ANNUAL WATER SUPPLY REPORT

June 2016

Prepared by:
Rose Hess

1.0 Introduction

The City of Buellton's water is supplied by Groundwater and supplemented by State Water Project. The Groundwater is supplied from the Buellton Uplands Groundwater Basin and the Santa Ynez River Underflow. The groundwater sources are shown in Figure 1 (identified as Zone D and Zone A).

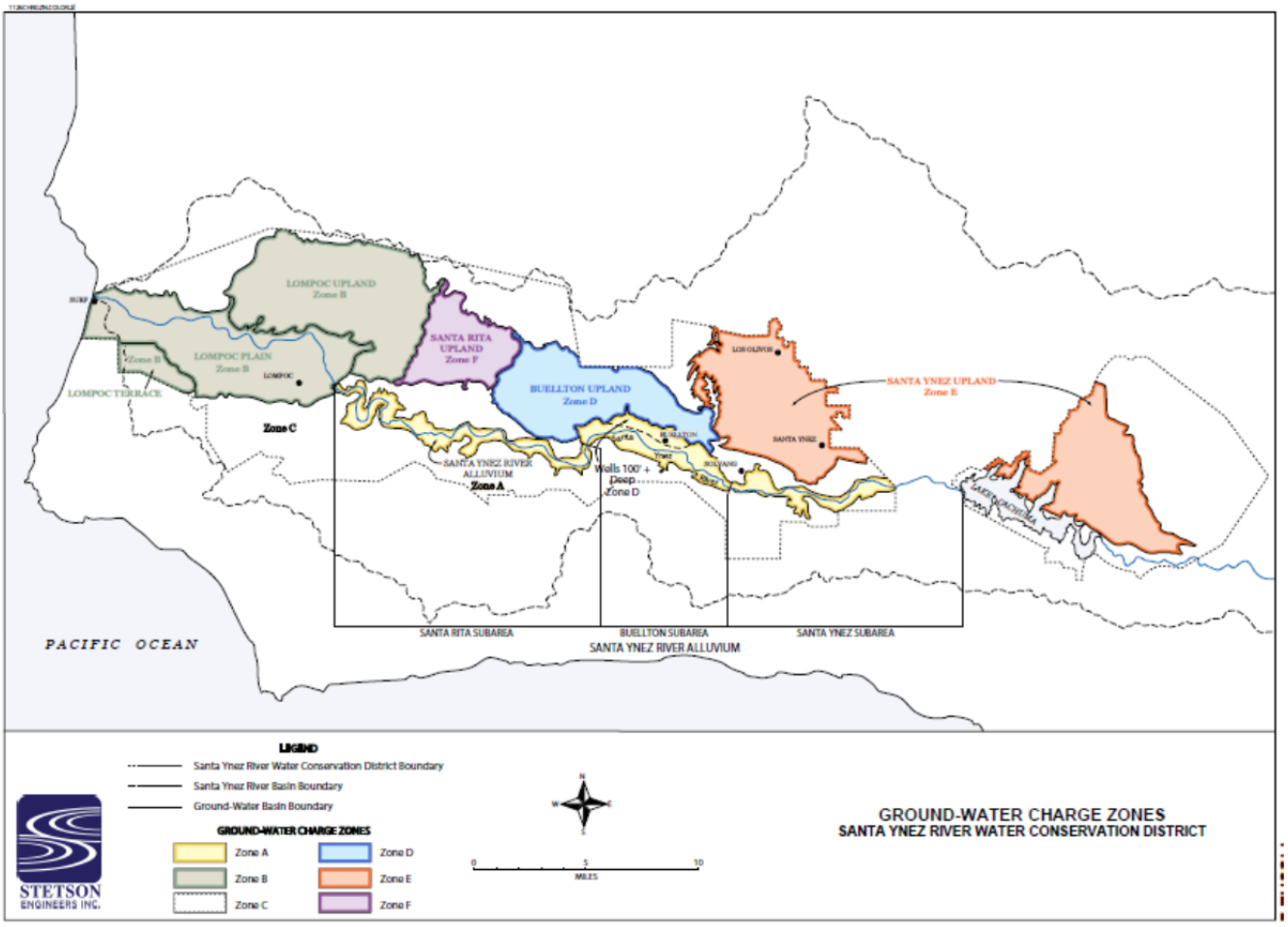


Figure 1. Groundwater Basins

The City currently has four (4) wells as part of the water supply system: three (3) shallow wells in the Santa Ynez Underflow and one (1) in the Buellton Uplands. The City also has a 5th well, located in the Santa Ynez Underflow. However, this well is used purely for irrigation purposes for the Zaca Creek Golf Course.

The City is also a participant of the State Water Project through the Central Coast Water Authority (CCWA).

CCWA owns and operates water treatment facilities and pipeline that delivers water from the State Water Project to the project participants in Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo Counties. Buellton has one (1) turn-out from the CCWA pipeline that delivers water directly to the City's distribution system. Figure 2 provides a general exhibit of the State Water line.

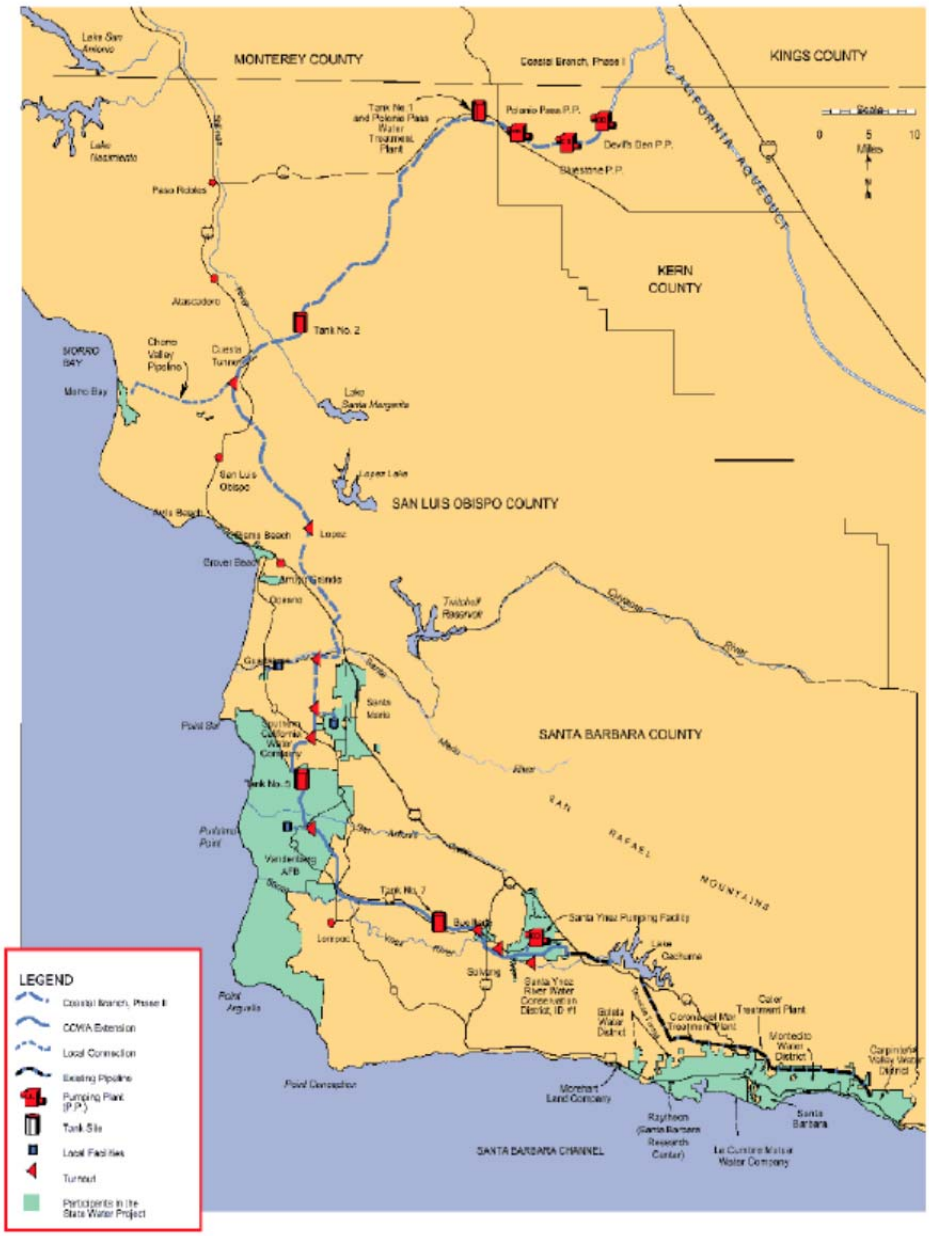


Figure 2. State Water Project

2.0 Production

The City has two water treatment facilities. The McMurray Water Treatment Plant treats water pumped from the three wells in the Santa Ynez River Underflow. The City's permit to draw from the Santa Ynez River Underflow is currently 1385 acre-feet per year. The City's 246 Water Treatment Plant treats water pumped from one well in the Buellton Uplands. There are currently no permit restrictions on pumping from the Buellton Uplands. During normal and wet years, the primary wells utilized are in the Santa Ynez River Underflow. During dry/drought years, the primary well utilized is in the Buellton Uplands. Table 1 shows the total production for each source by month.

The City's State Water Project allocation is 578 acre-feet. In January 2015, the State notified its contractors that the deliveries would be reduced to 15% of the allocations. To conserve, the city's allocation amount, the city only utilized 0.33 acre-feet of Project water in 2015 from the available 86.7 acre-feet.

In 2015, the City produced 1072 acre-feet of water (approximately 349,312,730 gallons) from its groundwater supply. Total water supply produced/received in 2015 (groundwater plus State Water Project) was 1073 acre-feet (approximately 349,638,581 gallons).

With the 2015 population of 4931, the water produced on an average daily basis was 194 gallons/day/capita.

Table 1. Water Production 2015

	Buellton Uplands	Santa Ynez River Underflow	State Water Project	Total 2015
Production Amounts (AF)	**783**	**289**	**0.3**	**1073**

3.0 Supply

The City of Buellton's water is supplied by Groundwater and supplemented by State Water Project. The City's groundwater basins are informally managed by the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District. Formed in 1939 for the primary purpose of protecting water rights on the lower Santa Ynez River, the District has overseen the groundwater basins from Santa Ynez to Lompoc (as shown in Figure 1, page 1). The District provides an annual report summarizing the groundwater production and charges and a status of groundwater and surface water supplies.

In April 2016, the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District published its 38th Engineering and Survey Report on Water Supply Conditions. This report summarizes the conditions of supply and basin storage, particularly during Spring which provides the best direct indication of the groundwater conditions during the past year. The Buellton Upland basin showed an increase of water level in the past year. Under normal water supply conditions, the Santa Ynez River Alluvium (Santa Ynez River Underflow) is replenished yearly. During extended drought periods, some shortages may occur, particularly in the Lompoc Basin area. During these times, a water rights release may occur from Lake Cachuma to provide replenishment. In the past year, the City did not experience any issues with shortages from its supply in the Santa Ynez River Underflow. However, several releases were made to provide replenishment to Lompoc, in which the City benefited.

Both groundwater supply sources are in good condition and for planning purposes are equally utilized for production of water. Table 2 provides a summary of water supply reasonably available to the City during the Fiscal Year 2016 and for a cumulative long term period (5 years). Operationally, the City utilizes one of the two groundwater sources as the primary resource based on needs and efficiency. Due to permitting rights, the primary wells the City utilizes are in the Santa Ynez River Underflow during normal and wet years. However, during dry/drought years, the primary well utilized is in the Buellton Uplands.

Table 2. Water Supply Availability

	Buellton Uplands	Santa Ynez River Underflow	State Water Project	Total 2015
FY 2016 (AF)	**1,000**	**1,385**	**578**	**2,963**
Cumulative Long Term Projection (AF)	**5,000**	**6,925**	**2,890**	**14,815**

The following Table 3 is an estimate of the water demand anticipated during Fiscal Year 2016 and over the long term (5 year) period. These estimates are well within the Supply Available in Table 2.

Table 3. Water Demand Forecast

	Buellton Uplands	Santa Ynez River Underflow	Total 2015
FY 2016 (AF)	**750**	**750**	**2,963**
Cumulative Long Term Projection (AF)	**5,000**	**6,925**	**14,815**

Recently, the City Approved the Resolution to formally partner with the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District to implement the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA). This will provide for the organization of the SGMA compliance and formal groundwater management, further protecting the long term sustainability of the City's groundwater basin supply. The City of Buellton will be part of the "Central Portion" of the Santa Ynez Valley Basins as shown in Figure 3.

