

8 WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

8.1 Water Supply Reliability Analysis

Currently, the only source of potable water that the Triunfo Water & Sanitation District (District) utilizes is wholesale distributed water through Calleguas Municipal Water District (CMWD). Additional water supplies are obtained by treating wastewater at the Tapia Water Reclamation Facility (TWRF) from service areas outside of the District's area and using it as recycled water for irrigation purposes only.

Chapter 7 of the Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) contains details about the anticipated water supply and demand over the next twenty years. Based on projections provided by CMWD, the water supply is considered to be reliable over the next twenty years in normal, dry, and multiple-dry year scenarios. Below are the tables from Chapter 7 demonstrating the water supply/demand reliability estimates over the next twenty years.

| Table 8.1.1 | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Supply and Demand Comparison – Normal Year | | | | |
| | 2025 | 2030 | 2035 | 2040 |
| Supply Totals | 2,969 | 2,992 | 3,016 | 3,041 |
| Demand Totals | 2,969 | 2,992 | 3,016 | 3,041 |
| Difference | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Note: Units are in acre-feet per year
 Note Coordinated with WUE table 7-3R

During a normal year, it can be seen that the District will obtain sufficient supplies from CMWD.

| Table 8.1.2 | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Supply and Demand Comparison – Single Dry Year | | | | |
| | 2025 | 2030 | 2035 | 2040 |
| Supply Totals | 2880 | 2902 | 2926 | 2950 |
| Demand Totals | 2691 | 2712 | 2733 | 2756 |
| Difference | 189 | 191 | 192 | 194 |

The demand in a single-dry year was estimated to increase by .07% based on the average demand increase in the CMWD UWMP. However, due to water conservation efforts, the District should be able to reduce water demands by 10% based on the policies of Stage 1 (Level 2) of the Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP). As a result, deliveries from CMWD will be sufficient to meet the demand. As previously mentioned, the District is committed to water conservation efforts to preserve water supplies during dry years. In the event of a water shortage, measures outlined in the WSCP will be implemented.

**Table 8.1.3
Supply and Demand Comparison – Multiple Dry-Year Events**

| | | 2025 | 2030 | 2035 | 2040 |
|--|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Multiple-dry year first year supply | Supply Totals | 2880 | 2902 | 2926 | 2950 |
| | Demand Totals | 2691 | 2712 | 2733 | 2756 |
| | Difference | 189 | 191 | 192 | 194 |
| Multiple-dry year second year supply | Supply Totals | 2999 | 3022 | 3046 | 3071 |
| | Demand Totals | 2610 | 2630 | 2651 | 2673 |
| | Difference | 389 | 392 | 395 | 398 |
| Multiple-dry year third year supply | Supply Totals | 2765 | 2786 | 2808 | 2832 |
| | Demand Totals | 2718 | 2739 | 2761 | 2784 |
| | Difference | 47 | 47 | 48 | 48 |
| Multiple-dry year fourth year supply | Supply Totals | 2969 | 2992 | 3016 | 3041 |
| | Demand Totals | 2506 | 2525 | 2545 | 2566 |
| | Difference | 463 | 467 | 471 | 475 |
| Multiple-dry year fifth year supply | Supply Totals | 2939 | 2962 | 2986 | 3011 |
| | Demand Totals | 2691 | 2712 | 2733 | 2756 |
| | Difference | 249 | 250 | 252 | 255 |

Note: Units are in acre-feet per year

As estimated in the CMWD UWMP, water demand in a multiple dry year period is expected to increase by .07% on average. However, as mentioned for single dry years, the District may ration supplies as necessary, and implement water conservation measures outlined in the Water Shortage Contingency Plan. A 10% reduction was used for these estimated in accordance with Stage 1 (Level 2) water conservation policies found in the Water Shortage Contingency Plan.

8.2 Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Procedures

As a water supplier, the District must prepare an Annual Assessment. The Annual Assessment is a determination of the near-term outlook for supplies and demands and how a perceived shortage may relate to WSCP shortage stage response actions in the current calendar year; this determination is based on known circumstances and information available to the District at the time of the analysis. Starting in 2022, the Annual Assessment will be due by July 1 of every year, as indicated by CWC Section 10632.1.

