

DRAFT

City of Fillmore, California
December 2000

2000 URBAN

WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN



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City of Fillmore

2000 Urban Water Management Plan

Contact Sheet

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The Water supplier is a: **Municipality**

The Water supplier is a: **Municipality**

Utility services provided by the water supplier include: **Water**

Is This Agency a Bureau of Reclamation Contractor? **No**

Is This Agency a State Water Project Contractor? **No**

Public Participation

Law

10642. Each urban water supplier shall encourage the active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within the service area prior to and during the preparation of the plan. Prior to adopting a plan, the urban water supplier shall make the plan available for public inspection and shall hold a public hearing thereon. Prior to the hearing, notice of the time and place of hearing shall be published ... After the hearing, the plan shall be adopted as prepared or as modified after the hearing.

Public Participation

The City of Fillmore has actively encouraged community participation in its urban water management planning efforts. Public meetings were held on the 2000 plan.

For this update to the Urban Water Management Plan, a public meeting was held.

Notices of public meetings were advertised through articles in the local news papers. Legal public notices for the meeting was published in the local newspapers, posted at City facilities. Copies of the draft plan were available at City offices.

Plan Adoption

The City of Fillmore prepared this update of its Urban Water Management Plan in December 2000. The updated plan was adopted by City Council in January 2001 and submitted to the California Department of Water Resources within 30 days of Council approval. Attached to the cover letter addressed to the Department of Water Resources and as Appendix B are copies of the signed Resolution of Plan Adoption. This plan includes all information necessary to meet the requirements of California Water Code Division 6, Part 2.6 (Urban Water Management Planning).

Agency Coordination

Law

10620 (d) (2) Each urban water supplier shall coordinate the preparation of its plan with other appropriate agencies in the area, including other water suppliers that share a common source, water management agencies, and relevant public agencies, to the extent practicable.

Coordination Within the City

City water department staff met and coordinated the development of this plan with the City Manager's Office, planning, fire, building, police, and emergency services offices.

With each update of the General Plan, and on all Environmental Impact Reports associated with increased water demand the Water Department notifies the Planning Commission about the outlook on the water supplies for the City for the next 20 years. The General Plan requires that adequate water supply and

wastewater treatment capacities be available before new development can be approved. In the event of a declared water shortage, the City has in the past and will continue to establish a moratorium on new water service permits. Past water shortages have been due to inadequate pumping or storage facilities not to a shortage of available water.

The City of Fillmore participates in the AB3030 Ground Water Management Plan for the Fillmore and Piru aquifers. This Ground Water Management plan monitors the activity in the Fillmore aquifer and serves as a watchman over the health of the basin. In the event there is a severe drought or an overdraft condition the Plan will identify the problem and unite stake holders to mitigate the problem. Data from this plan are utilized in this document.

Interagency Coordination

The City of Fillmore sent copies of the draft Urban Water Management Plan to other local public agencies, including United Water Conservation District, Goodenough Mutual Water District and the Sespe Water District.

Table 1 summarizes the efforts Fillmore has taken to include various agencies and citizens in its planning process.

Table 1. Coordination and Public Involvement						
Entities	Coordination and Public Involvement Actions					
	Helped write the plan	Was contacted for assistance	Was sent a copy of the draft	Commented on the draft	Attended public meetings	Was sent a notice of intention to adopt
United Water		✓	✓			✓
Goodenough Mutual						
Sespe Water			✓			✓
Fillmore Unified School District			✓			✓
Friends of Fillmore (Soar Proponents)			✓			✓
General Public						

Supplier Service Area

Law

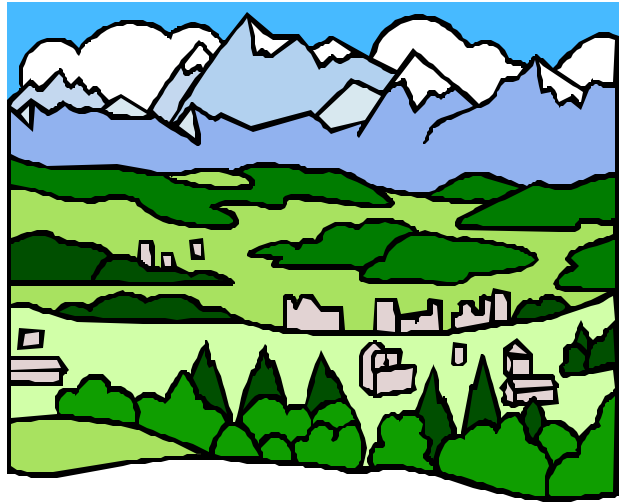
10631. A plan shall be adopted in accordance with this chapter and shall do all of the following:

10631. (a) Describe the service area of the supplier, including current and projected population, climate, and other demographic factors affecting the supplier's water management planning. The projected population estimates shall be based upon data from the state, regional, or local service agency population projections within the service area of the urban water supplier and shall be in five-year increments to 20 years or as far as data is available.

Climate

Fillmore has a Mediterranean coastal climate. Summers are mild and dry, and winters are cool, with an annual average of 16 inches of precipitation. The region is subject to wide variations in annual precipitation, and also experiences periodic wildland fires in the native chaparral and oak lands. Summer fog helps reduce summer irrigation requirements.

Deviation from the average annual precipitation was experienced in 1998 due to the El Nino conditions for the western United States. Total rainfall for that year was 37.5 inches.



Other Demographic Factors

The City of Fillmore is located in Ventura County at the confluence of the Sespe Creek and the Santa Clara River. It occupies an area of about 2 square miles (1,280 acres). Incorporation of the City occurred in 1917, and water service is provided to all residential, commercial, industrial, and agricultural customers, and fire protection uses.

The town of Fillmore was founded in 1888 with the coming of the railroad. The first commercial activity in the area was orchards of walnuts and oranges. The community (incorporated 1917) soon became the best small town in southern California. Groundwater was the major water supply, since there were few year-round springs, creeks, or rivers. Enough naturally occurring recharge enables the groundwater to sufficiently meet the water needs of the area.

Fillmore has experienced fairly steady growth of about 1.75 to 2% per year the last 122 years. In the early 1990's, the city remodeled portions of the downtown area and adding an antique train to attract tourists and diversify the local economy.

Table 2 shows the population total for the City from 2000, with projections to 2020.

Table 2. Population Projections					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Service Area Population	13,209	15,000	16,600	18,300	20,964

Past Drought, Water Demand, and Conservation Information

The local region experienced a prolonged drought from 1987 through 1992. The Fillmore aquifer provided adequate water quantities and quality during the drought. After one wet year the aquifer was recharged to it's maximum capacity.

The citizens of Fillmore have a high commitment to quality of life and environmental issues and are active participants in resource and planning discussions held by City staff and the City Council. Water

conservation is one of several high priority policies actively implemented in the City, and programs such as requiring new development and redevelopment to install water saving devices such as low flush toilets, low flow shower heads and fixtures are well accepted.

