8 WATER SHORTAGE CONTIGENCY PLANNING

8.1 Stages of Action

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

CWC 10632(a)(1) Stages of action to be undertaken by the urban water supplier in response to water supply shortages, inlcuding up to a 50 percent reduction in water supply, and an outline of specific water supply conditions which are applicable to each stage.

The Triunfo Sanitation District/ Oak Park Water Service (District) developed a three-stage rationing plan to be implemented when the District experiences a shortage in the water supply. According to the plan, the District Manager, or a designated representative, is given the authority to declare a stage of action and implement reduction measures. Table 8.1.1 below provides an outline of each phase and the associated percentage of water supply reduction.

Table 8.1.1: Stages of Water Shortage Contingency Planning

Stage	Percent Supply Reduction	Water Supply Condition
Permanent - Minimal	Up to 15%	The basic, permanent conservation program is designed as a community-wide, long-term reduction goal. It describes practices identified to eliminate water waste, use inefficiencies and to prevent losses from leaks.
Water Shortage Stage I – Moderate	15-25%	A mandatory program with the method of allocation in stage I is by waste reduction and use/notification restrictions. Initial enforcement actions begin (TSD-92).
Water Shortage Stage II – Severe	25-35%	A mandatory program with allocation monitoring for waste reduction, restrictions and Board directed per-connection allotments for residential sectors.
Water Shortage Stage III – Critical	35-50%	A mandatory stage with enhanced enforcement activity. Applied waste reduction (fines/penalties) with use restrictions - to enforcement of established per-connection allotments.

Note: The Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) will be revised toward measurables specified in the Water Conservation Act (2009, SBX7-7). A redefinition of 'Fines and Penalties' occurred in a revised Ordinance (TSD-92, Jan. 25, 2016) for the 3 stages.

8.2 Prohibitions on End Uses

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

CWC 10632(a)(4) Additional, mandatory prohibitions against specific use practices during water shortages, inlcuding but not limited to, prohibiting the use of potable water for street cleaning.

CWC 10632(5) Consumption reduction methods in the most restrictive stages. Each urban water supplier may use any type of consumtion reduction methods in its water shortage contigency anaylsys that would reduce water use, are appropraite for its area, and have the ability to achieve a water use reduction consistent with up to a 50 percent reduction in water supply.

In the event of a significant reduction of water supply, the District has several stages of actions to take and policies to implement to minimize the impacts of water shortage, prepare for an increase in shortage, and attempt to conserve water to prevent further shortage. The District has adopted a Water Shortage Contingency Plan and Ordinance Number TSD-67, which describe the measures to take in the event of a water shortage. The plan consists of water waste prohibitions and three additional levels of conservation measures to take in the case of a shortage of supply. The level of conservation is determined by the target curtailment percentages. Table 8.2.1 provides an overview of the mandatory prohibitions and the consumption reduction methods the District will implement to compensate for the water shortage. A copy of Ordinance TSD-67 is in Appendix G

Table 8.2.1 Restriction and Prohibitions of End Users

Stage	Restrictions and Prohibitions of End Users	Additional Explanation or Reference	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement
Permanent	Landscape - Restrict or prohibit runoff from landscape irrigation		No
	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times		No
	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	72 hours	No
	Landscape - Prohibit certain types of landscape irrigation	Watering during rain nor within 24 hours following.	No
	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces		No
	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	Recirculation requirement	No
	Other - Require automatic shut off hoses	Limit on washing vehicles	No
	CII - Restaurants may only serve water upon request		No
Stage I	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Seasonal limitations: 2 or 3-days/week - not specific days.	Yes
	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	72 hours	Yes
	Other	Use of recycled water for construction site dust control, consolidation of backfill.	No
Stage II	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Seasonal limitations: 1 - 2 days/week limitation - not specific days	Yes

Stage	Restrictions and Prohibitions of End Users	Additional Explanation or Reference	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement
	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	48 hours	Yes
	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	Conditional application	No
	Other	Directs to water recycling car washes	Yes
	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	Filling prohibited	Yes
	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Planting of new turf	Yes
	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	Outdoor evaporative mist coolers	Yes
	Other	Board directed	Yes
Stage III	Landscape - Prohibit certain types of landscape irrigation	Conditional application	Yes
	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	24 hours	Yes
	Other	Board directed	Yes
	Other	Use of water allocations	Yes

NOTES: 'Permanent' stage specifications in the Water Waste Prevention Ordinance (TSD-66, Revised Jan. 25, 2016). Numeric stage specifications defined in the Water Conservation Ordinance (TSD-92, Adopted Jan. 25, 2016). The initial WSCP was initially adopted in draft form with the UWMP 2005. A finalized version of the WSCP was adopted in October, 2009.