The Annual Assessment will be primarily based on the District's ongoing supply-demand tracking process which is exhibited in monthly report by water personnel. These monthly analyses provide key information for Metropolitan, via CMWD, to manage resources to meet a range of estimated demands and adjust to changing conditions throughout the year.

By June, District personnel will present a completed Annual Assessment for approval by the Board of Directors for approval of Annual Assessment determinations. This presentation will include a request that the approval of the Annual Assessment determination also appropriately triggers any recommended specific shortage response actions resulting from the assessment. Upon approval, District staff will then formally submit the Annual Assessment to the Department of Water Resources (DWR) by July 1 each year.

Assessment Methodology

Because shortages are based on the difference between expected supplies and demand under assumed current year and dry year conditions, the evaluation criteria to be used in the Annual Assessment for determining a shortage include the following:

- Characterization of the current year and dry year scenarios bases on best-available data,
- Estimation of available core supplies, and
- Estimate of projected demands

Together, these three criteria provide the necessary information to calculate shortage percentages by dividing the difference between total core supplies and unconstrained demand by total unconstrained demand, under current year and dry year scenarios.

8.3 Six Standard Water Shortage Levels

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. As a result, the District developed a six-level rationing plan to be implemented when the District experiences a shortage in the water supply. According to the plan, the General Manager, or a designated representative, is given the authority to declare a level of action and implement reduction measures. Table 8.3.1 below provides an outline of each phase and the associated percentage of water supply reduction.

| Table 8.3.1: Stages of Water Shortage Contingency Planning | | | |
|---|-------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Stage | WSCP Level | Percent Supply Reduction | Water Supply Condition |
| Permanent - Minimal | Level 1 | Up to 10% | Applies at all times to prevent water waste and unnecessary water use |
| Water Shortage Stage I – Moderate | Level 2 | 11-20% | Applies during periods when the possibility exists that the District will not be able to meet all customer water demands |
| Water Shortage Stage II – Severe | Level 3 | 21-30% | Applies during periods when the probability exists that the District will not be able to meet all customer water demands |
| Water Shortage Stage III – Critical | Level 4 | 31-40% | Applies during periods when the District will not be able to meet all customer water demands |
| | Level 5 | 41%-50% | Applies when a major failure of any supply or distribution facility, whether temporary or permanent, occurs in the water distribution system of the SWP, MWD, or CMWD. |
| | Level 6 | +50% | Applies when a catastrophic failure of any supply or distribution facility, whether temporary or permanent, occurs in the water distribution system of the SWP, MWD, or CMWD, or District facilities. |

Note: The Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) will be revised toward measurables specified in the Water Conservation Act (2009, SBX7-7).

8.4 Shortage Response Actions

In the event of a significant reduction of water supply, the District has six levels 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. Table 8.4.1 provides an overview of the mandatory prohibitions and the consumption reduction methods the District will implement to compensate for the water shortage of up to 50%.

Table 8.4.1: Restrictions and Prohibitions on End Uses

| Shortage Level | Demand Reduction Actions | How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap | Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement |
|----------------|--|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | Landscape - Restrict or prohibit runoff from landscape irrigation | up to 10% or 217 AF | No |
| | Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times | | No |
| | Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner | | No |
| | Landscape - Prohibit certain types of landscape irrigation | | No |
| | Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces | | No |
| | Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains | | No |
| | Other – Require automatic shut off hoses | | No |
| | CII- Restaurants may only serve water upon request | | No |
| 2 | Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition | up to 20% or 435 AF | Yes |
| | Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner | | Yes |

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| | | | |
|---|--|-----------------------|-----|
| | Other - Use of recycled water for construction site dust control, consolidation of backfill. | | No |
| 3 | Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition | up to 30% or 652 AF | Yes |
| | Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner | | Yes |
| | Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains | | No |
| | Other – Directs to water recycling car washes | | Yes |
| | Other – Water feature or swimming pool restriction | | Yes |
| | Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition | | Yes |
| | Other water feature or swimming pool restriction | | Yes |
| | Other – Board Directed | | Yes |
| 4 | Landscape - Prohibit certain types of landscape irrigation | up to 40% or 870 AF | Yes |
| | Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner | | Yes |
| 5 | Other – Board Directed | up to 50% or 1,087 AF | Yes |
| | Other – Use of water allocations | | Yes |
| 6 | Additional water uses reduction measures as stipulated by the Board | up to 60% or 1,196 AF | Yes |

Permanent - Level 1 (0-10% Percent Demand Reduction Targets)

The following water conservation requirements are effective at all times in the District, and are permanent. These actions contribute to a water savings up to fifteen percent.

