

# **Attachment No. 3**

## **Drought Status Information from Participating Purveyors**

Santa Barbara County Water Purveyor	Drought Status & Description (revised 10-8-14)
Carpinteria Valley Water District	<p><u>Stage 1</u> was declared on February 12, 2014 asking residents to voluntarily reduce usage by 20%; WD has plans to go to Stage 2 depending on water demand. They have required any leaks to be repaired immediately upon discovery and are requiring commercial lodging to post drought and water conservation notices.</p>
City of Buellton	<p><u>Stage 2</u> declared 8/14/14. Various watering restrictions: no watering between 8am – 6pm; no excess runoff; no watering of hard surfaces if there is runoff, except for health &amp; safety reasons; no vehicle washing except at a car wash or with hose with a self-closing nozzle; signs in restaurants and hotels/motels; and other regulations.</p>
City of Guadalupe	<p>City Council passed a resolution in August adopting SWRCB's drought regulations as City rules.</p>
City of Lompoc	<p>No drought declaration, but City has posted an online notice that mentions SWRCB's regulations and also identifies Lompoc's previously existing rules regarding water waste.</p>
City of Santa Barbara	<p><u>Stage 2</u> declared on May 20, 2014 requiring a 20% reduction in water usage; Stage 1 was declared February 20, 2014. Various water use regulations have been implemented including restrictions on free-flowing hoses, pavement washing, irrigation timing, restaurant and hotel notices, outdoor water features may not be maintained, etc. Higher water rates started 7/1/14.</p>
City of Santa Maria	<p>No drought declaration; City Council amended the language in its water shortage ordinance to be consistent with SWRCB regulations in case ordinance is invoked in the future. SWRCB's July 2014 rules apply.</p>
City of Solvang	<p><u>Stage 2</u> declared 7/28/14; Stage 1 was declared on 1/13/14. Water usage restrictions include irrigation only between the hours of 10pm and 6am, posting drought notices in restaurants and hotels, washing vehicles at a commercial car wash, and immediate fixing of known leaks, etc. Higher rates also adopted, but later put on hold.</p>
Cuyama CSD	<p>No drought declaration. SWRCB rules apply.</p>
Golden State Water Company (Orcutt, S. Maria)	<p>No drought declaration, but posted notice and informed customers that SWRCB's regulations apply.</p>
Goleta Water District	<p><u>Stage 2</u> declared on 9/9/14 calling for 25% water use reduction with an online posting outlining specific water use restrictions, e.g., residential irrigation systems only Wed &amp; Sat, and between 7pm and 7am; no washing of buildings and hard surfaces; outdoor water features may not be maintained.</p>
La Cumbre Mutual Water Co. (Hope Ranch)	<p><u>Stage 2</u> invoked in 7/30/14 letter to customers, and online posting, citing the SWRCB's drought regulations.</p>

Los Alamos CSD	Board passed ordinance 8/27/14 adopting SWRCB regulations; posted online.
Mission Hills CSD	No drought declaration. SWRCB rules apply.
Montecito Water District	<u>Stage 3</u> was declared in February of 2014 with the mandate that all customers reduce usage by 30% immediately. MWD also passed Ordinance 92 that includes mandatory water use restrictions on irrigation time, pools, car washing, leaks, etc. and <u>Ordinance 93 (Stage 4)</u> that imposes a water supply allocation to each property.
Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District ID #1	<u>Stage 1</u> declared 6/17/14 asking for a voluntary reduction of 20%. The District is planning to go to Stage 2 in the coming months because of supply problems due to new Chromium regulations. Water usage restrictions have been put in place including restrictions on runoff, free-flowing hoses, leaking pipes, and faulty sprinklers. ID-1 has also posted an online notice regarding the SWRCB's mandatory regulations.
Vandenberg Village CSD	Posted online notice regarding SWRCB rules; listing all the requirements; noting applicability to VVCSD customers; and including link to SWRCB website.

