is planning to expand its outreach efforts around incentive programs starting in 2012 in order to increase participation rates.

7.5.1.4 WaterSense Specification Toilets

WaterSense, is a voluntary partnership program sponsored by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), designed to make it easy to save water by identifying water efficient products and services. Items that meet WaterSense specifications are independently tested and/or certified, and only then can they carry the WaterSense label.

WaterSense Specification (WSS) toilets are those that meet the current or updated standards; the current high efficiency toilet (HET) standard is 1.28 gallons per flush (gpf). The City ran a toilet rebate program from 1991 to 1995. Rebates are now offered to the City's customers within the Casitas service area. Participation rates have been low with 7 rebates distributed to City customers since the program's start in 2008. The City is planning to expand its outreach efforts around incentive programs starting in 2012 in order to increase participation rates

In addition, the City requires homeowners making additions or retrofitting plumbing fixtures to comply with State Green Building Code, Energy Code and Plumbing Code standards for water efficient fixtures.

7.5.1.5 WSS for New Residential Development

The City does not currently have a WSS development ordinance or incentives to promote WSS fixtures in new developments.

Integration of WSS fixtures for new development will be accelerated by the 2010 California Green Building Standards Code (CAL Green Code), which became effective in January 2011. The Code sets mandatory green building measures, including a 20 percent reduction in indoor water use, as well as dedicated meter requirements and regulations addressing landscape irrigation and design. Local jurisdictions, at a minimum, must adopt the mandatory measures; the Code also identifies voluntary measures that set a higher standard of efficiency for possible adoption.

7.5.1.6 Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional (CII) BMPs

The City has approximately 2,700 CII accounts, accounting for about 27 percent of total water deliveries. The City has identified and ranked its CII customers by use. Casitas offers CII audits to the City's customers; there has been one large audit performed to date.

7.5.1.7 Large Landscape

The City's metered landscape uses include assessment districts, contract parks, City parks, and other large irrigation areas. Landscape accounts comprise of approximately 3 percent of total water use.

The City's Parks Division began installing a centralized irrigation control system in 1990. The system is now installed in all parks and includes 72 irrigation controllers that are remotely operated and two weather stations that track evapotranspiration and weather patterns. Irrigation schedules for all parks are based on local weather conditions and can be automatically adjusted. In addition, master valves and flow sensors at each site are set to shut off irrigation lines automatically if breaks or malfunctions in the system are detected. Over the past two years, 25 of the 72 controllers have been upgraded by funding through the water conservation program. At other smaller irrigation sites that are not included in the centralized system, such as tract wall planters and small medians, the City is currently installing localized rain shut off devices.

Following installation of improved master valves and flow sensors in the system four months ago, the City observed a 10 percent decrease in irrigation water use attributed to control of unscheduled, excessive water flows from broken heads and lines. The City expects to complete the remaining upgrades by the end of 2011. The controller manufacturer projects a 20 percent water savings for the system. The City now requires that all new developments and CIP projects that the Parks Division is overseeing be linked to the centralized controller system. New CII landscapes must also have low water-use design and must employ water conservation measures.

The City is also in the process of developing a landscape irrigation ordinance. The City adopted the State's ordinance with the intention of offering a more localized approach in 2010-11. The City's proposed ordinance contains requirements for both new and existing landscapes, including the original landscape documentation requirement as well as a "prescriptive approach," which allows for more flexibility in compliance. The Building and Safety and the Ventura Water Departments are developing the ordinance to meet the State water conservation objectives while supporting and enhancing the local economy. A Public Stakeholder Workshop was conducted in October 2010 to share the proposed new rules and allow for public comment on the proposed changes. The ordinance is currently in draft form and available at: www.cityofventura.net/H2o

7.6 DMM and SBX7-7 Implementation Plan

The City is choosing the GPCD approach to BMP implementation, which is relatively consistent with the SBX7-7 targets (Table 7-7). The City's use in 2009 was 139 gpcd, which meets the SBX7-7 goal for 2020 and is 1 gpcd away from the DMM goal of 138 gpcd for 2018. The DMM goal is determined by calculating the following:

- Baseline GPCD = average annual Potable Water GPCD for the years 1997 through 2006 and
- DMM Goal (2018 Target) = Baseline GPCD multiplied by 0.82 (an 18% reduction).

**TABLE 7-7
COMPLIANCE TARGETS**

	Target (GPCD)			
	Baseline	2015	2018	2020
DMM/BMP	168		138	
SBX7-7	162	152		142

The City has effectively already met its DMM and SBX7-7 targets and therefore the focus will turn to maintaining these gains and ensuring that demand does not increase. In addition to the City’s conservation efforts, a combination of several factors over the past few years including mild climatic conditions and economic recession have contributed to a recent 20 percent declines in per capita water 165 gpcd in 2005 to an estimated 139 gpcd in 2009. The City plans to actively promote and expand its programs in order to keep its water use at the current levels.

Programs that the City has identified to meet its DMM and SBX7-7 requirements include expansion of recycled water, rate increases, advances in building codes, improved outreach and improvements in implementation and tracking. The City will be initiating a water conservation planning effort in 2012 to develop a plan to ensure that requirements are met, measured and tracked. The plan will identify any additional activities that should be included in the conservation program. The City is currently considering implementation of the following programs:

1. **Recycled Water:** The City projects a recycled water use of about 700 AFY by 2020 (see Chapter 3). The City is exploring opportunities for increasing recycled water with the Ojai Valley Sanitary District.

2. **Conservation Rate Structure:** The City has initiated a comprehensive water and wastewater rate study, which is currently underway. The City’s current tier structure helps facilitate conservation and it is anticipated that a similar structure will be developed through the rate study that will provide a strong economic incentive for the City’s customers to conserve water.

3. **Partnerships:** Ventura is exploring various partnership opportunities with other City departments and with other water agencies. For example, Casitas is currently offering rebate programs that serve a portion of the City’s customers. The partnership may include providing funding for the current rebates and expanding outreach to City customers in order to improve participation rates.

4. **Building Codes/New Standards:** Code changes that improve the efficiency of fixtures and design are expected to result in significant reduction in demand. Some of the proposed changes will be captured in the CAL Green Building Code, adopted in January 2011, as well as SB407 and standard updates for toilets and washers that are being phased in.

5. **Landscape:** The City's landscape ordinance is currently in draft form and expected to be completed in 2011. Also, the City's Parks Division will be utilizing upgraded irrigation controller system funded by the water conservation program and will monitor water use to document reduced consumption in City parks. Finally the City will continue to work with the Surfrider Foundation to promote ocean-friendly landscape practices.

6. **Implementation Tracking:** The City has recently upgraded its billing system and is currently working on improving data collection and analysis. The City plans to improve its tracking of customer program participation rates and savings attributable to conservation. The City will track implementation by using meter data to monitor water use over time and identify water losses attributable to leakage or waste.

7.6.1 Economic Impacts

The City's current and proposed 2012 annual budget, excluding staffing costs, is \$40,000. The City plans to initiate a water conservation planning process in 2012 that will more specifically address the activities required to meet the SBX7-7 and DMM goals. The analysis will assess whether additional activities are required including financial incentives, audits and other programs. The results of this assessment also identify the economic impacts of a conservation program that will meet all requirements.

7.6.2 Impacts of Conservation

It is not expected that, at this time, the conservation programs currently being implemented or scheduled for implementation will have any significant negative effect on water use within the City's service area or affect the City's ability to further reduce demand.

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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.

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Appendix A

DWR Checklist

Urban Water Management Plan checklist, organized by subject

No. UW	MP requirement ^a	Calif. Water Code reference	Additional clarification	UWMP location
PLAN PREPARATION				
4	Coordinate the preparation of its plan with other appropriate agencies in the area, including other water suppliers that share a common source, water management agencies, and relevant public agencies, to the extent practicable.	10620(d)(2)		Section 1.3.1
6	Notify, at least 60 days prior to the public hearing on the plan required by Section 10642, any city or county within which the supplier provides water that the urban water supplier will be reviewing the plan and considering amendments or changes to the plan. Any city or county receiving the notice may be consulted and provide comments.	10621(b)		Section 1.3.3.
7	Provide supporting documentation that the UWMP or any amendments to, or changes in, have been adopted as described in Section 10640 et seq.	10621(c)		Appendix E
54	Provide supporting documentation that the urban water management plan has been or will be provided to any city or county within which it provides water, no later than 60 days after the submission of this urban water management plan.	10635(b)		Section 1.3.2
55	Provide supporting documentation that the water supplier has encouraged active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within the service area prior to and during the preparation of the plan.	10642		Section 1.3.1, 1.3.3
56	Provide supporting documentation that the urban water supplier made the plan available for public inspection and held a public hearing about the plan. For public agencies, the hearing notice is to be provided pursuant to Section 6066 of the Government Code. The water supplier is to provide the time and place of the hearing to any city or county within which the supplier provides water. Privately-owned water suppliers shall provide an equivalent notice within its service area.	10642		Section 1.3.3
57	Provide supporting documentation that the plan has been adopted as prepared or modified.	10642		Appendix E
58	Provide supporting documentation as to how the water supplier plans to implement its plan.	10643		Section 1.3

No. UW	MP requirement ^a	Calif. Water Code reference	Additional clarification	UWMP location
59	Provide supporting documentation that, in addition to submittal to DWR, the urban water supplier has submitted this UWMP to the California State Library and any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies a copy of its plan no later than 30 days after adoption. This also includes amendments or changes.	10644(a)		Section 1.3.2
60	Provide supporting documentation that, not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its plan with the department, the urban water supplier has or will make the plan available for public review during normal business hours	10645		Section 1.3.2
SYSTEM DESCRIPTION				
8	Describe the water supplier service area.	10631(a)		Section 1.4
9	Describe the climate and other demographic factors of the service area of the supplier	10631(a)		Section 1.5
10	Indicate the current population of the service area	10631(a)	Provide the most recent population data possible. Use the method described in "Baseline Daily Per Capita Water Use." See Section M.	Section 2.3
11	Provide population projections for 2015, 2020, 2025, and 2030, based on data from State, regional, or local service area population projections.	10631(a)	2035 and 2040 can also be provided to support consistency with Water Supply Assessments and Written Verification of Water Supply documents.	Section 2.3
12	Describe other demographic factors affecting the supplier's water management planning.	10631(a)		Section 2.3, 2.6, 2.7
SYSTEM DEMANDS				
1	Provide baseline daily per capita water use, urban water use target, interim urban water use target, and compliance daily per capita water use, along with the bases for determining those estimates, including references to supporting data.	10608.20(e)		Section 2.4
2	<i>Wholesalers:</i> Include an assessment of present and proposed future measures, programs, and policies to help achieve the water use reductions. <i>Retailers:</i> Conduct at least one public hearing that includes general discussion of the urban retail water supplier's implementation plan for complying with the Water Conservation Bill of 2009.	10608.36 10608.26(a)	Retailers and wholesalers have slightly different requirements	Section 1.3.3

No. UW	MP requirement ^a	Calif. Water Code reference	Additional clarification	UWMP location
3	Report progress in meeting urban water use targets using the standardized form.	10608.40		Not applicable
25	Quantify past, current, and projected water use, identifying the uses among water use sectors, for the following: (A) single-family residential, (B) multifamily, (C) commercial, (D) industrial, (E) institutional and governmental, (F) landscape, (G) sales to other agencies, (H) saline water intrusion barriers, groundwater recharge, conjunctive use, and (I) agriculture.	10631(e)(1)	Consider 'past' to be 2005, present to be 2010, and projected to be 2015, 2020, 2025, and 2030. Provide numbers for each category for each of these years.	Section 2.2, Table 2-5, 2-6, 2-7 (pages 2-7 through 2-8).
33	Provide documentation that either the retail agency provided the wholesale agency with water use projections for at least 20 years, if the UWMP agency is a retail agency, OR, if a wholesale agency, it provided its urban retail customers with future planned and existing water source available to it from the wholesale agency during the required water-year types	10631(k)	Average year, single dry year, multiple dry years for 2015, 2020, 2025, and 2030.	Section 3.4.1.1
34	Include projected water use for single-family and multifamily residential housing needed for lower income households, as identified in the housing element of any city, county, or city and county in the service area of the supplier.	10631.1(a)		Section 2.5.1
SYSTEM SUPPLIES				
13	Identify and quantify the existing and planned sources of water available for 2015, 2020, 2025, and 2030.	10631(b)	The 'existing' water sources should be for the same year as the "current population" in line 10. 2035 and 2040 can also be provided.	Section 3.1, Table 3-1
14	Indicate whether groundwater is an existing or planned source of water available to the supplier. If yes, then complete 15 through 21 of the UWMP Checklist. If no, then indicate "not applicable" in lines 15 through 21 under the UWMP location column.	10631(b)	Source classifications are: surface water, groundwater, recycled water, storm water, desalinated sea water, desalinated brackish groundwater, and other.	Section 3.3
15	Indicate whether a groundwater management plan been adopted by the water supplier or if there is any other specific authorization for groundwater management. Include a copy of the plan or authorization.	10631(b)(1)		Section 3.3.2, Appendix C
16	Describe the groundwater basin. 106	31(b)(2)		Section 3.3.1
17	Indicate whether the groundwater basin is adjudicated? Include a copy of the court order or decree.	10631(b)(2)		Section 3.3.2

No. UW	MP requirement ^a	Calif. Water Code reference	Additional clarification	UWMP location
18	Describe the amount of groundwater the urban water supplier has the legal right to pump under the order or decree. If the basin is not adjudicated, indicate "not applicable" in the UWMP location column.	10631(b)(2)		Section 3.3.2, 3.3.1.2
19	For groundwater basins that are not adjudicated, provide information as to whether DWR has identified the basin or basins as overdrafted or has projected that the basin will become overdrafted if present management conditions continue, in the most current official departmental bulletin that characterizes the condition of the groundwater basin, and a detailed description of the efforts being undertaken by the urban water supplier to eliminate the long-term overdraft condition. If the basin is adjudicated, indicate "not applicable" in the UWMP location column.	10631(b)(2)		Mound: Section 3.3.1.1 Oxnard Plain: Section 3.3.1.2
20	Provide a detailed description and analysis of the location, amount, and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the urban water supplier for the past five years	10631(b)(3)		Santa Paula: Section 3.3.1.3 Section 3.3.1, Table 3-2
21	Provide a detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater that is projected to be pumped.	10631(b)(4)	Provide projections for 2015, 2020, 2025, and 2030.	Section 3.3.1, Table 3-3
24	Describe the opportunities for exchanges or transfers of water on a short-term or long-term basis.	10631(d)		Section 3.5
30	Include a detailed description of all water supply projects and programs that may be undertaken by the water supplier to address water supply reliability in average, single-dry, and multiple-dry years, excluding demand management programs addressed in (f)(1). Include specific projects, describe water supply impacts, and provide a timeline for each project.	10631(h)		Section 3.6.1.1, Section 3.1, Table 3-1
31	Describe desalinated water project opportunities for long-term supply, including, but not limited to, ocean water, brackish water, and groundwater.	10631(i)		Section 3.7
44	Provide information on recycled water and its potential for use as a water source in the service area of the urban water supplier. Coordinate with local water, wastewater, groundwater, and planning agencies that operate within the supplier's service area.	10633		Section 4.1, 4.1.2
45	Describe the wastewater collection and treatment systems in the supplier's service area, including a quantification of the amount of wastewater collected and treated and the methods of wastewater disposal.	10633(a)		Section 4.1.1, Table 4-2, Table 4-3

No. UW	MP requirement ^a	Calif. Water Code reference	Additional clarification	UWMP location
46	Describe the quantity of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, is being discharged, and is otherwise available for use in a recycled water project.	10633(b)		Section 4.1.1, Table 4-2, Table 4-3
47	Describe the recycled water currently being used in the supplier's service area, including, but not limited to, the type, place, and quantity of use.	10633(c)		Section 4.1.1, 4.1.1.2, Table 4-4
48	Describe and quantify the potential uses of recycled water, including, but not limited to, agricultural irrigation, landscape irrigation, wildlife habitat enhancement, wetlands, industrial reuse, groundwater recharge, indirect potable reuse, and other appropriate uses, and a determination with regard to the technical and economic feasibility of serving those uses.	10633(d)		Section 4.1.2, Table 4-5, Table 4-4.
49	The projected use of recycled water within the supplier's service area at the end of 5, 10, 15, and 20 years, and a description of the actual use of recycled water in comparison to uses previously projected.	10633(e)		Section 4.1.2.2, Table 4-6
50	Describe the actions, including financial incentives, which may be taken to encourage the use of recycled water, and the projected results of these actions in terms of acre-feet of recycled water used per year.	10633(f)		Section 4.1.3
51	Provide a plan for optimizing the use of recycled water in the supplier's service area, including actions to facilitate the installation of dual distribution systems, to promote recirculating uses, to facilitate the increased use of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, and to overcome any obstacles to achieving that increased use.	10633(g)		Section 4.1.3, Section 4.1
WATER SHORTAGE RELIABILITY AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLANNING^b				
5	Describe water management tools and options to maximize resources and minimize the need to import water from other regions.	10620(f)		Section 6.2.1.2
22	Describe the reliability of the water supply and vulnerability to seasonal or climatic shortage and provide data for (A) an average water year, (B) a single dry water year, and (C) multiple dry water years.	10631(c)(1)		Section 6.4, Table 6-3, 6-4, 6-5
23	For any water source that may not be available at a consistent level of use - given specific legal, environmental, water quality, or climatic factors - describe plans to supplement or replace that source with alternative sources or water demand management measures, to the extent practicable.	10631(c)(2)		Section 6.3
35	Provide an urban water shortage contingency analysis that specifies stages of action, including up to a 50-percent water supply reduction, and an outline of specific water supply conditions at each stage	10632(a)		Section 8.2

No. UW	MP requirement ^a	Calif. Water Code reference	Additional clarification	UWMP location
36	Provide an estimate of the minimum water supply available during each of the next three water years based on the driest three-year historic sequence for the agency's water supply.	10632(b)		Section 8.3
37	Identify actions to be undertaken by the urban water supplier to prepare for, and implement during, a catastrophic interruption of water supplies including, but not limited to, a regional power outage, an earthquake, or other disaster.	10632(c)		Section 8.4
38	Identify additional, mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices during water shortages, including, but not limited to, prohibiting the use of potable water for street cleaning.	10632(d)		Section 8.5
39	Specify consumption reduction methods in the most restrictive stages. Each urban water supplier may use any type of consumption reduction methods in its water shortage contingency analysis that would reduce water use, are appropriate for its area, and have the ability to achieve a water use reduction consistent with up to a 50 percent reduction in water supply.	10632(e)		Section 8.5
40	Indicated penalties or charges for excessive use, where applicable.	10632(f)		Section 8.5, Table 8-3
41	Provide an analysis of the impacts of each of the actions and conditions described in subdivisions (a) to (f), inclusive, on the revenues and expenditures of the urban water supplier, and proposed measures to overcome those impacts, such as the development of reserves and rate adjustments.	10632(g)		Section 8.6, Table 8-4, 8-5
42	Provide a draft water shortage contingency resolution or ordinance.	10632(h)		Appendix F
43	Indicate a mechanism for determining actual reductions in water use pursuant to the urban water shortage contingency analysis.	10632(i)		Section 8.9
52	Provide information, to the extent practicable, relating to the quality of existing sources of water available to the supplier over the same five-year increments, and the manner in which water quality affects water management strategies and supply reliability	10634	For years 2010, 2015, 2020, 2025, and 2030	Section 5

No. UW	MP requirement ^a	Calif. Water Code reference	Additional clarification	UWMP location
53	Assess the water supply reliability during normal, dry, and multiple dry water years by comparing the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the total projected water use over the next 20 years, in five-year increments, for a normal water year, a single dry water year, and multiple dry water years. Base the assessment on the information compiled under Section 10631, including available data from state, regional, or local agency population projections within the service area of the urban water supplier.	10635(a)		Section 6.4, Table 6-3, 6-4, 6-5
DEMAND MANAGEMENT MEASURES				
26	Describe how each water demand management measure is being implemented or scheduled for implementation. Use the list provided.	10631(f)(1)	Discuss each DMM, even if it is not currently or planned for implementation. Provide any appropriate schedules.	Section 7.3
27	Describe the methods the supplier uses to evaluate the effectiveness of DMMs implemented or described in the UWMP.	10631(f)(3)		Section 7.6
28	Provide an estimate, if available, of existing conservation savings on water use within the supplier's service area, and the effect of the savings on the ability to further reduce demand.	10631(f)(4)		Section 7.6.2
29	Evaluate each water demand management measure that is not currently being implemented or scheduled for implementation. The evaluation should include economic and non-economic factors, cost-benefit analysis, available funding, and the water suppliers' legal authority to implement the work.	10631(g)	See 10631(g) for additional wording.	Section 7.5. Section 7.6.
32	Include the annual reports submitted to meet the Section 6.2 requirements, if a member of the CUWCC and signer of the December 10, 2008 MOU.	10631(j)	Signers of the MOU that submit the annual reports are deemed compliant with Items 28 and 29.	Appendix D

a The UWMP Requirement descriptions are general summaries of what is provided in the legislation. Urban water suppliers should review the exact legislative wording prior to submitting its UWMP.

b The Subject classification is provided for clarification only. It is aligned with the organization presented in Part I of this guidebook. A water supplier is free to address the UWMP Requirement anywhere with its UWMP, but is urged to provide clarification to DWR to facilitate review.

Appendix B

Public Outreach Materials



- Residents
- Businesses
- Visitors

- About Ventura
- News and Events
- Departments
- Sustainability
- Get Involved
- City Attorney
- City Manager
- Community Development
- Parks/Recreation/CP
- Finance & Technology
- Fire
- Human Resources
- Police
- Public Works
- Const. & Capital Improvement
- Streets & Sidewalks
- Traffic & Transportation
- Environmental Sustainability
- Water Resources

Water Conservation

- Email
- Print
- Share



The City of Ventura's Water Department is in the process of preparing its 2010-2011 Urban Water Management Plan, or UWMP, which is designed to assess the reliability of the City's water sources, support long-term resource planning, and ensure adequate water supplies are available to meet existing and future water demands.

The Urban Water Management Plans are prepared every five years and submitted to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR), as required by the Urban Water Management Planning Act. The updated plan will be considered by City Council before July 1, 2011 and submitted to DWR within 30 days of Council adoption. Typically, UWMPs are due on December 31 of years ending in 0 and 5, but a six month extension has been granted this time to allow suppliers to comply with new legislation, passed in 2009 (Senate Bill X7-7), that has additional requirements.

The UWMP includes a general discussion on the history of the City as well as demographics, water supply sources, water demand, reliability and water shortage contingency planning, and demand-side management (conservation) measures. The City actively encourages community participation in its urban water management planning efforts. Notices will be placed in the local newspapers informing the public of the update process. The draft UWMP will be available in May for public review and comment. The public is cordially invited to an [educational overview](#) on May 18 at 6 pm in the Community Meeting Room, City Hall. This meeting will also include a presentation about the City's [Triennial Water Quality Public Health Goals Report](#).

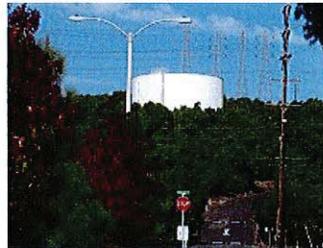
If you are interested in being added to an email list to receive UWMP information, please email Karen Waln at kwaln@cityofventura.net. Please be sure to visit this webpage regularly for updates to the plan and adoption timeline.

Tentative Schedule

Educational Overview Presentation	May 18
Draft Available For Public Inspection	May 19
City Council Public Hearing	June 6
UWMP Adoption	June 20
Final UWMP Available For Public Review	July 31

Related Resources

- [Department of Water Resources Urban Water Management Plan 2010 Information](#)
- [Ventura's Urban Water Management Plan 2005 \(pdf 17510 KB\)](#)



Hot Topics

- [Urban Water Management Plan Promenade Repair and...](#)
- [Surfers' Point Managed...](#)
- [Water System Flushing...](#)
- [Water Efficient Landscape...](#)

Events

18
May
Community Meeting For...
[Read More](#)

[All Events](#)

AB 1881 Model Water Efficient Landscape Draft Ordinance



Background

AB 1881 was passed in 2009 requiring all municipal water purveyors who serve more than 3,000 connections to enact legislation requiring the installation of water efficient landscaping and irrigation on all new and remodeled properties. The City of Ventura adopted the State's ordinance with the intention of offering a more localized approach in 2010-11. The City's proposed ordinance contains the original landscape documentation requirement but adds a "prescriptive approach," which allows for more flexibility in the compliance with the ordinance. The Building and Safety and the Water Departments have worked on the ordinance with hopes that it would meet the State water conservation objectives while supporting and enhancing our local economy.

Progress

Last October, a [Public Stakeholder Workshop](#) was conducted to share the proposed new rules and allow for public comment on the proposed changes. Attended by landscape professionals and other interested residents, the workshop provided the City with valuable insight as the ordinance begins the final review process.

- [AB 1881 Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance -- State version](#)
- [City of Ventura DRAFT Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance \(word\)](#)
- [Draft Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance Information Sheet \(pdf\)](#)

Latest News and Tips



For all the latest information from [Ventura Water](#) including events, tips and service issues, "Like" our Facebook page today. Check Out [Ventura's Environment YouTube Channel](#) For Entertaining And Informative Videos.

Saving Water Indoors

Conserving water doesn't mean you have to change your entire lifestyle. By being mindful of what you do around the house, you can save both water and money.

In the kitchen:

- When purchasing a dishwasher, consider a water-efficient model.
- Scrape, don't rinse, your dishes before loading in the dishwasher.
- Wait until you have a full load before using your automatic dishwasher.
- Steam, rather than boil your vegetables whenever possible. Use a tight lid on the pot, and as little water as possible.
- Check faucets and pipes for leaks (including automatic ice makers and dishwasher hoses).
- Use your garbage disposal sparingly and start composting your kitchen waste.
- Thaw frozen food in the refrigerator or microwave, not under running water.
- Don't overuse garbage disposals. Use the disposal only at the end of cooking or cleanup periods, or when full.

In the laundry:

- For washers with variable settings for water volume, select the minimum amount required per load.
- If load size cannot be set, operate the washer with full loads only.
- Use the shortest wash cycle for lightly soiled loads; normal and permanent press wash cycles use more water.
- Pretreat stains to avoid rewashing laundry.
- Check hoses regularly for leaks.

In the bathroom:

- The toilet is the biggest water user in the house, older toilet models use up to 5 gallons of water with every flush. Don't use the toilet as an ashtray or wastebasket.
- Put a plastic container or toilet dam in your tank to reduce flush water. This displaces some of the space normally taken by water, yet still allows normal flushing.
- Check bathroom faucets and pipes for leaks. Replace leaky drain plugs in sinks and bathtubs
- Install instant water heaters in bathrooms and in the kitchen so you don't have to let the water run while it heats up.
- Keep tub baths to a minimum. Bathe in a partially-filled tub (minimal water level at 12 gallons).
- Install water-saving showerheads or flow restrictors. Inexpensive showerheads and flow restrictors are available at the hardware store and are easy to install.
- Take shorter showers. Limit your showers to the time it takes to wet yourself and rinse off.
- Avoid using hot water when cold water will do.



Saving Water Outdoors

Between 40-60% of urban water is used for outdoor landscape irrigation. Here are some simple ways you can reduce outdoor water use.