- **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.
- **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.
- **Rain Events:** Application of water to irrigate turf and ornamental landscapes during and within 48 hours after measurable rainfall of at least one-fourth of one inch of rain is prohibited.
- **Run-Off:** Application of water to outdoor landscapes in a manner that causes more than incidental runoff such that water flows onto adjacent property, non-irrigated areas, private and public walkways, roadways, parking lots, or structures is prohibited.
- **Driveways and Sidewalks:** Application of potable water directly to driveways and sidewalks is prohibited
- **Leaks, Breaks or Malfunctions:** All leaks, breaks, or other malfunctions in the water user's plumbing, distribution, or irrigation system must be repaired within five (5) days of observation and notification by the District.
- **Ornamental Fountains and Decorative Water Features:** Use of potable water in an ornamental fountain or other decorative water feature is prohibited, except where the water is part of a recirculating system, or the fountain is registered to the National Register of Historic Places.
- **Washing Vehicles:** Use of a hose that dispenses water to wash a motor vehicle is prohibited, except where a hose is fitted with a shut off nozzle or device attached to it that causes it to cease dispensing water immediately when not in use.

- **Eating/Drinking Establishments:** Serving of drinking water other than upon request in an eating or drinking establishment is prohibited during a period for which the Governor has issued a proclamation of a state of emergency based on drought conditions. Establishments include restaurants, hotels, cafes, cafeterias, bars, or other public places where food or drink are served or purchased.

Stage1 - Level II Water Supply Shortage) (11% - 20% 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 (Level 2) 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 2 - Level III Water Supply Shortage (21% - 30% Percent Demand Reduction Targets)

The following mandatory water conservation requirements, in addition to the prohibited uses of water for water waste and Stage I (Level 2) actions, apply during such time that the Stage II (Level 3) 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 WSCP 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 3 - Level IV & V Water Supply Shortage (31% - 50% Percent Demand Reduction Targets)

The following mandatory water conservation requirements, in addition to the prohibited uses of water for water waste and Stage I (Level 2) and Stage II (Level 3) actions, apply during such time that the Stage III (Level 4&5) 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 (Level 3) and Stage III (Level 4&5). A model of the water allotment structure can be found in the Water Shortage Contingency Plan. 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.

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. Additionally, the District may implement restrictions as necessary whether or not the plan is revised.

Stage 3 - Level VI Water Supply Shortage (+51% Percent Demand Reduction Targets)

At this highest level of water shortage, District personnel will work with the Board to determine what further measures can be implemented. All water reduction measures from previous level will remain in effect until water level return to normal. It is anticipated the region will have declared a state of emergency and the District will be looking to CMWD, MWD, Ventura County, Cal OES and FEMA for relief guidance and support.

Shortage Response Action Effectiveness

Efficacy of demand reduction efforts is difficult to estimate or predict, but water savings are a function of the extent to which public information campaigns reach water users and the degree of consumer response to those messages. Consistent with the Communications Plan in the following section, anticipated shortages will involve an appropriately sized outreach campaign to address the targeted demand reduction, which depends on the combined effectiveness of other shortage response actions.

As shown in the following table, reduction responses are designed to reduce demands up to approximately 50% of water demands. This WSCP contains six levels at which water reduction responses will be applied to achieve appropriate levels of use reduction. Table 8.4.1 gives examples of estimated savings by each level using a hypothetical base demand of 2,174 AF. Actual reductions and base demands are based on a formula that includes various factors such as actual local supply production, population growth, and conservation.

Table 8.4.1: Estimated Water Demand Reduction

| Water Shortage Level | Approximate Percent Reduction | Example Base Demand | Estimated Demand Reduction |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | 10% | 2174 AF | 217 AF |
| 2 | 20% | | 435 AF |
| 3 | 30% | | 652 AF |
| 4 | 40% | | 870 AF |
| 5 | 50% | | 1,087 AF |
| 6 | +50% | | 1,196 AF |

Note: 55% used for estimation purposes

Catastrophic Supply Interruptions

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 Deerhill and Lindero Pump Stations. The District also has portable generators available for emergencies.