Notes: The provisions of each "stage" are not consistent across purveyors. However, the stages generally include:

Stage 1: Voluntary cutbacks in water usage

Stage 2: Mandatory restrictions on water usage (time of day; car washing, etc)

Stage 3: Mandatory cutbacks in water usage (e.g., must reduce by X%)

Stage 4: Water Shortage Emergency with water rationing





September 25, 2014

Mr. Tom Fayram  
Deputy Public Works Director  
Santa Barbara County Public Works Department  
130 E. Victoria Street, Suite 200  
Santa Barbara, CA 93101

Subject: Solvang Water Supplies and Drought Activities

Dear Tom:

Unfortunately, I will be unable to attend the Board of Supervisor's October 14 meeting. However, in response to your September 8, 2014 letter we are providing a brief summary of the City of Solvang's drought situation.

Solvang implemented Stage 1 Drought Regulation on January 13, 2014.  
Solvang implemented Stage 2 Drought Regulations on July 28, 2014.  
Solvang modified the penalties under the Stage 2 Drought Regulations on September 22, 2014. See modified Stage 2 Drought Regulations attached.

Solvang implemented a Low Flow Toilet Rebate program in February 2014. This program has been very successful and is still in effect.  
Solvang will be implementing a Landscape Rebate Program beginning October 1, 2014. This program primarily targets the replacement of turf with drought tolerant landscaping.  
Solvang will be developing a Water Supply Management Plan later this fiscal year.

Solvang is implementing an emergency project to drill 3 new wells. Well construction is scheduled to begin September 29, 2014. The City plans to equip the one well of these 3 that has the best quality water. The one new well is expected to be in service by the end of July 2015. Solvang's existing wells are low producing, and the new well is anticipated to produce at low capacity (300 gpm or less).

If the State water allocation for 2015 is below 35%, Solvang anticipates the need to implement Stage 3 Drought Regulation in February or March 2015. The Stage 3 Drought Regulations will likely include rationing.

If you have additional questions please don't hesitate to call me at (805) 688-5575.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Matt van der Linden". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Matt van der Linden, PE  
Public Works Director/City Engineer

Attachments

Copy: Brad Vidro, City Manager

## CITY OF SOLVANG

### STAGE 2 DROUGHT REGULATIONS

Provision 1 (below) of the Stage 2 Drought Regulations shall take effect following the reading of water meters in September 2014 and shall be reflected on the October 2014 water bills. All other provisions of the Stage 2 Drought Regulations take effect August 1, 2014 and include the following regulations for all Solvang water customers:

#### Mandatory (subject to penalties)

**1. Mandatory temporary reduction in monthly water consumption by all City water customers based on customer class as follows:**

**a. Single Family Residential**

0-13 HCF	no penalty	\$3.16/HCF
14-21 HCF	1.5x penalty	\$4.74/HCF
22-53 HCF	2x penalty	\$6.32/HCF
>53 HCF	2.5x penalty	\$7.90/HCF

If there is a 20% reduction over same month from 2013, account will be billed at next lower tier for the amount over the tier.

**b. Multi-Family/Mobile Home**

0-90% of 2013 use	no penalty	\$3.43/HCF
>90%	1.5x penalty	\$5.15/HCF

**c. Commercial/Industrial/Institutional**

0-80% of 2013 use	no penalty	\$3.43/HCF
80-125% of 2013	1.5x penalty	\$5.15/HCF
>125%	penalty \$100 first month; \$250 second month; \$500 third month	

**d. Irrigation only**

0-50% of 2013 use	no penalty	\$3.43/HCF
>50%	one warning; next month \$500 penalty	

Next violation results in flow restrictor placed on meter

2. Outdoor irrigation of ornamental landscapes or turf shall be limited to no more than two days per week.
3. The application of water to outdoor landscapes in a manner that causes runoff such that water flows onto adjacent property, non-irrigated areas, private and public walkways, roadways, parking lots, or structures is prohibited.
4. The use of water in a fountain or other decorative water feature, except where the water is part of a recirculating system, is prohibited.
5. The use of water for the flushing of water mains, storm drains, and fire department training exercises shall be allowed only upon advance written approval of the City Manager.



6. The penalty for violation of any Stage One or Stage 2 Drought Regulations shall be \$100 per violation.
7. Provision 1 of the Stage 2 Drought Regulations shall take effect beginning immediately following the reading of water meters in September 2014 and shall be reflected on the October 2014 water bills. All other provisions of the Stage 2 Drought Regulations shall take effect August 1, 2014.
8. Stage 2 Drought Regulations shall remain in effect until such time as they are cancelled by resolution of the Solvang City Council.
9. Each of the following Stage One Drought Regulations shall remain in force where not in conflict with these Stage 2 Drought Regulations.