When caring for your yard:

- Water your lawn when it shows it needs it. Stressed grass is wilted, doesn't spring up after you walk on it, and bends lengthwise. You can also use the touch test to see if your plant needs watering. Poke your finger into the soil about 1/2-inch down. If the soil feels relatively dry, it's time to water.
- Lawns only need about one-half to three-fourths inch of water at a time. Determine how much and how evenly water is being applied by your sprinkler system by placing empty tuna cans around your yard when the sprinkler is on and seeing if they fill at the same rate.
- To avoid loss of sprinkler water by strong winds, water on calm days.
- Avoid overwatering. If runoff occurs, stop watering immediately. Adjust automatic sprinklers and/or select proper nozzles to minimize runoff.
- Check sprinkler systems and timing devices regularly to make sure they are working right. Watch for broken or misdirected sprinklers, and repair or readjust them promptly.
- Drip irrigation is the most efficient method of watering shrubs, trees, and plant beds. It minimizes water evaporation, impedes

weed growth, sends water directly to plants' roots. Soaker hoses are an inexpensive alternative to drip irrigation.

Place your sprinkler so that its water spray will overlap the area previously watered. Adjust the hose or sprinkler until it waters just the grass or shrubs, not paved areas.

When landscaping, group plants together that use the same amount of water and sunlight.

Choose "unthirsty" plants that need less water to grow. Your local neighborhood garden store can tell you which plants are drought-resistant and require very little water. Many plants and shrubs fall into this category.

Deep penetration through soaking is more effective for most of your lawn. Several light sprinklings may be more useful on slopes and hilly areas.

If you don't have an automatic timer on your sprinkler, use a kitchen timer to remind you to turn off the water.

Place pots in pans a little larger than their bottoms, and fill half of the pans so that plants can draw water from the moisture in the soil.

Use mulch or grass clippings around plant bases to retain moisture and control weeds.

While fertilizers promote plant growth, they also increase water consumption. Apply the minimum amount of fertilizer needed, use fertilizer only when necessary, and use fertilizers that contain slow-release, water-insoluble forms of nitrogen.

Use pesticides only when needed and just on affected areas.

Do not apply fertilizer when more than 1 inch of rainfall is predicted in the next 48 hours. Leaching and runoff of nutrient-contaminated water may occur.

Cut your grass at the highest recommended height for your turf species, or the highest setting on your lawn mower.

Keep mower blades sharp. Dull blades tear grass, opening it to disease, and causing it to appear tan and ragged.

Leave short grass clippings where they fall, reducing the lawn's need for water and fertilizer, but be sure to remove thick patches of clippings so that the clippings will not kill the grass underneath.

Around your house:

Soft, wet spots on your lawn could indicate an underground leak. Contact your plumber or your landscape maintenance person if repairs are needed.

Don't use a hose to clean your sidewalk, patio, or driveway. Use a broom or rake for cleaning, and save hundreds of gallons of water.

Use a pail and sponge instead of a running hose to wash your car. Or, use a hose nozzle that shuts off water when you are not wetting or rinsing the car.

Check all faucets, hoses and connectors periodically for leaks and to make sure they are in good working order. Make sure faucets are closed when not in use. If you do find a leaky faucet, change the washer – after turning off the shutoff valve.

If you have a swimming pool, consider a new water-saving pool filter.

Cover your spa or pool to reduce evaporation.

Check your pool system's shutoff valve. If the water level stays higher than normal and it overflows when people are using it, call your plumber.

Avoid purchasing recreational water toys that require a constant stream of water.

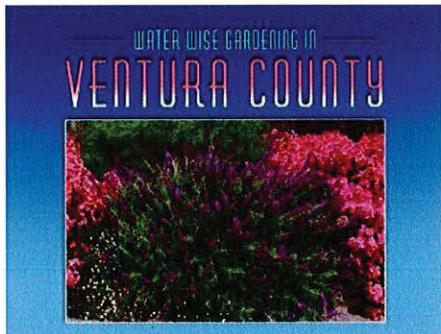
Avoid the installation of ornamental water features (such as fountains) unless the water is recycled.

In public and recreational areas:

Take short showers when using public facilities at the park or beach, and turn off the taps securely when you are done.

Turn off the faucet after using public washroom facilities.

Report leaks in fire hydrants, plumbing, or other public facilities so they can be repaired.



Ready To Do More?

Transform your yard into a water-wise garden. For great ideas, visit Water Wise Gardening in Ventura at www.ventura.watersavingplants.com.

What Can I Do To Improve Water Conservation?

Demonstrating water conservation is important to all of us. Our water customers continue to be effective in reducing Ventura's overall water demand. Customers use less water today than in 1970, even though the population has increased by 80%. Even in non-drought years water conservation makes sense, since unused water can be stored and made available for use later. The following are a few suggestions of what you can do to conserve water in your home:

Call (805) 652-4567 for a free copy of our Customer Service Guide for helpful information.

Irrigate your landscape in the late evening or early morning to prevent evaporation.

Use only the amount of water your lawn can absorb and never let it run into the gutter.

When cleaning hard services like sidewalks, driveways and patios, use a broom instead of a hose.

Use only hose nozzles with a positive shut-off for washing vehicles and other equipment.

How We Use It Again

The Ventura Water Reclamation Facility 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 four 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.

Peppertree Corner

Visit Ventura's own conservation landscaped garden, Peppertree Corner, in mid-town Ventura at the intersection of Hall Canyon Road and Poli Street. This special park demonstrates how combining plants with similar water, sun and soil needs can promote a healthy garden and minimize watering. The garden also includes succulents, a variety of ground covers, shrubs and perennials as well as native plants contributed by a recent public art project. Discover this corner and a few more ideas for your next "water wise" garden project!

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**RICK
RAIVES**

ASK THE DIRECTOR

UMWP will be road map for city

Q. I noticed on the city's website that an urban water management plan is being prepared. Can you tell me what this is, and whether it affects me as a water customer in Ventura?

A. Prepared every five years as a requirement of state legislation, Ventura's urban water management plan, or UWMP, historically includes a general discussion on the city's water history as well as demographics, water supply and demand projections, water shortage contingency planning, and water conservation measures. The purpose of the plan is to make sure that Ventura has an adequate water supply to meet existing and future demands.

In November 2009, the California Legislature passed a package of water-related bills aimed at addressing the state's water problems. Some of these new requirements will be reported in the upcoming UWMP, including new baseline water consumption calculations. The calculations, based on the average number of gallons used by each person each day (usually described as per capita daily consumption),

will create a starting point for our community's water reduction target. Ventura's 10-year average per capita consumption is 160 gallons per day.

While we are at the beginning stages of the plan's preparation, it is expected that the adopted UWMP will provide a road map to meet the city's long-term water consumption and water supply goals. There is a potential of increased costs (which would be reflected in future water rates) and voluntary water reductions to meet these targets, so residents are encouraged to stay informed and participate in this process.

During the next four months, information will be posted on the city's website at <http://www.cityofventura.net/h2o> as the plan progresses. We expect to have a draft plan available in May for public review and comment, as the final UWMP must be submitted to the California Department of Water Resources by July 2011. If you are interested in being added to an e-mail list to receive UWMP information, contact Karen Waln at kwaln@cityofventura.net.

We want to remind everyone that our community's water is completely supplied from local sources — the Ventura River, Lake Casitas and groundwater wells throughout the city. Since our water is limited, we are all responsible for using it wisely and taking steps to protect our supply for future generations. Start now by reviewing your outdoor irrigation practices, as landscaping consumes 40 to 60 percent of urban water. Simple actions such as reducing watering cycles, checking for leaks, watering before 8 a.m. and adjusting sprinklers for overspray can significantly decrease your water use.

For more water saving tips and information, visit <http://www.cityofventura.net/h2o>.

Rick Raives is the public works director for the city of Ventura.

**RICK
RAIVES**

ASK THE DIRECTOR

UMWP will be road map for city

Q. I noticed on the city's website that an urban water management plan is being prepared. Can you tell me what this is, and whether it affects me as a water customer in Ventura?

A. Prepared every five years as a requirement of state legislation, Ventura's urban water management plan, or UWMP, historically includes a general discussion on the city's water history as well as demographics, water supply and demand projections, water shortage contingency planning, and water conservation measures. The purpose of the plan is to make sure that Ventura has an adequate water supply to meet existing and future demands.

In November 2009, the California Legislature passed a package of water-related bills aimed at addressing the state's water problems. Some of these new requirements will be reported in the upcoming UWMP, including new baseline water consumption calculations. The calculations, based on the average number of gallons used by each person each day (usually described as per capita

will create a starting point for our community's water reduction target. Ventura's 10-year average per capita consumption is 160 gallons per day.

While we are at the beginning stages of the plan's preparation, it is expected that the adopted UWMP will provide a road map to meet the city's long-term water consumption and water supply goals. There is a potential of increased costs (which would be reflected in future water rates) and voluntary water reductions to meet these targets, so residents are encouraged to stay informed and participate in this process.

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Rick Raives is the public works director for the city of Ventura.



Residents
Businesses
Visitors

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Community Meeting For Water Quality Public Health Goals Report and Urban Water Management Plan

Stay Connected

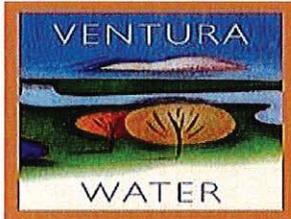
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[Mayor Fulton's Blog](#)

[City Manager's Blog](#)

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**Water Quality Public Health Goals Report
And
Urban Water Management Plan Overview**
Community Meeting
All Residents Are Cordially Invited
Wednesday, May 18 at 6 pm
Community Meeting Room
501 Poli Street, Ventura City Hall

Agenda

- Welcome and Introductions
- Water Quality Public Health Goals Report Presentation
- Draft Urban Water Management Plan Overview
- Public Comment
- Adjournment 7 pm

Public Health Goals Report Information

As a water supplier, the City annually prepares a Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report, which details the results of water quality testing. The California Environmental Protection Agency sets Public Health Goals as advisory standards only, not mandatory limits. Every three years, water suppliers must prepare a special report for the public with specific information about the unregulated constituents detected in the water. This [Public Health Goals Report](#) (pdf) has been available to the public on the City's website since May 4. Public comments about the report will be accepted at the meeting following both presentations.

Urban Water Management Plan Information

The **UWMP** is prepared every five years and assesses the reliability of the City's water sources to meet existing and future water demands. The draft UWMP will be available for public review on the City's website and in the City Clerk's office on May 18. This presentation is intended to provide a brief overview for educational purposes. The City Council will conduct an official Public Hearing on Monday, June 6 to receive public comments.

Wednesday, May 18, 2011

About Ventura

- Ventura's History
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- City Council
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April 4, 2011

County of Ventura – Resource Management Agency
Chris Stephens, Agency Director
800 S. Victoria Avenue
Ventura, California 93009

Dear City of Ventura Water Customer,

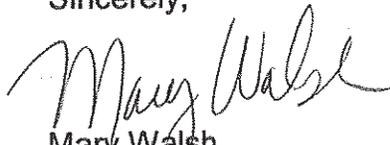
As required by State Law, the City of Ventura is currently updating its Urban Water Management Plan for 2010, and has hired Kennedy/Jenks Consultants to assist with its preparation. The Ventura City Council adopted the previous plan in December 2005.

The City Council will conduct a Public Hearing to discuss the City's update of the Urban Water Management Plan at its regularly scheduled meeting on June 6, 2011 at 6 pm. This hearing will include information about present and proposed future measures, programs and policies to help achieve water use reductions. (This notification satisfies requirements of the California Water Code section 10621(b). The Council meeting will satisfy the requirements of the California Water Code section 10642.)

All interested parties are invited to attend, participate and speak at the meeting. The City's draft 2010 Urban Water Management Plan will be available for review prior to the Council meeting. Information regarding access to the draft plan as well as updates to the process will be available on the City's website at www.cityofventura.net/h2o.

For additional information, please feel free to contact Karen Waln, Management Analyst, City of Ventura, at (805) 677-4128.

Sincerely,



Mary Walsh,
Acting Water Director

cc: Casitas Municipal Water District, Steve Wickstrom
United Water Conservation District, Michael Solomon
County of Ventura – FCGMA, Gerhardt Hubner
City of Oxnard, Water Resources, Tony Emmert
City of Ventura, Community Development Department, Jeff Lambert

Casitas Municipal Water District
Attn: Steve Wickstrum, General Manger
1055 Ventura Avenue
Oakview, CA 93022

United Water Conservation District
Attn: Michael Solomon
106 North 8th Street
Santa Paula, CA 93060

County of Ventura – Fox Canyon GMA
Attn: Gerhardt Hubner
800 South Victoria Avenue
Ventura, CA 93009-1600

City of Oxnard
Water Resources Attn: Tony Emmert
305 West Third Street, 3rd Floor
Oxnard, CA 93030

County of Ventura
Resources Management Agency
Attn: Chis Stephens, Agency Director
800 So. Victoria Avenue
Ventura, CA 93009

Brown Mailed –
City of Ventura,
Community Development Dept.
Jeff Lambert

NEWS RELEASE

For Immediate Release

May 9, 2011

Contact: Nancy Broschart, 805-223-4378

Kelly Flanders, 805-677-3993

501 Poli Street

Ventura, CA 93001

Public Invited to Ventura Water Quality Meeting May 18

The public is invited to review and comment on Ventura's triennial Water Quality Public Health Goals Report and receive an overview of the draft 2010 Urban Water Management Plan on May 18 at 6 pm in the Community Meeting Room at City Hall, 501 Poli Street. The meeting will also review the public report on drinking water quality known as the Consumer Confidence Report. This annual report explains where Ventura's water comes from and the results of the extensive water quality testing program. As reported this year, Ventura's drinking water continues to meet or exceed all primary health standards. Both reports are available at the City's website at www.cityofventura.net.

As a water supplier, the City must prepare a special report every three years for the public with specific information about the unregulated constituents detected in the water relative to Public Health Goals. A public meeting is required to present the findings of the report and respond to questions from the community.

The meeting will also include a presentation on the draft 2010 Urban Water Management Plan, currently in preparation. Required by the State every five years, the purpose of the plan is to ensure that Ventura has an adequate water supply to meet existing and future water demands. In November 2009, the State passed legislation requiring long-term reductions in water use. These new requirements and others will be addressed in the draft plan, which will be available for public review beginning May 19 in the City Clerk's Office at City Hall. The City Council will hold a Public Hearing at its regularly scheduled meeting on Monday, June 6 to receive comments about the draft plan.

For more information, please contact Nancy Broschart at 223-4378 or nbroschart@ci.ventura.ca.us.

This press release is available on the City of Ventura's website at www.cityofventura.net. ###

CITY OF VENTURA

PUBLIC HEARING NOTICE

DATE AND TIME: Monday, June 6, 2011 at 6 pm, or as soon thereafter as possible.

LOCATION: City Hall Council Chambers, 501 Poli Street, Ventura CA.

DESCRIPTION: The City Council of the City of San Buenaventura will consider the adoption of an updated Urban Water Management Plan. The California Urban Water Management Planning Act (UWMP Act, California Water Code, Division 6, Part 2.6) requires the adoption of an Urban Water Management Plan every five years. The Urban Water Management Plan addresses historic, current, and projected water demands, supplies, and conservation programs. The Public Hearing will include a discussion of how the City intends to reach new water efficiency goals required by recent water conservation-related legislation (AB 1420 and SBX7-7), which amended the Urban Water Management Planning Act.

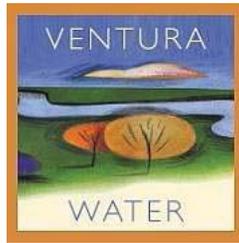
Copies of the draft 2010 Urban Water Management Plan will be available to the public beginning on Thursday, May 19 in the City Clerk's Office, Room 204, City Hall, 501 Poli Street, Ventura, California. On the same date, the draft Plan will also be posted on the City's website at www.cityofventura.net.

All interested persons are invited to be present and be heard. Written communications may be directed to: City Council, P. O. Box 99, Ventura CA 93002-0099. For further information, contact Karen Waln, Management Analyst II, at (805) 677-4128.

ELAINE M. PRESTON, CMC
Interim City Clerk

Pursuant to the California Government Code, please take notice: If you challenge the action described in this notice in court, you may be limited to raising only those issues you or someone else raised at the public hearing, or in written correspondence delivered to the City of San Buenaventura at, or prior to, the public hearing.

In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, if you need special assistance to participate in this meeting, you should contact the City Clerk's Office at (805) 658-4787 or the California Relay Service at (866) 735-2929. Notification by Thursday, June 2, 2011, by 12 noon, will enable the City to make reasonable arrangements to ensure accessibility to this meeting.



Water Quality Public Health Goals Report And Urban Water Management Plan Overview

Public Meeting
Wednesday, May 18 at 6 pm
Community Meeting Room
501 Poli Street, Ventura City Hall

Agenda

Welcome and Introductions

Water Quality Public Health Goals Report Presentation

Urban Water Management Plan Overview

Public Comment

7 pm Adjournment

Public Health Goals Report Information

As a water supplier, the City annually prepares a Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report, which details the results of water quality testing. The California Environmental Protection Agency sets Public Health Goals as advisory standards only, not mandatory limits. Every three years, water suppliers must prepare a special report for the public with specific information about the unregulated constituents detected in the water. The Triennial Public Health Goals Report has been available to the public on the City's website at www.cityofventura.net/waterflushing since May 4 and copies are available tonight. Public comments about the report will be accepted tonight following both presentations.

Urban Water Management Plan Information

The UWMP is prepared every five years and assesses the reliability of the City's water sources to meet existing and future water demands. On May 19, the draft UWMP will be available for public review on the City's website at www.cityofventura.net/h20 and in the City Clerk's office. This presentation is intended to provide a brief overview for educational purposes. The City Council will conduct an official Public Hearing on Monday, June 6 to receive public comments.



Published on *City Of Ventura* (<http://www.cityofventura.net>)

Water Conservation



NEW! Draft Plan Now Available For Public Review And Comment

[Ventura Water Draft 2010 Urban Water Management Plan \(pdf 5,391KB\)](#) ^[1]
(Appendices To Be Posted Soon)

The City Council will hold a Public Hearing at its regularly scheduled meeting on Monday, June 6, 2011 to receive comments about the draft 2010 Urban Water Management Plan. Interested residents are encouraged to review the plan - either electronically (link above) or by visiting the City Clerk's office (Room 204) in City Hall during normal business hours to view a hard copy. If you are unable to attend the Public Hearing in person and wish to comment on the plan, written comments can be emailed to cityclerk@cityofventura.net ^[2] or mailed or brought to the City Clerk's office in person by Friday, June 3 for the City Council's consideration on June 6.

The draft 2010-2011 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) is designed to assess the reliability of the City's water sources, support long-term resource planning, and ensure adequate water supplies are available to meet existing and future water demands.

Urban Water Management Plans are prepared every five years and submitted to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR), as required by the Urban Water Management Planning Act. The updated plan must be adopted by the City Council before July 1, 2011 and submitted to DWR within the next 30 days. Typically, UWMPs are due on December 31 of years ending in 0 and 5, but a six month extension has been granted this time to allow suppliers to comply with new legislation, passed in 2009 (Senate Bill X7-7), that has additional requirements.

The UWMP includes a general discussion on the history of the City as well as demographics, water supply sources, water demand, reliability and water shortage contingency planning, and demand-side management (conservation) measures. The City actively encourages community participation in its urban water management planning efforts. Notices will be placed in the local newspapers informing the public of the update process.

If you are interested in being added to an email list to receive UWMP information, please email Karen Waln at kwaln@cityofventura.net ^[3]. Please be sure to visit this webpage regularly for updates to the plan and adoption timeline.

Schedule

Draft Available For Public Inspection	NOW	May 19
City Council Public Hearing		June 6
UWMP Adoption		June 20
Final UWMP Available For Public Review		July 31



Related Resources

[Department of Water Resources Urban Water Management Plan 2010 Information](#) ^[4]

[Ventura's Urban Water Management Plan 2005](#) ^[5] (pdf 17,510KB)

AB 1881 Model Water Efficient Landscape Draft Ordinance



Background

AB 1881 was passed in 2009 requiring all municipal water purveyors who serve more than 3,000 connections to enact legislation requiring the installation of water efficient landscaping and irrigation on all new and remodeled properties. The City of Ventura adopted the State's ordinance with the intention of offering a more localized approach in 2010-11. The City's proposed ordinance contains the original landscape documentation requirement but adds a "prescriptive approach," which allows for more flexibility in the compliance

with the ordinance. The Building and Safety and the Water Departments have worked on the ordinance with hopes that it would meet the State water conservation objectives while supporting and enhancing our local economy.

Progress

Last October, a [Public Stakeholder Workshop](#) ^[6] was conducted to share the proposed new rules and allow for public comment on the proposed changes. Attended by landscape professionals and other interested residents, the workshop provided the City with valuable insight as the ordinance begins the final review process.

[AB 1881 Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance – State version](#) ^[7]

[City of Ventura DRAFT Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance](#) ^[8] (word)

[Draft Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance Information Sheet](#) ^[6] (pdf)

For more information, please contact Jill Sarick Santos at (805) 652-4501

Latest News and Tips



^[9]

For all the latest information from [Ventura Water](#) ^[10] including events, tips

and service issues, "Like" our Facebook page today. Check Out [Ventura's Environment YouTube Channel](#) ^[11] For Entertaining And Informative Videos.

Saving Water Indoors

Conserving water doesn't mean you have to change your entire lifestyle. By being mindful of what you do around the house, you can save both water and money.

In the kitchen:

- When purchasing a dishwasher, consider a water-efficient model.
- Scrape, don't rinse, your dishes before loading in the dishwasher.
- Wait until you have a full load before using your automatic dishwasher.
- Steam, rather than boil your vegetables whenever possible. Use a tight lid on the pot, and as little water as possible.
- Check faucets and pipes for leaks (including automatic ice makers and dishwasher hoses).
- Use your garbage disposal sparingly and start composting your kitchen waste.
- Thaw frozen food in the refrigerator or microwave, not under running water.
- Don't overuse garbage disposals. Use the disposal only at the end of cooking or cleanup periods, or when full.

In the laundry:

- For washers with variable settings for water volume, select the minimum amount required per load.
- If load size cannot be set, operate the washer with full loads only.
- Use the shortest wash cycle for lightly soiled loads; normal and permanent press wash cycles use more water.
- Pretreat stains to avoid rewashing laundry.
- Check hoses regularly for leaks.

In the bathroom:

- The toilet is the biggest water user in the house, older toilet models use up to 5 gallons of water with every flush. Don't use the toilet as an ashtray or wastebasket.
- Put a plastic container or toilet dam in your tank to reduce flush water. This displaces some of the space normally taken by water, yet still allows normal flushing.
- Check bathroom faucets and pipes for leaks. Replace leaky drain plugs in sinks and bathtubs
- Install instant water heaters in bathrooms and in the kitchen so you don't have to let the water run while it heats up.
- Keep tub baths to a minimum. Bathe in a partially-filled tub (minimal water level at 12 gallons).
- Install water-saving showerheads or flow restrictors. Inexpensive showerheads and flow restrictors are available at the hardware store and are easy to install.



- Take shorter showers. Limit your showers to the time it takes to wet yourself and rinse off.
- Avoid using hot water when cold water will do.

Saving Water Outdoors

Between 40-60% of urban water is used for outdoor landscape irrigation. Here are some simple ways you can reduce outdoor water use.

When caring for your yard:

- Water your lawn when it shows it needs it. Stressed grass is wilted, doesn't spring up after you walk on it, and bends lengthwise. You can also use the touch test to see if your plant needs watering. Poke your finger into the soil about 1/2-inch down. If the soil feels relatively dry, it's time to water.
- Lawns only need about one-half to three-fourths inch of water at a time. Determine how much and how evenly water is being applied by your sprinkler system by placing empty tuna cans around your yard when the sprinkler is on and seeing if they fill at the same rate.
- To avoid loss of sprinkler water by strong winds, water on calm days.
- Avoid overwatering. If runoff occurs, stop watering immediately. Adjust automatic sprinklers and/or select proper nozzles to minimize runoff.
- Check sprinkler systems and timing devices regularly to make sure they are working right. Watch for broken or misdirected sprinklers, and repair or readjust them promptly.
- Drip irrigation is the most efficient method of watering shrubs, trees, and plant beds. It minimizes water evaporation, impedes weed growth, sends water directly to plants' roots. Soaker hoses are an inexpensive alternative to drip irrigation.
- Place your sprinkler so that its water spray will overlap the area previously watered. Adjust the hose or sprinkler until it waters just the grass or shrubs, not paved areas.
- When landscaping, group plants together that use the same amount of water and sunlight.
- Choose "unthirsty" plants that need less water to grow. Your local neighborhood garden store can tell you which plants are drought-resistant and require very little water. Many plants and shrubs fall into this category.
- Deep penetration through soaking is more effective for most of your lawn. Several light sprinklings may be more useful on slopes and hilly areas.
- If you don't have an automatic timer on your sprinkler, use a kitchen timer to remind you to turn off the water.
- Place pots in pans a little larger than their bottoms, and fill half of the pans so that plants can draw water from the moisture in the soil.
- Use mulch or grass clippings around plant bases to retain moisture and control weeds.
- While fertilizers promote plant growth, they also increase water consumption. Apply the minimum amount of fertilizer needed, use fertilizer only when necessary, and use fertilizers that contain slow-release, water-insoluble forms of nitrogen.
- Use pesticides only when needed and just on affected areas.
- Do not apply fertilizer when more than 1 inch of rainfall is predicted in the next 48 hours. Leaching and runoff of nutrient-contaminated water may occur.
- Cut your grass at the highest recommended height for your turf species, or the highest setting on your lawn mower.
- Keep mower blades sharp. Dull blades tear grass, opening it to disease, and causing it to appear tan and ragged.

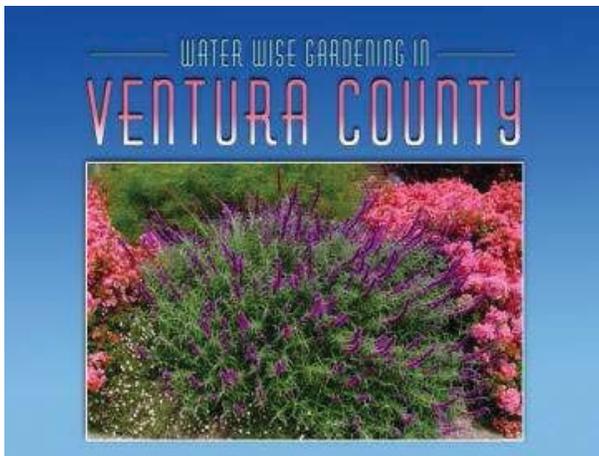
- Leave short grass clippings where they fall, reducing the lawn's need for water and fertilizer, but be sure to remove thick patches of clippings so that the clippings will not kill the grass underneath.

Around your house:

- Soft, wet spots on your lawn could indicate an underground leak. Contact your plumber or your landscape maintenance person if repairs are needed.
- Don't use a hose to clean your sidewalk, patio, or driveway. Use a broom or rake for cleaning, and save hundreds of gallons of water.
- Use a pail and sponge instead of a running hose to wash your car. Or, use a hose nozzle that shuts off water when you are not wetting or rinsing the car.
- Check all faucets, hoses and connectors periodically for leaks and to make sure they are in good working order. Make sure faucets are closed when not in use. If you do find a leaky faucet, change the washer – after turning off the shutoff valve.
- If you have a swimming pool, consider a new water-saving pool filter.
- Cover your spa or pool to reduce evaporation.
- Check your pool system's shutoff valve. If the water level stays higher than normal and it overflows when people are using it, call your plumber.
- Avoid purchasing recreational water toys that require a constant stream of water.
- Avoid the installation of ornamental water features (such as fountains) unless the water is recycled.