Prohibition Against Waste (0-15% Percent Demand Reduction Targets)

The following water conservation requirements are effective at all times in the District, as put forth in Ordinance TSD-66, and are permanent. A copy of TSD-66 can be found in Appendix G. These actions contribute to a water savings up to fifteen percent.

- **Limits on Watering Hours**: Watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape or other vegetated area with potable water is prohibited between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. on any day, except by use of a hand-held bucket or similar container, a hand-held hose equipped with a positive self-closing water shut-off nozzle or device, or for very short periods of time for the express purpose of adjusting or repairing an irrigation system.
- **Limit on Watering Duration**: Limit irrigation system watering to no more than 15 minutes per day per station. This does not apply to landscape irrigation systems that exclusively use very low-flow drip type irrigation systems when no emitter produces more than 2 gallons of water per hour and weather based controllers or stream rotor sprinklers that meet a 70% efficiency standard.
- **No Watering During Rain Events**: Irrigation is not permitted during periods of rain nor in the 24 hours following each rain event in the Oak Park Area.
- **No Excessive Water Flow or Runoff**: Watering or irrigation of any lawn, landscape or other vegetated area in a manner that causes or allows excessive water flow or run-off onto an adjoining sidewalk, driveway, street, alley, gutter or ditch must be must be repaired within 5 days of observation and/or notification by the District.
- **No Washing Down Hard or Paved Surfaces**: Washing down hard or paved surfaces, including but not limited to sidewalks, walkways, driveways, parking areas, tennis courts, patios or alleys is prohibited except when necessary to alleviate safety or sanitary hazards and only by use of a hand-held bucket or similar container, a low-volume high-pressure cleaning machine equipped to recycle any water used or a low-volume high-pressure water broom.
- **Obligation to Fix Leaks, Breaks or Malfunctions**: All leaks, breaks, or other malfunctions in the water user's plumbing, distribution, or irrigation system must be remedied within three (3) days of observation and/or notification by the District.
- **Recirculating Water Required for Water Fountains and Decorative Water Features**: Operating a water fountain or other decorative water feature that does not use re-circulating water is prohibited.

- **Limits on Washing Vehicles**: Using water to wash or clean a vehicle including but not limited to any automobile, truck, van, bus, motorcycle, boat or trailer whether motorized or not is prohibited, except by use of a hand-held bucket or similar container or a hand-held hose equipped with a positive self-closing water shut-off nozzle or device.
- **Drinking Water Served Upon Request Only**: Restaurants are prohibited from providing drinking water to any person unless expressly requested by that person.

Stage I Water Supply Shortage (15% - 25% Percent Demand Reduction Targets)

The following mandatory water conservation requirements, in addition to the prohibited uses of water for water waste, apply during such time that the Stage I Water Supply Shortage is in effect:

- **Limits on Watering Days**: Watering or irrigation of lawn, landscape or other vegetated area with potable water is limited to 3 days per week. During the months of November through March, watering or irrigation of lawn, landscape or other vegetated area with potable water is limited to no more than 2 days per week. This provision does not apply to landscape irrigation systems that exclusively use very low-flow drip type irrigation systems when no emitter produces more than 2 gallons of water per hour. This provision does not apply to use of a hand-held bucket or similar container, a hand-held hose equipped with a positive self-closing water shut-off device, or for very short periods for the express purpose of adjusting or repairing an irrigation system.
- **Obligation to Fix Leaks, Breaks or Malfunctions**: All leaks, breaks, or other malfunctions in the water user's plumbing, distribution, or irrigation system must be remedied within seventy-two (72) hours of observation and/or notification by the District.
- **Other Prohibited Uses**:
    - Use only recycled water for construction site dust control, consolidation of backfill.
    - The Board of Directors may implement other prohibited water uses as determined by the District after notice to customers.