A 2000 City and County of Ventura ordinance established a 72,000 acre greenbelt between Fillmore and the Los Angeles County line to the east. Development cannot occur in this area without a four fifths vote by both the Fillmore City Council and the Ventura County Board of Supervisors. A 34,000 acre greenbelt has also been established between the City of Fillmore and the City of Santa Paula to the West. The City of Fillmore General Plan was developed in 1988, and is being updated in 2001 with active community input and support, specifically addressing the land use planning relationships among growth, water, transportation, air quality, and other resources.

Water Sources (Supply)

Law

10631. A plan shall be adopted in accordance with this chapter and shall do all of the following:

10631 (b) Identify and quantify, to the extent practicable, the existing and planned sources of water available to the supplier over the same five-year increments [to 20 years or as far as data is available.]

Water Supply Sources

The City of Fillmore fortunately has a very reliable water source in the Fillmore aquifer. The City has potential additional supplies from imported State Water through United Water Conservation District and brackish water desalination.

Table 3. Current and Projected Water Supplies					
Water Supply Sources	1999	2005	2010	2015	2020
City produced groundwater	1,950	2,300	2,550	2,800	3,225
Total	1,950	2,300	2,550	2,800	3,225
Units of Measure: Acre-feet/Year					

Groundwater

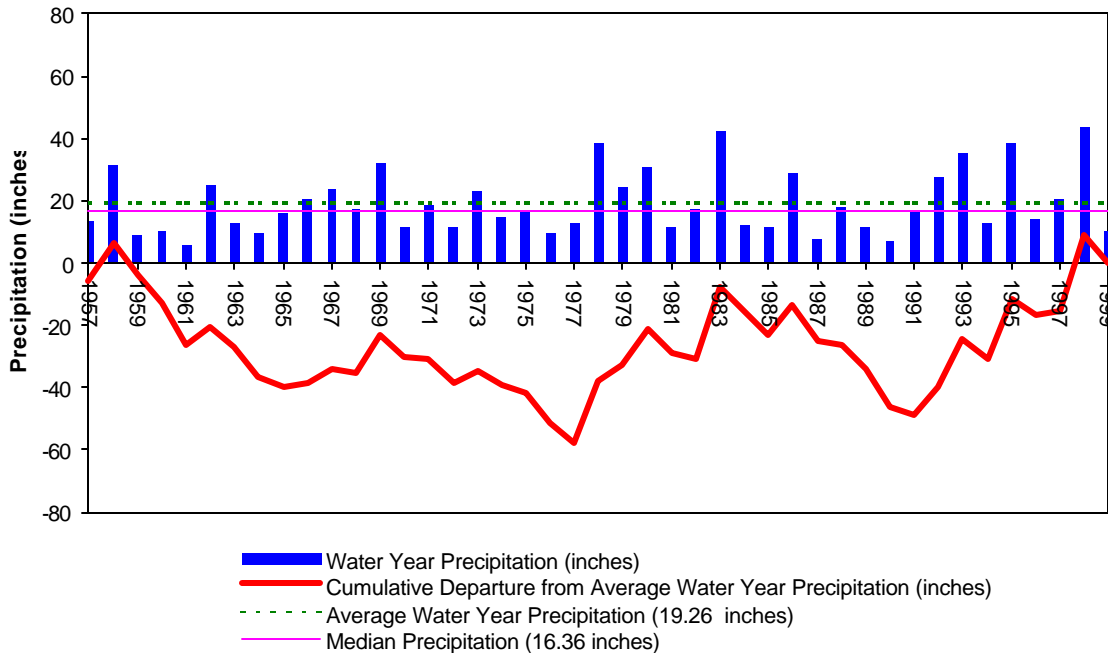
The City obtains about 2,000 acre-feet per year (AFY) from two wells, from an average depth of 300 feet (Table 3). The Fillmore Groundwater Aquifer is not adjudicated. Water quality is within standards set for acceptable drinking water by the federal government and the California Department of Health Services.

The Fillmore aquifer is approximately 8,000 feet deep and contains approximately 7,300,000 Acre Feet of water. The primary wells for the City of Fillmore draw from the top 300 feet of the aquifer. The City also has an older well that draws from 1,820 feet deep. The water at this depth meets Department of Health Services water quality requirements except for iron and manganese that must be filtered out. The filtering adds a minor cost increase to providing potable water.

The pumping in the Fillmore Aquifer is about 46,000 acre-feet per year, 44,000 acre-feet by agriculture and 2,000 acre-feet municipal (City of Fillmore). The pumping fluctuates every year with the rainfall. During wet years agricultural users pump less and in dry years they pump more. The City of Fillmore pumping is fairly consistent because it is municipal and residential uses.

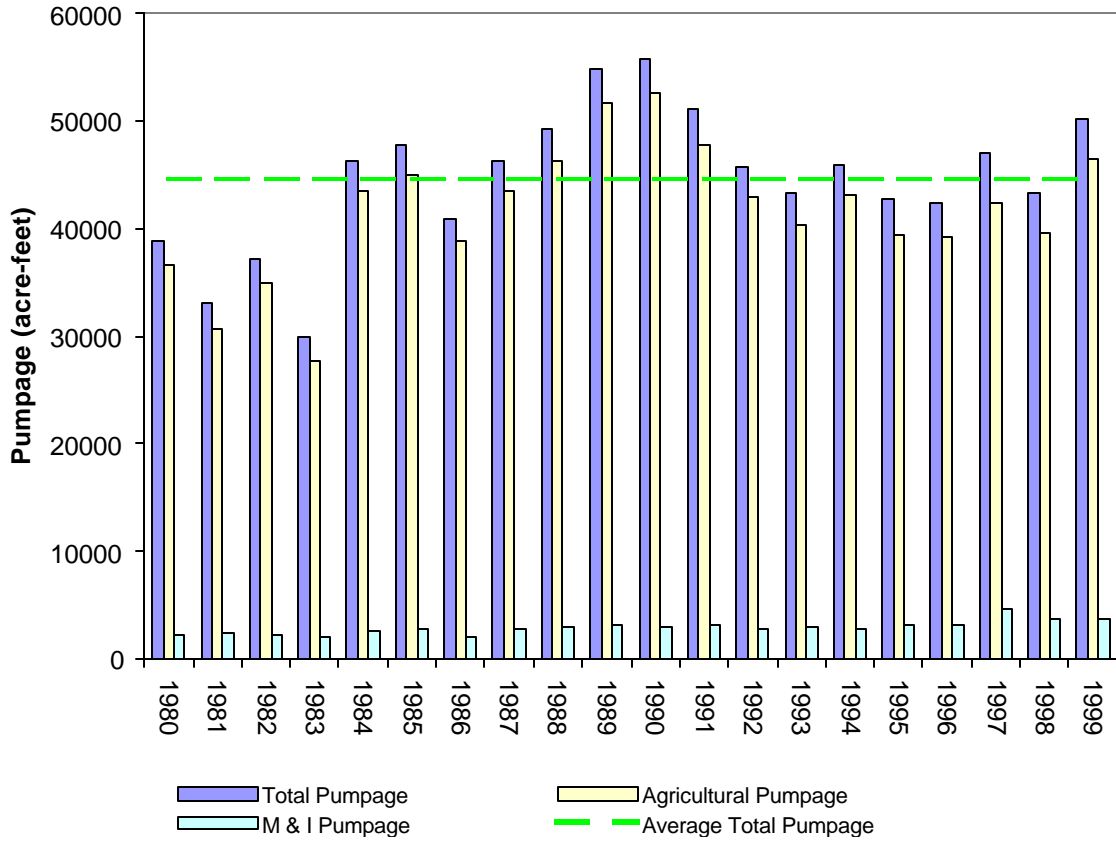
The Sespe Creek is the primary source of recharge for the portion of the Fillmore aquifer that is utilized by the City of Fillmore. The Sespe Creek is a typical coastal stream; the watershed experiences wide fluctuations in runoff from year to year. The majority of the Sespe Creek watershed is located in the Los Padres National Forest and is essentially undeveloped. The Sespe Creek has been designated as a natural and scenic river.