In public and recreational areas:

- Take short showers when using public facilities at the park or beach, and turn off the taps securely when you are done.
- Turn off the faucet after using public washroom facilities.
- Report leaks in fire hydrants, plumbing, or other public facilities so they can be repaired.



[12]

Ready To Do More?

Transform your yard into a water-wise garden. For great ideas, visit Water Wise Gardening in Ventura at www.ventura.watersavingplants.com [12].

What Can I Do To Improve Water Conservation?

Demonstrating water conservation is important to all of us. Our water customers continue to be effective in reducing Ventura's overall water demand. Customers use less water today than in 1970, even though the population has increased by 80%. Even in non-drought years water conservation makes sense, since unused water can be stored and made available for use later. The following are a few suggestions of what you can do to conserve water in your home:

- Call (805) 652-4567 for a free copy of our Customer Service Guide for helpful information.
- Irrigate your landscape in the late evening or early morning to prevent evaporation.
- Use only the amount of water your lawn can absorb and never let it run into the gutter.
- When cleaning hard services like sidewalks, driveways and patios, use a broom instead of a hose.
- Use only hose nozzles with a positive shut-off for washing vehicles and other equipment.

How We Use It Again

The Ventura Water Reclamation Facility 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 four 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.

McWherter Corner Garden (formerly Peppertree Corner)

Visit Ventura's own conservation landscaped garden, McWherter Corner (formerly Peppertree Corner), in mid-town Ventura at the intersection of Hall Canyon Road and Poli Street. This special park demonstrates how combining plants with similar water, sun and soil needs can promote a healthy garden and minimize watering. The garden also includes succulents, a variety of ground covers, shrubs and perennials as well as native plants contributed by a recent public art project. Discover this corner and a few more ideas for your next "water wise" garden project!

Source URL: <http://www.cityofventura.net/H2o>

Links:

- [1] http://www.cityofventura.net/files/file/public-works/water/UWMP_Ventura_DRAFT_5-24-11.pdf
- [2] <mailto:cityclerk@cityofventura.net>
- [3] <mailto:kwaln@cityofventura.net>
- [4] <http://www.water.ca.gov/urbanwatermanagement/guidebook/>
- [5] <http://www.cityofventura.net/files/file/public-works/water/Urban%20Water%20Management%20Plan%20110305%20NEW.pdf>
- [6] <http://www.cityofventura.net/files/file/public-works/water/Ventura%20Water%20Efficient%20Landscape%20Informational%20Flyer.pdf>
- [7] <http://www.water.ca.gov/wateruseefficiency/landscapeordinance/>
- [8] http://www.cityofventura.net/files/file/public-works/water/10_1_10%20draft%20mwelo%20ord.doc
- [9] http://www.facebook.com/login/roadblock.php?target_url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.facebook.com%2Flogin.php%2F1/pages/Ventura-CA/Ventura-Water/151209198254337?sk=wall
- [10] http://www.facebook.com/login/roadblock.php?target_url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.facebook.com%2Flogin.php%2F1/pages/Ventura-CA/Ventura-Water/151209198254337?sk=wall
- [11] <http://www.youtube.com/user/VntEnv?feature=mhum>
- [12] <http://www.ventura.watersavingplants.com/>

Ventura Water's Facebook Wall

Ventura Water's Facebook Wall

Tasty tap water!

Tuesday, May 24, 2011 8:48 AM

Tasty tap water!



[Five Cities Are Named Finalists in U.S. Conference of Mayors Tap Water Taste Competition | Stock Por](#)
stocks.newsok.com

Stock Market portfolio login for NewsOK

Sunshine is on its way ... what is your favorite summer water saving tip?

Tuesday, May 24, 2011 8:41 AM

Sunshine is on its way ... what is your favorite summer water saving tip?

[Yasser Abouaish, our Water Utility Manager, speaks at a recent Community Meeting about Ventura's water quality!](#)

Friday, May 20, 2011 10:52 AM

Yasser Abouaish, our Water Utility Manager, speaks at a recent Community Meeting about Ventura's water quality!



The draft 2010 UWMP is now available for public review and comment. Follow this link for all the details!

Friday, May 20, 2011 9:39 AM

The draft 2010 UWMP is now available for public review and comment. Follow this link for all the details!



[Water Conservation | City Of Ventura](#)

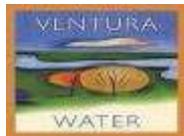
www.cityofventura.net

The City of Ventura's Water Department is in the process of preparing its 2010-2011 Urban Water Management Plan, or UWMP, which is designed to assess the reliability of the City's water sources, support long-term resource planning, and ensure adequate water supplies are available to meet existing an

We hope you can attend tonight's meeting at 6 pm at City Hall and learn more about Ventura's water quality and all-local water supply!

Wednesday, May 18, 2011 11:00 AM

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[Community Meeting For Water Quality Public Health Goals Report and Urban Water Management Plan | Ci](#)

www.cityofventura.net

As a water supplier, the City annually prepares a Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report, which details the results of water quality testing. The California Environmental Protection Agency sets Public Health Goals as advisory standards only, not mandatory limits. Every three years, water suppli

Shana in the news ...

Monday, May 16, 2011 12:02 PM

Shana in the news ...



[Ventura hires general manager to oversee new water department](#)

www.vcstar.com

Ventura took a major step last week in establishing a city water department when it hired the new division's first chief.

Welcome to Shana Epstein! Ventura Water's first General Manager!

Thursday, May 12, 2011 1:47 PM

Welcome to Shana Epstein! Ventura Water's first General Manager!

[City of Ventura Announces Ventura Water General Manager | City Of Ventura](#)

www.cityofventura.net

The new Ventura Water department has its first General Manager. Ventura City Manager Rick Cole announced today that Shana Epstein has been hired as the new Ventura Water General Manager. Epstein recently served as Environmental Utilities Manager for the City of Beverly Hills and was selected through

Our Customer Service office is there for you!

Wednesday, May 11, 2011 12:19 PM

Our Customer Service office is there for you!



[Billing Services - Water and Wastewater \(Sewer\) | City Of Ventura](#)

www.cityofventura.net

We are happy to assist you with starting new water or wastewater (sewer) services as well as information about your existing account(s) or our Customer Care program.

Tuesday, May 10, 2011 5:18 PM



[Ventura Water Quality and Supply Community Meeting](#)

Great information about how you can help protect Ventura's watershed and our water quality!

Monday, May 09, 2011 4:27 PM

Great information about how you can help protect Ventura's watershed and our water quality!



[Ventura Watershed Health Tips](#)

www.youtube.com

Learn how pet waste and other pollutants can harm our watershed and environment and find out how you can be part of the solution.

This community meeting will also include an educational overview of the 2010 Urban Water Management Plan which is currently in preparation. The draft of the UWMP is expected to be available for public review by May 19. We hope to see you there!

Thursday, May 05, 2011 8:10 AM

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[Water Services | City Of Ventura](#)

www.cityofventura.net

Interested in learning more about Ventura's water quality testing program? Please plan on attending a community meeting to hear about our latest Public Health Goals Report from Yasser Abouaish, Water Utility Manager, on Wednesday, May 18 at 6 pm in the Community Meeting Room at City Hall, 501 Pol S

The good news from Ventura Police Department was that 360+ pounds of unwanted, unused, and expired medications were collected in Ventura during the 2nd annual National "Take Back" Prescription Drug Day. This is also more than double the amount VPD collected last year -164 lbs. Thank you to our community for your participation!

Monday, May 02, 2011 11:44 AM

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May Is Water Awareness Month and this week is Drinking Water Week!

Monday, May 02, 2011 11:41 AM

May Is Water Awareness Month and this week is Drinking Water Week!

[Happy Drinking Water Week! - Drinktap Blog](#)

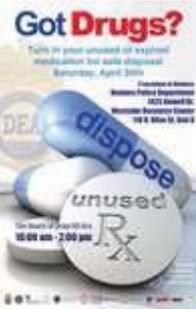
www.awwa.org

Happy Drinking Water Week! Today kicks off our favorite week of the year - celebrating our most precious natural resource.

Great news! Thanks to Ventura's finest for spearheading this event!

Monday, May 02, 2011 11:39 AM

Great news! Thanks to Ventura's finest for spearheading this event!

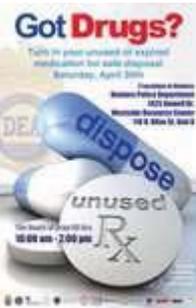


[Second Annual National "Take-Back" Prescription Drug Day](#)

As a reminder, tomorrow is the day to safely dispose of unwanted medications by dropping them off at Ventura PD. Remember, drugs should never be flushed down the drain!

Friday, April 29, 2011 11:35 AM

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[Second Annual National "Take-Back" Prescription Drug Day](#)

Water ... not just for drinking. It protects our health and property. It supports our economy and the quality of life we enjoy. Read how much tap water delivers everyday!

Thursday, April 28, 2011 7:58 AM

Water ... not just for drinking. It protects our health and property. It supports our economy and the quality of life we enjoy. Read how much tap water delivers everyday!



[Value of Water](#)

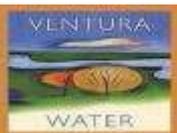
www.drinktap.org

AWWA's consumer site

Interested in learning more about Ventura's drinking water supply and water quality program? Check out this community meeting!

Wednesday, April 27, 2011 4:54 PM

Interested in learning more about Ventura's drinking water supply and water quality program? Check out this community meeting!



[Community Meeting For Water Quality Public Health Goals Report and Urban Water Management Plan | C](#)

www.cityofventura.net

As a water supplier, the City annually prepares a Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report, which details the results of water quality testing. The California Environmental Protection Agency sets Public Health Goals as advisory standards only, not mandatory limits. Every three years, water suppli

May Is Water Awareness Month! Visit this page for tips on how you can Summer-Scape your outdoor landscape before the summer heat moves in!

Wednesday, April 27, 2011 3:10 PM

May Is Water Awareness Month! Visit this page for tips on how you can Summer-Scape your outdoor landscape before the summer heat moves in!



[Water Resources | City Of Ventura](#)

www.cityofventura.net

During Spring 2011, the Water Department is preparing our 2010-11 Urban Water Management Report. For more information about how you can become involved, visit our Water Conservation page.

How can you save water and have a beautiful yard? Take a garden tour and be inspired!

Monday, April 25, 2011 5:20 PM

How can you save water and have a beautiful yard? Take a garden tour and be inspired!



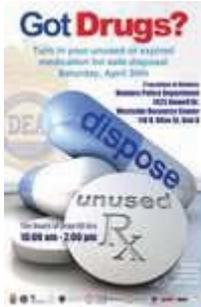
[Garden Tours](#)

www.ventura.watersavingplants.com

It's Monday! Time to start cleaning out those cabinets of unwanted medicines and prescriptions. Drugs should never be flushed and it's never been easier to dispose of them safely ... for all of us!

Monday, April 25, 2011 5:11 PM

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[Second Annual National "Take-Back" Prescription Drug Day](#)

Your My Ventura Magazine contains something more ... this year's Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report. To read it now, try this link:

<http://bit.ly/ghrbq8>

Monday, April 25, 2011 4:27 PM

Your My Ventura Magazine contains something more ... this year's Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report. To read it now, try this link: <http://bit.ly/ghrbq8>



Looking for something fun to do tonight? Attend a free screening of "The Treasure of San Buenaventura" produced by and starring our own Ray Olson! A time traveling environmentalist from the future delivers information and supplies to Ventura circa 1800 to teach our great-great-grandfathers and grandmothers how to recycle, conserve water and protect stormwater quality.

Friday, April 22, 2011 12:30 PM

Looking for something fun to do tonight? Attend a free screening of "The Treasure of San Buenaventura" produced by and starring our own Ray Olson! A time traveling environmentalist from the future delivers information and supplies to Ventura circa 1800 to teach our great-great-grandfathers and grandmothers how to recycle, conserve water and protect stormwater quality.



[April 22, 2011 – FREE Screening to "The Treasure of San Buenaventura" at the E.P. Forster Library <](#)

sustainableventura.wordpress.com

Posted April 20, 2011 by sustainableventura in Green EVENTS & SCREENINGS, Green VIDEOS, The Treasure of San Buenaventura. Leave a Comment

Elen Hank, Senior Fellow at the Public Policy Institute of California, was a key speaker yesterday at the Association of Water Agencies of Ventura County's 19th Annual Water Symposium. She believes that new cooperative approaches are needed to solve California's water crisis. Follow this link to see what the PPIC learned from their research.

Friday, April 22, 2011 9:59 AM

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[Managing California's Water: From Conflict to Reconciliation \(PPIC Publication\)](#)

www.ppic.org

Managing California's Water: From Conflict to Reconciliation Ellen Hanak, Jay Lund, Ariel Dinar, Brian Gray, Richard Howitt, Jeffrey Mount, Peter Moyle, and Barton "Buzz" Thompson February 2011

Beautiful spring is here and after this winter, landscaping needs some TLC. Before you spruce up, be smart and visit this great site for ideas and local plants that don't use a lot of water!

Wednesday, April 20, 2011 1:25 PM

Beautiful spring is here and after this winter, landscaping needs some TLC. Before you spruce up, be smart and visit this great site for ideas and local plants that don't use a lot of water!

[Water Wise Gardening in Ventura County](http://www.ventura.watersavingplants.com)
www.ventura.watersavingplants.com

Ever wondered how the City plans for your water supply? Stay tuned for updates about Ventura's Urban Water Management Plan.

Tuesday, April 19, 2011 2:02 PM

Ever wondered how the City plans for your water supply? Stay tuned for updates about Ventura's Urban Water Management Plan.



[Water Conservation | City Of Ventura](http://www.cityofventura.net)
www.cityofventura.net

The City of Ventura's Water Department is in the process of preparing its 2010-2011 Urban Water Management Plan, or UWMP, which is designed to assess the reliability of the City's water sources, support long-term resource planning, and ensure adequate water supplies are available to meet existing an

NEWS RELEASE

For Immediate Release

May 25, 2011

Contact: Nancy Broschart, 805-223-4378

Kelly Flanders, 805-677-3993

501 Poli Street

Ventura, CA 93001

Public Encouraged to Review Ventura's Urban Water Management Plan

The public is encouraged to review Ventura's draft 2010 Urban Water Management Plan and provide comments to the City Council during a Public Hearing on Monday, June 6. The plan, prepared every five years, documents the progress of the Ventura community to conserve water since the drought in the early 1990s and evaluates the reliability of Ventura's drinking water sources to meet projected water needs over the next 25 years. In addition, the plan includes requirements necessary to comply with recent State legislation directing water suppliers to decrease water usage by the year 2020.

"Ventura Water's customers continue to be strong stewards of water resources as confirmed in the City's 2010 Urban Water Management Plan," said Shana Epstein, Ventura Water's first General Manager. The public may attend the hearing on June 6 to comment on the plan or submit written comments to the City Council during the meeting. In addition, the public may review the draft plan on the City's website at www.cityofventura.net/H2o or in the City Clerk's Office, Room 204 at City Hall, 501 Poli Street, and submit written comments by mail, walk-in or email to cityclerk@cityofventura.net by Friday, June 3 for the City Council's consideration.

Ventura's 2010 Urban Water Management Plan covers a wide range of issues including growth projections, water supply health, emergency and drought planning as well as water recycling, conservation and system improvements. It is intended to provide a long-term planning framework to support strategic management of Ventura's diverse portfolio of 100% local water supplies. Drinking water sources for the community include Lake Casitas, the Ventura River, and groundwater wells located throughout the City.

For more information, please contact Nancy Broschart at 223-4378 or nbroschart@ci.ventura.ca.us.

This press release is available on the City of Ventura's website at www.cityofventura.net. ###

CITY OF VENTURA

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

Date: May 23, 2011
Agenda Item No.: ~~Advance~~ 15
Council Action Date: June 6, 2011

To: RICK COLE, CITY MANAGER
From: SHANA EPSTEIN, VENTURA WATER GENERAL MANAGER
Subject: DRAFT 2010 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

RECOMMENDATION

- a. Conduct a public hearing on the draft 2010 Urban Water Management Plan to receive public comment.
- b. Return to Council on June 20, 2011 and adopt by resolution an amended (final) Urban Water Management Plan for the City of San Buenaventura.
- c. Direct staff to return to Council in September with recommendations for the City's Water Efficiency Program.

PREVIOUS COUNCIL ACTION

The City filed its original plan in October 1986 and amended plans in October 1991, May 1996, February 2001 and December 2005.

SUMMARY

As a community that relies 100% on a diverse portfolio of local water supplies, it is critical that we plan strategically to meet the long-term needs and demands on our water system. The draft 2010 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) provides the framework that will help guide Ventura's water supply management and conservation actions for the future.

Updated every five years, the plan has historically covered a wide range of issues including growth projections, water supply health, emergency and drought planning as well as reclamation, conservation and water system improvements. While it is considered a broad planning tool, it is not intended to be a substitute for project specific planning documents for supply and system capacity for development. As in 2005, the updated plan projects that the existing water supply should meet the City's water needs for the next twenty-five

years under average non-drought weather conditions, provided our sources are not impacted by future environmental or legal constraints.

While the latest drought has been declared over, the UWMP plan also considers the supply's ability to meet water demands during a three-year worst case drought scenario. Due to current operational practices and the conjunctive use of our water resources, it is expected that our system would continue to deliver water within acceptable limits.

In addition, the 2010 version responds to State legislation aimed at increasing our collective water resiliency through greater water conservation efforts. The plan outlines the required baseline and target calculations, which will be used by the State to measure our compliance. As a result of our steady decrease of water consumption levels since the drought in the early 1990s, the recent above-average rainfall and the economic recession, Ventura's water usage today is approaching the 142 gallons per person per day target required by 2020. However, in recognition of changing factors likely in the future, as well as our role as stewards of Ventura's vital water resources, it is recommended that Council direct staff to return in September with a more detailed work plan of how Ventura Water will move forward with instilling water efficiency into the daily lives of our community.

DISCUSSION

The City receives its water supply from local groundwater basins, Lake Casitas, and surface and sub-surface water from the Ventura River. In addition, reclaimed water from the Ventura Water Reclamation Facility (VWRF) is used to irrigate two local golf courses and landscape areas near the VWRF. It should be noted that the origin of the water source can also impact how the supply can be utilized. For example, water from Lake Casitas can only be utilized within the Casitas Municipal Water District (Casitas) service area of the City. Not only are we limited by where the water can be used, our distribution system has limitations in how our water is distributed and the quantity of water available to the City may be restricted by existing agreements, regulations and environmental constraints. Therefore, the UWMP is a planning tool to manage not only our current supplies, but also our future supplies and evaluates our water supply during periods of potential water shortage due to drought.

A. Urban Water Management Plan

The 1983 California Urban Water Management Planning Act requires urban water purveyors providing water to more than 3,000 customers, or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet (AF) of water annually, to prepare and adopt at least once every five years an Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). The Act is designed to ensure that urban suppliers give careful consideration to water conservation and other alternative water supplies. In addition, an UWMP is required in order for a water supplier to be eligible for Department of Water Resources administered State grants and loans, and drought assistance. The City filed its original plan in October 1986 and amended plans in October

1991, May 1996, February 2001 and December 2005. The Act requires review and updating of the UWMP at least every five years to address the following areas:

- Identify and quantify the existing and planned sources of water;
- Describe the suppliers' service area and reliability of the water supply;
- Evaluate opportunities for water exchanges or transfers;
- Quantify past, current and future water use among consumer types;
- Provide a description of the suppliers' water conservation programs;
- Provide an urban water shortage contingency analysis; and
- Provide information on recycled water use and wastewater collection and treatment systems.

The report includes projections of the City's future water supply and demands in 5-year increments to 25 years, and summarizes the City's on-going water conservation best management practices. In addition, the plan addresses the Capital Improvement Projects planned for the next five years. These planned improvements increase the City's ability to utilize existing water resources. In addition, they enhance the quality and quantities of delivered water, and increase the fire flow and storage capacity of the system, thus making the water system capable of supporting demands during a potential water shortage due to drought or other constraints.

B. Recent Legislative Changes

Recent water conservation-related legislature, including AB 1420 and SBX7-7, amended the Urban Water Management Planning Act, added changes to the preparation of the 2010 UWMP and extended the filing date of the plan to July 1, 2011. A summary of recent changes includes:

- AB1420 – Requires detailed reporting on the City's implementation of conservation activities. Based on the documentation submitted, the Department of Water Resources determines if an urban water supplier is eligible for a state funded water management grant or loan. AB 1420 is effective until 2016.
- SBX7-7 – The focus of this bill is the 20% reduction in statewide urban water use in gallons per capita per day by 2020. Urban water suppliers must determine their base daily per capita water use and report in their 2010 UWMP their demand reduction targets. Retailers must meet interim gallons per capita per day (gpcd) reduction targets by Dec. 31, 2015 and final targets by Dec. 31, 2020.

Agencies not in compliance with AB 1420 and SBX7-7 will be ineligible for state loan and grant funding.

C. Relation to the Biennial Water Supply Report

In addition to the State's requirement to provide an UWMP every five years, the City's Comprehensive Water Resources Management Plan (CWRMP) requires an annual review by staff of critical water supply conditions. In addition, the CWRMP requires preparation of a Biennial Water Supply Report to be provided to Council in the fall of even-numbered years. While the UWMP requires the projects City water needs over a 20-year time frame, the biennial report considers a 10-year time frame.

The last Biennial Water Supply Report was prepared and adopted in 2008. On July 26, 2010, the City Council directed staff to update the 1994 CWRMP in lieu of the Biennial Water Supply Report, and to coordinate with the 2010 UWMP, to provide a comprehensive evaluation of current and projected water supply needs. The 2010 UWMP provides a more extensive level of analysis and a long-term evaluation of the City's water supply then covered in the biennial reports.

C. Adoption of the Urban Water Management Plan

The attached draft 2010 UWMP shows that under average non-drought weather conditions, the existing water supply and planned improvements are sufficient to satisfy the City's water needs for the next 25 years. With respect to drought conditions, the UWMP contains a water shortage contingency plan. The water shortage contingency plan addresses a three-year worst-case scenario (no rain and above average temperatures) that would begin immediately and continue for three consecutive years without a reduction in water demand. Under this three-year worst-case scenario the City would not be impacted, because of the City's current operational practices and current supply sources.

When the Council adopts the updated Urban Water Management Plan by resolution, the Council certifies that the City is properly managing their water resources for current and future needs. The next revision of the plan is scheduled to take place in the year 2015.

D. Conservation Efforts

As discussed in detail in the UWMP, the City has effectively already met its AB1420 and SBX7-7 demand reduction targets and therefore, the focus for the City going forward will be to maintain these gains and ensure that demand does not increase. In addition to the City's conservation efforts, a combination of several factors over the past few years, including mild climatic conditions and economic recession, have contributed to a recent 20 percent decline in per capita water usage from 165 gallons per capita per day (gpcd) in 2005 to an estimated 140 gpcd in 2009. The City plans to actively promote and expand its Water Efficiency Program in order to continue to steadily decrease consumption.

Programs that the City has identified to meet its AB1420 and SBX7-7 requirements include expansion of recycled water, conservation rate structuring, advances in building codes, improved outreach, and improvements in implementation and tracking. The City will be

initiating a water conservation planning effort in 2012 to develop a plan to ensure that requirements are met, measured and tracked. To kickoff that effort, staff will return to Council in September with recommendations for the City's Water Efficiency Program. The City is currently considering implementation of the following programs:

1. Recycled Water: The City projects a recycled water use of about 700 AFY by 2020. The City is exploring opportunities for increasing recycled water with the Ojai Valley Sanitary District.
2. Conservation Rate Structure: The City has initiated a comprehensive water and wastewater rate study, which is currently underway. The City's current tier structure helps facilitate conservation and it is anticipated that a similar structure will be developed through the rate study that will provide a strong economic incentive for the City's customers to conserve water.
3. Partnerships: Ventura is exploring various partnership opportunities with other City departments and with other water agencies. For example, Casitas is currently offering rebate programs that serve a portion of the City's customers. The partnership may include providing funding for the current rebates and expanding outreach to City customers in order to improve participation rates.
4. Building Codes/New Standards: Code changes that improve the efficiency of fixtures and design are expected to result in significant reduction in demand. Some of the proposed changes will be captured in the CAL Green Building Code, adopted in January 2011, as well as SB407 and standard updates for toilets and washers that are being phased in.
5. Landscape: The City's landscape ordinance is currently in draft form and expected to be completed in 2011. Also, the City's Parks Division will be utilizing the upgraded irrigation controller system funded by the water conservation program and will monitor water use to document reduced consumption in City parks. Finally, the City will continue to work with the Surfrider Foundation to promote ocean-friendly landscape practices.
6. Implementation Tracking: The City has recently upgraded its billing system and is currently working on improving data collection and analysis. The City plans to improve its tracking of customer program participation rates and savings attributable to conservation. The City will track implementation by using meter data to monitor water use over time and identify water losses attributable to leakage or waste.

CITIZEN ADVISORY GROUP REVIEW

Not applicable.

PUBLIC COMMUNICATIONS / PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

The draft report has been available for public review in the City Clerk's office and on the City's website since May 19. An overview of the draft 2010 UWMP was presented at a public meeting on May 18 at City Hall. In February, an article about the plan appeared in the Ventura County Star and website information was posted inviting customers to be added to an interest list to receive email notices of the plan's progress. The County of Ventura (both the Resource Management Agency and Fox Canyon Groundwater Management Agency), Casitas Municipal Water District, United Water Conservation District, and the City of Oxnard were notified of the plan's preparation in April and invited to submit comments at the Public Hearing.

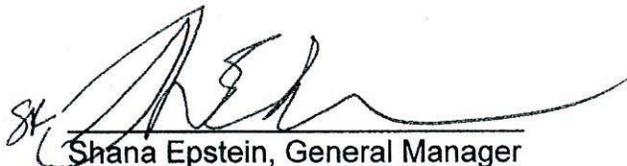
FISCAL IMPACTS

No budget impact is associated with the adoption of the Urban Water Management Plan. Operating expenses are funded through the annual budget process. Capital improvement projects are formally identified in the City's six-year Capital Improvement Projects Plan and are funded through the annual budget process.

ALTERNATIVES

By conducting the Public Hearing, the City is fulfilling the first step in the adoption process. The Council could choose to direct staff to return later than June 20 to adopt an amended Urban Water Management Plan, but that may jeopardize the City's ability to meet the July 1, 2011 deadline. Failure to meet this date will cause the City to be ineligible for state loan and grant funding.

