

**NOTICE OF A REGULAR MEETING  
OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE  
OLIVENHAIN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT  
1966 Olivenhain Road, Encinitas, CA 92024  
Tel: (760) 753-6466 • Fax: (760) 753-5640  
VIA TELECONFERENCE ONLY**

**Pursuant to AB3035, effective January 1, 2003, any person who  
requires a disability related modification or accommodation in order  
to participate in a public meeting shall make such a request in writing  
to Stephanie Kaufmann, Executive Secretary, for immediate consideration.**

DATE: WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 2021

**TIME: 4:00 P.M.**

PLACE: Remote Regular Meeting VIA TELECONFERENCE ONLY

Pursuant to the State of California Executive Order N-35-20, and in the interest of public health, OMWD is temporarily taking actions to mitigate the COVID-19 pandemic by holding Board Meetings electronically or by teleconference. The Boardroom will not be open to the public for this meeting.

**To join this meeting via phone, please dial:**

(669) 900-9128 or (346) 248-7799

Meeting ID: 833 9123 7389 and Password: 284592

**Public Participation/Comment:** Members of the public can participate in the meeting by emailing your speaker slip on an agenda item to the Board Secretary at [skaufmann@olivenhain.com](mailto:skaufmann@olivenhain.com) by 3:00 P.M. the day of the meeting. If you do not receive a confirmation email that your comment has been received, please call (760) 632-4648. The subject line of your email should clearly state the item number you are commenting on and should include your name and phone number to ensure you are called on and have the opportunity to comment. All comments will be emailed to the Board of Directors.

*NOTE: ITEMS ON THE AGENDA MAY BE TAKEN OUT OF SEQUENTIAL ORDER  
AS THEIR PRIORITY IS DETERMINED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS*

1. CALL TO ORDER
2. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE
3. ROLL CALL
4. DETERMINATION OF A QUORUM
5. ADOPTION OF AGENDA
6. PERSONAL APPEARANCES AND PUBLIC COMMENTS

7. PRESENTATION OF AWARDS AND HONORABLE MENTIONS

Service Awards and Promotions from 2020

- \* Vinnie Bruzzi – Equipment Technician – New Hire – April 2020
- \* Devin Rodriguez – Utility II – Promotion – April 2020
- \* John McCaw – Utility II – Promotion – April 2020
- \* Gabriela Saffiote – Human Resources Analyst – 5 years – May 2020
- \* Shawnn Schaub – Park Ranger II – 15 years – May 2020
- \* Erik Harp – Information Technology Supervisor – 20 years – May 2020

Current Service Awards, Promotions and Honorable Mentions

- \* Jeff Fuchs – Utility I – New Hire – March 2021
- \* Jared Graffam – Financial Analyst II – Promotion – April 2021
- \* Tess Garnica – Department Assistant I (Engineering) – New Hire – April 2021
- \* American Public Works Association’s San Diego and Imperial County Chapter Honor Award – Unit AA Pipeline Rehabilitation Project
- \* American Public Works Association’s San Diego and Imperial County Chapter Project of the Year Award - 4S Ranch Water Reclamation Facility’s Ultraviolet Disinfection System Project
- \* California Water Environment Association’s San Diego Section 2020 Plant of the Year Award - 4S Ranch Water Reclamation Facility

8. CONSIDER APPROVAL OF THE MINUTES OF THE APRIL 14, 2021 REGULAR BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING AND THE MAY 12, 2021 SPECIAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

9. CONSENT CALENDAR

*NOTE: ANY ITEM MAY BE REMOVED FROM THE CONSENT CALENDAR FOR DISCUSSION*

C-a	CONSIDER ADOPTION OF A MOTION APPROVING THE PAYMENT OF LISTED WARRANTS FROM THE DISTRICT’S REVOLVING AND REGULAR ACCOUNTS; LISTED TRANSFERS OF FUNDS; REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES TO BOARD MEMBERS AND STAFF; AND INVESTMENT REPORT
C-b	CONSIDER ADOPTION OF A MOTION APPROVING THE DISTRICT’S CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF NET POSITION, CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION, CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS, CONSOLIDATED ACTUAL VS BUDGET SUMMARY, AND CONSTRUCTION IN PROGRESS REPORT
C-c	CONSIDER ACCEPTANCE OF THE WESTMONT ENCINITAS FIRE DETECTOR CHECK AND WATER SERVICE (2) INSTALL PROJECT AND ABANDON EXISTING WATER SERVICE (ENCINITAS SENIOR LIVING, LP) INTO THE DISTRICT’S SYSTEM AND ORDER A NOTICE OF COMPLETION FILED
C-d	CONSIDER ACCEPTANCE OF THE 2902 AND 2920 LONE JACK ROAD FIRE HYDRANT AND WATER SERVICE (2) INSTALL PROJECT (GARRETT) INTO THE DISTRICT’S SYSTEM AND ORDER A NOTICE OF COMPLETION FILED
C-e	CONSIDER APPROVAL OF THE SIXTH AMENDMENT TO THE CONSULTING PROFESSIONAL SERVICES AGREEMENT WITH NOSSAMAN LLP FOR GOVERNMENT RELATIONS AND GRANT SUPPORT SERVICES

C-f	CONSIDER APPROVAL OF A MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT PROVIDING FOR EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE AMONG THE SAN DIEGO COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY AND ITS MEMBER AGENCIES
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10. ADOPTION OF A RESOLUTION HONORING EDMUND K. SPRAGUE FOR HIS YEARS OF SERVICE REPRESENTING DIVISION 5 ON THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
11. CONSIDER ANNUAL UPDATE OF THE DISTRICT’S FIVE YEAR STAFFING ANALYSIS
12. CONSIDER APPROVAL OF A PROFESSIONAL SERVICES AGREEMENT WITH DUDEK IN THE AMOUNT OF \$299,611 FOR PRELIMINARY AND FINAL DESIGN SERVICES FOR THE 4S RANCH WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY HEADWORKS SCREENING SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT, APPROPRIATE \$130,000 TO THE FY 20/21 PROJECT BUDGET WITHOUT CHANGING THE OVERALL PROJECT BUDGET, AND AUTHORIZE THE GENERAL MANAGER TO SIGN ON BEHALF OF THE DISTRICT
13. CONSIDER APPROVAL OF CHANGE ORDER NO. 3 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$91,770 WITH TEICHERT ENERGY & UTILITIES GROUP FOR THE EL CAMINO REAL PIPELINE REPLACEMENT AND GREEN BIKE LANE PROJECT
14. PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER OLIVENHAIN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT’S 2020 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN, WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN, AND AN AMENDMENT TO THE 2015 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (5:30 P.M.)
15. PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER WASTEWATER SERVICE FEE INCREASES FOR 4S RANCH AND RANCHO CIELO SANITATION DISTRICTS OVER A FIVE-YEAR PERIOD STARTING IN FISCAL YEAR 2021/22 (5:30 p.m.)
16. CONSIDER APPROVAL OF OLIVENHAIN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT’S SEWER (WASTEWATER) SERVICE FEE INCREASES FOR 4S RANCH AND RANCHO CIELO SANITATION DISTRICTS OVER A FIVE-YEAR PERIOD STARTING IN FISCAL YEAR 2021/22 AND ADOPTION OF AN ORDINANCE AMENDING THE DISTRICT’S ADMINISTRATIVE AND ETHICS CODE (Article 28 – Sanitation Districts and Use of Rules and Regulations)
17. CONSIDER ADOPTION OF A RESOLUTION MAKING CEQA EXEMPTION FINDINGS FOR THE WASTEWATER RATE INCREASES AND ORDERING A NOTICE OF EXEMPTION BE FILED WITH THE COUNTY CLERK OF THE COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO
18. CONSIDER UPDATE ON THE COVID-19 EMERGENCY DECLARATION

NOTE: 5 MINUTE RECESS

19. CONSIDER THE APPOINTMENT AND SWEARING IN OF NEAL MEYERS TO FILL THE UNEXPIRED TERM OF OFFICE FOR THE DIVISION 5 DIRECTOR
20. INFORMATIONAL REPORTS
  - A. PRESIDENT
  - B. GENERAL MANAGER
  - C. CONSULTING ENGINEER
  - D. GENERAL COUNSEL

- E. SAN DIEGO COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY REPRESENTATIVE
  - F. LEGISLATIVE
  - G. TWELVE MONTH CALENDAR / OTHER MEETINGS / REPORTS BY BOARD MEMBERS PER AB 1234
- 21. CORRESPONDENCE
  - 22. AUTHORIZATION TO ATTEND UPCOMING MEETINGS / CONFERENCES / SEMINARS
  - 23. FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS
  - 24. CONSIDER PUBLIC COMMENTS
  - 25. CLOSED SESSION
    - A) CONSIDER CLAIM – HILLSIDE PATIO HOMES HOA [PURSUANT TO GOVERNMENT CODE SECTION 54956.9] • Additional Facts: Claim received on August 17, 2020. Claim rejected on September 9, 2020.
    - B) CONSIDER LITIGATION – LYNXT ENTERPRISES, LLC VS. PARS SORRENTO VALLEY SCIENCE PARK 1, LP [PURSUANT TO GOVERNMENT CODE SECTION 54956.9] • Additional Facts: OMWD was served a complaint as a nominal defendant.
    - C) CONSIDER POTENTIAL LITIGATION – ONE CASE [PURSUANT TO GOVERNMENT CODE SECTION 54956.9]
    - D) CONSIDER POTENTIAL LITIGATION – ONE CASE [PURSUANT TO GOVERNMENT CODE SECTION 54956.9]
    - E) CONSIDER OMWD LABOR NEGOTIATIONS (Negotiation Team – General Manager, Kimberly Thorner; Staff: HR Manager, Jennifer Joslin) [PURSUANT TO GOVERNMENT CODE SECTION 54957.6] • Additional Facts: Discuss Upcoming Negotiations.
    - F) CONSIDER LITIGATION – OLIVENHAIN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT VS. GEOMAT TESTING LABORATORIES, INC., ET AL. [PURSUANT TO GOVERNMENT CODE SECTION 54956.9]
    - G) CONSIDER GENERAL COUNSEL REVIEW [PURSUANT TO GOVERNMENT CODE SECTION 54957] • Additional Facts: Preliminary input provided on May 19, 2021; full review to be held on June 16, 2021.
  - 26. OPEN SESSION
  - 27. ADJOURNMENT



# Memo

To: Board of Directors  
From: Stephanie Kaufmann, Executive Secretary  
Via: Kimberly A. Thorner, General Manager  
Subject: BOARD MEETING MINUTES

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Draft minutes of the most recently held Board of Directors meeting will be provided separately. Following Board approval, the minutes will be posted on the District's website.

# Memo

Date: May 19, 2021  
To: Olivenhain Municipal Water District Board of Directors  
From: Rainy Selamat, Finance Manager  
Via: Kimberly Thorner, General Manager  
Subject: **CONSIDER ADOPTION OF A MOTION APPROVING THE PAYMENT OF LISTED WARRANTS FROM THE DISTRICT'S REVOLVING AND REGULAR ACCOUNTS; LISTED TRANSFERS OF FUNDS; AND REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES TO BOARD MEMBERS AND STAFF**

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The following monthly financial reports are enclosed for review and approval by the Board of Directors:

- April 2021 Summary of payment of listed warrants from the District's checking account and listed transfer of funds.
- April 2021 Monthly Summary of Reimbursement Expenses to Board Members and Staff.
- March 2021 Monthly Investment Report

Olivenhain Municipal Water District  
Proposed Motions for May 19, 2021 Board of Directors Meeting  
April 2021 Activities  
Consent Calendar Item # C-a

Proposed Motions:

- I. That the following warrants and wire transfers be approved:

Regular Account	warrants	028062 *	to	028348 ✓	\$	2,133,245.63
	ACH Payments - Payroll					189,276.06
	2015A Bond Debt Service					615,000.00
	2016A Bond Debt Service					602,000.00
	2018A Bond Debt Service					355,000.00
	Wire - SDCWA - Monthly Purchased Water Payment					1,793,511.68
	ACH Payments - Payroll					190,655.28
	ACH Payments - ACWA JPIA - Health Insurance					126,494.27
	ACH SDCWA - Capacity Fees					152,880.00
	ACH Payments - Payroll					190,613.08
						<hr/>
						\$ 6,348,676.00

Major Category of Disbursements

Total disbursements from the District's checking account:

\$ 2,133,245.63

Following is a breakdown of this total by major categories:

Category

Outside services	\$	1,252,675.64
Inventory and supplies		444,092.79
Utilities		130,352.25
Repairs and maintenance		254,381.69
Other		17,244.29
Refunds		9,617.21
Permit Fees		10,801.00
Insurance		14,080.76

Total	\$	<u>2,133,245.63</u>
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Sincerely,





Rainy K. Selamat/Finance Manager

\* Note: The ending check number for the warrant list of March 2021 (reported as part of item C-a on the April 14, 2021 board meeting packet) was incorrectly listed as 028052 due to the warrant list not being sorted by check number. The correct ending check number should have been 028061. Checks between 028052 and 028061 were included as part of March's warrant list.

Olivenhain Municipal Water District  
Proposed Motions for May 19, 2021 Board of Directors Meeting  
April 2021 Activities

California Bank and Trust

Regular Account

warrants      028062  to      028348  \$      2,133,245.63

4/1/2021 ACH Payments - Payroll	189,276.06
4/1/2021 2015A Bond Debt Service	615,000.00
4/1/2021 2016A Bond Debt Service	602,000.00
4/1/2021 2018A Bond Debt Service	355,000.00
4/15/2021 Wire - SDCWA - Monthly Purchased Water Payment	1,793,511.68
4/15/2021 ACH Payments - Payroll	190,655.28
4/26/2021 ACH Payments - ACWA JPIA - Health Insurance	126,494.27
4/28/2021 ACH SDCWA - Capacity Fees	152,880.00
4/29/2021 ACH Payments - Payroll	190,613.08

\$      6,348,676.00

Approved:

For Board Consideration and Approval

**Olivenhain Olivenhain Municipal Water District**  
**April 2021 Warrant List**

Number	Date	Name	Amount	Inv Reference	Multiple Invoices?
028062	3/31/2021	4S Ranch Gasoline & Car Wash	593.90	WWTP GASOLINE	Yes
028063	3/31/2021	Arllett Hope	8.32	REF:1057874_141055	
028064	3/31/2021	AT & T	517.30	9391056158	
028065	3/31/2021	AToM Engineering Constr. Inc	63,825.92	Construction Morning Sun PRS Abandon	Yes
028066	3/31/2021	Babcock Laboratories, Inc.	300.00	WWTP LAB SERVICES	
028067	3/31/2021	Boot World Inc	189.94	Safety Boots	Yes
028068	3/31/2021	California State Disbursement Unit	123.23	ED100514-4/1/2021	
028069	3/31/2021	Carollo Engineers	1,281.00	RW storage pond operations assessment	Yes
028070	3/31/2021	CDW Government Inc	1,830.35	SUPPLIES	Yes
028071	3/31/2021	City of Oceanside	523.46	WWTP LAB SERVICES	
028072	3/31/2021	City Treasurer	493.94	2/21 METER CHARGE	
028073	3/31/2021	Cogsdale	4,200.00	PARAMOUNT WORKPLACE UPGRADE	Yes
028074	3/31/2021	Computer Protection Technology, Inc.	1,647.28	SUPPLIES	Yes
028075	3/31/2021	DLM Engineering Inc	27,912.50	ENGINEER CONSULTING SERVICES	Yes
028076	3/31/2021	Edco Waste & Recycling	146.81	25-4A 706676	
028077	3/31/2021	Fallbrook Printing Corp	1,013.65	Printing Services FY 2021	Yes
028078	3/31/2021	Farwest Corrosion	837.59	SUPPLIES	Yes
028079	3/31/2021	Federal Express Corp	58.87	SHIPPING	
028080	3/31/2021	Ferguson Enterprises Inc. #1083	1,319.94	1" U-Branch Twinsetter	Yes
028081	3/31/2021	Franchise Tax Board	459.72	For Employee	
028082	3/31/2021	G. Briest Consulting, Inc.	1,942.50	CONSULTING SERVICES	Yes
028083	3/31/2021	Guardian	946.96	4/21 ADMIN FEES	
028084	3/31/2021	Hasa	4,451.15	WWTP CHEMICALS	
028085	3/31/2021	Stephen Lee Mowry DBA	830.00	FB27 SERVICES	Yes
028086	3/31/2021	J.M.D. Landscape Inc	5,520.00	Sewer Easement Clearing	Yes
028087	3/31/2021	Javonna Boyd	113.58	REF:1059201_219550	
028088	3/31/2021	L A Design Studio Inc	1,338.00	WEB HOSTING SERVICES	
028089	3/31/2021	Lennar Homes	671.10	REF:1049409_300720	
028090	3/31/2021	McMaster-Carr Supply Co.	1,795.15	SUPPLIES	
028091	3/31/2021	Morton Salt Inc	4,485.43	WTP CHEMICALS	
028092	3/31/2021	Myers & Sons	310.32	PARKS SUPPLIES	Yes
028093	3/31/2021	NBS	11,655.13	AD 96-1 ANNUAL REPORT PREP	Yes
028094	3/31/2021	Ninyo & Moore	8,397.50	MORNING SUN PROJECT	Yes
028095	3/31/2021	Pacific Star Chemical, LLC	8,391.53	WTP CHEMICALS	
028096	3/31/2021	Nossaman LLP	28,894.74	1/21 LEGAL SERVICES	Yes
028097	3/31/2021	NVS, Inc	985.00	Design services	Yes
028098	3/31/2021	Pacific Pipeline Supply	15,219.23	SUPPLIES	Yes
028099	3/31/2021	Polydyne Inc	6,207.52	WWTP CHEMICALS	
028100	3/31/2021	PSI Water Technologies	13,670.89	On Site Generation System Cell Repair	Yes
028101	3/31/2021	Raftelis Financial Consultant	2,371.25	COST OF SERVICE STUDY	
028102	3/31/2021	Samba Holdings Inc	163.20	DRIVER RECORD MONITORING	
028103	3/31/2021	San Diego Building Maintenance	13,657.73	3/21 JANITORIAL SERVICES	Yes
028104	3/31/2021	San Diego Gas & Electric	3,729.37	93550579743	Yes
028105	3/31/2021	San Diego North EDC	500.00	NC ECONOMIC SUMMIT	
028106	3/31/2021	Solar-Care	550.00	PU113	Yes
028107	3/31/2021	Southern Counties Lubricants, LLC.	7,384.35	UNLEADED & DIESEL FUEL	
028108	3/31/2021	Standard Insurance Co.	5,286.52	4/21 LIFE & LTD PREMIUM	
028109	3/31/2021	Steven L. Sherman DBA	2,452.50	Conservation landscape services-evaluations	Yes
028110	3/31/2021	Thomas Meyer	226.81	REF:1022509_201135	
028111	3/31/2021	Transnet Investigative	301.40	PRE-EMPLOYMENT BACKGROUND	
028112	3/31/2021	Tri-Group	1,631.37	REF:1082914_301535	
028113	3/31/2021	TS Industrial Supply	321.39	MISC TOOLS	
028114	3/31/2021	US Internet Corp - BIN #131489	184.40	EMAIL SCANNING SERVICES	
028115	3/31/2021	Water for People	42.00	WTRPL 4/1/2021	Yes
028116	3/31/2021	West Coast Arborists, Inc.	750.00	5975 RANCHO DIEGUENO RD	
028117	3/31/2021	WEST Consultants, Inc.	478.75	4S RANCH DAM INUNDATION STUDY	
028118	4/7/2021	American Messaging	99.04	L1-072035	
028119	4/7/2021	Applied Best Practices	1,700.00	CONTINUING DISCLOSURE REPORT	
028120	4/7/2021	Babcock Laboratories, Inc.	2,171.00	WWTP LAB SERVICES	
028121	4/7/2021	Barbara Belli	64.16	REF:1045261_177590	
028122	4/7/2021	BNT Title Company of California	1,500.00	PRELIM TITLE REPORT	Yes
028123	4/7/2021	Capitol Enquiry	269.39	2021 DIRECTORY	
028124	4/7/2021	CDW Government Inc	3,638.21	SUPPLIES	Yes
028125	4/7/2021	Dell Computers	86.85	SUPPLIES	

**Olivenhain Olivenhain Municipal Water District**  
**April 2021 Warrant List**

Number	Date	Name	Amount	Inv Reference	Multiple Invoices?
028126	4/7/2021	DocuSign, Inc.	8,749.00	eSignature Business Pro Edition - Envelope Subs.	Yes
028127	4/7/2021	Edco Waste & Recycling	231.57	25-4A 861816	
028128	4/7/2021	Encinitas Ford	416.99	FB27 SUPPLIES	Yes
028129	4/7/2021	Escondido Metal Supply	48.54	PARKS SUPPLIES	
028130	4/7/2021	Fallbrook Printing Corp	634.83	Printing Services FY 2021	Yes
028131	4/7/2021	Gallade Chemical	3,215.18	WTP CHEMICALS	
028132	4/7/2021	Global Power Group Inc	1,343.03	WWTP SERVICES	Yes
028133	4/7/2021	Grangetto's Ag. Supply	77.47	SUPPLIES	
028134	4/7/2021	Hill Brothers Chemical Company	4,537.03	WWTP CHEMICALS	
028135	4/7/2021	Insight Public Sector, Inc.	2,786.59	KNOWBE4 PHISHER SUBSCRIPTION 101-500 USERS 1 YEAR	Yes
028136	4/7/2021	Integrity Municipal Services	1,303.00	WWTP SERVICES	
028137	4/7/2021	Greg Johnson dba	150.00	PU100 SERVICES	Yes
028138	4/7/2021	Jones, Roach & Caringella, Inc.	3,500.00	OMWD HQ PARCEL-RENT APPRAISAL	
028139	4/7/2021	Konecranes Inc	461.00	Crane & Hoist Inspection DCMWTP	Yes
028140	4/7/2021	Kristopher Saenz	117.14	REF:1051908_238145	
028141	4/7/2021	Lennar Homes	270.10	REF:1049409_302485	Yes
028142	4/7/2021	McCall's Meter Sales & Service	60.75	CERTIFIED FLOW TEST	
028143	4/7/2021	McMaster-Carr Supply Co.	1,605.86	WTP - MISC TOOLS	
028144	4/7/2021	Myers & Sons	388.98	PARKS SUPPLIES	
028145	4/7/2021	Nicole Hardin	125.94	REF:1013594_204190	
028146	4/7/2021	Pacific Pipeline Supply	120.03	1" X 3" Brass Nipple	Yes
028147	4/7/2021	San Diego County Recorder	50.00	RANCHO PASEANA CEQA NOE FILING	Yes
028148	4/7/2021	San Diego Gas & Electric	6,397.41	65990140583	Yes
028149	4/7/2021	SchneiderCM, Inc.	8,700.00	BLDG D CONSTRUCTION MGMT SVCS	Yes
028150	4/7/2021	Solar-Care	550.00	PU112 & PU113	Yes
028151	4/7/2021	Thomas McMillan	1,903.74	REF:1088819_302755	
028152	4/7/2021	Traffic Supply Inc	756.79	SUPPLIES	
028153	4/7/2021	Tri Signal Integration Inc	350.00	WTP SERVICES	
028154	4/7/2021	United Parcel Service	57.61	SHIPPING	
028155	4/7/2021	Univar Solutions Usa Inc	3,168.16	WTP CHEMICALS	
028156	4/7/2021	West Coast Sand & Gravel	1,352.41	CLASS 2 BASE MATERIAL	Yes
028157	4/7/2021	Wright, Michael	465.96	RM REFUND: DEBIT000000000534	
028158	4/7/2021	NV5, Inc	3,120.00	Design services	Yes
028159	4/14/2021	Ababa Bolt Inc	21.49	WWTP SUPPLIES	
028160	4/14/2021	Adina Hummel	71.58	REF:1083566_240350	
028161	4/14/2021	American Conservation & Billing Solutions, I	6,502.00	AQUAHAWK 4/1-5/1/21	Yes
028162	4/14/2021	AT & T	23.49	9391056562	
028163	4/14/2021	AWWA	294.00	MEMBERSHIP RENEW - D.BRUNOZZI	
028164	4/14/2021	Babcock Laboratories, Inc.	2,486.00	LAB SERVICES	
028165	4/14/2021	Brightview Landscape Services	3,740.00	ZORRO RESERVOIR	
028166	4/14/2021	CA. Dept. of Tax and Fee Admin.	184.00	1ST QTR 2021 SALES/USE TAX	
028167	4/14/2021	California State Disbursement Unit	123.23	ED100514-4/15/2021	
028168	4/14/2021	CDW Government Inc	47,629.77	SUPPLIES	Yes
028169	4/14/2021	Charlene Quiba	50.46	REF:1082236_146005	
028170	4/14/2021	Claudia Pratson	4,000.00	MGRS & SUPERVISOR TRAINING	Yes
028171	4/14/2021	Controlled Entry Specialists	150.00	N8HD #3 GATE REPAIR	
028172	4/14/2021	County Of San Diego	7,163.00	9541 OLD COURSE ROAD	Yes
028173	4/14/2021	Dennis Kraft	52.87	REF:1018050_103680	
028174	4/14/2021	Evoqua Water Technologies	3,908.42	WWTP CHEMICALS	
028175	4/14/2021	Fallbrook Printing Corp	764.14	Printing Services FY 2021	Yes
028176	4/14/2021	First Choice Technology	168.60	13001474	Yes
028177	4/14/2021	Franchise Tax Board	459.72	For Turman,Jemmie-319686144	
028178	4/14/2021	Geoscience Support Svcs, Inc.	80,257.72	KT approved Request for Additional Work	Yes
028179	4/14/2021	Global Power Group Inc	63,408.84	RETENION	Yes
028180	4/14/2021	Grangetto's Ag. Supply	117.22	SUPPLIES	Yes
028181	4/14/2021	Hanson Aggregates Inc	973.85	SUPPLIES	Yes
028182	4/14/2021	Henkels & McCoy Inc.	124,911.91	CP replacement work contract	Yes
028183	4/14/2021	Home Depot/Gecf	4,989.79	3/21 SUPPLIES	
028184	4/14/2021	Stephen Lee Mowry DBA	570.00	FB25	Yes
028185	4/14/2021	Hub Construction Specialties Inc	832.02	PU113	Yes
028186	4/14/2021	Inductive Automation	10,280.01	Inductive Automation Support Renewal	Yes
028187	4/14/2021	Infrastructure Engineering Corporation	2,200.00	NW QUAD RECYCLED WTR SYSTEM	
028188	4/14/2021	Insight Public Sector, Inc.	6,588.98	Desktop Central UEM Edition 350 Endpoints & 4 User License	Yes

**Olivenhain Olivenhain Municipal Water District**  
**April 2021 Warrant List**

Number	Date	Name	Amount	Inv Reference	Multiple Invoices?
028189	4/14/2021	J.M.D. Landscape Inc	1,908.52	WWTP SERVICES	Yes
028190	4/14/2021	Jennette Company Inc.	29,070.00	Demo, construction, installation of equipment	Yes
028191	4/14/2021	Kay McClatchey	71.72	REF:1061400_192445	
028192	4/14/2021	Larry Green	76.10	REF:1047736_234370	
028193	4/14/2021	WPG Desert Rose LLC	289.00	REF:1082112_301330	Yes
028194	4/14/2021	Mesa Products	260.05	SUPPLIES	Yes
028195	4/14/2021	Ninyo & Moore	2,334.00	GEOTECHNICAL SERVICES	Yes
028196	4/14/2021	Nossaman LLP	13,500.00	2/21 LOBBYING SERVICES	Yes
028197	4/14/2021	Pacific Pipeline Supply	3,534.26	WTP SUPPLIES	Yes
028198	4/14/2021	Quality Chevrolet	2,896.84	FB74 SERVICES	Yes
028199	4/14/2021	Republic Services	1,027.81	4-4530-0333405	
028200	4/14/2021	San Diego County Recorder	20.00	6415 PRIMERO IZQUIERDO RELEASE	
028201	4/14/2021	San Diego Gas & Electric	264.85	400000078	
028202	4/14/2021	San Elijo Joint Powers Auth.	20,008.00	3/21 12.2 AF RECYCLED WATER	
028203	4/14/2021	SiteOne Landscape Supply, LLC	608.51	SUPPLIES	
028204	4/14/2021	TASC	600.60	3/21 ADMIN FEES	
028205	4/14/2021	Traffic Safety Solutions	4,800.00	LA COSTA AVE/RSF	
028206	4/14/2021	UniFirst Aid Corp	181.58	FIRST AID SUPPLIES	
028207	4/14/2021	Univar Solutions Usa Inc	9,478.33	WTP CHEMICALS	Yes
028208	4/14/2021	US Bank	4,495.81	777321, 4/2/2021	
028209	4/14/2021	Water for People	32.00	WTRPL 4/15/2021	
028210	4/14/2021	Western Hose & Gasket	590.47	WTP SUPPLIES	
028211	4/21/2021	4S Ranch Gasoline & Car Wash	605.72	WWTP GASOLINE/CAR WASH	
028212	4/21/2021	Alpha Mechanical, Inc	3,868.00	HVAC FILTERS	Yes
028213	4/21/2021	Aqua Metric	190,220.17	Mxu-520M Touch Coupler Dual	Yes
028214	4/21/2021	AT & T	964.18	9391059578	Yes
028215	4/21/2021	Aztec Landscaping, Inc.	2,424.21	PLANT LINERS @ OMWD HQ	Yes
028216	4/21/2021	B. Weber Consulting LLC	6,250.00	CONSULTING SERVICES	Yes
028217	4/21/2021	Bee Rescue LLC	240.00	DEL DIOS HWY - NEAR HODGES	
028218	4/21/2021	BNT Title Company of California	750.00	3947 RANCHO SUMMIT DRIVE	
028219	4/21/2021	Brainstorm, Inc.	3,421.97	QuickHelp Subscription - Enterprise - Renewal Single Year - Not to Exceed 90 Licenses	Yes
028220	4/21/2021	Brightview Landscape Services	1,250.00	PASEO TAXC/CAMINO ALEGRE	
028221	4/21/2021	Cash	253.78	PETTY CASH REIMBURSEMENT	
028222	4/21/2021	CDW Government Inc	1,426.11	ZOOM MTG LICENSE	Yes
028223	4/21/2021	Cintas First Aid & Safety	163.59	FIRST AID SUPPLIES	
028224	4/21/2021	City of Encinitas	150.55	REF:1046139_302510	
028225	4/21/2021	City Treasurer	232.39	620000109372	
028226	4/21/2021	City Treasurer	987.88	3/21 METER CHARGE	Yes
028227	4/21/2021	Corodata	488.21	OFFSITE RECORDS STORAGE	
028228	4/21/2021	Corodata Shredding, Inc	20.37	PAPER DESTRUCTION SERVICES	
028229	4/21/2021	County Of San Diego	484.00	10249 CAMINO SAN THOMAS	
028230	4/21/2021	DCL Enterprise Inc Dba	1,481.08	4S POND OVERFLOW REPAIRS	
028231	4/21/2021	DLM Engineering Inc	34,363.50	ENGINEER CONSULTING SERVICES	Yes
028232	4/21/2021	Edco Waste & Recycling	462.41	25-2R 821380	
028233	4/21/2021	Encina Wastewater Authority	9,081.00	WATER SAMPLES	
028234	4/21/2021	Encinitas Ford	117.66	SHOP SUPPLIES	Yes
028235	4/21/2021	Escondido Metal Supply	72.96	PARKS SUPPLIES	
028236	4/21/2021	Evoqua Water Technologies	441.40	WWTP SERVICES	Yes
028237	4/21/2021	Fallbrook Printing Corp	11,521.21	Prop 218 Notice Mailer	Yes
028238	4/21/2021	G. Briest Consulting, Inc.	1,034.10	ENGINEER CONSULTING SERVICES	Yes
028239	4/21/2021	Gabriela Saffioti	45.45	EXPENSE REIMBURSEMENT	
028240	4/21/2021	Global Power Group Inc	23,620.61	Repairs for 4S Ranch WRF Power Generator	Yes
028241	4/21/2021	Grangetto's Ag. Supply	426.82	SUPPLIES	
028242	4/21/2021	Hanson Aggregates Inc	620.00	DUMP BOBTAIL - CONCRETE	
028243	4/21/2021	Hasa	4,074.19	WWTP CHEMICALS	
028244	4/21/2021	Stephen Lee Mowry DBA	942.50	FB25	Yes
028245	4/21/2021	IKG Environmental	2,647.29	SAN DIEGUITO GW PJT	Yes
028246	4/21/2021	Infrastructure Engineering Corporation	2,326.25	FIRE FLOW ANALYSIS - ENC BLVD	Yes

**Olivenhain Olivenhain Municipal Water District**  
**April 2021 Warrant List**

Number	Date	Name	Amount	Inv Reference	Multiple Invoices?
028247	4/21/2021	Integrity Municipal Services	1,303.00	WWTP ODOR CNTL SCRUBBER SYS	Yes
028248	4/21/2021	Zeller, Jonathan	56.00	EXPENSE REIMBURSEMENT	
028249	4/21/2021	McMaster-Carr Supply Co.	106.64	F808 SUPPLIES	Yes
028250	4/21/2021	Nat'L Safety Compliance	339.85	D.O.T. DRUG/ALCOHOL TESTING	Yes
028251	4/21/2021	NexusTek Phoenix	3,245.50	Monthly service fee	Yes
028252	4/21/2021	Nobel Systems	144,160.00	GEOVIEWER SUBSCRIPTION	
028253	4/21/2021	Pacific Star Chemical, LLC	15,873.19	WTP CHEMICALS	
028254	4/21/2021	Nossaman LLP	34,883.15	2/21 LEGAL SERVICES	Yes
028255	4/21/2021	Otay Landfill	449.85	4-4531-0018538	
028256	4/21/2021	Pacific Pipeline Supply	664.82	SUPPLIES	
028257	4/21/2021	Jaroth Inc., dba	78.00	760-489-9971, 4/8/2021	
028258	4/21/2021	Palomar Health	675.00	EMPLOYEE SERVICES	
028259	4/21/2021	Patriot Environmental	493.50	WWTP ROLLOFF BIN SERVICES	
028260	4/21/2021	Precision Air Inc	615.00	BLDG J HVAC SERVICE	
028261	4/21/2021	Purchase Power	931.16	8000-9090-0674-5785	
028262	4/21/2021	Raftelis Financial Consultant	5,196.25	COST OF SERVICE STUDY	
028263	4/21/2021	Rebuild-it Services Group, LLC.	94,247.60	Construction Contract	Yes
028264	4/21/2021	Roy Allen Slurry Seal, Inc.	67.38	REF:1088028_302670	
028265	4/21/2021	Samba Holdings Inc	165.65	DRIVER RECORD MONITORING	
028266	4/21/2021	San Diego County Recorder	44.00	EP408 RECORDING FEES	Yes
028267	4/21/2021	San Diego Gas & Electric	55,117.65	0098 0006 6914 3	Yes
028268	4/21/2021	Santa Fe Irrigation Dist	1,577.05	008128-009, 4/1/2021	Yes
028269	4/21/2021	Scap	1,686.00	ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP FY21/22	
028270	4/21/2021	Solar-Care	150.00	F825	Yes
028271	4/21/2021	Stanek Constructors, Inc.	122,025.23	RETENTION	
028272	4/21/2021	State Water Resources Control Board	509.00	EL CMNO REAL PIPELINE	Yes
028273	4/21/2021	Sunbelt Rentals, Inc.	818.77	MANLIFT RENTAL	Yes
028274	4/21/2021	SWRCB Accounting Office	1,474.00	16595 DOVE CANYON ROAD	
028275	4/21/2021	Two Oaks Sweeping LLC	542.50	OMWD HQ LOWER YARD SERVICES	
028276	4/21/2021	United Parcel Service	144.09	SHIPPING CHARGES	
028277	4/21/2021	US Bank	1,464.27	777321, 4/6/2021	
028278	4/21/2021	USA Blue Book	379.22	WWTP SUPPLIES	
028279	4/21/2021	Utility Service Co. Inc	196,687.99	QUARTERLY TANK MAINTENANCE	Yes
028280	4/21/2021	Vallecitos Water District	49,349.03	RECLAIMED WATER SALES	
028281	4/21/2021	Wageworks	236.00	3/21 ADMIN FEES	
028282	4/21/2021	West Yost & Associates, Inc	5,347.72	Inspections/as-needed services 4S area	Yes
028283	4/21/2021	Whitson CM	2,837.30	WWTP SERVICES	Yes
028284	4/21/2021	Former Employee	2,441.78	3/21 COBRA INSURANCE REIMB	Yes
028285	4/21/2021	Woodard & Curran	2,281.75	NSDCRRWP 2020 GRANT ADMIN	
028286	4/28/2021	Aflac	1,369.52	FS005, 4/4/2021	
028287	4/28/2021	AG Tech Llc	1,800.12	WWTP BIOSOLIDS DISPOSAL SVCS	
028288	4/28/2021	American Backflow Specialities	357.20	CALIBRATION SERVICES	Yes
028289	4/28/2021	Ashley Tatum	130.20	REF:1083344_224265	
028290	4/28/2021	Astro Pak Corporation	6,455.00	Pickle and Passivate SS Beams and Hangers	Yes
028291	4/28/2021	AT & T	522.82	9391056158	
028292	4/28/2021	Aztec Landscaping, Inc.	11,323.00	LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE	Yes
028293	4/28/2021	Bay City Electric Works	3,147.05	WTP GENERATOR SERVICES	Yes
028294	4/28/2021	Bee Rescue LLC	200.00	1802 AVENIDA LA POSTA	
028295	4/28/2021	BlueWater Strategies Ilc	78,000.00	GOV'T RELATIONS SERVICES	
028296	4/28/2021	Bob Turner's Crane Service Inc	1,029.88	CRANE SERVICES	
028297	4/28/2021	California State Disbursement Unit	123.23	ED100514-4/29/2021	
028298	4/28/2021	CDW Government Inc	2,281.90	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	Yes
028299	4/28/2021	Chilis 0448 Encinitas	198.72	REF:1005758_200195	
028300	4/28/2021	Chip Musanya	121.48	REF:1060439_194505	
028301	4/28/2021	Controlled Entry Specialists	390.00	WTP SERVICES	
028302	4/28/2021	County Of San Diego	1,171.00	8250 PASEO ESPLANADA	
028303	4/28/2021	County of San Diego, RCS	171.00	3/21 RADIO SERVICES	
028304	4/28/2021	DCL Enterprise Inc DbA	84.61	PARKS SUPPLIES	
028305	4/28/2021	Emily Yahyapour	70.88	REF:1053879_198630	
028306	4/28/2021	Federal Express Corp	235.03	SHIPPING	
028307	4/28/2021	Franchise Tax Board	459.72	For Turman,Jemmie-319686144	
028308	4/28/2021	Geoscience Support Svcs, Inc.	17,255.31	KT approved Request for Additional Work	Yes
028309	4/28/2021	Guardian	1,032.08	5/21 DENTAL ADMIN FEES	
028310	4/28/2021	Han Cha	30.27	REF:1062640_132890	

**Olivenhain Olivenhain Municipal Water District**  
**April 2021 Warrant List**

Number	Date	Name	Amount	Inv Reference	Multiple Invoices?
028311	4/28/2021	Hanson Aggregates Inc	1,580.34	MATERIAL	Yes
028312	4/28/2021	Harrington Industrial	1,896.85	SUPPLIES	Yes
028313	4/28/2021	Heather Hopper	90.28	REF:1015011_192900	
028314	4/28/2021	Stephen Lee Mowry DBA	442.50	FB26 SERVICES	Yes
028315	4/28/2021	Infosend	17,556.75	WATER BILL STATEMENTS	Yes
028316	4/28/2021	Interstate Battery Of San Diego Inc	50.90	SHOP SUPPLIES	
028317	4/28/2021	Javier Zoquiapa	79.56	REF:1086448_197285	
028318	4/28/2021	Kirsten Brockbank	17.36	REF:1059526_234915	
028319	4/28/2021	Lennar Homes	613.92	REF:1049409_300575	
028320	4/28/2021	Maria Velasco	142.23	REF:1034582_192135	
028321	4/28/2021	McMaster-Carr Supply Co.	54.83	SUPPLIES	Yes
028322	4/28/2021	Mega Engineering Co	1,517.72	REF:1022253_302650	
028323	4/28/2021	Miscowater	4,412.58	Metering and Measuring equipment for 4S WRF UV System	Yes
028324	4/28/2021	Morton Salt Inc	4,305.89	WTP CHEMICALS	
028325	4/28/2021	Napa Auto Parts	236.13	3/21 SUPPLIES	
028326	4/28/2021	NVS, Inc	557.50	Design services	Yes
028327	4/28/2021	Occupational Health Centers of Washington	174.50	PRE-EMPLOYMENT SERVICES	
028328	4/28/2021	John Onkka	50.00	CONGRATULATIONS FROM THE ERC	
028329	4/28/2021	Pacific Pipeline Supply	1,443.64	12" C900 Saddle W/2" Ip Tap	Yes
028330	4/28/2021	Parkhouse Tire Inc	465.71	PUGO SUPPLIES	Yes
028331	4/28/2021	Perry Garcia	176.71	REF:1011407_229820	
028332	4/28/2021	Prime Electrical Services Inc	2,642.00	BLDG J LOWERYARD LIGHTS	Yes
028333	4/28/2021	Richard F. Yeager Jr. DBA	7,130.00	Cathodic Protection Support FY 20-21	Yes
028334	4/28/2021	San Diego Building Maintenance	4,664.40	4/21 JANITORIAL SERVICES	
028335	4/28/2021	San Diego Gas & Electric	58,540.00	0099949341729	Yes
028336	4/28/2021	Southern Counties Lubricants, LLC.	12,585.88	UNLEADED & DIESEL FUEL	Yes
028337	4/28/2021	Standard Insurance Co.	5,445.68	5/21 LIFE & LTD PREMIUM	
028338	4/28/2021	Sunbelt Rentals, Inc.	1,967.60	MINI EXCAVATOR CAB	
028339	4/28/2021	Tim Sheppard	163.00	TUITION REIMBURSEMENT	
028340	4/28/2021	Traffic Safety Solutions	3,300.00	ALISO CNY RD/VIA DE LAS FLORES	
028341	4/28/2021	Tri Signal Integration Inc	1,394.13	WTP SERVICES	Yes
028342	4/28/2021	TS Industrial Supply	145.67	WTP SUPPLIES	
028343	4/28/2021	US Internet Corp - BIN #131489	184.40	EMAIL SCANNING SERVICES	
028344	4/28/2021	Valley Construction Management	13,035.00	Task Order A.1	Yes
028345	4/28/2021	Verizon Connect NWF, Inc.	1,469.35	VEHICLE TRACKING SERVICES	
028346	4/28/2021	Water for People	32.00	WTRPL 4/29/2021	
028347	4/28/2021	West Coast Sand & Gravel	679.50	3/4" CRUSHED ROCK	
028348	4/28/2021	Former Employee	1,240.84	4/21 & 5/21 COBRA REIMB	
			<u>2,133,245.63</u>		

**Olivenhain Municipal Water District**  
**Monthly Directors Fee and Reimbursed Expenses for Directors and Staff**  
**April 2021**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Payment Date</u>	<u>Check#/ Credit Card</u>	<u>Meals &amp; Lodging</u>	<u>Travel &amp; Transport</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Reimbursed Expenses</u>	<u>Directors Fee</u> *
Director Bruce-Lance			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,100.00
			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,100.00
Director Guerin			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,350.00
			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,350.00
Director Sprague			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	450.00
			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	450.00
Director Topolovac			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,050.00
			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,050.00
Director Watt			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,500.00
			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,500.00
General Manager Thorner			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Human Resources Manager Joslin			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Engineering Manager Hubbard			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Finance Manager Selamat			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Operations Manager Fuls			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Assistant General Manager Randall			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Customer Service Manager Carnegie			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

\* Includes Board per diems for March and April 2021.

Notes:

(1) Reviewed and discussed with the Finance Committee (02/05/18).

(2) Reimbursement of expenses are in compliance with Article 19 of the District's Administrative and Ethics Code.

(3) Travel and other expenses charged to District's credit cards and paid by the District are recorded and maintained separately.

**Olivenhain Municipal Water District**  
**MONTHLY CASH AND INVESTMENT SUMMARY**  
**As of March 31, 2021**

**Active Deposits**

	<b><u>Book Value</u></b>
Checking Accounts	\$ 11,125,377
Cash Restricted for Specific Use	243,264
Petty Cash/Disaster Preparedness	1,468
Total Active Deposits	<u>\$ 11,370,108</u>

**Deposits Not Covered by Investment Policy**

Cash with Fiscal Agents	3,360,818
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<b><u>Investments</u></b>	<b><u>Face Value</u></b>	<b><u>Market Value</u></b>	<b><u>Current Yield</u></b>	
LAIF	\$ 25,118,914	25,242,319	0.36%	\$ 25,118,914
CAMP	8,031,882	8,031,882	0.08%	8,031,882
Money Market Funds	108,510	108,510	0.01%	108,510
Municipal Bonds	3,371,071	3,557,393	3.04%	3,619,714
U.S. Treasury Securities	2,000,000	2,014,060	0.64%	2,021,162
U.S. Agency Securities	29,401,111	29,118,843	0.48%	29,397,931
Total Investments	<u>\$ 68,031,489</u>	<u>\$ 68,073,007</u>	<u>0.53%</u>	<u>\$ 68,298,114</u>

<b>Total - All Deposits/Investments</b>	<b><u><u>\$ 83,029,040</u></u></b>
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**Maturity Analysis of Investments**

	<b><u>Percent</u></b>	<b><u>Balance</u></b>
Demand Deposits	48.7%	\$ 33,259,306
Maturity within the next two months	3.5%	2,402,954
Maturity within three months and one year	1.5%	1,036,684
Maturity beyond one year	46.3%	31,599,169
<b>Total Investments</b>	<b><u>100.0%</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 68,298,114</u></b>

**Weighted Average Days to Maturity** **730**

**Other Required Disclosures:**

Accrued interest receivable as of 03/31/2021

\$ 89,484

The above investments are in accordance with the portfolio limitations in the Investment Policy approved by the Board in December 2020.

The District has sufficient funds on hand to meet the next 30 days' obligations.

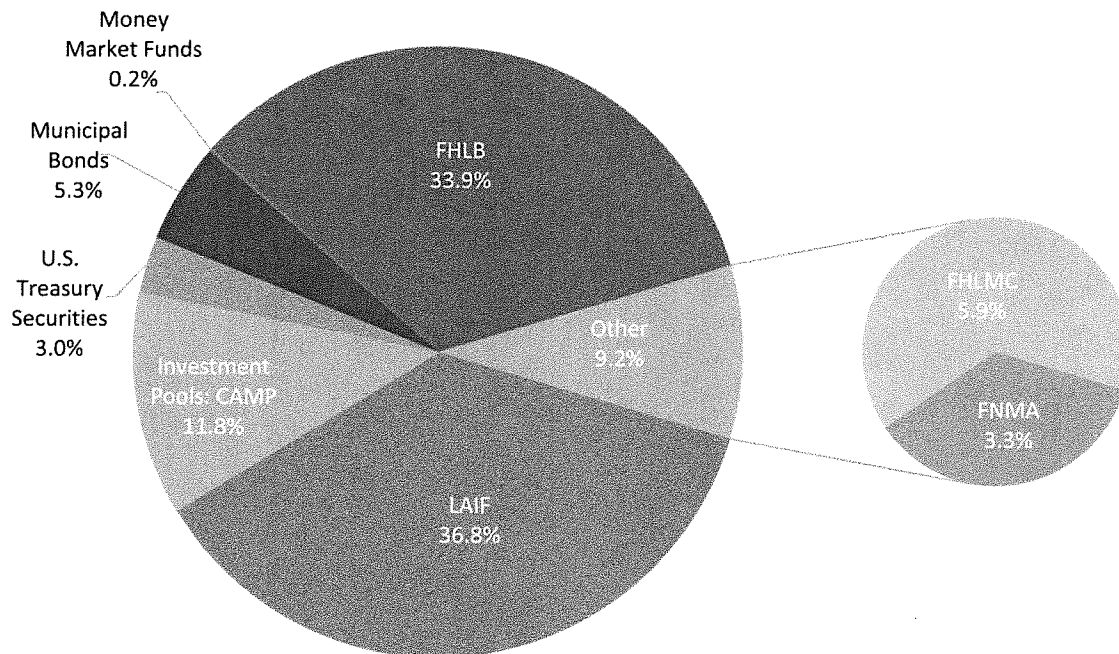
**Olivenhain Municipal Water District**  
**PORTFOLIO LIMITATIONS ANALYSIS PER INVESTMENT POLICY**  
**March 31, 2021**

	<u>Book Value</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Permitted Percent</u>		<u>In Compliance?</u>
LAIF	\$ 25,118,914	36.8%	40.0%	(1)	Yes
Investment Pools: CAMP	8,031,882	11.8%	30.0%		Yes
U.S. Treasury Securities	2,021,162	3.0%	100.0%	(2)	Yes
Municipal Bonds	3,619,714	5.3%	30.0%		Yes
Money Market Funds	108,510	0.2%	20.0%	(3)	Yes
U.S. Agency Securities	29,397,931	43.1%	50.0%		Yes
<i>FHLB</i> <i>Federal Home Loan Bank</i>	23,148,111	33.9%			
<i>FNMA</i> <i>Fannie Mae</i>	2,250,000	3.3%			
<i>FHLMC</i> <i>Freddie Mac</i>	3,999,820	5.9%			
<b>Total Investments</b>	<b>\$ 68,298,114</b>	<b>100%</b>			

Note:

- (1) New limit of 40% approved by the board in May 2020.  
(2) No limit.  
(3) May not exceed 5% in any money market fund.

**TOTAL INVESTMENTS**



\* Total may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

**Olivenhain Municipal Water District  
MONTHLY INVESTMENTS DETAIL  
March 31, 2021**

**ACTIVE DEPOSIT**

Checking A/C California Bank and Trust for General Purpose  
California Bank and Trust for Specific Purpose  
Petty Cash/Disaster Preparedness  
Total - Active Deposits

Book Value
11,125,377
243,264
1,468
<b>11,370,108</b>

**DEPOSITS NOT COVERED BY INVESTMENT POLICY**

**Cash with Fiscal Agents:**

Union Bank - RAD 96-1 Refunding Bond  
Union Bank - 2015A Refunding Bond  
SRF Loan  
Union Bank - 2016A Refunding Bond  
Union Bank - 2018 Revenue Bond

712,055
847,961
1,285,380
257,016
258,405

Total Deposits Not Covered by Investment Policy

<b>3,360,818</b>
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		RATING		DATE			Weighted Average Days to Maturity	Call	Stated Coupon	Current Yield	Market Value	Face Value	Book Value
		Moody's	S&P	Purchase	Maturity	Next Call							
INVESTMENTS													
Invest. Pools		Calif. Asset Mgmt Prgm (CAMP)			Demand		1			0.08%	\$ 8,031,882	\$ 8,031,882	\$ 8,031,882
		State Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF)			Demand		1			0.36%	25,242,319	25,118,914	25,118,914
		JP Morgan US Gov't Money Market Fund Premier Class SHS			Demand		1			0.01%	108,510	108,510	108,510
U.S. Treasury Notes/Bills													
912828YH7	U.S. Treasury Notes	Aaa	-	03/09/21	02/28/26		1,796		0.46%	0.44%	1,034,140	1,000,000	1,036,684
91282CBQ3	U.S. Treasury Notes	Aaa	-	03/09/21	09/30/24		1,280		0.82%	0.84%	979,920	1,000,000	984,478
							106		0.64%	0.64%	\$ 2,014,060	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 2,021,162
U.S. Agency Securities													
3130AJZJ1	FHLB Callable	Aaa	AA+	09/02/20	08/25/23	Anytime	878	1	0.32%	0.32%	1,151,146	1,151,111	1,151,111
3130AKEW2	FHLB Callable	Aaa	AA+	11/04/20	11/04/24	05/04/21	1,315	35	0.43%	0.43%	1,991,760	2,000,000	2,000,000
3130AKGX8	FHLB Step-up Callable	Aaa	AA+	12/15/20	12/15/25	06/15/21	1,721	77	0.20%	0.20%	1,981,160	2,000,000	2,000,000
3134GWAQ9	FHLMC Callable	Aaa	AA+	07/28/20	07/28/25	07/28/21	1,581	120	0.65%	0.66%	990,930	1,000,000	1,000,000
3136G4A29	FNMA Callable	Aaa	AA+	07/30/20	07/30/24	07/30/21	1,218	122	0.55%	0.55%	1,000,570	1,000,000	1,000,000
3134GW2F2	FHLMC Callable	Aaa	AA+	08/25/20	05/25/23	08/25/21	786	148	0.30%	0.30%	2,000,780	2,000,000	2,000,000
3136G4P56	FNMA Callable	Aaa	AA+	08/26/20	02/26/24	08/26/22	1,063	514	0.40%	0.40%	1,248,838	1,250,000	1,250,000
3130AKMD5	FHLB Callable	Aaa	AA+	01/26/21	01/26/26	07/26/21	1,763	118	0.51%	0.52%	978,800	1,000,000	999,500
3134GXKH6	FHLMC Callable	Aaa	AA+	01/27/21	01/27/23	04/27/21	668	28	0.13%	0.13%	998,280	1,000,000	999,820
3130AKU53	FHLB Callable	Aaa	AA+	01/28/21	01/28/26	07/28/21	1,765	120	0.52%	0.53%	977,750	1,000,000	1,000,000
3130AKN69	FHLB Callable	Aaa	AA+	01/28/21	01/28/26	01/28/22	1,765	304	0.50%	0.51%	978,810	1,000,000	1,000,000
3130AKVN3	FHLB Callable	Aaa	AA+	01/29/21	01/29/26	07/29/21	1,766	121	0.52%	0.53%	977,590	1,000,000	1,000,000
3130AKWK8	FHLB Callable	Aaa	AA+	02/12/21	02/12/26	11/12/21	1,780	227	0.51%	0.52%	976,830	1,000,000	1,000,000
3130AKX43	FHLB Step-up Callable	Aaa	AA+	02/24/21	02/24/26	11/24/21	1,792	239	0.30%	0.30%	1,976,260	2,000,000	2,000,000
3130AL7M0	FHLB Callable	Aaa	AA+	02/24/21	02/24/26	08/24/21	1,792	147	0.63%	0.64%	983,430	1,000,000	1,000,000
3130AKYR1	FHLB Callable	Aaa	AA+	02/25/21	02/25/26	02/25/22	1,793	332	0.55%	0.56%	980,820	1,000,000	1,000,000
3130AL6K5	FHLB Callable	Aaa	AA+	02/25/21	02/25/26	02/25/22	1,793	332	0.58%	0.59%	979,580	1,000,000	1,000,000
3130ALD76	FHLB Callable	Aaa	AA+	02/25/21	02/25/26	05/25/21	1,793	56	0.70%	0.71%	982,970	1,000,000	1,000,000
3130ALCW2	FHLB Callable	Aaa	AA+	02/25/21	02/25/26	02/25/22	1,793	332	0.66%	0.67%	983,180	1,000,000	998,500
3130ALGQ2	FHLB Callable	Aaa	AA+	02/26/21	02/26/26	05/26/21	1,794	57	0.22%	0.22%	994,520	1,000,000	1,000,000
3130ALHM9	FHLB Callable	Aaa	AA+	03/10/21	06/10/24	03/10/22	1,168	345	0.33%	0.33%	996,310	1,000,000	999,000
3130ALGJ7	FHLB Callable	Aaa	AA+	03/23/21	03/23/26	04/23/21	1,819	24	1.00%	1.01%	994,370	1,000,000	1,000,000
3130ALPC2	FHLB Callable	Aaa	AA+	03/29/21	11/29/24	06/29/21	1,340	91	0.65%	0.65%	1,000,620	1,000,000	1,000,000
3130ALNNO	FHLB Callable	Aaa	AA+	03/30/21	03/30/26	06/30/21	1,826	92	1.05%	1.05%	995,640	1,000,000	1,000,000
3130ALPQ1	FHLB Step-up Callable	Aaa	AA+	03/30/21	03/30/26	09/30/21	1,826	184	0.50%	0.50%	997,900	1,000,000	1,000,000
							1,517	4,164	0.48%	0.48%	\$ 29,118,843	\$ 29,401,111	\$ 29,397,931
Municipal Bonds													
13063DAC2	CALIFORNIA ST GO	AA3	AA-	04/09/18	04/01/21		2		2.63%	2.63%	1,000,000	1,000,000	999,620
13066YTY5	CALIF ST DEPT REV	AA1	AA	12/02/16	05/01/21		32		1.71%	1.71%	371,483	371,071	366,874
052476N79	AUSTIN TEX WTR REV	AA2	AA	11/15/16	05/15/21		46		2.54%	2.54%	1,002,550	1,000,000	1,036,460
882724RA7	TEXAS ST PUB FIN AUTH	Aaa	AAA	10/30/20	10/01/25		1,646		5.00%	4.23%	1,183,360	1,000,000	1,216,760
							570		3.21%	3.04%	\$ 3,557,393	\$ 3,371,071	\$ 3,619,714
Total Investments							730		0.53%	0.53%	\$ 68,073,007	\$ 68,031,489	\$ 68,298,114
TOTAL - ALL DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS												\$	83,029,040

**Olivenhain Municipal Water District  
INVESTMENTS TRANSACTION  
March 31, 2021**

**PURCHASED**

DATE				Investment Description	Stated	Current	Face Value	Book Value
Purchase	Maturity	Call	Step-Up		Coupon	Yield		
03/09/21	02/28/26			U.S.Treasury Notes	0.460%	0.445%	1,000,000	1,036,684
03/09/21	09/30/24			U.S.Treasury Notes	0.819%	0.836%	1,000,000	984,478
03/10/21	06/10/24	03/10/22		FHLB Callable	0.331%	0.332%	1,000,000	999,000
03/23/21	03/23/26	04/23/21		FHLB Callable	1.000%	1.006%	1,000,000	1,000,000
03/29/21	11/29/24	06/29/21		FHLB Callable	0.650%	0.650%	1,000,000	1,000,000
03/30/21	03/30/26	06/30/21		FHLB Callable	1.050%	1.055%	1,000,000	1,000,000
03/30/21	03/30/26	09/30/21		FHLB Step-up Callable	0.500%	0.501%	1,000,000	1,000,000

**MATURED / REDEEMED / CALLED**

DATE				Investment Description	Stated	Current	Face Value	Book Value
Redemption	Maturity	Call	Step-Up		Coupon	Yield		

**Olivenhain Municipal Water District**  
**UNAUDITED CASH POSITION BY FUNDING SOURCES**  
**As of March 31, 2021**

<b><u>Water Funds (Potable &amp; Recycled)</u></b>		<b><u>Balance</u></b>
10050-100	Cash - Petty Cash Fund	\$ 1,468
10030-100	Cash - Capital and Equipment Fund	32,946,944
10010-100	Cash - Operating Fund	19,397,381
10060-100	Cash - Deposit Work for Other	467,271
10040-100	Cash - Rate Stabilization	8,445,093
14000-500	Restricted Cash - Capacity Fee Fund	4,770,647
<b>Total Water Funds (Potable &amp; Recycled)</b>		<b><u>\$ 66,028,804</u></b>
 <b><u>Wastewater Funds</u></b>		
10010-110	Wastewater - Operating Fund	1,810,064
10030-110	Wastewater - Capital Replacement Fund	8,986,708
10040-110	Wastewater - Rate Stabilization Fund	2,599,382
<b>Total Wastewater Funds</b>		<b><u>\$ 13,396,154</u></b>
 <b><u>Non Fiscal Agent Debt Service Cash</u></b>		
14020-570	Cash non-agent - RAD 96-1	230,453
10070-561	Cash non-agent - Bond 2015A	621
10070-581	Cash non-agent - Bond 2016A	10,580
14020-512	Cash non-agent - Bond 2018	1,610
<b>Total Non Fiscal Agent Debt Service Cash</b>		<b><u>\$ 243,264</u></b>
 <b><u>Debt Service Funds</u></b>		
14030-510	SRF Loan - Fiscal Agent	1,285,380
14105-570	Redemption fund - RAD 96-1	651,442
14110-570	Reserve fund - RAD 96-1	60,614
14100-561	Redemption fund - Bond 2015A	847,961
14100-581	Redemption fund - Bond 2016A	257,016
14100-512	Redemption fund - CB&T 2018	258,405
<b>Total Debt Service Funds</b>		<b><u>\$ 3,360,818</u></b>
<b>TOTAL FUND BALANCES</b>		<b><u><u>\$ 83,029,040</u></u></b>

# Memo

Date: May 19, 2021  
To: Olivenhain Municipal Water District Board of Directors  
From: Rainy K. Selamat, Finance Manager  
Via: Kimberly Thorner, General Manager  
Subject: **CONSIDER ADOPTION OF A MOTION APPROVING THE DISTRICT'S  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF NET POSITION, CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT  
OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION, CONSOLIDATED  
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS, CONSOLIDATED ACTUAL VS BUDGET  
SUMMARY, AND CONSTRUCTION IN PROGRESS REPORT**

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The following unaudited monthly financial reports are enclosed for review and approval by the Board of Directors:

- February 2021 Monthly Statement of Net Position Reports.
- February 2021 Monthly Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position Reports.
- February 2021 Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows.
- February 2021 Monthly Consolidated Actual VS Budget Summary and explanation of significant variance reports.
- February 2021 Construction In Progress Reports.

OLIVENHAIN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT  
Statement of Net Position (Unaudited)  
All Funds  
2/28/2021

**Assets**

Current assets:

Unrestricted assets:

Cash and cash equivalents	\$74,352,216
Accounts receivable - water and sewer, net	6,640,846
Interest Receivable	61,185
Taxes receivable	164,205
Other receivables	258,819
Inventories	1,268,620
Prepaid expenses and deposits	863,820
Total unrestricted assets	<u>83,609,711</u>

Restricted assets:

Cash and cash equivalents	8,310,304
Assesments receivable	49,014
Grants receivable	837,979
Total restricted assets	<u>9,197,297</u>
Total current assets	<u>92,807,007</u>

Noncurrent assets:

Capital assets, nondepreciable	65,556,151
Capital assets, depreciable/amortizable, net	324,241,890
Capital assets, net	389,798,041
Prepaid bond insurance	25,391
Other long-term receivables	68,438
Total noncurrent assets	<u>389,891,870</u>
Total assets	<u>482,698,877</u>

Deferred Outflows of Resources

Deferred amount on refunding	(1,254,615)
Deferred amount from pension	(3,368,573)
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>(4,623,188)</u>

**Liabilities**

Current Liabilities

Liabilities payable from unrestricted assets:

Accounts payable	5,381,548
Accrued payroll	315,353
Customer deposits	422,486
Payable related to work in progress	426,927
Compensated absences, current portion	799,000
Current portion of long-term debt:	
Wastewater Revenue Bonds 2018A	507,000
Water Revenue Refunding Bonds 2016A	505,000
Water Revenue Refunding Bonds 2015A	1,665,000
Special Assessment Debt with Government Commi...	845,000
Notes Payable	780,979
Total liabilities payable from unrestricted assets	<u>11,648,292</u>

Liabilities payable from restricted assets:

Accounts payable	180,672
Interest payable	597,730
Total liabilities payable from restricted assets	<u>778,402</u>
Total current liabilities	<u>12,426,695</u>

Noncurrent liabilities

Compensated absences	770,601
Net pension liability	13,760,679
Long-term debt, excluding current portion:	
Wastewater Revenue Bonds 2018A	4,013,000
Water Revenue Refunding Bonds 2016A	14,350,348
Water Revenue Refunding Bonds 2015A	15,870,671
Special Assessment Debt with Government Commi...	5,470,000
Notes Payable	11,961,998
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>66,197,297</u>
Total liabilities	<u>78,623,992</u>

OLIVENHAIN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT  
Statement of Net Position (Unaudited)  
All Funds  
2/28/2021

Deferred Inflows of Resources

Deferred amounts on pension	722,696
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>722,696</u>

Net Position

Investment in Capital Assets, net of related debt	335,083,660
Restricted Net Position	8,418,894
Unrestricted Net Position	<u>64,472,822</u>
Total Net Position	<u><u>407,975,377</u></u>

OLIVENHAIN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT  
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position (Unaudited)  
All Funds  
For the Eight Months Ending 2/28/2021

	<u>2021</u>
<b>Operating Revenues:</b>	
Water Sales	\$38,790,032
Sewer Charges	3,119,372
Other Water Operating revenues	<u>1,316,303</u>
<b>Total Operating Revenues</b>	<b>43,225,707</b>
<b>Operating Expenses</b>	
Cost of Purchased Water Sold	20,402,292
Pumping and Water Treatment	2,625,104
Transmission and Distribution	2,522,440
Sewer Collection and Treatment	1,166,506
Elfin Forest Recreation Operations	243,620
Facilities Maintenance	764,911
Customer Service	1,454,731
General and Administrative	4,173,506
Depreciation and Amortization	<u>5,219,040</u>
<b>Total Operating Expenses</b>	<b>38,572,149</b>
<b>Operating Income (Loss)</b>	<b>4,653,558</b>
<b>Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)</b>	
Investment income	353,407
Property taxes	2,451,334
Capacity charges	2,601,849
Benefit assessments	769,875
Other nonoperating revenues	24,851
Interest expense, net	(963,194)
Other nonoperating expenses	<u>(59,496)</u>
<b>Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)</b>	<b>5,178,626</b>
<b>Income before capital contributions</b>	<b>9,832,184</b>
Capital contributions	<u>71,435</u>
<b>Change in net position</b>	<b>9,903,619</b>
<b>Net Position, Beginning of year</b>	<b>398,071,758</b>
<b>Net Position, End of year</b>	<b><u>407,975,377</u></b>

OLIVENHAIN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (UNAUDITED)  
AS OF February 28, 2021

**CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:**

Receipts from water and sewer customers	\$ 46,748,764
Payments for water	(21,876,312)
Payments for services and supplies	(7,921,596)
Payments for employee wages, benefits and related costs	(8,967,831)
<b>Net cash provided by operating activities</b>	<u>7,983,025</u>

**CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:**

Property taxes and benefit assessments received	3,217,495
<b>Net cash provided by noncapital and related financing activities</b>	<u>3,217,495</u>

**CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:**

Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(8,473,531)
Proceeds from Grants	940,261
Principal paid on bonds and certificates of participation	(1,163,992)
Interest paid on bonds and certificates of participation	(527,649)
Capacity charges received	2,601,850
Other capital financing receipts (expenses)	94,736
<b>Net cash used by capital and related financing activities</b>	<u>(6,528,325)</u>

**CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:**

Investment income received	551,848
<b>Net cash provided (used) by investing activities</b>	<u>551,848</u>
<b>Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>	5,224,043

Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	<u>55,698,515</u>
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Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	<u>\$ 60,922,558</u>
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**FINANCIAL STATEMENT PRESENTATION:**

Cash and cash equivalents - current assets	53,934,270
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted assets	6,988,288
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<u>\$ 60,922,558</u>

**CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS RECONCILIATION**

		<b>Balance Includes Mkt Securities</b>	<b>Without Mkt Securities</b>
Unrestricted cash	2/28/2021	74,352,216	53,934,270
Restricted cash	2/28/2021	8,310,304	6,988,288
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>			<u>60,922,558</u>

OLIVENHAIN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT  
Consolidated Actual vs Budget Summary  
For the Eight Months Ending 2/28/2021

	Approved Budget	Actual YTD	Budget YTD	Variance Amt	Variance %	Notes
<b>Operating Revenues</b>						
Commodity Water Sales	\$39,013,000.00	\$28,722,836.92	\$26,710,400.00	\$2,012,436.92	7.5%	1
Water Fees and Services	17,276,000.00	11,383,497.74	11,518,560.00	(135,062.26)	(1.2%)	
Sewer Revenue	4,865,000.00	3,119,372.25	2,923,000.00	196,372.25	6.7%	2
<b>Total Operating Revenues</b>	<b>61,154,000.00</b>	<b>43,225,706.91</b>	<b>41,151,960.00</b>	<b>2,073,746.91</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	
<b>Operating Expenses</b>						
Purchased Water - Variable	20,573,000.00	15,013,116.99	13,817,360.00	(1,195,756.99)	(8.7%)	1
Purchased Water - Fixed	8,100,000.00	5,389,174.68	5,381,034.00	(8,140.68)	(0.2%)	
General Manager Dept	1,961,000.00	1,075,660.55	1,308,080.00	232,419.45	17.8%	3
Engineering Dept	2,088,500.00	1,210,879.87	1,393,760.00	182,880.13	13.1%	3
Finance Dept	1,558,000.00	973,744.02	1,039,040.00	65,295.98	6.3%	3
Customer Service Dept	2,710,000.00	1,517,203.66	1,808,752.00	291,548.34	16.1%	3
Human Resources Dept	834,700.00	420,129.55	556,616.00	136,486.45	24.5%	3
Water Operations and Maintenance Dept	9,959,000.00	6,382,181.68	6,636,384.00	254,202.32	3.8%	3
Parks Dept	458,500.00	280,322.47	306,752.00	26,429.53	8.6%	3
Other Operating Expenses	50,000.00		33,600.00	33,600.00	100.0%	3
Sewer Operations and Maintenance Dept	2,773,000.00	1,779,186.23	1,847,536.00	68,349.77	3.7%	3
Recycled Water Operations Dept	1,168,000.00	732,605.28	778,960.00	46,354.72	6.0%	3
Paygo Transfers						
Water Operations	3,800,000.00	2,536,000.00	2,536,000.00		0.0%	
Sanitation Operations	1,400,000.00	700,000.00	700,000.00		0.0%	
Recycled Operations	2,200,000.00	1,464,000.00	1,464,000.00		0.0%	
Capitalized Operations Expenditures	(1,323,000.00)	(902,056.11)	(881,600.00)	20,456.11	(2.3%)	
<b>Total Operating Expenses</b>	<b>58,310,700.00</b>	<b>38,572,148.87</b>	<b>38,726,274.00</b>	<b>154,125.13</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	
<b>Net Operating Income (Loss)</b>	<b>2,843,300.00</b>	<b>4,653,558.04</b>	<b>2,425,686.00</b>	<b>2,227,872.04</b>		
<b>Nonoperating Revenues</b>						
Water Funds	3,379,000.00	2,685,506.77	2,063,160.00	622,346.77	30.2%	4
Debt Service Funds	1,049,000.00	770,262.92	651,160.00	119,102.92	18.3%	5
Sewer Funds	27,000.00	17,211.38	18,240.00	(1,028.62)	(5.6%)	
Recycled Water Funds	61,000.00	37,591.57	40,640.00	(3,048.43)	(7.5%)	
<b>Total Nonoperating Revenue</b>	<b>4,516,000.00</b>	<b>3,510,572.64</b>	<b>2,773,200.00</b>	<b>737,372.64</b>	<b>26.6%</b>	
<b>Nonoperating Expense</b>						
Capacity Fee Funds	30,000.00	9,928.50	19,840.00	9,911.50	50.0%	
Debt Service Funds	1,517,385.22	1,008,350.47	1,016,508.48	8,158.01	0.8%	
Potable Water Funds	10,000.00	4,410.89	6,400.00	1,989.11	31.1%	
<b>Total Nonoperating Expense</b>	<b>1,557,385.22</b>	<b>1,022,689.86</b>	<b>1,042,748.48</b>	<b>20,058.62</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	
<b>Inc before Cap Fees and Capital Contributions</b>	<b>5,801,914.78</b>	<b>7,141,440.82</b>	<b>4,156,137.52</b>	<b>2,985,303.30</b>		
Capacity Fee Funds	515,000.00	2,690,743.38				
Capital contributions	400,000.00	71,435.18				
<b>Change in Net Position</b>		<b>9,903,619.38</b>				

OLIVENHAIN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT  
Actual vs Budget Variance  
For the Eight Months Ending 02/28/2021

1. Water Sales revenue was higher than Budget YTD by approximately \$2.0 million resulting in a favorable variance of 7.5%. The positive variance is primarily due to increased water consumption over budgeted resulting from dry weather conditions throughout the winter months. Consequently, purchased water variable expenses was also greater than Budget YTD for an unfavorable variance of approximately \$1.2 million or 8.7%.
2. Sewer Revenue was higher than Budget YTD for a favorable variance due to timing of receipts. 4S Ranch and Rancho Cielo Sanitation Districts' sewer service fees are collected on the County's tax roll when customers pay their property tax to the County. Actual YTD sewer service revenue will be closer to Budget YTD amount as the year progresses.
3. Actual departmental expenses varied from the Budget YTD amounts due to the timing of actual operating expenses. The Budget YTD amounts assume expenditures are incurred evenly throughout the year.
4. Actual Non-operating Revenues – Water Funds were greater than Budget YTD for a favorable variance due to the timing of property tax revenues received from the County. Actual revenues are expected to align with Budget YTD as the year progresses.
5. Actual Non-operating Revenues – Debt Service Funds were greater than Budget YTD for a favorable variance due to the timing of benefit assessment funds received from the County and impact charge revenue received from property owners for the development of additional equivalent dwelling units. Actual revenues are expected to align with Budget YTD as the year progresses.

**Construction Work In Progress Report as of 2/28/2021**

Project Name	Budget	Appropriation to Date	Expenditures & Encumbrance	(Over) / Under
New and Remodeled Facilities	\$16,821,000	\$16,821,000	\$16,640,458	\$180,542
Replace El Camino Real PL	\$4,960,000	\$4,960,000	\$4,534,582	\$425,418
San Dieguito Desalination	\$42,837,000	\$3,962,000	\$3,464,333	\$497,667
Manchester Recyc PL Exten.	\$3,906,000	\$3,551,000	\$469,356	\$3,081,644
Rehab UV Disinfect. Sys.	\$3,420,000	\$3,420,000	\$3,409,809	\$10,191
Manchester Potable Pipeline	\$2,290,000	\$2,290,000	\$285,442	\$2,004,558
Replace Valves	\$9,121,000	\$1,300,000	\$1,277,013	\$22,987
Retrofit Pot to Recycled	\$740,000	\$740,000	(\$2,000)	\$742,000
Replace DCMWTP Membranes	\$8,336,000	\$725,000	\$639,644	\$85,356
Fixed Base AMI	\$3,278,000	\$673,733	\$451,323	\$222,410
Morning Sun PRS	\$640,000	\$640,000	\$571,623	\$68,377
Pipeline Replace. Assessment	\$590,000	\$590,000	\$587,707	\$2,293
Replace Neighborhood 1 SPS	\$4,832,000	\$557,000	\$460,358	\$96,642
DCMWTP Chem. Sys. Upgrade	\$525,000	\$525,000	\$399,505	\$125,495
Replace Pipelines	\$8,233,000	\$520,000	\$1,914	\$518,086
Storage Pond - Landscape	\$380,000	\$380,000	\$370,261	\$9,739
Golem PS Replacement	\$365,000	\$365,000	\$307,606	\$57,394
Lone Jack PRS	\$328,000	\$328,000	\$108,274	\$219,726
DCMWTP Valve Actuator	\$320,000	\$320,000	\$23,064	\$296,936
DCMWTP Analyzer Replace.	\$727,000	\$305,000	\$213,914	\$91,086
Lusardi Canyon CP	\$294,000	\$294,000	\$197,220	\$96,780
Replace 4S Clarifier Drives	\$271,000	\$271,000	\$115,603	\$155,397
Steel Mains Protection	\$3,120,000	\$260,000	\$80,298	\$179,702
Replace Potable Meters	\$4,042,000	\$260,000	\$143,935	\$116,065
Retrofit Pot. Service to Recyc	\$1,267,000	\$239,000	\$5,054	\$233,947
Network Security	\$1,126,000	\$220,000	\$166,708	\$53,292
Replace Headworks Manual Sys	\$3,160,000	\$212,000	\$35,545	\$176,455
Network User Enhancements	\$200,000	\$200,000	-	\$200,000
WW Biological Process Optimiz	\$196,000	\$196,000	\$170,734	\$25,266
Rancho La Cima/Aliso Canyon PL	\$165,000	\$165,000	\$63,152	\$101,848
Replace WW Pumps/ Motors/Equip	\$1,799,000	\$156,000	\$14,631	\$141,369
RSFe Rd PL Cond Assess	\$155,000	\$155,000	(\$519)	\$155,519
Pot & Recycled Master Plan	\$524,000	\$115,000	-	\$115,000
DCMWTP PH Control System	\$737,000	\$88,000	\$62,023	\$25,977
Phone System - Admin Bldg.	\$79,000	\$79,000	\$54,539	\$24,461
Replace Pot. Pumps and Motors	\$1,026,000	\$78,000	\$5,913	\$72,087
Palms I and II Reservoirs	\$1,307,000	\$73,000	\$72,785	\$215
Vault Upgrades	\$105,000	\$70,000	-	\$70,000
District-Wide Facility Securit	\$70,000	\$70,000	-	\$70,000
Gardendale PRS	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$408	\$59,592
Village Park PRS	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$408	\$59,592
GP Upgrade	\$54,000	\$54,000	-	\$54,000
Rehab Concrete Tanks	\$727,000	\$53,000	\$61,292	(\$8,292) *
Replace Meter Anodes	\$1,496,000	\$50,000	\$654	\$49,346
DCMWTP Trains 9 & 10 Valves	\$45,000	\$45,000	\$46,912	(\$1,912) *
HQ Facilities Enhancements	\$45,000	\$45,000	\$29,373	\$15,627
Rancho Cielo Manhole Lining	\$539,000	\$45,000	\$26,800	\$18,200
Parking & Access Improvements	\$265,000	\$41,000	\$78	\$40,922
Residuals Handling Bldg Canopy	\$482,000	\$40,000	\$39,529	\$471
Lower Yard Improvements	\$37,000	\$37,000	\$36,972	\$28
4S Physical Security Upgrades	\$35,000	\$35,000	-	\$35,000
DCMWTP Paint Equipment	\$28,000	\$28,000	-	\$28,000
Phone System - DCMWTP	\$40,000	\$23,000	-	\$23,000
Replace EFRR Interpretive Roof	\$22,000	\$22,000	-	\$22,000
4S System Manhole Lining	\$189,000	\$16,000	-	\$16,000
Meter Replacement, Recycled	\$164,000	\$14,000	-	\$14,000
Cielo Generator Switch		\$0	\$12,970	(\$12,970) #
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$136,580,000</b>	<b>\$46,841,733</b>	<b>\$35,657,203</b>	<b>\$11,184,530</b>

\* Projects Rehab Concrete Tanks and DCMWTP Trains 9 & 10 Valves are complete.

# Emergency project within GM approval limit.

# Memo

Date: May 19, 2021  
To: Olivenhain Municipal Water District Board of Directors  
From: Cindy Pecile, Engineering & Right of Way Coordinator  
Via: Kimberly A. Thorner, General Manager  
Subject: **CONSIDER ACCEPTANCE OF THE WESTMONT ENCINITAS FIRE DETECTOR CHECK AND WATER SERVICE (2) INSTALL PROJECT AND ABANDON EXISTING WATER SERVICE (ENCINITAS SENIOR LIVING, LP) INTO THE DISTRICT'S SYSTEM AND ORDER A NOTICE OF COMPLETION FILED**

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## Purpose

The purpose of this agenda item is to consider acceptance of the transfer of the potable water facilities constructed by Encinitas Senior Living, LP into OMWD's system and authorize the filing of a Notice of Completion with the San Diego County Recorder.

## Recommendation

Staff recommends acceptance of the potable water facilities into OMWD's system.

## Alternative(s)

None. The fire detector check and water services were required to accommodate the new senior living facility being constructed at 1920 South El Camino Real.

## **Background**

The Westmont Encinitas Fire Detector Check and Water Service (2) Install Project and Abandon Existing Water Service is located at 1920 South El Camino Real in Director Division 1 (Topolovac). The project consists of the installation of a 6-inch fire detector check assembly, a 1.5-inch water service and meter, a 4-inch water service with a 3-inch meter, and all related appurtenances. Also, the existing 2-inch water service to the property was abandoned.

OMWD entered into an agreement with Encinitas Senior Living, LP in September 2019 to construct the facilities and dedicate said facilities to OMWD. The facilities are now complete and have been built in accordance with the plans and specifications of OMWD. The warranty period will terminate one (1) year following the acceptance of the facilities by OMWD's Board.

## **Fiscal Impact**

There is no fiscal impact to accepting the facilities into OMWD's system. The new assets will be reported to Finance for capitalization.

## **Discussion**

OMWD staff is available to answer questions.

*Attachment(s):*  
*Notice of Completion*  
*Location map*

**RECORDING REQUESTED BY &  
WHEN RECORDED RETURN TO:**

Olivenhain Municipal Water District  
1966 Olivenhain Road  
Encinitas, California, 92024-5699

(This space for recorder's use)

**NOTICE OF COMPLETION**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the facilities for the Westmont Encinitas Fire Detector Check and Water Service (2) Install Project and Abandon Existing Water Service located at 1920 S. El Camino Real, Encinitas, CA 92024, in the County of San Diego, State of California for which ENCINITAS SENIOR LIVING, LP ("Developer") contracted with the OLIVENHAIN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT ("Owner," in fee, of the facilities), headquartered at 1966 Olivenhain Road, Encinitas, CA 92024 and constructed by Murrieta Development Company, Inc., 42540 Rio Nedo Road, Temecula, CA 92590, have been completed in accordance with the plans and specifications as of March 30, 2021. The facilities have been accepted by the Board of Directors of the OLIVENHAIN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT on this 19th day of May, 2021.

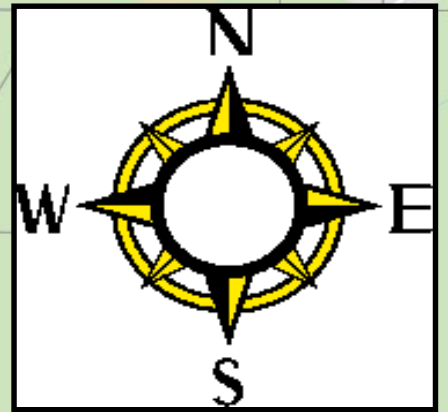
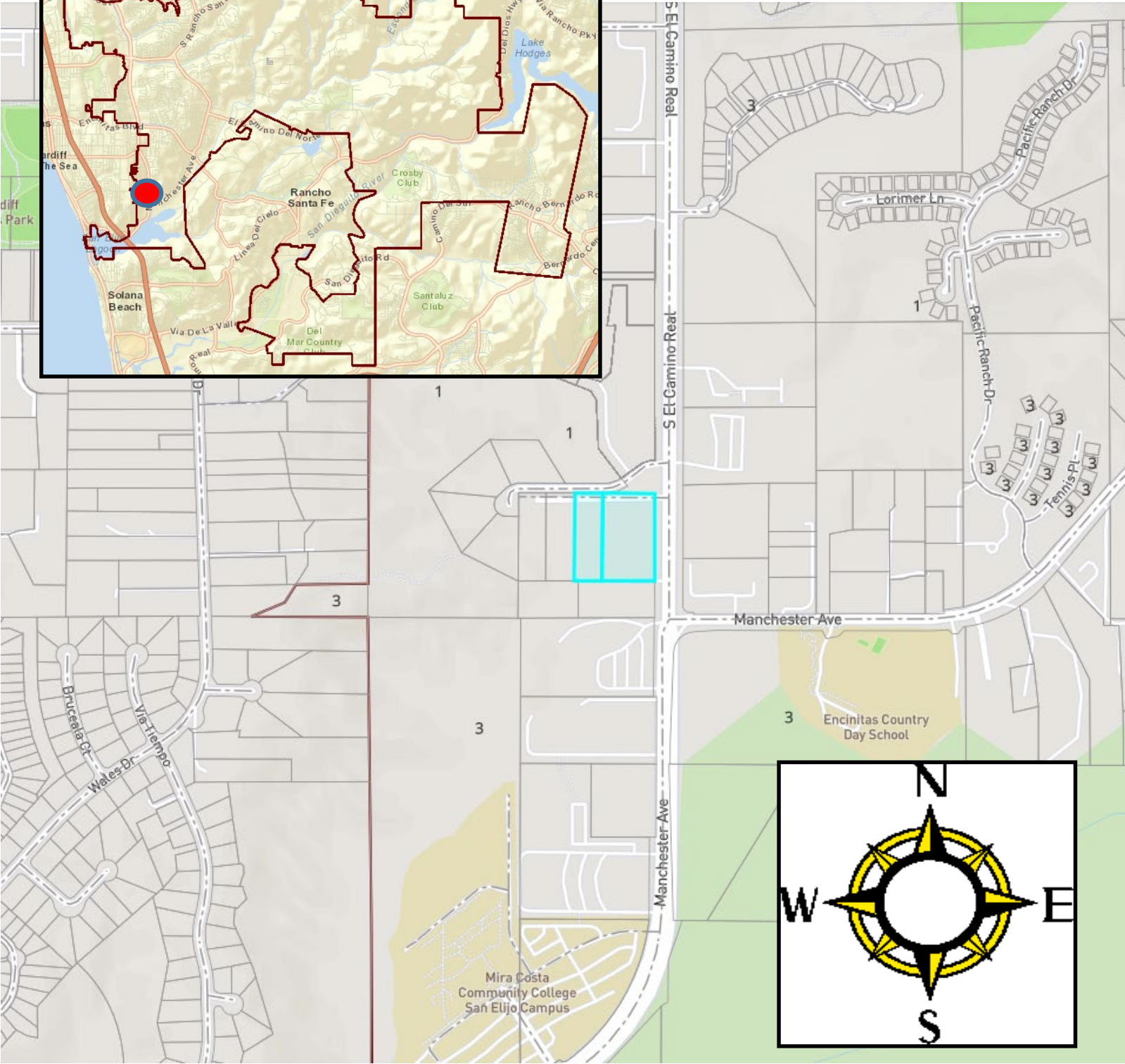
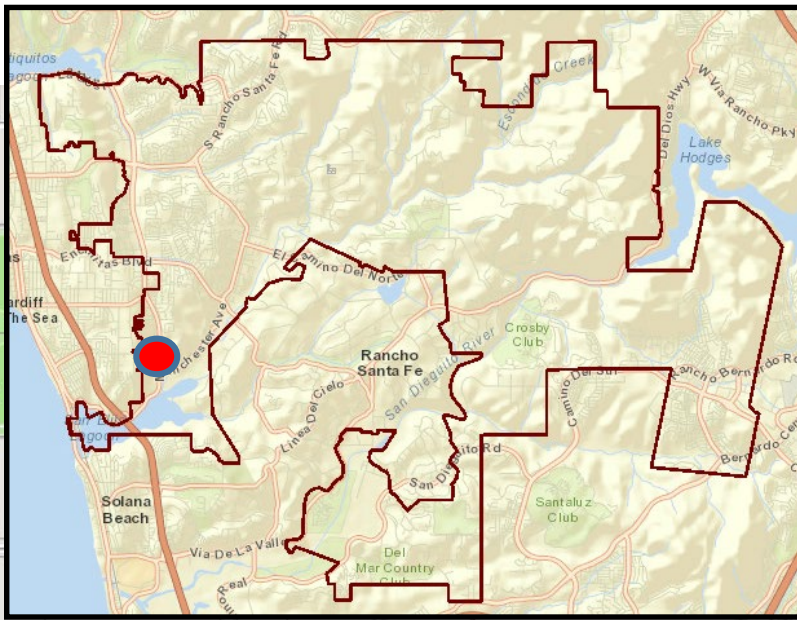
In witness whereof this Notice of Completion has been executed under authority from the Board of Directors of said OLIVENHAIN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT by Kimberly A. Thorner, General Manager.

KIMBERLY A. THORNER, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that she is General Manager of the OLIVENHAIN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT and is familiar with the facts stated in the foregoing Notice of Completion executed for and on behalf of said Agency, that she has read the foregoing Notice of Completion and knows the contents thereof and that the same are true.

OLIVENHAIN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

Date: \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Kimberly A. Thorner  
General Manager



**WESTMONT ENCINITAS FDC & WS (2) INSTALL  
PROJECT & ABANDON EXISTING WS  
DISTRICT PROJECT NO. W590239**

# Memo

Date: May 19, 2021  
To: Olivenhain Municipal Water District Board of Directors  
From: Cindy Pecile, Engineering & Right of Way Coordinator  
Via: Kimberly A. Thorner, General Manager  
Subject: **CONSIDER ACCEPTANCE OF THE 2902 AND 2920 LONE JACK ROAD FIRE HYDRANT AND WATER SERVICE (2) INSTALL PROJECT (GARRETT) INTO THE DISTRICT'S SYSTEM AND ORDER A NOTICE OF COMPLETION FILED**

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## Purpose

The purpose of this agenda item is to consider acceptance of the transfer of the potable water facilities constructed by Chad Garrett into OMWD's system and authorize the filing of a Notice of Completion with the San Diego County Recorder.

## Recommendation

Staff recommends acceptance of the potable water facilities into OMWD's system.

## Alternative(s)

None. The fire hydrant and water services were required to accommodate the two (2) new single family residences being constructed at this location.

## **Background**

The 2902 and 2920 Lone Jack Road Fire Hydrant and Water Service Install project is located off Lone Jack Road at Jackie Lane in Director Division 3 (Guerin). The project consists of the installation of a fire hydrant, two (2) one-inch water services, and all related appurtenances.

OMWD entered into an agreement with Chad Garrett in July 2019 to construct the facilities and dedicate said facilities to OMWD. The facilities are now complete and have been built in accordance with the plans and specifications of OMWD. The warranty period will terminate one (1) year following the acceptance of the facilities by OMWD's Board.

## **Fiscal Impact**

There is no fiscal impact to accepting the facilities into OMWD's system. The new assets will be reported to Finance for capitalization.

## **Discussion**

OMWD staff is available to answer questions.

*Attachment(s):*  
*Notice of Completion*  
*Location map*

**RECORDING REQUESTED BY &  
WHEN RECORDED RETURN TO:**

Olivenhain Municipal Water District  
1966 Olivenhain Road  
Encinitas, California, 92024-5699

(This space for recorder's use)

**NOTICE OF COMPLETION**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the facilities for the 2902 and 2920 Lone Jack Road Fire Hydrant and Water Service Install Project located at 2902 Lone Jack Road, Encinitas, CA 92024, in the County of San Diego, State of California for which CHAD GARRETT ("Developer") contracted with the OLIVENHAIN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT ("Owner," in fee, of the facilities), headquartered at 1966 Olivenhain Road, Encinitas, CA 92024 and constructed by Downstream Services, Inc., 2855 Progress Place, Escondido, CA 92029, have been completed in accordance with the plans and specifications as of April 13, 2021. The facilities have been accepted by the Board of Directors of the OLIVENHAIN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT on this 19th day of May, 2021.

In witness whereof this Notice of Completion has been executed under authority from the Board of Directors of said OLIVENHAIN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT by Kimberly A. Thorner, General Manager.

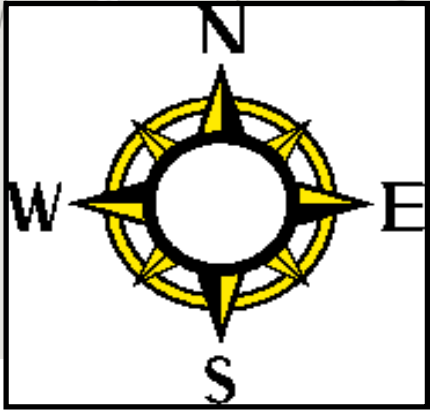
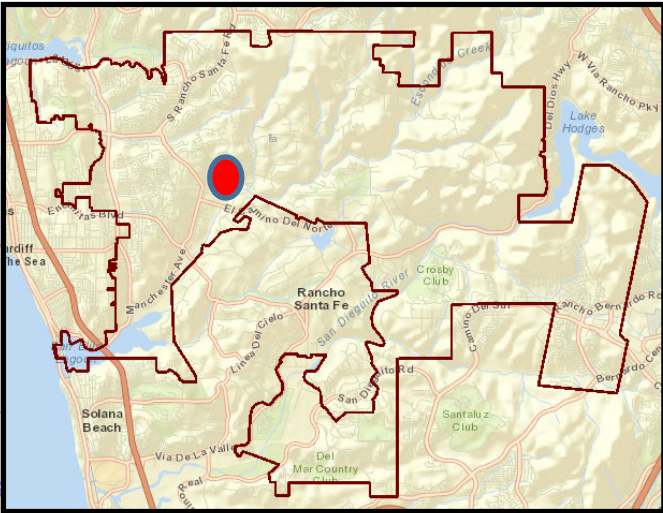
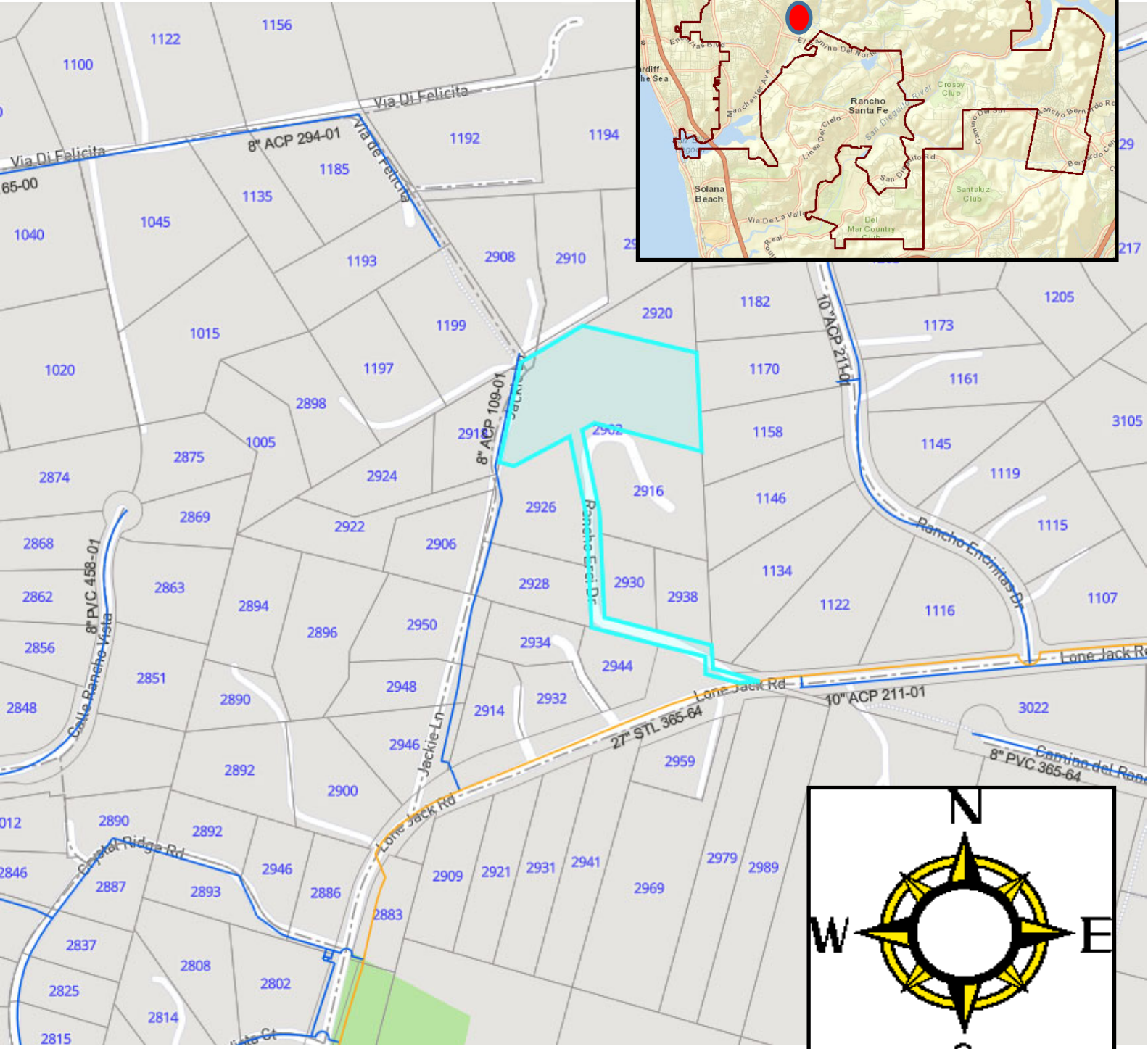
KIMBERLY A. THORNER, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that she is General Manager of the OLIVENHAIN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT and is familiar with the facts stated in the foregoing Notice of Completion executed for and on behalf of said Agency, that she has read the foregoing Notice of Completion and knows the contents thereof and that the same are true.

OLIVENHAIN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

Date: \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Kimberly A. Thorner  
General Manager

District Project No. W590243 – 2902 & 2920 Lone Jack Rd FH & WS Install



**2902 & 2920 LONE JACK ROAD FH & WS (2) INSTALL  
PROJECT**

**DISTRICT PROJECT NO. W590243**

# Memo

Date: May 19, 2021  
To: Olivenhain Municipal Water District Board of Directors  
From: Kimberly A. Thorner, General Manager  
Subject: **CONSIDER APPROVAL OF THE SIXTH AMENDMENT TO THE CONSULTING PROFESSIONAL SERVICES AGREEMENT WITH NOSSAMAN LLP FOR GOVERNMENT RELATIONS AND GRANT SUPPORT SERVICES**

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## Purpose

The purpose of this item is to consider extending the contract with Nossaman LLP (Nossaman) for legislative and regulatory government relations and grant support services at the state level through Fiscal Year 2022.

## Recommendation

Staff recommends approval of the agreement with Nossaman as OMWD engagement in legislative and regulatory matters is even more critical as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and the current drought.

Additionally, Nossaman is a valuable resource to assist OMWD in acquiring additional funding from California's Department of Water Resources, Natural Resources Agency, and other state agencies.

## Alternative(s)

- The board could elect not to extend the contract with Nossaman.

- The board could direct staff to solicit proposals from other consultants.
- The board could direct staff as otherwise appropriate.

### **Background**

At the September 2015 meeting, OMWD's board approved the initial agreement with Nossaman to provide representation at the state level in light of high-profile water issues and the flood of regulations and legislation continually being considered and developed. OMWD staff continues to contend with new water regulations, reporting mandates, and enforcement requirements. Additionally, water agencies across the state and organizations such as the Association of California Water Agencies continue to scramble to have input incorporated into final regulations and allocation methodologies passed by the State Water Resources Control Board.

Since 2015, Nossaman has engaged the governor's office, the state legislature, DWR, and the State Board regarding OMWD priorities such as measures to implement a state water tax, state efficiency targets, and funding for recycled water projects. Nossaman provides support by drafting and distributing comment letters, arranging meetings with State Board representatives and legislators, and representing OMWD at DWR and State Board workshops and state hearings.

The board has approved in June of each year an amendment extending the agreement for a one-year period, most recently on June 17, 2020.

### **Fiscal Impact**

Nossaman proposed no increase to the contract amount of \$6,750 per month, for a total FY 2022 expense of \$81,000. The proposed expense falls within the amount budgeted in the Fiscal Year 2022 operating budget, approved by the board on June 17, 2020.

### **Discussion**

Nossaman's breadth of advocacy and coverage of many issue areas will serve OMWD's interests during these uncertain times. Advocacy representation is critical as proposals can be amended or surface with little notice or public review.

Continued advocacy efforts with the governor and state legislative leaders for special districts is crucial to navigate the current legislative and regulatory climate and be granted access to fiscal assistance in any local government funding determinations.

Remaining highly engaged as the State Board and DWR continue their work to implement the conservation provisions in SB 606 and AB 1668 will be vital for OMWD and its ratepayers. It will also be key to monitor and advocate positions related to the Low-Income Water Rate Assistance Program and bonds providing needed support for water projects.

The attached proposal from Nossaman would meet the needs of OMWD in FY 2022 and ensure OMWD is at the table while regulations and legislation are being drafted. Specifically, Nossaman would continue to provide the following services:

- Provide monthly reports to the board on all legislation and state budget actions that affect OMWD to OMWD staff 10 days prior to the date of the board meeting for inclusion in the board packet.
- Provide monthly reports to the board on regulatory issues affecting OMWD to OMWD staff 10 days prior to the date of the board meeting.
- Provide weekly reports to OMWD staff on legislation/regulatory issues that affect OMWD.
- Make recommendations to OMWD regarding strategy on when to engage on issues impacting OMWD.
- Convey the positions of OMWD through direct advocacy with Sacramento decision-makers.
- Draft letters for OMWD to send on essential topics affecting OMWD, both at the request of OMWD staff and as determined to be necessary by Nossaman.
- Ensure that OMWD is part of all discussion and negotiation before legislation and regulatory issues are finalized.
- Facilitate meetings for OMWD with legislators/regulatory decision makers.
- Assist OMWD in educating local and state policymakers/regulators on the development of local water supply projects within OMWD's service territory.
- Identify grant opportunities for OMWD's priority projects.
- Coordinate the preparation of grant applications for state funding and/or Integrated Regional Water Management opportunities, together with OMWD staff and consultants.
- Meet with relevant state funding agency staff to review the scope of an OMWD priority project and review components necessary to submit a successful grant application.
- Provide availability to meet with regional partners, OMWD leadership, board members, or communities to educate and advocate for a project.
- As needed, direct advocacy for OMWD projects with State Board members and/or executive staff.

- Other services, as determined by mutual agreement, which will lead to OMWD receiving state assistance for the construction of a project.

Staff remains satisfied with Nossaman's efforts to protect recycled water in state regulations, its lack of conflicts, its expertise in water issues, and its proven capabilities. Extending the agreement through June 2022 is an effective solution for OMWD's legislative and regulatory government relations and grant support services needs at the state level.

*Attachment: Nossaman Proposal*



**ATTORNEYS AT LAW**

621 Capitol Mall  
Suite 2500  
Sacramento, CA 95814  
T 916.442.8888  
F 916.442.0382

Ashley S. Walker  
D 916.930.7780  
awalker@nossaman.com

April 16, 2021

Ms. Kimberly Thorner, General Manager  
Olivenhain Municipal Water District  
1966 Olivenhain Road  
Encinitas, CA 92024

Dear Ms. Thorner:

Nossaman has been honored to work with Olivenhain Municipal Water District (OMWD) this past year. In almost five years Nossaman and OMWD have accomplished many significant achievements together, including but not limited to:

- Drafted and submitted multiple comment letters and provided testimony to the State Water Resources Control Board and the Department of Water Resources on regulatory and other rulemakings relevant to OMWD.
- Drafted and submitted numerous legislative position letters on priority bills and budget items.
- Testified in front of the State Legislature on legislative matters where OMWD took a formal position.
- Participated in the Association of California Water Agencies weekly meetings of the Monday Morning Lobby Group and monthly meetings of the State Legislative Committee.
- Coordinated with California Special Districts Association and as applicable, participated in calls regarding legislative priorities.
- Arranged meetings with State Board Members, Legislators, and Legislative Staff, and others regarding OMWD priorities.
- Engaged with the Governor's Office and other statewide Water Leaders regarding OMWD's recycled water projects and other priority projects.
- Reviewed monthly legislative committee agendas from the San Diego County Water Authority to identify areas of agreement or concern for OMWD and, as necessary, coordinated efforts with the advocacy team for the Water Authority.

- Worked with Staff of OMWD to improve legislative tracking system that works for the District and clearly identifies impacts of legislation on OMWD's operations.
- Drafted and submitted monthly reports that highlight the most important legislative and regulatory issues.
- Attended all regular meetings and workshops of the State Water Resources Control Board.
- Attended all workshops of the Department of Water Resources.
- Monitored all actions of the State Water Resources Control Board, California Water Commission, Department of Water Resources, and Natural Resources Agency.

On behalf of Nossaman LLP, we would be honored to extend our existing contract with OMWD and maintain a robust governmental relations and grant funding program. This coming year, it will be more important than ever that OMWD stay highly engaged with the State Legislature and Administration, as resources and policies addressing the COVID-19 pandemic are debated, a resources bond to provide much needed support for water projects continues to be considered, and as the State Water Resources Control Board and Department of Water Resources continue their work to implement the conservation provisions in SB 606 and AB 1668. It is vital that OMWD continue to advocate for funding for necessary infrastructure projects. Additionally, Nossaman continues to stay engaged in all of the relevant stakeholder groups involved in a potential Climate Resiliency Bond on behalf of OMWD.

### **Cost Proposal**

Nossaman proposes to continue to provide services with no increase in our monthly retainer of \$6,750 month. Nossaman finds that our fees continue to be comparable to our competitor's while our exemplary staffs, significant resources, commitment of time, and quality services are much higher.

Thank you in advance for the opportunity to continue our work together.

Sincerely,



Ashley S. Walker  
Senior Policy Advisor  
Nossaman LLP

DATED: \_\_\_\_\_

APPROVED AND AUTHORIZED BY:

OLIVENHAIN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

---

Kimberly A. Thorner, Esq.  
General Manager

# Memo

Date: May 19, 2021  
To: Olivenhain Municipal Water District Board of Directors  
From: Kimberly A. Thorner, General Manager  
Subject: **CONSIDER APPROVAL OF A MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT PROVIDING FOR EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE AMONG THE SAN DIEGO COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY AND ITS MEMBER AGENCIES**

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## Purpose

The purpose of the proposed Board item is to seek approval to enter into a mutual aid agreement by and between the San Diego County Water Authority (SDCWA) and the SDCWA member agencies to provide voluntary emergency assistance given from one public agency to another.

## Recommendation

It is recommended that the Board approve the Mutual Aid Agreement and authorize the General Manager to sign on behalf of the District.

## Alternative(s)

The Board could decide not to approve the Mutual Aid Agreement and rely solely on OMWD's own resources in times of an emergency or make arrangements on a case by case basis in the event of an emergency.

## **Background**

In 1992 SDCWA and its member agencies recognized the importance of initiating a Mutual Aid Agreement that would help with assisting and requesting aid for any emergency, or extraordinary, or unusual circumstances such as in an event of an earthquake, flood, fire, sabotage, riot, or other regional emergency. The Mutual Aid Agreement was reaffirmed in 2002. While OMWD was a signatory to the agreement in 1992, it did not renew its participation in 2002 at the discretion of the General Manager at that time.

In November 2020, at the request of member agencies, a working group, which General Manager Thorner was a part of, was formed to review and recommend any potential changes to the agreement and draft an updated agreement for all agencies to sign. Changes were recommended and sent out to SDCWA and all member agencies in February for review. It is anticipated that the SDCWA will authorize the agreement in June 2021 after all member agencies approve the agreement.

## **Fiscal Impact**

The Mutual Aid agreement specifies the lending agency invoices the borrowing agency for the cost of the mutual aid services. Per the agreement, cost of salaries for the time spent by all personnel assisting with the emergency, including a provision for overtime, vacation, holidays, sick leave, insurance, retirement, payroll taxes, and other direct salary costs will be agreed upon between agencies. No overhead costs shall be included. There will be charges for the use of equipment.

## **Discussion**

SDCWA and Member Agencies recognize the fact that all water supplies for the San Diego region are potentially vulnerable to earthquakes, fires, pandemics, and other emergencies, and desires to establish a mutual aid plan to maximize the utilization of available water supplies, distribution facilities, equipment, and personnel to conserve, allocate, and distribute water equitably and sustain the safe and reliable operation of wholesale and retail water systems serving the Region's population and avoid catastrophic interruption to normal production and/or delivery facilities. Assistance may include the interchange of materials, facilities, services, equipment, and personnel to cope with the problems which would arise in the event of a major emergency, or unforeseen circumstances.

The changes made to the agreement by the Workgroup for the current Mutual Aide Agreement include the removal of an inventory list of all agencies. It was determined that equipment, positions and inventory change so frequently that maintaining the list was burdensome. When an agency needs a specific item, they can put out a call to all agencies for support.

Additionally, it was agreed by the Workgroup that the FEMA rate would be charged for equipment borrowed unless it was agreed otherwise at the time of the request between the specific agencies. FEMA rates are generally all that is reimbursable from FEMA for equipment costs in an emergency and by using FEMA rates the cost of the mutual aid will match what is requested from FEMA in a declared disaster.

The term “pandemic” was added to the recitals of the agreement as an emergency condition.

Finally, the Lender has sole authority over determining if it can assist other agencies without detriment to itself.

All of the aforementioned changes are included in the attached updated Mutual Aid Agreement.

*Attachments:*

- *Mutual Aid Agreement*

**MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT PROVIDING FOR EMERGENCY  
ASSISTANCE AMONG THE SAN DIEGO COUNTY  
WATER AUTHORITY AND ITS MEMBER AGENCIES**

This Mutual Aid Agreement (“Agreement”) is made and entered into by and between the San Diego County Water Authority (“SDCWA”) and each of the SDCWA member agencies that are signatories to this Agreement (each a “Member Agency” and collectively the “Member Agencies”). SDCWA and the Member Agencies may be referred to herein individually as “Party” and collectively as the “Parties.”

**RECITALS**

WHEREAS, SDCWA and Member Agencies recognize the fact that all water supplies for the San Diego region are potentially vulnerable to earthquakes, fires, pandemics, and other emergencies, and desires to establish a mutual aid plan to maximize the utilization of available water supplies, distribution facilities, equipment, and personnel to conserve, allocate, and distribute water equitably and sustain the safe and reliable operation of wholesale and retail water systems serving the Region’s population and avoid catastrophic interruption to normal production and/or delivery facilities; and

WHEREAS, mutual aid is defined as emergency assistance given from one public agency to another, under a prearranged agreement; and

WHEREAS, it is desirable that SDCWA and each of its member agencies should be free to voluntarily aid and assist each other both in preparation for an emergency and in response to any emergency situation, or extraordinary or unusual circumstance, such as in the event of an earthquake, flood, fire, sabotage, riot, pandemic or other regional emergency (hereinafter referred to as an “emergency” or “unforeseen circumstance”); and

WHEREAS, such assistance may include the interchange of materials, facilities, services, equipment, and personnel to cope with the problems which would arise in the event of a major emergency, or unforeseen circumstances; and

WHEREAS, materials, facilities, services, equipment and/or personnel are provided on the basis that the providing agency can still continue operations and the receiving agency has, or is about to, exhaust all resources; and

WHEREAS, SDCWA and the Member Agencies are each willing to assume risks due to the use of equipment, materials and personnel furnished by the SDCWA or assisting member agencies; and

WHEREAS, to the extent provided herein, the SDCWA and each Member Agency agree to indemnify and hold each other harmless from any liability for injury, illness, or property damage incurred by SDCWA and any other Member Agency or their employees, officers or agents, or by third parties in the course of, or as a result of SDCWA or Member Agency activities pursuant to this agreement; and

WHEREAS, this Agreement is not intended as a joint use or joint purchasing program.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual promises and covenants herein, SDCWA and the Member Agencies agree as follows:

#### AGREEMENT

1. MUTUAL AID: ADOPTION OF EMERGENCY PLANS. Subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement, SDCWA and each Member Agency agrees to furnish resources, facilities, personnel, and services to SDCWA and each and every other Member Agency to this Agreement to respond to emergencies and unforeseen circumstances in accordance with duly adopted or hereafter duly adopted emergency plans. The Party making a request for mutual aid shall be called "Borrower" and the Party giving aid and assistance shall be called "Lender."

1.1 Emergency Plan. The SDCWA and each Member Agency shall develop a plan ("Emergency Plan") providing for the effective mobilization of its resources, facilities, and services to respond to any type of emergency.

1.2 Voluntary Participation. No Party to this Agreement shall be liable for its failure or inability to provide, or attempt to provide, assistance to any other Party. It is the intent of the Parties to provide assistance on a strictly voluntary basis. No Party shall be required to lend any items or to unreasonably deplete its own resources, facilities, and services in furnishing such mutual aid.

2. INTENT OF BORROWER AND LENDER. It is the intent hereof that each Borrower will use the procedures herein established only for emergency situations or unforeseen circumstances requiring resources beyond its existing resources. Each Lender should assist other Parties to the extent it can do so without detriment to its own needs or impairing its ability to perform its own normal work requirements. If the Lender determines, in its sole and absolute discretion, that its needs are greater than those of the Borrower's, the Lender has first priority and sole authority over its own equipment, personnel, and materials.

3. REQUEST FOR AID OR ASSISTANCE. If a Party has an emergency or unforeseen circumstance, it shall make a request to the SDCWA or any other Member Agency or Agencies. The requesting Party will explain the nature of the circumstance and the type of materials, equipment or personnel expected to be needed. SDCWA is willing to assist any Member Agency or coordinate assistance between Member Agencies or through any other agency within SDCWA that is not a Party to this Agreement or outside the SDCWA.

3.1 Documentation. All mutual aid assistance, whether given or received, shall be documented either in advance of lending/receiving assistance, or after the emergency assistance is no longer required, as these records may be needed for federal and state emergency assistance funding application requirements and must be available to the Borrower/Lender within 30 days of the resolution of the emergency. SDCWA will develop a standard documentation form.

3.1.1 Documentation shall include one or more of the following: (1) photographs of damage and repairs; (2) notes on damage and repairs; (3) clippings of press reports; (4) a record of all expenditures; (5) a record of all pertinent conversations about specific damages and/or repairs to damaged facilities; and (6) retained receipts, invoices, statements, and other relevant paperwork for services rendered by a contractor or vendor.

3.1.2 Books, documents, papers, accounting records, and other evidence pertaining to costs incurred or compensation provided under this Agreement shall be maintained by each Party and made available at all reasonable times for four (4) years from the date of payment for inspection by another Party.

3.2 Procedures for Borrowing. A Lender may require a Borrower to comply with procedures adopted by the Lender in its Emergency Plan to document requests made hereunder.

4. CONTROL SAFETY SUPERVISION AND RECALL. It is expressly understood that the Borrower, in whose jurisdiction the incident requiring mutual aid has occurred, shall remain in charge for such incident, including the schedule of the work and the direction and supervision of such personnel and equipment provided to it through the operation of this Agreement. Safe work procedures and practices shall be observed by SDCWA or all Member Agency personnel offering assistance. Employees lending assistance to Borrower will not be asked to perform tasks which could lead reasonably foreseeable to injury or illness. Equipment shall be operated according to standards and procedures, if any, provided by the Lender at the time such equipment is lent. A Lender may recall any equipment, personnel or unused materials or supplies at any time, but shall give the Borrower as much notice as practical prior to such recall.

5. CHARGES FOR EQUIPMENT, MATERIALS, AND PERSONNEL.

5.1 Materials. All materials borrowed but not utilized shall be returned to the Lender in the same condition as they were when they were borrowed. The Borrower shall pay the Lender either the cost, or the replacement cost (whichever is higher) for all materials obtained, utilized, and not returned under this Agreement with the prior approval of the Lender, the Borrower may replace materials and return them to the site of the Lender as soon as practical instead of making payments.

5.2 Personnel. The Borrower shall pay the Lender's cost of salaries for the time spent by all personnel in assisting the Borrower, including a provision for overtime, vacation, holidays, sick leave, insurance, retirement, payroll taxes, and other direct salary costs. No overhead costs shall be included.

5.3 Charges for Equipment. The Borrower shall pay the Lender for the use of equipment in an amount agreed upon by the Borrower and Lender. Such charge shall be approximately the -fair market value- rental charge but it should reflect a return to the Lender sufficient to reimburse for the costs of ownership and operation. Unless otherwise arranged, the default rate for equipment is the current FEMA reimbursement rate.

The Borrower shall return all equipment in undamaged condition, subject to reasonable wear and tear. If equipment is damaged, the Borrower shall pay the cost of repair. If equipment is damaged beyond repair, it shall be replaced by the Borrower with new or comparable used equipment, acceptable to the Lender. The Borrower shall not be responsible to repair equipment with pre-existing damage.

5.4 Invoicing and Payment. The Lender shall provide the Borrower a detailed invoice for the cost of the mutual aid services. The invoice will include assigned personnel classification, dates and hours worked, hourly billing rates, equipment used, materials provided, and a summary of total costs incurred. The Borrower shall notify the Lender of any dispute of the information in the invoice within thirty (30) days of receipt. The Parties will cooperate to resolve any disputes at the working level before resorting to legal remedies.

The Borrower shall pay the Lender within sixty (60) days of receipt of the invoice for any undisputed charges or within fifteen (15) days after resolution of any disputed charges.

## 6. INDEMNIFICATION.

6.1 Indemnity for Requested Assistance. To the fullest extent provided by law, each Borrower shall fully indemnify and hold the Lender and its elected officials, officers, employees, contractors, authorized volunteers and agents ("Indemnified Parties") harmless from any liabilities, claims, demands, causes of action, costs, expenses, losses or damages, including attorney's fees and expert witness fees (collectively, "Claims") arising out of, or occurring during or in the course of the provision of assistance under this Agreement. Borrower shall assume on behalf of the Lender, the defense of any Claims in which liability is sought to be imposed on the Lender, or shall reimburse the Lender for all reasonable costs of defending or responding to such action, claim or demand, including reasonable attorneys' fees. Notwithstanding the above, Borrower shall have no obligation to indemnify, defend, or hold harmless the Indemnified Parties to the extent the Claims are caused by the negligence, recklessness, or willful misconduct of an Indemnified Party. Obligations arising out of this section shall survive the termination or withdrawal from this Agreement by a Party hereto.

6.2 Liability for Joining. In the event of any Claims of whatever kind or nature arising out of the rendering of assistance through this Agreement, the parties involved in rendering or receiving assistance agree to indemnify and hold harmless, to the fullest extent of the law, each signatory to this Agreement, whose only involvement in the transaction or occurrence which is the subject of such Claims, is the execution and approval of this Agreement. Such indemnification shall include indemnity for all Claims, including but not limited to Claims for personal injury and property damage.

7. WORKERS' COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYEE CLAIMS; EMPLOYER RESPONSIBILITIES. Notwithstanding any provision of this Agreement, it is the intent of the Parties that, to the fullest extent permitted by law, any employee of a Lender that provides labor pursuant to this Agreement, is performing the labor within the course and scope of employment for Lender, and will therefore be covered by Lender's workers' compensation insurance coverage during performance of any labor provided under this Agreement. Without limiting the generality of Section 6.1, the Borrower shall indemnify and hold the Indemnified Parties harmless from any and all Claims for personal injury or death incurred by such officers, employees or agents while engaged in carrying out their duties, functions or activities under this Agreement, except to the extent the Claims are caused by the negligence, recklessness, or willful misconduct of an Indemnified Party.

Each Party shall pay all wages, salaries, and other amounts due to their own employees and agents in connection with any and all services under this Agreement and as required by law. Each Party shall be responsible for all reports and obligations respecting their own employees, including, but not limited to, social security taxes, income tax withholding,

unemployment insurance, and workers' compensation insurance. Employees or agents of one Party shall not be deemed employees of the other for any purpose.

8. INSURANCE. Each Party shall procure and maintain Workers' Compensation Insurance or self-insurance for its own employees without cost to the other Parties. In addition, each Party shall procure and maintain its own insurance or self-insurance for its own property and activities, including general liability insurance and automobile insurance.

9. EXECUTION AND EFFECTIVE DATE. This Agreement may be executed by SDCWA and each Member Agency in duplicate originals, each of which shall be considered an original Agreement. This Agreement shall become effective as to any two or more Parties upon their execution of this Agreement. Each signatory shall deliver an executed original to the General Manager of the SDCWA, who will provide each participating Member Agency with a copy of all executed signature pages and a list of all participants. Member Agencies shall, upon approval of this Agreement, forward a certified copy of their resolution or other action approving the Agreement to the General Manager of the SDCWA.

10. TERMINATION NOTICE. This Agreement shall remain operative and effective as between each and every Party that has heretofore or hereafter approved or executed this Agreement until participation in this Agreement is terminated by the Party. A Member Agency which no longer desires to participate shall, by resolution or other action, give notice terminating its participation in this Agreement to the General Manager of the SDCWA. This Agreement is terminated as to such party 30 days after the filing of a certified copy of such resolution or action with SDCWA's General Manager. Termination by one or more of the Parties of its participation in this Agreement shall not affect the operation of this Agreement as between the other Parties hereto.

11. AGREEMENT BINDING. This Agreement shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the original parties and all parties who may subsequently enter into this Agreement, and their successors and assigns.

12. THIRD PARTY RIGHTS. This Agreement does not create any rights whatsoever in, or confer any right upon, any third person who is not a party to this Agreement.

13. SEVERABILITY. In the event that any one or more phrases, sentences, clauses, paragraphs, or sections contained in this Agreement shall be declared invalid or unenforceable by a valid judgment or decree of a court of competent jurisdiction, such invalidity or unenforceability shall not affect any of the remaining phrases, sentences, clauses, paragraphs, or sections of this Agreement which are hereby declared as severable and shall be interpreted to carry out the intent of the parties hereunder.

14. GOVERNING LAW. This Agreement shall be governed by the laws of the State of California. Venue shall be in the state or federal courts located in San Diego County.

15. ENTIRE AGREEMENT. This Agreement contains the entire Agreement of the Parties with respect to the subject matter hereof, and supersedes all prior negotiations, understandings or agreements. This Agreement may only be modified by a written agreement signed by each of the Parties hereto.

16. ATTORNEYS FEES. If any Party commences an action against another Party, either legal, administrative or otherwise, arising out of or in connection with this Agreement, the prevailing Party in such litigation shall be entitled to have and recover from the losing Party reasonable attorney's fees, expert witness fees, and all other costs of such action.

17. NON-WAIVER. None of the provisions of this Agreement shall be considered waived by any Party unless such waiver is specifically provided in writing.

SIGNATURES ON THE FOLLOWING PAGE(S)

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, each of the Parties have caused this Mutual Aid Agreement to be executed by its authorized agent or official evidencing the consent of its legislative body hereto.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY:

Dated: \_\_\_\_\_

By: \_\_\_\_\_

Sandra L. Kerl  
General Manager

CARLSBAD MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT:

Dated: \_\_\_\_\_

By: \_\_\_\_\_

Vicki Quiram  
General Manager

CITY OF DEL MAR:

Dated: \_\_\_\_\_

By: \_\_\_\_\_

Joe Bride  
Public Works Director

CITY OF ESCONDIDO:

Dated: \_\_\_\_\_

By: \_\_\_\_\_

Chris McKinney  
Director of Utilities

FALLBROOK PUBLIC UTILITIES DISTRICT:

Dated: \_\_\_\_\_

By: \_\_\_\_\_

Jack Bebee  
General Manager

HELIX WATER DISTRICT:

Dated: \_\_\_\_\_

By: \_\_\_\_\_

Carlos Lugo  
General Manager

LAKESIDE WATER DISTRICT:

Dated: \_\_\_\_\_

By: \_\_\_\_\_

Brent Sanders  
General Manager

CITY OF OCEANSIDE:

Dated: \_\_\_\_\_

By: \_\_\_\_\_

Cari Dale  
Water Utilities Director

OLIVENHAIN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT:

Dated: \_\_\_\_\_

By: \_\_\_\_\_

Kimberly A. Thorner  
General Manager

OTAY WATER DISTRICT:

Dated: \_\_\_\_\_

By: \_\_\_\_\_

Jose Martinez  
General Manager

PADRE DAM MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT:

Dated: \_\_\_\_\_

By: \_\_\_\_\_

Allen Carlisle  
GEO/General Manager

CITY OF POWAY:

Dated: \_\_\_\_\_

By: \_\_\_\_\_

Eric Heidemann  
Director of Public Works

RAINBOW MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT:

Dated: \_\_\_\_\_

By: \_\_\_\_\_

Tom Kennedy  
General Manager

RAMONA MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT:

Dated: \_\_\_\_\_

By: \_\_\_\_\_

Craig Schmollinger  
Acting General Manager

RINCON DEL DIABLO MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT:

Dated: \_\_\_\_\_

By: \_\_\_\_\_

Clint Baze  
General Manager

CITY OF SAN DIEGO:

Dated: \_\_\_\_\_

By: \_\_\_\_\_

Shauna Lorange  
Public Utilities Director

SAN DIEGUITO WATER DISTRICT:

Dated: \_\_\_\_\_

By: \_\_\_\_\_

Isam Hireish  
Interim General Manager

SANTA FE IRRIGATION DISTRICT:

Dated: \_\_\_\_\_

By: \_\_\_\_\_

Al Lau  
General Manager

SWEETWATER AUTHORITY:

Dated: \_\_\_\_\_

By: \_\_\_\_\_

Jennifer Sabine  
Interim General Manager

VALLECITOS WATER DISTRICT:

Dated: \_\_\_\_\_

By: \_\_\_\_\_

Glenn Pruim  
General Manager

VALLEY CENTER WATER DISTRICT:

Dated: \_\_\_\_\_

By: \_\_\_\_\_

Gary Arant  
General Manager

VISTA IRRIGATION DISTRICT:

Dated: \_\_\_\_\_

By: \_\_\_\_\_

Brett Hodgkiss  
General Manager

YUIMA MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT:

Dated: \_\_\_\_\_

By: \_\_\_\_\_

Amy Reeh  
General Manager

# Memo

Date: May 19, 2021  
To: Olivenhain Municipal Water District Board of Directors  
From: Kimberly A. Thorner, General Manager  
Subject: **ADOPTION OF A RESOLUTION HONORING EDMUND K. SPRAGUE FOR HIS YEARS OF SERVICE REPRESENTING DIVISION 5 ON THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

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## Purpose

The purpose of this item is to adopt the attached Resolution for presentation to Ed Sprague honoring his years of service representing Division 5 on the Board of Directors.

## Recommendation

Staff recommends that the Board adopt the Resolution to honor Director Sprague's years of service.

## Background

On March 17, 2021, Director Sprague announced his departure from the Board of Directors. Director Sprague has served on the Board of Directors since 2007 while representing Division 5. Director Sprague's dedication and years of public service to the customers of the Olivenhain Municipal Water District and leadership on the Board of Directors are greatly appreciated.

RESOLUTION NO. 2021-XX

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
OF THE OLIVENHAIN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT  
HONORING EDMUND K. SPRAGUE

WHEREAS, EDMUND K. SPRAGUE has served on the Olivenhain Municipal Water District's (District) Board of Directors with dedicated public service to provide safe, reliable and efficient water service to the communities served by the District; and

WHEREAS, EDMUND K. SPRAGUE has served on the District's Board of Directors since December 2007 representing Division 5; and

WHEREAS, EDMUND K. SPRAGUE was initially enticed to join the Board by Director Gano's homemade pie; and

WHEREAS, EDMUND K. SPRAGUE served multiple terms as Board President from 2009-2012, again from 2014-2016, and lastly from 2019-2020; and

WHEREAS, EDMUND K. SPRAGUE earned his Recognition in Special District Governance certification from the Special District Leadership Foundation and is a true leader; and

WHEREAS, EDMUND K. SPRAGUE has made being fiscally responsible a top priority and has been influential during his tenure on the Board consistently achieving strong bond ratings and keeping rates down; and

WHEREAS, EDMUND K. SPRAGUE represented OMWD on SDLAFCO as the Special District Representative, the Board of Directors of the Special District Risk Management Authority, and the California Special District Association's Education Committee; and

WHEREAS, EDMUND K. SPRAGUE has dedicated numerous hours and attention to the District by participating on its Finance, Facilities, Personnel, Public Policy, and Public Outreach Committees; and

WHEREAS, EDMUND K. SPRAGUE has been tremendously supportive of OMWD employees and their hard work and dedication to the district always making it a priority to participate in employees events; and

WHEREAS, EDMUND K. SPRAGUE's legacy will leave OMWD in a stronger position for years to come; and

NOW, THEREFORE, THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE OLIVENHAIN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT DOES HEREBY FIND, DETERMINE, RESOLVE AND ORDER AS FOLLOWS:

The Board of Directors, on behalf of the citizens of the District, does hereby express its appreciation and honor EDMUND K. SPRAGUE for his many years of dedicated public service to the customers of the Olivenhain Municipal Water District.

RESOLUTION NO. 2021-XX (continued)

PASSED, ADOPTED AND APPROVED at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors on the 19th day of May 2021.

ATTEST:

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Lawrence A. Watt, President  
Board of Directors  
Olivenhain Municipal Water District

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Kimberly A. Thorner, Assistant Secretary  
General Manager  
Olivenhain Municipal Water District

# Memo

Date: May 19, 2021  
To: Olivenhain Municipal Water District Board of Directors  
From: Jennifer Joslin, Human Resources Manager  
Via: Kimberly A. Thorner, General Manager  
Subject: **CONSIDER ANNUAL UPDATE OF THE DISTRICT'S FIVE YEAR STAFFING ANALYSIS**

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## Purpose

The purpose of this agenda item is to update the five year Staffing Analysis for the District. The Staffing Analysis forecasts organizational and personnel changes required to maintain a successful workforce plan for the next five fiscal years (FY 2021-2022 to 2025-2026). This document will continue to be updated and presented to the Board annually with consideration of the two year budget constraints. Staff is requesting the Board approve only the recommendation for the coming 2021-2022 fiscal year.

Most importantly, this document shows the necessary staffing levels for the coming fiscal year in order to increase department efficiencies, provide better business practices, and prepare our future leaders (including Grow Your Own "GYO" promotional opportunities). This Staffing Analysis also serves as a key reference tool for District succession planning purposes.

This memo and the included five year proposed organizational charts have been presented to the Board Personnel Committee (Directors Watt and Bruce-Lane) and the Human Resources/Employee Association Team "HEART" Committee (composed of BUMA, DEA, Supervisor, and Manager group representatives).

## **Recommendations**

The recommended staffing level for the coming 2021-2022 fiscal year will be 92 total positions as one additional position is being requested compared to the Board approved staffing level of 91 for the current 2020-2021 fiscal year. Please note that two vacant Utility positions were frozen by the General Manager in 2020-2021 due to COVID-19 and continue to be frozen, therefore, the actual headcount will be 90 until the positions are unfrozen.

**91    Board Approved Positions (current)**  
**+ 1    Position Requested**  
**=92    Recommended Positions**

This year's recommendation for Board approval is for the Information Technology (IT) Department. This staffing recommendation for FY 2021-2022 is summarized below with further details on the following pages.

- 1) Allow for the addition of one IT Systems Administrator. This additional position was previously projected in the 2020 Staffing Analysis document.

### **Recommendation #1**

Allow for the addition of one IT Systems Administrator increasing the employee count by one. The need to add a cybersecurity-focused Administrator position in FY 2021-2022 was previously identified in the Board approved May 2020 Staffing Analysis and cybersecurity updates have been provided to the Board in closed session since 2017.

Current IT department staffing levels provide for three positions: one IT Senior Systems Administrator, one IT Systems Administrator and one IT Coordinator. Led by the IT Supervisor who also oversees Instrument and Control Technicians as well as Pump and Motor Technicians, the three IT positions work as a team to provide support to all of the District's technology-based programs, hosted applications, and network devices. There is some measure of crossover support that occurs between the work groups, much of which pertains to emergency response events that involve faulted or failed field communications equipment such as radios and network switches.

Support of technology-based programs remains a critical function which requires highly trained, highly skilled personnel. Current programs and hosted applications, such as those hosted on RoseASP (Microsoft Dynamics Great Plains, Customer Information System Infinity, Paramount, etc.), Nobel Systems GeoViewer (GIS), Infor Enterprise Asset

Management (EAM), Laserfiche records software, supervisory control and data acquisition system (SCADA), mobile customer Service Order processing, and the District intranet and website are a few examples of the depth and breadth of scope which are supported by the IT department.

Many of these programs and hosted applications are in a constant state of change, development, and improvement. Software upgrades, patches, and the need for on-site staff support have increased. When a problem occurs, such as a glitch within the rollout of a new software or firmware version, the effort to provide support to these highly complex programs and applications places an increased burden on IT staff over and above what would be considered routine user support.

In addition to programs and hosted applications, there are a wide variety of hardware assets and devices that make up the IT infrastructure which serves to support the District's Business and Process SCADA networks. The Business network supports all routine business-related programs and traffic, such as Outlook for email and the Internet/Intranet for hosted applications. The Process networks provide the backbone for three separate SCADA systems which provide monitoring and control of the Water Distribution System, 4S Ranch Water Reclamation Facility and Sewer Collection Systems, and David C. McCollom Water Treatment Plant.

The addition of a second Systems Administrator position serving to meet the increasing demands of network security, user support, and maintenance of the District's critical IT network infrastructure was originally projected with the last Staffing Analysis. Due to the continued impacts of COVID-19, the IT team has been stretched to meet the demands of expanded telecommuting as it supports users working in remote locations and District vehicles. COVID-19 has driven the need for additional laptops, iPads, and cell phones which has added to the administrative and support duties of the IT team. New and anticipated cloud applications (including DocuSign, EcosConnect for backflow, and Zoom) allow staff to work more efficiently, but place an additional burden on IT for support and cybersecurity monitoring.

As exemplified by a recent breach of a Florida water treatment plant, it is critical for the District to maintain a robust cybersecurity program in place that protects the customers' privacy and keeps infrastructure safe. Cyber threat hunting, vulnerability mitigation, and incident response are key areas the District continues striving to improve. The second Systems Administrator would take an active role in the continued system monitoring and staff training which will help the District confront the ever increasing hack attack challenges. Adding the position will allow the IT team to meet increasing demands of network security, user support, and maintenance of the critical network infrastructure.

The IT Systems Administrator is a pay grade 11 job classification. This additional position will result in an estimated \$167,355 cost increase over the fiscal year.

### **Alternative(s)**

The Board could elect not to approve the recommendation described for FY 2021-2022.

The Board could make other recommendations for staff to analyze and bring back for consideration.

### **Background**

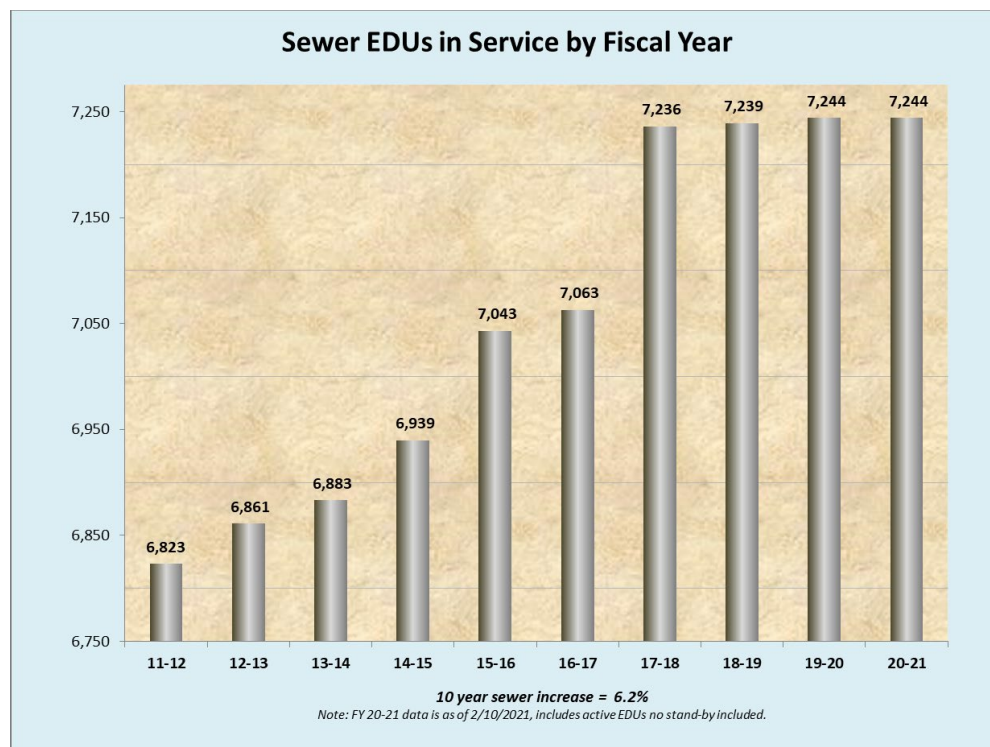
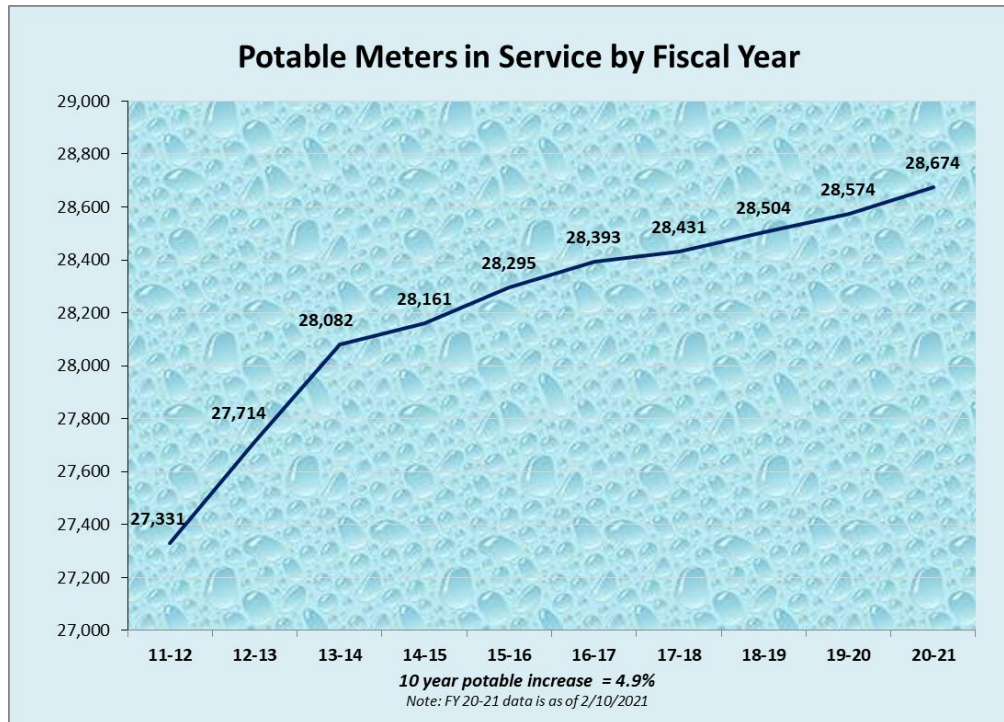
This Staffing Analysis was first presented to the Board and accepted in May of 2005 to forecast staffing levels and to serve as a succession planning tool for the District. The analysis continues to be a collaborative staff process with all District Departments participating. The Staffing Analysis takes into consideration the District's Mission Statement, Goals and Objectives, budget, economic revenue and constraints, and the Comprehensive Water Master Plan. Areas that impact the forecasting of the analysis include determining the levels of service provided, operating satellite facilities (including the Water Treatment Plant, 4S Water Reclamation Facility and Elfin Forest Recreational Reserve), and contracting labor.