**FIGURE 1
FILLMORE HISTORICAL WATER YEAR PRECIPITATION**



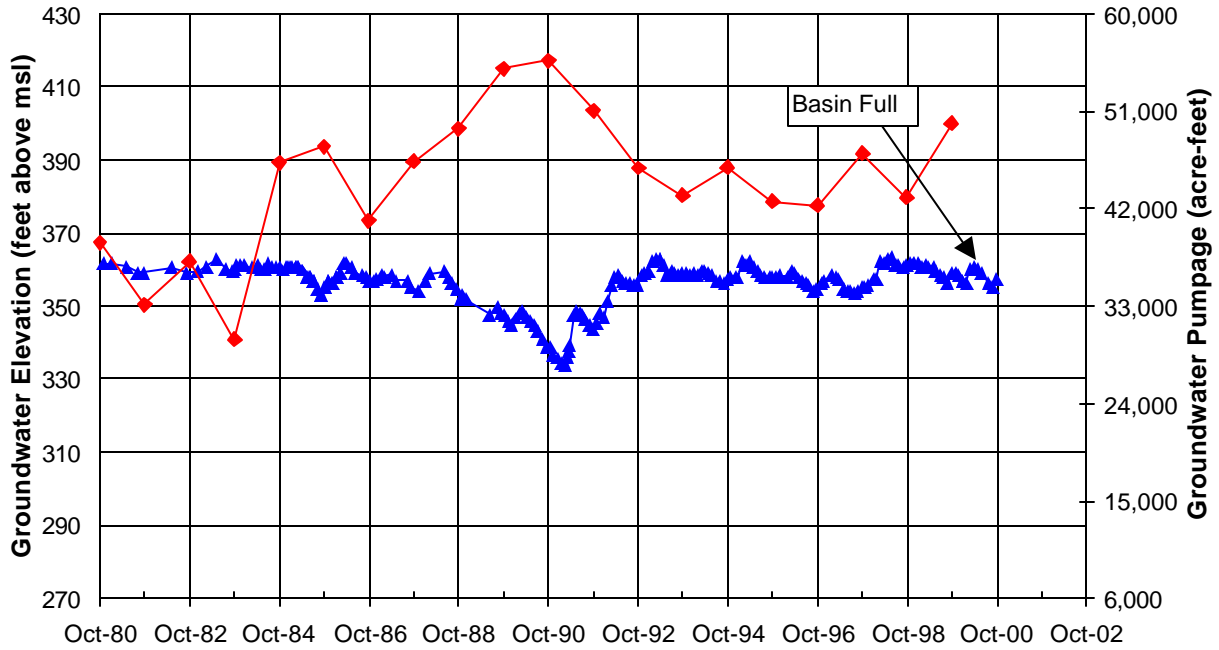
(From United Water Conservation District AB3030 1998 Annual Report)

**FIGURE 2
FILLMORE BASIN REPORTED CALENDAR YEAR PUMPAGE**



(From United Water Conservation District AB3030 1998 Annual Report)

**FIGURE 3
FILLMORE BASIN GROUNDWATER ELEVATIONS
AND REPORTED PUMPAGE**



(From United Water Conservation District AB3030 1998 Annual Report)

Recycled Water

The City of Fillmore built a wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) in 1956, and upgraded it in 1978 and 1993 to produce disinfected Secondary treatment level wastewater. (Wastewater treatment levels and suitable uses of recycled water are defined by the California Department of Health Services under California Administrative Code, Title 22, Division 4.)

The City currently percolates about 1,100 acre-feet of this Secondary water back into the Fillmore Aquifer down stream of the potable water wells.

Reliability Planning

Law

10631. A plan shall be adopted in accordance with this chapter and shall do all of the following:

10631 (c) Describe the reliability of the water supply and vulnerability to seasonal or climatic shortage, to the extent practicable.

10631 (c) For any water source that may not be available at a consistent level of use, given specific legal, environmental, water quality, or climatic factors, describe plans to replace that source with alternative sources or water demand management measures, to the extent practicable.

10631 (c) Provide data for each of the following:

(1) An average water year, (2) A single dry water year, (3) Multiple dry water years.

10632. The plan shall provide an urban water shortage contingency analysis which includes each of the following elements which are within the authority of the urban water supplier:

10632 (b) An estimate of the minimum water supply available during each of the next three-water years based on the driest three-year historic sequence for the agency's water supply.

Reliability

The reliability of the Fillmore Aquifer has been very good. When the aquifer is full under the City of Fillmore the depth to ground water is about 30 feet. The lowest recorded ground water depth was measured in 1962 at 75.5 feet. In 1990 the depth to ground water was 52.8 feet. The lowest record drop represents 1% of the total 8,000-foot depth of the aquifer and 2.5% of the confirmed reasonable quality water in the upper 1,820 of the aquifer. The record of the aquifer levels shown in Figures 1 & 2 show that the Fillmore aquifer recovers quickly with one or two wet years. Therefore it is clear that current and projected water use by the City of Fillmore is well within the safe yield of the aquifer.

The average annual pumping for the last 20 years from the Fillmore aquifer is 44,612 AF. The peak pumping in the drought of the 1990's was 55,718 AF. The lowest pumping was 29,894 AF in 1983. Over the last 50 years the Fillmore basin has been full 16 years and within 8-feet of full (99.5% full) for 29 years or about 60 % of the time. Based on the rate of recharge, even in below normal rain years, the safe yield of the Fillmore basin is at least 75,000 AF per year. The basin is monitored annually by the water users and United Water Conservation District through the AB3030 Ground Water Management Council. Therefore if an overdraft situation were to occur it would be detected and could be controlled.