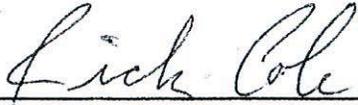
Prepared by Karen Waln, Management Analyst II
For Susan Rungren, Principal Engineer


Shana Epstein, General Manager
Ventura Water

Reviewed as to fiscal impacts


Jay Panzica
Chief Financial Officer

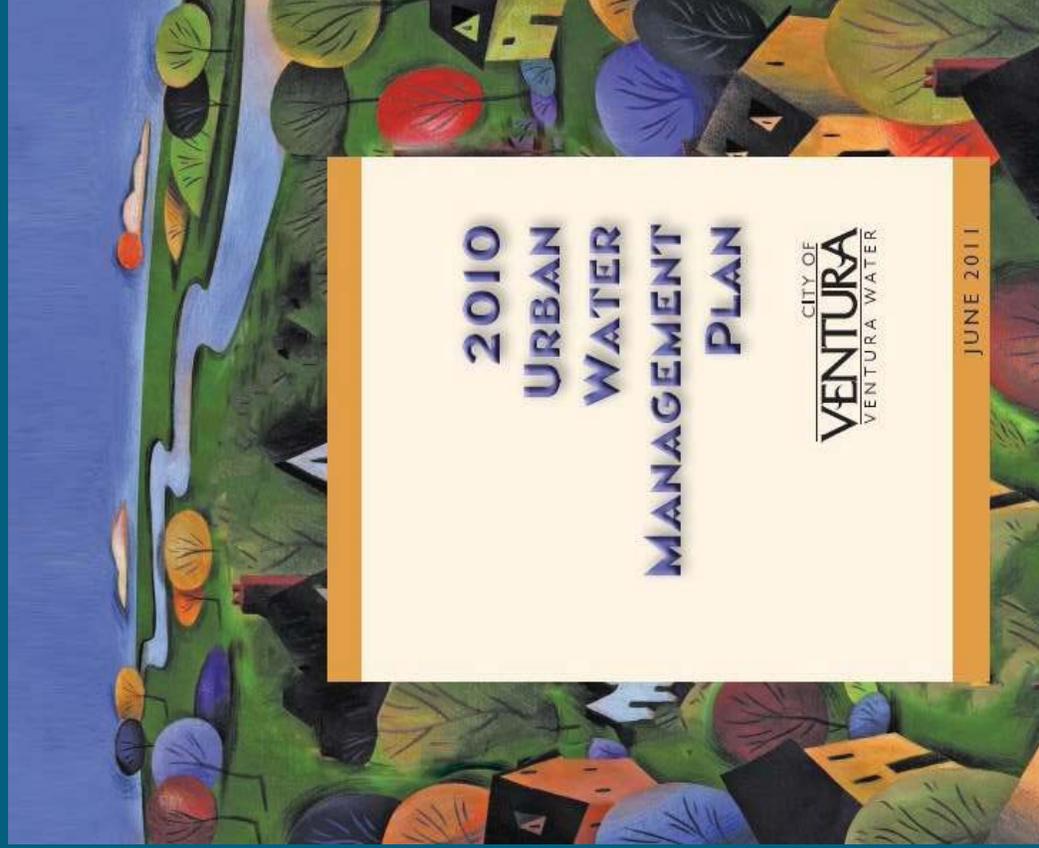
FORWARDED TO THE CITY COUNCIL

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Lick Cole". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above a horizontal line.

Office of the City Manager

ATTACHMENT

- A Draft 2010 Urban Water Management Plan



City Council Presentation

June 6, 2011

Shana Epstein,
General Manager
Ventura Water



Introduction

- **What Is This Plan?**
- **What Is New?**
- **How Does It Impact Ventura?**



Plan Goals

- **Supply Reliability**
 - **Yesterday**
 - **Today**
 - **Tomorrow**





Plan Goals

- Contingency Plans
- Supply Gaps





New Goals 2010

- 20% Reduction
By 2020
(SBX7-7)
- 15% Reduction
for Ventura

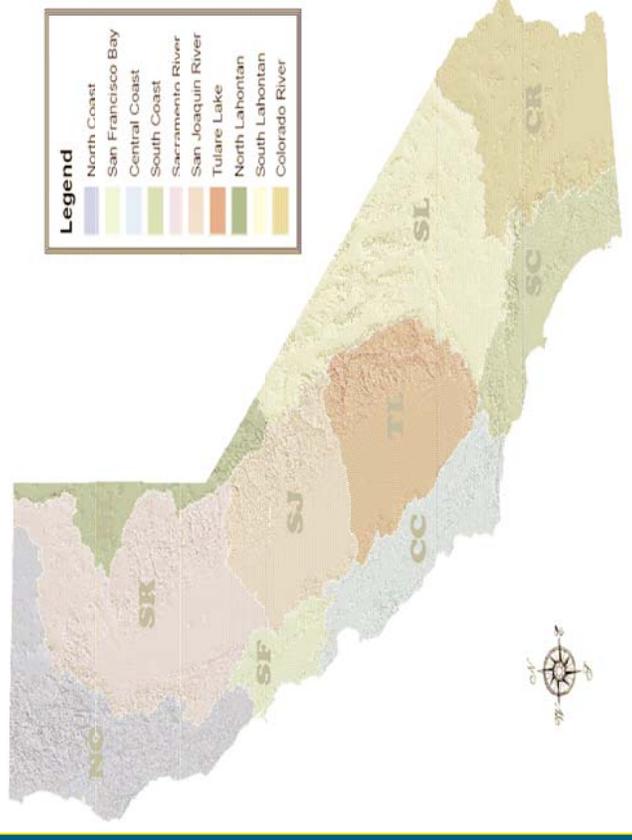




Plan Highlights

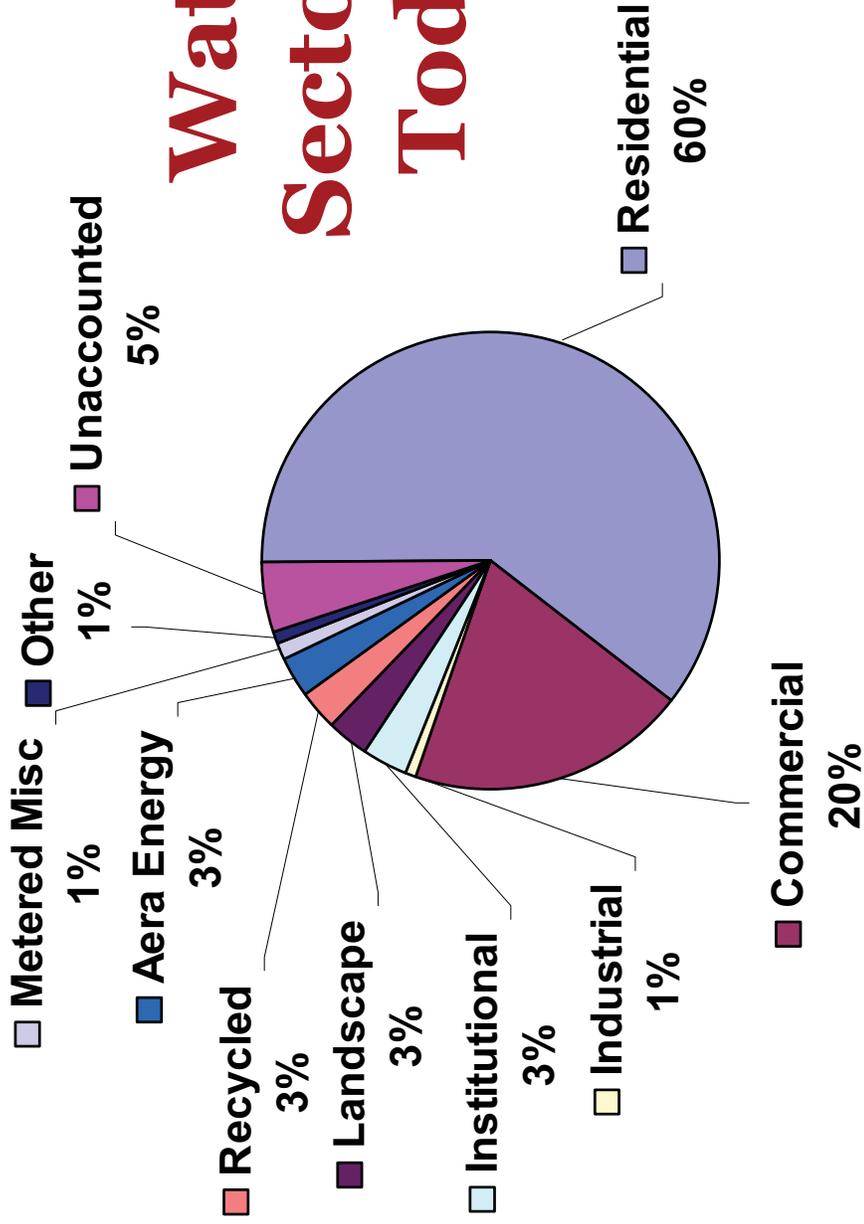
- **Water Supply**
- **Baseline/Current = 168 gallons**
- **2020 Target = 142 gallons**
- **15% Reduction**

Hydrologic Regions





Water Sectors Today



- Residential
- Commercial
- Industrial
- Institutional
- Landscape
- Recycled
- Aera Energy
- Metered Misc
- Other
- Unaccounted

Water Efficiency Focus

- Foundational Activities
- Partnerships
- Establish Robust Program



Recommended Action

- a. Conduct a public hearing on the draft 2010 Urban Water Management Plan to receive public comment.
- b. Return to Council on June 20, 2011 and adopt by resolution an amended (final) Urban Water Management Plan for the City of San Buenaventura.
- c. Direct staff to return to Council in September with recommendations for the City's Water Efficiency Program.

Ventura Water's Facebook Wall

Ventura Water's Facebook Wall

Thursday, June 09, 2011 8:49 AM



[Ventura students study watersheds in after-school program](#)
www.vcstar.com

Students from Sheridan Way School who participate in Program Enrichment for After-school Kids were at the intersection of fun and learning recently as they paddled around the Harbor Cove area of Ventura Harbor during the third of a three-part watershed class.

Tuesday, June 07, 2011 8:40 AM



[Surfrider Foundation promotes ocean-friendly gardens](#)
www.vcstar.com

The Surfrider Foundation will present information about ocean-friendly gardens at Thursday's meeting of the Midtown Ventura Community Council.

[Attend \(or watch on CAPS-TV Ch. 15\) the Ventura City Council Public Hearing about the 2010 Urban Water Management Plan. Shana Epstein, General Manager, will be making a brief presentation tonight.](#)

Monday, June 06, 2011 2:11 PM

Attend (or watch on CAPS-TV Ch. 15) the Ventura City Council Public Hearing about the 2010 Urban Water Management Plan. Shana Epstein, General Manager, will be making a brief presentation tonight.

<http://bit.ly/kuhifi>
www.cityofventura.net

<http://bit.ly/lqhFp1>
Monday, June 06, 2011 10:47 AM

<http://bit.ly/lqhFp1>



[KCLU | Ventura County students learn about watersheds through field trips](#)

www.kclu.org

A pilot program is trying to teach Ventura County students about the importance of our watersheds, by experiencing them firsthand. KCLU's Lance Orozco has the story.

[Businesses going green! Watch for this new local TV series on CAPS Ch. 15!](#)

Friday, June 03, 2011 3:45 PM

Businesses going green! Watch for this new local TV series on CAPS Ch. 15!



[Sustainable Ventura TV Series « SustainableVentura](#)
sustainableventura.wordpress.com

Posted June 3, 2011 by sustainableventura in Environmental Excellence Awards, FREE Environmental School Programs, Green EVENTS & SCREENINGS, Green VIDEOS, Sustainable Ventura TV Series. Leave a Comment

[What is your water footprint? Visit this site and find out!](#)

Thursday, June 02, 2011 5:03 PM

What is your water footprint? Visit this site and find out!



[H2O CONSERVE](#)

www.h2oconserve.org

H2O Conserve is the online water conservation information center. Get info, tips and calculate your water use here!

[It's all about living local!](#)

Wednesday, June 01, 2011 5:15 PM

It's all about living local!

[City of Ventura Joins "Live Local" Initiative in Partnership with Totally Local VC | City Of Ventura](#)

www.cityofventura.net

The City of Ventura joins Totally Local VC in a "live local" initiative aimed at educating our community about the economic benefits of buying local, connecting business-to-business efforts, and supporting independently owned businesses in Ventura.

[Tap water in a glass is best.](#)

Wednesday, June 01, 2011 5:13 PM

Tap water in a glass is best.



[VIDEO: What Happens to Plastic Water Bottles? - Earth911.com](#)

earth911.com

What happens after you put a plastic bottle into the recycling bin?

[Let's give our neighbors a hand.](#)

Tuesday, May 31, 2011 10:52 AM

Let's give our neighbors a hand.

[Volunteers Needed For Westside Collection Event | City Of Ventura](#)

www.cityofventura.net

The Volunteer Ventura! Program is teaming up with the Westside Community Council and the Westside Development Corporation to host a recycling and collection event for Westside residents on Saturday, June 4, 2011, from 9:00 a.m. – noon.

[Holiday weekends are great for taking our four-legged, furry friends out and about. This is a friendly reminder to take a bag as you head out the door, just in case! Some of our City parks now have Mutt Mitt stations thanks to generous donors and businesses. Why don't you thank Anacapa Animal Hospital for the stations at Arroyo Verde Park next time you are in?](#)

Saturday, May 28, 2011 10:05 AM

Holiday weekends are great for taking our four-legged, furry friends out and about. This is a friendly reminder to take a bag as you head out the door, just in case! Some of our City parks now have Mutt Mitt stations thanks to generous donors and businesses. Why don't you thank Anacapa Animal Hospital for the stations at Arroyo Verde Park next time you are in?



[Pet Doo's and Don'ts](#)

www.youtube.com

Learn how good pet manners can lead to a healthier environment taught by dog trainer Joan Hunter Mayer, CTC, CPDT-KA.

[Ocean Friendly Garden Class to be held in Santa Barbara June 11th <http://bit.ly/jAzLpR>](#)

Friday, May 27, 2011 12:02 PM

Ocean Friendly Garden Class to be held in Santa Barbara June 11th <http://bit.ly/jAzLpR>



[G3 Green Gardens Group | Event List](#)

www.greengardensgroup.com

Surfrider's OFG Program received a Whale Tail Grant from the CA Coastal Commission to launch an OFG Series in Santa Barbara County. This 3-hour Basics Class is the kick-off event of the series, and will take place in Santa Barbara at a location TBD. SAVE THE DATE!!

[Look at this neat project proposed for Midtown in Ventura, CA - water efficiency, storm water, community pride, green-space, parklands, etc...](#)

<http://www.midtownventura.org/index.html>

Friday, May 27, 2011 11:22 AM

Look at this neat project proposed for Midtown in Ventura, CA - water efficiency, storm water, community pride, green-space, parklands, etc...

<http://www.midtownventura.org/index.html>



[Midtown Ventura Home](#)

www.midtownventura.org

Midtown Ventura, Pierpont Bay and Anacapa Island (Channel Islands National Park). Photo by Kurt Preissler, www.kurtpreissler.com

[Everything you ever wanted to know about your water!](#)

Friday, May 27, 2011 7:55 AM

Everything you ever wanted to know about your water!

[Public Encouraged to Review Ventura's Urban Water Management Plan | City Of Ventura](#)

www.cityofventura.net

The public is encouraged to review Ventura's draft 2010 Urban Water Management Plan and provide comments to the City Council during a Public Hearing on Monday, June 6. The plan, prepared every five years, documents the progress of the Ventura community to conserve water since the drought in the earl

[Let's put these items where they belong and keep them out of where they don't ... like our rivers and ocean.](#)

Thursday, May 26, 2011 8:17 AM

Let's put these items where they belong and keep them out of where they don't ... like our rivers and ocean.



[Westside Neighborhood Recycling & Collection Event | City Of Ventura](#)

www.cityofventura.net

On Saturday, June 4, from 9:00 a.m. –noon, the Volunteer Ventura! Program will team up with the Westside Community Council and the Westside Community Development Corporation to provide Westside residents an opportunity to discard e-waste and unwanted household items free of charge.

[Eating ice cream and making the world a better place! Win/win!](#)

Thursday, May 26, 2011 8:11 AM

Eating ice cream and making the world a better place! Win/win!



[McConnell's Fine Ice Cream in Ventura is serving ice cream in biodegradable cups](#)

www.vcstar.com

For 10 years, Jimmy Young searched for the 'perfect completely biodegradable cup' that he could use to serve ice cream to customers at his family's business.

[June gloom is a perfect time for gardening - the water wise way.](#)

Thursday, May 26, 2011 8:00 AM

June gloom is a perfect time for gardening - the water wise way.



AGROMIN
Soil for a Greener World

[June Gardening Tips for Southern California | PRLog](#)

www.prlog.org

June Gardening Tips for Southern California. June gloom" may keep weather cool in Southern California but it's the perfect time to get serious about planting and caring for the garden, say experts at Agromin. - PR11509719

[Every day actions - like picking up just one piece of trash - will keep our Earth and water clean. Why don't you join us?](#)

Thursday, May 26, 2011 7:50 AM

Every day actions - like picking up just one piece of trash - will keep our Earth and water clean. Why don't you join us?



[Pick Up One Piece of Trash](#)

[What is an UWMP? Take a look and tell Ventura's City Council what you think about it.](#)

Wednesday, May 25, 2011 5:10 PM

What is an UWMP? Take a look and tell Ventura's City Council what you think about it.



[Water Conservation | City Of Ventura](#)

www.cityofventura.net

The City Council will hold a Public Hearing at its regularly scheduled meeting on Monday, June 6, 2011 to receive comments about the draft 2010 Urban Water Management Plan. Interested residents are encouraged to review the plan - either electronically (link above) or by visiting the City Clerk's of

[Heal the Bay released its annual Beach Report Card today and Ventura's Beaches received A+s during dry weather \(page 43\). Read the report to find out why stormwater pollution caused some of those same beaches to receive D grades during wet weather.](#)

Wednesday, May 25, 2011 1:48 PM

Heal the Bay released its annual Beach Report Card today and Ventura's Beaches received A+s during dry weather (page 43). Read the report to find out why stormwater pollution caused some of those same beaches to receive D grades during wet weather.

<http://bit.ly/5GyGj>

brc.healthebay.org

[Tasty tap water!](#)

Tuesday, May 24, 2011 8:48 AM

Tasty tap water!



[Five Cities Are Named Finalists in U.S. Conference of Mayors Tap Water Taste Competition](#) | Stock Por
stocks.newsok.com
Stock Market portfolio login for NewsOK

[Sunshine is on its way ... what is your favorite summer water saving tip?](#)

Tuesday, May 24, 2011 8:41 AM

Sunshine is on its way ... what is your favorite summer water saving tip?

[Yasser Abouaish, our Water Utility Manager, speaks at a recent Community Meeting about Ventura's water quality!](#)

Friday, May 20, 2011 10:52 AM

Yasser Abouaish, our Water Utility Manager, speaks at a recent Community Meeting about Ventura's water quality!



[The draft 2010 UWMP is now available for public review and comment. Follow this link for all the details!](#)

Friday, May 20, 2011 9:39 AM

The draft 2010 UWMP is now available for public review and comment. Follow this link for all the details!



[Water Conservation](#) | [City Of Ventura](#)

www.cityofventura.net

The City of Ventura's Water Department is in the process of preparing its 2010-2011 Urban Water Management Plan, or UWMP, which is designed to assess the reliability of the City's water sources, support long-term resource planning, and ensure adequate water supplies are available to meet existing an

Appendix C

Stipulated Judgments and Groundwater Management Plans

Mound Groundwater Basin Annual Report

Fox Canyon Groundwater Management Agency GWMP

Santa Paula Basin Stipulated Judgment

Please find files on CD associated with UWMP

Appendix D

DMM Data

6/22/11

Discussion of UWMP Water Conservation Targets

The City is required to meet conservation reduction goals set by the state legislature in SBX7-7 and AB1420, by the Demand Management Measures section of the UWMP Act, and as a signatory to the California Urban Water Conservation Council (CUWCC) MOU.

SBX7-7 includes a goal of a 20 percent per capita reduction in urban water use statewide by 2020. Using DWR –approved methods, the period from 2000 through 2009 was chosen to represent the City’s Base Daily Per Capita Water Use because it is the most representative of our overall demand trends. Base Daily Per Capita Water Use is the average of the Daily Per Capita Water Uses within the base period. Daily Per Capita Water Use is calculated by dividing gross water use by the population served by the distribution system, for each year in the base period. Gross water use is defined as the total volume of water, treated or untreated, entering the distribution system of an urban retail water supplier, excluding: recycled water; net volume of water placed into long-term storage; and water conveyed to another urban water supplier.

In addition, urban retailers such as the City must report daily per capita water use for a five-year period within the range January 1, 2003 to December 31, 2010. The 5-year period from 2003 through 2007 (which includes a dry period) was chosen because it results in a maximum demand reduction target that is feasible for the City to attain.

In addition to calculating base gross water use, SBX7-7 requires the City to identify its demand reduction targets for 2015 and 2020 by utilizing one of four options:

- Method 1. 80 percent of baseline gpcd water use (i.e., a 20 percent reduction). For the City this, with a baseline use of 162 gpcd, would set a goal of 130 gpcd by 2020.
- Method 2. The sum of performance standards for indoor residential use; plus landscape use; plus a 10 percent reduction in baseline commercial, industrial institutional use by 2020. This method requires data not collected by the City so it was not selected.
- Method 3. 95 percent of the applicable state hydrologic region target as set in the DWR 20x2020 Water Conservation Plan (finalized in April 2009).
- Method 4. Savings by Water Sector: this provisional method, developed by DWR, identifies water savings obtained through identified practices and subtracts them from the base daily per capita water use value identified for the water supplier. This method is not advantageous to the City.

The City selected compliance Method 3 as the most feasible option to set its Urban Water Use Target. The Baseline Daily Per Capita Water Use is 162 gpcd. The City is located in the South Coast hydrologic region as defined by DWR and the hydrologic region target is 149 gpcd. The Urban Water Use Target using Method 3 is 95 percent of the hydrologic region target, or 142 gpcd. The 2015 target is defined as the point halfway between the baseline and the 2020 Target, and is 152 gpcd. Thus the City must go from the current 162 gpcd to 152 gpcd by 2015, and to 142 gpcd by 2020.

It should be noted that the City is able to select Method 3 because of its water efficient usage and savings already achieved by City customers.

In addition to its SBX7-7 goal, the City has to comply with the Demand Management Measures (DMM) identified in UWMP, which for CUWCC signatories mimic the BMPs. In 2008, the CUWCC's MOU was revised; a key intent of the revision was to provide retail water agencies with more flexibility in meeting requirements and allow them to choose program options most suitable to their specific needs. Therefore, as alternatives to the traditional Programmatic BMP requirements, agencies may also implement the MOU Flex Track or GPCD options.

Under the Flex Track option, an agency is responsible for achieving water savings greater than or equal to those it would have achieved using only the BMP list items. The CUWCC has developed three Flex Track Menus — Residential, CII, and Landscape — and each provides a list of program options that may be implemented in part or any combination to meet the water savings goal of that BMP. Custom measures can also be developed and require documentation on how savings were realized and the method and calculations for estimating savings.

The GPCD option sets a water use reduction goal of 18 percent reduction from the Base Daily Per Capita Water Use by 2018. The MOU defines the variables involved in setting the baseline and determining final and interim targets. This Base Daily Per Capita Water Use is calculated the same way as the SBX7-7 Base Daily Per Capita Water use, but is based on the base period of 1997 through 2006. The GPCD option and requirements track well with the requirements of SBX7-7.

To comply with the DMMs, the City is choosing the GPCD approach to BMP implementation. This new option allows the City to have maximum flexibility over the design of its conservation programs and is relatively consistent with the SBX7-7 targets. The City's use in 2009 was 139 gpcd, which already meets its SBX7-7 goal of 142 gpcd in 2020 and is 1 gpcd away from the DMM goal of 138 gpcd for 2018.

COMPLIANCE TARGETS

	Target (GPCD)			
	Baseline [a]	2015 [b]	2018 [c]	2020 [d]
DMM/BMP	168		138	
SBX7-7	162	152		142

[a] SBX7-7 Baseline is the total volume of water entering the distribution system (excluding recycled water) divided by population for the years 2000-2009. DMM Baseline is the same calculation, but for the years 1997-2006.

[b] The midway point between Baseline GPCD and 2020 GPCD.

[c] 18% reduction from the DMM Baseline.

[d] Based on Method 3, 95% of the hydrologic region target for the South Coast Region (149 GPCD).

In addition to the City's conservation efforts, a combination of several factors over the past few years including mild climatic conditions and economic recession have contributed to a recent 20 percent declines in per capita water. Given that the City has effectively already met its DMM and SBx7-7 targets, the focus of the conservation programs should focus on maintaining these gains and ensuring that demand does not increase.

The fields in red are required.

Primary contact:

Agency name: City of San Buenaventura

First name: Lisa

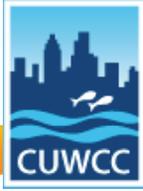
Reporting unit name (District name) City of San Buenaventura

Last name: Kern

Reporting unit number: 81

Email: lkern@ci.ventura.ca.us

You must enter the reporting unit number that we have on record for your agency. Click here to open a table to obtain this number.



Base Year Data

[Link to FAQs](#)

Reporting Unit Base Year

Base Year 2008

What is your reporting period? Fiscal

BMP 1.3 Metering

Number of unmetered accounts in Base Year 0

BMP 3.1 & BMP 3.2 & BMP 3.3 Residential Programs

Number of Single Family Customers in Base Year 23,122

Number of Multi Family Units in Base Year 19,726

BMP 3.4 WaterSense Specification (WSS) Toilets

Number of Single Family Housing Units constructed prior to 1992 21750

Number of Multi Family Units prior to 1992 17142

Average number of toilets per single family household 1.8

Average number of toilets per multi family household 1.8

Five year average resale rate of single family households 2.22

Five-year average resale rate of multi family households 2.22

Average number of persons per single family household 2.57

Average number of persons per multi family household 2.57

BMP 4.0 & BMP 5.0 CII & Landscape

Total water use (in Acre Feet) by CII accounts 5883

Number of accounts with dedicated irrigation meters 244

Number of CII accounts without meters or with Mixed Use Meters 0

Number of CII accounts 2,717

CII usage includes CII and dedicated irrigation accounts.
Dedicated irrigation meters include assessment districts, contract parks, City parks, and large irrigations areas within the City service area.

Comments:

The fields in red are required.



Agency name: Primary contact: First name:
 Reporting unit name (District name): Last name:
 Reporting unit number: Email:

You must enter the reporting unit number that we have on record for your agency. Click here to open a table to obtain this number.

[Link to FAQs](#)

2009

BMP 1.1 Operations Practices

Comments:

[See the complete MOU:](#) [View MOU](#)

[See the coverage requirements for this BMP:](#)

Conservation Coordinator

Conservation Coordinator Yes No

Contact Information

First Name
 Last Name
 Title
 Phone
 Email

Note that the contact information may be the same as the primary contact information at the top of the page. If this is your case, excuse the inconvenience but please enter the information again.

Water Waste Prevention

Water Agency shall do one or more of the following:

- a. Enact and enforce an ordinance or establish terms of service that prohibit water waste
- b. Enact and enforce an ordinance or establish terms of service for water efficient design in new development
- c. Support legislation or regulations that prohibit water waste
- d. Enact an ordinance or establish terms of service to facilitate implementation of water shortage response measures
- e. Support local ordinances that prohibit water waste
- f. Support local ordinances that establish permits requirements for water efficient design in new

To document this BMP, provide the following:

- a. A description of, or electronic link to, any ordinances or terms of service
- b. A description of, or electronic link to, any ordinances or requirements adopted by local jurisdictions or regulatory agencies with the water agency's service area.
- c. A description of any water agency efforts to cooperate with other entities in the adoption or enforcement of local requirement
- d. description of agency support positions with respect to adoption of legislation or regulations

You can show your documentation by providing files, links (web addresses), and/or entering a description.