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, TWSD 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 TWSD Water Shortage Contingency Plan 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.

8.5 Communication Protocols

Effectual reduction of water usage begins with effectual communication; both with the public and heads of District management. Water personnel are responsible for communicating increasing water shortage conditions and educating both the public and District management about the necessity and way to conserve limited water supplies. In addition, Water personnel will collaborate with CMWD and the Metropolitan Water District to improve water reliability and infrastructure. Water personnel will strive to.

- Motivate the public to:
 - Increase conservation.
 - Follow voluntary or mandatory water use guidelines.
 - Participate in water-saving incentive programs.
- Raise awareness about:
 - Water shortage and/or drought conditions
 - Water sources, supplies, and reserves.
 - Local, regional, and state regulations
- Educate the public about:
 - Water supply reliability
 - Water infrastructure and delivery
 - Water quality
- Prepare District Management for:
 - Varying water supply conditions
 - Escalating supply shortage levels

Standard communication

Conservation as a way of life remains central to messaging during normal supply conditions. Regional rebate programs, indoor and outdoor water use efficiency, investments to maintain infrastructure, emergency preparedness, local supply programs, water quality, and regional supply reliability are among some of the themes that make up normal supply period's communications mix to encourage ongoing conservation actions. Below is a snapshot of the various strategies involved:

- Social Media
- District Website
- Community Events
- Education Outreach
- Business Outreach

8.6 Compliance and Enforcement

In the event of a water supply shortage, violations may be prosecuted as a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than thirty (30) days, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both. Table 8.6.1 describes the penalties associated with single and recurring violations. 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 8.6.1: Penalties & Charges

| Violation | Permanent (level 1) & Stage 1 (Level 2) | Stage 2 (Level 3) and Stage 3 (Levels 4-6) |
|--|---|--|
| First Violation | Written Warning | Fine not greater than \$100 |
| Second Violation within a 12 Month Period | Fine not greater than \$100 | Fine not greater than \$200 |
| Third Violation within a 12 Month Period | Fine not greater than \$150 | Fine not greater than \$250 |
| Fourth Violation within a 12 Month Period | Fine not greater than \$200 | Fine not greater than 350 |
| Fifth and Subsequent Violations within a 12 Month Period | Fine not greater than \$250 | \$Fine not greater than \$500 |

A fifth and subsequent violation is punishable not only with a fine, but also the following:

1. Water Flow Restrictor (Applies to Permanent (Level 1) and Stages 1-3 (Levels 2-6)): The District may install a water flow restrictor device of approximately one gallon per minute capacity for services up to one and one-half inch size and competitively sized restrictors for larger services after written notice of intent from the General Manager to install a restrictor for a minimum of forty-eight (48) hours.
2. Termination of Service (Applies to Stages 2 (Level 3) – Stage 3 (Levels 4-6): The District may disconnect and/or terminate a customer’s water service.

Penalties for Excessive Consumption

Excessive water use penalties will be charged in addition to the regular fee structure based on total consumption. If an Account uses more water during any Monthly Billing Cycle than has been allocated to that Account, such excess use shall constitute a violation, and the penalty rates for excessive consumption is as follows:

Table 8.6.2: Penalties for Excessive Consumption

| Excess Water Charge 1 | Excess Water Charge 2 | Excess Water Charge 3 |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 0 - <7 HCF | 7 - <12 HCF | 12+ HCF |
| Penalty based on 1X Tier 1 water rate | Penalty based on 2X Tier 2 water rate | Penalty based on 3X Tier 3 water rate |

Note: Hundred Cubic Feet (HCF) = 100 cubic feet of water = 748 gallons

In addition to the penalty rates, any Account exceeding their allocation four times in any twelve-month period may result in the District installing a water flow restrictor device. An Account can request removal of the flow restrictor device following three months of water allocation compliance. Removal requests must be made in writing and addressed to the General Manager.

Cost of Flow Restrictor and Disconnecting Service

Violators are responsible for payment of the District charges for installing and/or removing any flow restricting device and for disconnecting and/or reconnecting service per the District’s schedule of charges, then in effect as a charge for installing and/or removing any flow restricting device shall be paid to the District before the device is removed. Nonpayment shall be subject to the same schedules as nonpayment of basic water rates.