To plan for long-term water supply reliability, the City Engineer has considered a wide array of possible supply augmentation and demand reduction options to determine the best courses of action for meeting

water supply needs. In addition to climate, other factors that can cause water supply shortages are earthquakes, chemical spills, and energy outages.

Fillmore has a history of being isolated by natural disasters such as floods. We must be prepared to be disconnected from the outside world for two to three days. To make the water system reliable, emergency diesel engine generators have been installed at all of the wells. The diesel storage at each well site will allow the City to meet water demand for as long as a week. Additional emergency pumping can be provided by supplying additional diesel from local fueling stations. The City also has two 3 million gallon water reservoirs that provide more immediate water storage.

Frequency and Magnitude of Supply Deficiencies

The City experienced extended droughts during 1950-69; 1976-77; and 1988-92. In all of these drought events the Fillmore aquifer continued to provide adequate water quantities. The water wells all have their bowls installed at depths to accommodate the historic drought levels. In the event water levels dropped lower than historic levels the bowls could be lowered and wells drilled deeper if necessary. Water levels would likely have to drop about ten times lower than historic lows in order to cause a significant water quality problem.

The current and future supply projections through 2020 are shown in Table 3. The future projections do not include the reduction of agricultural pumping due to the conversion of agricultural land to urban use. There is normally a reduction of water use in Fillmore when the conversion is made.

Reliability Comparison

Table 4 details estimated water supply projections associated with several water supply reliability scenarios. For further information on the data, see Three-year Minimum Supply and Water Shortage Contingency Plan sections.

Table 4. Supply Reliability				
Average/ Normal Water Year 2000 (Volume)	Single Dry Water Year (Volume)	Multiple Dry Water Years		
		Year 1 (Volume) 2001	Year 2 (Volume) 2002	Year 3 (Volume) 2003
2,000	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300
Unit of Measure: Acre-feet/Year				

Three Year Minimum Water Supply

Based on experiences during the recent and historic droughts, the City of Fillmore can expect the Fillmore aquifer to continue to provide adequate water to meet community needs during future droughts.

Transfer or Exchange Opportunities

Law

10631. A plan shall be adopted in accordance with this chapter and shall do all of the following:

10631 (d) Describe the opportunities for exchanges or transfers of water on a short-term or long-term basis.

Water Transfers

The City is entitled to 1,000 acre-feet per year of State Project Water through the United Water Conservation District. However the City does not have a way of accepting delivery of the water. United water has begun taking delivery of some of this allocation of State Water and has been delivering it through the Santa Clara River. The City of Fillmore receives some benefit from these deliveries because the discharge percolates into the Fillmore Aquifer.

Water Use Provisions

Law

10631. A plan shall be adopted in accordance with this chapter and shall do all of the following:

10631 (e) (1) Quantify, to the extent records are available, past and current water use, over the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a), and projected water use, identifying the uses among water use sectors including, but not necessarily limited to, all of the following uses:

(A) Single-family residential; (B) Multifamily; (C) Commercial; (D) Industrial; (E) Institutional and governmental; (F) Landscape; (G) Sales to other agencies; (H) Saline water intrusion barriers, groundwater recharge, or conjunctive use, or any combination thereof; and (I) Agricultural.

(2) The water use projections shall be in the same 5-year increments to 20 years or as far as data is available.

Past, Current and Projected Water Use

In 1990 the City used 1,900 acre-feet of water in 1999 the City used 1,950 acre feet of water. Over the same period 419 services were added. Because of new plumbing efficiency standards, landscape guidelines, and other conservation programs, water demand is only increasing at a rate of about 2.6% per year while the number of services increased 14.7%.

Unaccounted water losses average about 5% of total production. Table 5 illustrates Past, Current, and Projected Water Use 1990 - 2020 in acre-feet per year, and Table 6 illustrates Past, Current, and Projected Water Use 1990 - 2020 in number of customers per year.

Water Use Sectors	1990	1995	1999	2005	2010	2015	2020
Single family residential	454	453	448	508	576	653	741
Multi-family residential	54	40	43	49	55	63	71
Commercial	27	30	33	37	42	48	55
Industrial	39	24	17	19	22	25	28
Institutional and governmental	61	79	70	79	90	102	116
Landscape							
Agriculture ¹	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Unaccounted-for system losses	155	91	179	140	100	75	75
Total	774	718	814	833	886	967	1087
Unit of Measure: Million Gallons/Year							
¹ Agricultural water does not include water that is privately pumped							

Customer Type	1990	1995	1999	2005	2010	2015	2020
Single family residential	2,622	2,693	2,949	3,344	3,794	4,301	4,877
Multi-family residential		122	126	143	162	184	208
Commercial	142	140	169	192	217	246	280
Industrial	14	12	13	15	17	19	22
Institutional and governmental	76	92	104	118	134	152	173
Landscape/recreation							
Agriculture		6	6	6	6	6	6
Other (Recycle water)							
Total	2,854	3,065	3,273	3,818	4,330	4,908	5,566

Residential Sector

In the City of Fillmore, single family residential customers average 3.1 persons per connection. Multi-family residential customers average 2.7 persons per housing unit, and average 10 units per multi-family complex. Total system per capita water use (excluding agricultural water use) averages 170 gallons per capita per day. Water efficiency improvements appear to be reducing per capita water use.

Commercial Sector

The City has a complex mix of commercial customers, ranging from markets, restaurants, antique stores, insurance offices, beauty shops, and gas stations to office buildings, shopping centers and other facilities serving the visitor population. The commercial sector is growing each year.

Industrial Sector

The City has a small industrial sector, primarily centered on packing houses, a winery and manufacturing and light manufacturing. The industrial sector has not grown much in the last decade.

Institutional/Governmental Sector

The City has a stable institutional/governmental sector, primarily local government and schools. This sector will keep pace with the growth of the city.

Landscape/Recreational Sector

Landscape and Recreational customer demand is expected to increase approximately 2% per year for the next 20 years, due to continued growth in park facilities.

Agricultural Sector

Agricultural water demand is projected to decrease or stop in the next ten years as the agricultural land is developed within the City. The City's General Plan reflects local citizen interest preserving open space and agriculture outside of the city.

Supply and Demand Comparison Provisions

Law

10635 (a) Every urban water supplier shall include, as part of its urban water management plan, an assessment of the reliability of its water service to its customers during normal, dry, and multiple dry water years. This water supply and demand assessment shall compare the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the total projected water use over the next 20 years, in five-year increments, for a normal water year, a single dry water year, and multiple dry water years. The water service reliability assessment shall be based upon the information compiled pursuant to Section 10631, including available data from the state, regional, or local agency population projections within the service area of the urban water supplier.

Supply and Demand Comparison

Table 7 compares current, and projected water supply and demand. It indicates that during the longest historic drought years, the City of Fillmore has sufficient water to meet its customers' needs, through 2020. This is based on demonstrated yield of the Fillmore aquifer during prior droughts.