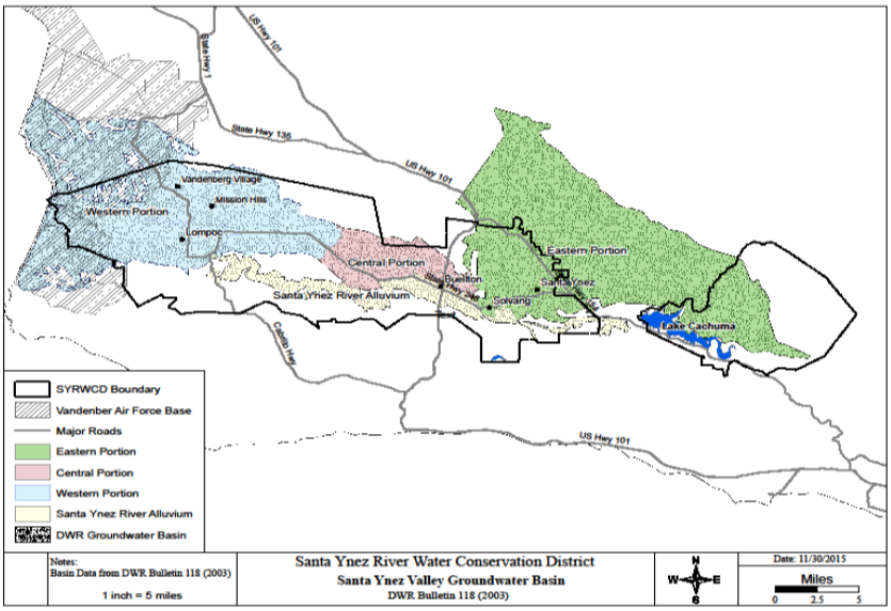


Figure 3. SGMA Basins

The City also utilizes State Water Project as part of its water supply. Buellton's State Water Project allocation is 578 acre-feet, but is subject to availability by the State. The City may utilize State Water Project water in lieu of pumping from the Santa Ynez River Underflow or the Buellton Uplands. At this time, State Water Project water is used to supplement the City's peak water demands or if a reservoir/well is under repair and has not been used on a regular basis.

4.0 Conservation

In 2014, the City of Buellton adopted Resolution 14-19, declaring a Stage Two Water Conservation Requirement. This is pursuant to the State Water Resource Control Board's regulations declaring a State of Emergency due to severe drought conditions. Residents and businesses are required to reduce water consumption and limit outdoor irrigation in order to meet these requirements.

In an effort to advocate water conservation, the City has implemented outreach programs in conjunction with Santa Barbara County and other local jurisdictions. This outreach can be recognized as:

In addition, the City received a grant to fund a "Cash 4 Grass" landscape rebate program. Residents can receive up to $750 to replace their lawns to drought tolerate landscape. The City also provides water conservation shower heads free to residents and businesses.

RESOLUTION NO. 16-07

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BUELLTON, CALIFORNIA, REGARDING THE COMMITMENTS AND PUBLISHING THE REPORT REQUIRED BY CENTRAL COAST WATER AUTHORITY RESOLUTION NOS. 92-02 AND 92-11

I. THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BUELLTON DOES HEREBY FIND AND DETERMINE AS FOLLOWS:

A. The City of Buellton ("City") has a Water Supply Agreement with the Central Coast Water Authority ("Authority"); and

B. One of the conditions of approval of the Santa Ynez and Mission Hills Extensions to the Coastal Branch Phase II of the State Water Project as found in Central Coast Water Authority Resolutions 92-2 and 92-11 requires the following commitments:

1. Prior to the City's use of State Water Project water, the City will commit that the use of that water will be used first to offset the contractor's proportionate share of groundwater basin overdraft, if any, and to improve water quality for its customers, if appropriate, before being made available for other purposes.

2. Beginning in the year that State Water Project water is first delivered and annually thereafter, the City will commit to prepare and publish an annual report on its long-term water supply. This report shall include a calculation which quantifies:

(a) the obligation to offset groundwater overdraft and improve water quality, if any, set forth in the prior condition; and

(b) reasonable estimates of total supplies available to the City, including but not limited to local supplies and the contractor's prediction regarding State Water Project urban delivery capacity, determined from State Department of Water Resources (DWR) operations studies; and

(c) the available water supply for the ensuing year and the amount of State Water Project water necessary to fulfill the contractor's obligations; and

(d) sufficient information to monitor compliance; and

C. This resolution has been presented for adoption to the City Council of the City of Buellton at a public hearing and the Annual Long-Term Water Supply Report ("Report") attached as Exhibit "A" to this Resolution has been distributed to local libraries and City Hall for public review for a period of time in excess of 30 days prior to the hearing.

II. NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BUELLTON DOES HEREBY RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:

A. The City Council of the City of Buellton ("City") hereby commits to using State Water Project water, which it receives to first offset the City's proportionate share of groundwater basin overdraft, if any, and to improve water quality for its consumers, if appropriate, before making such water available for other purposes.

B. The City Council of the City hereby adopts the Annual Long-Term Water Supply Report ("Report") attached as Exhibit "A" to this Resolution.

C. The City Clerk shall certify to the adoption of this Resolution.

PASSED, APPROVED, and ADOPTED this 9th day of June 2016.

E. Andrisek

Ed Andrisek
Mayor

ATTEST:

Linda Reid

Linda Reid
City Clerk

I, Linda Reid, City Clerk of the City of Buellton, do hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution No. 16-07 was duly adopted by the City Council of the City of Buellton at the regular meeting held on the 9th day of June 2016 by the following vote of the Council:

AYES:	5	Council Members Connolly, Elovitz, Sierra, Vice Mayor Baumann, and Mayor Andrisek
NOES:	0	
ABSENT:	0	
ABSTAIN:	0	

Linda Reid
City Clerk

EXHIBIT "A"

CITY OF BUELLTON
ANNUAL LONG-TERM WATER SUPPLY REPORT

The City's proportionate share of groundwater basin overdraft is zero based on its calculation of the City's existing prescriptive right to appropriate and use Santa Ynez River Underflow water.

If a determination was made that the City has no existing prescriptive rights, the City's proportionate share of the Santa Ynez River Underflow overdraft would be 1072 acre feet per year based on:

A. The proportionate amount of the City's pumping estimated to be 289 acre feet in 2015, compared with

B. The estimated total gross pumping of 783 acre feet, and

C. The estimated annual overdraft in the basin is 0 (zero) acre feet.

The use of State Water Project water within the City in lieu of pumping by the City from the Santa Ynez River will result in current conditions that are essentially in supply/demand balance and the amount of reduced pumping as a result of using State Water Project water will equal or exceed the amount set forth in B or C above.

Based upon authority reports, there is no evidence at this time of any need to improve water quality for the benefit of City consumers. However, utilization of up to 578 acre feet of treated State Water Project water within the City in any given year will have a positive effect on both the City's consumers given the higher quality of State Water Project water and the groundwater basin users as a result of return flow of significantly higher quality.

The water supplies reasonably available to the City during Fiscal Year 2016 and for the cumulative long term (five years) is estimated to be (in acre feet):

	2016	Long Term
1. Buellton Uplands Basin	1,000	5,000
2. Santa Ynez River Underflow *(based on water rights permit)*	1,385	6,925
3. State Water Project *(based on contract)*	578	2,890
Total Available Supplies	2,963	14,815

The amount of water estimated to be required to meet demands within the City during fiscal year 2016 and over the long term (five years) is estimated to be (in acre feet):

	2016	Long Term
1. Estimated water demand Santa Ynez River	700	3,500
2. Estimated water demand Groundwater Basin	700	3,500
Total Demand	1,400	7,000

Santa Barbara County Water Agency / Drought Task Force
Water Supply Information Request – June 2016

**Note to Purveyors, please include requested information below and return to the Santa Barbara County Water Agency by email to Fray Crease at* fcrease@cosbpw.net

Santa Barbara County Water Purveyor - Water Supply and Demand Estimates

Name of Agency City of Lompoc

Estimated Total Demand (AF/Y);

2016 4,943

2017 4,785

2018 4,282

Estimated Supply (AF/Y);

Supply Sources	Water Year 2016	2017	2018
Local Surface Water			
Imported and State Water			
Groundwater	6,690	6,690	6,690
Recycled Water			
Other (desal, new sources)			
Total			

Please include any additional information on planned demand management plans such as outside watering restrictions or plans to add additional supplies as an attachment.

8 WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLANNING

Water shortage contingency planning is a strategic planning process to prepare for and respond to water shortages. Good planning and preparation provides the City with the tools to maintain reliable supplies and reduce the impacts of supply interruptions due to extended drought or catastrophic supply interruptions.

The Lompoc City Council adopted a four stage water shortage contingency plan in 1992, which consisted of mandatory water waste prohibitions in all four stages. The City requested voluntary water conservation for Stage 1 to achieve up to 15% reduction and mandatory reduction through block tiered pricing, and the use of the City's water conservation programs and strategies to achieve up to 30% reduction for Stage 2, up to 40% reduction for Stage 3, and up to 50% reduction for Stage 4. The City's water shortage contingency program was updated as part of the 2010 UWMP to include additional emergency equipment and procedures, that City staff would utilize in an emergency. The water shortage contingency program is again being modified as part of this UWMP to reflect the City's drought experiences during the calendar years of 2011 through 2015.

8.1.1 Stages of Action and Reduction Objectives

The City's water shortage plan describes four stages of water demand reductions that may be invoked during water supply shortages. Each stage includes a water reduction objective, conditions and percent of normal water demands, which may vary based on the nature of water supply emergency. The plan is dependent on the cause, severity, and anticipated duration of the water supply shortage. A combination of water conservation measures would be used to reduce water usage in the event of water shortages. Table 8-1 shows the four stages and their representative shortages.

Declarations of water supply conditions will occur periodically after evaluation by City staff and the approval by City Council. The respective water supply condition dictates the degree at which water conservation measures are implemented at any particular time in the City.

Table 8-1 Water Shortage Contingency - Rationing Stages

Stage	Condition	Reduction Objective
I – Threatened Water Supply Condition	• GPCD greater than 117 (SBx7-7 Baseline Target)	Mandatory 15% reduction
II – Moderately Restricted Water Supply Conditions	• Rainfall below the mean average for 2 consecutive years	15-30% mandatory reduction in total water demands from baseline
III – Severely Restricted Water Supply Conditions	• Consistent drop in static well levels for 12 consecutive months with no Cachuma Reservoir Dam release expected that year.	30-40% mandatory reduction in total water demands from baseline
IV – Critical Water Supply Conditions	• 75% of the active wells have Variable Frequency Drive (VFD) running restrictions, and more than 1 well is unable to pump water under normal conditions.	Up to 50% mandatory reduction in total water demands from baseline

The City is responsible for supplying water for the health and safety needs of the community. If it appears that the City may be unable to supply the normal demands and requirements of the water customers, the City Council may declare a water supply shortage condition. Based on the severity of the predicted shortage, the City could take the following actions as described in the following sections.

8.1.2 Mandatory Prohibitions on Water Wasting

In the event of a water supply shortage, the City may implement mandatory compliance measures to induce water conservation. The City's Municipal Code includes prohibition on various wasteful water uses during a declared water supply shortage. These mandatory prohibitions are implemented during Stages I, II, III and IV, and are listed in Table 8-2. Additionally, during a Stage IV water supply shortage, the City Council may impose any water rationing requirement that it deems appropriate to protect public health, safety, welfare, comfort, and convenience.

Table 8-2. Water Shortage Contingency - Mandatory Prohibitions

Prohibitions	Mandatory Prohibition Stage
Outdoor irrigation resulting in excessive gutter runoff.	Stage I, II, III, IV
Allowing potable water to escape from breaks within a customer's plumbing system	Stage I, II, III, IV
Use of water for cleaning driveways, patios, parking lots, sidewalks, streets, or other such uses except as necessary to protect public health or safety.	Stage I, II, III, IV
Outdoor irrigation between the hours of 10 AM and 4 PM.	Stage I, II, III, IV
Use of potable water for compaction or dust control purposes in construction activities.	Stage I, II, III, IV
Washing cars with a hose without a shutoff nozzle	Stage I, II, III, IV
Serving water to guests at a restaurant unless requested	Stage I, II, III, IV
Limited days for outdoor irrigation	Stage II, III, IV
Overhead spray irrigation restriction (to be determined by the City Council)	Stage IV

8.1.3 Penalties

Violation of the prohibitions are an infraction with a warning given for the first violation; a fine not exceeding $50.00 for a second violation within one year; a fine not exceeding $100.00 for a third violation within one year; and a fine not exceeding $250.00 for each additional violation within one year. The Utilities Director may shut off the water service to any property where a violation of this Section occurs and the City's usual reconnection charge will be applied upon resumption of service.

8.1.4 Mechanism for Determining Water Use Reductions

Under normal water supply conditions, potable water production figures are recorded daily at the Water Treatment Facility. Totals are reported monthly to the Utilities Director. From this information, month to month and year to year statistics can be calculated to track water use and subsequent increases or reductions in consumption levels. This data allows the City to determine the effectiveness of the implemented DMM's. If reduction goals are not being met, the Council can make the necessary decisions for corrective action to be taken. Since the City has daily production records available during a drought or other water emergency, more frequent reporting could be provided.

8.1.5 Revenue and Expenditure Impacts

The majority of operating costs for most water agencies are fixed rather than a function of the amount of water sold. As a result, when significant conservation programs are undertaken, it is frequently necessary to raise water rates because the revenue generated is based on lower total consumption while the revenue required is basically fixed. In order to counteract the financial impact of conservation, the City may institute an increase in the rate structure so that lower projected water consumption would generate added revenue needed by the City's Water Enterprise fund. Another option would be the use of reserves to minimize the need for additional rate increases. A full analysis of the water rates based on the financial conditions at the time water reduction would occur would be presented to the City Council for their approval.

8.1.6 Actions during a Catastrophic Interruption

Water shortage disaster response is coordinated between the City of Lompoc Fire Department and the Utilities Department. The City has mutual aid agreements with Vandenberg AFB, Santa Barbara County, and provisions for assistance from state utilities through its membership in the California Utilities Emergency Association (CUEA). The City's membership in CUEA provides a network of State of California water utilities that can offer assistance to the City of Lompoc in an emergency.