Mandatory Stage One Regulations (subject to penalties)

10. Irrigation of turf such as school yards, parks, ball fields, golf courses, green spaces, etc., shall be allowed only between the hours of 10:00 PM and 6:00 AM.
11. All restaurants that provide table service shall post, in a conspicuous place, a notice of drought condition and shall refrain from serving water except upon specific request by a customer.
12. Operators of hotels, motels, and other commercial establishments offering lodging shall post in each room a notice of drought condition containing water conservation information; and a separate notice with a message similar to the following:  
  

*Sheets and towels are customarily changed between guests. If you feel your sheets need to be changed, please leave this card on your pillow each morning. If you feel your towels need to be change, please leave them on the floor of the bath room each morning. Housekeeping will be pleased to accommodate you.*
13. Exterior watering of plants, lawns, shrubbery, ground cover, etc., shall be permitted only between the hours of 7:00 PM and 9:00 AM.
14. Vehicles shall be washed only at commercial car washing facilities (no hand car washing allowed).
15. The washing of hard surfaces such as driveways and sidewalks shall be prohibited except where necessary to protect the public health and safety.
16. The loss of water through breaks or leaks in any water user's plumbing must be corrected within twenty four (24) hours of the user's knowledge of that condition.



4699 HOLLISTER AVENUE  
GOLETA, CALIFORNIA 93110-1999  
TELEPHONE 805/964-6761  
FAX 805/964-7002

September 23, 2014

Ryan Rockabrand, Chair  
County of Santa Barbara Drought Task Force  
4408 Cathedral Oaks Road  
Santa Barbara 93105

Re: Goleta Water District Drought Status

Dear Mr. Rockabrand:

As the Chair of the Santa Barbara County Drought Task Force, you are well aware that local water agencies are facing historic drought conditions. As a partner working collaboratively with the County on various water-related items, the Goleta Water District (District) appreciates the opportunity to provide the Drought Task Force with an update on the District's diverse water supply portfolio, demand management, and water shortage responses. The District hopes this letter will serve to inform the Board of Supervisors' discussion of water issues facing the County, ahead of the October 14, 2014 meeting, so that all concerned parties are aware of how the District is well positioned to provide its customers with adequate water supply now and into the future.

#### **Brief Background on the District**

The District is a County Water District operating pursuant to the provisions of the California Water Code. The District was formed in 1944 to provide water to the Goleta Valley, and initially relied solely on local groundwater until the Federal Cachuma Project began making deliveries in 1955. Since that time, the District has invested in a diverse supply portfolio to serve approximately 87,000 residents in the Goleta Valley. The District service area encompasses 29,000 acres, and includes the City of Goleta, University of California, and Santa Barbara Airport; the remainder is located in unincorporated Santa Barbara County. La Cumbre Mutual Water Company, El Capitan Mutual Water Company, and several other small private water purveyors are located within the District service area, but these entities have their own water supply, distribution facilities and customers.

#### **Determining the Level of Supply Augmentation and Demand Management Required During a Drought**

As you may know, determining the strength of any given water purveyor with respect to its ability to navigate through drought periods is accomplished by dividing the respective agency's complete supply portfolio by its total demand. Such an equation, utilizing inputs for multiple months and years, can identify the extent of future supply deficiencies. An agency can then develop a feasible and necessary plan to balance the equation and correct for any deficiencies through a combination of supply augmentation activities and demand management actions. Of course, every water purveyor's inputs to the equation are different based on decades of governance. Specifically, some agencies have invested heavily in their supply portfolios both in terms of the number of supply sources and amount of related entitlement, whereas others have not. Similarly, great diversity exists between purveyors as to their efforts to promote and effectuate demand management. To wit, an agency's past decisions with respect to supply and demand determines the extent by which it must augment



its respective supply portfolio and increase demand management to successfully navigate forward through periods of drought.

In the case of the District, as summarized in this communication, a diverse and robust supply portfolio has been amassed over the last several years and extensive demand management is a way of life for Goleta residents. Further, the District continues to take pro-active steps to meet the unique challenges presented by the drought, consistent with its adopted Drought Preparedness and Water Shortage Contingency Plan. Thus, the District is confident that through the ongoing responsible management of its varied and unique water supply portfolio, as well as continued water conservation and outreach efforts, it will continue to offer a safe and stable water supply to its customers.