Table 7 Projected Supply and Demand Comparison					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Supply totals	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Demand totals	1,950	2,300	2,550	2,800	3,225
Difference	8,050	7,700	7,450	7,200	6,775
Units of Measure: Acre-feet/Year					

Water Demand Management Measures

Law

10631 (f) Provide a description of the supplier's water demand management measures. This description shall include all of the following:

(1) A description of each water demand management measure that is currently being implemented, or scheduled for implementation, including the steps necessary to implement any proposed measures, including, but not limited to, all of the following:.....

The City of Fillmore is committed to implementing water conservation programs. This Section discusses water conservation.

DMM (Demand Management Measure) 1 -- Interior and Exterior Water Audits for Single Family and Multi-Family Customers

IMPLEMENTATION DESCRIPTION: The City of Fillmore does not implement this demand management measure.

DMM 2 -- Plumbing Retrofit

IMPLEMENTATION DESCRIPTION: The Fillmore Municipal Code section 5.04.130 (a) requires the installation of Ultra-Low Water Consumption Fixtures and Devices in all new structures and major remodels.

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE: The change outs are occurring constantly and will eventually affect every structure in the City.

DMM 3 -- Distribution System Water Audits, Leak Detection and Repair

IMPLEMENTATION DESCRIPTION: The City annually conducts water audits, leak detection and repair. City staffs are trained at AWWA-DWR co-sponsored training programs.

The City has permanently incorporated the system water audit and leak detection, and meter calibration (production and customer meters) programs into its utility operations.

In coordination with the fire department, the water department complied with recent amendments to California Code of Regulations Title 19, Division 1, Chapter 9, pertaining to standardization of fire hydrants and associated fire protection equipment. As a result of several recent major fire-fighting/water shortage disasters in California communities, the City has standby generators to assist in water distribution in a disaster. The City meets or exceeds minimum fire flow requirements, in accordance with California Water Works Standards.

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE: The City has permanently incorporated this DMM into its operations and maintenance procedures.

METHODS TO EVALUATE EFFECTIVENESS: The City Engineer annually reviews the data records to determine if leak detection and meter replacements are sufficient to reach the goal of keeping water losses to under 10%.

DMM 4 -- Metering with Commodity Rates

IMPLEMENTATION DESCRIPTION: The City is fully metered for all customer sectors, including separate meters for single-family residential, commercial, large landscapes, and all institutional/governmental facilities. Since 1990, City policy has been to separately meter each dwelling unit in multi-family complexes. There are approximately 126 multi-family complexes, with over 400 dwelling units in the City.

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE: The City will continue to install and read meters on all new services, and will continue to conduct its meter calibration and replacement program.

DMM 5 -- Large Landscape Water Audits and Incentives

IMPLEMENTATION DESCRIPTION: The City does not perform large landscape water audits or provide incentives for large landscape areas.

DMM 6 -- Landscape Water Conservation Requirements

IMPLEMENTATION DESCRIPTION: In 1992, the City made a finding in accordance with California Water Code Section 65590 et seq. (AB325) that a water efficient landscape ordinance is unnecessary for the City of Fillmore (City Council Resolution 92-1783).

DMM 7 -- Public Information

IMPLEMENTATION DESCRIPTION: The City promotes water conservation and other resource efficiencies in coordination with AWWA, and the energy utilities. All new development is encourage to plant low water landscaping.

DMM 8 -- School Education

IMPLEMENTATION DESCRIPTION: The City does not make a special effort to promote water conservation at local schools.

DMM 9 -- Commercial and Industrial Water Conservation

IMPLEMENTATION DESCRIPTION: The City does not make a special effort to promote water conservation with local commercial and industrial water users.

DMM 10 -- New Commercial and Industrial Water Use Review

IMPLEMENTATION DESCRIPTION: The City Staff Review Committee reviews each new Commercial and Industrial project for implementation of this DMM.

DMM 11 -- Conservation Pricing, Water Service and Sewer Service

IMPLEMENTATION DESCRIPTION: The City of Fillmore has a minimum base rate and a cost per cubic foot beyond that. Sewer service is based on the quantity of water used.

DMM 12 -- Landscape Water Conservation for New and Existing Single Family Homes

IMPLEMENTATION DESCRIPTION: As discussed under DMM 6, the City does not require water efficient landscaping.

DMM 13 -- Water Waste Prohibition

IMPLEMENTATION DESCRIPTION: The City established a Water Conservation ordinance in 1991, City Council Resolution 91-1644.

DMM 14 -- Water Conservation Coordinator

IMPLEMENTATION DESCRIPTION: The City does not have the financial capability or need to designate a full-time water conservation coordinator.

DMM 15 -- Financial Incentives

IMPLEMENTATION DESCRIPTION: The City does not offer financial incentives to implement water conservation measures.

DMM 16 -- Ultra-low Flush Toilet Replacement

IMPLEMENTATION DESCRIPTION: The City requires all new development and remodel projects to install ultra-low flush toilets.

Agricultural Water Conservation Programs

Since the City has 6 agricultural water accounts. The agriculture users aggressively conserve water because of the high cost of City water.

Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Preparation for Catastrophic Water Supply Interruption

Law

10632. The plan shall provide an urban water shortage contingency analysis which includes each of the following elements which are within the authority of the urban water supplier:

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

Water Shortage Emergency Response

To meet emergency water needs the City has a multi-tiered system. First we have 6 million gallons of storage in our water reservoirs. Second we have emergency engine generators placed at each well site.

In the event of an extra ordinary event such as a chemical spill that would contaminate the entire aquifer from which we get our water. Our strategy is to bring in water purification equipment such as a mobile reverse osmosis plant to meet essential water needs, declare a water use moratorium to limit water use to minimum possible.

Supplemental Water Supplies

To offset future potential water shortages due to drought or disaster, the City is considering the following supplemental water supplies.

Desalination

The City of Fillmore supports the coastal communities such as Oxnard and Ventura to supplement their water supplies with seawater desalination plants. This would ease their temptation to take water from the Fillmore aquifer.

Long Term Additional Water Supply Options

The City has reserved 1,000 acre feet of State Project Water through the United Water Conservation District. The District has been taking delivery of this water by surface flowing the water down the Santa Clara River and injecting it into the ground water aquifers. In the long term the City hopes to take delivery of this water through a pipeline. This will diversify the City's water sources and improve water quality.

The following table summarizes the actions the water agency will take during a water supply catastrophe.

Table 14 Preparation Actions for a Catastrophe	
Examples of Actions	Check if Discussed
Determine what constitutes a proclamation of a water shortage.	✓
Stretch existing water storage.	✓
Obtain additional water supplies.	✓
Develop alternative water supplies.	✓
Determine where the funding will come from.	✓
Contact and coordinate with other agencies.	✓
Create an Emergency Response Team/Coordinator.	✓
Create a catastrophe preparedness plan.	✓
Put employees/contractors on-call.	✓
Develop methods to communicate with the public.	✓
Develop methods to prepare for water quality interruptions.	✓

Water Shortage Contingency Ordinance/Resolution

Law

10632. The plan shall provide an urban water shortage contingency analysis which includes each of the following elements which are within the authority of the urban water supplier:

10632 (h) A draft water shortage contingency resolution or ordinance.