The City is also a member of the Public Works Mutual Aid Agreement, which provides for borrowing personnel and equipment from member agencies in Santa Barbara County and Southern California. The Water Division also has a Disaster/Emergency Response Plan. The Plan addresses the Water Division's response to extraordinary emergency situations associated with natural disasters, technological and catastrophic events, which cause widespread damage, loss, or destruction. The Plan provides operational concepts relating to the various emergency situations, identifies components of the Emergency Management Organization, and describes the overall responsibilities of the organization for protecting life and property, and assuring the overall well-being of the population. This Plan also identifies the sources of outside support that might be provided. The Plan details the Division's response, personnel, and assistance, which will be provided during a disaster and emergency.

The City provides emergency power for total treatment at the Water Treatment Plant, through a 1000kW generator. Switchgear and four 200kW portable generators are provided to operate four wells. Two wells will supply approximately 3.5 MGD during extended power shortages. Additional generators can and will be acquired if necessary for a prolonged crisis.

If a City emergency resulted in several fires within the City, the following could occur:

1. Alert City residents to conserve water due to the local emergency by use of local and regional media.
2. Use existing City fire trucks and if necessary request additional fire trucks from Santa Barbara County, Vandenberg AFB, and Southern California cities. This assistance would depend on the availability of personnel and equipment in the agencies.
3. If necessary, use local tank trucks to bring water into the City through a mutual aid agreement.
4. Pump non-potable water out of the Lompoc Regional Wastewater Reclamation Treatment Plant, the Pacific Ocean, River Park Lake and the Santa Ynez River, if additional water was available and needed for firefighting.
5. Demolish the buildings, if a major disaster occurred and there was insufficient water to fight fires.

If the City experienced an emergency due to an earthquake, the following would occur:

1. City staff would begin by checking the Water Treatment Plant to find out if the Plant was operational.
2. If the Water Treatment Plant was operational, City staff would next check the entire water distribution system to find out if it was operational. This would include an inspection of all of the water system components, such as water mains, water service lines and the City's four water reservoirs. City staff would also survey the water distribution system to determine if anything needed to be repaired and prioritize these repairs. Three of the City's reservoirs (Avalon, "O" Street, and Miguelito) are equipped with seismic valves, which will secure the reservoirs in event of a major earthquake. The Beattie Reservoir does not have seismic valves; however, the City of Lompoc Water Treatment Plant has an automated control valve to secure the reservoir.
3. City staff would also alert City residents to conserve water due to the earthquake. If the local and regional media were not operational, City staff would drive down the City streets and hand out flyers and/or use a public address system in City vehicles, if available, to notify residents that they should conserve water.
4. City staff could also request assistance, if needed and available from Vandenberg AFB, Santa Barbara County and Southern California cities.
5. If City staff found that the Water Treatment Plant was damaged or was no longer standing, then City staff would determine how much water was left in the City reservoirs. The water from the reservoirs could be distributed by gravity feeding it into the distribution system, because all of the reservoirs are located on a hill in the City. This works if electrical power is not available.
6. If the Water Treatment Plant was operational, then the City could use four generators at the four highest producing wells. These four wells could supply 5 MGD during extended electric power shortages. The City would also need a source of fuel for the generators. As City customers conserved water, the City could supply City customers' needs with a supply of 3 MGD of water.
7. If the City was no longer able to secure fuel for the generators and supply City water to the customers, then the City would need to secure tanker trucks to supply water to the City residents. The City may also need to issue boiled water alerts. Additionally, the City may have to secure bottled water and provide a distribution site for customers to secure the water.
8. City staff could also request assistance from Vandenberg AFB, Santa Barbara County and Southern California cities. This assistance would depend on the availability of personnel and equipment in the agencies.

8.1.7 Projected Three Year Minimum Supply

The minimum supply for the City is equal to the driest three-year historic sequence in the history of City's water production and deliveries. The three driest years on record are 2013 through 2015.

Table 8-3 shows the projected three-year minimum water supplies for the City based on water production capacity (Appendix H) and the water deliveries from the 2013 through 2015 time period.

Table 8-3 City's Projected Three-year Minimum Water Supplies, AFY

Source	2016	2017	2018
Groundwater Supply	6,690	6,690	6,690
Groundwater Demand	4,993	4,785	4,222
Note: Demand numbers from 2013-2015 water delivery data; actual production capacity is estimated at 6,690 AF/yr. (Appendix H)			

CITY OF
LOMPOC

To: Fray Crease, Santa Barbara County Public Works Department

From: Shaun Ryan, Operations Supervisor

Date: July 11th, 2016

Subject: Request for Water Supply Information

Enclosed with this letter is the completed Santa Barbara county Water Supply information sheet, a few comments describing our future supplies and demands, and a copy of our current water wasting restrictions in place.

The city of Lompoc is located downstream of Cachuma Reservoir, and receives stored water credits on a tri-annual water release. Our most recent release will be starting this month, July of 2016. After this release we have been notified that without significant rainfall in the next 3 years we will most likely not be given our usual water release. This would force the use of the remaining water stored in our basin. The Lompoc Water Division plans on exploring new water well locations to enhance Lompoc's water source of supply.

As the Operation Supervisor and Chief Operator of our system I will be the main point of contact for any questions or concerns in the future. I can be reached by email at s_ryan@ci.lompoc.ca.us or by phone (805) 875-8701 (office) or (805) 588-0029 (cell).

Thank You.

Sincerely,

Shaun Ryan

Shaun Ryan
Operation Supervisor
City of Lompoc Water Division

Santa Barbara County Water Agency / Drought Task Force
Water Supply Information Request – June 2016

**Note to Purveyors, please include requested information below and return to the Santa Barbara County Water Agency by email to Fray Crease at fcrease@cosbpw.net*

Santa Barbara County Water Purveyor - Water Supply and Demand Estimates

Name of Agency City of Lompoc

Estimated Total Demand (AF/Y);

2016 5209.83

2017 5204.68

2018 5207.94

Estimated Supply (AF/Y);

Supply Sources	Water Year 2016	2017	2018
Local Surface Water	6.75	7.37	7.37
Imported and State Water	–	–	–
Groundwater	5203.08	5233.31	5263.57
Recycled Water	–	–	–
Other (desal, new sources)	–	–	–
Total	5209.83	5240.68	5270.94

Please include any additional information on planned demand management plans such as outside watering restrictions or plans to add additional supplies as an attachment.

MANDATORY NO WATER WASTING RESTRICTIONS

The City of Lompoc has had No Water Wasn g Restrico ns since January 16, 1990 (Seco n 13.04.060 of the Lompoc City Code). On January 17, 2014, the Governor issued a proclamation of emergency under the California Emergency Services Act based on Drought Conditions. On April 25, 2014, the Governor continued the state of emergency, based on the continued drought. On March 27, 2015, the California Office of Administrative Law (OAL) approved water conservation restrictions.

In response to the OAL restrictions, the Lompoc City Council amended Section 13.04.060 of the Lompoc City Code, on May 5, 2015, concerning the City's No Water Wasting Restrictions.

The CITY'S NO WATER WASTING RESTRICTTIONS ARE NOW AS FOLLOWS:

1. Irrigation is only allowed in the City on Wednesday and Saturday. This irrigation is only allowed before 10:00 a.m. and after 4:00 p.m. No water runoff is allowed.
2. No person can use potable water to clean hard surfaces, with exemptions for dangerous substances and commercial steam cleaning.
3. All water leaks must be fixed within eight (8) hours of detection/notification.
4. A shut-off nozzle must be used when washing a vehicle.
5. Restaurants may only serve water to customers when they request it.

EXEMPTIONS, ONLY WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE UTILITIES DIRECTOR

1. Potable water may be used for commercial nurseries, between the hours of 10:00 am and 4:00 p.m., throughout the week, on an as needed basis.
2. Potable water may be used to prepare athletic fields before athletic contests for health and safety, throughout the week, on an as needed basis.
3. Potable water may be used for irrigation between the hours of 10:00 am and 4:00 p.m., throughout the week, if needed for maintenance or repair of facilities or to establish new lawns, on an as needed basis.

VIOLATION OF THE NO WATER WASTING RESTRICTIONS COULD RESULT IN:

1. A warning for the first violation; a fine up to $50.00 for the second violation within 1 year; a fine up to $100.00 for the second violation within 1 year; and a fine not exceeding $250.00 for each additional violation within one year.
2. The Shut-off of the water service to a property. The City's water meter reconnection charge will apply.

Santa Barbara County Water Agency / Drought Task Force
Water Supply Information Request – June 2016

**Note to Purveyors, please include requested information below and return to the Santa Barbara County Water Agency by email to Fray Crease at fcrease@cosbpw.net*

Santa Barbara County Water Purveyor - Water Supply and Demand Estimates

Name of Agency CITY OF SANTA BARBARA

Estimated Total Demand (AF/Y);

2016 10,540 (25-35% REDUCTION FROM NORMAL POTABLE USE

2017 9835 (35% " " " " ")

2018 9835 (35% " " " " ")

Estimated Supply (AF/Y);

Supply Sources	Water Year 2016	2017	2018
Local Surface Water	3534	300 AF from MONTECITO WD	300 AF FROM MONTECITO WD
Imported and State Water	3390	3295	3412
Groundwater	3060	2850	2212
Recycled Water	556	786	786
Other (desal, new sources)		2604	3125
Total	10540	9835	9835

← includes Mission Tunnel

Please include any additional information on planned demand management plans such as outside watering restrictions or plans to add additional supplies as an attachment.

City of Santa Barbara Water Supply Information – July 2016

The following supplemental charts are attached:

1. **Water Supply Projection (Bar Chart):** This chart shows the City's current supply outlook through 2018. The City plans to have the Desal Plant operational in Fall 2016. The Imported/State Water projections include supplemental water purchases that have already been secured by the City (pending DWR final approval of the latest exchange between CCWA and AVEK).
2. **Historical and Current Water Demands:** This chart shows that the City's community has successfully reduced demands close to 1991-92 levels (the lowest demands in the last major drought). Demand reductions in the current drought have been achieved through increased messaging and water use restrictions (See Figure 5 for a summary of the water use restrictions). The City has also made adjustments to water rates to reflect increased costs during drought as well as extraordinary conservation (see Figure 6). Rates are structured using inclining tiered rates to encourage conservation, and comply with the California Urban Water Conservation Council requirement that 70% or more of revenue come from volumetric rates.
3. **Monthly Demands and Percent Reductions Compared with 2013 Demands:** This chart shows the City is consistently meeting or exceeding the current conservation target of 35%. Additional regulations would be implemented if the target is not achieved, or if planned supply does not come through.
4. **Per Capita Water use (Total and Residential):** This chart shows the City's current per capita water use which is much lower than many water agencies in California.
5. **Adopted Stage Three Water Use Regulations**
6. **Proposed Fiscal Year 2017 Water Rates**

Information on additional outside watering restrictions:

Should extreme drought conditions continue through next winter, there is a possibility that Summer 2017 demands will need to be further reduced. While the City has secured Imported Water supply to meet annual demands, there may be shortages during higher demand months next summer (2017) caused by limitations in CCWA pipeline conveyance capacity to Cachuma. Given current evaporation formulas, additional water saved this summer will evaporate before it is needed next summer. The City maintains a monthly water supply projection model to forecast the timing and need for additional water use restrictions.

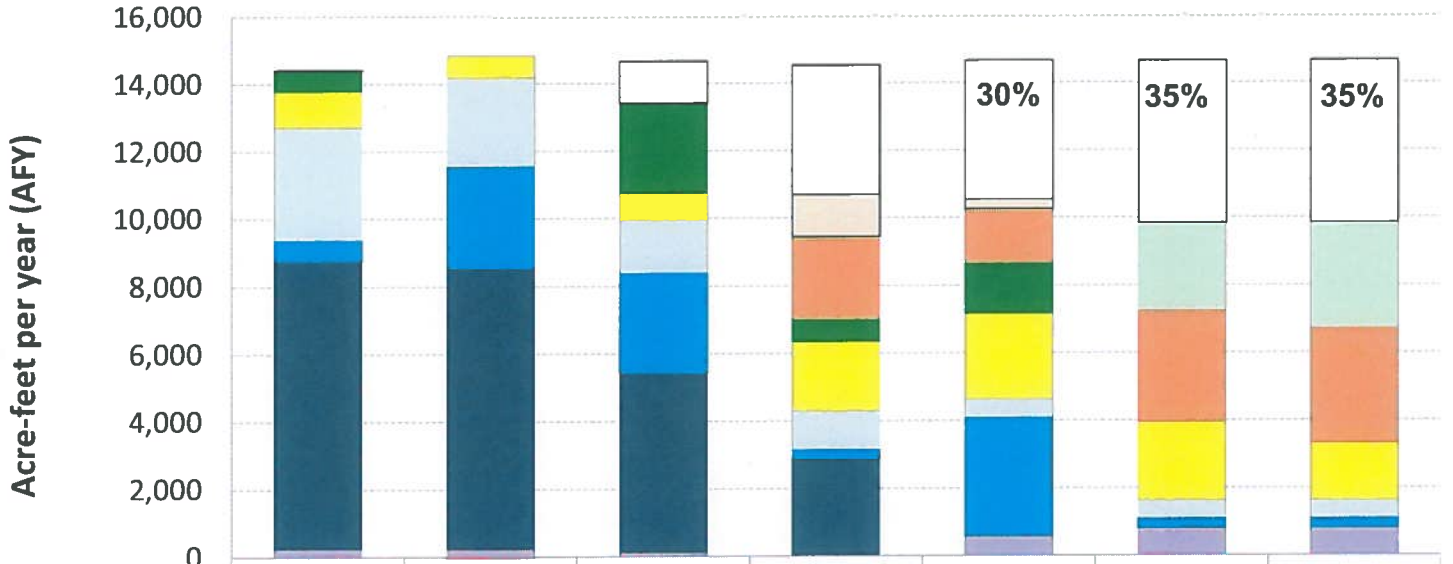
As demonstrated in the charts, the City has consistently met or exceeded the conservation target of 35% demand reduction. If necessary, the City is prepared to implement additional restrictions on outside watering. This would require additional costs for staffing and enforcement, and would affect water rates. Since some restrictions on outside watering are already in place (see Figure 5), an example of additional regulation might be to allow hand watering only. The timing of additional regulations is important given the potential impacts to the community, water rates, and long term investment in trees. The need for additional outdoor watering restrictions will be assessed in Spring 2017 and effective before higher summer demand months.