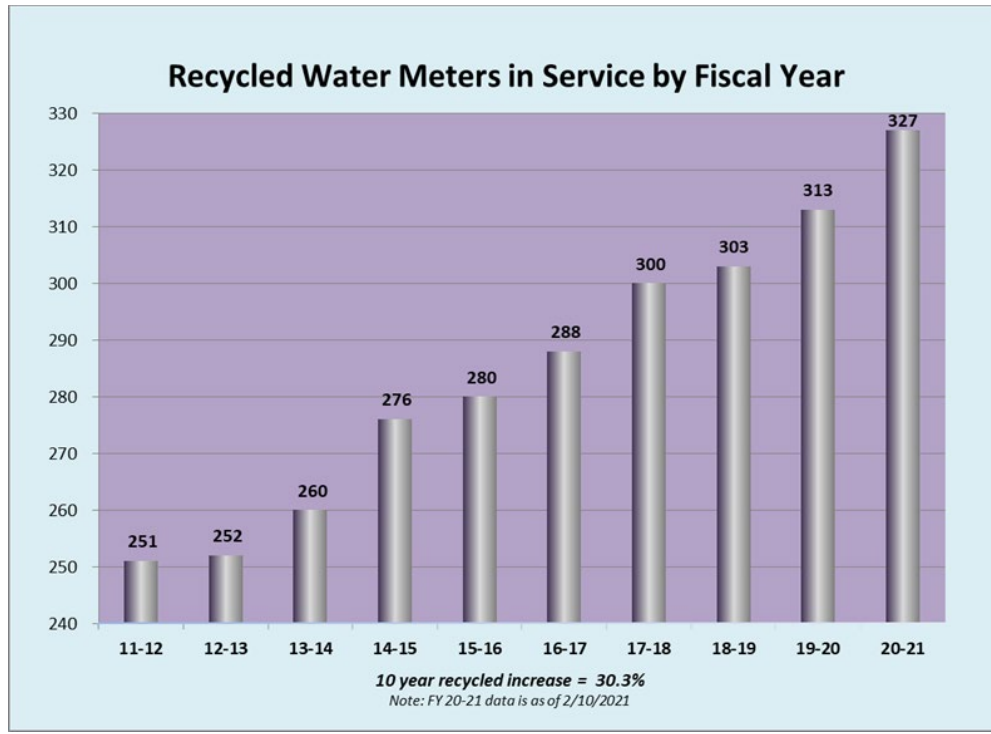
As a living document, the most extended projections are subject to the most change. Staff is committed to seeking innovative and better ways of doing business to contain costs, improve efficiency, and meet regulatory requirements while meeting customer expectations. The challenge facing the District is to effectively perform the core District functions while maintaining established customer service levels, costs, and staffing at acceptable levels.

Since the Staffing Analysis was first presented to the Board over 10 years ago, the District has continued to grow and has experienced an increase in service demand in potable water, sewer, and recycled water. The District continues to increase recycled water sites throughout its service area via projects like the Village Park Recycled Water Project and recycled water purchase agreements with other agencies. The District plans to continue expanding recycled water infrastructure by way of projects such as the Manchester Avenue, South El Camino Real, and Garden View Road Recycled Water Projects.

As of February 2021, the District had 28,674 active potable meters and 327 active recycled meters. The graphs on the next pages depict historical District growth as shown

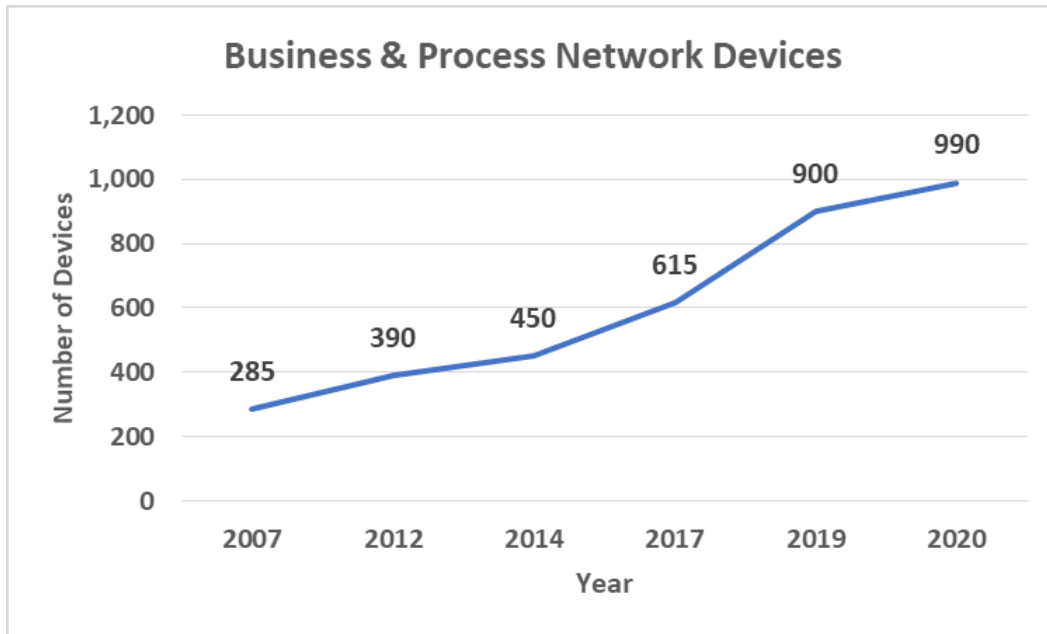
by the number of in service potable water meters (4.9% increase), sewer equivalent dwelling units (EDUs) (6.2% increase), and recycled water meters (30.3% increase) over the past 10 years.



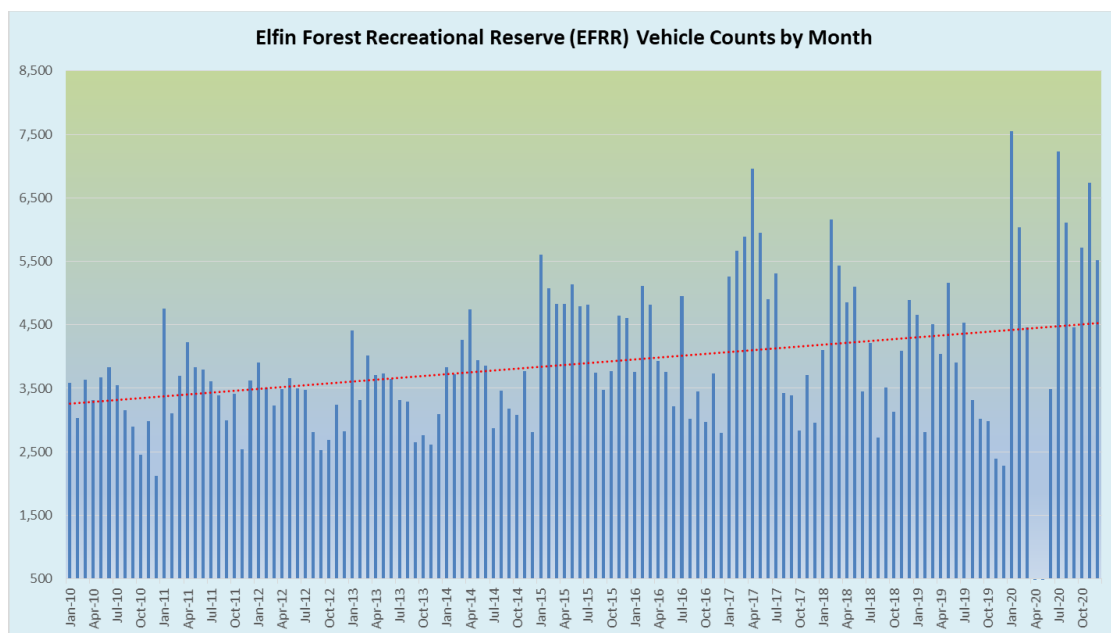


In addition to customer meters and EDUs, the District's IT infrastructure has continued to expand as well. The IT infrastructure is made up of a wide variety of hardware assets and devices which serve to support the District's business and process SCADA networks.

Network devices include workstations, laptops, iPads, MacBooks, touchscreens, smartphones, routers, firewalls, wireless access points, servers, and switches, all of which require configuration, monitoring, updates, testing and periodic replacement. In 2007, there were approximately 285 devices that resided on various District networks. In early 2021, there are nearly 1,000 devices which is a 347% increase over thirteen years. The graph on the following page shows this increase over time, which is expected to continue for the foreseeable future.

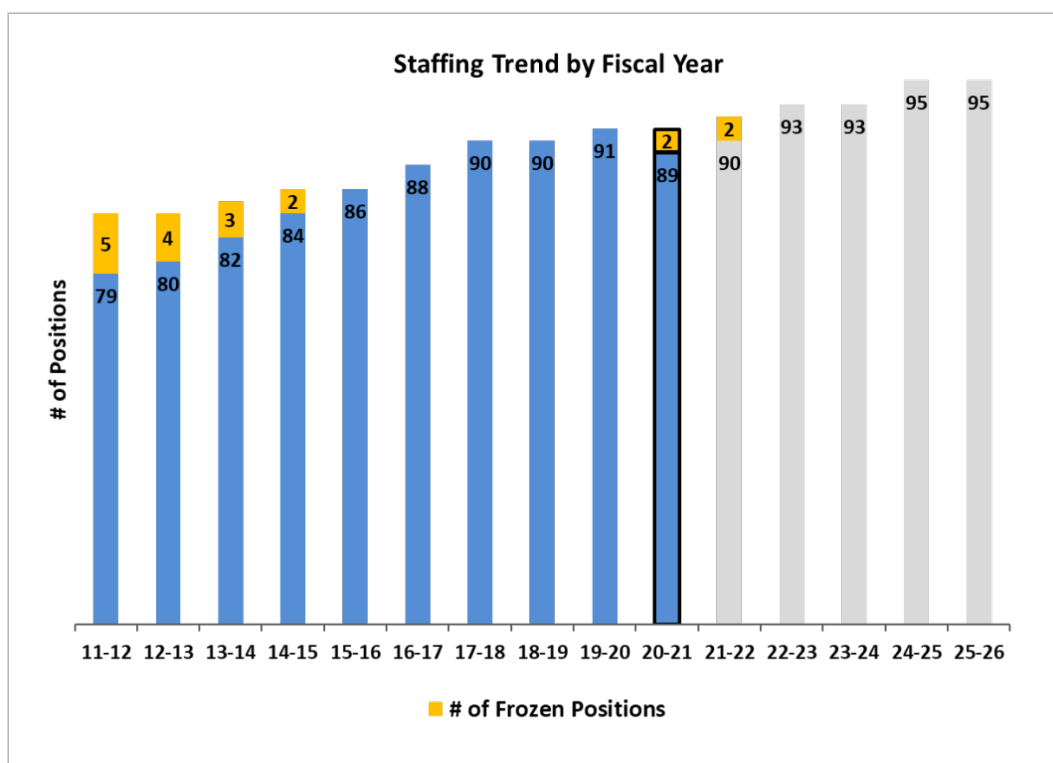


The chart below indicates a general increase in the number of vehicles and corresponding visitors to the Elfin Forest Recreational Reserve (EFRR) over time as highlighted by the trend line. The data represented is the actual number of vehicles the EFRR park car counter captured each month during the last ten years through December of 2020. While the data varies from month to month, and 2020 EFRR visitation was impacted by COVID-19, the total number of vehicles continues to steadily increase.



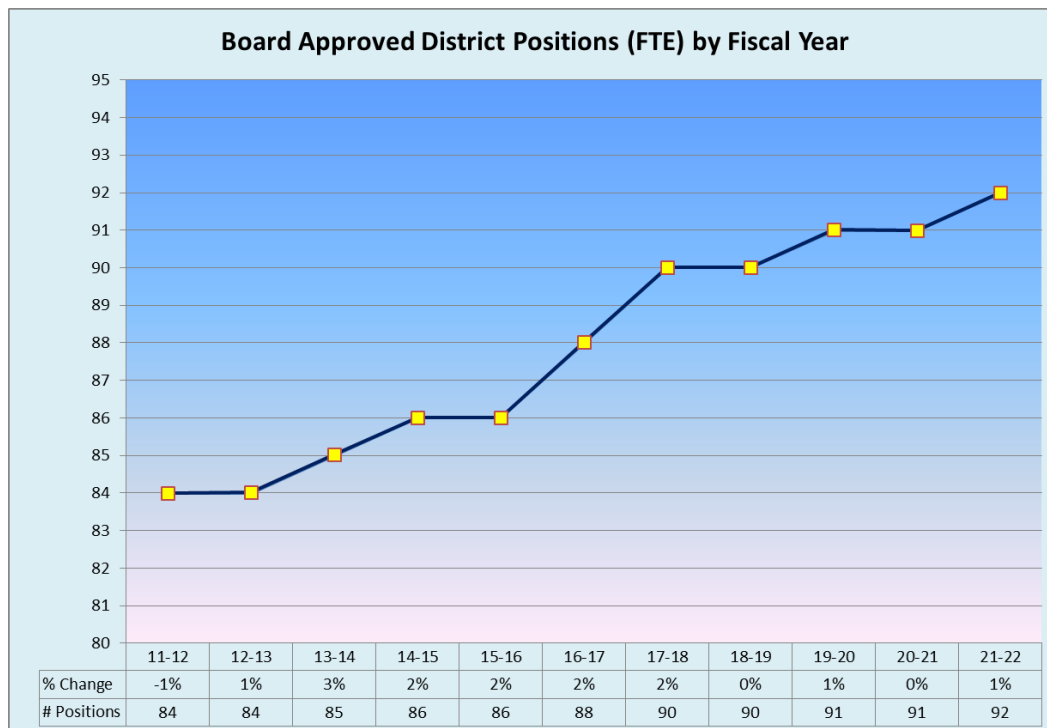
The chart below depicts the District's total approved staffing levels over the past ten fiscal years as well as the projected future staffing levels for the next five fiscal years. A reduction in headcount took place starting in FY 2010-2011 as indicated by the number of frozen positions (in yellow) which were part of "Holding the Line" with positions continuing to be frozen each year through FY 2014-2015.

In addition to the frozen positions, one limited term Utility I position was completely eliminated in FY 2010-2011 and one Park Ranger position was eliminated from the budget starting in FY 2011-2012 which also contributed to the decrease in total staffing levels during the Holding the Line period. For FY 2020-2021, two vacant Utility positions were frozen due to COVID-19, therefore, the actual headcount was 89. For the coming, 2021-2022 fiscal year, two Utility positions will continue to be frozen (with the exact level Utility I/II/III dependent on department need).

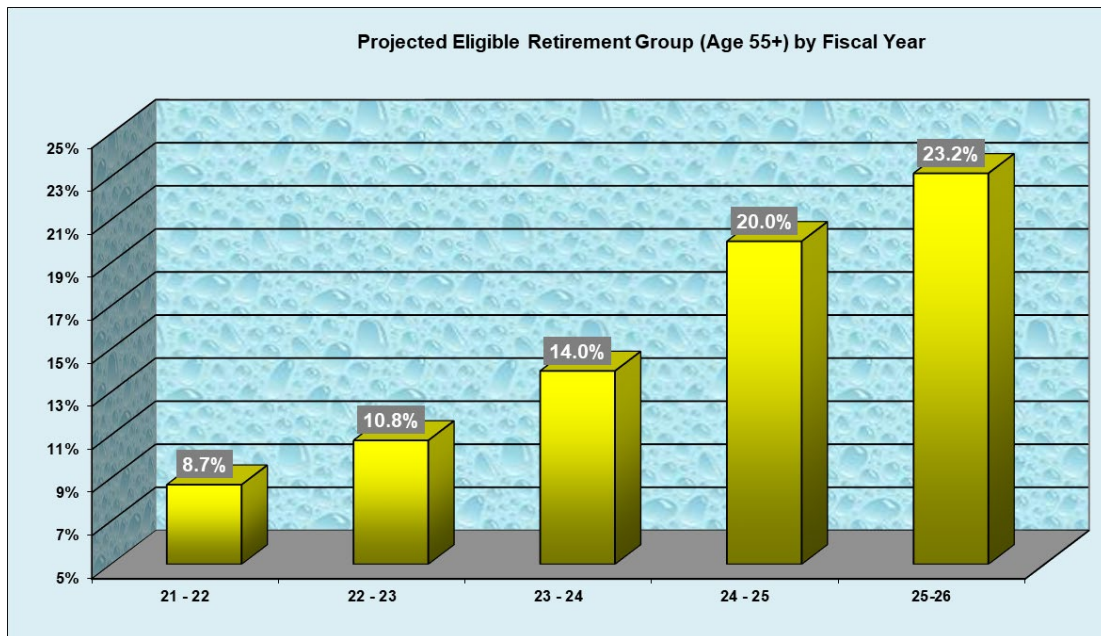


The chart on the following page also shows the approved staffing level as a trend over the past 10 years including percent change in approved staffing from year to year. Staffing levels reduced during the Holding the Line time period, then slowly increased until reaching the pre-freeze level in FY 2015-2016 with 86 approved positions. Two new positions were added in FY 2016-2017, the Assistant General Manager (AGM) and Department Assistant I for the new AGM. In FY 2017-2018 two new additional positions were also approved, the IT Senior Systems Administrator and the Cathodic Protection

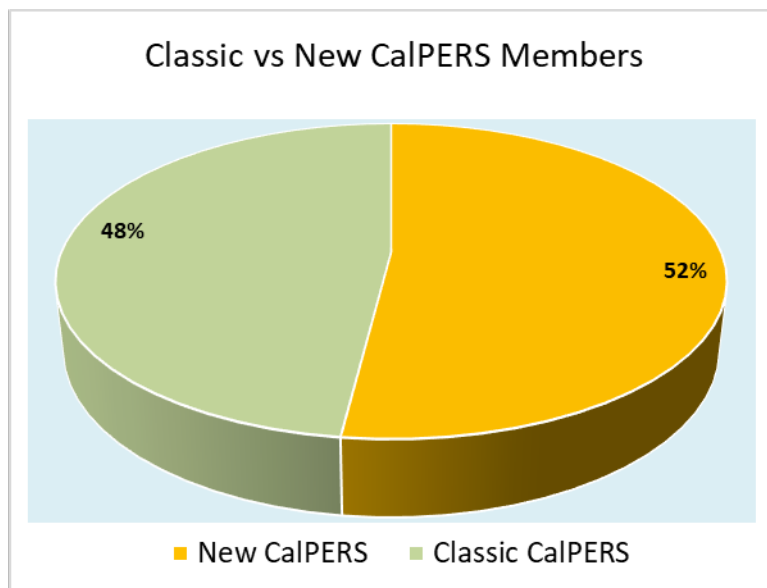
Technician. For FY 2018-2019, no additions were requested. In FY 2019-2020, one Administrative Analyst position was added bringing the headcount to 91 total employees. For FY 2020-2021, no additions were requested. For FY 2021-2022, one IT Systems Administrator position is being requested. Thus, the recommended staffing level will be 92 total positions.



The amount of employees that will be eligible for retirement places an additional emphasis on workforce stability and the need for succession planning. For FY 2021-2022, approximately 8.7% of staff will be age 55 and over, all of whom are classic members eligible for full CalPERS retirement benefits at 55 under the 2.5% at 55 formula. In addition, another 19.6% of staff will be age 50-54 (within five years of retirement eligibility). Thus, approximately 28.3% of total staff (26 of 92 total employees) will be age 50 or older in the coming fiscal year. These numbers fluctuate slightly from year to year due to employee turnover. The following chart shows the percentage of employees that will be age 55 and older over the next five years thus potentially eligible for retirement.



Currently a little less than half (48%) of the employees are CalPERS classic members while the other half (52%) are new PEPRAs members under the 2% at 62 retirement benefit formula required for new CalPERS members hired after January 1, 2013. Under the classic 2.5% at 55 formula the minimum retirement age is 50, while under the new 2% at 62 formula the minimum age is 52 with full benefits at the retirement age of 55 and 62 respectively.



The amount of new CalPERS (PEPRA) members will be increasing over time as new hires come on board replacing classic members especially for more entry-level positions that do not require prior water industry or public sector experience. For higher level positions that require more experience, positions may be filled with classic or new members depending on job requirements and candidate experience. At the same time last year, nearly half (48%) of employees were new members while now they comprise over half (52%) of total staff.

The District CalPERS employer contribution cost is significantly less for new versus classic members. These required employer retirement pension costs are determined annually by CalPERS. The employer cost is composed of two components, a percentage of bi-weekly payroll plus an annual unfunded lump sum liability payment.

CalPERS lowered their assumed rate of investment return, also known as the discount rate, from 7.5% to 7.0% over a three year period. The CalPERS Board also changed their actuarial amortization policy assumptions effective on June 30, 2019 for the 2021-2022 fiscal year. The actuarial policy changes include a shorter amortization period from 30 to 20 years, level dollar amortization payments for unfunded accrued liability and elimination of the 5 year ramp up and ramp down “rate smoothing.” These changes will impact future employer contribution requirements by increasing the percentage of payroll costs and the employer annual unfunded liability payments. As a result, employers that contract with CalPERS will see additional increases in their normal costs and unfunded actuarial liabilities over the next few years even as the amount of classic members decreases.

Per the most recent 2020 Annual Valuation Report for FY 2021-2022, the District required employer contributions (normal cost plus unfunded liability payment) will be increasing over the next five years as shown on the following tables.

<b>Employer CalPERS Contributions – Classic Members</b>					
<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>2021-22 (Actual)</b>	<b>2022-23 (Projected)</b>	<b>2023-24 (Projected)</b>	<b>2024-25 (Projected)</b>	<b>2025-26 (Projected)</b>
<b>Employer Normal Cost - % of Payroll</b>	11.59%	11.6%	11.6%	11.6%	11.6%
<b>Annual Unfunded Liability Payment</b>	\$1,139,402	\$1,263,000	\$1,338,000	\$1,419,000	\$1,462,000

<b>Employer CalPERS Contributions – New Members</b>					
<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>2021-22 (Actual)</b>	<b>2022-23 (Projected)</b>	<b>2023-24 (Projected)</b>	<b>2024-25 (Projected)</b>	<b>2025-26 (Projected)</b>
<b>Employer Normal Cost - % of Payroll</b>	7.59%	7.6%	7.6%	7.6%	7.6%
<b>Annual Unfunded Liability Payment</b>	\$5,024	\$7,100	\$8,600	\$9,800	\$10,000

For the current 2020-2021 fiscal year, the District has budgeted the required payroll based employer contribution portion (11.742% of payroll for classic members and 7.732% for new members) plus the required annual unfunded liability payments (\$971,414 for classic members and \$3,134 for new members) for a total of approximately \$1.75 million in required employer CalPERS contributions. For last fiscal year 2019-2020 the District paid a total of \$1.51 million for payroll based and unfunded liability CalPERS employer contributions. For the same 2019-2020 year, the District CalPERS fringe expenses were approximately \$2.78 million including unfunded liability payments, the employer contribution portion based on payroll, the year-end GASB 68 entry, as well as deferred inflows/outflows of resources and pension expenses.

### **Fiscal Impact**

The breakdown of the fiscal impact of supporting the proposed organizational chart for FY 2021-2022 is described below. Five percent (5%) increases have been assumed for merit and promotional changes in pay rate. When calculating costs, a “rolled-up” rate (with an additional 75% above base pay rate) was used that takes into account comprehensive benefits costs (CalPERS retirement, insurance package, and other District provided fringe benefits).

It is expected that a new IT Systems Administrator with experience will come on board near the midpoint of the grade 11 salary range (\$2,871.74-\$4,305.11), at \$3,588.43 bi-weekly pay (26 bi-weekly pay periods per year). Thus, the addition of this new staff member will cost approximately  $\$3,588.43 \times 1.75 \times 13 = \$81,636.67$  for the first half of the year. Then, following an estimated 5% pay increase (\$179.42 bi-weekly) at the end of six months in the position, the cost would be  $\$3,767.85 \times 1.75 \times 13 = \$85,718.50$  for the second half of the year. Therefore, the estimated cost of the FY 2021-2022 recommendation for the new IT Systems Administrator position would be approximately \$167,355. This recommendation amounts to less than 1% of the proposed FY 2021-2022 \$14.86 million budget for salary and benefits.

## Discussion

Consistent with the Board approved 2021 Annual Objectives (Providing a safe, healthful and rewarding work environment which encourages communication as well as values employee participation and personal achievement), staff is beginning preparation for the upcoming Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) negotiations with the employee associations. Specifically, staff is planning to engage a neutral outside consultant to conduct a potential review of salary ranges with a focus on employee retention. The District has recently lost several staff members from the Construction department as well as two supervisors to other public agencies with higher pay rates. The external consultant will be directed to specifically review the Construction Department Utility I, II, and III job classifications where voluntary non-retirement employee turnover rate since the beginning of CY 2019 has been a high 54.5%, compared with that of 8.8% for the remainder of the District during the same time period. The findings of this review will be presented to the Personnel Committee at a future date.

### Organizational Charts

The following organizational charts reflect current and anticipated workforce needs required to maintain service levels. These charts serve as projections of forecasted staffing changes which will later need budget approval. The organizational charts were color coded to identify anticipated changes and employees currently eligible or close to retirement age for succession planning purposes. Color pie charts are also included to depict workforce age as employees near eligibility for retirement, from age 50-54 (in blue) to those 55 or over (in yellow). The current 2020-2021 organizational chart is included for comparison purposes.

Organizational charts projecting labor needs for the next 5 fiscal years are attached as follows:

- 2021-2022
- 2022-2023
- 2023-2024
- 2024-2025
- 2025-2026

**Please note staff is only requesting the Board approve the recommendation for FY 2021-2022. The organizational charts for FY 2022-2023 and beyond reflect possible future projections. Staff will continue to present to the Board the Staffing Analysis document with recommendations for Board consideration and approval each fiscal year.**

**The FY 2021-2022 Organizational chart reflects:**

For FY 2021-2022, staff recommends the addition of an IT Systems Administrator. Two Utility positions will also remain frozen. The Board approved total will then be 92 employees.

**The FY 2022-2023 Organizational chart reflects:**

For FY 2022-2023, staff recommends the addition of a new Wastewater Collection Systems Operator position. This position would report to the 4S Water Reclamation Facility and coordinate various elements of the collection system maintenance program assuming key collection related duties currently performed by the Water Reclamation Plant Operators. The total employee headcount will then be 93 employees.

**The FY 2023-2024 Organizational chart reflects:**

No changes anticipated for 2023-2024.

**The FY 2024-2025 Organizational chart reflects:**

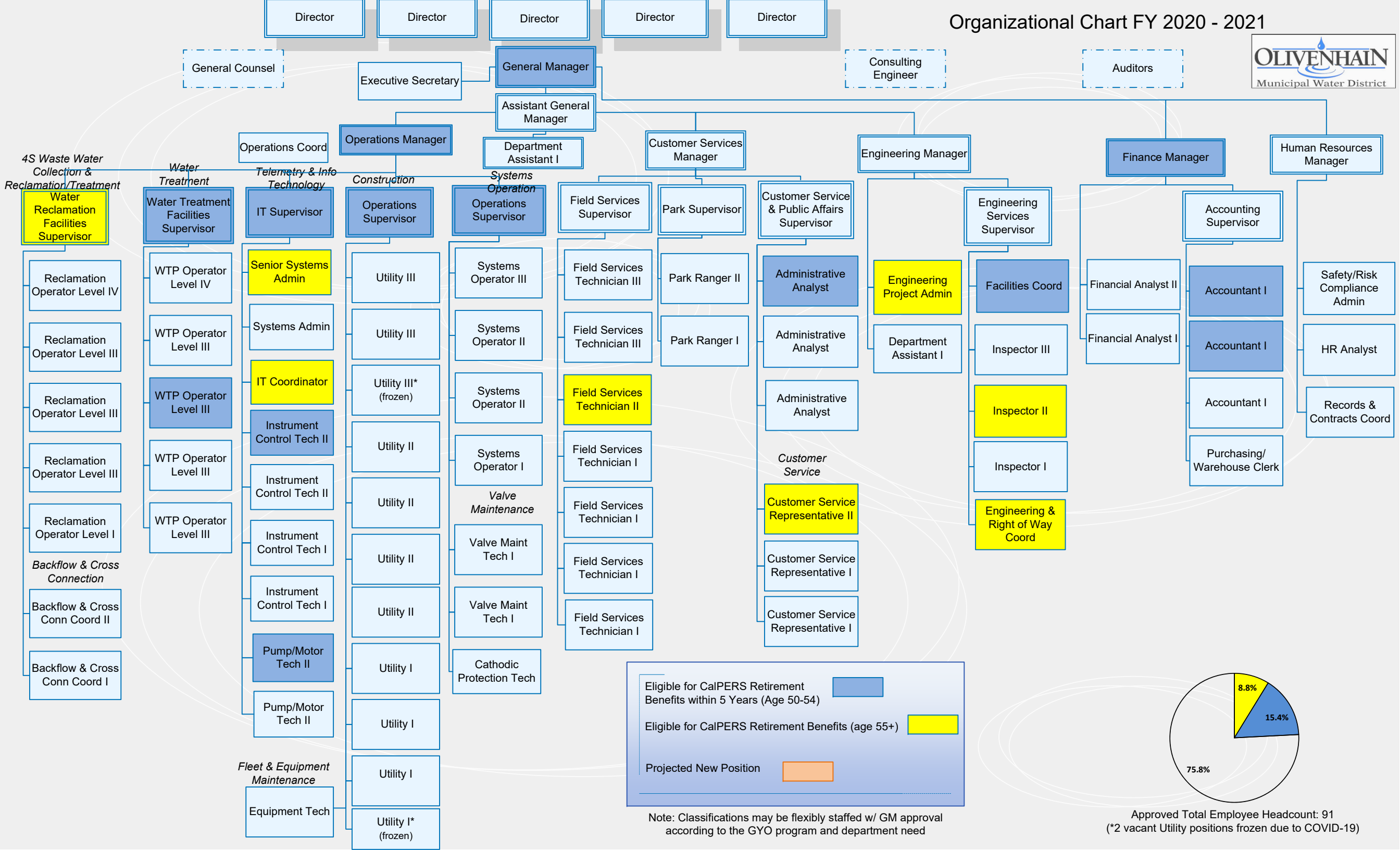
For FY 2024-2025, staff recommends the addition of a new Technical Services Manager. This Manager is expected to oversee the operations of the 4S Ranch Water Reclamation Facility and Water Treatment Plant and their staff members. In addition, the brackish/reuse plant and staff are anticipated to come on-line during this time period which will also be managed by the Technical Services Manager position. The Information Technology division (including Pump/Motor Technicians and Instrument Control Technicians) is also projected to be moved under this new Technical Services Manager; however this will be determined as we move closer in time. Of note, the Technical Services Manager position addition is contingent upon the addition of the new brackish plant.

In addition, a Department Assistant I position is projected to be added in order to assist with the necessary various administrative duties of the plants and the new Manager. This position will report directly to the Technical Services Manager. The proposed total headcount for FY 2024-2025 will then be 95 total employees.

**The FY 2025-2026 Organizational chart reflects:**

No changes anticipated for 2025-2026.

Organizational Chart FY 2020 - 2021

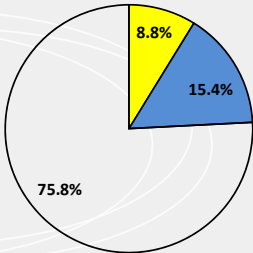


Eligible for CalPERS Retirement Benefits within 5 Years (Age 50-54)

Eligible for CalPERS Retirement Benefits (age 55+)

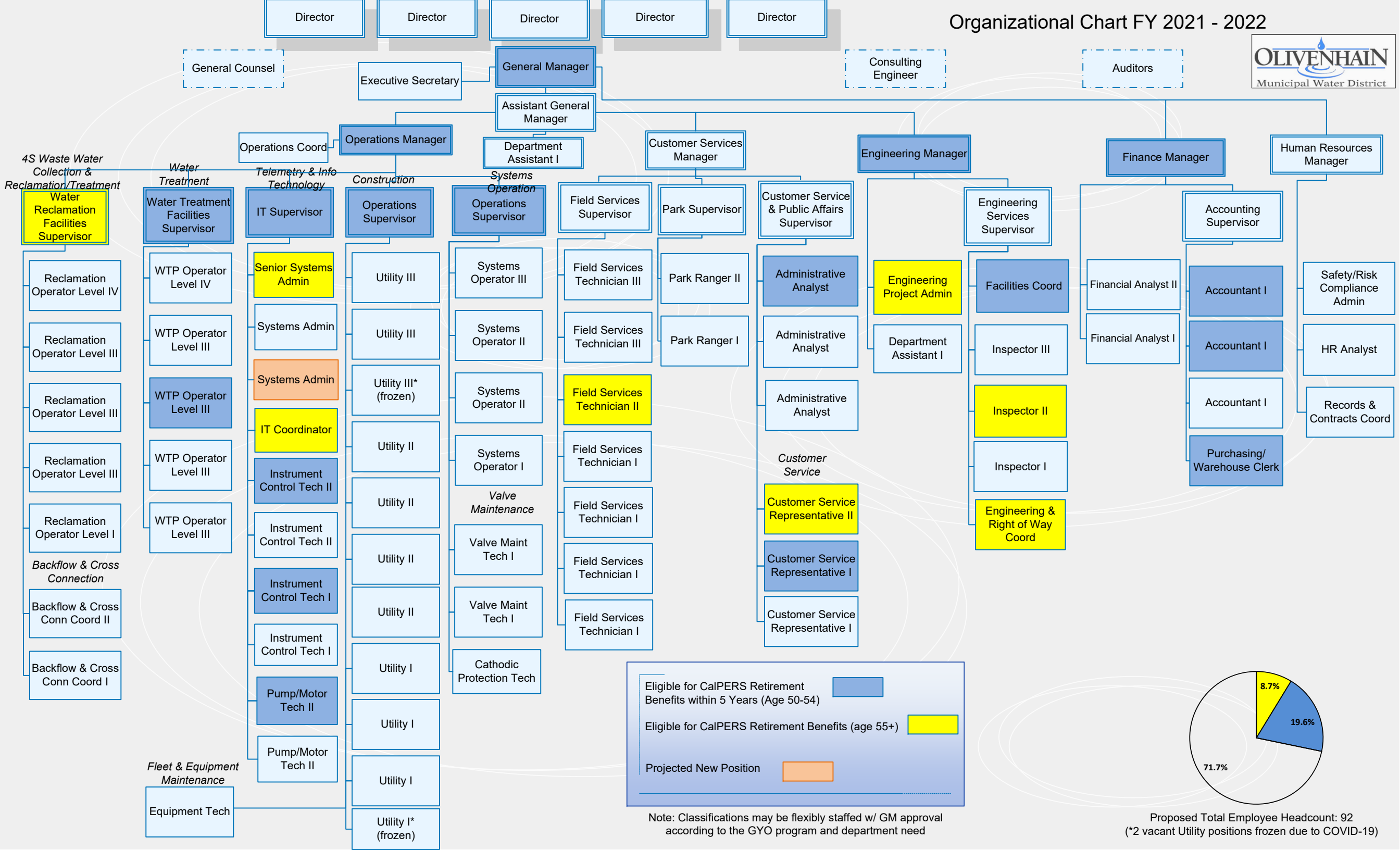
Projected New Position

Note: Classifications may be flexibly staffed w/ GM approval according to the GYO program and department need



Approved Total Employee Headcount: 91  
(\*2 vacant Utility positions frozen due to COVID-19)

Organizational Chart FY 2021 - 2022

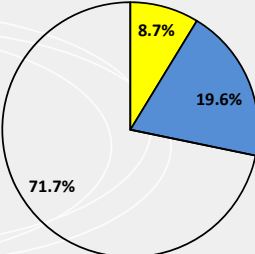


Eligible for CalPERS Retirement Benefits within 5 Years (Age 50-54)

Eligible for CalPERS Retirement Benefits (age 55+)

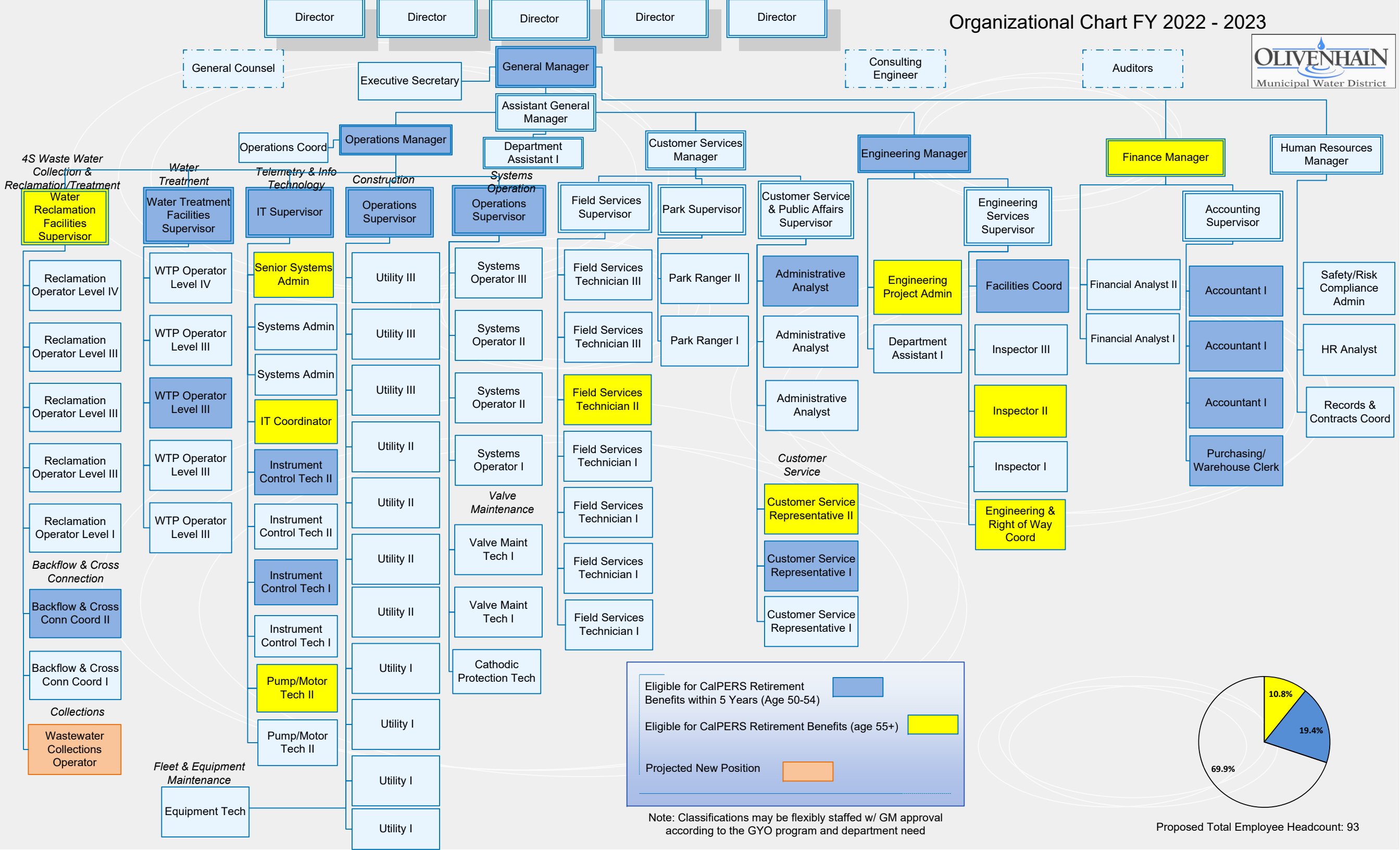
Projected New Position

Note: Classifications may be flexibly staffed w/ GM approval according to the GYO program and department need



Proposed Total Employee Headcount: 92  
(\*2 vacant Utility positions frozen due to COVID-19)

Organizational Chart FY 2022 - 2023

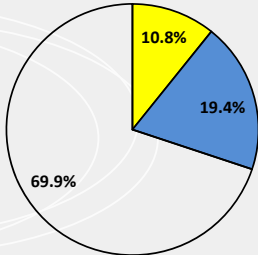


Eligible for CalPERS Retirement Benefits within 5 Years (Age 50-54)

Eligible for CalPERS Retirement Benefits (age 55+)

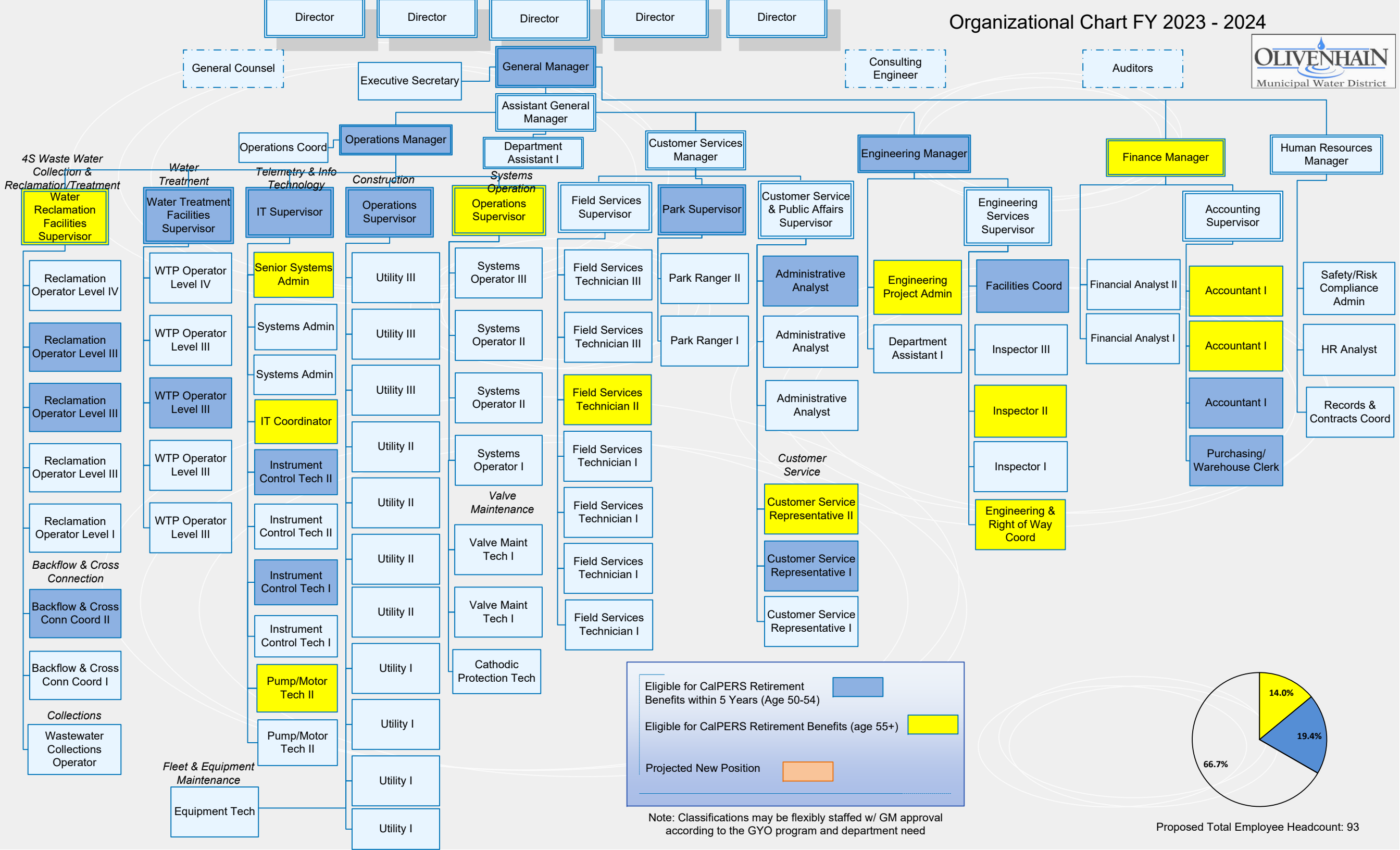
Projected New Position

Note: Classifications may be flexibly staffed w/ GM approval according to the GYO program and department need



Proposed Total Employee Headcount: 93

Organizational Chart FY 2023 - 2024

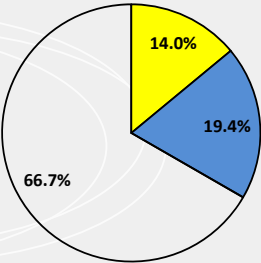


Eligible for CalPERS Retirement Benefits within 5 Years (Age 50-54)

Eligible for CalPERS Retirement Benefits (age 55+)

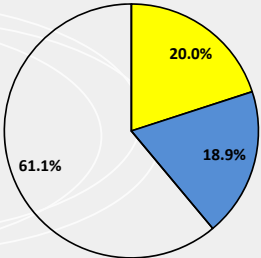
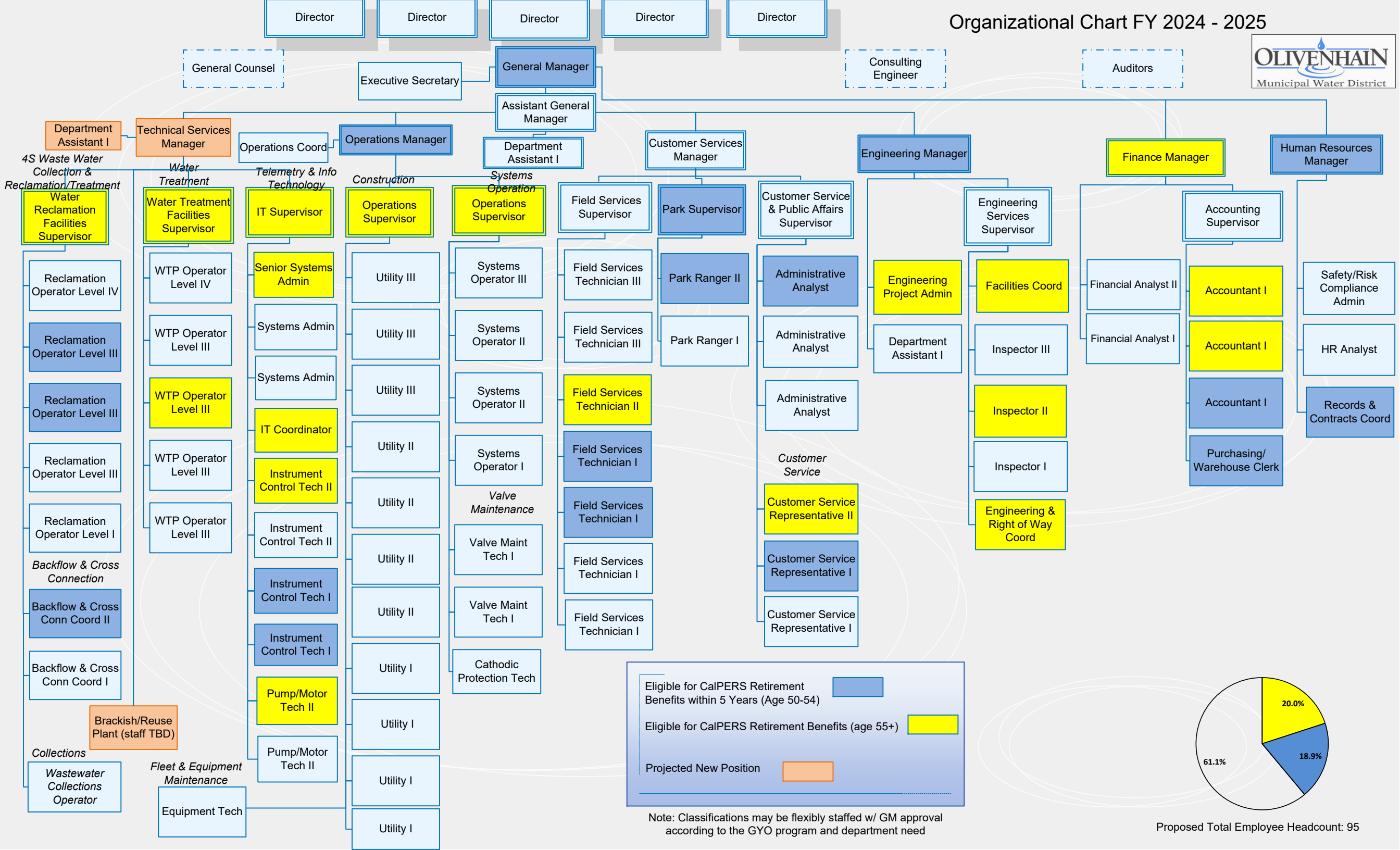
Projected New Position

Note: Classifications may be flexibly staffed w/ GM approval according to the GYO program and department need



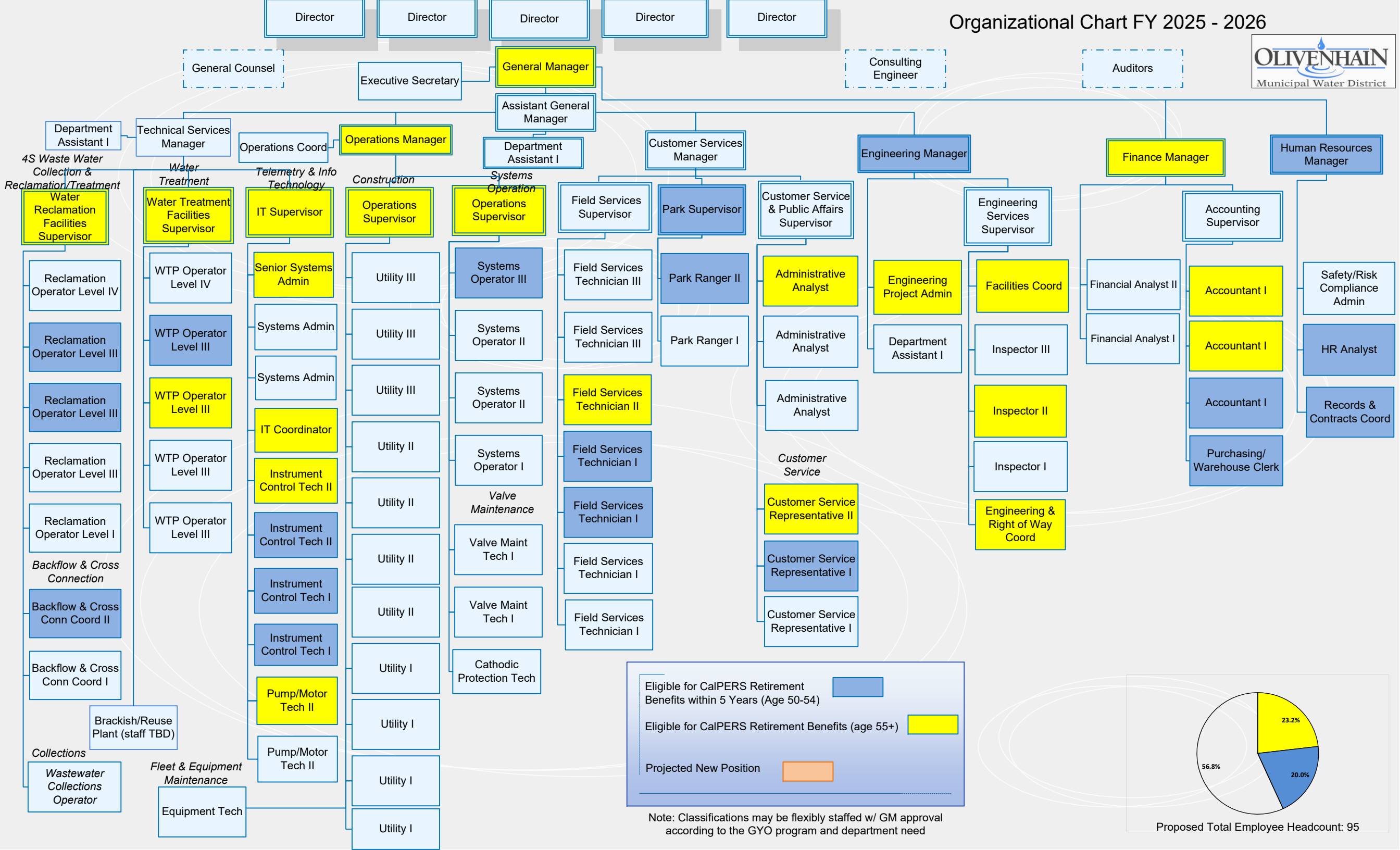
Proposed Total Employee Headcount: 93

Organizational Chart FY 2024 - 2025



Proposed Total Employee Headcount: 95

Organizational Chart FY 2025 - 2026

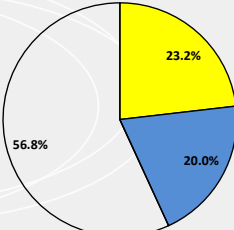


Eligible for CalPERS Retirement Benefits within 5 Years (Age 50-54)

Eligible for CalPERS Retirement Benefits (age 55+)

Projected New Position

Note: Classifications may be flexibly staffed w/ GM approval according to the GYO program and department need



Proposed Total Employee Headcount: 95

# Memo

Date: May 19, 2021

To: Olivenhain Municipal Water District Board of Directors

From: Jason P. Hubbard, Engineering Manager

Via: Kimberly A. Thorner, General Manager

Subject: **CONSIDER APPROVAL OF A PROFESSIONAL SERVICES AGREEMENT WITH DUDEK IN THE AMOUNT OF \$299,611 FOR PRELIMINARY AND FINAL DESIGN SERVICES FOR THE 4S RANCH WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY HEADWORKS SCREENING SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT, APPROPRIATE \$130,000 TO THE FY 20/21 PROJECT BUDGET WITHOUT CHANGING THE OVERALL PROJECT BUDGET, AND AUTHORIZE THE GENERAL MANAGER TO SIGN ON BEHALF OF THE DISTRICT**

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## Purpose

The purpose of this agenda item is to consider approval of a Professional Services Agreement (PSA) with Dudek in the amount of \$299,611 for preliminary and final design services for the 4S Ranch Water Reclamation Facility (4S WRF) Headworks Screening System Improvement project (Headworks), appropriate \$130,000 from the fiscal year (FY) 2021/2022 project budget to the FY 2020/2021 project budget, and authorization for the General Manager to sign on behalf of OMWD.

## Recommendation

Staff recommends approval of a PSA with Dudek in the amount of \$299,611 and authorization for the General Manager to sign on behalf of OMWD.

## **Alternative(s)**

Four (4) proposals were received in response to a Request for Proposals (RFP) issued by OMWD. The Board may choose to not approve this agreement and instead direct staff to evaluate the selection of a different design consultant. The Board may also decide to not proceed with the Headworks project at 4S WRF, however, the existing wastewater screening equipment is currently at the end of its life and manufacturer support for the equipment is limited due to its age.

## **Background**

The 4S WRF headworks wastewater screening equipment located in Director Division 4 (Bruce-Lane) was installed in 2002 and has been in continual service since that time. The “headworks” of the 4S WRF receives raw sewage from the surrounding collection system and is the initial stage of a complex process to treat wastewater into high quality recycled water. By use of screening equipment, large pollutants are removed from the incoming sewage, preventing failure of downstream treatment equipment and biological processes. In addition to screening, the headworks stage performs sampling, flow measurement, and grit removal. Due to the corrosive nature of the raw sewage influent, odor control equipment is utilized at this stage in the process. This corrosive environment and the age of the equipment has resulted in periodic equipment failures, difficulty finding repair parts, and equipment end-of-life issues. In addition, the current screen system has no reliable or equivalent back-up system should the equipment be taken offline. In 2015, a Capital Improvement Plan for 4S Ranch and Rancho Cielo Wastewater Systems report was developed to identify future projects based on existing conditions, operational performance, and failure mode and effects analyses. This 2015 report reviewed the headworks treatment stage, quantifying the operational impact of the existing equipment failing on average four times per year and identified a project to replace the existing equipment, retrofit the existing headworks structure to install redundant screening equipment, and replace the grit handling and odor control equipment. In 2018, after an RFP process, OMWD retained Infrastructure Engineering Corporation to evaluate the existing equipment and prepare a preliminary report on available alternatives for replacement of the equipment. The study evaluated four different manufacturers for evaluation and consideration by staff. Over the past several years, staff has evaluated the different units including visiting local treatment plants to view the various units and obtain information about cost, reliability, efficiency and other operating parameters.

### **Fiscal Impact**

This project is included in OMWD's 10-year Capital Spending Plan for FY 2021 and 2022. Staff is not requesting for a change to the capital project budget approved by the Board at the June 17, 2020 meeting. Funds were included in OMWD's Biennial FY 2021/2023 budget.

Is this a Multi Fiscal Year Project? **Yes**

In which FY did this capital project first appear in the CIP budget? **2016**

Total Project Budget: **\$3,160,000**

Current Fiscal Year Appropriation: **\$212,000**

To Date Approved Appropriations: **\$212,000**

Target Project Completion Date: **6/30/2024**

Expenditures and Encumbrances as of (4/19/2021): **\$37,489**

Is this change order/allocation within the appropriation of this fiscal year?  
**No**

If this change order/allocation is outside of the appropriation, Source of Funds: **FY 21/22 Appropriation**

### **Discussion**

The wastewater screening equipment at the 4S WRF has reached its end-of-life and requires replacement. As with other critical equipment at the plant (UV disinfection, clarifier drive units, solids pressing units), funds for the replacement of the screening equipment have been scheduled into OMWD's long term Capital Improvement Program such that the effective and efficient treatment of wastewater is not impacted due to unscheduled maintenance and replacements.

An RFP for preliminary and final design services was posted to OMWD's website in late 2020. A total of four (4) proposal were received:

- Carollo Engineers
- Dudek
- Infrastructure Engineering Corporation
- Hazen and Sawyer

A panel of staff reviewed the proposals in accordance with Administrative and Ethics Code Section 6.9 B:

“For professional service contracts that are anticipated to be between \$200,000 to \$500,000, staff shall request proposals in writing to at least three firms. A detailed RFP shall be used. An in-house panel shall be established for rating/interviewing and shall consist of at least one person from a different department than the one conducting the detailed RFP process.”

The panel selected Dudek based on the strength of their proposal and experience. This is a multi-year project with a Preliminary Design Report (PDR) scheduled to be completed late 2021. Following staff approval of the PDR, the design is scheduled to be completed in 2022. In an effort to reduce the increase in the wastewater service fees, construction will be postponed until late 2023 with completion scheduled for June 2024. Dudek will provide PDR and final design services including evaluation of the existing odor control system as well as construction phase services.

Staff recommends approval of a PSA with Dudek in the amount of \$299,611, appropriate \$130,000 from the FY 2021/2022 project budget to the FY 2020/2021 project budget, and authorization for the General Manager to sign on behalf of OMWD. The proposed agreement is attached for your information.

Staff is available to answer questions.

*Attachment(s):  
Professional Services Agreement;  
Project Location Site Map*

**PROFESSIONAL SERVICES AGREEMENT**  
**PRELIMINARY AND FINAL DESIGN SERVICES FOR THE 4S RANCH WATER**  
**RECLAMATION FACILITY HEADWORKS SCREENING SYSTEM**  
**IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT**  
**FOR THE OLIVENHAIN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT**

21AGRXXX  
D700025

This Agreement is entered into by and between the Olivenhain Municipal Water District, a Municipal Water District organized and operating pursuant to Water Code Sections 71000 *et seq.* (hereinafter the District) and Dudek a California corporation organized and operating in the State of California (hereinafter “DUDEK”).

**R-E-C-I-T-A-L-S**

1. The District is a public agency organized and operating pursuant to Water Code Sections 71000 *et seq.*, which provides water, recycled water, and sewer service within certain areas of Northern San Diego County.
2. The District requires the services of a design firm to provide design services within the District boundaries.
3. DUDEK is a design firm licensed to do business in the State of California with design expertise in headworks screening systems.
4. The District desires to retain DUDEK to provide preliminary and final design services of 4S Ranch Water Reclamation Facility’s headworks screening system.

**C-O-V-E-N-A-N-T-S**

1. Services to Be Performed. DUDEK agrees to perform preliminary and final design services for the 4S Ranch Water Reclamation Facility Headworks Screening System Improvements project. The services to be provided by DUDEK are more particularly described in

the Scope and Cost Proposal attached hereto as Exhibit "A" and incorporated herein by reference. All work performed by DUDEK shall be subject to review and approval by the District. The District shall have no obligation to approve any work found defective by the District, in its sole discretion.

2. Correction of Defective Work. DUDEK agrees to correct all labor or materials found defective by the District at its sole cost and expense. All work found defective by the District shall be corrected in the time specified by the District by written notice to Dudek.

3. Price for Work. DUDEK agrees to perform all work described in Exhibit "A" for a total price not to exceed \$299,611. No increase in this price shall be allowed without the express written consent of the District. The District shall have no obligation to grant this consent and may deny consent to any price increase, in its sole discretion.

4. Payment for Work. DUDEK shall bill the District monthly for all labor and materials provided during the previous month. All billings shall include a complete description of all work completed during the previous month, including hours and costs of each person performing the work and shall also include a detailed description of progress to date on each task of work described in Exhibit "A." All bills shall be subject to review and approval by the District. Invoices approved by the District will be paid on a monthly basis thirty (30) days after the invoice has been approved by the District. The District shall have no obligation to pay for any work not expressly approved by the District. The District's approval shall not be unreasonably withheld. DUDEK shall provide the District with any additional information requested by the District from time to time to support any item contained on an invoice no later than seven (7) days after a written request for this information from the District.

5. Extra Work. The District may request additional work or services from DUDEK from time to time, as the District shall determine, in its sole discretion. DUDEK shall not commence any extra work without a written change order expressly approved by the District, in writing. Work performed by DUDEK without an approved change order signed by the District will not be paid for by the District. In the event the District determines that additional work is justified, the parties shall agree on the additional work to be performed and the price to be paid

for this additional work prior to commencement of any additional work by DUDEK. It is understood by the parties that DUDEK shall not be entitled to any payment for extra work unless the District determines that it desires extra work to be performed and a written change order has been executed by the parties. Attached as Exhibit “B” is the Request for Additional Work Form required by the District for all requests for additional work or task transfers.

6. Standard of Care. In performing all work and services required by this Agreement, DUDEK agrees to use the highest degree of skill and expertise ordinarily exercised, under similar circumstances, by a licensed design firm with expertise in headworks screening systems and the other services described in the Scope and Cost Proposal attached as Exhibit “A”. As a material term of this Agreement, DUDEK warrants and represents that it has secured all licenses required by federal or California law to perform all work and services required by this Agreement. DUDEK agrees to perform all work required by this Agreement at all times in strict accordance with all applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations which apply to the labor or materials being provided.

7. Work Performance Standards. DUDEK agrees to perform all work and services required by this Agreement in a manner which complies with all federal and state health and safety standards and in a manner which avoids damage or injury to any real or personal property of any person or entity, including any real or personal property of the District. DUDEK agrees to perform the work at all times in a manner which avoids the creation of any trespass or private or public nuisance during conduct of the work.

8. Liability for Work of Agents, Independent Contractors, and Subcontractors. DUDEK shall be solely liable and responsible for all labor and materials provided by any director, officer, agent, employee, subcontractor, supplier, or independent contractor hired or retained by DUDEK to perform any work or to provide any materials or supplies. The District shall have no liability whatsoever for any work or services performed or any materials or supplies provided by DUDEK or its directors, officers, agents, employees, subcontractors, suppliers, or independent contractors.

9. Time for Completion of Services. As a material term of this Agreement, DUDEK agrees to complete all work and services required by this agreement by no later than June 30, 2024. The breach of this paragraph shall constitute a material breach of this Agreement.

10. District Termination Right. The District shall have the express right to terminate this Agreement at any time without cause by giving seven (7) consecutive days advance written notice to DUDEK. This Agreement shall be automatically terminated without further action of any party upon expiration of the seven (7) day period. Promptly upon receipt of any termination notice from the District, DUDEK shall cease all further work and services, except as otherwise expressly directed by the District in the written termination notice. In the event the District exercises its termination right, DUDEK shall be paid only for work and services performed and approved by the District to the date this Agreement terminates. The District shall have the express right to withhold any payment otherwise due to DUDEK to correct any labor or materials determined to be defective by the District at the time of termination. All plans, maps, drawings, reports, designs, or other writings of any type or nature prepared by DUDEK as a result of this Agreement shall become and remain the sole property of the District. All such writings shall be provided to the District not later than seven (7) consecutive days after termination of this Agreement for any reason. All labor, supplies, work and materials provided by DUDEK in conjunction with this Agreement shall become and remain the sole property of the District.

11. Hazardous and Toxic Waste. For purposes of this section, the term “hazardous or toxic waste” means any solid, liquid, or gaseous product classified as a hazardous or toxic waste under any federal, state, or local laws, rules, regulations, or ordinances, and all gas and oil products and by-products of every kind or nature. DUDEK shall be solely liable and responsible for the proper clean-up and removal of all hazardous or toxic waste used, handled, stored, or spilled by DUDEK or any director, officer, agent, employee, subcontractor, independent contractor or representative of DUDEK. DUDEK shall pay all fees, costs, expenses and fines necessary to clean-up or remediate any hazardous or toxic waste for which DUDEK is liable under this paragraph in strict accordance with all federal, state and local laws, rules and regulations at DUDEK’S sole cost and expense. DUDEK shall not be liable for any hazardous

or toxic waste used, handled, stored or spilled by the District or its directors, officers, employees or contractors.

In the event any third party, including any regulatory agency, brings any claim or cause of action against the District to clean-up or remediate any hazardous or toxic waste for which DUDEK is liable under this section, DUDEK shall also indemnify and hold harmless the District and its directors, officers, agents, and employees from all claims, actions, losses, costs, fees, expenses, fines, and penalties, of whatever type or nature, including all costs of defense and attorneys fees, upon written demand for indemnity from the District.

12. Independent Contractor. As a material term of this Agreement, it is expressly agreed between the parties that DUDEK is performing all work and services for the District pursuant to this Agreement as an independent contractor and not as an agent or employee of the District. The parties further agree and acknowledge that the District expects DUDEK to make its own independent determination of the means and methods to perform all work required by this Agreement, and will not be directed as to any of these means or methods by the District.

13. Conflicts of Interest Prohibited. As a material term of this Agreement, DUDEK shall not in any way attempt to use its position to influence any decision of the District in which it knows, or has reason to know, its has a financial interest other than the compensation provided in this agreement. As a material term of this Agreement, DUDEK warrants and represents that it does not, to the best of its knowledge, have any economic interests which would conflict with any of its duties under this Agreement. DUDEK agrees not to secure any economic interest during the performance of this Agreement which conflicts with its duties to the District under this Agreement.

14. Breach. The breach of any term or provision of this Agreement by DUDEK shall constitute a material breach of this Agreement.

15. District Remedies for Breach. In the event DUDEK breaches any term, covenant, or condition of this Agreement or fails to perform any work or services required by this Agreement, the District shall be entitled to elect all or any of the following remedies at the District's sole option:

15.1 Unilateral Termination. Unilaterally terminate this Agreement by written notice to CONSULTANT. Upon election of this remedy by the District, Paragraph 10 governing District Termination Right shall apply; or

15.2 Specific Enforcement. Enforce any provision of this Agreement by specific performance. If this remedy is elected by the District, DUDEK agrees that specific performance is appropriate and reasonable given the unique and special services being performed by DUDEK and expressly waives the right to contest the right of the District to seek specific performance in any subsequent action or proceeding between the parties; or

15.3 File suit against DUDEK for damages arising from breach of this Agreement. In the event the District elects this remedy, it shall be entitled to recover all damages authorized by law; and/or

15.4 The District shall be entitled to withhold such amounts as the District determines are appropriate, in its sole discretion, to complete the work or services required by this Agreement, or to correct any labor or materials resulting from DUDEK's negligence.

In the event the District is required to pay any sum or amount to complete any labor or materials services required by this Agreement, or to correct any labor or materials resulting from DUDEK's negligence, amounts paid by the District shall earn interest at the rate of one percent (1%) per month from the date of payment until the District is repaid in full.

16. Insurance. At all times during the term of this Agreement, DUDEK must maintain a commercial liability insurance policy, workers' compensation insurance, and professional liability insurance in strict accordance with all terms of this paragraph. The insurance required by this paragraph shall be provided as follows:

16.1 Liability Insurance. Following execution of this Agreement, and prior to commencement of any work, DUDEK shall provide the District with proof of liability insurance coverage with an insurance company licensed to do business in the State of California and acceptable to the District, providing \$1,000,000 of coverage per occurrence and \$2,000,000

minimum aggregate. The liability insurance coverage shall include each of the following types of insurance:

**A. General Liability:**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Comprehensive Form                   | 6. Contractual Insurance                                      |
| 2. Premises-Operations                  | 7. Broad form Property Damage, Including Completed Operations |
| 3. Explosion and Collapse Hazard        | 8. Independent Contractors                                    |
| 4. Underground Hazard                   | 9. Personal Liability   |
| 5. Projects/Completed Operations Hazard |   |

**B. Auto Liability**

1. Comprehensive Form
2. Owned
3. Hired

The policy shall include contractual coverage sufficiently broad to insure the matters set forth in the section entitled "Indemnity" in this Agreement. The deductible amount shall not exceed \$5,000.00. Also included in such insurance shall be a "cross-liability" or "severability of interest" clause.

16.2 Workers' Compensation Insurance. Following execution of this Agreement and prior to commencement of any work, DUDEK shall submit proof of insurance showing they have obtained, for the period of the agreement, full workers' compensation insurance coverage for no less than the statutory limits covering all persons whom DUDEK employs or may employ in carrying out the work under this agreement.

16.3 Professional Liability Insurance. Following execution of this Agreement, and prior to commencement of any work, DUDEK shall provide the District with proof of professional liability insurance with an insurance provider licensed to do business in the State of California, providing \$1,000,000 of coverage per occurrence and \$2,000,000 minimum aggregate. This insurance shall have a deductible not to exceed \$5,000.

16.4 ACORD Certificate of Liability Insurance and Additional Insured Endorsements. All insurance required by Paragraph 16.1, 16.2, and 16.3 of this agreement shall be submitted on an ACORD Certificate of Liability Insurance. Insurers must be authorized to do business and have an agent for service of process in the State of California and have an 'A'

financial strength rating and a financial size rating of at least Class VI in accordance with the most current A.M. Best's Rating Guide. Additional Insured Endorsements must be provided for the Liability Insurance called out in Paragraph 16.1 with the **Olivenhain Municipal Water District (District), the District's Engineer/Architect, the District's Representatives, DUDEK, and each of the District's Directors, Officers, Agents, and Employees** named as additional insureds. The insurance must include a Waiver of Subrogation and must be Primary and non-Contributory. The additional insured endorsements must be provided on Form CG 20 10 10 01. The insurance certificate and endorsements shall be cancelable with notice delivered to the District in accordance with the policy provisions.

17. Job Site Safety. DUDEK shall be solely liable and responsible for complying with all federal, state and local laws, rules and regulations pertaining to job safety for all agents, employees, subcontractors, suppliers, and independent contractors retained by DUDEK to perform any work or services or to provide any materials required by this Agreement. However, DUDEK shall not be liable or responsible for overall job site safety or the job site safety for any workers or agents employed by any construction contractor performing any work for the District on any construction project.

18. Indemnity. As a material term of this Agreement, DUDEK agrees to hold harmless, indemnify, and defend the District and its directors, officers, employees, agents, and representatives from and against any and all demands, liability, claims, suits, actions, damages, costs, fees, expenses, fines, and penalties, of whatever type or nature, including, but not limited to, reasonable attorney fees, to the extent arising out of, pertaining to, or relating to the willful misconduct, recklessness, or negligence of DUDEK, including its directors, officers, employees, agents, subcontractors, sub-consultants, suppliers, independent contractors, or other persons and entities employed or utilized by DUDEK in the performance of this Agreement. In the event that any administrative proceeding, litigation or arbitration is instituted naming the District or any other indemnified parties as a defendant, the District and such other indemnified parties shall be entitled to appoint their own independent counsel to represent them, and DUDEK agrees to pay all reasonable attorneys fees, expert fees and costs, and litigation costs associated with this defense within thirty (30) days of any billing; provided however, that the DUDEK's obligation

shall be limited as provided by Civil Code Section 2782.8 to the extent that the DUDEK establishes its proportionate percentage of fault by stipulation of all the parties to the proceeding or a final adjudicatory determination.

19. Miscellaneous Provisions.

19.1 California Law Governs. This Agreement shall be governed by California law.

19.2 Jurisdiction and Venue. In the event of any legal or equitable proceeding to enforce or interpret the terms and conditions of this Agreement, the parties agree that jurisdiction and venue shall lie only in the federal or state courts in or nearest to the North County Judicial District, County of San Diego, State of California.

19.3 Modification. This Agreement may not be altered in whole or in part except by a written modification approved by the Board of Directors of the District and executed by all the parties to this Agreement.

19.4 Attorneys' Fees. In the event any arbitration, action or proceeding is initiated to challenge, invalidate, enforce or interpret any of the terms of this Agreement, the prevailing party shall be entitled to all attorneys' fees, all expert fees and costs, and all litigation fees, costs, and expenses in addition to any other relief granted by law. This provision shall apply to the entire Agreement.

19.5 Entire Agreement. This Agreement, together with all exhibits attached hereto, contains all representations and the entire understanding between the parties with respect to the subject matter of this Agreement. Any prior correspondence, memoranda, or agreements, whether or not such correspondence, memoranda or agreements are in conflict with this Agreement, are intended to be replaced in total by this Agreement and its exhibits. DUDEK warrants and represents that no District representative has made any oral representations or oral agreements not contained in this Agreement. DUDEK further warrants and represents that DUDEK has not relied upon any oral statements or promises made by any District representative

or agent in executing this Agreement. The parties mutually declare that this Agreement and its exhibits constitute a final, complete and integrated agreement between the parties.

19.6 Prohibition on Assignment. DUDEK shall not be entitled to assign or transfer all or any portion of its rights or obligations in this Agreement without obtaining the express prior written consent of the District. The District shall have no obligation to give its consent to any assignment and may deny any requested assignment, in its sole discretion.

19.7 Binding Effect. This Agreement shall inure to the benefit of and be binding upon the parties and on their respective purchasers, successors, heirs and assigns.

19.8 Unenforceable Provisions. The terms, conditions, and covenants of this Agreement shall be construed whenever possible as consistent with all applicable laws and regulations. To the extent that any provision of this Agreement, as so interpreted, is held to violate any applicable law or regulation, the remaining provisions shall nevertheless be carried into full force and effect and remain enforceable.

19.9 Representation of Capacity to Contract. Each party to this Agreement represents and warrants that he or she has the authority to execute this Agreement on behalf of the entity represented by that individual. This representation is a material term of this Agreement.

19.10 Opportunity to be Represented by Independent Counsel. Each of the parties to this Agreement warrants and represents that it has been advised to consult independent counsel of its own choosing and has had a reasonable opportunity to do so prior to executing this Agreement.

19.11 No Waiver. The failure of either party to enforce any term, covenant or condition of this Agreement on the date it is to be performed shall not be construed as a waiver of that party's right to enforce this, or any other, term, covenant, or condition of this Agreement at any later date or as a waiver of any term, covenant, or condition of this Agreement. No waiver shall occur unless the waiver is expressly stated in writing and signed by the person for the party

having the authority to expressly waive the benefit or provision, in writing. No oral waivers shall be effective against either party.

19.12 No Joint Venture and No Third Party Beneficiaries. Nothing in this Agreement is intended to create a joint venture, partnership or common enterprise relationship of any kind between the District and DUDEK. No third parties shall be construed as beneficiaries of any term, covenant or provision of this Agreement.

19.13 Time of Essence. The parties agree that time is of the essence as to all matters specified in this Agreement. The parties mutually declare that this is a material term of this Agreement.

19.14 Notices. All letters, statements, or notices required pursuant to this Agreement shall be deemed effective upon receipt when personally served, transmitted by facsimile machine, or sent certified mail, return receipt requested, to the following addresses or facsimile numbers:

To: "DUDEK "  
Dudek  
Attn: Michal Metts, PE  
605 Third Street  
Encinitas, CA 92024

To: "District"  
Olivenhain Municipal Water District  
Attn: General Manager  
1966 Olivenhain Road  
Encinitas, California 92024

19.15 Effective Date. The effective date of this Agreement executed in counterparts in Olivenhain, California, within the North County Judicial District, County of San Diego, State of California, is \_\_\_\_\_, 2021.

Dated: \_\_\_\_\_, 2021

Olivenhain Municipal Water District,  
a public agency

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Kimberly A. Thorner  
General Manager

Dated: \_\_\_\_\_, 2021

DUDEK

By: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

EXHIBIT "A"



Olivenhain Municipal Water District  
Headworks Screenings System Improvements  
DUDEK FEE ESTIMATE  
12/1/2020

Notes: Subconsultant Markup = 15%  
Direct Cost Markup = 0%

Dudek Labor Hours and Rates

		Project Team Role: Team Member:	QA/QC B. Hunter	Project Manager M. Metts	Senior Engineer P. Giori	Project Engineer C. Carr A. Bugala	CAD Designer N. Hunter	Admin M. Kinney	TOTAL DUDEK HOURS	DUDEK LABOR COSTS	Structural Engineering Peterson	Electrical Engineering Moraes Pham	Odor Control Don King	TOTAL HOURS	OTHER DIRECT COSTS	TOTAL FEE
		Billable Rate :	\$250	\$260	\$225	\$175	\$170	\$135			Fee	Fee	Fee			
Task 1	Preliminary Design															
1.1	Baseline Research			1	4	16	8		29	\$ 5,320				29		\$ 5,320
1.2	Prepare Preliminary Design Report			4	24	60	60	4	152	\$ 27,680	\$8,888	\$4,255		152		\$ 40,823
1.3	Project Management			6				4	10	\$ 2,100				10		\$ 2,100
1.4	Meetings			8	12	12			32	\$ 6,880				32	\$ 50	\$ 6,930
1.5	QA/QC		8	1					9	\$ 2,260				9		\$ 2,260
	Subtotal Task 1		8	20	40	88	68	8	232	\$ 44,240	\$ 8,888	\$ 4,255	\$ -	232	\$ 50	\$ 57,433
Task 2	Final Design															
2.1	Construction Drawings			6	40	100	310		456	\$ 80,760	\$28,112	\$22,253		456		\$ 131,124
2.2	Submittals			1				8	9	\$ 1,340		\$920		9	\$ 200	\$ 2,460
2.3	Construction Specifications			4	12	32			48	\$ 9,340		\$2,760		48		\$ 12,100
2.4	Schedule & Cost Estimate			2	6	16			24	\$ 4,670		\$920		24		\$ 5,590
2.5	Project Management			12				4	16	\$ 3,660				16		\$ 3,660
2.6	Meetings			12	20	20			52	\$ 11,120	\$1,915	\$920		52	\$ 50	\$ 14,005
2.7	QA/QC		24	1					25	\$ 6,260				25		\$ 6,260
2.8	Pre-Bid Assistance			4	8	8	16		36	\$ 6,960				36		\$ 6,960
2.9	Construction Support Services		8	8	40	80	16		152	\$ 29,800	\$7,028	\$2,760		152		\$ 39,588
2.10	Update Cost Estimate and Schedule				2	8			10	\$ 1,850				10		\$ 1,850
	Subtotal Task 2		32	50	128	264	342	12	828	\$ 155,760	\$ 37,054	\$ 30,533	\$ -	828	\$ 250	\$ 223,597
	Total Hours and Fee		40	70	168	352	410	20	1060	\$ 200,000	\$ 45,943	\$ 34,788	\$ -	1060	\$ 300	\$ 281,030
	Percent of Hours:		4%	7%	16%	33%	39%	2%	100%							
Optional Services																
Task 3	Odor Control System Improvements															
3.1	Evaluation of Odor Control System			1	4				5	\$ 1,160			\$6,825	5		\$ 7,985
3.2	Design of Odor Control System Improvements			1	8	16	24		49	\$ 8,940			\$1,656	49		\$ 10,596
	Subtotal Task 3			2	12	16	24		54	\$ 10,100	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,481	54	\$ -	\$ 18,581
	Total Optional Hours and Fee			2	12	16	24		54	\$ 10,100	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,481	54	\$ -	\$ 18,581

## EXHIBIT "B"

**Olivenhain Municipal Water District**  
**Request for Additional Work**  
(Includes Authorization to Perform Additional Services and Inter-Task Transfers)

Consultant name Dudek Request # \_\_\_\_\_

Project name 4S WRF Headworks Screening System Improvements Date Required \_\_\_\_\_

Project Task	Current Budget	Change	Revised Budget
			\$0.00
			\$0.00
			\$0.00
<b>Total Contract Change Amount</b>		\$0.00	\$0.00

Original Project Budget	\$299,611.00
Prior requests approved	
This request	\$0.00
Revised Project Budget	

Reason for requested change(s), please attach supporting documentation

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Signature of consultant representative \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
e-mail \_\_\_\_\_

**Email the completed form to [tgarnica@olivenhain.com](mailto:tgarnica@olivenhain.com) or mail to 1966 Olivenhain Rd., Encinitas, CA. 92024**

**OMWD use only below this line**

Approved by \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

D700025 \_\_\_\_\_ 21AGRXXX  
Workorder number(s) to charge \_\_\_\_\_ OMWD Record No.

**Original to General Manager**

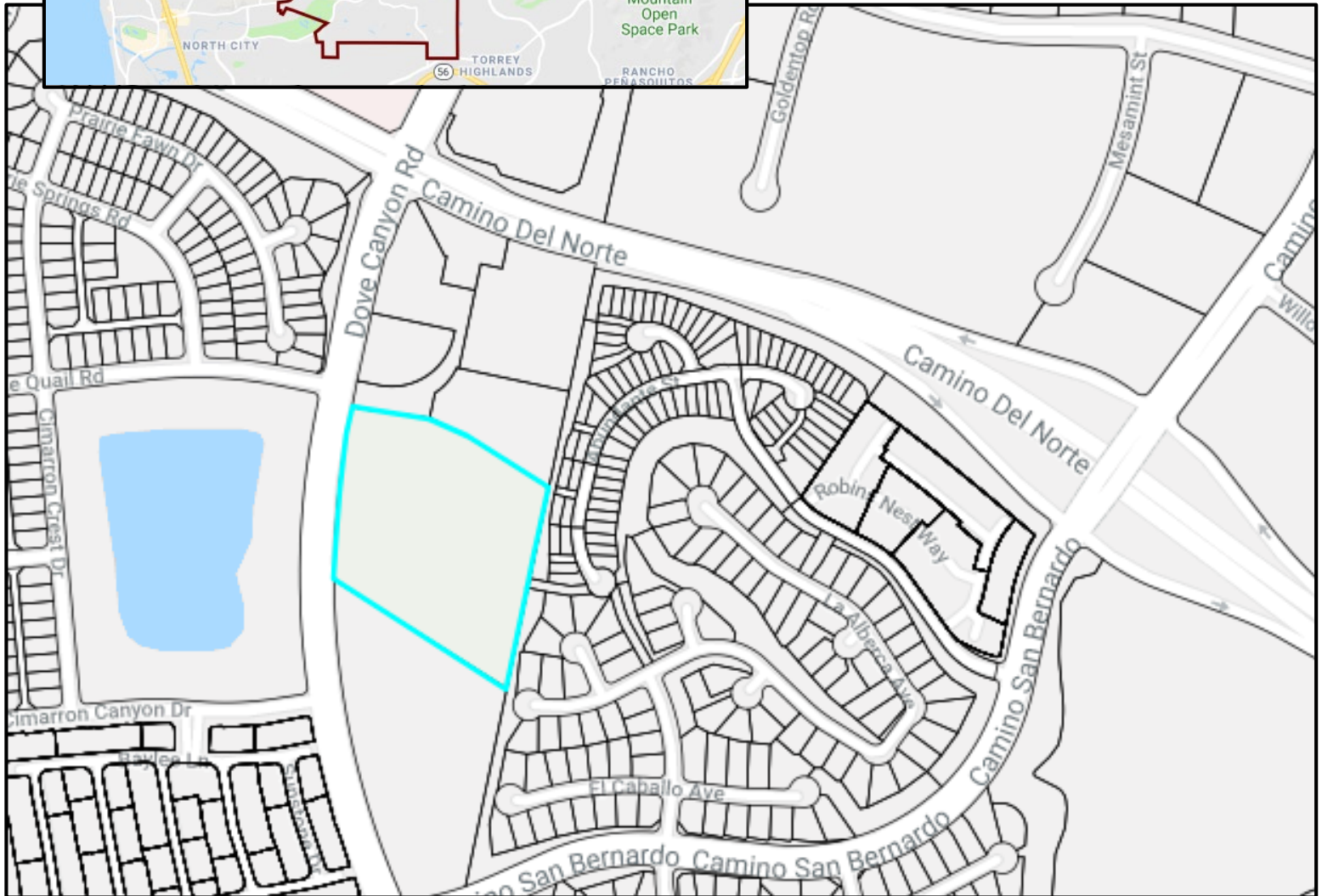
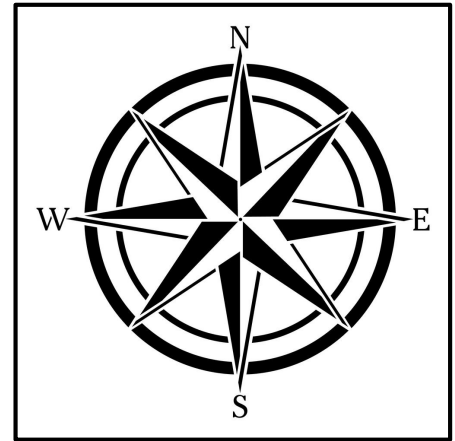
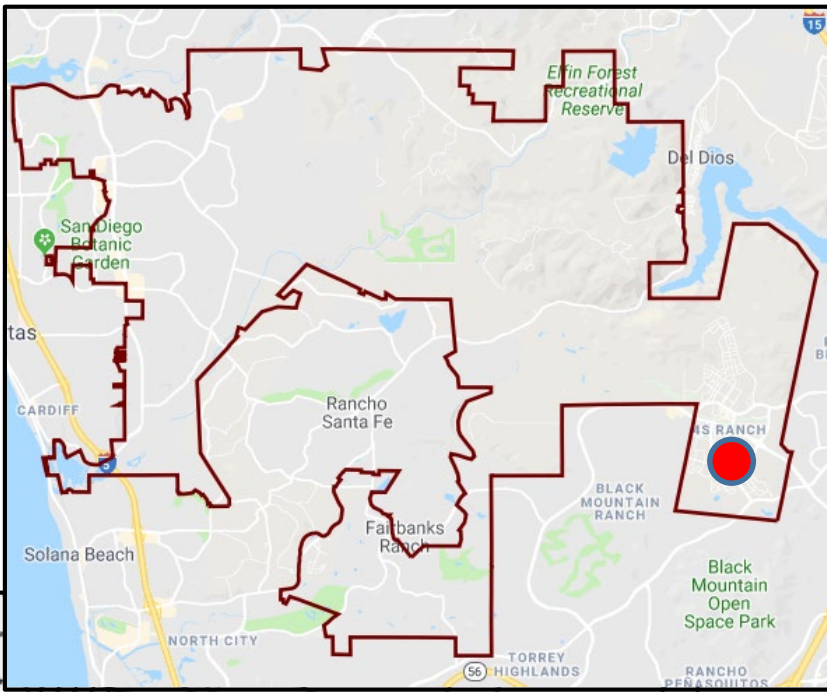
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Copies to

Originating Dept. ☐

Consultant ☐

Project Acct ☐



**4S RANCH WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY  
HEADWORKS SCREENING SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT**

**DISTRICT PROJECT NO. D700025**

# Memo

Date: May 19, 2021

To: Olivenhain Municipal Water District Board of Directors

From: Jason P. Hubbard, Engineering Manager

Via: Kimberly A. Thorner, General Manager

Subject: **CONSIDER APPROVAL OF CHANGE ORDER NO. 3 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$91,770 WITH TEICHERT ENERGY & UTILITIES GROUP FOR THE EL CAMINO REAL PIPELINE REPLACEMENT AND GREEN BIKE LANE PROJECT AND AUTHORIZE THE GENERAL MANAGER TO SIGN ON BEHALF OF THE DISTRICT**

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## Purpose

The purpose of this agenda item is to consider approval of Change Order No. 3 (CO#3) with Teichert Energy & Utilities Group (Teichert) in the amount of \$91,770 for the El Camino Real Pipeline Replacement and Green Bike Lane project (ECR) and authorize the General Manager to sign on behalf of OMWD. Funds for CO#3 are available in FY 20/21 project budget.

## Recommendation

Staff recommends approval of CO#3 with Teichert in the amount of \$91,770 and authorization for the General Manager to sign on behalf of OMWD.

## Alternative(s)

The Board could choose to deny this change order item or request staff to negotiate different terms.

## **Background**

The ECR project is located in Director Division 2 (Watt). The project involves the replacement of OMWD's existing 12-inch steel pipeline originally constructed in 1961 and located within the public road right of way of El Camino Real between Encinitas Boulevard and Garden View Road. Over the years, El Camino Real has been realigned, rebuilt, and resurfaced several times. Due to the past road improvements, the existing pipeline is deeper than originally constructed and hard to access for maintenance and repairs. In addition, the pipeline is 59 years old and is nearing the end of its useful life. An April 2017 Water Main Risk Prioritization study by Pure Technologies ranked the El Camino Real pipeline as number 3 on the list for Consequence of Failure and Likelihood of Failure.

A Conceptual Design Review (CDR) was undertaken in 2017 by Balboa Engineering to identify the preferred vertical and horizontal alignments and potential community impacts. The project then moved to design in 2018 and shortly thereafter, OMWD filed a Notice of Exemption (NOE) for the pipeline replacement project according to the California Environmental Quality Act on July 16, 2019. The City of Encinitas (City) filed their NOE for the Green Bike Lane project on August 27, 2019. Neither projects received any comments. The City approached OMWD in 2019 about the possibility of collaboration on the ECR project. The City agreed to pay 5% of the construction management and construction fees incurred by OMWD to include the pavement slurry seal and striping of the new Green Bike Lanes in El Camino Real. The Board approved an agreement for mutually agreed responsibilities at the August 21, 2019 meeting.

Following a public bidding process, Teichert was selected as the lowest responsible bidder. The Board awarded a construction contract to Teichert at the November 13, 2019 meeting. Construction began on February 3, 2020. During Phase I of the construction, a changed condition was encountered requiring a modification to the project sequencing. This change was at 'no cost' to OMWD, but did result in seven (7) calendar days added to the contract as Change Order No. 1 (CO#1). CO#1 was approved by the General Manager in September 2020 as it was within her signing authority.

Since CO#1 was issued, and as work continued into subsequent phases of the project, many unexpected field conditions were encountered, causing changes in the scope of work. This resulted in a total of 35 potential change orders (PCOs) to mitigate the existing conditions and keep the project moving forward. Staff and OMWD's construction management firm, Valley CM (VCM), negotiated with Teichert on these PCO's and a summary is listed below:

PCO #	Description	Amount	Initiated by
4	Deep Well Anode Deletion from contract-Not Needed (Bid.1-K)	(\$25,000.00)	D
5	Encountered Unknown Conditions at Phase 1 Connection	\$67,356.00	U
7	Encountered Unknown Sewer Lateral in Conflict- Phase 1	\$3,309.00	U
9	Encountered Unknown Utilities in Conflict-Phase 1	\$14,696.00	U
11	Water Service Installation Deletion-1", Sta.5+86-Phase 1	(\$5,600.00)	D
13	Additional Water Service Installation- 1.5", Sta.2+33-Phase 1	\$6,250.00	D
14	Retaining Wall for New Hydrant Installation- Sta.2+11-Phase 1	\$3,072.00	D
19	Encountered Unknown ATT Package in Conflict- Phase 1	\$3,400.00	U
20	Upsize of 1" Service to 4" Service to match existing- Sta.42+95-Phase 3	\$6,938.00	U
21	Upsize of 1" Service to 2" Service to match existing- Sta.46+75-Phase 3	\$3,671.00	U
22	Upsize of 1" Service to 1.5" Service to match existing- Sta.40+15-Phase 3	\$2,008.00	U
24	Encountered Unknown ATT Package in Conflict- Phase 3	\$7,628.00	U
26	Water Service Installation Deletion-1", Sta.35+74- Phase 4	(\$5,600.00)	D
30	Encountered Unknown SDG&E Vault/Package in Conflict-Phase 5	\$16,301.00	U
31	Water Service Installation Deletion-1", Sta.33+14- Phase 4	(\$5,600.00)	U
33	Hazardous Waste Disposal Deletion From Contract-Not Needed (Bid.1-E)	(\$27,000.00)	D
34	Additional Potholing Deletion From Contract- Not Needed (Bid.1-P)	(\$14,250.00)	D
35	Unsuitable Soils Compensation Deletion From Contract- Not Needed (Bid.1-Q)	(\$13,500.00)	D
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$38,079.00</b>	

Initiated by

D - District Requested Change

U - Unknown Site Conditions

Many of the PCO's date back to early issues in the job, but due to project team changes with Teichert, it took longer than expected to resolve. Staff and VCM have been consistently communicating with Teichert on all PCO's and have been finding alternate solutions to the issues, resulting in offset credits to OMWD in many cases. Additionally, Teichert requested four (4) calendar days be added to the contract as part of Change Order No. 2 (CO#2), extending the contract completion date to February 8, 2021.

Following negotiations with Teichert, CO#2 in the amount of \$38,079 was reviewed and approved by the General Manager in November 2020 as it was within her signing authority.

### **Fiscal Impact**

Funds for CO#3 are available in the FY20/21 project budget.

Is this a Multi Fiscal Year Project? Yes

In which FY did this capital project first appear in the CIP budget? 2016

Total Current Project Budget: \$4,960,000

Current Fiscal Year Appropriation: \$2,505,000

To Date Approved Appropriations: \$4,960,000

Target Project Completion Date: FY 2021

Expenditures and Encumbrances as of (April 20, 2021): \$4,600,769

Is this change order/allocation within the appropriation of this fiscal year? Yes

If this change order/allocation is outside of the appropriation, Source of Fund: N/A

### **Discussion**

CO#3 accounts for several PCO's unresolved during the CO#2 negotiations in November 2020, including: revised pipeline alignments to alleviate conflicts with existing utility packages and vaults, installation of additional valves for sequenced shutdowns, and additional materials for sequenced abandonments to minimize customer impacts and outages. A further breakdown of the new PCO's and a summary is listed below:

PCO #	Description	Amount	Initiated by
1	Phase 2 & 3 Limit Changes, Additional Valve	\$4,397.00	D
10	Phase 3: Mountain Vista Jack & Bore Redesign	\$56,000.00	U
12	Phase 1: Mountain Vista ATT Conflict (RFI #15 & 16 )	Linked to PCO 10	U
17	Phase 2: Garden View Jack & Bore Alternative Alignment	Linked to PCO 10	U
28	Phase 5: Service Modifications (RFI #38)	\$7,250.00	D
28	Revised Installation Sequence	\$24,123.00	D
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$91,770</b>	

Initiated by

D - District Requested Change

U - Unknown Site Conditions

Staff and VCM have negotiated CO#3 in the amount of \$91,770, in lieu of the \$173,000 originally proposed by the contractor, with the addition of 41 calendar days added to the contract. This revises the contract end date from February 8, 2021 to March 23, 2021.

Due to the coronavirus pandemic, the project has experienced numerous challenges ranging from social distancing requirements for work crews in the field, modified work schedules, remote coordination with staff, and modified traffic control hours directed by the City. Throughout the project, staff and Teichert crews have remained committed to the completion of the work at hand and have mitigated these challenges daily.

Although the majority of the PCO's are now resolved, several items remain under negotiation or are incomplete, such as remaining paving and restoration work. Additionally, the City has determined the existing pavement on El Camino Real between Encinitas Boulevard and Garden View Road to be in such poor condition that the Encinitas City Council approved a \$1,398,600 project on April 14, 2021 to remove and restore the asphalt in this area. As such, staff are working with Teichert to remove the slurry and striping in this area from the contract and refund the City this amount per the prior City/OMWD agreement. These remaining items are expected to be reconciled within the next couple of months. In addition to these deductive contract changes, staff is currently negotiating with Teichert on a number of PCO's, including added costs related to service connection modifications, removal and disposal of thicker asphalt than what was anticipated, delays due to dewatering, asphalt placed over the contract quantity, and City permit fees. This amount is expected to be within the project budget total. A future change order will be brought to the Board for consideration once these

items have been resolved, included a revised contract completion date, likely coinciding with a Notice of Completion in June or July.

Staff is available to answer any questions.

*Attachment(s):*

*Change Order No. 1;*

*Change Order No.2;*

*Change Order No.3*

### CONTRACT CHANGE ORDER

Owner: **OLIVENHAIN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT** OMWD File No. D-120030  
Project: **El Camino Real Pipeline Replacement and Green Bike Lane Project**  
Contractor: **Teichert Utilities**

CONTRACT CHANGE ORDER NO. 01

Date 6/15/20

The Contractor is hereby authorized and directed to make the herein described changes from the Plans and Specifications or do the following work not included in the Plans and Specifications for the construction of this project. Payment to the contractor for these change order items shall provide full compensation for all equipment, materials, labor, field and home office overhead, indirect and consequential costs, mark-ups and profit necessary to complete the work. By executing this contract change order, the contractor agrees to proceed with this work as a change order per the contract documents and waives any rights to additional compensation arising out of work listed in this change order, including without limitation, any claims relating to any cumulative effect of change orders, delays, productivity impact or interruption.

#### DESCRIPTION OF CHANGE

1. Modify Specification Section 1043-1.4.C construction sequence as follows:
  - a. Complete Phase 1 mainline pipe, excluding appurtenances, installation up to sta. 1+15 (as described in PCO#5). Do not pressure test, disinfect or tie-in.
  - b. Start and complete Phase 3 (as modified in PCO #1) pipeline and appurtenances, seal pipeline ends with PVC gasketed caps and do not pressure test, disinfection or tie-in.
  - c. Start and complete Phase 2 (as modified in PCO #1) pipeline, appurtenances, pressure testing, disinfection and tie-in at Sta. 56+97 (Garden View Road).
  - d. After completion of item c) above, pressure test, disinfect and tie-in Phase 3 to Phase 2.
  - e. Concurrent with above work, Teichert obtains materials for PCO #5 (Modified Tie-in Sta. 1+00 Phase 1) and PCO #13 (Phase 1 Multiple Service Header).
  - f. After completion of e), Teichert to complete installation of Phase 1 and all appurtenances, pressure test, disinfect and tie-in. This may occur after Phase 3 is complete or Phase 2 is complete.
2. The contractor was unable to work 4/6 through 4/9/20 due to rain. The contract completion date will be extended seven (7) calendar days to compensate for the four (4) working days lost due to rain.

**Original Contract Amount: \$3,828,000.00**

**Total Previous Change Orders (Through CCO #0): \$0.00**

**Total This Change Order: \$0.00**

**Revised Contract Amount: \$3,828,000.00**

**Original Contract Duration: 360 Calendar Days**

**Original Contract Completion Date: January 2, 2021**

**Total Calendar Days Added from Previous Change Orders (Through CCO #0): 0**

**Total Calendar Days Added This Change Order: 7**

**Revised Contract Duration: 367 Calendar Days**

**Revised Contract Completion Date: February 4, 2021**

**TOTAL COST for this CHANGE ORDER is Zero Dollars and Zero Cents INCREASE.**

It is agreed that 7 consecutive calendar day(s) extension of time will be allowed by reason of this change. The original completion date was January 28, 2021 and the revised completion date is February 4, 2021 (including weather delays).

Prepared by Construction Manager

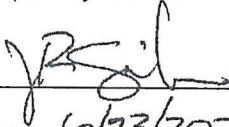


Paul Mochel, Valley Construction Management

Accepted by CONTRACTOR

Approved by OWNER

By:



By:



Date:

6/23/2020

Date:

6/23/20

NOTE: Attention is called to the sections in the General Provisions on Scope of Work and Estimates and Payments. THIS CHANGE ORDER IS NOT EFFECTIVE UNTIL APPROVED BY OWNER.

Distribution:

☐ Owner

☐ Contractor

☐ Engineer

☐ Finance

### CONTRACT CHANGE ORDER

Owner: **OLIVENHAIN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT** OMWD File No. D-120030  
Project: **El Camino Real Pipeline Replacement and Green  
Bike Lane Project**  
Contractor: **Teichert Utilities**

CONTRACT CHANGE ORDER NO. 02

Date 12/3/20

The Contractor is hereby authorized and directed to make the herein described changes from the Plans and Specifications or do the following work not included in the Plans and Specifications for the construction of this project. Payment to the contractor for these change order items shall provide full compensation for all equipment, materials, labor, field and home office overhead, indirect and consequential costs, mark-ups and profit necessary to complete the work. By executing this contract change order, the contractor agrees to proceed with this work as a change order per the contract documents and waives any rights to additional compensation arising out of work listed in this change order, including without limitation, any claims relating to any cumulative effect of change orders, delays, productivity impact or interruption.

#### DESCRIPTION OF CHANGE

1. Bid Item 1-K "Deep Well Anode Removal" was not required and deleted from the project. The cost of this work is a CREDIT of \$25,000.00. Zero (0) days are added for this work. See PCO #4 for details.
2. Phase 1: The connecting pipelines at Sta. 1+00 and 7+34 were found to not be as shown on plans during potholing. Additional work was required to determine the correct pipeline to connect to at Sta. 1+00 along with tie-in modifications for Sta. 1+00 and Sta. 7+34. The cost of this work is \$67,356.00. Zero (0) days are added for this work. See PCO #5/25 for details.
3. Phase 1: A sewer lateral not shown on plans was encountered at Sta. 4+65 that conflicted with the plan alignment and required additional work to remedy. The cost of this work is \$3,309.00. One (1) day is added for this work. See PCO #7 for details.
4. Phase 3: Utilities not shown on plans were found to conflict with the pipeline alignment between Sta. 37+25 and 35+50. This required a realignment of the pipeline that included additional fittings and length of pipe. The cost of this work is \$14,696.00. One (1) day is added for this work. See PCO #9 for details.
5. Phase 1: The water service shown on plans at Sta. 5+86 was found to not exist in the field. The cost of this work is a CREDIT of \$5,600. Zero (0) days are added for this work. See PCO #11 for details.
6. Phase 1: The multiple water service shown on plans at Sta. 2+33 required the addition of a new 1.5-inch service that was not shown on plans. The cost of this work is \$6,250.00. Zero (0) days were added for this work. See PCO #13 for details.
7. Phase 1: The new fire hydrant at Sta. 2+11 required construction of a retaining wall due to the existing slope that was not shown on plans. The cost of this work is \$3,072.00. Zero (0) days were added for this work. See PCO #14 for details.
8. Phase 1: The existing ATT conduits were found to be higher than shown on plans which required a realignment of the water service at Sta. 2+33 and fire hydrant at Sta. 2+11. Additional fittings were required to be installed to avoid the conflict. The cost of this work is \$3,400.00. Zero (0) days were added for this work. See PCO #19 for details.
9. Phase 3. The 1-inch service shown at Sta. 42+95 was found to be a 4-inch service at Sta. 41+50. Additional work was required to provide a 4-inch service instead of the 1-inch service shown on plans. The cost of this work is \$6,938.00. Two (2) days were added for this work. See PCO #20 for details.
10. Phase 3. The water service at Sta. 46+75 was found to be a 2-inch service instead of 1-inch as shown on plans. Additional work was required to install a 2-inch service. The cost of this work \$3,671.00. Zero (0) days were added for this work. See PCO #21 for details.
11. Phase 3. The water service at Sta. 40+15 was found to be a 1.5-inch service instead of 1-inch as shown on plans. Additional work was required to install a 1.5-inch service. The cost of this work

- \$2,008.00. Zero (0) days were added for this work. See PCO #22 for details.
12. Phase 3. The ATT line shown on plans was found to be higher than shown on plans and required additional fittings to complete the 8-inch service installation at Sta. 37+29. The cost of this work is \$7,628.00. Zero (0) days were added for this work. See PCO #24 for details.
  13. Phase 4. The water service shown on plans at Sta. 35+74 was not required. The cost of this work is a CREDIT of \$5,600. Zero (0) days are added for this work. See PCO #26 for details.
  14. Phase 5. An SDGE underground vault was found that was not shown on plans that conflicted with the pipeline alignment. This required a realignment of the pipeline that included additional fittings and length of pipe. The cost of this work is \$16,301.00. Two (2) days were added for this work. See PCO #30 for details.
  15. Phase 4. The water service shown on plans at Sta. 33+14 was not required. The cost of this work is a CREDIT of \$5,600. Zero (0) days are added from this work. See PCO #31 for details.
  16. Bid Item 1-E Hazardous Waste Disposal was not required and deleted from the project. The cost of this work is a CREDIT of \$27,000. See PCO #33 for details.
  17. Bid Item 1-P Potholing was not required and deleted from the project. The cost of this work is a CREDIT of \$14,250.00. See PCO #34 for details.
  18. Bid Item 1-Q Unsuitable was not required and deleted from the project. The cost of this work is a CREDIT of \$13,500.00. See PCO #35 for details.

**Original Contract Amount: \$3,828,000.00**

**Total Previous Change Orders (Through CCO #1): \$0.00**

**Total This Change Order: \$38,079.00**

**Revised Contract Amount: \$3,866,079.00**

**Original Contract Duration: 360 Calendar Days**

**Original Contract Completion Date: January 29, 2021**

**Total Calendar Days Added from Previous Change Orders (Through CCO #1): 7**

**Total Calendar Days Added This Change Order: 6**

**Revised Contract Duration: 373 Calendar Days**

**Revised Contract Completion Date: February 10, 2021**

**TOTAL COST for this CHANGE ORDER is Thirty-Eight Thousand and Seventy-Nine Dollars and Zero Cents INCREASE.**

It is agreed that 4 consecutive calendar day(s) extension of time will be allowed by reason of this change. The original completion date was January 28, 2021 and the revised completion date is February 10, 2021 (including weather delays).

Prepared by Construction Manager



Paul Mochel, Valley Construction Management

Accepted by CONTRACTOR

Approved by OWNER

By: Nick Jordan

By: 

By: 

Date: 12/07/2020 Date: 12/8/20

NOTE: Attention is called to the sections in the General Provisions on Scope of Work and Estimates and Payments. THIS CHANGE ORDER IS NOT EFFECTIVE UNTIL APPROVED BY OWNER.

Distribution: ☐ Owner ☐ Contractor ☐ Engineer ☐ Finance

## CONTRACT CHANGE ORDER

Owner: **OLIVENHAIN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT** OMWD File No. D-120030  
Project: **El Camino Real Pipeline Replacement and Green Bike Lane Project**  
Contractor: **Teichert Utilities**

CONTRACT CHANGE ORDER NO. 03

Date 3/22/21

The Contractor is hereby authorized and directed to make the herein described changes from the Plans and Specifications or do the following work not included in the Plans and Specifications for the construction of this project. Payment to the contractor for these change order items shall provide full compensation for all equipment, materials, labor, field and home office overhead, indirect and consequential costs, mark-ups and profit necessary to complete the work. By executing this contract change order, the contractor agrees to proceed with this work as a change order per the contract documents and waives any rights to additional compensation arising out of work listed in this change order, including without limitation, any claims relating to any cumulative effect of change orders, delays, productivity impact or interruption.

### DESCRIPTION OF CHANGE

1. Revised alignment between Sta. 34+20 and 32+36 due to unmarked SDGE vault found during potholing that conflicted with the plan alignment. See PCO 10.1 for details.
2. Revised alignment between Sta. 5+95 and 7+24 due to unmarked ATT conduit found during potholing that conflict with the plan alignment. See PCO #12 for details.
3. Revised alignment between Sta. 57+00 and Sta. 55+12 due to the storm drains at Sta. 55+60 being lower than shown on plans allowing a shallower alignment for the water main, reducing future maintenance costs. See PCO #17 for details.
4. Items 1, 2 & 3 have an agreed lump sum cost of \$56,000.00 and additional 19 days added to the contract.
5. Add an inline gate valve at Sta. 50+69 to allow minimize shutdowns of the existing line and allow future operational flexibility. The cost of this work is \$4,297.00 and zero (0) days are added to the contract. See PCO #1 for details.
6. Based on actual field conditions discovered during potholing, the service at Sta. 12+64 was changed to 2-inch from 1-inch, the service at Sta. 22+20 was deleted, Sta. 22+79 was changed to a separate 6-inch service and 1-inch service upsized to a 2-inch service. The cost of this work is \$7,250.00 and zero (0) days are added to the contract. See PCO #28 for details.
7. The new water main and existing water main remained in service concurrently until all service connections were tied over from the existing main to the new main. The existing service valves would not shut completely and required end caps to be installed during the tie-ins to the new line to avoid leaking and damaging the street. The cost of this work is \$24,123.00 and zero (0) days are added to the contractor. See PCO #29 for details.

**Original Contract Amount: \$3,828,000.00**

**Total Previous Change Orders (Through CCO #2): \$38,079.00**

**Total This Change Order: \$91,770.00**

**Revised Contract Amount: \$3,957,849.00**

**Original Contract Duration: 360 Calendar Days**

**Original Contract Completion Date: January 29, 2021**

**Total Calendar Days Added from Previous Change Orders (Through CCO #2): 13**

**Total Calendar Days Added This Change Order: 41**

**Revised Contract Duration: 414 Calendar Days**

**Revised Contract Completion Date: March 23, 2021**

**TOTAL COST for this CHANGE ORDER is Ninety-One Thousand Seven Hundred Seventy-Seven Dollars and Zero Cents INCREASE.**

It is agreed that 41 consecutive calendar day(s) extension of time will be allowed by reason of this change. The original completion date was January 28, 2021 and the revised completion date is March 23, 2021 (including weather delays).

Prepared by Construction Manager



Paul Mochel, Valley Construction Management

Accepted by CONTRACTOR

Approved by OWNER

By: Kenny Potok



By: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: 4/2/21

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

NOTE: Attention is called to the sections in the General Provisions on Scope of Work and Estimates and Payments. THIS CHANGE ORDER IS NOT EFFECTIVE UNTIL APPROVED BY OWNER.

Distribution: ☐ Owner ☐ Contractor ☐ Engineer ☐ Finance

# Memo

Date: May 19, 2021  
To: Olivenhain Municipal Water District Board of Directors  
From: Jessica Cleaver, Administrative Analyst  
Via: Kimberly A. Thorner, General Manager  
Subject: **PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER OLIVENHAIN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT'S 2020 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN, WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN, AND AN AMENDMENT TO THE 2015 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (5:30 P.M.)**

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## Purpose

The purpose of this agenda item is to receive and consider public comments regarding OMWD's draft 2020 Urban Water Management Plan, including compliance with SB X7-7 (2009) (Part 2.55 of California Water Code). Public comments will also be considered on OMWD's Water Shortage Contingency Plan and an amendment to its 2015 Urban Water Management Plan. The date and time of this public hearing was set at the April 14, 2021 board meeting.

## Recommendation

No action is required for this agenda item outside of holding the public hearing and receiving comments. An Ordinance will be presented for consideration at the June 16, 2021 board meeting by which to approve the final 2020 Urban Water Management Plan, Water Shortage Contingency Plan, and amendment to OMWD's 2015 UWMP for submission to the Department of Water Resources by the July 1, 2021 deadline.

## **Alternative(s)**

None, as the date and time for the public hearing were set by the Board of Directors on April 14, 2021.

## **Background**

California Water Code requires urban water suppliers to prepare and adopt an update to their UWMPs every five years on or before July 1, in years ending in six and one. OMWD prepared the draft 2020 UWMP to guide its water conservation and resource management programs and to comply with state law.

The purpose of the UWMP is to adequately demonstrate OMWD's water supply reliability over the next 25 years. It provides details on the reliability of imported water supplies that serve the San Diego region as well as other water resources utilized by OMWD. The plan also considers future programs and facilities planned to ensure a safe and reliable water supply to OMWD customers.

SB 606 (2018) requires urban water suppliers to prepare, adopt, and periodically review a water shortage contingency plan as part of its UWMP beginning with the 2020 UWMP. The WSCP must consist of certain elements, including annual water supply and demand assessment procedures with information for triggered shortage response actions, compliance and enforcement actions, and communication actions. The WSCP is subject to the same public review process as the UWMP, and public comments on the WSCP will be considered at this hearing.

California Department of Water Resources has proposed the Delta Conveyance Project to restore and protect the reliability of State Water Project water deliveries. As a water supplier that would potentially receive benefits from the proposed Delta Conveyance Project, DWR has requested that OMWD include documentation in its 2015 and 2020 UWMPs as described in the Reduced Reliance Policy. As the 2015 UWMP was adopted five years ago, the reduced delta reliance documentation, known as Appendix K, will need to be added to the 2015 UWMP as an amendment to the 2015 UWMP. Changes to a previously adopted UWMP are subject to the public review process, and public comments on the amendment will be considered at this hearing.

The Board of Directors established the date, time, and place for this public hearing at its April 14, 2021 meeting. In accordance with the requirements discussed above, a Notice of Public Hearing was published in the Union-Tribune on May 5, 2021 and again on May

12, 2021. The draft 2020 UWMP, WSCP, and Appendix K for the 2015 UWMP were made available to the public on May 5, 2020, online at [www.olivenhain.com/uwmp](http://www.olivenhain.com/uwmp).

The UWMP and WSCP were prepared in conjunction with UWMPs developed by San Diego County Water Authority and Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. OMWD also sent notice of its draft 2020 UWMP, WSCP, and Appendix K for the 2015 UWMP to all cities and local agencies overlapping and adjacent to its service area, the County of San Diego, the Building Industry Association, and school districts within its service area.

### **Fiscal Impact**

There is no fiscal impact associated with holding the public hearing.

### **Discussion**

OMWD's draft 2020 UWMP was prepared in accordance with the UWMP Act, SB X7-7, and SB 606. The draft 2020 UWMP evaluates OMWD's current and projected water supplies and water demands, details OMWD's existing and planned water conservation and recycled water programs, analyzes water service reliability and water shortage contingency planning, and provides an implementation plan for the components of the UWMP. Water conservation and efficient use of California's water resources is becoming increasingly important, and OMWD is dedicated to the continuing development and implementation of water conservation and supply diversification measures appropriate for its service area. OMWD is committed to monitoring and adjusting its operations to meet goals and objectives as set forth in its UWMP.

Integral to 2020 UWMPs are sections covering climate change and its potential effects on California's water supply as well as requirements associated with SB X7-7. SB X7-7 requires retail water agencies to develop baseline usage and associated reduction targets in Gallons Per Capita per Day (GPCD). In relation to the established baseline usage determination, SB X7-7 required that agencies reduce GPCD usage 10% by 2015 and achieve a 20% reduction by 2020. In order to assist in its compliance efforts, OMWD entered into a Regional Alliance with three neighboring agencies, San Dieguito Water District, Vallecitos Water District, and Rincon del Diablo Municipal Water District. Forming a Regional Alliance posed no risk to OMWD, but rather offered alternative compliance opportunities for it and the other alliance members. OMWD and the Regional Alliance met the GPCD reduction targets in both 2015 and 2020.

SB 606 requires several additions to UWMPs beginning in 2020, including a Water Shortage Contingency Plan, additional water supply reliability factors, and new energy intensity data.

OMWD retained the services of the Consulting Engineer, DLM Engineering, for preparation and submittal of the adopted 2020 UWMP. DLM's team included Doug Gillingham of Gillingham Water, who prepared the demand forecast in the 2015 Potable Water and Recycled Water Master Plan. All OMWD departments reviewed a draft of the UWMP, and General Counsel also reviewed the draft. A draft was also submitted to DWR for comment, though no comment had yet been received at the time this report was drafted. District and legal review and comments are incorporated in the draft 2020 UWMP.

Board comments will be incorporated into the final documents, and public comments received by May 19, 2021 will also be considered for inclusion. Final review and consideration of adoption of the documents will be conducted at the June 16, 2021 Board of Directors meeting.

*Attachments: (If any) should be identified here and italicized*

- *Powerpoint Presentation*
- *Draft 2020 Urban Water Management Plan*
- *Draft Water Shortage Contingency Plan*
- *2015 UWMP Appendix K*

# Public Hearing for OMWD's

- 2020 Urban Water Management Plan
- Water Shortage Contingency Plan
- 2015 Urban Water Management Plan Amendment

May 19, 2021



# Public Hearing Items

- 2020 Urban Water Management Plan
  - Provides a representation of OMWD's planning elements reported under the conditions required by the UWMP Act
- Water Shortage Contingency Plan
  - OMWD's efficient management and planned actions to respond to actual water shortage conditions
- Amendment to 2015 UWMP (Appendix K)
  - Reduced Delta Reliance reporting as described in the Delta Plan 2018 update
  - Needs to be included in a supplier's UWMP to support a certification of consistency for a future covered action

# Consultant – OMWD Team

- Don MacFarlane – Lead Author
- Doug Gillingham – Demand Forecast and SB X7-7 Compliance
- OMWD's GM, Customer Services, Engineering, Operations, Finance, and Human Resource Departments
- Alfred Smith – Legal Counsel

# Schedule Highlights

- SDCWA UWMP Member Agency Review Draft – January 13
- SDCWA Public Review Draft – March 8
- 60-Day Notices – March 19
- SDCWA Public Hearing – March 25 Board Meeting
- Final Guidelines – April 6
- Draft Available to Public – May 5
- OMWD Public Hearing – May 19 Board Meeting
- OMWD Board Consider Adoption – June 16
- DWR Submittal Deadline – July 1

# 2020 Urban Water Management Plan

# Background

- UWMP Act of 1983
- Purpose: To ensure and demonstrate to the state that there are adequate water supplies for existing and future demands under various hydrologic scenarios.
- Updated every five years
- Reviewed by DWR
- Approved UWMP required for grants and loans administered by DWR, SWRCB, or Delta Stewardship Council

# New for 2020

- Lay description
- Energy intensity reporting
- Five consecutive dry years water reliability assessment
- Drought Risk Assessment
- Seismic risk analysis
- Water loss reporting for five years
- SB x7-7 2020 compliance reporting
- Planned implementation to achieve water use targets
- Water Shortage Contingency Plan
- Reduced Delta Reliance reporting

# Summary

- 2020 UWMP meets California Water Code and Department of Water Resources requirements
  - Sections and headings closely follow those in DWR's 2020 UWMP Guidebook
- Open and collaborative process
- Updated population and demand projections based on latest SANDAG forecast
- SDCWA capable of meeting 100% of normal and dry year demands
- Met SB x7-7 2020 Urban Use Target

# Coordination With Stakeholders

- DWR
- County of San Diego
- Cities of Encinitas, Carlsbad, San Marcos, Solana Beach, San Diego
- OMWD Customers
- SANDAG, LAFCO
- School Districts
- Non-Governmental Organizations

# 2020 OMWD UWMP Highlights

## SB X7-7:

# Water Conservation Act of 2009

- 20% Reduction by 2020
- 10-Year “Baseline,” 1999 to 2008
- Calculate Baseline Use (354 GPCD)
- Set 2020 Target (283 GPCD)
- Set 2015 Interim Target (319 GPCD)
- Regional Alliance

# SB X7-7 Targets and Compliance

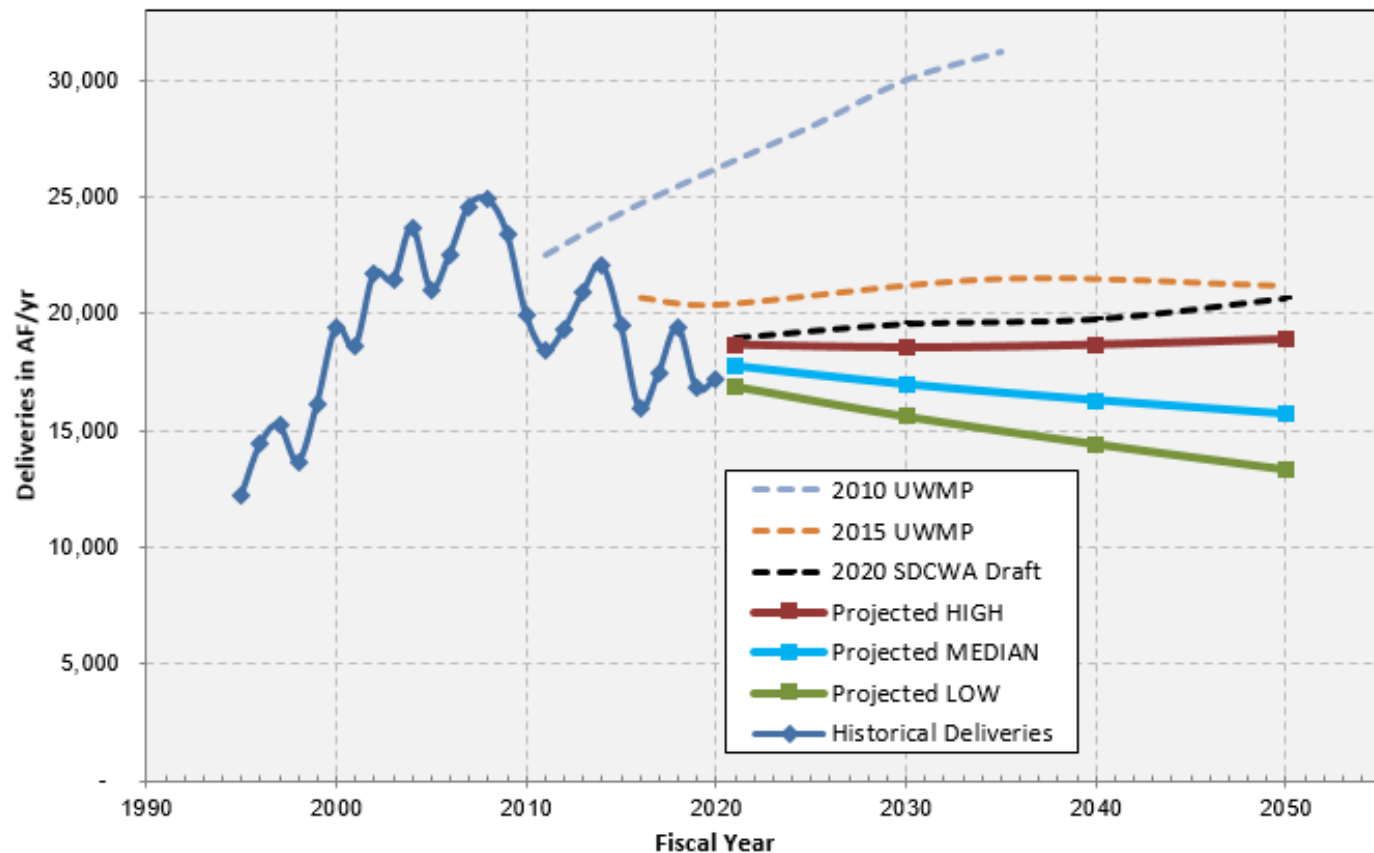
SB X7-7 OMWD Compliance	2015 UWMP	2015 Actual	2020 Actual
Baseline Use	352		
2020 Target	282		206
2015 Target	316	246	

## SB X7-7 Regional Alliance – 2020 Compliance

2020 Actual GPCD	2020 Target GPCD	Did Regional Alliance Achieve Targeted Reduction for 2020?
150	204	YES

# Water Demand Forecast

Olivenhain MWD Historical and Projected Potable Water Deliveries (AF/yr) **DRAFT 4/26/2021**



# 2020 Recycled Water Use

• 2015 UWMP Projection	• 2,443 Acre-Feet
• 2020 Actual	• 2,482 Acre-Feet
• 2025 Current Projection	• 2,693 Acre-Feet

# Significant Future Supplies

Project	Annual Supply (AF)	Category
• Bridges Golf Course & HOA	• 400	• Concept
• Rancho Cielo	• 100	• Concept
• North County One Water Program	• 2,500	• Concept
• San Dieguito Brackish Groundwater Desal/IPR	• 1,120	• Additional Planned

- Verifiable – CEQA, Permits or Contracts
- Additional Planned – Actively Pursuing, Feasibility Completed
- Concept – In Planning, Pre-Feasibility

# Water Shortage Contingency Plan

# Background

- New requirement as part of 2018 Water Conservation Legislation
  - Very similar to Ordinance No. 427 regarding water shortage conditions
  - Included in 2020 UWMP but is also a standalone document
- WSCP includes:
  - Documentation of existing planning processes and concepts for annual reporting
  - Planned actions and communication strategies during water shortage conditions

# Requirements

- Water Supply Reliability Analysis
- Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment (beginning 2022)
- Six Standard Water Shortage Levels
- Shortage response actions
- Communication protocols
- Consumer compliance procedures (retailers only)
- Legal authorities
- Financial consequences
- Monitoring compliance (retailers only)
- Reevaluation procedures

# Six Water Shortage Levels

WSCP Water Shortage Levels	Use Restrictions	Conservation Target
1	Voluntary	Up to 10%
2	Mandatory	Up to 20%
3	Mandatory	Up to 30%
4	Mandatory	Up to 40%
5	Mandatory	Up to 50%
6	Mandatory	Above 50%

# Amendment to 2015 UWMP (Appendix K)

# Background

- The Delta Plan was developed and implemented by Delta Stewardship Council in accordance with the Delta Reform Act
- Action or projects that are subject to Delta Plan policies are called “covered actions”
- OMWD purchases all of its water for potable use from SDCWA who receives a portion of its water from MWD, a State Water Project Contractor.

# Reduced Delta Reliance

- OMWD demonstrates consistency with the 2018 Delta Plan Update Policy WR P1 through:
  - Implementing water use efficiency strategies
  - Developing its own local water recycling supply, and
  - Through the local and regional water supply projects it participates in as a member agency of SDCWA.

# Known Changes for Final UWMP

- Chapter 7—Add recycled water to table 7-2 and include recycled water reliability discussion.
- Minor updates to tables based on updates from DWR that will not result in substantive changes.
- Correction of minor typos and inconsistencies.

# Questions & Discussion



**DRAFT**

**2020 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN**



Olivenhain 2020 WaterSmart Landscape contest winner

**May 2021**



**DRAFT**

**2020 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**May 2021**

Prepared by:



14220 Sandhill Road  
Poway, CA 92064

**DRAFT REPORT**

---

Don MacFarlane, P.E.  
Project Manager



In Association with



# **OMWD 2020 Urban Water Management Plan**

**Draft**

**Report Updated May 5, 2021**

**Key to Highlighting:**

**Green Highlight** = To be determined

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- B – AWWA Water Loss Worksheet
- C – Affordable Sewer Service Resolution (No. 2016-5)
- D – SB X7-7 Calculations
- E – Recycled Water Mandate Ordinance (No. 173)
- F – 2019 Consumer Confidence Report

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- I – Copy of Published Notice of Hearing
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# Executive Summary and Lay Description

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## ES.1 Introduction

Olivenhain Municipal Water District (OMWD) has prepared this 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) to guide its conservation and water resource management programs and to comply with state law. The Urban Water Management Planning Act [California Water Code (CWC) §§ 10610 – 10656] (Act) requires urban water suppliers to report, describe, and evaluate various aspects of their water resources and plans for providing water service, such as:

- Water deliveries and uses
- Water supply sources
- Efficient water uses
- Demand Management Measures (DMMs); and
- Water shortage contingency planning

OMWD is a California public water system providing potable water, wastewater services, recycled water, hydroelectricity, and park services and is headquartered in Encinitas, San Diego County, California. In 2020, OMWD served 22,592 accounts and delivered 17,100 acre-feet (AF) of potable water. Under the Act, as amended, OMWD is required to submit an UWMP every five years and this report is the fiscal year (FY) 2020 plan.

## ES.2 Lay Description Of Fundamental Determinations

In this section we provide a general summary description of the fundamental determinations of this UWMP. In the interest of keeping this section brief, the reader can find more information and detail in subsequent chapters and referenced documents.

### **Customer Demand for Potable Water**

OMWD customer demand for potable water peaked in 2008 at nearly 25,000 acre-feet (AF). Since that time, demands have generally been declining due to increased water use efficiency (conservation), the increased use of, and related conversion to, recycled water, as described in the next section, and the increased cost of imported water from OMWD's supplier. Customer demand in FY 2020 was approximately 17,100 AF. An acre-foot is approximately 325,000 gallons and is generally enough to supply two to three single family residences for a year. OMWD has forecast that future potable demands will continue to decline for the same reasons. The decline depends on conservation, and in particular, landscape conversions from turf to California-native or other low water use landscapes. OMWD has a small amount of development remaining that will not contribute significantly to future demands. OMWD is approximately 95 percent built out and expects to be fully developed within approximately 10 years.

### **Customer Demand for Recycled Water**

OMWD has aggressively implemented the use of recycled wastewater for irrigation in areas where demands are concentrated. Because recycled water requires a new, separate distribution system from the potable system, it is not cost-effective to serve all of OMWD's service area. Customer demand in

2020 was approximately 2,500 AF and OMWD forecasts the demand to grow to approximately 2,800 AF by 2030 and 2,900 by 2040.

The District provides sewer collection and treatment services to a portion of the District's service area and sells recycled water to golf courses and other customers for irrigation. The District's 4S Ranch Water Reclamation Facility (WRF) collects and treats sewage from two specific areas of the District, Rancho Cielo and 4S Ranch. Sewage is processed in the 4S WRF through various treatment stages to produce California Title 22 tertiary treated recycled water that can be used for irrigation purposes. The 4S WRF currently produces approximately 1 million gallons per day (mgd) of its maximum production of 2.0 mgd to meet recycled water demand in the southeast quadrant of the District's service area. In order to meet demand in the southeast, the District also purchases recycled water from Ranch Santa Fe Community Services District and City of San Diego.

The District also sells recycled water in the northwest portion of its service area. To meet recycled water demand in the northwest, the District has entered into recycled water purchase agreements with Vallecitos Water District and San Elijo Joint Powers Authority. Recycled water in the northwest is delivered through the utilization of metered interagency service connections.

### **Water Use Efficiency**

Water use efficiency is often measured in gallons used per person, per day and expressed as gallons per capita per day (GPCD). OMWD's customer GPCD has decreased from approximately 400 GPCD in 2000 to approximately 206 GPCD in 2020. OMWD forecasts improved efficiency and decreases in GPCD, although not to the same extent as in the past 20 years. Water use efficiency varies throughout San Diego County based on land use. Agencies and cities that are urbanized with high-density and multi-family development tend to have lower GPCD than a District like OMWD that has predominantly single-family development, many with large lots and landscaping irrigation.

As required by the Water Conservation Act of 2009, Senate Bill X7-7, OMWD developed urban water use targets in its 2010 UWMP including a 20 percent water use reduction by 2020. OMWD has achieved its 2020 target.

### **Water Supply and Reliability**

OMWD obtains 100 percent of its potable water supply from the San Diego County Water Authority (SDCWA). The supply is primarily surface water from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (Delta) in northern California and the Colorado River, and is treated to meet or exceed all state and federal standards at the David C. McCollom Water Treatment Plant (DCMWTP). OMWD also purchases a small amount of treated water from SDCWA from the same surface water supplies but treated at the Skinner Filtration Plant owned by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Metropolitan), or SDCWA's Twin Oaks Valley Water Treatment Plant. SDCWA supplies are known as imported water. OMWD treated water may also come from the Claude "Bud" Lewis Carlsbad Desalination Plant.

SDCWA has contracted for Colorado River supplies through a conserved water program with the Imperial Irrigation District, and also by constructing a concrete liner in the All American and Coachella Canals that deliver water from the Colorado River to Imperial and Riverside Counties. These are collectively known as Quantification Settlement Agreement (QSA) supplies. SDCWA has also contracted for supplies from the Carlsbad Desalination Plant. SDCWA considers both supplies to be "drought resilient" meaning they would remain available during a drought. SDCWA is also a member agency of

Metropolitan and as such has access to additional supplies from the Delta and Colorado River, and other sources. SDCWA has analyzed its supplies under normal, single-dry, and five consecutive dry-year conditions through the year 2045 and has concluded there will be no shortages. SDCWA has also completed a Drought Risk Assessment assuming a drought from 2021 through 2025 and has concluded there will be no shortages.

SDCWA assessed the seismic (earthquake) risk to its, and OMWD's water supplies. To mitigate these risks, SDCWA constructed \$1.5 billion in dam/reservoir, pump station, and pipeline improvements, completed in 2014, and is known as the Emergency Storage Project (ESP). Specifically, the Project was based on an earthquake severing the aqueducts that supply SDCWA for periods of two- and six-months. A complete description of ESP can be found in Section 11 of the SDCWA 2020 UWMP.

### **OMWD Local Supplies**

OMWD has been investigating a brackish groundwater desalination project in the San Dieguito Valley. A feasibility study was completed in 2017 and a one-year pump test was completed in December 2020. The pump test further confirmed the technical feasibility of the project. Should OMWD move forward with this project, it has the potential to provide additional supply reliability and local control over costs. OMWD continues to increase the use of recycled water which offsets potable water use, and is drought resilient.

### **Water Supply Reliability Challenges and Strategies to Manage Risks**

The primary sources of supply for SDCWA from Metropolitan are the Delta and the Colorado River. The primary sources of contractual supplies for SDCWA are the Colorado River and the Pacific Ocean through the Carlsbad Desalination Plant. DWR is in the process of completing environmental documents and permitting for a project known as Delta Conveyance. This project, along with California EcoRestore, are intended to achieve the State's mandated coequal goals of water supply reliability and the restoration of critical Delta habitat. Included in water supply reliability is planning for climate change. The outcome of the Delta Conveyance project will impact Delta supply reliability.

Federal studies have concluded that there is more demand on the Colorado River than it can supply both today and in the future. This is based on an improved understanding of the historical record of flows, and the potential impacts from climate change. The seven basin states that share the Colorado River supply have implemented strategies to reduce demand and in 2020 approved a drought contingency plan. The lower basin states of California, Arizona, and Nevada, along with the Republic of Mexico have worked aggressively to reduce demands and increase storage in Lake Mead, to avoid lake levels reaching the point where a shortage would be declared. The current operating guidelines for water deliveries and shortage sharing expire in 2026 and the basin states are working to have new guidelines completed before then.

SDCWA strategies to manage water supply risks include their long-term contracts for supplies from QSA and the Carlsbad Desalination Plant, and local storage. For OMWD, the primary strategies include the San Dieguito Valley Brackish Groundwater Project, increased recycled water supplies, and water use efficiency, all of which reduce the demand on imported water and improve reliability.

OMWD is a founding member of the North San Diego Water Reuse Coalition comprised of nine water and wastewater agencies that are closely coordinating activities to maximize beneficial reuse and improve the reliability of water supplies for the region.

## Updated Water Supply Contingency Plan

The water supply contingency plan (WSCP) is a detailed set of actions that OMWD could implement in the case of an actual water shortage condition. As part of this 2020 UWMP, OMWD updated and adopted its WSCP, as described in Chapter 8. Actions could include demand management (reduction) measures, operational changes, and mandatory restrictions.

During 2015, OMWD demonstrated the effectiveness of its contingency planning in response to the Governor's Executive Order for a 25 percent reduction in use. In addition, through careful and conservative financial planning, OMWD was able to sustain operations without the use of its financial reserves. With its own storage facilities and water treatment plant, and the SDCWA's Emergency Storage Project, significant steps have been taken to prepare for catastrophic interruption of supplies.

### ES.3 Key Elements of OMWD'S 2020 UWMP

Key elements of OMWD's 2020 UWMP are summarized below:

- **OMWD's 2020 UWMP meets the requirements of the California Water Code (CWC) and the Urban Water Management Planning Act.**

This UWMP was prepared according to the Final 2020 UWMP Guidebook for Urban Water Suppliers, issued by the State of California's Department of Water Resources (DWR). The Guidebook was prepared to assure compliance with the CWC and the Act. The DWR checklist of compliance with the Guidebook and the CWC is included as Appendix A.