City of Fillmore Water Shortage Response

As mentioned earlier, the City adopted a water conservation Ordinance in 1991, Resolution 91-1644.

Stages of Action

Law

10632. The plan shall provide an urban water shortage contingency analysis which includes each of the following elements which are within the authority of the urban water supplier:

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

Rationing Stages and Reduction Goals

The City has developed a four stage rationing plan (see Table 15) to invoke during declared water shortages. The rationing plan includes voluntary and mandatory rationing, depending on the causes, severity, and anticipated duration of the water supply shortage.

Table 15 Water Rationing Stages and Reduction Goals			
Shortage Condition	Stage	Customer Reduction Goal	Type of Rationing Program
Up to 15%	I	15%	Voluntary
15 – 25%	II	25%	Mandatory
25 - 35%	III	35%	Mandatory
35 - 50%	IV	50% or >	Mandatory

Priority by Use

Priorities for use of available potable water during shortages were based on input from the City Emergency Response Team and legal requirements set forth in the California Water Code, Sections 350-358. Water allocations are established for all customers according to the following ranking system:

- Minimum health and safety allocations for interior residential needs (includes single family, multi-family, hospitals and convalescent facilities, retirement and mobile home communities, and student housing, and fire fighting and public safety)
- Commercial, industrial, institutional/governmental operations (where water is used for manufacturing and for minimum health and safety allocations for employees and visitors), to maintain jobs and economic base of the community (not for landscape uses)
- Permanent agriculture (orchards, vineyards, and other commercial agriculture which would require at least five years to return to production).
- Annual agriculture (floriculture, strawberries, other truck crops)
- Existing landscaping
- New customers, proposed projects without permits when shortage declared.

Health and Safety Requirements

Based on commonly accepted estimates of interior residential water use in the United States, Table 16 indicates per capita health and safety water requirements. In Stage I shortages, customers may adjust either interior or outdoor water use (or both), in order to meet the voluntary water reduction goal.

However, under Stage II, Stage III and Stage IV mandatory rationing programs, the City has established a health and safety allotment of 68 gpcd (which translates to 33 HCF per person per year), because that amount of water is sufficient for essential interior water with no habit or plumbing fixture changes. If customers wish to change water use habits or plumbing fixtures, 68 gpcd is sufficient to provide for limited non-essential (i.e. outdoor) uses.

Stage IV mandatory rationing, which is likely to be declared only as the result of a prolonged water shortage or as a result of a disaster, would require that customers make changes in their interior water use habits (for instance, not flushing toilets unless “necessary” or taking less frequent showers).

Table 16						
Per Capita Health and Safety Water Quantity Calculations						
	Non-Conserving Fixtures		Habit Changes¹		Conserving Fixtures²	
Toilets	5 flushes x 5.5 gpf	27.5	3 flushes x 5.5 gpf	16.5	5 flushes x 1.6 gpf	8.0
Shower	5 min x 4.0 gpm	20.0	4 min x 3.0 gpm	12.0	5 min x 2.0	10.0
Washer	12.5 gpcd	12.5	11.5 gpcd	11.5	11.5 gpcd	11.5
Kitchen	4 gpcd	4.0	4 gpcd	4.0	4 gpcd	4.0
other	4 gpcd	4.0	4 gpcd	4.0	4 gpcd	4.0
Total (gpcd)		68.0		48.0		37.5
HCF per capita per year		33.0		23.0		18.0
1 Reduced shower use results from shorter and reduced flow. Reduced washer use results from fuller loads. 2 Fixtures include ULF 1.6 gpf toilets, 2.0 gpm showerheads and efficient clothes washers.						

Water Shortage Stages and Triggering Mechanisms

As the water purveyor, the City of Fillmore must provide the minimum health and safety water needs of the community at all times. The water shortage response is designed to provide a minimum of 50% of normal supply during a severe or extended water shortage. The rationing program triggering levels shown below were established to ensure that this goal is met.

Although an actual shortage may occur at any time during the year, a drought related shortage that would impact Fillmore will be a long term, 10 years or longer drought. If it appears that the drought may continue the City will contact its customers so that they can minimize water use.

The City's potable water sources are groundwater. Rationing stages may be triggered by a supply shortage or by contamination in the groundwater source. Because shortages overlap Stages, triggers automatically implement the more restrictive Stage. Specific criteria for triggering the City's rationing stages are shown in Table 17.

Table 17				
Water Shortage Stages and Triggering Mechanisms				
Percent Reduction of Supply	Stage I Up to 15%	Stage II 15 - 25%	Stage III 25 - 35%	Stage IV 35 - 50% >
Water Supply Condition				
Current Supply	Total supply is 85 – 90% of “normal.” And Below “normal” year is declared.	Total supply is 75 – 85% of “normal.” Or Below “normal” year is declared	Total supply is 65 – 75% of “normal.” Or Fourth consecutive below “normal” year is declared.	Total supply is less than 65% of “normal.” Or Fifth consecutive below “normal” year is declared.

Water Allotment Methods

The City has established the following allocation method for each customer type.

Single Family	Hybrid of Per-capita and Percentage Reduction
Multifamily	Hybrid of Per-capita and Percentage Reduction
Commercial	Percentage Reduction
Industrial	Percentage Reduction
Gvt/Institutional	Percentage Reduction
Agricultural-Permanent	Percentage Reduction - vary by efficiency
Agricultural-Annual	Percentage Reduction - vary by efficiency
Recreational	Percentage Reduction - vary by efficiency
New Customers	Per-capita (no allocation for new landscaping during a declared water shortage.)

The Water Department Manager shall classify each customer and calculate each customer's allotment according to the Water Rationing Allocation Method. The allotment shall reflect seasonal patterns. Each customer shall be notified of their classification and allotment by mail before the effective date of the Water Shortage Emergency. New customers will be notified at the time the application for service is made. In a disaster, prior notice of allotment may not be possible; notice will be provided by other means. Any customer may appeal the Water Department Manager's classification on the basis of use or the allotment on the basis of incorrect calculation.

Prohibitions, Consumption Reduction Methods and Penalties

Law

10632. The plan shall provide an urban water shortage contingency analysis which includes each of the following elements which are within the authority of the urban water supplier:

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

10632 (e) Consumption reduction methods in the most restrictive stages. Each urban water supplier may use any type of consumption reduction methods in its water shortage contingency analysis that would reduce water use, are appropriate for its area, and have the ability to achieve a water use reduction consistent with up to a 50 percent reduction in water supply.