FIGURE 1

CITY OF SANTA BARBARA WATER SUPPLY PROJECTION

Assumes Continued Drought Conditions with no Significant Inflow to Gibraltar, Cachuma, or Delta

Water Year = October 1 - September 30

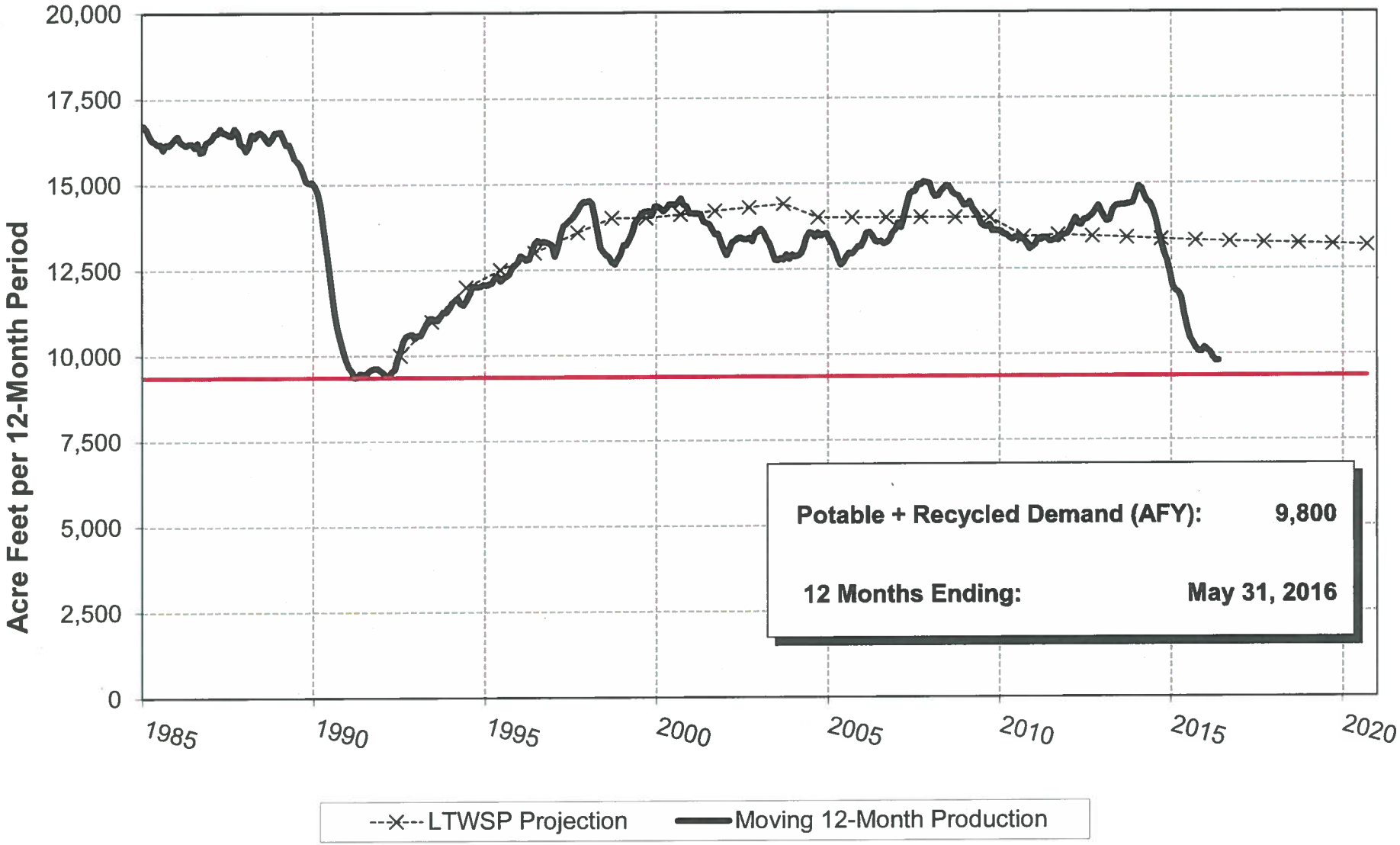


	Year 1 (2012)	Year 2 (2013)	Year 3 (2014)	Year 4 (2015)	Year 5 (2016)	Year 6 (2017)	Year 7 (2018)
Addt'l Conservation/Supply - TBD	1	(177)	-	-	-	-	-
Extraordinary Conservation	-	-	1,235	3,831	4,114	4,817	4,813
Desalination	0	0	0	0	0	2,604	3,125
Water Purchases - Other Capacity			0	1,259	288	0	0
Water Purchases - City Capacity	0	0	0	2,442	1,617	3,293	3,415
State Water	625	0	2,682	660	1,485	0	0
Groundwater	1,070	662	785	2,045	2,517	2,310	1,672
Gibraltar/Mission Tunnel	3,330	2,626	1,572	1,137	540	540	540
Cachuma Carryover/MWD	658	3,049	2,977	300	3,534	300	300
Cachuma	8,469	8,277	5,288	2,850	0	0	0
Recycled Water	242	214	112	0	556	786	786

FIGURE 2

City of Santa Barbara Water Demand

Moving 12-Month Production to Serve Potable + Recycled Systems



City of Santa Barbara - Public Works Department

FIGURE 3

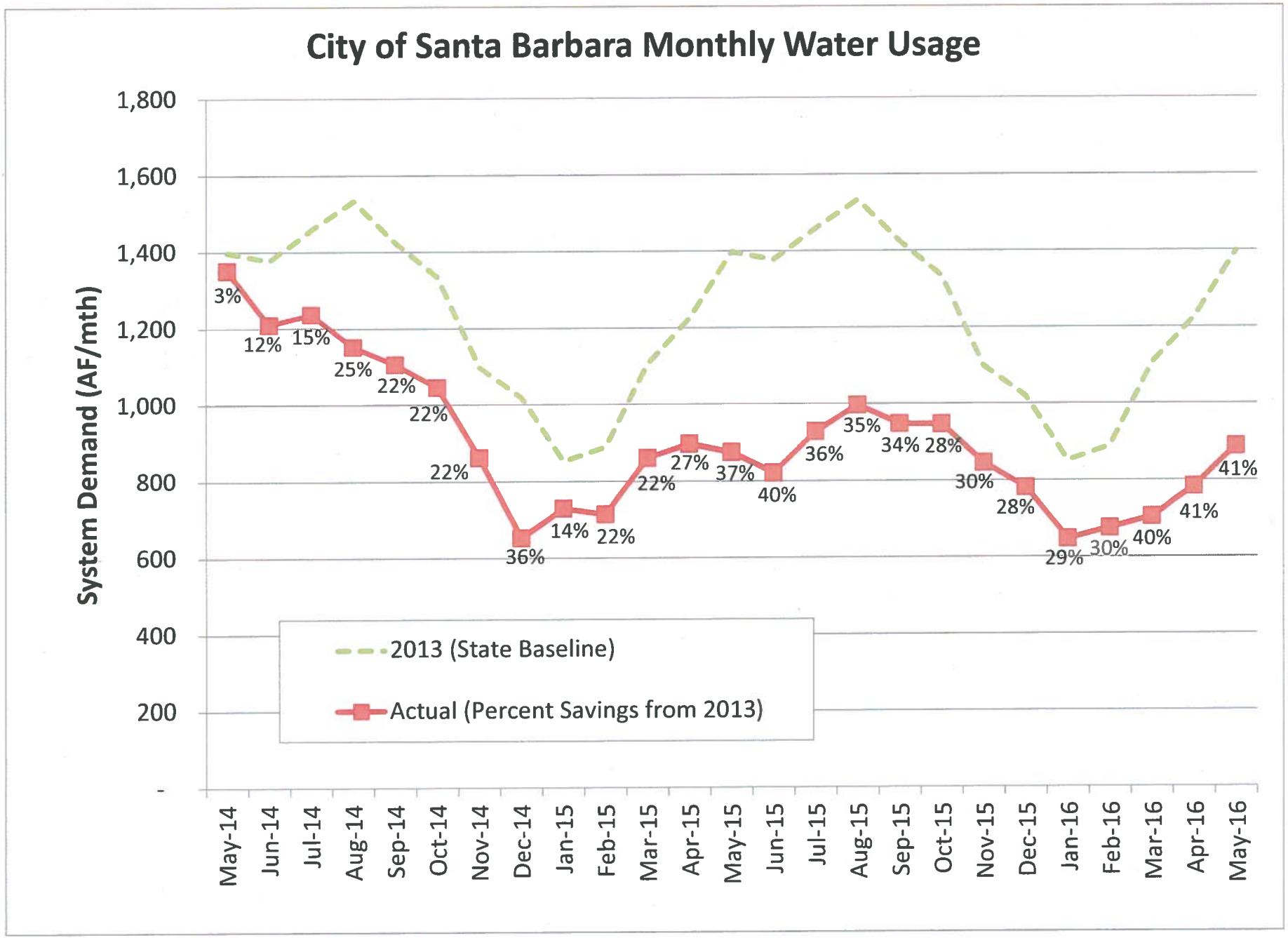
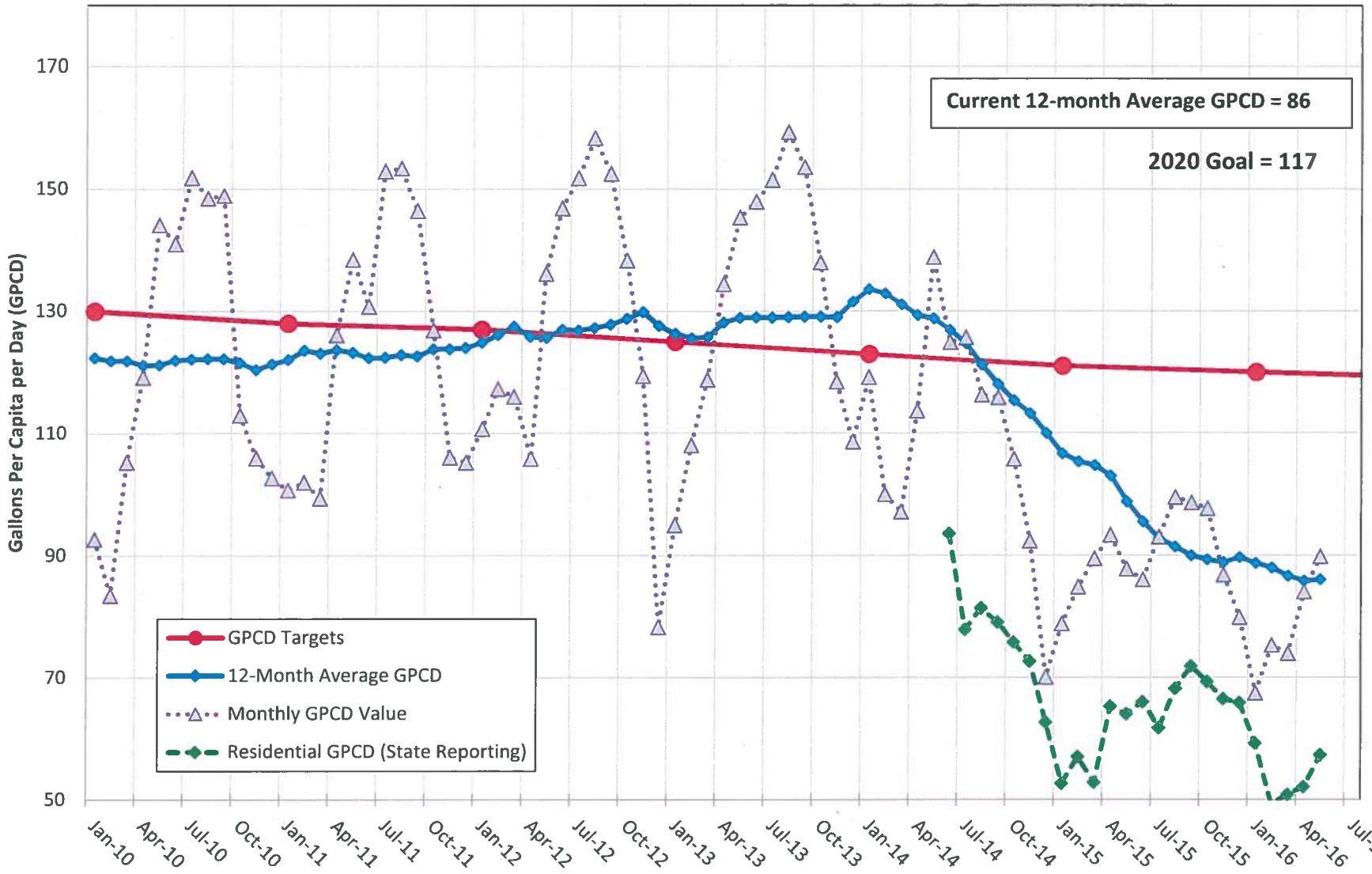

City of Santa Barbara Monthly Water Usage
System Demand (AF/mth)
1,800
1,600
1,400
1,200
1,000
800
600
400
200
-
2013 (State Baseline)
Actual (Percent Savings from 2013)
3%
12%
15%
25%
22%
22%
22%
36%
14%
22%
22%
27%
37%
40%
36%
35%
34%
28%
30%
28%
29%
30%
40%
41%
41%
May-14
Jun-14
Jul-14
Aug-14
Sep-14
Oct-14
Nov-14
Dec-14
Jan-15
Feb-15
Mar-15
Apr-15
May-15
Jun-15
Jul-15
Aug-15
Sep-15
Oct-15
Nov-15
Dec-15
Jan-16
Feb-16
Mar-16
Apr-16
May-16

FIGURE 4

City of Santa Barbara Water Use in Gallons Per Capita per Day (GPCD)
May 31, 2015



NOTE: The GPCD values above exclude blend water for recycled water production.