- **OMWD has completed an open and collaborative UWMP process.**

OMWD has notified its wholesale supplier, SDCWA; the County of San Diego; the cities of Encinitas, Carlsbad, San Marcos, Solana Beach, San Diego, and other local cities; the local wastewater collection and treatment agencies; the San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG); and others of the preparation of this 2020 UWMP and invited input and comment. The draft UWMP was published on OMWD's website on May 5, 2021 and a public hearing was held May 19, 2021. **XX** oral or written comments were received. OMWD's Board of Directors (**adopted or did not adopt**) the 2020 UWMP at its regular meeting of June 16, 2021.

- **OMWD has updated its population and water demand projections based on the latest forecast by SANDAG.**

As a part of its 2020 Potable Water and Recycled Water Master Plan, OMWD obtained updated population and demographic forecasts from SANDAG Series 14. Using these forecasts, OMWD developed new water demand projections considering new development, reductions due to additional conservation efficiencies, and the potential effects of climate change. OMWD utilized SANDAG population figures for regional consistency.

- **Next steps and submission deadlines**

OMWD plans the following steps to complete the UWMP process:

- ✓ Electronic Submittal to DWR – No later than July 1, 2021

- ✓ Copies to Cities, County, State Library – No later than July 15, 2021
- ✓ Plan Available to the Public – No later than July 30, 2021

# Chapter 1. Introduction and Overview

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Olivenhain Municipal Water District (OMWD) has prepared this 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) to guide its conservation and water resource management programs and to comply with state law. OMWD chose to update and restructure its existing 2015 UWMP, adopted on June 15, 2016, to facilitate the DWR review process.

According to California Water Code (CWC) § 10610.2(a) (2), “[t]he conservation and efficient use of urban water supplies are of statewide concern; however, the planning for that use and the implementation of those plans can best be accomplished at the local level.” Similarly, CWC § 10608(h) provides that “[t]he factors used to formulate water use efficiency targets can vary significantly from location to location based on factors including weather, patterns of urban and suburban development, and past efforts to enhance water use efficiency.”

OMWD is a public agency organized under CWC § 71000 et seq. and is comprised of a five-member, publicly elected Board of Directors and appointed General Manager committed to its customers.

The 2020 UWMP serves as a long-term planning document to ensure a reliable water supply at the local level. OMWD has made great strides in implementing 2015 UWMP strategies, diversifying supplies, and promoting water use efficiency; with continued efforts in reducing water use and aggressively pursuing alternate sources of water such as recycled water, OMWD plans to achieve even greater potable water savings. A complete evaluation and update of the resource management strategies in this UWMP will occur every five years, with annual review performed by OMWD to track progress and consider any unanticipated factors in supply reliability.

## 1.1 UWMP Organization

This UWMP is organized consistently with the chapter and subchapter headings contained in the 2020 Final Urban Water Management Plans Guidebook for Urban Water Suppliers, with the following chapters:

**Executive Summary and Lay Description**

**Chapter 1 – Introduction and Overview**

**Chapter 2 – Plan Preparation**

**Chapter 3 – System Description**

**Chapter 4 – Water Use Characterization**

**Chapter 5 – SBX 7-7 Baselines, Targets, and 2020 Compliance**

**Chapter 6 – Water Supply Characterization**

**Chapter 7 – Water Supply Reliability and Drought Risk Assessment**

**Chapter 8 – Water Shortage Contingency Plan**

**Chapter 9 – Demand Management Measures**

## Chapter 10 – Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation

### 1.2 UWMP in Relation to Other Efforts

#### 1.2.1 OMWD UWMP Demand Forecast

The demand forecast for this UWMP was based on the San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG) Series 14 population and demographic projections. These projections are based on the general plans of the cities and unincorporated county areas that OMWD serves.

#### 1.2.2 Groundwater Sustainability, Groundwater Management Plan

OMWD is currently investigating a brackish groundwater desalination project in the San Dieguito Valley, as described in section 6.2.1. Should this project move forward, OMWD will consider the preparation of a groundwater sustainability plan or a groundwater management plan.

#### 1.2.3 Potable Water and Recycled Water Master Plan

OMWD's Board of Directors approved the 2015 Potable Water and Recycled Water Master Plan (Master Plan) on December 9, 2015. A copy of the Master Plan is available at the following link.

<http://www.olivenhain.com/MasterPlan> OMWD staff is in the scoping process for updated potable water and recycled water master plans which are scheduled for completion by 2023.

#### 1.2.4 California Water Plan Update 2018 and Governor's Water Resilience Portfolio

The California Water Plan Update 2018 (Update 2018) provides recommended actions, funding scenarios, and an investment strategy to bolster efforts by water and resource managers, planners, and decision-makers to overcome California's most pressing water resource challenges. It reaffirms state government's unique role and commitment to sustainable, equitable, long-term water resource management; it also introduces implementation tools to inform sound decision-making. The plan's broad and diverse portfolio of recommended actions address California's critical, systemic, and institutional challenges.

Update 2018 presents a vision where all Californians benefit from such desirable conditions as reduced flood risks, more-reliable water supplies, reduced groundwater depletion, and greater habitat and species resiliency – all for a more sustainable future. Planning and policy priorities will have a mutual understanding of resource limitations, management deficiencies, and shared intent – with a focus on sustainability and multi-benefit actions that result in greater public health and safety; healthy economy; ecosystem vitality; and cultural, spiritual, recreational, and aesthetic experiences.

In 2019, Governor Newsom directed the secretaries of the California Natural Resources Agency, California Environmental Protection Agency, and the California Department of Food and Agriculture to identify and assess a suite of complementary actions to ensure safe and resilient water supplies, flood protection, and healthy waterways for the state's communities, economy, and environment. The order directs the state to think bigger and more strategically on water by directing the agencies to inventory and assess current water supplies and the health of waterways, future demands, and challenges. The

plan calls for increased investment in water supply diversity, protection of natural systems, and agency interconnection.

OMWD reviewed Update 2018 and the Governor's Water Resilience Portfolio and provided comments and suggestions, through two coalition letters.

### **1.2.5 Integrated Regional Water Management Plans (Updated by OMWD)**

Since the legislature passed the Integrated Regional Water Management Planning Act in 2000 (CWC § 10530 et seq., added by Stats. 2002, c. 767), Integrated Regional Water Management Plans (IRWMP) have been developed throughout the state. This process involves an integrated approach to water management planning by providing the framework for local agencies to cooperatively manage available local and imported water supplies and improve water supply quality, quantity, and reliability. Many of the IRWMP elements (CWC § 10540 et seq.) are also part of an UWMP and can be addressed cooperatively during the UWMP process, if certain criteria are met. OMWD participated in the development of the San Diego IRWMP. In 2019, the plan was updated to comply with DWR's 2016 IRWM Program Guidelines, incorporate new water planning studies, and make the region eligible for future rounds of grant funding. A copy can be found at <http://www.sdirwmp.org> and a map of the planning region is included below as **Figure 1-A (next page)**. OMWD is also a member of the Regional Advisory Committee which was originally formed in December 2006 to assist the Regional Water Management Group in the completion of the IRWMP and in the prioritization of projects for Proposition 50 funding.

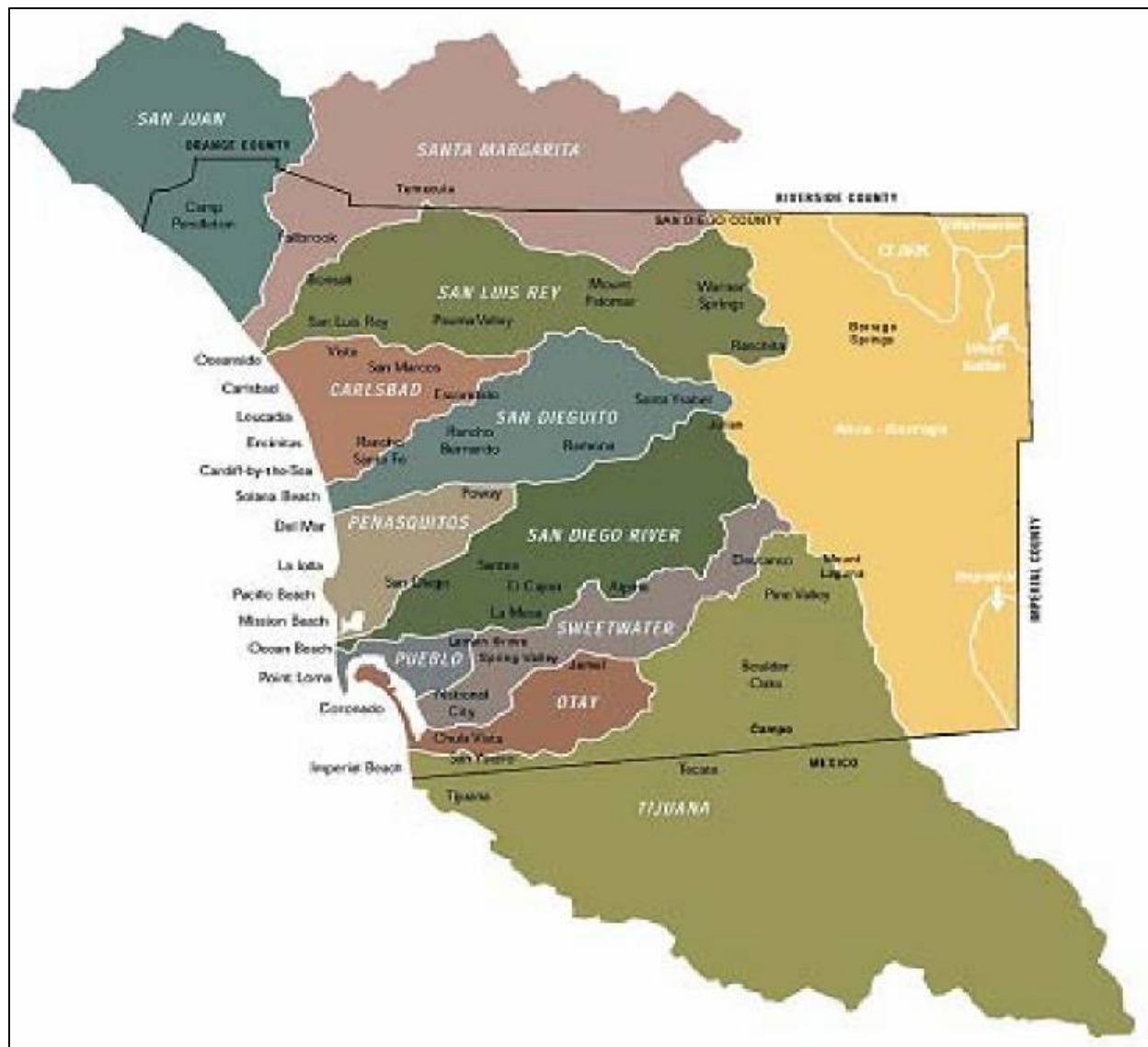
IRWMP supports OMWD's and the San Diego County Water Authority's (SDCWA) UWMPs by promoting regional planning and supporting projects that aim to increase water supply reliability and improve surface water and groundwater quality. IRWM planning and funding will help to make possible water supply projects in the areas of seawater desalination, recycled water, local surface water, and groundwater, which are part of the region's projected mix of water resources. The IRWM program also supports water conservation, another key element of OMWD's and SDCWA's UWMPs.

OMWD is a member of the North San Diego Water Reuse Coalition. This group seeks to optimize reuse and recycled water use by analyzing recycled water demands and supplies, and creating regional projects without regard to agency boundaries. The facility plan for the Coalition's Regional Recycled Water Project was finalized in 2012. The project received \$1.45 million in funding from Proposition 84, Round 1 and this was primarily used for a Programmatic Environmental Impact Report. In addition, each member of the project received \$90,000, and OMWD used its share for partial funding of the Village Park Recycled Water Project (VPRWP). In Round 2 of Proposition 84 funding, OMWD received \$540,600 which was used for the VPRWP and to expand recycled water to Surf Cup Sports, LLC's 55 acres of grass sports fields. San Elijo Joint Powers Authority (SEJPA) also received funding that was applied to the supply portion of the VPRWP.

Subsequent funding phases have seen individual Coalition members work together on specific elements of the larger regional project. Round 3 of funding was expedited and OMWD provided outreach support for the Carlsbad Recycled Water Plant and Distribution System Project. In Round 4, OMWD received \$600,000 for the Manchester Avenue Recycled Water Pipeline project. In 2020, Coalition members were

awarded \$2.82 million in funding from Proposition 1, Round 1. This funding included \$750,000 to OMWD for the South El Camino Real Recycled Water Pipeline Extension.

**Figure 1-A – Integrated Regional Water Management Planning Region**



### 1.3 Urban Water Management Plans and Grant or Loan Eligibility

Completion of a UWMP, including discussion of the status of a water supplier's implementation of DMMs, is required for an urban water supplier to be eligible for a water management grant or loan administered by DWR, the State Water Board, or the Delta Stewardship Council (CWC § 10631.5(a)). A current UWMP must also be maintained by the water supplier throughout the term of any grant or loan administered by DWR.

The water supplier must also comply with the water conservation requirements established by the Water Conservation Act of 2009. A retail water agency must meet its 2020 Water Use Target or have

submitted to DWR for approval a schedule, financing plan, and budget for achieving per capita reductions.

## **1.4 Demonstration of Consistency with the Delta Plan for Participants in Covered Actions**

### **1.4.1 Background**

An urban water supplier that anticipates participating in or receiving water from a proposed project, such as a multiyear water transfer, conveyance facility, or new diversion that involves transferring water through, exporting water from, or using water in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (Delta), should provide information in their 2015 and 2020 UWMPs that can then be used in the certification of consistency process to demonstrate consistency with the Delta Plan Policy WR P1, Reduce Reliance on the Delta Through Improved Regional Water Self-reliance (California Code Regulations, Title 23, Section 5003). This information is provided in Appendix K, and summarized in this section.

### **1.4.2 OMWD Consistency with WR P1**

OMWD demonstrates consistency with WR P1 through a combination of its success in implementing water use efficiency strategies, developing its own local water recycling supply, and through the local and regional water supply projects it participates in as a member agency of SDCWA. OMWD's average water use has decreased from 359 gallons per capita per day (GPCD) as forecast in its 2005 UWMP to 206 GPCD based on the 2020 UWMP population and demand forecasts. OMWD's recycled water demand is forecast to increase from approximately 2,500 AFY in 2020 to 2,900 AFY by 2045, or approximately 18 percent of its total 2045 demand. OMWD is also actively investigating the San Dieguito Valley Brackish Groundwater Desalination Project with a minimum capacity of 1,120 AFY. Although not included in the calculations, this project, if implemented, would further reduce reliance on the Delta watershed and improve regional self-reliance.

In its Draft Appendix M, Addendum to the SDCWA's 2015 Urban Water Management Plan, Reporting on Reduced Delta Reliance, SDCWA demonstrates its service area's consistency with WR P1 by detailing the San Diego Region's collective contributions to regional self-reliance. The regional self-reliance demonstrated in SDCWA's Appendix M Table 3 consists of strategies implemented by SDCWA and its retail agencies including OMWD. In 2010, its baseline year, the percentage of water supplies within the SDCWA service area contributing to regional self-reliance was approximately 44 percent. In 2015, this grew to 45 percent; in 2020, 79 percent; and it is projected at 90-plus percent through 2045. SDCWA and its member agencies have accomplished this reduction in Delta reliance through water use efficiency, water recycling, and seawater desalination, each of which contributes approximately 10 percent. Local and regional water supply and storage projects make up approximately 70 percent and include the Imperial Irrigation District conserved water transfer and the All-American and Coachella Canal lining projects, cumulatively 278,700 AFY. Groundwater, brackish groundwater, surface water, and potable reuse make up the remaining increments of local supply.

WRP1 subdivision (c)(1)(C) requires water suppliers to report on the expected outcomes for measurable reductions in water supplies from the Delta watershed as either a reduction in percentage

or volume used of Delta supplies form a quantified baseline. As a member agency of Metropolitan, SDCWA's Draft 2020 UWMP demonstrates the reduction in Delta supplies received from Metropolitan in its Appendix M Table 4 which is derived from Metropolitan's Draft 2020 RUWMP. SDCWA water purchases from Metropolitan include supply from the State Water Project that Metropolitan receives as a State Water Contractor. Metropolitan's 2020 UWMP, Appendix 11, Table A. 11-3, indicates that in 2010, approximately 27 percent of its service area supply was from the Delta. In 2015 and 2020, this declined to approximately 20 percent. Metropolitan forecasts that its Delta portion of its supply will decline from 24 percent in 2025, to just under 20 percent in 2045.

In summary, through its own activities, the activities of SDCWA and its other retail member agencies and the activities of Metropolitan, OMWD is able to demonstrate its compliance with all aspects of WR P1.

## **1.5 Urban Water Management Plans and the California Water Code**

### **1.5.1 Urban Water Management Plan Act of 1983**

The Urban Water Management Planning Act (CWC §§ 10610 – 10656) (Act) requires urban water suppliers to report, describe, and evaluate various aspects of their water resources and plans for providing water service, such as:

- Water deliveries and uses
- Water supply sources
- Efficient water uses
- Demand Management Measures (DMMs) and
- Water shortage contingency planning

The Act directs water agencies in carrying out their long-term resource planning responsibilities to ensure adequate water supplies are available to meet existing and future demands. Urban water suppliers are required to assess current demands and supplies over a 20-year planning horizon (with an additional 5-year option) and consider various drought scenarios. Among other things, the Act also requires water shortage contingency planning and drought response actions to be included in a UWMP.

UWMPs are to be prepared every five years by urban water suppliers, which are defined by the Act as water suppliers providing water for municipal purposes either directly or indirectly to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet (AF) of water per year. The normal UWMP submittal cycle requires that they be updated at least once every five years on or before December 31 in years ending in five and zero. However, because of recent changes in UWMP requirements, state law has extended the deadline by which agencies must adopt their 2020 UWMPs to July 1, 2021. Although submitted in 2021, 2020 UWMPs will be referred to as 2020 UWMPs because they include FY 2020 water data and to retain consistency with the five-year submittal cycle under the Act.

This UWMP was prepared following the 2020 Final Urban Water Management Plan Guidebook for Urban Water Suppliers. It includes the DWR Methodologies, the Act, Senate Bill (SB) X7-7 (CWC § 10608 et seq.) (Water Conservation Bill of 2009) requirements, recent code changes, and other relevant information.

### 1.5.2 New Requirements

Since the completion of OMWD's 2015 UWMP, there are numerous additional requirements passed by the legislature for the 2020 UWMPs. Major new requirements include:

- **Five Consecutive Dry-Year Water Reliability Assessment** – The Legislature modified the dry-year water reliability planning from a “multiyear” time period to a “drought lasting five consecutive water years” designation. This is addressed in Chapters 4, 6, and 7.
- **Drought Risk Assessment (DRA)** – The drought risk assessment requires a Supplier to assess water supply reliability over a five-year period from 2021 to 2025 that examines water supplies, water uses, and the resulting water supply reliability under a reasonable prediction for five consecutive dry years. Chapter 7 describes the OMWD DRA.
- **Seismic Risk** – The water code now requires Suppliers to specifically address seismic risk to various water system facilities and to have a mitigation plan. This is addressed in Chapter 8.
- **Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP)** – In 2018, the Legislature modified the UWMP laws to require a WSCP with specific elements. The WSCP is a document that provides a Supplier with an action plan for a drought or catastrophic water supply shortage. OMWD (adopted or did not adopt) its WSCP at its June 16, 2021 board of directors meeting as Ordinance No. XX. The WSCP is addressed in Chapter 8.
- **Groundwater Supplies Coordination** – The Water Code requires Supplier's 2020 UWMPs to be consistent with Groundwater Sustainability Plans (GSP), completed by Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSA). Currently, OMWD does not use groundwater as a supply and there are no GSPs in the service area. Should OMWD proceed with the San Dieguito Valley Brackish Groundwater Desalination Project, described in Section 6, OMWD may become the GSA and prepare a GSP. If the GSP is completed before 2025, that year's UWMP would be consistent with the GSP.
- **Lay Description** – The Legislature included a new statutory requirement for suppliers to include a lay description of the fundamental determinations of the UWMP. This has been included in the Executive Summary.

### 1.5.3 Water Conservation Act of 2009 (SB X7-7)

Based on legislative changes resulting from the passage of the Water Conservation Bill of 2009, UWMPs are also intended to assist water agencies and, in turn, the State of California to set targets and track progress toward decreasing daily per capita urban water use throughout the state. The passage of the Water Conservation Bill of 2009 requires urban retail water suppliers to determine and report various technical information in their UWMPs that is geared toward helping achieve the goal of the Water Conservation Bill of 2009 to reduce statewide per capita urban water use, such as base daily per capita water use (baseline) which is also commonly referred to as gallons per capita per day (GPCD), 2020 urban water use targets, 2015 interim urban water use targets, and compliance with daily per capita water use quotas. In this 2020 UWMP, OMWD reports on its compliance with its 2020 target.

### 1.5.4 SB 610 (2001) and SB 221 (2001)

SB 610 (in part, CWC §§ 10910 through 10915) and SB 221 (California Government Code §§ 65867.5, 66455.3, and 66473.7) added and amended provisions of state law to improve the link between

information on water supply availability and land use decisions made by cities and counties. In general terms, SB 610 requires the applicable public water system to prepare and adopt a water supply assessment to be included in the environmental documentation prepared by a city or county for certain types of proposed projects as defined by SB 610. SB 221 generally requires the approval of a development agreement or tentative map that includes more than 500 dwelling units to be conditioned on a written verification from the applicable public water system that sufficient water supplies will be available. OMWD has no remaining developments larger than 500 units.

#### **1.5.5 Urban Water Use Objectives**

CWC requires Suppliers to develop urban water use objectives for certain sectors, in order to meet their target water use calculated in the previous plan. These water use objectives will not be developed until 2023, and the first report will require information on what demand management measures (DMM) (water conservation measures) Suppliers will implement to meet their stated objectives. For the 2020 UWMP, DWR encourages, but does not require Suppliers to describe demand management measures implemented, or planned for implementation, to meet anticipated urban water use objectives. While OMWD does not commit to specific DMMs at this time, Chapter 9 does provide a description of some of the measures under consideration.

# Chapter 2. Plan Preparation

## 2.1 Plan Preparation

This chapter determines that OMWD is required to prepare and UWMP and describes the coordination that OMWD will employ in developing the UWMP. The chapter includes the following sections:

- Basis for preparing a plan
- Regional Planning
- Individual or Regional Planning and Compliance
- Fiscal or Calendar Year and Units of Measure
- Coordination and Outreach

## 2.2 Basis for Preparing a Plan

OMWD is a public water system that serves portions of the cities of Encinitas, Carlsbad, San Diego, Solana Beach, and San Marcos, and all or portions of the unincorporated county communities of Elfin Forest, Rancho Santa Fe, Fairbanks Ranch, Santa Fe Valley, and 4S Ranch. OMWD has more than 3,000 service connections and supplies more than 3,000 acre-feet per year (AFY) and is therefore required to provide a UWMP every five years in accordance with CWC Section 10617. OMWD was formed in 1959 and has adopted and submitted a UWMP every five years since the Act was passed into law.

### 2.2.1 Public Water System

OMWD meets the Health and Safety Code definition of a Public Water System: “a system for the provision of water for human consumption through pipes or other constructed conveyances that has 15 or more service connections or regularly serves at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.” OMWD’s Public Water System number is 3710029.

### 2.2.2 Agencies Serving Multiple Service Areas/ Public Water Systems

OMWD has one service area and one public water system. Required plan information is summarized in **Table 2-1**.

**Table 2-1 Retail: Public Water Systems**

Public Water System Number	Public Water System Name	Number of Municipal Connections 2020	2020 Volume of Water Supplied (AF)
3710029	Olivenhain Municipal Water District	22,592	19,582
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>22,592</b>	<b>19,582</b>

Notes: Active meters not including construction, fire, internal, or recycled.  
Volume includes both potable and recycled water delivered 17,100 P + 2,482 R

## 2.3 Regional Planning

OMWD participated in SDCWA's regional planning and considered regional plans and coordinated efforts in the development of this 2020 UWMP.

## 2.4 Individual or Regional Planning and Compliance

### 2.4.1 Regional UWMP

OMWD is not preparing a Regional UWMP (RUWMP). OMWD is reporting individual planning and compliance and this 2020 UWMP addresses only its service area. OMWD has notified and coordinated with appropriate regional agencies and constituents.

### 2.4.2 Regional Alliance

OMWD is a part of a regional alliance with San Dieguito Water District (SDWD), Vallecitos Water District (VWD), and Rincon del Diablo Municipal Water District (RdDMWD) and is reporting on and complying with 2020 water use targets. OMWD has prepared a 2020 Regional Alliance Report, attached at Appendix J, and has submitted it separately to DWR. Required plan identification information is presented in **Table 2-2**.

**Table 2-2: Plan Identification**

Select Only One	Type of Plan		Name of RUWMP or Regional Alliance
X	Individual UWMP		
		Water Supplier is also a member of a RUWMP	
	X	Water Supplier is also a member of a Regional Alliance	Olivenhain Regional Alliance
	Regional UWMP		

## 2.5 Fiscal (FY) or Calendar Year and Units of Measure

### 2.5.1 Fiscal or Calendar Year

The following notes, along with **Table 2-3**, provide information required for the UWMP, specifying the basis of data reporting:

- **FY:** OMWD is reporting data on a FY basis.
- **2020 Reporting Year:** OMWD is reporting data for FY 2020, July 1, 2019 through June 30, 2020.
- **Units in Acre-Feet:** OMWD's 2020 UWMP will use acre-feet as the units of measure. (One AF = 325,851 gallons. A typical residential account in OMWD's service area uses approximately 0.5 AFY.)

### 2.5.2 Reporting Complete 2020 Data

OMWD is reporting water use and planning data for the entire fiscal year of 2019-2020.

### 2.5.3 Units of Measure

OMWD will report water volumes in acre-feet.

**Table 2-3: Agency Identification**

Table 2-3: Supplier Identification	
Type of Agency	
	Agency is a wholesaler
X	Agency is a retailer
Fiscal or Calendar Year	
	UWMP Tables Are in calendar years
X	UWMP Tables Are in fiscal years
Year Begins on July 1	
Units of Measure Used in UWMP	
Unit	Acre-Feet (AF) (1 AF = 325,851 gallons)

## 2.6 Coordination and Outreach

### 2.6.1 Wholesale and Retail Coordination

OMWD relies upon SDCWA for 100 percent of its potable water supply either as raw water for treatment at OMWD's David C. McCollom Water Treatment Plant (DCMWTP), or as treated water. OMWD has provided SDCWA with projected water demand in five-year increments for the next 20 years in an email dated April 29, 2021. OMWD supplements its own recycled water production with supplies from VWD, SEJPA, Rancho Santa Fe Community Services District (RSFCSD), and the City of San Diego. OMWD regularly coordinates with these agencies regarding recycled water supplies. Agency coordination information is summarized in **Table 2-4**.

**Table 2-4: Water Supplier Information Exchange**

Table 2-4 Retail: Water Supplier Information Exchange
The retail supplier has informed the following wholesale supplier(s) of projected water use in accordance with CWC section 10631.
Wholesale Water Supplier Name
<b>Potable Water:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• San Diego County Water Authority</li></ul>
<b>Recycled Water:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Vallecitos Water District</li><li>• San Elijo Joint Powers Authority</li><li>• City of San Diego</li><li>• Rancho Santa Fe Community Services District</li></ul>

## **2.6.2 Coordination with Other Agencies and the Community**

OMWD coordinated the preparation of its UWMP with appropriate local agencies, including other water suppliers that share a common source, water management agencies and relevant public agencies, to the extent practical. Notification of the update of the 2020 UWMP was sent out more than 60 days prior to the public hearing to all water management agencies, wastewater agencies, and cities in and adjacent to OMWD's service area. Notice was also sent to the County of San Diego and the Building Industry Association. Please refer to **Table 2-A** (not required by DWR) on the following page for additional information on OMWD's coordination process.

The draft UWMP was made available on OMWD's website beginning on May 5, 2021 to encourage participation by OMWD customers. In addition, customers were invited to attend and participate in the public hearing held on May 19, 2021 and the UWMP board adoption on June 16, 2021. Within 30 days of the adoption of the final UWMP, copies will be sent to DWR, the California State Library, all cities within OMWD's service area, and the County of San Diego. Specifically, copies of the water service reliability portion of the final UWMP will be provided to the County and all cities within which OMWD provides water service. Furthermore, within 30 days of filing the final UWMP with DWR, the UWMP will be posted on OMWD's website and available to review in hardcopy form at OMWD's offices during normal working hours, when COVID-19 restrictions are lifted.

## **2.6.3 Notice to Cities and Counties**

OMWD notified the Cities of Encinitas, Carlsbad, San Diego, Solana Beach, and San Marcos, and the County of San Diego at the start of the UWMP process, in advance of the required 60 days prior to the UWMP public hearing.

**Table 2-A: Coordination with Stakeholder Agencies**

Coordinating Agencies	Participated in Plan Development	Commented on Draft	Attended Public Meetings	OMWD Contacted For Assistance	Was Offered Draft Plan in Three Forms	Was sent Notice of Intention to Adopt
<b>Other water suppliers</b>						
• Carlsbad MWD					x	x
• San Dieguito Water District	x				x	x
• City of San Diego					x	x
• Vallecitos Water District	x				x	x
• Rincon del Diablo MWD	x				x	x
• Santa Fe Irrigation District	x				x	x
<b>Wastewater agencies</b>						
• Encina Wastewater Authority				x	x	x
• Fairbanks Ranch CSD		x		x	x	x
• San Elijo JPA		x		x	x	x
• Leucadia Wastewater District				x	x	x
• Rancho Santa Fe CSD		x		x	x	x
• Whispering Palms CSD		x		x	x	x
<b>Water management agencies</b>						
• San Diego County Water Authority	x			x	x	x
<b>Relevant public agencies</b>						
• City of Carlsbad						
• City of Del Mar					x	x
• City of Encinitas					x	x
• City of Escondido					x	x
• City of Poway					x	x
• City of San Diego						
• County of San Diego					x	x
• City of San Marcos					x	x
• City of Solana Beach					x	x
• San Diego Association of Governments					x	x
• San Diego LAFCO					x	x
• SD County Board of Supervisors						
<b>General public</b>					x	x
•						
<b>Other</b>						
• Encinitas Union School District						
• Poway Unified School District						
• Dept. of Water Resources		x		x	x	
• State Clearing House					x	x
• Building Industry Association					x	x

# Chapter 3. System Description

## 3.1 General Description

This chapter presents a general description of OMWD’s physical system, its service area, the climate, population, and demographics. OMWD is located in San Diego County in the southern portion of the State of California.

OMWD is a public agency providing water, wastewater services, recycled water, hydroelectricity, and operation of Elfin Forest Recreational Reserve and has been serving water to its customers since 1961. OMWD was originally incorporated on April 9, 1959 for the purpose of developing an adequate water supply for the landowners and residents of its service area. On June 14, 1960, OMWD voted to become a member of SDCWA, which is a member of Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Metropolitan), thus becoming eligible to purchase imported water from SDCWA aqueducts and distribute this water throughout its service area. OMWD is one of 24 member agencies of SDCWA. Member agency status entitles OMWD to directly purchase water for its needs on a wholesale basis. OMWD relies on SDCWA to plan for and provide a reliable water supply to the entire county.

OMWD strives to provide a high level of service and to maintain close communication with its customers, and is proud of its reputation as an accessible, productive, and progressive public agency. OMWD is governed by a five-member Board of Directors, whose members are publicly elected by division. The public is notified of all board meetings pursuant to the Ralph M. Brown Act, and these meetings are open for public comment and participation.

OMWD includes portions of the cities of Encinitas, Carlsbad, San Diego, Solana Beach, and San Marcos, and portions or all of the County of San Diego unincorporated communities of Elfin Forest, Rancho Santa Fe, Fairbanks Ranch, Santa Fe Valley and 4S Ranch. A map of OMWD’s service area is included below as **Figure 3-A**.

### OMWD Mission Statement

**Water** - Providing safe, reliable, high-quality drinking water while exceeding all regulatory requirements in a cost-effective and environmentally responsive manner.

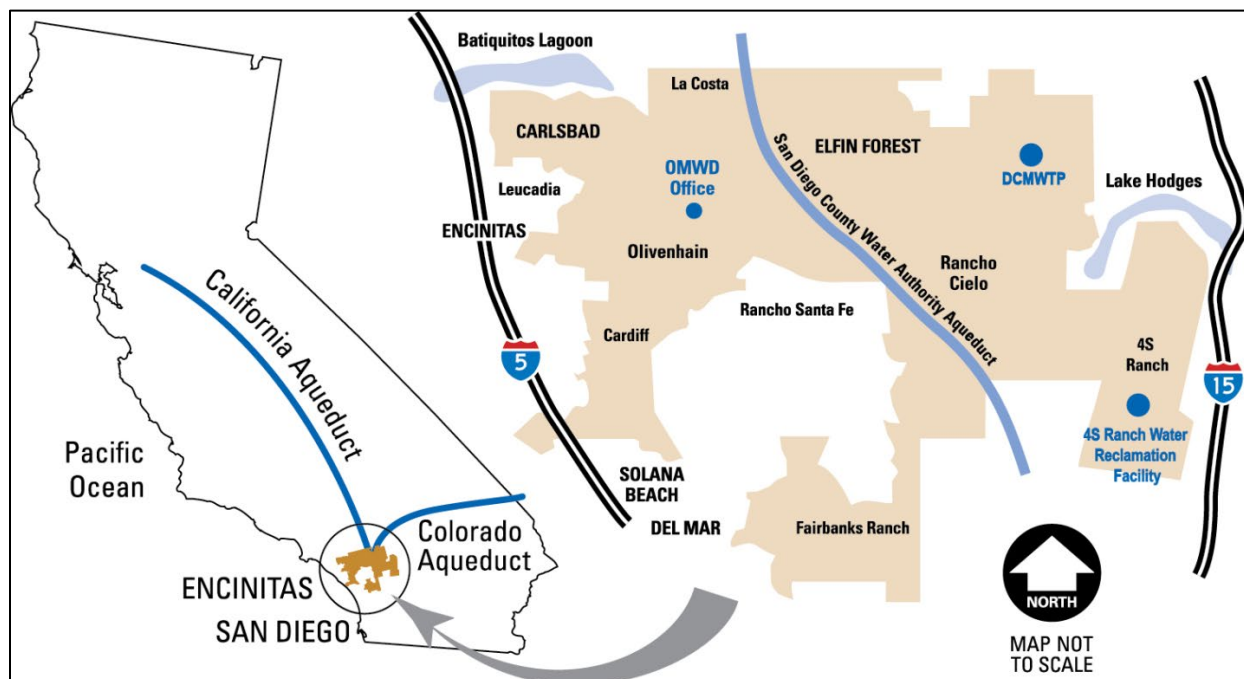
**Recycled Water** - Providing recycled water and wastewater treatment in the most cost-effective and environmentally responsive method.

**Parks** - Safely operating the Elfin Forest Recreational Reserve and providing all users with a unique recreational, educational, and environmental experience.

**Emergency Management** - Complying with policies and procedures that adhere to local, state, and federal guidelines for national security and disaster preparedness.

**Sustainable Operations** - Pursuing alternative and/or renewable resources with the most sustainable, efficient, and cost-effective approach.

**Figure 3-A: OMWD Service Area**



All customers in OMWD’s service area are metered and there are no significant areas using potable water that are not served by OMWD. The growth in number of installed meters has paralleled OMWD’s growth in water use, with the number of installed meters increasing from 1,250 in 1972 to 22,592 as of June 30, 2020. The number of service connections for customer meters vary in size from 5/8-inch to 6-inch. Approximately 85 percent of customer meters are 3/4-inch and smaller, and these are mostly residential customers. Residential customers account for approximately 80 percent of OMWD’s total water use.

### **3.1.1 Potable Water System**

All of the water supply delivered by OMWD for potable use is purchased from SDCWA as either treated or raw water. SDCWA water can be delivered to OMWD through five service connections, all from SDCWA’s Second San Diego Aqueduct. Four are treated water connections and one is a raw water connection. The majority of water purchased from SDCWA is raw water treated by OMWD and then served to its customers. OMWD provides potable water service to customers through a distribution system that currently includes approximately 466 miles of potable water pipelines, 12 closed storage reservoirs, six pump stations, and a 450 kW hydroelectric generation station.

### **3.1.2 Water Treatment**

Located at the base of the Olivenhain Dam and Reservoir, the DCMWTP was the largest of its kind in the world upon its completion and incorporates the latest membrane ultrafiltration technology, providing more certain removal of waterborne health threats in a cost-effective, environmentally safe manner. The 34 million gallons per day (MGD) membrane treatment plant came online April 2002, initially capable of treating 25 MGD. It was expanded by 9 MGD in FY 2004-05 to its present capacity.

In 2012, OMWD was required to meet a more stringent set of water quality regulations that have been promulgated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency as part of the Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2 ESWTR). In order to meet the LT2 ESWTR regulations, various changes were made to the treatment plant with respect to how the water treatment membranes are operated and maintained. These improvements include addressing issues with equalizing flow changes at both the front end and back end of the treatment train and improving OMWD's ability to handle solids which are removed from the water during the treatment process. The Environmental Impact Report for the DCMWTP was certified by OMWD's Board of Directors in March 1994; a Notice of Exemption was filed with the County of San Diego in February 2011 for construction of LT2 ESWTR-related improvements at the plant. Bonds were sold by OMWD to fund the LT2 ESTWR improvements and construction was completed in 2014, and OMWD received a loan from California's Department of Public Health in the amount of \$32,000,000 from the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund. Other than scheduled maintenance shutdowns of the raw water pipelines in SDCWA's Second Aqueduct, the plant remains fully operational. OMWD purchases treated water from SDCWA during these aqueduct shutdowns.

The mechanisms supporting the DCMWTP result in significant savings to OMWD in terms of operating costs and increased reliability. The available hydraulic gradient from the pipelines which deliver water to the DCMWTP, is converted to energy through the use of turbines. This energy helps run the plant and can save OMWD approximately \$1 million per year in power costs. Ancillary facilities including an electrical sub-station, pump station, and flow control facility are in place to better prepare OMWD for a catastrophic event such as a regional power outage.

### 3.1.3 Land Use and Water Demands

OMWD is approximately 95 percent built out. The remaining growth is spread out across OMWD's service area except for 4S Ranch which is nearly built out, with only 11 buildable lots remaining.

As recently as FY 1970, agriculture accounted for over 70 percent of OMWD's total water use, but this percentage has decreased over the years. As total agricultural use has declined, domestic use has grown. Agriculture today represents only 3 percent of the total water demand in OMWD, using 1,938 AF of water in FY 2005 and 684 AF in FY 2010. For FY 2020, water use is shown in **Table 3-A** below (numbers used are rounded to the nearest whole number).

**Table 3-A: FY 2020 Water Use by Sector**

Water Use	Percent of Total
Single Family Residential	76
Multifamily Residential	4
Commercial	4
Agriculture	3
Irrigation	13

Domestic water consumption covers both indoor and outdoor uses. Indoor water uses include sanitation, bathing, laundry, cooking, and drinking. Most outdoor water use entails landscape irrigation.

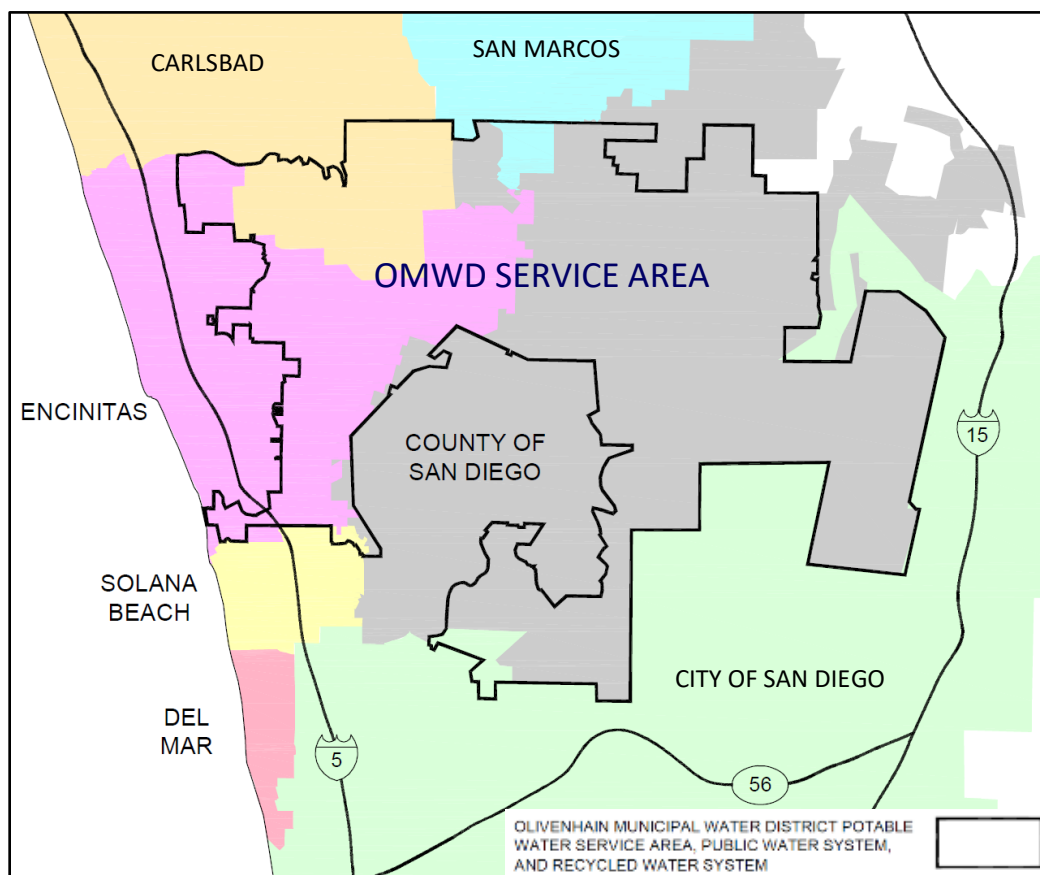
Commercial water demands generally consist of uses that are necessary for the operation of a business or institution, such as drinking, sanitation, and landscape irrigation. Major commercial water users include service industries, such as restaurants, car washes, laundries, and hotels. Economic statistics developed by the San Diego Regional Chamber of Commerce indicate that almost half of San Diego's residents are employed in commercial (trade and service) industries.

OMWD utilizes its Master Plan as a long-term capital planning tool to address existing and future facility needs within OMWD's three enterprise areas: potable water, wastewater, and recycled water. The Master Plan is updated approximately every five years. OMWD is approximately 95 percent built out and expects to be fully developed within approximately 10 years.

### 3.2 Service Area and Boundary Map

The exterior boundary shown in **Figure 3-1** is OMWD's potable water service area, the public water system boundary, the recycled water service area boundary, and the jurisdictional boundary. Within this boundary are two existing recycled water distribution systems, the Northwest and Southeast Quadrants. OMWD does not have a raw water distribution system and there have been no changes to the service area from the beginning of the baseline period through 2020.

**Figure 3-1: OMWD Service Area Boundary and Area Cities**

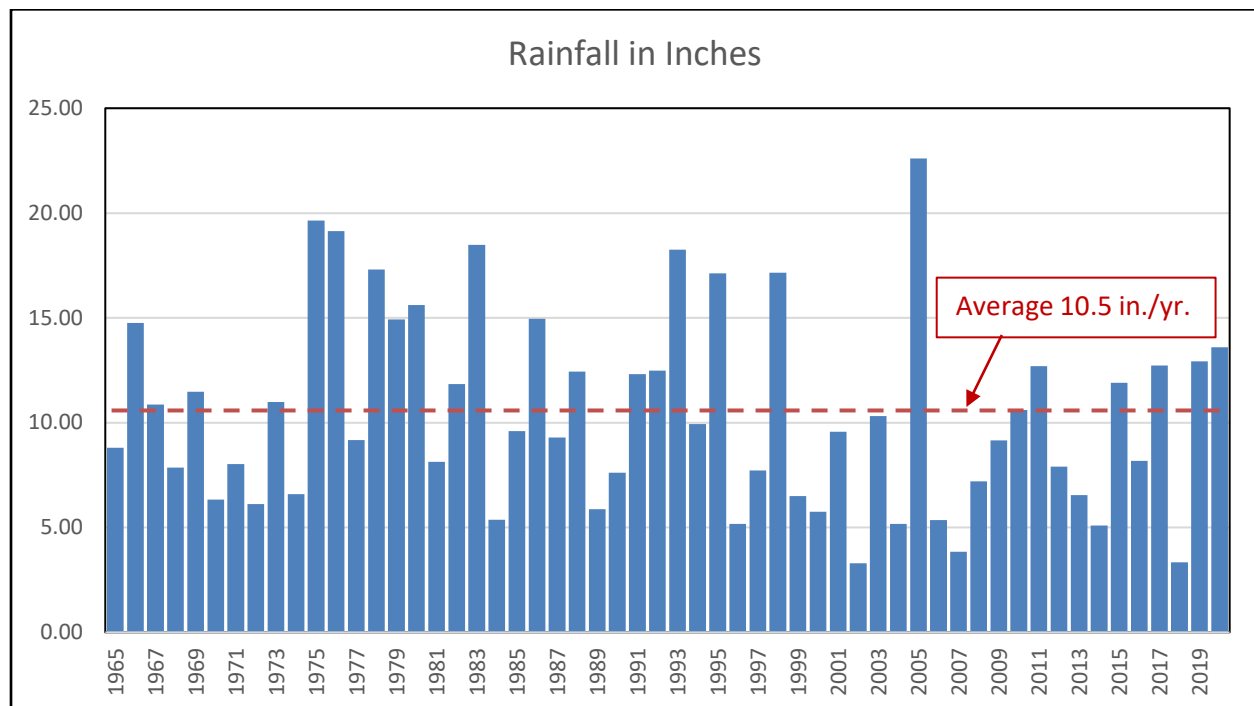


### 3.3 Service Area Climate

Many of the areas served by OMWD feature a mild coastal climate, varied topography, and convenient proximity to major urban areas. Therefore, OMWD has experienced fairly rapid urbanization, although rural, undeveloped area still remains. Inland areas are both hotter in summer and cooler in winter.

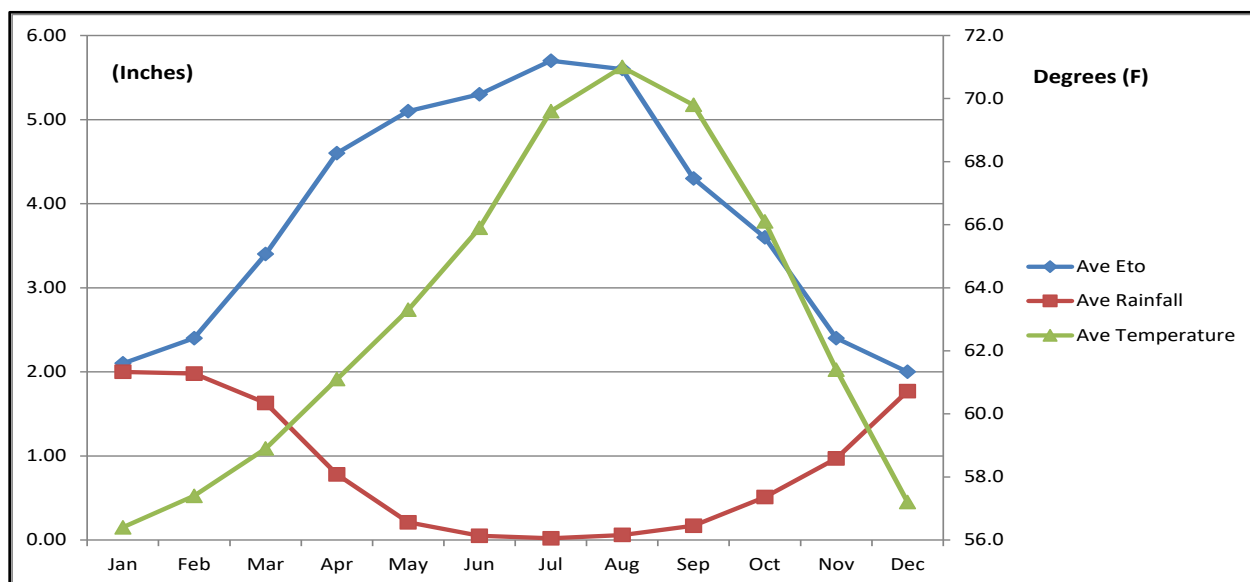
Average annual rainfall is approximately 10.50 inches per year on the coast and in excess of 14 inches per year inland. As shown in **Figure 3-B**, local rainfall exceeded the historic annual average 25 times since 1965 (55 years) but only six times since 2000. In water years 2005, 2010, 2015, and 2020, rainfall totaled 22.60, 10.60, 11.91 and 13.6 inches respectively. More than 80 percent of the region's rainfall occurs between December and March. The Lindbergh Field Station, California Irrigation Management Information System Station #184, utilized in this section is located on the coast in the City of San Diego, approximately 24 miles south of the City of Encinitas and OMWD.

**Figure 3-B: Annual Rainfall (Lindbergh Field Station)**



Variations in weather affect short-term water requirements, causing demand spikes during hot, dry periods and reductions in use during wet weather. These predominantly dry conditions resulted in record level demands during FY 2004, only to decrease heavily with record rainfall in FY 2005. More recently, FY 2016, 2017, 2019, and 2020 water use averaged 16,900 AFY while FY 2018, a hot dry year had water use in excess of 19,400 AFY. On a monthly basis, water requirements tend to increase during the summer months when a decrease in rainfall combines with an increase in temperatures and an increase in evapotranspiration levels as shown in **Figure 3-C** on the next page.

**Figure 3-C: Average Monthly Climate Variables**



### 3.3.1 Climate Change

OMWD completed the Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment Screening Form for Urban Water Management Planning in Appendix I, Considering Climate Change Impacts, of the DWR Guidebook. OMWD obtains 100 percent of its potable water supply from SDCWA which in turn receives a significant portion of its supply from the Colorado River and the Pacific Ocean, and a small portion from Metropolitan. SDCWA addressed the impact of climate change on its supply volume and reliability, as summarized in section 6.2.10. Metropolitan's two sources of supply are the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta via the State Water Project, and the Colorado River, both of which are climate-sensitive. Metropolitan has taken climate change into account in its planning work for the Colorado River and the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. DWR has addressed climate change in its California Delta Conveyance program including flooding and sea-level rise.

The summary of the screening exercise along with approaches, not covered by Metropolitan or SDCWA, are as follows:

- Water Supply and Demand
  - The OMWD water supply and demand are vulnerable to climate change.
  - Landscaping demand may be affected by changes in average precipitation and runoff volume, increasing temperature, and the frequency and intensity of droughts.
  - Groundwater is currently not a major supply source.
  - The San Dieguito groundwater basin has been affected by seawater intrusion in the past. Should OMWD move forward with this project, project supplies will be planned to avoid seawater intrusion.
  - The Delta and Colorado River supplies are affected by snowmelt and rely on stored water supplies.

- Throughout this UWMP, OMWD will rely on SDCWA's climate change analysis so that OMWD and SDCWA are planning under a consistent set of climate change projections. See section 6.2.10.1 of this UWMP.
- OMWD has also incorporated climate change analysis into the water use projections.
- Extreme Heat
  - Climate change may increase customer water usage.
  - To review the impact of extreme heat, OMWD has analyzed water use peaking factors on a pressure zone level and compared them to 2015 levels. The peaking factors represent outdoor water use for irrigation during extreme heat.
  - In general, OMWD is finding a small change in peaking factors. OMWD does not own or operate open storage reservoirs for potable water storage and so increases in evaporative-related water losses are not expected to be an impact.
  - To date, OMWD has not experienced increased corrosion, wear from heat expansion, or difficulties operating cooling systems. Moving forward, OMWD will consider extreme heat in its infrastructure planning.
- Water Quality in Water Supplies
  - Lower dissolved oxygen levels, algal blooms, disinfectant biproducts, and lower assimilative capacity of a receiving water body could affect Metropolitan and SDCWA supplies.
  - There is potential for sea level rise and increased salinity in the Delta.
- Sea Level Rise and Water Supply Source Infrastructure
  - Sea level rise can impact the Sacramento – San Joaquin Delta supply infrastructure and Metropolitan and SDCWA supplies.
- Flooding – Water Supply Sources and Associated Infrastructure
  - The Sacramento – San Joaquin Delta supply relies on flood protection infrastructure including both levees and dams.
- Wildfire
  - The State Water Project watershed and infrastructure has experienced an increase in wildfire activity in the past 5 years, reportedly due to climate change. This could affect Metropolitan and SDCWA supplies.
- Sea Level Rise and Coastal Structures
  - Sea level rise and coastal erosion are not expected to impact water supplies.

## 3.4 Service Area Population and Demographics

### 3.4.1 Service Area Population

The current and projected population for OMWD was developed by SANDAG as a part of its most recent growth and demographic forecast known as Series 14. The Series 14 forecast is based on regional demographic and economic forecasts, and on the adopted land use plans of the County of San Diego and the various municipalities within OMWD's service area. Additional information on the forecast and SANDAG's forecast methodologies are available on the SANDAG website, [www.SANDAG.org](http://www.SANDAG.org). OMWD is approximately 95 percent built out and SANDAG forecasts the population will actually decrease from 2025 forward due to an aging population and fewer family members in each house. Current and projected future OMWD population counts are summarized in **Table 3-1**.

**Table 3-1: Current and Projected Service Area Population**

Population Served	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
	72,179	71,146	69,530	68,954	68,260	68,248

Source: SANDAG Series 14, custom data sort to OMWD service area boundary

In 2010, OMWD contracted with the State of California, Department of Finance (DOF) to develop a special population projection for its service area. Following completion of the projection it has been updated using annual growth factors, provided by DOF for San Diego County. OMWD has been using the results as the basis for projecting its future growth, and for various reporting to the State. OMWD has consistently used SANDAG population projections for its UWMPs. The two projections are significantly different. Once the 2020 census data is available, OMWD will contract with SANDAG to produce an updated projection and will attempt to reconcile it with DOF. If the two can be reconciled, OMWD will likely use the SANDAG projection going forward as it is well-documented and consistent with SDCWA and its member agencies. OMWD meets its SB X7-7 target per capita water use with either projection.

### 3.4.2 Other Demographic Factors

#### 3.4.2.1 Economic Factors -OMWD

COVID-19 and related government mitigation measures have impacted the operating and financial condition of many local agencies throughout San Diego County.

On March 12, 2020, OMWD declared a COVID-19 emergency in response to the State of Emergency declared by California Governor Gavin Newsom. On April 2, 2020, Governor Newsom issued an Executive Order protecting homes and small businesses from water shut-offs while the State is responding to the pandemic. The Governor's order was issued to ensure water service will continue to be provided under any circumstance as water is critical and essential for everyone.

OMWD's operation and financial position has not been significantly impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. OMWD has experienced a delay in collection of its water service revenues. Available reserves in water and sewer unrestricted funds were utilized to cover temporary delays in collection

of revenues, to fund essential services, and to make timely debt service payments. The District also has kept the duration of its investments relatively short for liquidity access.

OMWD has also experienced an increase in personnel and non-personnel expenses such as materials, safety supplies, and equipment during the COVID-19 pandemic. In fiscal year 2020, OMWD spent approximately \$292,000 in COVID-19 related expenses, such as safety supplies, spare parts, and computer expenses in response to the statewide stay-at-home order. A request for reimbursement of eligible COVID-19 related costs was submitted to FEMA in October 2020.

To avoid further delays in collection of its water service revenues, OMWD is assessing more liens on properties for non-payment of water services as well as offering payment arrangements and/or deferred payment to help rate payers who have been financially impacted by COVID-19.

Several state mandates are expected to increase costs and decrease revenues. AB 1668 (2018) and SB 606 (2018) mandate annual water use objectives that will increase administration costs and decrease revenues. SB 555 (2015) required the California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) to adopt water loss standards for retail water suppliers that increased administrative costs and may increase operational expenses. SB 998 (2018) provides new criteria for disconnection of services due to non-payment and limits OMWD's ability to collect past due amounts. Possible action on AB 401 (2015), a low-income rate assistance program could increase administration costs, result in a water rate subsidy, and add fees. The Governor's draft Water Resilience Portfolio includes investment in water supply diversification, the protection of natural systems, and building agency interconnections.

Rising wholesale costs from both Metropolitan and SDCWA will impact OMWD's cost of water and there is further pressure to increase costs from major infrastructure projects like Sacramento – San Joaquin Delta Conveyance. Water purchases from SDCWA are OMWD's largest expense. OMWD continues to take steps to be less reliant on imported water by diversifying its supplies through the development of local supplies such as recycled water and groundwater.

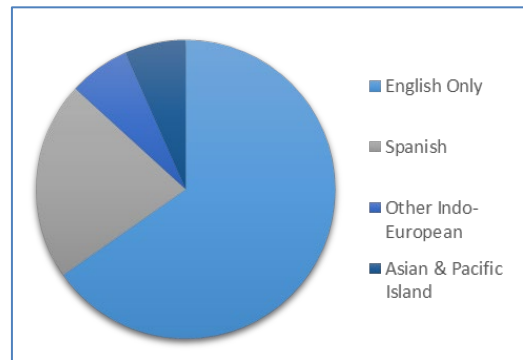
#### **3.4.2.2 Economic Factors - Customers Including Unemployment**

COVID-19 has resulted in significant increases in unemployment and decreases in income. In San Diego County, unemployment rose from 3.2 percent in 2019 to 15 percent in April 2020.

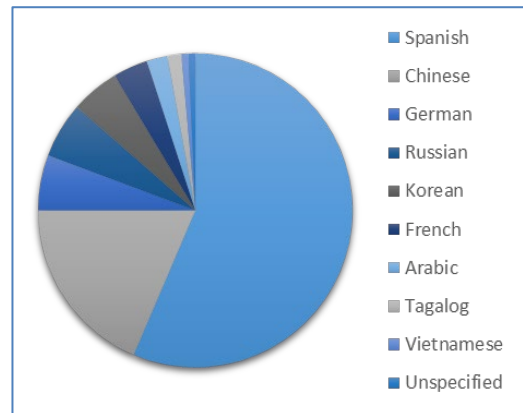
#### **3.4.2.3 Languages and Cultural Clusters**

OMWD staff reviewed data from the U.S. Census Bureau regarding languages spoken at home. Unfortunately, census data is not organized within the boundaries of OMWD. Therefore, staff retrieved and analyzed workable data by using the approximate locations of census tracts. As shown below, nearly 80 percent of the households speak English only. Of the households speaking other languages, Spanish was the largest at 7.9 percent.

LANGUAGES SPOKEN AT HOME	
Language	Percentage
English Speaking Only	79.3%
Speak a Language Other Than English	20.7%
-- Spanish	7.9%
-- Other Indo-European	6.9%
-- Asian & Pacific Island	5.5%
-- Other	0.5%



NON-ENGLISH LANGUAGES SPOKEN AT HOME	
Language	Percentage
Spanish	7.9%
Other Indo-European	4.4%
Chinese (Mandarin, Cantonese, etc.)	2.6%
Other Asian languages	1.2%
German, etc.	0.8%
Russian, Polish, Slavic, etc.	0.8%
Korean	0.7%
French	0.5%
Arabic	0.3%
Tagalog, Filipino, etc.	0.2%
Vietnamese	0.1%
Unspecified	0.1%



The above data does not factor in the level of English proficiency of those who speak a language other than English at home (e.g., the “Speak a Language Other Than English” percentage is not a report of customers that cannot speak English).

OMWD coordinated with the City of Encinitas to find out what information might be available on customer education levels, general health status, and age of population served. The City provided their Draft Sixth Cycle Housing Element, 2021 – 2029, Appendix B which provided the age information within the City.

#### **3.4.2.4 Customer Education Levels**

No information readily available.

#### **3.4.2.5 General Health Status**

No information readily available.

#### **3.4.2.6 Age of Population Served**

**Table 3-B** below provides the age distribution within the City of Encinitas. OMWD serves a portion of the City.

**Table 3-B: Age Distribution in the City of Encinitas**

Under 5	5 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65+
5.0%	12.2%	9.0%	13.3%	13.9%	15.0%	14.8%	17.6%

Note that these are the actual percentages from the Encinitas document and do not add up to 100%

#### **3.4.2.7 Economic Viability and Types of Non-residential Land Uses**

Commercial districts are scattered throughout OMWD with the largest being along El Camino Real and Encinitas Boulevard in the City of Encinitas, Rancho Santa Fe Road in the Cities of Encinitas and Carlsbad, and 4S Ranch in the County of San Diego. In general, prior to COVID-19, these areas have been economically viable. COVID-19 has caused many small and medium-sized businesses to stop operations and while some may return, others are no longer viable for either economic or health-related reasons.

#### **3.4.2.8 Redevelopment and Special Tax Districts**

Redevelopment and special tax districts are not prevalent in OMWD.

### **3.5 Land Uses within Service Area**

#### **3.5.1.1 General**

OMWD has a wide variety of land uses within its service area including residential, commercial, institutional, agriculture, and open space. The population, land use, and demographic projections in this UWMP were prepared by SANDAG, in five-year increments, based on the land use plans of the local and regional land use authorities. OMWD's potable water supplier, SDCWA also utilized population and land use projections from SANDAG.

#### **3.5.1.2 Types of Housing**

OMWD does not have significant non-residential populations. OMWD's service area does have diverse population densities ranging from high-density multi-family and mobile home communities to large estate lots and ranches. Water use among residential accounts varies significantly, from approximately 90 gallons per day per unit for multi-family residential (MFR) units to approximately 1,600 gallons per day per unit for the inland lower density single family residential (SFR) areas. The change in land uses between 2020 and 2040 is relatively small both in total numbers and percentage for each land use, as shown in **Table 3-C** below.

**Table 3-C: Changes in Future Land Use**

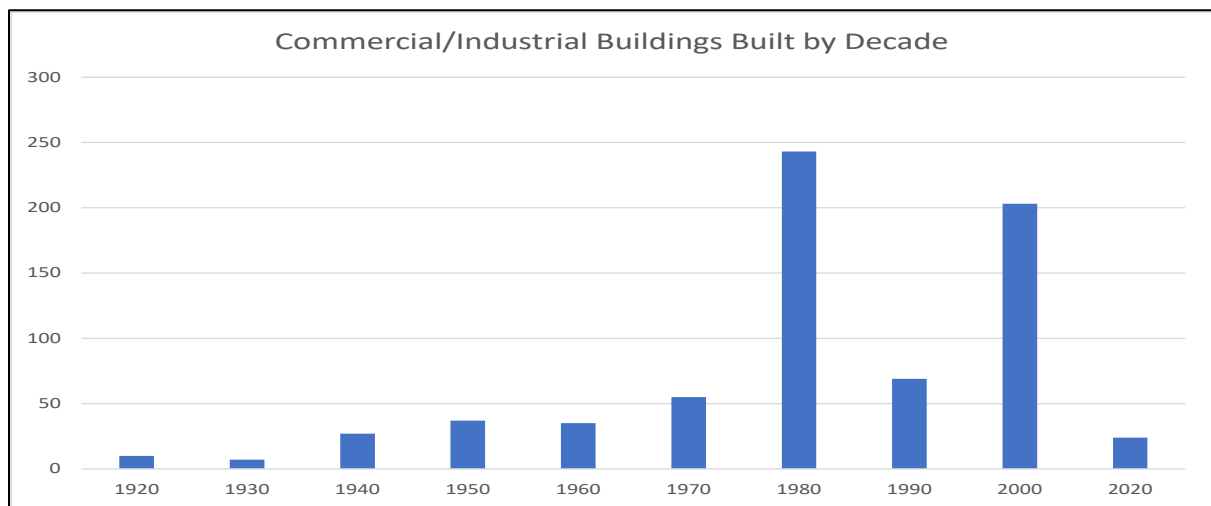
Cust Class	2020		2025		2030		2035		2040		2045	
	Units	%	Units	%	Units	%	Units	%	Units	%	Units	%
<b>SFR</b>	21,727	82	21,969	82	22,212	81	22,504	81	22,795	82	23,133	82
<b>MFR</b>	4,817	18	4,805	18	5,064	19	5,110	19	5,156	19	5,156	18
<b>Total</b>	26,544	100	26,774	100	22,276	100	27,614	100	27,951	100	28,289	100

\* SANDAG Series 14 v 17Forecast

### 3.5.1.3 Age of Buildings

No information was readily available on the age of residential buildings within OMWD. The County of San Diego was able to provide the age of commercial and industrial buildings within the City of Encinitas. Some of these buildings are not within OMWD and there are additional buildings within OMWD that are outside the City of Encinitas. The distribution of building construction by decade, is shown in **Figure 3-2**. In general, OMWD serves the eastern, and newer portion of the City of Encinitas, while San Dieguito Water District serves the western, and older portion of the City. The figure shows approximately 76 percent of the buildings were constructed since 1980, and 32 percent since 2000.

**Figure 3-2: Commercial/Industrial Buildings Constructed, By Decade**



# Chapter 4. Water Use Characterization

## 4.1 Non-Potable Versus Potable Water Use

OMWD total water use during FY 2020 is summarized in **Table 4-1**.

**Table 4-1: Demands for Potable and Raw Water - Actual 2020**

Submittal Table 4-1 Retail: Demands for Potable and Raw Water - Actual			
Use Type	2020 Actual		
Use Category	Additional Description (as needed)	Level of Treatment When Delivered	Volume (AF)
Single Family		Drinking Water	12,003
Multi-Family		Drinking Water	655
Commercial		Drinking Water	676
Industrial		Drinking Water	0
Institutional/Governmental	Included in Commercial		0
Landscape		Drinking Water	2,004
Groundwater recharge			0
Saline water intrusion barrier			0
Agricultural irrigation		Drinking Water	434
Wetlands or wildlife habitat			0
Sales/Transfers/Exchanges to other agencies			0
Subtotal			15,772
Losses	Non-Revenue Water, including actual losses	Drinking Water	1,328
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>17,100</b>

**Notes:**

- Volumes reported for individual customer classes are metered sales, exclusive of non-revenue water and actual losses.
- Single-family includes other domestic and fire meters
- Commercial includes use by schools and construction
- Non-revenue water calculated as difference of SDCWA FY 2020 deliveries and OMWD FY 2020 sales, exclusive of minor change in storage.

All of OMWD's sales are metered, and OMWD classifies customer types consistently with DWR guidelines. OMWD does not have transfers, exchanges, sales to other agencies, surface water augmentation, wetlands or wildlife habitat, or other water uses, but does sell water treatment services to a neighboring retail water agency, Vallecitos Water District.

## 4.2 Past, Current, and Projected Water Use by Sector

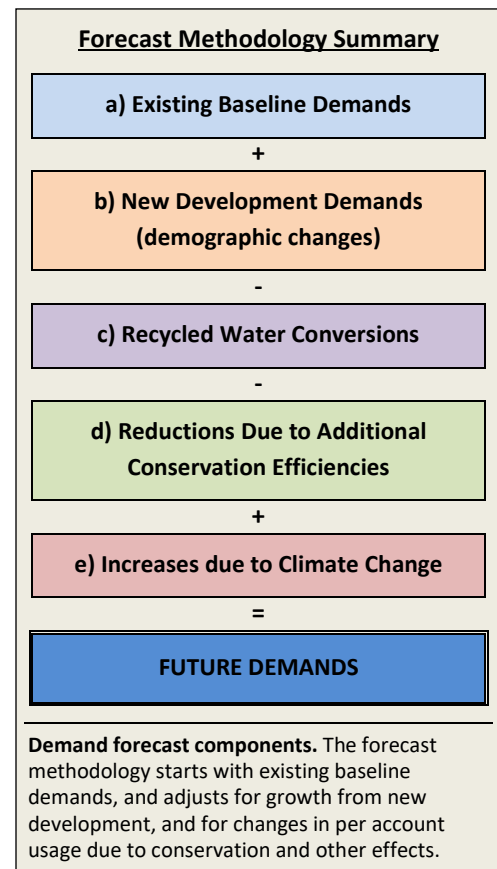
### 4.2.1 Projected Water Use Approach / Methodology

OMWD forecasts future water demands using existing normal-condition demands as a base, and scales these Baseline Demands based on the net effects of growth, conservation, and other factors. The forecast methodology is outlined below.

- a) **Existing baseline unit demands.** The Plan uses the average water use during calendar years 2016 through 2020 as the baseline condition, representative of current normal water use. Precipitation during these five years varied, with three being slightly above normal, one being slightly below normal, one being significantly below normal, and with the average of the five being normal. There were no emergency water use restrictions in place, and no recessionary economic effects.

Using the OMWD water sales database, the forecast calculates baseline condition use by customer class, and by geographic region of OMWD. This baseline condition use provides the foundational starting point for the forecast.

- b) **New development (demographic changes).** New development demands are generated using the baseline unit use factors and the SANDAG Series 14 projections for OMWD at the Zone of Benefit level of spatial resolution.
- **Residential:** Single-family residential (SFR) and multi-family residential (MFR) usage is scaled upwards proportionate to housing unit counts for each category, and then adjusted downwards for projected declines in Persons per Household rates.
  - **Commercial:** Commercial, industrial, and governmental (collectively, COM) usage is scaled upwards from existing use proportionate to employment projections.
  - **Irrigation:** Usage is scaled upward as a weighted average of the change in SFR, MFR, and COM usage.
- c) **Recycled water conversions.** The 2015 Plan included an adjustment for projected recycled water conversions scheduled to occur within the OMWD Village Park neighborhood, and in the vicinity of San Dieguito Road. These conversions continue and are reflected in the baseline condition use estimates and projections.



The Village Park Recycled Water Project is expanding the use of recycled water in OMWD's service area, further reducing potable demands.

- d) **Reduced demands due to additional conservation efficiencies and other factors.** The Plan projects unit use rates will continue to decline over time in response to increased water rates, conservation education, and shifting landscape preferences. These factors are summarized in **Table 4-A**.

**Table 4-A: Summary of Unit Use Adjustment Factors**

<b>FACTORS DRIVING UNIT USE REDUCTIONS</b>	
<b>1) Landscape ordinances</b>	As required by state law from 2010 and as amended by the State Water Resources Control Board in 2015, all land use jurisdictions have adopted landscape ordinances limiting new landscape construction water use to 55% ET for residential construction, and 45% for non-residential construction. The state requirements also limit turf utilization in all types of construction and in and streetscape uses. As a result, new construction in OMWD's service area will feature less grass and use less water in comparison to pre-2010 construction.
<b>2) Weather-based irrigation controllers</b>	Newer landscape irrigation controllers can automatically adjust irrigation schedules consistent with actual climate conditions and plant water needs, reducing unnecessary use due to over-irrigation. The use of these controllers will become increasingly common during the planning horizon.
<b>3) Turf retirement</b>	Metropolitan and SDCWA provide financial incentives to customers who replace grass with low water use landscapes, helping drive a transition of customer landscape preferences away from turf. In OMWD's service area, this transition will likely continue gradually over the course of the planning horizon.
<b>4) High-efficiency clothes washers</b>	Newer clothes washing machines, in particular front-loading versions, are more water-efficient than older traditional-style washers.
<b>5) High-efficiency toilets</b>	California regulations enacted in 2011 require new toilets to operate with a maximum of 1.28 gallons per flush, compared to 1.6 gallons per flush per the previous 1992 requirements. This will reduce water use at new SFR and MFR construction. Rebate programs funded by Metropolitan and others will support a gradual transition to the newer toilets.
<b>6) MFR submetering</b>	Future MFR construction will be subject to requirements that individual units are submetered and billed by usage. The direct price signal to the consumer results in reduced water use.
<b>7) Increasing real prices / behavioral changes</b>	Retail water rates may continue to increase at a rate faster than inflation, driven by increases in wholesale rates. Customers respond by reducing use.

- e) **Increased Demands due to Climate Change.** Per SDCWA's most recent climate change analysis, (2020 Draft Urban Water Management Plan, Section 2.4.4) the median average daily maximum temperature for the SDCWA service area will increase approximately 3.3 degrees Fahrenheit in 2050. This will lead to increased irrigation demands as detailed in Section 4.5

## 4.3 Reporting Tables

### 4.3.1 Projected Potable Water Demands

The demand forecast projects that future demands will remain approximately at current demand levels or decline. Population is forecast to decrease due to fewer people per dwelling unit. Water use per account and per capita will continue to decline in response to conservation and other factors outlined above. OMWD's projected potable water use is summarized in **Table 4-2**.

**Table 4-2 Retail: Use for Potable and Raw Water - Projected**

Use Type	Additional Description (as needed)	Projected Water Use				
		2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Single Family		12,230	11,950	11,720	11,480	11,280
Multi-Family		640	620	610	600	600
Commercial		750	750	750	740	740
Industrial	Included in commercial	0	0	0	0	0
Institutional / Governmental	Included in commercial	0	0	0	0	0
Landscape		2,190	2,120	2,090	2,070	2,050
Groundwater recharge		0	0	0	0	0
Saline water intrusion barrier		0	0	0	0	0
Agricultural irrigation		570	540	510	480	450
Wetlands or wildlife habitat		0	0	0	0	0
Sales/Transfers/ Exchanges to other agencies		0	0	0	0	0
Other Potable	Temporary Construction Meters	40	20	20	20	20
Other Non-Potable		0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal		16,420	16,000	15,700	15,390	15,140
Losses	Non-Revenue Water, including actual losses	990	960	940	920	910
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>17,410</b>	<b>16,960</b>	<b>16,640</b>	<b>16,310</b>	<b>16,050</b>

**Notes:**

- Volumes reported for individual customer classes are metered sales, exclusive of non-revenue water and actual losses.
- Non-revenue water estimates as difference of total system deliveries and metered sales

### 4.3.2 Projected Recycled Water Demands

The Plan projects that recycled water use will increase slightly with the expansion of OMWD's recycled water system into the Village Park neighborhood of Encinitas. OMWD's projected recycled water use is summarized in **Table 4-3**.

### 4.3.3 Projected Total Water Demands

OMWD's total projected demands, inclusive of potable and recycled demands, are summarized in **Table 4-3**.

**Table 4-3: Total Gross Water Use (Potable and Non-Potable)**

	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
<b>Potable Water, Raw, Other Non-Potable</b> <i>from Tables 4-1 and 4-2</i>	17,100	17,410	16,960	16,640	16,310	16,050
<b>Recycled Water Demand</b> <i>from Table 6-4</i>	2,482	2,693	2,819	2,834	2,855	2,860
<b>Optional Deduction of Recycled Water Put Into Long-Term Storage<sup>1</sup></b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL WATER USE</b>	<b>19,582</b>	<b>20,103</b>	<b>19,779</b>	<b>19,474</b>	<b>19,165</b>	<b>18,910</b>
1 Long-term storage means water that is placed into groundwater or surface storage that is not removed from storage in the same year. Supplier may deduct recycled water placed in long-term storage from their reported demand.						

### 4.3.4 Table 4-4: Preceding Five-Year Water Loss Audit Reporting

Distribution system water losses result from leaks from pipelines and storage facilities. OMWD has used the American Water Works Association Method and Guidebook Appendix L worksheet to report and calculate system losses. For CY 2019, OMWD's reported losses were 1,127 AF. The worksheets are provided as **Appendix B** and will be submitted electronically to DWR. The audit results are summarized in **Table 4-4**.

**Table 4-4: 12 Month Water Loss Audit Reporting**

Reporting Period Start Date (mm/yyyy)	Volume of Water Loss*
01/2015	1,090
01/2016	883
01/2017	1,227
01/2018	1,187
01/2019	1,127
*Taken from the field "Water Losses" (a combination of apparent losses and real losses) from the AWWA worksheet	
<u>Note:</u> Calendar year 2019 is latest available. 2015 data not validated by a third party.	

OMWD follows industry best practices in its operations and maintenance to minimize system losses and other non-revenue water. OMWD practices include the following:

- Meter Testing and Replacement: OMWD's field service technicians routinely test water meters to ensure that meters are accurate within 1.5 percent. Currently, OMWD has a meter-testing program that prioritizes meter testing on high-capacity water users as meters are mechanical devices that on occasion will malfunction. Twenty-five years ago, OMWD had many different brands of water meters including Hersey, Precision, Rockwell, and Badger meter products. It replaced nearly all of these meters with Sensus meters. Sensus meters work in conjunction with their industry-leading Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) system and certain other manufacturers (e.g. Master Meter and Neptune) are Sensus-certified for AMI compatibility.
- Cathodic Protection: The soil in OMWD's service area is considered "hot," or highly corrosive by corrosion industry standards. Beginning in the 1970s, OMWD conducted corrosion engineering investigations and began installing cathodic protection systems throughout its distribution system, protecting steel water mains and copper service lines. These actions were highly effective in reducing the frequency of leaks. The cathodic protection program includes 28 rectifier-impressed current zones that are operational around the clock. OMWD has thousands of sacrificial systems that protect isolated pipelines as well as individual meter services. The cathodic protection system has worked so well, OMWD has incorporated this system into its specification guidelines.
- Operations Control: OMWD has proactively updated its distribution system with state-of-the-art telemetry systems that are programmed to alert operators automatically of incidents and system issues, such as rising reservoir levels. There are safeguards for every pressure zone. OMWD's service area is unique in that the majority of its water pressure is fed through hydraulic gradients, or gravity fed. OMWD has over 70 pressure reducing systems that feed into various pressure zones. Pressure reducing stations cut high pressure down to acceptable levels for consumers. Each pressure reducing station has safeguards for over-pressurization of the zones. OMWD has telemetry for each zone to alert operators when a pressure relief valve opens to relieve pressure, allowing the operator to respond and prevent water loss.
- Account Monitoring: OMWD maintains journals produced from meter reading data that show exceptions from average usage on each account. The parameter used is 200 percent over or under average usage for irrigation customers and 150 percent over or under average use for other customers. Lower consumption can indicate a slowing or stopped meter. Higher consumption can indicate a leak. Field service technicians check these exceptions against the account's usage history and determine whether the usage recorded for the month is reasonable in the light of its monthly usage history. If considered unusual, technicians will visit the property to check the read, look for the appearance of a leak, and make contact with the customer. Stopped meters are replaced within several days of their discovery.
- Continuous Use Report: Field service technicians also run a continuous use report for AMI meters. Customers who experience continuous use that is outside their normal usage pattern are notified that they may have a leak

Also, field service technicians meet with customers who question high usage or a change in their usage pattern. Customers are then notified of apparent leaks, which can be fixed to prevent further

high usage and higher bills. Field service technicians also contact customers in the event that neighbors have reported water flowing from these properties. When customers cannot be reached, meters will be shut off at the curb stop and cards hung to notify customers as to why their water was turned off.

- **Other:** Other miscellaneous water loss prevention measures include metering of OMWD’s flushing program, firefighting water use metering, water loss trending of damaged fire hydrants, interconnect meter preventative maintenance, construction metering, and prohibition of “jumpers”- or unmetered connections.

## 4.4 Water Use for Lower Income Households

OMWD’s water demand forecasting methodology, as summarized in Section 4.2.1, incorporates all of the existing and planned housing for each of the land use jurisdictions within OMWD’s service area. These housing elements, inclusive of low-income housing, are included in the demographic summaries and forecasts of SANDAG on which OMWD water demand forecasts are based. OMWD’s water demand forecast therefore incorporates all of the existing and planned low-income housing of each of its land use jurisdictions, as summarized in **Table 4-5**.

**Table 4-5: Inclusion in Water Use Projections**

Are Future Water Savings Included in Projections?	Yes
Approach to Demand Projection	Chapter 4
Are Lower Income Residential Demands Included in the Projections?	Yes

OMWD has an existing policy adopted under SB 1087 (Government Code § 65589.7 and CWC § 10631.1) for the granting of priority for water services to proposed developments that include housing units for lower income households. Under SB 1087 (2005), water and sewer service providers were required to adopt a policy and procedures by July 1, 2006 and then at least once every five years. A copy of OMWD’s Resolution 2016-5 updating this policy is included as **Appendix C**.

OMWD coordinated with the City of Encinitas with respect to existing and planned low-income housing within OMWD. The City provided the following list of projects, as summarized in **Table 4-B**. All of listed developments are planned, except for 3459 Manchester Avenue. **Table 4-C** provides the history of water use for that property.

**Table 4-B: Existing and Planned Low-Income Housing, City of Encinitas**

Housing Element Site	Existing / Planned	Units
701 N. El Camino Real	P	31
2220, 2228, 2230 El Camino Real	P	113
Rancho Santa Fe Road	P	36
Sage Canyon Drive	P	60
3459 Manchester Avenue	E	60
Total		300

**Table 4-C: History of Water Use for 3459 Manchester Ave.**

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Annual Water Use (100 CF)</b>	<b>GPD/Unit</b>
2020	24	49
2019	29	60
2018	31	64
2017	27	56
2016	24	48
2015	21	43
2014	23	47
2013	23	48
2012	24	48
2011	26	54
2010	22	45
2009	25	52
Annual Average	25	51

## 4.5 Climate Change Considerations

OMWD's water demand forecast incorporates predicted effects of climate change on irrigation demands. Using data assembled by SDCWA in its 2020 UWMP<sup>1</sup>, OMWD has adjusted irrigation unit use factors to account for a 1.7 percent increase in reference evapotranspiration by 2050. Additional review of climate change issues for the San Diego County area and how the region is adapting to long-term climate change are presented in SDCWA's 2020 UWMP section 2.4.4.

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<sup>1</sup> CWA 2020 Urban Water Management Plan, Section 2.4.4: "Projected Climate Change Impact on Water Demands." SDCWA documents current climate modeling showing a median increase in average daily maximum temperature for the SDCWA service area of approximately 3.3 degrees Fahrenheit in 2050. SDCWA's Demand Forecast Technical Memorandum indicates a residential sector elasticity coefficient for this metric of 0.31, leading to an overall increase in water use of 1.0 percent. OMWD has adjusted this to apply only to the outdoor use component of its forecast model. Assuming outdoor use is 60 percent of total use, the resulting increase in these demands is 1.7 percent.

# Chapter 5. SB X7-7 Baselines, Targets, and 2020 Compliance

## Water Conservation Act of 2009 (SB X7-7)

In 2009, the California legislature approved and the governor signed the Water Conservation Act of 2009, known as SB X7-7. This legislation required urban water agencies achieve a reduction in per capita water use of 20 percent by 2020, relative to certain specified baseline conditions.

As a part of the Water Conservation Act of 2009, urban water suppliers are required to develop a 2020 urban water use target, and also a 2015 interim target, that meets the bill's water conservation intent. In 2010, DWR released a manual titled Methodologies for Calculating Baseline and Compliance Urban Per Capita Water Use, which provided retail water agencies with specific requirements and methodologies for setting water use efficiency goals and compliance standards for 2020. The manual provided four alternative methods for calculating targets. OMWD selected Method 1 for use in its 2010 UWMP, and identified a baseline period of from 1999 through 2008. The resulting 2015 interim and 2020 targets were 317 and 282 gallons per capita per day.

This chapter updates the 2015 calculations, and reports on compliance with the 2020 target.

## 5.1 Guidance for Wholesale Suppliers

OMWD is a retail supplier and is not a wholesale supplier.

## 5.2 SB X7-7 Forms and Summary Tables

### 5.2.1 SB X7-7 Verification Form (Baselines and Targets)

**Table 5-1** below is the SB X7-7 Verification form submitted with OMWD's 2015 UWMP.

**Table 5-1: Baselines and Targets Summary**

Baseline Period	Start Year	End Year	Average Baseline GPCD	2015 Interim Target	Confirmed 2020 Target*
10 - 15 year	1999	2008	352	317	282
5 Year	2004	2008	348		
*All values are in Gallons per Capita per Day (GPCD)					
NOTES:					

### 5.2.2 SB X7-7 2020 Compliance Form

Actual per capita water use in OMWD for FY 2015 was 247 GPCD, less than the SB X7-7 2015 target level of 317 GPCD, indicating compliance with the SB X7-7 2015 interim target. Actual per capita water use in OMWD for FY 2020 was 206 GPCD, less than the SB X7-7 2020 target level of 282 GPCD. This indicates OMWD is in compliance with the SB X7-7 2020 target. SB X7-7 compliance information is summarized in **Table 5-2**.

**Table 5-2: 2020 Compliance**

Actual 2020 GPCD*	Optional Adjustments to 2020 Data, in GPCD			Adjusted 2020 GPCD	Did Supplier Achieve Targeted Reduction for 2020?
	Extraordinary Events	Economic Adjustment	Weather Normalization		
206	0	0	0	206	Yes
NOTES: Data for FY 2019-20					

### 5.2.3 Submittal Tables 5-1 and 5-2

Submittal tables 5-1 and 5-2 are included in the previous sections. The complete set of the Water Conservation Act of 2009 calculation tables is included in **Appendix D**.

### 5.2.4 Regional UWMP / Regional Alliance

OMWD is not a part of a regional UWMP. OMWD is a participant in the Olivenhain Regional Alliance, as described in section 5.6, below.

## 5.3 Baseline and Target Calculations for 2020 UWMPs

- OMWD calculated baselines and targets in its 2015 UWMP.
- OMWD has had no changes to its distribution area and does not need to update its baseline or target.
- OMWD Submitted a 2015 UWMP.
- OMWD is Not Newly Subject to UWMP Requirements.
- OMWD has Not Expanded its Distribution Service Area.
- OMWD has Not Contracted its Distribution Service Area.
- OMWD does Not Have Large Partial Customers Who Became Whole Customers.

## 5.4 Methods for Calculating Population and Gross Water Use

### 5.4.1 Service Area Population

OMWD's population was estimated by SANDAG which is consistent with its previous UWMPs. OMWD's wholesaler, SDCWA, as well as many other SDCWA member agencies, also used estimates by SANDAG.

#### 5.4.1.1 Department of Finance

OMWD serves portions of five incorporated cities and a portion of the unincorporated County of San Diego. In 2010, OMWD contracted with the State of California, Department of Finance (DOF) to develop a special population projection for its service area. Following completion of the projection it has been updated using annual growth factors, provided by DOF for San Diego County. OMWD has been using the results as the basis for projecting its future growth, and for various reporting to the State. OMWD has consistently used SANDAG population projections for its UWMPs. The two projections are significantly different. Once the 2020 census data is available, OMWD will contract with SANDAG to produce an updated projection and will attempt to reconcile it with DOF. If the two can be reconciled, OMWD will likely use the SANDAG projection going forward as it is well-documented and consistent with SDCWA and its member agencies. OMWD meets its SB X7-7 target per capita water use with either projection.

- OMWD is not using the American Community Survey to estimate the 2020 population.
- OMWD is not using the person-per-connection method to estimate the 2020 population.
- OMWD is not using the DWR population tool to estimate the 2020 population.

### 5.4.2 Gross Water Use

#### 5.4.2.1 Calculation of Gross Water Use

OMWD's gross water use is the water that enters its distribution system over the 12-month fiscal year from July 1, 2019 through June 30, 2020 with the exclusions listed below.

#### 5.4.2.2 Exclusions and Deductions to Gross Water Use

OMWD has incorporated the following allowable exclusions and deductions from gross water use, but has not deducted a small amount of water, approximately 15 AF, sold to SFID:

- Recycled water
- Water conveyed to VWD (another urban supplier), because the wholesaler bills them directly
- Water delivered for agricultural use

## 5.5 2020 Compliance Daily Per-Capita Water Use

OMWD is not making 2020 adjustments for factors outside of its control, extraordinary institutional water use, economic adjustment, weather normalization, COVID-19, or special situations. OMWD met its 2020 target.

## 5.6 Regional Alliance

The Water Conservation Act of 2009 authorizes urban retail water suppliers to determine and report progress toward achieving these targets either on an individual agency basis, or collectively as part of a regional alliance of neighboring water agencies. Accordingly, OMWD, VWD, SDWD, and RdDMWD formed a regional alliance pursuant to the Water Conservation Act of 2009. All of these members are recipients of water from a common wholesale water supplier, in this case SDCWA, and all of the members are located within the South Coast Hydrologic Region as shown in the California Water Plan.

The regional alliance members have entered into a cooperative agreement and have jointly notified DWR of the formation of their regional alliance. In accordance with the DWR Guidebook and DWR Methodologies, the members have prepared an urban water use target and an interim urban water use target for the region, as presented in the UWMPs of each of the alliance members. Each member of the regional alliance has also developed its own set of interim and urban water use targets, along with other supporting data and determinations, all of which is included in each member's individual UWMP. (OMWD's individual interim and urban water use targets are set forth above in Tables 5-1 and 5-2.) The 2015 Interim target for the alliance is 228, while the 2015 actual GPCD was 170, and therefore the alliance achieved its target reduction for 2015. The 2020 target for the alliance is 204, while the 2020 actual GPCD was 150, and therefore the alliance achieved its target reduction for 2020. The regional alliance report and required tables have been uploaded electronically by OMWD. The other members of the alliance will attach the report and tables as an appendix to their UWMP.

# Chapter 6. Water Supply Characterization

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This chapter describes the existing and planned sources of water available to OMWD including purchased or imported water, groundwater, surface water, stormwater, recycled water, desalinated water, and exchanges or transfers. This chapter also includes a discussion of potential climate change and regulatory impacts to these supplies. Overall supply reliability is discussed in Chapter 7. Tables designated with a letter, such as Table 6-A, are to facilitate the presentation of information but are not required.

## 6.1 Water Supply Analysis Overview

Although OMWD has made significant progress in reducing its demand for potable water through implementation of water conservation strategies and development and expansion of its recycled water system, in 2020, OMWD purchased 100 percent of its potable supply as untreated water from SDCWA. Additional alternative water supplies have been identified for potential implementation within OMWD's service area. Where applicable in the supply discussions that follow in this section, the unit cost of an alternative water supply measure is compared to OMWD's marginal cost of conventional imported supplies. Other relevant considerations are also discussed. As set forth below, diversification of water supply sources reduces OMWD's operational risks and reliance on SDCWA as the single source of potable water supply in the region. The experience of statewide droughts and the adoption by the SWRCB of an Emergency Regulation for Urban Water Conservation has only reinforced the need for continued water use efficiency and development of local drought-resilient water supplies. California and San Diego County went through two severe multi-year droughts in the last twelve years, both resulting in water shortages and allocation of imported water supplies by Metropolitan and SDCWA. During both drought events (2009-2011 and 2014-2015) OMWD experienced cutbacks in its supplies from SDCWA and consequently adopted extraordinary conservation measures to manage the shortages. Those very recent experiences also illustrated the importance of preserving regional stored water reserves, by both Metropolitan and SDCWA, to cope with what is expected to be more frequent and extended droughts. In addition to continued water use efficiency, the development of additional local drought-resilient supplies by OMWD is the most significant drought preparedness action that can be taken. Local supplies not only reduce the demand for imported water, but in a shortage, help protect and maintain crucial stored water reserves for more extended periods during drought.

To become more drought-resilient and improve the reliability of its supplies, OMWD is striving to derive one-third of its total supply from local sources. A large portion of this is projected to come from recycled water sources through expansion of its existing recycled water distribution system and supplied through recycled water purchases from other agencies. The remainder is projected to come from other local sources, potentially including desalinated brackish groundwater and/or desalinated seawater and potable reuse.

Chapter 7 of this UWMP is an assessment of water supply reliability and concludes that under single and multi-dry year scenarios, OMWD has a reliable water supply through 2045, with no shortages in dry years. This conclusion is based upon the SDCWA 2020 UWMP water supply reliability assessment contained in the SDCWA Water Shortage and Drought Response Plan. In spite of this conclusion, the

development of local water supplies like the ones described in this section has never been more important. History has shown that the major imported supplies of Metropolitan and SDCWA, such as the Bay-Delta and the Colorado River, are subject to reductions from environmental and regulatory restrictions, over-allocation, and natural occurrences. As noted above, the experience of the last two multi-year droughts have demonstrated the importance of developing hydrologically independent local water supplies like those being planned by OMWD. Recycled water on the scale that OMWD is contemplating, and brackish groundwater or seawater desalination, are highly reliable, virtually unaffected by variable weather patterns, and are a most cost-effective strategy to adapt to climate change. Local supplies provide greater local control and are generally easier to implement. Local supply projects are smaller, with fewer stakeholders, and with environmental and regulatory requirements that are more straightforward to evaluate, comply with, and/or mitigate, and permit. OMWD also has greater control of the cost of producing local supplies like recycled water, for example.

In its water supply reliability assessment, SDCWA has assumed that Metropolitan will allocate water under its preferential rights formula. This assumption results in a surplus of supply but in practical application, the Metropolitan Act only allows Preferential Rights to meet demands. In Section 10 of its UWMP, SDCWA notes that there are critical uncertainties over the future amounts of imported water supply available to Metropolitan, including the success of the California Delta Conveyance permitting process and the willingness of the water users to pay the cost. Whether those improvements go forward can have a significant effect on State Water Project yield and available Metropolitan supply under certain hydrologic and regulatory conditions. Other uncertainties that can affect supply availability include changing policies, regulations, laws, and social attitudes; new regulatory restrictions, emerging contaminants, and endangered species; and Delta levee failures, prolonged multi-year droughts, and impacts from climate change. In Section 10, SDCWA applies scenario planning to manage these uncertain futures. In a specific evaluation of the year 2035, the strategy to address the gaps in supply are the new local supply projects of SDCWA and its member agencies including recycled water, brackish groundwater desalination, potable reuse, groundwater recharge and recovery, and seawater desalination with an estimated yield of nearly 200,000 AFY. Clearly, the continued development of local water supplies by SDCWA member agencies, such as those being contemplated by OMWD and other participants in the North San Diego Water Reuse Coalition, is critical to both OMWD's and the region's water supply reliability.

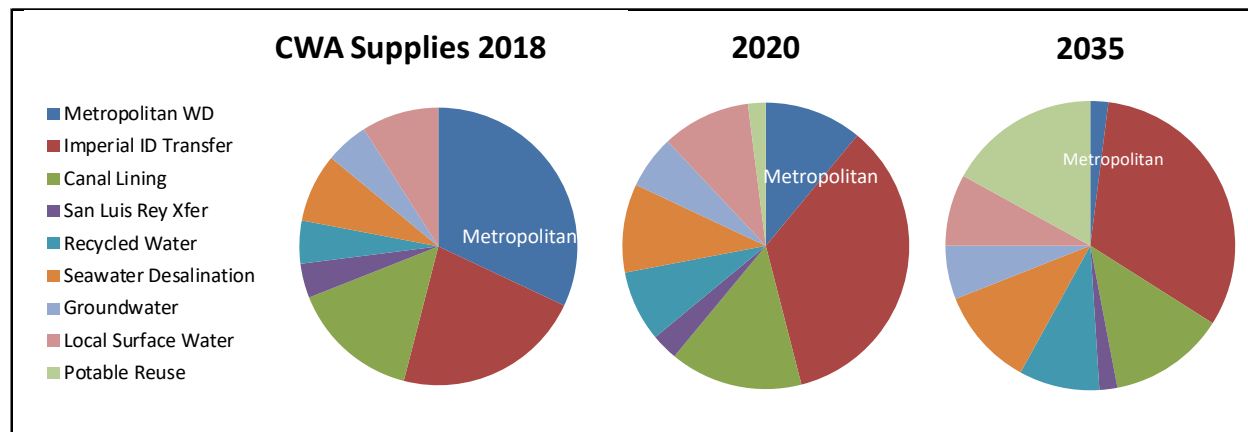
## **6.2 Narrative Sections for OMWD's Water Supply Characterization**

### **6.2.1 Purchased or Imported Water**

In 2020, OMWD purchased 100 percent of its potable supply from SDCWA. A complete description of the SDCWA service area and its supplies can be found in SDCWA's 2020 UWMP [www://sdcwa.org/your-water](http://www.sdcwa.org/your-water). SDCWA and its retail member agencies, including OMWD have greatly diversified the region's supply from 1991 when 95 percent of San Diego County's water supply was provided by Metropolitan. SDCWA has developed firm supplies from an agreement with Imperial Irrigation District for conserved water (200,000 AFY), the Carlsbad Desalination Plant (50,000 AFY), and the All-American and Coachella Canal Lining Supplies (78,700 AFY), for a total of 327,500 AFY, a significant portion of its future demand and total regional water use. In 2015, Metropolitan provided approximately 57 percent of the county's supply while in 2018 it was 32 percent. Metropolitan is expected to provide 11 percent in 2020, 12

percent in 2035, and 17 percent in 2045. A breakdown of SDCWA’s service area supplies is shown below in **Figure 6-A**.

**Figure 6-A: SDCWA and Member Agency Service Area Supply Portfolio Current and Projected**



Metropolitan has two main sources of supply, the California State Water Project and the Colorado River. A complete description of all of Metropolitan and its supplies can be found in Metropolitan’s Regional UWMP <http://mwdh2o.com/aboutyourwater/Planning-Documents>. OMWD has relied upon the water supply information provided by SDCWA and Metropolitan in preparing OMWD’s 2020 UWMP and for purposes of fulfilling the informational requirements of CWC §§ 10631(b) and (c).

## 6.2.2 Groundwater

OMWD does not currently receive any potable supply from groundwater. OMWD has studied a supply from the San Elijo/Escondido Creek Basin and is currently studying the San Dieguito Valley Basin, both within its service area.

OMWD is studying a project to produce 1,120 acre feet per year (1.0 MGD) of desalinated groundwater for potable water supply. The supply would come from wells in the San Dieguito Basin. A pipeline would deliver the brackish groundwater to a reverse osmosis (RO) desalination treatment plant. The product water would then be delivered into the existing potable water system. The brine from the RO membranes could be conveyed through a new pipeline to SEJPA’s San Elijo Water Reclamation Facility or directly to its ocean outfall. Recharge of the groundwater with recycled water could also be contemplated as part of this project.

Potential groundwater resources within the OMWD service area include the following:

- San Elijo Valley Basin

This basin is formally titled by DWR as San Elijo Valley, Basin 9-23. It is in the Carlsbad Hydrologic Unit of the Carlsbad Watershed Management Area and is a portion of the Escondido Creek Hydrologic Subarea (HSA) 904.6. The subarea is further subdivided into the San Elijo HSA 904.61, Escondido HSA 904.62, and the Lake Wohlford HSA 904.63.

- San Elijo Valley Alluvial Groundwater Basin

Groundwater flows in the alluvium of Escondido Creek, which is generally less than 100 feet thick. The alluvial deposits are river channel deposits ranging from coarse to fine and may include some overbank or lacustrine deposits of clay and silt in places. Downstream, the river deposits occur in between estuarine deposits of fine sand, silt, and clay that contain brackish water and marine fossil invertebrates of Middle to Late Holocene age, to depths of from 80 to 140 feet, east to west. The alluvial river deposits are less than 1,000 feet wide at the eastern end of the creeks, and 1,500 feet or more as they merge with the lagoon sediments. The total volume of alluvial deposits is approximately 66,000 acre-feet, including San Elijo Lagoon from the ocean to the divergence of Escondido and La Orilla Creeks. This volume also includes all of the alluvium in those creeks to their emergence from the low mountains separating the coast and the Escondido Valley. The project supply wells would most likely be located in this basin.

- San Elijo Valley Groundwater Project

In 2017, OMWD has completed a draft Title XVI Feasibility Study of the San Elijo Basin that was partially funded by the United States Department of Interior, Bureau of Reclamation (BOR). This basin is also known as the western Escondido Creek or Eastern San Elijo Lagoon watershed and is within the Carlsbad Hydrologic Unit. The study concluded that potable water could be produced for between \$2,190 and \$2,280 per acre-foot. The then current water rate projections by SDCWA for treated water estimated costs at \$1,700 per acre-foot in the year 2021. This source of water is cost-competitive with similar local supply projects being planned in San Diego County and with SDCWA's Claude "Bud" Lewis Carlsbad Desalination Plant source. The San Elijo Valley Groundwater Project is considered potentially feasible at this time pending further technical and environmental studies.

- San Dieguito Valley Groundwater Basin

This basin is formally titled the San Dieguito Creek, Basin 9-12. It is in the San Dieguito Hydrologic Unit 905.00 of the San Dieguito River Watershed Management Area and is a portion of the Escondido Creek HSA 904.6. The San Dieguito River Basin is in the Solana Beach Hydrologic Area and is numbered 905.1. The Hydrologic Area is divided into the Rancho Santa Fe HSA numbered 905.11 and the La Jolla HSA (Lusardi Canyon) numbered 905.12.

The San Dieguito Valley is a V-shaped alluvial valley cut into Eocene La Jolla Group rock units which are exposed along the sides of the valley as it broadens and enters into San Dieguito Lagoon located near the cities of Del Mar and Solana Beach. The lagoon debouches into the ocean through a sustained narrow tidal inlet at the shoreline.

The San Dieguito River Watershed drains westward from the Sutherland Reservoir and the western Peninsular Range Mountains through the Solana Beach Hydrologic Area which is located below Lake Hodges and then into the San Dieguito Groundwater Basin. Three main creeks drain into the San Dieguito River in the upper hydrologic area: Lusardi Creek from the south at La Jolla Valley and La Zanja and Gonzales Creeks from canyons with the same names.

The San Dieguito Valley Groundwater Basin is approximately 5.6 square miles in size and contains approximately 52,000 acre-feet of water<sup>2</sup> when full. The basin consists of an upper basin forebay area (i.e., recharge area) where groundwater occurs in a generally unconfined sand and gravel aquifer located between Lusardi Creek and the Morgan Run area and middle and lower basin areas where a medial clay zone divides groundwater into two aquifers, a shallow upper unconfined aquifer and a deep lower confined aquifer.

Recharge into the basin occurs predominately from the water in the San Dieguito River into the unconfined aquifer in the upper basin forebay area. Recharge also occurs from irrigation, rainfall, and through several impoundments located primarily in the upper area of the basin. Some recharge may also occur from the underlying rock formations.

- San Dieguito Valley Brackish Groundwater Desalination Study

OMWD was awarded a 2014 Water Desalination Grant from DWR for a project known as the San Dieguito Valley Brackish Groundwater Desalination Study that would determine if sufficient groundwater is available on a sustainable basis to support the 1,120 AFY product water supply. This basin is also known as the western San Dieguito Basin and is within the San Dieguito Hydrologic Unit. The feasibility study was completed in 2017 and concluded that the project was feasible for production of 1,120 AFY, and possibly more.

To further confirm technical feasibility, OMWD conducted a one-year pump test of a new well between December 2019 and November 2020. This work was partially funded by DWR through the Water Desalination Grant Program and Metropolitan/CWA's Future Supply Actions funding program. The pump test data analysis and modeling were completed in April 2021 and confirmed project technical feasibility. During FY 2022 and FY 2023, OMWD and its Board of Directors may conduct additional project investigations.

### Groundwater Management

The California Water Code contains provisions allowing local agencies to adopt Groundwater Management Plans (GMPs) or Groundwater Sustainability Plans (GSPs) to assist with management and protection of the state's water resources. There are no formal adopted groundwater management plans for either the San Elijo or San Dieguito basin. Should OMWD proceed with implementing a project in one of the basins, they would consider being the lead agency for a GMP or GSP. The San Elijo and San Dieguito groundwater basins are low priority for GSPs and neither has been adjudicated.

### Overdraft Conditions

DWR periodically assesses the condition of the state's groundwater basins relative to overdraft. DWR's most recent assessment of the San Elijo Valley and San Dieguito Valley basins, as presented in DWR Bulletin 118 Interim Update 2016, indicates that the basins are not in overdraft. OMWD would manage any future groundwater project in these basins to avoid overdraft.

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<sup>2</sup> Evaluation of the San Dieguito, San Elijo, and San Pasqual Hydrologic Subareas for Reclaimed Water Use, San Diego County, California, U.S. Geological Survey Water Resources Investigation Report 83-4044, John A. Izbicki, 1983.

### Historical Groundwater Pumping

OMWD did not pump groundwater between 2016 and 2020. Required information for the UWMP is summarized in **Table 6-1**.

**Table 6-1 Retail: Groundwater Volume Pumped**

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Supplier does not pump groundwater. The supplier will not complete the table below.					
Groundwater Type	Location or Basin Name	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	None	--	--	--	--	--
<b>TOTAL</b>		0	0	0	0	0

### 6.2.3 Surface Water

OMWD does not currently use, or plan to use, self-supplied surface water. OMWD does have the rights to 3,443 AF of operational storage of surface water in the SDCWA system. There are two major water courses that traverse OMWD, Escondido Creek and the San Dieguito River.

Escondido Creek is a part of the Carlsbad Hydrologic Unit, drains the peninsular mountain ranges east of the Escondido Valley and is controlled by dams at Lake Wohlford and Lake Dixon. It flows through the City of Escondido, Harmony Grove, San Elijo Canyon, and the San Elijo Valley to the San Elijo Lagoon and the Pacific Ocean. Natural runoff is intermittent and is supplemented with urban and agricultural drainage. The runoff supplies riparian vegetation along the creek, recharges the groundwater basins, and any remaining flow discharges into the lagoon. The San Elijo Lagoon Conservancy is in the process of restoring native vegetation along the creek and restoring the lagoon. Izbicki estimated the average runoff at 6,970 AFY although it should be noted that the mean runoff is typically much lower for this type of watershed in San Diego County. Data for 2004 through 2009 from Carollo<sup>3</sup> reported a higher average runoff of 14,560 AFY. Escondido Creek has not been developed for municipal supplies because of the low yield, water quality, and lack of cost-effective impoundment projects. Development today would face significant environmental challenges. The Escondido Creek flow is the largest component of recharge for the groundwater basin and would be critical to the groundwater projects described in section 6.2.2.

The San Dieguito River drains the coastal mountain ranges with elevations in excess of 5,500 feet and is a part of the San Dieguito Hydrologic Unit. Runoff is controlled by the Sutherland Reservoir Dam and the Lake Hodges Dam, just upstream of OMWD, both of which are owned and operated for water supply by the City of San Diego. Water impounded at Sutherland Reservoir can be diverted to San Vicente Reservoir in the San Diego River watershed for municipal use. The City of San Diego, Santa Fe Irrigation District, and San Dieguito Water District use Lake Hodges for municipal water supply. The Lake Hodges

- <sup>3</sup> Opportunities and Constraints Analysis of the Eastern San Elijo Lagoon/ Western Escondido Creek and the San Dieguito Groundwater Basin, Technical Memorandum 1 – Preliminary Water Quality Investigations, Olivenhain Municipal Water District, Carollo, January 2010.

Dam controls an area of over 300 square miles and spills infrequently. In 2012, SDCWA completed construction of the Hodges Olivenhain Pumped Storage Project which provides the ability to move additional water out of Lake Hodges, further reducing the frequency of small volume spills. Recently, the State of California, DWR, Division of Safety of Dams, placed limits on the maximum water level in Lake Hodges due to concerns with the Dam. This even further reduced the frequency of a spill. The watershed downstream of Lake Hodges is relatively small and produces low, intermittent flow in the river and for that reason has not been developed for municipal supply. No data is available on current flow in the San Dieguito Basin (Carollo, 2010). The River is however a critical source of recharge for the groundwater projects discussed in section 6.2.1.

#### **6.2.4 Stormwater**

OMWD does not intentionally divert stormwater for beneficial use. OMWD will consider stormwater as a source of recharge for the groundwater supply projects described in section 6.2.1.

#### **6.2.5 Wastewater and Recycled Water**

OMWD has long been a leader in water reuse in San Diego County and has aggressively built and expanded its recycled water distribution systems to serve beneficial uses that are cost-effective. OMWD currently meets approximately 13 percent of its water demands from recycled water. OMWD's goal is to provide 20 percent of its total supply from recycled water. OMWD's recycled water system can be broken down into two separate quadrants, the Southeast Quadrant and the Northwest Quadrant (NWQ). The quadrants are not connected. The Village Park Recycled Water Project was one of the recycled water conversion projects in the NWQ completed in 2017 and ultimately is expected to supply irrigation demands of approximately 243 AFY. To supply its recycled water distribution system, OMWD recycled every drop of wastewater entering its 4S Ranch Water Reclamation Facility (4S Ranch WRF) and has developed agreements with VWD, the City of San Diego, RSFCSD, and SEJPA for additional supply. Preliminary discussions have been initiated with three small community services districts located within OMWD to develop additional supply. In this section, we describe

- Recycled water coordination
- Wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal
- The recycled water system
- Potential, current, and projected recycled water uses, and
- Actions to encourage and optimize future recycled water use.

##### **6.2.5.1 Recycled Water Coordination**

The production and distribution of recycled water within OMWD's service area is accomplished through cooperative interagency agreements between OMWD, the City of San Diego, the City of Carlsbad, RSFCSD, VWD, and SEJPA. OMWD developed its Master Plan in coordination with these participating agencies with the result of developing recycled water use programs that have a regional benefit and assist other agencies with meeting their water reclamation goals.

OMWD has taken a cooperative, regional approach in expanding the availability of recycled water to its customers by partnering with nine other agencies to study greater interconnection and

development of northern San Diego County’s recycled water infrastructure. The North San Diego Water Reuse Coalition is a cooperative effort of nine northern San Diego County water and wastewater agencies collaborating on a plan to connect the region – taking inventory of where there is a supply of wastewater and a demand for recycled water for irrigation, industrial, or potable uses. By working together, these agencies are demonstrating a commitment to provide a reliable, drought-proof source of water for the region and reduce discharge of wastewater to the ocean. This cooperative, inter-agency effort also illustrates an integrated water management commitment that is a cost-effective, environmentally responsible approach to water supply planning. The Regional Recycled Water Project is intended to develop regional recycled water infrastructure to increase the capacity and connectivity of the recycled water storage and distribution systems of coalition members and maximize reuse of available wastewater supplies. To do this, the project will replace potable water uses with recycled water components, convert facilities to recycled water service, connect discreet recycled water systems to one another, increase recycled water storage capacity, distribute recycled water to effectively meet recycled water demands, and implement advanced water treatment to produce and use potable reuse water within the project area. It is aimed at matching supplies with demands, without regard to jurisdictional boundaries, to optimize the cost-effective use of recycled water, and improve water supply reliability in the region.

#### **6.2.5.2 Wastewater Collection, Treatment, and Disposal**

This section summarizes the collection and treatment of wastewater generated within OMWD’s service area.

##### **Wastewater Collected Within the Service Area**

Within OMWD’s boundaries, wastewater collection is provided by eight separate districts as listed in **Table 6-B**.

**Table 6-B: Wastewater Collection Agencies Within OMWD Service Area**

<b>Agency Name</b>	<b>Treatment within OMWD Boundaries</b>	<b>Disposal within OMWD Boundaries</b>
OMWD	4S Ranch WRF	100 Percent Recycled for Beneficial Reuse in Southeast Quadrant System
Leucadia Wastewater District	None	None
City of Encinitas	None	Portion of Supply for Northwest Quadrant System
City of San Diego	None	Portion of Supply for Southeast Quadrant System
City of Solana Beach	None	Portion of Supply for Northwest Quadrant System
Rancho Santa Fe Community Services District (CSD)	Rancho Santa Fe WRF Santa Fe Valley WRF	Percolation Pond 100 Percent Recycled for Beneficial Reuse in Southeast Quadrant System
Whispering Palms CSD	Whispering Palms WRF	Percolation Pond
Fairbanks Ranch CSD	None	None

Note: Wastewater collected by the Cities of Encinitas, San Diego, and Solana Beach is treated outside of OMWD's boundaries and a portion is provided back to OMWD as recycled water. Each of these agencies collects and treats wastewater from their service area to either advanced primary, secondary, or tertiary levels depending upon their individual permit requirements and their disposal method.

Each of the agencies listed above was contacted to collect estimates of either flow or the number of equivalent dwelling units (EDUs) served. OMWD and Whispering Palms Community Services District (WPCSD) are the only agencies that maintain flow records of the customers within OMWD. Where EDU estimates were provided, typical unit flows in gallons per EDU per day were applied to estimate the flow from customers with OMWD. Wastewater collection estimates are shown in **Table 6-2**.

**Table 6-2 Retail: Wastewater Collected Within OMWD Service Area in 2020**

Percentage of 2020 service area covered by wastewater collection system (optional)						
Percentage of 2020 service area population covered by wastewater collection system (optional)						
Wastewater Collection			Recipient of Collected Wastewater			
Name of Wastewater Collection Agency	Wastewater Volume Metered or Estimated?	Volume (AF) Collected from OMWD Service Area 2020	Name of Wastewater Treatment Agency Receiving Collected Wastewater	Treatment Plant Name	Is WWTP Located Within OMWD Area?	Is WWTP Operation Contracted to Third Party?
Encinitas – Cardiff	Estimated	527	San Elijo JPA	San Elijo WRF	No	No
Encinitas – Encinitas	Estimated	100	Encina WA	Encina WPCF	No	No
Fairbanks Ranch CSD	Estimated	42	Fairbanks Ranch CSD	Fairbanks Ranch WPCF	No	Yes
Leucadia Wastewater District	Estimated	2,400	Encina WA	Encina WPCF	No	No
OMWD	Metered	932	Olivenhain MWD	4S Ranch WRF	Yes	No
Rancho Santa Fe CSD	Metered	182	Rancho Santa Fe CSD	Santa Fe Valley WRF	Yes	Yes
Rancho Santa Fe CSD	Estimated	150	Rancho Santa Fe CSD	RSF WRF	Yes	Yes
City of San Diego	Estimated	109	City of San Diego	Point Loma WWTP	No	No
City of Solana Beach	Estimated	25	San Elijo JPA	San Elijo WRF	No	No
Whispering Palms CSD	Metered	287	Whispering Palms CSD	Whispering Palms WRF	Yes	Yes
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>4,754</b>				

NOTES: CSD = Community Services District, MWD = Municipal Water District, JPA = Joint Powers Authority, WA = Wastewater Authority, WRF = Water Reclamation Facility, WPCF = Water Pollution Control Facility, WWTP = Wastewater Treatment Plant

#### Wastewater Treatment and Discharge Within the Service Area

There are four wastewater treatment plants within OMWD's service area; OMWD's 4S Ranch WRF, Rancho Santa Fe CSD's Rancho Santa Fe WRF and Santa Fe Valley WRF, and WPCSD's Whispering Palms WRF. 100 percent of the effluent from the 4S Ranch WRF and the Santa Fe Valley WRF is

recycled within OMWD for beneficial use. Discharge from the other two WRFs is to percolation ponds. Data from these WRFs is presented in **Table 6-3**.

**Table 6-3 Retail: Wastewater Treatment and Discharged Within OMWD Service Area in 2020**

WW Treatment Plant Name	Discharge Location Name or Identifier, Order No. R9-2003-0007	Discharge Location Description	Method of Disposal	Treats WW Generated Outside of Service Area?	Treatment Level	2020 Volumes (AF)			
						WW Treated	Dis-charged Treated WW	Recycle Within Service Area	Recycle Outside Service Area
4S Ranch WRF	Recycled Water System	OMWD Southeast Quadrant	Other	Yes	Tertiary	932	1,150	1,150	0
Santa Fe Valley WRF	Recycled Water System	OMWD Southeast Quadrant	Other	No	Tertiary	182	182	182	0
Rancho Santa Fe WRF	Percolation Pond	County of SD, Via de Santa Fe at Calzada del Bosque	Percolation ponds	Yes	Secondary, Disinfected / Title 22	354	354	0	0
Whispering Palms WRF	Percolation Pond	County of SD, Via de Santa Fe south of El Apajo	Percolation ponds	No	Secondary, Disinfected / Title 22	287	287	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>						<b>1,755</b>	<b>1,973</b>	<b>1,332</b>	<b>0</b>

NOTES: WRF = Water Reclamation Facility. WW = Wastewater. None of the treatment plants have an instream flow permit requirement.

### 6.2.5.3 Recycled Water System

#### Southeast Quadrant Recycled Water Distribution System

In July 1998, OMWD assumed responsibility for sewage collection, treatment, and disposal from the County of San Diego for two areas within its boundaries. These areas include 4S Ranch, Rancho Cielo, and portion of the unincorporated area surrounding them. These two areas encompass a total of approximately 5,300 acres containing single family dwelling units in addition to a variety of other commercial and public uses. OMWD also provides sewer service to several areas outside OMWD's water service area boundaries, including Santa Luz North Affordable Housing (10 acres) and Black Mountain Ranch East Clusters (50 acres), the Heritage Bluffs Development (160 acres), and Avion (84 Units) within the City of San Diego. Black Mountain Ranch East and Heritage Bluffs have been annexed to OMWD's sewer service area.

Through an extensive sewage collection system and sewage pumping stations, the 4S Ranch WRF is able to treat all wastewater effluent received, and produce high-quality recycled water for non-potable irrigation uses such as golf courses, parks, schools, and greenbelts within developed areas. The 4S Ranch WRF is a 2.0 million gallon per day (MGD) water reclamation facility and has the capacity to provide sewer collection and Title 22 tertiary-level treatment services to ultimate build-out, currently projected at approximately 3,700 single family residences, 1,500 multi-family

residences, and 1,900 commercial parcels. Black Mountain Ranch East added approximately 90 single family residences and Heritage Bluffs added approximately 170 single family residences. Another development, Avion is expected to be on line in 2023 to 2024.

The recycled water system facilities include a 3 million gallon (MG) recycled water blending reservoir, a 410 acre-foot recycled water storage pond, several pump stations, a 1 MG recycled water tank, and over 5 miles of recycled water pipeline ranging in size from 8 inches to 20 inches.

In 2020, the 4S Ranch WRF collected and treated approximately 932 AF of wastewater.

In addition to recycling its own water at 4S Ranch WRF, OMWD purchases recycled water from neighboring agencies. Sources and their approximate 2020 volumes include the City of San Diego's North City Reclamation Plant (377 AF) and the Santa Fe Valley Water Reclamation Facility (182 AF).

#### Northwest Quadrant Recycled Water Distribution System

OMWD has constructed approximately 2.9 miles of 8- and 12-inch diameter recycled water pipelines within existing streets in the northern portion of the City of Encinitas and the southern portion of the City of Carlsbad. Recycled water became available in this area as a result of the "Northwest Quadrant (NWQ) Recycled Water Pipelines Project," which provides recycled water from VWD's Mahr Reservoir. The area served by the project was identified by the 1996 Recycled Water Master Plan as having a significant number of landscape irrigation users and close proximity to a source of recycled water. OMWD does not have the facilities to serve the area with recycled water from the 4S Ranch WRF. In anticipation of future recycled water service, OMWD has previously installed or required developers to install, pipelines in the NWQ that eventually became dedicated recycled water services. OMWD received a grant for the NWQ project in the amount of \$500,000 from the U.S. Department of the Interior. In 2014, OMWD added a second supply for this system from San Elijo Joint Powers Authority. In 2020, VWD provided approximately 650 AF and SEJPA provided 78 AF of recycled water for irrigation uses in the NWQ.

In 2020, the Village Park Recycled Water Project Phase I distributed approximately 124 AFY of recycled water within the Village Park community of the City of Encinitas. Recycled water supplied by SEJPA is conveyed from SEJPA's Oakcrest Reservoir north to OMWD's Wiegand Reservoir through a 12-inch pipeline. From Wiegand, the water is conveyed easterly through a 12-inch pipeline to a pump station just west of El Camino Real and then pumped through 12-inch and smaller pipelines to customers in Village Park to irrigate turf and plants in the common use areas of numerous homeowners' associations (HOAs).

OMWD's 2015 Potable Water and Recycled Water Master Plan can be found at <http://olivenhain.com/MasterPlan>.

#### **6.2.5.4 Potential, Current, and Projected Recycled Water Uses**

This section discusses potential, current and projected recycled water uses within the service area.

##### Current and Planned Uses of Recycled Water

The current recycled water use in the Southeast and Northwest Quadrants is almost entirely for landscape and golf course irrigation. There are no current or planned commercial and industrial or

industrial uses. Indirect potable reuse (groundwater recharge), surface water augmentation, and direct potable reuse will be considered in the future as planned projects and the regulations evolve.

The Southeast Quadrant is supplied by the 4S Ranch WRF, the Santa Fe Valley WRF, and the City of San Diego Connection Numbers 1 and 2. The supplies are mixed within the system and so it is not possible to determine which source provides which use. The Northwest Quadrant service area does not have any golf courses and therefore the VWD and SEJPA supplies are entirely used for landscape irrigation except for a small 9-hole golf course in Encinitas. The beneficial uses of recycled water within OMWD's service area, are shown in **Table 6-4**.

**Table 6-4 Retail: Current and Projected Recycled Water Direct Beneficial Uses**

Agency Producing Recycled Water:				OMWD, VWD, SD, SEJPA, RSFCSD						
Agency Operating Recycled Distribution System:				Olivenhain Municipal Water District						
Supplemental Water Added in 2020				0						
Source of 2020 Supplemental Water										
Beneficial Use Type	Potential Ben Use	Potential Amount (AF)	General Descript	Level of Treat	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (opt)
Ag irr					--	--	--	--	--	--
L'scape irr			HOA common areas	Tertiary	1,644	1,855	1,981	1,996	2,017	2,022
Golf irr			Golf course irrigation	Tertiary	838	838	838	838	838	838
Comm					--	--	--	--	--	--
Ind					--	--	--	--	--	--
Energy					--	--	--	--	--	--
Seawater barrier					--	--	--	--	--	--
Recreatn					--	--	--	--	--	--
Wetlands					--	--	--	--	--	--
GW recharge (IPR)*					--	--	--	--	--	--
Res Aug (IPR)*					--	--	--	--	--	--
DPR					--	--	--	--	--	--
Other										
				<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>2,482</b>	<b>2,693</b>	<b>2,819</b>	<b>2,834</b>	<b>2,855</b>	<b>2,860</b>

NOTES: HOA = Homeowners Association.

#### Planned Versus Actual Use of Recycled Water

**Table 6-5** lists the volume of recycled water that was planned for 2020 in the 2015 UWMP and the amount that was actually delivered. The difference is approximately two percent.

**Table 6-5 Retail: 2015 Recycled Water Use Projection Compared to 2020 Actual**

Use Type	2015 Projection for 2020 (AFY)	Actual 2020 Use (AFY)
Agricultural irrigation	--	--
Landscape irrigation (excludes golf courses)	1,539	1,644
Golf course irrigation	904	838
Commercial use	--	--
Industrial use	--	--
Geothermal and other energy production	--	--
Seawater intrusion barrier	--	--
Recreational impoundment	--	--
Wetlands or wildlife habitat	--	--
Groundwater recharge (IPR)	--	--
Surface water augmentation (IPR)	--	--
Direct potable reuse	--	--
Other	--	--
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,443</b>	<b>2,482</b>

#### **6.2.5.5**    *Actions to Encourage and Optimize Future Recycled Water Use*

##### Mandatory Use and Financial Incentives

California’s Recycling Law (CWC § 13500 et seq.) establishes a policy to encourage the use of recycled water and provides that the use of potable domestic water for the irrigation of green belt areas, cemeteries, golf courses, parks, and highway landscaped areas constitutes an unreasonable use of water where recycled water is available for such uses, as further set forth by statute. Among other provisions, CWC §§ 71610 and 71611 authorize OMWD to provide and sell recycled and non-potable water within OMWD’s service area. It is the policy of OMWD’s Board of Directors to encourage and mandate the development of recycled water and non-potable water within OMWD’s service area.

To promote the use of recycled water by its customers, OMWD adopted mandatory use Non-Potable Water Ordinance 173 (Ordinance 173) that requires new irrigation and other qualifying customers to use recycled water when and where available. Conditions of the ordinance are incorporated into detailed “conditions of service” agreements that OMWD signs with new customers. The agreements stipulate that when recycled water is available, the users shall retrofit their facilities to utilize recycled water. OMWD also requires the installation of recycled water pipe in new developments to facilitate conversion to recycled water use when the water is available. The cost of recycled water is currently approximately 68 percent of the Tier 1 cost of treated water used for irrigation and 73 percent of the Tier 2 cost. Recycled water customers pay reduced capacity fees, as compared to potable water capacity fees, because they do not pay SDCWA capacity fees, as SDCWA does not deliver recycled water. A copy of OMWD’s Ordinance 173 is included in **Appendix E**.

For developments constructed in OMWD's service area before Ordinance 173, the financial means to retrofit systems in order to take recycled water may not be readily available. In order to facilitate such retrofits, OMWD's Board of Directors established the Recycled Water Loan Program. The loan provides the initial capital to start the retrofit project and requires the funds to be paid back to OMWD within three years. Customers continue to pay the potable cost for water and the difference between the recycled rate and potable rate is used to pay off the loan. Recently, some customers have covered the installation and conversion costs involved specifically to take advantage of the lower cost and drought-proof supply.

There are some irrigation customers within OMWD who are either too distant from recycled water sources, or whose demands are too small for an extension of the recycled water distribution system to be currently affordable. OMWD will continue to seek private, state, and federal funding for these opportunities.

#### Regional Recycled Initiatives

In addition to OMWD's efforts, agencies throughout San Diego County are presently in an intensive phase of water recycling planning and construction. OMWD is coordinating its recycling planning activities with the North San Diego Water Reuse Coalition and SDCWA and has received grant funding from the US Bureau of Reclamation. Additional information on area wide recycling planning is set forth in SDCWA's UWMP.

#### District Recycled Water Projects

Building on its existing recycled water projects, OMWD is undertaking or planning several additional projects to further expand recycled water use and reduce potable water use in its service area. Planned OMWD projects are listed in **Table 6-6 (next page)**. These projects are further described below.

#### Manchester Avenue Recycled Water Pipeline Extension Phases I and II

OMWD received an IRWM Proposition 84 and a Proposition 1 grant to fund a portion of this extension of an existing SEJPA pipeline to serve fifteen to twenty customers and approximately 60 AFY. The project is expected to be constructed in 2022 and this demand has been included in the year 2025 projections.

#### Village Park Recycled Water Project Phase I

Customers within the original Phase I project continue with site conversions with time. Some customers may take until 2040 to complete site conversions.

#### Village Park Recycled Water Project Phase II

OMWD developed a Village Park Recycled Water Project Phase II to serve interested customers in close proximity to Phase I infrastructure while beginning to interconnect the Village Park and Northwest Quadrant Systems. Specifically, Phase II will serve several customers along El Camino Real, Glen Arbor Drive, and Avenida La Posta. The demands have been included in the 2030 forecast. The proposed customers currently use approximately 65 AFY. Village Park Phase II could be eligible for State of California Proposition 1 grant funding. Proposition 1 provides up to 35 percent of project costs. Federal funding is also possible.

**Table 6-6 Retail: Methods to Expand Future Recycled Water Use**

56 - 59	Page location of narrative		
Name of Action	Description	Planned Implementation Year	Expected Increase in Recycled Use (AFY)
Mandatory Use	California's Recycling Law (CWC § 13500 et seq.). OMWD adopted mandatory use Non-Potable Water Ordinance 173	In progress	Not Quantifiable
Financial Incentives	Reduced capacity fees and commodity rates.	In Progress	Not Quantifiable
Regional Incentives	Metropolitan and SDCWA programs and grant funding.	In Progress	Not Quantifiable
District Recycled Water Projects	See below	See Below	See Below
Diegueño Middle School	Distribution system extended to the site. School to purchase meters and convert the site.	2022	10
Manchester Avenue Phase I & II	Pipeline extension, site conversions, landscape irrigation.	2022	60
Village Park Recycled Water Project I	Multiple short pipelines, site conversions, common area and landscape irrigation.	2025 - 2035	65
Village Park Recycled Water Project Phase II	Multiple short pipelines, site conversions, common area and landscape irrigation.	2025	17
Garden View Road	Pipelines, site conversions, common area and landscape irrigation.	2025 - 2030	44
Extension 153 Phase I	Pipeline extension, site conversions, common area and landscape irrigation.	2030	189
Bridges Golf Club and HOA	Joint pump station, pipeline, and steel tank project with SEJPA and possibly SDWD and SFID, golf course, common area, and landscape irrigation.	2030	400
Rancho Cielo Phase I	Pipeline extension, site conversions, common area and landscape irrigation. Via Ambiente median and Village Center	2030	30
Extension 153 Phase II	Pipeline extension, multiple site conversions, common area and landscape irrigation.	2035	300
Rancho Cielo Phase II	Pipeline extension, site conversions, common area and landscape irrigation. Higher elevations.	2035	70
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>1,185</b>

NOTES:

### Garden View Road

This would be an extension of the Village Park Phase I system serving approximately 10 customers and 44 AFY. This demand has been included in the 2025 projection.

### Extension 153 Phases I and II

Extension 153 is a recycled water distribution pipeline that serves golf course customers in the Fairbanks Ranch and San Dieguito Valley areas within the Southeast Quadrant system. Several potable irrigation customers adjacent to the existing main line have contacted OMWD and requested service. OMWD reviewed all of the irrigation meters in the area and identified those that can be served cost effectively. Their demands total approximately 189 AFY, a recycled water supply is available, and the Extension 153 pipeline has capacity although more rigid scheduling of deliveries may be required to serve all the potential customers. These Phase I customers continue to convert and forecast to be online in 2030. Phase II is projected for 2030 or later. In 2019, OMWD constructed Extension 153A to deliver recycled water to Surf Cup Sports for the irrigation of soccer fields. The agreement with Surf Cup Sports requires the use of a minimum of 50 AFY for 10 years. The project received partial funding from an IRWM grant.

### Bridges Development Recycled Water Project

The Bridges Golf Course and HOA (Bridges) is an OMWD customer located north of San Dieguito Reservoir and west of SFID's Badger Filtration Plant in Rancho Santa Fe. In 2014, its irrigation water use was 400 to 500 acre-feet. The Bridges development has long been interested in recycled water service and OMWD is interested in serving them but there is no recycled water available in the area. The Bridges Golf Course is the only golf course in OMWD's service area that is not yet served recycled water.

A source of recycled water is potentially available from SEJPA approximately six miles to the west. The next step for this project would be to prepare a conceptual facilities plan and cost estimate, in partnership with SEJPA and possibly Santa Fe Irrigation District, for a pump station and to reline an existing 30-inch pipeline. There are additional customers within other districts along the pipeline route that may be served by the project. The project may be a good candidate for grant funding including the IRWM grants and Proposition 1. This demand has been included in the 2030 forecast.

### Rancho Cielo Phases I and II

This development is located to the east of the Bridges and likely would not have recycled water available until the Bridges is served. The demands have been included in the 2030 projection.

More detail on these projects can be found in the 2015 Potable Water and Recycled Water Master Plan: <http://olivenhain.com/MasterPlan>.

### North County One Water Program

The wastewater flows and facilities from two coastal treatment facilities in northern San Diego County, the Encina Water Pollution Control Facility (EWPCF) and the San Elijo Water Reclamation Facility (SEWRF), represent a unique opportunity for large-scale production of purified water.

The EWPCF in the City of Carlsbad, California could accommodate an advanced water purification facility that could produce an estimated 17,800 AFY to 22,200 AFY or more of purified water by 2030. The EWPCF has key assets available for production of purified water such as an ocean outfall, available land for advanced treatment, treated secondary effluent and technically capable staff (refer to the Encina Wastewater Authority’s [EWA] *2018 Water Reuse Feasibility Study*).

The SEWRF in the Cardiff area within the City of Encinitas, California could also accommodate an advanced water purification facility that could produce an estimated 400 AFY to 3,100 AFY of purified water by 2030. The SEWRF also has key assets available for production of purified water such as an ocean outfall, available land for advanced treatment, treated secondary effluent and technically capable staff (refer to the *2019 Recycled Water Expansion Plan* for Santa Fe Irrigation District, San Dieguito Water District, San Elijo Joint Powers Authority, Olivenhain Municipal Water District, and Leucadia Wastewater District).

The Encina Wastewater Authority (EWA) and San Elijo Joint Powers Authority (SEJPA) have been working with multiple local water agencies to develop the North County One Water Program, building on over a decade of collaborative efforts in the region by the North San Diego Water Reuse Coalition. With the combined flows, the North County One Water Program could supply an estimated 18,000 AFY to 25,000 AFY or more of purified water overall for potable reuse by 2030. OMWD is supportive of this future program and is interested in purchasing up to 2,500 AFY of purified water for future irrigation customers, other uses, or to replace existing supplies.

**Table 6-C: North County One Water Program Participants and Demands**

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Demand for Purified Water (AFY)</b>
San Dieguito Water District	2,000
Santa Fe Irrigation District	3,000
City of Poway	3,000
Vallecitos Water District	2,200 to 5,500
Olivenhain Municipal Water District	2,500
City of Carlsbad	3,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,200 to 19,500</b>

### 6.2.6 Desalinated Water

As described in section 6.2.1, OMWD is currently studying a project to produce 1,120 acre feet per year (1.0 MGD) of desalinated groundwater for potable water supply. The supply would come from wells in the San Dieguito Basin. A pipeline would deliver the brackish groundwater to a reverse osmosis (RO) desalination treatment plant. The product water would then be delivered into the existing potable water system. The brine from the RO membranes could be conveyed through a new pipeline to SEJPA’s San Elijo Water Reclamation Facility or directly to its ocean outfall.

OMWD sits adjacent to the world's largest water supply, the Pacific Ocean, and it provides a potential long-term water supply alternative. OMWD is currently focused on brackish groundwater desalination but should this not prove feasible, seawater desalination may be considered. The Claude "Bud" Lewis Carlsbad Desalination Plant started deliveries to SDCWA in December 2015 and provides up to 56,000 AFY and approximately eight percent of the county's supply. OMWD has supported this regional effort to develop a desalination facility and, as a member agency of SDCWA, can access this supply and benefits from the reliability it provides.

## **6.2.7 Exchanges and Transfers**

### **6.2.7.1 Exchanges**

OMWD has no existing or planned exchanges. Both SDCWA and Metropolitan are actively engaged in exchanges and transfers designed to increase the storage of wet year surplus water for use in dry years, and also directly supplement supplies during dry years. Additional information regarding the exchange and transfer activities of SDCWA and Metropolitan are set forth in their respective 2020 UWMPs.

In the future, there may be the possibility of purchasing water from other wholesalers. Currently, Metropolitan owns the infrastructure that delivers water to SDCWA who wholesales the water to local water agencies. The costs of maintaining the infrastructure are a large factor in the cost of water and therefore wheeling charges are significant.

As a member agency of SDCWA, which in turn is a member agency of Metropolitan, OMWD shares its imported water supply with all of the Southern California south coastal plain, using only what it needs when it needs it. OMWD does not currently control any water resources or major storage facilities of its own, and therefore is generally not in a position to engage in significant exchanges and transfers.

OMWD has an agreement with VWD, immediately adjacent to the north, for the sale of treated water services. However, OMWD notifies SDCWA of the amount of water sold to VWD and SDCWA charges them for the raw water costs, and so this is not considered an "exchange." The agreement was executed in 2014 and the first deliveries were in September 2015. The agreement expires at the end of 2031 and the minimum volume is 2,750 acre-feet per year.

### **6.2.7.2 Transfers**

OMWD has no existing or planned exchanges.

### **6.2.7.3 Emergency Interties**

Emergency interties are described in section 7.4.

## **6.2.8 Future Water Projects**

To properly factor its member agency plans for local water supply development into its overall water supply planning, SDCWA uses the following terminology relative to projects:

- Verifiable – CEQA satisfied, permits are in hand, or contracts have been executed.

- Additional Planned – Actively pursuing, feasibility studies completed, continue to fund advanced planning efforts.
- Concept – In pre-planning and pre-feasibility analysis phase.

Table 6-7 includes only “Verifiable” and “Additional Planned” projects. OMWD’s other future water projects include the brackish groundwater desalination project described in section 6.2.1 and the recycled water projects described in section 6.5.5, which are considered “Concept.”

**Table 6-7: Expected Future Water Supply Projects or Programs**

56 - 59	Page location of narrative					
Name of Future Projects or Programs	Joint Project with other agencies?		Description (if needed)	Planned Implementation Year	Planned for Use in Year Type	Expected Increase in Water Supply
	Yes/No	Agency Name				
Various Recycled Water Projects (Table 6-6)	Yes	San Elijo Joint Powers Authority, City of San Diego	Recycled water for irrigation to replace potable.	2025 - 2040	Normal Year Dry Year	1,185

## 6.2.9 Summary of Existing and Planned Sources of Water

**Table 6-8** provides OMWD’s actual source and volume of water for FY 2020. **Table 6-9** provides OMWD’s projected source and volume of water that is reasonably available.