10632 (f) Penalties or charges for excessive use, where applicable.

Mandatory Prohibitions on Water Wasting

The Fillmore water conservation Ordinance (see Appendix C) includes prohibitions on various wasteful water uses such as washing sidewalks and driveways with potable water, and allowing plumbing leaks to go uncorrected more than 48 hours after customer notification.

Table 18 Consumption Reduction Methods	
Examples of Consumption Reduction Methods	Stage When Method Takes Effect
Demand reduction program	All stages
Flow restriction	IV
Restrict building permits	II, III, IV
Restrict for only priority uses	IV
Use prohibitions	III, IV
Water shortage pricing	All stages
Per capita allotment by customer type	IV
Plumbing fixture replacement	All stages
Voluntary rationing	I
Mandatory rationing	II, III, IV
Incentives to reduce water consumption	All Stages
Education Program	II, III, IV
Percentage reduction by customer type	II, III, IV
Other	

Excessive Use Penalties

Any customer violating the regulations and restrictions on water use set forth in the Water Conservation Ordinance shall receive a written warning for the first such violation. Upon a second violation, the customer shall receive a written warning and the City may cause a flow-restrictor to be installed in the service. If a flow-restrictor is placed, the violator shall pay the cost of the installation and removal. Any willful violation occurring subsequent to the issuance of the second written warning shall constitute a misdemeanor and may be referred to the Fillmore Police Department for prosecution. If water service is disconnected, it shall be restored only upon payment of the turn-on charge fixed by the City Council.

Revenue and Expenditure Impacts and Measures to Overcome Impacts

Law

10632. The plan shall provide an urban water shortage contingency analysis which includes each of the following elements which are within the authority of the urban water supplier:

10632 (g) An analysis of the impacts of each of the actions and conditions described in subdivisions (a) to (f), inclusive, on the revenues and expenditures of the urban water supplier...

10632 (g) [An analysis of the impacts of each of the] proposed measures to overcome those [revenue and expenditure] impacts, such as the development of reserves and rate adjustments.

Surplus water revenues that the City collects are currently accumulated in the reserve water fund to pay loan payments on past water bonds in the event water conservation causes a reduction in water use. The funds are also used for future maintenance and non-growth related capital improvements.

Reduction Measuring Mechanism

Law

10632. The plan shall provide an urban water shortage contingency analysis which includes each of the following elements which are within the authority of the urban water supplier:

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

Mechanism to Determine Reductions in Water Use

Under normal water supply conditions, potable water production figures are recorded daily. During a Stage I or Stage II water shortage, daily production figures are reported to the City Engineer. The City Engineer compares the weekly production to the target weekly production to verify that the reduction goal is being met. Weekly reports are forwarded to the Water Department Manager and the Water Shortage Response Team. Monthly reports are sent to the City Council. If reduction goals are not met, the City Engineer will notify the City Council so that corrective action can be taken.

During a Stage III or Stage IV water shortage, the procedure listed above will be followed, with the addition of a daily production report to the City Engineer.

During emergency shortages, production figures are reported to the City Engineer hourly and to the City Manager and the Water Shortage Response Team daily. Daily reports will also be provided to the City Council.

Water Recycling

Wastewater System Description

Law

10633. The plan shall provide, to the extent available, information on recycled water and its potential for use as a water source in the service area of the urban water supplier. To the extent practicable, the preparation of the plan shall be coordinated with local water, wastewater, groundwater, and planning agencies and shall include all of the following:

10633 (a) A description of the wastewater collection and treatment systems in the supplier's service area...

Wastewater Collection and Treatment in Fillmore

The City of Fillmore manages wastewater collection and treatment for all of the City. All of the wastewater flows from the City (excluding storm water run-off), and is collected and treated at the Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP). Because the City sewer mains are not separately metered, an exact inflow calculation is not possible, but about 1 million gallons per day (mgd) is estimated from within the City.

The treated water is percolated back into the Fillmore basin unless the basin is full, in that case the water is discharged to the surface waters of the Santa Clara River.

Wastewater Treatment Processes

Current wastewater treatment at the WWTP includes the following processes:

- 1) Primary Sedimentation in the Primary Clarifier
- 2) BOD removal through a rock trickling filter
- 3) Bio solids treatment in anaerobic digesters
- 4) Secondary Sedimentation through the Secondary Clarifier
- 5) Wastewater Disposal through percolation into the ground water for recharge of the aquifer

Wastewater Generation, Collection & Treatment

Law

10633. The plan shall provide, to the extent available, information on recycled water and its potential for use as a water source in the service area of the urban water supplier. To the extent practicable, the preparation of the plan shall be coordinated with local water, wastewater, groundwater, and planning agencies and shall include all of the following:

10633 (a) A [...] quantification of the amount of wastewater collected and treated...

Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP)

The WWTP, designed with percolation ponds wastewater disposal, began treating City of Fillmore wastewater in 1956. The WWTP was upgraded in 1978, and 1993 to increase capacity, with a treatment capacity of 2.2 mgd. The waste water is treated to secondary standards and cannot be used as recycled water. It can be used for subsurface irrigation and percolation back into the ground water aquifer.

**Table 19
Wastewater Treatment**

Treatment Plant Name	Location (City)	Average Daily (2000)	Maximum Daily (2000)	Year of Planned Build-out	Planned Average Daily Volume
WWTP	Fillmore	1MGD	2MGD	2020	1.7MGD

Wastewater Disposal

Law

10633. The plan shall provide, to the extent available, information on recycled water and its potential for use as a water source in the service area of the urban water supplier. To the extent practicable, the preparation of the plan shall be coordinated with local water, wastewater, groundwater, and planning agencies and shall include all of the following:

10633 (a) A description of the [...] methods of wastewater disposal.

10633 (b) A description of the recycled water currently being used in the supplier's service area, including but not limited to, the type, place and quantity of use.

10633 (c) A description and quantification of the potential uses of recycled water, including, but not limited to, agricultural irrigation, landscape irrigation, wildlife habitat enhancement, wetlands, industrial reuse, groundwater recharge, and other appropriate uses, and a determination with regard to the technical and economic feasibility of serving those uses.

10633 (d) The projected use of recycled water within the supplier's service area at the end of 5, 10, 15, and 20 years.

Recycled Water

The City's wastewater is not recycled because it is not treated to a high enough standard and the water is percolated back into the aquifer and is not lost.

Potential Uses of Recycled Water

If recycled water was available it could be used to irrigate public parks and public landscaping.

Table 20 Wastewater Disposal and Recycled Water Use							
Destination	Treatment Level	Time of use	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Septic Systems	Any	All year	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Groundwater Recharge	Secondary	All year	1,100	1,247	1,415	1,604	1,819
Total			1,100	1,247	1,415	1,604	1,819
Units of Measure: Acre-feet/Year							

Encouraging Recycled Water Use

Law

10633. The plan shall provide, to the extent available, information on recycled water and its potential for use as a water source in the service area of the urban water supplier. To the extent practicable, the preparation of the plan shall be coordinated with local water, wastewater, groundwater, and planning agencies and shall include all of the following:

10633 (e) A description of actions, including financial incentives, which may be taken to encourage the use of recycled water, and the projected results of these actions in terms of acre-feet of recycled water used per year.