File name(s): Email files to natalie@cuwcc.org

Web address(s) URL: comma-separated list

Enter a description:

ORDINANCE NO. 89-6

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF SAN BUENAVENTURA
ADDING AN ARTICLE 9 TO CHAPTER 5 OF DIVISION 4
OF THE SAN BUENAVENTURA ORDINANCE CODE ESTAB-
LISHING REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO WATER WASTE
AND AMENDING SECTION 13.51 PERTAINING TO CODE
ENFORCEMENT

The Council of the City of San Buenaventura does ordain as follows:

SECTION 1: It is hereby declared that because of recurrent critically dry conditions throughout the State of California and limited available local surface and underground water supplies, the City of San Buenaventura must maximize its available water resources and prohibit wasteful water use practices.

SECTION 2: Article 9 is hereby added to Chapter 5, Division 4 of the San Buenaventura Ordinance Code to read as follows:

"Article 9 - Water Conservation - Sec. 4590

Sec. 4591 WATER WASTE PROHIBITED. No person shall use or permit the use of water:

(a) 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; or

(b) 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 forty-eight 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; or

(c) 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; or

(d) For the operation of any ornamental fountain, or similar structures, unless water for such use is recycled for lawful reuse without substantial loss; or

(e) 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; or

(f) ~~For serving of water by a restaurant to its customers without first being requested by the customer; or~~

(g) For any indiscriminate running of water or washing with water not otherwise prohibited above which is wasteful and without reasonable purpose.

Sec. 4591.1 FAILURE TO COMPLY.

(a) 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:

1. For the first violation of any of the provisions of this Article a written notice is to be given.

2. For the second violation of any of the provisions of this Article a surcharge penalty is hereby imposed in an amount equal to fifty percent (50%) of the most recent bi-monthly water bill (exclusive of the sewer portion of the bill), or twenty-five dollars (\$25.00), whichever is less, payable as part of the water bill, by the customer at the premises at which the violation occurred.

3. For the third violation of any of the provisions of this Article a surcharge penalty is hereby imposed in an amount equal to twenty-five percent (25%) of the most recent bi-monthly water bill (exclusive of the sewer portion of the bill), or fifty dollars (\$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.

4. For a fourth violation of any of the provisions of this Article within twelve (12) calendar months, the City will install a flow restricting device of 1 GPM capacity for services up to one and one half (1-1/2) 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 forty-eight (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% of ~~the most recent water bill shall be imposed for restoration~~ of normal service, payable by said customer as part of the water bill.

5. For any subsequent violation after the fourth violation of any of the provisions of this Article within twelve (12) calendar months, the City may discontinue water service to the customer at the premises at which the violation occurred.

(b) Notice. The City will give notice of each violation to the customer at the premises at which the violation occurred, as follows:

1. 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.

2. 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:

A. by giving written notice thereof to the customer personally; or

B. 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

C. 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.

D. 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 his right to a hearing on the violation, a brief summary of the appeal process specified herein, and the date and time termination will occur.

(c) 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 fifteen (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.

(d) 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 fifteen (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.

(e) 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.

(f) 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.

(g) 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.

Sec. 4591.2 APPLICABILITY. The provisions of this Article shall apply to all persons using City water, both in and outside the City, and within City water service areas. Sections 13 through 13.4 of the San Buenaventura Ordinance Code shall only apply to water users within the City, provided, however, that section 4591(g) is not intended to define an activity subject to criminal prosecution. Violations of section 4591 shall be punishable as specifically provided in Ordinance Code section 13.2."

SECTION 3: Section 13.2 of the City of San Buenaventura Ordinance Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 13.2 CERTAIN VIOLATIONS AS INFRACTIONS. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 13 or any other provision of this Code, the violation of any of the provisions of the San Buenaventura Ordinance Code contained in any of the following enumerated divisions, chapters, articles or sections shall be an infraction, provided, however, that a fourth or additional violation of the same Code section, regardless of the time of occurrence, shall constitute a misdemeanor: Ordinance Code sections 4112.51; 4112.52; 4451; 4458; 4591; 6510; 6513."

SECTION 4: Section 13.51 of the San Buenaventura Ordinance Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 13.51 CODE ENFORCEMENT [RESPONSIBILITY OF CERTAIN OFFICIALS]. The Police Department, Fire Department, Building Official, Code Enforcement officer and other designated persons shall be responsible for enforcement of the various provisions of this Code under their respective authority or as is specifically assigned to them.

(a) Police officers have full authority to arrest persons for violations of the provisions of this Code pursuant to the provisions of the California Penal Code.

(b) To the extent necessary, members of the Fire Department are hereby authorized to arrest persons pursuant to Penal Code section 836.5 for violations of law pertaining to fire regulations or otherwise within their enforcement

authority. This authority is in addition to all other authority provided by law.

(c) ~~The Building Official and City Code Enforcement officer, and their respective designated assistants, shall~~ have authority to arrest persons for purposes of issuing citations for violations of any of the provisions of this Code within their respective areas of responsibility pursuant to the authority and the procedures specified in Penal code section 836.5

(d) The Water Superintendent, Assistant Water Superintendent, and their respective designated assistants shall have authority to arrest persons for the purposes of issuing citations for violations of any of the provisions of Article 9 of Chapter 5 of Division 4 of this Code."

SECTION 5: Severability. It is the intent of the City Council that any section or portion of this ordinance shall be severable as provided in section 12 of the Ordinance Code.

SECTION 6: This ordinance shall take effect on the 31st day after final passage and adoption.

PASSED AND ADOPTED on this 3rd day of April, 1989.

/s/ JAMES L. MONAHAN.
Mayor

ATTEST:

/s/ BARBARA J. KAM
City Clerk

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF VENTURA) ss
CITY OF SAN BUENAVENTURA)

I, BARBARA J. KAM, City Clerk of the City of San Buenaventura,
California, do hereby certify that the foregoing Ordinance was passed
and adopted by the City Council of the City, on the 3rd day of April,
1989, by the following vote, to wit:

AYES: Councilmembers Sullard, Francis, Villeneuve,
 McWherter and Crew.

NOES: Councilmembers Drake and Monahan.

ABSENT: None.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I, have hereunto set my hand and affixed the
official seal of the City this 4th day of April, 1989.

 /s/ BARBARA J. KAM
City Clerk

The fields in red are required.



Agency name:

Reporting unit name (District name):

Reporting unit number:

Primary contact:

First name:

Last name:

Email:

You must enter the reporting unit number that we have on record for your agency. Click here to open a table to obtain this number.

[Link to FAQs](#)

[View MOU](#)

2009 BMP 1.2 Water Loss Control

Did your agency complete a pre-screening system audit in 2009? Yes No

If yes, answer the following:

Determine metered sales in AF:

Definition: other accountable uses not included in metered sales, such as unbilled water use, fire suppression, etc.

Determine system verifiable uses AF:

Determine total supply into the system in AF:

Does your agency keep necessary data on file to verify the answers above? Yes No

Did your agency complete a full-scale system water audit during 2009? Yes No

Does your agency maintain in-house records of audit results or the completed AWWA worksheet for the completed audit which could be forwarded to CUWCC? Yes No

Did your agency operate a system leak detection program? Yes No

Comments:

Verifiable uses not metered sale include: water rights, wheeled water, flushing, main breaks, fire fighting, vector useage, hydrant knock outs, and plant and tank maintenance.

The City is working to get a system leak detection program in place - equipment has been purchased and training is being sought.

The fields in red are required.

Agency name: City of San Buenaventura

Primary contact:

First name: Lisa

Reporting unit name

(District name) City of San Buenaventura

Last name: Kern

Reporting unit number: 81

Email: lkern@ci.ventura.ca.us

You must enter the reporting unit number that we have on record for your agency. Click here to open a table to obtain this number.



BMP 1.3 Metering with Commodity

[Link to FAQs](#)

[See the complete MOU: View MOU](#)

[See the coverage requirements for this BMP:](#)

Implementation

Does your agency have any unmetered service connections? Yes No

If YES, has your agency completed a meter retrofit plan? Yes No

Enter the number of previously unmetered accounts fitted with meters during reporting year:

Are all new service connections being metered? Yes No

Are all new service connections being billed volumetrically? Yes No

Has your agency completed and submitted electronically to the Council a written plan, policy or program to test, repair and replace meters? Yes No

Please Fill Out The Following Matrix

Account Type	# Metered Accounts	# Metered Accounts Read	# Metered Accounts Billed by Volume	Billing Frequency Per Year	# of estimated bills/yr
Single-Family	23,147	23,147	23,147	Bi-monthly	6
Multi-Family	2,371	2,371	2,371	Bi-monthly	6
Commercial	2,527	2,527	2,527	Bi-monthly	6
Industrial	4	4	4	Monthly	12
Institutional	186	186	186	Bi-monthly	6
Dedicated Irrigatic	244	244	244	Bi-monthly	6
Fire Lines	3,060	3,060	3,060	Bi-monthly	6
Other	68	68	68	Monthly	12
Other	13	13	13	Monthly	12
Other	2	2	2	Monthly	12

Number of CII Accounts with Mixed-use Meters

Number of CII Accounts with Mixed-use Meters Retrofitted with Dedicated Irrigation Meters during Reporting Period

Feasibility Study

Has your agency conducted a feasibility study to assess the merits of a program to provide incentives to switch mixed-use accounts to dedicated landscape meters? Yes No

If YES, please fill in the following information:

A. When was the Feasibility Study conducted

B. Email or provide a link to the feasibility study (or description of):

File name(s): Email files to natalie@cuwcc.org

Web address(s) URL: comma-separated list

General Comments about BMP 1.3:

Other 68 metered accounts includes: temporary meters, water rights and wheeled wa

The fields in red are required.

Primary contact:

You must enter the reporting unit number that we have on record for your agency. Click here to open a table to obtain this number.

Agency name: City of San Buenaventura

First name: Lisa

Reporting unit name (District name): City of San Buenaventura

Last name: Kern

Reporting unit number: 81

Email: lkern@ci.ventura.ca.us



BMP 1.4 Retail Conservation Pricing

[Link to FAQs](#)

[View MOU](#)

If you are reporting more rate structures than this form allows, add the structures to a spreadsheet and send the file to natalie@cuwcc.org.

2009

Implementation (Water Rate Structure)

Enter the Water Rate Structures that are assigned to the majority of your customers, by customer class

Rate Structure	Customer Class	Total Revenue	Commodity Charges	Total Revenue Customer Meter/Service (Fixed Charges)
Increasing Block	Single-Family	7,624,200.00		3,991,172.00
Increasing Block	Multi-Family	3,655,834.00		0.00
Uniform	Commercial	4,297,715.00		0.00
Uniform	Industrial	121,379.00		0.00
Uniform	Institutional	651,140.00		0.00
Uniform	Dedicated Irrigation	395,111.00		
Uniform	Other	223,943.00		

Implementation Option (Conservation Pricing Option)

- Use Annual Revenue As Reported
- Use Canadian Water & Wastewater Association Rate Design Model

If CWWA is select, enter the file name and email the spreadsheet to natalie@cuwcc.org

Retail Waste Water (Sewer) Rate Structure by Customer Class

Agency Provide Sewer Service Yes No

Select the Retail Waste Water(Sewer) Rate Structure assigned to the majority of your customers within a specific customer class.

Rate Structure	Customer Class	Total Revenue	Commodity Charges	Total Revenue Customer Meter/Service (Fixed Charges)
Increasing Block	Single-Family	11,823,540.00		
Increasing Block	Commercial	3,152,144.00		
Increasing Block	Institutional	246,861.00		
Select a Rate Struc	Industrial	246,556.00		
Select a Rate Struc	Other			
Select a Rate Struc	Other			
Select a Rate Struc	Other			

Comments:

The fields in red are required.



Agency name:

Reporting unit name (District name)

Reporting unit number:

Primary contact:

First name:

Last name:

Email:

Click here to open a table that displays your agency name reporting unit name and reporting unit number. Please ensure that you enter the correct information.

[Link to FAQs](#)

[View MOU](#)

2009

BMP 2.1 Public Outreach - Retail Reporting

Is a Wholesale Agency Performing Public Outreach?

Are there one or more wholesale agencies performing public outreach which can be counted to help your agency comply with the BMP?

Yes No

Enter the name(s) of the wholesale agency (comma delimited)

Is your agency performing public outreach?

Report a minimum of 4 water conservation related contacts your agency had with the public during the year.

Public Information Programs List

Did at least one contact take place during each quarter of the reporting year?

Number of Public Contacts	Public Information Programs
70,000	Flyers and/or brochures (total copies), bill stuffers, messages printed on bill, information packets
6,000	Landscape water conservation media campaigns
10,000	Website
40,000	General water conservation information
	Select a public contact

Contact with the Media

Are there one or more wholesale agencies performing media outreach which can be counted to help your agency comply with the BMP?

Yes No

Enter the name(s) of the wholesale agency (comma delimited)

OR Retail Agency (Contacts with the Media)

Did at least one contact take place during each quarter of the reporting year?

Media Contacts List

Number of Media Contacts	Did at least one contact take place during each quarter of the reporting year?	Media Contact Types
5		Articles or stories resulting from outreach
1		News releases
3		Written editorials
		Select a type of media contact
		Select a type of media contact
		Select a type of media contact

Is a Wholesale Agency Performing Website Updates?

Did one or more CUWCC wholesale agencies agree to assume your agency's responsibility for meeting the requirements of and for CUWCC reporting of this BMP? Yes No

Enter the name(s) of the wholesale agency (comma delimited)

Is Your Agency Performing Website Updates?

Enter your agency's URL (website address):

Describe a minimum of four water conservation related updates to your agency's website that took place during the year:

Did at least one Website Update take place during each quarter of the reporting year? Yes No

Public Outreach Annual Budget

Enter budget for public outreach programs. You may enter total budget in a single line or brake the budget into discrete categories by entering many rows. Please indicate if personnel costs are included in the entry.

Category	Amount		Personnel Costs Included? <small>If yes, check the box.</small>	Comments
Public Outreach	\$2,700		<input type="checkbox"/>	
			<input type="checkbox"/>	

Comments:

The fields in red are required.



Agency name: Primary contact: First name:

Reporting unit name (District name): Last name:

Reporting unit number: Email:

Click here to open a table that displays your agency name reporting unit name and reporting unit number. Please ensure that you enter the correct information.

[Link to FAQs](#)

2009

BMP 2.1 Public Outreach Cont'd

[View MOU](#)

Public Outreach Expenses

Enter expenses for public outreach programs. Please include the same kind of expenses you included in the question related to your budget (Section 2.1.7, above). For example, if you included personnel costs in the budget entered above, be sure to include them here as well.

Expense Category	Expense Amount	Personnel Costs Included?
	\$5,700.00	<input type="checkbox"/> If yes, check the check box.
		<input type="checkbox"/>
		<input type="checkbox"/>
		<input type="checkbox"/>

Additional Public Information Program

Please report additional public information contacts. List these additional contacts in order of how your agency views their importance / effectiveness with respect to conserving water, with the most important/ effective listed first (where 1 = most important).

Were there additional Public Outreach efforts? Yes No

Public Outreach Additional Information

Public Information Programs	Importance

Social Marketing Programs

Branding

Does your agency have a water conservation "brand," "theme" or mascot? Yes No

Describe the brand, theme or mascot.

Market Research

Have you sponsored or participated in market research to refine your message? Yes No

Market Research Topic

Brand Message

Brand Mission Statement

Community Committees

Do you have a community conservation committee?

Yes No

Enter the names of the community committees:

Training

Training Type	# of Trainings	# of Attendees	Description of Other	

Social Marketing Expenditures

Public Outreach Social Marketing Expenses

Expense Category	Expense Amount	Description	

Partnering Programs - Partners

Name

Type of Program

CLCA?

Green Building Programs?

Master Gardeners?

Cooperative Extension?

Local Colleges?

Other

Retail and wholesale outlet; name(s) and type(s) of programs:

Partnering Programs - Newsletters

Number of newsletters per year

Number of customers per year

Partnering with Other Utilities

Describe other utilities your agency partners with, including electrical utilities

County of Ventura-Garden Wise Web Site

Conservation Gardens

Describe water conservation gardens at your agency or other high traffic areas or new

McWherter Corner-A Demonstration Garden combining public art, sustainable and economical gardening practices using conservation landscaping.

Landscape contests or awards

Describe water wise landscape contest or awards program conducted by your agency

Comments:

The fields in red are required.



Agency name: City of San Buenaventura

Reporting unit name (District name): City of San Buenaventura

Reporting unit number: 81

Primary contact:

First name: Lisa

Last name: Kern

Email: lkern@ci.ventura.ca.us

Click here to open a table that displays your agency name reporting unit name and reporting unit number. Please ensure that you enter the correct information.

[Link to FAQs](#)

[View MOU](#)

2009

BMP 2.2 School Education Programs, Retail Agencies School Programs

Is your agency implementing school programs which can be counted to help another agency comply with this BMP?

Yes No

Enter Wholesaler Names, separated by commas:

Casitas Municipal Water District, United Water Conservation District

Materials meet state education framework requirements?

Description of Materials

Presentation on water cycle and water conservation measures.

Materials distributed to K-6 Students?

Description of materials distributed to K-6 Students

Water cycle activity book

Number of students reached

369

Materials distributed to 7-12 Students?

Description of materials distributed to 7-12 Students

Number of Distribution

Annual budget for school education program

\$2,000.00

Description of all other water supplier education programs

School Program Activities

Classroom presentations:

Number of presentations: 95

Number of attendees: 2,375

Large group assemblies:

Number of presentations: 1

Number of attendees: 300

Children's water festivals or other events:

Number of presentations: 1

Number of attendees: 500

Cooperative efforts with existing science/water education programs (various workshops, science fair awards or judging) and follow-up:

Number of presentations:

Number of attendees:

Other methods of disseminating information (i.e. themed age-appropriate classroom loaner kits):

Description

Number distributed

Staffing children's booths at events & festivals:

Number of booths

Number of attendees

Water conservation contests such as poster and photo:

Description

Number distributed

Offer monetary awards/funding or scholarships to students:

Number Offered

Total Funding

Teacher training workshops:

Number of presentations

Number of attendees

Fund and/or staff student field trips to treatment facilities, recycling facilities, water conservation gardens, etc.:

Number of tours or field trips

Number of participants

College internships in water conservation offered:

Number of internships

Total funding

Career fairs/workshops:

Number of presentations

Number of attendees

Additional program(s) supported by agency but not mentioned above:

Description

Number of events (if applicable)

Number of participants

Total reporting period budget expenditures for school education programs (include all agency costs):

Comments

The fields in red are required.



Agency name: Primary contact: First name:

Reporting unit name (District name) Last name:

Reporting unit number: Email:

You must enter the reporting unit number that we have on record for your agency. Click here to open a table to obtain this number.

[Link to FAQs](#)

2010

BMP 1.1 Operations Practices

Comments:

[See the complete MOU:](#) [View MOU](#)

[See the coverage requirements for this BMP:](#)

Conservation Coordinator

Conservation Coordinator Yes No

Contact Information

First Name

Last Name

Title

Phone

Email

Note that the contact information may be the same as the primary contact information at the top of the page. If this is your case, excuse the inconvenience but please enter the information again.

Water Waste Prevention

Water Agency shall do one or more of the following:

- a. Enact and enforce an ordinance or establish terms of service that prohibit water waste
- b. Enact and enforce an ordinance or establish terms of service for water efficient design in new development
- c. Support legislation or regulations that prohibit water waste
- d. Enact an ordinance or establish terms of service to facilitate implementation of water shortage response measures
- e. Support local ordinances that prohibit water waste
- f. Support local ordinances that establish permits requirements for water efficient design in new

To document this BMP, provide the following:

- a. A description of, or electronic link to, any ordinances or terms of service
- b. A description of, or electronic link to, any ordinances or requirements adopted by local jurisdictions or regulatory agencies with the water agency's service area.
- c. A description of any water agency efforts to cooperate with other entities in the adoption or enforcement of local requirement
- d. description of agency support positions with respect to adoption of legislation or regulations

You can show your documentation by providing files, links (web addresses), and/or entering a description.

File name(s): Email files to natalie@cuwcc.org

Web address(s) URL: comma-separated list

Enter a description:

The fields in red are required.



Agency name: City of San Buenaventura

Primary contact:

First name: Lisa

Reporting unit name (District name): City of San Buenaventura

Last name: Kern

Reporting unit number: 81

Email: lkern@ci.ventura.ca.us

You must enter the reporting unit number that we have on record for your agency. Click here to open a table to obtain this number.

[Link to FAQs](#)

[View MOU](#)

2010 BMP 1.2 Water Loss Control

AWWA Water Audit

Agency to complete a Water Audit & Balance Using The AWWA Software Yes No
Email to natalie@cuwcc.org - Worksheets (AWWA Water Audit). Enter the name of the file below:

Water Audit Reporting Worksheet attached

Water Audit Validity Score from AWWA spreadsheet

Agency Completed Training In The AWWA Water Audit Method Yes No
Agency Completed Training In The Component Analysis Process Yes No

Completed/Updated the Component Analysis (at least every 4 years)? Yes No

Component Analysis Completed/Updated Date

Water Loss Performance

Agency Repaired All Reported Leaks & Breaks To The Extent Cost Effective Yes No

Recording Keeping Requirements:

Date/Time Leak Reported	Leak Location
Type of Leaking Pipe Segment or Fitting	Leak Running Time From Report to Repair
Leak Volume Estimate	Cost of Repair

Agency Located and Repaired Unreported Leaks to the Extent Cost Effective Yes No

Type of Program Activities Used to Detect Unreported Leaks

Annual Summary Information

Complete the following table with annual summary information (required for reporting years 2-5 only)

Total Leaks Repaired	Economic Value Of Real Loss	Economic Value Of Apparent Loss	Miles Of System Surveyed For Leaks	Pressure Reduction Undertaken for loss reduction	Cost Of Interventions	Water Saved (AF/Year)

Comments:

Recently attended workshop and will start working on this in coming year.

Click to access definition

Water Audit Report For: **City of Sanbuena Ventura**
 Reporting Year: **2011** 7/2010 - 6/2011

Please enter data in the white cells below. Where available, metered values should be used; if metered values are unavailable please estimate a value. Indicate your confidence in the accuracy of the input data by grading each component (1-10) using the drop-down list to the left of the input cell. Hover the mouse over the cell to obtain a description of the grades

All volumes to be entered as: ACRE-FEET PER YEAR

WATER SUPPLIED

<< Enter grading in column 'E'

Volume from own sources:	3	10,076.750	acre-ft/yr
Master meter error adjustment (enter positive value):	1	206.840	under-registered acre-ft/yr
Water imported:	8	5,008.080	acre-ft/yr
Water exported:	N/A	0.000	acre-ft/yr
WATER SUPPLIED:		17,091.670	acre-ft/yr

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION

Billed metered:	8	15,574.000	acre-ft/yr
Billed unmetered:	N/A	0.000	acre-ft/yr
Unbilled metered:	5	69.000	acre-ft/yr
Unbilled unmetered:		213.646	acre-ft/yr
AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION:		15,856.646	acre-ft/yr

Click here: for help using option buttons below

Pcnt: Value:

Use buttons to select percentage of water supplied OR value

WATER LOSSES (Water Supplied - Authorized Consumption)

1,235.024 acre-ft/yr

Apparent Losses

Unauthorized consumption:	3	42.729	acre-ft/yr
Customer metering inaccuracies:	8	0.000	acre-ft/yr
Systematic data handling errors:	5	5.000	acre-ft/yr
Apparent Losses:		47.729	

Pcnt: Value:

Enter a percentage less than 10% in the red cell (0.42), or select 'Value' option

Real Losses (Current Annual Real Losses or CARL)

Real Losses = Water Losses - Apparent Losses:		1,187.295	acre-ft/yr
WATER LOSSES:		1,235.024	acre-ft/yr

NON-REVENUE WATER

NON-REVENUE WATER: 1,517.670 acre-ft/yr

= Total Water Loss + Unbilled Metered + Unbilled Unmetered

SYSTEM DATA

Length of mains:	1	380.0	miles
Number of active AND inactive service connections:	1	31,603	
Connection density:		83	conn./mile main
Average length of customer service line:	6	27.5	ft (pipe length between curbstop and customer meter or property boundary)
Average operating pressure:	6	100.8	psi

COST DATA

Total annual cost of operating water system:	4	\$19,277,284	\$/Year
Customer retail unit cost (applied to Apparent Losses):	7	\$2.66	\$/100 cubic feet (ccf)
Variable production cost (applied to Real Losses):	5	\$610.06	\$/acre-ft

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Financial Indicators

Non-revenue water as percent by volume of Water Supplied:	8.9%
Non-revenue water as percent by cost of operating system:	4.9%
Annual cost of Apparent Losses:	\$55,304
Annual cost of Real Losses:	\$726,321

Operational Efficiency Indicators

Apparent Losses per service connection per day:	1.35	gallons/connection/day
Real Losses per service connection per day*:	33.50	gallons/connection/day
Real Losses per length of main per day*:	N/A	
Real Losses per service connection per day per psi pressure:	0.33	gallons/connection/day/psi
Unavoidable Annual Real Losses (UARL):	907.61	acre-feet/year
From Above, Real Losses = Current Annual Real Losses (CARL):	1,187.29	acre-feet/year
Infrastructure Leakage Index (ILI) [CARL/UARL]:	1.31	

* only the most applicable of these two indicators will be calculated

WATER AUDIT DATA VALIDITY SCORE:

*** YOUR SCORE IS: 68 out of 100 ***

A weighted scale for the components of consumption and water loss is included in the calculation of the Water Audit Data Validity Score

PRIORITY AREAS FOR ATTENTION:

Based on the information provided, audit accuracy can be improved by addressing the following components:

- 1: Total annual cost of operating water system
- 2: Unbilled metered
- 3: Variable production cost (applied to Real Losses)

For more information, click here to see the Grading Matrix worksheet

The fields in red are required.

Primary contact:

You must enter the reporting unit number that we have on record for your agency. Click here to open a table to obtain this number.