Stage II Water Supply Shortage (25% - 35% Percent Demand Reduction Targets)

The following mandatory water conservation requirements, in addition to the prohibited uses of water for water waste and Stage I actions, apply during such time that the Stage II Water Supply Shortage is in effect:

- **Limits on Watering:** Watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape or other vegetated area with potable water is restricted in accordance with the allotments in the latest version of the Triunfo Sanitation District Oak Park Water Shortage Contingency Plan (Water

Shortage Contingency Plan). Watering or irrigation of lawn, landscape or other vegetated area with potable water is limited to 2 days per week. During the months of November through March, watering or irrigation of lawn, landscape or other vegetated area with potable water is limited to no more than 1 day per week. This provision does not apply to landscape irrigation systems that exclusively use very low-flow drip type irrigation systems when no emitter produces more than 2 gallons of water per hour. This provision does not apply to use of a hand-held bucket or similar container, a hand-held hose equipped with a positive self-closing water shut-off device, or for very short periods for the express purpose of adjusting or repairing an irrigation system.

- **Obligation to Fix Leaks, Breaks or Malfunctions**: All leaks, breaks, or other malfunctions in the water user's plumbing, distribution, or irrigation system must be remedied within forty-eight (48) hours of observation and/or notification by the District.
- **Other Prohibited Uses:**
    - No filling, cleaning and/or refilling of decorative fountains, ornamental lakes or ponds except to the extent needed to sustain aquatic life, provided that such animals have been actively managed within the water feature prior to declaration of this supply shortage stage.
    - Residential car washing prohibited. Use car washes available with water recycling systems.
    - The filling or topping off of any new or existing residential pools or outdoor spas is prohibited.
    - Planting of new turf grass is prohibited.
    - Outdoor evaporative mist coolers are prohibited.
    - Main line flushing is allowed for emergency purposes only.
    - The District may implement other prohibited water uses as determined by the Board of Directors, after notice to Customers.

Stage III Water Supply Shortage – Emergency Condition (Greater than 35% Percent Demand Reduction Targets)

The following mandatory water conservation requirements, in addition to the prohibited uses of water for water waste and Stage I and II actions, apply during such time that the Stage III Water Supply Shortage is in effect:

- **Limited Watering or Irrigating:** Watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape or other vegetated area with potable water is restricted in accordance with the allotments in the Water Shortage Contingency Plan for residential customers. This restriction does not apply to the use of recycled water or to the following categories of use:
    - Maintenance of existing landscape necessary for fire protection;
    - Maintenance of existing landscape for soil erosion control;
    - Maintenance of plant materials identified to be rare or essential to the well-being of protected species;
    - Maintenance of landscape within active public parks and playing fields, daycare centers, golf course greens, and school grounds, provided that such irrigation does not exceed 2 days per week;
    - Actively irrigated environmental mitigation projects.
- **Obligation to Fix Leaks, Breaks or Malfunctions**: All leaks, breaks, or other malfunctions in the water user's plumbing, distribution, or irrigation system must be remedied within twenty-four (24) hours of observation and/or notification by the District.
- **Other Prohibited Uses**: The District may implement other prohibited water uses as determined by the Board of Directors, after notifying customers.

In addition to the mandatory water conservation efforts described above, the District has established per-connection water allotments based on residential lot size groups (multifamily homes are considered in group A). Each group's water use was averaged for 2008 and allocations were estimated for each group to achieve water reduction goals for stages II and III. A model of the water allotment structure can be found in the Water Shortage Contingency Plan in Appendix E. The model water allotment structure contains values for the proposed water allotment in the event of a shortage; however, the actual numbers may vary depending on supplies, economic factors, and severity of the drought.

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

CWC 10632(b) Commencing with the urban water damange plan update due July, 1, 2016, for purposes of developing the water shortage contingency analysis pursuant to subdivision (a), the urban water supplier shall analyze and define water features that are artificially supplied with water, inlcuding ponds, lakes, waterfalls, and foundtain, separately from swimming pools and spas, as definded in subdivision (a) Section 115921 of the Health and Safety Code.