### **District Water Supplies**

The District has one of the most extensive and diverse water supply portfolios of the South Coast water agencies. Current District water supplies include: (1) water delivered from Lake Cachuma; (2) groundwater pumped from the Goleta North-Central Groundwater Basin; (3) State Water Project (SWP) water; and (4) recycled water. The District carefully prioritizes the use of water from its supply portfolio according to its adopted Water Supply Management Plan, which has allowed the District to maximize each source over multi-year periods. Each source of supply has its own nuances, which inevitably impacts management of other sources of supply.

### *Cachuma Project Entitlements*

District entitlement to the Cachuma Project yield is 9,322 acre feet per year (AFY). The amount of Cachuma Project water delivered to member units varies from year to year depending on winter runoff, stored lake supplies, water demand, downstream releases for fish, and other water supply sources.

The District has 100 percent, or 9,322 AF, of its Cachuma entitlement available in the current Water Year (WY) (October 1, 2013-September 30, 2014) plus 216 AF of carryover entitlement from WY 2012-13. Based upon the District's increased use of State Water and groundwater supplies in WY 2013-14, the District expects to have approximately 3,128 AF of Cachuma carryover water available for use WY 2014-15. However, Lake Cachuma modeling predicts that the lack of inflow, coupled with dropping lake levels, could result in the Cachuma Project yielding only 45 percent of the annual Cachuma entitlement for the Member Units in WY 2014-15. Based on this Cachuma Operations and Maintenance Board (COMB) forecast, inclusive of unused District allocations of Cachuma water carried forward from the previous year, the District will have 7,323 AF of Cachuma entitlements in WY 2014-15.

Currently, COMB officials have predicted the lake will fall to 20,000 AF of supply by August 2015, at which time a dead pool is created. The dead pool is the effective lake level under which Cachuma Member Units can no longer take any portion of their entitlement without eliminating the ability to use the lake for conveyance of imported water. Accordingly, under this worst-case scenario, there would be no Cachuma supplies available in WY 2015-16.

Additional regulatory actions pending from the Federal government have the potential to greatly impact the District's supplies. Since 1993 the five Cachuma Member Agencies, including the District, have assisted the Federal government and other Santa Ynez River stakeholders in the development and ongoing implementation



of the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) 2000 Biological Opinion, which has enhanced Steelhead populations and habitat in the River. The United States Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) is currently engaged with NMFS in a Biological Opinion Re-consultation on the Project. As this process moves forward, there are growing concerns among stakeholders that a new Biological Opinion may require substantial additional water releases for fish protection from Lake Cachuma, further reducing water availability for domestic and other uses along the South Coast and potentially increasing water costs for District customers. As part of the District's ongoing efforts to protect water supplies and minimize impacts to ratepayers, the District continues to encourage the Federal government to utilize an ongoing collaborative approach that safeguards both fish and water supplies for the District. However, it is important to point out that the Federal government maintains sole discretion over this process and will ultimately decide how much water local purveyors will have available to fulfill future customer demands.

#### *Groundwater Basin Supplies*

Groundwater is a critical source of supply for the District—even more so in times of uncertainty related to Cachuma deliveries. In 1989, The Wright Judgment adjudicated the Goleta North-Central Groundwater Basin (Basin), and gave the District an appropriative right to extract 2,000 AFY from the Basin. Subsequent transfers from other entities overlying the Basin have increased the District annual allowable base extraction to 2,350 AFY, which constitutes approximately 14 percent of the District supply portfolio. This excludes water the District has stored in the Basin, as well as a mandated "drought buffer" available to the District when the Basin is above 1972 levels or when there are reduced deliveries of Cachuma water. Unexercised groundwater rights at the end of a year revert to a stored water right in the Basin. The District also injects spilling lake water into the Basin during wet periods for later extraction during dry periods. As of the 2013 Annual Report prepared by the District for the Basin, the District has approximately 50,000 AF of groundwater stored in the Basin.