Agency name:

First name:

Reporting unit name (District name)

Last name:

Reporting unit number:

Email:



BMP 1.3 Metering with Commodity 2010

[Link to FAQs](#)

[See the complete MOU: View MOU](#)

[See the coverage requirements for this BMP:](#)

Implementation

Does your agency have any unmetered service connections? Yes No

If YES, has your agency completed a meter retrofit plan? Yes No

Enter the number of previously unmetered accounts fitted with meters during reporting year:

Are all new service connections being metered? Yes No

Are all new service connections being billed volumetrically? Yes No

Has your agency completed and submitted electronically to the Council a written plan, policy or program to test, repair and replace meters? Yes No

Please Fill Out The Following Matrix

Account Type	# Metered Accounts	# Metered Accounts Read	# Metered Accounts Billed by Volume	Billing Frequency Per Year	# of estimated bills/yr
Single-Family	<input type="text" value="23,158"/>	<input type="text" value="23,158"/>	<input type="text" value="23,158"/>	<input type="text" value="Bi-monthly"/>	<input type="text" value="6"/>
Multi-Family	<input type="text" value="2,372"/>	<input type="text" value="2,372"/>	<input type="text" value="2,372"/>	<input type="text" value="Bi-monthly"/>	<input type="text" value="6"/>
Commercial	<input type="text" value="2,536"/>	<input type="text" value="2,536"/>	<input type="text" value="2,536"/>	<input type="text" value="Bi-monthly"/>	<input type="text" value="6"/>
Industrial	<input type="text" value="4"/>	<input type="text" value="4"/>	<input type="text" value="4"/>	<input type="text" value="Monthly"/>	<input type="text" value="12"/>
Institutional	<input type="text" value="185"/>	<input type="text" value="185"/>	<input type="text" value="185"/>	<input type="text" value="Bi-monthly"/>	<input type="text" value="6"/>
Dedicated Irrigatic	<input type="text" value="244"/>	<input type="text" value="244"/>	<input type="text" value="244"/>	<input type="text" value="Bi-monthly"/>	<input type="text" value="6"/>
Fire Lines	<input type="text" value="3,061"/>	<input type="text" value="3,061"/>	<input type="text" value="3,061"/>	<input type="text" value="Bi-monthly"/>	<input type="text" value="6"/>
Other	<input type="text" value="68"/>	<input type="text" value="68"/>	<input type="text" value="68"/>	<input type="text" value="Monthly"/>	<input type="text" value="12"/>
Other	<input type="text" value="2"/>	<input type="text" value="2"/>	<input type="text" value="2"/>	<input type="text" value="Monthly"/>	<input type="text" value="12"/>
Other	<input type="text" value="13"/>	<input type="text" value="13"/>	<input type="text" value="13"/>	<input type="text" value="Monthly"/>	<input type="text" value="12"/>

Number of CII Accounts with Mixed-use Meters

Number of CII Accounts with Mixed-use Meters Retrofitted with Dedicated Irrigation Meters during Reporting Period

Feasibility Study

Has your agency conducted a feasibility study to assess the merits of a program to provide incentives to switch mixed-use accounts to dedicated landscape meters? Yes No

If YES, please fill in the following information:

A. When was the Feasibility Study conducted

B. Describe, upload or provide an electronic link to the Feasibility Study Upload File

File name(s): Email files to natalie@cuwcc.org

Web address(s) URL: comma-separated list

Comments:

Meter Replacement Schedule

Large Commercial Meters:

Changed or rebuilt every 12-18 months.

Residential Meters

Replace meters by routes nearest to TGB according to following route schedule.

2011-12:

<u>Route</u>	<u># of meters</u>
7201	610
7301	653
7401	783
7501	574
7601	297
6701	253
8101	654
Total	3824

2012-13:

<u>Route</u>	<u># of meters</u>
6601	371
6501	421
8701	322
8301	536
1101	772
1201	698
8401	633
Total	3753

2013-14:

<u>Route</u>	<u># of meters</u>
8501	753
8601	584
8201	671
5401	590
6401	346
5101	463
5201	693
Total	4100

2014-15:

• <u>Route</u>	<u># of meters</u>
6201	336
6101	486
6803	225
4601	702
5601	448
5301	358
4401	405
4701	743
Total	3703

2015-16:

• <u>Route:</u>	<u># of meters</u>
1501	853
1601	594
1701	1403
2101	604
4301	610
Total	4064

2016-17:

• <u>Route:</u>	<u># of meters</u>
4201	543
2701	522
2601	704
2301	774
2201	986
2401	811
Total	4340

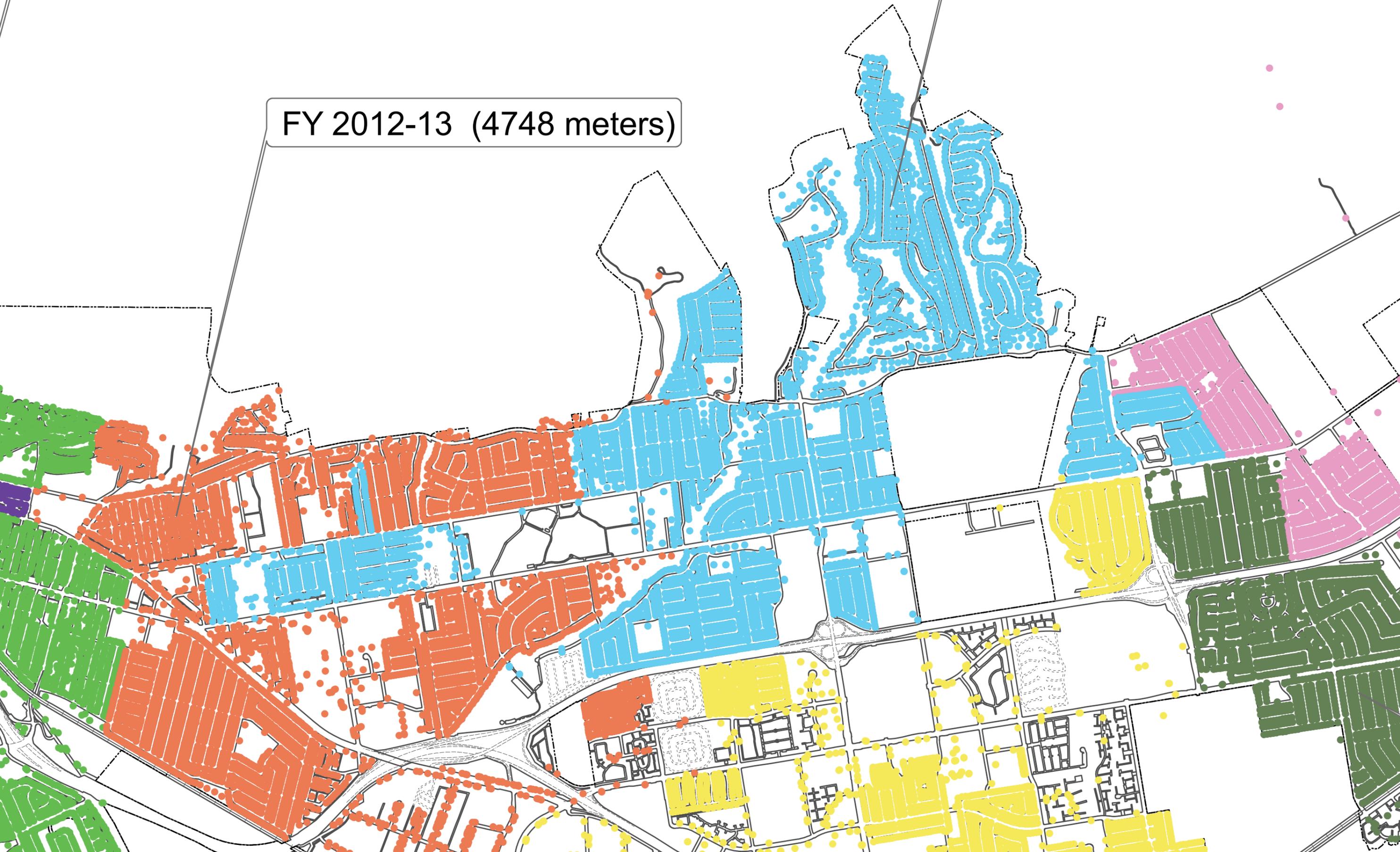
2017-18:

• <u>Route:</u>	<u># of meters</u>
3201	455
3103	533
3301	455
3303	17
3403	94
3401	472
4101	100
4801	559
4802	
Total	2685

FY 2011-12 (4448 meters)

FY 2013-14 (4798 meters)

FY 2012-13 (4748 meters)



The fields in red are required.

Primary contact:

You must enter the reporting unit number that we have on record for your agency. Click here to open a table to obtain this number.

Agency name:

First name:

Reporting unit name (District name):

Last name:

Reporting unit number:

Email:



2010

BMP 1.4 Retail Conservation Pricing

[Link to FAQs](#)

[View MOU](#)

If you are reporting more rate structures than this form allows, add the structures to a spreadsheet and send the file to natalie@cuwcc.org.

Implementation (Water Rate Structure)

Enter the Water Rate Structures that are assigned to the majority of your customers, by customer class

Rate Structure	Customer Class	Total Revenue	Commodity Charges	Total Revenue Customer Meter/Service (Fixed Charges)
<input type="text" value="Increasing Block"/>	<input type="text" value="Single-Family"/>	<input type="text" value="7,487,915.00"/>		<input type="text" value="4,787,517.00"/>
<input type="text" value="Increasing Block"/>	<input type="text" value="Multi-Family"/>	<input type="text" value="3,685,930.00"/>		<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
<input type="text" value="Uniform"/>	<input type="text" value="Commercial"/>	<input type="text" value="4,263,570.00"/>		<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
<input type="text" value="Uniform"/>	<input type="text" value="Industrial"/>	<input type="text" value="74,011.00"/>		<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
<input type="text" value="Uniform"/>	<input type="text" value="Institutional"/>	<input type="text" value="570,192.00"/>		<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
<input type="text" value="Uniform"/>	<input type="text" value="Dedicated Irrigation"/>	<input type="text" value="346,205.00"/>		<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
<input type="text" value="Uniform"/>	<input type="text" value="Other"/>	<input type="text" value="202,982.00"/>		<input type="text" value="0.00"/>

Implementation Option (Conservation Pricing Option)

- Use Annual Revenue As Reported
- Use Canadian Water & Wastewater Association Rate Design Model

If CWWA is select, enter the file name and email the spreadsheet to natalie@cuwcc.org

Retail Waste Water (Sewer) Rate Structure by Customer Class

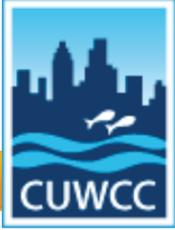
Agency Provide Sewer Service Yes No

Select the Retail Waste Water(Sewer) Rate Structure assigned to the majority of your customers within a specific customer class.

Rate Structure	Customer Class	Total Revenue	Commodity Charges	Total Revenue Customer Meter/Service (Fixed Charges)
<input type="text" value="Increasing Block"/>	<input type="text" value="Single-Family"/>	<input type="text" value="12,628,070.00"/>		<input type="text"/>
<input type="text" value="Increasing Block"/>	<input type="text" value="Commercial"/>	<input type="text" value="3,395,521.00"/>		<input type="text"/>
<input type="text" value="Increasing Block"/>	<input type="text" value="Institutional"/>	<input type="text" value="282,930.00"/>		<input type="text"/>
<input type="text" value="Uniform"/>	<input type="text" value="Industrial"/>	<input type="text" value="146,439.00"/>		<input type="text"/>
<input type="text" value="Select a Rate Struc"/>	<input type="text" value="Other"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
<input type="text" value="Select a Rate Struc"/>	<input type="text" value="Other"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
<input type="text" value="Select a Rate Struc"/>	<input type="text" value="Other"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>

Comments:

The fields in red are required.



Agency name: Primary contact: First name:

Reporting unit name (District name): Last name:

Reporting unit number: Email:

Click here to open a table that displays your agency name reporting unit name and reporting unit number. Please ensure that you enter the correct information.

[Link to FAQs](#)

2010

BMP 2.1 Public Outreach Cont'd

[View MOU](#)

Public Outreach Expenses

Enter expenses for public outreach programs. Please include the same kind of expenses you included in the question related to your budget (Section 2.1.7, above). For example, if you included personnel costs in the budget entered above, be sure to include them here as well.

Expense Category	Expense Amount	Personnel Costs Included?
	\$10,083.00	<input type="checkbox"/>
		<input type="checkbox"/>
		<input type="checkbox"/>
		<input type="checkbox"/>

If yes, check the check box.

Additional Public Information Program

Please report additional public information contacts. List these additional contacts in order of how your agency views their importance / effectiveness with respect to conserving water, with the most important/ effective listed first (where 1 = most important).

Were there additional Public Outreach efforts?

Yes No

Public Outreach Additional Information

Public Information Programs	Importance

Social Marketing Programs

Branding

Does your agency have a water conservation "brand," "theme" or mascot? Yes No

Describe the brand, theme or mascot.

Market Research

Have you sponsored or participated in market research to refine your message? Yes No

Market Research Topic

Brand Message

Brand Mission Statement

Community Committees

Do you have a community conservation committee? Yes No

Enter the names of the community committees:

Training

Training Type	# of Trainings	# of Attendees	Description of Other

Social Marketing Expenditures

Public Outreach Social Marketing Expenses

Expense Category	Expense Amount	Description
Salary	5000	Facebook Page Launched 2010

Partnering Programs - Partners

Name

Type of Program

CLCA?

Green Building Programs?

Implementation of City's Green Building Code

Master Gardeners?

Cooperative Extension?

Local Colleges?

Other

Ocean Friendly Gardens: Surfrider Foundation

Retail and wholesale outlet; name(s) and type(s) of programs:

Partnering Programs - Newsletters

Number of newsletters per year

Number of customers per year

Partnering with Other Utilities

Describe other utilities your agency partners with, including electrical utilities

County of Ventura-Garden Wise Web Site

Conservation Gardens

Describe water conservation gardens at your agency or other high traffic areas or new

McWherter Corner-a demonstration Garden combining public art, sustainable and economical gardening practices using conservation landscaping.

Landscape contests or awards

Describe water wise landscape contest or awards program conducted by your agency

Comments:

Produced 30-minute video "Doo the right thing!" discussing disposal of pet waste, stormwater quality and water conservation. Sh



The fields in red are required.



Agency name:

Reporting unit name (District name)

Reporting unit number:

Primary contact:

First name:

Last name:

Email:

Click here to open a table that displays your agency name reporting unit name and reporting unit number. Please ensure that you enter the correct information.

[Link to FAQs](#)

[View MOU](#)

2010

BMP 2.1 Public Outreach - Retail Reporting

Is a Wholesale Agency Performing Public Outreach?

Are there one or more wholesale agencies performing public outreach which can be counted to help your agency comply with the BMP?

Yes No

Enter the name(s) of the wholesale agency (comma delimited)

Is your agency performing public outreach?

Report a minimum of 4 water conservation related contacts your agency had with the public during the year.

Public Information Programs List

Did at least one contact take place during each quarter of the reporting year?

Number of Public Contacts	Public Information Programs
90,000	Flyers and/or brochures (total copies), bill stuffers, messages printed on bill, information packets
10,000	Landscape water conservation media campaigns
150	Email Messages
6,000	Landscape water conservation media campaigns
12,000	Website

Contact with the Media

Are there one or more wholesale agencies performing media outreach which can be counted to help your agency comply with the BMP?

Yes No

Enter the name(s) of the wholesale agency (comma delimited)

OR Retail Agency (Contacts with the Media)

Did at least one contact take place during each quarter of the reporting year?

Media Contacts List

Number of Media Contacts	Did at least one contact take place during each quarter of the reporting year?	Media Contact Types
4	Written editorials	
	Select a type of media contact	
	Select a type of media contact	
	Select a type of media contact	
	Select a type of media contact	
	Select a type of media contact	

Is a Wholesale Agency Performing Website Updates?

Did one or more CUWCC wholesale agencies agree to assume your agency's responsibility for meeting the requirements of and for CUWCC reporting of this BMP? Yes No

Enter the name(s) of the wholesale agency (comma delimited)

Is Your Agency Performing Website Updates?

Enter your agency's URL (website address):

Describe a minimum of four water conservation related updates to your agency's website that took place during the year:

1. Added Landscape Efficiency Ordinance Information
2. Added water conservation information
3. Added links
4. Added event information

Did at least one Website Update take place during each quarter of the reporting year? Yes No

Public Outreach Annual Budget

Enter budget for public outreach programs. You may enter total budget in a single line or brake the budget into discrete categories by entering many rows. Please indicate if personnel costs are included in the entry.

Category	Amount		Personnel Costs Included? <small>If yes, check the box.</small>	Comments
Public Outreach	\$3,600		<input type="checkbox"/>	
			<input type="checkbox"/>	

Comments:

The fields in red are required.



Agency name: City of San Buenaventura

Reporting unit name (District name): City of San Buenaventura

Reporting unit number: 81

Primary contact:

First name: Lisa

Last name: Kern

Email: lkern@ci.ventura.ca.us

Click here to open a table that displays your agency name reporting unit name and reporting unit number. Please ensure that you enter the correct information.

[Link to FAQs](#)

[View MOU](#)

2010

BMP 2.2 School Education Programs, Retail Agencies School Programs

Is your agency implementing school programs which can be counted to help another agency comply with this BMP?

Yes No

Enter Wholesaler Names, separated by commas:

Casitas Municipal Water District, United Water Conservation District

Materials meet state education framework requirements?

Description of Materials

Presentation on water cycle and water conservation measures.

Materials distributed to K-6 Students?

Description of materials distributed to K-6 Students

Water cycle activity book

Number of students reached

467

Materials distributed to 7-12 Students?

Description of materials distributed to 7-12 Students

Number of Distribution

Annual budget for school education program

\$2,000.00

Description of all other water supplier education programs

School Program Activities

Classroom presentations:

Number of presentations: 110

Number of attendees: 2750

Large group assemblies:

Number of presentations: 1

Number of attendees: 300

Children's water festivals or other events:

Number of presentations: 1

Number of attendees: 500

Cooperative efforts with existing science/water education programs (various workshops, science fair awards or judging) and follow-up:

Number of presentations:

Number of attendees:

Other methods of disseminating information (i.e. themed age-appropriate classroom loaner kits):

Description

Number distributed

Staffing children's booths at events & festivals:

Number of booths

Number of attendees

Water conservation contests such as poster and photo:

Description

Number distributed

Offer monetary awards/funding or scholarships to students:

Number Offered

Total Funding

Teacher training workshops:

Number of presentations

Number of attendees

Fund and/or staff student field trips to treatment facilities, recycling facilities, water conservation gardens, etc.:

Number of tours or field trips

Number of participants

College internships in water conservation offered:

Number of internships

Total funding

Career fairs/workshops:

Number of presentations

Number of attendees

Additional program(s) supported by agency but not mentioned above:

Description

Number of events (if applicable)

Number of participants

Total reporting period budget expenditures for school education programs (include all agency costs):

Comments

The fields in red are required.

Agency name:

Primary contact:

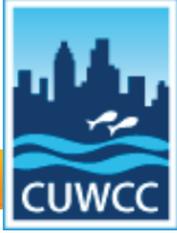
First name:

Division name (Reporting unit):

Last name:

Reporting unit number:

Email:



WATER SOURCES

Service Area Population:

Potable Water

Own Supply Source Name	AF/YEAR	Water Supply Type	Water Supply Description
Ventura River - Foster Park	2,663.83	Surface	
Golf Course, Mound & Santa Paula	8,212.92	Groundwater	
		Other	

Imported Supply Source Name	AF/YEAR	Water Supply Type	Water Supply Description
Casitas MWD Direct	6,008.08	Surface	
		Other	

Exported Water Name	AF/YEAR	Where Exported?

2010



TARGETS / COMPLIANCE (CUWCC MOU)

Baseline / Initial GPCD (Use option buttons to select)

GPCD in 2006 148.5
 Baseline GPCD (1997 to 2006) 168.3

GPCD in 2010 132.8
 GPCD Target for 2018 138.0

Potable Water GPCD for each Year in the Baseline Period

Year	GPCD
2006	148.5
2005	165.2
2004	180.9
2003	160.4
2002	161.6
2001	178.3
2000	183.1
1999	171.4
1998	166.5
1997	166.6

Biennial GPCD Compliance Table

Year	Report	Target		Highest Acceptable Bound	
		% Base	GPCD	% Base	GPCD
2010	1	96.4%	162.2	100%	168.3
2012	2	92.8%	156.2	96.4%	162.2
2014	3	89.2%	150.1	92.8%	156.2
2016	4	85.6%	144.0	89.2%	150.1
2018	5	82.0%	138.0	82.0%	138.0

Monthly GPCD Data for Weather Normalization

Fiscal Year Ending	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
2010	132.8	132.8	132.8	132.8	132.8	132.8	132.8	132.8	132.8	132.8	132.8	132.8
Baseline avg*	168.3	168.3	168.3	168.3	168.3	168.3	168.3	168.3	168.3	168.3	168.3	168.3

* The average for each month is based on the baseline period 1997 to 2006

Appendix E

Adopted Resolution

RESOLUTION NO. 2011- 032

A RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SAN BUENAVENTURA ADOPTING AN AMENDED URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE CITY OF SAN BUENAVENTURA

WHEREAS, The Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code sections 10610 et seq.) requires urban water suppliers providing municipal water directly or indirectly to more than 3,000 customers, or who supply more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually, to adopt an Urban Water Management Plan; and

WHEREAS, The City of San Buenaventura purveys an estimated 18,000 acre-feet of water annually to over 31,600 meter service connections, which under the Act requires the City to adopt an Urban Water Management Plan; and

WHEREAS, The Urban Water Management Planning Act further requires review of the Urban Water Management Plan at least once every five years with amendment of the Plan as indicated by the review; and

WHEREAS, The Act mandates that the Urban Water Management Plan and amended versions be filed with the California Department of Water Resources; and

WHEREAS, The City Council previously met the requirements of the Urban Water Management Plan in 1986, 1991, 1996, 2000 and 2005. The most recently amended Plan has been reviewed, substantially revised, made available for public inspection, and presented at a noticed public hearing on June 6, 2011.

BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of San Buenaventura as follows:

SECTION 1: The City Council of the City of San Buenaventura hereby adopts the amended Urban Water Management Plan for the City of San Buenaventura, dated June 2011 on file in the Office of the City Clerk.

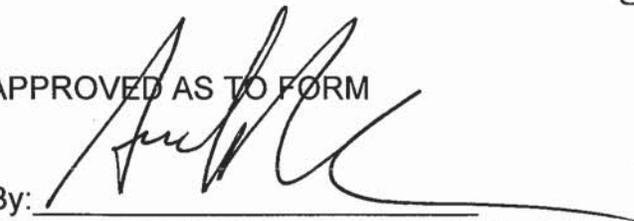
PASSED AND APPROVED this 20th day of June, 2011.



Elaine M. Preston, Interim City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM

By:



Ariel Pierre Calonne, City Attorney

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF VENTURA) ss
CITY OF SAN BUENAVENTURA)

I, Sara A. Carver, Deputy City Clerk of the City of San Buenaventura, California, certify that the foregoing Resolution was passed and adopted by the City Council of the City of San Buenaventura at a regular meeting on June 20, 2011, by the following vote:

AYES: Councilmembers Brennan, Weir, Morehouse, Monahan,
 Andrews, Deputy Mayor Tracy and Mayor Fulton.

NOES: None.

ABSENT: None.

WITNESS WHEREOF, I have set my hand and affixed the seal of the City of San Buenaventura on June 21, 2011.



Deputy City Clerk



Appendix F

Water Use Ordinances

ORDINANCE NO. 92-07

AN ORDINANCE OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF
SAN BUENAVENTURA REVISING AND READOPTING
ORDINANCE REGARDING MANDATORY WATER
CONSERVATION REGULATIONS

THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SAN BUENAVENTURA DOES ORDAIN
as follows:

SECTION 1. PURPOSE AND SCOPE.

This ordinance adopts regulations to deal with the on going water shortage emergency condition which exists within the area presently served by the City of San Buenaventura, as declared by resolution of this City Council. These regulations shall become effective with the effective date of this ordinance and shall be in effect until the City Council finds and declares by resolution that the water shortage emergency condition no longer exists.

SECTION 2. FINDINGS.

The City Council finds, determines and declares that the following facts are true:

- (a) The City Council has conducted duly noticed public hearings on February 12 and 26, 1990 for the purpose of determining whether a water shortage emergency condition exists and, if so, what regulations should be adopted in response to the shortage.
- (b) The City Council has adopted Resolution No. 90-16 on February 26, 1990 which declares that a water shortage emergency condition exists and that the ordinary water demands and requirements of the City water customers cannot be satisfied.
- (c) The regulations set forth herein are necessary and proper to protect the water supply for human consumption, sanitation and fire protection during the duration of the water shortage emergency condition.

SECTION 3. DEFINITIONS.

The following terms are defined for the purposes of the ordinance:

- (a) "Customer" means any person, partnership, business, corporation or governmental agency that receives water from the City of San Buenaventura (hereinafter "City") water system.

(b) "Applicant" means a person, partnership, business, corporation or governmental agency that requires water service from the City.

(c) "Average annual usage" means the amount of water delivered to each customer's property during the bimonthly billing period from calendar year 1987 through calendar year 1989.

SECTION 4. PROHIBITION OF NEW WATER SERVICE CONNECTIONS, INCREASE IN SIZE OF EXISTING CONNECTIONS, EXEMPTIONS, WELLS.

(a) No new water service connections will be permitted nor will an increase in the size of an already existing water service connection be permitted, except for the following:

- (1) A new single family residence on an existing lot of record as of January 29, 1990.
- (2) Developments of other residential uses which have received all their discretionary approvals as of January 29, 1990.
- (3) Developments which have development agreements which include the right to connections.
- (4) Approved automatic sprinkler systems or fire flow requirements for fire protection.
- (5) Non-residential construction that has, prior to obtaining building permits, complied with the City's Water Demand Reduction Offset Program designated from time to time by separate resolution.
- (6) Water service connections installed pursuant to settlement agreements arising out of disputed claims concerning potable water production from Saticoy Well No. 2.
- (7) New water service connections, or increase in the size of an already existing water service connection when required by the plumbing code because of additions to or remodeling of already existing residential units, so long as no new residential units are created.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 4(a) of this ordinance, the City Council hereby determines that there is an ongoing high demand and need for low and moderate

income housing as defined and described by this City's Comprehensive Plan. This same need for such low and moderate income housing has been stressed by the State Legislature and mandated in such provisions of the California Government Code as are found in Government Code section 65008, 65009 and 50093 and other sections. Because of the overriding need, housing projects built by the San Buenaventura Housing Authority, and the following projects approved or preliminarily screened for further processing under the City's affordable housing program, if otherwise approved for construction, may receive new water service connections, but all water used after said connection shall conform to the regulations promulgated herein as they now exist or may be amended to read later:

- (1) A proposed 57 unit condominium project proposed by Seneca Gardens, Ltd. located at the terminus of Seneca Street, all as more fully described in EIR-1873, PD-671, S-4668 and DA-17.
- (2) A 104 unit apartment project proposed by County Center, Ltd., generally located north of Ralston Street and west of Cypress Point Lane, all as more fully described in EIR-1733, MP-103, Z-798, PD-649, LD-691 and DA-13.
- (3) A 25 unit project proposed by Community Homes generally located east of North Ventura Avenue and Bard Lane, all as more fully described in AQMP-104, EIR-1092 and S-3974.

(c) Except for City of Ventura projects, applications for permits for the purpose of producing water, to drill, dig, sink or deepen into another aquifer any water well within the City of Ventura, or to tap or penetrate any subterranean water bearing gravel underlying the City will not be accepted or processed until the City Council finds and declares by resolution that the water shortage emergency condition no longer exists.

(d) Notwithstanding the provisions of 4(a) of this ordinance, the City Council realizes that certain applicants for prospective developments which could have received all their discretionary approvals prior to January 29, 1990 were asked by the City Planner to postpone their appearances before the City Planning Commission solely for the City's convenience, and the representatives for such developments agreed in good faith to do so. This delay caused the final decision on the development project to come to the City Council after January 29, 1990. The City Council also recognizes there may be applicants who were affirmatively recruited by the City Redevelopment

Administrator to undertake City sponsored development projects and invest substantial time and funds in said projects, but the projects would now be unable to go forward if no water connections were allowed. Because of these affirmative actions by the City, project applicants that have been affirmatively asked by the City Planner prior to January 29, 1990 to postpone a hearing on a project which otherwise would have been heard for final consideration before January 29, 1990, or have been asked by the City Redevelopment Administrator to undertake (and have commenced to undertake) a City sponsored project so that substantial funds have been expended by applicant and an application for approval has been submitted prior to January 29, 1990, may receive new water service connections if the projects themselves are ultimately approved by the City, but all water used after said connections shall conform to the regulations promulgated herein as they now exist or as they may be amended to read later.

(e) Exempt from this ordinance are those customers in Lot 9 of Rancho Santa Clara Del Norte, including tract maps 1619, 1900, 4061 and 4236, whose water system is maintained by the City under a contractual agreement.