FIGURE 5

City of Santa Barbara
Stage Three Drought Water Use Regulations

On May 5, 2015, the Santa Barbara City Council declared a Stage Three Drought Condition in response to the driest consecutive four years on record. The Stage Three Drought Condition requires a 25% Citywide reduction in overall water use, with mandatory regulations on specific water use applications. These regulations apply to all customers using City of Santa Barbara water and are summarized below. For the full text of the regulations and exceptions, please visit www.SantaBarbaraCA.gov/Drought. Thank you for taking action, we are all in this together.

OUTDOOR WATER USE REGULATIONS

- Hoses must be equipped with an automatic shut-off nozzle when in use.
- Irrigation with potable water is prohibited between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. for automatic systems. If manually operated, such irrigation is prohibited between the hours of 10:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.
- Irrigation with potable water that causes runoff onto adjacent property, non-irrigated areas, private and public walkways, roadways, parking lots, or parking structures is prohibited. Any excessive, unnecessary or unwarranted use of water is prohibited. All leaks must be repaired as soon as reasonably possible.
- Irrigation during and within 48 hours after measurable rainfall is prohibited.
- Washing of pavement and other hard surfaces is generally prohibited. Exceptions: to correct an immediate threat to health and safety, in preparation of painting or sealing, or for dust control, provided it is accomplished by use of a pressure washer, mop, bucket, or brush.
- Vehicles and boats must be washed with a hose equipped with a shut-off nozzle or washed at commercial facilities that recycle the water.
- The use of potable water in all non-recirculating ornamental water features and fountains is prohibited. Recirculating fountains with a water surface area greater than 25 ft^2 are prohibited unless located indoors, on residential property, or are home to aquatic life.
- Pools and spas must be equipped with a cover when not in use. No draining or refilling of pools by more than one third, unless authorized.

COMMERCIAL WATER USE REGULATIONS

- Drought notices are required in restaurants and other eating and drinking establishments; water served on request only.
- Hotels and motels must post a drought notice in each guest room and provide guests with the option of choosing not to have towels and linens laundered daily.
- Gyms, pools, and other businesses providing showers must post drought notices and promote limitation of shower use.

ENFORCEMENT

Current enforcement is complaint based. To report water waste or other violations of Stage Three Drought Regulations, call (805) 564-5460, email WConservation@SantaBarbaraCA.gov or fill out the online form at www.SantaBarbaraCA.gov/ReportWater. Pictures are helpful and please note the date, time, and location of the violation. We have no water to waste.

Enforcement Process:
1st Violation: Door hanger and warning letter
2nd Violation: $250 fine per violation
3rd Violation: $250 fine per violation and possible flow restrictor
4th and Subsequent Violation: $250 fine per violation, possible flow restrictor or shut off water service

For more information call (805) 564-5460 or visit www.SantaBarbaraCA.gov/Drought

FIGURE 6

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING
PROPOSED CHANGES TO CITY OF SANTA BARBARA WATER RATES
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2017

Date: Tuesday, June 14, 2016, 2:00 p.m.
Place: City of Santa Barbara Council Chambers, City Hall
735 Anacapa Street, Santa Barbara

PROPOSED CITY FISCAL YEAR 2017 WATER RATES

You are receiving this Notice because our records indicate that you are a City of Santa Barbara utility customer.
If you are not a City *water* customer, please disregard this Notice.

This Notice describes proposed water rate increases and explains how you can participate in the process. The City's water rate structure is based on a comprehensive rate study that used a rate model to evaluate cost of service, as required by Proposition 218.

Why are water rates increasing?

- This winter's rainfall brought very little water to local reservoirs and the City remains in an extreme and historic drought condition.
- Due to the drought, the City faces increased costs to provide additional water supplied from desalination, groundwater, and supplemental water purchases conveyed through the State Water Project and Lake Cachuma.
- The City relies on its customers for extraordinary conservation measures to preserve remaining water supplies. The proposed rates assume a 35% reduction from normal water use.
- Adjustments to water rates are necessary to generate revenue to pay for increased costs and financial impacts incurred due to extreme drought conditions.

Will the new water rates cover projected costs?

The proposed water rates are not anticipated to cover all projected costs. To minimize water bill increases, the City plans to use approximately $5 million in reserves to make up the difference between revenue generated and the cost for service, and will postpone capital projects that can be delayed.

How will the proposed changes impact my water bill?

Customers are encouraged to use the online water rate calculator at SantaBarbaraCA.gov/Water to see how the new rates could impact their bill. The table below shows sample water bills for single family homes based on various levels of usage and a 5/8" meter. The table represents the water portion of a utility bill including fixed monthly service charges and volumetric charges which are shown on the next page.

Usage Level	Monthly Usage (HCF)	Existing Bill	Proposed Bill	Difference
Low	4	$40.29	$44.06	$3.77
Moderate	10	$91.35	$121.88	$30.53
High	20	$216.77	$296.78	$80.01

The average single family home uses 9 HCF per month and would see their water bill increase from $82.84 to $108.91, reflecting a difference of $26.07 and an increase of 31%.

Please note, the rates included in this Notice are the highest possible rates that could go into effect July 1, 2016. Should the City's water supply outlook improve or financial situation change, water rates will be re-assessed downward prior to taking effect.

CHECK OUT THE WATER RATE CALCULATOR AT:
WWW.SANTABARBARACA.GOV/WATER

Most water bills are made up of two key components: (1) a volumetric charge based on water usage, and (2) a fixed monthly service charge based on meter size. The City's rate structure is designed in accordance with California Urban Water Conservation Council Best Management Practices, which encourage conservation by limiting the amount of revenue recovered from fixed charges.

TABLE 1 – PROPOSED MAXIMUM VOLUMETRIC CHARGES
All rates are in $/HCF. (1 HCF [Hundred Cubic Feet]= 748 gallons)

Customer Class	Tiers	Current	Proposed
Single Family Residential	First 4 HCF	$4.20	$4.89
	Next 12 HCF	$8.51	$12.97
	All other HCF	$18.59	$24.27
Multi-Family Residential	First 4 HCF (per dwelling unit)	$4.20	$4.89
	Next 4 HCF (per dwelling unit)	$8.51	$12.97
	All other HCF	$18.59	$24.27
Commercial/Industrial	100% of base allotment	$6.53	$7.88
	All other HCF	$15.24	$23.94
Irrigation – Residential & Commercial	100% of monthly water budget*	$8.51	$12.97
	All other HCF	$18.59	$24.27
Irrigation – Recreation/Parks/Schools	100% of monthly water budget*	$3.70	$3.77
	All other HCF	$18.59	$24.27
Irrigation – Agriculture	100% of monthly water budget*	$2.43	$3.42
	All other HCF	$18.59	$24.27
Recycled Water	All HCF	$2.96	$3.02
Outside City Limits	Percentage of corresponding in-City rates	130%	

* ***What is a Monthly Water Budget?*** The monthly water budget for irrigation accounts is a calculation of Tier 1 allotment based on the property's irrigated landscape area and the monthly watering needs of plants.

TABLE 2—PROPOSED MAXIMUM FIXED MONTHLY SERVICE CHARGES

	5/8"	3/4"	1"	1 ½"	2"	3"	4"	6"	8"	10"
Current	$23.49	$34.19	$55.61	$109.14	$173.38	$376.82	$676.61	$1,393.98	$2,571.74	$4,070.71
Proposed	$24.50	$35.60	$57.80	$113.29	$179.89	$390.77	$701.54	$1,445.18	$2,666.07	$4,219.93
Outside City Limits - 130% of corresponding in-City rates										

TABLE 3—PROPOSED MAXIMUM FIXED MONTHLY PRIVATE FIRE SERVICE CHARGES (IF REQUIRED AND APPLICABLE)

	1"	1 1/2"	2"	4"	6"	8"	10"	12"
Current	NA	NA	$4.67	$17.31	$46.04	$95.59	$170.12	$273.42
Proposed	$2.76	$3.64	$5.16	$19.99	$53.67	$111.77	$199.17	$320.29
Outside City Limits - 130% of corresponding in-City rates								

How do I protest?

If you wish to protest any of the above increases, please deliver your protest **in writing and signed**, including your name and service address, to the City Clerk of the City of Santa Barbara at 735 Anacapa Street, Santa Barbara, CA, 93101, prior to or during the City Council's consideration of this item on **June 14, 2016.** If you wish to submit your protest during the public hearing, please deliver it to City Staff in the Council Chambers. Protests are public records.

When do the drought rates take effect?

City Council will consider adopting drought rates on **June 21, 2016** (one week after the public hearing). The new rates will be **effective starting July 1, 2016.**

How do I stay informed?

- ***Watch*** City Council meetings live online at SantaBarbaraCA.gov/CityTV or tune in to City TV Channel 18.
- ***Explore*** updated information on drought conditions, conservation, and rates at SantaBarbaraCA.gov/Water
- ***Contact*** City staff at (805) 564-5460. Para información en Español, llame al (805) 564-5342.
- ***Attend*** City Council meetings; City of Santa Barbara Council Chambers, City Hall, 735 Anacapa St., Santa Barbara.

Santa Barbara County Water Agency / Drought Task Force
Water Supply Information Request – June 2016

**Note to Purveyors, please include requested information below and return to the Santa Barbara County Water Agency by email to Fray Crease at* fcrease@cosbpw.net

Santa Barbara County Water Purveyor - Water Supply and Demand Estimates

Name of Agency City of Santa Maria

Estimated Total Demand (AF/Y);

2016 12,000

2017 13,400

2018 13,400

Estimated Supply (AF/Y);

Supply Sources	Water Year 2016	2017	2018
Local Surface Water	0	0	0
Imported and State Water	11,237	7,896	7,059
Groundwater	1,600	5,504	6,341
Recycled Water	0	0	0
Other (desal, new sources)	0	0	0
Total	12,837	13,400	13,400

Please include any additional information on planned demand management plans such as outside watering restrictions or plans to add additional supplies as an attachment.

Santa Barbara County Water Agency / Drought Task Force
Water Supply Information Request – June 2016

CITY OF SANTA MARIA

Estimated Total Demand

Many factors affect the estimation of total demand including weather, cost of supply, mandated conservation requirements, etc.

The City of Santa Maria ("City") Urban Water Management Plan estimates demand in 2018 to be as high as 16,000 acre-feet ("AF"). However, state-mandated conservation standards have caused a significant reduction in demand. Demand in the last three years has varied; in 2013, demand was as high as 13,800 AF; in 2015, as low as 12,600 AF. For 2016, the City is on track for approximately 12,000 AF water production.

Water demand is not expected to go down in 2017 and 2018, but City staff anticipates an increase in delivery to Nipomo Community Services District ("NCSD") of 800 AF per year. The City's estimate for total demand in 2017 and 2018 is the 2015 flow plus the NCSD obligation, which is 12,600 AF + 800 AF = 13,400 AF each year.

Estimated Supply

The City has two sources of supply - State Water and local groundwater. Each year, the City attempts to maximize its use of State Water and make up the difference with local groundwater. The City has received its 2016 State Water allocation of 10,700 AF. For 2017 and 2018, the City assumes a three dry-year scenario. According to the State, a three dry-year period will result in an allocation of approximately 34 percent. The City's drought buffer plus 34 percent of the City's Table A water is 6,059 AF. In addition, the City carried over 537 AF from 2015, and requested more than 2,000 AF of banked water from banking agencies. Staff's intent is to use 1,000 AF of this banked water each year in 2017 and 2018.

The City has substantial prescriptive and appropriative rights to local groundwater, in addition to rights to Twitchell Reservoir yield. Prescriptive and appropriative rights are 12,795 AF per year, and Twitchell yield is 14,300 AF per year. The latest hydrogeological report for the Santa Maria Groundwater Basin prepared by the Twitchell Management Authority states that the basin is not in severe water shortage.

The groundwater amounts listed on the Water Supply Information Request form are the amounts needed to meet demand and well below the City's actual rights to local groundwater. The groundwater shown in 2016 has already been produced. Therefore, any State Water remaining in 2016 will carry over to 2017.

The City does not plan to add any outside water restrictions beyond what is required by the State.