**Table 6-8 Retail: Water Supplies – Actual**

Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	FY 2020		
		Actual Volume (AF)	Water Quality	Total Right or Safe Yield (optional)
Purchased or Imported Water	San Diego County Water Authority	17,100	Drinking Water	Not Quantified
Recycled Water	See Table 6-4	2,482	Recycled Water	Not Applicable
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>19,582</b>		

**Table 6-9 Retail: Water Supplies – Projected**

Water Supply (Source)		Projected Water Supply									
		2020		2025		2030		2035		2040	
		RAV	RSF	RAV	RSF	RAV	RSF	RAV	RSF	RAV	RSF
P/I	CWA	17,100		17,410		16,960		16,640		16,310	
GW		0		0		0		0		0	
RW		2,482		2,693		2,819		2,834		2,855	
<b>Total</b>		<b>19,582</b>		<b>20,103</b>		<b>19,779</b>		<b>19,474</b>		<b>19,165</b>	
<p><b>NOTES:</b> RAV = Reasonably available volume, RSF = Total right or safe yield, P/I = Purchased or imported, GW = Groundwater, RW = Recycled water.</p> <p>Only "verifiable" and "additional planned projects" have been included in this table. Verifiable = CEQA satisfied, permits in hand, or contracts have been executed. Additional Planned = actively pursuing but not yet verifiable.</p>											

## 6.2.10 Special Conditions

### 6.2.10.1 Climate Change Effects – Influence on Water Supply

CWA has evaluated the potential influence of climate change on its supply, on which OMWD is reliant for its potable supply. The following summarizes SDCWA's analysis and is excerpted from the March 2021 Public Review Draft of its UWMP.

CWA's qualitative assessment of the impact of climate change on water supplies is based on *Managing an Uncertain Future: Climate Change Adaptation Strategies for California's Water* (Hanak and Lund 2008)

#### [Excerpt from SDCWA Public Review Draft UWMP, March 2021]

The term climate change refers to changes in long-term averages of daily weather. Changes to climate will be gradual, providing water supply agencies the ability to adapt planning strategies to manage for the supply uncertainties. The effect on supply would be gradual and captured in each five-year update to the UWMP.

Researchers have concluded that increasing atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide, are causing the Earth's air temperature to rise. While uncertainties remain regarding the exact timing, magnitude, and regional impacts of the temperature and potential precipitation changes due to climate change, researchers have identified several areas of concern that could influence long-term water supply reliability. These potential areas are listed below:

- **Loss of Natural Snowpack Storage.** Rising temperatures reduce snowpack in the Sierra Nevada because more precipitation falls as rain, and snowmelt occurs sooner. Snowpack in the Sierra Nevada is the primary source of supply for the State Water Project. Snowpack is often considered a large surface "reservoir," where water is slowly released between April and July each year. Much of the state's water infrastructure was designed to capture the slow spring runoff and deliver it during the drier summer and fall months. DWR projects that the Sierra snowpack will experience a 25 to 40 percent reduction from its historic average by 2050.
- **Sea Level Rise.** Rising sea levels could increase the risk of damage to water and water recycling facilities from storms, high-tide events, and erosion of levees. A potential catastrophic levee failure

in the Delta could interrupt supplies from the State Water Project, potentially reducing supply deliveries to the San Diego region from Metropolitan. In addition, rising sea levels could cause saltwater intrusion into the Delta, degrading drinking water quality. More freshwater releases from upstream reservoirs would be required to repel the seawater and maintain salinity levels for municipal, industrial, and agricultural uses.

- **Changes in Average Precipitation and Runoff Volume.** The effect of climate change on overall precipitation and runoff volumes is still unclear and highly uncertain. For example, a number of studies conclude that the flow of the Colorado River may be reduced by climate change, but a wide disparity exists on the predicted volume of that change. The yield from local surface water resources could potentially be reduced, if annual runoff volumes are reduced due to a decline in precipitation or there is an increase in evapotranspiration in reservoirs. Research has yet to clarify how precipitation levels may be impacted by climate change.
- **Change in Frequency and Intensity of Droughts.** Warming temperatures, combined with potential changes in rainfall and runoff patterns, could exacerbate the frequency and intensity of droughts.

The SDCWA UWMP includes scenario planning with a strategy to improve supply reliability by increasing local supplies. This scenario planning process is summarized in section 7.5 and Table 7-B describes the strategies.

#### **6.2.10.2 Regulatory Conditions**

The main water supplies for Metropolitan and SDCWA are the Sacramento – San Joaquin Delta and the Colorado River. Metropolitan is an active participant in the Delta Conveyance and Delta Water Quality Control Plan planning and permitting processes and the Colorado River management programs. Both agencies have considered regulatory conditions in their water supply planning and UWMPs.

#### **6.2.10.3 Other Locally Applicable Criteria**

There does not appear to be local criteria that affect the characterization of the Delta and Colorado River supplies.

### **6.3 Submittal Table Completion Using the Optional Planning Tool**

The optional planning tool and a monthly breakdown of supplies was not utilized. OMWD receives 100 percent of its potable water supply from SDCWA. SDCWA has planned its storage and conveyance facilities to take into account the variation in monthly demand from its member agencies and therefore can supply the demand needed. OMWD and its recycled water suppliers have also planned their storage and conveyance facilities to take into account the variation in monthly demand from its member agencies and therefore can supply the demand needed. For this reason, demands and supplies are analyzed on an annual basis.

### **6.4 Energy Information Reporting**

#### **6.4.1 Olivenhain Municipal Water District**

Potable Water – OMWD purchases both untreated and treated water from SDCWA. These supplies are not within OMWD's operational control and therefore in accordance with the Guidebook Appendix O,

have not been included in the tables below. However, a brief summary of the SDCWA energy intensity calculations is provided at the end of this section. The complete discussion can be found in the SDCWA 2020 UWMP, Appendix I, Energy Intensity Calculations. SDCWA treated water is delivered directly to the distribution system with no storage or energy consumption. SDCWA untreated water is delivered directly to the David C. McCollom Water Treatment Plant (DCMWTP) with no storage or energy consumption. After treatment, the water is delivered directly to the distribution system. OMWD does not have a raw water distribution system.

In **Table O-1A**, the volume of water shown for Extract and Divert, Conveyance, Place into Storage, Conveyance, and treatment is the sum of untreated water and treated water delivered by SDCWA. The volume of water shown for Distribution includes losses through the treatment processes. Treatment energy consumption is the net of energy consumption and hydropower production at the DCMWTP. Distribution energy consumption is the net of energy consumption and the Roger Miller Hydroelectric plant production. OMWD does not have non-consequential hydropower.

**Table O-1A: Recommended Energy Reporting – Water Supply Process Approach**

Start 07/01/19 End 06/30/20	Urban Water Supplier Operational Control							
	Water Management Process Upstream is not embedded in the values reported						Non-Consequential Hydropower (If applicable)	
	Extract and Divert	Place into Storage	Convey- ance	Treat- ment	Distribut- ion	Total Utility	Hydropower	Net Utility
Volume of Water Entering Process (AF)	17,190	0	0	16,850	17,100	17,100	0	
Energy Consumed (kWh)	0	0	0	2,339,679	1,078,515	3,418,194	0	
Energy Intensity (kWh/AF)	0	0	0	139	63	200	0	

CWA Untreated = 16,850 SDCWA Treated = 340 Total SDCWA = 17, 190. Greater than Table 4-1 17,100  
Excel filename "Demand data"

**Wastewater** – OMWD has two wastewater collection systems under its operational control, Rancho Cielo and 4S Ranch. All flows are conveyed to the 4S Ranch Water Reclamation Facility, owned and operated by OMWD, for secondary and tertiary treatment. In Table O-2, the volume of wastewater for Collection/Conveyance and Treatment is what is delivered to the 4S WRF. The Discharge/Distribution volume reflects losses in the treatment process. The Collection/Conveyance energy consumed is the cost of the wastewater lift stations. All of the WRF effluent is recycled. Treatment energy consumed is for all processes through secondary treatment. Because all the wastewater is recycled, there is no energy consumption associated with Discharge/Distribution of wastewater.

Recycled Water - In **Table 0-2**, there is no energy consumed for recycled water Conveyance/Collection as it just moves a short distance from the secondary to tertiary processes. The energy consumed for treatment to recycled water standards is for tertiary treatment, filtration and disinfection. The energy consumed for Discharge/Distribution is for pumping.

**Table 0-2: Recommended Energy Reporting – Wastewater & Recycled Water**

Reporting Period Start 07/01/2019	Urban Water Supplier Operational Control			
Reporting Period End 06/30/2020	Water Management Process			
Upstream is not embedded in the values reported. Acre-Feet Units	Collection/Conveyance	Treatment	Discharge/Distribution	Total
Volume of Wastewater Entering Process	932	932	932	932
Wastewater Energy Consumed (kWh)	836,570	1,950,907	0	2,787,477
Wastewater Energy Intensity	898	2,093	0	2,991
Volume of Recycled Water Entering Process	932	932	932	932
Recycled Water Energy Consumed (kWh)	0	1,050,488	994,609	2,045,097
Recycled Water Energy Intensity	0	1,127	1,067	2,194

(1) There is one power meter for the 4S WRF which includes treatment processes through secondary, and also filtration and disinfection to produce recycled water that meets Title 22 requirements. A split of power requirements for secondary and tertiary treatment has been assumed at 65 percent wastewater and 35 percent recycled water.

#### 6.4.2 San Diego County Water Authority

CWA provides wholesale water supply to 24 member agencies, including OMWD. SDCWA imports approximately 90 percent of the potable water used in San Diego County and operates and maintains the aqueduct delivery system, which consists of approximately 310 miles of large-diameter pipelines. The aqueduct system is primarily gravity flow and the majority of SDCWA's energy use is for treating, conveying, and storing the water.

Energy expended by SDCWA includes conveying raw water supplies to water treatment plants or member agency connections, treating water, and distributing treated water. It also includes consequential energy generation which is produced concurrent with water deliveries and non-consequential energy generation that is not directly associated with water deliveries. Energy intensity is based on water flow data from calendar years 2018 and 2019. Energy intensity does not include the Carlsbad Desalination Plant as it is operated by Poseidon Water. However, OMWD is primarily an untreated water customer of SDCWA and receives very little treated water from the Carlsbad Desalination Plant. The Lake Hodges Pumped Storage Project is not related to the delivery of water. Consequential energy includes the Lake Hodges pumping operations for deliveries to the aqueduct and the Rancho Penasquitos Pressure Control Hydroelectric Facility (PCHF). Non-consequential energy production includes the Lake Hodges water management generation used to regulate Lake levels. Energy intensity is summarized in Tables 6-B through 6-E.

#### **6.4.2.1 Conveyance**

This is mostly energy generated by the Rancho Penasquitos PCHF with small usage by flow control, rectifiers, and other miscellaneous facilities. Energy usage is summarized in **Table 6-D**.

**Table 6-D: Energy Intensity for Conveyance**

	CY 2018	CY 2019
Water Delivered (AF)	261,995	205,982
Energy Used (kWh)	-8,976,341	-6,712,508
Energy Intensity (kwh/AF)	-34.3	-32.6

#### **6.4.2.2 Twin Oaks Water Treatment Plant**

Energy usage is summarized in **Table 6-E**.

**Table 6-E: Energy Intensity for Treatment**

	CY 2018	CY 2019
Water Delivered (AF)	46,921	28,664
Energy Used (kWh)	5,058,836	3,212,796
Energy Intensity (kwh/AF)	107.8	112.1

#### **6.4.2.3 Distribution of Treated Water, Valley Center Pump Station, Small Miscellaneous Facilities**

Energy usage is summarized in **Table 6-F**.

**Table 6-F: Energy Intensity for Distribution of Treated Water**

	CY 2018	CY 2019
Water Delivered (AF)	159,515	126,526
Energy Used (kWh)	1,772,050	971,042
Energy Intensity (kwh/AF)	11.1	7.7

#### **6.4.2.4 Non-Consequential Management of Lake Hodges Reservoir Levels**

Energy usage is summarized in **Table 6-G**.

**Table 6-G: Non-Consequential Energy Intensity**

	CY 2018	CY 2019
Water Delivered (AF)	422	4,339
Energy Used (kWh)	-1,386	-4,062
Energy Intensity (kwh/AF)	-3.3	-0.9

# Chapter 7. Water Service Reliability and Drought Risk Assessment

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## 7.1 Introduction

OMWD is currently 100 percent reliant on SDCWA for its potable water supply and, therefore, the water supply reliability assessment in this chapter is based upon the SDCWA assessment from its 2020 UWMP, available at [www://sdcwa.org/your-water](http://www.sdcwa.org/your-water). SDCWA has executed contracts for a number of sources of water including the Carlsbad Desalination Plant (50,000 AFY), water conserved from Imperial Irrigation District (IID) (200,000 AFY) and the lining of the All-American and Coachella Canals (78,700 AFY), and other sources as described in its UWMP. The IID and canal lining supplies are referred to as QSA supplies. In addition, SDCWA is a member agency of Metropolitan whose major sources include the Sacramento - San Joaquin Delta and the Colorado River. OMWD is investigating a brackish groundwater desalination project that would reduce dependence on SDCWA, as described in section 6.2.1. This project is in the feasibility stage of analysis and is not yet considered in the reliability assessment. OMWD met approximately 13 percent of its 2020 total demand for water through its existing recycled water supplies.

## 7.2 Water Service Reliability Assessment

### 7.2.1 Constraints on Water Sources

Historically, except for dry years, the supply from SDCWA is very consistent in quantity and quality. SDCWA's and Metropolitan's main sources of supply are the State Water Project and the Colorado River and both sources face legal, environmental, and climatic challenges. To address these challenges to the State Water Project supply, DWR is going through a permitting process known as the Delta Conveyance Project and EcoRestore. It has been documented that the Colorado River supply is oversubscribed and, to address this, SDCWA and Metropolitan have implemented a number of conservation, land fallowing, transfer, and storage projects. Both the State Water Project and the Colorado River are described in the SDCWA and Metropolitan 2020 UWMPs, the latter of which is available at <http://mwdh2o.com/aboutyourwater/Planning-Documents>.

OMWD meets or exceeds all state and federal water quality standards for drinking water. OMWD's DCMWTP utilizes ultrafiltration membrane technology that provides more certain removal of waterborne health threats than conventional filtration, while also benefiting the environment through minimal chemical usage and residual production. In 2020, approximately 98 percent of all potable water delivered to OMWD customers was treated at the DCMWTP. The remainder of the water is produced by the Carlsbad Desalination Plant, SDCWA's Twin Oaks Valley Water Treatment Plant in San Marcos, or Metropolitan's Skinner Water Treatment Plant in Riverside County.

The DCMWTP is a robust plant and can handle many types of water quality changes without any impact on the quality of the product water. The primary impact of any such changes is a reduction in overall capacity as well as increased chemical and electrical costs. The plant does not, however, have extensive

pre-treatment equipment because source water quality testing during design indicated it was not necessary. With this combination of consistent source water quality, and robust treatment processes, the DCMWTP has never been out of operation because of source water quality.

Prior to 2013, OMWD could receive raw water for treatment at the DCMWTP from either Olivenhain Reservoir or from the SDCWA's Second San Diego Aqueduct through a 78-inch diameter pipeline. In 2012, SDCWA completed a project known as the Hodges-Olivenhain Pumped Storage Project that provided the ability to move water between the Lake Hodges and Olivenhain Reservoir. OMWD and SDCWA recognized a potential for the Lake Hodges water quality to change the quality of Olivenhain Reservoir making it difficult to treat. OMWD and SDCWA considered adding additional pretreatment capabilities but ultimately worked together to construct the Unit AA Pipeline which provides a dedicated raw water feed from the Second Aqueduct to the DCMWTP to resolve the potential water quality issue.

Should the raw water quality prove to be more than can be managed effectively at the DCMWTP, OMWD has four connections to the SDCWA treated water Second Aqueduct system that can provide 100 percent redundancy of treated water supply for customers. In fact, these connections were used for 100 percent of the supply prior to the construction of the DCMWTP. In addition, OMWD has interconnections with neighboring agencies that can be used to supplement supplies, as described in section 7.4.

OMWD began fluoridating DCMWTP water on July 1, 2013 to comply with California Assembly Bill 733 (1995) which mandated fluoride for public water systems serving 10,000 connections and more. The First 5 Commission and the California Dental Association Foundation provided over \$1 million to construct the fluoridation facilities, minimizing the impact on OMWD ratepayers.

OMWD publishes an annual water quality report, the Consumer Confidence Report (Appendix F is the 2020 Report); the report is made available to all its customers, posted on its web page, and displayed in its lobby. Water quality is a major factor in any OMWD endeavor; however, OMWD does not anticipate any shortage or impact to availability of supply due to water quality issues. **SDCWA's** UWMP Section 7 provides more information on the quality of water provided to OMWD.

## **7.2.2 Year Type Characterization**

### **7.2.2.1 Types of Years**

Historically, the SDCWA supply has been very reliable with only occasional reductions during droughts in California or the Colorado River Watershed. **Table 7-1** shows the basis of water year data and is taken from SDCWA's UWMP. Due to their very high priority water rights, SDCWA's Colorado River supplies of conserved water from its Imperial Irrigation District transfer and the All-American and Coachella Canal Lining projects are considered to be "drought-resilient." For dry-year analysis, SDCWA assumes that the Metropolitan supplies will be allocated according to its preferential right formula. With these supplies, SDCWA projects no shortages to its member agencies during the normal and single and multi (five) dry year scenarios. Any shortages that might occur would be handled through the use of SDCWA's dry-year supplies and carry-over storage program, described in section 11.4 of the SDCWA 2020 UWMP, which includes both in-region surface water storage and out-of-region groundwater storage in California's Central Valley. SDCWA's dry-year supplies are described in Section 4.6 of its 2020 UWMP. The carryover storage capacity is

approximately 100,000 AF in the San Vicente Reservoir and 70,000 AF in the Semitropic-Rosamond Water Bank Authority and the Semitropic Water Bank. SDCWA may also consider securing transfer supplies during dry years and in 2009 acquired 20,000 AF from Placer County Water Agency in Northern California.

**Table 7-1 Retail: Basis of Water Year Data (Reliability Assessment)**

Year Type	Base Year	Available Supplies if Year Type Repeats	
			Quantification of available supplies is not compatible with this table and is provided elsewhere in the UWMP
			Quantification of available supplies is provided in this table as either volume only, or percent only, or both.
		Volume Available	% of Average Supply
Average Year (T 7-2, 2025)	1986 - 2018	17,410	
Single Dry Year (SDY) (T 7-3, 2025)	2015	18,629	
Consecutive Dry Years 1st Year (1)	2011 – 2015	19,046	
Consecutive Dry Years 2nd Year	2011 – 2015	19,046	
Consecutive Dry Years 3rd Year	2011 – 2015	19,046	
Consecutive Dry Years 4th Year	2011 – 2015	19,046	
Consecutive Dry Years 5th Year	2011 – 2015	19,046	
(1) Table 7-4, 2020			

\* NOTES: Volume available is the maximum supply needed between 2025 and 2045, as shown in tables 7-2 through 7-4, below.

#### **7.2.2.2 Sources for Water Data**

SDCWA 2020 UWMP.

### **7.2.3 Water Service Reliability**

#### **SDCWA Demand Forecast**

Since the mid-1990s, SDCWA has utilized an econometric model to develop its long-range municipal and industrial (M&I) demand forecasts. This computer model is based on the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Municipal and Industrial Needs (MAIN) model, which has over a quarter of a century of practical application and is used by many cities and water agencies throughout the United States. SDCWA's version of the model, known as SDCWA-MAIN, was modified by a consultant to reflect the San Diego region's unique parameters. The SDCWA-MAIN model relates historic water demand patterns to variables such as household income, consumer response to the price of water, and weather to predict future M&I water demands. These datasets are compiled from various sources, including SANDAG, SDCWA member agencies, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Under the terms of a 1992 memorandum of agreement between SDCWA and SANDAG, SDCWA utilizes SANDAG's official forecast, which is based on local land use jurisdiction's general plans and policies, to project

consumptive water demands for the region. This coordination ensures linkage between local jurisdictions' general plans and SDCWA's projected water demands. In response to Assembly Bill 1086, which requires that population forecasts prepared by councils of governments be within 1.5 percent of the total regional population forecast prepared by the California Department of Finance (DOF), SANDAG adopted a new approach to utilize the DOF population projections for its regional population control totals.

#### OMWD Demand Forecast

OMWD has prepared its own demand forecast that is somewhat lower than the forecast prepared by SDCWA's for OMWD. SDCWA and OMWD coordinated the demand forecasts and agreed to differ on the results.

#### Allocation of SDCWA Supplies to OMWD

CWA's WSCP includes an M&I allocation methodology to determine how SDCWA's available supplies will be equitably allocated to its member agencies. The complete allocation methodology can be found in Section 8 of the SDCWA WSCP which is Appendix E in their 2020 UWMP. If in the water reliability assessments and Drought Risk Assessment in this chapter indicated shortages, this methodology would be applied to determine OMWD's supply.

In its 2020 UWMP Section 9, Water Supply Reliability, SDCWA is showing adequate supplies for all member agencies, under all the normal and dry-year conditions analyzed. Therefore, there was no need to utilize SDCWA's water shortage allocation methodology to determine how much supply would be delivered to OMWD. Essentially, SDCWA's allocation model allocates available water supplies to member agencies based on their demand on SDCWA with adjustments for loss of local supply, conservation, growth, and development of highly reliable local supplies. Instead, OMWD's supplies were estimated by multiplying SDCWA supplies by the ratio of OMWD demands to total SDCWA demands, which may be a more conservative approach by not making adjustments that may provide OMWD with additional supplies. As expected, in all normal and dry-year cases analyzed, there is more than adequate supply to meet OMWD's demands. Practically, OMWD would not order more water from SDCWA than needed and so supplies were set exactly equal to estimated demands.

#### **7.2.3.1 Water Service Reliability - Normal Year**

SDCWA's normal and dry year assessments of supplies and demands are based upon its QSA supplies and seawater desalination supplies totaling 328,700 AFY, and also SDCWA's Preferential Right to Metropolitan supplies, under Section 135 of the Metropolitan Act, which vary by normal or dry-year condition. If Metropolitan, SDCWA, and OMWD supplies are developed as planned, along with achievement of the Water Conservation Bill of 2009 retail conservation target, no shortages are anticipated within SDCWA's or OMWD's service area in a normal year through 2045. As part of preparation of its UWMP, SDCWA identified OMWD's demands and in turn, Metropolitan identified SDCWA's demands in Metropolitan's UWMP, which are shown to be adequate to cover the demands for the entire San Diego region, including OMWD. If the supplies do not develop as planned, SDCWA's UWMP Chapter 10 provides scenario planning to address any shortages and is summarized in section 7.5.

**Table 7-2** provides the normal water year supply and demand assessment. To adapt the SDCWA assessment to OMWD, the following procedure was utilized.

1. Estimated a ratio of OMWD's demand projection to SDCWA's.
2. Multiplied the SDCWA supply, not including member agency supplies, by the ratio to estimate OMWD's supply.
3. Compared the OMWD supply and demand projection.

**Table 7-2 Retail: Normal Year Supply and Demand Comparison**

<b>Submittal Table 7-2 Retail: Normal Year Supply and Demand Comparison</b>					
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2030</b>	<b>2035</b>	<b>2040</b>	<b>2045</b>
Supply totals (from Table 6-9)	17,410	16,960	16,640	16,310	16,050
Demand totals (from Table 4-3)	17,410	16,960	16,640	16,310	16,050
Difference	0	0	0	0	0

Potable water only.

#### **7.2.3.2 Water Service Reliability – Single Dry Year**

CWA prepared a single dry-year assessment with projected demands that reflect long-term water use efficiency, but do not incorporate potential savings due to extraordinary conservation occurring during droughts. Projected local groundwater and surface water yields were based on 2015 dry-year supplies. SDCWA member agency projected verifiable supplies for recycling, potable reuse, seawater desalination, groundwater recovery, and water transfers were assumed to experience little, if any reduction in a dry year. SDCWA QSA supplies and Carlsbad Desalination supplies are also considered drought-resilient. SDCWA assumed Metropolitan supplies were limited to a historically low 1.4 MAF due to dry conditions and additional reductions in Metropolitan's deliveries from the State Water Project (i.e., no Delta improvements) and Colorado River, and that SDCWA received its Preferential Right based on Metropolitan's current method of calculating such rights.

To estimate single dry-year demand projections, SDCWA developed a demand response index formula to identify the historical high temperature and low rainfall weather patterns that resulted in the maximum impact. Using this index, a representative dry year of 2015 was selected. The monthly weather patterns associated with 2015 were then substituted into the SDCWA-MAIN model to generate dry-year demand projections. The dry-year demands were 7.1 to 7.5 percent higher than normal demands. For the 5-year drought demands, the first-year demand was increased by seven percent while the second year, and subsequent years were not increased because OMWD's demand forecast is declining. This approach to multiple dry-year scenario development was used to account for the assumed SDCWA and member agencies' demand management measures, implemented during the drought conditions, that would result in lower demand increases than those normally associated with hot/dry weather.

With a conservative assumption regarding limited Metropolitan supplies during a single dry-year, SDCWA and member agency supplies maintained and developed as planned, and the achievement

of the additional conservation target, no shortages are anticipated in the SDCWA service area, including OMWD, under a projected single dry-year.

**Table 7-3** provides the single dry-year assessment in five-year increments. To adapt the SDCWA analysis to OMWD, the same procedure described for the normal year assessment was utilized. The OMWD normal demand projection was increased by seven percent for the first dry year, and not increased for each subsequent dry year. This is similar to the approach taken by SDCWA.

**Table 7-3 Retail: Single Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison**

Submittal Table 7-3 Retail: Single Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison					
	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Supply totals	18,629	18,147	17,805	17,452	17,174
Demand totals	18,629	18,147	17,805	17,452	17,174
Difference	0	0	0	0	0

#### **7.2.3.3 Water Service Reliability – Five Consecutive Dry Years**

**Table 7-4** provides the supply and demand assessment for five projected consecutive dry years for 2025 through 2045. SDCWA assumed QSA and Carlsbad Desalination supplies based on contractual levels; recycled, brackish groundwater, and potable reuse supplies based on member agency projected growth in these verifiable supplies; and surface and groundwater yields based on 2011-2015 water use levels. A historically conservative analysis methodology was used by SDCWA for Metropolitan’s future available supplies and storage. The analysis assumes total Metropolitan supplies available for allocation to be 1.4 and 1.3 MAF for the first and second years, and 1.2 MAF for the remaining three years. With these assumptions, no shortages are anticipated in the SDCWA service area, including OMWD, under multiple projected dry-years.

**Table 7-4 Retail: Multiple Dry Years Potable Supply and Demand Comparison**

		2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (Opt)
<b>First Year</b>	Supply totals	19,046	18,532	18,079	17,734	17,396	
	Demand totals	19,046	18,532	18,079	17,734	17,396	
	Deficit	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Second Year</b>	Supply totals	19,046	18,532	18,079	17,734	17,396	
	Demand totals	19,046	18,532	18,079	17,734	17,396	
	Deficit	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Third Year</b>	Supply totals	19,046	18,532	18,079	17,734	17,396	
	Demand totals	19,046	18,532	18,079	17,734	17,396	
	Deficit	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Fourth Year</b>	Supply totals	19,046	18,532	18,079	17,734	17,396	
	Demand totals	19,046	18,532	18,079	17,734	17,396	
	Deficit	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Fifth Year</b>	Supply totals	19,046	18,532	18,079	17,734	17,396	
	Demand totals	19,046	18,532	18,079	17,734	17,396	
	Deficit	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Sixth Year (Optional)</b>	Supply totals	19,046	18,532	18,079	17,734	17,396	
	Demand totals	19,046	18,532	18,079	17,734	17,396	
	Deficit	0	0	0	0	0	

#### 7.2.4 Description of Management Tools and Options

The optional planning tool and a monthly breakdown of supplies, water use, and WSCP actions was not utilized. OMWD receives 100 percent of its potable water supply from SDCWA. SDCWA has planned its storage and conveyance facilities to take into account the variation in monthly demand from its member agencies and therefore can supply the demand when needed. OMWD and its recycled water suppliers have also planned their storage and conveyance facilities to take into account the variation in monthly demand and therefore can supply the demand when needed. For this reason, demands and supplies are analyzed on an annual basis.

### 7.3 Drought Risk Assessment

The 2020 UWMP is required to include a Drought Risk Assessment (DRA) with a description of the data, methodology, and basis for shortage conditions that are necessary to conduct a DRA for a period that lasts five consecutive years. The DRA must include a determination of the reliability of each supply source and a comparison of available water supplies and projected demands. Water suppliers may consider impacts from climate change, regulations, and other locally available criteria.

#### 7.3.1 Data, Methods, and Basis for Water Shortage Condition

As OMWD currently relies on SDCWA for 100 percent of its potable water supply, the OMWD DRA is based on the SDCWA DRA, which assesses a projected drought over the next five-year period from 2021

through 2025. The historical period used in the analysis to represent the driest consecutive period in the SDCWA service area is 2014 - 2018. Those years represent the five-year period with the lowest local water supply production from surface and groundwater, the two local water supplies that are most susceptible to variation due to weather. Over that period, the combined annual production from those two sources ranged from a low of 21,245 AF to a high of 67,374 AF.

The data used to calculate the SDCWA's supply capabilities under the scenario of five consecutive dry years is shown in Table 9-8 of the SDCWA UWMP. For each year, a comparison was made between available water supplies and water demands. For the SDCWA supplies which consist of QSA supplies and Carlsbad Desalination, no reduction in the availability over the five-year period is assumed due to the drought resilience of these supplies. More information on these supplies is provided in Section 4 of the SDCWA 2020 UWMP. For the SDCWA member agency supplies, only surface water and groundwater are considered to be susceptible to variations in weather. The volume of those supplies varies over the five-year period based on actual production from 2014 – 2018. Additional information on SDCWA member agency supplies can be found in the SDCWA 2020 UWMP Section 5. For Metropolitan supplies, the volume of water for each year is based on the SDCWA preferential right to Metropolitan purchases. Information on Metropolitan's water supplies can be found in SDCWA 2020 UWMP Section 6.

The available water supplies were calculated for each year of the DRA and compared to the projected demands for each year. The demands for 2021-2025 were projected by multiplying the average demand of 2016 through 2020, 17,800 AF, by the percentages shown in **Table 7-A**. These multipliers were developed by SDCWA based on a weather index developed to assess the impact of hot/dry weather on water demands.

**Table 7-A. 2021 – 2025 Demand Projection Multipliers**

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Multiplier	108%	112%	116%	120%	125%

The SDCWA analysis showed that there were adequate water supplies for its member agencies in all five years and therefore, actions under the WSCP are not required. For this reason, the OMWD supply was calculated by multiplying the SDCWA supply by the ratio of OMWD demands to total SDCWA demands.

### 7.3.2 DRA Water Source Reliability

Based on the analysis shown in Table 7-5, OMWD has adequate water supplies in all five years and therefore, actions under the WSCP are not required.

### 7.3.3 Total Water Supply and Use Comparison

**Table 7-5. Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment Tables to Address Water Code Section 10635 (b)**

2021	Total
Total Water Use	19,224
Total Supplies	19,224
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	0

Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP – Supply Augmentation benefit	0
WSCP – use reduction savings benefit	0
Revised Surplus/ (shortfall)	0
Resulting % Use Reduction from WSCP Action	0

2022	Total
Total Water Use	19,936
Total Supplies	19,936
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	0
Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP – Supply Augmentation benefit	0
WSCP – use reduction savings benefit	0
Revised Surplus/ (shortfall)	0
Resulting % Use Reduction from WSCP Action	0

2023	Total
Total Water Use	20,648
Total Supplies	20,648
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	0
Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP – Supply Augmentation benefit	0
WSCP – use reduction savings benefit	0
Revised Surplus/ (shortfall)	0
Resulting % Use Reduction from WSCP Action	0

2024	Total
Total Water Use	21,360
Total Supplies	21,360
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	0
Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP – Supply Augmentation benefit	0
WSCP – use reduction savings benefit	0
Revised Surplus/ (shortfall)	0
Resulting % Use Reduction from WSCP Action	0

2025	Total
Total Water Use	22,250
Total Supplies	22,250
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	0
Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP – Supply Augmentation benefit	0

WSCP – use reduction savings benefit	0
Revised Surplus/ (shortfall)	0
Resulting % Use Reduction from WSCP Action	0

### 7.3.4 Optional Planning Tool Workbook

OMWD did not use the optional planning tool workbook or a monthly breakdown as 100 percent of its potable supply is provided by SDCWA who had prepared a DRA and had demonstrated adequate supplies for the next five-year period. SDCWA has planned its storage and conveyance facilities to take into account the variation in monthly demand from its member agencies and therefore can supply the demand when needed. For this reason, the supply and demand assessment was completed on an annual basis. OMWD and its recycled water suppliers have also planned their storage and conveyance facilities to take into account the variation in monthly demand and therefore can supply the demand when needed. For this reason, demands and supplies are analyzed on an annual basis.

## 7.4 Emergency Interties

OMWD maintains emergency system interconnections with its neighboring retail water agencies. These interconnections allow for the transfer of limited amounts of water between agencies during emergencies and other short-term supply outages. The interconnections are listed in Table 7-B.

**Table 7-B: OMWD Emergency Interconnections**

Location	Agency	Elevation (ft)	US Press (psi)	DS Press (psi)	US HGL (ft)	DS Zone HGL (ft)
Encinitas Blvd	SDWD	254	110-115	97	520	482
Polo Club	SFID	50	113	75	310	400
San Elijo	SFID	245	88-120	43	520	458
Target	SDWD	128	118 SDWD	N/A	520	437
Via Valle Verde	SFID	37	N/A	70	N/A	200
Wanket R/S	SDWD	397	53	35	520	437

N/A = No pressure gauge in the interconnection vault.

## 7.5 SDCWA Scenario Planning - Managing an Uncertain Future

### 7.5.1 Scenario Planning

The SDCWA 2020 UWMP Section 10 describes their planning for five scenarios as a way to address managing an uncertain future:

1. Drought
2. Drought with Further Limitations on Metropolitan Supplies
3. Drought with Limited Metropolitan Supplies and Member Agency Local Supplies
4. Demographic Shift

## 5. Climate Change

For scenarios one through three, SDCWA concluded that they had surplus supplies to meet demands as long as the supplies are developed as planned. Relative to Scenario 4, to deal with uncertainties associated with land use approvals occurring during the 2020 UWMP planning horizon, an additional demand increment (i.e., accelerated forecasted growth) has been included in the regional total demand forecast. With respect to potential shifts in housing types, and the associated water use, SDCWA concluded that this was difficult to quantify but would occur gradually, and would be captured in each five-year update to the UWMP. SDCWA concluded that climate change could result in a long-term decrease in the availability of imported and local supplies, causing a potential gap between supply and demand. In addition, supply and demand impacts from climate change will start to be experienced within the 2020 UWMP 25-year planning horizon.

### 7.5.2 Strategies to Strengthen Implementation of Resource Mix and Manage Uncertainty

Listed in **Table 7-C** are the strategies SDCWA can use to implement supplies identified in the projected resource mix and manage uncertainty in planning scenarios.

**Table 7-C: Potential Common Strategies to Strengthen Implementation of Projected Resource Mix and Manage Uncertainty Scenarios**

Potential SDCWA Policies/Programs
<b>Foundational Strategy</b> Reduce reliance on Metropolitan supply sources to ensure the existing and projected water resource mix is reliable and drought resilient.
<b>Member Agency Local Projects</b> Provide technical assistance to member agencies in the planning, design, and construction of local projects. Advocate at local, state, and federal levels for minimizing regulatory constraints and enacting acceptable and practicable regulatory standards that allow member agencies to maximize local supply development. Advocate for state and federal funding for local projects and work with agencies to ensure projects qualify for funding.
<b>Water Conservation</b> Offer programs that encourage long-term behavioral change toward measurable reductions in outdoor water use.
<b>Climate Change</b> Encourage focused scientific research on the effects of climate changes to identify the impacts on the San Diego's region's imported and local supplies.

### 7.5.3 Key Tracking Metrics; Track Progress on Implementation of Projected Resource Mix and Need for Adaptive Strategies.

As shown in **Table 7-D**, a complete evaluation of the resource mix will occur every five years with the UWMP update. In addition, Water Code Section 10632.1 requires water suppliers to prepare an annual water supply and demand assessment.

**Table 7-D: Resource Mix Review Schedule**

<b>Time Interval</b>	<b>Deliverable</b>	<b>Purpose</b>
Annually	Water Supply and Demand Assessment	Using key indicators, perform annual water supply and demand assessment to evaluate the Water Authority's supplies and demands.
At least every five years	UWMP Update	Evaluate supply and demand conditions, and update projected resource mix.
As needed	Report to Board of Directors	Update the Board on issues impacting resource mix implementation.

# Chapter 8. Water Shortage Contingency Plan

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## 8.1 Water Supply Reliability Analysis

This chapter examines the findings related to water supply reliability and the key issues that may create a shortage condition when considering OMWD's water asset portfolio. It summarizes the water supply analysis in Chapter 6, and the water reliability findings in Chapter 7, to develop a water supply contingency plan (WSCP) that is a stand-alone document. Tables with a numerical designation, such as 8-1, are required tables. Tables with an alphanumeric designation, such as 8-A, are tables added by OMWD.

OMWD has prepared for periods of water supply shortage by replacing in 2021 its Water Supply Shortage Ordinance (No. 427) with a Water Shortage Contingency Plan (**Ordinance No. XX**), so that it is consistent with the new drought planning requirements for water suppliers. The WSCP provides for progressively severe stages of water use restrictions as necessary to accomplish service area-wide water use reductions of up to and over 50 percent. The WSCP is summarized below and a copy of the ordinance can be found in **Appendix G**. The ordinance describes the effects that a drought or water supply shortage may have on OMWD's water supply, its water conservation stages, and the implementation, prohibited water uses, and penalties of the stages.

OMWD participated in the cooperative effort between the San Diego County water agencies general managers and SDCWA in the creation of the Regional Drought Response Plan and then incorporated it in developing its own plan. Additional discussion regarding SDCWA's Drought Response Plan can be found in Section 11 of its 2020 UWMP.

## 8.2 Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Procedures

Currently, OMWD receives 100 percent of its potable supply from SDCWA. OMWD assumes that each spring, SDCWA and Metropolitan will provide an Annual Assessment including a supply forecast for the coming year. Based on this forecast, OMWD will prepare and submit its annual water supply and demand assessment (Annual Assessment), starting July 1, 2022. The Annual Assessment and reporting procedure will be based on the Guidebook, Training Module 8, and the procedures in OMWD's WSCP, including the steps and timing that OMWD will follow. The Annual Assessment includes the following sections, as required by the Water Code.

### 8.2.1 CWA Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment

SDCWA first considers its core water supplies as part of the Annual Assessment. These core supplies include the Carlsbad Desalination Plant, QSA supplies, and Metropolitan. Included as part of the consideration are the capabilities and constraints of the infrastructure used to deliver the core supplies.

Next, SDCWA considers member agency projected M&I water demands on SDCWA. To project member agency M&I water demands, SDCWA uses a short-term forecast model that considers multiple variables, including historic water demand patterns, weather, a local economic index, and anticipated conservation levels. Demand on SDCWA is also influenced by member agency local supply levels which may be influenced by weather and other factors.

If a water supply shortfall is identified based on the assessment of core water supplies and projected water demands, the next step is to evaluate the use of stored water reserves from SDCWA's carryover storage reserves or to pursue additional supply augmentation measures, such as dry-year transfers, to reduce or eliminate the shortfall. If a shortage doesn't exist, consistent with Carryover Storage Policy Guidelines, SDCWA will analyze how to most effectively manage storage supplies to avoid potential shortages in the future.

### 8.2.2 Decision-Making Process

OMWD will begin its decision-making process in FY 2022 (July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022) and will implement WSCP actions as soon as it is determined that a shortage condition exists. This may occur well before the Annual Assessment report is submitted to DWR on or before July 1, 2022. The process will repeat each fiscal year.

The OMWD assessment team (AT) will be made up of one member from the General Manager (GM), Customer Services (CS), and Engineering Departments (E).

OMWD's decision-making process is presented in **Table 8-A**. Start and end dates are approximate and will be adjusted as necessary.

**Table 8-A: Annual Assessment Decision-Making Process**

Start Date	End Date	Activities	Whom
Oct	Jun	Monthly - Monitor Metropolitan and SDCWA Annual Assessment of supplies, and local supplies and weather. Update OMWD unconstrained demands as needed.	CS
Oct	Jun	Review SDCWA Annual Assessment as soon as available. Coordinate monthly with SDCWA on planned WSCP actions.	CS
Oct	Jun	Draft OMWD Annual Assessment Report	CS
Oct	Jun	Monthly – Update draft OMWD Annual Assessment and consider a shortage determination.	AT
Oct	Jun	If shortage is determined, use WSCP to determine shortage level, drought response actions, communication, compliance, and enforcement.	CS
Nov	Jun	After shortage determination, prepare shortage documents and present to Board of Directors for approval.	AT
Dec	Jun	Implement the WSCP actions approved by the Board of Directors.	CS
Jun	Jul	Update Annual Assessment Report and send final to DWR by July 1	CS

### 8.2.3 Data and Methodologies

#### 8.2.3.1 Evaluation Criteria

The evaluation criteria OMWD will use in its Annual Assessment include:

- Supply available from SDCWA and Metropolitan
- Dry-weather storage available from SDCWA and Metropolitan
- Overall Annual Assessments by SDCWA and Metropolitan
- Capabilities and constraints of SDCWA and Metropolitan infrastructure to deliver supplies
- OMWD-specific local conditions and uncertainties
- Projection of short-term unconstrained customer demands
- OMWD infrastructure considerations relative to treating, storing and distributing water

#### 8.2.3.2 Water Supply

Currently, OMWD receives 100 percent of its potable supply as untreated water from SDCWA. Each spring, SDCWA will provide an Annual Assessment supply forecast for the coming year that assesses their supplies including IID conserved water, All-American and Coachella Canal lining supplies, Carlsbad Desalination Plant supplies, and Metropolitan. OMWD will use this assessment as the basis for its supply in the coming fiscal year. The SDCWA and Metropolitan Assessments will evaluate dry-year storage volumes available to their member agencies. They will consider current and dry-year regulatory conditions. They will also evaluate their capital projects and operating plans that could affect deliveries. OMWD will identify uncertainties and anticipated water supply constraints.

#### 8.2.3.3 Unconstrained Customer Demand

OMWD will use its demand forecast model, as described in Chapter 4, to estimate unconstrained customer demand. The summary of the forecast methodology is:

- Existing Baseline Demands
- + New Development (Growth) Demands
- - Net reductions Due to Additional Conservation Efficiencies
- +/- Changes Due to Anticipated Weather or Climate Change
- = Next FY Demands

Net reductions to the baseline will consider:

- Landscape ordinances, irrigation controllers, and turf retirement
- Devices such as washers, toilets, and multi-family residential sub-metering
- Increasing real cost of water and behavioral changes
- Updated information on climate change
- State-mandated water use guidelines

#### 8.2.3.4 Current Year Available Supply

OMWD will rely on the SDCWA Annual Assessment for the current year available supply.

#### **8.2.3.5 Infrastructure Considerations**

OMWD will review the condition of its infrastructure, DCMWTP capacity, and capital improvement projects scheduled for the next FY to assess how infrastructure may impact its ability to deliver supplies to its customers. If constraints are identified, OMWD will develop a plan to work around the constraint and deliver full supplies. Plans could include changes to operations, temporary facilities, and assistance from SDCWA and neighboring agencies. In its 60+-year history, OMWD has never had an infrastructure constraint that significantly reduced deliveries.

#### **8.2.3.6 Other Factors**

On an annual basis, OMWD will assess and describe any locally applicable factors or considerations that could influence or disrupt supplies including SDCWA and Metropolitan capital projects and operating plans.

#### **8.2.3.7 Methodology**

The assessment of supplies and demands will be on an annual time step basis, consistent with the forecasting and reporting of SDCWA and Metropolitan. A spreadsheet will be developed to compare SDCWA supplies with OMWD demands. The assessment of a shortage will consider the evaluation criteria described above. OMWD's demand forecasting model will be used to estimate demands. The assessment will be reviewed for consistency with the 2020 UWMP, including projected water supplies in Table 6-9, and any significant differences will be explained. The methodology will be updated after each report is submitted.

#### **8.2.3.8 2021 Annual Assessment (Optional)**

Based on SDCWA's current supply forecast, OMWD does not anticipate a shortage condition or implementation of WSCP actions in FY 2021-2022.

### **8.3 Six Standard Water Shortage Levels**

OMWD's recently updated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (**Ordinance XX**) contains the six standard water shortage levels (stages) of action as shown in **Table 8-1** below. Level 1 introduces voluntary measures by which customers are asked to reduce water consumption, while Levels 2 through 6 are mandatory and include options for assessing penalties for violations.

As discussed in section 6.3, OMWD receives 100 percent of its potable water supply from SDCWA. SDCWA has planned its storage and conveyance facilities to take into account the variation in monthly demand from its member agencies and therefore can supply the demand needed. During shortages, SDCWA allocates water to its member agencies on an annual basis and then OMWD will have to manage the supplies. Therefore, the shortage evaluation is on an annual basis. OMWD, as a part of its demand forecast, has developed good information on typical monthly demands which is useful in planning and managing supplies during a shortage.

**Table 8-1: Water Shortage Contingency Plan Levels**

Submittal Table 8-1 Water Shortage Contingency Plan Levels		
Shortage Level	Percent Shortage Range <sup>1</sup>	Shortage Response Actions (Narrative Description)
1	Up to 10% (Voluntary)	When San Diego County Water Authority notifies its member agencies that there is a reasonable probability that there will be supply shortages and that a consumer demand reduction of up to 10 percent is required in order to ensure that sufficient supplies will be available to meet anticipated demands, or when OMWD's General Manager of board of directors deems such action necessary due to drought and/or limited water supply conditions. During Water Shortage Level 1, OMWD will increase its public education and outreach efforts to increase public awareness of the need to conserve through several voluntary conservation practices.
2	10-20% (Mandatory)	When San Diego County Water Authority notifies its member agencies or OMWD's Board of Directors determines that, due to increasing cutbacks caused by drought or other reduction in supplies, consumer demand reduction of up to 20 percent is required in order to have sufficient supplies available to meet demands. During a Water Shortage Level 2 condition, the conservation measures in Level 1 become mandatory and additional mandatory conservation measures are added including implementing irrigation schedules, requiring leaks to be repaired with 72 hours, and stopping operation of ornamental fountains that require potable water.
3	20-30% (Mandatory)	When San Diego County Water Authority notifies its member agencies or OMWD's Board of Directors determines that, due to increasing cutbacks caused by drought or other reduction of supplies, a consumer demand reduction of up to 30 percent is required in order to have sufficient supplies available to meet demands. Water Shortage Level 3 builds upon the conservation measures listed in Levels 1 and 2, and further restricts landscape irrigation, requires leaks to be repaired within 48 hours, and prohibits washing vehicles except at commercial carwashes that recirculate water, or by high pressure/low volume wash systems.
4	30-40% (Mandatory)	When the San Diego County Water Authority notifies its member agencies or OMWD's Board of Directors determines that, due to increasing cutbacks caused by a reduction of supplies, a consumer demand reduction of up to 40 percent is required in order to have sufficient supplies available to meet anticipated demands. Water Shortage Level 4 builds upon the conservation measures listed in Levels 1, 2, and 3, and expands restrictions to include prohibiting filling/re-filling ornamental lakes or ponds with some exceptions for aquatic life.
5	40-50% (Mandatory)	When the San Diego County Water Authority notifies its member agencies or OMWD's Board of Directors determines that, due to increasing cutbacks caused by a reduction of supplies, a consumer demand reduction of up to 50 percent is required in order to have sufficient supplies available to meet anticipated demands. Water Shortage Level 5 builds upon the conservation measures listed in Levels 1, 2, 3, and 4, and prohibits most landscape irrigation with some exceptions and requires leaks to be repaired within 24 hours. At this stage, no new potable water service shall be provided.

6	> 50%	When the San Diego County Water Authority board of directors or OMWD's Board of Directors declares a water shortage emergency pursuant to California Water Code Section 350 and a demand reduction of greater than 50 percent is required in order to have maximum supplies available to meet anticipated demands. Water Shortage Level 6 builds upon the conservation measures listed in Levels 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, and enacts additional landscape irrigation prohibitions with only essential uses permitted.
<p><u>Note:</u> At least one stage in the Water Shortage Contingency Plan must address a shortage of 50%</p> <p><u>Source:</u> Based on OMWD Water Shortage Contingency Plan Ordinance No. <b>XX dated June 16, 2021.</b></p>		

## 8.4 Shortage Response Actions

### 8.4.1 Demand Reduction

OMWD's demand reduction methods, along with the Level at which they are implemented, are listed in Table 8-2.

**Table 8-2: Demand Reduction Actions**

Submittal Table 8-2: Demand Reduction Actions				
Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap? Include volume units used.	Additional Explanation or Reference (optional)	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement
1	Prohibit washing down paved surfaces	<1%	Including but not limited to sidewalks, driveways, parking lots, tennis courts, or patios, except when it is necessary to alleviate safety or sanitation hazards.	No
1	Stop water waste resulting from inefficient irrigation	5%	Including runoff, low head drainage, and overspray.	No
1	Irrigate residential and commercial landscapes before 10:00 a.m. or after 6:00 p.m.	5%	Watering is permitted at any time with a hand-held hose equipped with a positive shut-off nozzle, a bucket/watering can, or when a drip/micro-irrigation system/equipment is used.	No
1	Use a bucket, watering can, hand-held hose with positive shut-off nozzle, or low-volume non-spray irrigation to water landscaped areas	<1%	Including trees and shrubs located on residential and commercial properties that are not irrigated by a landscape irrigation system.	No
1	Irrigate nursery and commercial grower's products before 10 a.m. and after 6 p.m. only.	<1%	Watering is permitted at any time with a hand-held hose equipped with a positive shut-off nozzle, a bucket/watering can, or when a drip/micro-irrigation system/equipment is used. Irrigation of nursery propagation beds is permitted at any time. Watering of livestock is permitted at any time.	No
1	Use recirculated water to operate ornamental fountains.	<1%		No

**Submittal Table 8-2: Demand Reduction Actions**

<b>Shortage Level</b>	<b>Demand Reduction Actions</b>	<b>How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap? Include volume units used.</b>	<b>Additional Explanation or Reference (optional)</b>	<b>Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement</b>
1	Wash vehicles using a bucket and a hand-held hose with positive shut-off nozzle, mobile high pressure/low volume wash system, or at a commercial site that recirculates (reclaims) water on-site.	<1%		No
1	Serve and refill water in restaurants, bars, and other food service establishments only upon request.	<1%		No
1	Offer guests in hotels, motels, and other commercial lodging establishments the option of not laundering towels and linens daily.	<1%		No
1	Repair all water leaks within five (5) days of notification by OMWD.	<1%	Unless other arrangements are made with the General Manager	No
1	Use recycled or non-potable water for construction purposes when available and feasible.	<1%		No
2	During a Water Shortage Level 2 condition, the conservation measures in Level 1 become mandatory	10%		Yes
2	Implement or modify demand reduction rate structure or surcharge	10%	Optional	No
2	Limit residential and commercial landscape irrigation to no more than three (3) assigned days per week	6%	Watering schedule set forth by general manager. Does not apply to commercial growers or nurseries.	Yes

**Submittal Table 8-2: Demand Reduction Actions**

<b>Shortage Level</b>	<b>Demand Reduction Actions</b>	<b>How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap? Include volume units used.</b>	<b>Additional Explanation or Reference (optional)</b>	<b>Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement</b>
2	Limit lawn watering and landscape irrigation using sprinklers to no more than 10 minutes per station per assigned day	2%	Does not apply to irrigation systems using water efficient devices such as weather based irrigation controllers, drip/micro-irrigation, and stream rotor sprinklers.	Yes
2	Water landscape areas not irrigated by landscape irrigation system by using a hand-held hose with positive shut-off nozzle, bucket, watering can, or low-volume non-spray irrigation	<1%	According to schedule set forth in Water Shortage Level 2	Yes
2	Repair all leaks within seventy-two (72) hours of notification by OMWD	<1%	Unless other arrangements are made with general manager	Yes
2	Stop operating ornamental fountains or similar decorative water features that require potable water	<1%		Yes
3	Implement or modify demand reduction rate structure or surcharge	10%	Optional	No
3	Establish a water allocation for properties served by OMWD.	5%	Optional	
3	OMWD will suspend consideration of annexations to its service area	None, but prevents increase		No
3	Limit residential and commercial landscape irrigation to no more than two (2) assigned days per week	8%	Does not apply to commercial growers or nurseries	Yes
3	Water landscape areas not irrigated by landscape irrigation system using a hand-held hose with positive shut-off nozzle, bucket, watering can, or low-volume non-spray irrigation	<1%	According to schedule set forth in Water Shortage Level 3	Yes
3	Stop washing vehicles except at commercial carwashes that recirculate water, or by high pressure/low volume wash systems	<1%		Yes

Submittal Table 8-2: Demand Reduction Actions

Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap? Include volume units used.	Additional Explanation or Reference (optional)	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement
3	Repair all leaks within forty-eight (48) hours of notification by OMWD	<1%	Unless other arrangements are made with general manager	Yes
4	Implement or modify demand reduction rate structure or surcharge	10%	Optional	No
4	Establish a water allocation for properties served by OMWD.	5%	Optional	
4	Stop filling or re-filling ornamental lakes or ponds	<1%	Except to the extent needed to sustain aquatic life, provided that such animals are of significant value and have been actively managed within the water feature prior to declaration of a Water Shortage Level	Yes
5	Implement or modify demand reduction rate structure or surcharge	10%	Optional	No
5	Establish a water allocation for properties served by OMWD.	5%	Optional	
5	Stop all landscape irrigation, except crops and landscape products of commercial growers and nurseries	16%	Exceptions: maintenance of trees and shrubs watered no more than two (2) days per week using bucket, hose with positive shut-off nozzle, or low volume non-spray irrigation; maintenance of existing landscaping for fire protection or erosion control; maintenance of plant materials identified to be rare or essential to well-being of rare animals; maintenance of landscaping within active public parks, playing fields, day cares, schools, cemeteries, and golf course greens not exceeding two (2) days per week; watering of livestock, public works projects and actively irrigated environmental mitigation projects	Yes

Submittal Table 8-2: Demand Reduction Actions				
Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap? Include volume units used.	Additional Explanation or Reference (optional)	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement
5	Repair all leaks within twenty-four (24) hours of notification by OMWD	<1%	Unless other arrangements are made with general manager	Yes
5	No new potable water service provided, no new temporary meters or new permanent meters shall be provided, and no statements of immediate ability to serve or provide potable water service shall be issued	None, but prevents increase	Exceptions: A valid, unexpired building permit has been issued; the project is necessary to protect public health, safety, or welfare; or the applicant provides substantial evidence of an enforceable commitment that water demands for the project will be offset prior to the provision of a new water meter(s) to the satisfaction of OMWD.	No
6	Implement or modify demand reduction rate structure or surcharge	10%	Optional	No
6	Establish a water allocation for properties served by OMWD.	5%	Optional	
6	Stop all landscape irrigation, except crops and landscape products of commercial growers and nurseries	8%	Exceptions: maintenance of existing landscaping for fire protection or erosion control; maintenance of plant materials identified to be rare or essential to well-being of animals; watering of livestock, public works projects and actively irrigated environmental mitigation projects	Yes
NOTES: Each Water Shortage Level includes the demand reduction actions of the preceding Water Shortage Levels. Percent water savings are estimates.				

#### 8.4.2 Supply Augmentation

Currently, OMWD does not own or have contracts for potable supplies other than from SDCWA. In addition, OMWD does not have supply agreements with its neighboring agencies, who are also SDCWA member agencies, except on a short-term emergency basis. As OMWD relies on SDCWA for 100 percent of its potable water supplies during normal and shortage conditions, OMWD also relies on SDCWA's supply augmentation actions and therefore **Table 8-3 is left blank**. In its UWMP, specifically in the WSCP, SDCWA identified the following supply augmentation options:

- Carryover Storage Reserves, San Vicente Reservoir – 100,000 AF.
- Carryover Storage Reserves, Central Valley Groundwater Agreements – 70,000 AF. Put capacity is 9,000 AFY while recovery capacity is 14,000 AFY.
- Potential Dry-Year Transfers. For example, in 2009, SDCWA acquired 20,000 AF from Placer County Water Agency through a one-year transfer agreement.

**Table 8-3: Supply Augmentation and Other Actions**

Shortage Level	Supply Augmentation Methods and Other Actions by Water Supplier	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap? Include volume units used.	Additional Explanation or Reference (optional)
(none)			
NOTES: See discussion above in Section 8.4.1.			

### 8.4.3 Operational Changes

In addition to the operational changes already described, OMWD is in the process of implementing advanced metering infrastructure (AMI) and has converted approximately 70 percent of its customer meters to this system. OMWD plans to complete implementing AMI throughout 100 percent of its service area by FY 2025. During a shortage, this allows OMWD staff to review customer water usage rates in near real time, from headquarters, and take action.

### 8.4.4 Additional Mandatory Restrictions

OMWD does not have permanent mandatory water use restrictions. Efficient water use is always promoted, and voluntary water use restrictions are implemented during Water Shortage Level 1. During Water Shortage Levels 2 and higher, water use restrictions become mandatory and administrative fines may be levied by OMWD according to the WSCP Ordinance as follows:

1. A warning will be issued for the first violation.
2. The customer will be fined \$100 for a second violation of any provision of the ordinance within one year of the initial violation.
3. The customer will be fined \$200 for a third violation of any provision of the ordinance within one year of the initial violation.
4. The customer will be fined \$500 for each additional violation of any provision of the ordinance within one year of the initial violation.

Between June and December 2015, while enforcing the state-mandated 32 percent reduction in water use, at Level 2, OMWD received 1,971 reports of violations, issued 1,387 warning letters, and assessed

60 fines. The violations were roughly one-third each inefficient irrigation, two-day watering week, and watering during or immediately after measurable rainfall.

#### **8.4.5 Emergency Response Plan**

OMWD produced a Disaster Preparedness Manual that covers various types of disasters and the steps to take in the event one occurs. It addresses types of disasters that might occur, problems that may occur, communication protocols, resource contacts, and an emergency action plan.

OMWD's Emergency Response Plan (ERP) covers the needs and concerns to be handled within OMWD's service area, as well as procedures and agreements in relation to adjacent water districts. This emergency plan is reviewed annually and updated as necessary. Some of the procedures addressed in the plan include:

- Guidelines for assessing the status of water service needs within OMWD's service area and in relation to adjacent water districts.
- Established liaisons with other agencies and contact information.
- Designated positions and typical duties for Emergency Operations Center staff.
- Templates for emergency communication with OMWD customers.
- The process for coordination with other agencies in initiating mutual aid.
- The transfer and tracking of resources, personnel, equipment, or supplies to or from adjacent public works, emergency agencies, or districts.

OMWD is a signator to the Countywide Water Agency Mutual Aid Agreement. In addition, OMWD's safety office maintains several informal agreements for mutual aid and assistance through Water Utility Safety Manager Association (WUSMA) and Water Agency Emergency Collaborative (WAEC) networking groups. Though informal in nature, these agreements have been beneficial during past emergencies.

OMWD completed a comprehensive Vulnerability Assessment and is working with the Department of Homeland Security on a 2016 update. A 2016 update to OMWD's Major Hazard Mitigation Plan is also planned.

##### **8.4.5.1 Supply Interruption**

An earthquake, regional power outage, fire, flood, or other emergency situation could result in an emergency interruption of OMWD's water supply from SDCWA. OMWD has recently assessed the various interruptions and the supplies available, and the actions that would be taken in response.

DCMWTP Outage – OMWD would take treated water from the SDCWA treated water aqueducts through one or more of four existing connections; #1 Gaty, #2 520 Vault, #3 Peay, and #4 4S Ranch. OMWD can also take treated water from the SDCWA Tri-Agencies Pipeline and deliver it to Denk Reservoir through the 18-inch Unit M Pipeline.

Emergency Interruption of Imported Water Supplies – OMWD will rely on the SDCWA Emergency Storage Project (ESP), a series of storage reservoirs, pump stations, and interconnecting pipelines design to withstand two- and six-month emergency scenarios. During such an emergency, OMWD

will be supplied water from Olivenhain Reservoir or other SDCWA reservoirs. The ESP provides 75 percent of full supplies to member agencies, and OMWD customers may have to reduce demands depending on the severity of the situation. In addition, OMWD's rights to 3,443 AF of operational capacity in SDCWA's system provide OMWD with the ability to serve its customers for 73 average days or 98 days at 75 percent of average day demands, based on 2020 demands. More on SDCWA's Emergency Storage Project can be found in the SDCWA UWMP Section 11.2.2.

In the event of a supply interruption, OMWD would manage the situation utilizing National Incident Management System (NIMS) procedures as called out in its ERP. The projected duration and severity of the outage would be assessed and an appropriate response developed and communicated to the public and governmental agencies as called out in the ERP.

OMWD maintains several back-up generators at critical areas of the water system to maintain water delivery capability.

OMWD's distribution system storage facilities would provide some level of emergency supply. The duration of supply available from storage would depend upon the elapsed time between the emergency and the full implementation of the rationing, the availability of water transfers from adjacent districts, and the percent of reduction in water use by OMWD customers. OMWD's current total tank usable storage capacity is over 209 acre-feet (68 million gallons). This total does not include tanks that are out of service or are planned to be taken out of service. Typically, system operators keep the tanks full in the summer high demand months but may keep them less than full during lower demand periods. In 2020, the average daily demand in OMWD was approximately 47 acre-feet per day (15.3 MGD).

OMWD has established cooperative agreements with its adjacent water agencies for the emergency exchange and transportation of water. OMWD borders six other water agencies: City of San Diego, San Dieguito WD, Santa Fe ID, Carlsbad MWD, VWD, and Rincon Del Diablo MWD. Of these six, OMWD has emergency connections and agreements with four: San Dieguito WD, Santa Fe ID, Carlsbad MWD, and VWD. The agreements describe the number, location, type of connection, and the agreed rate of flow.

During periods of emergency outage of OMWD's water supply from SDCWA, such as in a major earthquake, OMWD can draw on water available via interconnections with its neighboring retail water agencies, and reductions in demand via its WSCP Ordinance to attempt to manage water supply and demand conditions.

## **8.4.6 Seismic Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan**

### **8.4.6.1 Introduction**

This section describes the seismic risk assessment and mitigation plans of both SDCWA and OMWD. Currently, OMWD purchases 100 percent of its potable water supply from SDCWA. The SDCWA plan addresses water supply and the associated infrastructure. The OMWD plan addresses OMWD's capability to assess seismic risks and develop mitigation plans, associated with water treatment and distribution infrastructure. OMWD has a multi-hazard mitigation plan that was updated in 2017 and

OMWD conducted a risk and resiliency assessment of facilities in 2020. In this section, we update the seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan.

#### **8.4.6.2 San Diego County Water Authority Emergency Storage Project**

SDCWA assessed the seismic risk to its, and OMWD's water supplies. To mitigate these risks, SDCWA constructed \$1.5 billion in dam/reservoir, pump station, and pipeline improvements, completed in 2014, and known as the Emergency Storage Project (ESP). Specifically, the Project was based on an earthquake severing the aqueducts that supply SDCWA for periods of two- and six-months. A complete description of ESP can be found in Section 11 of the SDCWA 2020 UWMP. SDCWA is conducting a new vulnerability assessment that will be included in its 2025 UWMP.

#### **8.4.6.3 Olivenhain Municipal Water District**

##### **8.4.6.3.1 General Description of Seismic Risk**

OMWD reviewed the 2018 San Diego County Office of Emergency Services Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (SD-HMP). One of the participants in the SD-HMP was the City of Encinitas. OMWD serves a portion of the City and much of the OMWD service area is immediately adjacent to the City. Therefore, OMWD will experience seismic impacts in the same way the City will and as has been explained in its portion of the SD-HMP. Seismic Hazards that could affect OMWD infrastructure include earthquakes and seismic shaking, liquefaction, lurching and bluff erosion, earthquake-induced dam failure, and earthquake-induced landslides and tsunamis. OMWD infrastructure lies on elevated sedimentary bedrock in the west and low lying mountainous igneous rock in the east. These are cut by active streams (San Dieguito Creek, Escondido Creek, and San Marcos Creek) that contain shallow loose sediments and terminate in modern tidally influenced estuaries underlain by relatively thick sedimentary deposits (San Dieguito, San Elijo, and Batiquitos Lagoons).

The OMWD geology is bounded by two major fault zones. The Rose Canyon fault zone is a vertical fault that bears offshore north of Soledad Mountain and strikes northwest about two miles offshore of Solana Beach, Cardiff-by-the-Sea, and Encinitas and ultimately becomes known as the Newport-Inglewood fault zone. The fault is active, has been the source of large earthquakes in the past, and is likely to produce up to a magnitude 6.9 earthquake. The resulting seismic shaking and potential tsunami could have a possible impact on OMWD facilities and the Encinitas area. East of OMWD near Palomar Mountain is the Elsinore fault which is also known to be an active fault but with one recorded recent major earthquake. It is predicted to be capable of a magnitude 7.5 earthquake which also could impact OMWD infrastructure. OMWD lies in an area that is predicted to experience no more than one event that will cause shaking accelerations to be more than 20 percent of the acceleration of gravity in 100 years. This is the acceleration at which significant damage to older buildings is expected (Southern California Earthquake Data Center; <https://scedc.caltech.edu/earthquake/elsinore.html>).

##### **8.4.6.3.2 OMWD Capability for Implementing Seismic Hazard Mitigation Activities**

OMWD completed an administrative, technical, legal, and fiscal capability assessment for implementing hazard mitigation activities. This includes a summary of departments and their responsibilities associated with hazard mitigation planning as well as codes, ordinances, and plans already in place associated with hazard mitigation planning. The assessment also provides OMWD's

fiscal capabilities that may be applicable to providing financial resources to implement identified mitigation action items.

**Tables 8-B, 8-C, and 8-D** summarize OMWD’s administrative and technical, legal and regulatory, and fiscal capabilities for implementing seismic hazard mitigation activities.

**Table 8-B: Administrative and Technical Capability**

<b>Staff/Personnel Resources</b>	<b>Department</b>
Planner(s) or Engineer(s) with knowledge of land development and land management practices.	Engineering
Engineer(s) or professional(s) trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure.	Engineering
Planners or Engineer(s) with an understanding of natural and/or manmade hazards.	Engineering
Staff with education or expertise to assess the vulnerability to hazards.	Engineering
Personnel skilled in Geographic Information Systems.	Engineering
Emergency manager.	General Manager and Human Resources
Grant writers.	Customer Services

**Table 8-C: Legal and Regulatory Capability**

<b>Regulatory Tools (ordinances, codes, plans)</b>
Facility design and site plan review requirements.
Standard Drawings and Specifications
Water and Recycled Water Master Plan.
Pipeline and Tank Condition Assessment Program.
10- and 20-Year Capital Spending Plan.
Emergency Response Plan.
Strategic Plan.

**Table 8-D: Fiscal Capability**

<b>Financial Resources</b>
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG).
Federal, state, Metropolitan, and SDCWA grants.
10-Year Capital Spending Plan.

Limited Improvement Obligation Bonds.
Water, Wastewater, and Recycled Water Rates and Charges.
Developer impact fees for homebuyers or developers for new developments/homes.
Issuance of general obligation bonds.
Issuance of revenue bonds.

#### 8.4.6.3.3 OMWD Water Facilities, Vulnerabilities, and Mitigation Plan

OMWD was formed in 1959 and its oldest infrastructure was constructed in the 1960s. Much of the infrastructure is more recent and was designed to updated codes. The DCMWTP and the Jacob J. Krauss the Operations and Maintenance Building have been constructed since 2000. OMWD’s headquarters remodel and expansion was completed in late 2020. With respect to OMWD’s facilities, **Table 8-E** lists the facility, general seismic vulnerability, and general mitigation plan. OMWD maintains and uses its Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system to monitor all its water system components and has staff on duty 24 hours a day, 365 days a year to respond to alarms or unusual reports.

**Table 8-E: Facility Specific Seismic Vulnerability and Mitigation Plan**

Facility/ Date Built	Seismic Vulnerability	General Mitigation Plan
DCMWTP/ 2000 4S Ranch WRF/ 1990s and 2003	Damage to Facilities Including Hazardous Materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design to current building codes, update facilities as codes change.</li> <li>• Replacement and upgrade of system components.</li> <li>• Hazardous Materials Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan</li> <li>• A comprehensive assessment of the entire DCMWTP is planned to be completed within the next 10 years.</li> </ul>
Pipelines/ 1960 - 2020	Damage, Leak or Break	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design to American Water Works Association standards.</li> <li>• Condition assessment program that results in repair or replacement projects. Recently OMWD has been focused on its most critical pipelines, and those constructed in the 1960s.</li> <li>• Maintain OMWD construction crews for emergency repairs. Maintain on-call emergency agreements with local contractors.</li> <li>• Stockpile pipeline components in its warehouse for rapid repair.</li> <li>• Strategically placed shut-off valves.</li> </ul>
Pump Stations/ 1980s to 2020	Damage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design to current building codes, update facilities as codes change.</li> <li>• Regular maintenance and replacement.</li> <li>• Maintain emergency generators on-site.</li> </ul>
Storage Tanks/ 1960s to 2010	Damage, Leakage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annual contract with a vendor to maintain the steel water storage tanks in “like new” condition, including compliance with the latest AWWA standards for seismic resistance.</li> <li>• Capital Improvement Program includes an inspection, assessment, seismic evaluation, and rehabilitation/replacement plan for its concrete storage tanks over the next nine years.</li> </ul>

#### 8.4.7 Shortage Response Action Effectiveness

All OMWD customers are metered and staff uses meter records to determine actual savings made from implementing the levels of the WSCP Ordinance. OMWD has converted approximately 70 percent of its customer meters to AMI. During a shortage, this allows OMWD staff to review customer water usage rates in near real time, from headquarters, and take action.

**Table 8-2** lists the demand reduction actions for each Water Shortage Level in OMWD’s WSCP and the estimated amount by which each action should reduce the shortage gap. The estimates are based on OMWD experience during the 2012 to 2016 drought, and readily available references. The mix of shortage response actions in any given level is designed to produce an additional 10 percent of demand reductions above the previous level’s reduction.

## 8.5 Communication Protocols

This section lists a number of strategies OMWD has used to guide successful drought response campaigns in the past and should be considered during future water shortage conditions.

### Level 1:

- Send clear, consistent, and understandable messages encouraging increased voluntary conservation.
- Develop and maintain a steady stream of media relations activities and social media communications that explain the need to conserve and how to conserve, promote water-use efficiency programs and incentives, and/or give general support for water conservation. Schedule these efforts to provide timely support for water-use efficiency events, strategies, and other programs.
- Enhance the level of conservation-oriented community outreach through greater frequency of outreach at community events and speaker's bureau presentations.
- Develop specific outreach efforts that target key industries or groups (hospitality, HOAs, building managers, etc.) to raise awareness of, and participation in, drought response actions and water-use efficiency programs.
- Keep [www.olivenhain.com](http://www.olivenhain.com) updated with information on current status of regional WSCP, statewide weather and drought conditions, and recommended water conservation practices
- Regularly communicate with local, state, and other elected officials in the region about the importance of achieving voluntary water conservation and encourage them to publicly promote such efforts to their constituents.
- Targeted outreach to high-water-use customers and industries
- Modify school assembly program content to include messages about need for increased voluntary conservation.
- Provide conservation information and other support as necessary to government officials for their own media events, hearings, community meetings, etc.
- Provide educational/promotional items that encourage conservation (dye tablets, hose nozzles, etc.)

### Level 2:

- Continue to deploy or enhance Level 1 strategies and tactics as needed, and consider supplemental strategies and tactics listed below.
- Develop a more serious campaign message that reflects the need for compliance with mandatory water-use restrictions.
- Send clear, consistent, and understandable messages regarding mandatory water-use restrictions in effect.
- Enhance media relations activities and social media communications related to water-use restrictions, conservation programs, and drought conditions. Schedule these efforts to provide timely support for new campaign initiatives, conservation events, and other programs.
- Leverage stakeholder groups' communication channels to help distribute updated information about restrictions and conservation as soon as possible; groups to include business

organizations, civic organizations, service clubs, religious leaders, elected officials, along with key associations governing HOAs, building managers, landscape companies, etc.

- Consider adjustments to water conservation resources and programs in ways that make finding and participating in key programs easier, or to facilitate short-term water savings. Support these efforts with events to provide information and resources to consumers or other stakeholders.
- Add “pop-ups” with outreach campaign messages to [www.olivenhain.com](http://www.olivenhain.com).
- Enhance efforts to encourage customers to report incidents of water waste directly to OMWD.

#### **Levels 3-4:**

In the event of a more severe supply shortage or demand management period that requires entering Level 3 or 4 of the WSCP (up to 30% or 40% mandatory conservation, respectively), OMWD will continue to deploy or enhance Level 2 strategies and tactics as needed, and will consider supplemental strategies and tactics listed below.

- Develop a more serious campaign message that reflects the need for higher level of extraordinary conservation.
- Send clear, consistent, and understandable messages regarding mandatory water use restrictions in effect and escalating challenges affecting water supplies.
- Conduct specialized outreach to landscape industry and water users with large ornamental landscapes to achieve significant reductions in discretionary outdoor water use while minimizing long-term property damage.
- Initiate targeted outreach to major CII water users to help them identify, prepare for and, as much as possible, avoid negative impacts from extreme water conservation requirements.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of continuing to promote long-term water-use efficiency programs and tools amid worsening supply conditions/increasing restrictions.
- Provide instructions for triaging landscape resources during extreme shortage conditions (saving trees, etc.).
- Reinforce business groups, service clubs, religious leaders, elected officials to spread awareness of need for significant, collective water-saving actions to preserve our economy and quality of life.
- Provide specialized technical assistance sessions or resources to help homeowners achieve immediate reductions in water use while minimizing landscape damage.
- Consider providing specialized technical assistance to large landscape customers (HOAs, cities, schools, etc.) to help achieve large-scale reductions in discretionary outdoor water use.
- Conduct specialized outreach to industries (hospitality, car washes, restaurants, etc.) or other large-scale water users that will likely experience impacts from emergency conservation to determine solutions for minimizing economic or quality of life impacts.

#### **Levels 5-6:**

In the event of a more severe supply shortage or demand management period that requires entering Level 5 or 6 of the WSCP (up to or greater than 50 percent mandatory conservation, respectively), OMWD will continue to deploy or enhance Level 3-4 strategies and tactics as needed, and will consider supplemental strategies and tactics listed below to reflect increased shortage conditions.

- Develop campaign messages and tactics that raise awareness of the extreme shortage conditions facing the region and the likely need to focus water use on essential public health and safety needs.
- Send clear, consistent, and understandable messages regarding what uses of water or levels of water use remain acceptable for residential, commercial and public water users.
- Emphasize the need for all residents and businesses to work together to help the region successfully weather the situation.
- Raise awareness of any urgent actions being taken by OMWD or its wholesalers to improve water supply conditions; provide regular updates on those efforts.
- Suspend promotion of ongoing water-use efficiency programs to focus resources on promoting extreme/emergency conservation measures.
- Coordinate with regional emergency response agencies/services on messaging/additional outreach tactics if needed.
- Provide updates to media and other stakeholders on water supply conditions as often as possible (daily or as needed).
- Evaluate need for “phone bank” or additional staff resources to handle public inquiries.
- Provide updated communications materials to business groups, service clubs, religious leaders, elected officials to raise immediate awareness for increased water-savings actions and available assistance resources.

#### **Catastrophic Shortage Communications:**

In the event of a natural disaster, infrastructure failure, or other situation that requires regional water use to be quickly prioritized for or limited to essential public health and safety needs, OMWD will immediately deploy or enhance appropriate communication strategies and tactics from WSCP Levels 1-6 as needed, and will consider strategies and tactics listed below to reflect the need for urgent, emergency-driven water conservation.

- Develop campaign messages and tactics that raise awareness of the emergency conditions and the need to focus water use on essential public health and safety needs.
- Send clear, consistent, and understandable messages regarding what uses of water or levels of water use remain acceptable for residential, commercial, and public water users, and the expected duration of this restricted level of water use.
- Emphasize the need for all residents and businesses to work together to help the region successfully weather the situation.
- Raise awareness of any urgent actions being taken by OMWD and/or its wholesalers to improve water supply conditions; provide regular updates on those efforts.
- Suspend promotion of ongoing, long-term water-use efficiency programs and tools to focus resources on communicating need for immediate water conservation actions.
- Coordinate with local emergency response agencies/services on messaging and outreach tactics where possible.
- Provide updated communications materials to business groups, service clubs, religious leaders, elected officials to raise immediate awareness for emergency-level water-savings actions and available assistance resources.

- Conduct specialized outreach to landscape and related industries with significant outdoor water use to urge immediate end to landscape water use (if required).
- Coordinate dissemination of information regarding water-use restrictions to local law enforcement or other public agencies to help maximize widespread compliance with emergency mandates.

## 8.6 Compliance and Enforcement

Level 1 Water Supply Shortage water use restrictions are voluntary and will be reinforced through local and regional public education and awareness measures that may be funded in part by OMWD. During Water Supply Shortage Levels 2 through 6, all water use efficiency measures and water use restrictions are mandatory and become increasingly restrictive in order to attain escalating conservation goals.

During a Level 2 Water Supply Shortage or higher, the water use efficiency measures and water use restrictions established are mandatory and violations are subject to criminal, civil, and administrative penalties.

## 8.7 Legal Authorities

OMWD has the legal authority under the Water Code to implement shortage response actions and enforce them.

OMWD is a member agency of SDCWA and as such is subject to its Water Shortage Contingency Plan dated August 2017. This plan is used by SDCWA to compute the supply to OMWD during a shortage considering demands, local agency supplies, and the SDCWA available supply.

In accordance with Water Code Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 350) of Division 1 general provision regarding water shortage emergencies, OMWD's WSCP includes a specific statement that it shall declare a water shortage emergency.

OMWD will coordinate with the cities of San Diego, Solana Beach, Encinitas, Carlsbad, and San Marcos, and the County of San Diego for the possible proclamation of a local emergency. The contacts are listed in **Table 8-F**. Communication protocols are described in section 8.5.

**Table 8-F: Contacts for the Possible Proclamation of a Local Emergency**

City or County	Contact
San Diego	Todd Gloria, Mayor
Solana Beach	Greg Wade, City Manager
Encinitas	Pamela Antil, City Manager
Carlsbad	Scott Chadwick, City Manager
San Marcos	Jack Griffin, City Manager
County of San Diego	San Diego County Office of Emergency Services

## 8.8 Financial Consequences of WSCP

This section discusses OMWD's preparedness to manage its finances during periods when water sales to customers are reduced by a water supply shortage and increased conservation measures. OMWD's water supply shortage rate structure is designed to be revenue-neutral to dampen OMWD's financial impact when sales are declining due to conservation.

OMWD's financial goal as a public agency is to be revenue-neutral; that is, to maintain revenues equal to costs and budgeted expenses, and maintain adequate reserves for economic uncertainties of changes in water sales and costs. OMWD's base (normal) and water supply shortage rates are developed based on the historical financial trend and average water demands.

Revenues generated from water sales and charges account for 91 percent of OMWD's revenue requirements. OMWD also receives its allocation from property tax revenues from the County of San Diego and that accounts for the remaining approximately 9 percent. 75 percent of OMWD's revenue requirements from water sales and charges are collected from commodity revenue. Because of this, fluctuations in demand could dramatically impact OMWD's financial stability if not properly planned for.

OMWD's annual revenue requirement to be collected from rates and charges was developed based on historical average of water sales with staff-projected growth. If water supply shortage conditions occur, OMWD's ability to recover its costs of service, including fixed wholesale costs, from water sales will be impacted depending upon the severity of water reductions. In order to mitigate this risk, the District collects approximately 50% of its revenue from fixed charges and indoor water use. The District can also utilize OMWD's rate stabilization fund to cover costs when water sales are lower than expected due to drought and revenues are not sufficient to pay for expenditures.

### 8.8.1 Rates and Charges

OMWD rates and charges are established using generally accepted cost recovery methodologies that reflect cost of service rate setting principles and California law. OMWD uses a tiered rate structure (also known as increasing or inclining block rates). Under the tiered rate or inclining block structure, customers are charged at a higher rate as consumption increases. For its residential rate structure, the lowest tier is a lifeline rate, typically for basic human consumption and is set at a much lower rate than the next tiers. The highest tier for residential customers is typically for outdoor water use and or irrigation.

OMWD's residential rate uses a tiered water rate structure based on volume use. Meter sizes are assigned in terms of equivalent dwelling units (EDU), where one EDU represents a single-family residence with a typical 3/4-inch meter and a maximum flow capacity of 27 gallons per minute. Water revenues are collected from commodity rates and monthly system access fees. About 75 percent of OMWD's water sales are collected from commodity revenue. OMWD adopted a tiered rate structure for collecting water user fees based on monthly consumption and to promote water conservation.

OMWD's rate structure was also designed to ensure users pay a proportionate share of costs. Residential/domestic users have a rate structure based on volume use in blocks that are priced at a rate ranging from \$3.39 to \$6.74 per 748 gallons (Non-Shortage April 1, 2021). For irrigation customers, OMWD implemented a tiered rate structure based on meter capacity, adjusted seasonally to promote

conservation. Tier break points for irrigation customers were established based on meter size and set in both winter and summer seasons, based on water use during each season, because irrigation customers are on a seasonal schedule. It is anticipated that greater conservation efforts will also enhance revenue stability.

A system access charge is calculated on the basis of recovering certain OMWD fixed operating and maintenance costs, such as purchased wholesale water fixed charges, billing, collections, meter reading, and debt service. It is an OMWD goal to not exceed 30 percent of its revenue requirement in collecting revenues from monthly fixed charges in order to sustain operations. OMWD has three outstanding bonds paid by water system revenues, the 2013 State Revolving Fund Load, the 2015 Water System Refunding Revenue Bonds, and the 2016 Water System Refunding Revenue Bonds. The bonds were issued to finance water infrastructure and improvements. OMWD's net water system revenues are pledged to the annual debt service payments. The current OMWD Rates and Rules Brochure which includes the rate structure as of April 2021 is included as Appendix H.

### **8.8.2 Demand Reduction Rate**

OMWD has the ability to authorize increases in the potable commodity charge (Demand Reduction Rate Adjustments) that would take effect only during declared water shortage stages or state-mandated reductions in the level of potable water usage under the terms of the OMWD WSCP.

The OMWD cost of service study considered the effects of the reduction in water use on projected revenues and developed rates and charges that may be implemented so that OMWD could still collect sufficient revenues to pay for OMWD's financial obligations, in the event OMWD has to implement a mandatory water conservation program between January 1, 2020 through December 3, 2024.

The demand reduction rate adjustments could be implemented during locally declared water shortages, state-mandated reductions in the level of potable water usage, or other natural disasters or events that require reduction in water usage. The Board of Directors may implement demand reduction rate adjustments as necessary, depending on the level of water use cutbacks required, to ensure that OMWD is able to provide safe, reliable drinking water to its customers while exceeding regulatory requirements and recovering sufficient revenue to meet its expenses, including financial obligations.

Under the demand reduction rate adjustments, the rates for the potable commodity charge then in effect would be adjusted as necessary to achieve full cost recovery of the OMWD revenue requirement due to the implementation of any applicable water use reduction level.

### **8.8.3 Use of Financial Reserves**

When water sales are lower than expected due to prolonged dry weather conditions or a wet winter and revenues are not sufficient to pay for the expenditures, the operating fund and rate stabilization fund reserve is used to cover temporary revenue shortfalls. OMWD's Board of Directors Designated Fund Balances Policy set the minimum and maximum levels for the reserves. OMWD's Financial Policy, including the reserve funds policy, can be found in the introduction section of OMWD's Operating and Capital Budget document on its website.

#### **8.8.4 Other Measures**

During periods of reduced water sales, OMWD staff and Board of Directors review the schedules for all budgeted expenditures that are funded by water rates and consider postponement of expenditures or capital projects to avoid or mitigate rate increases.

### **8.9 Monitoring and Reporting**

For real-time feedback on the implementation of its WSCP, OMWD will utilize AMI which has been implemented for 70 percent of its meters and is estimated to be complete by FY 2025. Currently, the remainder of the meter readings are collected using automated meter reading (AMR) and total water use is available within days of the end of each month. By setting alarm levels, OMWD will also be able to review individual customer use, identify excessive use, and implement enforcement warnings and actions. In summary, OMWD will:

- Estimate target water use by month using typical monthly use patterns and the target percentage of normal water use.
- On a monthly basis, summarize water use and compare to the target.
- Implement alarm settings on AMI meters as a percentage of normal water use. Implement warnings and enforcement actions where the deviation is significantly above target.

### **8.10 WSCP Refinement Procedures**

OMWD will use the results of its monitoring and reporting program as discussed in the previous section to evaluate the Plan's performance. Each time the Plan is implemented, OMWD staff will use the evaluation to determine the need and approach to revising its Plan. The goal will be for effective shortage response actions producing the desired reductions. Staff will review proposed refinements and any new actions to evaluate their effectiveness prior to incorporating them into the Plan. Minor revisions will be implemented quickly while major revisions will require board review and approval. Staff will prepare for the board a report on the Plan's effectiveness and proposed changes, each time the Plan is implemented.

### **8.11 Special Water Feature Distinction**

Water features that are not pools or spas are analyzed and defined separately from pools and spas in the WSCP. To distinguish between the two, with respect to response actions, enforcement actions, and monitoring programs for each, OMWD's WSCP uses the terminology "decorative water features."

### **8.12 Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Availability**

#### **8.12.1 Background, Existing Ordinance**

OMWD has a Water Supply Shortage Ordinance No. 427 that was passed, adopted, and approved by the Board of Directors on May 27, 2015. The ordinance established regulations to be implemented during

times of declared water shortages or declared water shortage emergencies. It establishes four levels of water supply shortage response actions to be implemented in times of shortage, with increasing restrictions on water use in response to worsening water supply shortage conditions and decreasing available supplies.

### **8.12.2 Updated Ordinance, Water Supply Contingency Plan**

OMWD staff replaced Ordinance 427 with the Water Shortage Contingency Plan to comply with the Water Code and as defined in Chapter 8 of the Guidebook. Among other updates, the Plan now has six standard water shortage stages. Table 8-1 describes supply reductions from less than or equal to 10 percent, to more than 50 percent and the water supply condition associated with Levels 1 through 6, respectively. Restrictions on water use associated with Level 1 are voluntary while Levels 2 through 6 are mandatory and carry penalties. Table 8-2 describes consumer reduction methods associated with each level while Table 8-2 describes the restrictions and prohibitions on end use. The ordinance generally corresponds with SDCWA's Shortage and Drought Response Plan. The ordinance also allows the Board of Directors to implement demand reduction rates. A copy of the ordinance is included in Appendix G.

### **8.12.3 Plan Availability, Public Review, and Adoption**

The draft WSCP was released to the public May 5, 2021 in the board packet for the May 19, 2021 board meeting. The board meeting was noticed to the public on May 5, 2021. The board received (number) public comments on the Plan. The board considered, discussed, and (adopted, did not adopt) the Plan, as Ordinance xx on June 16, 2021. The Plan was discussed in the UWMP as Chapter 8 and the Ordinance was included as Appendix G. As such, the Plan went through the public review process as described in Chapter 10. The Plan was submitted to DWR as a part of the UWMP prior to the July 1, 2021 deadline.

# Chapter 9. Demand Management Measures

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## 9.1 Demand Management Measures for Wholesale Agencies

OMWD is a retail agency and this section describes the Demand Management Measures (DMM) implemented by wholesalers that benefit retail agencies. Details of San Diego water wholesaler conservation efforts are further detailed in the 2020 Urban Water Management Plan updates of MWD and SDCWA.

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California passes its cost savings on to its member agencies through financial assistance to its members. MWD provides rebate, incentive, and grant programs as well as educational materials, resources, and agency networking. SDCWA works closely with its member agencies to utilize MWD funds as efficiently as possible. The following websites provide details on MWD's regional programs:

- <http://socalwatersmart.com/>
- <http://bewaterwise.com/water-savings-incentive-program.html>
- <http://bewaterwise.com/landscape-irrigation-survey.html>
- <http://www.mwdh2o.com/inthecommunity/education-programs/Pages/World-Water-Forum.aspx>
- <http://bewaterwise.com/innovative-conservation-program.html>
- <http://www.mwdh2o.com/inthecommunity/community-outreach>
- <http://www.mwdh2o.com/inthecommunity/education-programs/Pages/default.aspx>
- <http://www.bewaterwise.com/toolkit.html>
- <http://www.bewaterwise.com/calculator.html>

SDCWA assists member agencies by providing for joint participation in the following conservation programs: landscape audits; public information and education; school education; and residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional water saving-devices. The following websites provide details on SDCWA's regional programs:

- <http://www.sdcwa.org/education>
- <https://landscapemakeover.watersmartsd.org/>
- <https://landscapemakeover.watersmartsd.org/events/https://www.watersmartsd.org/landscape-makeover-program/landscape-makeover-videos-on-demand/>
- <https://www.watersmartsd.org/landscape-makeover-program/https://www.watersmartsd.org/residential/education/>
- <http://www.watersmartsdlandscaping.org/>
- <http://www.sdcwa.org/whenindrought>
- <https://sustainablelandscapessd.org/>

Additionally, OMWD has been a consistent supporter of the efforts of Mission Resource Conservation District (MRCD) to provide water management assistance to growers in its service area. MRCD has been under contract to SDCWA to operate regional agricultural water management services since 1990 as part of SDCWA's Agricultural Water Management Plan. The goal of the program is to provide technical assistance to growers to enable them to irrigate crops as efficiently as possible in order to obtain the maximum economic benefit from limited water resources. The water usage effectiveness programs have included direct assistance to retail water users, implementation of University of California Cooperative Extension BMPs, funding information assistance, and water purveyor efficiency practices.

## **9.2 Demand Management Measures for Retail Suppliers**

### **9.2.1 Water Waste Prevention Ordinances**

OMWD's water waste prevention ordinance is contained in the Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP), and described in section 8.6.

### **9.2.2 Metering**

OMWD is fully metered and requires separate meters for large irrigation customers. The records from these large meters have been especially useful in planning expansions to OMWD's recycled water distribution system. They also help OMWD identify large water users to work with on water use reduction planning.

OMWD is in the process of converting its meters from automated meter reading (AMR) to advanced metering infrastructure (AMI). Currently, 70 percent of OMWD's meters are being read with AMI. In its Capital Improvement Program (CIP), OMWD has \$2,664,000 budgeted for converting the remaining service area to AMI over the next 4 years.

In general, OMWD replaces an average of 40 meters per month based on usage history. Several years ago OMWD retained a consultant to develop a meter testing and replacement program. Based on this work, in 2014, OMWD replaced all of its 1.5-inch residential meters, nearly 100. In 2018, OMWD tested all of its 2-inch and larger residential meters. Overall, approximately 50 percent of OMWD's meters are greater than 10 years old and are the focus of the future testing and replacement efforts. OMWD budgets for meter replacements as a recurring annual expense including \$270,000 budgeted for FY 2021.

### **9.2.3 Conservation Pricing and Fixed Charges**

Conservation-oriented water rates are aimed at stimulating water use efficiency and water conservation through economic incentives, specifically through water price signals. Conservation pricing is based on the idea that customer water use decreases as the price paid for water increases, which is the typical price-quantity relationship for almost any good or service. It is OMWD's goal to collect no more than 50 percent of its revenues from fixed charges and indoor water use, in order to promote conservation.

OMWD utilizes a four-tiered rate structure for domestic customers that features increasing rates for higher water usage that reflect the proportionate cost of providing service in each tier. OMWD can also implement demand reduction rate adjustments during water shortage conditions as described in Section 8.8.2. The current OMWD Rates and Rules Brochure as of April 1, 2021 is included as **Appendix H**.

#### **9.2.4 Public Education and Outreach**

OMWD actively participates in public education and outreach through regional, local, and individual efforts. The majority of rebates and conservation incentives are made available to customers through its wholesaler partnership, and are accessible through [www.socalwatersmart.com](http://www.socalwatersmart.com). Marketing campaigns on these incentives are overseen by SoCalWatersmart and SDCWA, and promoted at regional and local public events as well as in flyers, handouts, and other giveaways. OMWD also markets the programs at the retail level through its newsletters, website, and social media.

OMWD maintains an active school education program utilizing regional programs as well as custom programs that use materials and curriculum developed by the Water Education Foundation's Project Wet.

OMWD annually budgets for school programs including:

- <http://www.sdcoe.net/student-services/outdoored/Pages/splash-science-mobile-lab.aspx>
- <http://thegarden.org/learn/ms-smarty-plants/>
- <http://www.swpppinternship.com/about-us.html>

Locally, OMWD is an active member of the North County Water Agencies, which consists of twelve water agencies located in northern San Diego County. Each year NCWA promotes water conservation through a locally-developed classroom presentation and annual poster contest targeting fourth-grade students. Since 1993, the resulting artwork is incorporated into a calendar which highlights the students' awareness of water as Earth's most precious resource while exemplifying a sound water conservation ethic.

OMWD includes an active public information program in its annual budget and strategic plan to promote and educate customers about water use efficiency. Strategic plan performance indicators for FY 2020 included 32 educational/community outreach events and facility tours. The number of tours and events was temporarily reduced from prior years as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. OMWD maintains contact with the news media a minimum of 24 times per year, and has an actively maintained website that is updated weekly.

OMWD occasionally uses consultants to assist in public outreach efforts such as educating customers about water supply and shortages, and redesigning its website. Through its active speaker's bureau, OMWD delivers presentations, facilitates discussions, and provides general information about water issues for groups, civic organizations, and associations.

Every year, OMWD participates in the WaterSmart Landscape Contest with several other retail water agencies in San Diego County. The contest promotes climate-appropriate landscaping and provides photos of attractive landscapes to advertise for landscape transformation rebates and workshops.

OMWD also provides water supply and conservation information through its Facebook page, Twitter feed, YouTube channel, bill messages, bill inserts, e-newsletters, and seasonal displays in its lobby and at the Elfin Forest Interpretive Center Honoring Susan J. Varty.

Recently, OMWD launched its customer engagement portal called My Water Use. My Water Use provides customers with detailed history of their own water use as well as near real-time usage data for AMI customers. The platform allows customers to better understand and manage their water use through identifying water use trends and setting usage alerts.

### **9.2.5 Programs to Assess and Manage Distribution System Real Loss**

OMWD currently uses acoustic leak detection devices to identify possible leaks. The devices are placed at locations having the potential for pipeline damage or corrosion, including stream crossings.

OMWD implemented a comprehensive cathodic protection system for its steel pipelines in the 1970s and shortly thereafter replaced all steel pipelines that were known to be leaking. Since that time, OMWD has experienced almost no mainline pipeline leaks. The majority of system leaks in OMWD are related to pipe fittings. OMWD completed a statistical analysis of valve failures and valve life. Based on this analysis, OMWD has implemented a valve replacement program and currently replaces approximately 80 valves per year, prioritizing based on age, non-operation, areas of known problems, and other criteria. For the near future, this replacement rate is expected to be sufficient to avoid valve failures. In the future, OMWD may need to increase the replacement rate somewhat. The FY 2021 CIP budget includes an average of \$900,000 per year for valve replacements.

OMWD's 2015 Potable Water and Recycled Water Master Plan set priorities for pipeline replacements. Since 2015, OMWD has prioritized its top 30 potable pipelines for internal inspection and has conducted inspections of two critical pipelines and one pipeline constructed in the 1960s. Based on this work, OMWD prepared a 10-year capital spending plan for potable pipelines which includes the following projects and budgets:

- |                                 |                       |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| • Specific Pipeline Projects    | \$16.0 million        |
| • General Pipeline Replacements | \$ 8.2 million        |
| • Condition Assessments         | \$ 3.1 million        |
| • Cathodic Protection           | <u>\$ 3.1 million</u> |
| • Total                         | \$30.4 million        |

Since 2016, OMWD has been reporting its water loss to DWR through an annual validated water loss audit. The four-year baseline average of all of OMWD's potable meters that has been established is 36.2 gallons per connection per day. Using default values in DWR's draft economic model, the state's proposed target for OMWD is to remain at its current level of water loss.

Additional information about OMWD's distribution system water loss can be found in section 4.3.4.

### **9.2.6 Water Conservation Program Coordination and Staffing Support**

Recently, OMWD expanded its water conservation and public outreach programs staffing support by adding a third full-time staff member. The conservation and outreach programs are now administered

by three full-time Administrative Analysts. In addition, OMWD has included time for conservation and outreach in four positions: Customer Service and Public Affairs Supervisor, Customer Services Manager, Assistant General Manager, and General Manager. The Administrative Analysts' activities and responsibilities include coordinating a successful conservation, education, and public outreach program by:

- Staying abreast of new trends and innovations in the fields of public education and conservation.
- Representing and speaking publicly on behalf of OMWD.
- Acting as a liaison to schools about water conservation issues.
- Researching and analytical duties for completing the UWMP and other regulatory requirements such as the Annual Water Loss Audit.
- Understanding and interpreting federal, state, and local laws, codes, and regulations.
- Developing various promotional, educational, and conservation press releases and brochures.
- Developing, researching, coordinating, and updating a variety of public information materials.
- Effectively budgeting for conservation and outreach programs.
- Coordinating District tours and events.
- Assisting customer service with conservation and landscape inquiries, and
- Assisting on OMWD's social media and web page development and maintenance.

During times of water supply shortage, OMWD has hired contractors, temporary employees, and interns to assist with enforcement of water use restrictions.

### **9.2.7 Other Demand Management Measures**

Water use evaluations are a service OMWD's offers to its customers at no charge. The service provides site-specific water-saving recommendations from certified irrigation professionals. Homeowners and property managers can use the no-obligation assessment to decide if and when to make changes. Evaluations are available to owners and managers of commercial, multi-family, industrial, public or single-family properties. Participants can sign up at [www.olivenhain.com/evaluation](http://www.olivenhain.com/evaluation).

## **9.3 Reporting Implementation**

### **9.3.1 Implementation Over the Past Five Years**

Between July 1, 2015 and June 30, 2020, OMWD customers replaced the following water-saving devices through MWD's SoCalwatersmart program:

- Installed 637 weather-based irrigation controllers
- Replaced 3,373 sprinkler heads with rotating nozzles
- Removed 3,577,246 square feet of turf
- Installed 603 rain barrels
- Installed 198 high-efficiency toilets
- Installed 538 high-efficiency clothes washers
- Installed 14 soil moisture sensor systems

- OMWD performed 876 water use evaluations to identify ways customers can improve water use efficiency.

During the drought emergency from 2014 to 2017, OMWD increased its outreach and implemented the SWRCB Emergency Regulation restrictions. The restrictions included:

- Using potable water to irrigate ornamental turf on public street medians
- Using potable water to irrigate landscapes of new homes & buildings inconsistent with state building requirements
- Using outdoor irrigation during & 48 hours following measurable precipitation
- Using potable water in decorative water features that do not recirculate the water
- Using hoses without a shut-off nozzles to wash cars
- Runoff when irrigating with potable water
- Using potable water to wash sidewalks & driveways
- Water waste resulting from inefficient landscape irrigation, such as runoff, low head drainage, or overspray, etc.
- Water flows onto non-targeted areas, such as adjacent property, non-irrigated areas, hardscapes, roadways, or structures
- Irrigation between 8:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. unless a hand-held hose equipped with a shut-off nozzle is used
- Irrigation of landscaping not irrigated by a landscape irrigation system using a hand-held hose that is not equipped with a shut-off nozzle
- Irrigation of nursery and commercial grower's products between 10:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. unless a hand-held hose equipped with a shut-off nozzle is used
- Not repairing a leak within seventy-two (72) hours
- Irrigation that exceeds a total of 10 minutes per station per day  
(This provision does not apply to landscape irrigation systems using water efficient devices, including but not limited to: weather-based controllers, drip/micro-irrigation systems and stream rotor sprinklers.)  
Irrigation outside of the two assigned days per week. The following irrigation schedule is in effect:
  - Odd numbered houses may irrigate on Monday and Thursday
  - Even numbered houses may irrigate on Tuesday and Friday
  - Multi-family and non-residential accounts may water on Monday and Thursday
- (This provision shall not apply to commercial growers or nurseries or to the use of a handheld hose equipped with a shut-off nozzle to water landscaped areas. This provision does not apply to landscape irrigation systems using water efficient devices, including but not limited to: weather-based controllers, drip/micro-irrigation systems and stream rotor sprinklers.)
- Hotels and motels must provide guests with the option of not having towels & linens laundered daily
- Restaurants and other food service establishments can only serve water to customers on request
- Commercial, industrial, and institutional users must implement water efficiency measures
- Any commercial, industrial or institutional property that uses a water supply other than OMWD, must either reduce its use by 25% or restrict its irrigation of ornamental landscapes or turf with potable water to two days per week

In the summer of 2016, OMWD was able to certify to SWRCB that its water supplies would meet demands even if the drought persisted for three more years. After certifying its water supply, OMWD discontinued mandatory water use restrictions and requested its ratepayers to voluntarily conserve water through measures including:

- Irrigate residential and commercial landscape before 8 a.m. and after 6 p.m. This section shall not apply to the use of a hand-held hose equipped with a shut-off nozzle to water landscaped areas.
- Use a hand-held hose equipped with a shut-off nozzle to water landscaped areas, including trees and shrubs located on residential and commercial properties that are not irrigated by a landscape irrigation system.
- Irrigate nursery and commercial grower's products before 10 a.m. and after 6 p.m. Watering is permitted at any time with a hand-held hose equipped with a shut-off nozzle, or when a drip/micro-irrigation system/equipment is used. Irrigation of nursery propagation beds is permitted at any time. Watering of livestock is permitted at any time.
- Repair all water leaks within five (5) days of notification by Olivenhain Municipal Water District unless other arrangements are made with the General Manager.

### **9.3.2 Implementation to Achieve Water Use Targets**

OMWD utilized the DMMs described in section 9.2 to achieve the water use targets described in Chapter 5.

### **9.3.3 Water and Energy Programs**

OMWD looks to manage all resources more efficiently. OMWD's electrical accounts now receive 100 percent renewable energy via direct access with 3 Phases Renewables. Its power is generated through wind, solar, and biomass technology and fed into the grid for OMWD rather than through more traditional sources with San Diego Gas and Electric.

### **9.3.4 Wastewater and Energy Cost Savings**

Utilities other than OMWD may also benefit from cost-effective water conservation measures. Local wastewater districts may benefit from reduced hydraulic loading on their facilities, and the local electric and gas utilities may benefit from reduced energy demand for water heating and less pumping of water to the region. Because these potential cost savings do not accrue directly to OMWD, cooperative arrangements are necessary in order to allow these benefits to be factored into the economic evaluation of conservation programs.

A water conservation-induced reduction in hydraulic loading could benefit local wastewater plants by relieving stress on existing hydraulically overloaded outfalls and treatment plants, or by allowing for the deferment of capacity expansion projects. Wastewater plants should benefit from reduced operating costs and energy savings from smaller volumes of wastewater requiring treatment. The value of these potential benefits is currently unknown, although they do figure into OMWD planning efforts described in the Recycled Water section of this UWMP.

### 9.3.5 Cost Savings by Wholesale Water Suppliers

OMWD purchases imported water from SDCWA, which in turn purchases a portion of its water from Metropolitan. Both SDCWA and Metropolitan also benefit from water conservation in OMWD. SDCWA benefits from water conservation by being able to delay or reduce the size of large new water delivery facilities necessary to meet the needs of the county's growing population. MWD likewise benefits by not having to develop as much new water supply, and by being able to delay or reduce the size of large new water delivery facilities.

## 9.4 Planned Implementation to Achieve Water Use Targets

Although water use targets for water suppliers will not have been calculated by the time the 2020 UWMP is completed, OMWD plans to continue implementing the DMMs listed in section 9.2:

- Converting all meters to AMI
- Meter testing and replacement program
- Conservation-based pricing
- Promoting rebates for water-savings devices and landscape transformations
- School education programs and annual poster contest
- Outreach events and facility tours
- Communicating with customers through its speaker's bureau, social media platforms, OMWD's website, bill messages, newsletters, and more
- My Water Use customer engagement portal
- Water conservation program coordination and staffing support
- Water use evaluation program

In addition, it is prepared to adjust rates, water use restrictions, and outreach efforts accordingly depending on the level of reduction required to meet its water use target.

To facilitate compliance with its water use target, OMWD has subscribed to Eagle Aerial's WaterView conservation and data management portal which was designed to help water suppliers meet their water use targets. Among other benefits, the portal analyzes water use allocation at the parcel level and identifies parcels that are exceeding the water use efficiency standard to target water use efficiency campaigns to those customers.

## 9.5 Water Use Objectives (Future Requirements)

OMWD is prepared to make adjustments to its conservation program if necessary, to meet a reduced water use objective. Some DMMs OMWD can take if a reduction in water use is required in order to comply with the objectives that will be established in 2023 include:

- Increasing public education and outreach efforts
- Increasing water rates according to the corresponding level of reduction as described in the WSCP

- Implementing water use restrictions according to the corresponding level of reduction as described in the WSCP
- Targeting messaging and water conservation programs to high water users and users identified as exceeding the water use efficiency standard

# Chapter 10. Plan Adoption, Submittal, Implementation

## 10.1 Inclusion of All 2020 Data

OMWD's UWMP includes water use and planning data for FY 2020.

## 10.2 Notice of Public Hearing

### 10.2.1 Notice to Cities and Counties

OMWD's service area covers portions of the County of San Diego and the Cities of Encinitas, Carlsbad, San Diego, San Marcos, and Solana Beach and all were notified 60 days in advance of the public hearing that the UWMP was being updated. In addition, OMWD also notified the cities of Del Mar, Escondido, and Poway.

The same notification provided the date, time, and place of the public hearing as May 19, 2021, 5:30 PM, at OMWD Headquarters. A complete list of all of the agencies receiving notification is located in Table 2-A in Chapter 2. Notification to cities and counties is summarized in **Table 10-1**.

**Table 10-1 Retail: Notification to Cities and Counties**

City Name	60 Day Notice	Notice of Public Hearing
Del Mar	X	X
Encinitas	X	X
Escondido	X	X
Poway	X	X
San Diego	X	X
San Marcos	X	X
Solana Beach	X	X
County Name	60 Day Notice	Notice of Public Hearing
San Diego	X	X

### 10.2.2 Notice to the Public

The public hearing was noticed in the San Diego Union-Tribune for two successive weeks (14 calendar days), at least two times, with at least five days between publication dates. The notice included the time and place of the hearing as well as the location where the plan is available for public inspection. A copy of the notice to the public can be found in Appendix I.

## 10.3 Public Hearing and Adoption

### 10.3.1 Public Hearing

The public hearing was held on May 19, 2021, at 5:30 PM at OMWD headquarters.

### 10.3.2 Adoption

OMWD's Board of Directors (**adopted, did not adopt**) the 2020 UWMP at their meeting of June 16, 2021. A copy of the adoption resolution may be found at the following link. <http://olivenhain.com/UWMP>

## 10.4 Plan Submittal

### 10.4.1 Submitting a UWMP and Water Shortage Contingency Plan to DWR

OMWD's 2020 UWMP was submitted to DWR within 30 days of adoption by the OMWD Board of Directors and before July 1, 2021.

### 10.4.2 Electronic Data Submittal

OMWD's 2020 UWMP and tabular data was submitted online with the DWR WUE data online submittal tool.

### 10.4.3 Submitting a UWMP to the California State Library

A CD of the adopted OMWD 2020 UWMP was submitted to the California State Library at the address listed below within 30 days after adoption.

California State Library  
Government Publications Section  
P.O. Box 942837  
Sacramento, CA 94237-0001  
Attention: Coordinator, Urban Water Management Plans

### 10.4.4 Submitting a UWMP to Cities and Counties

A copy of the adopted OMWD 2020 UWMP was submitted to the Cities of Encinitas, Carlsbad, San Diego, San Marcos, and Solana Beach, to which OMWD supplies a portion of the water, within 30 days after adoption. The Water Shortage Contingency Plan Ordinance No. **XX** (Water Shortage Contingency Plan) was attached as Appendix G.

## 10.5 Public Availability

The adopted OMWD 2020 UWMP, Water Shortage Contingency Plan, and 2015 UWMP Addendum 1 are available to the public at OMWD's website no later than July 1, 2021.

## **10.6 Notification to Public Utilities Commission**

OMWD is not regulated by the California Public Utilities Commission and has not submitted its 2020 UWMP or Water Supply Contingency Plan to them.

## **10.7 Amending an Adopted UWMP or Water Shortage Contingency Plan**

OMWD is amending its 2015 UWMP to address reduced reliance on the Delta, as required by DWR. The text of the amendment is provided in Appendix K and was approved by the OMWD Board of Directors on June 16, 2021. This addendum also addresses the requirements for the 2020 UWMP as DWR allows one document to cover both the 2015 and 2020 UWMPs.



# Olivenhain Municipal Water District, **Draft** Appendix A: UWMP Checklist. UWMP (Chapter and Subheading Numbering is Generally Consistent with the Guidebook.)

Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
x	x	Chapter 1	10615	A plan shall describe and evaluate sources of supply, reasonable and practical efficient uses, reclamation and demand management activities.	Introduction and Overview	Chapters 4, 6, and 9
x	x	Chapter 1	10630.5	Each plan shall include a simple description of the supplier's plan including water availability, future requirements, a strategy for meeting needs, and other pertinent information. Additionally, a supplier may also choose to include a simple description at the beginning of each chapter.	Summary	Executive Summary.
x	x	Section 2.2	10620(b)	Every person that becomes an urban water supplier shall adopt an urban water management plan within one year after it has become an urban water supplier.	Plan Preparation	2.2

Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
x	x	Section 2.6	10620(d)(2)	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.	Plan Preparation	2.6.2
x	x	Section 2.6.2	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the water supplier has encouraged 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 and contingency plan.	Plan Preparation	2.6.2, 3.4.2
x		Section 2.6, Section 6.1	10631(h)	Retail suppliers will include documentation that they have provided their wholesale supplier(s) - if any - with water use projections from that source.	System Supplies	2.6.1

Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
	x	Section 2.6	10631(h)	Wholesale suppliers will include documentation that they have provided their urban water suppliers with identification and quantification of the existing and planned sources of water available from the wholesale to the urban supplier during various water year types.	System Supplies	N/A
x	x	Section 3.1	10631(a)	Describe the water supplier service area.	System Description	Chapter 3
x	x	Section 3.3	10631(a)	Describe the climate of the service area of the supplier.	System Description	3.3
x	x	Section 3.4	10631(a)	Provide population projections for 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040 and optionally 2045.	System Description	3.4
x	x	Section 3.4.2	10631(a)	Describe other social, economic, and demographic factors affecting the supplier's water management planning.	System Description	3.4.2
x	x	Sections 3.4 and 5.4	10631(a)	Indicate the current population of the service area.	System Description and Baselines and Targets	3.4.2, 5.4
x	x	Section 3.5	10631(a)	Describe the land uses within the service area.	System Description	3.5

Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
x	x	Section 4.2	10631(d)(1)	Quantify past, current, and projected water use, identifying the uses among water use sectors.	System Water Use	4.2, 4.3
x	x	Section 4.2.4	10631(d)(3)(C)	Retail suppliers shall provide data to show the distribution loss standards were met.	System Water Use	4.3.4, 9.2.5 The draft standards indicate that OMWD should maintain its current level of loss.
x	x	Section 4.2.6	10631(d)(4)(A)	In projected water use, include estimates of water savings from adopted codes, plans, and other policies or laws.	System Water Use	4.2
x	x	Section 4.2.6	10631(d)(4)(B)	Provide citations of codes, standards, ordinances, or plans used to make water use projections.	System Water Use	Table 4-A
x	optional	Section 4.3.2.4	10631(d)(3)(A)	Report the distribution system water loss for each of the 5 years preceding the plan update.	System Water Use	4.2
x	optional	Section 4.4	10631.1(a)	Include projected water use needed for lower income housing projected in the service area of the supplier.	System Water Use	4.4
x	x	Section 4.5	10635(b)	Demands under climate change considerations must be included as part of the drought risk assessment.	System Water Use	4.2, 4.5

Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
x		Chapter 5	10608.20(e)	Retail suppliers shall provide baseline daily per capita water use, urban water use target, interim urban water use target, and compliance daily per capita water use, along with the bases for determining those estimates, including references to supporting data.	Baselines and Targets	Chapter 5
x		Chapter 5	10608.24(a)	Retail suppliers shall meet their water use target by December 31, 2020.	Baselines and Targets	Chapter 5
	x	Section 5.1	10608.36	Wholesale suppliers shall include an assessment of present and proposed future measures, programs, and policies to help their retail water suppliers achieve targeted water use reductions.	Baselines and Targets	N/A
x		Section 5.2	10608.24(d)(2)	If the retail supplier adjusts its compliance GPCD using weather normalization, economic adjustment, or extraordinary events, it shall provide the basis for, and data supporting the adjustment.	Baselines and Targets	N/A

Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
x		Section 5.5	10608.22	Retail suppliers' per capita daily water use reduction shall be no less than 5 percent of base daily per capita water use of the 5-year baseline. This does not apply if the suppliers base GPCD is at or below 100.	Baselines and Targets	Chapter 5
x		Section 5.5 and Appendix E	10608.4	Retail suppliers shall report on their compliance in meeting their water use targets. The data shall be reported using a standardized form in the SBX7-7 2020 Compliance Form.	Baselines and Targets	Chapter 5 and Tables
x	x	Sections 6.1 and 6.2	10631(b)(1)	Provide a discussion of anticipated supply availability under a normal, single dry year, and a drought lasting five years, as well as more frequent and severe periods of drought.	System Supplies	7.2
x	x	Sections 6.1	10631(b)(1)	Provide a discussion of anticipated supply availability under a normal, single dry year, and a drought lasting five years, as well as more frequent and severe periods of drought, <i>including changes in supply due to climate change.</i>	System Supplies	7.2

Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
x	x	Section 6.1	10631(b)(2)	When multiple sources of water supply are identified, describe the management of each supply in relationship to other identified supplies.	System Supplies	6.1
x	x	Section 6.1.1	10631(b)(3)	Describe measures taken to acquire and develop planned sources of water.	System Supplies	6.1
x	x	Section 6.2.8	10631(b)	Identify and quantify the existing and planned sources of water available for 2020, 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040 and optionally 2045.	System Supplies	6.2.8, 6.2.9
x	x	Section 6.2	10631(b)	Indicate whether groundwater is an existing or planned source of water available to the supplier.	System Supplies	6.2
x	x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(A)	Indicate whether a groundwater sustainability plan or groundwater management plan has been adopted by the water supplier or if there is any other specific authorization for groundwater management. Include a copy of the plan or authorization.	System Supplies	N/A
x	x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	Describe the groundwater basin.	System Supplies	6.2.2

Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
x	x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	Indicate if the basin has been adjudicated and include a copy of the court order or decree and a description of the amount of water the supplier has the legal right to pump.	System Supplies	6.2.2
x	x	Section 6.2.2.1	10631(b)(4)(B)	For unadjudicated basins, indicate whether or not the department has identified the basin as a high or medium priority. Describe efforts by the supplier to coordinate with sustainability or groundwater agencies to achieve sustainable groundwater conditions.	System Supplies	6.2.2
x	x	Section 6.2.2.4	10631(b)(4)(C)	Provide a detailed description and analysis of the location, amount, and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the urban water supplier for the past five years	System Supplies	N/A
x	x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(D)	Provide a detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater that is projected to be pumped.	System Supplies	6.2.2
x	x	Section 6.2.7	10631(c)	Describe the opportunities for exchanges or transfers of water on a short-term or long-term basis.	System Supplies	6.2.7

Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(b)	Describe the quantity of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, is being discharged, and is otherwise available for use in a recycled water project.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	6.2.5.2
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(c)	Describe the recycled water currently being used in the supplier's service area.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	6.2.5.3
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(d)	Describe and quantify the potential uses of recycled water and provide a determination of the technical and economic feasibility of those uses.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	6.2.5.4
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(e)	Describe the projected use of recycled water within the supplier's service area at the end of 5, 10, 15, and 20 years, and a description of the actual use of recycled water in comparison to uses previously projected.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	6.2.5.5
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(f)	Describe the actions 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.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	6.2.5.5

Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(g)	Provide a plan for optimizing the use of recycled water in the supplier's service area.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	6.2.5.5
x	x	Section 6.2.6	10631(g)	Describe desalinated water project opportunities for long-term supply.	System Supplies	6.2.6
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(a)	Describe the wastewater collection and treatment systems in the supplier's service area with quantified amount of collection and treatment and the disposal methods.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	6.2.5.2
x	x	Section 6.2.8, Section 6.3.7	10631(f)	Describe the expected future water supply projects and programs that may be undertaken by the water supplier to address water supply reliability in average, single-dry, and for a period of drought lasting 5 consecutive water years.	System Supplies	6.2.8, 6.2.9, Chapter 7
x	x	Section 6.4 and Appendix O	10631.2(a)	The UWMP must include energy information, as stated in the code, that a supplier can readily obtain.	System Suppliers, Energy Intensity	6.4

Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
x	x	Section 7.2	10634	Provide information on the quality of existing sources of water available to the supplier and the manner in which water quality affects water management strategies and supply reliability	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	7.2.1
x	x	Section 7.2.4	10620(f)	Describe water management tools and options to maximize resources and minimize the need to import water from other regions.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	7.2.4
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(a)	Service Reliability Assessment: Assess the water supply reliability during normal, dry, and a drought lasting five consecutive water years by comparing the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the total projected water use over the next 20 years.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	7.2.3
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(b)	Provide a drought risk assessment as part of information considered in developing the demand management measures and water supply projects.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	7.3

Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(b)(1)	Include a description of the data, methodology, and basis for one or more supply shortage conditions that are necessary to conduct a drought risk assessment for a drought period that lasts 5 consecutive years.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	7.2.2
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(b)(2)	Include a determination of the reliability of each source of supply under a variety of water shortage conditions.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	7.2.2
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(b)(3)	Include a comparison of the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the total projected water use for the drought period.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	7.2.2
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(b)(4)	Include considerations of the historical drought hydrology, plausible changes on projected supplies and demands under climate change conditions, anticipated regulatory changes, and other locally applicable criteria.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	7.2.2
x	x	Chapter 8	10632(a)	Provide a water shortage contingency plan (WSCP) with specified elements below.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Chapter 8

Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
x	x	Chapter 8	10632(a)(1)	Provide the analysis of water supply reliability (from Chapter 7 of Guidebook) in the WSCP	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	The OMWD WSCP provides a summary of the water supply reliability assessment.
x	x	Section 8.10	10632(a)(10)	Describe reevaluation and improvement procedures for monitoring and evaluation the water shortage contingency plan to ensure risk tolerance is adequate and appropriate water shortage mitigation strategies are implemented.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	8.9, 8.10
x	x	Section 8.2	10632(a)(2)(A)	Provide the written decision-making process and other methods that the supplier will use each year to determine its water reliability.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	8.2.1
x	x	Section 8.2	10632(a)(2)(B)	Provide data and methodology to evaluate the supplier's water reliability for the current year and one dry year pursuant to factors in the code.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	8.2.2

Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
x	x	Section 8.3	10632(a)(3)(A)	Define six standard water shortage levels of 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 percent shortage and greater than 50 percent shortage. These levels shall be based on supply conditions, including percent reductions in supply, changes in groundwater levels, changes in surface elevation, or other conditions. The shortage levels shall also apply to a catastrophic interruption of supply.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	8.3, Table 8-1
x	x	Section 8.3	10632(a)(3)(B)	Suppliers with an existing water shortage contingency plan that uses different water shortage levels must cross reference their categories with the six standard categories.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	N/A
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(A)	Suppliers with water shortage contingency plans that align with the defined shortage levels must specify locally appropriate supply augmentation actions.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	8.4, Table 8-3
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(B)	Specify locally appropriate demand reduction actions to adequately respond to shortages.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	8.4, Table 8-2

Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(C)	Specify locally appropriate operational changes.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	8.4.3
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(D)	Specify additional mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices that are in addition to state-mandated prohibitions are appropriate to local conditions.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	8.4, OMWD does not have any permanent water use restrictions, but efficient water use is always promoted.
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(E)	Estimate the extent to which the gap between supplies and demand will be reduced by implementation of the action.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	8.4, Table 8-3
x	x	Section 8.4.6	10632.5	The plan shall include a seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan.	Water Shortage Contingency Plan	8.4.6
x	x	Section 8.5	10632(a)(5)(A)	Suppliers must describe that they will inform customers, the public and others regarding any current or predicted water shortages.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	8.5
x	x	Section 8.5 and 8.6	10632(a)(5)(B) 10632(a)(5)(C)	Suppliers must describe that they will inform customers, the public and others regarding any shortage response actions triggered or anticipated to be triggered and other relevant communications.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	8.5, 8.6

Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
x		Section 8.6	10632(a)(6)	Retail supplier must describe how it will ensure compliance with and enforce provisions of the WSCP.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	8.6
x	x	Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(A)	Describe the legal authority that empowers the supplier to enforce shortage response actions.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	8.7
x	x	Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(B)	Provide a statement that the supplier will declare a water shortage emergency Water Code Chapter 3.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	8.7
x	x	Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(C)	Provide a statement that the supplier will coordinate with any city or county within which it provides water for the possible proclamation of a local emergency.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	8.7, Table 8-F
x	x	Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(A)	Describe the potential revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	8.8
x	x	Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(B)	Provide a description of mitigation actions needed to address revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	8.8

Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
x		Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(C)	Retail suppliers must describe the cost of compliance with Water Code Chapter 3.3: Excessive Residential Water Use During Drought	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	8.8
x		Section 8.9	10632(a)(9)	Retail suppliers must describe the monitoring and reporting requirements and procedures that ensure appropriate data is collected, tracked, and analyzed for purposes of monitoring customer compliance.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	8.9
x		Section 8.11	10632(b)	Analyze and define water features that are artificially supplied with water, including ponds, lakes, waterfalls, and fountains, separately from swimming pools and spas.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	8.11
x	x	Sections 8.12 and 10.4	10635(c)	Provide supporting documentation that Water Shortage Contingency Plan has been, or will be, provided to any city or county within which it provides water, no later than 30 days after the submission of the plan to DWR.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	8.12, 10.3

Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
x	x	Section 8.14	10632(c)	Make available the Water Shortage Contingency Plan to customers and any city or county where it provides water within 30 after adopted the plan.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	8.12.3, 10.5
	x	Sections 9.1 and 9.3	10631(e)(2)	Wholesale suppliers shall describe specific demand management measures listed in code, their distribution system asset management program, and supplier assistance program.	Demand Management Measures	N/A
x		Sections 9.2 and 9.3	10631(e)(1)	Retail suppliers shall provide a description of the nature and extent of each demand management measure implemented over the past five years. The description will address specific measures listed in code.	Demand Management Measures	9.2, 9.3
x		Chapter 10	10608.26(a)	Retail suppliers shall conduct a public hearing to discuss adoption, implementation, and economic impact of water use targets (recommended to discuss compliance).	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	10.2

Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
x	x	Section 10.2.1	10621(b)	Notify, at least 60 days prior to the public hearing, any city or county within which the supplier provides water that the urban water supplier will be reviewing the plan and considering amendments or changes to the plan. Reported in Table 10-1.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	10.2.1
x	x	Section 10.4	10621(f)	Each urban water supplier shall update and submit its 2020 plan to the department by July 1, 2021.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	10.4
x	x	Sections 10.2.2, 10.3, and 10.5	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the urban water supplier made the plan and contingency plan available for public inspection, published notice of the public hearing, and held a public hearing about the plan and contingency plan.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Appendix L
x	x	Section 10.2.2	10642	The water supplier is to provide the time and place of the hearing to any city or county within which the supplier provides water.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	10.2.1
x	x	Section 10.3.2	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the plan and contingency plan has been adopted as prepared or modified.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	10.3.2

Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
x	x	Section 10.4	10644(a)	Provide supporting documentation that the urban water supplier has submitted this UWMP to the California State Library.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	10.4.3
x	x	Section 10.4	10644(a)(1)	Provide supporting documentation that the urban water supplier has submitted this UWMP to any city or county within which the supplier provides water no later than 30 days after adoption.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	10.4.3
x	x	Sections 10.4.1 and 10.4.2	10644(a)(2)	The plan, or amendments to the plan, submitted to the department shall be submitted electronically.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	10.4.2
x	x	Section 10.5	10645(a)	Provide supporting documentation that, not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its plan with the department, the supplier has or will make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	10.5
x	x	Section 10.5	10645(b)	Provide supporting documentation that, not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its water shortage contingency plan with the department, the supplier has or will make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	10.5

Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
x	x	Section 10.6	10621(c)	If supplier is regulated by the Public Utilities Commission, include its plan and contingency plan as part of its general rate case filings.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	N/A
x	x	Section 10.7.2	10644(b)	If revised, submit a copy of the water shortage contingency plan to DWR within 30 days of adoption.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	N/A



# AWWA Free Water Audit Software: Reporting Worksheet

WAS v5.0

American Water Works Association.  
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? Click to access definition  
+ Click to add a comment

Water Audit Report for: **Olivenhain Municipal Water District (3710029)**  
Reporting Year: **2019** **1/2019 - 12/2019**

Please enter data in the white cells below. Where available, metered values should be used; if metered values are unavailable please estimate a value. Indicate your confidence in the accuracy of the input data by grading each component (n/a or 1-10) using the drop-down list to the left of the input cell. Hover the mouse over the cell to obtain a description of the grades

**All volumes to be entered as: ACRE-FEET PER YEAR**

To select the correct data grading for each input, determine the highest grade where the utility meets or exceeds all criteria for that grade and all grades below it.

## WATER SUPPLIED

Volume from own sources:  n/a  0 acre-ft/yr  
Water imported:  7  19763.6 acre-ft/yr  
Water exported:  7  3348.1 acre-ft/yr

## Master Meter and Supply Error Adjustments

Pcnt:  8  0.14%  9  -0.48%  
Value:  8.186 acre-ft/yr  
Enter negative % or value for under-registration  
Enter positive % or value for over-registration

**WATER SUPPLIED:**  **16,371.721** acre-ft/yr

## AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION

Billed metered:  9  15,044.000 acre-ft/yr  
Billed unmetered:  n/a  192.210 acre-ft/yr  
Unbilled metered:  10  8.186 acre-ft/yr  
Unbilled unmetered:  7  8.186 acre-ft/yr

**AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION:**  **15,244.396** acre-ft/yr

## WATER LOSSES (Water Supplied - Authorized Consumption)

**1,127.325** acre-ft/yr

## Apparent Losses

Unauthorized consumption:  40.929 acre-ft/yr

Default option selected for unauthorized consumption - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

Customer metering inaccuracies:  7  269.805 acre-ft/yr  
Systematic data handling errors:  37.610 acre-ft/yr

Default option selected for Systematic data handling errors - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

**Apparent Losses:**  **348.344** acre-ft/yr

## Real Losses (Current Annual Real Losses or CARL)

Real Losses = Water Losses - Apparent Losses:  **778.981** acre-ft/yr

**WATER LOSSES:**  **1,127.325** acre-ft/yr

## NON-REVENUE WATER

**NON-REVENUE WATER:**  **1,327.721** acre-ft/yr

= Water Losses + Unbilled Metered + Unbilled Unmetered

## SYSTEM DATA

Length of mains:  10  466.2 miles  
Number of active AND inactive service connections:  10  22,890  
Service connection density:  49 conn./mile main

Are customer meters typically located at the curbside or property line?  Yes

Average length of customer service line:  (length of service line, beyond the property boundary, that is the responsibility of the utility)

Average length of customer service line has been set to zero and a data grading score of 10 has been applied

Average operating pressure:  9  115.0 psi

## COST DATA

Total annual cost of operating water system:  10  44,418,770.00 \$/Year  
Customer retail unit cost (applied to Apparent Losses):  9  \$4.55 \$/100 cubic feet (ccf)  
Variable production cost (applied to Real Losses):  10  \$1,219.86 \$/acre-ft ☐ Use Customer Retail Unit Cost to value real losses

## WATER AUDIT DATA VALIDITY SCORE:

**\*\*\* YOUR SCORE IS: 80 out of 100 \*\*\***

A weighted scale for the components of consumption and water loss is included in the calculation of the Water Audit Data Validity Score

## PRIORITY AREAS FOR ATTENTION:

Based on the information provided, audit accuracy can be improved by addressing the following components:

1: Water imported

2: Unauthorized consumption

3: Systematic data handling errors

RESOLUTION NO. 2016-05

RESOLUTION OF THE OLIVENHAIN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS GOVERNING WATER AND SEWER SERVICE  
TO HOUSING UNITS AFFORDABLE TO LOWER INCOME  
HOUSEHOLDS AND RESCINDING RESOLUTION NO. 2011-10

WHEREAS, the state legislature amended in 2005 Government Code §65589.7, requiring public agencies that provide water or sewer services to grant a priority for these services to proposed developments that include housing units affordable to lower income households; and

WHEREAS, Government Code §65589.7(b) required public agencies providing water or sewer services to adopt written policies and procedures by not later than July 1, 2006, and at least once every five years thereafter, containing standards for the provision of water and sewer services to proposed developments that include housing units affordable to lower income households; and

WHEREAS, the Olivenhain Municipal Water District Board of Directors originally adopted policies and procedures via Resolution 2006-27 on June 21, 2006 addressing the requirements of Government Code §65589.7; and

WHEREAS, the Olivenhain Municipal Water District Board of Directors adopted policies and procedures via Resolution 2011-10 on April 11, 2011 addressing the requirements of Government Code §65589.7 and rescinding Resolution 2006-27; and

WHEREAS, Olivenhain Municipal Water District now desires to adopt this resolution as its written policies and procedures for service to proposed developments that include housing units affordable to lower income households in compliance with Government Code §65587.7.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Directors of Olivenhain Municipal Water District as follows:

1. Water and Sewer Service to Affordable Housing Units. The Olivenhain Municipal Water District (OMWD) shall not deny or condition the approval of an application for water or sewer services to, or reduce the amount of services applied for by, a proposed development that includes housing units affordable to lower income households unless OMWD makes specific written findings that the denial, condition, or reduction is necessary due to the existence of one or more of the following:

- (a) OMWD does not have a sufficient water supply as defined in paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Government Code §66473.7 or is operating under a water shortage emergency as defined in California Water Code §350, or does not have sufficient water treatment or distribution capacity to serve the needs of the proposed affordable housing development as demonstrated by a written engineering analysis and report; or

(b) OMWD is subject to a compliance order issued by the Department of Public Health that prohibits new water connections; or

(c) OMWD has declared a Level 2, Level 3, or Level 4 Water Supply Shortage as defined by Ordinance 427 restricting the provision of new potable water service; or

(d) OMWD does not have sufficient sewer treatment or collection capacity to serve the needs of the proposed affordable housing development as demonstrated by a written engineering analysis and report; or

(e) OMWD is under an order issued by the Regional Water Quality Control Board that prohibits new sewer connections; or

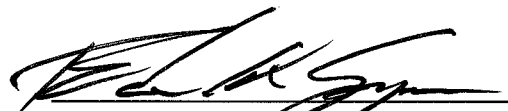
(f) The applicant fails to agree to reasonable terms and conditions for water or sewer service from OMWD which is generally applicable to other development projects seeking water or sewer service from OMWD including, but not limited to, payment of any fee or charge authorized by Government Code §66013.

2. Effective Date. This resolution shall be effective as of April 27, 2016.

3. Review of Service Policies. At least once every five years after passage of this resolution, the policies contained in this resolution shall be presented to the Board of Directors for a review and evaluation of the written policies governing water and sewer services to proposed developments that include housing units affordable to lower-income households.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that adoption of this resolution rescinds Resolution 2011-10 which is superseded by the provisions of this resolution.

PASSED, ADOPTED AND APPROVED at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of Olivenhain Municipal Water District held on Wednesday, April 27, 2016.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Edmund K. Sprague', is written over a horizontal line.

Edmund K. Sprague, President  
Board of Directors  
Olivenhain Municipal Water District

RESOLUTION NO. 2016-05 *continued*

ATTEST:

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Christy Guerin". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looped "G". A horizontal line is drawn across the signature.

Christy Guerin, Secretary  
Board of Directors  
Olivenhain Municipal Water District

## SB X7-7 2020 Compliance Form

**The SB X7-7 2020 Compliance Form** is for the calculation of 2020 compliance only. All retail suppliers must complete the SB X7-7 Compliance Form. Baseline and target calculations are done in the SB X 7-7 Verification Form.

**The SB X7-7 Verification Form** is for the calculation of baselines and targets and is a separate workbook from the SB X7-7 2020 Compliance Form. Most Suppliers will have completed the SB X7-7 Verification Form with their 2015 UWMP and do not need to complete this form again in 2020. See Chapter 5 Section 5.3 of the UWMP Guidebook for more information regarding which Suppliers must, or may, complete the SB X7-7 Verification Form for their 2020 UWMP. 2020 compliance calculations are done in the SB X7-7 2020 Compliance Form.

### WUE Data Portal Entry Exceptions

The data from the tables below will not be entered into WUE Data Portal tables. These tables will be submitted as separate uploads, in Excel, to WUE Data Portal.

#### **Process Water Deduction**

SB X7-7 tables 4-C, 4-C.1, 4-C.2, 4-C.3, 4-C.4 and 4-D

A supplier that will use the process water deduction will complete the appropriate tables in Excel, submit them as a separate upload to the WUE Data Portal, and include them in its UWMP.

**SB X7-7 Table 0: Units of Measure Used in 2020 UWMP\****(select one from the drop down list)*

Acre Feet

*\*The unit of measure must be consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.*

NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table 1 pertains to baselines and targets and is not used in the SB X7-7 2020 Compliance Form.

**SB X7-7 Table 2: Method for 2020 Population Estimate****Method Used to Determine 2020 Population**  
(may check more than one)☐**1. Department of Finance (DOF) or  
American Community Survey (ACS)**☐**2. Persons-per-Connection Method**☐**3. DWR Population Tool**☒**4. Other**

DWR recommends pre-review

NOTES: SANDAG Series 14 Regional Growth Forecast

**SB X7-7 Table 3: 2020 Service Area Population****2020 Compliance Year Population****2020**

72,179

NOTES: per SANDAG Series 14 (Version 17) custom data  
sort for District service area

SB X7-7 Table 4: 2020 Gross Water Use

Compliance Year 2020	2020 Volume Into Distribution System <i>This column will remain blank until SB X7-7 Table 4-A is completed.</i>	2020 Deductions					2020 Gross Water Use
		Exported Water *	Change in Dist. System Storage* (+/-)	Indirect Recycled Water <i>This column will remain blank until SB X7-7 Table 4-B is completed.</i>	Water Delivered for Agricultural Use*	Process Water <i>This column will remain blank until SB X7-7 Table 4-D is completed.</i>	
	17,100	-	-	-	434	-	16,666

\* **Units of measure (AF, MG , or CCF)** must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in SB X7-7 Table 0 and Submittal Table 2-3.