Health and Safety Code Section 115921:

As used in this article the following terms have the folloing meanings:

(a) "Swimming pool" or "pool" means and structure intended for swimming or recreational bathing that contains water over 18 inches deep. "Swimming pool" included in-ground and aboveground structure and includes, but is not limited to, hot tubes, spas, portable spas, and non-portable wading pools.

The District does not have specific prohibitions set in place to limit water use for pools, spas, or the like. However, the District will consider limiting this type of water use in future revisions of the Water Shortage Contingency Plan. However, the District may implement restrictions if necessary whether or not the plan is revised.

8.3 Penalties, Charges, Other Enforcement of Prohibitions

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

CWC 10632(a)(6) Penalties or charges for excessive use, where applicable.

In the case of a water supply shortage, violators of Ordinance TSD-67 can face a maximum of fine of $1,000 or imprisonment for no more than 30 days. Table 8.3.1 describes the penalties associated with single and recurring violations, which are outlined in the ordinance. This includes a first warning, and subsequent fines increasing from $100, and, on the fourth violation, a notice of intent to install a flow restrictor.

Table 8.3.1: Penalties & Charges

Violation	Phase When Penalty Takes Effect	Penalty or Charge
First Violation of Water Ordinance	All Stages	Written Warning
Second Violation of Water Ordinance within a 12 Month Period	All Stages	Written Warning and $100
Third Violation of Water Ordinance within a 12 Month Period	All Stages	$150
Fourth Violation of Water Ordinance within a 12 Month Period	All Stages	$200

Violation	Phase When Penalty Takes Effect	Penalty or Charge
Fifth and Subsequent Violations of Water Ordinance within a 12 Month Period	All Stages	$250 and subject to a water flow restrictor device of approximately 1 gpm

Note- Penalties increase for Stages 2 and 3; refer to Ordinance TSD-67, Appendix G.

8.4 Consumption Reduction Methods

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

CWC 10632(a)(5) Consumption reduction 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 appropirate ofr its area, and have the ability to achieve a water use reduction consistent with up to a 50 percent reduction in water supply.

In addition to imposing water restrictions on end users, the District has taken its own steps to improve water savings within the service area. In order to promote service area adherence to restrictive mandates, the District understands that it must lead by example. Therefore, all District facilities adopt the same restrictions as residential and private sector facilities. As California is currently in state of drought, these restrictions are already being observed by the District in order to aid in water savings. Table 8.4.1 includes a summary of the consumption reduction methods the District requires of its facilities.

Table 8.4.1: Stages of Water Contingency Plan - Consumption Reduction Methods

Stage	Consumption Reduction Methods by Water Supplier	Additional explanation or Reference
Stage I	Other	Watering limitations - 3 days/week
	Other	Obligation to fix leaks, breaks or malfunctions (within 72 hours)
	Other	Use only recycled water for construction site dust control and consolidation of backfill.
	Other	Board of Directors options for prohibitions post-public notifications
	Expand Public Information Campaign	Staff discretion
	Increase Water Waste Patrols	Staff discretion

Stage	Consumption Reduction Methods by Water Supplier	Additional explanation or Reference
Stage II	Other	Watering limitations - 2 days/week
	Expand Public Information Campaign	
	Other	Obligation to fix leaks, breaks or malfunctions (within 48 hours)
	Increase Water Waste Patrols	Engage enforcement level
	Decrease Line Flushing	
	Other	Expanded prohibited uses
	Other	Board of Directors options for prohibitions post-public notifications
	Increase Frequency of Meter Reading	Staff engagement with public - AMI
Stage III	Other	Restrictions to essential areas irrigation.
	Other	Obligation to fix leaks, breaks or malfunctions (within 24 hours)
	Expand Public Information Campaign	Includes water shortage emergency publication.
	Increase Frequency of Meter Reading	More monitoring of users - AMI
	Reduce System Water Loss	
	Increase Water Waste Patrols	
	Implement or Modify Drought Rate Structure or Surcharge	Water use allocations subject to Board direction
	Other	Health & Safety waivers, Appeals processes

Notes: Activity at stages are subject to Board, staff, Ord. TSD-66 (Revised Jan. 25, 2016), Ord. TSD-92 and the 2009 Water Shortage Contingency Plan.

8.5 Determining Water Shortage Reductions

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

CWC 10632(a)(9) A mechanism for determining actual reductions in water use pursuant to the urban water shortage contingency analysis.