SECTION 5. LIMITS ON CERTAIN USES.

- (a) Use of City potable water to flush the sanitary sewer system or storm drain system or City water for fire protection training is prohibited unless the prior written approval of the City's Water Superintendent is obtained.
- (b) Use of City potable water for any purpose in excess of the amounts allocated in Section 6 for each class of use is prohibited.
- (c) Use of City potable water is prohibited for construction purposes at job sites where it is possible to use reclaimed water.

SECTION 6. WATER ALLOCATIONS.

- (a) The following classes of water use are hereby created:
- (1) "Single family residence" which consists of water service to land improved with structures designed to serve as a residence for a single family.
 - (2) "Multiple family residential" which consists of

water service to land improved with structures designed to serve as a residence for more than a single family, including condominiums, townhouses, mobile home parks and the like.

- (3) "Non-residential," which consists of water service to land improved with structures designed to serve uses other than residential uses and land without structures but used for agricultural purposes. The following kinds of water use are designated as non-residential: commercial, industrial, agricultural, irrigation, municipal, schools, churches, ground water, secondary oil recovery, temporary, fireline, and water rights.

(b) No Customer shall use City water for permitted uses in excess of the following allocations for each class of service:

- (1) Single family residential accounts: Single family residences shall use no more than the equivalent of 392 gallons per day per residence, which equates to 32 hundred cubic feet (HCF) bimonthly, plus 55% of the average annual usage in excess of 144 HCF at that residential service location but such increase not to exceed a maximum additional allowance of 30 HCF/yr. This maximum additional allowance not to exceed 30 HCF/yr. shall be allowed and distributed only over the three summer billing periods as determined by City Water Superintendent. This allocation is based on the assumption of 4 persons or less per household. For each additional permanent person residing at the residence, the allocation may be increased by action of the City by 49 gallons per day (4 HCF bimonthly).

- (2) Multiple family residential accounts: Multiple family residences shall use no more than the equivalent of 245 gallons per day per unit, which equates to 20 HCF bimonthly, plus 40% of the average annual usage in excess of 96 HCF at that residential service location but such increase not to exceed a maximum allowance of 21 HCF/yr/unit. This maximum additional allowance not to exceed 21 HCF/yr./unit shall be allowed and distributed only over the three summer billing periods as determined by City Water Superintendent. This allocation is based on the assumption of 3 persons or less per household. For each additional permanent person residing at the residence, the allocation may be increased by action of the City by 49 gallons per day (4 HCF bimonthly).

(3) Non-residential accounts:

- (i) Except as specified below, each customer in the non-residential classification shall use during each bimonthly billing period no more than its bimonthly allocation as determined pursuant to San Buenaventura Ordinance No. 90-3 as amended by San Buenaventura Ordinance Nos. 90-8 and 90-16 multiplied by 1.06.
 - (ii) Each customer in the non-residential classification which customer is a governmental agency such as, but not limited to: the City of San Buenaventura, the County of Ventura, the Ventura Unified School District, the Ventura County College District, the State of California or Special Districts, shall use during each bimonthly billing period no more than its bimonthly allocation as determined pursuant to San Buenaventura Ordinance No. 90-3 as amended by San Buenaventura Ordinance Nos. 90-8 and 90-16 multiplied by 1.06.
 - (iii) Each non-residential account used only for ornamental landscaping shall use no more than its bimonthly allocation as determined pursuant to San Buenaventura Ordinance No. 90-3 as amended by San Buenaventura Ordinance Nos. 90-8 and 90-16 multiplied by 1.36.
 - (iv) Each non-residential irrigation account used for agricultural irrigation shall use no more than its bimonthly allocation as determined pursuant to San Buenaventura Ordinance No. 90-3 as amended by San Buenaventura Ordinance Nos. 90-8 and 90-16 multiplied by 1.06 as averaged during a 12-month period.
- (c) The Water Superintendent shall classify each customer and calculate each customer's allocation. The allocation shall reflect average annual usage patterns. Each customer shall be notified of the Water Superintendent's determination by mail deposited in the United States Postal Service.
- (d) Establishment of allocations with no customer use history:
- (1) Residential: Residential customers without a use history shall be assigned the applicable base allocation for single or multi-residential accounts, whichever classification is appropriate.

- (2) Other use classifications: In order to determine water use allocations for a new non-residential use customer or for a change in property use, an application by the customer shall be submitted designating the intended use of the property, the square footage, and number of employees. An assignment of water use will be determined by the Water Superintendent after reviewing the above factors as well as comparing pre-drought water use for similar types of property uses, averaging the water use and applying a 10% reduction to this amount.

SECTION 7. REQUEST FOR INCREASES IN ALLOCATIONS.

- (a) All applications for an increase in allocation must be submitted in writing to the City Water Superintendent on a Water Division application form. Verification of residency, water efficient plumbing fixtures, and/or irrigation systems as defined in Section 9 will be required before considering additional allocations. Existing 3.5 gallon per flush toilets will not require replacement.
- (b) Requests for increased allocations will be reviewed by the Water Conservation Office for recommendation to the Water Superintendent for approval, modified approval or denial. Requests for increased allocations in excess of the average historical use less 10% will not be recommended for approval except for reasons outlined in Section 7, subsection e, items 2, 9, 10 and 11.
- (c) Single family residential account requests for an additional allocation based on more than four people residing at a residence shall show proof of residency for all residents at that property.
- (d) Multiple family residential account requests for an additional allocation per unit for more than three people shall show proof of residence for all residents at that property.
- (e) Additional water use may be allocated for the following reasons:
- (1) Additional people residing full time at that residence.
 - (2) Medical and sanitation needs.
 - (3) Change of property use.

- (4) Valid business in a residential home.
 - (5) Livestock such as cows, horses, or other similar large animals.
 - (6) Construction activity such a new home construction or remodels only if the use of reclaimed water is infeasible.
 - (7) Mature fruit trees up to 4 HCF per year for each mature fruit tree.
 - (8) Maintenance of landscaping required for slope stability or fire protection.
 - (9) Where a City audit of non-residential customer's usage shows that all reasonable conservation measures are being employed.
 - (10) Where a non-residential customer has a demonstrable growth in water use over the 1987 to 1989 period in providing a water-related service to the public, the use reduction will be based upon 1989 annual water use.
 - (11) Hospital and health care facilities.
- (f) Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 7(a) of this ordinance, requests for additional allocation based upon more than four people residing at a single family residence [7(c)], more than three people per unit residing at a multiple family residence [7(d)], or medical and sanitation needs [7(e)(2)] will not require the installation of water efficient toilets as defined in Section 9 of this ordinance.

SECTION 8. APPEALS.

- (a) Any customer may appeal for reconsideration of the Water Superintendent's classification of use or allocation on the basis of hardship or incorrect calculation. Appeals for reconsideration shall be processed as set forth below:
 - (1) Any customer who wishes to appeal for reconsideration of the classification or allocation he or she received shall do so in writing to the City Water Superintendent by either using the forms provided by the City or by letter setting forth the reasons for the appeal.

- (2) The appeal for reconsideration shall be reviewed by the City Water Conservation Office and a site visit scheduled if required.
- (3) If an appeal for reconsideration by a customer is sustained, a condition of approval shall include a requirement for the installation of water efficient plumbing fixtures and/or irrigation systems as defined in Section 9.
- (4) In the event an appeal for reconsideration for an additional allocation is requested for irrigation of trees in residential categories, for any agricultural use or for business related use, the City may use the services of a qualified consultant in determining the validity of the request.
- (5) A staff committee consisting of the City Water Conservation Coordinator and Water Superintendent shall review all appeals for reconsideration and make decisions on the appeal.
- (6) If an applicant disagrees with this decision, the decision may be appealed in the same procedural manner as specified in Section 8(a)(1) to the City Manager or his designee, whose decision shall be final.

SECTION 9. WATER SAVINGS DEVICES.

- (a) All customers are encouraged to install and use the following water efficient plumbing fixtures and/or irrigation systems:
 - (1) Ultra low volume toilets (1.6 gallons per flush or less) as approved by the Building Official.
 - (2) Low flow shower heads (2.5 gallons per minute or less at 40 psi).
 - (3) Drip, mini-emitter or low volume sprinkler irrigation systems.
 - (4) Moisture sensors in association with automated irrigation systems.
 - (5) Sink and lavatory faucets which limit the flow of water to a maximum of 2.5 gallons per minute at 40 psi.

SECTION 10. ENFORCEMENT.

After the effective date of this ordinance:

- (a) A customer who exceeds the established allocation shall pay a surcharge of four (4) times the rate for the highest tier established in the Water Rate Ordinance per HCF of water for all water used in excess of the allowable allocation during the first or second consecutive billing period.
- (b) A customer who exceeds the customer's allocation for three consecutive billing periods shall pay a surcharge of ten (10) times the rate for the highest tier established in the Water Rate Ordinance rate, per HCF, for water in excess of the allowable allocation during the third and subsequent billing periods. As used herein, "excess water" means the amount of water delivered in excess of the amounts stated in Section 6 or as modified by the City Water Superintendent pursuant to Section 7, or those amounts of water set by appeal pursuant to Section 8.
- (c) If a customer continues to exceed the established allocation after three consecutive billing periods, the City may install flow restrictors, at the customer's expense, in the City's meter service connection which reduces water flow and pressure.
- (d) Beginning one year from the second billing period after the effective date of Ordinance No. 90-3, and continuing each 12 month period thereafter, an account's total annual allocation, including any approved adjustments pursuant to Ordinance No. 90-3 as amended by 90-8 and 90-16, as well as the increased allocations and adjustments granted in this ordinance, will be compared to the total usage in the same one year period. If the annual usage is equal to or less than the total annual allocation for that account, the account's billing will be adjusted to credit the account for any penalties imposed during that year for water usage in excess of its allocation. New accounts will receive the same adjustment after 12 months' consecutive payment of bills.

SECTION 11. The Water Superintendent, with the approval of the City Manager, may prescribe rules and regulations for the implementation of this ordinance that are not inconsistent with this ordinance.

SECTION 12. SEVERABILITY.

If any section, subsection, paragraph, sentence, clause, phrase or word of this ordinance is declared by a court of competent jurisdiction, adjudicated to a final determination, to be void, this City Council finds that said voided part is severable, and that this City Council would have adopted the remainder of this ordinance without the severed and voided part, and that the remainder of this ordinance shall remain in full force and effect.

SECTION 13. INCOMPATIBLE PROVISIONS.

To the extent any provision of this ordinance is incompatible with or at variance with any prior adopted ordinance or resolution (including the City's Water Service Policy), the provisions of this ordinance shall take precedence, and all prior ordinances and resolutions shall be interpreted to harmonize with and not change the provisions of this ordinance.

SECTION 14. EXEMPTION FROM CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT.

The City Council hereby determines that this ordinance is exempt from review under the California Environmental Quality Act (California Public Resources Code Section 21000, et seq., "CEQA"), and the regulations promulgated thereunder (14 California Code of Regulations Sections 15000, et seq., the "State CEQA Guidelines"), because any increase in water consumption that might result from its implementation would be offset by projected increases in water supply. It can also be foreseen that any other potential environmental impacts would be insignificant. This ordinance, therefore, is an action that does not have the potential to cause significant effects on the environment.

The City Council hereby directs the Director of Community Development or his designee to prepare a Notice of Exemption indicating that this ordinance is exempt pursuant to Title 14, California Code of Regulations Section 15061(b)(3) and to file the Notice of Exemption with the County Clerk of the County of Ventura within five (5) days of the adoption of this ordinance.

SECTION 15. This ordinance shall supersede City of San Buenaventura Ordinance Nos. 90-3, 90-8 and 90-16.

SECTION 16. This ordinance shall take effect on the 31st day after its final passage and adoption, and its provisions shall be applied as of April 7, 1992.

PASSED AND ADOPTED THIS 6th day of April, 1992.


George L. Carson, Mayor

ATTEST:


City Clerk

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF VENTURA) ss
CITY OF SAN BUENAVENTURA)

I, BARBARA J. KAM, City Clerk of the City of San Buenaventura, California, do hereby certify that the foregoing Ordinance was passed and adopted by the City Council of the City of San Buenaventura at a regular meeting thereof, held on the 6th of April, 1992 by the following vote:

AYES: Councilmembers Buford, Bean, Tingstrom,
Monahan, Collart and Carson.

NOES: Councilmember Tuttle.

ABSENT: None.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the official seal of the City of San Buenaventura this 8th day of April, 1992.


City Clerk

ORDINANCE NO. 89-6

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF SAN BUENAVENTURA
ADDING AN ARTICLE 9 TO CHAPTER 5 OF DIVISION 4
OF THE SAN BUENAVENTURA ORDINANCE CODE ESTAB-
LISHING REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO WATER WASTE
AND AMENDING SECTION 13.51 PERTAINING TO CODE
ENFORCEMENT

The Council of the City of San Buenaventura does
ordain as follows:

SECTION 1: It is hereby declared that because of
recurrent critically dry conditions throughout the State of
California and limited available local surface and under-
ground water supplies, the City of San Buenaventura must
maximize its available water resources and prohibit wasteful
water use practices.

SECTION 2: Article 9 is hereby added to Chapter 5,
Division 4 of the San Buenaventura Ordinance Code to read as
follows:

"Article 9 - Water Conservation - Sec. 4590

Sec. 4591 WATER WASTE PROHIBITED. No person shall
use or permit the use of water:

(a) For the watering of turf, ornamental landscape,
open ground crops and trees, including agricultural irriga-
tion, in a manner or to an extent which allows water to run
to waste; or

(b) 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 forty-eight 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; or

(c) 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; or

(d) For the operation of any ornamental fountain, or
similar structures, unless water for such use is recycled
for lawful reuse without substantial loss; or

(e) 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; or

(f) For serving of water by a restaurant to its customers without first being requested by the customer; or

(g) For any indiscriminate running of water or washing with water not otherwise prohibited above which is wasteful and without reasonable purpose.

Sec. 4591.1 FAILURE TO COMPLY.

(a) 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:

1. For the first violation of any of the provisions of this Article a written notice is to be given.

2. For the second violation of any of the provisions of this Article a surcharge penalty is hereby imposed in an amount equal to fifty percent (50%) of the most recent bi-monthly water bill (exclusive of the sewer portion of the bill), or twenty-five dollars (\$25.00), whichever is less, payable as part of the water bill, by the customer at the premises at which the violation occurred.

3. For the third violation of any of the provisions of this Article a surcharge penalty is hereby imposed in an amount equal to twenty-five percent (25%) of the most recent bi-monthly water bill (exclusive of the sewer portion of the bill), or fifty dollars (\$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.

4. For a fourth violation of any of the provisions of this Article within twelve (12) calendar months, the City will install a flow restricting device of 1 GPM capacity for services up to one and one half (1-1/2) 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 forty-eight (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% of the most recent water bill shall be imposed for restoration of normal service, payable by said customer as part of the water bill.

5. For any subsequent violation after the fourth violation of any of the provisions of this Article within twelve (12) calendar months, the City may discontinue water service to the customer at the premises at which the violation occurred.

(b) Notice. The City will give notice of each violation to the customer at the premises at which the violation occurred, as follows:

1. 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.

2. 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:

A. by giving written notice thereof to the customer personally; or

B. 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

C. 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.

D. 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 his right to a hearing on the violation, a brief summary of the appeal process specified herein, and the date and time termination will occur.

(c) 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 fifteen (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.

(d) 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 fifteen (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.

(e) 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.

(f) 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.

(g) 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.

Sec. 4591.2 APPLICABILITY. The provisions of this Article shall apply to all persons using City water, both in and outside the City, and within City water service areas. Sections 13 through 13.4 of the San Buenaventura Ordinance Code shall only apply to water users within the City, provided, however, that section 4591(g) is not intended to define an activity subject to criminal prosecution. Violations of section 4591 shall be punishable as specifically provided in Ordinance Code section 13.2."

SECTION 3: Section 13.2 of the City of San Buenaventura Ordinance Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 13.2 CERTAIN VIOLATIONS AS INFRACTIONS. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 13 or any other provision of this Code, the violation of any of the provisions of the San Buenaventura Ordinance Code contained in any of the following enumerated divisions, chapters, articles or sections shall be an infraction, provided, however, that a fourth or additional violation of the same Code section, regardless of the time of occurrence, shall constitute a misdemeanor: Ordinance Code sections 4112.51; 4112.52; 4451; 4458; 4591; 6510; 6513."

SECTION 4: Section 13.51 of the San Buenaventura Ordinance Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 13.51 CODE ENFORCEMENT [RESPONSIBILITY OF CERTAIN OFFICIALS]. The Police Department, Fire Department, Building Official, Code Enforcement officer and other designated persons shall be responsible for enforcement of the various provisions of this Code under their respective authority or as is specifically assigned to them.

(a) Police officers have full authority to arrest persons for violations of the provisions of this Code pursuant to the provisions of the California Penal Code.

(b) To the extent necessary, members of the Fire Department are hereby authorized to arrest persons pursuant to Penal Code section 836.5 for violations of law pertaining to fire regulations or otherwise within their enforcement

authority. This authority is in addition to all other authority provided by law.

(c) The Building Official and City Code Enforcement officer, and their respective designated assistants, shall have authority to arrest persons for purposes of issuing citations for violations of any of the provisions of this Code within their respective areas of responsibility pursuant to the authority and the procedures specified in Penal code section 836.5

(d) The Water Superintendent, Assistant Water Superintendent, and their respective designated assistants shall have authority to arrest persons for the purposes of issuing citations for violations of any of the provisions of Article 9 of Chapter 5 of Division 4 of this Code."

SECTION 5: Severability. It is the intent of the City Council that any section or portion of this ordinance shall be severable as provided in section 12 of the Ordinance Code.

SECTION 6: This ordinance shall take effect on the 31st day after final passage and adoption.

PASSED AND ADOPTED on this 3rd day of April, 1989.

/s/ JAMES L. MONAHAN.
Mayor

ATTEST:

/s/ BARBARA J. KAM
City Clerk

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF VENTURA) ss
CITY OF SAN BUENAVENTURA)

I, BARBARA J. KAM, City Clerk of the City of San Buenaventura, California, do hereby certify that the foregoing Ordinance was passed and adopted by the City Council of the City, on the 3rd day of April, 1989, by the following vote, to wit:

AYES: Councilmembers Sullard, Francis, Villeneuve,
 McWherter and Crew.

NOES: Councilmembers Drake and Monahan.

ABSENT: None.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I, have hereunto set my hand and affixed the official seal of the City this 4th day of April, 1989.

 /s/ BARBARA J. KAM
City Clerk

CITY OF SAN BUENAVENTURA

APPENDIX E

PRINCIPLES AND GUIDELINES

FOR

EMERGENCY WATER ORDINANCE

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PRINCIPLES AND GUIDELINES

FOR

EMERGENCY WATER ORDINANCE

A. PURPOSE OF ORDINANCE

An emergency ordinance shall be adopted in order to provide the City Council and the City Manager with appropriate guidelines, procedures and regulations to implement the above procedures when appropriate. The provisions of the ordinance shall be developed and implemented in a manner to provide water service during emergency conditions to all the City customers in a fair and equitable manner.

B. DEFINITIONS

1. A Level 1 Alert emergency condition will occur in the event of a catastrophe or disaster caused by a natural phenomenon or man-made event such that the availability of the water supply from City water sources on a short-term basis has become unreliable as determined by the City Manager.

Declaration of a Level 1 Alert may be the result of any of the following:

- (a) Earthquakes.
- (b) Power outages.
- (c) Chemical/toxic spills in City water sources.
- (d) California Department of Health Services' determination that groundwater basins are contaminated.

- (e) Sudden deterioration of water quality in City water sources.
 - (f) Interruption of service due to pipeline breaks, loss of pumping plants, chlorination stations, etc.
 - (g) Immediate hazard to public health.
 - (h) Uncontrolled watershed burn resulting in flooding, thereby impacting water served from Lake Casitas because of:
 - (1) High turbidity;
 - (2) Bacteriological quality;
 - (3) High organic content;
 - (4) Damage to distribution system.
2. A Level 2 Alert emergency condition will occur in the event that the availability of supply from City Water Sources becomes unreliable as determined by the City Council. Such a determination would be made as a result of conditions which impact the water supply over an extended period of time. Declaration of a Level 2 Alert may be the result of any of the following:
- (a) Restricted supplies from Casitas Municipal Water District.
 - (b) Low water levels in the groundwater basins.
 - (c) Increases in demand for Casitas water.
 - (d) Abandonment of wells due to low water levels in groundwater basins and/or well refurbishing costs.
 - (e) Surface diversion resources depleted.

- (f) Records indicate rates of withdrawals of water from Lake Casitas are in excess of the safe yield.
- 3. (a) Lifeline Water Usage is the absolute minimum amount of water necessary to sustain human life.
- (b) Baseline Water Usage is an amount of water that will be assigned by Casitas to each service during the implementation of the provisions of the emergency ordinance related to allocations.
- (c) Total Available Water Supply is the total amount of water, as determined by the City Council, which will be distributed during an emergency condition at either alert level.

C. PRIORITIES OF WATER USAGE

- 1. The City Council declares by adoption of this Urban Water Management Plan the following priorities for the distribution of City water during an emergency condition for both alert levels are:
 - (a) Residential water use without alternate water sources.
 - (b) Irrigation water use without alternate water sources.
 - (c) Residential water use with alternate water sources.
 - (d) Irrigation water use with alternate water sources.
 - (e) Industrial and industrial resale.
 - (1) Oil recovery program
 - (2) Others, as defined.

2. The City Council will establish a baseline water usage for each residential service, each irrigation service and each industrial service based upon historical use and/or other fair and equitable bases.

D. PROVISIONS TO BE IMPLEMENTED

1. Level 1 Alert - For a period of time as determined by the City Manager or his designate, the City Manager or his designate may:
 - (a) Direct the implementation of appropriate portions of Interim Control Measures as may be adopted relative to the storage and distribution of City water.
 - (b) Inform all City customers that City water is not to be used for nonlife-support purposes; e.g., washing down driveways, sidewalks, etc. or watering any landscaping, etc.
 - (c) Direct all irrigation customers and all other water uses, when possible, to utilize their groundwater or other surface water sources and cease using water from the City Water System.
 - (d) Direct all oil companies to stop taking City water for oil recovery or other nonlife-sustaining purposes.
 - (e) Direct all other water users which are customers of the City to practice water conservation measures similar to those contained herein.
 - (f) If appropriate, advise all City customers that City water is to be boiled prior to using as drinking water.
 - (g) Other orders as may be deemed appropriate under the existing circumstances.

2. Level 2 A Alert - For a period of time as determined by the City Council, the City Council:
- (a) Shall establish the baseline water usage for each service connection.
 - (b) Shall establish a water allocation program based on historical uses of City water or other fair and equitable bases which will establish the amount of water that can be obtained from the City by each customer of the City.
 - (c) May implement an increasing-block rate structure for any classification of water service.
 - (d) Shall require all water users taking water from the City to implement water conservation measures similar to those contained herein.
 - (e) May direct all customers to utilize their groundwater or other water resources as their sole water source when practicable, and not take any City water during the period of time so established.
 - (f) May direct the oil companies to cease taking any City water for secondary oil recovery purposes or other non-life-sustaining purposes.
 - (g) The City Council may place a moratorium for all building permits, lot splits or subdivisions within the City's boundaries.
 - (h) Shall direct all customers of the City who have well to report the condition of their wells to the City when reasonably requested, including the capacity of the well and the quality of the water.

E. DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY

1. The City Manager shall have the authority to declare a Level 1 Alert for an emergency condition and to implement the provisions of the emergency ordinance related to the Level 1 Alert.
2. The City Council may declare by resolution either level of alert and implement the appropriate provisions of that alert level.

JM/lm/PW2

A COMPILATION OF ORDINANCES 90-3, 90-8, AND 90-16
AS ADOPTED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE
CITY OF SAN BUENAVENTURA
ESTABLISHING MANDATORY WATER CONSERVATION REGULATIONS

THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SAN BUENAVENTURA DOES ORDAIN as follows:

Section 1. Purpose and Scope

This ordinance adopts regulations to deal with the water shortage emergency condition which exists within the area presently served by the City of San Buenaventura, as declared by resolution of this City Council. These regulations shall become effective with the effective date of this ordinance and shall be in effect until the City Council finds and declares by resolution that the water shortage emergency condition no longer exists.

Section 2. Findings

The City Council finds, determines and declares that the following facts are true:

- (a) The City Council has conducted duly noticed public hearings on February 12 and 26, 1990 for the purpose of determining whether a water shortage emergency condition exists and, if so, what regulations should be adopted in response to the shortage.
- (b) The City Council has adopted Resolution No. 90-16 on February 26, 1990 which declares that a water shortage emergency condition exists and that the ordinary water demands and requirements of the City water customers cannot be satisfied.
- (c) The regulations set forth herein are necessary and proper to protect the water supply for human consumption, sanitation and fire protection during the duration of the water shortage emergency condition.

Section 3. Definitions

The following terms are defined for the purposes of the ordinance:

- (a) "Customer" means any person, partnership, business, corporation or governmental agency that receives water from the City of San Buenaventura (hereinafter "City") water system.
- (b) "Applicant" means a person, partnership, business, corporation or governmental agency that requests water service from the City.

- (c) "Average annual usage" means the amount of water delivered to each customer's property during the bi-monthly billing period from calendar year 1987 through calendar year 1989.

Section 4. Prohibition of New Water Service Connections, Increase in Size of Existing Connections, Increase in Plumbing Fixtures, Exemptions, Wells.

- (a) No new water service connections will be permitted nor will an increase in the size of an already existing water service connection be permitted, nor will there be permitted any net increase in plumbing fixtures to an already existing water service connection, except for the following:
1. A new single family residence on an existing lot of record as of January 29, 1990.
 2. Developments of other residential, commercial, industrial, or institutional uses which have received all their discretionary approvals as of January 29, 1990; or, for those that do not require discretionary approvals, have been accepted for plan check of building plans for building permits as of March 5, 1990.
 3. Developments which have development agreements which include the right to connections.
 4. Additions attached by a common wall with interconnecting space to existing single family residences contingent on the installation of water efficient plumbing fixtures and/or irrigation systems for all fixtures at those residences.
 5. Additions attached by a common wall with interconnecting space to existing structures served by non-residential water accounts contingent on the installation of water efficient plumbing fixtures and/or irrigation systems for all fixtures at those accounts. Such additions to structures served by non-residential accounts shall not exceed 100% of the square footage of the structure before the addition, nor shall the cumulative additions to such structures during the current water shortage emergency condition exceed 100% of the square footage of the structure before the addition.
 6. Approved automatic sprinkler systems for fire protection.