Santa Barbara County Public Works Department
Flood Control & Water Agency

Transmittal

July 1, 2016

Mr. Shad Springer
City of Santa Maria
2065 E. Main Street
Santa Maria, CA 93454

RE: Request for Water Supply Information

Dear Mr. Springer,

Enclosed is a letter from Mona Miyasato, the County Executive Officer, requesting water supply information from your agency. This request is being sent to water purveyors in Santa Barbara County.

Please email the completed "Water Supply Information Request – June 2016" form to Fray Crease at fcrease@cosbpw.net *by Friday, July 8, 2016.*

Please feel free to contact Fray or myself (tfayram@cosbpw.net) if you have any questions.

Thank you in advance for your help.

Sincerely,

Thomas D. Fayram, PE
Deputy Public Works Director

Enclosures: Letter from Mona Miyasato, County Executive Officer
Water Supply Information Request – June 2016 form

County Of Santa Barbara

Mona Miyasato
County Executive Officer

105 East Anapamu Street, Room 406
Santa Barbara, California 93101
805-568-3400 • Fax 805-568-3414
www.countyofsb.org

Executive Office

June 30, 2016

Santa Barbara County Water Purveyors

RE: Projected Water Supply and Demand for Water Years 2016, 2017, and 2018 and Supply Information

As a part of the ongoing efforts of the County Drought Task Force (DTF), including periodic report to the County Board of Supervisors, attached please find an information request that we would appreciate receiving back by July 8, 2016. In this request, you are requested to provide the following information;

1. A report on your agency's expected water supply and demand for the current 2016 Water Year, 2017 Water Year, and the 2018 Water Year.

2. Any comments on expected shortages and when that may occur.

3. Details on additional supplies your agency is seeking to meet future demand, or to bolster supplies for existing demand.

4. Any plans to restrict demand through outside watering restrictions.

This information will help frame the water supply status for the County and also may allow for regional discussions on new supplies in the future. In addition, we would like to offer our County Office of Emergency Management to assist with coordinating with the Governor's Office of Emergency Services or issues related to our local Drought Proclamation. OEM can be reached at 805-681-5526.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact Tom Fayram, Deputy Public Works Director, at 805-568-3436 or at tfayram@cosbpw.net.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Mona Miyasato
County Executive officer

Attachment

Terri Maus-Nisich
Assistant County Executive Officer
tmaus@countyofsb.org

Tom Alvarez
Budget Director
toalvarez@countyofsb.org

Santa Barbara County Water Agency / Drought Task Force
Water Supply Information Request – June 2016

**Note to Purveyors, please include requested information below and return to the Santa Barbara County Water Agency by email to Fray Crease at fcrease@cosbpw.net*

Santa Barbara County Water Purveyor - Water Supply and Demand Estimates

Name of Agency Carpinteria Valley Water District

Estimated Total Demand (AF/Y); Demand w/ 10% Losses

2016 3800 + 380 = 4180AFY

2017 " " "

2018 " " "

Estimated Supply (AF/Y);

Supply Sources	Water Year 2016 SWP=60%	2017 SWP=35%	2018 SWP=5%
Local Surface Water	1165	300	100
Imported and State Water	2491*	3046*	2276*
Groundwater	3000	3000	2900
Recycled Water			
Other (desal, new sources)			
Total	6656	6346	5276

Please include any additional information on planned demand management plans such as outside watering restrictions or plans to add additional supplies as an attachment.

* Includes 1000 AF of AVEK Exchange through the Supplemental Water Program in 2016.

1. A report on your agency's expected water supply and demand for the current 2016 Water Year, 2017 Water Year and the 2018 Water Year.
   Please see attached

2. Any comment on expected shortages and when that may occur?

   CVWD does not anticipate shortages given continued conservation levels through WY 2018. There may be a peak demand issue that may need to be addressed in the summer of 2017 depending on the temperatures. If such an issue materializes CVWD could call for curtailment during certain high demand periods.

3. Details on additional supplies your agency is seeking to meet future demand or to bolster supplies for existing demand.

   CVWD continues to work on its groundwater well field to improve reliability and capacity. Additionally, the District is participating in the CCWA supplemental water program and plans to continue with this program through the remainder of the dry period. Longer range, C V W D is analyzing its water supply portfolio and considering reallocating resources to develop other local long term drought proof supplies such as recycled water and desalination.

4. Any plans to restrict demand through outside water restriction.

   CVWD currently is in a second stage drought emergency which requires certain restrictions to outside irrigation and may be modified if winter of 2017 is dry. Below is a sample of some of the current landscape irrigation related restrictions:

- **Manual irrigation of landscape with a hose or movable sprinklers during the hours of 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. is prohibited.**
- **Irrigation through fixed irrigation systems either manual or timer controlled during the hours of 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. is prohibited, except for testing system or repairing leaks.**
- **Landscape irrigation is limited to no more than two (2) days per week.**
- **Irrigation of turf or ornamental landscapes during and forty-eight (48) hours following measurable rainfall is prohibited.**
- **Irrigation of ornamental turf on public street medians is prohibited.**
- **Irrigation of landscapes outside newly constructed homes and buildings that is not delivered by drip or micro-spray systems is prohibited.**
- **Water from landscape irrigation running onto non -irrigated areas such as patios, decks, private and public walkways, driveways, roadways, parking lots or structures is prohibited.**

Santa Barbara County Water Agency / Drought Task Force
Water Supply Information Request – June 2016

**Note to Purveyors, please include requested information below and return to the Santa Barbara County Water Agency by email to Fray Crease at* fcrease@cosbpw.net

Santa Barbara County Water Purveyor - Water Supply and Demand Estimates

Name of Agency City of Guadalupe

Estimated Total Demand (AF/Y);

2016 1026

2017 1040

2018 1087

Estimated Supply (AF/Y);

Supply Sources	Water Year 2016	2017	2018
Local Surface Water	—	—	—
Imported and State Water	240	240	240
Groundwater	786	800	847
Recycled Water	—	—	—
Other (desal, new sources)	—	—	—
Total	1026	1040	1087

Please include any additional information on planned demand management plans such as outside watering restrictions or plans to add additional supplies as an attachment.

Seeking additional State Water for long term reliability needs

GOLETA WATER DISTRICT

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

July 7, 2016

Mona Miyasato, County Executive Officer
County of Santa Barbara
105 East Anapamu St., Room 406
Santa Barbara, CA 93101

RE: Projected Water Supply and Demand for Water Years 2016, 2017 and 2018 and Supply Information

Dear Ms. Miyasato:

The Goleta Water District (District) is pleased to submit the attached response to your June 30, 2016 request for information. Included with this letter are the District's projected water supplies for Water Years 2016-2018, as well as a copy of the District's published monthly supply and demand report. As you may be aware, management of a diverse portfolio is highly complex due to the various assumptions that must be made to accurately project current and future fluctuations in supply and demand. These assumptions (e.g. future yield of Lake Cachuma, reliability of State Water deliveries, demand characteristics of specific customer classes, etc.) are key drivers in how any responsible water agency balances supply and demand to ensure water is available to meet public health and safety needs.

Concerning supply, over the last several decades, the District has developed and maintains a robust and diverse portfolio including the largest entitlement interest in Lake Cachuma, the second largest entitlement interest in local State Water system, the largest entitlement in the adjudicated Goleta Groundwater Basin and one of the only successfully operating recycled water systems in the region. The District has also acquired a significant amount of supplemental water through the Central Coast Water Authority, is studying the feasibility of maximizing recycled water use through indirect or direct potable reuse projects and is developing a plan to capture local stormwater to help recharge the groundwater basin. To manage this portfolio in the most efficient manner, the District adopted and utilizes a comprehensive Water Supply Management Plan.

Importantly, the current drought highlights the fact that access to and conveyance of water is, in many ways, more important than simply securing supplies on paper. As water agencies in the County continue to increasingly rely on State Water to make up shortfalls from Lake Cachuma, delivery restrictions in the State Water Project necessitate careful planning on the part of local purveyors to ensure that each maintains adequate water in Lake Cachuma to serve

peak demand periods; if an agency does not have adequate water available in the lake to meet their demands, it's conceivable that they could run out of water for their respective minimum public health and safety needs. For this reason, the District has maximized its deliveries of State Water into Lake Cachuma to ensure that sufficient water is available for delivery. On an aside, it is imperative that evaporative losses associated with storing water in Lake Cachuma be calculated fairly and equitably and the District appreciates the County's support in the current related deliberations which are occurring with the United States Bureau of Reclamation.

Demand management is equally important as supply management. To that end, the District has a strong demand management program comprised of stringent water use restrictions, active water waste enforcement, tiered pricing, conservation rebates and initiatives, as well as significant print, radio, television and internet-based public outreach. More information on the District's extensive demand management activities is provided in the attached supply and demand report. It's clear these actions have resulted in the District's extraordinarily low average residential water use of 42 gallons per capita per day; one of the lowest in the entire State.

To reconcile supply and demand, the District developed and maintains an adaptive and dynamic water supply and demand model to forecast water supply challenges that may arise over the next 12 and 24 months. This informs the ongoing implementation of the District's Drought Preparedness and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (July 2014) and Code, which mandate specific demand reduction measures based upon supply deficiencies. By projecting deficiencies and mandating demand reductions long in advance of such shortfalls, District customers can be assured that public health and safety needs will be met at all times.

Thank you for the opportunity to present this information and please contact me should you have any questions or require additional information.

Sincerely,

John McInnes
General Manager

Enclosures

Santa Barbara County Water Agency / Drought Task Force
Water Supply Information Request – June 2016

**Note to Purveyors, please include requested information below and return to the Santa Barbara County Water Agency by email to Fray Crease at* fcrease@cosbpw.net

Santa Barbara County Water Purveyor - Water Supply and Demand Estimates

Name of Agency Goleta Water District

Estimated Total Demand (AF/Y);

2016 11,345

2017 10,750

2018 9,990

Estimated Supply (AF/Y);

Supply Sources	Water Year 2016	2017	2018
Local Surface Water	2,168	520	95
Imported and State Water	4,339	4,200	3,086
Groundwater	5,572	5,925	6,929
Recycled Water	1,000	1,000	1,000
Other (desal, new sources)			
Total	13,079	11,645	11,100

Please include any additional information on planned demand management plans such as outside watering restrictions or plans to add additional supplies as an attachment.

WATER MANAGEMENT &
LONG RANGE PLANNING
COMMITTEE
AGENDA LETTER

Secretary of the Board of Directors
4699 Hollister Avenue,
Goleta, CA 93110
(805) 879-4621

Department Name:	Water Supply & Conservation
For Agenda Of:	June 16, 2016
Estimated Time	15 minutes
Continued Item:	No
If Yes, Date From:	N/A

TO: Committee Members

FROM: Department: Water Supply & Conservation

Contact Info: Ryan Drake, Water Supply & Conservation Manager

SUBJECT: **Drought: Stage III Water Supply and Demand Update**

Legal Concurrence:

As to form: N/A

Recommended Action:

Receive an update on the Stage III Water Shortage and the status of the Goleta Water District (District) water supply and demand.

Summary Text:

On May 12, 2015, the District Board of Directors (Board) declared a Stage III Water Shortage Emergency. At that time, District modeling indicated that water supply for the subsequent twelve months would be approximately 74% of normal beginning in May 2015, triggering a Stage III Water Shortage pursuant to the District's Board-adopted Drought Preparedness and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (Drought Plan). Since that time, the District has been implementing various demand management and supply enhancement programs and projects to avoid the need to declare more severe water shortage stages and ensure sufficient supplies remain available to serve the community. This report provides an update on the District's current Stage III Water Shortage, including current water supplies and customer conservation.

Total County-wide local rainfall to date remains below average at 70% of normal (60% of normal in Goleta). The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) is forecasting La Nina conditions for the next year, meaning drier weather and warmer-than-average temperatures may develop in the months ahead. While drought conditions in many areas of the state have improved considerably, 43% of the state remains in a severe-to-exceptional drought (down from 63% in May), including Santa Barbara County. As we enter a fifth year with exceptional drought conditions, the District is utilizing

groundwater, State Water, and supplemental water acquired in December 2015 to serve customers, helping to preserve the District's remaining carryover water in Lake Cachuma. Looking ahead, customer conservation will be key to maintaining water supply reliability and ensuring adequate supplies remain available to serve the community through the summer and fall months of 2016.

Water Supply Update

The supply projections currently in place and discussed below assume no entitlement from Lake Cachuma, no additional increases in the State water allocation, and increased groundwater production associated with the Board-approved capital projects currently underway. Based on currently available information, the District's available supplies for the next twelve months are projected to be 11,950 AF, or 77% of normal. A detailed summary of each District supply source is provided below.

Lake Cachuma

The District and other Cachuma Member Agencies received a zero percent allocation of Cachuma water for the current 2015-16 water year,[1] and Lake Cachuma is currently at 14.4% of capacity. Water deliveries from the state and supplemental purchase began in January 2016 and are being utilized to serve customers, while remaining Cachuma carryover water is being preserved to the extent possible. The District started the 2015-16 Water Year with 2,168 AF of carryover water, and roughly 720 AF remains as of the end of June 2016.[2] Based on current modeling, staff does not anticipate the need to utilize Cachuma water to serve customers until the fall of 2016 due to the projected increase in demand above and beyond monthly groundwater production and State water deliveries. Cachuma Carryover water will also begin incurring evaporative losses of up to 13% when the unallocated water from which evaporation is currently being deducted is exhausted, currently projected for July 2016. The increase in State water deliveries in the current spring months, however, has helped to minimize the need to utilize Cachuma water, as discussed below.