The District receives water from CMWD and can monitor monthly delivery only. CMWD plans for its "Turnout Automation Project" to monitor instantaneous flow information; in future years, this mechanism will greatly help the District in on-demand monitoring of water deliveries and uses. Currently, the District regularly compares water use history (by meter) on a monthly basis to monitor reductions.

Under normal water supply conditions, potable water distribution figures are recorded monthly. Totals are logged, reported monthly and incorporated into the water usage report.

During a Stage I or Stage II water shortage, monitoring is increased. Daily distribution figures can be field monitored. The Water Distribution Operator can compare the distribution reads to the typical distribution values to verify that the reduction goal is being met. Weekly reports can be forwarded to the Operations Manager. Monthly reports would be distributed, and the District Manager would be included as a recipient. If reduction goals are not met, the Manager will notify the Board of Directors so that corrective action can be taken.

During a Stage III water shortage, the procedure listed above will be followed, with the addition of a daily usage report to the District Manager. During emergency shortages, production figures may be reported to the Water Distribution Operator, CMWD, and to the Operations Manager. Urgent reports will be provided to the District Manager.

8.6 Revenue and Expenditure Impacts

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

CWC 10632(a)(7) An analysis of the impacts of each of the action and conditions described in paragraphs (1) to (6), inclusive, on the revenues and expenditures of the urban water supplier, and proposal measures to overcome those impacts, such as the development of reserves and rate adjustments.

Recognizing that a time of severe water shortage will have fiscal and social impacts to the Oak Park Community, the Board of Directors for the District have established measures to alleviate these impacts to Oak Park Water Service customers.

To address the potential fiscal impact locally, the District has adopted a mechanism designed to increase rates as the supply drops and water costs to the District from its supplier begin to rise. This has the dual effect of 1) mitigating the fiscal impact to the District of a water shortage and 2) serving as an incentive to customers to work at conservation efforts. The quantity of increase is estimated for a three-tiered water rate structure in Table 8.6.1. The example water rate increases are based on estimated limited supply conditions to help meet the revenue in case of a water shortage, but may change due to varying supplies.

Table 8.6.1: Example Rate Increase Structure During Shortage

	Stage I (25%)	Stage II (35%)	Stage III (50%)
Tier I	1% Increase	3% Increase	7% Increase
Tier II	5% Increase	8% Increase	18% Increase
Tier III	7% Increase	10% Increase	22% Increase

8.7 Resolution or Ordinance

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

CWC 10632(a)(8) A draft water shortage contingency resolution or ordinance.

The Water Shortage Contingency Plan can be found in Appendix E. In addition, Ordinance TSD-67, which describes further actions to be taken in case of a water shortage and is referenced by the Water Shortage Contingency Plan, can be found in Appendix G.

8.8 Catastrophic Supply Interruption

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

CWC 10632(a)(3) Actions to be undertaken by the urban water supplier to prepare for, and implement during, a catastrophic interruption of water supplies inlcuding, but not limited to, a regional power outage, an earthquake, or other disaster.

Catastrophic failures that put the water supply at risk include fires and earthquakes that could damage the infrastructure to the water distribution system. In the event of a catastrophic event that prevents the District from obtaining water for distribution, CMWD implements actions and methods to continue supplying water to customers of its member agencies. Water reserves are available in Lake Bard, and it is estimated that CMWD could provide at least 75% of its annual demand for all of its service areas for three to six months following a catastrophic event that disrupts the supply of water from MWD. In addition, methods to ensure that water is continually supplied to the customers include stockpiling emergency pipeline repair materials and coordinating with the Office of Emergency Services (OES) and Emergency Operations Center (EOC) in the event of a catastrophic disruption of supply.

Any effect seen by the CMWD during a catastrophic event would impact the water supply to the District. As a result, the District is subject to the actions and rationing of MWD/CMWD and contains adaptive language to stages of rationing in its own 2009 Water Shortage Contingency Plan. The District is also included in the Ventura Regional Sanitation District (VRSD) Emergency Plan, which identifies the actions necessary to continue healthy water supply in the event of a disaster such as a regional power outage or earthquake. The District is discussed in Section 2.1 of the VRSD Emergency Management Plan.