NOTES: FY 2019-20
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SB X7-7 Table 4-A: 2020 Volume Entering the Distribution System(s), Meter Error Adjustment			
Complete one table for each source.			
Name of Source		SDCWA Purchases	
This water source is (check one):			
<input type="checkbox"/> The supplier's own water source			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A purchased or imported source			
Compliance Year 2020	Volume Entering Distribution System <sup>1</sup>	Meter Error Adjustment <sup>2</sup> Optional (+/-)	Corrected Volume Entering Distribution System
	17,100	-	17,100
<sup>1</sup> Units of measure (AF, MG, or CCF) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in SB X7-7 Table 0 and Submittal Table 2-3. <sup>2</sup> Meter Error Adjustment - See guidance in Methodology 1, Step 3 of Methodologies Document			
NOTES: FY 2019-20			

SB X7-7 Table 4-A: 2020 Volume Entering the Distribution System(s) Meter Error Adjustment			
Complete one table for each source.			
Name of Source		Enter Name of Source 2	
This water source is (check one):			
<input type="checkbox"/> The supplier's own water source			
<input type="checkbox"/> A purchased or imported source			
Compliance Year 2020	Volume Entering Distribution System <sup>1</sup>	Meter Error Adjustment <sup>2</sup> Optional (+/-)	Corrected Volume Entering Distribution System
			0
<sup>1</sup> Units of measure (AF, MG, or CCF) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in SB X7-7 Table 0 and Submittal Table 2-3. <sup>2</sup> Meter Error Adjustment - See guidance in Methodology 1, Step 3 of Methodologies Document			
NOTES:			

SB X7-7 Table 4-A: 2020 Volume Entering the Distribution System(s), Meter Error Adjustment			
Complete one table for each source.			
Name of Source		Enter Name of Source 3	
This water source is (check one):			
<input type="checkbox"/> The supplier's own water source			
<input type="checkbox"/> A purchased or imported source			
Compliance Year 2020	Volume Entering Distribution System <sup>1</sup>	Meter Error Adjustment <sup>2</sup> Optional (+/-)	Corrected Volume Entering Distribution System
			0
<sup>1</sup> Units of measure (AF, MG, or CCF) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in SB X7-7 Table 0 and Submittal Table 2-3. <sup>2</sup> Meter Error Adjustment - See guidance in Methodology 1, Step 3 of Methodologies Document			
NOTES:			

SB X7-7 Table 4-A: 2020 Volume Entering the Distribution System(s), Meter Error Adjustment			
Complete one table for each source.			
Name of Source		Enter Name of Source 4	
This water source is (check one):			
<input type="checkbox"/> The supplier's own water source			
<input type="checkbox"/> A purchased or imported source			
Compliance Year 2020	Volume Entering Distribution System <sup>1</sup>	Meter Error Adjustment <sup>2</sup> Optional (+/-)	Corrected Volume Entering Distribution System
			0
<sup>1</sup> Units of measure (AF, MG, or CCF) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in SB X7-7 Table 0 and Submittal Table 2-3. <sup>2</sup> Meter Error Adjustment - See guidance in Methodology 1, Step 3 of Methodologies Document			
NOTES:			

SB X7-7 Table 4-A: 2020 Volume Entering the Distribution System(s), Meter Error Adjustment			
Complete one table for each source.			
Name of Source		Enter Name of Source 5	
This water source is (check one) :			
<input type="checkbox"/>		The supplier's own water source	
<input type="checkbox"/>		A purchased or imported source	
Compliance Year 2020	Volume Entering Distribution System <sup>1</sup>	Meter Error Adjustment <sup>2</sup> Optional (+/-)	Corrected Volume Entering Distribution System
			0
<sup>1</sup> Units of measure (AF, MG, or CCF) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in SB X7-7 Table 0 and Submittal Table 2-3. <sup>2</sup> Meter Error Adjustment - See guidance in Methodology 1, Step 3 of Methodologies Document			
NOTES:			

SB X7-7 Table 4-A: 2020 Volume Entering the Distribution System(s), Meter Error Adjustment			
Complete one table for each source.			
Name of Source		Enter Name of Source 6	
This water source is (check one) :			
<input type="checkbox"/>		The supplier's own water source	
<input type="checkbox"/>		A purchased or imported source	
Compliance Year 2020	Volume Entering Distribution System <sup>1</sup>	Meter Error Adjustment <sup>2</sup> Optional (+/-)	Corrected Volume Entering Distribution System
			0
<sup>1</sup> Units of measure (AF, MG, or CCF) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in SB X7-7 Table 0 and Submittal Table 2-3. <sup>2</sup> Meter Error Adjustment - See guidance in Methodology 1, Step 3 of Methodologies Document			
NOTES:			

SB X7-7 Table 4-A: 2020 Volume Entering the Distribution System(s), Meter Error Adjustment			
Complete one table for each source.			
Name of Source		Enter Name of Source 7	
This water source is (check one) :			
<input type="checkbox"/>		The supplier's own water source	
<input type="checkbox"/>		A purchased or imported source	
Compliance Year 2020	Volume Entering Distribution System <sup>1</sup>	Meter Error Adjustment <sup>2</sup> Optional (+/-)	Corrected Volume Entering Distribution System
			0
<sup>1</sup> Units of measure (AF, MG, or CCF) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in SB X7-7 Table 0 and Submittal Table 2-3. <sup>2</sup> Meter Error Adjustment - See guidance in Methodology 1, Step 3 of Methodologies Document			
NOTES:			

SB X7-7 Table 4-A: 2020 Volume Entering the Distribution System(s), Meter Error Adjustment			
Complete one table for each source.			
Name of Source		Enter Name of Source 8	
This water source is (check one) :			
<input type="checkbox"/>		The supplier's own water source	
<input type="checkbox"/>		A purchased or imported source	
Compliance Year 2020	Volume Entering Distribution System <sup>1</sup>	Meter Error Adjustment <sup>2</sup> Optional (+/-)	Corrected Volume Entering Distribution System
			0
<sup>1</sup> Units of measure (AF, MG, or CCF) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in SB X7-7 Table 0 and Submittal Table 2-3. <sup>2</sup> Meter Error Adjustment - See guidance in Methodology 1, Step 3 of Methodologies Document			
NOTES:			

SB X7-7 Table 4-A: 2020 Volume Entering the Distribution System(s), Meter Error Adjustment			
Complete one table for each source.			
Name of Source		Enter Name of Source 9	
This water source is (check one):			
<input type="checkbox"/>		The supplier's own water source	
<input type="checkbox"/>		A purchased or imported source	
Compliance Year 2020	Volume Entering Distribution System <sup>1</sup>	Meter Error Adjustment <sup>2</sup> Optional (+/-)	Corrected Volume Entering Distribution System
			0
<sup>1</sup> Units of measure (AF, MG, or CCF) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in SB X7-7 Table 0 and Submittal Table 2-3. <sup>2</sup> Meter Error Adjustment - See guidance in Methodology 1, Step 3 of Methodologies Document			
NOTES:			

SB X7-7 Table 4-A: 2020 Volume Entering the Distribution System(s), Meter Error Adjustment			
Complete one table for each source.			
Name of Source		Enter Name of Source 10	
This water source is (check one):			
<input type="checkbox"/>		The supplier's own water source	
<input type="checkbox"/>		A purchased or imported source	
Compliance Year 2020	Volume Entering Distribution System <sup>1</sup>	Meter Error Adjustment <sup>2</sup> Optional (+/-)	Corrected Volume Entering Distribution System
			0
<sup>1</sup> Units of measure (AF, MG, or CCF) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in SB X7-7 Table 0 and Submittal Table 2-3. <sup>2</sup> Meter Error Adjustment - See guidance in Methodology 1, Step 3 of Methodologies Document			
NOTES:			

SB X7-7 Table 4-A: 2020 Volume Entering the Distribution System(s), Meter Error Adjustment			
Complete one table for each source.			
Name of Source		Enter Name of Source 11	
This water source is (check one):			
<input type="checkbox"/>		The supplier's own water source	
<input type="checkbox"/>		A purchased or imported source	
Compliance Year 2020	Volume Entering Distribution System <sup>1</sup>	Meter Error Adjustment <sup>2</sup> Optional (+/-)	Corrected Volume Entering Distribution System
			0
<sup>1</sup> Units of measure (AF, MG, or CCF) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in SB X7-7 Table 0 and Submittal Table 2-3. <sup>2</sup> Meter Error Adjustment - See guidance in Methodology 1, Step 3 of Methodologies Document			
NOTES:			

SB X7-7 Table 4-A: 2020 Volume Entering the Distribution System(s), Meter Error Adjustment			
Complete one table for each source.			
Name of Source		Enter Name of Source 12	
This water source is (check one):			
<input type="checkbox"/>		The supplier's own water source	
<input type="checkbox"/>		A purchased or imported source	
Compliance Year 2020	Volume Entering Distribution System <sup>1</sup>	Meter Error Adjustment <sup>2</sup> Optional (+/-)	Corrected Volume Entering Distribution System
			0
<sup>1</sup> Units of measure (AF, MG, or CCF) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in SB X7-7 Table 0 and Submittal Table 2-3. <sup>2</sup> Meter Error Adjustment - See guidance in Methodology 1, Step 3 of Methodologies Document			
NOTES:			

SB X7-7 Table 4-A: 2020 Volume Entering the Distribution System(s), Meter Error Adjustment			
Complete one table for each source.			
Name of Source		Enter Name of Source 13	
This water source is (check one):			
<input type="checkbox"/>		The supplier's own water source	
<input type="checkbox"/>		A purchased or imported source	
Compliance Year 2020	Volume Entering Distribution System <sup>1</sup>	Meter Error Adjustment <sup>2</sup> Optional (+/-)	Corrected Volume Entering Distribution System
			0
<sup>1</sup> Units of measure (AF, MG, or CCF) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in SB X7-7 Table 0 and Submittal Table 2-3. <sup>2</sup> Meter Error Adjustment - See guidance in Methodology 1, Step 3 of Methodologies Document			
NOTES:			

SB X7-7 Table 4-A: 2020 Volume Entering the Distribution System(s), Meter Error Adjustment			
Complete one table for each source.			
Name of Source		Enter Name of Source 14	
This water source is (check one):			
<input type="checkbox"/>		The supplier's own water source	
<input type="checkbox"/>		A purchased or imported source	
Compliance Year 2020	Volume Entering Distribution System <sup>1</sup>	Meter Error Adjustment <sup>2</sup> Optional (+/-)	Corrected Volume Entering Distribution System
			0
<sup>1</sup> Units of measure (AF, MG, or CCF) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in SB X7-7 Table 0 and Submittal Table 2-3. <sup>2</sup> Meter Error Adjustment - See guidance in Methodology 1, Step 3 of Methodologies Document			
NOTES:			

SB X7-7 Table 4-A: 2020 Volume Entering the Distribution System(s), Meter Error Adjustment			
Complete one table for each source.			
Name of Source		Enter Name of Source 15	
This water source is (check one):			
<input type="checkbox"/>		The supplier's own water source	
<input type="checkbox"/>		A purchased or imported source	
Compliance Year 2020	Volume Entering Distribution System <sup>1</sup>	Meter Error Adjustment <sup>2</sup> Optional (+/-)	Corrected Volume Entering Distribution System
			0
<sup>1</sup> Units of measure (AF, MG, or CCF) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in SB X7-7 Table 0 and Submittal Table 2-3. <sup>2</sup> Meter Error Adjustment - See guidance in Methodology 1, Step 3 of Methodologies Document			
NOTES:			

**SB X7-7 Table 4-B: 2020 Indirect Recycled Water Use Deduction** *(For use only by agencies that are deducting indirect recycled water)*

2020 Compliance Year	2020 Surface Reservoir Augmentation					2020 Groundwater Recharge			Total Deductible Volume of Indirect Recycled Water Entering the Distribution System
	Volume Discharged from Reservoir for Distribution System Delivery <sup>1</sup>	Percent Recycled Water	Recycled Water Delivered to Treatment Plant	Transmission/ Treatment Loss <sup>1</sup>	Recycled Volume Entering Distribution System from Surface Reservoir Augmentation	Recycled Water Pumped by Utility <sup>1,2</sup>	Transmission/ Treatment Losses <sup>1</sup>	Recycled Volume Entering Distribution System from Groundwater Recharge	
	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	

<sup>1</sup> Units of measure (AF, MG, or CCF) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in SB X7-7 Table 0 and Submittal Table 2-3. <sup>2</sup> Suppliers will provide supplemental sheets to document the calculation for their input into "Recycled Water Pumped by Utility". The volume reported in this cell must be less than total groundwater pumped - See Methodology 1, Step 8, section 2.c.

Data from this table will not be entered into WUEdata.  
Instead, the entire table will be uploaded to WUEdata as a separate upload in Excel format.

**SB X7-7 Table 4-C: 2020 Process Water Deduction Eligibility**

**(For use only by agencies that are deducting process water) Choose Only One**

<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Criteria 1-</b> Industrial water use is equal to or greater than 12% of gross water use. Complete SB X7-7 Table 4-C.1
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Criteria 2</b> - Industrial water use is equal to or greater than 15 GPCD. Complete SB X7-7 Table 4-C.2
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Criteria 3</b> - Non-industrial use is equal to or less than 120 GPCD. Complete SB X7-7 Table 4-C.3
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Criteria 4</b> - Disadvantaged Community. Complete SB x7-7 Table 4-C.4

NOTES: none of the above

Data from this table will not be entered into WUEdata.  
Instead, the entire table will be uploaded to WUEdata as a separate upload in  
Excel format.

SB X7-7 Table 4-C.1: 2020 Process Water Deduction Eligibility (For use only by agencies that are deducting process water using Criteria 1)				
Criteria 1				
Industrial water use is equal to or greater than 12% of gross water use				
2020 Compliance Year	2020 Gross Water Use Without Process Water Deduction	2020 Industrial Water Use	Percent Industrial Water	Eligible for Exclusion Y/N
	16,666		0%	NO
NOTES:				

Data from this table will not be entered into WUEdata.  
Instead, the entire table will be uploaded to WUEdata as a separate upload in Excel  
format.

SB X7-7 Table 4-C.2: 2020 Process Water Deduction Eligibility (For use only by agencies that are deducting process water using Criteria 2)				
Criteria 2				
Industrial water use is equal to or greater than 15 GPCD				
2020 Compliance Year	2020 Industrial Water Use	2020 Population	2020 Industrial GPCD	Eligible for Exclusion Y/N
		72,179	-	NO
NOTES:				

Data from this table will not be entered into WUEdata.

Instead,

the entire table will be uploaded to WUEdata as a separate upload in Excel format.

**SB X7-7 Table 4-C.3: 2020 Process Water Deduction Eligibility**

*(For use only*

*by agencies that are deducting process water using Criteria 3)*

**Criteria 3**

Non-industrial use is equal to or less than 120 GPCD

2020 Compliance Year	2020 Gross Water Use Without Process Water Deduction <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 4</i>	2020 Industrial Water Use	2020 Non-industrial Water Use	2020 Population <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 3</i>	Non-Industrial GPCD	Eligible for Exclusion Y/N
	16,666		16,666	72,179	206	NO

NOTES:

Data from this table will not be entered into WUEdata.  
Instead, the entire table will be uploaded to WUEdata as a separate upload in Excel format.

**SB X7-7 Table 4-C.4: 2020 Process Water Deduction Eligibility** *(For use only by agencies that are deducting process water using Criteria 4)*

**Criteria 4**

Disadvantaged Community. A "Disadvantaged Community" (DAC) is a community with a median household income less than 80 percent of the statewide average.

**SELECT ONE**

"Disadvantaged Community" status was determined using one of the methods listed below:

**1. IRWM DAC Mapping tool <https://gis.water.ca.gov/app/dacs/>**

☐

If using the IRWM DAC Mapping Tool, include a screen shot from the tool showing that the service area is considered a DAC.

**2. 2020 Median Income**

	California Median Household Income*		Service Area Median Household Income	Percentage of Statewide Average	Eligible for Exclusion? Y/N
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>2020</b>	<b>\$75,235</b>		0%	YES
*California median household income 2015 -2019 as reported in US Census Bureau QuickFacts.					

NOTES

Data from these tables will not be entered into WUEdata. Instead, the entire tables will be uploaded to WUEdata as a separate upload in Excel format.

This table(s) is only for Suppliers that deduct process water from their 2020 gross water use.

**SB X7-7 Table 4-D: 2020 Process Water Deduction - Volume** *Complete a separate table for each industrial customer with a process water exclusion*

**Name of Industrial Customer** *Enter Name of Industrial Customer 1*

Compliance Year 2020	Industrial Customer's Total Water Use *	Total Volume Provided by Supplier*	% of Water Provided by Supplier	Customer's Total Process Water Use*	Volume of Process Water Eligible for Exclusion for this Customer
					-

\* **Units of measure (AF, MG , or CCF)** must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in SB X7-7 Table 0 and Submittal Table 2-3.

NOTES:

**SB X7-7 Table 4-D: 2020 Process Water Deduction - Volume** *Complete a separate table for each industrial customer with a process water exclusion*

**Name of Industrial Customer** *Enter Name of Industrial Customer 2*

Compliance Year 2020	Industrial Customer's Total Water Use *	Total Volume Provided by Supplier*	% of Water Provided by Supplier	Customer's Total Process Water Use*	Volume of Process Water Eligible for Exclusion for this Customer
					-

\* **Units of measure (AF, MG , or CCF)** must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in SB X7-7 Table 0 and Submittal Table 2-3.

NOTES:

**SB X7-7 Table 4-D: 2020 Process Water Deduction - Volume** *Complete a separate table for each industrial customer with a process water exclusion*

**Name of Industrial Customer** *Enter Name of Industrial Customer 3*

Compliance Year 2020	Industrial Customer's Total Water Use *	Total Volume Provided by Supplier*	% of Water Provided by Supplier	Customer's Total Process Water Use*	Volume of Process Water Eligible for Exclusion for this Customer
					-

\* **Units of measure (AF, MG , or CCF)** must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in SB X7-7 Table 0 and Submittal Table 2-3.

NOTES:

**SB X7-7 Table 4-D: 2020 Process Water Deduction - Volume**

*Complete a*

*separate table for each industrial customer with a process water exclusion*

Name of Industrial Customer		Enter Name of Industrial Customer 4			
Compliance Year 2020	Industrial Customer's Total Water Use *	Total Volume Provided by Supplier*	% of Water Provided by Supplier	Customer's Total Process Water Use*	Volume of Process Water Eligible for Exclusion for this Customer
					-

\* Units of measure (AF, MG , or CCF) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in SB X7-7 Table 0 and Submittal Table 2-3.

NOTES:

**SB X7-7 Table 4-D: 2020 Process Water Deduction - Volume**

*Complete a*

*separate table for each industrial customer with a process water exclusion*

Name of Industrial Customer		Enter Name of Industrial Customer 5			
Compliance Year 2020	Industrial Customer's Total Water Use *	Total Volume Provided by Supplier*	% of Water Provided by Supplier	Customer's Total Process Water Use*	Volume of Process Water Eligible for Exclusion for this Customer
					-

\* Units of measure (AF, MG , or CCF) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in SB X7-7 Table 0 and Submittal Table 2-3.

NOTES:

**SB X7-7 Table 4-D: 2020 Process Water Deduction - Volume**

*Complete a*

*separate table for each industrial customer with a process water exclusion*

Name of Industrial Customer		Enter Name of Industrial Customer 6			
Compliance Year 2020	Industrial Customer's Total Water Use *	Total Volume Provided by Supplier*	% of Water Provided by Supplier	Customer's Total Process Water Use*	Volume of Process Water Eligible for Exclusion for this Customer
					-

\* Units of measure (AF, MG , or CCF) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in SB X7-7 Table 0 and Submittal Table 2-3.

NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table 4-D: 2020 Process Water Deduction - Volume <span style="float: right;">Complete a</span>					
separate table for each industrial customer with a process water exclusion					
Name of Industrial Customer		Enter Name of Industrial Customer 7			
Compliance Year 2020	Industrial Customer's Total Water Use *	Total Volume Provided by Supplier*	% of Water Provided by Supplier	Customer's Total Process Water Use*	Volume of Process Water Eligible for Exclusion for this Customer
					-
* Units of measure (AF, MG , or CCF) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in SB X7-7 Table 0 and Submittal Table 2-3.					
NOTES:					

SB X7-7 Table 4-D: 2020 Process Water Deduction - Volume <span style="float: right;">Complete a</span>					
separate table for each industrial customer with a process water exclusion					
Name of Industrial Customer		Enter Name of Industrial Customer 8			
Compliance Year 2020	Industrial Customer's Total Water Use *	Total Volume Provided by Supplier*	% of Water Provided by Supplier	Customer's Total Process Water Use*	Volume of Process Water Eligible for Exclusion for this Customer
					-
* Units of measure (AF, MG , or CCF) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in SB X7-7 Table 0 and Submittal Table 2-3.					
NOTES:					

SB X7-7 Table 4-D: 2020 Process Water Deduction - Volume <span style="float: right;">Complete a</span>					
separate table for each industrial customer with a process water exclusion					
Name of Industrial Customer		Enter Name of Industrial Customer 9			
Compliance Year 2020	Industrial Customer's Total Water Use *	Total Volume Provided by Supplier*	% of Water Provided by Supplier	Customer's Total Process Water Use*	Volume of Process Water Eligible for Exclusion for this Customer
					-
* Units of measure (AF, MG , or CCF) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in SB X7-7 Table 0 and Submittal Table 2-3.					
NOTES:					

**SB X7-7 Table 4-D: 2020 Process Water Deduction - Volume***Complete a**separate table for each industrial customer with a process water exclusion*

Name of Industrial Customer		Enter Name of Industrial Customer 10			
Compliance Year 2020	Industrial Customer's Total Water Use *	Total Volume Provided by Supplier*	% of Water Provided by Supplier	Customer's Total Process Water Use*	Volume of Process Water Eligible for Exclusion for this Customer
					-

\* Units of measure (AF, MG , or CCF) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in SB X7-7 Table 0 and Submittal Table 2-3.

NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table 5: 2020 Gallons Per Capita Per Day (GPCD)		
2020 Gross Water <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 4</i>	2020 Population <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 3</i>	2020 GPCD
16,666	72,179	206
NOTES:		

SB X 7-7 Table 6 pertains to baselines and targets and is not used in the SB X7-7 2020 Compliance Form.

SB X7-7 Table 7 applies to baseline and target calculations and is not included in the SB X7-7 2020 Compliance Form.

SB X7-7 Table 8 was used for the 2015 Interim Target and is not used in the 2020 UWMP.

SB X7-7 Table 9: 2020 Compliance

Actual 2020 GPCD <sup>1</sup>	Optional Adjustments to 2020 GPCD					2020 Confirmed Target GPCD <sup>1, 2</sup>	Did Supplier Achieve Targeted Reduction for 2020?
	Enter "0" if Adjustment Not Used			TOTAL Adjustments <sup>1</sup>	Adjusted 2020 GPCD <sup>1</sup> <i>(Adjusted if applicable)</i>		
	Extraordinary Events <sup>1</sup>	Weather Normalization <sup>1</sup>	Economic Adjustment <sup>1</sup>				
206	-	-	-	-	206	282	YES

<sup>1</sup> All values are reported in GPCD

<sup>2</sup> **2020 Confirmed Target GPCD** is taken from the Supplier's SB X7-7 Verification Form Table SB X7-7, 7-F.

NOTES:
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ORDINANCE NO. 173

AN ORDINANCE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
OF THE OLIVENHAIN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT  
MANDATING USE OF RECLAIMED AND NON-POTABLE WATER

IT IS HEREBY ORDAINED by the Board of Directors of the Olivenhain Municipal Water District as follows:

SECTION 1: Article 25 is hereby added to the District's Administrative Code to read as follows:

ARTICLE 25 USE OF RECLAIMED AND NON-POTABLE WATER

Sec. 25.1. Declaration of Policy. Water Code Section 13500, et seq., establishes a State policy to encourage the use of reclaimed water. Water Code Section 13500 provides that the use of potable domestic water for the irrigation of green belt areas, cemeteries, golf courses, park, and highway landscaped areas constitutes an unreasonable use of water where reclaimed water is available for such uses. Water Code Sections 71610 and 71611 authorize the District to provide and sell reclaimed and non-potable water within the water service jurisdiction of the District. It is the policy of the Board of Directors of the District to encourage and mandate the development of reclaimed water and non-potable water within the District to meet the growing demand for water within the District's service jurisdiction.

Sec. 25.2. Legislative Findings. The Board of Directors finds and determines that the implementation of reclaimed water and non-potable water within the service jurisdiction of the District is necessary to meet the growing demand for water service within the District, to reduce the demand for imported water to serve the District's customers, and to properly utilize local sources of usable water.

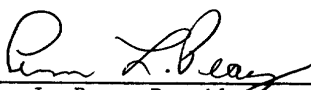
Sec. 25.3. Mandatory Use of Reclaimed and Non-Potable Water. All persons, customers, and property served by the District seeking water service from the District after the effective date of Ordinance No. 173 shall be required to utilize reclaimed water or non-potable water where reclaimed or non-potable water is determined to be available by the District and suitable for the uses being proposed. Customers of the District subject to this Ordinance shall comply with all terms and conditions of reclaimed or non-potable water service as prescribed by the District.

SECTION 2: The District finds that this Ordinance and actions taken hereafter pursuant to this Ordinance are exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act as actions taken to assure the preservation and enhancement of water resources in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Sections 15307 and 15308. The General Manager of the District is authorized and directed to file a Notice of Exemption as soon as possible following adoption of this Ordinance.

SECTION 3: This Ordinance shall become effective upon adoption. It shall be published one time in a newspaper of general circulation within the District within ten (10) days of its adoption. This Ordinance shall remain effective until repeal by Board of Directors of the District.

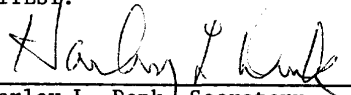
PASSED, ADOPTED, AND APPROVED by the Board of Directors of the Olivenhain Municipal Water District at a Regular Board Meeting held this 15th day of September, 1988, by the following roll call vote:

AYES: Directors Miller, Golem, Peay, Denk, Gano  
NOES: None  
ABSTAIN: None  
ABSENT: None

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Ann L. Peay, President

Board of Directors  
Olivenhain Municipal Water District

ATTEST:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Harley L. Denk, Secretary  
Board of Directors  
Olivenhain Municipal Water District

# Consumer Confidence Report

Data for January 1, 2019  
through December 31, 2019

**An Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**

Published June 2020



Municipal Water District

A Public Agency Providing  
Water

Wastewater Services

Recycled Water

Hydroelectricity

Elfin Forest Recreational Reserve

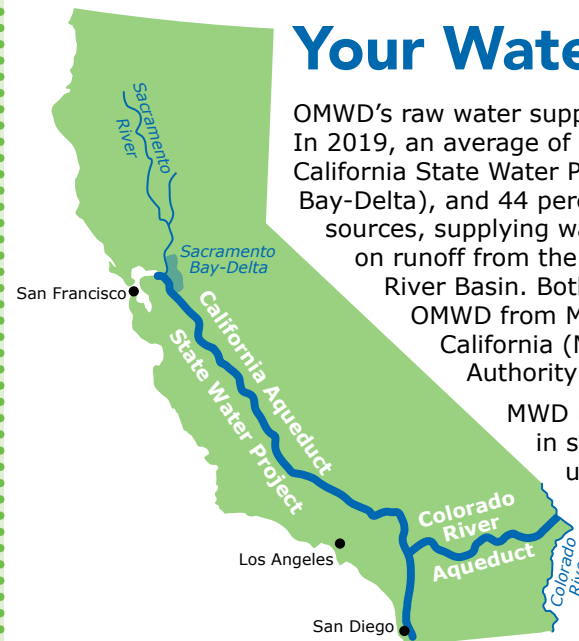
**Olivenhain Municipal Water District is required by law to distribute a Consumer Confidence Report each year.**

This report explains how drinking water provided by OMWD meets or exceeds all state and federal water quality standards for your drinking water. Included within are results of water quality tests, tips on how to interpret the data, and an explanation of where your water comes from. The data presented is for January 1 through December 31, 2019, and may include earlier monitoring data. We are proud to share our results with you.



## Your Water Sources

OMWD's raw water supply in 2019 was 100 percent imported. In 2019, an average of 56 percent was received from the California State Water Project (Sacramento-San Joaquin Bay-Delta), and 44 percent from the Colorado River. These sources, supplying water to all of Southern California, rely on runoff from the Sierra snowpack and the Colorado River Basin. Both of these supplies are provided to OMWD from Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) and the San Diego County Water Authority (SDCWA).



MWD maintains Lake Skinner, located in southwest Riverside County, as the untreated raw water source for San Diego County. Before water from the Lake Skinner source is delivered to you, it must be treated to remove pollutants and bacteria. OMWD delivers water to your home or business that has been treated at its David C. McCollom Water Treatment Plant (DCMWTP).

### David C. McCollom Water Treatment Plant

In 2019, approximately 98.14 percent of the water delivered to OMWD customers was treated locally at DCMWTP. The raw water received at DCMWTP is a blend of water from the Colorado River and the State Water Project. This raw water is obtained from SDCWA, which purchases it from MWD. The remaining percentage of treated water delivered to OMWD customers was purchased from SDCWA and treated at either the Twin Oaks Valley Water Treatment Plant or the Claude "Bud" Lewis Carlsbad Desalination Plant.

DCMWTP is located within the northeastern portion of OMWD's service area and uses membrane technology to produce superior quality finished water. Fewer chemicals are used in this treatment process than in conventional treatment, and the membrane process offers improved barriers against pathogens, such as *Cryptosporidium*, viruses, and bacteria, such as coliform. OMWD provides tours of DCMWTP throughout the year; visit [www.olivenhain.com/events](http://www.olivenhain.com/events) for details.



## What is In My Water?

The tables on the following pages show how the raw water quality from the Lake Skinner water source met health-related standards in 2019. The tables also show data specific to the treated water that flows through OMWD's distribution system. For information on the Lake Skinner source water and a source water assessment, please contact Mic Stewart with MWD at **213-217-5696** or [mstewart@mwdh2o.com](mailto:mstewart@mwdh2o.com). For information on other local water treatment plants including the Twin Oaks Valley Water Treatment Plant or the Claude "Bud" Lewis Carlsbad Desalination Plant, please contact Chris Castaing with SDCWA at **760-233-3279** or [ccastaing@sdcw.org](mailto:ccastaing@sdcw.org), or visit SDCWA's website at [www.sdcwa.org/water-quality](http://www.sdcwa.org/water-quality). For more information on OMWD's DCMWTP or distribution system, please contact OMWD's Operations Manager at **760-753-6466** or [waterquality@olivenhain.com](mailto:waterquality@olivenhain.com).

### How Do Contaminants Get in the Water?

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water alike) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming
- **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. California's SWRCB regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide similar protection for public health.

### What About Lead and Copper?

OMWD is required to test every three years for lead and copper. OMWD tested for lead and copper in 2019; 31 locations were sampled, the results, which were well below regulatory action levels, are provided in the table on page 6. Additional information about lead and copper is available at [www.olivenhain.com/leadandcopper](http://www.olivenhain.com/leadandcopper) and from the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline, **800-426-4791**.

In compliance with the SWRCB Drinking Water Permit Amendment 2017PA-SCHOOLS and Assembly Bill 746 (2017), lead testing was performed at 7 school locations in 2017, 6 in 2018, and 1 school in 2019. The action level of 15 ppb was not exceeded at any location. Customers can request school lead testing results by contacting the Division of Drinking Water at [DDW-PLU@waterboards.ca.gov](mailto:DDW-PLU@waterboards.ca.gov) or **916-322-9602**.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. OMWD is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in home plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline, **800-426-4791**, or at [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

## Important Health Information

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline, **800-426-4791**.

The trace contaminants found in OMWD's water sources, along with their standards, are listed in the tables found in this report. It is important to note that drinking water standards are based on research to protect the general public and may not be sufficient to protect certain persons, as noted below.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, as well as some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk for infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Center for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline, **800-426-4791**.

Source Water Data

					Percent of Total Supply from State Project Water Lake Skinner		
					Range = 10%–79%	Average = 56%	
Parameter	Units	State or Federal MCL	PHG (MCLG)	State DLR	Range	Average	Major Sources in Drinking Water
SOURCE WATER DATA COMPLIANCE MONITORING <sup>(a)</sup>							
INORGANIC CHEMICALS							
Fluoride (naturally occurring)	ppm	2.0	1	0.1	0.1–0.2	0.2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
RADIOLOGICALS <sup>(b)</sup>							
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	(0)	3	ND–3.7	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1	ND–1.3	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
SECONDARY STANDARDS – Aesthetic Standards <sup>(c)</sup>							
Color	Color Units	15	NA	NA	5-10	8	Naturally occurring organic materials
Odor Threshold	TON	3	NA	1	7	NA	Naturally occurring organic materials
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	NA	64–82	73	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1,600	NA	NA	543–686	614	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	0.5	76–113	94	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1,000	NA	NA	312–394	353	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	5	NA	0.1	0.8-1.2	1	Soil runoff
OTHER PARAMETERS							
MICROBIOLOGICAL <sup>(d)</sup>							
Total Coliform Bacteria	CFU/100 mL	NA	NA	NA	10–9,800	340	Naturally present in the environment
<i>E. coli</i>	CFU/100 mL	NA	NA	NA	ND–2	1	Human and animal fecal waste
CHEMICAL							
Alkalinity (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	ppm	NA	NA	NA	88–99	94	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; carbonate, bicarbonate, hydroxide, and occasionally borate, silicate, and phosphate
Boron	ppb	NL = 1,000	NA	100	130	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	33–39	36	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Hardness (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	ppm	NA	NA	NA	137–170	154	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; sum of polyvalent cations, generally magnesium and calcium present in the water
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	14–17	16	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
pH	pH Units	NA	NA	NA	8.0–8.4	8.20	Naturally occurring
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	3.2–3.7	3.4	Salt present in the water, naturally occurring
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	55–69	62	Salt present in the water, naturally occurring
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	ppm	TT	NA	0.30	3.2–3.7	3.4	Various natural and man-made sources
Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) <sup>(e)</sup>							
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	ppt	NA	NA	NA	2.2–2.6	2.4	Industrial chemical factory discharges; runoff/leaching from landfills; used in fire-retarding foams and various industrial processes

Footnotes

- (a)** Data from samples collected during January-December 2019. OMWD has been granted the use of MWD source water data from Lake Skinner for compliance and reporting purposes by the SWRCB.

**(b)** Data from samples collected in 2019. MWD’s required triennial monitoring (2020-2022) will be performed in 2020.

**(c)** State Secondary Standards apply to water supplied to the public by community water systems; annual monitoring is required for approved surface water sources or distribution system entry points of the effluent of source water treatment.

**(d)** Monthly median per state guidelines and recommendations. Reporting level is 1 CFU/100 mL for total coliform and E. coli.

**(e)** Data from two analytical methods, the USEPA’s Method 537.1 and a research method for 18 different PFAS.

**(f)** Turbidity, a measure of the cloudiness of the water, is an indicator of treatment performance. As a Treatment Technique Standard, for OMWD the turbidity levels from the Combined Filter Effluent of the membranes were less than or equal to 0.1 NTU in 95% of the measurements taken each month and did not exceed
- 1.0 NTU at any time. Distribution samples (342) at OMWD were collected; the system was in compliance with the Secondary Standard.

**(g)** Total Coliform and E. coli analysis at DCMWTP. For each day of operation the plant effluent must be analyzed for Total Coliform and E. coli. There were no positive results.

**(h)** State Total Coliform Rule (TCR) - No more than 5.0% total coliform-positive samples in a month: For OMWD, 1,275 samples were analyzed. One sample was positive for total coliform. Repeat samples were negative. The MCL was not violated. Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule (rTCR) - More than 5.0% total coliform-positive samples in a month triggers Level 1 assessments. No Level 1 assessments or violations occurred.

**(i)** State Acute TCR (E. coli) MCL - E. coli-positive sample triggers MCL violation. Federal rTCR E. coli MCL violation triggers Level 2 TT assessments. No samples were E. coli-positive and no Level 2 assessments were required.

**(j)** In 2019, all OMWD distribution system samples collected had detectable total chlorine residuals and no Heterotrophic Plate Count was required. OMWD volun-

- tarily tested for HPC in its distribution system 364 times; the range and average is provided.

**(k)** TTHM & HAA5 results for OMWD’s distribution system are provided. OMWD was in compliance with all provisions of the Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products Rule based on the Highest LRAA.

**(l)** Lead and copper are regulated as a Treatment Technique under the Lead and Copper Rule, which requires water samples to be collected at the consumers’ tap. OMWD is required to test every three years for lead and copper. If action levels are exceeded in more than 10% of the consumer tap samples, water systems must take steps to reduce these contaminants. OMWD collected samples at 31 locations in 2019; results are provided.

**(m)** In compliance with the SWRCB Permit Amendment 2017PA-SCHOOLS and Assembly Bill 746 (2017), lead testing was performed at 7 school locations in 2017, 6 in 2018, and 1 school in 2019. The action level of 15 ppb was not exceeded at any location.

Abbreviations & Definitions

- AL**– Action Level
- Average** – Result based on arithmetic mean
- CaCO3** – Calcium Carbonate
- CFU** – Colony-Forming Units
- DLR** – Detection Limits (for purposes of) Reporting
- HAA5** – Haloacetic Acids (five)
- LRAA** – Locational Running Annual Average; high-est LRAA is the highest of all Locational Running Annual Averages calculated as average of all sam-ples collected within a 12-month period
- MCL** – Maximum Contaminant Level - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close as the PHGs as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
- MCLG** – Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or risk to health. MCLGs are set by the US Environmental Protection Agency.
- mL** – Milliliter
- MPN** – Most Probable Number
- MRDL** – Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
- MRDLG** – Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
- NA** – Not Applicable
- ND** – Not Detected
- NL** – Notification Level to the SWRCB
- NTU** – Nephelometric Turbidity Units
- pCi/L** – Picocuries per Liter
- PFAS** – Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances
- PHG** – Public Health Goal - The level of a contam-inant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.
- ppb** – Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
- ppm** – Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
- ppt** – Parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
- RAA** – Running Annual Average; highest RAA is the highest of all Running Annual Averages calcu-lated as average of all the samples collected within a 12-month period
- Range** – Results based on minimum and maxi-mum values
- SWRCB** – State Water Resources Control Board
- TCR** – Total Coliform Rule
- TTHM** – Total Trihalomethanes
- TON** – Threshold Odor Number
- TT** – Treatment Technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water and does not refer to any range of values
- µS/cm** – Microsiemens per centimeter; or mi-cromhos per centimeter (µmho/cm)

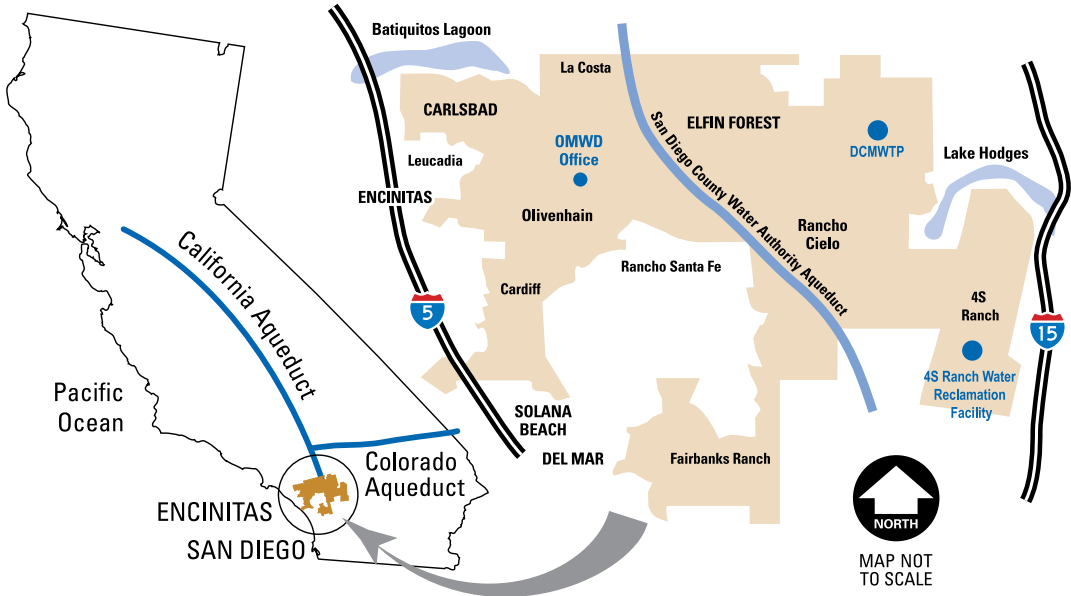
Treated Water Data

Treated Water Data					OMWD's DCMWTP		
Parameter	Units	State or Federal MCL	PHG (MCLG)	State DLR	Range	Average	Major Sources in Drinking Water
PRIMARY STANDARDS – Mandatory Health-Related Standards							
CLARITY							
Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity <sup>(f)</sup>	NTU %	TT = 1 NTU	NA	NA	Highest 0.093	% ≤ 0.3 100%	Soil runoff
MICROBIOLOGICAL							
Total Coliform Bacteria <sup>(g)</sup>	MPN/ 100 mL	NA	(0)	NA	ND	ND	Naturally present in the environment
<i>E. coli</i> <sup>(g)</sup>	MPN/ 100 mL	NA	(0)	NA	ND	ND	Human and animal fecal waste
<i>Cryptosporidium</i>	oocysts/ 200 L	NA	(0)	NA	TT	TT	Human and animal fecal waste
<i>Giardia</i>	cysts/ 200 L	NA	(0)	NA	TT	TT	Human and animal fecal waste
INORGANIC CHEMICALS							
Fluoride Treatment-related	ppm	2.0	1	0.1	0.61–0.98	0.78	Water additive that promotes strong teeth

					Distribution System		
Parameter	Units	State or Federal MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Range	Average	Major Sources in Drinking Water
PRIMARY STANDARDS – Mandatory Health-Related Standards							
MICROBIOLOGICAL							
Total Coliform Bacteria <sup>(h)</sup>	%	5.0	(0)	NA	ND–1.09%	ND	Naturally present in the environment
<i>E. coli</i> (Acute Total Coliform)	<sup>(i)</sup>	<sup>(i)</sup>	(0)	NA	ND	ND	Human and animal fecal waste
Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC) <sup>(j)</sup>	CFU/mL	TT	NA	NA	ND–11	0.69	Naturally present in the environment
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS AND DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) <sup>(k)</sup>	ppb	80	NA	1	18.0–59.0	Highest LRAA 46	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) <sup>(k)</sup>	ppb	60	NA	1	7.7–24.0	Highest LRAA 17	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Chlorine Residual	ppm	[4.0]	[4.0]	NA	2.08–2.54	Highest RAA 2.48	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
INORGANIC CHEMICALS							
Copper <sup>(l)</sup> 2019	ppm	AL = 1.3	0.3	0.05	0.022–0.425	90th Percentile 0.284	Internal corrosion of household pipes; erosion of natural deposits
Lead <sup>(l)</sup> 2019	ppb	AL = 15	0.2	5	ND–0.023	90th Percentile 0	Internal corrosion of household pipes; erosion of natural deposits
School Lead Testing <sup>(m)</sup>	ppb	AL = 15	0.2	5	ND	NA	Internal corrosion of household pipes; erosion of natural deposits
SECONDARY STANDARDS – Aesthetic Standards							
Color	Units	15	NA	NA	ND–2.0	0.537	Naturally occurring organic materials
Odor Threshold	TON	3	NA	1	ND	ND	Naturally occurring organic materials
Turbidity <sup>(n)</sup>	NTU	5	NA	NA	0.05–0.32	0.06	Soil runoff

See page 4 for Footnotes; see page 5 for Abbreviations and Definitions

About OMWD



OMWD is a municipal water district organized and operating pursuant to Water Code Sections 71000 et seq., and was incorporated on April 9, 1959, to develop an adequate water supply for landowners and residents. On June 14, 1960, residents of OMWD voted to become a member of SDCWA, thus becoming eligible to purchase water transported into San Diego County via the aqueduct systems of SDCWA and MWD. At over 48 square miles, OMWD serves approximately 86,000 customers in Encinitas, Carlsbad, San Diego, San Marcos, Solana Beach, and neighboring communities.

For Additional Information

For more information on this report, contact OMWD’s Operations Manager, at **760-753-6466** or **waterquality@olivenhain.com**.  
Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Si tiene preguntas, llame al **760-753-6466**.

We Encourage You to Get Involved

OMWD is governed by a five-member Board of Directors elected for staggered four-year terms, with each director being elected from a specific geographic area of OMWD’s service area. Board members encourage public participation in decisions affecting our community’s drinking water and any other water related issues. OMWD’s board holds up to two public meetings each month. Dates and times of these meetings vary, so please check [www.olivenhain.com/meetings](http://www.olivenhain.com/meetings) for current information. The public is welcome to attend these meetings.



1966 Olivenhain Road  
Encinitas, CA 92024  
760-753-6466  
[www.olivenhain.com](http://www.olivenhain.com)



Published by Olivenhain Municipal Water District in the interest of an informed public.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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GENERAL MANAGER

Kimberly A. Thorner, Esq.

GENERAL COUNSEL

Alfred Smith, Esq.

BOARD MEETING DATES

Please visit our website at [www.olivenhain.com](http://www.olivenhain.com) for dates.

MISSION STATEMENT

Olivenhain Municipal Water District is a multi-functioning public agency that is dedicated and committed to serving present and future customers in a service-oriented manner by:

Water

Providing safe, reliable, high-quality drinking water while exceeding all regulatory requirements in a cost-effective and environmentally responsive manner.

Recycled Water

Providing recycled water and wastewater treatment in the most cost-effective and environmentally responsive method.

Parks

Safely operating Elfin Forest Recreational Reserve and providing all users with a unique recreational, educational, and environmental experience.

Emergency Management

Complying with policies and procedures that adhere to local, state, and federal guidelines for national security and disaster preparedness.

Sustainable Operations

Pursuing alternative and/or renewable resources with the most sustainable, efficient, and cost-effective approach.



Municipal Water District  
A Public Agency



1966 Olivenhain Road  
Encinitas, CA 92024  
760-753-6466  
[www.olivenhain.com](http://www.olivenhain.com)

A Public Agency Providing

Water • Wastewater Services • Recycled Water • Hydroelectricity • Elfin Forest Recreational Reserve

ORDINANCE NO. xx

AN ORDINANCE OF OLIVENHAIN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT'S  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS REGARDING ADOPTING A WATER  
SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

WHEREAS, article 10, section 2 of the California Constitution declares that waters of the state are to be put to beneficial use, that waste, unreasonable use, or unreasonable method of use of water be prevented, and that water be conserved for the public welfare; and

WHEREAS, conservation of current water supplies and minimization of the effects of water supply shortages that are the result of drought are essential to the public health, safety, and welfare; and

WHEREAS, regulation of the time of certain water use, manner of certain water use, design of rates, method of application of water for certain uses, installation and use of water-saving devices, provide an effective and immediately available means of conserving water; and

WHEREAS, California Water Code sections 375 et seq. authorize water suppliers to adopt and enforce a comprehensive water conservation program; and

WHEREAS, adoption and enforcement of a comprehensive water conservation program will allow Olivenhain Municipal Water District to delay or avoid implementing measures such as water rationing or more restrictive water use regulations pursuant to a declared water shortage emergency as authorized by California Water Code sections 350 et seq.; and

WHEREAS, in 2018, two long-term conservation bills, Senate Bill 606 and Assembly Bill 1668, were signed into law by Governor Jerry Brown. The two bills amend portions of the California Water Code including section 10632, which is related to water shortage contingency planning. Among other changes, the amendments require agencies to incorporate an annual water supply and demand assessment under its Urban Water Management Plan. It also specifies the adoption of six standard water shortage levels; and

WHEREAS, the San Diego County Water Authority has adopted an Urban Water Management Plan that includes water conservation as a necessary and effective component of the Water Authority's programs to provide a reliable supply of water to meet the needs of the Water Authority's 24 member public agencies, including Olivenhain Municipal Water District. The Water Authority's Urban Water Management Plan also includes a contingency analysis of actions to be taken in response to water supply shortages. This ordinance is consistent with the Water Authority's Urban Water Management Plan; and

WHEREAS, as anticipated by its Urban Water Management Plan, the San Diego County Water Authority, in cooperation and consultation with its member public agencies, has adopted a Water Shortage Contingency Plan, which establishes a progressive program for responding to water supply limitations resulting from drought conditions. This ordinance is intended to be consistent with and to implement the Water Authority's Water Shortage Contingency Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Water Authority's Water Shortage Contingency Plan contains six regional water shortage levels containing regional actions to be taken to lessen or avoid supply shortages. This ordinance contains Water Shortage Levels that correspond with the Water Shortage Contingency Plan levels; and

WHEREAS, Olivenhain Municipal Water District, due to the geographic and climatic conditions within its territory and availability of water provided by the San Diego County Water Authority, may experience shortages due to drought conditions, regulatory restrictions enacted upon imported supplies, and other factors. Olivenhain Municipal Water District has adopted an Urban Water Management Plan that includes water conservation as a necessary and effective component of its programs to provide a reliable supply of water to meet the needs of the public within its service territory. Olivenhain Municipal Water District's Urban Water Management Plan also includes a contingency analysis of actions to be taken in response to water supply shortages. This ordinance is consistent with the Urban Water Management Plan adopted by Olivenhain Municipal Water District; and

WHEREAS, the water conservation measures and progressive restrictions on water use and method of use identified by this ordinance provide certainty to water users and enable Olivenhain Municipal Water District to control water use, provide water supplies, and plan and implement water management measures in a fair and orderly manner for the benefit of the public; and

WHEREAS, this ordinance rescinds and replaces Ordinance 427, and is intended to serve as Olivenhain Municipal Water District's Water Shortage Contingency Plan so that it is consistent with the new drought planning requirements for water suppliers.

NOW, THEREFORE, the Board of Directors of Olivenhain Municipal Water District does ordain as follows:

SECTION 1.0: DECLARATION OF NECESSITY AND INTENT

- (a) This ordinance establishes water management requirements that are in addition to any permanent water waste prohibitions and are necessary to conserve water, enable effective water supply planning, assure reasonable and beneficial use of water, prevent waste of water, prevent unreasonable use of water, prevent unreasonable method of use of water within OMWD in order to assure adequate supplies of water to meet the needs of the public, and further the public health, safety, and welfare, recognizing that water is a scarce natural resource that requires careful management not only in times of drought, but at all times.
- (b) This ordinance establishes regulations to be implemented during times of declared water shortages, or declared water shortage emergencies. It establishes six water shortage level response actions to be implemented in times of shortage, with increasing restrictions on water use in response to worsening drought conditions and decreasing available supplies.
- (c) Water Shortage Level 1 response measures are voluntary and will be reinforced through local

and regional public education and awareness measures that may be funded in part by Olivenhain Municipal Water District. During Water Shortage Levels 2 through 6, all conservation measures and water use restrictions become mandatory and become increasingly restrictive in order to attain escalating conservation goals.

- (d) During a Water Shortage Level 2 condition or higher, the water conservation measures and water use restrictions established by this ordinance are mandatory and violations are subject to criminal, civil, and administrative penalties and remedies specified in this ordinance and as provided in Olivenhain Municipal Water District's Administrative and Ethics Code.

## SECTION 2.0: DEFINITIONS

- (a) The following words and phrases whenever used in this chapter shall have the meaning defined in this section:

1. "Grower" refers to those engaged in the growing or raising, in conformity with recognized practices of husbandry, for the purpose of commerce, trade, or industry, or for use by public educational or correctional institutions, of agricultural, horticultural or floricultural products, and produced: (1) for human consumption or for the market, or (2) for the feeding of fowl or livestock produced for human consumption or for the market, or (3) for the feeding of fowl or livestock for the purpose of obtaining their products for human consumption or for the market. "Grower" does not refer to customers who purchase water subject to the Water Authority's Permanent Special Agricultural Water Rate Program.
2. "Water Authority" means the San Diego County Water Authority.
3. "Metropolitan" means the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California.
4. "Person" means any natural person, corporation, public or private entity, public or private association, public or private agency, government agency or institution, school district, college, university, or any other user of water provided by Olivenhain Municipal Water District.
5. "WSCP" means the Water Authority's Water Shortage Contingency Plan or Olivenhain Municipal Water District's Water Shortage Contingency Plan, as specified, in existence on the effective date of this ordinance and as readopted or amended from time to time, or an equivalent plan of the Water Authority to manage or allocate supplies during shortages.

## SECTION 3.0: APPLICATION

- (a) The provisions of this ordinance apply to any person in the use of any water provided by Olivenhain Municipal Water District.

- (b) This ordinance is intended solely to further the conservation of water. It is not intended to implement any provision of federal, state, or local statutes, ordinances, or regulations relating to protection of water quality or control of drainage or runoff. Refer to the local jurisdiction or Regional Water Quality Control Board for information on any stormwater ordinances and stormwater management plans.
- (c) Nothing in this ordinance is intended to affect or limit the ability of Olivenhain Municipal Water District to declare and respond to an emergency, including an emergency that affects the ability of Olivenhain Municipal Water District to supply water.
- (d) The provisions of this ordinance do not apply to use of water from private wells, recycled water, or graywater systems.
- (e) Nothing in this ordinance shall apply to use of water that is subject to a special supply program, such as the Water Authority's Permanent Special Agricultural Water Rate Program. Violations of the conditions of special supply programs are subject to the penalties established under the applicable program. A person using water subject to a special supply program and other water provided by Olivenhain Municipal Water District is subject to this ordinance in the use of the other water.

#### SECTION 4.0: WATER SUPPLY RELIABILITY ANALYSIS

- (a) This Water Shortage Contingency Plan examines the findings related to water supply reliability and the key issues that may create a shortage condition when considering OMWD's water asset portfolio. It summarizes the water supply analysis in Chapter 6 of OMWD's 2020 UWMP, and the water reliability findings in Chapter 7 of OMWD's UWMP, to develop a WSCP that is a stand-alone document.
- (b) OMWD is currently 100 percent reliant on SDCWA for its potable water supply and, therefore, the water supply reliability analysis is based upon the SDCWA assessment from its 2020 UWMP, available at [www://sdcwa.org/your-water](http://www.sdcwa.org/your-water). SDCWA has executed contracts for a number of sources of water including the Carlsbad Desalination Plant (50,000 AFY), water conserved from Imperial Irrigation District (IID) (200,000 AFY) and the lining of the All-American and Coachella Canals (78,700 AFY), and other sources as described in its UWMP. The IID and canal lining supplies are referred to as QSA supplies. In addition, SDCWA is a member agency of Metropolitan whose major sources include the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta and the Colorado River. OMWD is investigating a brackish groundwater desalination project that would reduce dependence on SDCWA, as described in section 6.2.1. of OMWD's 2020 UWMP. This project is in the feasibility stage of analysis and is not yet considered in the reliability assessment. OMWD met approximately 13 percent of its 2020 total demand for water through its existing recycled water supplies.
- (c) Historically, except for dry years, the supply from SDCWA is consistent in quantity and quality. SDCWA's and Metropolitan's main sources of supply are the State Water Project

and the Colorado River and both sources face legal, environmental, and climatic challenges. To address these challenges to the State Water Project supply, the Department of Water Resources is going through a permitting process known as the Delta Conveyance Project and EcoRestore. It has been documented that the Colorado River supply is oversubscribed and, to address this, SDCWA and Metropolitan have implemented a number of conservation, land fallowing, transfer, and storage projects. Both the State Water Project and the Colorado River are described in the SDCWA and Metropolitan 2020 UWMPs, the latter of which is available at <http://mwdh2o.com/aboutyourwater/Planning-Documents>.

- (d) Historically, the SDCWA supply has been very reliable with only occasional reductions during droughts in California or the Colorado River Watershed. Due to their very high priority water rights, SDCWA's Colorado River supplies of conserved water from its Imperial Irrigation District transfer and the All-American and Coachella Canal Lining projects are considered to be "drought-resilient." For dry-year analysis, SDCWA assumes that the Metropolitan supplies will be allocated according to its preferential right formula. With these supplies, SDCWA projects no shortages to its member agencies during the normal and single and multi (five) dry year scenarios through 2045. Any shortages that might occur would be handled through the use of SDCWA's dry-year supplies and carry-over storage program, described in section 11.4 of the SDCWA 2020 UWMP, which includes both in-region surface water storage and out-of-region groundwater storage in California's Central Valley. SDCWA's dry-year supplies are described in Section 4.6 of its 2020 UWMP. The carryover storage capacity is approximately 100,000 AF in the San Vicente Reservoir and 70,000 AF in the Semitropic-Rosamond Water Bank Authority and the Semitropic Water Bank. SDCWA may also consider securing transfer supplies during dry years and in 2009 acquired 20,000 AF from Placer County Water Agency in Northern California.
- (e) In 2020, approximately 99 percent of all potable water delivered to OMWD customers was treated at the David C. McCollom Water Treatment Plant. The remainder of the water was produced by the Carlsbad Desalination Plant, SDCWA's Twin Oaks Valley Water Treatment Plant in San Marcos, or Metropolitan's Skinner Water Treatment Plant in Riverside County.
- (f) The DCMWTP is a robust plant and can handle many types of water quality changes without any impact on the quality of the product water. The primary impact of any such changes is a reduction in overall capacity as well as increased chemical and electrical costs. The plant does not, however, have extensive pre-treatment equipment because source water quality testing during design indicated it was not necessary. With this combination of consistent source water quality, and robust treatment processes, the DCMWTP has never been out of operation because of source water quality.
- (g) Should raw water quality prove to be more than can be managed effectively at the DCMWTP, OMWD has four connections to the SDCWA treated water Second Aqueduct system that can provide 100 percent redundancy of treated water supply for customers.

In fact, these connections were used for 100 percent of the supply prior to the construction of the DCMWTP. In addition, OMWD has interconnections with neighboring agencies that can be used to supplement supplies, as described in section 7.4.1. of OMWD's 2020 UWMP.

- (h) OMWD publishes an annual water quality report, the Consumer Confidence Report. The report is made available to all its customers, posted on its web page, and displayed in its lobby. Water quality is a major factor in any OMWD endeavor; however, OMWD does not anticipate any shortage or impact to availability of supply due to water quality issues. SDCWA's UWMP Section 7 provides more information on the quality of water provided to OMWD.
- (i) As OMWD currently relies on SDCWA for 100 percent of its raw water supply, the OMWD Drought Risk Assessment is based on the SDCWA DRA, which assesses a projected drought over the next five-year period from 2021 through 2025. The SDCWA analysis showed that there were adequate water supplies for its member agencies in all five years and therefore, actions under the WSCP are not required. More detailed information about the DRA can be found in OMWD's UWMP Section 7.3.

#### SECTION 5.0: ANNUAL WATER SUPPLY AND DEMAND ASSESSEMENT PROCEDURES

- (a) Currently, OMWD receives 100 percent of its raw supply from SDCWA. OMWD assumes that each spring, SDCWA and Metropolitan will provide an Annual Assessment including a supply forecast for the coming year. Based on this forecast, OMWD will prepare and submit its annual water supply and demand assessment (Annual Assessment), starting July 1, 2022. The Annual Assessment and reporting procedure will be based on DWR's Urban Water Management Plan Guidebook 2020, Training Module 8, and the procedures in OMWD's WSCP, including the steps and timing that OMWD will follow. The Annual Assessment includes the following sections, as required by the Water Code.
- (b) SDCWA Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment
  - 1. SDCWA first considers its core water supplies as part of the Annual Assessment. These core supplies include the Carlsbad Desalination Plant, QSA supplies, and Metropolitan. Included as part of the consideration are the capabilities and constraints of the infrastructure used to deliver the core supplies.
  - 2. Next, SDCWA considers member agency projected municipal and industrial water demands on SDCWA. To project member agency municipal and industrial water demands, SDCWA uses a short-term forecast model that considers multiple variables, including historic water demand patterns, weather, a local economic index, and anticipated conservation levels. Demand on SDCWA is also influenced by member agency local supply levels which may be influenced by weather and other factors.
  - 3. If a water supply shortfall is identified based on the assessment of core water

supplies and projected water demands, the next step is to evaluate the use of stored water reserves from SDCWA's carryover storage reserves or to pursue additional supply augmentation measures, such as dry-year transfers, to reduce or eliminate the shortfall. If a shortage doesn't exist, consistent with Carryover Storage Policy Guidelines, SDCWA will analyze how to most effectively manage storage supplies to avoid potential shortages in the future.

(c) Decision-Making Process

1. OMWD will begin its decision-making process in FY 2022 (July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022) and will implement WSCP actions as soon as it is determined that a shortage condition exists. This may occur well before the Annual Assessment report is submitted to DWR on or before July 1, 2022. The process will repeat each fiscal year.
2. The OMWD assessment team (AT) will be made up of one member from the General Manager (GM), Customer Services (CS), and Engineering Departments (E).
3. OMWD's decision-making process is presented in Table 4-1. Start and end dates are approximate and will be adjusted as necessary.

**Table 4-1: Annual Assessment Decision-Making Process**

<b>Start Date</b>	<b>End Date</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Whom</b>
Oct	Jun	Monthly - Monitor Metropolitan and SDCWA Annual Assessment of supplies, and local supplies and weather. Update OMWD unconstrained demands as needed.	CS
Oct	Jun	Review SDCWA Annual Assessment as soon as available. Coordinate monthly with SDCWA on planned WSCP actions.	CS
Oct	Jun	Draft OMWD Annual Assessment Report	CS
Oct	Jun	Monthly – Update draft OMWD Annual Assessment and consider a shortage determination.	AT
Oct	Jun	If shortage is determined, use WSCP to determine shortage level, drought response actions, communication, compliance, and enforcement.	CS
Nov	Jun	After shortage determination, prepare shortage documents and present to Board of Directors for approval.	AT
Dec	Jun	Implement the WSCP actions approved by the Board of Directors.	CS
Jun	Jul	Update Annual Assessment Report and send final to DWR by July 1	CS

(d) Data and Methodologies

1. The evaluation criteria OMWD will use in its Annual Assessment include:
  - A. Supply available from SDCWA and Metropolitan
  - B. Dry-weather storage available from SDCWA and Metropolitan
  - C. Overall Annual Assessments by SDCWA and Metropolitan
  - D. Capabilities and constraints of SDCWA and Metropolitan infrastructure to deliver supplies
  - E. OMWD-specific local conditions and uncertainties
  - F. Projection of short-term unconstrained customer demands
  - G. OMWD infrastructure considerations relative to treating, storing and distributing water
2. Water Supply
  - A. Currently, OMWD receives 100 percent of its potable supply as untreated water from SDCWA. Each spring, SDCWA will provide an Annual Assessment supply forecast for the coming year that assesses their supplies including IID conserved water, All-American and Coachella Canal lining supplies, Carlsbad Desalination Plant supplies, and Metropolitan. OMWD will use this assessment as the basis for its supply in the coming fiscal year. The SDCWA and Metropolitan Assessments will evaluate dry-year storage volumes available to their member agencies. They will consider current and dry-year regulatory conditions. They will also evaluate their capital projects and operating plans that could affect deliveries. OMWD will identify uncertainties and anticipated water supply constraints.
3. Unconstrained Customer Demand
  - A. OMWD will use its demand forecast model, as described in Chapter 4 of OMWD's 2020 Urban Water Management Plan, to estimate unconstrained customer demand. The summary of the forecast methodology is:
    - Existing Baseline Demands
    - + New Development (Growth) Demands
    - - Net reductions Due to Additional Conservation Efficiencies
    - +/- Changes Due to Anticipated Weather or Climate Change
    - = Next FY Demands

B. Net reductions to the baseline will consider:

- Landscape ordinances, irrigation controllers, and turf retirement
- Devices such as washers, toilets, and multi-family residential sub-metering
- Increasing real cost of water and behavioral changes
- Updated information on climate change
- State-mandated water use guidelines

2. Current Year Available Supply

- A. OMWD will rely on the SDCWA Annual Assessment for the current year available supply.

3. Infrastructure Considerations

- A. OMWD will review the condition of its infrastructure, DCMWTP capacity, and capital improvement projects scheduled for the next FY to assess how infrastructure may impact its ability to deliver supplies to its customers. If constraints are identified, OMWD will develop a plan to work around the constraint and deliver full supplies. Plans could include changes to operations, temporary facilities, and assistance from SDCWA and neighboring agencies. In its 60+-year history, OMWD has never had an infrastructure constraint that significantly reduced deliveries.

4. Other Factors

- A. On an annual basis, OMWD will assess and describe any locally applicable factors or considerations that could influence or disrupt supplies including SDCWA and Metropolitan capital projects and operating plans.

5. Methodology

- A. The assessment of supplies and demands will be on an annual time step basis, consistent with the forecasting and reporting of SDCWA and Metropolitan. A spreadsheet will be developed to compare SDCWA supplies with OMWD demands. The assessment of a shortage will consider the evaluation criteria described above. OMWD's demand forecasting model will be used to estimate demands. The assessment will be reviewed for consistency with the 2020 UWMP, including projected water supplies in Table 6-9, and any significant differences will be explained. The methodology will be updated after each report is submitted.

SECTION 6.0: CORRELATION BETWEEN WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN AND WATER SHORTAGE LEVELS

- (a) Olivenhain Municipal Water District may implement any level of this ordinance at any time, whether independently or in order to comply with emergency regulations imposed by state or federal agencies, upon the appropriate findings and notice required herein. However, a correlation is anticipated between the Water Authority's WSCP shortage levels and Olivenhain Municipal Water District's Water Shortage Levels identified in this ordinance as described herein. Under WSCP Water Shortage Level 1, Olivenhain Municipal Water District would implement Water Shortage Level 1 actions. Under WSCP Shortage Level 2, Olivenhain Municipal Water District would implement Water Shortage Level 1 and Level 2 actions. Under WSCP Shortage Levels 3, Olivenhain Municipal Water District would implement Water Shortage Level 1, Level 2, and Level 3 actions. Under WSCP Level 4, Olivenhain Municipal Water District would implement Water Shortage Level 1, Level 2, Level 3, and Level 4 actions. Under WSCP Level 5, Olivenhain Municipal Water District would implement Water Shortage Level 1, Level 2, Level 3, Level 4, and Level 5 actions. Under WSCP Level 6, Olivenhain Municipal Water District would implement Water Shortage Level 1, Level 2, Level 3, Level 4, Level 5, and Level 6 actions.
- (b) The Water Shortage Levels identified in this ordinance correspond with the Water Authority WSCP as identified in Table 6-1:

**Table 6-1: Water Shortage Levels**

WSCP Water Shortage Levels	Use Restrictions	Conservation Target
1	Voluntary	Up to 10%
2	Mandatory	Up to 20%
3	Mandatory	Up to 30%
4	Mandatory	Up to 40%
5	Mandatory	Up to 50%
6	Mandatory	Above 50%

#### **SECTION 7.0: WATER SHORTAGE LEVEL 1**

- (a) A Water Shortage Level 1 condition applies when the Water Authority notifies its member agencies that due to drought or other supply reductions, there is a reasonable probability there will be supply shortages and that a consumer demand reduction of up to 10% is required in order to ensure that sufficient supplies will be available to meet anticipated demands. A Water Shortage Level 1 condition may also apply when Olivenhain Municipal Water District's General Manager or board of directors deems such action necessary due to drought and/or limited water supply conditions. The General Manager shall declare the existence of a Water Shortage Level 1 and take action to implement the Level 1 conservation practices identified in this ordinance.
- (b) During a Water Shortage Level 1 condition, Olivenhain Municipal Water District will increase

its public education and outreach efforts to emphasize increased public awareness of the need to implement the following water conservation practices:

1. Stop washing down paved surfaces, including but not limited to sidewalks, driveways, parking lots, tennis courts, or patios, except when it is necessary to alleviate safety or sanitation hazards.
2. Stop water waste resulting from inefficient landscape irrigation, such as runoff, low head drainage, or overspray, etc. Similarly, stop water flows onto non-targeted areas, such as adjacent property, non-irrigated areas, hardscapes, roadways, or structures.
3. Irrigate residential and commercial landscape before 10 a.m. and after 6 p.m. only. Watering is permitted at any time with a hand-held hose equipped with a positive shut-off nozzle, a bucket/watering can, or when a drip/micro-irrigation system/equipment is used.
4. Use a bucket, watering can, hand-held hose with positive shut-off nozzle, or low-volume non-spray irrigation to water landscaped areas, including trees and shrubs located on residential and commercial properties that are not irrigated by a landscape irrigation system.
5. Irrigate nursery and commercial grower's products before 10 a.m. and after 6 p.m. only. Watering is permitted at any time with a hand-held hose equipped with a positive shut-off nozzle, a bucket/watering can, or when a drip/micro-irrigation system/equipment is used. Irrigation of nursery propagation beds is permitted at any time. Watering of livestock is permitted at any time.
6. Use recirculated water to operate ornamental fountains.
7. Wash vehicles using a bucket and a hand-held hose with positive shut-off nozzle, mobile high pressure/low volume wash system, or at a commercial site that recirculates (reclaims) water on-site. Avoid washing during hot conditions when additional water is required due to evaporation.
8. Serve and refill water in restaurants, bars, and other food service establishments only upon request.
9. Offer guests in hotels, motels, and other commercial lodging establishments the option of not laundering towels and linens daily.
10. Repair all water leaks within five (5) days of notification by Olivenhain Municipal Water District unless other arrangements are made with the General Manager.
11. Use recycled or non-potable water for construction purposes when available and feasible.

- (c) During a Water Shortage Level 2 condition or higher, the conservation practices established in a Water Shortage Level 1 condition shall become mandatory and all persons shall be required to implement these practices.

SECTION 8.0: WATER SHORTAGE LEVEL 2

- (a) A Water Shortage Level 2 condition applies when the Water Authority notifies its member agencies that due to cutbacks caused by drought or other reduction in supplies, a consumer demand reduction of up to 20% is required in order to have sufficient supplies available to meet anticipated demands. A Level 2 Water Supply Shortage also applies if required to comply with emergency regulations imposed upon Olivenhain Municipal Water District by state or federal agencies. The Olivenhain Municipal Water District Board of Directors shall declare the existence of a Water Shortage Level 2 condition and implement the mandatory Level 2 conservation measures identified in this ordinance.
- (b) All persons using Olivenhain Municipal Water District water shall comply with Level 1 water conservation practices during a Water Shortage Level 2 condition, and shall also comply with the following additional conservation measures:
  - 1. Limit residential and commercial landscape irrigation to no more than three (3) assigned days per week on a schedule established by the General Manager and posted by Olivenhain Municipal Water District. This section shall not apply to commercial growers or nurseries.
  - 2. Limit lawn watering and landscape irrigation using sprinklers to no more than ten (10) minutes per watering station per assigned day. This provision does not apply to landscape irrigation systems using water efficient devices, including but not limited to: weather based controllers, drip/micro-irrigation systems, and stream rotor sprinklers.
  - 3. Water landscaped areas, including trees and shrubs located on residential and commercial properties, and not irrigated by a landscape irrigation system governed by Section 8(b)(2), on the same schedule set forth in Section 8(b)(1) by using a bucket, watering can, hand-held hose with positive shut-off nozzle, or low- volume non-spray irrigation.
  - 4. Repair all leaks within seventy-two (72) hours of notification by Olivenhain Municipal Water District unless other arrangements are made with the General Manager.
  - 5. Stop operating ornamental fountains or similar decorative water features that require potable water.

SECTION 9.0: WATER SHORTAGE LEVEL 3 – DROUGHT CRITICAL CONDITION

- (a) A Water Shortage Level 3 condition applies when the Water Authority notifies its member agencies that due to increasing cutbacks caused by drought or other reduction of supplies, a consumer demand reduction of up to 30% is required in order to have sufficient supplies available to meet anticipated demands. A Level 3 Water Supply Shortage also applies if required to comply with emergency regulations imposed upon Olivenhain Municipal Water District by state or federal agencies. The Olivenhain Municipal Water District Board of Directors shall declare the existence of a Water Shortage Level 3 condition and implement the Level 3 conservation measures identified in this ordinance. Upon declaration of a Level 3 Water Shortage condition, Olivenhain Municipal Water District may also declare a Water Supply Shortage Emergency in the manner and on the grounds provided in California Water Code section 350 and may do so whether or not San Diego County Water Authority declares a California Water Code section 350 emergency.
- (b) All persons using Olivenhain Municipal Water District water shall comply with Level 1 and Level 2 water conservation practices during a Water Shortage Level 3 condition and shall also comply with the following additional mandatory conservation measures:
  - 1. Limit residential and commercial landscape irrigation to no more than two (2) assigned days per week on a schedule established by the General Manager and posted by the Olivenhain Municipal Water District. This section shall not apply to commercial growers or nurseries.
  - 2. Water landscaped areas, including trees and shrubs located on residential and commercial properties, and not irrigated by a landscape irrigation system governed by section 8(b)(2), on the same schedule set forth in section 9(b)(1) by using a bucket, hand-held hose with a positive shut-off nozzle, watering can, or low- volume non-spray irrigation.
  - 3. Stop washing vehicles except at commercial carwashes that recirculate water, or by high pressure/low volume wash systems.
  - 4. Repair all leaks within forty-eight (48) hours of notification by Olivenhain Municipal Water District unless other arrangements are made with the General Manager.
- (c) Upon the declaration of a Water Shortage Level 3 condition, Olivenhain Municipal Water District will suspend consideration of annexations to its service area.
- (d) Olivenhain Municipal Water District may establish a water allocation for property served by the Olivenhain Municipal Water District using a method that does not penalize persons for the implementation of conservation methods or the installation of water saving devices. If Olivenhain Municipal Water District establishes a water allocation it shall provide notice of the allocation by including it in the regular billing statement for the fee or charge or by any other mailing to the address to which Olivenhain Municipal Water District customarily mails the billing statement for fees or charges for ongoing water service. Olivenhain Municipal Water District is not required to comply with Proposition 218 to impose fines on persons

using water in violation of its restrictions on water use or in passing through penalties levied upon it by Metropolitan as a result of excessive use by some Olivenhain Municipal Water District customers. Following the effective date of the water allocation as established by Olivenhain Municipal Water District, any person that uses water in excess of the allocation shall be subject to a penalty in the amount of twice the Metropolitan Tier 2 rate if under 115 percent of the allocation and four times the Metropolitan Tier 2 rate if over 115 percent in excess of the allocation. The penalty for excess water usage shall be cumulative to any other remedy or penalty that may be imposed for violation of this ordinance.

SECTION 10.0: WATER SHORTAGE LEVEL 4

- (a) A Water Shortage Level 4 condition applies when the Water Authority notifies its member agencies that due to increasing cutbacks caused by drought or other reduction of supplies, a consumer demand reduction of up to 40% is required in order to have sufficient supplies available to meet anticipated demands. A Level 4 Water Supply Shortage also applies if required to comply with emergency regulations imposed upon Olivenhain Municipal Water District by state or federal agencies. The Olivenhain Municipal Water District Board of Directors shall declare the existence of a Water Shortage Level 4 condition and implement the Level 4 conservation measures identified in this ordinance.
- (b) All persons using Olivenhain Municipal Water District water shall comply with Level 1, Level 2, and Level 3 water conservation practices during a Water Shortage Level 4 condition and shall also comply with the following additional mandatory conservation measures:
  - 1. Stop filling or re-filling ornamental lakes or ponds, except to the extent needed to sustain aquatic life, provided that such animals are of significant value and have been actively managed within the water feature prior to declaration of a Water Shortage Level under this ordinance.
- (c) Olivenhain Municipal Water District may establish a water allocation for property served by the Olivenhain Municipal Water District using a method that does not penalize persons for the implementation of conservation methods or the installation of water saving devices. If Olivenhain Municipal Water District establishes a water allocation it shall provide notice of the allocation by including it in the regular billing statement for the fee or charge or by any other mailing to the address to which Olivenhain Municipal Water District customarily mails the billing statement for fees or charges for ongoing water service. Olivenhain Municipal Water District is not required to comply with Proposition 218 to impose fines on persons using water in violation of its restrictions on water use or in passing through penalties levied upon it by Metropolitan as a result of excessive use by some Olivenhain Municipal Water District customers. Following the effective date of the water allocation as established by Olivenhain Municipal Water District, any person that uses water in excess of the allocation shall be subject to a penalty in the amount of twice the Metropolitan Tier 2 rate if under 115 percent of the allocation and four times the Metropolitan Tier 2 rate if over 115 percent in excess of the allocation. The penalty for excess water usage shall be cumulative to any other remedy or penalty that may be imposed for violation of this ordinance.

SECTION 11.0: WATER SHORTAGE LEVEL 5

- (a) A Water Shortage Level 5 condition applies when the Water Authority notifies its member agencies that due to increasing cutbacks caused by drought or other reduction of supplies, a consumer demand reduction of up to 50% is required in order to have sufficient supplies available to meet anticipated demands. A Level 5 Water Supply Shortage also applies if required to comply with emergency regulations imposed upon Olivenhain Municipal Water District by state or federal agencies. The Olivenhain Municipal Water District Board of Directors shall declare the existence of a Water Shortage Level 5 condition and implement the Level 5 conservation measures identified in this ordinance.
- (b) All persons using Olivenhain Municipal Water District water shall comply with conservation measures required during Level 1, Level 2, Level 3, and Level 4 conditions and shall also comply with the following additional mandatory conservation measures:
1. Stop all landscape irrigation, except crops and landscape products of commercial growers and nurseries. This restriction shall not apply to the following categories of use unless Olivenhain Municipal Water District has determined that recycled water is available and may be lawfully applied to the use.
    - A. Maintenance of trees and shrubs that are watered on the same schedule set forth in section 9(b)(1) by using a bucket, watering can, hand-held hose with a positive shut-off nozzle, or low-volume non-spray irrigation;
    - B. Maintenance of existing landscaping necessary for fire protection as specified by the Fire Marshal of the local fire protection agency having jurisdiction over the property to be irrigated;
    - C. Maintenance of existing landscaping for erosion control;
    - D. Maintenance of plant materials identified to be rare or essential to the well-being of animals;
    - E. Maintenance of landscaping within active public parks and playing fields, day care centers, school grounds, cemeteries, and golf course greens, provided that such irrigation does not exceed two (2) days per week according to the schedule established under section 9(b)(1);
    - F. Watering of livestock; and
    - G. Public works projects and actively irrigated environmental mitigation projects.
  2. Repair all water leaks within twenty-four (24) hours of notification by Olivenhain Municipal Water District unless other arrangements are made with the General

Manager.

- (c) Olivenhain Municipal Water District may establish a water allocation for property served by Olivenhain Municipal Water District. If Olivenhain Municipal Water District establishes a water allocation it shall provide notice of the allocation by including it in the regular billing statement for the fee or charge or by any other mailing to the address to which Olivenhain Municipal Water District customarily mails the billing statement for fees or charges for ongoing water service. Olivenhain Municipal Water District is not required to comply with Proposition 218 to impose fines on persons using water in violation of its restrictions on water use or in passing through penalties levied upon it by Metropolitan as a result of excessive use by some Olivenhain Municipal Water District customers. Following the effective date of the water allocation as established by Olivenhain Municipal Water District, any person that uses water in excess of the allocation shall be subject to a penalty in the amount of twice the Metropolitan Tier 2 rate if under 115 percent of the allocation and four times the Metropolitan Tier 2 rate if over 115 percent in excess of the allocation. The penalty for excess water usage shall be cumulative to any other remedy or penalty that may be imposed for violation of this ordinance.
- (d) Upon the declaration of a Water Shortage Level 5 condition, no new potable water service shall be provided, no new temporary meters or new permanent meters shall be provided, and no statements of immediate ability to serve or provide potable water service (such as will serve letters, certificates, or letters of availability) shall be issued, except under the following circumstances:
  - 1. A valid, unexpired building permit has been issued for the project; or
  - 2. The project is necessary to protect the public's health, safety, and welfare; or
  - 3. The applicant provides substantial evidence of an enforceable commitment that water demands for the project will be offset prior to the provision of a new water meter(s) to the satisfaction of Olivenhain Municipal Water District.

This provision shall not be construed to preclude the resetting or activation of meters to provide continuation of water service or to restore service that has been interrupted for a period of one year or less.

#### SECTION 12.0: WATER SHORTAGE LEVEL 6

- (a) A Water Shortage Level 6 condition applies when the Water Authority Board of Directors declares a water shortage emergency pursuant to California Water Code Section 350 and notifies its member agencies that Level 6 requires a demand reduction of more than 50% in order for Olivenhain Municipal Water District to have maximum supplies available to meet anticipated demands. A Level 6 Water Supply Shortage also applies if required to comply with emergency regulations imposed upon Olivenhain Municipal Water District by state or federal agencies. Olivenhain Municipal Water District shall declare a Drought Emergency in the

manner and on the grounds provided in California Water Code section 350.

(b) All persons using Olivenhain Municipal Water District water shall comply with conservation measures required during Level 1, Level 2, Level 3, Level 4, and Level 5 conditions and shall also comply with the following additional mandatory conservation measures:

1. Stop all landscape irrigation, except crops and landscape products of commercial growers and nurseries. This restriction shall not apply to the following categories of use unless Olivenhain Municipal Water District has determined that recycled water is available and may be lawfully applied to the use.
  - A. Maintenance of existing landscaping necessary for fire protection as specified by the Fire Marshal of the local fire protection agency having jurisdiction over the property to be irrigated;
  - B. Maintenance of existing landscaping for erosion control;
  - C. Maintenance of plant materials identified to be rare or essential to the well-being of animals;
  - D. Watering of livestock; and
  - E. Public works projects and actively irrigated environmental mitigation projects.

Olivenhain Municipal Water District may establish a water allocation for property served by the Olivenhain Municipal Water District using a method that does not penalize persons for the implementation of conservation methods or the installation of water saving devices. If Olivenhain Municipal Water District establishes a water allocation it shall provide notice of the allocation by including it in the regular billing statement for the fee or charge or by any other mailing to the address to which Olivenhain Municipal Water District customarily mails the billing statement for fees or charges for ongoing water service. Olivenhain Municipal Water District is not required to comply with Proposition 218 to impose fines on persons using water in violation of its restrictions on water use or in passing through penalties levied upon it by Metropolitan as a result of excessive use by some Olivenhain Municipal Water District customers. Following the effective date of the water allocation as established by Olivenhain Municipal Water District, any person that uses water in excess of the allocation shall be subject to a penalty in the amount of twice the Metropolitan Tier 2 rate if under 115 percent of the allocation and four times the Metropolitan Tier 2 rate if over 115 percent in excess of the allocation. The penalty for excess water usage shall be cumulative to any other remedy or penalty that may be imposed for violation of this ordinance.

SECTION 13.0: PROCEDURES FOR DETERMINATION AND NOTICATION OF WATER SHORTAGE LEVEL

- (a) The existence of a Water Shortage Level 1 condition may be declared by the General Manager upon a written determination of the existence of the facts and circumstances supporting the determination. A copy of the written determination shall be filed with the Executive Secretary of Olivenhain Municipal Water District and provided to the Olivenhain Municipal Water District Board of Directors. The General Manager may publish a notice of the determination of existence of Water Shortage Level 1 condition in one or more newspapers, including a newspaper of general circulation within Olivenhain Municipal Water District. Olivenhain Municipal Water District may also post notice of the condition on its website. To end a Water Shortage Level 1 condition, the General Manager may issue a written declaration of facts that conditions have been met by which to discontinue the Water Shortage Level 1.
- (b) The existence of Water Shortage Level 2, Level 3, Level 4, or Level 5 conditions, may be declared by resolution of the Olivenhain Municipal Water District Board of Directors adopted at a regular or special public meeting held in accordance with state law. The mandatory conservation measures applicable to Water Shortage Level 2, Level 3, Level 4, or Level 5 conditions, shall take effect on the tenth (10) day after the date the response level is declared. Within five (5) days following the declaration of the response level, Olivenhain Municipal Water District shall publish a copy of the resolution in a newspaper used for publication of official notices. If Olivenhain Municipal Water District establishes a water allocation, it shall provide notice of the allocation by including it in the regular billing statement for fees or charges for ongoing water service, or by any other mailing to the address to which Olivenhain Municipal Water District customarily mails the billing statement for fees or charges for ongoing water service. Water allocation shall be effective on the fifth (5) day following the date of mailing or at such later date as specified in the notice. [To end a Level 2, Level 3, Level 4, or Level 5 Water Shortage, the Board of Directors may adopt by resolution a declaration that conditions necessary to discontinue the Level 2, Level 3, Level 4, or Level 5 Water Shortage have been met.]
- (c) The existence of a Water Shortage Level 6 condition may be declared in accordance with the procedures specified in California Water Code Sections 351 and 352. The mandatory conservation measures applicable to Water Shortage Level 6 conditions shall take effect on the tenth (10) day after the date the response level is declared. Within five (5) days following the declaration of the response level, Olivenhain Municipal Water District shall publish a copy of the resolution in a newspaper used for publication of official notices. [To end a Level 6 Water Shortage, the Board of Directors may adopt by resolution a declaration that conditions necessary to discontinue the Level 6 Water Supply Shortage have been met.]
- (d) The Olivenhain Municipal Water District Board of Directors may declare an end to a Water Shortage Level by the adoption of a resolution at any regular or special meeting held in accordance with state law.

SECTION 14.0: HARDSHIP VARIANCE

- (a) If, due to unique circumstances, a specific requirement of this ordinance would result in undue hardship to a person using agency water or to property upon which agency water is used, that is disproportionate to the impacts to Olivenhain Municipal Water District water users generally or to similar property or classes of water uses, then the person may apply for a variance to the requirements as provided in this section.
- (b) The variance may be granted or conditionally granted, only upon a written finding of the existence of facts demonstrating an undue hardship to a person using agency water or to property upon which agency water is used, that is disproportionate to the impacts to Olivenhain Municipal Water District water users generally or to similar property or classes of water use due to specific and unique circumstances of the user or the user's property.
  - 1. Application. Application for a variance shall be a form prescribed by Olivenhain Municipal Water District and shall be accompanied by a non-refundable processing fee in an amount set by resolution of the Olivenhain Municipal Water District Board of Directors.
  - 2. Supporting Documentation. The application shall be accompanied by photographs, maps, drawings, and other information, including a written statement of the applicant.
  - 3. Required Findings for Variance. An application for a variance shall be denied unless the approving authority finds, based on the information provided in the application, supporting documents, or such additional information as may be requested, and on water use information for the property as shown by the records of Olivenhain Municipal Water District, all of the following:
    - A. That the variance does not constitute a grant of special privilege inconsistent with the limitations upon other Olivenhain Municipal Water District customers.
    - B. That because of special circumstances applicable to the property or its use, the strict application of this ordinance would have a disproportionate impact on the property or use that exceeds the impacts to customers generally.
    - C. That the authorizing of such variance will not be of substantial detriment to adjacent properties, and will not materially affect the ability of Olivenhain Municipal Water District to effectuate the purpose of this chapter and will not be detrimental to the public interest.
    - D. That the condition or situation of the subject property or the intended use of the property for which the variance is sought is not common, recurrent, or general in nature.
  - 4. Approval Authority. The General Manager shall exercise approval authority and act upon any completed application no later than ten (10) days after submittal and may

approve, conditionally approve, or deny the variance. The applicant requesting the variance shall be promptly notified in writing of any action taken. Unless specified otherwise at the time a variance is approved, the variance applies to the subject property during the term of the mandatory drought response.

5. Appeals to Olivenhain Municipal Water District's Board of Directors. An applicant may appeal a decision or condition of the General Manager on a variance application to the Olivenhain Municipal Water District Board of Directors within ten (10) days of the decision upon written request for a hearing. The request shall state the grounds for the appeal. At a public meeting, the Olivenhain Municipal Water District Board of Directors shall act as the approval authority and review the appeal de novo by following the regular variance procedure. The decision of the Olivenhain Municipal Water District Board of Directors is final.

#### SECTION 15.0: COMMUNICATION PROTOCOLS

This section lists a number of strategies OMWD has used to guide successful drought response campaigns in the past and should be considered during future water shortage conditions.

(a) Level 1:

- Send clear, consistent, and understandable messages encouraging increased voluntary conservation.
- Develop and maintain a steady stream of media relations activities and social media communications that explain the need to conserve and how to conserve, promote water-use efficiency programs and incentives, and/or give general support for water conservation. Schedule these efforts to provide timely support for water-use efficiency events, strategies, and other programs.
- Enhance the level of conservation-oriented community outreach through greater frequency of outreach at community events and speaker's bureau presentations.
- Develop specific outreach efforts that target key industries or groups (hospitality, HOAs, building managers, etc.) to raise awareness of, and participation in, drought response actions and water-use efficiency programs.
- Keep [www.olivenhain.com](http://www.olivenhain.com) updated with information on current status of regional WSCP, statewide weather and drought conditions, and recommended water conservation practices
- Regularly communicate with local, state, and other elected officials in the region about the importance of achieving voluntary water conservation and encourage them to publicly promote such efforts to their constituents.
- Targeted outreach to high-water-use customers and industries
- Modify school assembly program content to include messages about need for increased voluntary conservation.
- Provide conservation information and other support as necessary to government officials for their own media events, hearings, community meetings, etc.

- Provide educational/promotional items that encourage conservation (dye tablets, hose nozzles, etc.)

(b) Level 2:

- Continue to deploy or enhance Level 1 strategies and tactics as needed, and consider supplemental strategies and tactics listed below.
- Develop a more serious campaign message that reflects the need for compliance with mandatory water use restrictions.
- Send clear, consistent, and understandable messages regarding mandatory water use restrictions in effect.
- Enhance media relations activities and social media communications related to water use restrictions, conservation programs, and drought conditions. Schedule these efforts to provide timely support for new campaign initiatives, conservation events, and other programs.
- Leverage stakeholder groups' communication channels to help distribute updated information about restrictions and conservation as soon as possible; groups to include business organizations, civic organizations, service clubs, religious leaders, elected officials, along with key associations governing HOAs, building managers, landscape companies, etc.
- Consider adjustments to water conservation resources and programs in ways that make finding and participating in key programs easier, or to facilitate short-term water savings. Support these efforts with events to provide information and resources to consumers or other stakeholders.
- Add "pop-ups" with outreach campaign messages to [www.olivenhain.com](http://www.olivenhain.com).
- Enhance efforts to encourage customers to report incidents of water waste directly to OMWD.

(c) Levels 3-4: In the event of a more severe supply shortage or demand management period that requires entering Level 3 or 4 of the WSCP (up to 30% or 40% mandatory conservation, respectively), OMWD will continue to deploy or enhance Level 2 strategies and tactics as needed, and will consider supplemental strategies and tactics listed below.

- Develop a more serious campaign message that reflects the need for higher level of extraordinary conservation.
- Send clear, consistent, and understandable messages regarding mandatory water use restrictions in effect and escalating challenges affecting water supplies.
- Conduct specialized outreach to landscape industry and water users with large ornamental landscapes to achieve significant reductions in discretionary outdoor water use while minimizing long-term property damage.
- Initiate targeted outreach to major CII water users to help them identify, prepare for and, as much as possible, avoid negative impacts from extreme water conservation requirements.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of continuing to promote long-term water-use

efficiency programs and tools amid worsening supply conditions/increasing restrictions.

- Provide instructions for triaging landscape resources during extreme shortage conditions (saving trees, etc.).
- Reinforce business groups, service clubs, religious leaders, elected officials to spread awareness of need for significant, collective water-saving actions to preserve our economy and quality of life.
- Provide specialized technical assistance sessions or resources to help homeowners achieve immediate reductions in water use while minimizing landscape damage.
- Consider providing specialized technical assistance to large landscape customers (HOAs, cities, schools, etc.) to help achieve large-scale reductions in discretionary outdoor water use.
- Conduct specialized outreach to industries (hospitality, car washes, restaurants, etc.) or other large-scale water users that will likely experience impacts from emergency conservation to determine solutions for minimizing economic or quality of life impacts.

(d) Levels 5-6: In the event of a more severe supply shortage or demand management period that requires entering Level 5 or 6 of the WSCP (up to or greater than 50 percent mandatory conservation mandatory conservation, respectively), OMWD will continue to deploy or enhance Level 3-4 strategies and tactics as needed, and will consider supplemental strategies and tactics listed below to reflect increased shortage conditions.

- Develop campaign messages and tactics that raise awareness of the extreme shortage conditions facing the region and the likely need to focus water use on essential public health and safety needs.
- Send clear, consistent, and understandable messages regarding what uses of water or levels of water use remain acceptable for residential, commercial and public water users.
- Emphasize the need for all residents and businesses to work together to help the region successfully weather the situation.
- Raise awareness of any urgent actions being taken by OMWD or its wholesalers to improve water supply conditions; provide regular updates on those efforts.
- Suspend promotion of ongoing water-use efficiency programs to focus resources on promoting extreme/emergency conservation measures.
- Coordinate with regional emergency response agencies/services on messaging/additional outreach tactics if needed.
- Provide updates to media and other stakeholders on water supply conditions as often as possible (daily or as needed).
- Evaluate need for “phone bank” or additional staff resources to handle public inquiries.
- Provide updated communications materials to business groups, service clubs, religious leaders, elected officials to raise immediate awareness for increased water-savings actions and available assistance resources.

(e) Catastrophic Shortage Communications: In the event of a natural disaster, infrastructure failure, or other situation that requires regional water use to be quickly prioritized for or limited to essential public health and safety needs, OMWD will immediately deploy or enhance appropriate communication strategies and tactics from WSCP Levels 1-6 as needed, and will consider strategies and tactics listed below to reflect the need for urgent, emergency-driven water conservation.

- Develop campaign messages and tactics that raise awareness of the emergency conditions and the need to focus water use on essential public health and safety needs.
- Send clear, consistent, and understandable messages regarding what uses of water or levels of water use remain acceptable for residential, commercial, and public water users, and the expected duration of this restricted level of water use.
- Emphasize the need for all residents and businesses to work together to help the region successfully weather the situation.
- Raise awareness of any urgent actions being taken by OMWD and/or its wholesalers to improve water supply conditions; provide regular updates on those efforts.
- Suspend promotion of ongoing, long-term water-use efficiency programs and tools to focus resources on communicating need for immediate water conservation actions.
- Coordinate with local emergency response agencies/services on messaging and outreach tactics where possible.
- Provide updated communications materials to business groups, service clubs, religious leaders, elected officials to raise immediate awareness for emergency-level water-savings actions and available assistance resources.
- Conduct specialized outreach to landscape and related industries with significant outdoor water use to urge immediate end to landscape water use (if required).
- Coordinate dissemination of information regarding water use restrictions to local law enforcement or other public agencies to help maximize widespread compliance with emergency mandates.

#### SECTION 16.0: VIOLATIONS AND PENALTIES

- (a) OMWD has the legal authority under the Water Code to implement shortage response actions and enforce them.
- (b) Any person, who uses, causes to be used, or permits the use of water in violation of this ordinance is guilty of an offense punishable as provided herein.
- (c) Upon the issuance on a warning and/or fine as provided in Section 16.0(d), the customer will be afforded a grace period of 21 days during which no additional warning and/or fines will be issued. Each violation of this ordinance occurring outside of the 21-day grace period is considered a separate offense.
- (d) Administrative fines may be levied for each violation of a provision of this ordinance as

follows:

1. A warning will be issued for a first violation.
  2. The customer will be fined one hundred dollars for a second violation of any provision of this ordinance within one year of the initial violation.
  3. The customer will be fined two hundred dollars for the third violation of this ordinance within one year of the initial violation.
  4. The customer will be fined five hundred dollars for each additional violation of this ordinance within one year of the initial violation.
- (e) Violation of a provision of this ordinance is subject to enforcement through installation of a flow-restricting device in the meter.
- (f) Each violation of this ordinance may be prosecuted as a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than thirty (30) days or by a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or by both as provided in Water Code Section 377.
- (g) Willful violations of the mandatory conservation measures and water use restrictions may be enforced by discontinuing service to the property at which the violation occurs as provided by Water Code Section 356.
- (h) All remedies provided for herein shall be cumulative and not exclusive.

#### SECTION 17.0: FINANCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF WSCP ACTIVATION

OMWD's water supply shortage rate structure is designed to be revenue-neutral to dampen OMWD's financial impact when sales are declining due to conservation. During any stage of implementation of this ordinance, Olivenhain Municipal Water District's Board of Directors may choose, in its sole discretion, to implement the demand reduction rates that are currently adopted and notified to customers under a Proposition 218 process, in order to effectuate an appropriate and desired level of water conservation by Olivenhain Municipal Water District's customers.

#### SECTION 18.0: DETERMINING WATER SHORTAGE REDUCTIONS

- (a) Monitoring and Reporting: For real-time feedback on the implementation of its WSCP, OMWD will utilize advanced metering infrastructure (AMI) which has been implemented for 70 percent of its meters and is estimated to be complete by FY 2025. Currently, the remainder of the meter readings are collected using automated meter reading (AMR) and total water use is available within days of the end of each month. By setting alarm levels, OMWD will also be able to review individual customer use, identify excessive use, and implement enforcement warnings and actions. In summary, OMWD will:

- Estimate target water use by month using typical monthly use patterns and the target percentage of normal water use.
- On a monthly basis, summarize water use and compare to the target.
- Implement alarm settings on AMI meters as a percentage of normal water use. Implement warnings and enforcement actions where the deviation is significantly above target.

(b) OMWD will use the results of its monitoring and reporting program as discussed in the previous section to evaluate the WSCP's performance. Each time the WSCP is implemented, OMWD staff will use the evaluation to determine the need and approach to revising its WSCP. The goal will be for effective shortage response actions producing the desired reductions. Staff will review proposed refinements and any new actions to evaluate their effectiveness prior to incorporating them into the WSCP. Minor revisions will be implemented quickly while major revisions will require board review and approval. Staff will prepare for the board a report on the WSCP's effectiveness and proposed changes, each time it is implemented.

#### SECTION 19.0: EFFECTIVE DATE

This ordinance is effective immediately upon adoption or as otherwise established by state law for Olivenhain Municipal Water District.

Any part or provision of this Ordinance that is prohibited or that is held to be void or unenforceable shall be ineffective to the extent of such prohibition or unenforceability without invalidating the remaining provisions hereof.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of Olivenhain Municipal Water District held on the **xxth day of [Month] [Year]** by the following roll call vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSTAIN:

ABSENT:

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Lawrence A. Watt, President  
Board of Directors  
Olivenhain Municipal Water District

ATTEST:

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Edmund K. Sprague, Secretary  
Board of Directors  
Olivenhain Municipal Water District

# MONTHLY WATER RATES & CHARGES Effective April 2021

## WATER RATES PER UNIT (1 unit = 748 gallons)

The rates include costs from San Diego County Water Authority (SDCWA) from which OMWD must purchase 100% of its potable water supply.

WE ARE HERE



CUSTOMER TYPE	COMMODITY CHARGE BASE RATES	10% DEMAND REDUCTION RATES	20% DEMAND REDUCTION RATES	30% DEMAND REDUCTION RATES
<b>Potable: Domestic</b>				
Tier 1: 0 - 6 Units	\$3.39	\$3.62	\$3.89	\$4.24
Tier 2: 7 - 23 Units	\$5.02	\$5.25	\$5.52	\$5.87
Tier 3: 24 - 80 Units	\$5.63	\$5.86	\$6.13	\$6.48
Tier 4: 80+ Units	\$6.74	\$6.97	\$7.24	\$7.59
<b>Agricultural</b>	\$5.55	\$5.78	\$6.05	\$6.40

### Combined Agricultural / Domestic

First 23 Units per month: Follow Domestic rate structure.  
Over 23 Units per month: Follow Agricultural rate structure.

<b>Commercial</b>	\$4.71	\$4.94	\$5.21	\$5.56
<b>Irrigation</b>				
Tier 1	\$5.33	\$5.56	\$5.83	\$6.18
Tier 2	\$5.71	\$5.94	\$6.21	\$6.56
<b>Construction</b>	\$6.81	\$7.04	\$7.31	\$7.66
<b>Recycled Water</b>	\$3.65	Shortage rates do not apply.		

### Irrigation Unit Allotments

#### Tier 1 Allotment

Based upon water use by meter size.

Meter Size	Winter (Dec-May)	Summer (Jun-Nov)
5/8"	10	15
3/4"	20	30
1"	35	50
1 1/2"	50	110
2"	100	200
3"	200	500
4"	600	3,500
6"	3,100	11,800
8"	5,600	21,300

### OMWD System Access Charge

OMWD's System Access Charge is designed to cover a portion of the fixed costs of OMWD's operation. These costs include maintenance of meters and water infrastructure, debt service, depreciation, and customer service costs for meter reading and billing.

Meter Size	Meter Size
5/8" \$30.16	2 1/2" \$296.10
3/4" \$39.44	3" \$323.93
1" \$67.27	4" \$537.30
1 1/2" \$104.37	6" \$1,121.74
2" \$163.13	8" \$2,018.50

### SDCWA Infrastructure Access Charge

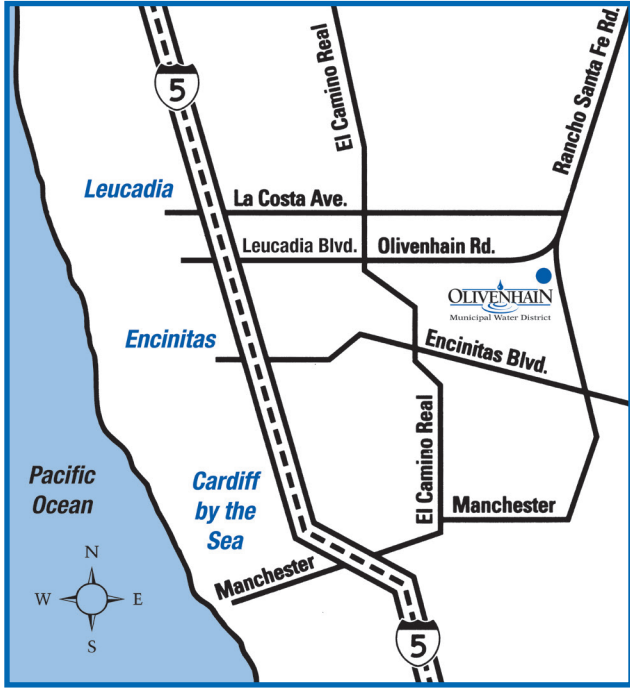
SDCWA infrastructure access charge is a monthly charge assessed by SDCWA on all water meters except construction, fire, and recycled water meters. The purpose of the charge is to cover a portion of the debt service costs associated with the construction of county-wide water infrastructure projects. For more information, call SDCWA at 858-522-6600.

Meter Size	Meter Size
5/8" \$3.98	2 1/2" \$37.10
3/4" \$3.98	3" \$40.70
1" \$7.58	4" \$68.22
1 1/2" \$12.37	6" \$143.61
2" \$19.94	8" \$259.31

### Fire Meter Charges

Meters installed for automatic fire sprinkler services will be billed monthly according to the table below.

Meter Size	5/8"	3/4"	1"	1 1/2"	2"	2 1/2"	3"	4"	6"	8"
	\$5.06	\$5.06	\$5.69	\$6.52	\$7.85	\$10.85	\$11.47	\$16.29	\$29.49	\$49.73



The Olivenhain Municipal Water District office is located at the intersection of Rancho Santa Fe Road/ Camino Alvaro and Olivenhain Road.



Municipal Water District

A Public Agency

1966 Olivenhain Road • Encinitas, CA 92024  
760-753-6466



@OlivenhainWater



@omwd

YouTube /OMWD

Olivenhain Municipal Water District is a public agency providing water, wastewater services, recycled water, hydroelectricity, and operation of Elfin Forest Recreational Reserve. Organized in 1959, OMWD currently serves approximately 87,000 customers over 48 square miles in northern San Diego County. For more information about OMWD, visit [www.olivenhain.com](http://www.olivenhain.com)



Municipal Water District

A Public Agency

## Rates and Rules April 2021

Our Mission

Procedures for New Service

Shut-Off Valve

Payment of Water Bills

Delinquency Charge  
and Notice

Disconnection Notice  
and Fee

Monthly Water Rates  
and Charges

## Our Mission

Olivenhain Municipal Water District is committed to serving present and future customers with a safe, high-quality water supply which meets or exceeds all regulatory requirements in a cost-effective and environmentally responsive manner.

### Applying for Water Service

1. All new water service accounts shall be established and held in the legal (record) owner's name as shown on the San Diego County Assessor's Tax Roll.
2. At the time application for water service is requested and submitted to OMWD, and at OMWD's discretion, the applicant shall provide all of the following:
  - a) Proof of ownership of the parcel to be served;
  - b) Assessor's plat map of parcel to be served (including meter location if there is one), or a Plot Plan, or set a stake showing the desired location of the meter (if there is none, the final location of the meter will be determined by the General Manager or his/her representative);
  - c) A completed and signed application for water service by the owner of the property;
  - d) Total payment of all costs for and related to meter service connection;
  - e) If the applicant's property does not adjoin OMWD's right-of-way, proof of easement that may be utilized by the applicant to bring his/her water line to OMWD's right-of-way;
  - f) If a meter is being purchased on behalf of the legal owner by another individual, written authorization to do so shall be provided.
  - g) Two forms of personal identifying information, including, but not limited to, a social security number, date of birth, government issued driver license or identification number, and/or a government passport number.
3. Each applicant may be required to pay a separate "Reimbursement Fee" if service is to be connected to a line financed by a private proponent under the guidelines of Ordinance No. 6, as amended.
4. Application for service will be accepted only where adequate distribution systems have been installed. Cost of service assembly footage in excess of 55 feet from the center of the public roadway must be paid for by the customer.
5. When property upon which service is requested is located in an area where pipelines have not been installed, a meter shall be set at the nearest water main. If the distance from the meter to the service area is in excess of 500 feet, owner/applicant may be required to extend the pipeline or enter

into a separate agreement for participation in a pipeline extension at a later date, at the sole discretion of OMWD.

6. Service to any property will be granted only when all connection fees, meter charges, water bills, and any other applicable charges due are paid by applicant.
7. All properties served by a single meter must be under one ownership.
8. OMWD makes no guarantee as to the amount of time that may elapse between the customer's application for service and the actual installation of the service, except that installation will be placed into OMWD's work schedule at the earliest practical time.
9. OMWD's Board of Directors may regulate the time of use of water in a manner that ensures an equitable supply for all customers.
10. OMWD retains ownership of meters and connecting service pipe assemblies.
11. A fee of \$25.00 shall be charged and collected from each new customer at the time an existing meter account is transferred into a new ownership.
12. Backflow prevention devices are required on potable service connections when danger of contamination of OMWD's water supply exists. Installation shall be at the expense of the customer. As such, each commercial, industrial, and agricultural applicant shall sign a "Cross-Connection Control Questionnaire" before the application is processed. Backflow preventers shall be in compliance with California Administrative Code, Department of Public Health, and OMWD requirements. Customers must have an annual test by a certified tester of their backflow prevention devices to determine their effectiveness. OMWD will notify customers when tests are due. OMWD will charge an administrative fee of \$5.50 per month per device, to cover monitoring of such devices as determined to be necessary by OMWD. Water service may be terminated when required backflow prevention devices have not been installed, have been removed, are inoperative, or have not been tested.
13. OMWD reserves the right to regulate the size, character, and location of each meter and service. Generally, requirements are as follows: 5/8" meter for apartments or attached dwellings (e.g., most condominiums and townhouses), 3/4" meter for single-family detached dwellings, and 1" meter for large residential lots. Other requirements are available through OMWD's Engineering Department.
14. The decision of OMWD to require a new residential water service applicant to deposit a sum of money with OMWD prior to establishing an account and furnishing service shall be based solely upon the credit worthiness of the applicant as determined by OMWD, in accordance with Government Code Section 60375.5.

15. OMWD may require that tenants pay a deposit equal to \$200.00. In lieu of a deposit, OMWD may require that the account be established in the property owner's name. If a deposit is required from the tenant, OMWD will apply the deposit to the tenant's closing bill. Resulting overpayments greater than \$2.00 will be refunded to the tenant.

### Shut-Off Valve

OMWD shall provide a shut-off valve on the customer's side of the meter. The shut-off valve is the property of OMWD and shall not be relocated by the customer, but may be operated by the customer.

### Payment of Water Bills

1. Water bills are due and payable upon receipt. Bills may be paid at OMWD or by mailing to OMWD's lock box, the address for which is printed on the billing statement.
2. OMWD's office is the only authorized paying station. If paid elsewhere, OMWD is not responsible if receipt of payment is delayed.
3. All meters shall be read and billed monthly.
4. OMWD may, at its discretion, and for the convenience of the customer, accept an advance payment for a period of time.
5. OMWD shall make a \$30 charge to customers' accounts for any rejected payment not caused by OMWD.
6. OMWD accepts Visa, MasterCard, and Discover credit card payments. There is a fee associated with each credit card transaction. No part of this fee is retained by OMWD. To make a payment by credit card or to view current fees, please visit [www.olivenhain.com/pay-my-bill](http://www.olivenhain.com/pay-my-bill).
7. OMWD offers online account access to its customers to check balances, view and pay bills, set up automatic payments, and view payment history. Customers may register for this service by visiting [www.olivenhain.com/ebill](http://www.olivenhain.com/ebill). On-line payments not made through OMWD's online billing system are subject to delay and are used at the customer's own risk.

**These fees are subject to change with board approval. Please contact OMWD's Customer Service Representatives for further information at [customerservice@olivenhain.com](mailto:customerservice@olivenhain.com) or 760-753-6466.**

### Delinquency Charge and Notice

Water bill payments not received before the tenth business day following the payment due date for balances exceeding \$25.00 shall be subject to a 5% delinquent charge. At least 15 days prior

to discontinuance of service due to non-payment of water bills, OMWD will mail delinquent notices to customers with past due balances.

### Disconnection and Reconnection

1. At least 48 hours prior to discontinuance of service due to non-payment, OMWD will deliver to the property a disconnection notice.
2. A final attempt to contact the customer by telephone will be made within 24 hours prior to discontinuance of service.
3. Customers will incur a \$25 fee whenever OMWD is required to deliver a disconnection notice to discontinue water service due to non-payment of a water bill.
4. Service will not be terminated if all of the following conditions are met: Customer provides certification of a serious threat to health and safety, demonstrates a financial inability to pay, and enters into a payment arrangement.
5. A customer may have service temporarily discontinued and the meter locked off by notifying OMWD. During the period of temporary discontinuance, a customer will not be charged a monthly service access charge. In the event that a customer should wish to have water service restored, a customer shall pay OMWD's standard fee or cost of restoration, whichever is greater.
6. The following fees shall be charged each time service has to be re-established:

During normal work hours:	\$75.00
Outside normal work hours:	\$120.00
Sunday or holiday:	\$150.00

These fees are required to be paid at the time the water service is re-established. If water service has been disconnected due to non-payment and service is not re-established prior to closure of the account, a \$75.00 fee will be assessed on the final bill. View Article 8 at [www.olivenhain.com/code](http://www.olivenhain.com/code) for the fee schedule for customers with household income below 200% of the federal poverty line.

**For more details regarding the rules and regulations governing customer accounts, visit: [www.olivenhain.com/code](http://www.olivenhain.com/code).**

**WARNING:** Some areas of OMWD have water pressures higher than desirable for domestic use (e.g., appliances and sprinkler systems); applicants are advised to check with OMWD to see if such a condition exists in their area. OMWD assumes neither liability nor responsibility for excess pressure. San Diego County Building Code requires homeowners to install and maintain a pressure regulator when pressures exceed 80 psi.

## NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that OLIVENHAIN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT will hold a Public Hearing on Wednesday, May 19, 2021 at 5:30 P.M. to consider OMWD's 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP), and an amendment to OMWD's 2015 UWMP.

### 2020 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Olivenhain Municipal Water District prepared its 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) to guide its conservation and water resource management programs for the next 25 years, and to comply with state law. It provides details on the reliability of imported water supplies that serve the San Diego region as well as other water resources utilized by OMWD. The UWMP also considers future programs and facilities planned to ensure a safe and reliable water supply to OMWD customers.

### WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

OMWD prepared its Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) to prepare for various levels of water supply shortage. The WSCP includes a structured plan for dealing with water supply shortages, standardized action levels, and implementation actions to be taken in the event of each level of water supply shortage.

### AMENDMENT TO OMWD'S 2015 UWMP

As a water supplier that would potentially receive benefits from the proposed Delta Conveyance Project, California Department of Water Resources has requested that OMWD include documentation in its 2015 and 2020 UWMPs as described in the Reduced Reliance Policy. As the 2015 UWMP was adopted five years ago, the reduced delta reliance documentation, known as Appendix K, will need to be added to the 2015 UWMP as an amendment to the 2015 UWMP.

### PUBLIC REVIEW

The three documents are available for review online at [www.olivenhain.com/uwmp](http://www.olivenhain.com/uwmp). All comments or inquiries should be directed to OLIVENHAIN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT, 1966 Olivenhain Road, Encinitas, California 92024, (760) 753-6466, Attn: Kimberly A. Thorner, General Manager. Comments may also be sent electronically to [watersaver@olivenhain.com](mailto:watersaver@olivenhain.com).

### LOCATION

Anyone interested is invited to attend this hearing or contact OMWD verbally or in writing prior to the hearing date. Pursuant to the State of California Executive Order N-35-20, and in the interest of public health, OMWD is temporarily taking actions to mitigate the COVID-19 pandemic by holding meetings electronically or by teleconference.

To join this meeting via phone, please dial:

669-900-9128 or 346-248-7799

Meeting ID: 833 9123 7389 and Password: 284592

DATED: May 5, 2021 and May 12, 2021

Kimberly A. Thorner, Esq.  
General Manager  
Olivenhain Municipal Water District

## **2020 Regional Alliance Report**

### **Olivenhain Regional Alliance (Draft April 19, 2020)**

#### **Introduction**

The Water Conservation Bill of 2009 (SB X7-7) requires each urban retail water supplier to develop an urban water use target and an interim urban water use target. The legislation authorizes urban retail water suppliers to determine and report progress toward achieving these targets on an individual agency basis or pursuant to a regional alliance as provided in CWC § 10608.28(a). The DWR Guidebook and the DWR Methodologies provide guidance to urban retail water suppliers for purposes of forming and carrying out a regional alliance in accordance with CWC § 10608.28(a) and related provisions of SBX7-7. The DWR Guidebook and the DWR Methodologies provide that urban retail water suppliers are eligible to form a regional alliance in accordance with CWC § 10608.28(a) if the suppliers meet at least one of several specified criteria, such as (1) the suppliers are recipients of water from a common wholesale water supplier, or (2) the suppliers are located within the same hydrologic region, which for purposes of a regional alliance refers to the 10 hydrologic regions as shown in the California Water Plan.

For the 2010 Urban Water Management Plan, Olivenhain Municipal Water District, along with Vallecitos Water District, San Dieguito Water District, and Rincon del Diablo Municipal Water District formed a regional alliance pursuant to CWC § 10608.28(a), the DWR Guidebook, and the DWR Methodologies to cooperatively determine and report progress toward achieving their water use targets on a regional basis. All of these members are recipients of water from a common wholesale water supplier, in this case San Diego County Water Authority, and all of the members are located within the South Coast Hydrologic Region as shown in the California Water Plan. The alliance members agreed that Olivenhain Municipal Water District would be the lead agency. The agencies are shown in the attached map.

The members have entered a cooperative agreement to establish and carry out a regional alliance and they have jointly notified DWR of the formation of their regional alliance. In accordance with the DWR Guidebook and DWR Methodologies, the members have prepared an urban water use target and an interim urban water use target for the region, which is further set forth herein and within each of the other member's individual UWMPs. Furthermore, each member of the regional alliance has developed its own set of interim and urban water use targets, along with other supporting data and determinations, all of which is included in each member's individual UWMP.

#### **Data Reporting for a Regional Alliance**

The attached tables below provide the data required for the Olivenhain Regional Alliance, as described in Methodologies for Calculating Baseline and Compliance Urban Per Capita Water Use, Final Draft, February 2016. The Olivenhain Regional Alliance did achieve its targeted reduction for 2020, with a target of 204 GPCD, and a 2020 actual use of 150 GPCD.

## Tables

Table SB X7-7 RA1 – Weighted Baseline				
Participating Member Agency Name	10-15 year Baseline GPCD*	Average Population During 10-15 Year Baseline Period	(Baseline GPCD) X (Population)	Regional Alliance Weighted Average 10-15 Year Baseline GPCD
Olivenhain MWD	352	54,418	19,155,136	
Rincon del Diablo MWD	284	26,434	7,507,256	
San Dieguito WD	189	35,385	6,687,765	
Vallecitos WD	199	70,517	14,032,883	
Regional Alliance Total	1,024	186,754	47,383,040	254
*All participating agencies must submit individual SB X7-7 Tables, as applicable, showing the individual agency's calculations. These tables are: SB X7-7 Tables 0 through 6, Table 7, any required supporting tables (as stated in SB X7-7 Table 7), and SB X7-7 Table 9, as applicable. These individual agency tables will be submitted with the individual or Regional Urban Water Management Plan.				
NOTES: MWD = Municipal Water District, WD = Water District				

Table SB X7-7 RA1 – Weighted Target				
Participating Member Agency Name	2020 Target GPCD*	2020 Population	(2020 Target) X (Population)	Regional Alliance Weighted Average 2020 Target
Olivenhain MWD	282	70,522	19,887,204	
Rincon del Diablo MWD	227	27,476	6,237,052	
San Dieguito WD	151	37,200	5,617,200	
Vallecitos WD	159	93,897	14,929,623	
Regional Alliance Total	819	229,095	46,671,079	204
*All participating agencies must submit individual SB X7-7 Tables, as applicable, showing the individual agency's calculations. These tables are: SB X7-7 Tables 0 through 6, Table 7, any required supporting tables (as stated in SB X7-7 Table 7), and SB X7-7 Table 9, as applicable. These individual agency tables will be submitted with the individual or Regional Urban Water Management Plan.				
NOTES: MWD = Municipal Water District, WD = Water District				

<b>Table SB X7-7 Regional Alliance – 2020 GPCD (Actual)</b>				
Participating Member Agency Name	2020 Actual GPCD*	2020 Population	(2020 GPCD) X (2020 Population)	Regional Alliance 2020 GPCD (Actual)
Olivenhain MWD	206	72,179	14,868,874	
Rincon del Diablo MWD	135	32,019	4,322,565	
San Dieguito WD	129	37,856	4,883,424	
Vallecitos WD	125	105,741	13,217,625	
Regional Alliance Total	595	247,795	37,292,488	150
*All participating agencies must submit individual SB X7-7 Tables, as applicable, showing the individual agency's calculations. These tables are: SB X7-7 Tables 0 through 6, Table 7, any required supporting tables (as stated in SB X7-7 Table 7), and SB X7-7 Table 9, as applicable. These individual agency tables will be submitted with the individual or Regional Urban Water Management Plan.				
NOTES: MWD = Municipal Water District, WD = Water District				

<b>Table SB X7-7 Regional Alliance – 2020 Compliance</b>				
2020 Actual GPCD	Optional Adjustment for Economic Growth <sup>1</sup>	Adjusted 2020 Actual GPCD	2020 Target GPCD <sup>2</sup>	Did Regional Alliance Achieve Targeted Reduction for 2020?
150	0	150	204	YES
1 Adjustments for economic growth can be applied to either the individual supplier's data or to the aggregate regional alliance data (but not both), depending upon availability of suitable data and methods. 2 GPCD will be taken from the Regional Alliance's SB X7-7 Verification Form, Weighted Target Table.				
NOTES: MWD = Municipal Water District, WD = Water District				

# Appendix K: Addendum Number 1 to the Olivenhain Municipal Water District 2015 Urban Water Management Plan

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## K.1 Introduction

Olivenhain Municipal Water District (OMWD) prepared a 2015 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) as required by The Urban Water Management Planning Act enacted by the California Legislature in 1983. The law required an urban water supplier, providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or serving more than 3,000 acre-feet annually, to adopt an UWMP every five years demonstrating water supply reliability in normal, single dry, and multiple dry years. The 2015 UWMP was adopted by the OMWD Board of Directors on June 15, 2016 and submitted to the State of California, Department of Water Resources (DWR) on June 22, 2016. OMWD received a letter from DWR dated August 18, 2017 stating that the 2015 OMWD UWMP addressed the requirements of the California Water Code.

### **Addendum Number 1 to the 2015 UWMP**

OMWD receives 100 percent of its potable water supply from the San Diego County Water Authority (SDCWA). SDCWA in turn receives a portion of its water supply from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, a State Water Project Contractor. Therefore, DWR has identified OMWD as a water supplier that would potentially receive water supply benefits from the proposed Delta Conveyance Project. In a letter dated December 18, 2020, DWR requested that OMWD's 2015 and 2020 UWMPs include documentation to support compliance with the Reduced Reliance Policy. As the OMWD 2015 UWMP has been prepared, adopted, submitted, and approved, this Addendum Number 1 provides the requested documentation.

### **Delta Stewardship Council, Delta Plan**

The Sacramento – San Joaquin (Delta) Delta Reform Act of 2009 established the Delta Stewardship Council (Council) to create a comprehensive, long-term, legally enforceable plan (Delta Plan) to guide how multiple federal, state, and local agencies manage the Delta's water and environmental resources. The Council is charged with achieving the State mandated coequal goals of providing a more reliable water supply for California and protecting, restoring, and enhancing the Delta ecosystem. Delta Plan Policy WR P1 is, Reduce Reliance on the Delta Through Improved Regional Water Self-Reliance.

### **Delta Conveyance Project**

DWR has proposed the Delta Conveyance Project to develop new diversion and conveyance facilities in the Delta necessary to restore and protect the reliability of State Water Project deliveries. As a part of assessing whether to approve the Delta Conveyance Project, DWR is preparing an environmental impact report pursuant to the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act. In addition, as the

proposed project would be a “covered action” within the scope of the Delta Reform Act, DWR is preparing a record for the determination of whether the Delta Conveyance Project, if approved, would be consistent with the policies enumerated in the Delta Plan.

## K.2 Background

An urban water supplier that anticipates participating in or receiving water from a proposed project, such as a multiyear water transfer, conveyance facility, or new diversion that involves transferring water through, exporting water from, or using water in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (Delta), should provide information in their 2015 and 2020 UWMPs that can then be used in the certification of consistency process to demonstrate consistency with the Delta Plan Policy WR P1, Reduce Reliance on the Delta Through Improved Regional Water Self-reliance (California Code Regulations, Title 23, Section 5003).

Delta Plan Policy WR P1 is one of fourteen regulatory policies in the Delta Plan. The Delta Plan is a comprehensive, long-term, legally enforceable plan guiding how federal, state, and local agencies manage the Delta’s water and environmental resources. The Delta Plan was adopted in 2013 by the Delta Stewardship Council (DSC). Delta Plan Policy WR P1 identifies urban water management plans as the tool to demonstrate consistency with the state policy that suppliers that carry out or take part in covered actions must reduce their reliance on the Delta.

The California Code of Regulations, Title 23, Section 5003(c)(1), states that commencing in 2015, water suppliers that have done all of the following are contributing to reduced reliance on the Delta and improving regional self-reliance and are therefore consistent with Delta Plan Policy WR P1.

- (A) Completed a current Urban or Agricultural Water Management Plan (Plan) which has been reviewed by the California Department of Water Resources for compliance with the applicable requirements of the Water Code Division 6, Parts 2.55, 2.6, and 2.8;
- (B) Identified, evaluated, and commenced implementation, consistent with the implementation schedule set forth in the Plan, of all programs and projects included in the Plan that are locally cost effective and technically feasible which reduce reliance on the Delta; and
- (C) Included in the Plan, commencing in 2015, the expected outcome for measurable reduction in Delta Reliance and improvement in regional self-reliance. The expected outcome for measurable reduction in Delta reliance and improvement in regional self-reliance shall be reported in the Plan as the reduction in the amount of water used, from the Delta watershed. For purposes of reporting, water efficiency is considered a new source of water supply, consistent with the Water Code section 1011(a).

This section covers both the 2015 and 2020 UWMPs, and subsequent plan cycles. OMWD’s and SDCWA’s information on reduced reliance on the Delta is documented below and can be used in future certifications of consistency with WR P1 for potential future water-supply-covered actions in the Delta.

### K.3 OMWD Consistency with WR P1

OMWD is one of 24 retail member agencies of SDCWA. OMWD has a representative on the SDCWA Board of Directors and thereby participates in the setting of SDCWA policy. OMWD buys 100 percent of its potable water from SDCWA, providing a portion of SDCWA's revenue.

OMWD demonstrates consistency with WR P1 through a combination of its success in implementing water use efficiency strategies, developing its own local water recycling supply, and through the local and regional water supply projects it participates in as a member agency of SDCWA. OMWD's average water use has decreased from 359 gallons per capita per day (GPCD) as forecast in its 2005 UWMP to 206 GPCD based on the 2020 UWMP population and demand forecasts. OMWD's recycled water demand is forecast to increase from approximately 2,500 AFY in 2020 to 2,900 AFY by 2025, or approximately 15 percent of its total 2045 demand. OMWD is also actively investigating the San Dieguito Valley Brackish Groundwater Desalination Project with a minimum capacity of 1,120 AFY. Although not included in the calculations, this project, if implemented, would further reduce reliance on the Delta watershed and improve regional self-reliance.

In its Draft Appendix M, Addendum to the SDCWA's 2015 Urban Water Management Plan, Reporting on Reduced Delta Reliance, SDCWA demonstrates its service area's consistency with WR P1 by detailing the San Diego Region's collective contributions to regional self-reliance. The regional self-reliance demonstrated in SDCWA's Appendix M Table 3 consists of strategies implemented by SDCWA and its retail agencies including OMWD.

In 2010, its baseline year, the percentage of water supplies within the SDCWA service area contributing to regional self-reliance was approximately 44 percent. In 2015, this grew to 45 percent; in 2020, 79 percent; and it is projected at 90-plus percent through 2045. SDCWA and its member agencies have accomplished this reduction in Delta reliance through water use efficiency, water recycling, and seawater desalination, each of which contributes approximately 10 percent. Local and regional water supply and storage projects make up approximately 70 percent and include the Imperial Irrigation District conserved water transfer and the All-American and Coachella Canal lining projects, cumulatively 278,700 AFY. Groundwater, brackish groundwater, surface water, and potable reuse make up the remaining increments of local supply.

WRP1 subdivision (c)(1)(C) requires water suppliers to report on the expected outcomes for measurable reductions in water supplies from the Delta watershed as either a reduction in percentage or volume used of Delta supplies form a quantified baseline. As a member agency of Metropolitan, SDCWA's Draft 2020 UWMP demonstrates the reduction in Delta supplies received from Metropolitan in its Appendix M, Table 4 which is derived from Metropolitan's Draft 2020 RUWMP. SDCWA water purchases from Metropolitan include supply from the State Water Project that Metropolitan receives as a State Water Contractor. Metropolitan's 2020 UWMP, Appendix 11, Table A. 11-3, indicates that in 2010, approximately 27 percent of its service area supply was from the Delta. In 2015 and 2020, this declined to approximately 20 percent. Metropolitan forecasts that its Delta portion of its supply will decline from 24 percent in 2025, to just under 20 percent in 2045.

Through its own activities, the activities of SDCWA and its other retail member agencies and the activities of Metropolitan, OMWD is able to demonstrate its compliance with all aspects of WR P1.

## K.4 OMWD Consistency with WR P1 Through Its Programs and Projects

OMWD has contributed to the SDCWA reduced reliance on water supplies from the Delta watershed, improved regional self-reliance, and consistency with WR P1 through increased water use efficiency and water recycling. The following tables demonstrate consistency with WR P1.

The sources of data used in the analysis are shown in **Table K-1**.

**Table K-1: Source of Water Supply Data**

Analysis Year	Data Source	
2010 (Baseline)	2005 UWMP	Pages 8, 37, Table 4
2015	2010 UWMP	Tables 2 and 7
2020	2015 UWMP	Tables 3-1 and 4-3
2025, 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045	2020 UWMP	Tables 3-1 and 4-3

**Tables C-1 through C-3** (located at the end of this section) summarize OMWD's record of completing UWMPs and implementing efficiency measures identified in the plans. The tables show a measurable reduction in Delta reliance and improvement in regional self-reliance, contributing to reduced reliance on the Delta consistent with WR P1.

To demonstrate reduced reliance on the Delta, OMWD compared its projected water use against a baseline. The baseline, shown in Table C-2, was calculated by taking the projected 2010 normal year water demand and adding projected water efficiency savings for 2010. Consistent with DWR's Guidebook, normal year water demands were used as a surrogate for normal year water supplies to help alleviate issues associated with instances where available water supplies exceed normal year water demands. In addition, consistent with the DWR Guidebook, actual water use was not used for the current year due to the influence of weather and other variables on water use. Rather, UWMP normal year demand projections were used to represent current and future water use.

### Quantification of Water Supplies that Contribute to Regional Self-Reliance

For a covered action to demonstrate consistency with the Delta Plan, WR P1 subsection (c)(1) (C) states water suppliers must report in their UWMP the expected outcome for measurable improvement in regional self-reliance as a reduction in water used from the Delta watershed. To determine whether there is an increase in regional self-reliance, the baseline calculated in Table C-2 is used to compare with against the water supplies listed in Table C-3 that contribute to regional self-reliance. The comparison is done over five-year periods, from 2015 through 2045, to calculate how regional self-reliance will change over time.

Table C-3 lists the sources of water supplies and volumes that contribute to regional self-reliance. As shown in the table, OMWD's reliance on the Delta decreases over time as the percent of water supplies

that contribute to regional self-reliance increase over time. The volumes of the individual supplies that contribute to regional self-reliance can be found in OMWD's UWMPs.

The water supplies included in Table C-3 that contribute to regional self-reliance are grouped into categories consistent with the DWR Guidebook. These represent OMWD verifiable supplies, water use efficiency, and water recycling for irrigation.

OMWD is also actively investigating the San Dieguito Valley Brackish Groundwater Desalination Project with a minimum capacity of 1,120 AFY. While not included in the calculations, this project if implemented, would further reduce reliance on the Delta watershed and improve regional self-reliance.

Tables C-1 Through C-3: Calculations of Water Use Efficiency, Service Area Water Demands Without Water Use Efficiency, and Supplies contributing to Regional Self Reliance

## **K.5 Demonstration of Reduced Reliance on Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed**

WR P1 subdivision (c) (1) (C) requires water suppliers to report on the expected outcomes for measurable reductions in water supplies from the Delta watershed. For SDCWA and OMWD, the only potential source of water from the Delta watershed is water purchased from Metropolitan. Because water provided by Metropolitan to SDCWA and its member agencies can include supplies that come from the Delta watershed and Colorado River supplies, SDCWA and its member agencies must incorporate Metropolitan's forecast (Table C-5) as a reasonable methodology to forecast the percent of Metropolitan water supply from the Delta watershed and the Colorado River, at least until Metropolitan provides the methodology approved by the DSC as anticipated.

To serve as a placeholder for the WR P1 subdivision (c) (1) (C) requirement, the information in Table C-5 is presented from Metropolitan's Draft 2020 UWMP. The table calculates the reduced reliance on the Delta watershed within the entirety of the Metropolitan service area.

The CVP/SWP contract supplies in Table C-4 include Metropolitan's State Water Project Table A and Article 21 supplies. The values in the table do not include supplies from San Luis carryover storage programs. The transfers and exchanges of supplies from the Delta watershed shown in the Table include supplies from the San Bernardino Valley MWD Program, Yuba River Accord Purchase Program, the San Gabriel Valley MWD Program, other generic SWP and Central Valley transfers and exchanges. Additional information can be found in Section 3.2 and Appendix 3 of Metropolitan's 2020 UWMP.

**Table C-1: Data Table for Determining WUE Supply**

Service Area WUE Demands (AF)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (Opt.)
Demands without WUE	25,670	24,318	22,843	20,103	19,779	19,474	19,165	18,910
Non-Potable Demands	3,320	3,200	2,443	2,693	2,819	2,834	2,855	2,860
Demands without WUE	22,350	21,118	20,400	17,410	16,960	16,640	16,310	16,050
Service Area Population	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (Opt.)
	55,596	66,993	72,567	71,146	69,350	68,954	68,260	68,248
WUE Since Baseline (AF)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (Opt.)
Per Capita Water Use	359	281	251	218	218	215	213	210
Change in Per Capita Water Use from Baseline		(77)	(108)	(140)	(141)	(143)	(146)	(149)
Estimated WUE Since Baseline		5,814	8,772	11,191	10,919	11,080	11,131	11,386

**Table C-2: Calculation of Total Water Supplies**

Total Service Area Water Demands (AF)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (Opt.)
Water Demands with WUE	25,670	24,318	22,843	20,103	19,779	19,474	19,165	18,910
WUE		5,814	8,772	11,191	10,919	11,080	11,131	11,386
Demands without WUE	25,670	30,132	31,615	31,294	30,698	30,554	30,296	30,296

**Table C-3: Supplier Contribution to Regional Self-Reliance**

Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (Opt.)
WUE	2,490	5,814	8,772	11,191	10,919	11,080	11,131	11,386
Water Recycling	3,320	3,200	2,443	2,693	2,819	2,834	2,855	2,860
Stormwater Capture and Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Advanced Water Technologies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Conjunctive Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Local and Regional Water Supply and Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Programs and Projects	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance	5,810	9,014	11,215	13,884	13,738	13,914	13,986	14,246

Service Area Water Demands w/o WUE	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (Opt.)
Water Demands without WUE	25,670	30,132	31,615	31,294	30,698	30,554	30,296	30,296
Change in Regional Self Reliance	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (Opt.)
Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance	5,810	9,014	11,215	13,884	13,738	13,914	13,986	14,246
Change in Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance		3,024	5,406	8,075	7,929	8,104	8,176	8,436
% Change in Regional Self-Reliance (As a Percent of Water Demand w/out WUE)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (Opt.)
Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance	0.0%	29.9%	35.5%	44.4%	44.8%	45.5%	46.2%	47.0%
Change in Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance		7.3%	12.8%	21.7%	22.1%	22.9%	23.5%	24.4%

**Table C-4: Calculation of Reliance on Water Supplies from Delta Watershed  
Metropolitan Service Area, 2020 RUWMP**

<b>Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed</b>	<b>Baseline (2010)</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2030</b>	<b>2035</b>	<b>2040</b>	<b>2045 (Opt.)</b>
CVP/SWP Contract Supplies	1,472,000	1,029,000	984,000	1,108,670	1,108,670	1,108,670	993,980	993,980
Delta/Delta Tributary Diversions								
Other Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed	20,000	44,000	91,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
Total Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed	1,492,000	1,073,000	1,075,000	1,116,670	1,116,670	1,116,670	1,001,980	1,001,980
Service Area Water Demands w/o WUE	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (Opt.)
Service Area Water Demands w/o WUE	5,493,000	5,499,000	5,219,000	4,598,000	4,737,000	4,877,000	4,981,000	5,100,000
Change in Supplies from the Delta Watershed	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (Opt.)
Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed	1,492,000	1,073,000	1,075,000	1,116,670	1,116,670	1,116,670	1,001,980	1,001,980
Change in Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed		(419,000)	(417,000)	(375,330)	(375,330)	(375,330)	(490,020)	(490,020)
% Change in Supplies from the Delta Watershed (As a Percent of Water Demand w/out WUE)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (Opt.)
% of Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed	27.2%	19.5%	20.6%	24.3%	23.6%	22.9%	20.1%	19.6%
Change in % of Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed		-7.6%	-6.6%	-2.9%	-3.6%	-4.3%	-7.0%	-7.5%

ORDINANCE NO. xx

AN ORDINANCE OF OLIVENHAIN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT'S  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS REGARDING ADOPTING A WATER  
SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

WHEREAS, article 10, section 2 of the California Constitution declares that waters of the state are to be put to beneficial use, that waste, unreasonable use, or unreasonable method of use of water be prevented, and that water be conserved for the public welfare; and

WHEREAS, conservation of current water supplies and minimization of the effects of water supply shortages that are the result of drought are essential to the public health, safety, and welfare; and

WHEREAS, regulation of the time of certain water use, manner of certain water use, design of rates, method of application of water for certain uses, installation and use of water-saving devices, provide an effective and immediately available means of conserving water; and

WHEREAS, California Water Code sections 375 et seq. authorize water suppliers to adopt and enforce a comprehensive water conservation program; and

WHEREAS, adoption and enforcement of a comprehensive water conservation program will allow Olivenhain Municipal Water District to delay or avoid implementing measures such as water rationing or more restrictive water use regulations pursuant to a declared water shortage emergency as authorized by California Water Code sections 350 et seq.; and

WHEREAS, in 2018, two long-term conservation bills, Senate Bill 606 and Assembly Bill 1668, were signed into law by Governor Jerry Brown. The two bills amend portions of the California Water Code including section 10632, which is related to water shortage contingency planning. Among other changes, the amendments require agencies to incorporate an annual water supply and demand assessment under its Urban Water Management Plan. It also specifies the adoption of six standard water shortage levels; and

WHEREAS, the San Diego County Water Authority has adopted an Urban Water Management Plan that includes water conservation as a necessary and effective component of the Water Authority's programs to provide a reliable supply of water to meet the needs of the Water Authority's 24 member public agencies, including Olivenhain Municipal Water District. The Water Authority's Urban Water Management Plan also includes a contingency analysis of actions to be taken in response to water supply shortages. This ordinance is consistent with the Water Authority's Urban Water Management Plan; and

WHEREAS, as anticipated by its Urban Water Management Plan, the San Diego County Water Authority, in cooperation and consultation with its member public agencies, has adopted a Water Shortage Contingency Plan, which establishes a progressive program for responding to water supply limitations resulting from drought conditions. This ordinance is intended to be consistent with and to implement the Water Authority's Water Shortage Contingency Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Water Authority's Water Shortage Contingency Plan contains six regional water shortage levels containing regional actions to be taken to lessen or avoid supply shortages. This ordinance contains Water Shortage Levels that correspond with the Water Shortage Contingency Plan levels; and

WHEREAS, Olivenhain Municipal Water District, due to the geographic and climatic conditions within its territory and availability of water provided by the San Diego County Water Authority, may experience shortages due to drought conditions, regulatory restrictions enacted upon imported supplies, and other factors. Olivenhain Municipal Water District has adopted an Urban Water Management Plan that includes water conservation as a necessary and effective component of its programs to provide a reliable supply of water to meet the needs of the public within its service territory. Olivenhain Municipal Water District's Urban Water Management Plan also includes a contingency analysis of actions to be taken in response to water supply shortages. This ordinance is consistent with the Urban Water Management Plan adopted by Olivenhain Municipal Water District; and

WHEREAS, the water conservation measures and progressive restrictions on water use and method of use identified by this ordinance provide certainty to water users and enable Olivenhain Municipal Water District to control water use, provide water supplies, and plan and implement water management measures in a fair and orderly manner for the benefit of the public; and

WHEREAS, this ordinance rescinds and replaces Ordinance 427, and is intended to serve as Olivenhain Municipal Water District's Water Shortage Contingency Plan so that it is consistent with the new drought planning requirements for water suppliers.

NOW, THEREFORE, the Board of Directors of Olivenhain Municipal Water District does ordain as follows:

SECTION 1.0: DECLARATION OF NECESSITY AND INTENT

- (a) This ordinance establishes water management requirements that are in addition to any permanent water waste prohibitions and are necessary to conserve water, enable effective water supply planning, assure reasonable and beneficial use of water, prevent waste of water, prevent unreasonable use of water, prevent unreasonable method of use of water within OMWD in order to assure adequate supplies of water to meet the needs of the public, and further the public health, safety, and welfare, recognizing that water is a scarce natural resource that requires careful management not only in times of drought, but at all times.
- (b) This ordinance establishes regulations to be implemented during times of declared water shortages, or declared water shortage emergencies. It establishes six water shortage level response actions to be implemented in times of shortage, with increasing restrictions on water use in response to worsening drought conditions and decreasing available supplies.
- (c) Water Shortage Level 1 response measures are voluntary and will be reinforced through local

and regional public education and awareness measures that may be funded in part by Olivenhain Municipal Water District. During Water Shortage Levels 2 through 6, all conservation measures and water use restrictions become mandatory and become increasingly restrictive in order to attain escalating conservation goals.