The District is currently pumping groundwater at full capacity and expects to deliver approximately 3,000 AF by the end of September 2014, representing approximately 20% of the total District production for the 2013-14 WY (October 1, 2013 – September 30, 2014), excluding recycled water. If statewide drought conditions persist, groundwater will continue to be vital to ensuring delivery of supplies to meet the health and safety needs of District customers. Accordingly, the District is undertaking several well rehabilitation and capacity improvement projects over the next several months in order to enhance its ability to extract stored groundwater from the basin; pumping capacity is projected to yield approximately 5,000 AF in the next WY. With the potential addition of two new wells in the northern and eastern-central portions of the Basin, rehabilitation of four existing wells, and all other existing wells operating at capacity, total maximum groundwater pumping capacity could increase to 8,000 AF in Fiscal Year 2015-16, if needed to cover shortfalls in other supply sources.

#### *State Water Project Supplies*

In 1991, voters within the District service area chose to purchase an allocation of State Water, and in 1994, voted to increase the amount of State Water purchased to maximize reliability of this supply source. In a normal year, the District plans for the delivery of 3,800 AF of State Water pursuant to the voter-approved SAFE Ordinance, which is approximately 23 percent of its supply portfolio. However, the District has a total State Water allocation of 7,000 AFY and additional drought buffer allocation of 450 AFY. The District only purchased 4,500 AF of capacity in the Coastal Branch of the California Aqueduct. Recognizing that State Water deliveries are rarely 100%, the 7,000 AFY allocation serves to improve State Water supply reliability and increase the



amount of carryover State Water stored and available for use in dry years. This has placed the District in a relatively strong position during the current drought when compared to other State Water Project participants.

The District's allotment of State water is 3,800 acre-feet per year (AFY) to use for planning purposes per the SAFE Ordinance. For the current 2013-14 WY, the District has received 3,460 AF of State Water, or 91% of its 3,800 AF planned delivery. Entering the current WY, the District had 4,033 AF of State Water carryover supplies stored in the San Luis Reservoir. Given the potential limitations on carryover availability, the District arranged with the Central Coast Water Authority (CCWA) to take early delivery of its carryover supplies. Thus, the District's decision to transfer the water out of storage has ensured that it will not be stranded in Northern California reservoirs.

The District's conservative planning approach anticipates that State Water Project allocation will continue to be greatly reduced until there is significant precipitation in the Sierras. Thus, for supply modeling purposes, the District is anticipating receiving only a 5% allocation of State Water for the 2014-15 WY.

#### *Recycled Water*

Since 1995, the District has provided recycled water for irrigation and restroom facilities through a partnership with the Goleta Sanitary District. Recycled water is generally considered a "drought-proof" supply for the District and is critical to conserving potable water supplies. In a normal year recycled water makes up approximately 7 percent of the District water supply portfolio, or about 1,150 AF. The District currently provides approximately 1,000 AF of recycled water a year, primarily for irrigation.

The recycled water production capacity of the Reclamation Plant is approximately 3,000 AFY, but the ability to fully utilize recycled water is limited by condensed use patterns, as irrigation with recycled water must occur during nighttime hours to comply with State public health requirements. Furthermore, storage is available to address daily fluctuations but not seasonal variability. Notwithstanding, the District's Board of Directors will be considering implementing a pilot program to haul any surplus recycled water from the Goleta Sanitary District to parcels located off of the District's recycled water pipeline. The program is designed to off-set potable use with excess recycled water available to the District.

#### **District Demand Management Planning and Activities**

The District and its customers have been leaders in water conservation for many years, as demonstrated by a typical residential per capita water use of 68 gallons per day. In fact, the District has engaged in and promoted numerous conservation practices and is a longstanding member of the California Urban Water Conservation Council, which requires full compliance with extensive foundational (i.e., utility operational programs and education programs) and programmatic Best Management Practices. Examples of such actions include:

- Instituting and Promoting Residential Plumbing Retrofit Programs;
- Implementation of a Residential Ultra Low Flow Toilet Replacement Program;
- Creating and Offering Various Rebate Programs;
- Performing System Water Audits, Leak Detection and Repairs;
- Metering with Commodity Rates/Conservation Pricing;
- Developing and Conducting Extensive Public Information and School Education Programs;



- Creation and Maintenance of a Demonstration Garden;
- Limited Main Flushing; and
- Enforcement of Water Waste Prohibitions.