Separate Offenses

The District provides a 10-day period from the date on the notice of violation in which a violation may be appealed. No further notice of violation for the same offense will be issued during this time. If the appeal is received within this 10-day period, no further action will be taken pending notification of the District’s final determination. If the appeal is not received within this 10-day period, then the violation stands.

Appeals to the Board

An applicant can appeal a decision of the General Manager on a violation to the TWSD Board within 10 days of the decision upon written request to the Clerk of the Board for a hearing. The request shall state the grounds for the appeal. At a public meeting, the TWSD Board shall act as the approval authority and review the appeal following the regular appeal procedure. The decision of the TWSD Board is final.

8.7 Legal Authorities

California Water Code Section 350 et seq. authorizes any public entity to declare a water shortage emergency and, upon declaration of that emergency, adopt regulations and restrictions on the delivery and consumption of water in order to conserve water resources during the period of the emergency and until the supply of water available for distribution by the suppliers has been replenished or augmented. For the District, the Board of Directors, along with the General Manager, have the ability to declare a state of water shortage and enforce response actions appropriate to the scenario. The District's plan for implementing reduction measures depending on the severity of the shortage is described below.

Determination And Notification Of Stage 1 (Level 2) or Stage 2 (Level 3) Water Supply Shortage

The existence of a Stage 1 (Level 2) or Stage 2 (Level 3) Water Supply Shortage condition will be declared by resolution of the Board adopted at a regular or special public meeting held in accordance with State law. The mandatory conservation measures applicable to Stage 1 (Level 2) and Stage 2 (Level 3) Water Supply Shortage conditions, respectively, shall take effect on the tenth day after the date the shortage condition is declared. Within five days following the declaration of the shortage condition, the District shall publish a copy of the resolution once in a newspaper used for publication of official notices.

If the Board of Directors establishes a water allocation, the District shall provide notice of the allocation by including it in the regular billing statement or by another mailing to the address to which the District customarily mails the billing statement for fees or charges for on-going water service. A water allocation shall be effective on the fifth day following the date of mailing or at such later date as specified in the notice.

Determination And Notification Of Stage 3 (Levels 4-6) Water Supply Shortage

The existence of a Stage 3 (Levels 4-6) Water Supply Shortage condition may be declared in accordance with the requirements and procedures specified in California Water Code Section 350 et seq.

The mandatory conservation measures applicable to a Stage 3 (Levels 4-6) Water Supply Shortage condition shall take effect immediately upon the Board of Directors declaration of a "Water Shortage Emergency" pursuant to California Water Code Section 350 et seq. As soon as practicable following the Board's declaration of a "Water Shortage Emergency," the District shall publish a copy of the declaration once in a newspaper used for publication of official notices.

If the Board of Directors establishes a water allocation, the District shall provide notice of the allocation by including it in the regular billing statement or by another mailing to the address to which the District customarily mails the billing statement for fees or charges for on-going water service. A water allocation shall be effective on the fifth day following the date of mailing or at such later date as specified in the notice.

In 2020, the water code was updated mandating additional water shortage levels be added through the development of this Water Shortage Contingency Plan. This plan seeks to build off the existing plan, by adding the additional measures to meet Water Code 10635.

8.8 Financial Consequences of WSCP Activation

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 the District’s potable water 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 8.8.1. 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 8.8.1: Example Rate Increase Structure During Shortage

| | 25% Water Supply Shortage | 35% Water Supply Shortage | 50% Water Supply Shortage |
|----------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Tier I | 1% Increase | 3% Increase | 7% Increase |
| Tier II | 5% Increase | 8% Increase | 18% Increase |
| Tier III | 7% Increase | 10% Increase | 22% Increase |

Variation in the amount of revenues is already part of the District’s financial planning. Revenues vary according to weather patterns and the availability of water supplies. In dry years, local demands increase, and the District may receive higher than anticipated revenues due to increased sales volumes. In contrast, in wet years, demands decrease, and revenues drop due to lower sales volumes. Such revenue surpluses and shortages could cause instability in water rates. To mitigate this risk, the District maintains financial reserves, with a minimum and target

balance, to stabilize water rates during times of reduced water sales. The reserves hold revenues collected during times of high-water sales and are used to offset the need for revenues during times of low sales. The District's practice of using reserves to buffer unexpected increases or decreases in budgeted revenue also applies to unexpected expenditure increases or decreases resulting from shortage responses.