Regional Power Outage

The District has identified the possibility of a regional power outage and its effect on the water supply. In the event of a regional power outage, supply would continue through the service area by employing the use of emergency generators. The District has stationary generators located at both the Bishopswood and Lindero Pump Stations.

Earthquake

CMWD has addressed the susceptibility of its water supply system to earthquakes and understands that a catastrophic earthquake could result in a devastating supply reduction. In order to mitigate the impacts associated with a large-scale earthquake, TSD and CMWD have identified specific emergency actions to implement, including facility inspections and repairs. The CMWD 2010 Urban Water Management Plan notes that "the key to efficient repair procedures is a structured approach, in which specific procedures, responsible personnel, and necessary equipment are identified and secured ahead of time." In recognition of this, CMWD has an emergency repair protocol to address leaks as a result of earthquakes. That protocol is as follows:

- Establishment of an emergency repair organizational structure.
- Redevelopment of a spare pipe and fittings inventory and management of inventory records.
- Identification of Emergency contacts.
- Damage assessment.
- Comprehensive repair drawings, specifications, and procedures for various facility types.
- Ongoing maintenance of the protocol.

Repairs to leaks in the system and implementation of the described protocol are made possible through emergency funds and stockpiling of emergency pipeline repair materials.

In addition, the TSD Water Shortage Contingency Plan, which can be found in Appendix E, addresses specific precautions and actions that can be taken in the event of an earthquake. All of the water tanks meet 2008 seismic standards. In the event that some facilities are damaged in the event of a catastrophic earthquake, The District can supply water from any tank to any distribution zone through zone interconnections and looped distribution pipelines to allow potentially damaged portions of the service area to be quickly isolated and repaired.

CMWD Ordinance 12 requires all of its member agencies to provide "adequate storage or alternate supplies, other than from District facilities, to meet their peak daily and hourly demands." To meet this requirement, member agencies should have sufficient storage capacity to provide

uninterrupted water deliveries in the event of a service interruption by CMWD. Ordinance 12 further specifies that service interruptions may exceed 72 hours during events such as "routine maintenance, internal inspection, rehabilitation, and improvement projects on District facilities." Currently, the District's total storage capacity is approximately 48 hours of average water use and thus requires outside supplied water, by other means.

With population growth, energy shortages, earthquakes, and the threat of terrorism experienced by California; maintaining the gentle balance between water supply and demand is a complicated task that requires planning and forethought. In the event that a water shortage occurs, simple measures can be implemented to conserve the water supply at a public level. Below, stages are discussed during which various conservation measures will be imposed by the District and CMWD.

8.9 Minimum Supply Next Three years

Urban Water Management Planning Act Requirement:

CWC 10632(a)(2) 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

The table below shows the minimum water supply available during the next three years with multiple-year hydrology data as defined by the 1988 to 1990 water years. It can be seen that water supplies for the next three years with multiple-dry year hydrology are expected to be able to meet 100% of the demand for the District as identified by its water supplier, CMWD.

Table 8.9.1: Minimum Supply Next Three Years

Water supply sources	Multiple Dry Water Year (2001) Year 2016	Multiple Dry Water Year (2002) Year 2017	Multiple Dry Water Year (2003) Year 2018
CMWD Water	2,688	2,688	2,688

Note: Units are in acre-feet per year
Note: Values shown are projected 'normal' year M&I and separate from conservation targets (2550 AFY is the 2020 demand target).

Although the supplies are great enough to be met for the next three years in the event of a drought, continuing to consume such quantities from the water supply may outweigh the water replenished through natural processes in the distribution chain. This could potentially result in negative consequences, including overdraft conditions of "regional" groundwater basins. To prevent this

from happening, the District is among the many water districts in California committed to preserving water supplies. In the event of a single-dry or multiple-dry year scenario, the District would reduce demand by implementing the water conservation measures described above in the Water Shortage Contingency Plan Section. This, in conjunction with the demand management measures in place, emphasizes the importance of water conservation to the District and its customers.

Table 5.4.3 does not identify the source of recycled water as a potable water source. Recycled water is accounted for in the following tables to compare the supply and demand during normal, single dry, and multiple dry year scenarios. The data regarding total demand and supply, including recycled water, is documented in Chapters 5 and 6, respectively.