This long standing history of water conservation by customers has played a large role in the District's ability to carefully balance demand with available supply in the current drought. Even with the exceptional historical conservation, however, in March 2014 the District Board of Directors recognized a 15 percent deficiency in overall supply over the next two years and, as required by the District's Drought Preparedness and Water Shortage Contingency Plan, declared a Stage I Water Shortage, requesting a 20 percent voluntary reduction in customer water use. Since that time, customers have reduced overall use by 10 percent. This percentage is derived from comparing existing demand to projected demand for the current water year; it's important to recognize that this is a conservative methodology that some agencies do not adhere to. Specifically, some water purveyors compare existing demand to the prior year usage, which is not an actual reflection of short term behavioral changes by water users since other factors, particularly weather, have a much more significant impact on yearly comparisons. For instance, if the District were to compare its current use to last year's, it would be reporting a 15-20 percent reduction since March instead of the more realistic 10% reduction that was published and used in future projections. As evident, the District's goal is to be both conservative and realistic about results from recent additional conservation programs so that future reduction projections have the highest level of accuracy.

It is also important to recognize that the District's existing water-conscious customer base poses a significant challenge for further demand reductions (e.g., much if not all of the "low-hanging" conservation "fruit" has been "picked"). As discussed below, in order to further lower demand and address supply shortfalls, the District is implementing a series of planning recommendations and demand management activities that go far beyond the conservation program success already achieved.

#### *Forward-Focused Planning*

The District completed a comprehensive update to its Drought Preparedness and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (Contingency Plan) in July of 2014. The Contingency Plan describes, in a single resource, the conditions which constitute a water shortage emergency, defines and discusses the various stages of action to be taken by the District in response to supply shortfalls, and provides guidance and procedures to undertake during a declared water shortage. The Contingency Plan is consistent with the California Department of Water Resources guidance, and complies with California Water Code §§ 350 – 359, Government Code §§ 8550-8551, and the Urban Water Management Plan Act. Broadly, the Plan allows the District to identify and quickly respond to shortage in a manner that provides for public health and safety while minimizing the impacts to customers.

This Contingency Plan is part of a larger framework used by the District to responsibly manage water resources and ensure the highest level of reliable service for its customers. On a regular basis, the District performs an extensive evaluation of its various supplies, supply reliability, drought scenarios, and anticipated demand. Water resource management and reporting tools include the District Urban Water Management Plan (updated every five years, most recently in November 2011), the District Water Supply Management Plan (April 2011), Groundwater Management Plan for the Goleta Groundwater Basin (May 2010), Annual Goleta Water District Budget and Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, monthly public water supply statistics provided to the California Department of Public Health, and biennial water conservation reports submitted to the California



Urban Water Conservation Council. Tracking supply and demand takes on more significance in a drought, and the District has developed a sophisticated water supply and demand model to track a variety of information and indicators within the District's system thereby producing supply availability percentage projections for 12, 24 and 36-month periods. This allows the District to determine whether a water supply shortage is anticipated in any given year, and the severity of a shortage based on the availability of the different sources of supply and trends in demand. The model is updated periodically with actual customer demand data, any changes in the delivery timing or quantity of water supplies, including projected and actual groundwater production data.

The District has responded in accordance with its Contingency Plan when the drought triggers have been met. On March 11, 2014, based on updated supply projections, the District declared a Stage I Water Shortage consistent with the criteria contained in the District's 2010 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and the Contingency Plan. As part of Stage I, the District requested its customers to voluntarily reduce water use system-wide by 20 percent, consistent with Governor Brown's requested statewide reduction, in response to a projected 10 to 15 percent supply deficiency for the next twelve months. As discussed above, since March 2014, District customers have reduced demand approximately 10 percent with voluntary measures alone.

The District Contingency Plan calls for a Stage II Water Shortage declaration if District water supply is 75 to 85 percent of normal for the next twelve months, or if supply is insufficient to provide 75 percent of normal deliveries for the next twenty four months. Due to proactive planning by the District, the total supply available to the District in WY 2013-14 was approximately 112 percent of normal (13,653 AF), delaying the need for a Stage II declaration.