8.9 Monitoring and Reporting

Consistent with California Governor's Executive Order B-29-25, the District is currently monitoring and comparing monthly consumption and production rates to the same months in 2013 in order to determine levels of water usage reduction. These rates rely on groundwater pumping and water purchase transaction records as well as end user meter readings to determine water quantities. Should water shortage conditions remain, the District will continue to use these methods to document and analyze measurable progress in water savings against previous years.

8.10 Health and Safety Waiver

Threat to Health and Safety

If a specific requirement of this WSCP would directly and negatively impact the health and safety of a water user permanently residing on property subject to this WSCP, then the property owner may apply for a waiver of the requirements as provided in this section.

Written Finding

The waiver may be granted or conditionally granted to the property owner only upon a written finding by the General Manager of the existence of facts demonstrating a direct, negative impact on the health and safety of the water user.

- 1. Application:** Application for a health and safety waiver shall be on a form prescribed by the District and shall be accompanied by a non-refundable processing fee in an amount set by resolution of the Board.
- 2. Supporting Documentation:** The application must include factual evidence demonstrating that the enforcement of the specific requirements of this WSCP will result in a direct and negative impact on the health and safety of a water user permanently residing on the property due to unique circumstances specific to that water user. That evidence may include a statement from a licensed California health

professional or other licensed California professional qualified to evaluate the health and safety threats of this WSCP on the water user.

- 3. Required Findings for Health or Safety Waiver:** An application for a health and safety waiver shall be denied unless the appropriate authority finds, based on the information provided in the application, supporting documents, or such additional information as may be requested, and on water use information for the property as shown by the records of the District or its agent, all of the following:

 - a. That the health and safety waiver does not constitute a grant of special privilege inconsistent with the limitations upon other residents and businesses.
 - b. That because of special circumstances applicable to the water user, the strict application of this WSCP to the property owner would directly and negatively impact the health or safety of the water user; and,
 - c. That the authorizing of such waiver will not be of substantial detriment to adjacent properties and will not materially affect the ability of the District to effectuate the purpose of this WSCP and will not be detrimental to the public interest.
- 4. Approval Authority:** The General Manager (or designee) shall exercise approval authority and act upon any completed application no later than ten (10) days after submittal and may approve, conditionally approve, or deny an application for a health and safety waiver. The property owner requesting the health and safety waiver shall be promptly notified in writing of any action taken. Unless specified otherwise at the time a health and safety waiver is approved, the health and safety waiver applies to the subject property during the term of the mandatory water supply shortage condition.
- 5. Appeals to the Board:** An applicant can appeal a decision or condition of the General Manager on a health and safety waiver application to the TWSD Board within 10 days of the decision upon written request to the Clerk of the Board for a hearing. The request shall state the grounds for the appeal. At a public meeting, the TWSD Board shall act as the approval authority and review the appeal following the regular waiver procedure. The decision of the TWSD Board is final.

8.11 WSCP Refinement Procedures

The WSCP will be periodically re-evaluated to ensure that its shortage risk tolerance is adequate, and the shortage response actions are effective and up to date based on lessons learned from implementing the WSCP. The WSCP will be revised and updated during the UWMP update cycle to incorporate updated and new information. For example, actions that are no longer applicable for reasons such as program expiration will be removed. However, if revisions to the WSCP are warranted before the UWMP is updated, the WSCP will be updated outside of the UWMP update cycle. In the course of preparing the Annual Assessment each year, District staff will routinely consider the functionality the overall WSCP and will prepare recommendations for the Board of Directors if changes are found to be needed.

8.12 Special Water Feature Distinction

The District did not identify any special water features

8.13 Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Availability

As was done for the 2020 Urban Water Management Plan update, the WSCP will be made available during update years to the public and neighboring agencies. Drafts will be advertised on the District website and by email to interested stakeholders. Each June, the District will hold a public hearing to answer questions regarding the plan and for the Board of Directors to approve the WSCP prior to submission to the Department of Water Resources.