- (d) During a Water Shortage Level 2 condition or higher, the water conservation measures and water use restrictions established by this ordinance are mandatory and violations are subject to criminal, civil, and administrative penalties and remedies specified in this ordinance and as provided in Olivenhain Municipal Water District's Administrative and Ethics Code.

## SECTION 2.0: DEFINITIONS

- (a) The following words and phrases whenever used in this chapter shall have the meaning defined in this section:

1. "Grower" refers to those engaged in the growing or raising, in conformity with recognized practices of husbandry, for the purpose of commerce, trade, or industry, or for use by public educational or correctional institutions, of agricultural, horticultural or floricultural products, and produced: (1) for human consumption or for the market, or (2) for the feeding of fowl or livestock produced for human consumption or for the market, or (3) for the feeding of fowl or livestock for the purpose of obtaining their products for human consumption or for the market. "Grower" does not refer to customers who purchase water subject to the Water Authority's Permanent Special Agricultural Water Rate Program.
2. "Water Authority" means the San Diego County Water Authority.
3. "Metropolitan" means the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California.
4. "Person" means any natural person, corporation, public or private entity, public or private association, public or private agency, government agency or institution, school district, college, university, or any other user of water provided by Olivenhain Municipal Water District.
5. "WSCP" means the Water Authority's Water Shortage Contingency Plan or Olivenhain Municipal Water District's Water Shortage Contingency Plan, as specified, in existence on the effective date of this ordinance and as readopted or amended from time to time, or an equivalent plan of the Water Authority to manage or allocate supplies during shortages.

## SECTION 3.0: APPLICATION

- (a) The provisions of this ordinance apply to any person in the use of any water provided by Olivenhain Municipal Water District.

- (b) This ordinance is intended solely to further the conservation of water. It is not intended to implement any provision of federal, state, or local statutes, ordinances, or regulations relating to protection of water quality or control of drainage or runoff. Refer to the local jurisdiction or Regional Water Quality Control Board for information on any stormwater ordinances and stormwater management plans.
- (c) Nothing in this ordinance is intended to affect or limit the ability of Olivenhain Municipal Water District to declare and respond to an emergency, including an emergency that affects the ability of Olivenhain Municipal Water District to supply water.
- (d) The provisions of this ordinance do not apply to use of water from private wells, recycled water, or graywater systems.
- (e) Nothing in this ordinance shall apply to use of water that is subject to a special supply program, such as the Water Authority's Permanent Special Agricultural Water Rate Program. Violations of the conditions of special supply programs are subject to the penalties established under the applicable program. A person using water subject to a special supply program and other water provided by Olivenhain Municipal Water District is subject to this ordinance in the use of the other water.

#### SECTION 4.0: WATER SUPPLY RELIABILITY ANALYSIS

- (a) This Water Shortage Contingency Plan examines the findings related to water supply reliability and the key issues that may create a shortage condition when considering OMWD's water asset portfolio. It summarizes the water supply analysis in Chapter 6 of OMWD's 2020 UWMP, and the water reliability findings in Chapter 7 of OMWD's UWMP, to develop a WSCP that is a stand-alone document.
- (b) OMWD is currently 100 percent reliant on SDCWA for its potable water supply and, therefore, the water supply reliability analysis is based upon the SDCWA assessment from its 2020 UWMP, available at [www://sdcwa.org/your-water](http://www.sdcwa.org/your-water). SDCWA has executed contracts for a number of sources of water including the Carlsbad Desalination Plant (50,000 AFY), water conserved from Imperial Irrigation District (IID) (200,000 AFY) and the lining of the All-American and Coachella Canals (78,700 AFY), and other sources as described in its UWMP. The IID and canal lining supplies are referred to as QSA supplies. In addition, SDCWA is a member agency of Metropolitan whose major sources include the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta and the Colorado River. OMWD is investigating a brackish groundwater desalination project that would reduce dependence on SDCWA, as described in section 6.2.1. of OMWD's 2020 UWMP. This project is in the feasibility stage of analysis and is not yet considered in the reliability assessment. OMWD met approximately 13 percent of its 2020 total demand for water through its existing recycled water supplies.
- (c) Historically, except for dry years, the supply from SDCWA is consistent in quantity and quality. SDCWA's and Metropolitan's main sources of supply are the State Water Project

and the Colorado River and both sources face legal, environmental, and climatic challenges. To address these challenges to the State Water Project supply, the Department of Water Resources is going through a permitting process known as the Delta Conveyance Project and EcoRestore. It has been documented that the Colorado River supply is oversubscribed and, to address this, SDCWA and Metropolitan have implemented a number of conservation, land fallowing, transfer, and storage projects. Both the State Water Project and the Colorado River are described in the SDCWA and Metropolitan 2020 UWMPs, the latter of which is available at <http://mwdh2o.com/aboutyourwater/Planning-Documents>.

- (d) Historically, the SDCWA supply has been very reliable with only occasional reductions during droughts in California or the Colorado River Watershed. Due to their very high priority water rights, SDCWA's Colorado River supplies of conserved water from its Imperial Irrigation District transfer and the All-American and Coachella Canal Lining projects are considered to be "drought-resilient." For dry-year analysis, SDCWA assumes that the Metropolitan supplies will be allocated according to its preferential right formula. With these supplies, SDCWA projects no shortages to its member agencies during the normal and single and multi (five) dry year scenarios through 2045. Any shortages that might occur would be handled through the use of SDCWA's dry-year supplies and carry-over storage program, described in section 11.4 of the SDCWA 2020 UWMP, which includes both in-region surface water storage and out-of-region groundwater storage in California's Central Valley. SDCWA's dry-year supplies are described in Section 4.6 of its 2020 UWMP. The carryover storage capacity is approximately 100,000 AF in the San Vicente Reservoir and 70,000 AF in the Semitropic-Rosamond Water Bank Authority and the Semitropic Water Bank. SDCWA may also consider securing transfer supplies during dry years and in 2009 acquired 20,000 AF from Placer County Water Agency in Northern California.
- (e) In 2020, approximately 99 percent of all potable water delivered to OMWD customers was treated at the David C. McCollom Water Treatment Plant. The remainder of the water was produced by the Carlsbad Desalination Plant, SDCWA's Twin Oaks Valley Water Treatment Plant in San Marcos, or Metropolitan's Skinner Water Treatment Plant in Riverside County.
- (f) The DCMWTP is a robust plant and can handle many types of water quality changes without any impact on the quality of the product water. The primary impact of any such changes is a reduction in overall capacity as well as increased chemical and electrical costs. The plant does not, however, have extensive pre-treatment equipment because source water quality testing during design indicated it was not necessary. With this combination of consistent source water quality, and robust treatment processes, the DCMWTP has never been out of operation because of source water quality.
- (g) Should raw water quality prove to be more than can be managed effectively at the DCMWTP, OMWD has four connections to the SDCWA treated water Second Aqueduct system that can provide 100 percent redundancy of treated water supply for customers.

In fact, these connections were used for 100 percent of the supply prior to the construction of the DCMWTP. In addition, OMWD has interconnections with neighboring agencies that can be used to supplement supplies, as described in section 7.4.1. of OMWD's 2020 UWMP.

- (h) OMWD publishes an annual water quality report, the Consumer Confidence Report. The report is made available to all its customers, posted on its web page, and displayed in its lobby. Water quality is a major factor in any OMWD endeavor; however, OMWD does not anticipate any shortage or impact to availability of supply due to water quality issues. SDCWA's UWMP Section 7 provides more information on the quality of water provided to OMWD.
- (i) As OMWD currently relies on SDCWA for 100 percent of its raw water supply, the OMWD Drought Risk Assessment is based on the SDCWA DRA, which assesses a projected drought over the next five-year period from 2021 through 2025. The SDCWA analysis showed that there were adequate water supplies for its member agencies in all five years and therefore, actions under the WSCP are not required. More detailed information about the DRA can be found in OMWD's UWMP Section 7.3.

#### SECTION 5.0: ANNUAL WATER SUPPLY AND DEMAND ASSESSEMENT PROCEDURES

- (a) Currently, OMWD receives 100 percent of its raw supply from SDCWA. OMWD assumes that each spring, SDCWA and Metropolitan will provide an Annual Assessment including a supply forecast for the coming year. Based on this forecast, OMWD will prepare and submit its annual water supply and demand assessment (Annual Assessment), starting July 1, 2022. The Annual Assessment and reporting procedure will be based on DWR's Urban Water Management Plan Guidebook 2020, Training Module 8, and the procedures in OMWD's WSCP, including the steps and timing that OMWD will follow. The Annual Assessment includes the following sections, as required by the Water Code.
- (b) SDCWA Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment
  - 1. SDCWA first considers its core water supplies as part of the Annual Assessment. These core supplies include the Carlsbad Desalination Plant, QSA supplies, and Metropolitan. Included as part of the consideration are the capabilities and constraints of the infrastructure used to deliver the core supplies.
  - 2. Next, SDCWA considers member agency projected municipal and industrial water demands on SDCWA. To project member agency municipal and industrial water demands, SDCWA uses a short-term forecast model that considers multiple variables, including historic water demand patterns, weather, a local economic index, and anticipated conservation levels. Demand on SDCWA is also influenced by member agency local supply levels which may be influenced by weather and other factors.
  - 3. If a water supply shortfall is identified based on the assessment of core water

supplies and projected water demands, the next step is to evaluate the use of stored water reserves from SDCWA's carryover storage reserves or to pursue additional supply augmentation measures, such as dry-year transfers, to reduce or eliminate the shortfall. If a shortage doesn't exist, consistent with Carryover Storage Policy Guidelines, SDCWA will analyze how to most effectively manage storage supplies to avoid potential shortages in the future.

(c) Decision-Making Process

1. OMWD will begin its decision-making process in FY 2022 (July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022) and will implement WSCP actions as soon as it is determined that a shortage condition exists. This may occur well before the Annual Assessment report is submitted to DWR on or before July 1, 2022. The process will repeat each fiscal year.
2. The OMWD assessment team (AT) will be made up of one member from the General Manager (GM), Customer Services (CS), and Engineering Departments (E).
3. OMWD's decision-making process is presented in Table 4-1. Start and end dates are approximate and will be adjusted as necessary.

**Table 4-1: Annual Assessment Decision-Making Process**

Start Date	End Date	Activities	Whom
Oct	Jun	Monthly - Monitor Metropolitan and SDCWA Annual Assessment of supplies, and local supplies and weather. Update OMWD unconstrained demands as needed.	CS
Oct	Jun	Review SDCWA Annual Assessment as soon as available. Coordinate monthly with SDCWA on planned WSCP actions.	CS
Oct	Jun	Draft OMWD Annual Assessment Report	CS
Oct	Jun	Monthly – Update draft OMWD Annual Assessment and consider a shortage determination.	AT
Oct	Jun	If shortage is determined, use WSCP to determine shortage level, drought response actions, communication, compliance, and enforcement.	CS
Nov	Jun	After shortage determination, prepare shortage documents and present to Board of Directors for approval.	AT
Dec	Jun	Implement the WSCP actions approved by the Board of Directors.	CS
Jun	Jul	Update Annual Assessment Report and send final to DWR by July 1	CS

(d) Data and Methodologies

1. The evaluation criteria OMWD will use in its Annual Assessment include:
  - A. Supply available from SDCWA and Metropolitan
  - B. Dry-weather storage available from SDCWA and Metropolitan
  - C. Overall Annual Assessments by SDCWA and Metropolitan
  - D. Capabilities and constraints of SDCWA and Metropolitan infrastructure to deliver supplies
  - E. OMWD-specific local conditions and uncertainties
  - F. Projection of short-term unconstrained customer demands
  - G. OMWD infrastructure considerations relative to treating, storing and distributing water
2. Water Supply
  - A. Currently, OMWD receives 100 percent of its potable supply as untreated water from SDCWA. Each spring, SDCWA will provide an Annual Assessment supply forecast for the coming year that assesses their supplies including IID conserved water, All-American and Coachella Canal lining supplies, Carlsbad Desalination Plant supplies, and Metropolitan. OMWD will use this assessment as the basis for its supply in the coming fiscal year. The SDCWA and Metropolitan Assessments will evaluate dry-year storage volumes available to their member agencies. They will consider current and dry-year regulatory conditions. They will also evaluate their capital projects and operating plans that could affect deliveries. OMWD will identify uncertainties and anticipated water supply constraints.
3. Unconstrained Customer Demand
  - A. OMWD will use its demand forecast model, as described in Chapter 4 of OMWD's 2020 Urban Water Management Plan, to estimate unconstrained customer demand. The summary of the forecast methodology is:
    - Existing Baseline Demands
    - + New Development (Growth) Demands
    - - Net reductions Due to Additional Conservation Efficiencies
    - +/- Changes Due to Anticipated Weather or Climate Change
    - = Next FY Demands

B. Net reductions to the baseline will consider:

- Landscape ordinances, irrigation controllers, and turf retirement
- Devices such as washers, toilets, and multi-family residential sub-metering
- Increasing real cost of water and behavioral changes
- Updated information on climate change
- State-mandated water use guidelines

2. Current Year Available Supply

- A. OMWD will rely on the SDCWA Annual Assessment for the current year available supply.

3. Infrastructure Considerations

- A. OMWD will review the condition of its infrastructure, DCMWTP capacity, and capital improvement projects scheduled for the next FY to assess how infrastructure may impact its ability to deliver supplies to its customers. If constraints are identified, OMWD will develop a plan to work around the constraint and deliver full supplies. Plans could include changes to operations, temporary facilities, and assistance from SDCWA and neighboring agencies. In its 60+-year history, OMWD has never had an infrastructure constraint that significantly reduced deliveries.

4. Other Factors

- A. On an annual basis, OMWD will assess and describe any locally applicable factors or considerations that could influence or disrupt supplies including SDCWA and Metropolitan capital projects and operating plans.

5. Methodology

- A. The assessment of supplies and demands will be on an annual time step basis, consistent with the forecasting and reporting of SDCWA and Metropolitan. A spreadsheet will be developed to compare SDCWA supplies with OMWD demands. The assessment of a shortage will consider the evaluation criteria described above. OMWD's demand forecasting model will be used to estimate demands. The assessment will be reviewed for consistency with the 2020 UWMP, including projected water supplies in Table 6-9, and any significant differences will be explained. The methodology will be updated after each report is submitted.

SECTION 6.0: CORRELATION BETWEEN WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN AND WATER SHORTAGE LEVELS

- (a) Olivenhain Municipal Water District may implement any level of this ordinance at any time, whether independently or in order to comply with emergency regulations imposed by state or federal agencies, upon the appropriate findings and notice required herein. However, a correlation is anticipated between the Water Authority's WSCP shortage levels and Olivenhain Municipal Water District's Water Shortage Levels identified in this ordinance as described herein. Under WSCP Water Shortage Level 1, Olivenhain Municipal Water District would implement Water Shortage Level 1 actions. Under WSCP Shortage Level 2, Olivenhain Municipal Water District would implement Water Shortage Level 1 and Level 2 actions. Under WSCP Shortage Levels 3, Olivenhain Municipal Water District would implement Water Shortage Level 1, Level 2, and Level 3 actions. Under WSCP Level 4, Olivenhain Municipal Water District would implement Water Shortage Level 1, Level 2, Level 3, and Level 4 actions. Under WSCP Level 5, Olivenhain Municipal Water District would implement Water Shortage Level 1, Level 2, Level 3, Level 4, and Level 5 actions. Under WSCP Level 6, Olivenhain Municipal Water District would implement Water Shortage Level 1, Level 2, Level 3, Level 4, Level 5, and Level 6 actions.
- (b) The Water Shortage Levels identified in this ordinance correspond with the Water Authority WSCP as identified in Table 6-1:

**Table 6-1: Water Shortage Levels**

WSCP Water Shortage Levels	Use Restrictions	Conservation Target
1	Voluntary	Up to 10%
2	Mandatory	Up to 20%
3	Mandatory	Up to 30%
4	Mandatory	Up to 40%
5	Mandatory	Up to 50%
6	Mandatory	Above 50%

#### **SECTION 7.0: WATER SHORTAGE LEVEL 1**

- (a) A Water Shortage Level 1 condition applies when the Water Authority notifies its member agencies that due to drought or other supply reductions, there is a reasonable probability there will be supply shortages and that a consumer demand reduction of up to 10% is required in order to ensure that sufficient supplies will be available to meet anticipated demands. A Water Shortage Level 1 condition may also apply when Olivenhain Municipal Water District's General Manager or board of directors deems such action necessary due to drought and/or limited water supply conditions. The General Manager shall declare the existence of a Water Shortage Level 1 and take action to implement the Level 1 conservation practices identified in this ordinance.
- (b) During a Water Shortage Level 1 condition, Olivenhain Municipal Water District will increase

its public education and outreach efforts to emphasize increased public awareness of the need to implement the following water conservation practices:

1. Stop washing down paved surfaces, including but not limited to sidewalks, driveways, parking lots, tennis courts, or patios, except when it is necessary to alleviate safety or sanitation hazards.
2. Stop water waste resulting from inefficient landscape irrigation, such as runoff, low head drainage, or overspray, etc. Similarly, stop water flows onto non-targeted areas, such as adjacent property, non-irrigated areas, hardscapes, roadways, or structures.
3. Irrigate residential and commercial landscape before 10 a.m. and after 6 p.m. only. Watering is permitted at any time with a hand-held hose equipped with a positive shut-off nozzle, a bucket/watering can, or when a drip/micro-irrigation system/equipment is used.
4. Use a bucket, watering can, hand-held hose with positive shut-off nozzle, or low-volume non-spray irrigation to water landscaped areas, including trees and shrubs located on residential and commercial properties that are not irrigated by a landscape irrigation system.
5. Irrigate nursery and commercial grower's products before 10 a.m. and after 6 p.m. only. Watering is permitted at any time with a hand-held hose equipped with a positive shut-off nozzle, a bucket/watering can, or when a drip/micro-irrigation system/equipment is used. Irrigation of nursery propagation beds is permitted at any time. Watering of livestock is permitted at any time.
6. Use recirculated water to operate ornamental fountains.
7. Wash vehicles using a bucket and a hand-held hose with positive shut-off nozzle, mobile high pressure/low volume wash system, or at a commercial site that recirculates (reclaims) water on-site. Avoid washing during hot conditions when additional water is required due to evaporation.
8. Serve and refill water in restaurants, bars, and other food service establishments only upon request.
9. Offer guests in hotels, motels, and other commercial lodging establishments the option of not laundering towels and linens daily.
10. Repair all water leaks within five (5) days of notification by Olivenhain Municipal Water District unless other arrangements are made with the General Manager.
11. Use recycled or non-potable water for construction purposes when available and feasible.

- (c) During a Water Shortage Level 2 condition or higher, the conservation practices established in a Water Shortage Level 1 condition shall become mandatory and all persons shall be required to implement these practices.

SECTION 8.0: WATER SHORTAGE LEVEL 2

- (a) A Water Shortage Level 2 condition applies when the Water Authority notifies its member agencies that due to cutbacks caused by drought or other reduction in supplies, a consumer demand reduction of up to 20% is required in order to have sufficient supplies available to meet anticipated demands. A Level 2 Water Supply Shortage also applies if required to comply with emergency regulations imposed upon Olivenhain Municipal Water District by state or federal agencies. The Olivenhain Municipal Water District Board of Directors shall declare the existence of a Water Shortage Level 2 condition and implement the mandatory Level 2 conservation measures identified in this ordinance.
- (b) All persons using Olivenhain Municipal Water District water shall comply with Level 1 water conservation practices during a Water Shortage Level 2 condition, and shall also comply with the following additional conservation measures:
  - 1. Limit residential and commercial landscape irrigation to no more than three (3) assigned days per week on a schedule established by the General Manager and posted by Olivenhain Municipal Water District. This section shall not apply to commercial growers or nurseries.
  - 2. Limit lawn watering and landscape irrigation using sprinklers to no more than ten (10) minutes per watering station per assigned day. This provision does not apply to landscape irrigation systems using water efficient devices, including but not limited to: weather based controllers, drip/micro-irrigation systems, and stream rotor sprinklers.
  - 3. Water landscaped areas, including trees and shrubs located on residential and commercial properties, and not irrigated by a landscape irrigation system governed by Section 8(b)(2), on the same schedule set forth in Section 8(b)(1) by using a bucket, watering can, hand-held hose with positive shut-off nozzle, or low- volume non-spray irrigation.
  - 4. Repair all leaks within seventy-two (72) hours of notification by Olivenhain Municipal Water District unless other arrangements are made with the General Manager.
  - 5. Stop operating ornamental fountains or similar decorative water features that require potable water.

SECTION 9.0: WATER SHORTAGE LEVEL 3 – DROUGHT CRITICAL CONDITION

- (a) A Water Shortage Level 3 condition applies when the Water Authority notifies its member agencies that due to increasing cutbacks caused by drought or other reduction of supplies, a consumer demand reduction of up to 30% is required in order to have sufficient supplies available to meet anticipated demands. A Level 3 Water Supply Shortage also applies if required to comply with emergency regulations imposed upon Olivenhain Municipal Water District by state or federal agencies. The Olivenhain Municipal Water District Board of Directors shall declare the existence of a Water Shortage Level 3 condition and implement the Level 3 conservation measures identified in this ordinance. Upon declaration of a Level 3 Water Shortage condition, Olivenhain Municipal Water District may also declare a Water Supply Shortage Emergency in the manner and on the grounds provided in California Water Code section 350 and may do so whether or not San Diego County Water Authority declares a California Water Code section 350 emergency.
- (b) All persons using Olivenhain Municipal Water District water shall comply with Level 1 and Level 2 water conservation practices during a Water Shortage Level 3 condition and shall also comply with the following additional mandatory conservation measures:
  - 1. Limit residential and commercial landscape irrigation to no more than two (2) assigned days per week on a schedule established by the General Manager and posted by the Olivenhain Municipal Water District. This section shall not apply to commercial growers or nurseries.
  - 2. Water landscaped areas, including trees and shrubs located on residential and commercial properties, and not irrigated by a landscape irrigation system governed by section 8(b)(2), on the same schedule set forth in section 9(b)(1) by using a bucket, hand-held hose with a positive shut-off nozzle, watering can, or low- volume non-spray irrigation.
  - 3. Stop washing vehicles except at commercial carwashes that recirculate water, or by high pressure/low volume wash systems.
  - 4. Repair all leaks within forty-eight (48) hours of notification by Olivenhain Municipal Water District unless other arrangements are made with the General Manager.
- (c) Upon the declaration of a Water Shortage Level 3 condition, Olivenhain Municipal Water District will suspend consideration of annexations to its service area.
- (d) Olivenhain Municipal Water District may establish a water allocation for property served by the Olivenhain Municipal Water District using a method that does not penalize persons for the implementation of conservation methods or the installation of water saving devices. If Olivenhain Municipal Water District establishes a water allocation it shall provide notice of the allocation by including it in the regular billing statement for the fee or charge or by any other mailing to the address to which Olivenhain Municipal Water District customarily mails the billing statement for fees or charges for ongoing water service. Olivenhain Municipal Water District is not required to comply with Proposition 218 to impose fines on persons

using water in violation of its restrictions on water use or in passing through penalties levied upon it by Metropolitan as a result of excessive use by some Olivenhain Municipal Water District customers. Following the effective date of the water allocation as established by Olivenhain Municipal Water District, any person that uses water in excess of the allocation shall be subject to a penalty in the amount of twice the Metropolitan Tier 2 rate if under 115 percent of the allocation and four times the Metropolitan Tier 2 rate if over 115 percent in excess of the allocation. The penalty for excess water usage shall be cumulative to any other remedy or penalty that may be imposed for violation of this ordinance.

SECTION 10.0: WATER SHORTAGE LEVEL 4

- (a) A Water Shortage Level 4 condition applies when the Water Authority notifies its member agencies that due to increasing cutbacks caused by drought or other reduction of supplies, a consumer demand reduction of up to 40% is required in order to have sufficient supplies available to meet anticipated demands. A Level 4 Water Supply Shortage also applies if required to comply with emergency regulations imposed upon Olivenhain Municipal Water District by state or federal agencies. The Olivenhain Municipal Water District Board of Directors shall declare the existence of a Water Shortage Level 4 condition and implement the Level 4 conservation measures identified in this ordinance.
- (b) All persons using Olivenhain Municipal Water District water shall comply with Level 1, Level 2, and Level 3 water conservation practices during a Water Shortage Level 4 condition and shall also comply with the following additional mandatory conservation measures:
  - 1. Stop filling or re-filling ornamental lakes or ponds, except to the extent needed to sustain aquatic life, provided that such animals are of significant value and have been actively managed within the water feature prior to declaration of a Water Shortage Level under this ordinance.
- (c) Olivenhain Municipal Water District may establish a water allocation for property served by the Olivenhain Municipal Water District using a method that does not penalize persons for the implementation of conservation methods or the installation of water saving devices. If Olivenhain Municipal Water District establishes a water allocation it shall provide notice of the allocation by including it in the regular billing statement for the fee or charge or by any other mailing to the address to which Olivenhain Municipal Water District customarily mails the billing statement for fees or charges for ongoing water service. Olivenhain Municipal Water District is not required to comply with Proposition 218 to impose fines on persons using water in violation of its restrictions on water use or in passing through penalties levied upon it by Metropolitan as a result of excessive use by some Olivenhain Municipal Water District customers. Following the effective date of the water allocation as established by Olivenhain Municipal Water District, any person that uses water in excess of the allocation shall be subject to a penalty in the amount of twice the Metropolitan Tier 2 rate if under 115 percent of the allocation and four times the Metropolitan Tier 2 rate if over 115 percent in excess of the allocation. The penalty for excess water usage shall be cumulative to any other remedy or penalty that may be imposed for violation of this ordinance.

SECTION 11.0: WATER SHORTAGE LEVEL 5

- (a) A Water Shortage Level 5 condition applies when the Water Authority notifies its member agencies that due to increasing cutbacks caused by drought or other reduction of supplies, a consumer demand reduction of up to 50% is required in order to have sufficient supplies available to meet anticipated demands. A Level 5 Water Supply Shortage also applies if required to comply with emergency regulations imposed upon Olivenhain Municipal Water District by state or federal agencies. The Olivenhain Municipal Water District Board of Directors shall declare the existence of a Water Shortage Level 5 condition and implement the Level 5 conservation measures identified in this ordinance.
- (b) All persons using Olivenhain Municipal Water District water shall comply with conservation measures required during Level 1, Level 2, Level 3, and Level 4 conditions and shall also comply with the following additional mandatory conservation measures:
1. Stop all landscape irrigation, except crops and landscape products of commercial growers and nurseries. This restriction shall not apply to the following categories of use unless Olivenhain Municipal Water District has determined that recycled water is available and may be lawfully applied to the use.
    - A. Maintenance of trees and shrubs that are watered on the same schedule set forth in section 9(b)(1) by using a bucket, watering can, hand-held hose with a positive shut-off nozzle, or low-volume non-spray irrigation;
    - B. Maintenance of existing landscaping necessary for fire protection as specified by the Fire Marshal of the local fire protection agency having jurisdiction over the property to be irrigated;
    - C. Maintenance of existing landscaping for erosion control;
    - D. Maintenance of plant materials identified to be rare or essential to the well-being of animals;
    - E. Maintenance of landscaping within active public parks and playing fields, day care centers, school grounds, cemeteries, and golf course greens, provided that such irrigation does not exceed two (2) days per week according to the schedule established under section 9(b)(1);
    - F. Watering of livestock; and
    - G. Public works projects and actively irrigated environmental mitigation projects.
  2. Repair all water leaks within twenty-four (24) hours of notification by Olivenhain Municipal Water District unless other arrangements are made with the General

Manager.

- (c) Olivenhain Municipal Water District may establish a water allocation for property served by Olivenhain Municipal Water District. If Olivenhain Municipal Water District establishes a water allocation it shall provide notice of the allocation by including it in the regular billing statement for the fee or charge or by any other mailing to the address to which Olivenhain Municipal Water District customarily mails the billing statement for fees or charges for ongoing water service. Olivenhain Municipal Water District is not required to comply with Proposition 218 to impose fines on persons using water in violation of its restrictions on water use or in passing through penalties levied upon it by Metropolitan as a result of excessive use by some Olivenhain Municipal Water District customers. Following the effective date of the water allocation as established by Olivenhain Municipal Water District, any person that uses water in excess of the allocation shall be subject to a penalty in the amount of twice the Metropolitan Tier 2 rate if under 115 percent of the allocation and four times the Metropolitan Tier 2 rate if over 115 percent in excess of the allocation. The penalty for excess water usage shall be cumulative to any other remedy or penalty that may be imposed for violation of this ordinance.
- (d) Upon the declaration of a Water Shortage Level 5 condition, no new potable water service shall be provided, no new temporary meters or new permanent meters shall be provided, and no statements of immediate ability to serve or provide potable water service (such as will serve letters, certificates, or letters of availability) shall be issued, except under the following circumstances:
  - 1. A valid, unexpired building permit has been issued for the project; or
  - 2. The project is necessary to protect the public's health, safety, and welfare; or
  - 3. The applicant provides substantial evidence of an enforceable commitment that water demands for the project will be offset prior to the provision of a new water meter(s) to the satisfaction of Olivenhain Municipal Water District.

This provision shall not be construed to preclude the resetting or activation of meters to provide continuation of water service or to restore service that has been interrupted for a period of one year or less.

#### SECTION 12.0: WATER SHORTAGE LEVEL 6

- (a) A Water Shortage Level 6 condition applies when the Water Authority Board of Directors declares a water shortage emergency pursuant to California Water Code Section 350 and notifies its member agencies that Level 6 requires a demand reduction of more than 50% in order for Olivenhain Municipal Water District to have maximum supplies available to meet anticipated demands. A Level 6 Water Supply Shortage also applies if required to comply with emergency regulations imposed upon Olivenhain Municipal Water District by state or federal agencies. Olivenhain Municipal Water District shall declare a Drought Emergency in the

manner and on the grounds provided in California Water Code section 350.

(b) All persons using Olivenhain Municipal Water District water shall comply with conservation measures required during Level 1, Level 2, Level 3, Level 4, and Level 5 conditions and shall also comply with the following additional mandatory conservation measures:

1. Stop all landscape irrigation, except crops and landscape products of commercial growers and nurseries. This restriction shall not apply to the following categories of use unless Olivenhain Municipal Water District has determined that recycled water is available and may be lawfully applied to the use.
  - A. Maintenance of existing landscaping necessary for fire protection as specified by the Fire Marshal of the local fire protection agency having jurisdiction over the property to be irrigated;
  - B. Maintenance of existing landscaping for erosion control;
  - C. Maintenance of plant materials identified to be rare or essential to the well-being of animals;
  - D. Watering of livestock; and
  - E. Public works projects and actively irrigated environmental mitigation projects.

Olivenhain Municipal Water District may establish a water allocation for property served by the Olivenhain Municipal Water District using a method that does not penalize persons for the implementation of conservation methods or the installation of water saving devices. If Olivenhain Municipal Water District establishes a water allocation it shall provide notice of the allocation by including it in the regular billing statement for the fee or charge or by any other mailing to the address to which Olivenhain Municipal Water District customarily mails the billing statement for fees or charges for ongoing water service. Olivenhain Municipal Water District is not required to comply with Proposition 218 to impose fines on persons using water in violation of its restrictions on water use or in passing through penalties levied upon it by Metropolitan as a result of excessive use by some Olivenhain Municipal Water District customers. Following the effective date of the water allocation as established by Olivenhain Municipal Water District, any person that uses water in excess of the allocation shall be subject to a penalty in the amount of twice the Metropolitan Tier 2 rate if under 115 percent of the allocation and four times the Metropolitan Tier 2 rate if over 115 percent in excess of the allocation. The penalty for excess water usage shall be cumulative to any other remedy or penalty that may be imposed for violation of this ordinance.

SECTION 13.0: PROCEDURES FOR DETERMINATION AND NOTICATION OF WATER SHORTAGE LEVEL

- (a) The existence of a Water Shortage Level 1 condition may be declared by the General Manager upon a written determination of the existence of the facts and circumstances supporting the determination. A copy of the written determination shall be filed with the Executive Secretary of Olivenhain Municipal Water District and provided to the Olivenhain Municipal Water District Board of Directors. The General Manager may publish a notice of the determination of existence of Water Shortage Level 1 condition in one or more newspapers, including a newspaper of general circulation within Olivenhain Municipal Water District. Olivenhain Municipal Water District may also post notice of the condition on its website. To end a Water Shortage Level 1 condition, the General Manager may issue a written declaration of facts that conditions have been met by which to discontinue the Water Shortage Level 1.
- (b) The existence of Water Shortage Level 2, Level 3, Level 4, or Level 5 conditions, may be declared by resolution of the Olivenhain Municipal Water District Board of Directors adopted at a regular or special public meeting held in accordance with state law. The mandatory conservation measures applicable to Water Shortage Level 2, Level 3, Level 4, or Level 5 conditions, shall take effect on the tenth (10) day after the date the response level is declared. Within five (5) days following the declaration of the response level, Olivenhain Municipal Water District shall publish a copy of the resolution in a newspaper used for publication of official notices. If Olivenhain Municipal Water District establishes a water allocation, it shall provide notice of the allocation by including it in the regular billing statement for fees or charges for ongoing water service, or by any other mailing to the address to which Olivenhain Municipal Water District customarily mails the billing statement for fees or charges for ongoing water service. Water allocation shall be effective on the fifth (5) day following the date of mailing or at such later date as specified in the notice. [To end a Level 2, Level 3, Level 4, or Level 5 Water Shortage, the Board of Directors may adopt by resolution a declaration that conditions necessary to discontinue the Level 2, Level 3, Level 4, or Level 5 Water Shortage have been met.]
- (c) The existence of a Water Shortage Level 6 condition may be declared in accordance with the procedures specified in California Water Code Sections 351 and 352. The mandatory conservation measures applicable to Water Shortage Level 6 conditions shall take effect on the tenth (10) day after the date the response level is declared. Within five (5) days following the declaration of the response level, Olivenhain Municipal Water District shall publish a copy of the resolution in a newspaper used for publication of official notices. [To end a Level 6 Water Shortage, the Board of Directors may adopt by resolution a declaration that conditions necessary to discontinue the Level 6 Water Supply Shortage have been met.]
- (d) The Olivenhain Municipal Water District Board of Directors may declare an end to a Water Shortage Level by the adoption of a resolution at any regular or special meeting held in accordance with state law.

SECTION 14.0: HARDSHIP VARIANCE

- (a) If, due to unique circumstances, a specific requirement of this ordinance would result in undue hardship to a person using agency water or to property upon which agency water is used, that is disproportionate to the impacts to Olivenhain Municipal Water District water users generally or to similar property or classes of water uses, then the person may apply for a variance to the requirements as provided in this section.
- (b) The variance may be granted or conditionally granted, only upon a written finding of the existence of facts demonstrating an undue hardship to a person using agency water or to property upon which agency water is used, that is disproportionate to the impacts to Olivenhain Municipal Water District water users generally or to similar property or classes of water use due to specific and unique circumstances of the user or the user's property.
  - 1. Application. Application for a variance shall be a form prescribed by Olivenhain Municipal Water District and shall be accompanied by a non-refundable processing fee in an amount set by resolution of the Olivenhain Municipal Water District Board of Directors.
  - 2. Supporting Documentation. The application shall be accompanied by photographs, maps, drawings, and other information, including a written statement of the applicant.
  - 3. Required Findings for Variance. An application for a variance shall be denied unless the approving authority finds, based on the information provided in the application, supporting documents, or such additional information as may be requested, and on water use information for the property as shown by the records of Olivenhain Municipal Water District, all of the following:
    - A. That the variance does not constitute a grant of special privilege inconsistent with the limitations upon other Olivenhain Municipal Water District customers.
    - B. That because of special circumstances applicable to the property or its use, the strict application of this ordinance would have a disproportionate impact on the property or use that exceeds the impacts to customers generally.
    - C. That the authorizing of such variance will not be of substantial detriment to adjacent properties, and will not materially affect the ability of Olivenhain Municipal Water District to effectuate the purpose of this chapter and will not be detrimental to the public interest.
    - D. That the condition or situation of the subject property or the intended use of the property for which the variance is sought is not common, recurrent, or general in nature.
  - 4. Approval Authority. The General Manager shall exercise approval authority and act upon any completed application no later than ten (10) days after submittal and may

approve, conditionally approve, or deny the variance. The applicant requesting the variance shall be promptly notified in writing of any action taken. Unless specified otherwise at the time a variance is approved, the variance applies to the subject property during the term of the mandatory drought response.

5. Appeals to Olivenhain Municipal Water District's Board of Directors. An applicant may appeal a decision or condition of the General Manager on a variance application to the Olivenhain Municipal Water District Board of Directors within ten (10) days of the decision upon written request for a hearing. The request shall state the grounds for the appeal. At a public meeting, the Olivenhain Municipal Water District Board of Directors shall act as the approval authority and review the appeal de novo by following the regular variance procedure. The decision of the Olivenhain Municipal Water District Board of Directors is final.

#### SECTION 15.0: COMMUNICATION PROTOCOLS

This section lists a number of strategies OMWD has used to guide successful drought response campaigns in the past and should be considered during future water shortage conditions.

(a) Level 1:

- Send clear, consistent, and understandable messages encouraging increased voluntary conservation.
- Develop and maintain a steady stream of media relations activities and social media communications that explain the need to conserve and how to conserve, promote water-use efficiency programs and incentives, and/or give general support for water conservation. Schedule these efforts to provide timely support for water-use efficiency events, strategies, and other programs.
- Enhance the level of conservation-oriented community outreach through greater frequency of outreach at community events and speaker's bureau presentations.
- Develop specific outreach efforts that target key industries or groups (hospitality, HOAs, building managers, etc.) to raise awareness of, and participation in, drought response actions and water-use efficiency programs.
- Keep [www.olivenhain.com](http://www.olivenhain.com) updated with information on current status of regional WSCP, statewide weather and drought conditions, and recommended water conservation practices
- Regularly communicate with local, state, and other elected officials in the region about the importance of achieving voluntary water conservation and encourage them to publicly promote such efforts to their constituents.
- Targeted outreach to high-water-use customers and industries
- Modify school assembly program content to include messages about need for increased voluntary conservation.
- Provide conservation information and other support as necessary to government officials for their own media events, hearings, community meetings, etc.

- Provide educational/promotional items that encourage conservation (dye tablets, hose nozzles, etc.)

(b) Level 2:

- Continue to deploy or enhance Level 1 strategies and tactics as needed, and consider supplemental strategies and tactics listed below.
- Develop a more serious campaign message that reflects the need for compliance with mandatory water use restrictions.
- Send clear, consistent, and understandable messages regarding mandatory water use restrictions in effect.
- Enhance media relations activities and social media communications related to water use restrictions, conservation programs, and drought conditions. Schedule these efforts to provide timely support for new campaign initiatives, conservation events, and other programs.
- Leverage stakeholder groups' communication channels to help distribute updated information about restrictions and conservation as soon as possible; groups to include business organizations, civic organizations, service clubs, religious leaders, elected officials, along with key associations governing HOAs, building managers, landscape companies, etc.
- Consider adjustments to water conservation resources and programs in ways that make finding and participating in key programs easier, or to facilitate short-term water savings. Support these efforts with events to provide information and resources to consumers or other stakeholders.
- Add "pop-ups" with outreach campaign messages to [www.olivenhain.com](http://www.olivenhain.com).
- Enhance efforts to encourage customers to report incidents of water waste directly to OMWD.

(c) Levels 3-4: In the event of a more severe supply shortage or demand management period that requires entering Level 3 or 4 of the WSCP (up to 30% or 40% mandatory conservation, respectively), OMWD will continue to deploy or enhance Level 2 strategies and tactics as needed, and will consider supplemental strategies and tactics listed below.

- Develop a more serious campaign message that reflects the need for higher level of extraordinary conservation.
- Send clear, consistent, and understandable messages regarding mandatory water use restrictions in effect and escalating challenges affecting water supplies.
- Conduct specialized outreach to landscape industry and water users with large ornamental landscapes to achieve significant reductions in discretionary outdoor water use while minimizing long-term property damage.
- Initiate targeted outreach to major CII water users to help them identify, prepare for and, as much as possible, avoid negative impacts from extreme water conservation requirements.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of continuing to promote long-term water-use

efficiency programs and tools amid worsening supply conditions/increasing restrictions.

- Provide instructions for triaging landscape resources during extreme shortage conditions (saving trees, etc.).
- Reinforce business groups, service clubs, religious leaders, elected officials to spread awareness of need for significant, collective water-saving actions to preserve our economy and quality of life.
- Provide specialized technical assistance sessions or resources to help homeowners achieve immediate reductions in water use while minimizing landscape damage.
- Consider providing specialized technical assistance to large landscape customers (HOAs, cities, schools, etc.) to help achieve large-scale reductions in discretionary outdoor water use.
- Conduct specialized outreach to industries (hospitality, car washes, restaurants, etc.) or other large-scale water users that will likely experience impacts from emergency conservation to determine solutions for minimizing economic or quality of life impacts.

(d) Levels 5-6: In the event of a more severe supply shortage or demand management period that requires entering Level 5 or 6 of the WSCP (up to or greater than 50 percent mandatory conservation mandatory conservation, respectively), OMWD will continue to deploy or enhance Level 3-4 strategies and tactics as needed, and will consider supplemental strategies and tactics listed below to reflect increased shortage conditions.

- Develop campaign messages and tactics that raise awareness of the extreme shortage conditions facing the region and the likely need to focus water use on essential public health and safety needs.
- Send clear, consistent, and understandable messages regarding what uses of water or levels of water use remain acceptable for residential, commercial and public water users.
- Emphasize the need for all residents and businesses to work together to help the region successfully weather the situation.
- Raise awareness of any urgent actions being taken by OMWD or its wholesalers to improve water supply conditions; provide regular updates on those efforts.
- Suspend promotion of ongoing water-use efficiency programs to focus resources on promoting extreme/emergency conservation measures.
- Coordinate with regional emergency response agencies/services on messaging/additional outreach tactics if needed.
- Provide updates to media and other stakeholders on water supply conditions as often as possible (daily or as needed).
- Evaluate need for “phone bank” or additional staff resources to handle public inquiries.
- Provide updated communications materials to business groups, service clubs, religious leaders, elected officials to raise immediate awareness for increased water-savings actions and available assistance resources.

(e) Catastrophic Shortage Communications: In the event of a natural disaster, infrastructure failure, or other situation that requires regional water use to be quickly prioritized for or limited to essential public health and safety needs, OMWD will immediately deploy or enhance appropriate communication strategies and tactics from WSCP Levels 1-6 as needed, and will consider strategies and tactics listed below to reflect the need for urgent, emergency-driven water conservation.

- Develop campaign messages and tactics that raise awareness of the emergency conditions and the need to focus water use on essential public health and safety needs.
- Send clear, consistent, and understandable messages regarding what uses of water or levels of water use remain acceptable for residential, commercial, and public water users, and the expected duration of this restricted level of water use.
- Emphasize the need for all residents and businesses to work together to help the region successfully weather the situation.
- Raise awareness of any urgent actions being taken by OMWD and/or its wholesalers to improve water supply conditions; provide regular updates on those efforts.
- Suspend promotion of ongoing, long-term water-use efficiency programs and tools to focus resources on communicating need for immediate water conservation actions.
- Coordinate with local emergency response agencies/services on messaging and outreach tactics where possible.
- Provide updated communications materials to business groups, service clubs, religious leaders, elected officials to raise immediate awareness for emergency-level water-savings actions and available assistance resources.
- Conduct specialized outreach to landscape and related industries with significant outdoor water use to urge immediate end to landscape water use (if required).
- Coordinate dissemination of information regarding water use restrictions to local law enforcement or other public agencies to help maximize widespread compliance with emergency mandates.

#### SECTION 16.0: VIOLATIONS AND PENALTIES

- (a) OMWD has the legal authority under the Water Code to implement shortage response actions and enforce them.
- (b) Any person, who uses, causes to be used, or permits the use of water in violation of this ordinance is guilty of an offense punishable as provided herein.
- (c) Upon the issuance on a warning and/or fine as provided in Section 16.0(d), the customer will be afforded a grace period of 21 days during which no additional warning and/or fines will be issued. Each violation of this ordinance occurring outside of the 21-day grace period is considered a separate offense.
- (d) Administrative fines may be levied for each violation of a provision of this ordinance as

follows:

1. A warning will be issued for a first violation.
  2. The customer will be fined one hundred dollars for a second violation of any provision of this ordinance within one year of the initial violation.
  3. The customer will be fined two hundred dollars for the third violation of this ordinance within one year of the initial violation.
  4. The customer will be fined five hundred dollars for each additional violation of this ordinance within one year of the initial violation.
- (e) Violation of a provision of this ordinance is subject to enforcement through installation of a flow-restricting device in the meter.
- (f) Each violation of this ordinance may be prosecuted as a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than thirty (30) days or by a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or by both as provided in Water Code Section 377.
- (g) Willful violations of the mandatory conservation measures and water use restrictions may be enforced by discontinuing service to the property at which the violation occurs as provided by Water Code Section 356.
- (h) All remedies provided for herein shall be cumulative and not exclusive.

#### SECTION 17.0: FINANCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF WSCP ACTIVATION

OMWD's water supply shortage rate structure is designed to be revenue-neutral to dampen OMWD's financial impact when sales are declining due to conservation. During any stage of implementation of this ordinance, Olivenhain Municipal Water District's Board of Directors may choose, in its sole discretion, to implement the demand reduction rates that are currently adopted and notified to customers under a Proposition 218 process, in order to effectuate an appropriate and desired level of water conservation by Olivenhain Municipal Water District's customers.

#### SECTION 18.0: DETERMINING WATER SHORTAGE REDUCTIONS

- (a) Monitoring and Reporting: For real-time feedback on the implementation of its WSCP, OMWD will utilize advanced metering infrastructure (AMI) which has been implemented for 70 percent of its meters and is estimated to be complete by FY 2025. Currently, the remainder of the meter readings are collected using automated meter reading (AMR) and total water use is available within days of the end of each month. By setting alarm levels, OMWD will also be able to review individual customer use, identify excessive use, and implement enforcement warnings and actions. In summary, OMWD will:

- Estimate target water use by month using typical monthly use patterns and the target percentage of normal water use.
- On a monthly basis, summarize water use and compare to the target.
- Implement alarm settings on AMI meters as a percentage of normal water use. Implement warnings and enforcement actions where the deviation is significantly above target.

(b) OMWD will use the results of its monitoring and reporting program as discussed in the previous section to evaluate the WSCP's performance. Each time the WSCP is implemented, OMWD staff will use the evaluation to determine the need and approach to revising its WSCP. The goal will be for effective shortage response actions producing the desired reductions. Staff will review proposed refinements and any new actions to evaluate their effectiveness prior to incorporating them into the WSCP. Minor revisions will be implemented quickly while major revisions will require board review and approval. Staff will prepare for the board a report on the WSCP's effectiveness and proposed changes, each time it is implemented.

#### SECTION 19.0: EFFECTIVE DATE

This ordinance is effective immediately upon adoption or as otherwise established by state law for Olivenhain Municipal Water District.

Any part or provision of this Ordinance that is prohibited or that is held to be void or unenforceable shall be ineffective to the extent of such prohibition or unenforceability without invalidating the remaining provisions hereof.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of Olivenhain Municipal Water District held on the xxth day of [Month] [Year] by the following roll call vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSTAIN:

ABSENT:

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Lawrence A. Watt, President  
Board of Directors  
Olivenhain Municipal Water District

ATTEST:

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Edmund K. Sprague, Secretary  
Board of Directors  
Olivenhain Municipal Water District

# Appendix K: Addendum Number 1 to the Olivenhain Municipal Water District 2015 Urban Water Management Plan

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## K.1 Introduction

Olivenhain Municipal Water District (OMWD) prepared a 2015 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) as required by The Urban Water Management Planning Act enacted by the California Legislature in 1983. The law required an urban water supplier, providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or serving more than 3,000 acre-feet annually, to adopt an UWMP every five years demonstrating water supply reliability in normal, single dry, and multiple dry years. The 2015 UWMP was adopted by the OMWD Board of Directors on June 15, 2016 and submitted to the State of California, Department of Water Resources (DWR) on June 22, 2016. OMWD received a letter from DWR dated August 18, 2017 stating that the 2015 OMWD UWMP addressed the requirements of the California Water Code.

### **Addendum Number 1 to the 2015 UWMP**

OMWD receives 100 percent of its potable water supply from the San Diego County Water Authority (SDCWA). SDCWA in turn receives a portion of its water supply from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, a State Water Project Contractor. Therefore, DWR has identified OMWD as a water supplier that would potentially receive water supply benefits from the proposed Delta Conveyance Project. In a letter dated December 18, 2020, DWR requested that OMWD's 2015 and 2020 UWMPs include documentation to support compliance with the Reduced Reliance Policy. As the OMWD 2015 UWMP has been prepared, adopted, submitted, and approved, this Addendum Number 1 provides the requested documentation.

### **Delta Stewardship Council, Delta Plan**

The Sacramento – San Joaquin (Delta) Delta Reform Act of 2009 established the Delta Stewardship Council (Council) to create a comprehensive, long-term, legally enforceable plan (Delta Plan) to guide how multiple federal, state, and local agencies manage the Delta's water and environmental resources. The Council is charged with achieving the State mandated coequal goals of providing a more reliable water supply for California and protecting, restoring, and enhancing the Delta ecosystem. Delta Plan Policy WR P1 is, Reduce Reliance on the Delta Through Improved Regional Water Self-Reliance.

### **Delta Conveyance Project**

DWR has proposed the Delta Conveyance Project to develop new diversion and conveyance facilities in the Delta necessary to restore and protect the reliability of State Water Project deliveries. As a part of assessing whether to approve the Delta Conveyance Project, DWR is preparing an environmental impact report pursuant to the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act. In addition, as the

proposed project would be a “covered action” within the scope of the Delta Reform Act, DWR is preparing a record for the determination of whether the Delta Conveyance Project, if approved, would be consistent with the policies enumerated in the Delta Plan.

## K.2 Background

An urban water supplier that anticipates participating in or receiving water from a proposed project, such as a multiyear water transfer, conveyance facility, or new diversion that involves transferring water through, exporting water from, or using water in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (Delta), should provide information in their 2015 and 2020 UWMPs that can then be used in the certification of consistency process to demonstrate consistency with the Delta Plan Policy WR P1, Reduce Reliance on the Delta Through Improved Regional Water Self-reliance (California Code Regulations, Title 23, Section 5003).

Delta Plan Policy WR P1 is one of fourteen regulatory policies in the Delta Plan. The Delta Plan is a comprehensive, long-term, legally enforceable plan guiding how federal, state, and local agencies manage the Delta’s water and environmental resources. The Delta Plan was adopted in 2013 by the Delta Stewardship Council (DSC). Delta Plan Policy WR P1 identifies urban water management plans as the tool to demonstrate consistency with the state policy that suppliers that carry out or take part in covered actions must reduce their reliance on the Delta.

The California Code of Regulations, Title 23, Section 5003(c)(1), states that commencing in 2015, water suppliers that have done all of the following are contributing to reduced reliance on the Delta and improving regional self-reliance and are therefore consistent with Delta Plan Policy WR P1.

- (A) Completed a current Urban or Agricultural Water Management Plan (Plan) which has been reviewed by the California Department of Water Resources for compliance with the applicable requirements of the Water Code Division 6, Parts 2.55, 2.6, and 2.8;
- (B) Identified, evaluated, and commenced implementation, consistent with the implementation schedule set forth in the Plan, of all programs and projects included in the Plan that are locally cost effective and technically feasible which reduce reliance on the Delta; and
- (C) Included in the Plan, commencing in 2015, the expected outcome for measurable reduction in Delta Reliance and improvement in regional self-reliance. The expected outcome for measurable reduction in Delta reliance and improvement in regional self-reliance shall be reported in the Plan as the reduction in the amount of water used, from the Delta watershed. For purposes of reporting, water efficiency is considered a new source of water supply, consistent with the Water Code section 1011(a).

This section covers both the 2015 and 2020 UWMPs, and subsequent plan cycles. OMWD’s and SDCWA’s information on reduced reliance on the Delta is documented below and can be used in future certifications of consistency with WR P1 for potential future water-supply-covered actions in the Delta.

### K.3 OMWD Consistency with WR P1

OMWD is one of 24 retail member agencies of SDCWA. OMWD has a representative on the SDCWA Board of Directors and thereby participates in the setting of SDCWA policy. OMWD buys 100 percent of its potable water from SDCWA, providing a portion of SDCWA's revenue.

OMWD demonstrates consistency with WR P1 through a combination of its success in implementing water use efficiency strategies, developing its own local water recycling supply, and through the local and regional water supply projects it participates in as a member agency of SDCWA. OMWD's average water use has decreased from 359 gallons per capita per day (GPCD) as forecast in its 2005 UWMP to 206 GPCD based on the 2020 UWMP population and demand forecasts. OMWD's recycled water demand is forecast to increase from approximately 2,500 AFY in 2020 to 2,900 AFY by 2025, or approximately 15 percent of its total 2045 demand. OMWD is also actively investigating the San Dieguito Valley Brackish Groundwater Desalination Project with a minimum capacity of 1,120 AFY. Although not included in the calculations, this project, if implemented, would further reduce reliance on the Delta watershed and improve regional self-reliance.

In its Draft Appendix M, Addendum to the SDCWA's 2015 Urban Water Management Plan, Reporting on Reduced Delta Reliance, SDCWA demonstrates its service area's consistency with WR P1 by detailing the San Diego Region's collective contributions to regional self-reliance. The regional self-reliance demonstrated in SDCWA's Appendix M Table 3 consists of strategies implemented by SDCWA and its retail agencies including OMWD.

In 2010, its baseline year, the percentage of water supplies within the SDCWA service area contributing to regional self-reliance was approximately 44 percent. In 2015, this grew to 45 percent; in 2020, 79 percent; and it is projected at 90-plus percent through 2045. SDCWA and its member agencies have accomplished this reduction in Delta reliance through water use efficiency, water recycling, and seawater desalination, each of which contributes approximately 10 percent. Local and regional water supply and storage projects make up approximately 70 percent and include the Imperial Irrigation District conserved water transfer and the All-American and Coachella Canal lining projects, cumulatively 278,700 AFY. Groundwater, brackish groundwater, surface water, and potable reuse make up the remaining increments of local supply.

WRP1 subdivision (c)(1)(C) requires water suppliers to report on the expected outcomes for measurable reductions in water supplies from the Delta watershed as either a reduction in percentage or volume used of Delta supplies form a quantified baseline. As a member agency of Metropolitan, SDCWA's Draft 2020 UWMP demonstrates the reduction in Delta supplies received from Metropolitan in its Appendix M, Table 4 which is derived from Metropolitan's Draft 2020 RUWMP. SDCWA water purchases from Metropolitan include supply from the State Water Project that Metropolitan receives as a State Water Contractor. Metropolitan's 2020 UWMP, Appendix 11, Table A. 11-3, indicates that in 2010, approximately 27 percent of its service area supply was from the Delta. In 2015 and 2020, this declined to approximately 20 percent. Metropolitan forecasts that its Delta portion of its supply will decline from 24 percent in 2025, to just under 20 percent in 2045.

Through its own activities, the activities of SDCWA and its other retail member agencies and the activities of Metropolitan, OMWD is able to demonstrate its compliance with all aspects of WR P1.

## K.4 OMWD Consistency with WR P1 Through Its Programs and Projects

OMWD has contributed to the SDCWA reduced reliance on water supplies from the Delta watershed, improved regional self-reliance, and consistency with WR P1 through increased water use efficiency and water recycling. The following tables demonstrate consistency with WR P1.

The sources of data used in the analysis are shown in **Table K-1**.

**Table K-1: Source of Water Supply Data**

Analysis Year	Data Source	
2010 (Baseline)	2005 UWMP	Pages 8, 37, Table 4
2015	2010 UWMP	Tables 2 and 7
2020	2015 UWMP	Tables 3-1 and 4-3
2025, 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045	2020 UWMP	Tables 3-1 and 4-3

**Tables C-1 through C-3** (located at the end of this section) summarize OMWD's record of completing UWMPs and implementing efficiency measures identified in the plans. The tables show a measurable reduction in Delta reliance and improvement in regional self-reliance, contributing to reduced reliance on the Delta consistent with WR P1.

To demonstrate reduced reliance on the Delta, OMWD compared its projected water use against a baseline. The baseline, shown in Table C-2, was calculated by taking the projected 2010 normal year water demand and adding projected water efficiency savings for 2010. Consistent with DWR's Guidebook, normal year water demands were used as a surrogate for normal year water supplies to help alleviate issues associated with instances where available water supplies exceed normal year water demands. In addition, consistent with the DWR Guidebook, actual water use was not used for the current year due to the influence of weather and other variables on water use. Rather, UWMP normal year demand projections were used to represent current and future water use.

### Quantification of Water Supplies that Contribute to Regional Self-Reliance

For a covered action to demonstrate consistency with the Delta Plan, WR P1 subsection (c)(1) (C) states water suppliers must report in their UWMP the expected outcome for measurable improvement in regional self-reliance as a reduction in water used from the Delta watershed. To determine whether there is an increase in regional self-reliance, the baseline calculated in Table C-2 is used to compare with against the water supplies listed in Table C-3 that contribute to regional self-reliance. The comparison is done over five-year periods, from 2015 through 2045, to calculate how regional self-reliance will change over time.

Table C-3 lists the sources of water supplies and volumes that contribute to regional self-reliance. As shown in the table, OMWD's reliance on the Delta decreases over time as the percent of water supplies

that contribute to regional self-reliance increase over time. The volumes of the individual supplies that contribute to regional self-reliance can be found in OMWD's UWMPs.

The water supplies included in Table C-3 that contribute to regional self-reliance are grouped into categories consistent with the DWR Guidebook. These represent OMWD verifiable supplies, water use efficiency, and water recycling for irrigation.

OMWD is also actively investigating the San Dieguito Valley Brackish Groundwater Desalination Project with a minimum capacity of 1,120 AFY. While not included in the calculations, this project if implemented, would further reduce reliance on the Delta watershed and improve regional self-reliance.

Tables C-1 Through C-3: Calculations of Water Use Efficiency, Service Area Water Demands Without Water Use Efficiency, and Supplies contributing to Regional Self Reliance

## **K.5 Demonstration of Reduced Reliance on Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed**

WR P1 subdivision (c) (1) (C) requires water suppliers to report on the expected outcomes for measurable reductions in water supplies from the Delta watershed. For SDCWA and OMWD, the only potential source of water from the Delta watershed is water purchased from Metropolitan. Because water provided by Metropolitan to SDCWA and its member agencies can include supplies that come from the Delta watershed and Colorado River supplies, SDCWA and its member agencies must incorporate Metropolitan's forecast (Table C-5) as a reasonable methodology to forecast the percent of Metropolitan water supply from the Delta watershed and the Colorado River, at least until Metropolitan provides the methodology approved by the DSC as anticipated.

To serve as a placeholder for the WR P1 subdivision (c) (1) (C) requirement, the information in Table C-5 is presented from Metropolitan's Draft 2020 UWMP. The table calculates the reduced reliance on the Delta watershed within the entirety of the Metropolitan service area.

The CVP/SWP contract supplies in Table C-4 include Metropolitan's State Water Project Table A and Article 21 supplies. The values in the table do not include supplies from San Luis carryover storage programs. The transfers and exchanges of supplies from the Delta watershed shown in the Table include supplies from the San Bernardino Valley MWD Program, Yuba River Accord Purchase Program, the San Gabriel Valley MWD Program, other generic SWP and Central Valley transfers and exchanges. Additional information can be found in Section 3.2 and Appendix 3 of Metropolitan's 2020 UWMP.

**Table C-1: Data Table for Determining WUE Supply**

Service Area WUE Demands (AF)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (Opt.)
Demands without WUE	25,670	24,318	22,843	20,103	19,779	19,474	19,165	18,910
Non-Potable Demands	3,320	3,200	2,443	2,693	2,819	2,834	2,855	2,860
Demands without WUE	22,350	21,118	20,400	17,410	16,960	16,640	16,310	16,050
Service Area Population	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (Opt.)
	55,596	66,993	72,567	71,146	69,350	68,954	68,260	68,248
WUE Since Baseline (AF)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (Opt.)
Per Capita Water Use	359	281	251	218	218	215	213	210
Change in Per Capita Water Use from Baseline		(77)	(108)	(140)	(141)	(143)	(146)	(149)
Estimated WUE Since Baseline		5,814	8,772	11,191	10,919	11,080	11,131	11,386

**Table C-2: Calculation of Total Water Supplies**

Total Service Area Water Demands (AF)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (Opt.)
Water Demands with WUE	25,670	24,318	22,843	20,103	19,779	19,474	19,165	18,910
WUE		5,814	8,772	11,191	10,919	11,080	11,131	11,386
Demands without WUE	25,670	30,132	31,615	31,294	30,698	30,554	30,296	30,296

**Table C-3: Supplier Contribution to Regional Self-Reliance**

Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (Opt.)
WUE	2,490	5,814	8,772	11,191	10,919	11,080	11,131	11,386
Water Recycling	3,320	3,200	2,443	2,693	2,819	2,834	2,855	2,860
Stormwater Capture and Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Advanced Water Technologies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Conjunctive Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Local and Regional Water Supply and Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Programs and Projects	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance	5,810	9,014	11,215	13,884	13,738	13,914	13,986	14,246

Service Area Water Demands w/o WUE	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (Opt.)
Water Demands without WUE	25,670	30,132	31,615	31,294	30,698	30,554	30,296	30,296
Change in Regional Self Reliance	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (Opt.)
Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance	5,810	9,014	11,215	13,884	13,738	13,914	13,986	14,246
Change in Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance		3,024	5,406	8,075	7,929	8,104	8,176	8,436
% Change in Regional Self-Reliance (As a Percent of Water Demand w/out WUE)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (Opt.)
Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance	0.0%	29.9%	35.5%	44.4%	44.8%	45.5%	46.2%	47.0%
Change in Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance		7.3%	12.8%	21.7%	22.1%	22.9%	23.5%	24.4%

**Table C-4: Calculation of Reliance on Water Supplies from Delta Watershed  
Metropolitan Service Area, 2020 RUWMP**

<b>Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed</b>	<b>Baseline (2010)</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2030</b>	<b>2035</b>	<b>2040</b>	<b>2045 (Opt.)</b>
CVP/SWP Contract Supplies	1,472,000	1,029,000	984,000	1,108,670	1,108,670	1,108,670	993,980	993,980
Delta/Delta Tributary Diversions								
Other Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed	20,000	44,000	91,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
Total Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed	1,492,000	1,073,000	1,075,000	1,116,670	1,116,670	1,116,670	1,001,980	1,001,980
Service Area Water Demands w/o WUE	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (Opt.)
Service Area Water Demands w/o WUE	5,493,000	5,499,000	5,219,000	4,598,000	4,737,000	4,877,000	4,981,000	5,100,000
Change in Supplies from the Delta Watershed	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (Opt.)
Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed	1,492,000	1,073,000	1,075,000	1,116,670	1,116,670	1,116,670	1,001,980	1,001,980
Change in Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed		(419,000)	(417,000)	(375,330)	(375,330)	(375,330)	(490,020)	(490,020)
% Change in Supplies from the Delta Watershed (As a Percent of Water Demand w/out WUE)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (Opt.)
% of Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed	27.2%	19.5%	20.6%	24.3%	23.6%	22.9%	20.1%	19.6%
Change in % of Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed		-7.6%	-6.6%	-2.9%	-3.6%	-4.3%	-7.0%	-7.5%

# Memo

Date: May 19, 2021  
To: Olivenhain Municipal Water District Board of Directors  
From: Rainy Selamat, Finance Manager  
Via: Kimberly Thorner, General Manager  
Subject: **PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER WASTEWATER SERVICE FEE INCREASES FOR 4S RANCH AND RANCHO CIELO SANITATION DISTRICTS OVER A FIVE-YEAR PERIOD STARTING IN FISCAL YEAR 2021/22 (5:30 p.m.)**

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## Purpose

The purpose of this agenda item is to receive and consider public comments regarding the proposed changes to the District's wastewater service fees. If by the close of the public hearing, written protests against the proposed wastewater service charge increases are not protested by owners or tenants of a majority of the identified parcels subject to the wastewater service charges, the Board will be authorized to adopt an ordinance to increase the wastewater service charges effective July 1, 2021 and on July 1<sup>st</sup> of each year for the next four fiscal years, Fiscal Years 2023-2026, as shown in the attached Proposition 218 Notice.

## Recommendation

Not Applicable. The Board would still be required to approve future annual wastewater service fee increase; however, a public hearing will not be required each subsequent year if the ordinance is adopted.

## Alternative

Not Applicable. This is a publicly noticed hearing for required public comment.

## **Background**

The District provides sewer treatment and collection services in the southeast quadrant of the District's service area, 4S Ranch and Rancho Cielo.

The District's last wastewater service fees increase of three (3) percent went into effect July 1, 2019. The District's wastewater customers were originally expecting to see a three (3) percent increase in their wastewater service fees effective July 1, 2020 based on the wastewater ordinance adopted by the Board in 2016; however, the District did not raise its wastewater service fees in an effort to help customers that were impacted financially as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The District retained Raftelis Financial Consultants (Raftelis), an independent financial consulting firm, to conduct a Wastewater Rate Study. The District's Wastewater Rate Study was completed by Raftelis in November 2020.

The Wastewater Rate Study performed by Raftelis included a cost of wastewater service analysis and a ten-year financial plan. The goals of the Wastewater Rate Study are to recover current and projected increases in the cost of operating and maintaining the 4S Wastewater Collection and Treatment facilities, and to fund wastewater capital projects needed to replace and refurbish the aging wastewater collection and treatment facilities, through planned and regular increases. This is an important step to avoid "rate spikes" to the District's wastewater customers.

The 2020 Wastewater Rate Study Report clearly demonstrates that the District needs to implement revenue adjustments as current rates will not generate sufficient revenues to cover the District's wastewater operating costs and capital infrastructure needs over the next five years. The District is planning to execute over \$20.5 million in wastewater capital replacement and rehabilitation projects during that time.

Proposed increases to the wastewater service fees for 4S Ranch and Rancho Cielo Sanitation Districts were discussed with the Board on March 17, 2021 and included in the attached 2020 Wastewater Rate Study Report (Report) prepared by Raftelis Financial Consultants.

## **Fiscal Impact**

The District collects approximately \$5.2 million in sewer (wastewater) service charges from its wastewater customers through the San Diego County's tax roll in each fiscal year. Wastewater service fees are used to pay for the cost to collect, treat, dispose of sewage, and maintain the 4S Ranch Wastewater Treatment Plant and Reclamation Facility within the 4S Ranch Sanitation District and Rancho Cielo Sanitation District.

These proposed increases to wastewater service fees are necessary to enable the District to: (1) recover current and projected increases in the cost of operating and maintaining the District's wastewater collection and treatment facilities to comply with state and federal regulatory wastewater and disposal requirements; (2) construct wastewater capital infrastructure improvements needed to replace and refurbish the aging wastewater facilities; (3) maintain the operational and financial stability of the District's wastewater operations in order to avoid operational deficits and depletion of reserves.

Raftelis recommends a 2% revenue increase adjustment effective July 1, 2021 (fiscal year 2022) and 3% revenue increase adjustment on July 1st of each fiscal year for fiscal years 2023, 2024, 2025, and 2026. Of note, the District did not implement a rate increase in 2020.

The District is planning to execute over \$20.5 million in necessary wastewater capital replacement and rehabilitation projects to maintain its wastewater facility over the next ten years. A new debt issuance of \$5 million to pay for future wastewater replacement projects is included in the above revenue adjustments and in the Report.

### **Discussion**

The District delivered 5,891 notifications of the May 19, 2021 public hearing to the post office on March 29, 2021 to comply with the Proposition 218 requirements. Staff also published the rate hearing notice in the Union Tribune on May 14 and May 7, 2021 to remind sewer customers about the hearing.

A final draft copy of the 2020 Wastewater Rate Study and a Notice of Public Hearing (attached) have been made available for public review and comments in the District's office as well as on the District's website as of March 29, 2021.

As of May 11, 2021, the District received 1 protest (attached) on the proposed wastewater service fees.

Attachments: Protest(s)

Notice of Public Hearing

2020 Wastewater Rate Study Report (FINAL DRAFT)



To whom it may concern:

The City Church of San Diego submits this protest vote to oppose the proposed rate increase by Olivenhain Municipal Water District on behalf of the following property:

The City Church of San Diego  
10802 Willow Ct  
San Diego, CA 92127  
Parcel Number 678-291-25-00

Signed,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Nic Schneider', written over a horizontal line.

Nic Schneider  
Operations Pastor

4-29-21

Date

OMWD Wastewater (Sewer) Rate Hearing  
Proposed 5 Year Wastewater Service Charges  
effective July 1 of 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, and 2025

**May 19, 2021**



# Public Meetings and Rate Workshops with Finance Committee and Board

- January 8, 2021 – DRAFT 2020 Wastewater Rate Study Report completed by the District's independent financial consulting firm, Raftelis Financial Consultants, Inc.
- February 2, 2021- 2020 Wastewater Rate Study's recommendation and proposed 5 Year Rate Increases were presented to Finance Committee for discussion and consideration
- March 17, 2021 – 2020 Wastewater Rate Study's recommendation, proposed 5 year rate increases, and Proposition 218 process were presented to the Board for discussion and consideration
- March 29, 2021 – Notice of Public Hearing were delivered to the post office for mailing to sewer customers within the 4S Ranch Sanitation District and Rancho Cielo Sanitation District
- May 7 and May 14 – Notice of Public Hearing were published on Union Tribune

# Process

- 2020 Wastewater Rate Study Report:
  - Recover 25<sup>0</sup>% of rate revenue on the fixed charges compared to current 26<sup>0</sup>%
  - Multi-family dwelling unit EDU reduced to 0.79 EDU from current 1.0 EDU based on multi-family wastewater flow
  - Volumetric rates for single family , multi-family and Group I customers are based on typical strengths from each class based on industry standards and the strengths used in the prior rate study
  - Issuance of \$5 million in debt in FY 2022 to fund capital replacement projects and meet Board's target reserves
- Proposed and recommended 5 year Wastewater Rate increases

# Reasons for the Proposed Rate Increases

- OMWD did not raise its wastewater service fees in 2019 due to COVID-19
  - Sewer customers were originally expected to see a 3% increase in fiscal year 2019/20.
- Provide funding for cost of operations and maintenance
- Provide funding for capital infrastructure program to repair, replace, and update the District's aging sewer system
  - The district is planning to execute over \$20.5 million in wastewater capital replacement and rehabilitation project
- Create long-term financial stability
- Maintain current credit ratings
- Maintain prudent reserves levels

# Proposition 218

- Proposition 218 approved by CA voters in 1996.
- Specifies required process for customer input to rate setting.
- Customers must be notified 45 days before OMWD Board takes action on proposed rate adjustments and increases.
- OMWD's Prop 218 Notice was mailed to all owners and tenants within the 4S Ranch Sanitation District and Rancho Cielo Sanitation on 3/29/21.
- Minimum 45 day "protest period" allows customers to protest the rates in writing to the Board Secretary at the District's Office.
- Per Prop 218, if the majority of customers (50%+1) submit written protest letters, the proposed rate adjustments and increases are denied.

# Proposition 218 Process Recap cont.

- The District received 1 comment/protest on the 5 Year proposed wastewater rate increases



## NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

**May 19, 2021 at 5:30 p.m.**  
**Boardroom of the District's Administrative Office\***  
1966 Olivenhain Road  
Encinitas, California 92024

Olivenhain Municipal Water District is considering sewer service charge adjustments that will affect your property tax bill. This notice explains the public hearing and protest process, the reasoning behind the proposed wastewater rate adjustments, and the fee increases being proposed.

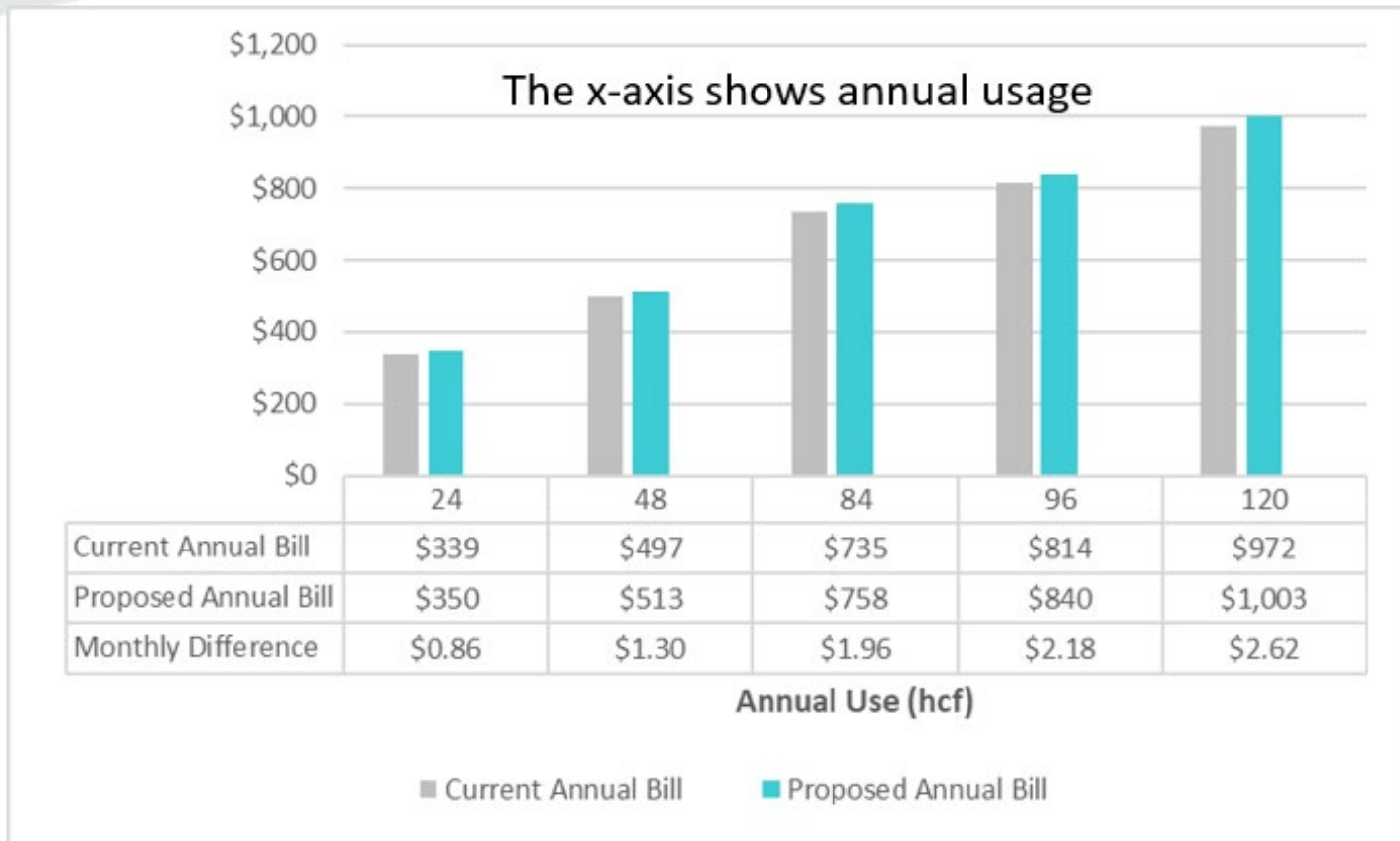
\*See Public Hearing Information Section for information.

# Proposed Five Year Rates

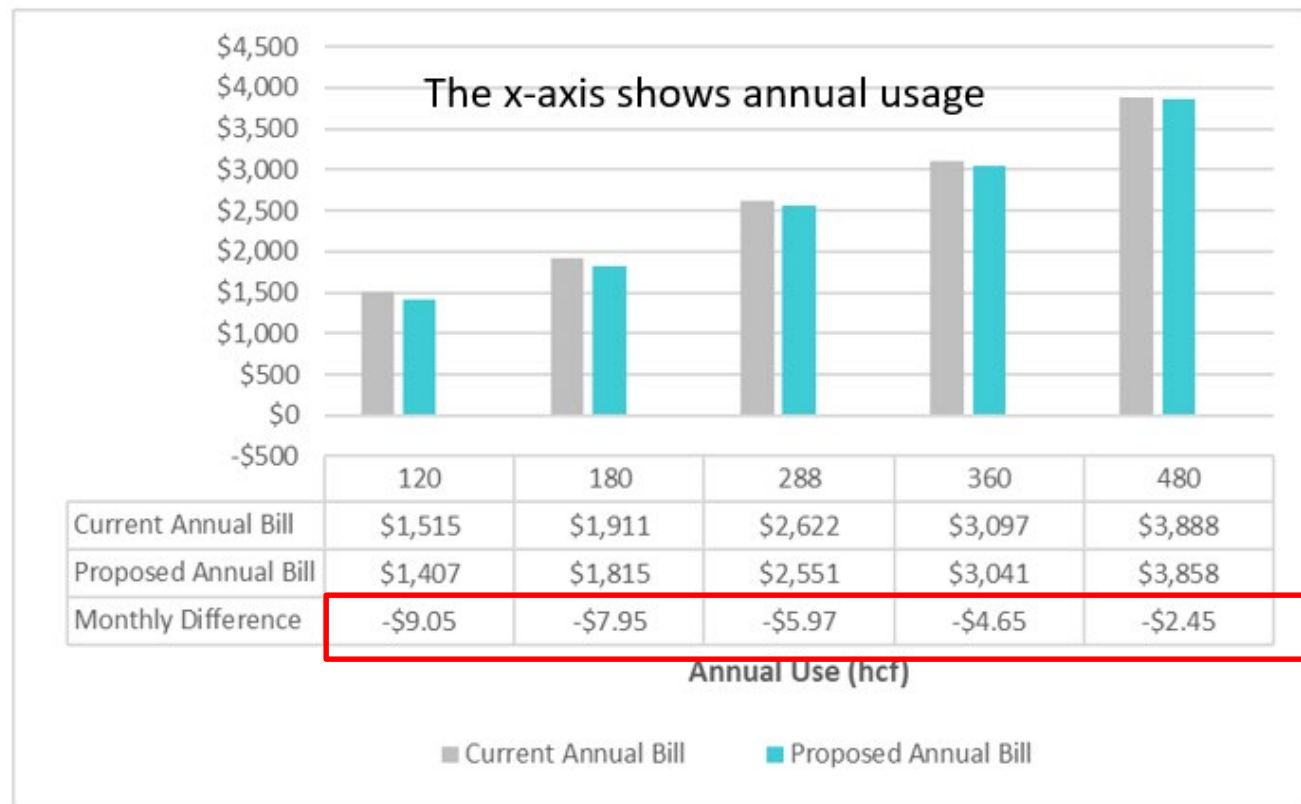
Customer Class	Current	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026
<b>Single Family Residential</b>						
4S, SL	\$181.09	\$186.17	\$191.76	\$197.52	\$203.45	\$209.56
RC	\$181.09	\$186.17	\$191.76	\$197.52	\$203.45	\$209.56
<b>Other</b>						
Multi-Family	\$181.09	\$147.33	\$151.75	\$156.31	\$161.00	\$165.83
Commercial - Group I	\$181.09	\$186.17	\$191.76	\$197.52	\$203.45	\$209.56
Commercial - Group II	\$181.09	\$186.17	\$191.76	\$197.52	\$203.45	\$209.56

Customer Class	Current	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026
<b>Single Family Residential</b>						
4S, SL	\$6.59	\$6.81	\$7.02	\$7.24	\$7.46	\$7.69
RC	\$6.59	\$6.81	\$7.02	\$7.24	\$7.46	\$7.69
<b>Other</b>						
Multi-Family	\$6.59	\$6.81	\$7.02	\$7.24	\$7.46	\$7.69
Commercial - Group I	\$6.59	\$6.81	\$7.02	\$7.24	\$7.46	\$7.69
Commercial - Group II	\$10.16	\$9.43	\$9.72	\$10.02	\$10.33	\$10.64

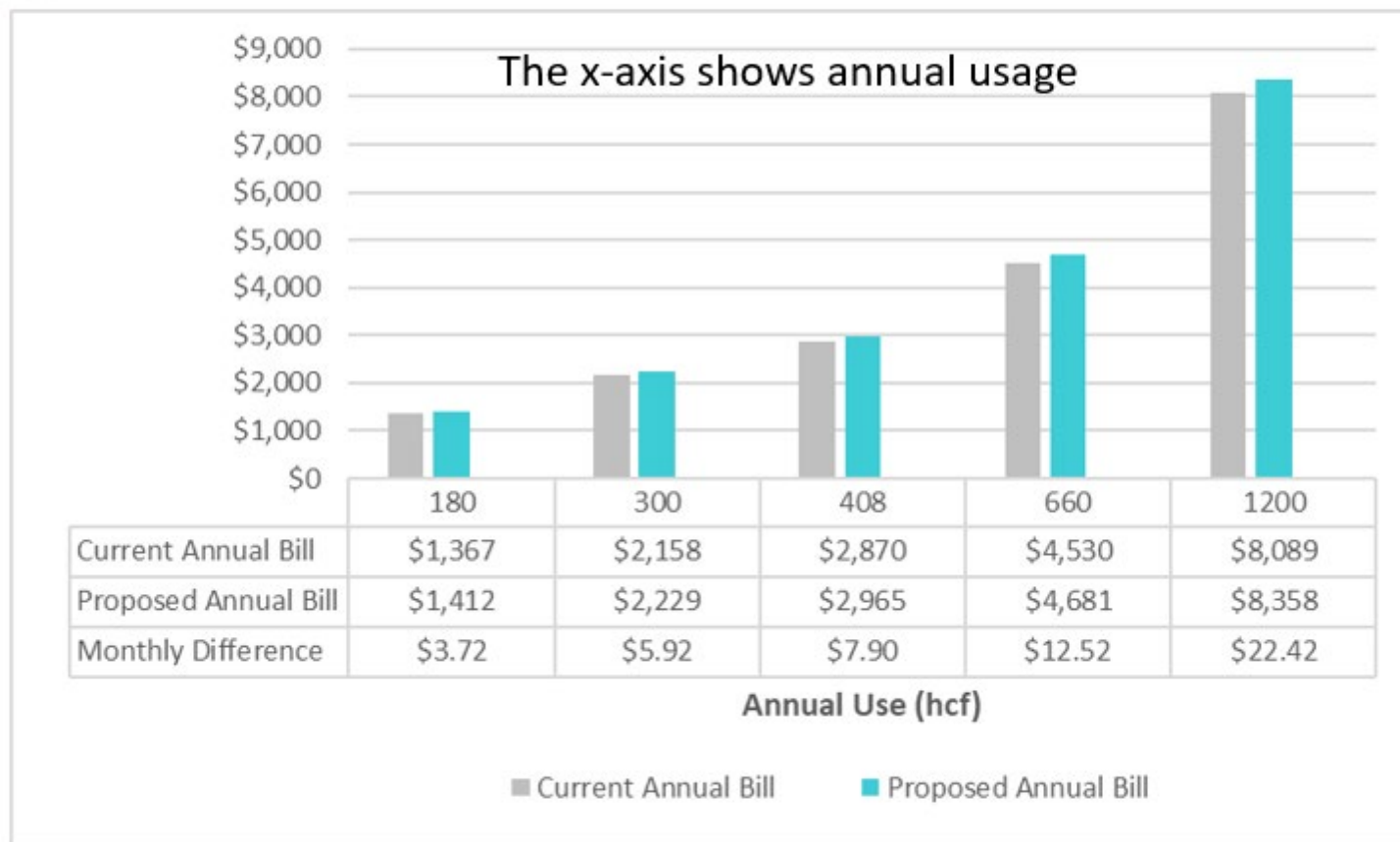
# SINGLE FAMILY CUSTOMER IMPACTS



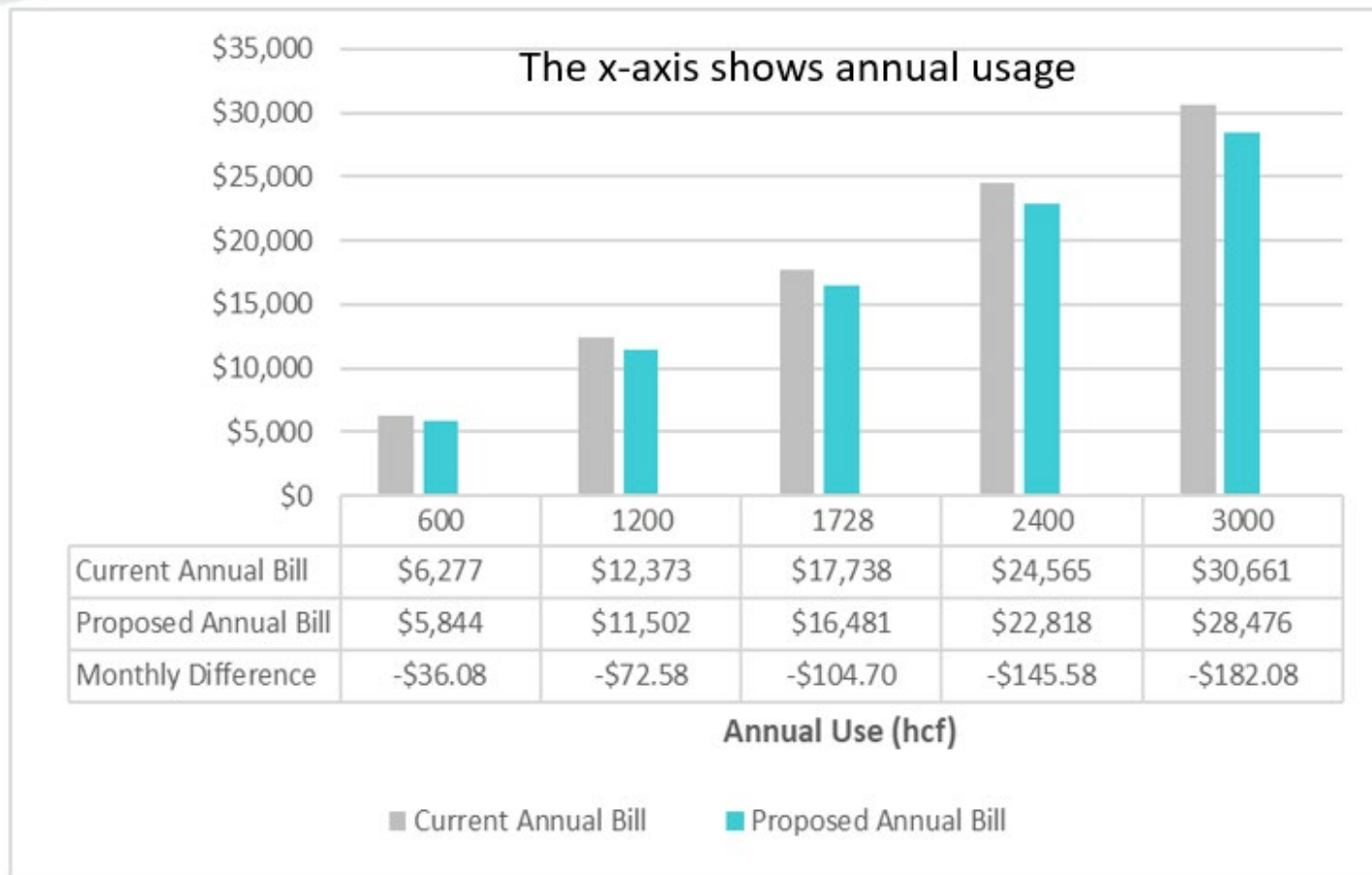
# MULTI-FAMILY CUSTOMER IMPACTS



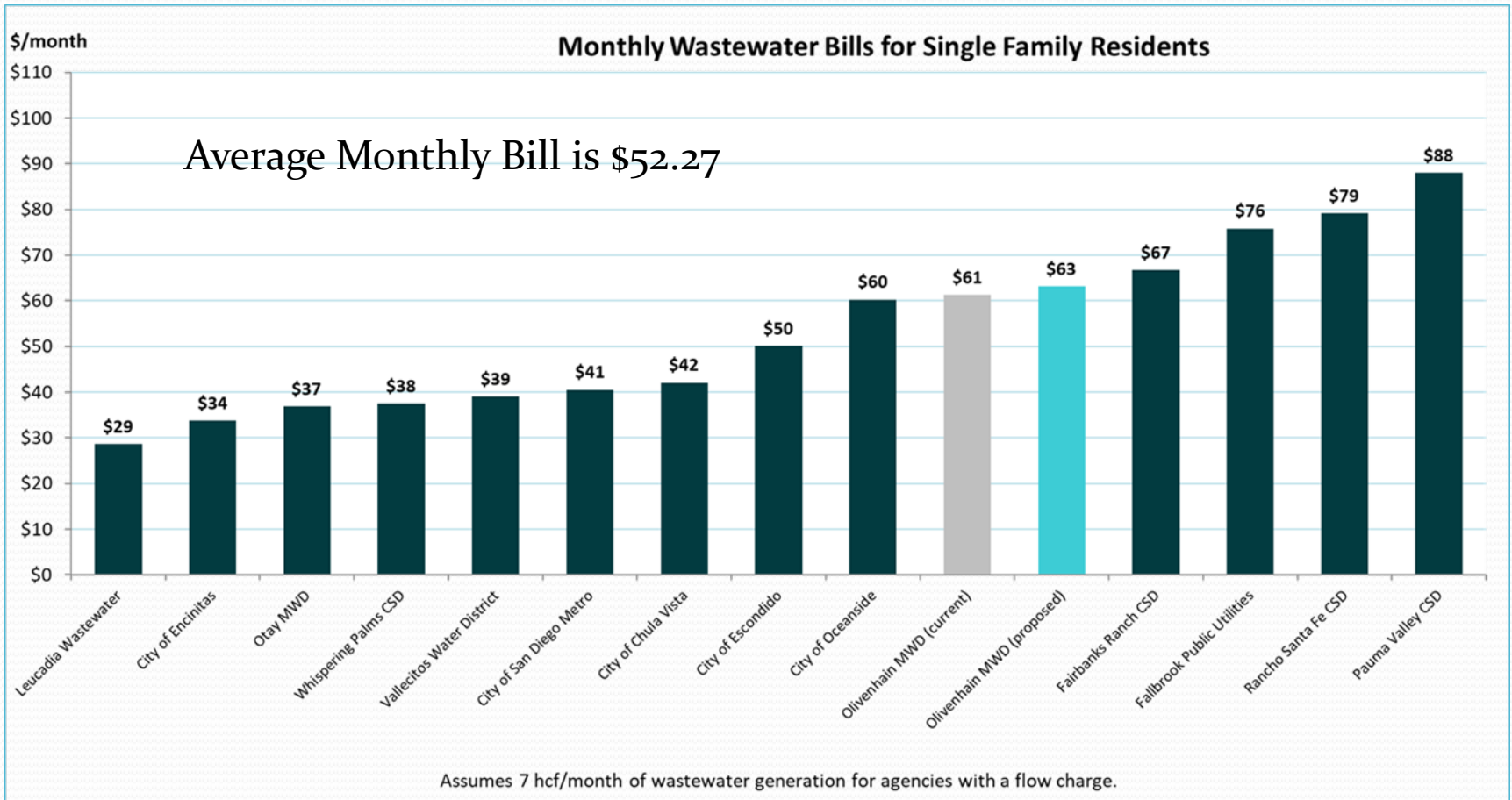
# GROUP I CUSTOMER IMPACTS



# GROUP II CUSTOMER IMPACTS



# Monthly Sewer Bill Comparison



# Questions?



## NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

**May 19, 2021 at 5:30 p.m.**  
**Boardroom of the District's Administrative Office\***  
1966 Olivenhain Road  
Encinitas, California 92024

Olivenhain Municipal Water District is considering sewer service charge adjustments that will affect your property tax bill. This notice explains the public hearing and protest process, the reasoning behind the proposed wastewater rate adjustments, and the fee increases being proposed.

\*See Public Hearing Information Section for information.



# NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

## Concerning Proposed Rate Increases for Olivenhain Municipal Water District (“District”) Wastewater Service Fees

### PUBLIC HEARING INFORMATION

A public hearing will be held on the proposed increases to the Wastewater Annual Service Access Charge and the Commodity Rates commencing on July 1, 2021 and on July 1 of each of the next four years thereafter, as described in this notice. The public hearing will be held on Wednesday, May 19, 2021, at 5:30 p.m. Pursuant to the State of California Executive Order N-35-20, and in the interest of public health, the District is temporarily taking actions to mitigate the COVID-19 pandemic by holding meetings, including this hearing, via teleconference. The Boardroom will not be open to the public for this meeting.

#### **To join this meeting via teleconference, please dial:**

(669) 900-9128 or (346) 248-7799

Meeting ID: 833 9123 7389 and Password: 284592

Members of the public can provide oral testimony at the meeting by e-mailing written protests to the Board Secretary at [skaufmann@olivenhain.com](mailto:skaufmann@olivenhain.com) by 3:00 p.m. the day of the hearing. Please use “Rate Hearing” as the subject line of your e-mail and include your name and phone number to ensure you are called on and have the opportunity to provide oral comment. If you do not receive a confirmation email that your written protest has been received, please call (760) 632-4648.

The Board of Directors will hear and consider oral testimony and written protests regarding the proposed rate increases at the hearing. Any written protest must: (1) be in writing; (2) state that the identified property owner or tenant is opposed to the proposed wastewater service charge increases; (3) provide the location of the identified parcel for which the protest is submitted (by assessor’s parcel number or wastewater service address); and (4) include the printed full name and signature of the property owner or tenant submitting the protest. One written protest per parcel will be counted in calculating a majority protest to the proposed increase.

Written protests can be mailed to the District’s administrative office at 1966 Olivenhain Road, Encinitas, CA, 92024, Attn. Board Secretary. Written protests may also be e-mailed to [skaufmann@olivenhain.com](mailto:skaufmann@olivenhain.com). Written protests must be sent to the attention of and received by the Board Secretary prior to the close of the public hearing. At the close of the public hearing, the Board of Directors will consider and may approve the rate increases. **Oral comments at the public hearing will not qualify as formal protests unless accompanied by a written protest.** If by the close of the public hearing, written protests against the proposed wastewater service charge increases included in this notice are not presented by owners or tenants of a majority of the identified parcels subject to the wastewater service charges, the Board of Directors will be authorized to adopt an ordinance to increase the wastewater service charge effective July 1, 2021 and on July 1st of each year for the next four fiscal years, Fiscal Years 2023-2026, as shown in this notice.

A 2020 Wastewater Rate Study, conducted by an independent financial consulting firm, is the basis for allocating costs and calculating the proposed increases to the District’s wastewater service fees as shown and described in this notice. A copy of the District’s Wastewater Rate Study Report can be found on the District’s website at [www.olivenhain.com](http://www.olivenhain.com) or is available for inspection at the District’s administrative office.

### REASONS FOR THE PROPOSED RATE INCREASES

The District’s Wastewater System is an interconnect system comprised of two sub-districts, 4S Ranch Sanitation District and Rancho Cielo Sanitation District. The District continually strives to provide wastewater treatment and collection services in the most cost-effective and environmentally responsive manner. While the District continually strives to achieve its goals, the District also needs to be proactive in its plans to keep pace with inflation and increases in costs associated with the operations, maintenance, and replacement of aging wastewater infrastructure.

Over the next five years, the District is planning to execute over \$20.5 million in wastewater capital replacement and rehabilitation projects. The District used an engineering firm to develop a ten-year wastewater capital spending plan to determine when replacement projects will need to start construction and the cost to complete replacement of aging wastewater capital facilities in 4S Ranch Sanitation District and Rancho Cielo Sanitation District.

The District engaged an independent financial consulting firm to conduct a Wastewater Rate Study in 2020. The Wastewater Rate Study projects the District’s wastewater revenues and expenditures over the next ten years, conducts a cost of service analysis, and recommends increases in wastewater rates for the next five years. These increases are based on the District’s wastewater revenue requirements to be collected from wastewater rates and charges and wastewater infrastructure needs of the 4S Ranch Sanitation District and Rancho Cielo Sanitation District.

The District’s last wastewater service fees increase of three (3) percent went into effect July 1, 2019. The District’s wastewater customers were originally expected to see a three (3) percent increase in their wastewater service fees effective July 1, 2020; however, the District did not raise its wastewater service fees in an effort to help customers that were impacted financially as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. During this time, the District complied with regulations governing the treatment and disposal of wastewater and inspected its sewer lines and pump stations and has maintained them in excellent working condition.

### BASIS UPON WHICH THE RATES ARE CALCULATED

The District’s wastewater service fees are calculated to recover the cost to collect, treat, dispose of sewage, and maintain the 4S Ranch Water Reclamation Facility (4SWRF) within the 4S Ranch Sanitation District and Rancho Cielo Sanitation District.

Based on sewage flows and strengths, the rate structure for the District’s wastewater service fees are comprised of four customer classes:

Single-Family Residential (4S Ranch and Rancho Cielo), Multi-Family (Condominiums, RV/Trailer Parks), Commercial – Group I (office buildings, small retail stores, schools, storage facilities, pools, government agencies, churches, sports parks); Commercial – Group II (shopping centers, strip malls, medical office buildings, healthcare facilities, supermarket and/or restaurants).

The District's wastewater service fees for all customer classes are comprised of at least two components:

- (1) A System Access Charge (SAC) is a uniform flat charge across all customer classes based on one Equivalent Dwelling Unit (EDU) to recover a portion of the fixed costs. The SAC is calculated on the basis of recovering certain fixed costs of the District to operate and maintain wastewater facilities including repairs and maintenance of the 4SWRF and customer services such as billing and collections.

The SAC is determined on an equivalent dwelling unit ("EDU") basis. EDU is a term used to compare flows from non-residential customers in terms of flows generated by a single-family residential unit. The number of EDU's assigned to an account is therefore based on the estimated potential quality and flow of wastewater generated by that account. A single-family residential unit, for example, is assigned one EDU. Based on the 2020 Wastewater Rate Study's recommendation, the EDU for multi-family dwelling units is revised from 1 to 0.79 to reflect the multi-family wastewater flow, which has resulted in a reduction to the FY 22 Proposed System Access Charge for Multi-Family for FY 2022.

- (2) A Commodity Rate is a charge based on the estimated quality and amount of sewage generated by each user in hundred cubic feet ("hcf"). For each Single-Family Residential user, the commodity charge is determined based on the minimum amount of water used by that user in the winter months of December to March, since water use during winter months reflects mainly indoor water use. For the Single-Family Residential user, the winter time water use is capped at a maximum of 10 hcf per month to account for irrigation usage during the winter months. For Multi-Family and Commercial customers, the commodity charge is determined based on the actual monthly metered water use, which represents the amount each user discharges to the wastewater system in hcf.

The rates for all components of the District's wastewater service fees are structured in such a way to proportionately allocate cost of collecting, treating, and disposing of sewage generated by each customer group in 4S Ranch and Rancho Cielo Sanitation Districts.

The District's Wastewater Service Fees are collected on each property owner's property tax bill on an annual basis. Wastewater bills are due and payable at the same time when a property owner's tax bill is due to the San Diego County Tax Assessor's Office, April and December of each year.

## CURRENT AND PROPOSED RATES AND CHARGES

To cover the aforementioned increases in costs, the District is proposing a revenue increase of two (2) percent effective July 1, 2021 (fiscal year 2022), and three (3) percent on July 1st of each fiscal year for fiscal years 2023, 2024, 2025, and 2026. The current and proposed System Access Charges and Commodity Rates are shown on the tables below.

Current and Five-Year Proposed System Access Charges (per EDU*)						
Customer Class	Current	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026
<b>Single -Family Residential</b>						
4S Ranch, Santa Luz	\$ 181.09	\$ 186.17	\$ 191.76	\$ 197.52	\$ 203.45	\$ 209.56
Rancho Cielo	\$ 181.09	\$ 186.17	\$ 191.76	\$ 197.52	\$ 203.45	\$ 209.56
<b>Other</b>						
Multi-Family**	\$ 181.09	\$ 147.33	\$ 151.75	\$ 156.31	\$ 161.00	\$ 165.83
Commercial - Group I	\$ 181.09	\$ 186.17	\$ 191.76	\$ 197.52	\$ 203.45	\$ 209.56
Commercial - Group II	\$ 181.09	\$ 186.17	\$ 191.76	\$ 197.52	\$ 203.45	\$ 209.56

\*EDU=Equivalent Dwelling Unit

\*\* The 2020 Wastewater Rate Study's recommended that EDU for multi-family be revised to 0.79 from 1, which resulted in a reduction in the proposed annual System Access Charges for the multi-family customer class commencing July 1, 2021 (FY 2022.)

Current and Five-Year Proposed Commodity Rates (per hundred cubic foot)						
Customer Class	Current	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026
<b>Single-Family Residential</b>						
4S Ranch, Santa Luz	\$ 6.59	\$ 6.81	\$ 7.02	\$ 7.24	\$ 7.46	\$ 7.69
Rancho Cielo	\$ 6.59	\$ 6.81	\$ 7.02	\$ 7.24	\$ 7.46	\$ 7.69
<b>Other</b>						
Multi-Family	\$ 6.59	\$ 6.81	\$ 7.02	\$ 7.24	\$ 7.46	\$ 7.69
Commercial - Group I	\$ 6.59	\$ 6.81	\$ 7.02	\$ 7.24	\$ 7.46	\$ 7.69
Commercial - Group II	\$ 10.16	\$ 9.43	\$ 9.72	\$ 10.02	\$ 10.33	\$ 10.64

## INFORMATION ON HOW YOUR WASTEWATER BILL IS CALCULATED

The annual Single-Family Residential Wastewater Bill is the sum of the annual System Access Charge per EDU plus an annualized commodity charge based on the minimum amount of water used by the user in the winter months of December to March (of the prior year) up to a maximum of 10 hundred cubic feet (hcf). For example, a typical single-family residential wastewater customer with 7 hcf of minimum water use based on this customer's December to March water bills (of the prior year) would be charged as follows for FY 2022:

(Service EDUs of 1 x annual System Access Charge of \$186.17) + (7 hcf water usage x 12 months x the Commodity Rate of \$6.81).

The annual Multi-Family user wastewater service charge is the sum of annual System Access Charge plus a commodity charge based on a share of actual water use (prior year) for the dwelling unit complex. For example, a condominium with four dwelling units totaling 288 hcf in annual usage would be charged as follows for FY 2022:

(Dwelling units of 4 x annual System Access Charge of \$147.33) + (288 hcf water usage x the Commodity Rate of \$6.81).

The annual Commercial wastewater service charge is the sum of the annual System Access Charge plus a commodity charge based on a share of actual water use (prior year) for the Commercial account. For example, an office building (Commercial - Group I) with 408 hcf in annual water usage would be charged as follows for FY 2022:

(Service EDUs x annual System Access Charge of \$186.17) + (408 hcf water usage x the Commodity Rate of \$6.81).

## PROPOSED WASTEWATER BILL INFORMATION

Below are examples of the impact of proposed rates on the average single-family residential and multi-family residential customers. The rates/charges below are proposed to be effective starting July 1, 2021.

### Average Annual Wastewater Bill Impacts for Single-Family and Multi-Family Customer Classes Over the Next Five Fiscal Years

Average Annual Single Family Residential Wastewater Bill*						
Annual Wastewater Bill	Current	Proposed 7/1/2021	Proposed 7/1/2022	Proposed 7/1/2023	Proposed 7/1/2024	Proposed 7/1/2025
System Access Charge	\$ 181.09	\$ 186.17	\$ 191.76	\$ 197.52	\$ 203.45	\$ 209.56
Commodity Rate Charge	<u>\$ 553.56</u>	<u>\$ 572.04</u>	<u>\$ 589.68</u>	<u>\$ 608.16</u>	<u>\$ 626.64</u>	<u>\$ 645.96</u>
<b>Annual Total Bill</b>	\$ 734.65	\$ 758.21	\$ 781.44	\$ 805.68	\$ 830.09	\$ 855.52
<b>Monthly Total Bill</b>	\$ 61.22	\$ 63.18	\$ 65.12	\$ 67.14	\$ 69.17	\$ 71.29
<b>Monthly Rate Increase Impact</b>		<b>\$ 1.96</b>	<b>\$ 1.94</b>	<b>\$ 2.02</b>	<b>\$ 2.03</b>	<b>\$ 2.12</b>

Average Annual Multi- Family Residential Wastewater Bill**						
Annual Wastewater Bill	Current	Proposed 7/1/2021	Proposed 7/1/2022	Proposed 7/1/2023	Proposed 7/1/2024	Proposed 7/1/2025
System Access Charge	\$ 181.09	\$ 147.33	\$ 151.75	\$ 156.31	\$ 161.00	\$ 165.83
Commodity Rate Charge	<u>\$ 474.48</u>	<u>\$ 490.32</u>	<u>\$ 505.44</u>	<u>\$ 521.28</u>	<u>\$ 537.12</u>	<u>\$ 553.68</u>
<b>Annual Total Bill</b>	\$ 655.57	\$ 637.65	\$ 657.19	\$ 677.59	\$ 698.12	\$ 719.51
<b>Monthly Total Bill</b>	\$ 54.63	\$ 53.14	\$ 54.77	\$ 56.47	\$ 58.18	\$ 59.96
<b>Monthly Rate Increase Impact</b>		<b>\$ (1.49)</b>	<b>\$ 1.63</b>	<b>\$ 1.70</b>	<b>\$ 1.71</b>	<b>\$ 1.78</b>

\*Based on the District's average Single Family Residential wastewater customer with 7 hcf lowest winter month usage.

\*\*Based on the District's average Multi-Family Residential wastewater dwelling unit with 72 hcf water usage per year.

# **Olivenhain**

## **MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT**

### **Wastewater Rate Study Report**

January 8, 2021

January 8, 2021

Ms. Kimberly A. Thorner  
General Manager  
Olivenhain Municipal Water District  
1966 Olivenhain Road  
Encinitas, CA 92024

Subject: Wastewater Rate Study Report

Dear Ms. Thorner:

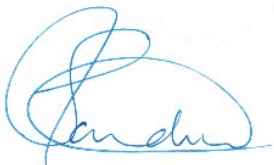
Raftelis is pleased to provide this 2020 Wastewater Rate Study Report (Report) to the Olivenhain Municipal Water District (District).

The major objectives of the study include the following:

- Develop a financial plan for the District Wastewater (WW) utility to ensure financial sufficiency, meet operation and maintenance (O&M) costs, and help ensure sufficient funding for capital refurbishment and replacement needs;
- Conduct a cost-of-service (COS) analysis;
- Develop fair and equitable 5-year WW rates which conform to Proposition 218 requirements based on the analysis and methodology set out in this Report

This Report summarizes our key findings and recommendations. It has been a pleasure working with you and we appreciate your help and the support provided by Ms. Rainy Selamat and Mr. Jared Graffam during the course of the study.

Sincerely,  
**RAFTELIS FINANCIAL CONSULTANTS, INC.**



**Sudhir Pardiwala, PE**  
Executive Vice President



**Arisha Ashraf, PhD**  
Lead Consultant

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## Abbreviations

<b>Terms</b>	<b>Descriptions</b>
<b>4S</b>	4S Ranch (Sanitation District)
<b>4SWRF</b>	4S Water Reclamation Facility
<b>AF</b>	Acre foot / Acre feet
<b>AWWA</b>	American Water Works Association
<b>BOD</b>	Biochemical oxygen demand
<b>COS</b>	Cost of Service
<b>CIP</b>	Capital Improvement Plan
<b>EDU</b>	Equivalent dwelling unit
<b>FY</b>	Fiscal Year ending (July 1 – June 30)
<b>GPCD</b>	Gallons per capita per day
<b>GPM</b>	Gallons per minute
<b>HCF</b>	Hundred cubic feet = 100 cubic feet = 748 gallons
<b>Manual of Practice No. 27</b>	Water Environment Federation's (WEF) Financing and Charges for Wastewater Systems (Manual of Practice No. 27)
<b>MFR</b>	Multi-family residential
<b>MGD</b>	Million gallons per day
<b>O&amp;M</b>	Operations and maintenance
<b>PAYGO</b>	Literally “pay as you go” to refer to capital funded through rate revenues
<b>RC</b>	Rancho Cielo (Sanitation District)
<b>R&amp;R</b>	Refurbishment and Replacement
<b>SCADA</b>	Supervisory control and data acquisition (system)
<b>SFR</b>	Single-family residential
<b>SL</b>	Santa Luz
<b>TSS</b>	Total suspended solids
<b>WEF</b>	Water Environment Federation
<b>WW</b>	Wastewater

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# 1. Executive Summary

## 1.1. Background of the Study

In June 2020, Olivenhain Municipal Water District (District) engaged Raftelis Financial Consultants (Raftelis) to conduct a Wastewater Rate Study (Study). The District last increased wastewater rates in July 2019. This Study included the preparation of a ten-year financial plan, cost of service analysis, and five-year implementation of wastewater rates.

This Report summarizes the key findings and recommendations of the Study. For purposes of the analysis set out in this Report, the terms “Rate(s)” and “Charge(s)” may be used interchangeably. Additionally, the terms “wastewater” and “sewer” may be used interchangeably.

The District’s Wastewater System is an interconnected system comprised of two sub-districts with a wide variety of commercial, industrial, and residential uses:

- Rancho Cielo Sanitation District – This includes the Rancho Cielo Estates development and adjacent areas. It is located just east of the covenant area of Rancho Santa Fe and north of Del Dios Highway. The District provides sewer service to approximately 310 single family homes in the Cielo Sanitation District.
- 4S Ranch Sanitation District – This area consists of the 4S Ranch master planned community and other minor surrounding areas in the City of San Diego. It is located just west of Rancho Bernardo. The District provides sewer service to approximately 3,680 single family homes in the 4S Ranch Sanitation District and 1,540 multi-family and non-residential accounts. Santa Luz Housing Development and Black Mountain East Clusters were annexed to the 4S Ranch Sanitation District for sewer service only. Both are outside District boundaries.

The District’s wastewater service area spans approximately 4,000 acres. Wastewater is collected through approximately 65 miles of gravity sewers and 13 miles of force mains, and ultimately pumped to the 4S Ranch Water Reclamation Facility (4SWRF). There are 14 sewer lift stations monitored by the District’s supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) system.

The District is expecting to annex the Avion Development (also called Debevoise) in the near future. This development will consist of about 84 single family homes with their own collection system and discharge into the treatment plant through District mains. Since this annexation has not taken place the resultant impacts have not been factored into the rates.

## 1.2. Objectives of the Study

The major objectives of the study include the following:

- Develop financial plans for the Wastewater (WW) utility to ensure financial sufficiency, meet operation and maintenance (O&M) costs, ensure sufficient funding for capital replacement and refurbishment (R&R) needs, and provide for the financial health of the enterprises;
- Conduct a cost-of-service (COS) analysis;

- Develop fair and equitable 5-year WW rates which conform with Proposition 218 requirements based on the analysis and methodology set out in this Report.

## 1.3. Legal Requirements and Rate Setting Methodology

### 1.3.1. LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

In November 1996, California voters approved Proposition 218, which amended the California Constitution by adding Articles XIII C and Article XIII D. Article XIII D placed certain limitations on the use of revenue collected from property-related fees and charges and on the amount of the fee or charge that may be imposed on each parcel by governmental agencies. Additionally, it established procedural requirements for imposing new, or increasing existing, property-related fees and charges.

The substantive requirements in Article XIII D place limitations on (1) the use of the revenue collected from property-related fees and charges and (2) the allocation of costs recovered by such fees or charges to ensure that they are proportionate to the cost of providing the service(s) attributable to each parcel.

### 1.3.2. RATE SETTING METHODOLOGY

The wastewater rates were prepared using the principles established by the Water Environment Federation's (WEF) *Financing and Charges for Wastewater Systems* (Manual of Practice No. 27) which establishes commonly accepted professional standards for wastewater cost of service (COS) studies. The WEF Manual's general principles and the objectives of the Report are described below.

The first step in ratemaking is to determine the adequate funding of a utility. This is referred to as the "revenue requirement" analysis. This analysis considers the utility's short-term and long-term service requirements and objectives over a given planning horizon, including capital facilities and system operations and maintenance, to determine the adequacy of a utility's existing rates to recover its costs. A number of factors may affect these projections, including the number of customers served, water-use trends, nonrecurring sales, conservation, inflation, interest rates, capital finance needs, and other changes in operating and economic conditions.

After determining a utility's revenue requirement, the next step is a cost of service (COS) analysis. Utilizing a public agency's approved expense and revenue budgets and capital improvement plans, the rate analyst first functionalizes a utility's costs and assets among major operating functions (collection, treatment, etc.). After cost functionalization, the rate analyst allocates the "functionalized costs" to cost causation components. For wastewater these cost components include wastewater flow, strength, and general admin costs. Wastewater strength is further defined as the Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) and Total Suspended Solid (TSS) loads contributed by each class. The analyst further distributes these cost causation components to each customer class (e.g., single-family residential, multi-family residential and commercial) by determining the loadings of flow and strength of each class.

Once the cost of service analysis is complete, the rate analyst designs rates to collect the cost to serve each customer class calculated as part of the cost of service analysis.

## 1.4. Wastewater Utility Financial Plan

Raftelis has projected the operating and capital expenses over the planning period and is recommending a revenue increase of two percent for FY 2022, starting July 1, 2021, followed by annual increases of three percent for the

next four years. The two percent increase is an increase in total revenue requirement from rates. The rate increases for different customer classes will be different based on the cost of service analysis.

The proposed financial plan is shown graphically in **Figure 1-1** with the columns representing the operating expense, debt, and capital expenses. The red line shows the revenues with no revenue adjustments and the green line shows the revenues with the proposed revenue adjustments. **Figure 1-2** shows graphically the financing plan for the capital improvement plan CIP). The large capital expenditure in FY 2022 is partially funded by a debt issue of \$5 million.

Figure 1-1: Wastewater Utility Proposed Financial Plan

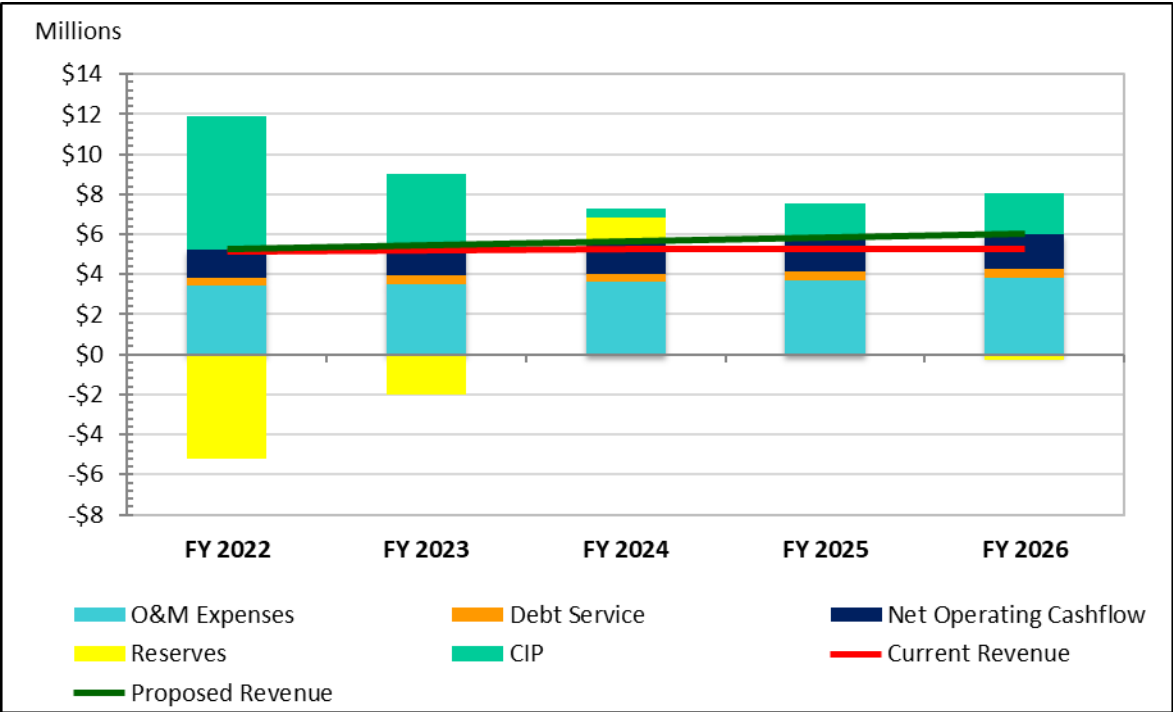
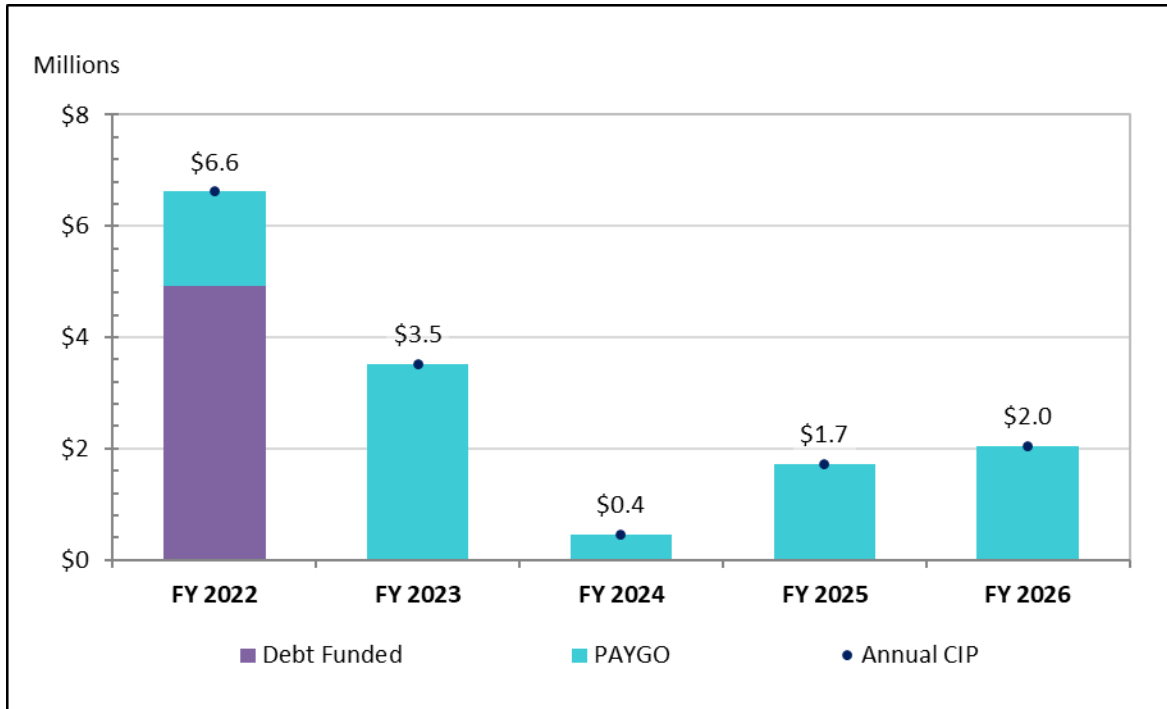


Figure 1-2: Capital Funding Sources



## 1.5. Proposed Wastewater Rates

The proposed rates across five years are presented for the annual system service charge in **Table 1-1** and the volumetric rate (\$/hcf) in **Table 1-2**. One Multi-Family Residential (MFR) dwelling unit was revised to be equivalent to 0.79 EDU. This was estimated as the ratio of Single Family Residential (SFR) to MFR flow per EDU using FY 2020 billing data. The annual fixed charge for MFR customers is adjusted to 79 percent of the SFR fixed charge to account for their lower sewer flow.

$$\text{FY 2022 MFR Fixed Charge} = \$186.17 \times 0.79^1 = \$147.33$$

Table 1-1: Five-Year Proposed Annual Fixed Charges

Customer Class	Current	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026
<b>Single Family Residential</b>						
4S, SL	\$181.09	\$186.17	\$191.76	\$197.52	\$203.45	\$209.56
RC	\$181.09	\$186.17	\$191.76	\$197.52	\$203.45	\$209.56
<b>Other</b>						
Multi-Family	\$181.09	\$147.33	\$151.75	\$156.31	\$161.00	\$165.83
Commercial - Group I	\$181.09	\$186.17	\$191.76	\$197.52	\$203.45	\$209.56
Commercial - Group II	\$181.09	\$186.17	\$191.76	\$197.52	\$203.45	\$209.56

<sup>1</sup> Note the exact value differs slightly due to rounding.

**Table 1-2: Five-Year Proposed Volumetric Rates (\$/hcf)**

Customer Class	Current	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026
<b>Single Family Residential</b>						
4S, SL	\$6.59	\$6.81	\$7.02	\$7.24	\$7.46	\$7.69
RC	\$6.59	\$6.81	\$7.02	\$7.24	\$7.46	\$7.69
<b>Other</b>						
Multi-Family	\$6.59	\$6.81	\$7.02	\$7.24	\$7.46	\$7.69
Commercial - Group I	\$6.59	\$6.81	\$7.02	\$7.24	\$7.46	\$7.69
Commercial - Group II	\$10.16	\$9.43	\$9.72	\$10.02	\$10.33	\$10.64

## 2. Assumptions

This section summarizes the principal assumptions in this Study. Unless otherwise stated herein, these assumptions are used consistently in the Study.

### 2.1. Inflation

To develop a multi-year plan, we make projections of expenses and non-rate revenues. The Study Period spans Fiscal Years (FY) 2021 to FY 2030. The inflationary assumptions to make projection for future years are based on input from District staff and/or long-term averages. The inflationary assumptions are presented in **Table 2-1**. Note that the Study incorporates the District's FY 2021 budget and projections for future years are based on these inflationary factors.

- General inflation is based on the change in the annual Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers for the San Diego-Carlsbad Region.
- Increases in certain wastewater Operations and Maintenance costs were supplied by the District based on discussions with District staff. Salaries, Benefits, and Utilities are projected to be higher than General inflation factor
- The District is using 4% inflation adjustment for future wastewater CIP Projects.
- The reserve interest rate is assumed net of the District's projected investment income based on current market conditions.

**Table 2-1: Inflationary Assumptions**

Category	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	FY 2030
General	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Salaries	4.5%	4.5%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%
Benefits	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%
CIP Projects*	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%
Other Capital	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%
Utilities	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%
Reserve Interest Rate	0.3%	0.5%	0.8%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%

### 2.2. Account and EDU Growth Assumptions

Table 2-2 shows account growth assumptions developed in cooperation with District staff. SFR customer accounts are expected to increase, particularly in the Rancho Cielo service area. No increase in MFR or commercial customers is expected. Commercial Group I customers include office buildings, small retail stores, schools, etc. Commercial Group II customers represent shopping centers, strip malls, medical office buildings and/or restaurants, and large buildings that may have manufacturing facilities.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Note that Commercial III customers have been merged with Commercial II. These are large buildings that may have manufacturing facilities.

**Table 2-2: Account Growth Assumptions**

Customer Class	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	FY 2030
<b>Single Family Residential</b>										
4S, SL	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
RC	3.0%	3.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
<b>Other</b>										
Multi-Family	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Commercial - Group I	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Commercial - Group II	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Table 2-3 shows the projected Equivalent Dwelling Units (EDUs) reflecting the growth assumptions in **Table 2-2**. The EDU definition for MFR has been revised in this study based on the actual flow ratio between MFR and SFR wastewater (sewer) customers. One MFR dwelling unit is equivalent to 0.79 EDU.

**Table 2-3: Projected Wastewater EDUs**

Customer Class	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	FY 2030
<b>Single Family Residential</b>										
4S, SL	3,687	3,724	3,761	3,761	3,761	3,761	3,761	3,761	3,761	3,761
RC	326	336	343	350	357	364	371	378	386	394
<b>Other</b>										
Multi-Family	1,203	1,203	1,203	1,203	1,203	1,203	1,203	1,203	1,203	1,203
Commercial - Group I	1,310	1,310	1,310	1,310	1,310	1,310	1,310	1,310	1,310	1,310
Commercial - Group II	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
<b>Total EDUs</b>	<b>6,926</b>	<b>6,973</b>	<b>7,017</b>	<b>7,024</b>	<b>7,031</b>	<b>7,038</b>	<b>7,045</b>	<b>7,052</b>	<b>7,060</b>	<b>7,068</b>

**Table 2-4** shows the projected wastewater flow expressed in hundred cubic feet (hcf). Flow is a function of the return factor as shown in **Table 2-4** and account growth factors in **Table 2-2**. The return factor represents the amount of water use returned to 4SWRF. The Study assumes that the return factor will not change for any customer class throughout the Study Period. SFR flows increase due to the growth in those accounts, as reflected in **Table 2-3**.

Note that the SFR class flow is based on *annualized lowest winter water use* from the previous fiscal year. SFR properties tend to have a substantial portion of outdoor water use, which does not flow back into the sewer system as wastewater. Wastewater flow equal to lowest month winter water use is a reasonable estimate of indoor water use as outdoor watering is limited in winter months. Other customer classes (e.g., MFR and Commercial) tend to have less outdoor water use. Thus, their flow is based on *actual* water use from the previous year.

**Table 2-4: Projected Wastewater Flow (hcf)**

Customer Class	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	FY 2030
<b>Return Factor (all classes)</b>	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>Single Family Residential (lowest winter use)</b>										
4S, SL	310,668	313,775	316,913	316,913	316,913	316,913	316,913	316,913	316,913	316,913
Single Family - RC	30,012	30,912	31,530	32,161	32,804	33,460	34,129	34,812	35,508	36,218
<b>Other (actual use)</b>										
Multi-Family	92,092	92,092	92,092	92,092	92,092	92,092	92,092	92,092	92,092	92,092
Commercial - Group I	61,729	61,729	61,729	61,729	61,729	61,729	61,729	61,729	61,729	61,729
Commercial - Group II	53,435	53,435	53,435	53,435	53,435	53,435	53,435	53,435	53,435	53,435
<b>Total Annual Flow (hcf)</b>	<b>547,936</b>	<b>551,943</b>	<b>555,699</b>	<b>556,330</b>	<b>556,973</b>	<b>557,629</b>	<b>558,298</b>	<b>558,981</b>	<b>559,677</b>	<b>560,387</b>

## 2.3. Reserve Assumptions

### 2.3.1. RESERVE POLICY BACKGROUND

A reserve policy is a written document that provides a basis for a public agency's financial reserves. The Board has adopted a Reserve Policy for the District, which was used to develop the financial plan. Wastewater reserves enable the District to meet working capital requirements, address revenue shortfalls due to economic recessions, and provide funds in case of an asset failure and/or natural disaster. Reserve policies provide guidelines for sound financial management with an overall long-range perspective to maintain financial solvency. Reserves also set aside funds for capital asset replacement as they age (and need to be replaced) and for new capital projects. Adhering to a sustainable reserve policy enhances financial management transparency and achieves or maintains favorable credit rating(s) for future District debt issues.

The appropriate amount of reserves and reserve types are determined by a variety of factors, such as the size of the operating budget, the amount of debt, the type of rate structure, frequency of customer billing and risk of natural disaster. While reserves vary by agency, most reserves tend to fall into the following categories: operating, rate stabilization, capital, and emergency. These are each further discussed below.

#### Operating Reserve

The purpose of an operating reserve is to provide working capital to support the operation, maintenance, and administration. The District's wastewater service charges are collected through the County Tax Collector's office at the same time that property tax bills are paid by wastewater (sewer) customers (the majority of which are collected on December 15 and April 15.) Due to the timing of these receipts for sewer services, the operating reserve supports the District's cash flow needs during normal operations and ensures that operations can continue should there be significant events that impact cash flows. As it is unlikely for a utility to precisely predict the revenues and revenue requirements for each billing period, a reserve set aside to hedge the risk of monthly negative cash positions is part of prudent financial planning and fiscal management.

#### Rate Stabilization

Rate stabilization reserves are used to minimize the need for abrupt rate increases that may be needed during times of decreased wastewater flow, economic recessions, or emergencies. The rate stabilization reserve would be used to offset the District's fixed costs. A rate stabilization reserve acts as a buffer to protect customers from experiencing large rate increases.

#### Capital Reserve

Capital reserves fund the replacement and renewal of a utility's infrastructure. Because utilities are highly capital-intensive enterprises, it is important to accurately estimate long-term capital costs and develop a reserve to fund the

eventual replacement of the system and new capital projects. Capital reserves vary the most (amongst all reserve targets) by agency. There are three accepted industry standard methods used to establish capital reserves:

- » One to five times the average capital expense over 5 to 10 years;
- » Given percentage of asset value, normally valued at replacement cost, of two to five percent; and
- » Asset depreciation normally calculated using replacement cost.

### Emergency

An emergency reserve seeks to minimize disruptions in service during a natural disaster or asset/facility failure. An emergency reserve decreases risk by setting aside adequate funds to rebuild/replace an essential facility or pipeline after failure/disaster. Normally, a local public agency performs a critical asset analysis as the basis for the target level of emergency reserve. The District does not currently have an emergency reserve – however the rate stabilization fund has a dual purpose as an emergency fund.

## 2.3.2. CURRENT RESERVES

The District's current reserve policy follows:

- » **Operating Reserve:** A minimum of 180 days of annual wastewater (sewer) operations and maintenance expenditures approved by the Board. The maximum shall not exceed 365 days of annual sewer operations and maintenance expenditures approved by the Board in District's budget. In FY 2021, the minimum and maximum targets were \$1.7 million and \$3.4 million, respectively.
- » **Rate Stabilization:** The rate stabilization reserve minimum is 25% of annual wastewater (sewer) operating and maintenance expenditures approved by the Board and the maximum is 100 percent of annual Board approved operating budget. The minimum and maximum target for FY 2021 were \$0.9 million and \$3.4 million, respectively.
- » **Capital Reserve:** The capital reserve minimum is two years' average of planned capital expenditures of the approved 10-year Wastewater (sewer) Capital Spending Plan. The maximum shall not exceed five years' average of the approved (ten-year) capital improvement plan. In FY 2021 the minimum and maximum targets were \$4.1 and \$10.2 million, respectively.

Table 2-5 lists the District's FY 2021 audited beginning fund balances for the Operating, Rate Stabilization, and Capital reserves as well as the minimum and maximum targets. Total reserves balance is between the total minimum and maximum targets.

**Table 2-5: FY 2021 Beginning Fund Balances<sup>1</sup>**

Reserve	FY 2021	Min Target	Max Target
Operating <sup>2</sup>	\$1,413,450	\$1,714,870	\$3,429,740
Rate Stabilization	\$2,586,000	\$857,435	\$3,429,740
Capital	\$10,547,319	\$4,097,000	\$10,242,500
<b>Total Beginning Balance</b>	<b>\$14,546,769</b>	<b>\$6,669,305</b>	<b>\$17,101,980</b>

1 As of 7/1/2020 (audited)

2 Due to timing of County sewer service receipts, beginning operating reserve balance was below reserve target minimum.

## 2.4. Data Sources

The District provided the following data to aid in preparing this report:

- » Revenues and expenses for FY 2020 (actuals) and FY 2021 budgeted, FY 2022 budgeted
- » Ten-year Wastewater Capital Improvement Plan
- » Debt service payment schedules
- » Estimated beginning and ending balances for FY 2021

- » Wastewater billing data (with identifying information removed) for FY 2020
- » Customer growth projections
- » Wastewater asset information
- » Total plant influent flow, BOD, and TSS
- » Sewer debt and reserve policies

# 3. Financial Plan

As the first step in the rate study process, Raftelis reviewed the District’s revenue requirements. Raftelis analyzed the District’s wastewater (WW) annual operating revenues, operation and maintenance (O&M) expenses, transfers between funds, and reserve requirements. This Section of the Report discusses projected revenues, O&M expenses, other reserve funding and revenue adjustments to ensure the Wastewater Utility’s fiscal solvency.

## 3.1. Revenues from Current Wastewater Rates

The total annual SFR customer charge is the sum of the annual system access charge assessed per equivalent dwelling unit (EDU) plus a commodity charge assessed per hundred cubic feet (hcf). The current FY 2021 wastewater charges and rates are presented in **Table 3-1**.

The annual system access charge is a uniform flat charge across all customer classes. The commodity charge is based on an SFR customer’s annualized minimum prior year winter water use with a maximum (or cap) use of 10 hcf.<sup>3</sup> For example, a customer with a minimum winter water use of 7 hcf would be charged the following:

$$\text{Total Annual SFR Bill} = \text{Annual System Access Charge} + (7 \text{ hcf} \times \text{Flow Charge per hcf} \times 12 \text{ months}) = \$734.65$$

An SFR using more than 10 hcf will only be assessed the flow charge at 10 hcf monthly (or 120 hcf annually). For example, a customer with a minimum winter water use of 25 hcf would be charged the following:

$$\text{Total Annual SFR Bill} = \text{Annual System Access Charge} + (10 \text{ hcf} \times \text{Flow Charge per hcf} \times 12 \text{ months}) = \$971.89$$

**Table 3-1: FY 2021 (Current) Wastewater Charges and Rates**

Customer Class	Annual System Access Charge	Commodity Rate
<b>Single Family Residential</b>	<b>per EDU</b>	<b>\$/hcf</b>
4S, SL	\$181.09	\$6.59
RC	\$181.09	\$6.59
<b>Other</b>	<b>per EDU</b>	<b>\$/hcf</b>
Multi-Family	\$181.09	\$6.59
Commercial - Group I	\$181.09	\$6.59
Commercial - Group II	\$181.09	\$10.16

Non-SFR customers are charged similarly except the commodity portion of their charge is based on their actual water use. Additionally, non-SFR customers do not have a water use cap.

Raftelis calculated projected revenue under existing rates by multiplying the number of EDUs for each user class by the existing annual system access charge and added to that the revenue from the commodity rate which is the wastewater use for each class multiplied by the commodity rates shown in **Table 3-1**. The resulting revenue under existing rates is shown in line 3 of **Table 3-4**.

<sup>3</sup> For the purposes of determining the sewer use, the District defines winter months as December, January, February, and March of the prior fiscal year.

## 3.2. Operation and Maintenance Expenses

Using the District's FY 2022 Operation and Maintenance (O&M) budgeted values, future expenses were projected by using the inflation factors in **Table 2-1**. **Table 3-2** summarizes budgeted and projected O&M expenses.

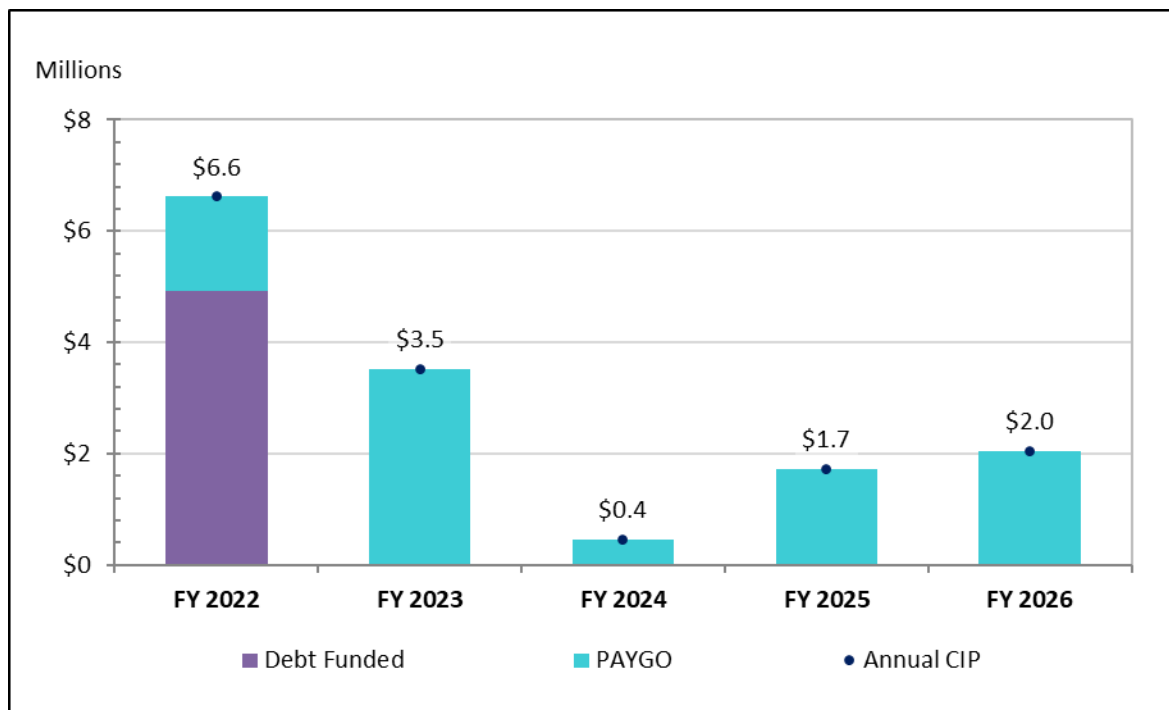
**Table 3-2: Projected O&M Expenses**

Budget Item	FY 2021 <i>Budgeted</i>	FY 2022 <i>Budgeted</i>	FY 2023 <i>Projected</i>	FY 2024 <i>Projected</i>	FY 2025 <i>Projected</i>	FY 2026 <i>Projected</i>	FY 2027 <i>Projected</i>	FY 2028 <i>Projected</i>	FY 2029 <i>Projected</i>	FY 2030 <i>Projected</i>
Personnel	\$1,279,000	\$1,350,000	\$1,390,500	\$1,432,215	\$1,475,181	\$1,519,437	\$1,565,020	\$1,611,971	\$1,660,330	\$1,710,140
Operations	\$1,494,000	\$1,521,000	\$1,560,327	\$1,597,615	\$1,635,843	\$1,675,038	\$1,715,225	\$1,756,433	\$1,798,687	\$1,842,017
Other	\$542,000	\$558,740	\$575,997	\$593,788	\$612,127	\$631,033	\$650,524	\$670,616	\$691,328	\$712,680
<b>Total O&amp;M</b>	<b>\$3,315,000</b>	<b>\$3,429,740</b>	<b>\$3,526,825</b>	<b>\$3,623,618</b>	<b>\$3,723,152</b>	<b>\$3,825,508</b>	<b>\$3,930,769</b>	<b>\$4,039,019</b>	<b>\$4,150,345</b>	<b>\$4,264,837</b>

## 3.3. Projected Capital Replacement Projects

The District plans to execute approximately \$20.5 million for the WW capital improvement plan (CIP) during the Study Period, as shown in **Figure 3-1**. This is an average of \$2.0 million in annual CIP costs inflated across the Study Period. The District assumes a 4% annual inflation adjustment for its future wastewater CIP projects. The purple bar represents CIP that will be funded by debt. The light blue bars in Figure 3-1 below represent future wastewater CIP projects funded by sewer revenue and reserves (PAYGO).