10633 (f) A plan for optimizing the use of recycled water in the supplier's service area, including actions to facilitate the installation of dual distribution systems and to promote recirculating uses.

Fillmore's Recycled Water Use

For reasons stated above the City of Fillmore does not pursue recycled water use.

APPENDIX A

List Of Groups Who Participated In The Development Of This Plan

City of Fillmore Staff Review Committee

City Council

City Engineer/Water Department Staff

Planning Department Staff

United Water Conservation District

Goodenough Mutual Water Company, Sespe Water Co. and Other local water agencies with shared water interests

Members of the public

APPENDIX B

RESOLUTION TO ADOPT THE URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Resolution To Adopt The Urban Water Management Plan

CITY OF FILLMORE
FILLMORE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
December 19, 2000

The City Council of the City of Fillmore does hereby resolve as follows:

WHEREAS the California Legislature enacted Assembly Bill 797 (Water Code Section 10610 et seq., known as the Urban Water Management Planning Act) during the 1983-1984 Regular Session, and as amended subsequently, which mandates that every supplier providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre feet of water annually, prepare an Urban Water Management Plan, the primary objective of which is to plan for the conservation and efficient use of water; and

WHEREAS the City is an urban supplier of water providing water to a population over 13,000, and

WHEREAS the Plan shall be periodically reviewed at least once every five years, and that the City shall make any amendments or changes to its plan which are indicated by the review; and

WHEREAS the Plan must be adopted by December 31, 2000, after public review and hearing, and filed with the California Department of Water Resources within thirty days of adoption; and

WHEREAS the City has therefore, prepared and circulated for public review a draft Urban Water Management Plan, and a properly noticed public hearing regarding said Plan was held by the City Council on February 13th, 2000, and

WHEREAS the City of Fillmore did prepare and shall file said Draft Plan with the California Department of Water Resources by December 22nd 2000;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Fillmore as follows:

1. The 2000 Urban Water Management Plan is hereby adopted and ordered filed with the City Clerk; The Mayor is hereby authorized and directed to file the 2000 Urban Water Management Plan with the California Department of Water Resources within 30 days after this date;

The Mayor is hereby authorized and directed to implement the Water Conservation Programs as set forth in the 2000 Urban Water Management Plan;

In a water shortage, the Mayor is hereby authorized to declare a Water Shortage Emergency according to the Water Shortage Stages and Triggers indicated in the Plan, and implement necessary elements of the Plan;

ADOPTED this 13th day of February 2001, by the following vote:

AYES: Council Members

NOES:

ABSENT: None

ABSTAIN: None

ATTEST: _____
City Clerk, Shirly Spitler

City Council Members (indicate names)
Mayor, Donald Gunderson
City Manager, Roy Payne
City Engineer, Bert J. Rapp
Public Works Superintendent, John Kozar

Approved as to Form and Legality: _____
City Attorney

APPENDIX C

FILLMORE'S WATER SHORTAGE INFORMATION

Water Conservation Ordinance

Moratorium on New Connections During a Declared Water Shortage

Resolution To Declare A Water Shortage Emergency

(DRAFT FOR FUTURE USE IF NECESSARY)

Resolution To Declare A Water Shortage Emergency

CITY OF FILLMORE
FILLMORE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
Date

The City Council of the City of Fillmore does hereby resolve as follows:

PURSUANT to California Water Code Section 350 et seq., the Council has conducted duly noticed public hearings to establish the criteria under which a water shortage emergency may be declared.

WHEREAS, the Council finds, determines and declares as follows:

- (a) The City is the water purveyor for the property owners and inhabitants of Fillmore;
- (b) The demand for water service is not expected to lessen.
- (c) When the combined total amount of water supply available to the City from all sources falls at or below the Stage II triggering levels described in the 2000 Urban Water Management Plan, the City will declare a water shortage emergency. The water supply would not be adequate to meet the ordinary demands and requirements of water consumers without depleting the City's water supply to the extent that there may be insufficient water for human consumption, sanitation, fire protection, and environmental requirements. This condition is likely to exist until precipitation and inflow dramatically increases or until water system damage resulting from a disaster are repaired and normal water service is restored.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the City Council of the City of Fillmore hereby directs the Mayor to find, determine, declare and conclude that a water shortage emergency condition exists that threatens the adequacy of water supply, until the City's water supply is deemed adequate. After the declaration of a water shortage emergency, the Mayor is directed to determine the appropriate Rationing Stage and implement the City's Water Shortage Emergency Response.

FURTHERMORE, the Council shall periodically conduct proceedings to determine additional restrictions and regulations which may be necessary to safeguard the adequacy of the water supply for domestic, sanitation, fire protection, and environmental requirements.

(DRAFT FOR FUTURE USE IF NECESSARY)
Moratorium On New Connections During A Water Shortage

CITY OF FILLMORE
FILLMORE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
Date

The City Council of the City of Fillmore does hereby resolve as follows:
The Municipal Code of the City of Fillmore is hereby amended to read as follows:

XX-1 MORATORIUM ON SERVICE COMMITMENTS AND CONNECTIONS

1. When the City declares a water shortage emergency, the following regulations shall become effective immediately and shall continue in full force and effect to prohibit the following while it remains in full force and effect:
 - a. The City shall not issue oral or written commitments to provide new or expanded water service, including will-serve letters.
 - b. The City shall not sell meters for water service connections, despite the prior issuance of will-serve letters or other oral or written service commitments, unless building permits have been issued.
 - c. The City shall not provide new or expanded water service connections, despite the prior issuance of will-serve letters or other oral or written service commitments and meters, unless building permits have been issued.
 - d. The City shall not provide water for use on any new plantings installed after the declaration of a Water Shortage Emergency.
 - e. The City shall not annex territory located outside the City's service boundary.
2. The following uses are exempt from the moratorium and upon application to the City shall receive necessary water service commitments and connections to receive water from the City:
 - a. Uses, including but not limited to, commercial, industrial, single and multifamily residential, for which a building permit has been issued by the City on or before the declaration of a Water Shortage Emergency.
 - b. Uses, including but not limited to, commercial, industrial, single and multifamily residential, for which a retail meter had been purchased from the City before the declaration of a Water Shortage Emergency, as evidenced by a written receipt and for which a building permit has been issued and remains in full force and effect.
 - c. Publicly owned and operated facilities, including but not limited to schools, fire stations, police stations, and hospitals and other facilities as necessary to protect the public health, safety and welfare.

Water Shortage Rationing Allocation Method

(TO BE ADDED TO SAMPLE PLAN AT A LATER TIME)