District modeling presently indicates that water supply for the successive 12 months will be approximately 84 percent of normal beginning in September 2014, and although such level does not pose an immediate threat to public health and safety, this projection triggers a Stage II Water Shortage pursuant to the Contingency Plan. The available supplies for the 2014-15 WY are projected to be 12,983 AF (84 percent of normal), including:

- 7,323 AF of Lake Cachuma water, inclusive of a 45% allocation for the WY plus unused District allocations of Cachuma water carried forward from the previous year ("carryover water").
- Groundwater supplies based on projected annual well production capacity of 5,163 AF.
- 497 AF of State Water; for conservative planning purposes, the District is currently forecasting only a 5% allocation of State Water in WY 2014-15.

On September 9, 2014, the District declared a Stage II Water Shortage Emergency, and adopted mandatory water use restrictions with a target of achieving a 25% district-wide reduction in water usage. The mandatory water use restrictions primarily target outdoor use, including limitations on specific watering times for manual and fixed irrigation, prohibitions on washing buildings and sidewalks, and additional water saving measures.

To maximize conservation efforts and the effectiveness of the water use restrictions, the District has adopted an outreach plan for Stage II, focusing on educating customers and the broader general public about current drought conditions, water use restrictions, and water use efficiency; providing useful information and examples that encourage customers to conserve water at their homes and businesses; and reaching out to specific customer groups with specialized messaging to achieve the greatest level of conservation within each customer class. The District is also working directly with its largest customers to optimize irrigation practices and conserve as much water as possible.

Finally, as part of its overall drought response plan, the District is also adopting individual drought-related programs to further conserve water and preserve District supplies. These include the following programs being rolled out within the next two months:

- Smart Landscape Rebate Program;
- Rebates for High Efficiency Appliances;
- Incentives for commercial, agriculture, and multifamily upgrades;
- Large landscape water surveys and water budgets for irrigation accounts; and
- A recycled water hauling program to truck treated wastewater received from Goleta Sanitary District to sites that do not currently have recycled water pipelines necessary to serve those properties. The District intends to also obtain the necessary permits to expand this program outside of its District to other water agencies within the County.

When combined with the District's existing conservation successes, mandatory water use restrictions and public outreach campaign, these programs are designed to support the achievement of the District's current Stage II overall 25 percent conservation target.

#### *SAFE Water Supplies Ordinance and New Water Allocations*

The District operates under the guidance of a unique water planning ordinance. The voter-approved SAFE Water Supplies Ordinance (SAFE Ordinance) prohibits allocating water to new or additional potable water service connections to properties not previously served by the District unless certain circumstances are met. Specifically, new water allocations may be made only when the following conditions are satisfied:

- The District receives 100 percent of its annual Cachuma Project allocation; and
- The District has met all of its Wright Judgment obligations; and
- There is no water rationing; and
- The District has met its obligation to make its annual storage contribution to the drought buffer.

Pursuant to the language of SAFE and the District procedures implementing it, the District adopts a resolution setting forth the new water allocation for the subsequent year (1 percent of the total potable District supply if the above conditions are met).

On September 9, 2014, the District Board of Directors adopted a resolution finding that the conditions for new allocations for the next WY will not be satisfied, and directing the denial of applications for new and additional service connections for potable water, commencing October 1, 2014. From that point, District staff will deny applications for new water service allocations that do not fall within limited exemption categories included in the resolution for projects with pre-existing water use, historical credits, and pre-existing water entitlement agreements.

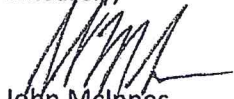


8 | Ryan Rockabrand, Chair, Santa Barbara County Drought Task Force  
Re. Goleta Water District Drought Status  
September 23, 2014

**Conclusion**

Thank you for the opportunity to provide the Drought Task Force with an update on the District's diverse water supply portfolio, demand management, and water shortage responses. Again, the District hopes this letter will serve to inform the Board of Supervisors' discussion of water issues facing the County, ahead of the October 14, 2014 meeting, so that all concerned parties are aware of how the District is well positioned to provide its customers with adequate water supply now and into the future.

Sincerely,



John McInnes  
General Manager

cc: Mona Miyasato, County Executive Officer  
Scott McGolpin, Director of County Public Works  
Tom Fayram, Deputy Director of County Public Works  
Michelle Greene, Interim City Manager, City of Goleta