**Figure 3-1: Projected Replacement CIP and Funding Sources**



### 3.4. Existing and Proposed Debt

The Wastewater Fund has been allocated 20% of the debt service payment for the District's 2018 Bond Issue. The debt service amounts to just over \$129,000 per year each year until FY 2028.

The District plans to issue \$5 million in new debt in FY 2022 to fund critical capital projects and reduce the impact on rates.

### 3.5. Proposed Financial Plan

The District did not implement approved rate increases for FY 2020; the District's WW utility needs revenue adjustments to cover O&M expenses, to fund capital improvement projects and meet target reserves. The proposed sewer revenue adjustments for the next five years are shown in **Table 3-3**. Per Raftelis recommendation, the District will implement a two percent revenue adjustment for FY 2022 and 3% thereafter. It is also recommended that the District issue \$5 million in debt in FY 2022.

**Table 3-3: Proposed Five-Year Revenue Adjustments**

Fiscal Year	Effective Date	Revenue Adjustment
FY 2022	July 1, 2021	2%
FY 2023	July 1, 2022	3%
FY 2024	July 1, 2023	3%
FY 2025	July 1, 2024	3%
FY 2026	July 1, 2025	3%

**Table 3-4** shows the operating fund cash flow under the proposed WW revenue adjustments shown in **Table 3-3**. As shown in **Table 3-4** by the net cashflow (line 22), with the proposed revenue adjustment, revenues are sufficient to meet O&M expenses and debt service.

The District has significant capital expenses in FY 2022 and FY 2023 that will be funded through wastewater service charges, cash available in capital reserves, and a new debt issue. The District will exceed its debt coverage target as shown by the projected debt service coverage ratios in **Table 3-4** under the proposed five-year revenue adjustments in **Table 3-3**.

**Table 3-4: Proposed Wastewater Financial Plan**

Line No.	Description	FY 2021 <i>Budgeted</i>	FY 2022 <i>Budgeted</i>	FY 2023 <i>Projected</i>	FY 2024 <i>Projected</i>	FY 2025 <i>Projected</i>	FY 2026 <i>Projected</i>	FY 2027 <i>Projected</i>	FY 2028 <i>Projected</i>	FY 2029 <i>Projected</i>	FY 2030 <i>Projected</i>
1	<b>REVENUES</b>										
2	<b>Operating Revenues</b>										
3	Revenues from Current Rates	\$5,055,858	\$5,090,808	\$5,123,528	\$5,128,954	\$5,134,459	\$5,140,049	\$5,145,726	\$5,151,494	\$5,157,530	\$5,163,657
4	Proposed Revenue Adjustments	\$0	\$101,816	\$259,251	\$421,179	\$588,314	\$760,825	\$761,665	\$762,519	\$763,412	\$764,319
5	<b>Total Operating Revenues</b>	<b>\$5,055,858</b>	<b>\$5,192,624</b>	<b>\$5,382,778</b>	<b>\$5,550,133</b>	<b>\$5,722,773</b>	<b>\$5,900,874</b>	<b>\$5,907,391</b>	<b>\$5,914,013</b>	<b>\$5,920,942</b>	<b>\$5,927,977</b>
6	<b>Non-Operating Revenues</b>										
7	Interest Income	\$35,604	\$56,537	\$94,084	\$120,521	\$125,630	\$123,559	\$121,982	\$187,130	\$195,436	\$208,166
8	<b>Total Non-Operating Revenues</b>	<b>\$35,604</b>	<b>\$56,537</b>	<b>\$94,084</b>	<b>\$120,521</b>	<b>\$125,630</b>	<b>\$123,559</b>	<b>\$121,982</b>	<b>\$187,130</b>	<b>\$195,436</b>	<b>\$208,166</b>
9	<b>TOTAL REVENUES</b>	<b>\$5,091,462</b>	<b>\$5,249,161</b>	<b>\$5,476,863</b>	<b>\$5,670,654</b>	<b>\$5,848,403</b>	<b>\$6,024,433</b>	<b>\$6,029,373</b>	<b>\$6,101,143</b>	<b>\$6,116,378</b>	<b>\$6,136,142</b>
10											
11	<b>EXPENSES</b>										
12	<b>Operating Expenses</b>										
13	Personnel	\$1,279,000	\$1,350,000	\$1,390,500	\$1,432,215	\$1,475,181	\$1,519,437	\$1,565,020	\$1,611,971	\$1,660,330	\$1,710,140
14	Operations	\$1,494,000	\$1,521,000	\$1,560,327	\$1,597,615	\$1,635,843	\$1,675,038	\$1,715,225	\$1,756,433	\$1,798,687	\$1,842,017
15	Other	\$542,000	\$558,740	\$575,997	\$593,788	\$612,127	\$631,033	\$650,524	\$670,616	\$691,328	\$712,680
16	<b>Subtotal Operating Expenses</b>	<b>\$3,315,000</b>	<b>\$3,429,740</b>	<b>\$3,526,825</b>	<b>\$3,623,618</b>	<b>\$3,723,152</b>	<b>\$3,825,508</b>	<b>\$3,930,769</b>	<b>\$4,039,019</b>	<b>\$4,150,345</b>	<b>\$4,264,837</b>
17	<b>Debt Service</b>										
18	Series 2018 Bond Issue	\$129,174	\$129,037	\$129,207	\$129,071	\$129,037	\$129,096	\$129,045	\$129,081	\$0	\$0
	New Debt Service	\$0	\$289,150	\$289,150	\$289,150	\$289,150	\$289,150	\$289,150	\$289,150	\$289,150	\$289,150
19	<b>Subtotal Debt Service</b>	<b>\$129,174</b>	<b>\$418,188</b>	<b>\$418,357</b>	<b>\$418,222</b>	<b>\$418,187</b>	<b>\$418,247</b>	<b>\$418,195</b>	<b>\$418,232</b>	<b>\$289,150</b>	<b>\$289,150</b>
20	<b>TOTAL EXPENSES</b>	<b>\$3,444,174</b>	<b>\$3,847,928</b>	<b>\$3,945,182</b>	<b>\$4,041,840</b>	<b>\$4,141,339</b>	<b>\$4,243,755</b>	<b>\$4,348,964</b>	<b>\$4,457,250</b>	<b>\$4,439,495</b>	<b>\$4,553,987</b>
21											
22	<b>NET CASHFLOW</b>	<b>\$1,647,288</b>	<b>\$1,401,233</b>	<b>\$1,531,681</b>	<b>\$1,628,815</b>	<b>\$1,707,064</b>	<b>\$1,780,678</b>	<b>\$1,680,410</b>	<b>\$1,643,893</b>	<b>\$1,676,883</b>	<b>\$1,582,155</b>
23											
24	<i>Debt Service Coverage Ratio</i>	<i>1375%</i>	<i>435%</i>	<i>466%</i>	<i>489%</i>	<i>508%</i>	<i>526%</i>	<i>502%</i>	<i>493%</i>	<i>680%</i>	<i>647%</i>
25	<i>Target Debt Service Coverage Ratio</i>	<i>115%</i>	<i>115%</i>	<i>115%</i>	<i>115%</i>	<i>115%</i>	<i>115%</i>	<i>115%</i>	<i>115%</i>	<i>115%</i>	<i>115%</i>

Projected reserve balances are shown below in **Table 3-5** and fall between the minimum and maximum targets for the five-year period of proposed rates (FY 2022 to FY 2026), as shown in **Figure 3-3**.

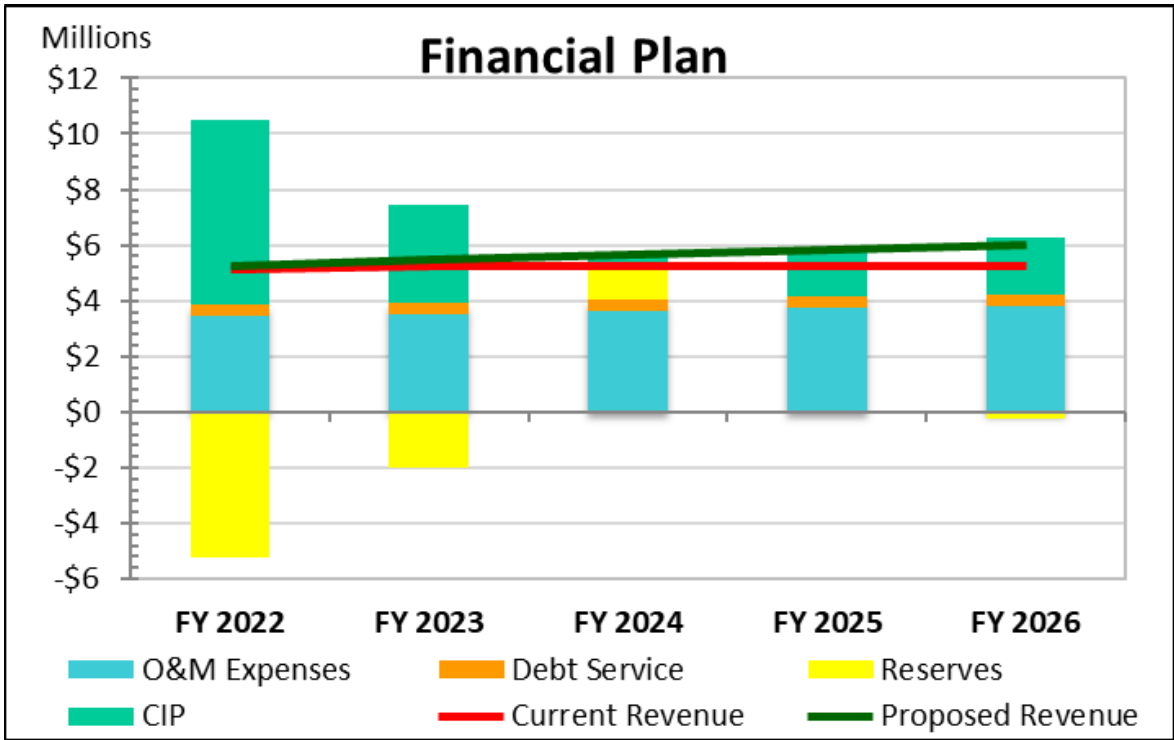
Table 3-5: Projected Ending Reserve Balances

Reserve	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	FY 2030
Operating <sup>1</sup>	\$3,810,738	\$2,347,222	\$3,495,975	\$3,022,333	\$3,373,564	\$3,319,032	\$3,558,807	\$3,624,167	\$3,746,731	\$3,732,813
Rate Stabilization	\$2,586,000	\$2,586,000	\$2,586,000	\$2,586,000	\$2,586,000	\$2,586,000	\$2,586,000	\$2,586,000	\$2,586,000	\$2,586,000
Capital	\$7,575,319	\$8,691,068	\$5,476,996	\$7,057,453	\$6,626,286	\$6,344,496	\$6,124,130	\$6,658,664	\$7,051,983	\$8,260,055
<b>Total Ending Balance</b>	<b>\$13,972,057</b>	<b>\$13,624,290</b>	<b>\$11,558,971</b>	<b>\$12,665,786</b>	<b>\$12,585,850</b>	<b>\$12,249,528</b>	<b>\$12,268,938</b>	<b>\$12,868,830</b>	<b>\$13,384,713</b>	<b>\$14,578,868</b>

<sup>1</sup> Does not include PAYGO transfer to Capital reserve for FY 2021.

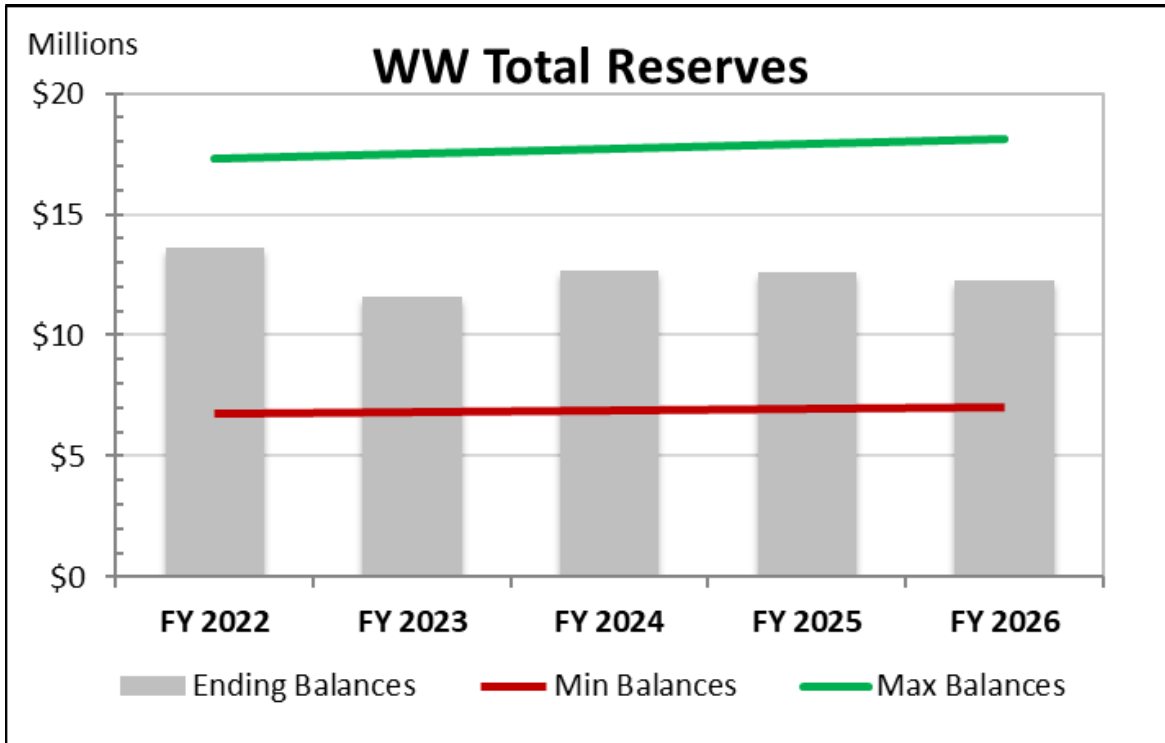
**Figure 3-2** shows the District’s five -year financial plan, with the operating expenses including debt service and the capital expenses shown as stacked bars and the revenues under current and proposed rates shown by the lines. The proposed rate revenue (dark green line) is adequate to cover operating expenses (turquoise bar) and debt service (orange bar). However, when capital expenses are included the reserves have to be drawn down. This is represented by the yellow bars under the x-axis.

**Figure 3-2: Proposed Wastewater Financial Plan**



**Figure 3-3** shows the total ending reserve balances (including operating reserve, rate stabilization reserve, and capital reserve) under the proposed WW revenue adjustments. The ending balances for each reserve are shown in **Table 3-5**. With the proposed adjustments and debt issue, the total reserve falls between the minimum and maximum target balances for the five-year period during which these changes are proposed.

Figure 3-3: Projected WW Fund Ending Balances



# 4. Cost of Service Analysis

This Section discusses the allocation of O&M expenses and capital costs to wastewater functions, cost causation components, and subsequently the determination of unit costs and rate calculation by customer class. The proposed WW utility cost of service was developed consistent with guidelines detailed in the Water Environment Federation (WEF) Manual of Practice No. 27, *Financing and Charges for Wastewater Systems*, 2018.

A summary of the COS analysis Raftelis performed is as follows:

1. First, Raftelis used residential and non-residential wastewater strengths consistent with industry standards. Strengths are defined as the concentration of biochemical oxygen demand (BOD<sup>4</sup>) and total suspended solids (TSS)<sup>5</sup> in milligrams per liter (mg/L) in wastewater.
2. Next Raftelis incorporated the estimated flows from each customer class. These were obtained from District provided water use data.
3. The District functionalized the O&M and capital costs into functions: Collection, Treatment, Disposal, Billing and Customer Service and General (Administration).
4. Raftelis allocated O&M costs in each function (from step 3) to cost causation components: Flow, BOD, TSS, Administrative and General. This was subsequently used to allocate the total revenue requirement to each cost causation component.
5. Raftelis calculated unit cost causation component rates by dividing the total cost allocated to each cost causation component in step 4 by the total flow and strength loadings (in pounds of BOD or SS) and equivalent dwelling units (EDU) of the customers.
6. Lastly, Raftelis calculated the cost by customer class by multiplying the unit cost components in step 5 by the flow and strength loading and EDUs from each class.

## 4.1. Flow and Strength Loadings

The class strengths are shown in **Table 4-1**. The strengths are representative of typical strengths from each class based on industry standards and the strengths used in the prior rate study. To simplify rates and minimize impacts, customers are grouped into three classes based on their strength: residential, low strength commercial and medium-high strength commercial. Residential and Commercial Group I customers, which include office buildings, small retail stores, schools, etc., have the lowest strength since their sewage is typical household wastewater. Commercial Group II customers represent shopping centers, strip malls, medical office buildings, supermarkets and/or restaurants which typically have a higher strength sewage due to the BOD associated with food wastes. Group II also includes one industrial customer previously classified as Group III.

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<sup>4</sup> BOD is a measure of oxygen utilization by the microorganisms in wastewater. The more waste matter in a wastewater stream the higher the BOD which in turn incurs higher treatment costs since the wastewater treatment plant must oxygenate the wastewater.

<sup>5</sup> TSS is a measure of the dry-weight of suspended particles in wastewater that have not been dissolved. Filtration processes during treatment remove TSS. As with BOD, the treatment costs increase as the solid matter increases.

**Table 4-1: Customer Class Strength Classifications**

Customer Class	BOD (mg/L)	TSS (mg/L)
<b>Single Family Residential</b>		
4S, SL	275	275
RC	275	275
<b>Other</b>		
Multi-Family	275	275
Commercial - Group I	225	225
Commercial - Group II	725	725

Raftelis determined the wastewater flow, BOD and TSS plant loadings generated by each customer class as shown in **Table 4-2**. The flow is based on lowest winter water usage for SFR customers and strengths shown in **Table 4-1**. The flow, loadings, and EDUs from each class were used to develop unit costs to distribute the total revenue requirement to each customer class so that each customer class is assigned costs proportionally to its customer characteristics.

**Table 4-2: FY 2020 Flow and Strength Loadings**

Customer Class	FY 2020 Flow (MG / yr) (1)	BOD (lbs / yr) (2)	TSS (lbs / yr) (3)	FY 2020 Flow (hcf / yr) (4)	BOD (mg / L) (5)	TSS (mg / L) (6)
<b>Single Family Residential</b>						
4S, SL	205.7	472,147	472,147	275,040	275	275
RC	19.8	45,464	45,464	26,484	275	275
<b>Total SFR</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>517,611</b>	<b>517,611</b>	<b>301,524</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>275</b>
<b>Other</b>						
Multi-Family	66.8	153,348	153,348	89,330	275	275
Commercial - Group I	51.3	96,305	96,305	68,567	225	225
Commercial - Group II	43.6	263,740	263,740	58,276	725	725
<b>Total Other</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>513,393</b>	<b>513,393</b>	<b>216,173</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>380</b>

## 4.2. Allocation of O&M and Capital to Cost Causation Components

In the Cost of Service analysis, our goal is to allocate the District revenue requirement to each cost causation component. To do so we first functionalize and then allocate each line item in the District's O&M costs. The actual costs for FY 2020 are used to define costs for the different functions. The total expenses (shown in line 9, column 5 of **Table 4-3**) are allocated to each cost causation component as shown in **Table 4-3**. The allocation for each O&M functional cost is determined by multiplying the total in column 5 by the respective percentages for each cost causation component shown in lines 1 through 3. The resulting allocation (line 10) is calculated by dividing the total amount allocated to each cost causation component by the total O&M budget in line 9, column 5. Line 10 shows the resulting percentage allocation of O&M costs to each cost causation component and is used to allocate the FY 2022 costs.

Approximately 39% of O&M costs are allocated to flow and 9% each to BOD and SS and the remaining 42% to Customer/Capacity.<sup>6</sup> The resulting allocation in line 10 is used in a subsequent step in **Table 4-7**. Raftelis also calculated the percent distribution of each functionalized cost category (e.g., Collection, Treatment, and General), which will be used to allocate the FY 2022 Capital Revenue Requirement to each function as shown in the last column of **Table 4-3** lines 6 through 8.

**Table 4-3: O&M Allocation**

Line No	O&M Category	Flow	BOD	TSS	Customer / Capacity	TOTAL	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
1	Collection	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	
2	Treatment	50%	25%	25%	0%	100%	
3	General	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	
4							
5	O&M Category	Flow	BOD	TSS	Customer / Capacity	TOTAL	Percent Total
6	Collection	\$610,032	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$610,032	20%
7	Treatment	\$576,693	\$288,346	\$288,346	\$0	\$1,153,386	38%
8	General	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,282,769	\$1,282,769	42%
9	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,186,725</b>	<b>\$288,346</b>	<b>\$288,346</b>	<b>\$1,282,769</b>	<b>\$3,046,187</b>	<b>100%</b>
10	% Allocation	39%	9%	9%	42%	100%	

Similar to the District's O&M expenses, Raftelis functionalized District assets and allocated the functionalized asset value to the cost causation components. Raftelis used the replacement cost to value District assets.<sup>7</sup> **Table 4-4** shows the functionalization and allocation of assets to cost causation components. The allocation of assets is developed in the same manner as that of O&M costs in **Table 4-3**. According to industry standards, collection assets are allocated 100% to flow and treatment is allocated to flow, BOD and SS to reflect the cost of treating the strength component of sewage. Line 11 of **Table 4-4** shows the overall wastewater asset percentage allocation to the cost causation components.

The overall asset allocation, in line 11, is used in a subsequent step, in **Table 4-7**, to allocate capital related expenses to the cost causation components. Since capital expense projects can vary from year to year, it is standard industry practice to use the basis for asset allocation to allocate capital costs to preclude sharp changes to rates from year to year because over the long term all assets need to be replaced and using the total asset allocation serves the purpose of assigning capital costs to the appropriate cost causation centers. Raftelis allocated each functionalized category (e.g., Land, Treatment, Collection, and General) to cost causation components to allocate the FY 2022 Capital Revenue Requirement. Note that the capital costs in the "Land" category in **Table 4-4** are combined with the capital costs in the "General" category.

<sup>6</sup> Due to rounding, the percentages do not add up to exactly 100%.

<sup>7</sup> Replacement cost refers to the amount that the District would pay if they were to replace a given asset today. The 20-City Engineering News-Record Construction Cost Index is used to calculate replacement cost of capital assets.

**Table 4-4: Capital Allocation using Replacement Costs**

Line No	Asset Category	Flow	BOD	TSS	Customer / Capacity	TOTAL	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
1	Land	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	
2	Treatment	50%	25%	25%	0%	100%	
3	Collection	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	
4	General	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	
5	Asset Category	Flow	BOD	TSS	Customer / Capacity	TOTAL	Percent Total
6	Land	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$535,485	\$535,485	0.5%
7	Treatment	\$16,665,535	\$8,332,768	\$8,332,768	\$0	\$33,331,071	31.6%
8	Collection	\$63,719,006	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$63,719,006	60.4%
9	General	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,962,710	\$7,962,710	7.5%
10	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$80,384,542</b>	<b>\$8,332,768</b>	<b>\$8,332,768</b>	<b>\$8,498,194</b>	<b>\$105,548,271</b>	<b>100%</b>
11	% Allocation	76%	8%	8%	8%	100%	

### 4.3. Revenue Requirement Determination

Next Raftelis determined the wastewater revenue requirement, which includes funds to cover yearly operating expenses, capital expenses and reserve funding. **Table 4-5** shows the determination of the rate revenue requirement. To determine the current revenue requirement, Raftelis added operating, debt service, and capital expenses as shown in line 5 column 3, subtracted other non-rate revenues as shown in line 9, and subtracted the annual cash balance (drawdown of the reserves, in this case) in line 13 to yield the net revenue requirement shown in line 15, column 3. This is the total amount of revenue to be recovered from rates. This is also known as the test year rate revenue requirement.

**Table 4-5: Revenue Requirement**

Line No	Description	Operating (1)	Capital (2)	Total (3)
1	<b>Revenue Requirement</b>			
2	O&M	\$3,429,740	\$0	\$3,429,740
3	Debt Service	\$0	\$418,188	\$418,188
4	Rate Funded Capital Projects	\$0	\$1,692,000	\$1,692,000
5	<b>Total Revenue Requirement</b>	<b>\$3,429,740</b>	<b>\$2,110,188</b>	<b>\$5,539,928</b>
6				
7	<b>Revenue Offsets</b>			
8	Interest Income	\$56,537	\$0	\$56,537
9	<b>Total Revenue Offsets</b>	<b>\$56,537</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$56,537</b>
10				
11	<b>Less Adjustments</b>			
12	Transfer from (to) Reserves	\$0	\$290,767	\$290,767
13	<b>Total Less Adjustments</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$290,767</b>	<b>\$290,767</b>
14				
15	<b>Rate Revenue Requirement</b>	<b>\$3,373,203</b>	<b>\$1,819,421</b>	<b>\$5,192,624</b>

## 4.4. Determine Units of Service

To develop unit costs by cost causation component, Raftelis first determined the units of service for each cost causation component. The units of service by cost causation component and by class are shown in **Table 4-6**. Line 10 shows the total units of service for each cost causation component in hcf, pounds per year for BOD<sup>8</sup> and TSS<sup>9</sup> or equivalent dwelling units (EDUs) respectively. The flows and loadings represent FY 2022 projections.

**Table 4-6: FY 2022 Units of Service Determination**

Line No.	Customer Class	FY 2022 Billed Sewer Use (hcf) (1)	BOD (lbs / yr) (2)	TSS (lbs / yr) (3)	EDUs (4)
1	<b>Single Family Residential</b>				
2	4S, SL	313,775	538,642	538,642	3,724
3	RC	30,912	53,065	53,065	336
4	<b>Total SFR</b>	<b>344,687</b>	<b>591,707</b>	<b>591,707</b>	<b>4,060</b>
5	<b>Other</b>				
6	Multi-Family	92,092	158,090	158,090	1,203
7	Commercial - Group I	61,729	86,700	86,700	1,310
8	Commercial - Group II	53,435	241,831	241,831	400
9	<b>Total Other</b>	<b>207,256</b>	<b>486,621</b>	<b>486,621</b>	<b>2,913</b>
10	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>551,943</b>	<b>1,078,328</b>	<b>1,078,328</b>	<b>6,973</b>

## 4.5. Determine Unit Costs by Cost Component

In **Table 4-7**, each functional category (e.g., Collection, Treatment, and General) in O&M and Capital Revenue Requirements (**Table 4-5**, columns 1&2, line 15) is allocated to the cost causation components determined in **Table 4-3** and **Table 4-4**, respectively.

To cover the fixed costs of operations which are independent of the flows and loadings, a portion of the general Customer/Capacity costs are allocated to EDUs. Line 15 in **Table 4-7** makes an adjustment so that the District can maintain 25% fixed revenue collection similar to its prior rate structure. This provides the District with reasonable revenue stability in the case of drought and conservation and ensures that all customers share in the cost of the system. The resulting allocation of the revenue requirement to cost components is shown on line 16. To determine the unit cost (by cost causation component), Raftelis divided the revenue requirement for each cost causation component in line 16 by the units of service in line 18 (which were derived in **Table 4-6**, line 10) to yield the unit costs shown in line 20.

<sup>8</sup> For BOD: Yearly load in lbs = flow (hcf)\*748 gal/1,000,000\* strength (mg/L)\* 8.34

<sup>9</sup> For TSS: Same as BOD

8.34 is a conversion factor to convert MGD\*mg/L into lbs. per day

**Table 4-7: Determination of Units of Service by Cost Component**

Line No.	Description	Flow (1)	BOD (2)	TSS (3)	Customer / Capacity (4)	Total (5)
1	<b>Collection</b>					
2	Operating Expenses	\$675,521	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$675,521
3	Capital Expenses	\$1,098,376	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,098,376
4	<b>Subtotal Collection</b>	<b>\$1,773,897</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$1,773,897</b>
5	<b>Treatment</b>					
6	Operating Expenses	\$638,602	\$319,301	\$319,301	\$0	\$1,277,205
7	Capital Expenses	\$287,277	\$143,639	\$143,639	\$0	\$574,555
8	<b>Subtotal Treatment</b>	<b>\$925,880</b>	<b>\$462,940</b>	<b>\$462,940</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$1,851,759</b>
9	<b>General</b>					
10	Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,420,478	\$1,420,478
11	Capital Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$146,490	\$146,490
12	<b>Subtotal General</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$1,566,968</b>	<b>\$1,566,968</b>
13						
14	<b>Total Operating &amp; Capital Costs</b>	<b>\$2,699,776</b>	<b>\$462,940</b>	<b>\$462,940</b>	<b>\$1,566,968</b>	<b>\$5,192,624</b>
15	Adjustments to Fixed Charges	\$200,166	\$34,323	\$34,323	(\$268,812)	\$0
16	<b>Adjusted Revenue Requirement</b>	<b>\$2,899,942</b>	<b>\$497,263</b>	<b>\$497,263</b>	<b>\$1,298,156</b>	<b>\$5,192,624</b>
17						
18	Unit of Service	551,943	1,078,328	1,078,328	6,973	
19	Units	<i>hcf</i>	<i>lbs/yr</i>	<i>lbs/yr</i>	<i>EDUs</i>	
20	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>\$5.25</b>	<b>\$0.46</b>	<b>\$0.46</b>	<b>\$186.17</b>	

## 4.6. Determine the Costs of Service

The final and ultimate step is to determine the cost of service for each customer class. Raftelis calculated the cost to serve each class by multiplying the unit costs in **Table 4-7** (line 20) by the respective units of service in **Table 4-6** (lines 2-8). The general calculation for the customer class cost of service is as follows:

$$\sum_{n=1}^4 \text{unit of service}_n \times \text{unit cost}_n$$

where  $n$  represents the four cost components (e.g., Flow, BOD, TSS, Customer/Capacity), the *unit of service* is from **Table 4-6**, and *unit cost* is from **Table 4-7**. For example, the total calculation for Commercial Group I is:

$$(61,729 \times \$5.25) + (86,700 \times \$0.46) + (86,700 \times \$0.46) + (1,310 \times \$186.17) = \$648,277$$

Because of rounding errors, the calculations shown above will not add exactly to \$648,277. Note that the total cost of service shown in line 8, column 5 equals the net revenue requirement shown in **Table 4-5** (line 15, column 3). This is the amount of revenue that needs to be collected from each class through a fixed and volumetric rate structure.

The results of the calculation of costs to each customer class are presented in **Table 4-8**

**Table 4-8: Cost of Service Derivation**

Line No.	Description	Flow (1)	BOD (2)	TSS (3)	Customer / Capacity (4)	Total (5)
1	<b>Single Family Residential</b>					
2	4S, SL	\$1,648,593	\$248,391	\$248,391	\$693,293	<b>\$2,838,667</b>
3	RC	\$162,414	\$24,471	\$24,471	\$62,553	<b>\$273,907</b>
4	<b>Other</b>					
5	Multi-Family	\$483,857	\$72,902	\$72,902	\$223,961	<b>\$853,622</b>
6	Commercial - Group I	\$324,328	\$39,981	\$39,981	\$243,881	<b>\$648,172</b>
7	Commercial - Group II	\$280,751	\$111,519	\$111,519	\$74,468	<b>\$578,256</b>
8	<b>TOTAL COST</b>	<b>\$2,899,942</b>	<b>\$497,263</b>	<b>\$497,263</b>	<b>\$1,298,156</b>	<b>\$5,192,624</b>

# 5. Wastewater Rates

Wastewater rates and charges are derived based on the cost to serve each class. The annual system access charge is calculated in **Table 4-7**. This is a uniform rate for all customer classes that is assessed annually.

**Table 5-1: Proposed FY 2022 Annual System Access Charge**

Line No.	Customer Class	System Access Charge (\$ / EDU)	System Access Charge (\$ / dwelling unit)
1	<b>Single Family Residential</b>		
2	4S, SL	<b>\$186.17</b>	<b>\$186.17</b>
3	RC	<b>\$186.17</b>	<b>\$186.17</b>
4	<b>Other</b>		
5	Multi-Family	<b>\$186.17</b>	<b>\$147.32</b>
6	Commercial - Group I	<b>\$186.17</b>	
7	Commercial - Group II	<b>\$186.17</b>	

The strength of SFR, MFR and Group 1 Commercial customers is very similar therefore the District will continue charging the same commodity rate representing the proportional cost to serve these customers. **Table 5-2** presents the calculation of the commodity rates for these customers. **Table 5-2** shows the sum of the commodity rate revenue requirement (line 7, column 1) for SFR, MFR, and Group I Commercial customers and sum of their water (wastewater) use (line 7, column 2). **Table 5-2** also presents Group II Commercial commodity rate revenue requirement and water use in line 8.

**Table 5-2: Commodity Rate Revenue Requirement and Water Use**

Line No.	Customer Class	Commodity Rate Revenue Requirement (1)	Water Use (hcf) (2)
1	<b>SFR</b>		
2	4S & SL	\$2,145,374	313,775
3	RC	\$211,355	30,912
4	<b>Other</b>		
5	Multi-Family	\$629,661	92,092
6	Commercial - Group I	\$404,290	61,729
7	<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>\$3,390,680</b>	<b>498,508</b>
8	Commercial - Group II	<b>\$503,788</b>	<b>53,435</b>

**Table 5-3** consolidates the data in **Table 5-2** for all customer classes. The commodity rate (\$/hcf) in column 3 is calculated by dividing the commodity rate revenue requirement (column 1) by the water use (column 2).

**Table 5-3: Proposed FY 2022 Commodity Rate (\$/hcf)**

Customer Class	Commodity Rate Revenue Requirement (1)	Water Use (hcf) (2)	Commodity Rate (\$/hcf) (3)
SFR, Multi-Family, Com. Group I	\$3,390,680	498,508	<b>\$6.81</b>
Commercial - Group II	\$503,788	\$53,435	<b>\$9.43</b>

Note: The exact value of the final commodity rates may differ +/- \$0.01 due to rounding.

Based on the proposed revenue adjustments in **Table 3-3**, Raftelis calculated rates from FY 2022 to FY 2026 for the annual system access charge (**Table 5-4**) and commodity rates (**Table 5-5**).

**Table 5-4: Proposed Five-Year Annual System Access Charge**

Customer Class	Current	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026
<b>Single Family Residential</b>						
4S, SL	\$181.09	\$186.17	\$191.76	\$197.52	\$203.45	\$209.56
RC	\$181.09	\$186.17	\$191.76	\$197.52	\$203.45	\$209.56
<b>Other</b>						
Multi-Family	\$181.09	\$147.33	\$151.75	\$156.31	\$161.00	\$165.83
Commercial - Group I	\$181.09	\$186.17	\$191.76	\$197.52	\$203.45	\$209.56
Commercial - Group II	\$181.09	\$186.17	\$191.76	\$197.52	\$203.45	\$209.56

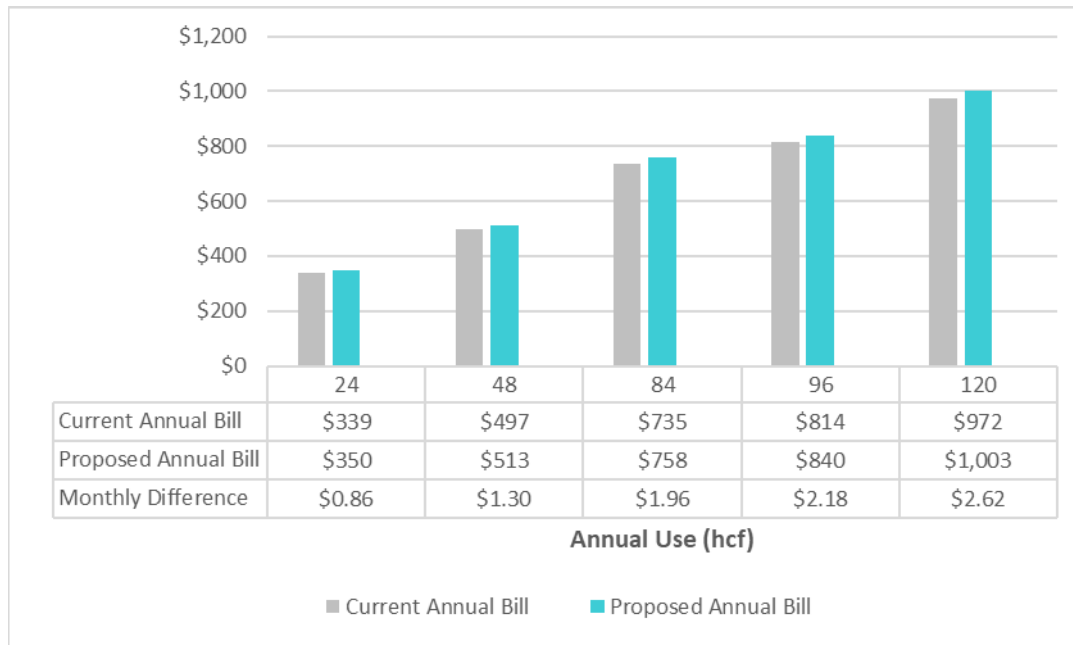
**Table 5-5: Proposed Five-Year Commodity Rates (\$/hcf)**

Customer Class	Current	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026
<b>Single Family Residential</b>						
4S, SL	\$6.59	\$6.81	\$7.02	\$7.24	\$7.46	\$7.69
RC	\$6.59	\$6.81	\$7.02	\$7.24	\$7.46	\$7.69
<b>Other</b>						
Multi-Family	\$6.59	\$6.81	\$7.02	\$7.24	\$7.46	\$7.69
Commercial - Group I	\$6.59	\$6.81	\$7.02	\$7.24	\$7.46	\$7.69
Commercial - Group II	\$10.16	\$9.43	\$9.72	\$10.02	\$10.33	\$10.64

# 6. Customer Bill Impact Analysis

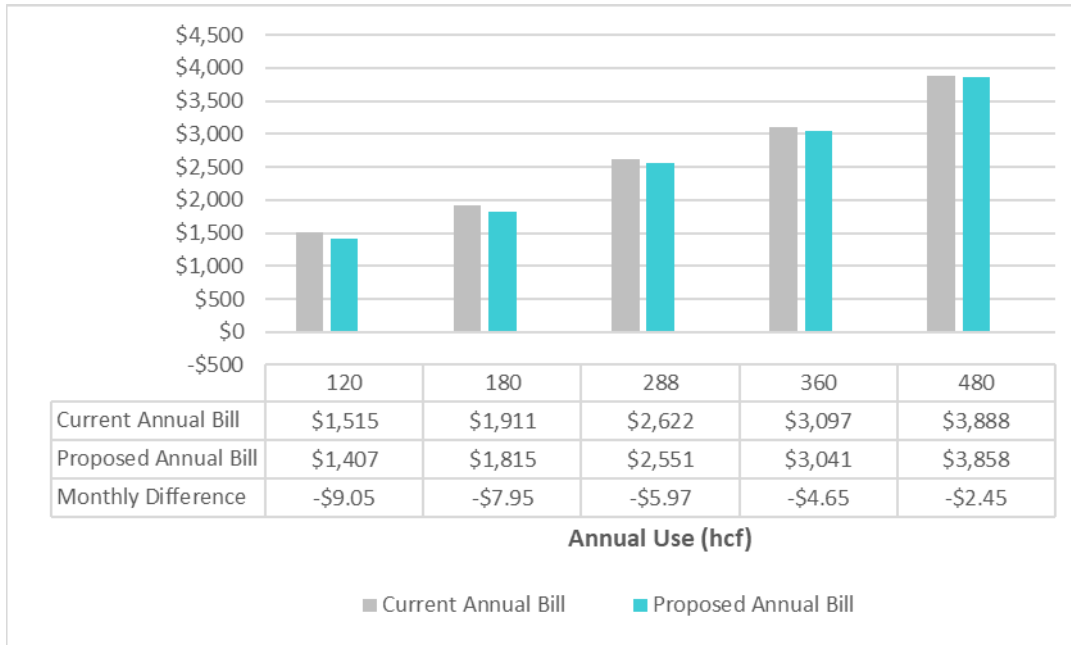
Figure 6-1 shows the customer bill impacts for SFR customers assuming different water use points. SFR customers are billed based on their minimum winter monthly (prior year) usage up to a cap of 10 hcf per month (120 hcf annually). The average SFR winter monthly use is 7 hcf, which is annualized to 84 hcf.

**Figure 6-1: SFR Annual Bill Impacts**



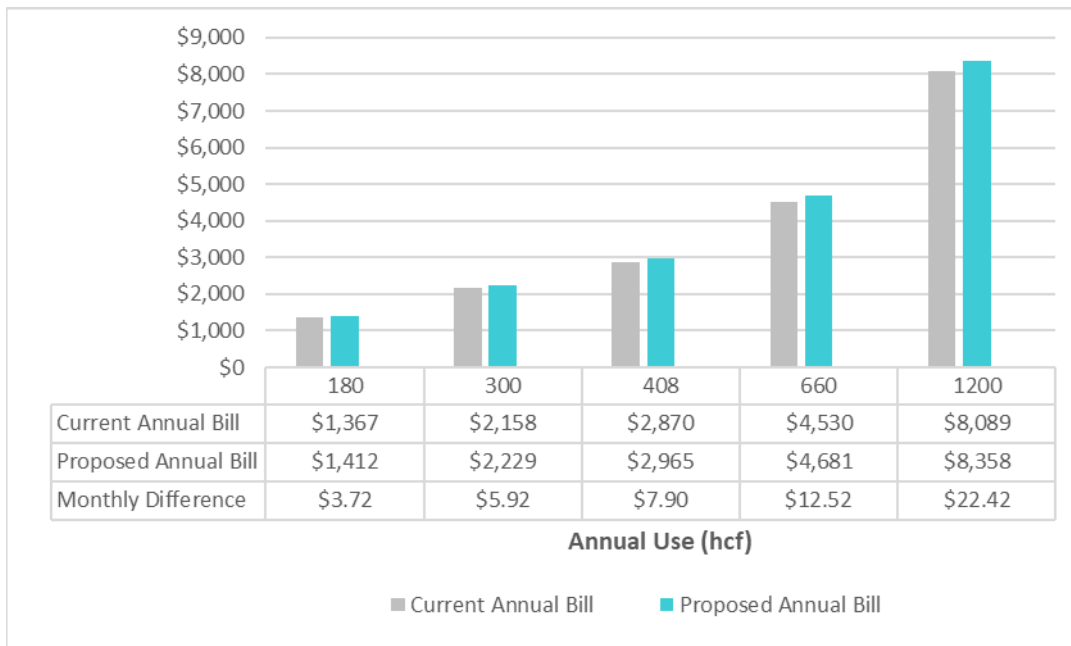
MFR customers are billed based on actual water use without a cap. Bill impacts are shown in **Figure 6-2** for a four unit MFR account. Similar to SFR customers, each dwelling unit is assessed the annual system access charge plus their share of water use for the dwelling unit complex. For example, assuming a condo with 4 dwelling units, the charge per dwelling unit would be \$147.33 plus  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the water use for the complex multiplied by the commodity rate of \$6.81/hcf. The average MFR monthly use is 6 hcf, annualized to 72 hcf and for a four-unit account the average annual use is 288 hcf.

**Figure 6-2: MFR Annual Bill Impacts**

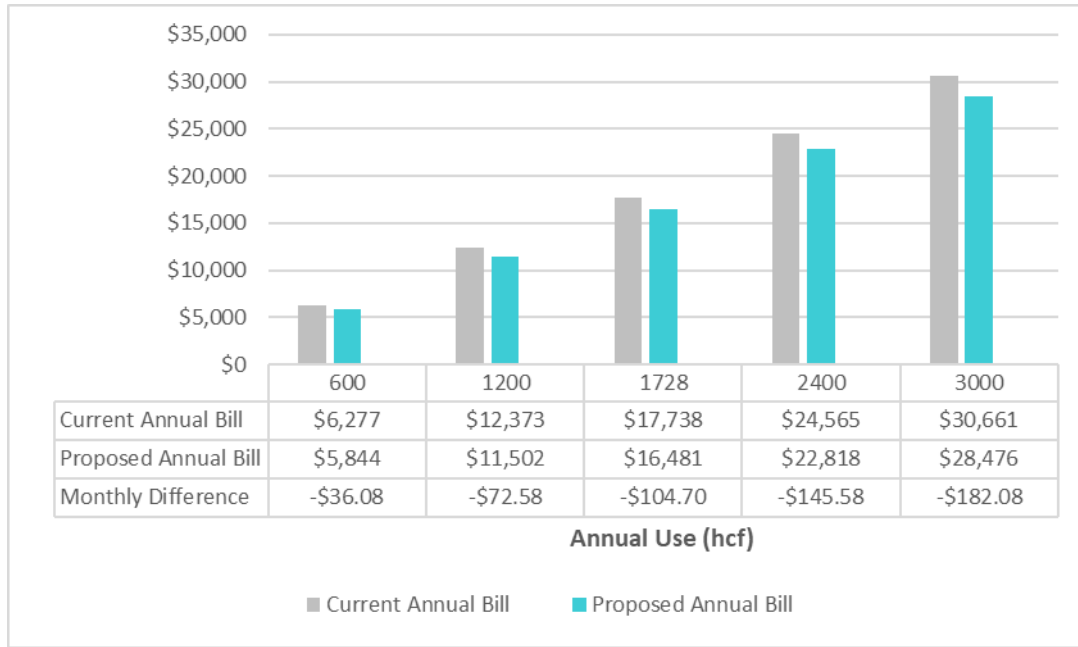


**Figure 6-3** shows the bill impacts for Group I Commercial customers. Each commercial account is assessed a charge which is the sum of the number of EDUs times the annual system access charge and *actual water use* multiplied by the commodity rate. The average Group I Commercial monthly use is 34 hcf, annualized to 408 hcf. Group II Commercial customers are charged in an analogous manner, with bill impacts illustrated in **Figure 6-4**. The average Group II Commercial monthly use is 144 hcf, annualized to 1,728 hcf.

**Figure 6-3: Commercial Group I Annual Bill Impacts**



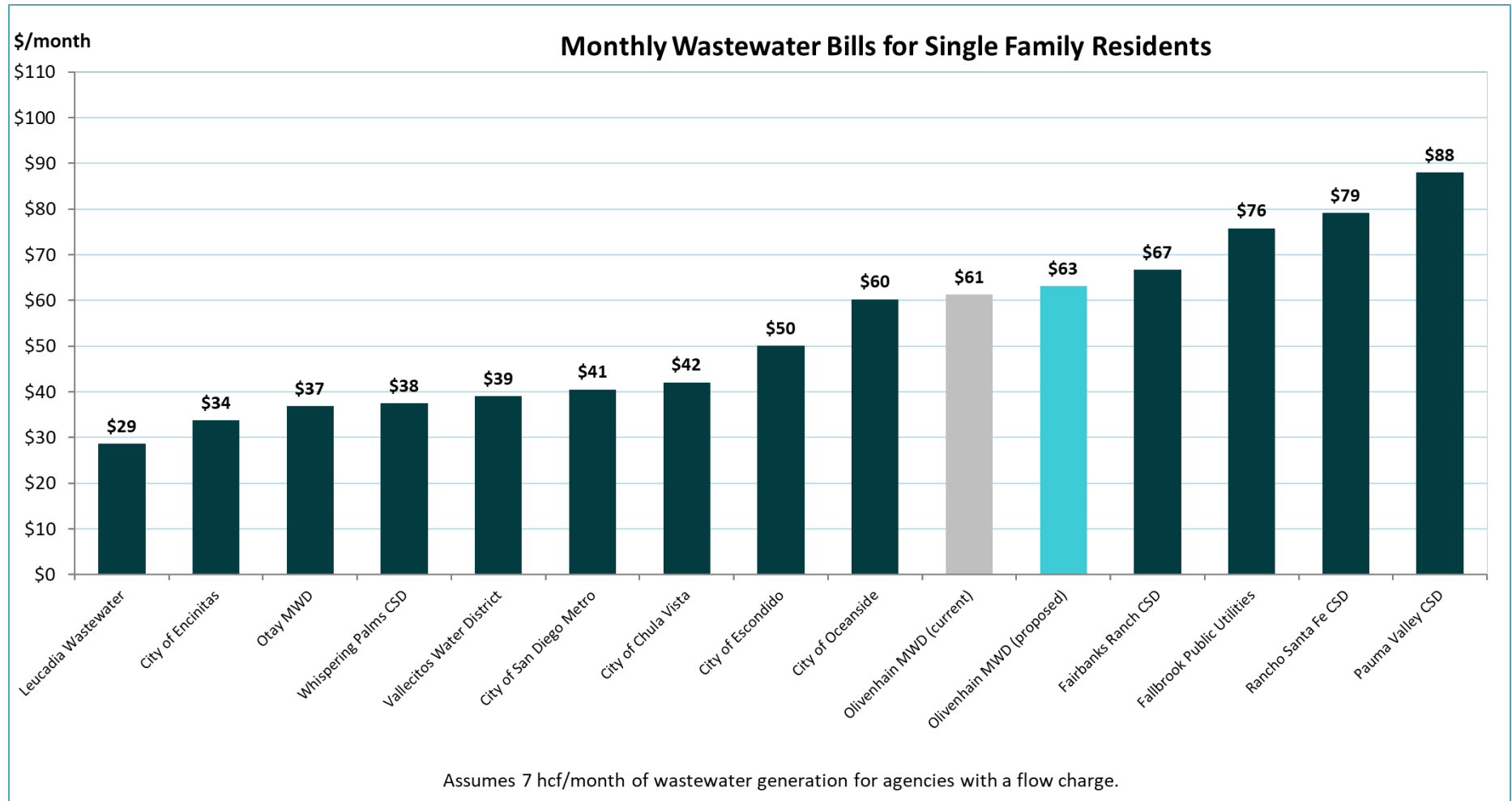
**Figure 6-4: Commercial Group II Annual Bill Impacts**



# 7. Rate Survey

Raftelis conducted a survey of surrounding agencies in San Diego County in November of 2020. The sewer service charges for SFR customers using 7 hcf per month are shown below. Care should be taken however, in drawing conclusions from such a comparison as some factors including geographic location, demand, customer constituency, level of treatment, level of grant funding, age of system, level of capital funding and debt, and rate-setting methodology can affect the cost of providing service.

Figure 7-1: Single-Family Residential Wastewater Bill Comparison



# Memo

Date: May 19, 2021

To: Olivenhain Municipal Water District Board of Directors

From: Rainy Selamat, Finance Manager

Via: Kimberly Thorner, General Manager

Subject: **CONSIDER APPROVAL OF OLIVENHAIN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT'S WASTEWATER SERVICE FEE INCREASES FOR 4S RANCH AND RANCHO CIELO SANITATION DISTRICTS OVER A FIVE-YEAR PERIOD STARTING IN FISCAL YEAR 2021-2022 AND ADOPTION OF AN ORDINANCE AMENDING THE DISTRICT'S ADMINISTRATIVE AND ETHICS CODE (*Article 28 – Sanitation Districts and Use of Rules and Regulations*)**

---

## Purpose

The purpose of this item is for the Board to consider adoption of an ordinance to amend Section 28.5 of Article 28 of the District's Administrative and Ethics code.

If the attached ordinance is approved and adopted, the Wastewater (Sewer) Service Fees shown in Exhibit A of the ordinance will be used to calculate the District's annual sewer service fees for fiscal years 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, and 2026. The District collects its annual wastewater (sewer) service charges from wastewater customers within the 4S Ranch Sanitation District and Rancho Cielo Sanitation District on the San Diego County tax roll.

### **Recommendation**

Staff is requesting the Board to consider approval and adoption of the attached ordinance. Adoption of the ordinance would allow Staff to adjust Wastewater System Access Charges and Wastewater Commodity Rates each year for the next five fiscal years starting with fiscal year 2021-2022 according to the rate tables shown in Exhibit A.

Justifications for the increases in the District's wastewater service fees are included in the 2020 Wastewater Rate Study prepared by Raftelis Financial Consultants, the District's rate consultant.

### **Alternative(s)**

The Board could elect not to adopt the attached ordinance and instruct staff to do otherwise.

### **Background**

The District did not raise wastewater service fees in 2020 in an effort to help customers that were impacted financially as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Sewer customers were originally expected to see a three (3) percent increase in their wastewater service fees effective July 1, 2020.

Adjustments to sewer service charges are needed to enable the District to sustain operations and to maintain its 4S Wastewater Collection and Treatment Facilities as well as to construct capital infrastructure improvements needed to replace and refurbish the aging wastewater collection and treatment facilities. Over the next five years, the District is planning to execute over \$20.5 million in wastewater capital replacement and rehabilitation projects.

### **Fiscal Impact**

The District's wastewater service revenue is approximately \$5.2 million each fiscal year. The District collects wastewater service charges on the County's tax roll to reduce administrative costs associated with printing and mailing sewer (wastewater) bills. OMWD's annual sewer service charge is due and payable at the same time when a property owner's tax bill is due to the San Diego County Tax Assessors Office, in December and April of each year.

## **Discussion**

These proposed increases to the District's wastewater (sewer) service fees were discussed with the Board on March 17, 2021. A Notice of Public Hearing Concerning Proposed Rate Increases for Olivenhain Municipal Water District Wastewater Service Fees were mailed to owners or tenants of a majority of the identified parcels subject to the wastewater service charges on March 29, 2021 to comply with Proposition 218 requirements. Two notifications about the rate hearing were also published in the Union Tribune on May 14, 2021 and May 7, 2021.

Pursuant to the State of California Executive Order N-35-20, and in the interest of public health, the District is temporarily taking actions to mitigate the COVID-19 pandemic by holding meetings, including this hearing, via teleconference. A public hearing was conducted on May 19, 2021 at 5:30 p.m. via teleconference at the Boardroom of the District's Headquarters.

As of May 11, 2021, the District received one protest on the proposed wastewater service fee increases.

Attachment:     A- Ordinance 28 with the proposed Sewer Service Fees.

ORDINANCE NO. 4xx

AN ORDINANCE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF  
THE OLIVENHAIN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT  
AMENDING THE DISTRICT'S ADMINISTRATIVE AND ETHICS CODE  
(Article 28 – Sanitation Districts and Use of Rules and Regulations)

BE IT ORDAINED by the Board of Directors of Olivenhain Municipal Water District as follows:

SECTION 1: Section 28 (5) of Article 28 of OMWD's Administrative and Ethics Code, Sanitation Districts and Use of Rules and Regulations, is hereby revised to read as shown on Exhibit A (attached).

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED at a regular meeting of Olivenhain Municipal Water District's Board of Directors held this 19<sup>th</sup> day of May 2021.

---

Lawrence A. Watt, President  
Board of Directors  
Olivenhain Municipal Water District

ATTEST:

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Edmund K. Sprague, Secretary  
Board of Directors  
Olivenhain Municipal Water District

## EXHIBIT A

### Sec. 28.5

#### Wastewater (Sewer) Service Fees and Charges.

Wastewater (Sewer) service fees are calculated to recover the cost to collect, treat and dispose of sewage, as well as to maintain the 4S Ranch Wastewater and Reclamation Facilities within the 4S Ranch Sanitation District and Rancho Cielo Sanitation District. There shall be established, based on the estimated amount of sewage generated by each user in hundred cubic feet, and based upon each parcel in the various Sanitation Districts that discharge sewage directly or indirectly into the sewer lines of the District and upon each person owning, letting, or occupying any parcel an annual sewer service charge for each equivalent dwelling unit. This charge is generally based on the annual operating and maintenance cost of the District.

#### A. Sewer Service Fees and Charges.

Based on sewage flows and strengths, the sewer rate structure for the District's sewer service fees is comprised of ~~five-four~~ customer classes and is charged and collected for sewer services provided to all sewer customers as defined in the Olivenhain Municipal Water District Wastewater Rate Study, Capacity Fee, and Annexation Reports. ~~The District's Wastewater Rate Study was updated in March 2016~~ The District's Wastewater Rate Study was updated in January 2021. The sewer customer classes and service fees are to be charged as follows:

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**Wastewater (Sewer) Service Fees – July 1, 2021**

	<u>System Access Service Charge (Annual) Per EDU</u>	<u>Commodity Rate Charge Variable Rate Per HCF**</u>	<u>Total for Single Family Users</u>
<b>Residential Single Family</b>			
<b>Single Family – 4S Ranch, SantaLuz &amp; BMR East Cluster</b>	\$ <del>165.70</del> 186.17	\$ <del>6.04</del> 6.81	varies
<b>Single Family – Rancho Cielo</b>	\$ <del>165.70</del> 186.17	\$ <del>6.04</del> 6.81	varies
<b>Multi-Family 4S Ranch</b>	\$ <del>165.70</del> 147.33	\$ <del>6.04</del> 6.81	varies
<b>Non-Residential – Commercial/Industrial</b>			
<b>Group I</b>	\$ <del>165.70</del> 186.17	\$ <del>6.04</del> 6.81	varies
<b>Group II</b>	\$ <del>165.70</del> 186.17	\$ <del>9.29</del> 9.43	varies
<b>Group III</b>	\$ <del>165.70</del>	\$ <del>10.37</del>	varies

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**Wastewater (Sewer) Service Fees – July 1, 2022**

	<u>System Access Service Charge (Annual) Per EDU</u>	<u>Commodity Rate Charge Variable Rate Per HCF**</u>	<u>Total for Single Family Users</u>
<b>Residential Single Family</b>			
<b>Single Family – 4S Ranch, SantaLuz &amp; BMR East Cluster</b>	\$ <del>170.68</del> 191.76	\$ <del>6.20</del> 7.02	varies
<b>Single Family – Rancho Cielo</b>	\$ <del>170.68</del> 191.76	\$ <del>6.20</del> 7.02	varies
<b>Multi-Family 4S Ranch</b>	\$ <del>170.68</del> 151.75	\$ <del>6.20</del> 7.02	varies
<b>Non-Residential – Commercial/Industrial</b>			
<b>Group I</b>	\$ <del>170.68</del> 191.76	\$ <del>6.20</del> 7.02	varies
<b>Group II</b>	\$ <del>170.68</del> 191.76	\$ <del>9.57</del> 9.72	varies
<b>Group III</b>	\$ <del>170.68</del>	\$ <del>10.69</del>	varies

**Wastewater (Sewer) Service Fees – July 1, 2023**

	<u>System</u> <u>Service</u> <u>Charge</u> <u>(Annual) Per</u> <u>EDU</u>	<u>Commodity</u> <u>Charge</u> <u>Variable Rate</u> <u>Per HCF**</u>	<u>Total for</u> <u>Single Family</u> <u>Users</u>
<b>Residential Single Family</b>			
<b><u>Single Family – 4S</u></b> <b><u>Ranch, SantaLuz &amp;</u></b> <b><u>BMR East Cluster</u></b>	\$ <del>175.81</del> 197.52	\$ <del>6.39</del> 7.24	varies
<b><u>Single Family –</u></b> <b><u>Rancho Cielo</u></b>	\$ <del>175.81</del> 197.52	\$ <del>6.39</del> 7.24	varies
<b><u>Multi-Family</u></b> <b><u>4S Ranch</u></b>	\$ <del>175.81</del> 156.31	\$ <del>6.39</del> 7.24	varies
<b>Non-Residential – Commercial/Industrial</b>			
<b><u>Group I</u></b>	\$ <del>175.81</del> 197.52	\$ <del>6.39</del> 7.24	varies
<b><u>Group II</u></b>	\$ <del>175.81</del> 197.52	\$ <del>9.86</del> 10.02	varies
<b><u>Group III</u></b>	\$ <del>175.81</del>	\$ <del>11.02</del>	varies

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**Wastewater (Sewer) Service Fees – July 1, 2024**

	<u>System</u> <u>Access</u> <u>Service</u> <u>Charge</u> <u>(Annual) Per</u> <u>EDU</u>	<u>Commodity</u> <u>Charge</u> <u>Variable Rate</u> <u>Per HCF</u>	<u>Total for</u> <u>Single Family</u> <u>Users</u>
<b>Residential Single Family</b>			
<b><u>Single Family – 4S</u></b> <b><u>Ranch, SantaLuz &amp;</u></b> <b><u>BMR East Cluster</u></b>	\$ <del>181.09</del> 203.45	\$ <del>6.59</del> 7.46	varies
<b><u>Single Family –</u></b> <b><u>Rancho Cielo</u></b>	\$ <del>181.09</del> 203.45	\$ <del>6.59</del> 7.46	varies
<b><u>Multi-Family</u></b> <b><u>4S Ranch</u></b>	\$ <del>181.09</del> 161.00	\$ <del>6.59</del> 7.46	varies
<b>Non-Residential – Commercial/Industrial</b>			
<b><u>Group I</u></b>	\$ <del>181.09</del> 203.45	\$ <del>6.59</del> 7.46	varies
<b><u>Group II</u></b>	\$ <del>181.09</del> 203.45	\$ <del>40.46</del> 10.33	varies
<b><u>Group III</u></b>	\$ <del>181.09</del>	\$ <del>11.36</del>	varies

**Wastewater (Sewer) Service Fees – July 1, 2025**

	<u>System Accessservice Charge (Annual) Per EDU</u>	<u>Commodity Charge Variable-Rate Per HCF**</u>	<u>Total for Single Family Users</u>
<b><u>Residential Single Family</u></b>			
<b><u>Single Family – 4S Ranch, SantaLuz &amp; BMR East Cluster</u></b>	<u>\$ 209.56</u>	<u>\$ 7.69</u>	<u>varies</u>
<b><u>Single Family – Rancho Cielo</u></b>	<u>\$ 209.56</u>	<u>\$ 7.69</u>	<u>varies</u>
<b><u>Multi-Family 4S Ranch</u></b>	<u>\$ 165.83</u>	<u>\$ 7.69</u>	<u>varies</u>
<b><u>Non-Residential – Commercial/Industrial</u></b>			
<b><u>Group I</u></b>	<u>\$ 209.56</u>	<u>\$ 7.69</u>	<u>varies</u>
<b><u>Group II</u></b>	<u>\$ 209.56</u>	<u>\$ 10.64</u>	<u>varies</u>

\*EDU=Equivalent Dwelling Unit. One Multi-Family Residential dwelling unit is equivalent to 0.79 EDU

\*\*HCF=hundred cubic foot

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**B. Equivalent Dwelling Unit.**

Within the 4S Ranch Sanitation District and Rancho Cielo Sanitation District, an EDU shall mean the standard measurement of wastewater discharged into the collection and treatment system equal to the average discharge from a detached single-family unit.

Calculations of EDUs for commercial, industrial and other non-residential uses shall be made by District staff on a case-by-case basis.

This standard measurement may be modified from time to time whenever determined appropriate by the District to reflect average actual utilization.

Equivalent dwelling unit calculations and subsequent capacity fees shall be based on an evaluation of the proposed fixture unit value and comparison with fees as set forth in this Ordinance, at the sole discretion of the District.

The use of a sewer connection shall be limited to the type and number of Equivalent Dwelling Units authorized by the original wastewater discharge permit. Prior to adding any additional Equivalent Dwelling Units, buildings, modifying existing buildings, or changing occupancy type, the property owner shall make a supplementary wastewater permit

application to the District for such change in use and pay additional Sewer Service Fees, as may be applicable.

# Memo

Date: May 19, 2021  
To: Olivenhain Municipal Water District Board of Directors  
From: Rainy Selamat, Finance Manager  
Via: Kimberly A. Thorner, General Manager  
Subject: **CONSIDER ADOPTION OF A RESOLUTION MAKING CEQA EXEMPTION FINDINGS FOR THE WASTEWATER RATE INCREASES AND ORDERING A NOTICE OF EXEMPTION BE FILED WITH THE COUNTY CLERK OF THE COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO**

---

## Purpose

The attached resolution declares the Board's intention to increase wastewater rates and charges and to comply with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), State of California CEQA guidelines and to authorize a Notice of Exemption (NOE) to be signed by the District's General Manager and filed with the County Clerk of the County of San Diego.

Increased wastewater rates and charges are needed to raise essential funds for meeting anticipated operating expenses, to meet financial reserve needs and requirements, and to maintain the 4S Ranch Wastewater Treatment Plant and Water Reclamation Facility within the existing Wastewater Service Area in order to continue to collect, treat, and dispose of sewage for the District's wastewater customers.

### **Recommendation**

Staff is recommending the Board consider and approve increases to the District's wastewater rates and charges for the next five fiscal years (2022-2026) to cover the costs of wastewater operations, maintenance, and capital facilities and also adopt the Resolution to file the Notice of Exemption.

Wastewater rate increases qualify as exempt pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), State of California CEQA guidelines section 15273(a) (1)-(4.)

### **Alternatives**

Although CEQA does not require approval of rates by public agencies when the rates are for the purpose of meeting operating expenses and financial reserve needs and requirements, and necessary to maintain service within the existing service areas, the Board may decide to adopt the resolution and direct staff to not file the NOE, which would increase the Statute of Limitations for filing protests from 35 days to 180 days.

The Board could also decide to continue discussion of the proposed wastewater rate increases.

### **Background**

The proposed increases to the District's wastewater service rates and charges were discussed with the Board on March 17, 2021 following a presentation by Raftelis Financial Consultants regarding the District's 2020 Wastewater Rate Study and proposed rates and charges.

The public hearing was conducted on May 19, 2021 at 5:30 p.m. The new wastewater rates and charges will be effective on July 1, 2021, and on July 1st of each year for the next four fiscal years, Fiscal Years 2023-2026.

### **Fiscal Impact**

The increases will be used to pay for operations, maintenance, and capital facility expenses, and to ensure financial reserve requirements are met. There is a \$50 fee to file the NOE with the County Clerk.

## **Discussion**

By adopting the attached resolution, the Board is making CEQA exemption findings that the wastewater rates and charges will be used to meet anticipated operating expenses, financial reserve needs and requirements, and to fund necessary capital projects in order to maintain wastewater service within the District's wastewater service area.

Two notifications about the rate hearing were published in the Union Tribune on May 14, 2021 and May 7, 2021.

As of May 11, 2021, the District received one protest on the proposed wastewater service fee increases.

Attachments:     Resolution  
                         Wastewater Rate Study Report (as Exhibit "A" of the Resolution)  
                         Notice of Exemption (as Exhibit "B" of the Resolution)

RESOLUTION NO. 2021-

**RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE OLIVENHAIN  
MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT MAKING CEQA EXEMPTION  
FINDINGS FOR WASTEWATER RATE INCREASES  
AND ORDERING A NOTICE OF EXEMPTION BE FILED  
WITH THE COUNTY CLERK OF THE COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO**

WHEREAS, the Olivenhain Municipal Water District Board of Directors intends, by ordinance, to modify and increase wastewater rates and charges within the 4S Ranch Sanitation District and Rancho Cielo Sanitation District (Wastewater Service Area) for fiscal years 2022-2026; and

WHEREAS, the project is to increase wastewater rates and charges to customers within the Wastewater Service Area served by the Olivenhain Municipal Water District. The purpose of the project is to raise required funds to meet anticipated operating expenses, to meet financial reserve needs and requirements, and to maintain service within existing Wastewater Service Area; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act, State of California (CEQA) Guidelines, the Olivenhain Municipal Board of Directors has caused to be prepared a Notice of Exemption according to State of California CEQA guidelines section 15273(a) (1)-(4); and

WHEREAS, the 2020 Wastewater Rate Study Report (Report) prepared by the District's rate consultant, Raftelis Financial Consultants, Inc., attached hereto and incorporated herein as Exhibit "A," recommended the needs for increasing wastewater rates and charges within the Wastewater Service Area for fiscal years 2022-2026; and

WHEREAS, the Report on the potential increase of wastewater rates and charges was approved by the Olivenhain Municipal Water District Board of Directors; and

WHEREAS, following the review of the Report on the potential increase of wastewater rates and charges, the Olivenhain Municipal Water District Board of Directors held a public hearing in accordance with California Constitution article XIID, Section 6 on Wednesday, May 19, 2021, to consider the increase in wastewater rates and charges for Olivenhain Municipal Water District wastewater service fees; and

WHEREAS, having heard, considered, and reviewed the Report, protest letters received, and comments from property owners who expressed their views to the Board of Directors, and being fully advised regarding the consequences of the proposed increases in wastewater rates and charges, it is in the interest of the Olivenhain Municipal Water District and the people it serves to order a Notice of Exemption be filed with the County Clerk of the County of San Diego, and approve the appropriate modifications by ordinance.

NOW, THEREFORE, the Board of Directors of the Olivenhain Municipal Water District does hereby find, determine, resolve and order as follows:

SECTION 1: The foregoing facts are found and determined to be true and correct.

SECTION 2: Certain wastewater rates and charges shall be increased to raise required funds for meeting anticipated operating expenses, meeting the reserve needs of wastewater operations and to maintain 4S Ranch Wastewater Treatment Plant and Water Reclamation Facility within the existing Wastewater Service Area in order to continue to collect, treat, dispose of sewage, to the wastewater (sewer) customers in the 4S Ranch Sanitation District and Rancho Cielo Sanitation District of Olivenhain Municipal Water District.

SECTION 3: Pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), State of California CEQA guidelines section 15273(a) (1)-(4), the Olivenhain Municipal Water District Board of Directors finds and determines that increasing various rates and charges is exempt from CEQA for each of the following reasons:

- 1) The increases of wastewater rates and charges are not a "Project" as defined by Guidelines Section 15378 (b) (4).
- 2) The Project is exempt in accordance with Guidelines Section 15273 (a) (1), 15273 (a) (2), 15273 (a) (3), and 15273 (a) (4).
- 3) The activity will not have any significant effect on the environment.

SECTION 4: The Board of Directors of the Olivenhain Municipal Water District finds and determines that increases of wastewater rates and charges, is exempt for the following reasons:

- 1) No Project. The project is a continuing administrative activity of the 4S Ranch Sanitation District and Rancho Cielo Sanitation District which will not result in any physical change in the environment. The increase of various wastewater rates and charges is not being considered in conjunction with the approval of any specific project and will be used solely to meet anticipated operating expenses, to meet financial reserve needs and requirements, and to maintain wastewater service within existing Wastewater Service Area.
- 2) Exemption. The documents and materials that constitute the record of proceedings on which these findings have been based are located at the District, 1966 Olivenhain Road, Encinitas, California 92024. The custodian for these records is the Secretary of the District.

- 3) No Significant Effect. The activity will not have significant effect on the environment. The modifications of wastewater rates and charges have been set to maintain service within existing Wastewater Service Area and not to expand the system. The wastewater rates and charges are not being considered in conjunction with any specific development activity.
- 4) Justification and Reasons. The Board finds that the reasons and justification for the increased wastewater rates and charges being exempt as set forth in the Notice of Exemption attached hereto and incorporated herein as Exhibit "B."

SECTION 5: The Olivenhain Municipal Water District Board of Directors orders and directs that the foregoing exemptions and reasons be made a part of the Notice of Exemption and that the Notice of Exemption be filed with the County Clerk of the County of San Diego.

PASSED, ADOPTED AND APPROVED at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Olivenhain Municipal Water District held on Wednesday, May 19, 2021 by the following roll call vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

---

Lawrence A. Watt, President  
Board of Directors  
Olivenhain Municipal Water District

ATTEST:

---

Edmund K. Sprague, Secretary  
Board of Directors  
Olivenhain Municipal Water District

**EXHIBIT A**

# **Olivenhain**

## **MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT**

### **Wastewater Rate Study Report**

January 8, 2021

January 8, 2021

Ms. Kimberly A. Thorner  
General Manager  
Olivenhain Municipal Water District  
1966 Olivenhain Road  
Encinitas, CA 92024

Subject: Wastewater Rate Study Report

Dear Ms. Thorner:

Raftelis is pleased to provide this 2020 Wastewater Rate Study Report (Report) to the Olivenhain Municipal Water District (District).

The major objectives of the study include the following:

- Develop a financial plan for the District Wastewater (WW) utility to ensure financial sufficiency, meet operation and maintenance (O&M) costs, and help ensure sufficient funding for capital refurbishment and replacement needs;
- Conduct a cost-of-service (COS) analysis;
- Develop fair and equitable 5-year WW rates which conform to Proposition 218 requirements based on the analysis and methodology set out in this Report

This Report summarizes our key findings and recommendations. It has been a pleasure working with you and we appreciate your help and the support provided by Ms. Rainy Selamat and Mr. Jared Graffam during the course of the study.

Sincerely,  
**RAFTELIS FINANCIAL CONSULTANTS, INC.**



**Sudhir Pardiwala, PE**  
Executive Vice President



**Arisha Ashraf, PhD**  
Lead Consultant

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## Abbreviations

<b>Terms</b>	<b>Descriptions</b>
<b>4S</b>	4S Ranch (Sanitation District)
<b>4SWRF</b>	4S Water Reclamation Facility
<b>AF</b>	Acre foot / Acre feet
<b>AWWA</b>	American Water Works Association
<b>BOD</b>	Biochemical oxygen demand
<b>COS</b>	Cost of Service
<b>CIP</b>	Capital Improvement Plan
<b>EDU</b>	Equivalent dwelling unit
<b>FY</b>	Fiscal Year ending (July 1 – June 30)
<b>GPCD</b>	Gallons per capita per day
<b>GPM</b>	Gallons per minute
<b>HCF</b>	Hundred cubic feet = 100 cubic feet = 748 gallons
<b>Manual of Practice No. 27</b>	Water Environment Federation’s (WEF) Financing and Charges for Wastewater Systems (Manual of Practice No. 27)
<b>MFR</b>	Multi-family residential
<b>MGD</b>	Million gallons per day
<b>O&amp;M</b>	Operations and maintenance
<b>PAYGO</b>	Literally “pay as you go” to refer to capital funded through rate revenues
<b>RC</b>	Rancho Cielo (Sanitation District)
<b>R&amp;R</b>	Refurbishment and Replacement
<b>SCADA</b>	Supervisory control and data acquisition (system)
<b>SFR</b>	Single-family residential
<b>SL</b>	Santa Luz
<b>TSS</b>	Total suspended solids
<b>WEF</b>	Water Environment Federation
<b>WW</b>	Wastewater

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# 1. Executive Summary

## 1.1. Background of the Study

In June 2020, Olivenhain Municipal Water District (District) engaged Raftelis Financial Consultants (Raftelis) to conduct a Wastewater Rate Study (Study). The District last increased wastewater rates in July 2019. This Study included the preparation of a ten-year financial plan, cost of service analysis, and five-year implementation of wastewater rates.

This Report summarizes the key findings and recommendations of the Study. For purposes of the analysis set out in this Report, the terms “Rate(s)” and “Charge(s)” may be used interchangeably. Additionally, the terms “wastewater” and “sewer” may be used interchangeably.

The District’s Wastewater System is an interconnected system comprised of two sub-districts with a wide variety of commercial, industrial, and residential uses:

- Rancho Cielo Sanitation District – This includes the Rancho Cielo Estates development and adjacent areas. It is located just east of the covenant area of Rancho Santa Fe and north of Del Dios Highway. The District provides sewer service to approximately 310 single family homes in the Cielo Sanitation District.
- 4S Ranch Sanitation District – This area consists of the 4S Ranch master planned community and other minor surrounding areas in the City of San Diego. It is located just west of Rancho Bernardo. The District provides sewer service to approximately 3,680 single family homes in the 4S Ranch Sanitation District and 1,540 multi-family and non-residential accounts. Santa Luz Housing Development and Black Mountain East Clusters were annexed to the 4S Ranch Sanitation District for sewer service only. Both are outside District boundaries.

The District’s wastewater service area spans approximately 4,000 acres. Wastewater is collected through approximately 65 miles of gravity sewers and 13 miles of force mains, and ultimately pumped to the 4S Ranch Water Reclamation Facility (4SWRF). There are 14 sewer lift stations monitored by the District’s supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) system.

The District is expecting to annex the Avion Development (also called Debevoise) in the near future. This development will consist of about 84 single family homes with their own collection system and discharge into the treatment plant through District mains. Since this annexation has not taken place the resultant impacts have not been factored into the rates.

## 1.2. Objectives of the Study

The major objectives of the study include the following:

- Develop financial plans for the Wastewater (WW) utility to ensure financial sufficiency, meet operation and maintenance (O&M) costs, ensure sufficient funding for capital replacement and refurbishment (R&R) needs, and provide for the financial health of the enterprises;
- Conduct a cost-of-service (COS) analysis;

- Develop fair and equitable 5-year WW rates which conform with Proposition 218 requirements based on the analysis and methodology set out in this Report.

## 1.3. Legal Requirements and Rate Setting Methodology

### 1.3.1. LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

In November 1996, California voters approved Proposition 218, which amended the California Constitution by adding Articles XIII C and Article XIII D. Article XIII D placed certain limitations on the use of revenue collected from property-related fees and charges and on the amount of the fee or charge that may be imposed on each parcel by governmental agencies. Additionally, it established procedural requirements for imposing new, or increasing existing, property-related fees and charges.

The substantive requirements in Article XIII D place limitations on (1) the use of the revenue collected from property-related fees and charges and (2) the allocation of costs recovered by such fees or charges to ensure that they are proportionate to the cost of providing the service(s) attributable to each parcel.

### 1.3.2. RATE SETTING METHODOLOGY

The wastewater rates were prepared using the principles established by the Water Environment Federation's (WEF) *Financing and Charges for Wastewater Systems* (Manual of Practice No. 27) which establishes commonly accepted professional standards for wastewater cost of service (COS) studies. The WEF Manual's general principles and the objectives of the Report are described below.

The first step in ratemaking is to determine the adequate funding of a utility. This is referred to as the "revenue requirement" analysis. This analysis considers the utility's short-term and long-term service requirements and objectives over a given planning horizon, including capital facilities and system operations and maintenance, to determine the adequacy of a utility's existing rates to recover its costs. A number of factors may affect these projections, including the number of customers served, water-use trends, nonrecurring sales, conservation, inflation, interest rates, capital finance needs, and other changes in operating and economic conditions.

After determining a utility's revenue requirement, the next step is a cost of service (COS) analysis. Utilizing a public agency's approved expense and revenue budgets and capital improvement plans, the rate analyst first functionalizes a utility's costs and assets among major operating functions (collection, treatment, etc.). After cost functionalization, the rate analyst allocates the "functionalized costs" to cost causation components. For wastewater these cost components include wastewater flow, strength, and general admin costs. Wastewater strength is further defined as the Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) and Total Suspended Solid (TSS) loads contributed by each class. The analyst further distributes these cost causation components to each customer class (e.g., single-family residential, multi-family residential and commercial) by determining the loadings of flow and strength of each class.

Once the cost of service analysis is complete, the rate analyst designs rates to collect the cost to serve each customer class calculated as part of the cost of service analysis.

## 1.4. Wastewater Utility Financial Plan

Raftelis has projected the operating and capital expenses over the planning period and is recommending a revenue increase of two percent for FY 2022, starting July 1, 2021, followed by annual increases of three percent for the

next four years. The two percent increase is an increase in total revenue requirement from rates. The rate increases for different customer classes will be different based on the cost of service analysis.

The proposed financial plan is shown graphically in **Figure 1-1** with the columns representing the operating expense, debt, and capital expenses. The red line shows the revenues with no revenue adjustments and the green line shows the revenues with the proposed revenue adjustments. **Figure 1-2** shows graphically the financing plan for the capital improvement plan CIP). The large capital expenditure in FY 2022 is partially funded by a debt issue of \$5 million.

Figure 1-1: Wastewater Utility Proposed Financial Plan

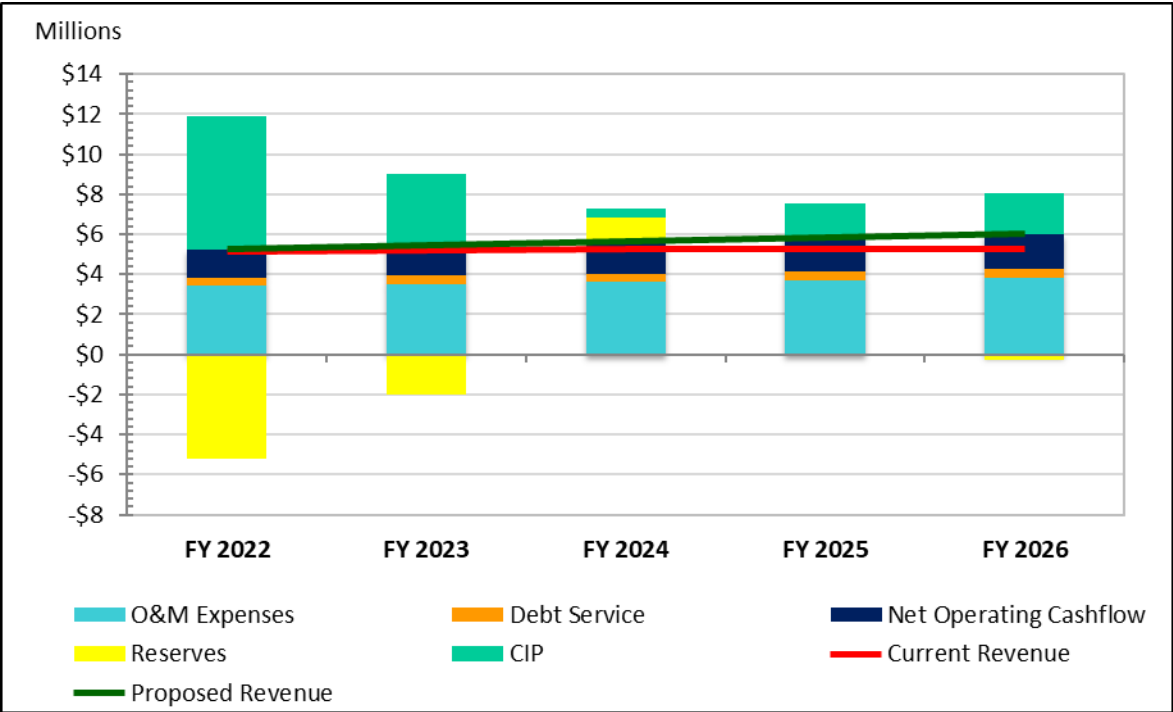
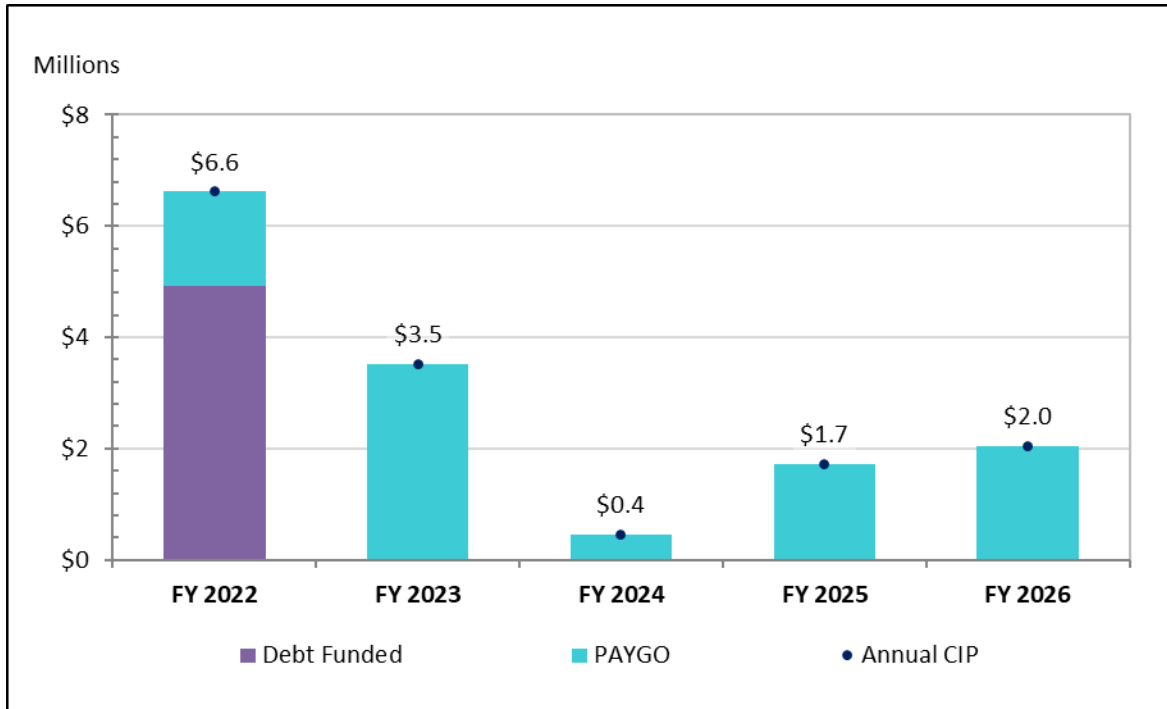


Figure 1-2: Capital Funding Sources



## 1.5. Proposed Wastewater Rates

The proposed rates across five years are presented for the annual system service charge in **Table 1-1** and the volumetric rate (\$/hcf) in **Table 1-2**. One Multi-Family Residential (MFR) dwelling unit was revised to be equivalent to 0.79 EDU. This was estimated as the ratio of Single Family Residential (SFR) to MFR flow per EDU using FY 2020 billing data. The annual fixed charge for MFR customers is adjusted to 79 percent of the SFR fixed charge to account for their lower sewer flow.

$$FY\ 2022\ MFR\ Fixed\ Charge = \$186.17 \times 0.79^1 = \$147.33$$

Table 1-1: Five-Year Proposed Annual Fixed Charges

Customer Class	Current	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026
<b>Single Family Residential</b>						
4S, SL	\$181.09	\$186.17	\$191.76	\$197.52	\$203.45	\$209.56
RC	\$181.09	\$186.17	\$191.76	\$197.52	\$203.45	\$209.56
<b>Other</b>						
Multi-Family	\$181.09	\$147.33	\$151.75	\$156.31	\$161.00	\$165.83
Commercial - Group I	\$181.09	\$186.17	\$191.76	\$197.52	\$203.45	\$209.56
Commercial - Group II	\$181.09	\$186.17	\$191.76	\$197.52	\$203.45	\$209.56

<sup>1</sup> Note the exact value differs slightly due to rounding.

**Table 1-2: Five-Year Proposed Volumetric Rates (\$/hcf)**

Customer Class	Current	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026
<b>Single Family Residential</b>						
4S, SL	\$6.59	\$6.81	\$7.02	\$7.24	\$7.46	\$7.69
RC	\$6.59	\$6.81	\$7.02	\$7.24	\$7.46	\$7.69
<b>Other</b>						
Multi-Family	\$6.59	\$6.81	\$7.02	\$7.24	\$7.46	\$7.69
Commercial - Group I	\$6.59	\$6.81	\$7.02	\$7.24	\$7.46	\$7.69
Commercial - Group II	\$10.16	\$9.43	\$9.72	\$10.02	\$10.33	\$10.64

## 2. Assumptions

This section summarizes the principal assumptions in this Study. Unless otherwise stated herein, these assumptions are used consistently in the Study.

### 2.1. Inflation

To develop a multi-year plan, we make projections of expenses and non-rate revenues. The Study Period spans Fiscal Years (FY) 2021 to FY 2030. The inflationary assumptions to make projection for future years are based on input from District staff and/or long-term averages. The inflationary assumptions are presented in **Table 2-1**. Note that the Study incorporates the District's FY 2021 budget and projections for future years are based on these inflationary factors.

- General inflation is based on the change in the annual Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers for the San Diego-Carlsbad Region.
- Increases in certain wastewater Operations and Maintenance costs were supplied by the District based on discussions with District staff. Salaries, Benefits, and Utilities are projected to be higher than General inflation factor
- The District is using 4% inflation adjustment for future wastewater CIP Projects.
- The reserve interest rate is assumed net of the District's projected investment income based on current market conditions.

**Table 2-1: Inflationary Assumptions**

Category	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	FY 2030
General	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Salaries	4.5%	4.5%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%
Benefits	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%
CIP Projects*	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%
Other Capital	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%
Utilities	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%
Reserve Interest Rate	0.3%	0.5%	0.8%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%

### 2.2. Account and EDU Growth Assumptions

Table 2-2 shows account growth assumptions developed in cooperation with District staff. SFR customer accounts are expected to increase, particularly in the Rancho Cielo service area. No increase in MFR or commercial customers is expected. Commercial Group I customers include office buildings, small retail stores, schools, etc. Commercial Group II customers represent shopping centers, strip malls, medical office buildings and/or restaurants, and large buildings that may have manufacturing facilities.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Note that Commercial III customers have been merged with Commercial II. These are large buildings that may have manufacturing facilities.

**Table 2-2: Account Growth Assumptions**

Customer Class	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	FY 2030
<b>Single Family Residential</b>										
4S, SL	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
RC	3.0%	3.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
<b>Other</b>										
Multi-Family	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Commercial - Group I	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Commercial - Group II	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Table 2-3 shows the projected Equivalent Dwelling Units (EDUs) reflecting the growth assumptions in **Table 2-2**. The EDU definition for MFR has been revised in this study based on the actual flow ratio between MFR and SFR wastewater (sewer) customers. One MFR dwelling unit is equivalent to 0.79 EDU.

**Table 2-3: Projected Wastewater EDUs**

Customer Class	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	FY 2030
<b>Single Family Residential</b>										
4S, SL	3,687	3,724	3,761	3,761	3,761	3,761	3,761	3,761	3,761	3,761
RC	326	336	343	350	357	364	371	378	386	394
<b>Other</b>										
Multi-Family	1,203	1,203	1,203	1,203	1,203	1,203	1,203	1,203	1,203	1,203
Commercial - Group I	1,310	1,310	1,310	1,310	1,310	1,310	1,310	1,310	1,310	1,310
Commercial - Group II	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
<b>Total EDUs</b>	<b>6,926</b>	<b>6,973</b>	<b>7,017</b>	<b>7,024</b>	<b>7,031</b>	<b>7,038</b>	<b>7,045</b>	<b>7,052</b>	<b>7,060</b>	<b>7,068</b>

**Table 2-4** shows the projected wastewater flow expressed in hundred cubic feet (hcf). Flow is a function of the return factor as shown in **Table 2-4** and account growth factors in **Table 2-2**. The return factor represents the amount of water use returned to 4SWRF. The Study assumes that the return factor will not change for any customer class throughout the Study Period. SFR flows increase due to the growth in those accounts, as reflected in **Table 2-3**.

Note that the SFR class flow is based on *annualized lowest winter water use* from the previous fiscal year. SFR properties tend to have a substantial portion of outdoor water use, which does not flow back into the sewer system as wastewater. Wastewater flow equal to lowest month winter water use is a reasonable estimate of indoor water use as outdoor watering is limited in winter months. Other customer classes (e.g., MFR and Commercial) tend to have less outdoor water use. Thus, their flow is based on *actual* water use from the previous year.

**Table 2-4: Projected Wastewater Flow (hcf)**

Customer Class	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	FY 2030
<b>Return Factor (all classes)</b>	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>Single Family Residential (lowest winter use)</b>										
4S, SL	310,668	313,775	316,913	316,913	316,913	316,913	316,913	316,913	316,913	316,913
Single Family - RC	30,012	30,912	31,530	32,161	32,804	33,460	34,129	34,812	35,508	36,218
<b>Other (actual use)</b>										
Multi-Family	92,092	92,092	92,092	92,092	92,092	92,092	92,092	92,092	92,092	92,092
Commercial - Group I	61,729	61,729	61,729	61,729	61,729	61,729	61,729	61,729	61,729	61,729
Commercial - Group II	53,435	53,435	53,435	53,435	53,435	53,435	53,435	53,435	53,435	53,435
<b>Total Annual Flow (hcf)</b>	<b>547,936</b>	<b>551,943</b>	<b>555,699</b>	<b>556,330</b>	<b>556,973</b>	<b>557,629</b>	<b>558,298</b>	<b>558,981</b>	<b>559,677</b>	<b>560,387</b>

## 2.3. Reserve Assumptions

### 2.3.1. RESERVE POLICY BACKGROUND

A reserve policy is a written document that provides a basis for a public agency's financial reserves. The Board has adopted a Reserve Policy for the District, which was used to develop the financial plan. Wastewater reserves enable the District to meet working capital requirements, address revenue shortfalls due to economic recessions, and provide funds in case of an asset failure and/or natural disaster. Reserve policies provide guidelines for sound financial management with an overall long-range perspective to maintain financial solvency. Reserves also set aside funds for capital asset replacement as they age (and need to be replaced) and for new capital projects. Adhering to a sustainable reserve policy enhances financial management transparency and achieves or maintains favorable credit rating(s) for future District debt issues.

The appropriate amount of reserves and reserve types are determined by a variety of factors, such as the size of the operating budget, the amount of debt, the type of rate structure, frequency of customer billing and risk of natural disaster. While reserves vary by agency, most reserves tend to fall into the following categories: operating, rate stabilization, capital, and emergency. These are each further discussed below.

#### Operating Reserve

The purpose of an operating reserve is to provide working capital to support the operation, maintenance, and administration. The District's wastewater service charges are collected through the County Tax Collector's office at the same time that property tax bills are paid by wastewater (sewer) customers (the majority of which are collected on December 15 and April 15.) Due to the timing of these receipts for sewer services, the operating reserve supports the District's cash flow needs during normal operations and ensures that operations can continue should there be significant events that impact cash flows. As it is unlikely for a utility to precisely predict the revenues and revenue requirements for each billing period, a reserve set aside to hedge the risk of monthly negative cash positions is part of prudent financial planning and fiscal management.

#### Rate Stabilization

Rate stabilization reserves are used to minimize the need for abrupt rate increases that may be needed during times of decreased wastewater flow, economic recessions, or emergencies. The rate stabilization reserve would be used to offset the District's fixed costs. A rate stabilization reserve acts as a buffer to protect customers from experiencing large rate increases.

#### Capital Reserve

Capital reserves fund the replacement and renewal of a utility's infrastructure. Because utilities are highly capital-intensive enterprises, it is important to accurately estimate long-term capital costs and develop a reserve to fund the

eventual replacement of the system and new capital projects. Capital reserves vary the most (amongst all reserve targets) by agency. There are three accepted industry standard methods used to establish capital reserves:

- » One to five times the average capital expense over 5 to 10 years;
- » Given percentage of asset value, normally valued at replacement cost, of two to five percent; and
- » Asset depreciation normally calculated using replacement cost.

### Emergency

An emergency reserve seeks to minimize disruptions in service during a natural disaster or asset/facility failure. An emergency reserve decreases risk by setting aside adequate funds to rebuild/replace an essential facility or pipeline after failure/disaster. Normally, a local public agency performs a critical asset analysis as the basis for the target level of emergency reserve. The District does not currently have an emergency reserve – however the rate stabilization fund has a dual purpose as an emergency fund.

## 2.3.2. CURRENT RESERVES

The District's current reserve policy follows:

- » **Operating Reserve:** A minimum of 180 days of annual wastewater (sewer) operations and maintenance expenditures approved by the Board. The maximum shall not exceed 365 days of annual sewer operations and maintenance expenditures approved by the Board in District's budget. In FY 2021, the minimum and maximum targets were \$1.7 million and \$3.4 million, respectively.
- » **Rate Stabilization:** The rate stabilization reserve minimum is 25% of annual wastewater (sewer) operating and maintenance expenditures approved by the Board and the maximum is 100 percent of annual Board approved operating budget. The minimum and maximum target for FY 2021 were \$0.9 million and \$3.4 million, respectively.
- » **Capital Reserve:** The capital reserve minimum is two years' average of planned capital expenditures of the approved 10-year Wastewater (sewer) Capital Spending Plan. The maximum shall not exceed five years' average of the approved (ten-year) capital improvement plan. In FY 2021 the minimum and maximum targets were \$4.1 and \$10.2 million, respectively.

Table 2-5 lists the District's FY 2021 audited beginning fund balances for the Operating, Rate Stabilization, and Capital reserves as well as the minimum and maximum targets. Total reserves balance is between the total minimum and maximum targets.

**Table 2-5: FY 2021 Beginning Fund Balances<sup>1</sup>**

Reserve	FY 2021	Min Target	Max Target
Operating <sup>2</sup>	\$1,413,450	\$1,714,870	\$3,429,740
Rate Stabilization	\$2,586,000	\$857,435	\$3,429,740
Capital	\$10,547,319	\$4,097,000	\$10,242,500
<b>Total Beginning Balance</b>	<b>\$14,546,769</b>	<b>\$6,669,305</b>	<b>\$17,101,980</b>

1 As of 7/1/2020 (audited)

2 Due to timing of County sewer service receipts, beginning operating reserve balance was below reserve target minimum.

## 2.4. Data Sources

The District provided the following data to aid in preparing this report:

- » Revenues and expenses for FY 2020 (actuals) and FY 2021 budgeted, FY 2022 budgeted
- » Ten-year Wastewater Capital Improvement Plan
- » Debt service payment schedules
- » Estimated beginning and ending balances for FY 2021

- » Wastewater billing data (with identifying information removed) for FY 2020
- » Customer growth projections
- » Wastewater asset information
- » Total plant influent flow, BOD, and TSS
- » Sewer debt and reserve policies

# 3. Financial Plan

As the first step in the rate study process, Raftelis reviewed the District’s revenue requirements. Raftelis analyzed the District’s wastewater (WW) annual operating revenues, operation and maintenance (O&M) expenses, transfers between funds, and reserve requirements. This Section of the Report discusses projected revenues, O&M expenses, other reserve funding and revenue adjustments to ensure the Wastewater Utility’s fiscal solvency.

## 3.1. Revenues from Current Wastewater Rates

The total annual SFR customer charge is the sum of the annual system access charge assessed per equivalent dwelling unit (EDU) plus a commodity charge assessed per hundred cubic feet (hcf). The current FY 2021 wastewater charges and rates are presented in **Table 3-1**.

The annual system access charge is a uniform flat charge across all customer classes. The commodity charge is based on an SFR customer’s annualized minimum prior year winter water use with a maximum (or cap) use of 10 hcf.<sup>3</sup> For example, a customer with a minimum winter water use of 7 hcf would be charged the following:

$$\text{Total Annual SFR Bill} = \text{Annual System Access Charge} + (7 \text{ hcf} \times \text{Flow Charge per hcf} \times 12 \text{ months}) = \$734.65$$

An SFR using more than 10 hcf will only be assessed the flow charge at 10 hcf monthly (or 120 hcf annually). For example, a customer with a minimum winter water use of 25 hcf would be charged the following:

$$\text{Total Annual SFR Bill} = \text{Annual System Access Charge} + (10 \text{ hcf} \times \text{Flow Charge per hcf} \times 12 \text{ months}) = \$971.89$$

**Table 3-1: FY 2021 (Current) Wastewater Charges and Rates**

Customer Class	Annual System Access Charge	Commodity Rate
<b>Single Family Residential</b>	<b>per EDU</b>	<b>\$/hcf</b>
4S, SL	\$181.09	\$6.59
RC	\$181.09	\$6.59
<b>Other</b>	<b>per EDU</b>	<b>\$/hcf</b>
Multi-Family	\$181.09	\$6.59
Commercial - Group I	\$181.09	\$6.59
Commercial - Group II	\$181.09	\$10.16

Non-SFR customers are charged similarly except the commodity portion of their charge is based on their actual water use. Additionally, non-SFR customers do not have a water use cap.

Raftelis calculated projected revenue under existing rates by multiplying the number of EDUs for each user class by the existing annual system access charge and added to that the revenue from the commodity rate which is the wastewater use for each class multiplied by the commodity rates shown in **Table 3-1**. The resulting revenue under existing rates is shown in line 3 of **Table 3-4**.

<sup>3</sup> For the purposes of determining the sewer use, the District defines winter months as December, January, February, and March of the prior fiscal year.

## 3.2. Operation and Maintenance Expenses

Using the District's FY 2022 Operation and Maintenance (O&M) budgeted values, future expenses were projected by using the inflation factors in **Table 2-1**. **Table 3-2** summarizes budgeted and projected O&M expenses.

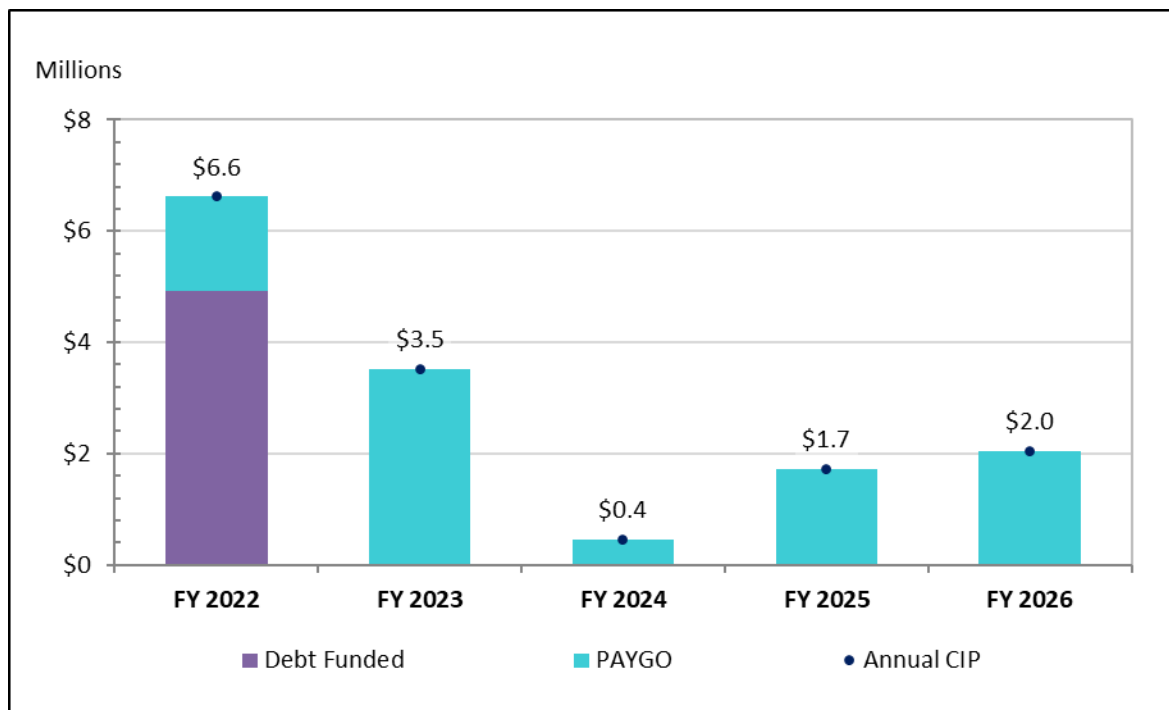
**Table 3-2: Projected O&M Expenses**

Budget Item	FY 2021 <i>Budgeted</i>	FY 2022 <i>Budgeted</i>	FY 2023 <i>Projected</i>	FY 2024 <i>Projected</i>	FY 2025 <i>Projected</i>	FY 2026 <i>Projected</i>	FY 2027 <i>Projected</i>	FY 2028 <i>Projected</i>	FY 2029 <i>Projected</i>	FY 2030 <i>Projected</i>
Personnel	\$1,279,000	\$1,350,000	\$1,390,500	\$1,432,215	\$1,475,181	\$1,519,437	\$1,565,020	\$1,611,971	\$1,660,330	\$1,710,140
Operations	\$1,494,000	\$1,521,000	\$1,560,327	\$1,597,615	\$1,635,843	\$1,675,038	\$1,715,225	\$1,756,433	\$1,798,687	\$1,842,017
Other	\$542,000	\$558,740	\$575,997	\$593,788	\$612,127	\$631,033	\$650,524	\$670,616	\$691,328	\$712,680
<b>Total O&amp;M</b>	<b>\$3,315,000</b>	<b>\$3,429,740</b>	<b>\$3,526,825</b>	<b>\$3,623,618</b>	<b>\$3,723,152</b>	<b>\$3,825,508</b>	<b>\$3,930,769</b>	<b>\$4,039,019</b>	<b>\$4,150,345</b>	<b>\$4,264,837</b>

## 3.3. Projected Capital Replacement Projects

The District plans to execute approximately \$20.5 million for the WW capital improvement plan (CIP) during the Study Period, as shown in **Figure 3-1**. This is an average of \$2.0 million in annual CIP costs inflated across the Study Period. The District assumes a 4% annual inflation adjustment for its future wastewater CIP projects. The purple bar represents CIP that will be funded by debt. The light blue bars in Figure 3-1 below represent future wastewater CIP projects funded by sewer revenue and reserves (PAYGO).

**Figure 3-1: Projected Replacement CIP and Funding Sources**



### 3.4. Existing and Proposed Debt

The Wastewater Fund has been allocated 20% of the debt service payment for the District's 2018 Bond Issue. The debt service amounts to just over \$129,000 per year each year until FY 2028.

The District plans to issue \$5 million in new debt in FY 2022 to fund critical capital projects and reduce the impact on rates.

### 3.5. Proposed Financial Plan

The District did not implement approved rate increases for FY 2020; the District's WW utility needs revenue adjustments to cover O&M expenses, to fund capital improvement projects and meet target reserves. The proposed sewer revenue adjustments for the next five years are shown in **Table 3-3**. Per Raftelis recommendation, the District will implement a two percent revenue adjustment for FY 2022 and 3% thereafter. It is also recommended that the District issue \$5 million in debt in FY 2022.

**Table 3-3: Proposed Five-Year Revenue Adjustments**

Fiscal Year	Effective Date	Revenue Adjustment
FY 2022	July 1, 2021	2%
FY 2023	July 1, 2022	3%
FY 2024	July 1, 2023	3%
FY 2025	July 1, 2024	3%
FY 2026	July 1, 2025	3%

**Table 3-4** shows the operating fund cash flow under the proposed WW revenue adjustments shown in **Table 3-3**. As shown in **Table 3-4** by the net cashflow (line 22), with the proposed revenue adjustment, revenues are sufficient to meet O&M expenses and debt service.

The District has significant capital expenses in FY 2022 and FY 2023 that will be funded through wastewater service charges, cash available in capital reserves, and a new debt issue. The District will exceed its debt coverage target as shown by the projected debt service coverage ratios in **Table 3-4** under the proposed five-year revenue adjustments in **Table 3-3**.

**Table 3-4: Proposed Wastewater Financial Plan**

Line No.	Description	FY 2021 <i>Budgeted</i>	FY 2022 <i>Budgeted</i>	FY 2023 <i>Projected</i>	FY 2024 <i>Projected</i>	FY 2025 <i>Projected</i>	FY 2026 <i>Projected</i>	FY 2027 <i>Projected</i>	FY 2028 <i>Projected</i>	FY 2029 <i>Projected</i>	FY 2030 <i>Projected</i>
1	<b>REVENUES</b>										
2	<b>Operating Revenues</b>										
3	Revenues from Current Rates	\$5,055,858	\$5,090,808	\$5,123,528	\$5,128,954	\$5,134,459	\$5,140,049	\$5,145,726	\$5,151,494	\$5,157,530	\$5,163,657
4	Proposed Revenue Adjustments	\$0	\$101,816	\$259,251	\$421,179	\$588,314	\$760,825	\$761,665	\$762,519	\$763,412	\$764,319
5	<b>Total Operating Revenues</b>	<b>\$5,055,858</b>	<b>\$5,192,624</b>	<b>\$5,382,778</b>	<b>\$5,550,133</b>	<b>\$5,722,773</b>	<b>\$5,900,874</b>	<b>\$5,907,391</b>	<b>\$5,914,013</b>	<b>\$5,920,942</b>	<b>\$5,927,977</b>
6	<b>Non-Operating Revenues</b>										
7	Interest Income	\$35,604	\$56,537	\$94,084	\$120,521	\$125,630	\$123,559	\$121,982	\$187,130	\$195,436	\$208,166
8	<b>Total Non-Operating Revenues</b>	<b>\$35,604</b>	<b>\$56,537</b>	<b>\$94,084</b>	<b>\$120,521</b>	<b>\$125,630</b>	<b>\$123,559</b>	<b>\$121,982</b>	<b>\$187,130</b>	<b>\$195,436</b>	<b>\$208,166</b>
9	<b>TOTAL REVENUES</b>	<b>\$5,091,462</b>	<b>\$5,249,161</b>	<b>\$5,476,863</b>	<b>\$5,670,654</b>	<b>\$5,848,403</b>	<b>\$6,024,433</b>	<b>\$6,029,373</b>	<b>\$6,101,143</b>	<b>\$6,116,378</b>	<b>\$6,136,142</b>
10											
11	<b>EXPENSES</b>										
12	<b>Operating Expenses</b>										
13	Personnel	\$1,279,000	\$1,350,000	\$1,390,500	\$1,432,215	\$1,475,181	\$1,519,437	\$1,565,020	\$1,611,971	\$1,660,330	\$1,710,140
14	Operations	\$1,494,000	\$1,521,000	\$1,560,327	\$1,597,615	\$1,635,843	\$1,675,038	\$1,715,225	\$1,756,433	\$1,798,687	\$1,842,017
15	Other	\$542,000	\$558,740	\$575,997	\$593,788	\$612,127	\$631,033	\$650,524	\$670,616	\$691,328	\$712,680
16	<b>Subtotal Operating Expenses</b>	<b>\$3,315,000</b>	<b>\$3,429,740</b>	<b>\$3,526,825</b>	<b>\$3,623,618</b>	<b>\$3,723,152</b>	<b>\$3,825,508</b>	<b>\$3,930,769</b>	<b>\$4,039,019</b>	<b>\$4,150,345</b>	<b>\$4,264,837</b>
17	<b>Debt Service</b>										
18	Series 2018 Bond Issue	\$129,174	\$129,037	\$129,207	\$129,071	\$129,037	\$129,096	\$129,045	\$129,081	\$0	\$0
	New Debt Service	\$0	\$289,150	\$289,150	\$289,150	\$289,150	\$289,150	\$289,150	\$289,150	\$289,150	\$289,150
19	<b>Subtotal Debt Service</b>	<b>\$129,174</b>	<b>\$418,188</b>	<b>\$418,357</b>	<b>\$418,222</b>	<b>\$418,187</b>	<b>\$418,247</b>	<b>\$418,195</b>	<b>\$418,232</b>	<b>\$289,150</b>	<b>\$289,150</b>
20	<b>TOTAL EXPENSES</b>	<b>\$3,444,174</b>	<b>\$3,847,928</b>	<b>\$3,945,182</b>	<b>\$4,041,840</b>	<b>\$4,141,339</b>	<b>\$4,243,755</b>	<b>\$4,348,964</b>	<b>\$4,457,250</b>	<b>\$4,439,495</b>	<b>\$4,553,987</b>
21											
22	<b>NET CASHFLOW</b>	<b>\$1,647,288</b>	<b>\$1,401,233</b>	<b>\$1,531,681</b>	<b>\$1,628,815</b>	<b>\$1,707,064</b>	<b>\$1,780,678</b>	<b>\$1,680,410</b>	<b>\$1,643,893</b>	<b>\$1,676,883</b>	<b>\$1,582,155</b>
23											
24	<i>Debt Service Coverage Ratio</i>	<i>1375%</i>	<i>435%</i>	<i>466%</i>	<i>489%</i>	<i>508%</i>	<i>526%</i>	<i>502%</i>	<i>493%</i>	<i>680%</i>	<i>647%</i>
25	<i>Target Debt Service Coverage Ratio</i>	<i>115%</i>	<i>115%</i>	<i>115%</i>	<i>115%</i>	<i>115%</i>	<i>115%</i>	<i>115%</i>	<i>115%</i>	<i>115%</i>	<i>115%</i>

Projected reserve balances are shown below in **Table 3-5** and fall between the minimum and maximum targets for the five-year period of proposed rates (FY 2022 to FY 2026), as shown in **Figure 3-3**.

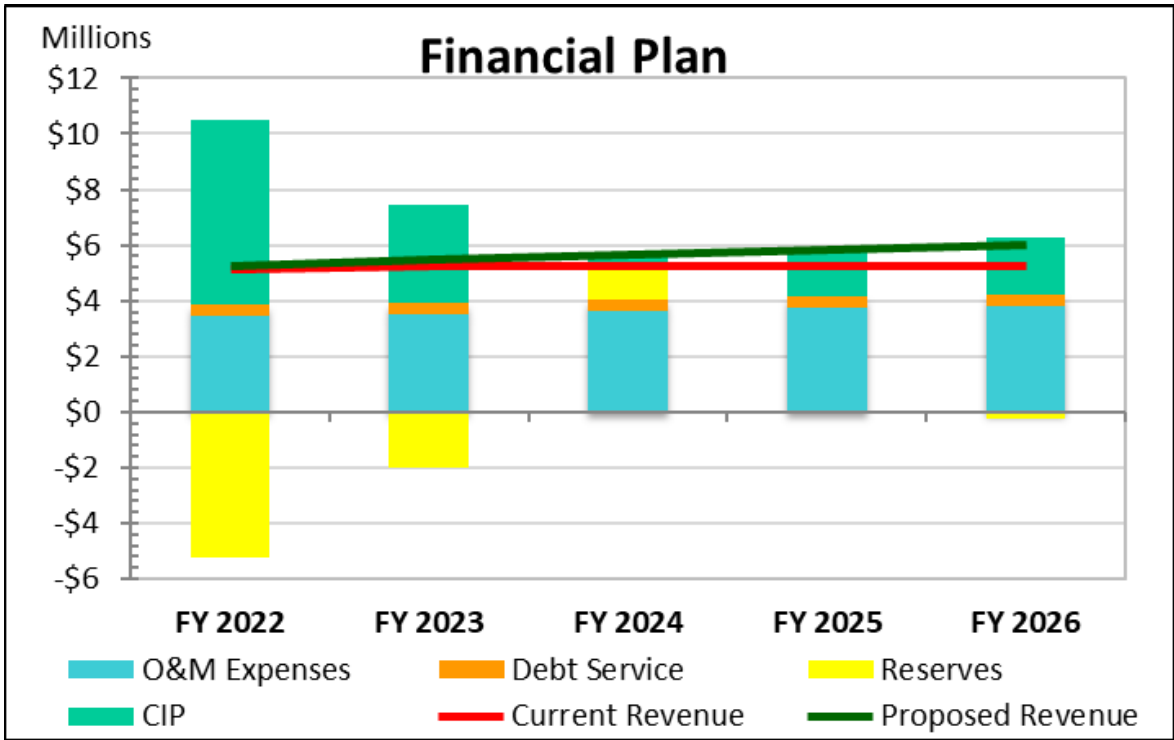
Table 3-5: Projected Ending Reserve Balances

Reserve	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	FY 2030
Operating <sup>1</sup>	\$3,810,738	\$2,347,222	\$3,495,975	\$3,022,333	\$3,373,564	\$3,319,032	\$3,558,807	\$3,624,167	\$3,746,731	\$3,732,813
Rate Stabilization	\$2,586,000	\$2,586,000	\$2,586,000	\$2,586,000	\$2,586,000	\$2,586,000	\$2,586,000	\$2,586,000	\$2,586,000	\$2,586,000
Capital	\$7,575,319	\$8,691,068	\$5,476,996	\$7,057,453	\$6,626,286	\$6,344,496	\$6,124,130	\$6,658,664	\$7,051,983	\$8,260,055
<b>Total Ending Balance</b>	<b>\$13,972,057</b>	<b>\$13,624,290</b>	<b>\$11,558,971</b>	<b>\$12,665,786</b>	<b>\$12,585,850</b>	<b>\$12,249,528</b>	<b>\$12,268,938</b>	<b>\$12,868,830</b>	<b>\$13,384,713</b>	<b>\$14,578,868</b>

<sup>1</sup> Does not include PAYGO transfer to Capital reserve for FY 2021.

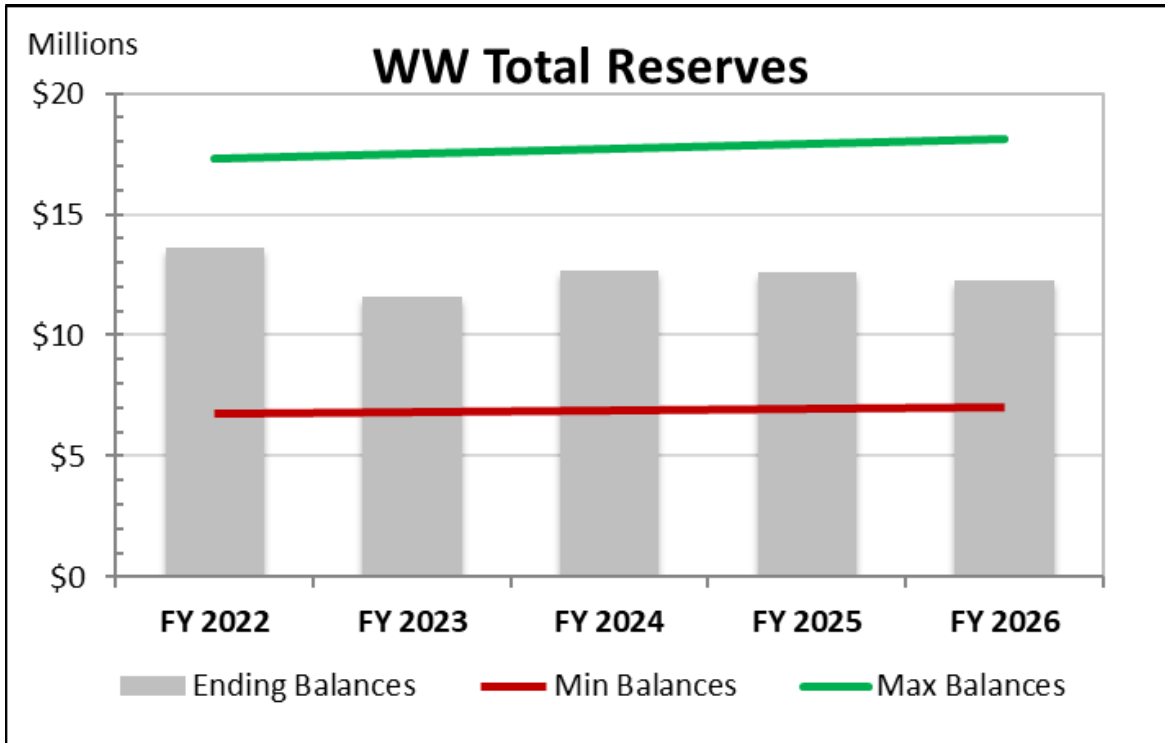
**Figure 3-2** shows the District’s five -year financial plan, with the operating expenses including debt service and the capital expenses shown as stacked bars and the revenues under current and proposed rates shown by the lines. The proposed rate revenue (dark green line) is adequate to cover operating expenses (turquoise bar) and debt service (orange bar). However, when capital expenses are included the reserves have to be drawn down. This is represented by the yellow bars under the x-axis.

**Figure 3-2: Proposed Wastewater Financial Plan**



**Figure 3-3** shows the total ending reserve balances (including operating reserve, rate stabilization reserve, and capital reserve) under the proposed WW revenue adjustments. The ending balances for each reserve are shown in **Table 3-5**. With the proposed adjustments and debt issue, the total reserve falls between the minimum and maximum target balances for the five-year period during which these changes are proposed.

Figure 3-3: Projected WW Fund Ending Balances



# 4. Cost of Service Analysis

This Section discusses the allocation of O&M expenses and capital costs to wastewater functions, cost causation components, and subsequently the determination of unit costs and rate calculation by customer class. The proposed WW utility cost of service was developed consistent with guidelines detailed in the Water Environment Federation (WEF) Manual of Practice No. 27, *Financing and Charges for Wastewater Systems*, 2018.

A summary of the COS analysis Raftelis performed is as follows:

1. First, Raftelis used residential and non-residential wastewater strengths consistent with industry standards. Strengths are defined as the concentration of biochemical oxygen demand (BOD<sup>4</sup>) and total suspended solids (TSS)<sup>5</sup> in milligrams per liter (mg/L) in wastewater.
2. Next Raftelis incorporated the estimated flows from each customer class. These were obtained from District provided water use data.
3. The District functionalized the O&M and capital costs into functions: Collection, Treatment, Disposal, Billing and Customer Service and General (Administration).
4. Raftelis allocated O&M costs in each function (from step 3) to cost causation components: Flow, BOD, TSS, Administrative and General. This was subsequently used to allocate the total revenue requirement to each cost causation component.
5. Raftelis calculated unit cost causation component rates by dividing the total cost allocated to each cost causation component in step 4 by the total flow and strength loadings (in pounds of BOD or SS) and equivalent dwelling units (EDU) of the customers.
6. Lastly, Raftelis calculated the cost by customer class by multiplying the unit cost components in step 5 by the flow and strength loading and EDUs from each class.

## 4.1. Flow and Strength Loadings

The class strengths are shown in **Table 4-1**. The strengths are representative of typical strengths from each class based on industry standards and the strengths used in the prior rate study. To simplify rates and minimize impacts, customers are grouped into three classes based on their strength: residential, low strength commercial and medium-high strength commercial. Residential and Commercial Group I customers, which include office buildings, small retail stores, schools, etc., have the lowest strength since their sewage is typical household wastewater. Commercial Group II customers represent shopping centers, strip malls, medical office buildings, supermarkets and/or restaurants which typically have a higher strength sewage due to the BOD associated with food wastes. Group II also includes one industrial customer previously classified as Group III.

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<sup>4</sup> BOD is a measure of oxygen utilization by the microorganisms in wastewater. The more waste matter in a wastewater stream the higher the BOD which in turn incurs higher treatment costs since the wastewater treatment plant must oxygenate the wastewater.

<sup>5</sup> TSS is a measure of the dry-weight of suspended particles in wastewater that have not been dissolved. Filtration processes during treatment remove TSS. As with BOD, the treatment costs increase as the solid matter increases.

**Table 4-1: Customer Class Strength Classifications**

Customer Class	BOD (mg/L)	TSS (mg/L)
<b>Single Family Residential</b>		
4S, SL	275	275
RC	275	275
<b>Other</b>		
Multi-Family	275	275
Commercial - Group I	225	225
Commercial - Group II	725	725

Raftelis determined the wastewater flow, BOD and TSS plant loadings generated by each customer class as shown in **Table 4-2**. The flow is based on lowest winter water usage for SFR customers and strengths shown in **Table 4-1**. The flow, loadings, and EDUs from each class were used to develop unit costs to distribute the total revenue requirement to each customer class so that each customer class is assigned costs proportionally to its customer characteristics.

**Table 4-2: FY 2020 Flow and Strength Loadings**

Customer Class	FY 2020 Flow (MG / yr) (1)	BOD (lbs / yr) (2)	TSS (lbs / yr) (3)	FY 2020 Flow (hcf / yr) (4)	BOD (mg / L) (5)	TSS (mg / L) (6)
<b>Single Family Residential</b>						
4S, SL	205.7	472,147	472,147	275,040	275	275
RC	19.8	45,464	45,464	26,484	275	275
<b>Total SFR</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>517,611</b>	<b>517,611</b>	<b>301,524</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>275</b>
<b>Other</b>						
Multi-Family	66.8	153,348	153,348	89,330	275	275
Commercial - Group I	51.3	96,305	96,305	68,567	225	225
Commercial - Group II	43.6	263,740	263,740	58,276	725	725
<b>Total Other</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>513,393</b>	<b>513,393</b>	<b>216,173</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>380</b>

## 4.2. Allocation of O&M and Capital to Cost Causation Components

In the Cost of Service analysis, our goal is to allocate the District revenue requirement to each cost causation component. To do so we first functionalize and then allocate each line item in the District's O&M costs. The actual costs for FY 2020 are used to define costs for the different functions. The total expenses (shown in line 9, column 5 of **Table 4-3**) are allocated to each cost causation component as shown in **Table 4-3**. The allocation for each O&M functional cost is determined by multiplying the total in column 5 by the respective percentages for each cost causation component shown in lines 1 through 3. The resulting allocation (line 10) is calculated by dividing the total amount allocated to each cost causation component by the total O&M budget in line 9, column 5. Line 10 shows the resulting percentage allocation of O&M costs to each cost causation component and is used to allocate the FY 2022 costs.

Approximately 39% of O&M costs are allocated to flow and 9% each to BOD and SS and the remaining 42% to Customer/Capacity.<sup>6</sup> The resulting allocation in line 10 is used in a subsequent step in **Table 4-7**. Raftelis also calculated the percent distribution of each functionalized cost category (e.g., Collection, Treatment, and General), which will be used to allocate the FY 2022 Capital Revenue Requirement to each function as shown in the last column of **Table 4-3** lines 6 through 8.

**Table 4-3: O&M Allocation**

Line No	O&M Category	Flow	BOD	TSS	Customer / Capacity	TOTAL	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
1	Collection	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	
2	Treatment	50%	25%	25%	0%	100%	
3	General	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	
4							
5	O&M Category	Flow	BOD	TSS	Customer / Capacity	TOTAL	Percent Total
6	Collection	\$610,032	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$610,032	20%
7	Treatment	\$576,693	\$288,346	\$288,346	\$0	\$1,153,386	38%
8	General	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,282,769	\$1,282,769	42%
9	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,186,725</b>	<b>\$288,346</b>	<b>\$288,346</b>	<b>\$1,282,769</b>	<b>\$3,046,187</b>	<b>100%</b>
10	% Allocation	39%	9%	9%	42%	100%	

Similar to the District's O&M expenses, Raftelis functionalized District assets and allocated the functionalized asset value to the cost causation components. Raftelis used the replacement cost to value District assets.<sup>7</sup> **Table 4-4** shows the functionalization and allocation of assets to cost causation components. The allocation of assets is developed in the same manner as that of O&M costs in **Table 4-3**. According to industry standards, collection assets are allocated 100% to flow and treatment is allocated to flow, BOD and SS to reflect the cost of treating the strength component of sewage. Line 11 of **Table 4-4** shows the overall wastewater asset percentage allocation to the cost causation components.

The overall asset allocation, in line 11, is used in a subsequent step, in **Table 4-7**, to allocate capital related expenses to the cost causation components. Since capital expense projects can vary from year to year, it is standard industry practice to use the basis for asset allocation to allocate capital costs to preclude sharp changes to rates from year to year because over the long term all assets need to be replaced and using the total asset allocation serves the purpose of assigning capital costs to the appropriate cost causation centers. Raftelis allocated each functionalized category (e.g., Land, Treatment, Collection, and General) to cost causation components to allocate the FY 2022 Capital Revenue Requirement. Note that the capital costs in the "Land" category in **Table 4-4** are combined with the capital costs in the "General" category.

<sup>6</sup> Due to rounding, the percentages do not add up to exactly 100%.

<sup>7</sup> Replacement cost refers to the amount that the District would pay if they were to replace a given asset today. The 20-City Engineering News-Record Construction Cost Index is used to calculate replacement cost of capital assets.

**Table 4-4: Capital Allocation using Replacement Costs**

Line No	Asset Category	Flow	BOD	TSS	Customer / Capacity	TOTAL	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
1	Land	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	
2	Treatment	50%	25%	25%	0%	100%	
3	Collection	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	
4	General	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	
5	Asset Category	Flow	BOD	TSS	Customer / Capacity	TOTAL	Percent Total
6	Land	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$535,485	\$535,485	0.5%
7	Treatment	\$16,665,535	\$8,332,768	\$8,332,768	\$0	\$33,331,071	31.6%
8	Collection	\$63,719,006	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$63,719,006	60.4%
9	General	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,962,710	\$7,962,710	7.5%
10	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$80,384,542</b>	<b>\$8,332,768</b>	<b>\$8,332,768</b>	<b>\$8,498,194</b>	<b>\$105,548,271</b>	<b>100%</b>
11	% Allocation	76%	8%	8%	8%	100%	

### 4.3. Revenue Requirement Determination

Next Raftelis determined the wastewater revenue requirement, which includes funds to cover yearly operating expenses, capital expenses and reserve funding. **Table 4-5** shows the determination of the rate revenue requirement. To determine the current revenue requirement, Raftelis added operating, debt service, and capital expenses as shown in line 5 column 3, subtracted other non-rate revenues as shown in line 9, and subtracted the annual cash balance (drawdown of the reserves, in this case) in line 13 to yield the net revenue requirement shown in line 15, column 3. This is the total amount of revenue to be recovered from rates. This is also known as the test year rate revenue requirement.

**Table 4-5: Revenue Requirement**

Line No	Description	Operating (1)	Capital (2)	Total (3)
1	<b>Revenue Requirement</b>			
2	O&M	\$3,429,740	\$0	\$3,429,740
3	Debt Service	\$0	\$418,188	\$418,188
4	Rate Funded Capital Projects	\$0	\$1,692,000	\$1,692,000
5	<b>Total Revenue Requirement</b>	<b>\$3,429,740</b>	<b>\$2,110,188</b>	<b>\$5,539,928</b>
6				
7	<b>Revenue Offsets</b>			
8	Interest Income	\$56,537	\$0	\$56,537
9	<b>Total Revenue Offsets</b>	<b>\$56,537</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$56,537</b>
10				
11	<b>Less Adjustments</b>			
12	Transfer from (to) Reserves	\$0	\$290,767	\$290,767
13	<b>Total Less Adjustments</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$290,767</b>	<b>\$290,767</b>
14				
15	<b>Rate Revenue Requirement</b>	<b>\$3,373,203</b>	<b>\$1,819,421</b>	<b>\$5,192,624</b>

## 4.4. Determine Units of Service

To develop unit costs by cost causation component, Raftelis first determined the units of service for each cost causation component. The units of service by cost causation component and by class are shown in **Table 4-6**. Line 10 shows the total units of service for each cost causation component in hcf, pounds per year for BOD<sup>8</sup> and TSS<sup>9</sup> or equivalent dwelling units (EDUs) respectively. The flows and loadings represent FY 2022 projections.

**Table 4-6: FY 2022 Units of Service Determination**

Line No.	Customer Class	FY 2022 Billed Sewer Use (hcf) (1)	BOD (lbs / yr) (2)	TSS (lbs / yr) (3)	EDUs (4)
1	<b>Single Family Residential</b>				
2	4S, SL	313,775	538,642	538,642	3,724
3	RC	30,912	53,065	53,065	336
4	<b>Total SFR</b>	<b>344,687</b>	<b>591,707</b>	<b>591,707</b>	<b>4,060</b>
5	<b>Other</b>				
6	Multi-Family	92,092	158,090	158,090	1,203
7	Commercial - Group I	61,729	86,700	86,700	1,310
8	Commercial - Group II	53,435	241,831	241,831	400
9	<b>Total Other</b>	<b>207,256</b>	<b>486,621</b>	<b>486,621</b>	<b>2,913</b>
10	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>551,943</b>	<b>1,078,328</b>	<b>1,078,328</b>	<b>6,973</b>

## 4.5. Determine Unit Costs by Cost Component

In **Table 4-7**, each functional category (e.g., Collection, Treatment, and General) in O&M and Capital Revenue Requirements (**Table 4-5**, columns 1&2, line 15) is allocated to the cost causation components determined in **Table 4-3** and **Table 4-4**, respectively.

To cover the fixed costs of operations which are independent of the flows and loadings, a portion of the general Customer/Capacity costs are allocated to EDUs. Line 15 in **Table 4-7** makes an adjustment so that the District can maintain 25% fixed revenue collection similar to its prior rate structure. This provides the District with reasonable revenue stability in the case of drought and conservation and ensures that all customers share in the cost of the system. The resulting allocation of the revenue requirement to cost components is shown on line 16. To determine the unit cost (by cost causation component), Raftelis divided the revenue requirement for each cost causation component in line 16 by the units of service in line 18 (which were derived in **Table 4-6**, line 10) to yield the unit costs shown in line 20.

<sup>8</sup> For BOD: Yearly load in lbs = flow (hcf)\*748 gal/1,000,000\* strength (mg/L)\* 8.34

<sup>9</sup> For TSS: Same as BOD

8.34 is a conversion factor to convert MGD\*mg/L into lbs. per day

**Table 4-7: Determination of Units of Service by Cost Component**

Line No.	Description	Flow (1)	BOD (2)	TSS (3)	Customer / Capacity (4)	Total (5)
1	<b>Collection</b>					
2	Operating Expenses	\$675,521	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$675,521
3	Capital Expenses	\$1,098,376	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,098,376
4	<b>Subtotal Collection</b>	<b>\$1,773,897</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$1,773,897</b>
5	<b>Treatment</b>					
6	Operating Expenses	\$638,602	\$319,301	\$319,301	\$0	\$1,277,205
7	Capital Expenses	\$287,277	\$143,639	\$143,639	\$0	\$574,555
8	<b>Subtotal Treatment</b>	<b>\$925,880</b>	<b>\$462,940</b>	<b>\$462,940</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$1,851,759</b>
9	<b>General</b>					
10	Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,420,478	\$1,420,478
11	Capital Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$146,490	\$146,490
12	<b>Subtotal General</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$1,566,968</b>	<b>\$1,566,968</b>
13						
14	<b>Total Operating &amp; Capital Costs</b>	<b>\$2,699,776</b>	<b>\$462,940</b>	<b>\$462,940</b>	<b>\$1,566,968</b>	<b>\$5,192,624</b>
15	Adjustments to Fixed Charges	\$200,166	\$34,323	\$34,323	(\$268,812)	\$0
16	<b>Adjusted Revenue Requirement</b>	<b>\$2,899,942</b>	<b>\$497,263</b>	<b>\$497,263</b>	<b>\$1,298,156</b>	<b>\$5,192,624</b>
17						
18	Unit of Service	551,943	1,078,328	1,078,328	6,973	
19	Units	<i>hcf</i>	<i>lbs/yr</i>	<i>lbs/yr</i>	<i>EDUs</i>	
20	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>\$5.25</b>	<b>\$0.46</b>	<b>\$0.46</b>	<b>\$186.17</b>	

## 4.6. Determine the Costs of Service

The final and ultimate step is to determine the cost of service for each customer class. Raftelis calculated the cost to serve each class by multiplying the unit costs in **Table 4-7** (line 20) by the respective units of service in **Table 4-6** (lines 2-8). The general calculation for the customer class cost of service is as follows:

$$\sum_{n=1}^4 \text{unit of service}_n \times \text{unit cost}_n$$

where  $n$  represents the four cost components (e.g., Flow, BOD, TSS, Customer/Capacity), the *unit of service* is from **Table 4-6**, and *unit cost* is from **Table 4-7**. For example, the total calculation for Commercial Group I is:

$$(61,729 \times \$5.25) + (86,700 \times \$0.46) + (86,700 \times \$0.46) + (1,310 \times \$186.17) = \$648,277$$

Because of rounding errors, the calculations shown above will not add exactly to \$648,277. Note that the total cost of service shown in line 8, column 5 equals the net revenue requirement shown in **Table 4-5** (line 15, column 3). This is the amount of revenue that needs to be collected from each class through a fixed and volumetric rate structure.