State Water

According to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR), the Sierra snowpack is now at 23% of normal, as of June 1, representing a 6% decrease from just two weeks prior. Warm temperatures have resulted in early runoff into California's major reservoirs, which are now at 66% of normal. The 2016 State Water allocation stands at 60% (announced by DWR on March 17, 2016), which equates to a total allocation of 4,470 AF of supply available to the District. CCWA pipeline capacity constraints limit the amount of water that can be delivered to the South Coast, so while additional water is being made available, the District's ability to access that water is limited. Increased demand in the summer months coupled with the delivery capacity constraints necessitate the early delivery of State water to the lake so it is available when needed. Accordingly, the District started utilizing its full CCWA pipeline capacity in March, and will be maximizing its deliveries of State Water throughout the rest of the year, including utilizing any additional capacity made available.

Supplemental Exchange Water

On December 16, the District executed an exchange agreement through the Central Coast Water Authority (CCWA) with the Antelope Valley East-Kern Water Agency (AVEK) for the acquisition of 2,500 AF of supplemental water. District modeling shows this additional supply delayed the need to move to a Stage IV Water Shortage by at least a year from the time of acquisition. The supplemental

[1] Formal notification was received by the Santa Barbara County Water Agency from the USBR on July 2, 2015 regarding the zero percent allocation.

[2] As of the docketing of this report, official Cachuma usage data had not been released by the Cachuma Operation and Maintenance Board (COMB) to confirm this carryover figure.

water deliveries to Lake Cachuma began in January and are now being utilized by District customers. To date, the District has 1,850 AF of supplemental water remaining in storage at San Luis Reservoir.

Groundwater
The District currently has seven active groundwater wells delivering an average of 430 AF per month of water into the distribution system from January through May 2016. Several well enhancement projects are planned or underway, as called for in the District's adopted Infrastructure Improvement Plan, to maximize the District's ability to access stored groundwater. The District's model reflects the additional capital improvement projects approved by the Board in February 2016, which maximizes the production of additional groundwater while minimizing downtime for maintenance and repairs.

Recycled Water
The District provides approximately 1,000 AF of recycled water per year, primarily for landscape irrigation uses. Recycled water remains a critical component of the District supply portfolio, particularly during drought, as every drop of recycled water used conserves potable water supplies. The District is actively working with the Goleta Sanitary District to ensure both the recycled water treatment plant and the distribution system receive the regular maintenance needed to ensure reliable delivery to recycled water customers. Additionally, the District stands ready to truck recycled water to District customers that are not on the existing recycled waterline, as well as to properties outside the District service area upon request by the area water provider. In fact, the District recently started serving County road medians within District service areas. The District also obtained a State grant to prepare a Potable Reuse Facilities Plan that will examine the feasibility of treating recycled water to a higher standard, thereby increasing its potential use throughout the community. It is anticipated that this plan will be completed in early 2017.

Demand Update
While supply augmentation and maintenance is vital, the need for continued conservation and demand management is equally important as part of the supply/demand equation. Since declaring a Stage III Water Shortage Emergency in May 2015, the District has seen an aggregate system-wide demand reduction of 23% compared to the same period in WY 2012/13, which the District uses as its baseline year for planning purposes. The District's cumulative annual reduction for State reporting purposes (using calendar year 2013 as the baseline year) is 26%, which complies with the state's 12% conservation requirement for the District. This system-wide reduction is significant given that the District entered the drought with very low demand resulting from years of practiced conservation.

For the month of May, as projected, demand increased from the previous month but remained below 2015 demand, and 33% lower than 2013. Residential water use remained below the 55 gallons per capita per day (GPCD) state standard, at approximately 42 residential-GPCD. Based on customer consumption data, most of the May reduction is attributable to continued Single-family Residential conservation, with water usage 37% lower than May 2013, and 6% below 2015 usage. Multi-family Residential also achieved an 18% reduction compared to 2013, which is noteworthy for this customer class due to limited opportunities to reduce usage. Agricultural demand increased by almost 50% over the previous month, indicative of the warming weather, but remained relatively low compared to the same month in 2013 and 2015. Overall, all customer classes kept their water usage below that of last year and well below 2013 with the exception of the Commercial customer class, which increased usage by approximately 10% over 2013. As part of the District's Customer Scorecard Program, staff will identify and reach out to customers that substantially increased usage over the prior month, and work with them to enhance conservation.

Staff continues to perform extensive public outreach and conservation programming to facilitate customer demand reductions, particularly with the onset of summer and the related increase in water use.

Water Supply and Demand Model

The District's water supply and demand model is used to forecast the potential for critical water supply challenges during drought. The model (a summary of which is presented in Attachment 1) uses supply and demand inputs to project supply availability outputs for 12 and 24 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 regularly updated with actual customer demand data, changes in customer conservation trends, and changes in the delivery timing or quantity of water supplies, including actual and projected groundwater production data. The 2015-16 water supply forecast discussed above forms the baseline for the model, which is summarized below.

- System-wide annual demand reduction of 26%.
- 0% allocation of Cachuma entitlement water.
- 60% allocation of State Water for 2016, or 4,470 AF.
- 2,500 AF in supplemental water purchased from AVEK.
- Groundwater utilization consistent with planned capital improvements approved by the Board.
- No evaporation deducted from Cachuma carryover water until "unallocated" water in Lake Cachuma is exhausted, currently anticipated for July 2016.
- COMB system losses are calculated based on use of infrastructure.
- Demand will not drop below health and safety needs calculated for each customer class.

The changes made to the model since the last drought update to the WMLRP Committee (May 17) include actual production inputs for May 2016, customer class consumption, and increased State Water deliveries for June to maximize additional capacity made available by CCWA. Groundwater production projections were also updated and will continue to be further refined moving forward, as the various Board-approved well improvement projects to augment groundwater production are completed. Notably, the USBR is now requiring that COMB account for water loss in the South Coast Conduit distribution system, therefore, "System Losses" have been added to the model for both State and Cachuma water. The District is currently working with COMB to implement an equitable methodology for determining the specific amount of water lost by each agency in the South Coast Conduit distribution system.

Background:

The District declared a Stage I Water Shortage in March 2014, a Stage II in September 2014, and is currently under a Stage III Water Shortage as of May 12, 2015. The District is enforcing mandatory water use restrictions with a system-wide reduction target of 35%. Ongoing implementation of the mandatory water use restrictions for all customers is designed to achieve the targeted reductions, particularly when combined with extensive public outreach and conservation incentive program implementation. The District's drought surcharge, which became effective in July 2015 and applies to all customer classes except Recycled Water, has also likely discouraged high water use. Actual demand reductions will strongly depend on the weather experienced in the coming months.

The District Board approved Code revisions related to Water Shortage Stages III, IV, and V on January 13, 2015. Additional code revisions beyond what was approved in January were reviewed and approved by the Board on May 12, September 8, 2015, and October 13, 2015. The Code is consistent with the Drought Plan, State guidelines, applicable laws, and the State's Emergency Regulations. The Water Management and Long Range Planning Committee receives monthly updates on the Stage III Water Shortage and current supply and demand.

Fiscal Analysis:

The recommended action has no fiscal impact.

Attachments:

Attachment 1: District Water Supply and Demand Model Summary

Authored by:

Ryan Drake, Water Supply and Conservation Manager
Brooke Welch, Sr. Water Resources Analyst

Attachment 1:

District Water Supply and Demand Model Summary (as of June 8, 2016)

Water Supply & Demand Model

(as of 6/8/2016)

60% State Water (45% delivered in 2016)
0% Cachuma
2,500 AVEK Exchange Water

	2016												2017											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
	Actual	*Actual*	*Actual*	*Actual*	*Actual*	*Projected*	*Projected*	*Projected*	*Projected*	*Projected*	*Projected*	*Projected*	*Projected*	*Projected*	*Projected*	*Projected*	*Projected*	*Projected*	*Projected*	*Projected*	*Projected*	*Projected*	*Projected*	*Projected*
DEMAND																								
Agriculture Irrigation	33.6	24.4	45.9	53.5	114.1	167.9	173.3	176.9	199.0	158.6	146.7	100.0	30.0	41.0	41.0	65.0	100.0	167.9	173.3	176.9	199.0	158.6	146.7	100.0
Commercial	96.2	108.2	114.4	173.6	210.9	131.6	133.0	150.0	153.0	146.0	146.0	133.0	111.4	111.4	107.4	134.4	134.4	133.8	135.3	152.3	155.3	148.3	148.3	135.3
Conveyance	7.4	6.4	5.6	7.2	12.1	8.4	8.6	9.3	10.1	9.2	8.3	7.9	5.9	4.7	5.0	0.0	5.2	8.4	8.6	9.3	10.1	9.2	8.3	7.9
Goleta West Conduit	9.7	25.6	32.1	84.8	128.5	136.0	149.6	171.0	150.0	138.0	95.0	75.0	9.7	25.2	34.0	90.0	128.5	136.0	149.6	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9
Institutional	25.8	53.8	45.9	46.1	54.0	47.0	35.4	35.4	42.5	47.7	46.8	36.0	27.0	39.0	39.0	42.0	49.5	50.4	38.8	38.8	45.9	51.0	50.1	39.4
Landscape Irrigation	13.9	7.7	9.9	21.6	32.3	36.0	37.3	37.0	37.0	31.0	29.0	16.0	6.4	9.0	10.0	18.0	30.0	38.6	39.9	39.6	39.6	33.6	31.6	18.6
Multi-Family Residence	102.3	155.2	135.4	150.1	147.2	147.0	130.8	156.9	148.9	151.9	155.9	136.9	121.8	142.8	135.8	122.8	141.8	150.6	132.5	158.6	150.6	153.6	157.6	138.6
Single Family Residence	205.8	220.1	213.0	251.9	272.9	296.8	284.2	308.5	310.5	285.5	284.5	270.5	222.9	214.0	217.0	280.0	288.0	298.2	285.5	309.4	311.4	286.4	285.4	271.4
TOTAL DEMAND	**494.6**	**601.5**	**602.2**	**788.8**	**972.0**	**971.5**	**952.2**	**1,045.0**	**1,051.0**	**967.9**	**912.2**	**775.3**	**535.0**	**587.0**	**589.2**	**752.1**	**877.4**	**984.7**	**963.5**	**889.7**	**916.7**	**845.6**	**832.9**	**716.0**
SUPPLY																								
Groundwater																								
Total Available	431	402	408	434	468	386	518	564	536	504	473	479	500	430	482	459	567	545	562	554	452	466	448	512
Total Used	*431*	*402*	*408*	*431*	*479*	*386*	*518*	*564*	*536*	*504*	*473*	*479*	*500*	*430*	*482*	*459*	*567*	*545*	*562*	*554*	*452*	*466*	*448*	*512*
Lake Cachuma																								
Beginning Balance	*721*	*720*	*720*	*720*	*720*	*720*	*720*	*720*	*621*	*527*	*453*	*158*	*145*	*144*	*138*	*132*	*124*	*117*	*106*	*96*	*83*	*73*	*67*	*63*
Cachuma Entitlement (add)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Available Balance	*721*	*720*	*720*	*720*	*720*	*720*	*720*	*720*	*621*	*527*	*453*	*158*	*145*	*144*	*138*	*132*	*124*	*117*	*106*	*96*	*83*	*73*	*67*	*63*
- *Cachuma Carryover used*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	256	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Adjustments (evap, conveyance, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(99)	(94)	(63)	(39)	(13)	(1)	(6)	(6)	(8)	(7)	(11)	(11)	(12)	(10)	(6)	(5)	(3)
- Water Evaporation Adjustment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(99)	(84)	(63)	(36)	(13)	(1)	(6)	(6)	(8)	(7)	(11)	(11)	(12)	(10)	(6)	(5)	(3)
- South Coast Conduit System Loss			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(3)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Adjustment - SB City Overlap Repay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Used (including adjustments)	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*99*	*94*	*74*	*295*	*13*	*1*	*6*	*6*	*8*	*7*	*11*	*11*	*12*	*10*	*6*	*5*	*3*
Total Remaining	720	720	720	720	720	720	720	621	527	453	158	145	144	138	132	124	117	106	96	83	73	67	63	60
State Water																								
Beginning Balance	*0*	*46*	*0*	*331*	*502*	*762*	*815*	*426*	*173*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*342*	*526*	*751*	*789*	*733*	*541*	*377*	*206*	*15*	*38*	*0*
State Water Delivered (add)	100	100	496	500	668	577	135	132	148	255	40	208	372	331	322	290	186	184	150	214	298	405	190	404
Available Balance	*100*	*146*	*496*	*831*	*1,170*	*1,339*	*950*	*558*	*321*	*255*	*40*	*208*	*372*	*673*	*848*	*1,041*	*975*	*917*	*691*	*591*	*504*	*420*	*228*	*404*
- *State Table A used*	*54*	*142*	*160*	*272*	*365*	*449*	*285*	*310*	*295*	*249*	*37*	*199*						*271*	*252*	*331*	*460*	*375*	*222*	*199*
- *State Carryover used*													*25*	*132*	*73*	*203*	*182*	33						
Water Evaporation Adjustment	0	(4)	(5)	(53)	(30)	(69)	(82)	(55)	(21)	0	0	0	0	(14)	(21)	(71)	(73)	(66)	(54)	(49)	(25)	(1)	(3)	0
South Coast Conduit System Loss			0	(4)	(13)	(6)	(8)	(5)	(5)	(6)	(3)	(9)	(5)	(1)	(3)	(4)	(13)	(6)	(8)	(5)	(5)	(6)	(3)	(9)
Adjustment - SB City Overlap Repay	0	0	0	0	0	0	(150)	(15)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Used (including adjustments)	*54*	*146*	*165*	*329*	*408*	*524*	*524*	*385*	*321*	*255*	*40*	*208*	*30*	*147*	*97*	*252*	*242*	*376*	*314*	*385*	*490*	*382*	*228*	*208*
Remaining Delivered State Water	46	0	331	502	762	815	426	173	0	0	0	0	342	526	751	789	733	541	377	206	15	38	0	196
Total Remaining Table A Entitlement	4,416	4,270	4,105	3,780	3,385	2,867	2,501	2,136	1,645	1,396	1,359	1,160	3,370	3,224	3,130	2,882	2,653	2,283	1,977	1,597	938	562	337	138
AVEK Exchange Water																								
Beginning Balance	0	90	130	193	197	185	159	168	146	59	0	0	117	156	174	233	229	237	220	208	265	228	205	28
AVEK Water Delivered (add)	100	100	100	100	129	126	175	171	150	150	146	214	50	50	100	100	150	140	160	89	0	0	0	0
Available Balance	100	190	230	293	326	311	334	339	296	209	146	214	167	206	274	333	379	377	380	297	265	228	205	28
Water Evaporation Adjustment	0	(4)	(5)	(12)	(12)	(17)	(16)	(22)	(18)	(5)	0	0	(1)	(6)	(7)	(14)	(14)	(21)	(22)	(27)	(32)	(18)	(14)	(1)
Total Used	*10*	*56*	*32*	*85*	*129*	*136*	*150*	*171*	*220*	*204*	*146*	*97*	*10*	*25*	*34*	*90*	*129*	*136*	*150*	*5*	*5*	*5*	*163*	*5*
Remaining Delivered AVEK Water	90	130	193	197	185	159	168	146	59	0	0	117	156	174	233	229	237	220	208	265	228	205	28	22
Total Remaining AVEK Water	2,490	2,430	2,393	2,297	2,156	2,004	1,838	1,645	1,408	1,199	1,053	956	945	913	872	768	626	469	297	265	228	205	28	22
Total Supplies Available	1,352	1,455	1,849	2,267	2,672	2,740	2,506	2,159	1,757	1,490	1,112	1,059	1,183	1,446	1,735	1,952	2,032	1,934	1,717	1,511	1,273	1,169	934	1,005
Total Supplies Used (including adjustments)	*496*	*604*	*605*	*848*	*1,004*	*1,046*	*1,192*	*1,219*	*1,171*	*1,037*	*954*	*797*	*541*	*607*	*619*	*809*	*945*	*1,067*	*1,036*	*956*	*956*	*859*	*843*	*728*
Total Remaining Supplies	856	851	1,244	1,419	1,668	1,694	1,314	940	586	453	158	262	641	838	1,117	1,143	1,087	867	681	555	316	311	91	277
Drought Stage:	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III