- (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 4(a) of this ordinance, the City Council hereby determines that there is an ongoing high demand and need for low and moderate income housing as defined and described by this City's Comprehensive Plan. This same need for such low and moderate income housing has been stressed by the State Legislature and mandated in such provisions of the California Government Code as are found in Government Code sections 65008, 65009 and 50093 and other sections. Because of this overriding need, housing projects designated exclusively for low and moderate income housing, as defined by the City's Comprehensive Plan, may receive new water service connections, but all water used after said connection shall conform to the regulations promulgated herein as they now exist or as they may be amended to read later.
- (c) The Water Superintendent, with the approval of the City Manager, may prescribe rules and regulations for the implementation of this ordinance that are not inconsistent with this ordinance.
- (d) Applications for permits to drill, dig, sink or deepen into another aquifer any water well within the City of Ventura, or to tap or penetrate any subterranean water bearing gravel underlying the City will not be accepted or processed until the City Council finds and declares by resolution that the water shortage emergency condition no longer exists.
- (e) Notwithstanding the provisions of 4 (a) of this ordinance, the City Council realizes that certain applicants for prospective developments which could have received all their discretionary approvals prior to January 29, 1990 were asked by the City Planner to postpone their appearances before the City Planning Commission solely for the City's convenience, and the representatives for such developments agreed in good faith to do so. This delay caused the final decision on the development project to come to the City Council after January 29, 1990. The City Council also recognizes there may be applicants who were affirmatively recruited by the City Redevelopment Administrator to undertake City sponsored development projects and invest substantial time and funds in said projects, but the projects would now be unable to go forward if no water connections were allowed. Because of these affirmative actions by the City, project applicants that have been affirmatively asked by the City Planner prior to January 29, 1990 to postpone a hearing on a project which otherwise would have been heard for final consideration before January 29, 1990, or have been asked by the City Redevelopment Administrator to undertake (and have commenced to undertake) a City sponsored project so

that substantial funds have been expended by applicant and an application for approval has been submitted prior to January 29, 1990, may receive new water service connections if the projects themselves are ultimately approved by the City, but all water used after said connections shall conform to the regulations promulgated herein as they now exist or as they may be amended to read later.

- (f) Exempt from this ordinance are those customers in Lot 9 of Rancho Santa Clara Del Norte, including tract maps 1619 and 1900, whose water system is maintained by the City under a contractual agreement.

Section 5. Limits on Certain Uses

- (a) Use of City potable water to flush the sanitary sewer system or storm drain system or City water for fire protection training is prohibited unless the prior written approval of the City's Water Superintendent is obtained.
- (b) Use of City potable water for any purpose in excess of the amounts allocated in Section 6 for each class of use is prohibited.
- (c) Use of City potable water is prohibited for construction purposes at job sites where it is possible to use reclaimed water.

Section 6. Water Allocations.

- (a) The following classes of water use are hereby created;
 - (1) "Single family residential" which consists of water service to land improved with structures designed to serve as a residence for a single family.
 - (2) "Multiple family residential" which consists of water service to land improved with structures designed to serve as a residence for more than a single family, including condominiums, townhouses, mobile home parks and the like.
 - (3) "Non-residential," which consists of water service to land improved with structures designed to serve for uses other than residential uses and land without structures but used for agricultural purposes. The following kinds of water use are designated as non-residential: commercial, industrial, agricultural, irrigation, municipal, schools, churches, ground water, secondary oil recovery, temporary, fireline, and water rights.

- (b) No Customer shall use City water for permitted uses in excess of the following allocations for each class of service.
- (1) Single family residential accounts: Single family residences shall use no more than the equivalent of 294 gallons per day per residence, which equates to 24 hundred cubic feet (HCF) bi-monthly, plus 55% of the average annual usage in excess of 144 HCF at that residential service location but such increase not to exceed a maximum additional allowance of 30 HCF/yr. This maximum additional allowance not to exceed 30 HCF/yr. shall be allowed and distributed only over the three summer billing periods as determined by City Water Superintendent. This allocation is based on the assumption of 4 persons or less per household. For each additional permanent person residing at the residence, the allocation may be increased by action of the City by 49 gallons per day (4 HCF bi-monthly).
 - (2) Multiple family residential accounts: Multiple family residences shall use no more than the equivalent of 196 gallons per day per unit, which equates to 16 HCF bi-monthly, plus 40% of the average annual usage in excess of 96 HCF at that residential service location but such increase not to exceed a maximum allowance of 21 HCF/yr/unit. This maximum additional allowance not to exceed 21 HCF/yr./unit shall be allowed and distributed only over the three summer billing periods as determined by City Water Superintendent. This allocation is based on the assumption of 3 persons or less per household. For each additional permanent person residing at the residence, the allocation may be increased by action of the City by 49 gallons per day (4 HCF bi-monthly).
 - (3) Non-resident accounts:
 - (i) Except as specified below, each customer in the non-residential classification shall use during each bi-monthly billing period no more than 85% of that customer's average annual usage.
 - (ii) Each customer in the non-residential classification which customer is a government agency such as, but not limited to: the City of San Buenaventura, the County of Ventura, the

Ventura Unified School District, the Ventura County College District, the State of California or Special Districts, shall use during each bimonthly billing period no more than 80% of that customer's average annual usage.

- (iii) Each non-residential account used only for ornamental landscaping shall use no more than 55% of that account's average annual usage.
 - (iv) Each non-residential irrigation account used for agricultural irrigation shall use no more than 85% of that account's average usage during a 12-month period.
- (c) The Water Superintendent shall classify each customer and calculate each customer's allocation. The allocation shall reflect average annual usage patterns. Each customer shall be notified of the Water Superintendent's determination by mail deposited in the United States Postal Service.
- (d) Establishment of allocations with no customer use history:
- (1) Residential: Residential customers without a use history shall be assigned the applicable base allocation for single or multi-residential accounts, whichever classification is appropriate.
 - (2) Other use classifications: In order to determine water use allocations for a new non-residential use customer or for a change in property use, an application by the customer shall be submitted designating the intended use of the property, the square footage, and number of employees. An assignment of water use will be determined by the Water Superintendent after reviewing the above factors as well as comparing water use for similar types of property uses, averaging the water use and applying a 15% reduction to this amount.

Section 7. Request for Increases in Allocations

- (a) All applications for an increase in allocation must be submitted in writing to the City Water Superintendent on a Water Division application form. Verification of residency, water efficient plumbing fixtures, and/or irrigation systems as defined in Section 9 will be required before considering additional allocations. Existing 3.5 gallon per flush toilets will not require replacement.

- (b) Requests for increased allocations will be reviewed by the Water Conservation Office for recommendation to the Water Superintendent for approval, modified approval or denial. Requests for increased allocations in excess of the average historical use less 15% will not be recommended for approval except for reasons outlined in Section 7, subsection e, items 2, 9, 10 and 11.
- (c) Single family residential account requests for an additional allocation based on more than four people residing at a residence shall show proof of residency for all residents at that property.
- (d) Multiple family residential account requests for an additional allocation per unit for more than three people shall show proof of residency for all residents at that property.
- (e) Additional water use may be allocated for the following reasons:
 - (1) Additional people residing full time at that residence.
 - (2) Medical and sanitation needs.
 - (3) Change of property use.
 - (4) Valid business in a residential home.
 - (5) Livestock such as cows, horses, or other similar large animals.
 - (6) Construction activity such as new home construction or remodels only if the use of reclaimed water is infeasible.
 - (7) Mature fruit trees up to 4 HCF per year for each mature fruit tree.
 - (8) Maintenance of landscaping required for slope stability or fire protection.
 - (9) Where a City audit of non-residential customer's usage shows that all reasonable conservation measures are being employed.
 - (10) Where a non-residential customer has a demonstrable growth in water use over the 1987 to 1989 period in providing a water-related service to the public, the use reduction will be based upon 1989 annual water use.
 - (11) Hospital and health care facilities.

- (f) Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 7(a) of this ordinance, requests for additional allocation based upon more than four people residing at a single family residence [7(c)], more than three people per unit residing at a multiple family residence [7(d)], or medical and sanitation needs [7(e)(2)] will not require the installation of water efficient toilets as defined in Section 9 of this ordinance.

Section 8. Appeals

- (a) Any customer may appeal for reconsideration of the Water Superintendent's classification of use or allocation on the basis of hardship or incorrect calculation. Appeals for reconsideration shall be processed as set forth below.
- (1) Any customer who wishes to appeal for reconsideration of the classification or allocation he or she received shall do so in writing to the City Water Superintendent by either using the forms provided by the City or by letter setting forth the reasons for the appeal.
 - (2) The appeal for reconsideration shall be reviewed by the City Water Conservation Office and a site visit scheduled if required.
 - (3) If an appeal for reconsideration by a customer is sustained, a condition of approval shall include a requirement for the installation of water efficient plumbing fixtures and/or irrigation systems as defined in Section 9.
 - (4) In the event an appeal for reconsideration for an additional allocation is requested for irrigation of trees in residential categories, for any agricultural use or for business related use, the City may use the services of a qualified consultant in determining the validity of the request.
 - (5) A staff committee consisting of the City Water Conservation Coordinator and Water Superintendent shall review all appeals for reconsideration and make decisions on the appeal.
 - (6) If an applicant disagrees with this decision, the decision may be appealed in the same procedural manner as specified in section 8 (a)(1) to the City Manager or his designee, whose decision shall be final.

Section 9. Water Savings Devices

- (a) All customers are encouraged to install and use the following water efficient plumbing fixtures and/or irrigation systems:
- (1) Ultra low volume toilets (1.6 gallons per flush or less) as approved by the Building Official.
 - (2) Low flow shower heads (2.5 gallons per minute or less at 40 psi).
 - (3) Drip, mini-emitter or low volume sprinkler irrigation systems.
 - (4) Moisture sensors in association with automated irrigation systems.
 - (5) Sink and lavatory faucets which limit the flow of water to a maximum of 2.5 gallons per minute at 40 psi.

Section 10. Enforcement

The first billing period after the effective date of this ordinance shall be considered an adjustment period during which no penalties will be imposed for water usage above one's allocation. Beginning with the second billing period after the effective date of this ordinance:

- (a) A customer who exceeds the established allocation shall pay a surcharge of four (4) times the rate for the highest tier established in the Water Rate Ordinance per HCF of water for all water used in excess of the allowable allocation during the first or second consecutive billing period.
- (b) A customer who exceeds the customer's allocation for three consecutive billing periods shall pay a surcharge of ten (10) times the rate for the highest tier established in the Water Rate Ordinance rate, per HCF, for water in excess of the allowable allocation during the third and subsequent billing periods. As used herein, "excess water" means the amount of water delivered in excess of the amounts stated in Section 6 or as modified by the City Water Superintendent pursuant to Section 7, or those amounts of water set by appeal pursuant to Section 8.
- (c) If a customer continues to exceed the established allocation after three consecutive billing periods, the City may install a flow restrictor, at the customer's expense, in the City's meter service connection which reduces water flow and pressure.

- (d) Beginning one year from the second billing period after the effective date of this ordinance, and continuing each 12 month period thereafter, an account's total annual allocation, including any approved adjustments, will be compared to the total usage in the same one year period. If the annual usage is equal to or less than the total annual allocation for that account, the account's billing will be adjusted to credit the account for any penalties imposed during that year for water usage in excess of its allocation. New accounts will receive the same adjustment after 12 months' consecutive payment of bills.

Section 11. Severability

If any section, subsection, paragraph, sentence, clause, phrase or word of this ordinance is declared by a court of competent jurisdiction, adjudicated to a final determination, to be void, this City Council finds that said voided part is severable, and that this City Council would have adopted the remainder of this ordinance without the severed and voided part, and that the remainder of this ordinance shall remain in full force and effect.

Section 12. Incompatible Provisions

To the extent any provision of this ordinance is incompatible with or at variance with any prior adopted ordinance or resolution, the provisions of this ordinance shall take precedence, and all prior ordinances shall be interpreted to harmonize with and not change the provisions of this ordinance.

Section 13. Exemption from California Environmental Quality Act

The City Council hereby determines that this ordinance is exempt from review under the California Environmental Quality Act (California Public Resources Code Section 21000 et seq.) because it is an action taken to mitigate a water shortage emergency. The City Council hereby directs the Community Development Director or his designee to prepare a Notice of Exemption indicating that this Ordinance is exempt pursuant to California Public Resources Code Section 21080(b)(4) and to file the Notice of Exemption with the County Clerk of the County of Ventura within five (5) days of the adoption of this ordinance.

JHG:WAOO
8/16/90

RESOLUTION NO. 90-16

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF
SAN BUENAVENTURA DECLARING A WATER SHORTAGE
EMERGENCY CONDITION PREVAILS WITHIN THE AREA
SERVED BY THE CITY OF SAN BUENAVENTURA

BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of San Buenaventura as follows:

SECTION 1: The current rainfall in Ventura County for this water year is more than 30% below normal and projected rainfall is not expected to resolve this deficiency.

SECTION 2: This is the third consecutive year of below average rainfall in said area.

SECTION 3: This deficiency in rainfall, in conjunction with actions of others, has severely impacted the water supply available to the City from its water sources (i.e., the Fox Canyon aquifer, Ventura River, Mound basin and Casitas Municipal Water District), as more fully described in the staff report dated February 22, 1990, which is incorporated herein.

SECTION 4: The City Council takes official notice of the drought conditions presently existing within this portion of Ventura County.

SECTION 5: The City Council therefore finds that the ordinary demands and requirements of water consumers cannot be satisfied without depleting the water supply of the City water system to the extent there would be insufficient water for human consumption, sanitation, and fire protection.

SECTION 6: Based upon these conditions, the City Council hereby declares that a water shortage emergency condition currently prevails within the area served by the City of San Buenaventura.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 26th day of February,
1990.

S/ BARBARA J. KAM

City Clerk

Appendix G

Unit Conversion Factors

Unit Conversions		
1 AFY =	0.620	GPM
	0.000893	MGD
1 GPM =	1.61	AFY
	0.00144	MGD
1 MGD =	1120	AFY
	694	GPM

Appendix H

Amendment to June 2011 Adopted Urban Water Management Plan

Amendment to City of Ventura
2010 Urban Water Management Plan
June 2011

- I. *Section 6: Reliability Planning is revised to include the following additional text under the subheading 6.2 Reliability of Water Supplies*

A normal water year is based on a rainfall around the yearly average of 15 inches. Rainfall for the 2010 water year was approximately 16 inches which falls within the normal year range; therefore the year 2010 was used for a normal base year. The year 1989 was used as a single-dry base year and 1989-1991 was used for multiple-dry base years based on previous drought year precipitation data. Rainfall for the water years 1989-1991 were approximately 8, 5, and 15 inches respectively.

- II. *Section 3: Water Resources is revised to include the following additional text under the subheading 3.6 Planned Water Supply Project and Programs*

3.6.1.2 Saticoy Well No. 3 (Santa Paula Basin)

The City is designing and constructing Saticoy Well No. 3, which will improve the water supply to the Saticoy Treatment Plant. The new well will be located in the Santa Paula Basin Aquifer with an operational capacity of 2,000 gpm and a peaking capacity of 3,000 gpm. The design portion of the project is near completion, construction should be completed in 2014.

3.6.1.3 Foster Park Wellfield Production Restoration

Production wells at the City's Foster Park Wellfield were destroyed during the 1998, 2001 and 2005 storm events. The new wells will restore historical production capabilities to produce up to 6,700 acre feet per year with an operational capacity of 10,000 gpm. Reliability, storm protection and redundancy aspects of the well layout will be designed into the final project. Design is anticipated to begin in 2019 with completion in 2024.

- III. *Appendix D – DMM Data is revised to include the 2009-2010 CUWCC BMP Coverage Report attached as “Exhibit A: 2009-2010 CUWCC BMP Coverage Report”.*

Exhibit A : 2009-2010 CUWCC BMP Coverage Report



CUWCC BMP RETAIL COVERAGE REPORT 2009-2010

Foundation Best Management Practices for Urban Water Efficiency

Agency: **City of San Buenaventura** District Name: **City of San Buenaventura** CUWCC Unit #: **81**
 Retail

Primary Contact: **Lisa Kern** Telephone: **(805) 652-4542** Email: **lkern@ci.ventura.ca.us**

Compliance Option Chosen By Reporting Agency:
 (Traditional, Flex Track or GPCD)
GPCD if used:

GPCD in 2010	133
GPCD Target for 2018	138

Year	Report	Target	Highest Acceptable Bound		
	% Base	GPCD	% Base	GPCD	
2010	1	96.4%	162	100%	168
2012	2	92.8%	156	96%	162
2014	3	89.2%	150	93%	156
2016	4	85.6%	144	89%	150
2018	5	82.0%	138	82%	138

Not on Track if 2010 GPCD is \geq than target

GPCD in 2010 **133**

Highest

Acceptable GPCD **168**

for 2010

On Track



CUWCC BMP RETAIL COVERAGE REPORT 2009-2010

Foundation Best Management Practices for Urban Water Efficiency

Foundational BMPs

BMP 1.1 Operational Practices

Conservation Coordinator provided with necessary resources to implement BMPs?

	2009	2010
1. Conservation Coordinator provided with necessary resources to implement BMPs?	<p>2009</p> <p>Lisa Kern Management Analyst II lkern@ci.ventura.ca.us On Track</p>	<p>2010</p> <p>Lisa Kern Management Analyst II lkern@ci.ventura.ca.us On Track</p>
2. Water waste prevention documentation Descriptive File	<p>CityofSanBuenaventuraBMP1-</p>	<p>CityofSanBuenaventuraBMP1-1Attach-WtrnWasteOrd.89-6.pdf</p>
URL		
URL 2010		
Describe Ordinance Terms	<p>In April, 1989, the City adopted Ordinance 89-6 (see Appendix D),</p>	<p>In April, 1989, the City adopted Ordinance 89-6 (see Appendix D), prohibiting water waste. Among other uses prohibited are gutter flooding, non-recirculating fountains, customer plumbing leaks, hosing of hard surfaces and automatic water serving in restaurants. The ordinance defined prohibited activities and the penalties to be imposed for violations.</p>
Describe Ordinance Terms 2010		

On Track

On Track

On Track if any one of the 6 ordinance actions done, plus documentation or links provided



CUWCC BMP RETAIL COVERAGE REPORT 2009-2010

Foundation Best Management Practices for Urban Water Efficiency

BMP 1.2 Water Loss Control

	2009	
Complete a prescreening Audit	yes	On Track
Metered Sales	16,707	
Verifiable Other Uses	682	
Total Supply	17,560	
(Metered Sales + System uses)/ Total Supply >0.89	0.99	On Track
If ratio is less than 0.9, complete a full scale Audit in 2009?	N/A	On Track
Verify Data with Records on File?	Yes	On Track
Operate a system Leak Detection Program?	Yes	On Track

On Track if Yes

On Track if =>.89, Not on Track if No

On Track if Yes

On Track if Yes

On Track if Yes

	2010	
Compile Standard Water Audit using AWWA Software?	Yes	On Track
AWWA file provided to CUWCC?	Water Audit Reporting Worksheet	On Track
AWWA Water Audit Validity Score?	68	
Completed Training in AWWA Audit Method?	yes	
Completed Training in Component Analysis Process?	Yes	
Complete Component Analysis?	Yes	
Repaired all leaks and breaks to the extent cost effective?	Yes	On Track
Locate and repair unreported leaks to the extent cost effective.	Yes	On Track
Maintain a record-keeping system for the repair of reported leaks, including time of report, leak location, type of leaking pipe segment or fitting, and leak running time from report to repair.		
Provided 7 types of Water Loss Control Info		
Leaks Repaired	0	\$
Value Real Losses	-	\$
Value Apparent Losses	-	\$
Miles Surveyed	0	Off
Press Reduction	-	\$
Cost of Interventions	-	\$
Water Saved	0	\$

On Track if Yes, Not on Track if No

On Track if Yes, Not on Track if No

Info only until 2012

Info only until 2012

Info only until 2012

On Track if Yes, Not on Track if No

On Track if Yes, Not on Track if No

Info only until 2012

Info only until 2012



CUWCC BMP RETAIL COVERAGE REPORT 2009-2010

Foundation Best Management Practices for Urban Water Efficiency

1.3 METERING WITH COMMODITY RATES FOR ALL NEW CONNECTIONS AND RETROFIT OF EXISTING CONNECTIONS

If signed MOU prior to 31 Dec 1997, On Track if all connections metered; If signed after 31 Dec 1997, complete meter installations by 1 July 2012 or within 6 yrs of signing and 20% biannual reduction of unmetered connections.

	2009	2010
Exemption or 'At least as Effective As' accepted by CUWCC	0	0
Numbered Unmetered Accounts	On Track	On Track
Metered Accounts billed by volume of use	Yes	Yes
Number of CII accounts with Mixed Use meters	0	0
Conducted a feasibility study to assess merits of a program to provide incentives to switch mixed-use accounts to dedicated landscape meters?	No	No
Feasibility Study provided to CUWCC?	Yes	Yes
Completed a written plan, policy or program to test, repair and replace	Yes	Yes

On Track if no unmetered accounts

schedule as metering
Info only

Info only until 2012

On Track if Yes, Not on Track if No

On Track if Yes, Not on Track if No



CUWCC BMP RETAIL COVERAGE REPORT 2009-2010

Foundation Best Management Practices for Urban Water Efficiency

Agency: **City of San Buenaventura**

District Name: **City of San Buenaventura**

CUWCC Unit #: **81**

Retail

Coverage Report Date: **May 19, 2011**

Primary Contact: **Lisa Kern**

Lisa Kern

Email: **lkern@ci.ventura.ca.us**

lkern@ci.ventura.ca.us

1.4 Retail Conservation Pricing

Metered Water Rate Structure

Date 2009 data received: **May 26, 2011**
 Date 2010 data received: **May 26, 2011**

On Track if: Increasing Block, Uniform, Allocation, Standby Service; Not on Track if otherwise

Customer Class	2009 Rate Type	2009 Rate Type Conserving Rate?	Customer Class	2010 Rate Type	2010 Rate Type Conserving Rate?
Single-Family	Increasing Block	Yes	Single-Family	Increasing	Yes
Multi-Family	Increasing Block	Yes	Multi-Family	Increasing	Yes
Commercial	Uniform	Yes	Commercial	Uniform	Yes
Industrial	Uniform	Yes	Industrial	Uniform	Yes
Institutional	Uniform	Yes	Institutional	Uniform	Yes
	On Track				On Track

Year Volumetric Rates began for Agencies with some Unmetered Accounts

Info only

Agencies with Partially Metered Service Areas: If signed MOU prior to 31 Dec. 1997, implementation starts no later than 1 July 2010. If signed MOU after 31 Dec. 1997, implementation starts no later than 1 July 2013, or within seven years of signing the MOU.



CUWCC BMP RETAIL COVERAGE REPORT 2009-2010

Foundation Best Management Practices for Urban Water Efficiency

Adequacy of Volumetric Rates) for Agencies with No Unmetered Accounts

Customer Class	2009 Rate Type	2009 Volumetric Revenues \$1000s	2010 Rate Type	2010 Volumetric Revenues \$1000s
Single-Family	Increasing Block	\$ 7,624	Single-Family	\$ 7,488
Multi-Family	Increasing Block	\$ 3,656	Multi-Family	\$ 3,686
Commercial	Uniform	\$ 4,298	Commercial	\$ 4,264
Industrial	Uniform	\$ 121	Industrial	\$ 74
Institutional	Uniform	\$ 651	Institutional	\$ 570
Dedicated Irrigation		\$ 395		\$ 346
Other		\$ 224		\$ 203
Total Revenue Commodity Charges (V):		\$ 16,969		\$ 16,631
Total Revenue Fixed Charges (M):		\$ 3,991		\$ 4,788
Calculate: $V / (V + M)$:		81%		78%
		On Track		On Track

Agency Choices for rates:

A) Agencies signing MOU prior to 13 June2007, implementation starts 1 July2007: On Track if $(V / (V + M)) \geq 70\% \times .8 = 56\%$ for 2009 and $70\% \times 0.90 = 63\%$ for 2010; Not on track if $(V / (V + M)) < 70\%$;

B) Use Canadian model. Agencies signing MOU after 13June2007, implementation starts July 1 of year following signing.

Canadian Water & Wastewater Rate Design Model Used and Provided to CUWCC

If Canadian Model is used, was 1 year or 3 year period applied?

No
On Track

Wastewater Rates

Does Agency Provide Sewer Service?

2009 **Yes** if 'No', then wastewater rate info not required.
2010 **Yes**

Customer Class	2009 Rate Type	Conserving Rate?	Customer Class	2010 Rate Type	Conserving Rate?
Single-Family	Increasing Block	Yes	Single-Family	Increasing Block	Yes
Commercial	Increasing Block	Yes	Commercial	Increasing Block	Yes
Institutional	Increasing Block	Yes	Institutional	Increasing Block	Yes
Industrial	Select a Rate Structure		Industrial	Uniform	Yes
	Select a Rate Structure			Select a Rate Structure	
	Select a Rate Structure			Select a Rate Structure	
	Select a Rate Structure			Select a Rate Structure	
		On Track			On Track

On Track if: 'Increasing Block', 'Uniform', 'based on long term marginal cost' or 'next unit of capacity'



CUWCC BMP RETAIL COVERAGE REPORT 2009-2010

Foundation Best Management Practices for Urban Water Efficiency

BMP 2. EDUCATION PROGRAMS

BMP 2.1 Public Outreach Actions Implemented and Reported to CUWCC

- 1) Contacts with the public (minimum = 4 times per year)
- 2) Water supplier contacts with media (minimum = 4 times per year, i.e., at least quarterly).
- 3) An actively maintained website that is updated regularly (minimum = 4 times per year, i.e., at least quarterly).
- 4) Description of materials used to meet minimum requirement.
- 5) Annual budget for public outreach program.
- 6) Description of all other outreach programs

	2009	2010
1) Contacts with the public (minimum = 4 times per year)	126,000	118,150
2) Water supplier contacts with media (minimum = 4 times per year, i.e., at least quarterly).	9	4
3) An actively maintained website that is updated regularly (minimum = 4 times per year, i.e., at least quarterly).	Yes	Yes
4) Description of materials used to meet minimum requirement.	Flyers and/or brochures (total copies), bill stuffers Landscape water conservation media campaign Website General water conservation information Articles or stories resulting from outreach News releases Written editorials	Flyers and/or brochures (total copies), bill stuffers Landscape water conservation media Email Messages Landscape water conservation media Website Written editorials
5) Annual budget for public outreach program.	\$ 2,700	\$ 3,600
6) Description of all other outreach programs	Description is too large for text area. Data will be stored in the BMP Reporting database when online.	Description is too large for text area. Data will be stored in the BMP Reporting database when online.
	On Track for 6 Actions	On Track for 6 Actions

All 6 action types implemented and reported to CUWCC to be 'On Track')



CUWCC BMP RETAIL COVERAGE REPORT 2009-2010

Foundation Best Management Practices for Urban Water Efficiency

2.2 School Education Programs Implemented and Reported to CUWCC

Does a wholesale agency implement School Education Programs for this utility's benefit?
Name of Wholesale Supplier?

1) Curriculum materials developed and/or provided by agency

2) Materials meet state education framework requirements and are grade-level appropriate?

3) Materials Distributed to K-6?

Describe K-6 Materials

Materials distributed to 7-12 students?

4) Annual budget for school education program.

5) Description of all other water supplier education programs

	2009	2010
	Yes	Yes
	Casitas Municipal Water District, United Water Conservation District	Casitas Municipal Water District, United Water Conservation District
	Presentation on water cycle and water conservation measures.	Presentation on water cycle and water conservation measures.
	Yes	Yes
	Yes	Yes
	Water cycle activity book	Water cycle activity book
	No	No
	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000
	Classroom presentations, large group assemblies, children's water festivals or other events, staffing children's booths at events and festivals, fund and/or staff student field trips to treatment facilities, recycling facilities, water conservation gardens, etc.	Classroom presentations, large group assemblies, children's water festivals or other events, staffing children's booths at events and festivals, fund and/or staff student field trips to treatment facilities, recycling facilities, water conservation gardens, etc.
	See Wholesale Report	See Wholesale Report
	On Track	On Track

All 5 actions types implemented and reported to CUWCC to be 'On Track'

Describe materials to meet minimum requirements

Info Only