Santa Barbara County Water Agency / Drought Task Force
Water Supply Information Request – June 2016

**Note to Purveyors, please include requested information below and return to the Santa Barbara County Water Agency by email to Fray Crease at* fcrease@cosbpw.net

Santa Barbara County Water Purveyor - Water Supply and Demand Estimates

Name of Agency LA CUMBRE MUTUAL WATER CO.

Estimated Total Demand (AF/Y);

2016 1100 AF

2017 1100 AF

2018 1100 AF

Estimated Supply (AF/Y);

Supply Sources	Water Year 2016	2017	2018
Local Surface Water	0	0	0
Imported and State Water	437	437	437
Groundwater	663	663	663
Recycled Water	0	0	0
Other (desal, new sources)			
Total	1100	1100	1100

Please include any additional information on planned demand management plans such as outside watering restrictions or plans to add additional supplies as an attachment.

LOS ALAMOS COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

82 North Saint Joseph St • (805) 344-4195 • Fax (805) 344-2908
Post Office Box 675
LOS ALAMOS, CALIFORNIA 93440

June 16, 2016

Dear Board Members:

In July of 2014, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) adopted an emergency statewide regulation requiring reductions in outdoor urban water use. The regulation required the District, as a distributor of a public water supply, to take action to reduce water consumption by its customers. Under Section 865(e) of the regulation, the District was required to take one or more of the following actions:

> (1) Limit outdoor irrigation of ornamental landscapes or turf with potable water by the persons it serves to no more than two days per week; or
>
> (2) Implement another mandatory conservation measure or measures intended to achieve a comparable reduction in water consumption by the persons it serves relative to the amount consumed in 2013

In order to comply with the SWRCB regulation, the District adopted Ordinance No. 88 in August of 2014. The Ordinance provides that all customers receiving water service from the District must limit outdoor irrigation of ornamental landscapes or turf with potable water to no more than two days per week.

The SWRCB regulation had an initial term that expired on April 25, 2015. However, through a series of subsequent amendments, the SWRCB extended the term of the regulation. Ordinance No. 88 had an initial term that expired on April 25, 2015, which corresponded to the expiration date of the original SWRCB regulation. In April of 2015, the District adopted Ordinance No. 89 to extend the term of Ordinance No. 88 to December 22, 2015, which corresponded to the expiration date of the amended SWRCB regulation. In January of 2016, in order to avoid the need for further extensions, the District adopted Ordinance No. 90 extending the term of Ordinance No. 88 indefinitely until action is taken to repeal it.

In May of 2016, the SWRCB again amended the regulation and extended the term to February 28, 2017. As amended, Section 865(e) imposes the following revised water conservation requirements on the District:

(1) Provide prompt notice to a customer whenever the supplier obtains information that indicates that a leak may exist within the end-user's exclusive control; and

(2) Submit a report by December 15, 2016, on a form provided by the Board, that identifies total potable water production, by month, from December, 2015 through November, 2016, total potable water production, by month, for the same months in 2013, and any actions taken by the supplier to encourage or require its customers to conserve water.

Under the May 2016 amendment, the District is no longer required to limit outdoor irrigation to no more than two days per week, or to implement other mandatory conservation measures. These requirements were lifted on a statewide basis because of the rainfall that was received this past winter. However, the area were the District is located did not receive a significant increase in rainfall this past winter. As a result, the groundwater basin the District relies upon to provide water to the community has not been significantly recharged. Therefore, although water providers in other parts of the State may no longer have the need to impose mandatory water conservation requirements, it is recommended that the District leave its existing conservation requirements in place because its water supply situation remains essentially unchanged. This is also important because the recently completed rate study calculated the District's new rates based on current drought conditions and the expectation that water conservation by the District's customers will continue.

Staff will be prepared to discuss this matter and answer any questions you may have at the Board meeting on June 22.

Sincerely,

Kevin Barnard
General Manager
Los Alamos CSD
P.O. Box 675
Los Alamos, Ca. 93440
(805) 344-4195 phone
(805) 344-2908 fax
kbarnard@dock.net
www.losalamoscsd.com

Santa Barbara County Water Agency / Drought Task Force
Water Supply Information Request – June 2016

**Note to Purveyors, please include requested information below and return to the Santa Barbara County Water Agency by email to Fray Crease at* fcrease@cosbpw.net

Santa Barbara County Water Purveyor - Water Supply and Demand Estimates

Name of Agency Los Alamos Community Services District

Estimated Total Demand (AF/Y);

2016 255

2017 255

2018 255

Estimated Supply (AF/Y);

Supply Sources	Water Year 2016	2017	2018
Local Surface Water	0	0	0
Imported and State Water	0	0	0
Groundwater	255	255	255
Recycled Water	0	0	0
Other (desal, new sources)	0	0	0
Total	255	255	255

Please include any additional information on planned demand management plans such as outside watering restrictions or plans to add additional supplies as an attachment.

Santa Barbara County Water Agency / Drought Task Force
Water Supply Information Request – June 2016

**Note to Purveyors, please include requested information below and return to the Santa Barbara County Water Agency by email to Fray Crease at* fcrease@cosbpw.net

Santa Barbara County Water Purveyor - Water Supply and Demand Estimates

Name of Agency MISSION HILLS COMMUNITIES SERVICES DISTRICT (MHCSD)

Estimated Total Demand (AF/Y);

2016 440

2017 485

2018 535

Estimated Supply (AF/Y);

Supply Sources	Water Year 2016	2017	2018
Local Surface Water	ϕ	ϕ	ϕ
Imported and State Water	ϕ	ϕ	ϕ
Groundwater	464	500	550
Recycled Water	ϕ	ϕ	ϕ
Other (desal, new sources)	ϕ	ϕ	ϕ
Total	466	500	550

Please include any additional information on planned demand management plans such as outside watering restrictions or plans to add additional supplies as an attachment.

- RESOLUTION NO

Santa Barbara County Water Agency / Drought Task Force
Water Supply Information Request – June 2016

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Santa Barbara County Water Purveyor - Water Supply and Demand Estimates

Name of Agency Montecito Water District

Estimated Total Demand (AF/Y);

2016 4,271

2017 4,271

2018 4,271

Estimated Supply (AF/Y);

Supply Sources	Water Year 2016	2017	2018
Local Surface Water	4,482	818	351
Imported and State Water	2,048	8,322	5,242
Groundwater	510	510	510
Recycled Water			
Other (desal, new sources)			
Total	7,040	9,650	6,103

Please include any additional information on planned demand management plans such as outside watering restrictions or plans to add additional supplies as an attachment.

See the attached.

Attachment to MWD's response to Santa Barbara County request for information pertaining to the projected water supply and demand for water years 2016, 2017 and 2018 and supply information.

1. Demand Management - MWD has adopted Ord 92 & 94 establishing restrictions on water use and customer allocations with severe penalties for excess use. This includes a restriction on the issuance of new water services/meters. It is projected that these Ordinances will remain in place through the 2018 water year, unless local water supplies improve.

2. MWD doesn't expect water shortages but does anticipate challenges meeting current customer water use demands during the peak demand months of 2017. In anticipation of significant evaporative losses being applied to carryover and import water stored in the lake and limited deliveries of import water to the lake, MWD is considering possible demand reductions during the peak demand months of 2017 should it be unsuccessful at acquiring additional local supplies.

3. MWD continues its effort to participate with the City of Santa Barbara and the regional use of their desalination facility. The negotiations regarding a water supply agreement are currently on going. Should an agreement be reached, it is anticipated that desalinated water could be incorporated into the districts permanent water supply beginning in late 2018 or early 2019.

4. MWD continues to expand its limited groundwater supply with the addition of new partible water wells. In addition, MWD is revisiting the feasibility of incorporating recycled water into its water supply portfolio.

5. MWD has no immediate plans to restrict demand through outside watering restrictions. Addition restrictions may be considered during peak months of 2017 should the drought continue and demand levels remain consistent with 2015 water use.

Santa Barbara County Water Agency / Drought Task Force
Water Supply Information Request – June 2016

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Santa Barbara County Water Purveyor - Water Supply and Demand Estimates

Name of Agency CITY OF SOLVANG

Estimated Total Demand (AF/Y);

2016 1,250

2017 1,450

2018 1,550

Estimated Supply (AF/Y);

Supply Sources	Water Year 2016	2017	2018
Local Surface Water	0	0	0
Imported and State Water	690	840	890
Groundwater *	~~560~~	~~610~~	660
Recycled Water	0	0	0
Other (desal, new sources)			
Total	1,250	1,450	1,550

* ALSO INCLUDES SY RIVER UNDERFLOW.

Please include any additional information on planned demand management plans such as outside watering restrictions or plans to add additional supplies as an attachment.

- SOLVANG IS FOLLOWING STATEWIDE 2-DAY IRRIGATION RESTRICTIONS.
- SOLVANG IS DEVELOPING NEW WELL TO GO INTO SERVICE FALL 2018.

Santa Barbara County Water Agency / Drought Task Force
Water Supply Information Request – June 2016

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Santa Barbara County Water Purveyor - Water Supply and Demand Estimates

Name of Agency Vandenberg Village CSD

Estimated Total Demand (AF/Y);

2016 1,200

2017 1,250

2018 1,300

Estimated Supply (AF/Y);

Supply Sources	Water Year 2016	2017	2018
Local Surface Water			
Imported and State Water			
Groundwater	1,200	1,250	1,300
Recycled Water			
Other (desal, new sources)			
Total	1,200	1,250	1,300

Please include any additional information on planned demand management plans such as outside watering restrictions or plans to add additional supplies as an attachment.

Outdoor watering restrictions of two days a week, adopted by the VVCSD Board of Directors on June 1, 2015, remain in effect. VVCSD is totally dependent on groundwater and is exploring options for a future well site to eventually replace three 30-40 year old wells. (JB, 7/7/16)

Santa Barbara County Water Agency / Drought Task Force
Water Supply Information Request – June 2016

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Santa Barbara County Water Purveyor - Water Supply and Demand Estimates

Name of Agency CUYAMA COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

Estimated Total Demand (AF/Y);

2016 137.179

2017 137.179

2018 137.179

Estimated Supply (AF/Y);

Supply Sources	Water Year 2016	2017	2018
Local Surface Water			
Imported and State Water			
Groundwater	137.179	137.179	137.179
Recycled Water			
Other (desal, new sources)			
Total	137.179	137.179	137.179

Please include any additional information on planned demand management plans such as outside watering restrictions or plans to add additional supplies as an attachment.

JAMES HAMPTON, GENERAL MANAGER, CUYAMA CSD