The results of the calculation of costs to each customer class are presented in **Table 4-8**

**Table 4-8: Cost of Service Derivation**

Line No.	Description	Flow (1)	BOD (2)	TSS (3)	Customer / Capacity (4)	Total (5)
1	<b>Single Family Residential</b>					
2	4S, SL	\$1,648,593	\$248,391	\$248,391	\$693,293	<b>\$2,838,667</b>
3	RC	\$162,414	\$24,471	\$24,471	\$62,553	<b>\$273,907</b>
4	<b>Other</b>					
5	Multi-Family	\$483,857	\$72,902	\$72,902	\$223,961	<b>\$853,622</b>
6	Commercial - Group I	\$324,328	\$39,981	\$39,981	\$243,881	<b>\$648,172</b>
7	Commercial - Group II	\$280,751	\$111,519	\$111,519	\$74,468	<b>\$578,256</b>
8	<b>TOTAL COST</b>	<b>\$2,899,942</b>	<b>\$497,263</b>	<b>\$497,263</b>	<b>\$1,298,156</b>	<b>\$5,192,624</b>

# 5. Wastewater Rates

Wastewater rates and charges are derived based on the cost to serve each class. The annual system access charge is calculated in **Table 4-7**. This is a uniform rate for all customer classes that is assessed annually.

**Table 5-1: Proposed FY 2022 Annual System Access Charge**

Line No.	Customer Class	System Access Charge (\$ / EDU)	System Access Charge (\$ / dwelling unit)
1	<b>Single Family Residential</b>		
2	4S, SL	<b>\$186.17</b>	<b>\$186.17</b>
3	RC	<b>\$186.17</b>	<b>\$186.17</b>
4	<b>Other</b>		
5	Multi-Family	<b>\$186.17</b>	<b>\$147.32</b>
6	Commercial - Group I	<b>\$186.17</b>	
7	Commercial - Group II	<b>\$186.17</b>	

The strength of SFR, MFR and Group 1 Commercial customers is very similar therefore the District will continue charging the same commodity rate representing the proportional cost to serve these customers. **Table 5-2** presents the calculation of the commodity rates for these customers. **Table 5-2** shows the sum of the commodity rate revenue requirement (line 7, column 1) for SFR, MFR, and Group I Commercial customers and sum of their water (wastewater) use (line 7, column 2). **Table 5-2** also presents Group II Commercial commodity rate revenue requirement and water use in line 8.

**Table 5-2: Commodity Rate Revenue Requirement and Water Use**

Line No.	Customer Class	Commodity Rate Revenue Requirement (1)	Water Use (hcf) (2)
1	<b>SFR</b>		
2	4S & SL	\$2,145,374	313,775
3	RC	\$211,355	30,912
4	<b>Other</b>		
5	Multi-Family	\$629,661	92,092
6	Commercial - Group I	\$404,290	61,729
7	<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>\$3,390,680</b>	<b>498,508</b>
8	Commercial - Group II	<b>\$503,788</b>	<b>53,435</b>

**Table 5-3** consolidates the data in **Table 5-2** for all customer classes. The commodity rate (\$/hcf) in column 3 is calculated by dividing the commodity rate revenue requirement (column 1) by the water use (column 2).

**Table 5-3: Proposed FY 2022 Commodity Rate (\$/hcf)**

Customer Class	Commodity Rate Revenue Requirement (1)	Water Use (hcf) (2)	Commodity Rate (\$/hcf) (3)
SFR, Multi-Family, Com. Group I	\$3,390,680	498,508	<b>\$6.81</b>
Commercial - Group II	\$503,788	\$53,435	<b>\$9.43</b>

Note: The exact value of the final commodity rates may differ +/- \$0.01 due to rounding.

Based on the proposed revenue adjustments in **Table 3-3**, Raftelis calculated rates from FY 2022 to FY 2026 for the annual system access charge (**Table 5-4**) and commodity rates (**Table 5-5**).

**Table 5-4: Proposed Five-Year Annual System Access Charge**

Customer Class	Current	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026
<b>Single Family Residential</b>						
4S, SL	\$181.09	\$186.17	\$191.76	\$197.52	\$203.45	\$209.56
RC	\$181.09	\$186.17	\$191.76	\$197.52	\$203.45	\$209.56
<b>Other</b>						
Multi-Family	\$181.09	\$147.33	\$151.75	\$156.31	\$161.00	\$165.83
Commercial - Group I	\$181.09	\$186.17	\$191.76	\$197.52	\$203.45	\$209.56
Commercial - Group II	\$181.09	\$186.17	\$191.76	\$197.52	\$203.45	\$209.56

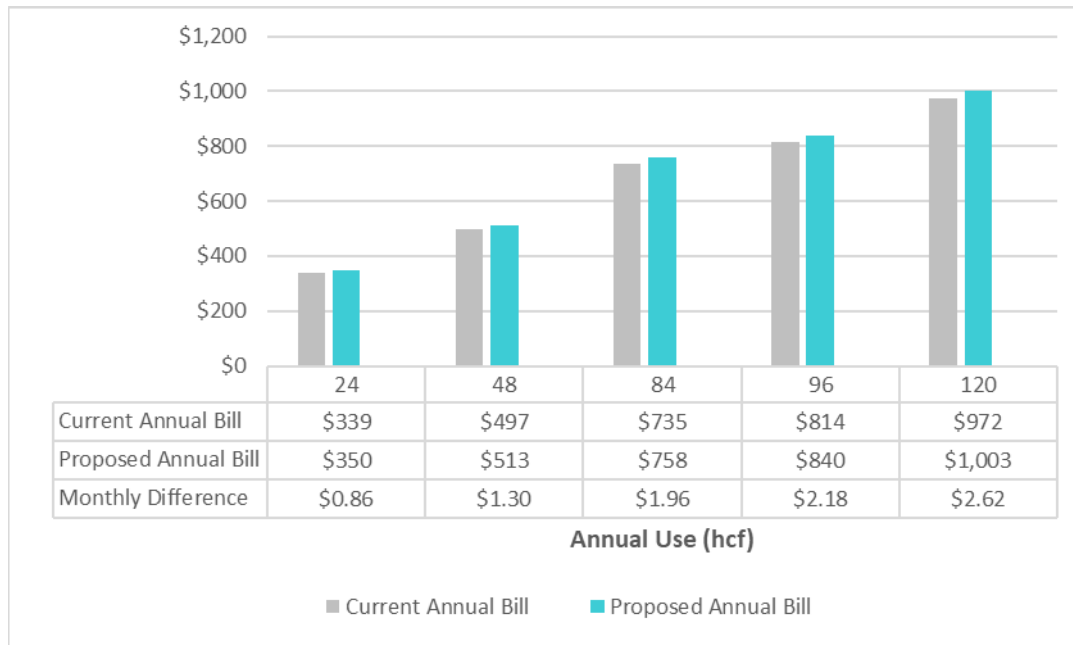
**Table 5-5: Proposed Five-Year Commodity Rates (\$/hcf)**

Customer Class	Current	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026
<b>Single Family Residential</b>						
4S, SL	\$6.59	\$6.81	\$7.02	\$7.24	\$7.46	\$7.69
RC	\$6.59	\$6.81	\$7.02	\$7.24	\$7.46	\$7.69
<b>Other</b>						
Multi-Family	\$6.59	\$6.81	\$7.02	\$7.24	\$7.46	\$7.69
Commercial - Group I	\$6.59	\$6.81	\$7.02	\$7.24	\$7.46	\$7.69
Commercial - Group II	\$10.16	\$9.43	\$9.72	\$10.02	\$10.33	\$10.64

# 6. Customer Bill Impact Analysis

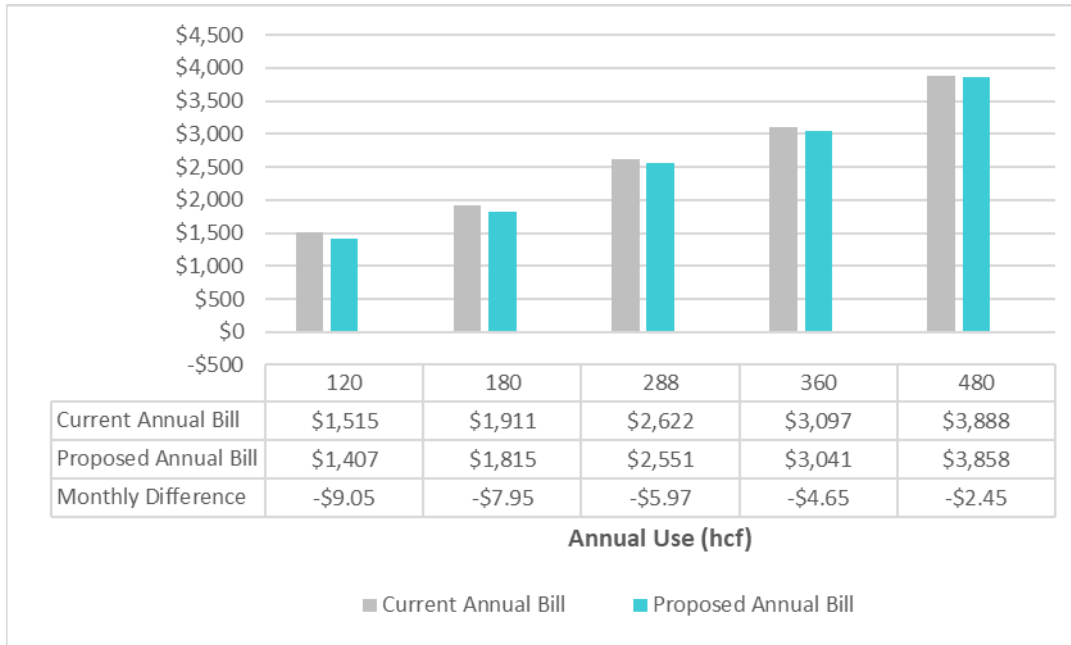
Figure 6-1 shows the customer bill impacts for SFR customers assuming different water use points. SFR customers are billed based on their minimum winter monthly (prior year) usage up to a cap of 10 hcf per month (120 hcf annually). The average SFR winter monthly use is 7 hcf, which is annualized to 84 hcf.

**Figure 6-1: SFR Annual Bill Impacts**



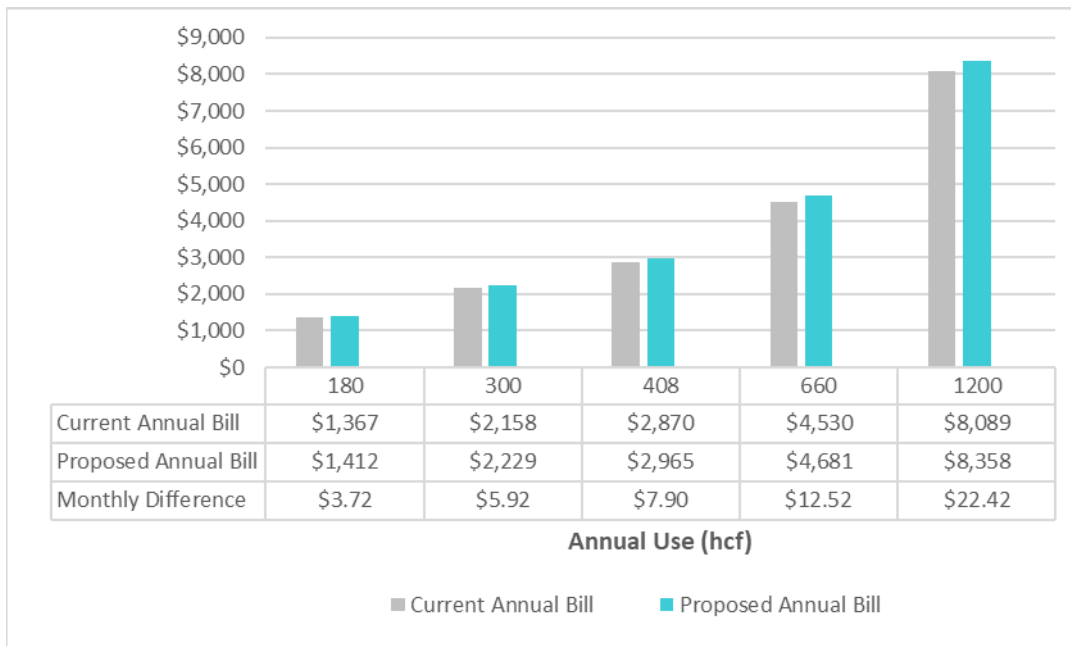
MFR customers are billed based on actual water use without a cap. Bill impacts are shown in **Figure 6-2** for a four unit MFR account. Similar to SFR customers, each dwelling unit is assessed the annual system access charge plus their share of water use for the dwelling unit complex. For example, assuming a condo with 4 dwelling units, the charge per dwelling unit would be \$147.33 plus  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the water use for the complex multiplied by the commodity rate of \$6.81/hcf. The average MFR monthly use is 6 hcf, annualized to 72 hcf and for a four-unit account the average annual use is 288 hcf.

**Figure 6-2: MFR Annual Bill Impacts**

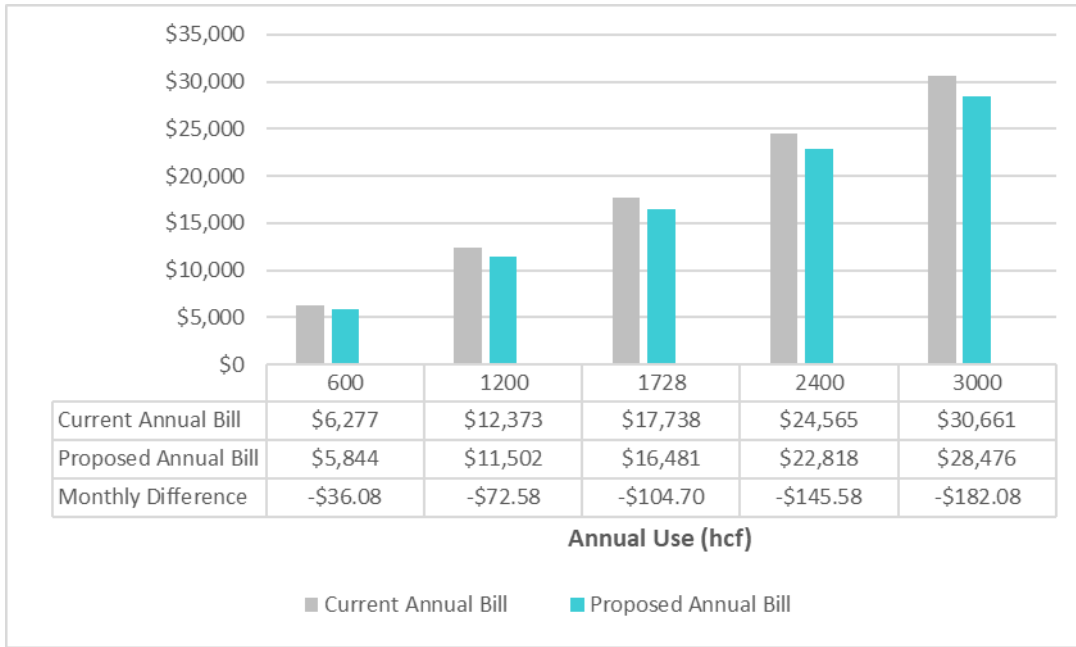


**Figure 6-3** shows the bill impacts for Group I Commercial customers. Each commercial account is assessed a charge which is the sum of the number of EDUs times the annual system access charge and *actual water use* multiplied by the commodity rate. The average Group I Commercial monthly use is 34 hcf, annualized to 408 hcf. Group II Commercial customers are charged in an analogous manner, with bill impacts illustrated in **Figure 6-4**. The average Group II Commercial monthly use is 144 hcf, annualized to 1,728 hcf.

**Figure 6-3: Commercial Group I Annual Bill Impacts**



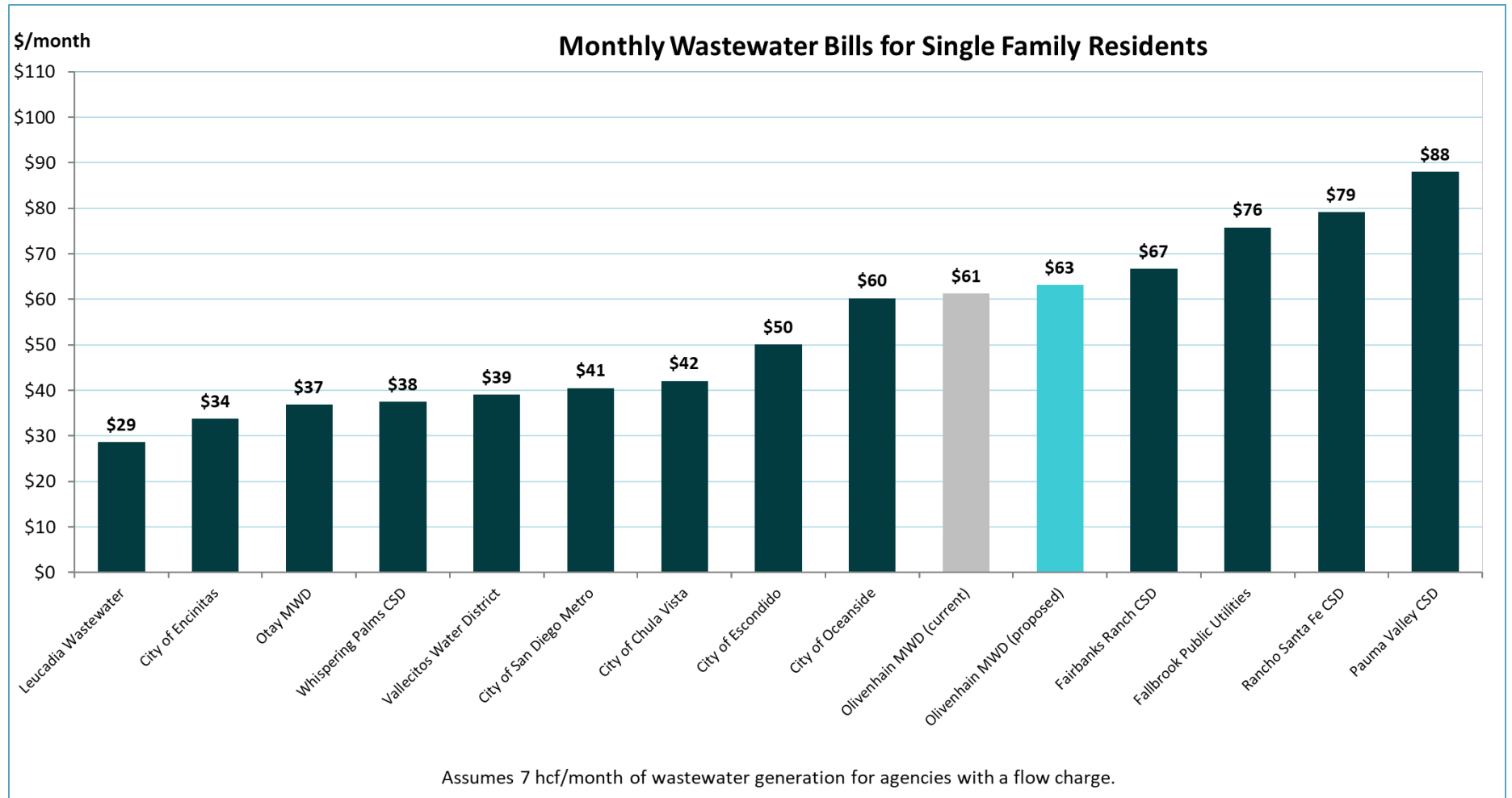
**Figure 6-4: Commercial Group II Annual Bill Impacts**



# 7. Rate Survey

Raftelis conducted a survey of surrounding agencies in San Diego County in November of 2020. The sewer service charges for SFR customers using 7 hcf per month are shown below. Care should be taken however, in drawing conclusions from such a comparison as some factors including geographic location, demand, customer constituency, level of treatment, level of grant funding, age of system, level of capital funding and debt, and rate-setting methodology can affect the cost of providing service.

Figure 7-1: Single-Family Residential Wastewater Bill Comparison



## EXHIBIT B

## Notice of Exemption

## Appendix E

**To:** Office of Planning and Research  
P.O. Box 3044, Room 113  
Sacramento, CA 95812-3044

County Clerk

County of: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**From:** (Public Agency): \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

(Address)

Project Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Project Applicant: \_\_\_\_\_

Project Location - Specific:

Project Location - City: \_\_\_\_\_ Project Location - County: \_\_\_\_\_

Description of Nature, Purpose and Beneficiaries of Project:

Name of Public Agency Approving Project: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Person or Agency Carrying Out Project: \_\_\_\_\_

Exempt Status: **(check one):**

- ☐ Ministerial (Sec. 21080(b)(1); 15268);
- ☐ Declared Emergency (Sec. 21080(b)(3); 15269(a));
- ☐ Emergency Project (Sec. 21080(b)(4); 15269(b)(c));
- ☐ Categorical Exemption. State type and section number: \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Statutory Exemptions. State code number: \_\_\_\_\_

Reasons why project is exempt:

Lead Agency \_\_\_\_\_

Contact Person: \_\_\_\_\_ Area Code/Telephone/Extension: \_\_\_\_\_

**If filed by applicant:**

1. Attach certified document of exemption finding.
2. Has a Notice of Exemption been filed by the public agency approving the project?      Yes      No

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Signed by Lead Agency      Signed by Applicant

Authority cited: Sections 21083 and 21110, Public Resources Code.  
Reference: Sections 21108, 21152, and 21152.1, Public Resources Code.

Date Received for filing at OPR: \_\_\_\_\_

# Memo

Date: May 19, 2021  
To: Olivenhain Municipal Water District Board of Directors  
From: Kimberly A. Thorner, General Manager  
Subject: **CONSIDER UPDATE ON THE COVID-19 EMERGENCY DECLARATION**

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## **Purpose**

The purpose of this Board item is to provide an update on the COVID-19 Emergency Declaration. The General Manager declared an emergency on March 12, 2020 and the Board has received updates of this emergency declaration at all subsequent Board Meetings. The Board shall receive an update of the General Manager's emergency action at subsequent Board Meetings until we are no longer in the state of emergency.

## **Recommendation**

This is an informational update pursuant to the Administrative and Ethics Code §3.2.1. No Board action is required. To date, six employees have gotten COVID-19 but there has been no workplace outbreak.

## **Background**

Pursuant OMWD's Administrative and Ethics Code §3.2.1, it is under my authority as the General Manager to declare an emergency if there is an unexpected occurrence that poses a clear and imminent danger, requiring immediate action to prevent and mitigate the loss or impairment of life, health, property, or essential public services. COVID-19 poses an imminent danger to the health of OMWD employees and customers. After notifying the Board via email, I declared a state of emergency regarding COVID-19 on March 12, 2020 based on the threat of the spreading pandemic.

There have been a series of email communications with the Board, staff, teleconferences with other General Managers in the County, and multiple messages conveyed to customers ensuring that OMWD's water is safe. The chart below shows the ongoing efforts we are taking here at OMWD to help navigate and mitigate the COVID-19 emergency while remaining prepared and reliable to our customers and community.

### CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19) ACTIONS

DATE	ACTION
<b>February 2020</b>	OMWD began actively monitoring situation.
<b>March 5, 2020</b>	Staff begins formulating outreach plan and design of OMWD's online COVID-19 Response Center.
<b>March 9, 2020</b>	Staff participated in regional meeting regarding COVID-19 at the San Diego County Water Authority.
<b>March 11, 2020</b>	OMWD's online COVID-19 Response Center published.
	Social Media outreach regarding water safety during COVID-19.
<b>March 12, 2020</b>	Emergency Declaration made by GM to ensure critical supplies, parts, and inventory are in stock or can be purchased more freely. OMWD implemented Pandemic Response Plan.
	Staff advised not to report to work if they exhibit any signs or symptoms.
	Travel to large conferences, group meetings, and trainings by OMWD employees suspended until further notice.
	Public Tours of OMWD delayed until further notice. Events and workshops postponed.
	Laptops and phones to be ordered in anticipation of telecommuting needs.
	Elfin Forest Recreational Reserve's Interpretive Center closed until further notice.
<b>March 13, 2020</b>	OMWD's lobby temporarily closed until further notice.
	Disconnection moratorium for customers facing financial difficulty.
<b>March 16, 2020</b>	Staff advised not to report to work if family/friends/people they have interacted with exhibited any symptoms.
	Employees can work remotely or on alternate schedules, so long as essential services are not interrupted.
	All non-vital construction, outside work, and outside meetings are cancelled.
	Social distancing policies implemented within the District. (E.g. no sharing vehicles, no congregating, etc.)

	OMWD Sick Time Bank established for employees to donate sick leave to those who do not have enough accrued sick time to meet their needs, thereby encouraging employees to call in sick if needed.
<b>March 17, 2020</b>	OMWD's Emergency Operations Center plans reviewed in order to prepare should it be activated.
	General Manager participates on region-wide water teleconference regarding status of all water agencies. All agencies commit to mutual aide, especially at the operator level. OMWD begins providing San Diego County Water Authority and San Diego County Office of Emergency Services with daily status updates via WEBEOC.
<b>March 18, 2020</b>	OMWD's regularly scheduled board meeting transitioned to teleconference format.
<b>March 21, 2020</b>	California Public Utilities Commission informed that OMWD has initiated a temporary disconnection moratorium.
<b>March 22, 2020</b>	OMWD's Elfin Forest Recreational Reserve closed until further notice.
<b>March 23, 2020</b>	OMWD participated in second teleconference meeting regarding wastewater mutual aid with SEJPA, LWWD, VWD, Oceanside, Carlsbad, and Encina.
	Finance Department creates account to track costs associated with COVID-19.
<b>March 24, 2020</b>	Schedules further modified to ensure as much social distancing as possible; operations divisions separated into alternating teams to allow for separation on a weekly basis. Teams not working are to stay home, safe and sober in the event of an emergency need. Remaining administrative employees authorized remote working capability with laptops.
<b>March 25, 2020</b>	Deployed additional laptops to enable additional employees to work from home.
	Filmed informational video about the safety of our water that will be released in the near future.
	Prepared a list of shovel ready projects to CWA.
<b>March 26, 2020</b>	Sent an informational mailer to all customers regarding the safety of their water supply.
	Secured adequate supply of N95 masks for employees.
<b>March 27, 2020</b>	Staff has contacted certified retired operators to determine their ability to provide support in the event our current staff was impacted.
<b>March 30, 2020</b>	Made and distributed hand sanitizer to be used as needed.
	OMWD participated in third teleconference meeting regarding wastewater mutual aid with SEJPA, LWWD, VWD, Oceanside, Carlsbad, and Encina.
<b>March 31, 2020</b>	Posted an informational video about the safety of our water on website and social media.

<b>April 3, 2020</b>	Secured Zoom meeting software license; Reviewed security protocols to ensure a safe and successful meeting.
<b>April 6, 2020</b>	Ordered cloth masks for each employee to take home and have while out in the community
	Provided one dust mask and gloves for employee significant others and family members who you are exposed to on a daily basis to wear while out in the community.
<b>April 7, 2020</b>	Participated in an EPA COVID-19 Webinar
	Provided employees with an Essential Worker letter in the event that they are stopped by law enforcement while on the clock.
<b>April 15, 2020</b>	Submitted a Request for Public Assistant (RPA) to FEMA within 30 days of our area being designated in the emergency declaration. OMWD anticipates submitting for costs that were incurred outside of normal business practices to respond to the emergency, including additional overtime paid due to the isolation of employees in shifts.
	Participated in an ACWA webinar: COVID-19 Response: Understanding the Financial Aspects.
	Distributed COVID care package supplies to Board Members with sanitizer, masks, and gloves.
<b>April 16, 2020</b>	Received 275 gallons of hand sanitizer to distribute to all OMWD facilities.
<b>April 23, 2020</b>	Participated in the ACWA Brown Act COVID Webinar.
<b>April 28, 2020</b>	Discussed transitioning efforts with Managers and Supervisors.
	Established guidelines for contractor work at the DCMWTP.
<b>May 1, 2020</b>	Presented on a Governments COVID 19 Town Hall Webinar hosted by The Pun Group.
<b>May 4, 2020</b>	OMWD participated in third teleconference meeting regarding wastewater mutual aid with SEJPA, LWWD, VWD, Oceanside, Carlsbad, and Encina.
<b>May 5, 2020</b>	Prepared list of OMWD shovel ready projects to MWD.
<b>May 11, 2020</b>	OMWD participated in fourth teleconference meeting regarding wastewater mutual aid with SEJPA, LWWD, VWD, Oceanside, Carlsbad, and Encina.
	Per the May 10 County Order for essential workers, all employees are to wear face coverings while in public. Thermometers for temperature checks have been ordered.
<b>May 12, 2020</b>	Secured software to enable front desk phone rollover capabilities.
<b>May 14, 2020</b>	Provided COVID-19 IgG Antibody Testing for employees and family members.
<b>May 20, 2020</b>	Executed a Resolution for California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) and Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Funding for expenditures incurred by the District as a result of the COVID-19 Pandemic.

<b>May 26, 2020</b>	Replaces the podium PC in the Boardroom that had Zoom issues.
<b>June 1, 2020</b>	Modified employee work schedules to stagger shifts and isolate, ended the shelving of employees.
	Created a Telecommuting Policy; currently under management review.
<b>June 2, 2020</b>	Hosted an Employee Forum via Zoom.
<b>June 15, 2020</b>	Reopened the Elfin Forest Recreational Reserve with the following restrictions: require that visitors have face coverings at all times and they must be worn when six feet of social distancing is not possible.
<b>June 15, 2020</b>	Slowly started to increase in office presence with fewer telecommuting shifts.
<b>June 17, 2020</b>	Revised the Annual Goals and Objectives to reflect the impacts of COVID-19.
<b>June 19, 2020</b>	Reminded employees that masks should be worn outside of offices in the halls and/or when in a meeting when unable to stay 6 feet apart.
<b>June 22, 2020</b>	Reopened the Lobby with the following restriction: visitors and receptionist to wear face masks.
<b>June 26, 2020</b>	Moved back to increased telecommuting and split shifts due to COVID surge.
<b>June 30, 2020</b>	Closed lobby due to non-compliance with the County Health Order requiring all visitors to wear facial coverings.
<b>July 22, 2020</b>	Implemented employee temperature and COVID-19 symptom certification portal, with mandatory/daily reporting.
<b>July 29, 2020</b>	Implemented emergency sick leave for employees through the end of the calendar year to cover the time off pursuant to the Families First Coronavirus Act (FFCRA). The emergency sick leave time will only be for COVID-19 quarantine related situations and separate from normal sick leave.
<b>July 30, 2020</b>	Review emergency telecommuting policy with managers for implementation in August.
<b>August 1, 2020</b>	Continued split schedules, remote site reporting, distancing, and telecommuting for all employees.
<b>August 31, 2020</b>	Started research on the August 8 Executive Order for payroll tax deferral and its applicability to OMWD.
<b>September 1, 2020</b>	Implemented Telecommuting Policy District wide.
	EOC books updated.
<b>September 15, 2020</b>	Switched to regional reporting to SDCWA to once per week versus daily.

<b>September 22, 2020</b>	Directed supervisors to continue split schedules, telecommuting, remote site reporting, and distancing through at least the end of November. Will revisit as needed.
<b>September 22, 2020</b>	Updated all supervisors on new legislation regarding COVID outbreaks in the workplace and employee notification.
<b>October 28, 2020</b>	Reminded all employees on the importance of resisting COVID fatigue.
<b>November 4, 2020</b>	Requested Supervisors prepare plans in case San Diego gets second Purple Tier rating on 11/10/20.
<b>November 10, 2020</b>	Implemented increased distancing/remote work, modifications to use of Wellness Center, switch to Zoom meetings if unable to distance, lobby remains closed, reinforced importance of mask wearing and daily self-reporting.
<b>November 19, 2020</b>	Reminded employees to have the essential worker letter if out on OMWD business, duty calls, or leaks, etc., past the curfew.
<b>December 1, 2020</b>	Began working with staff on plan for the reinstitution of late charges in 2021.
<b>December 1, 2020</b>	Implemented further distancing work from home schedules due to purple tier.
<b>December 8, 2020</b>	Prepared social media posts for OMWD's COVID preparedness and response.
<b>December 17, 2020</b>	Signed on to a Vaccine Coalition letter to the California Community Vaccine Advisory Committee regarding prioritization of water sector essential critical infrastructure workers for COVID vaccination.
<b>December 21, 2020</b>	Email to all employees about COVID reporting requirements.
<b>January 19, 2021</b>	Ordered hands free door openers for bathrooms.
<b>January 25, 2021</b>	Divided the District into 6 separate workplaces (pods) with physical barriers to separate pods, closed Wellness Center to those without a COVID vaccine, shut down the ice machine, modified warehouse access with new procedures, secured mass testing if needed, approved the purchase of new air filters for the HVAC system that are MERV 13 rated, and secured a contract for industrial cleaning services in case of an outbreak in a pod.
<b>February 1, 2021</b>	Created a COVID Task Force with employee representatives from each pod that will meet bi-weekly.
<b>February 9, 2021</b>	Held a COVID Task Force Meeting.
<b>February 22, 2021</b>	Held a COVID Task Force Meeting.
<b>February 23, 2021</b>	Addressed respirator N95 needs, porta potties deployed, and more sanitizer.

<b>March 2, 2021</b>	Contacted the County of San Diego and determined vaccine eligibility for emergency operations center (EOC) employees, duty operators, and those on call to respond.
<b>March 4, 2021</b>	Distributed individual approval letters to employees as emergency service workers to schedule vaccine appointment.
<b>March 8, 2021</b>	Coordinated with SDCWA on CALFire vaccinations for OMWD employees.
<b>March 22, 2021</b>	Held a COVID Task Force Meeting.
<b>March 23, 2021</b>	Employees eligible to sign up for CALFire vaccinations.
<b>March 30, 2021</b>	Joined CSDA Coalition on COVID relief for Special Districts.
<b>April 15, 2021</b>	Held a COVID Task Force Meeting.
<b>April 19, 2021</b>	HR coordinated a COVID Wellness Challenge
<b>April 29, 2021</b>	Email to all employees about the path moving forward – removing the pod walls, vaccinated employee exposure requirements, targeted lobby re-opening, self-certification form, and meeting requirements, and reminded employees that mask wearing and social distancing is still required at OMWD subject to OSHA requirements.
<b>May 4, 2021</b>	Held a COVID Task Force Meeting.
<b>May 5, 2021</b>	Removed the Pod walls.

### **Fiscal Impact**

Staff has reviewed all mission critical chemicals, supplies, parts, and inventory on hand and was instructed to order 120 days of mission critical supplies and chemicals to store here at OMWD. OMWD is using funds from Water and Wastewater Operating Reserves to pay for these expenditures, as water sales have been lower than projected through March 2020 due to weather conditions. Total expenditures in the categories of information technology, inventory, supplies, and customer service total \$321,263.03 as of the publishing of this memo. Of this amount, only \$123,375.84 represents special expenditures that would not have otherwise been incurred but for the COVID-19 pandemic. The remaining \$197,887.19 of expenditures represents parts, supplies, chemicals and materials that were ordered earlier than normal in order to have 5 to 6 months of supplies, materials, chemicals and parts on hand in case of lack of availability. The chart below reflects the COVID-19 expenditures incurred since March 12, 2020. OMWD submitted a Request for Public Assistant (RPA) to FEMA on September 18, 2020. OMWD has submitted for costs that were incurred outside of normal business practices to respond to the emergency, including additional overtime paid due to the isolation of

employees in shifts. To date, OMWD's FEMA claim is still pending and we are awaiting direction as to what will be reimbursed. OMWD's FEMA representative indicated that the delay is due to the Presidential transition and that FEMA has been prioritizing vaccine projects.

### **COVID-19 Expenditures Incurred Since March 12, 2020**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Cost</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Note</b>
Laptops	30,605.96	Information Technology	15 laptops
Laptop backpacks	486.33	Information Technology	15 laptops
Zoom meetings	2,398.80	Information Technology	
Duo 2 FA	980.00	Information Technology	
Mitel IP Phone Licenses	1,290.00	Information Technology	
Jabra headsets	645.24	Information Technology	
Sonim phones	611.55	Information Technology	
Samsung phones w/ Case and Hotspot	2,171.00	Information Technology	
Wireless mice & misc. supplies	528.47	Information Technology	
Bluetooth keyboards & mice, headsets, and phone chargers	440.47	Information Technology	
Spray bottles for sanitizer	940.00	Supplies	
Hand soap	817.00	Supplies	
Gloves, Glycerol, Hydrogen Peroxide, Distilled Water, batteries, safety glasses, and stock up of other warehouse supplies	7,957.06	Supplies	Warehouse supplies for the next 5-6 months.
Pinesol disinfectant	459.00	Supplies	
Janitorial supplies – hand wipes, paper towels, trash bags, cleaner, hand soap, facial tissue, bleach, toilet paper, hand sanitizer, etc.	9,352.33	Supplies	Janitorial supplies for the next 5-6 months.

Dust masks (not N95)	322.71	Supplies	
Hand sanitizer packets	397.33	Supplies	
Propanol	515.23	Supplies	
Pacific Pipeline Supply- hydrants, gate valves, copper pipe, repair couplings, and various other inventory items	100,714.07	Inventory	Inventory restock for the next 5-6 months.
AquaMetric - meters	68,954.48	Inventory	Inventory restock for the next 5-6 months.
Hach - Laboratory supplies - reagents and other supplies (WTP)	4,738.00	Supplies	6 month supply
IDEXX - Laboratory supplies - BAC-T bottles (WTP)	315.08	Supplies	120 day supply
Nalco - Water treatment chemicals - 7768 polymer barrels, four 55 gallon drums (WTP)	5,053.83	Supplies	
Sterling Water Technologies - Water treatment chemicals - ACH coagulant 2,000 gallons to top off tank (WTP)	8,759.40	Supplies	
Traffic cones to block off street parking (EFRR)	385.21	Supplies	
Custom COVID-19 park closure signs (EFRR)	221.10	Supplies	
COVID-19 Safety of Your Water Postcard - printing and mailing	9,559.69	Customer Service	Quantity sent: 25,584 postcards
Hair Trigger LLC - Hand Sanitizer	15,015.63	Supplies	Qty. 55 - 5 gallon buckets
Masks, disinfectants, hand soap, DIY hand sanitizer supplies	1,921.24	Supplies	
Barricades (EFRR)	56.01	Supplies	
Hydrogen peroxide, propanol for DIY cleaners	922.48	Supplies	
Disposable gloves	556.19	Supplies	
N95 Masks	242.44	Supplies	

Masks for employees	1,293.50	Supplies	
Containers for hand sanitizer	53.17	Supplies	
Propanol	412.19	Supplies	
Disposable gloves	1,559.72	Supplies	
Reusable masks	118.01	Supplies	
Hydrogen peroxide for DIY cleaners	161.85	Supplies	
Disinfectants, hand sanitizer packets, reusable masks, spray bottles, disposable gloves	2,019.92	Supplies	
Fork/Spoon/knife dispensers	47.97	Supplies	
Hydrogen peroxide for DIY cleaners	107.90	Supplies	
Cleaning wipes	2,248.56	Supplies	
Reusable masks	1,787.86	Supplies	
Thermometers, batteries for thermometers, bins to hold thermometers, bottles for hand sanitizer.	2,940.38	Supplies	
Disinfecting wipes, hand sanitizer, cleaning supplies	1,694.39	Supplies	
Custom COVID-19 park signs (EFRR)	738.24	Supplies	
Disinfecting wipes, alcohol wipes	467.61	Supplies	
Washable Masks (Qty. 400)	1,869.61	Supplies	
N95 masks (Qty. 1,000)	5,710.75	Supplies	
N95 masks (Qty. 130), spray bottles, utensil dispensers, thermometers, touchless soap dispensers, reusable masks (Qty. 250), hand soap	6,959.25	Supplies	

Customer COVID-19 courtesy letters for past due accounts	1,546.51	Customer Service	
Touchless items for Building D including: touchless soap dispensers, touchless paper towel dispensers, hands-free trash cans,	1,656.20	Supplies	
Wall-mounted forehead thermometer (touchless)	109.90	Supplies	
Disposable masks (Qty. 950)	292.82	Supplies	
Disposable masks (Qty. 1,000), alcohol wipes (24 packs)	672.32	Supplies	
Thermometers (5), Surface disinfectant spray (49), alcohol wipes (24 packs).	704.70		
Surface disinfectant, alcohol wipes, disposable face masks	628.42	Supplies	
Materials for temporary walls to divide Building D into pods.	658.29	Supplies	
N95 Masks (Qty 300), disinfectant	1,384.34	Supplies	
Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning (HVAC) Filters	3,868.00	Supplies	

Category	Total
Information Technology	40,990.12
Inventory	169,668.55
Supplies	99,498.16
Customer Service	11,106.20
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>321,263.03</b>

### Discussion

OMWD will continue to take proactive measures to stay ahead curve while keeping customers supplied with safe and reliable drinking water. Monthly COVID-19 emergency updates will continue at each subsequent board meeting until further notice. The district will continue our objectives to protect the health and safety of employees and customers; and ensure the continuity of business operations.

OMWD is proud to not have had a workplace outbreak nor any workplace transmission of COVID due to the proactive measures since February of 2020.

# Memo

Date: May 19, 2021  
To: Olivenhain Municipal Water District Board of Directors  
From: Kimberly A. Thorner, General Manager  
Subject: **CONSIDER THE APPOINTMENT AND SWEARING IN OF NEAL MEYERS TO FILL THE UNEXPIRED TERM OF OFFICE FOR DIVISION 5**

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## Purpose

The purpose of the proposed Board action is to consider the appointment and swearing in of Mr. Neal Meyers to fill the unexpired term of office for Division 5.

## Recommendation

Staff recommends the appointment and swearing in of Mr. Neal Meyers.

## Alternative(s)

If the Board chooses not to appoint Neal Meyers or another candidate, the County Board of Supervisors then gets to make the appointment per section 1780 of the California Election Code.

## Background

In accordance with California Election Code 1780 (b), OMWD has 15 days to notify the County of San Diego of a vacancy on our Board and whether an appointment will be made. Upon the vacancy by Director Sprague on May 19, 2021, OMWD staff will notify the

County of San Diego and the Elections Office of the vacancy and of the OMWD Board's intent to appoint someone to fill the vacancy by appointment within 60 days of the day of the vacancy.

At the April 14th Board Meeting, the Board approved the timeline to fill the Division 5 vacancy by an appointment effective May 19, 2021 and held a Special Meeting on May 12, 2021 for the candidate interviews.

OMWD received four applications; all four applicants moved forward by the Personnel Committee (Bruce-Lane and Watt) for interviews at the May 12, 2021 Special Board Meeting. The General Counsel opined that there were no conflicts of interest known for any of the candidates. Their applications and interview questions were sent to the Board prior to the Board Meeting. All candidates were interviewed at the May 12, 2021 Special Board Meeting.

At the culmination of the May 12<sup>th</sup> Special Meeting, Neal Meyers was unanimously selected to serve until December of 2022 representing Division 5 on the Board of Directors. Mr. Meyers will be in attendance to be sworn in at the end of the May 19, 2021 Board Meeting.

At the June Board Meeting, staff will bring an Ordinance reflecting Mr. Meyers' officer position. Mr. Sprague had been serving as Secretary of the Board. Officer positions are selected by consensus of the Board, which rotates sequentially. The Board should provide input and guidance to staff for the drafting of the June 16<sup>th</sup> officer position Ordinance.

# Memo

**A**

To: Olivenhain Municipal Water District Board of Directors

Subject: INFORMATIONAL REPORTS  
PRESIDENT

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Any report will be oral at the time of the Board meeting.

# Memo

**B**

To: Olivenhain Municipal Water District Board of Directors

Subject: INFORMATIONAL REPORTS  
GENERAL MANAGER

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Any written report will be attached; any oral report will be provided at the time of the Board Meeting.

May 19, 2021

Board of Directors  
Olivenhain Municipal Water District  
1966 Olivenhain Road  
Encinitas, CA 92024

The following are brief highlights of the District's departmental operations for the month of  
**April 2021:**

<b>Operations &amp; Maintenance</b>	<b>Current Month</b>	<b>Last Month</b>
<b>DCMWTP Total Production</b>	640.9 million gallons	424.6 million gallons
<b>DCMWTP Average Daily Production</b>	21.4 million gallons	13.7 million gallons
<b>DCMWTP Peak Day Production</b>	26.1 million gallons	19.7 million gallons
<b>Source Water Blend (% State Project Water)</b>	11%	39%
<b>Total Deliveries to VWD</b>	375.32 acre feet 122.29 million gallons	278.98 acre feet 90.89 million gallons
<b>4S and Rancho Cielo Sewer Systems Total Inflow</b>	22.70 million gallons	25.12 million gallons
<b>4S and Rancho Cielo Sewer Systems Average Daily Inflow</b>	756,894 gallons	810,214 gallons
<b>4S and Rancho Cielo Sewer Systems Peak Day Inflow</b>	821,660 gallons	870,741 gallons
<b>4S and Rancho Cielo Sewer Systems Low Day Inflow</b>	577,509 gallons	752,125 gallons
<b>4SWRF Average Daily Production</b>	933,026 gallons	505,659 gallons
<b>4SWRF Peak Day Production</b>	1,272,701 gallons	1,068,424 gallons
<b>4SWRF Total to Recycled Water Distribution System</b>	27.99 million gallons	15.68 million gallons
<b>4S Recycled Water Storage Pond Volume</b>	155 acre feet	258 acre feet
<b>Repaired Potable Water Main Leak(s)</b>	0	0
<b>Repaired Potable Water Service Lateral Assembly Leak(s)</b>	10	7
<b>Repaired Recycled Water Main Leak(s)</b>	0	0
<b>Repaired Recycled Water Service Lateral Leak(s)</b>	0	0
<b>Repaired Hit Fire Hydrant Lateral Assembly Leak(s)</b>	0	0
<b>Replaced Valve(s) Monthly Total</b>	2	1
<b>Replaced Valve(s) Calendar Year To Date</b>	5	3
<b>Recycled Water Use Site Inspections &amp; Visits</b>	16	11
<b>Recycled Water Use Site Cross Connection Tests</b>	9	0
<b>Cross Connection Site Surveys</b>	9	3
<b>Backflow Inspections &amp; Testing (New)</b>	4	3
<b>IT Help Requests</b>	32	48
<b>Customer Services</b>	<b>Current Month</b>	<b>Last Month</b>
<b>Customer Calls and Inquiries</b>	927	1050
<b>Total Monthly Bills Issued</b>	22,845	22,888
<b>Service Orders</b>	937	588
<b>New Potable Meters</b>	9	6
<b>New Fire Meters</b>	1	0

New Recycled Water Meters	0	0
AMI Troubleshooting Investigations	68	66
AMR Troubleshooting Investigations	61	85
Stopped/Underperforming Meters Replaced	27	48
MXUs Upgraded to AMI	482	186
Meter Accuracy Tests Performed	1	1
Water Use Evaluations	6	14
Water Use Violation Reports	1	1
Workshops, Events, and Tours	0	0
High-Efficiency Clothes Washer Rebates	5	4
Weather-Based Irrigation Controller Rebates	9	7
Hose Irrigation Controller Rebates	0	1
High-Efficiency Rotating Nozzle Rebates	0	30
High-Efficiency Toilet Rebates	3	0
Rain Barrel Rebates	7	6
Turf Removal Project Rebates	4	2
Social Media Posts	16	21
News Releases/Media Advisories	2	5
<b>EFRR</b>	<b>Current Month</b>	<b>Last Month</b>
Special Use/Event Permits	4	4
Parking Notices	307	347
Incident Reports	4	4
Vehicle Count	5,131	5,693
Trail Use Count	11,929	13,633
Days Closed Due to Rain/Red Flag/COVID-19	0	1
Days IC Open	0	0
Number of IC Visitors	0	0
Volunteer Trail Patrol Shifts	0	0
Volunteer Docent Hours	0	0
Total Number of Docents	68	68
<b>Finance</b>	<b>Current Month</b>	<b>Last Month</b>
Infosend Payments	9,362	9,464
OMWD Auto Debit Payments	2,668	2,681
CB&T Lockbox Payments	3,305	3,420
Over the Counter Payments	302	255
Check-free, Metavante and Chase	5,060	5,225
Paymentus (Credit Card) Payments	1,050	1,113
Finance Calls and walk-ins	59	51
Service Orders Processed	26	20
Service Orders Closed Out	5	21
Purchase Orders	10	21
Inventory Items Received	213	917
Payroll Direct Deposits Processed	232	229
Accounts Payable Checks	242	288

## **ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT**

### **Engineering Manager Jason Hubbard highlights for April 2021:**

The New and Remodeled Operations and Administration Facilities project was accepted by the Board in December. Warranty items continue to be addressed by the contractor and as part of the final sign-off on the building permit, City of Carlsbad has approved basin modifications to begin next month. The El Camino Real Pipeline Replacement and Green Bike Lane project has continued restoration efforts, experiencing some delays due to scope of work changes from the City of Encinitas. Final restorations and an abbreviated slurry and striping work will extend through May under the new direction from the City of Encinitas. The 4S WRF Overflow Pond Landscape project contractor continued the extended maintenance period which will end June 30, 2021. Staff continues coordination with Caltrans and their contractor on work occurring at I-5 and Manchester Avenue which will have impacts to the OMWD's upcoming Manchester Avenue Recycled Water Pipeline project, currently nearing design completion. Staff held a 'kick-off' meeting and site visit with Infrastructure Engineering Corporation to begin design finalization to the Neighborhood 1 Sewer Pump Station Replacement Project. NV5 completed the aerial drone pilot program data collection and field inspection phase with analytics to begin next month. Staff continues to handle developer and other minor projects including fire hydrants, detector checks, water service laterals, etc. Work is ongoing related to the sale of the Gaty II parcel and the upcoming sale of the Peay parcel.

## **HUMAN RESOURCES DEPARTMENT**

### **Human Resources Manager Jennifer Joslin highlights for April 2021:**

Human Resources staff conducted new hire orientations for the Department Assistant I in Engineering and temporary customer services staff member. Presented the updated annual Staffing Analysis succession planning document to the Human Resources/Employee Association (HEART) and Personnel Committees to discuss staffing recommendations. Distributed the employee pre-evaluation and goal setting forms, supervisor/manager confidential performance feedback survey, and created the performance review forms for all staff in preparation for the annual review process. Coordinated a COVID-safe retirement lunch for the departing Project Accountant II. Participated in an American Rescue Plan Act impacts on employee benefits virtual training. Records staff processed multiple public records requests. Safety staff completed the San Diego County Air Pollution Control District (APCD) emissions inventory for emergency generators located throughout OMWD's service area. Facilitated the annual inspection of all OMWD fire extinguishers. Replaced all pediatric pads in OMWD's automated external defibrillators (AEDs). Hosted the Safety Committee meeting. Attended OMWD's COVID Task Force meetings.

## **OPERATIONS & MAINTENANCE**

### **Operations Manager Geoff Fulks highlights for April 2021:**

At DCMWTP, source water quality has impacted solids handling, primarily algae fouling of the inline plant system particle strainers requiring additional manual maintenance and more frequent monitoring in order to maintain plant capacities and flows. Jeannette Construction to begin work

on the demolition of the Aqua Ammonia tank at the Ammonia Feed Injection Facility (AFIF) in preparation for the installation of the two new 5,000 gallon Liquid Ammonium Sulfate bulk tanks. Suez and plant staff began installing the newly refurbished cassettes for train 6 in preparation for re-commissioning the filter. Staff at the WRF, completed and submitted annual volumetric recycled water usage data to the State. Cross-connection staff submitted comments for to the State Water Control Board regarding the Cross Connection Control Handbook. System Operators (Sys Ops) compiled data for the Electronic Annual Report (2020 data) and Consumer Confidence Report. Sys Ops staff dismantled and repaired a 14" frozen plug valve that had been non-operational for 15 years. Construction staff replaced and upgraded three valve boxes to current specifications on Camino Del Norte.

### **CUSTOMER SERVICES DEPARTMENT**

#### **Customer Services Manager John Carnegie highlights for April 2021:**

Participated in DWR variances and Waterloss Economic Model Peer Review workshops as well as Landscape Area Measurement work group, Indoor Water Use Study, and Commercial Water Use Study meetings; attended SDCWA workshop to develop new educational workbook for upper elementary students; submitted to Representative Levin a request for funding for the EFRR parking lot expansion in the next discretionary spending appropriations bill; submitted a USBR WaterSMART Title XVI WIIN program application for North San Diego Water Reuse Coalition's Regional Recycled Water 2020 Project; received notice that the 4S Ranch Water Reclamation Facility's Ultraviolet Disinfection System Project is an American Public Works Association Project of the Year award winner; APWA also acknowledged OMWD's Unit AA Pipeline Rehabilitation Project as an Honor Award recipient.

At EFRR, conducted daily sanitation of all restrooms and drinking fountains; began Goldspotted Oak Borer monitoring fieldwork in partnership with the Escondido Creek Conservancy; completed Eagle Scout bat box project; fabricated and installed additional locking system for the interpretive center door; attended Humane Society off-leash dog training and workshop to improve EFRR volunteer handbook; held virtual volunteer in-service and Interpretive Center Advisory Committee meetings; and canceled approximately 30 volunteer shifts due to COVID-19.

### **FINANCE DEPARTMENT**

#### **Finance Manager Rainy Selamat highlights for April 2021:**

Completed and submitted annual compensation report to the State Controller's Office; monitored water delinquencies; completed reports and reimbursement requests for Proposition 84 Round and AMI grants; reviewed the District's draft Urban Water Management Plan; submitted employer's quarterly tax returns to IRS and EDD; worked with staff on making improvements to RAD 96-1 administration and capital budget process; developed and distributed mid-term biennial budget worksheets to manager for input; conducted a budget workshop with department managers; assisted managers with various inquiries on the budget; reviewed draft operating budget and capital budget for fiscal year 2022 with GM Thorner; completed update on financial section of the District's Electronic Annual Report for Operations department; working on Microsoft Dynamics Great Plains software update; works continue on updating the District's water rate model; completed AB 1235 Sexual Harassment Training; completed preliminary run of

fiscal year 2021/22 sewer billing; and responded to Fitch annual annual surveillance review on 2015A and 2016A Water Revenue Bonds.

**ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER:**

**The Assistant General Manager reports the following:**

Attended a Regional Advisory Committee Meeting with SDIRWM; participated in a North San Diego Water Reuse Coalition meeting; attended the SDNEDC North County Economic Summit; engaged in several meetings with UCM and SDGE regarding an audit of the District's electrical costs; hosted a virtual community outreach meeting to provide local residents with an update on the San Dieguito Groundwater Project; participated in the APWA Virtual Luncheon regarding the Regional Conveyance System Study; attended a Safety Committee Meeting; dedicated significant time to the development and review of the eAR, CCR and Biennial Budget review; trained and developed new staff; dedicated time to personnel matters, employee recruitment, claims management, and reviewing public records requests.

**GENERAL MANAGER:**

**The General Manager reports the following:**

General Manager Thorner participated in the Member Agency Managers Meeting, attended the Member Agency Managers Only Meeting, held a COVID Task Force Meeting, participated in the WaterReuse CA Leg. and Reg. Committee Meeting, participated in the Workforce Development Work Group, held a HEART Committee Meeting, participated in the SDCWA Board Meeting, held a Personnel Committee Meeting, participated in the San Dieguito Groundwater Project Community Meeting, attended the SDNEDC North County Economic Summit, held a Safety Committee Meeting, and dedicated significant time to personnel matters, reviewing public records requests, and reviewing legal issues.

# Memo

C

To: Olivenhain Municipal Water District Board of Directors

Subject: INFORMATIONAL REPORTS  
CONSULTING ENGINEER

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Any report will be given orally at the meeting.

## MEMORANDUM

To: Kimberly Thorner, Esq., Olivenhain MWD Board of Directors

From: Don MacFarlane, Consulting Engineer

Subject: Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD)  
Committee Meetings

Date: May 10, 2021

This is a report on the Finance and Insurance, Water Planning and Stewardship, and Engineering and Operations Committee meetings held on May 10, 2021. The report is based on the webcast and Board reports and memorandums. Note that Committee approvals may be changed by the full Board at their meeting on May 11, 2021.

Delta Outflow – During the month of April 2021, the flow averaged 6,700 cubic feet per second (cfs). Over a 24-hour period, 6,700 cfs is approximately equal to 13,000 acre-feet.

### Finance and Insurance Committee

1. Water Transactions (March) –

Variation	Budget Month	Budget YTD	Prior Year YTD
Transactions (TAF)	Not Available	-30.8	+99.8
Transactions \$MM	Not Available	-\$39.7	+\$117.2
	Actual Month		Prior Year
April Delivery TAF	137		89

2. Third Quarter Financial Report –

- Revenues are projected to be \$66 million less than budget, due to lower water sales.
- Expenses are projected to be \$134 million less than budget, due to lower SWP costs.
- The reserve balance is projected to increase from \$447.6 to \$510.4 million.

### Water Planning and Stewardship Committee –

- Urban Water Management Plan, Addendum to the 2015 UWMP addressing Delta Reliance, and the Water Supply Contingency Plan – These documents were approved by the Committee. SDCWA submitted four comment letters and only voted in favor of the

## MEMORANDUM

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California

April 12, 2020 Committee Meetings

Page 2

5/11/2021

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documents with objections noted.

2. WSDM –

- a. To date, in northern California, the snowpack is 72 percent of normal, precipitation is 48 percent of normal, and runoff is forecast at 45 percent of normal. This is the second lowest runoff since 2010.
- b. In the Upper Colorado River Basin, the snowpack is 88 percent of normal, but runoff is forecast at 28 percent of normal. This is the lowest runoff since 2010.
- c. 2021 demands are expected to exceed supplies by 556 TAF. This will be made up from north of the Delta Transfer supplies, and withdrawals from dry-year supplies in groundwater banks and surface water reservoirs.
- d. Total dry-year storage is forecast to decrease from 3.2 to 2.6 MAF.

3. Colorado River –

- a. USBR forecasts a shortage declaration for Lake Mead in 2022, with a 97 percent probability. Lake Mead could drop 35 feet in the next 1.5 years and as much as 50 feet in the next 2 years.
- b. USBR, MWD, the Southern Nevada Water Authority, and the Central Arizona Project are exploring additional fallowing programs to reduce the demand on Lake Mead.

### Engineering and Operations Committee

1. State Water Project Allocation – 5 percent and not expected to increase.
2. Percent State Water Project Water at Lake Skinner – 0 percent.

CIP – Capital Improvement Program

DWR – Department of Water Resources

ICS – Intentionally Created Surplus

MWD – Metropolitan Water District of Southern California

MAF – Million acre-feet

SWP – State Water Project

PFAS – Polyfluoroalkyl Substances

TAF – Thousand acre-feet

WSDM – Water Surplus Drought Management

CWA – San Diego County Water Authority

IRP – Integrated Resources Plan

MGD – Million gallons per day

CWA – San Diego County Water Authority

USBR – Bureau of Reclamation

# Memo

D

To: Olivenhain Municipal Water District Board of Directors

Subject: INFORMATIONAL REPORTS

GENERAL COUNSEL

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Any written report will be attached; any oral report will be provided at the time of the Board Meeting.



**TO:** Olivenhain Municipal Water District

**FROM:** Alfred Smith

**DATE:** May 19, 2021

**RE:** Attorney Report: Brown Act and CEQA Update  
150152-0005

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**I. INTRODUCTION.**

This attorney report provides an update on two recent developments. First, local water districts have been amended out of AB 339, which would have required costly unfunded mandates under the Brown Act.

Second, a new CEQA decision provides protection to local agencies under the exhaustion of administrative remedies doctrine. In *Stop Syar Expansion v. County of Napa* (2021) 2021 WL 1596347, the First District Court of Appeal, in a partially-published opinion, held administrative exhaustion for the purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (“CEQA”), is only satisfied where the plaintiff (1) complies with the procedural requirements of local law, including the Administrative Code of the local agency; and (2) specifically asserts the CEQA objections prior to the Board’s approval of the project.

**II. BROWN ACT UPDATE.**

On March 17, 2020, Governor Gavin Newsom issued Executive Order Number N-29-20, which suspended portions of the Brown Act limiting the use of teleconferencing for public meetings. For example, prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Brown Act required that all teleconference locations — i.e., the physical location that a board member calls in from — be identified on the agenda and open to the public. The Brown Act also required that, even if directors remotely attend the meeting, a majority of the Board members must be physically present within the District’s jurisdictional boundaries.

The Governor’s Executive Order will sunset when the pandemic ends. Looking forward to what provisions will govern virtual meetings post-pandemic, Cristina Garcia (D – Los Angeles) and Alex Lee (D – Fremont) jointly introduced AB 339. As originally introduced, AB 339 would require local agencies to continue providing the public with virtual access to board meetings, even if all of the board members attend in-person.

AB 339 originally mandated virtual access both by calling in and by Internet. AB

339 further required that agencies provide closed captioning (on-screen text for those who cannot hear audio) for virtual participants. The instructions for virtual participation would have to be posted with the agenda. Agencies would also have to provide a place for the public to go to provide in-person comments — even in states of emergency.

Finally, AB 339 also proposed adding new provisions to the Brown Act requiring public agencies to provide live translation services during all meetings -- including real-time translators during all meetings and a translation of all agendas and meeting instructions into all languages spoken by 5 percent or more of the jurisdiction's population.

All of the mandates within AB 339 would have come without funding and would not have been eligible for reimbursement from the State of California. Moreover, none of the mandates would have applied to the State Legislature nor state agencies. CSDA, ACWA and multiple special districts throughout the State opposed AB 339.

At a recent legislative hearing, however, the California Assembly Local Government Committee substantially amended AB 339. The bill now applies only to cities and counties with populations of 250,000 or more. In addition, the scope of AB 339 was narrowed to simply require an option for the public to participate in meetings by either phone or internet.

### **III. CEQA UPDATE.**

#### **A. BACKGROUND.**

In 2015, the Napa County Planning Commission certified an Environmental Impact Report pursuant to CEQA ("EIR"), thereby approving a project to expand an aggregate operation in Napa County ("Project"). The Project would expand a 497-acre quarry mining area in the hills near Napa State Hospital by 106 acres to remove basalt and other rocks. The Project would increase production from a million tons of rock annually to 1.3 million tons annually.

Project proponents stated that a bigger quarry is needed to keep providing basalt for the region's roads and other construction projects. Without the expansion, the quarry will run out of basalt to mine. Opponents challenged the expansion on a variety of issues, such as whether dust from quarry blasting contains health-damaging respirable crystalline silica. The opponents further argued that blasting in the expanded quarry would disturb users of the adjacent Skyline Wilderness Park.

A community group, Stop Syar Expansion ("SSE"), appealed the Planning Commission's actions to the Napa County Board of Supervisors ("Board"). After hearing the appeal, the Board rejected SSE's contentions, certified the EIR, and approved the Project with modifications.

SSE petitioned for a writ of mandate alleging the EIR was deficient in multiple distinct ways. The trial court denied the petition as to each alleged deficiency, including an express finding that SSE failed to exhaust administrative remedies. SSE filed an appeal.

**B. COURT'S ANALYSIS.**

In an 86 page decision, the Court of Appeal ruled in favor of the County of Napa, affirming the trial court's findings on five alleged EIR deficiencies. The Court stated that the policy behind the administrative exhaustion requirement is to ensure the local public agency with presumed expertise has the "opportunity to receive and respond to articulated factual issues and legal theories *before* its actions are subjected to judicial review," and thus has the "opportunity to act and to render litigation unnecessary." (Quoting from *North Coast Rivers Alliance v. Marin Municipal Water District Board of Directors* (2013) 216 Cal.App.4th 614, 623). Exhaustion is a jurisdictional prerequisite, not a matter of judicial discretion, and presents a question of law reviewed *de novo* by appellate courts.

To serve the exhaustion doctrine's purposes, the objections presented to the administrative tribunal must be sufficiently specific to allow the agency the opportunity to evaluate them and respond. Relatively bland and general references, or isolated and unelaborated comments, do not suffice. Rather, the "exact issue" must be presented to the agency, and requiring anything less would allow litigants "to narrow, obscure, or even omit their arguments before the final administrative authority because they could possibly obtain a more favorable decision from a trial court."

As confirmed by numerous cases, whether the common law exhaustion requirement has been satisfied in a given case depends on the particular procedures applicable to the public agency in question. Failure to properly raise issues in the manner required by the public agency's procedures constitutes a fatal failure to exhaust on those issues, thus precluding a subsequent court action raising them. Accordingly, to show that it exhausted its CEQA issues, plaintiff SSE was required to demonstrate *both* that it satisfied Public Resources Code section 21177 (by participating in the Planning Commission hearings during the public comment period or prior to issuance of the NOD), *and* that it fully exhausted the subsequent administrative appeal remedy to the Board as provided by the County's Code.

Further, to carry its burden to show exhaustion, it is insufficient to merely provide "string-cites" to the administrative record without explaining how each shows the agency was "fairly apprised" of the asserted CEQA noncompliance. A petitioner is required to show, with specificity, how it met exhaustion requirements.

Applying the foregoing principles, the Court of Appeal ruled that appellant SSE failed to exhaust its administrative remedies on numerous issues, including its challenges to: the EIR's use of a 5-year average/2009 actual production baseline;

alleged insufficient mitigation for oak removal/loss of carbon sequestration impacts; alleged deficient water use baseline and mitigation; and water quality impact analysis.

**C. Conclusion.**

Although several recent California appellate decisions have found against local agencies on the exhaustion of administrative remedies doctrine, this case provides a solid precedent for agencies facing CEQA lawsuits by plaintiffs who did not specifically assert each of their objections for consideration prior to Board approval. The decision also affirms that to properly demonstrate administrative exhaustion, the plaintiff must show compliance with the procedures set forth in CEQA and also the procedures applicable to the local agency in question.

AES

# Memo

E

To: Olivenhain Municipal Water District Board of Directors

Subject: INFORMATIONAL REPORTS

SAN DIEGO COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY REPRESENTATIVE

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Any report will be oral at the time of the Board meeting.

## **SUMMARY OF FORMAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS' MEETING**

### **April 22, 2021**

- 8.1 Partnership Opportunities for the Water Authority's Out-of-Region Groundwater supplies.  
Authorize the General Manager to seek opportunities to leverage the Water Authority's water stored in Kern County, up to 16,117 acre-feet, so it may be used to assist during the State's drought.
- 8.1.1 MWD Delegates Report  
The Board directed the MWD Delegates to request all education, outreach and lobbying consultant contracts including the names, costs, and scope of work from MWD. And specifically, to identify all consultants working in any capacity in San Diego County.
- 8.1.2 CLOSED SESSION  
The Board approved a settlement of the Vallecitos litigation with the following material terms: 1) the Water Authority pays Vallecitos no money; 2) Vallecitos dismisses its lawsuit with prejudice, and each side releases the other for all areas in dispute; 3) the Water Authority does not seek to recover the money it spent on repair work to the Vallecitos delivery pipeline; 4) The Water Authority will be paid up to \$25,000 by Vallecitos to install a device by which Vallecitos can watch the desalinated water flow at their delivery point; 5) the Uniform Contract is amended to make clear that the water being delivered to Vallecitos is desalinated water (with certain exceptions); 6) the Water Authority will, over 10 years at its own timing, provide an additional 4,600 acre-feet of desalinated water at normal treated water rate+ transportation rate (subject to various reductions such as for plant shutdowns and lack of Vallecitos orders; and 6) there are certain infrastructure issues detailed by the staffs of both agencies.
- 8.2 Adopt positions on various bills.  
The Board adopted the following positions: Oppose on AB 377 (Rivas); Oppose on AB 1021 (Mayes); Support on AB 1061 (Lee); Support on AB 1403 (Levine); and Oppose on SB 526 (Min).
- 8.3 Monthly Treasurer's Report on Investments and Cash Flow.  
The Board noted and filed the Treasurer's report.
- 8.4 Approve amendments to the consolidated Memorandum of Understanding with represented employees.  
The Board adopted Resolution No. 2021-11, a resolution of the Board of Directors of the San Diego County Water Authority approving amendments to and extension of the consolidated memorandum of understanding with Teamsters Local 911 representing the Technical/ Support, Professional/Administrative, and Managerial/Supervisory bargaining units for the period from July 1, 2021, through June 30, 2023.
- 8.5 Approval of Minutes.  
The Board approved the minutes the Formal Board of Directors' meeting of March 25, 2021.

8.6 Retirement of Director.

The Board adopted Resolution No. 2021-10 honoring David Barnum upon his retirement from the Board of Directors.

# Memo

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To: Olivenhain Municipal Water District Board of Directors

Subject: INFORMATIONAL REPORTS  
LEGISLATIVE REPORT

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Any written report will be attached; any oral report will be provided at the time of the Board Meeting.



# NOSSAMAN LLP | Memorandum

**TO:** Olivenhain Municipal Water District  
**FROM:** Ashley Walker, Senior Policy Advisor, Nossaman LLP  
Jennifer Capitolo, Jennifer M. Capitolo and Associates LLC  
**DATE:** May 12, 2021  
**RE:** April Public Policy Report

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## **State Legislative Update:**

The Legislature's policy committee deadline passed on April 30, 2021 and the fiscal committee deadline is May 21, 2021. Nossaman participated in numerous hearings this last month to represent the District's position on legislative proposals. The Legislature and Governor are also working on the May Revision of the January State Budget proposal that will be released mid-May.

### **Governor:**

On May 10, Governor Gavin Newsom issues and expanded drought emergency proclamation for 41 of the state's 58 counties, citing above average temperatures and dry conditions for April and May. The new order covers the Sacramento and San Joaquin river watersheds, the Tulare Lake basin region, and the Klamath region in far Northern California. It does not include San Diego County. The Governor has not issued any mandatory drought conservation measures. The Governor also announced a proposal for a short-term and long-term drought assistance measure totaling \$4.35 billion and an additional \$1 billion for water utility arrearage assistance.

### **Legislative Proposals:**

- **AB 339 (Lee): State and local government: open meetings.** Current law requires all meetings, as defined, of a house of the Legislature or a committee thereof to be open and public and requires all persons to be permitted to attend the meetings, except as specified. This bill would require all meetings, including gatherings using teleconference technology, to include an opportunity for all persons to attend via a call-in option or an internet-based service option that provides closed captioning services and requires both a call-in and an internet-based service option to be provided to the public.  
*District's position: Oppose.*
- **AB 361 (Rivas): Open meetings: local agencies: teleconferences.** Would authorize a local agency to use teleconferencing without complying with the teleconferencing requirements imposed by the Ralph M. Brown Act when a legislative body of a local agency holds a meeting for the purpose of declaring or ratifying a local emergency, during a declared state or local emergency, as those terms are defined, when state or local health officials have imposed or recommended measures to promote social distancing, and during a declared local emergency provided the legislative body makes certain determinations by majority vote.  
*District's position: Support.*
- **AB 377 (Rivas): Water quality: impaired waters.** Would require all California surface waters to attain applicable beneficial uses by January 1, 2050. The bill would require the state board

and regional boards, when issuing an NPDES permit, a waste discharge requirement, or a waiver of a waste discharge requirement, to require that the discharge to surface water does not cause or contribute to an exceedance of an applicable water quality standard in receiving waters, and to not authorize the use of a best management practice permit term to authorize a discharge to surface water that causes or contributes to an exceedance of an applicable water quality standard in receiving waters.

District's position: Oppose.

- **AB 1434 (Friedman): Urban water use objectives: indoor residential water use.** The bill would establish, beginning January 1, 2023, until January 1, 2025, the standard for indoor residential water use as 48 gallons per capita daily. The bill would establish, beginning January 1, 2025, the standard as 44 gallons per capita daily and, beginning January 1, 2030, 40 gallons per capita daily. The bill would eliminate the requirement that the department, in coordination with the state board, conduct necessary studies and investigations and jointly recommend to the Legislature a standard for indoor residential water use.

District's position: Oppose.

- **AB 1500 (E. Garcia): Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2022.** Would enact the Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2022, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$6,700,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for safe drinking water, wildfire prevention, drought preparation, flood protection, extreme heat mitigation, and workforce development programs.

Recommended position: Work with the District's delegation and Legislature to ensure District priorities are included, and support.

- **SB 45 (Portantino): Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2022.** Would enact the Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2022, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$5,510,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for a wildfire prevention, safe drinking water, drought preparation, and flood protection program.

Recommended position: Work with the District's delegation and Legislature to ensure District priorities are included, and support.

- **SB 222 (Dodd): Water Affordability Assistance Program.** This bill would establish the Water Affordability Assistance Fund (Fund) in the State Treasury. The Fund would provide water affordability assistance for drinking water and wastewater services to low-income ratepayers and ratepayers who are experiencing economic hardship. Money in the Fund would be made available upon appropriation by the Legislature to the State Water Board for three purposes:

1. Direct water bill assistance;
2. Water bill credits to renters, individuals, or households that pay other amounts, fees, or charges related to residential water and wastewater service;
3. Water crisis assistance;

District's position: Oppose Unless Amended.

- **SB 223 (Dodd): Discontinuation of residential water service.** The bill would require the written policy on discontinuation of residential service for nonpayment to include an arrearage management plan, and, for those systems that provide water audits or have the capacity to do

so, to include a free water audit offered to low-income households with water usage that is above the annual average volume usage of their customer class.

The bill would require the State Water Board to provide technical assistance to very small community water systems, to assist with compliance with these requirements and to establish a bridge loan program to assist very small community water systems that may suffer revenue loss or delayed collection while complying with these requirements. The bill would also require the State Water Board to develop a template for a written policy on discontinuation of residential service for nonpayment, on or before September 1, 2022, to aid very small community water systems in complying with the requirement to have a written policy on discontinuation of residential service for nonpayment.

This bill would revise the conditions under which urban and community water systems and very small community water systems are prohibited from discontinuing residential service for nonpayment. The bill would prohibit these systems from discontinuing residential service for nonpayment during a state or local emergency. The bill would prohibit these systems from discontinuing residential water service for nonpayment until a payment by a customer has been delinquent for at least 120, rather than 60, days and the total amount of the delinquency, exclusive of late charges and interest, is at least \$400. The bill would also prohibit these systems from discontinuing residential water service for nonpayment to a master-metered multifamily residence with at least 4 units or to a master-metered mobile home park.

Existing law requires an urban and community water system to impose specified fees for reconnection of service for customers with a household income below 200% of the federal poverty line. This bill would instead require an urban and community water system and very small community water system to waive fees for disconnection and reconnection of service for those customers.

District's position: Oppose.

- **SB 323 (Caballero): Local government: water or sewer service: legal actions.** The bill provides public agency water and sewer service rates the same protections already afforded to fees and charges that fund other essential government services. It would allow water agencies more financial certainty by helping to prevent costly and time-consuming litigation challenging rates and charges years after they have been adopted and collected, while still ensuring that adopted rates and charges comply with Proposition 218 and other existing laws.

Recommended position: Support. Sponsored by ACWA.

## **Water Quality Update**

Electronic Annual Report (EAR) – The EAR is due May 15, 2021. There continue to be issues with the new format. In a call with the SWBCB staff, they encouraged water systems to enter data by the deadline with the understanding that changes can be made before the data is visible by the public.

SAFER Program – The SAFER program continues to host regular meetings to complete the statewide needs assessment. The SWRCB's Needs Assessment consists of three core components: The Affordability Assessment, Risk Assessment, and Cost Assessment. The results of the Needs Assessment will be used to prioritize public water systems, tribal water systems, state small water systems, and domestic wells for funding in the Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Fund Expenditure Plan; direct SWRCB technical assistance; and to develop strategies for implementing interim and long-term solutions. The SWRCB will be hosting two upcoming public webinars on the SAFER program.

- May 24 - SAFER: Navigating the Aquifer Risk Map
- May 25 – SAFER: 2021 Risk Assessment and Affordability Assessment: Navigating the Results

Cross-Connection Control Policy Handbook – The SWRCB has issued the draft Cross-Connection Control Policy Handbook. Comments were due April 27, 2021. A public hearing was held via video conference on April 14, 2021. The SWRCB will update the draft handbook based on the comments received and they will host another public hearing later this year.

2020 Safe Drinking Water Plan – Every five years, the SWRCB updates the Safe Drinking Water Plan. The SWRCB held 3 virtual public workshops in March to provide an overview of the document and highlight progress made since the 2015 plan was adopted. Comments were due on April 23, 2021.

Stateside Sanitary Sewer System General Order – The SWRCB has released the draft statewide Sanitary Sewer System General Order and held two workshops on April 13 and April 16. Staff is issuing the draft through an informal process to receive feedback prior to finalizing the draft Order and there will be an official formal comment period later in the process.

Addendum to Proposed Framework for Regulating Direct Potable Reuse in California – The SWRCB has prepared an addendum to the Proposed Framework for Regulating Direct Potable Reuse in California to start the process for developing the criteria for direct potable reuse. The SWRCB is accepting written comment on the Addendum by June 25, 2021 and a public hearing was held on April 22, 2021.

### **Water Use Efficiency/Conservation Update**

**Water Loss Performance Standards** – The State Water Board staff has released the economic model which calculates the water loss standards for each water supplier utility and is continuing to solicit input and answer questions posed by utility staff and consultants. Formal rulemaking has now been pushed back to August. There will be a 45-day comment period. Even if water suppliers believe they may qualify for the “Alternative Compliance Pathway”/Offramp (<16 gallons per connection), all utilities are encouraged to work with the model to input their agency-specific water loss data to see how that impacts the resulting standard. Staff has posed guidance for how to do this and is working on proposed regulatory language. Water suppliers with small systems are continuing to consult with staff to refine how the target will be developed for these systems. It is unlikely that any major changes will be made to the model, but significant policy concerns identified by the water supplier coalition (such as the assumptions regarding the future cost of water) are to be resolved during the rulemaking process.

The AWWA CANV Water Loss Committee met on May 5 to discuss technical and policy concerns and indicated that special training for utility staff has been scheduled for May 19. Training for water loss auditors is pending. Water suppliers are invited to participate in the training, as well as future Water Loss Committee meetings.

Final water loss standards adopted by the State Water Board will require urban water suppliers (serving potable water to 3,000 or more connections or serving 3,000 or more acre feet of water) to meet individually calculated volumetric loss reduction targets by 2028.

### **Department of Water Resources**

The Department of Water Resources (DWR) and State Water Board continue to implement the comprehensive water conservation and drought planning legislation of 2018, AB 1668 (Friedman) and SB 606 (Hertzberg).

**Indoor Water Use Study** – On April 22nd DWR and State Water Board held a joint webinar to present their proposed recommendations for tightening the indoor water use standard. Although the supporting technical report has not yet been released for public review, the Administration representatives

presented their case for retaining the 55 gallons per capita per day (gpcd) standard for 2020, lowering it to 47 gpcd in 2025 (instead of the current standard of 52.5 gpcd), and further lowering it to 42 gpcd in 2030 (instead of the current standard 50 gpcd). Comments are being solicited until May 28. The Administration has scheduled an additional stakeholder meeting is scheduled for May 19. The Administration intends to send its final recommendations report to the Legislature in June to inform the debate surrounding AB 1434 (which currently proposes even lower standards: 48, 44, and 40 gpcd in 2000, 2025, and 2030 respectively).

Water coalition members continue to be concerned that these lower standards are not technically feasible, not locally cost effective, will have adverse impacts on water affordability, and wastewater operations, strand assets, and be an unfunded mandate. Indoor water use standards will be the subject of rulemaking by the State Water Board later this fall and will be used with other standards to set the overall water use target for each urban water supplier.

**Residential Landscape Area Measurement (LAM) and Outdoor Irrigation Standard** – DWR will continue to accept corrections and other technical input on water supplier LAM reports until June 30. The water supplier LAM reports are now expected to be finalized in August. Water coalition partners to continue to resolve technical and policy matters associated with how these reports will be used to calculate individual water supplier outdoor irrigation standards.

**Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional (CII) Irrigation Standard and Performance Measures** – DWR's Water Use Studies CII and Dedicated Meters Standard Work Group met on April 26 to present new information on development of the CII outdoor landscape area with dedicated irrigation meters standard, and report progress on development of the CII classification and performance measures. The next meetings of this work group are scheduled for May 24 and June 28. The resulting standards will become part of DWR's recommendations for urban water use objectives, standards, methodologies, and performance measures, which are to be submitted to the State Water Board by October 1, 2021. The final standard adopted by the State Water Board will be used to set the overall water use target for each urban water supplier.



**Olivenhain Legislative Report 2020  
Report as of 5/13/2021**

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**Oppose**

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**AB 377 (Rivas, Robert D) Water quality: impaired waters.**

**Last Amend:** 4/13/2021

**Status:** 4/21/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 3.) (April 21). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

**Location:** 4/21/2021-A. APPR.

**Summary:** Would require, by January 1, 2023, the State Water Resources Control Board and regional boards to prioritize enforcement of all water quality standard violations that are causing or contributing to an exceedance of a water quality standard in a surface water of the state. The bill would require the state board and regional boards, by January 1, 2025, to evaluate impaired state surface waters and report to the Legislature a plan to bring all water segments into attainment by January 1, 2050. The bill would require the state board and regional boards to update the report with a progress summary to the Legislature every 5 years. The bill would create the Waterway Recovery Account in the Waste Discharge Permit Fund and would make moneys in the Waterway Recovery Account available for the state board to expend, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to bring impaired water segments into attainment in accordance with the plan.

**Position**

Oppose

**AB 1434 (Friedman D) Urban water use objectives: indoor residential water use.**

**Last Amend:** 4/19/2021

**Status:** 5/10/2021-In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.

**Location:** 4/27/2021-A. APPR.

**Summary:** Would establish, beginning January 1, 2023, until January 1, 2025, the standard for indoor residential water use as 48 gallons per capita daily. The bill would establish, beginning January 1, 2025, the standard as 44 gallons per capita daily and, beginning January 1, 2030, 40 gallons per capita daily.

**Position**

Oppose

**SB 223 (Dodd D) Discontinuation of residential water service.**

**Last Amend:** 5/3/2021

**Status:** 5/7/2021-Set for hearing May 17.

**Location:** 4/29/2021-S. APPR.

**Calendar:** 5/17/2021 9 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room  
(4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair

**Summary:** Current law requires an urban and community water system to have a written policy on discontinuation of residential service for nonpayment, including, among other things, specified options for addressing the nonpayment. Current law requires an urban and community water system to provide notice of that policy to customers, as provided. This bill would apply those provisions, on and after July 1,

2022, to a very small community water system, defined as a public water system that supplies water to 200 or fewer service connections used by year long residents.

**Position**

Oppose

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**Oppose Unless Amended**

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**AB 339 (Lee D) Local government: open and public meetings.**

**Last Amend:** 5/4/2021

**Status:** 5/5/2021-Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

**Location:** 4/28/2021-A. APPR.

**Summary:** Would, until December 31, 2023, require all open and public meetings of a city council or a county board of supervisors that governs a jurisdiction containing least 250,000 people to include an opportunity for members of the public to attend via a telephonic option or an internet-based service option. The bill would require all open and public meetings to include an in-person public comment opportunity, except in specified circumstances during a declared state or local emergency. The bill would require all meetings to provide the public with an opportunity to comment on proposed legislation in person and remotely via a telephonic or an internet-based service option, as provided.

**Position**

Oppose Unless  
Amended

**SB 222 (Dodd D) Water Rate Assistance Program.**

**Last Amend:** 5/3/2021

**Status:** 5/7/2021-Set for hearing May 17.

**Location:** 4/29/2021-S. APPR.

**Calendar:** 5/17/2021 9 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room  
(4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair

**Summary:** This bill would establish the Water Rate Assistance Fund in the State Treasury to help provide water affordability assistance, for both drinking water and wastewater services, to low-income ratepayers and ratepayers experiencing economic hardship in California. The bill would require the Department of Community Services and Development to develop and administer the Water Rate Assistance Program established by the bill.

**Position**

Oppose Unless  
Amended

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**Support**

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**AB 361 (Rivas, Robert D) Open meetings: local agencies: teleconferences.**

**Last Amend:** 5/10/2021

**Status:** 5/11/2021-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

**Location:** 5/11/2021-A. THIRD READING

**Calendar:** 5/13/2021 #122 ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS

**Summary:** Would authorize a local agency to use teleconferencing without complying with the teleconferencing requirements imposed by the Ralph M. Brown Act when a legislative body of a local agency holds a meeting for the purpose of declaring or ratifying a local emergency, during a declared state of emergency or local emergency, as those terms are defined, when state or local health officials have imposed or recommended measures to promote social distancing, and during a declared local emergency provided the legislative body determines, by majority vote, that meeting in person would present imminent risks to the health or safety of attendees.

**Position**

Support

**Notes:**

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**AB 1**     **(Garcia, Cristina D)   Hazardous waste.**

**Status:** 5/12/2021-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.

**Location:** 5/12/2021-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

**Summary:** Would create the Board of Environmental Safety in the California Environmental Protection Agency. The bill would provide requirements for the membership of the board and would require the board to conduct no less than 6 public meetings per year. The bill would provide for the duties of the board, which would include, among others, reviewing specified policies, processes, and programs within the hazardous waste control laws; proposing statutory, regulatory, and policy changes; and hearing and deciding appeals of hazardous waste facility permit decisions and certain financial assurance decisions.

**Position**

**AB 8**     **(Smith R)   Unemployment benefits: direct deposit.**

**Status:** 1/11/2021-Referred to Com. on INS.

**Location:** 1/11/2021-A. INS.

**Summary:** Current law requires unemployment compensation benefits that are directly deposited to an account of the recipient's choice to be deposited to a qualifying account. Current law defines "qualifying account" for these purposes to mean a demand deposit or savings account at an insured financial institution in the name of the person entitled to receipt of public assistance payments or a prepaid card account that meets certain requirements, including that the prepaid card account may not be attached to any credit or overdraft feature that is automatically repaid from the account after delivery of the payment. This bill would, by July 1, 2021, provide that the recipient of the unemployment compensation benefits has the right to choose whether the benefits payments are directly deposited into a qualifying account or applied to a prepaid debit card.

**Position**

**AB 9**     **(Wood D)   Fire safety: wildfires: fire adapted communities.**

**Last Amend:** 4/19/2021

**Status:** 5/12/2021-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.

**Location:** 5/12/2021-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

**Summary:** Would establish in the Department of Conservation the Regional Forest and Fire Capacity Program to support regional leadership to build local and regional capacity and develop, prioritize, and implement strategies and projects that create fire adapted communities and landscapes by improving watershed health, forest

health, community wildfire preparedness, and fire resilience. The bill would require, among other things, the department to, upon an appropriation by the Legislature, provide block grants to regional entities, as defined, to develop regional strategies that develop governance structures, identify wildfire risks, foster collaboration, and prioritize and implement projects within the region to achieve the goals of the program.

**Position**

**AB 19 (Santiago D) Unemployment insurance compensation: COVID-19 pandemic: temporary benefits.**

**Status:** 1/11/2021-Referred to Com. on INS.

**Location:** 1/11/2021-A. INS.

**Summary:** The federal Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) temporarily provides for expanded unemployment benefits through the federal Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (PUA) and Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation (PEUC) provisions of the CARES Act. This bill would require the Employment Development Department to provide, until July 1, 2022, following the termination of assistance pursuant to PUA and PEUC or any other federal or state supplemental unemployment compensation payments for unemployment due to the COVID-19 pandemic, in addition to an individual's weekly benefit amount as otherwise provided for by existing unemployment compensation law, unemployment compensation benefits equivalent to the terminated federal or state supplemental unemployment compensation payments for the remainder of the duration of time the individual is unemployed due to the COVID-19 pandemic, notwithstanding the weekly benefit cap. The bill would prohibit any unemployment compensation benefits authorized by the bill from being charged against the reserve account of any employer.

**Position**

**AB 24 (Waldron R) Unemployment insurance: benefit determination deadlines.**

**Status:** 4/29/2021-In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.

**Location:** 1/11/2021-A. INS.

**Summary:** Current law establishes procedures for the filing, determination, and payment of benefit claims, and those benefits are payable from the Unemployment Fund. Current law requires the department to promptly pay benefits if it finds the claimant is eligible and to promptly deny benefits if it finds the claimant is ineligible for benefits. Current law requires the department to consider facts submitted by an employer in making this determination and also provides for the department to audit claims, as specified. Existing law provides a procedure for a claimant or a base employer to challenge a determination of the computation or recomputation of the benefits. This bill would require the department to provide a claimant with a notification of the computation used to determine their benefits within 30 days of the receipt of the claim and to respond to a challenge by the claimant or the base employer based on the computation or recomputation of benefits within 15 days of the receipt of the protest, except as specified.

**Position**

**AB 30 (Kalra D) Outdoor access to nature: environmental equity.**

**Last Amend:** 3/22/2021

**Status:** 5/12/2021-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.

**Location:** 5/12/2021-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

**Summary:** Current law establishes various state agencies, including the Natural Resources Agency, which consists of various departments, including the Department of Conservation, the Department of Fish and Wildlife, and the Department of Parks and Recreation. Current law vests in the Natural Resources Agency various powers, including those related to conservation of lands. Current law establishes, within state agencies, state departments, including the Department of Transportation under the Transportation Agency. This bill would declare that it is the established policy of the state that access to nature and access to the benefits of nature is a human right and that every human has the right to safe and affordable outdoor access, among other things.

**Position**

**AB 36 (Gallagher R) Design-build contracting: Town of Paradise**

**Status:** 4/29/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (April 28). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

**Location:** 4/28/2021-A. APPR.

**Summary:** Would authorize the Paradise Irrigation District to use the design-build contracting process to award a contract for a water conveyance pipeline from the Town of Paradise to the City of Chico. The bill would authorize the Town of Paradise to use the design-build contracting process to provide for the provision of sewer treatment to the Town of Paradise, including for infrastructure connecting the Town of Paradise to an existing treatment facility.

**Position**

**AB 78 (O'Donnell D) San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy: territory: Dominguez Channel watershed and Santa Catalina Island.**

**Status:** 4/28/2021-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.

**Location:** 4/28/2021-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

**Summary:** Current law establishes the San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy in the Natural Resources Agency and prescribes the functions and duties of the conservancy with regard to the protection, preservation, and enhancement of specified areas of the Counties of Los Angeles and Orange located along the San Gabriel River and the lower Los Angeles River and tributaries along those rivers. Current law, for purposes of those provisions, defines "territory" to mean the territory of the conservancy that consists of those portions of the Counties of Los Angeles and Orange located within the San Gabriel River and its tributaries, the lower Los Angeles River and its tributaries, and the San Gabriel Mountains, as described. This bill would additionally include the Dominguez Channel watershed and Santa Catalina Island, as described, within that definition of territory, and would make various related changes to the boundaries of that territory.

**Position**

**AB 79 (Committee on Budget) Budget Act of 2020.**

**Last Amend:** 4/8/2021

**Status:** 4/12/2021-From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 16. Noes 0.) (April 12).

**Location:** 2/2/2021-S. THIRD READING

**Calendar:** 5/13/2021 #57 SENATE ASSEMBLY BILLS - THIRD READING FILE

**Summary:** The Budget Act of 2020 made appropriations for the support of state government for the 2020-21 fiscal year. This bill would amend the Budget Act of 2020 by amending and adding items of appropriation and making other changes. This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as a Budget Bill.

## **Position**

### **AB 84 (Committee on Budget) Employment: rehiring and retention: displaced workers.**

**Last Amend:** 4/8/2021

**Status:** 4/12/2021-From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 13. Noes 3.) (April 12).

**Location:** 4/7/2021-S. THIRD READING

**Calendar:** 5/13/2021 #58 SENATE ASSEMBLY BILLS - THIRD READING FILE

**Summary:** Would, until December 31, 2024, require an employer, as defined, to offer its laid-off employees specified information about job positions that become available for which the laid-off employees are qualified, and to offer positions to those laid-off employees based on a preference system, in accordance with specified timelines and procedures. The bill would define the term "laid-off employee" to mean any employee who was employed by the employer for 6 months or more in the 12 months preceding January 1, 2020, and whose most recent separation from active service was due to a reason related to the COVID-19 pandemic, including a public health directive, government shutdown order, lack of business, a reduction in force, or other economic, nondisciplinary reason related to the COVID-19 pandemic. The bill would require an employer to keep records for 3 years, including records of communications regarding the offers.

## **Position**

### **AB 87 (Committee on Budget) Juvenile Justice.**

**Last Amend:** 4/26/2021

**Status:** 4/29/2021-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

**Location:** 4/29/2021-S. THIRD READING

**Calendar:** 5/13/2021 #60 SENATE ASSEMBLY BILLS - THIRD READING FILE

**Summary:** Current law establishes the Division of Juvenile Justice within the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to operate facilities to house specified juvenile offenders. Current law, commencing July 1, 2021, prohibits further commitment of wards to the Division of Juvenile Justice unless the ward is otherwise eligible to be committed to the division and a motion was filed to transfer the ward from the juvenile court to a court of criminal jurisdiction. Current law requires that all wards committed to the division prior to July 1, 2021, remain within the custody of the division until the ward is discharged, released, or transferred. This bill would require a court to consider, as an alternative to commitment to the Division of Juvenile Justice, placement in local programs established as a result of the realignment of wards from the Division of Juvenile Justice to county-based custody.

## **Position**

### **AB 100 (Holden D) Drinking water: pipes and fittings: lead content.**

**Last Amend:** 4/5/2021

**Status:** 4/14/2021-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.

**Location:** 4/14/2021-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

**Summary:** The California Safe Drinking Water Act prohibits, with certain exceptions, the use of any pipe, pipe or plumbing fitting or fixture, solder, or flux that is not lead free in the installation or repair of any public water system or any plumbing in a facility providing water for human consumption. The act defines "lead free" for purposes of conveying or dispensing water for human consumption to mean not more than 0.2% lead when used with respect to solder and flux and not more than a weighted average of 0.25% lead when used with respect to the wetted surfaces of pipes and pipe fittings, plumbing fittings, and fixtures. This bill would additionally define "lead free," with respect to endpoint devices, as defined, to mean that the

devices do not leach more than one microgram of lead under certain tests and meeting a specified certification.

**Position**

**AB 125 (Rivas, Robert D) Equitable Economic Recovery, Healthy Food Access, Climate Resilient Farms, and Worker Protection Bond Act of 2022.**

**Last Amend:** 4/12/2021

**Status:** 4/15/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on NAT. RES. (Ayes 10. Noes 0.) (April 15). Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.

**Location:** 4/15/2021-A. NAT. RES.

**Summary:** Would enact the Equitable Economic Recovery, Healthy Food Access, Climate Resilient Farms, and Worker Protection Bond Act of 2022, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$3,302,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law, to finance programs related to, among other things, agricultural lands, food and fiber infrastructure, climate resilience, agricultural professionals, including farmers, ranchers, and farmworkers, workforce development and training, air quality, tribes, disadvantaged communities, nutrition, food aid, meat processing facilities, fishing facilities, and fairgrounds.

**Position**

**AB 131 (Committee on Budget) Budget Act of 2021.**

**Last Amend:** 2/18/2021

**Status:** 3/11/2021-Referred to Com. on B. & F.R.

**Location:** 3/11/2021-S. BUDGET & F.R.

**Summary:** This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact statutory changes, relating to the Budget Act of 2021.

**Position**

**AB 132 (Committee on Budget) Budget Act of 2021.**

**Last Amend:** 2/18/2021

**Status:** 3/11/2021-Referred to Com. on B. & F.R.

**Location:** 3/11/2021-S. BUDGET & F.R.

**Summary:** This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact statutory changes, relating to the Budget Act of 2021.

**Position**

**AB 133 (Committee on Budget) Budget Act of 2021.**

**Last Amend:** 2/18/2021

**Status:** 3/11/2021-Referred to Com. on B. & F.R.

**Location:** 3/11/2021-S. BUDGET & F.R.

**Summary:** This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact statutory changes, relating to the Budget Act of 2021.

**Position**

**AB 252 (Rivas, Robert D) Department of Conservation: Multibenefit Land Repurposing Incentive Program: administration.**

**Last Amend:** 3/29/2021

**Status:** 4/28/2021-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.

**Location:** 4/28/2021-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

**Summary:** Would require the Department of Conservation to establish and administer a program named the Multibenefit Land Repurposing Incentive Program for purposes of providing grants to groundwater sustainability agencies or counties, or other specified entities designated by groundwater sustainability agencies or counties, for the development or implementation of local programs supporting or facilitating multibenefit land repurposing at the basin scale. The bill would establish procedures for the department's administration of the program and would require the department to develop guidelines to implement the program and to exercise its expertise and discretion in awarding program funds to eligible applicants.

**Position**

**AB 267 (Valladares R) California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: prescribed fire, thinning, and fuel reduction projects.**

**Last Amend:** 3/16/2021

**Status:** 5/12/2021-Referred to Coms. on N.R. & W. and E.Q.

**Location:** 5/12/2021-S. N.R. & W.

**Summary:** Current law, until January 1, 2023, exempts from the requirements of CEQA prescribed fire, thinning, or fuel reduction projects undertaken on federal lands to reduce the risk of high-severity wildfire that have been reviewed under the federal National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as provided. Current law requires the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, beginning December 31, 2019, and annually thereafter until January 1, 2023, to report to the relevant policy committees of the Legislature the number of times the exemption was used. This bill would extend the exemption from CEQA and the requirement on the department to report to the relevant policy committees of the Legislature to January 1, 2026.

**Position**

**AB 271 (Rivas, Robert D) Santa Clara Valley Water District: contracts: best value procurement.**

**Last Amend:** 4/5/2021

**Status:** 5/12/2021-Referred to Com. on GOV. & F.

**Location:** 5/12/2021-S. GOV. & F.

**Summary:** Current law authorizes certain local entities to select a bidder for a contract on the basis of "best value," as defined. Existing law governs various types of contract procedures applicable to the Santa Clara Valley Water District and prescribes competitive bidding procedures for any improvement or unit of work over \$50,000. This bill would authorize the district, upon approval by the board of directors of the district, to award contracts on a best value basis for any work of the Anderson Dam project, defined to include prescribed activities and works of construction with regard to the Leroy Anderson Dam and Reservoir and certain fish and aquatic habitat measures described in a federal-state settlement agreement.

**Position**

**AB 297 (Gallagher R) Fire prevention.**

**Last Amend:** 4/21/2021

**Status:** 4/22/2021-Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.

**Location:** 2/12/2021-A. NAT. RES.

**Summary:** Would continuously appropriate \$480,000,000 and \$20,000,000 to the Department of Forestry and Fire Prevention and the California Conservation Corps, respectively, for fire prevention activities, as provided.

**Position**

**AB 304 (Quirk D) Contaminated sites: waste releases or surface or groundwater contamination: local oversight: remedial actions.**

**Last Amend:** 3/23/2021

**Status:** 5/12/2021-Referred to Com. on E.Q.

**Location:** 5/12/2021-S. E.Q.

**Summary:** Whenever a release of waste occurs and remedial action is required, current law authorizes a person, as defined, to request that a local officer supervise the remedial action. Current law authorizes a local officer to agree to supervise the remedial action if the local officer determines that certain conditions have been met. Current law requires that remedial action to be carried out only pursuant to a remedial action agreement, which includes specified elements, entered into by the local officer and the responsible party, and authorizes the local officer to withdraw from the agreement, after giving the responsible party adequate notice, at any time after making any of specified findings. This bill would authorize a person to request the local officer to oversee the remedial action only if the release of waste is not being overseen by the department or a regional water quality control board. The bill would authorize the local officer to agree to oversee the remedial action only if the local officer determines that the same conditions referenced above have been met, the local officer has submitted specified information to the department and the regional water quality control board within the past 12 months, and the local officer has complied with specified notification requirements.

**Position**

**AB 315 (Stone D) Voluntary stream restoration property owner liability: indemnification.**

**Last Amend:** 4/21/2021

**Status:** 5/5/2021-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.

**Location:** 5/5/2021-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

**Summary:** Current law authorizes a habitat restoration or enhancement project proponent to submit a written request for approval of the project to the Director of Fish and Wildlife. Current law requires the director to approve the project if the written request includes certain information, as specified, and provides for an alternate authorization process by the State Water Resources Control Board. This bill would require the state to indemnify and hold harmless a property owner who voluntarily allows their property to be used for such a project to restore fish and wildlife habitat from civil liability for property damage or personal injury resulting from the project if the project meets specified requirements, including that the project is funded, at least in part, by a state or federal agency whose mission includes restoring habitat for native fish and wildlife, and the liability arises from, and the property owner or any person or entity retained by the property owner does not perform, the construction, design specifications, surveying, planning, supervision, testing, or observation of construction related to the project to restore fish and wildlife habitat.

**Position**

**AB 322 (Salas D) Energy: Electric Program Investment Charge program: biomass.**

**Last Amend:** 4/12/2021

**Status:** 5/12/2021-From committee: Do pass. To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 16. Noes 0.) (May 12).

**Location:** 5/12/2021-A. CONSENT CALENDAR

**Calendar:** 5/13/2021 #5 ASSEMBLY SECOND READING FILE -- ASSEMBLY BILLS

**Summary:** Current law creates in the State Treasury the Electric Program Investment Charge Fund to be administered by the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission and requires the PUC to forward to the Energy Commission, at least quarterly, moneys for those EPIC programs the PUC has determined should be administered by the Energy Commission for deposit in the fund. Current law requires the Energy Commission, in administering moneys in the fund for research, development, and demonstration programs, to develop and implement the EPIC program for the purpose of awarding funds to projects that may lead to technological advancement and breakthroughs to overcome barriers that prevent the achievement of the state's statutory energy goals and that may result in a portfolio of projects that are strategically focused and sufficiently narrow to make advancement on the most significant technological challenges. Current law, until January 1, 2023, requires the Energy Commission to expend certain percentages of the moneys appropriated from the fund for technology demonstration and deployment at sites that benefit certain communities. This bill would require the Energy Commission to consider, in the investment planning process for the EPIC program, bioenergy projects for biomass conversion, as specified.

**Position**

**AB 350 (Villapudua D) Agriculture: Cannella Environmental Farming Act of 1995: technical assistance grant program: groundwater conservation planning.**

**Last Amend:** 3/22/2021

**Status:** 5/12/2021-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.

**Location:** 5/12/2021-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

**Summary:** Would require, upon an appropriation of funds, the Department of Food and Agriculture to establish and administer a 3-year grant program to fund technical assistance to support landowners located in critically overdrafted basins, as defined, in the San Joaquin Valley in reaching water use reduction goals established pursuant to the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act. The bill would require the department, in its development of the grant program, to establish various criteria, guidelines, restrictions, processes and regulations for the qualification and administration of grants to technical assistance providers, as specified. The bill would require the grant program to fund one technical assistance provider in each of the 8 counties in the San Joaquin Valley. The bill would require the department to ensure that at least 25% of the grant program funds are used to provide technical assistance to socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers, as defined.

**Position**

**AB 418 (Valladares R) Emergency services: grant program.**

**Last Amend:** 4/19/2021

**Status:** 5/5/2021-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.

**Location:** 5/5/2021-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

**Summary:** Would establish the Community Power Resiliency Program (program), to be administered by the Office of Emergency Services, to support local governments' efforts to improve resiliency in response to power outage events, as provided. The bill would authorize the office to allocate specified sums, pursuant to an appropriation by the Legislature, to local governments, special districts, and tribes for various purposes relating to power resiliency, and would require certain entities, in order to be eligible for funding, to either describe the portion of their emergency plan that includes power outages or confirm that power outages will be included when the entity revises any portion of their emergency plan.

**Position**

**AB 442 (Mayes I) Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975: exemption: Metropolitan Water District of Southern California: single master reclamation plan.**

**Status:** 5/5/2021-VOTE: Do pass as amended. To Consent Calendar. (PASS)

**Location:** 5/5/2021-A. CONSENT CALENDAR

**Summary:** The Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975 exempts certain activities from the provisions of the act, including, among others, emergency excavations or grading conducted by the Department of Water Resources or the Central Valley Flood Protection Board for the specified purposes; surface mining operations conducted on lands owned or leased, or upon which easements or rights-of-way have been obtained, by the Department of Water Resources for the purpose of the State Water Resources Development System or flood control; and surface mining operations on lands owned or leased, or upon which easements or rights-of-way have been obtained, by the Central Valley Flood Protection Board for the purpose of flood control. This bill would additionally exempt from the provisions of the act emergency excavations or grading conducted by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) for its own operations and infrastructure for specified purposes.

**Position**

**AB 464 (Mullin D) Enhanced Infrastructure Financing Districts: allowable facilities and projects.**

**Last Amend:** 3/25/2021

**Status:** 5/12/2021-Referred to Com. on GOV. & F.

**Location:** 5/12/2021-S. GOV. & F.

**Summary:** Current law authorizes the legislative body of a city or a county to establish an enhanced infrastructure financing district to finance public capital facilities or other specified projects of communitywide significance that provide significant benefits to the district or the surrounding community, including, but not limited to, the acquisition, construction, or repair of industrial structures for private use. This bill would include, in the list of facilities and projects the district may fund, the acquisition, construction, or repair of commercial structures by the small business, as defined, occupant of such structures, if certain conditions are met, and facilities in which nonprofit community organizations provide health, youth, homeless, and social services.

**Position**

**AB 602 (Grayson D) Development fees: impact fee nexus study.**

**Last Amend:** 5/4/2021

**Status:** 5/12/2021-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.

**Location:** 5/12/2021-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

**Summary:** Current law requires a city, county, or special district that has an internet website to make available on its internet website certain information, as applicable, including its current schedule of fees and exactions. This bill, among other things, would require, on and after January 1, 2022, a city, county, or special district that conducts an impact fee nexus study to follow specific standards and practices, including, but not limited to, (1) that prior to the adoption of an associated development fee, an impact fee nexus study be adopted, (2) that the study identify the existing level of service for each public facility, identify the proposed new level of service, and include an explanation of why the new level of service is necessary, and (3) if the study is adopted after July 1, 2022, either calculate a fee levied or imposed on a housing development project proportionately to the square footage of the proposed units, or make specified findings explaining why square footage is not an appropriate metric to calculate the fees.

**Position**

**AB 642 (Friedman D) Wildfires.**

**Status:** 5/12/2021-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.

**Location:** 5/12/2021-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

**Summary:** Would require the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection to identify areas in the state as moderate and high fire hazard severity zones. The bill would additionally require the director classify areas into fire hazard severity zones based on additional factors including possible lightning caused ignition. The bill would require a local agency, within 30 days of receiving a transmittal from the director that identifies fire hazard severity zones, to make the information available for public comment.

**Position**

**AB 648 (Fong R) Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: healthy forest and fire prevention: appropriation.**

**Status:** 2/25/2021-Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.

**Location:** 2/25/2021-A. NAT. RES.

**Summary:** Would continuously appropriate, beginning in the 2021–22 fiscal year and ending in the 2028–29 fiscal year, \$200,000,000 of the annual proceeds from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund to the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection for (1) healthy forest and fire prevention programs and projects that improve forest health and reduce greenhouse gas emissions caused by uncontrolled wildfires and (2) prescribed fire and other fuel reduction projects through proven forestry practices consistent with the recommendations of the California Forest Carbon Plan, including the operation of year-round prescribed fire crews and implementation of a research and monitoring program for climate change adaptation.

**Position**

**AB 652 (Friedman D) Product safety: juvenile products: chemicals: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.**

**Last Amend:** 3/29/2021

**Status:** 4/8/2021-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

**Location:** 4/8/2021-A. THIRD READING

**Calendar:** 5/13/2021 #51 ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS

**Summary:** Would, on and after July 1, 2023, prohibit a person, including a manufacturer, from selling or distributing in commerce in this state any new, not previously owned, juvenile product, as defined, that contains intentionally added perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), as defined. The bill would establish requirements for manufacturers when replacing PFAS chemicals in juvenile products.

**Position**

**AB 692 (Waldron R) Lake Wohlford Dam: grant funding: liquidation.**

**Status:** 4/21/2021-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.

**Location:** 4/21/2021-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

**Summary:** The Disaster Preparedness and Flood Prevention Bond Act of 2006, approved by the voters as Proposition 1E at the November 7, 2006, statewide general election, authorizes the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$4,090,000,000 for the purposes of financing disaster preparedness and flood prevention projects. The act makes \$300,000,000 of that amount available, upon appropriation to the Department of Water Resources, for grants for stormwater flood management projects, as specified. Existing law appropriates \$300,000,000 to the department for those

purposes and requires those funds to be available for encumbrance until June 30, 2020, and for liquidation until June 30, 2023. This bill would instead make those funds that were appropriated to the department and allocated to the City of Escondido for use on the Lake Wohlford Dam project available for liquidation until June 30, 2028

**Position**

**AB 697 (Chau D) Forest resources: national forest lands: Good Neighbor Authority Fund: ecological restoration and fire resiliency projects.**

**Status:** 5/12/2021-From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 13. Noes 1.) (May 12).

**Location:** 3/24/2021-A. APPR.

**Calendar:** 5/13/2021 #35 ASSEMBLY SECOND READING FILE -- ASSEMBLY BILLS

**Summary:** Would reorganize the law relating to the State Treasury the Good Neighbor Authority Fund. The bill would require the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, under an agreement between the state and the federal government, to establish a program for purposes of conducting ecological restoration and fire resiliency projects on national forest lands, with priority given to forest restoration and fuels reduction projects that are landscape scale, focused on ecological restoration and based on the best available science, emphasize the use of prescribed fire, and include community fire protection and protection of water infrastructure and other infrastructure as important goals, as provided.

**Position**

**AB 712 (Calderon D) Local Agency Public Construction Act: change orders: County of Los Angeles.**

**Last Amend:** 5/10/2021

**Status:** 5/11/2021-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

**Location:** 5/11/2021-A. THIRD READING

**Calendar:** 5/13/2021 #118 ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS

**Summary:** The Local Agency Public Construction Act regulates contracting by local agencies, including counties and special districts. The act, for a county, imposes a \$5,000 cap when the total amount of the original contract does not exceed \$50,000. For any original contract that exceeds \$50,000, but does not exceed \$250,000, the cap is 10% of the amount of the original contract. For contracts whose original cost exceeds \$250,000, the cap is \$25,000 plus 5% of the amount of the original contract cost in excess of \$250,000, and prohibits a change or alteration cost from exceeding \$210,000. This bill would authorize the County of Los Angeles to add a new change order cap of \$400,000 for contracts whose original cost exceeds \$25,000,000 and of \$750,000 for contracts whose original cost exceeds \$50,000,000, both of which would be adjusted annually to reflect the percentage change in the California Consumer Price Index.

**Position**

**AB 754 (Mathis R) Sustainable groundwater management: groundwater sustainability plan.**

**Last Amend:** 4/15/2021

**Status:** 4/27/2021-Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 9. Noes 4.) (April 26). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

**Location:** 4/27/2021-A. APPR.

**Summary:** The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act authorizes the State Water Resources Control Board to designate a high- or medium-priority basin as a probationary basin if the basin is not entirely covered by an adopted groundwater sustainability plan or plans or a department-approved alternative by the applicable

deadline. The act authorizes the board to adopt an interim plan for a probationary basin, as specified. This bill would authorize the department to extend the deadline for a high- or medium-priority basin not subject to critical conditions of overdraft to be managed under a groundwater sustainability plan or coordinated plans by up to 180 days after January 31, 2022, upon request of a local agency or groundwater sustainability agency in the basin for an extension of a specified period of time. The bill would require a request to be submitted by January 3, 2022, and to be responded to by the department by January 10, 2022.

**Position**

**AB 781 (Daly D) Flood control projects: County of Orange: subvention funds.**

**Last Amend:** 3/4/2021

**Status:** 5/12/2021-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.

**Location:** 5/12/2021-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

**Summary:** Would authorize the state to provide subvention funds, as prescribed, to the County of Orange for a specified flood control project at an estimated cost to the state of the sum that may be appropriated for state cooperation by the Legislature and upon a determination by the Department of Water Resources that the project meets specified requirements. The bill would provide that the state assumes no liability for damages that may result from the project by authorizing the provision of subvention funds, or by the appropriation of those subvention funds.

**Position**

**AB 792 (Flora R) Forestry: prescribed burning agreements.**

**Status:** 5/12/2021-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.

**Location:** 5/12/2021-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

**Summary:** Current law authorizes the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection to enter into an agreement for prescribed burning or other hazardous fuel reduction for specified purposes, such as vegetation management and forest improvement. Current law requires an agreement that is entered into pursuant to that authorization to, among other requirements, provide that the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection be fully responsible for prescribed burns initiated at the department's request, with the consent of the landowner, for training or other purposes on lands owned by a nonprofit organization or other public agencies. This bill would delete the qualification that those prescribed burns initiated at the department's request be on lands owned by a nonprofit organization or other public agencies.

**Position**

**AB 818 (Bloom D) Solid waste: premoistened nonwoven disposable wipes.**

**Status:** 5/6/2021-Read second time. Ordered to Consent Calendar.

**Location:** 5/5/2021-A. CONSENT CALENDAR

**Calendar:** 5/13/2021 #137 ASSEMBLY CONSENT CALENDAR 2ND DAY-ASSEMBLY BILLS

**Summary:** Would require, except as provided, certain premoistened nonwoven disposable wipes manufactured on or after July 1, 2022, to be labeled clearly and conspicuously with the phrase "Do Not Flush" and a related symbol, as specified. The bill would prohibit a covered entity, as defined, from making a representation about the flushable attributes, benefits, performance, or efficacy of those premoistened nonwoven disposable wipes, as provided. The bill would establish enforcement provisions, including authorizing a civil penalty not to exceed \$2,500 per day, up to a maximum of \$100,000 per violation, to be imposed on a covered entity who violates those provisions.

## **Position**

### **AB 819 (Levine D) California Environmental Quality Act: notices and documents: electronic filing and posting.**

**Last Amend:** 4/5/2021

**Status:** 5/12/2021-Referred to Com. on E.Q.

**Location:** 5/12/2021-S. E.Q.

**Summary:** CEQA requires, if an environmental impact report is required, the lead agency to mail a notice of determination to each responsible agency, the Office of Planning and Research, and public agencies with jurisdiction over natural resources affected by the project. CEQA requires the lead agency to provide notice to the public and to organizations and individuals who have requested notices that the lead agency is preparing an environmental impact report, negative declaration, or specified determination. CEQA requires notices for an environmental impact report to be posted in the office of the county clerk of each county in which the project is located. This bill would instead require the lead agency to mail or email those notices, and to post them on the lead agency's internet website. The bill would also require notices of an environmental impact report to be posted on the internet website of the county clerk of each county in which the project is located. ebsite.

## **Position**

### **AB 921 (McCarty D) Flood protection: City of West Sacramento flood risk reduction project.**

**Status:** 4/21/2021-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.

**Location:** 4/21/2021-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

**Summary:** Unless a city or county within the Sacramento-San Joaquin Valley makes certain findings after the effective date of specified amendments to its general plan, the Planning and Zoning Law prohibits a city or county from entering into a development agreement for property located in a flood hazard zone; approving a discretionary permit, ministerial permit, or other discretionary entitlement for a project that is located within a flood hazard zone, as specified; or approving a tentative map, or a parcel map for which a tentative map was not required, for a subdivision that is located within a flood hazard zone. This bill would require the City of West Sacramento, as defined, to achieve the urban level of flood protection by 2030.

## **Position**

### **AB 926 (Mathis R) Fire prevention: local assistance grant program: projects: report.**

**Last Amend:** 3/8/2021

**Status:** 4/29/2021-Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 11. Noes 0.) (April 28). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

**Location:** 4/28/2021-A. APPR.

**Summary:** Current law requires the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to establish a local assistance grant program for fire prevention activities, as defined, in the state. This bill would expand the definition of "fire prevention activities" to include the removal of hazardous dead trees, creation of fuel breaks and community defensible spaces, and creation of ingress and egress corridors. The bill would also require the department to prioritize projects that have a completed, or nearly completed, environmental review document, as provided. The bill would authorize the department to consider and evaluate the wildfire risk within the proposed project area, as well as the socioeconomic characteristics of communities that the various education and mitigation projects are intended to protect, when awarding local assistance grants.

### **Position**

**[AB 963](#) ([Kamlager D](#)) **Baldwin Hills Conservancy: urban watersheds conservancy expansion.****

**Status:** 5/12/2021-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.

**Location:** 5/12/2021-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

**Summary:** The Baldwin Hills Conservancy Act establishes, until January 1, 2026, in the Natural Resources Agency, the Baldwin Hills Conservancy, created with the purpose, among other purposes, to acquire and manage public lands within the Baldwin Hills area, as defined. This bill would expand the area covered by the conservancy to include the southern Ballona Creek Watershed, as defined, and the Upper Dominguez Channel, as defined. The bill would rename the conservancy the Baldwin Hills and Urban Watersheds Conservancy and make conforming changes.

### **Position**

**[AB 1086](#) ([Aguilar-Curry D](#)) **Organic waste: implementation strategy.****

**Last Amend:** 4/5/2021

**Status:** 4/14/2021-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.

**Location:** 4/14/2021-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

**Summary:** Would require the Natural Resources Agency, in coordination with specified state agencies, and in consultation with stakeholders and relevant permitting agencies, to prepare and submit to the Legislature, by January 1, 2023, a report that provides an implementation strategy to achieve the state's organic waste, and related climate change and air quality, mandates, goals, and targets. The bill would authorize the Natural Resources Agency to, by July 1, 2022, contract with outside entities, including the California Council on Science and Technology and the University of California, to prepare the report. The bill would require the implementation strategy to include, among other things, recommendations on policy and funding support for the beneficial reuse of organic waste.

### **Position**

**[AB 1110](#) ([Rivas, Robert D](#)) **Zero-emission vehicles: Office of the California Clean Fleet Accelerator: Climate Catalyst Revolving Loan Fund Program.****

**Last Amend:** 5/3/2021

**Status:** 5/4/2021-Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

**Location:** 4/27/2021-A. APPR.

**Summary:** Would establish the Office of the California Clean Fleet Accelerator, administered by GO-Biz. The bill would also create the Clean Vehicles Ombudsperson, to be appointed by and report directly to the Director of GO-Biz, to oversee the activities of the Office of the California Clean Fleet Accelerator. The bill, among other things, would require the ombudsperson, in consultation with the Department of General Services (DGS), to consult with specified entities in identifying all available programs and incentives offered by the state that can help to reduce costs and increase participation in the master service agreement or leveraged procurement agreement, as specified.

### **Position**

**[AB 1164](#) ([Flora R](#)) **Dams and reservoirs: exclusions.****

**Last Amend:** 5/4/2021

**Status:** 5/12/2021-From committee: Do pass. To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 16. Noes 0.) (May 12).

**Location:** 5/12/2021-A. CONSENT CALENDAR

**Calendar:** 5/13/2021 #17 ASSEMBLY SECOND READING FILE -- ASSEMBLY BILLS

**Summary:** Current law requires the Department of Water Resources to adopt, by regulation, a schedule of fees to cover the department's costs in carrying out the supervision of dam safety. Current law excludes certain obstructions from being considered a dam, including a barrier that is not across a stream channel, watercourse, or natural drainage area and that has the principal purpose of impounding water for agricultural use. This bill would specify that the exclusion from being considered a dam for a barrier that is not across a stream channel, watercourse, or natural drainage area and that has the principal purpose of impounding water for agricultural use applies only to a barrier owned or operated by a private entity. The bill would provide that a barrier owned or operated by a public entity that is not across a stream channel, watercourse, or natural drainage area and that has the principal purpose of impounding water for agricultural use shall not be considered a dam only if certain criteria are met, including, among other criteria, that the operator provides to the county office of emergency management a structural failure plan.

**Position**

**AB 1195 (Garcia, Cristina D) Drinking water.**

**Last Amend:** 4/6/2021

**Status:** 4/29/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 6. Noes 1.) (April 28). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

**Location:** 4/28/2021-A. APPR.

**Summary:** Current law establishes the Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Fund in the State Treasury to help water systems provide an adequate and affordable supply of safe drinking water in both the near and long terms. Current law authorizes the state board to provide for the deposit into the fund of certain moneys and continuously appropriates the moneys in the fund to the state board for grants, loans, contracts, or services to assist eligible recipients. This bill would prohibit, once an operator of a public water system exercises water rights for the benefit of the public water system, those surface water rights or groundwater rights from being severed or otherwise separated from the public water system.

**Position**

**AB 1200 (Ting D) Plant-based food packaging: cookware: hazardous chemicals.**

**Last Amend:** 3/29/2021

**Status:** 5/12/2021-Referred to Coms. on HEALTH and E.Q.

**Location:** 5/12/2021-S. HEALTH

**Summary:** Would prohibit, beginning January 1, 2023, any person from distributing, selling, or offering for sale in the state any food packaging that contains intentionally added perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances or PFAS, as defined. The bill would require a manufacturer to use the least toxic alternative when replacing PFAS chemicals. The bill would define "food packaging," in part, to mean a nondurable package, packaging component, or food service ware that is comprised, in substantial part, of paper, paperboard, or other materials originally derived from plant fibers.

**Position**

**AB 1250 (Calderon D) Water and sewer system corporations: consolidation of service.**

**Status:** 5/5/2021-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.

**Location:** 5/5/2021-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

**Summary:** The California Safe Drinking Water Act, provides for the operation of public water systems and imposes on the State Water Resources Control Board related regulatory responsibilities and duties. Current law authorizes the state board to order consolidation of public water systems where a public water system or state small water system serving a disadvantaged community consistently fails to provide an adequate supply of safe drinking water, as provided. This bill, the Consolidation for Safe Drinking Water Act of 2021, would authorize a water or sewer system corporation to file an application and obtain approval from the commission through an order authorizing the water or sewer system corporation to consolidate with a public water system or state small water system. The bill would require the commission to approve or deny the application within 8 months, except as provided.

**Position**

**AB 1255 (Bloom D) Fire prevention: fire risk reduction guidance: local assistance grants.**

**Last Amend:** 4/19/2021

**Status:** 4/20/2021-Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

**Location:** 4/20/2021-A. APPR.

**Summary:** Would require the Natural Resources Agency, on or before July 1, 2023, and in collaboration with specified state agencies and in consultation with certain other state agencies, to develop a guidance document that describes goals, approaches, opportunities, and best practices in each region of the state for ecologically appropriate, habitat-specific fire risk reduction. The bill would require the guidance document to be developed through a public process, including region-specific public workshops hosted by the agency, and would require the agency to post the document on its internet website.

**Position**

**AB 1403 (Levine D) Emergency services.**

**Last Amend:** 4/8/2021

**Status:** 5/12/2021-Referred to Com. on G.O.

**Location:** 5/12/2021-S. G.O.

**Summary:** The California Emergency Services Act, authorizes the Governor to proclaim a state of emergency, and local officials and local governments to proclaim a local emergency, when specified conditions of disaster or extreme peril to the safety of persons and property exist, and authorizes the Governor or the appropriate local government to exercise certain powers in response to that emergency. Existing law defines the terms "state of emergency" and "local emergency" to mean a duly proclaimed existence of conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the state caused by, among other things, fire, storm, or riot. This bill would additionally include a "deenergization event," defined as a planned power outage, as specified, within those conditions constituting a state of emergency and a local emergency.

**Position**

**AB 1428 (Quirk D) Safe Drinking Water Act: applicability.**

**Status:** 4/21/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (April 21). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

**Location:** 4/21/2021-A. APPR.

**Summary:** Under current law, a water district, as defined, in existence prior to May 18, 1994, that provides primarily agricultural services through a piped water system with only incidental residential or similar uses is not considered to be a public water

system under specified conditions, including the system certifying that it is providing alternative water for residential or similar uses for drinking water and cooking to achieve the equivalent level of public health protection provided by the applicable primary drinking water regulations. This bill would remove the above provision authorizing those water districts to certify that they are providing alternative water for residential or similar uses to achieve the equivalent level of public health protection provided by the applicable primary drinking water regulations.

**Position**

**AB 1431 (Frazier D) Forestry: forest carbon and resilience goals.**

**Last Amend:** 5/3/2021

**Status:** 5/4/2021-Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

**Location:** 4/28/2021-A. APPR.

**Summary:** Current law requires the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to implement various fire protection programs intended to protect forest resources and prevent uncontrolled wildfires. This bill would establish state goals for fuel treatment and vegetation management, as specified. The bill would require the Natural Resources Agency and the California Environmental Protection Agency, on or before January 1, 2023, and annually thereafter, to submit to the appropriate policy and budget committees of the Legislature a report on the progress made towards achieving those state goals.

**Position**

**AB 1500 (Garcia, Eduardo D) Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2022.**

**Last Amend:** 5/11/2021

**Status:** 5/12/2021-Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

**Location:** 5/5/2021-A. APPR.

**Summary:** Would enact the Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2022, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$7,080,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for safe drinking water, wildfire prevention, drought preparation, flood protection, extreme heat mitigation, and workforce development programs.

**Position**

**AB 1570 (Committee on Natural Resources) Public resources: omnibus bill.**

**Status:** 5/6/2021-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

**Location:** 5/6/2021-S. RLS.

**Summary:** Would require the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to assist local governments in preventing future high-intensity wildland fires and instituting appropriate fuels management by making its wildland fire prevention and vegetation management expertise available to local governments to the extent possible within the department's budgetary limitations. The bill would explicitly define, for these purposes, "local governments" to include cities, counties, and special districts. The bill would also make changes to related findings and declarations by the Legislature.

**Position**

**ACA 1 (Aquiar-Curry D) Local government financing: affordable housing and public infrastructure: voter approval.**

**Status:** 4/22/2021-Referred to Coms. on L. GOV. and APPR.

**Location:** 4/22/2021-A. L. GOV.

**Summary:** The California Constitution prohibits the ad valorem tax rate on real property from exceeding 1% of the full cash value of the property, subject to certain exceptions. This measure would create an additional exception to the 1% limit that would authorize a city, county, city and county, or special district to levy an ad valorem tax to service bonded indebtedness incurred to fund the construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement of public infrastructure, affordable housing, or permanent supportive housing, or the acquisition or lease of real property for those purposes, if the proposition proposing that tax is approved by 55% of the voters of the city, county, or city and county, as applicable, and the proposition includes specified accountability requirements.

**Position**

**ACR 33 (Friedman D) Wildfire mitigation.**

**Status:** 3/11/2021-Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.

**Location:** 3/11/2021-A. NAT. RES.

**Summary:** This measure would state the Legislature's commitment to improving wildfire outcomes in the State of California by investing in science-based wildfire mitigation strategies that will benefit the health of California forests and communities. The measure would also state that the Legislature calls upon public and private stakeholders to work jointly to identify, discuss, and refine, as necessary, procedures concerning treatment of forested lands for the purpose of, among other things, wildfire risk mitigation.

**Position**

**AJR 4 (Garcia, Cristina D) Basel Convention: ratification.**

**Status:** 4/28/2021-Referred to Com. on E.Q.

**Location:** 4/28/2021-S. E.Q.

**Summary:** This measure would declare California to be in favor of the United States' ratification of the Basel Convention at the earliest opportunity and would request the Biden Administration to accomplish this ratification as a matter of urgency.

**Position**

**SB 5 (Atkins D) Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2022.**

**Last Amend:** 3/10/2021

**Status:** 3/18/2021-Re-referred to Coms. on HOUSING and GOV. & F.

**Location:** 3/18/2021-S. HOUSING

**Summary:** Would enact the Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2022, which, if adopted, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$6,500,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law. Proceeds from the sale of these bonds would be used to fund affordable rental housing and homeownership programs. The bill would state the intent of the Legislature to determine the allocation of those funds to specific programs. This bill would provide for submission of the bond act to the voters at the November 8, 2022, statewide general election in accordance with specified law.

**Position**

**SB 12 (McGuire D) Local government: planning and zoning: wildfires.**

**Last Amend:** 5/4/2021

**Status:** 5/7/2021-Set for hearing May 17.

**Location:** 4/29/2021-S. APPR.

**Calendar:** 5/17/2021 9 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room  
(4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair

**Summary:** Current law requires that the Office of Planning and Research, among other things, coordinate with appropriate entities, including state, regional, or local agencies, to establish a clearinghouse for climate adaptation information for use by state, regional, and local entities, as provided. This bill would require the safety element, upon the next revision of the housing element or the hazard mitigation plan, on or after July 1, 2024, whichever occurs first, to be reviewed and updated as necessary to include a comprehensive retrofit strategy to reduce the risk of property loss and damage during wildfires, as specified, and would require the planning agency to submit the adopted strategy to the Office of Planning and Research for inclusion into the above-described clearinghouse.

**Position**

**SB 27 (Skinner D) Carbon sequestration: state goals: natural and working lands: registry of projects.**

**Last Amend:** 4/19/2021

**Status:** 5/10/2021-May 10 hearing: Placed on APPR suspense file.

**Location:** 5/10/2021-S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

**Summary:** Would require, no later than July 1, 2022, the Natural Resources Agency, in coordination with the California Environmental Protection Agency, the State Air Resources Board, the Department of Food and Agriculture, and other relevant state agencies, to establish the Natural and Working Lands Climate Smart Strategy that serves as a framework to increase adoption of natural and working lands-based carbon sequestration and that advances the state's climate goals. The bill would require the state board, as part of its scoping plan, to establish specified carbon dioxide removal targets for 2030 and beyond.

**Position**

**SB 33 (Cortese D) Apprenticeship: annual report: task force.**

**Last Amend:** 4/7/2021

**Status:** 5/4/2021-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

**Location:** 5/3/2021-A. DESK

**Summary:** Would require the Director of Industrial Relations, on or before September 1, 2022, to convene a task force to promote apprenticeship for all populations throughout the state, to be known as the Construction Apprenticeship Advancement Task Force, with membership as prescribed. The bill would require the task force, in consultation with specified entities, to study the recruitment, retention, and barriers to entry of women and other minority, underrepresented, and disadvantaged populations in the State of California for purposes of ensuring apprenticeship opportunities are more inclusive of those populations.

**Position**

**SB 37 (Cortese D) Contaminated Site Cleanup and Safety Act.**

**Last Amend:** 4/13/2021

**Status:** 5/10/2021-May 10 hearing: Placed on APPR suspense file.

**Location:** 5/10/2021-S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

**Summary:** Current law requires designated local enforcement agencies to compile and submit to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery a list of all solid waste disposal facilities from which there is a known migration of hazardous waste,

and requires the department to compile these lists into a statewide list. Current law requires these agencies to update the information as appropriate, but at least annually, and to submit the information to the Secretary for Environmental Protection. Under existing law, the Secretary for Environmental Protection is required to consolidate the information provided by these state agencies and distribute the information in a timely fashion to each city and county in which sites on the lists are located and to any other person upon request. This bill would enact the Contaminated Site Cleanup and Safety Act and would recodify the above-described provisions with certain revisions. The bill would repeal the requirement for the state agencies to provide their respective lists to the Secretary for Environmental Protection and instead require these agencies to post the lists on their respective internet websites.

**Position**

**SB 45 (Portantino D) Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2022.**

**Last Amend:** 4/8/2021

**Status:** 5/4/2021-May 3 hearing: Placed on APPR suspense file.

**Location:** 5/3/2021-S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

**Summary:** Would enact the Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2022, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$5,595,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for a wildfire prevention, safe drinking water, drought preparation, and flood protection program.

**Position**

**SB 52 (Dodd D) State of emergency: local emergency: planned power outage.**

**Last Amend:** 4/12/2021

**Status:** 4/29/2021-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 36. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

**Location:** 4/29/2021-A. DESK

**Summary:** Would define a 'deenergization event' as a planned power outage, as specified, and would make a deenergization event one of those conditions constituting a local emergency, with prescribed limitations.

**Position**

**SB 54 (Allen D) Plastic Pollution Producer Responsibility Act.**

**Last Amend:** 2/25/2021

**Status:** 5/11/2021-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

**Location:** 5/11/2021-S. THIRD READING

**Calendar:** 5/13/2021 #32 SENATE SENATE BILLS -THIRD READING FILE

**Summary:** Would establish the Plastic Pollution Producer Responsibility Act, which would prohibit producers of single-use, disposable packaging or single-use, disposable food service ware products from offering for sale, selling, distributing, or importing in or into the state such packaging or products that are manufactured on or after January 1, 2032, unless they are recyclable or compostable.

**Position**

**SB 63 (Stern D) Fire prevention: vegetation management: public education: grants: defensible space: fire hazard severity zones: forest management.**

**Last Amend:** 5/3/2021

**Status:** 5/7/2021-Set for hearing May 17.

**Location:** 4/29/2021-S. APPR.

**Calendar:** 5/17/2021 9 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room  
(4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair

**Summary:** Would, among other things, require the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection to identify areas of the state as moderate and high fire hazard severity zones and would require a local agency to make this information available for public review and comment, as provided. By expanding the responsibility of a local agency, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill would also make conforming changes.

**Position**

**SB 208 (Dahle R) Sierra Nevada Conservancy: Sierra Nevada Region: subregion: definitions: annual report.**

**Last Amend:** 4/6/2021

**Status:** 4/6/2021-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

**Location:** 4/6/2021-S. APPR.

**Summary:** Current law requires the Sierra Nevada Conservancy to make an annual report to the Legislature and to the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency regarding expenditures, land management costs, and administrative costs. This bill would modify areas listed under the definitions of the "Sierra Nevada Region" and its "subregions," as specified, for these purposes. The bill would require the conservancy to include, in its report regarding expenditures, land management costs, and administrative costs for the year 2022, recommendations to the Legislature for legislation to change the name of the conservancy and the governing board of the Sierra Nevada Conservancy, and to change the structure of the regions, subregions, and board, to align the conservancy with its recent expansion in the Counties of Shasta, Siskiyou, and Trinity.

**Position**

**SB 230 (Portantino D) State Water Resources Control Board: Constituents of Emerging Concern Program.**

**Status:** 3/22/2021-March 22 set for first hearing canceled at the request of author.

**Location:** 3/15/2021-S. APPR.

**Summary:** Would require the State Water Resources Control Board to establish, maintain, and direct an ongoing, dedicated program called the Constituents of Emerging Concern Program to assess the state of information and recommend areas for further study on, among other things, the occurrence of constituents of emerging concern (CEC) in drinking water sources and treated drinking water. The bill would require the state board to convene, by an unspecified date, the Science Advisory Panel to review and provide recommendations to the state board on CEC for further action, among other duties. The bill would require the state board to provide an annual report to the Legislature on the ongoing work conducted by the panel.

**Position**

**SB 259 (Wilk R) Public Utilities Commission: oversight of electrical corporations.**

**Status:** 2/22/2021-Art. IV. Sec. 8(a) of the Constitution dispensed with. (Ayes 32. Noes 4.) Joint Rule 55 suspended. (Ayes 32. Noes 4.)

**Location:** 1/26/2021-S. RLS.

**Summary:** Would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to strengthen the Public Utilities Commission's oversight of electrical corporations' efforts to reduce their fire risk and use of deenergization events.

**Position**

**SB 260 (Wiener D) Climate Corporate Accountability Act.**

**Last Amend:** 4/19/2021

**Status:** 5/7/2021-Set for hearing May 17.

**Location:** 4/28/2021-S. APPR.

**Calendar:** 5/17/2021 9 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room  
(4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair

**Summary:** Would require the State Air Resources Board, on or before January 1, 2023, to develop and adopt regulations requiring United States-based partnerships, corporations, limited liability companies, and other business entities with total annual revenues in excess of \$1,000,000,000 and that do business in California, defined as "reporting entities," to publicly disclose, starting in 2024 on a date to be determined by the state board, and annually thereafter, their greenhouse gas emissions, categorized as scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions, as defined, from the prior calendar year.

**Position**

**SB 267 (Hertzberg D) Property taxation: active solar energy systems: partnership flip transactions.**

**Status:** 4/8/2021-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 34. Noes 2.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

**Location:** 4/8/2021-A. DESK

**Summary:** Would provide that for a legal entity that owns an active solar energy system pursuant to a partnership flip transaction, as defined, neither an initial transfer of a capital and profits interest in the legal entity, nor any subsequent change in the allocation of the capital and profits of the legal entity among the members, shall be deemed to constitute a transfer of control of, or of a majority interest in, the legal entity. The bill would make related findings and declarations. By adding to the duties of county assessors in applying this exclusion, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

**Position**

**SB 273 (Hertzberg D) Water quality: municipal wastewater agencies.**

**Status:** 4/22/2021-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 38. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

**Location:** 4/22/2021-A. DESK

**Summary:** Would authorize a municipal wastewater agency, as defined, to enter into agreements with entities responsible for stormwater management for the purpose of managing stormwater and dry weather runoff, to acquire, construct, expand, operate, maintain, and provide facilities for specified purposes relating to managing stormwater and dry weather runoff, and to levy taxes, fees, and charges consistent with the municipal wastewater agency's existing authority in order to fund projects undertaken pursuant to the bill. The bill would require the exercise of any new authority granted under the bill to comply with the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000. To the extent this requirement would impose new duties on local agency formation commissions, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

**Position**

**SB 274 (Wieckowski D) Local government meetings: agenda and documents.**

**Last Amend:** 4/5/2021

**Status:** 4/22/2021-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 38. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

**Location:** 4/22/2021-A. DESK

**Summary:** The Ralph M. Brown Act requires meetings of the legislative body of a local agency to be open and public and also requires regular and special meetings of the legislative body to be held within the boundaries of the territory over which the local agency exercises jurisdiction, with specified exceptions. Current law authorizes a person to request that a copy of an agenda, or a copy of all the documents constituting the agenda packet, of any meeting of a legislative body be mailed to that person. This bill would require a local agency with an internet website, or its designee, to email a copy of, or website link to, the agenda or a copy of all the documents constituting the agenda packet if the person requests that the items be delivered by email. If a local agency determines it to be technologically infeasible to send a copy of the documents or a link to a website that contains the documents by email or by other electronic means, the bill would require the legislative body or its designee to send by mail a copy of the agenda or a website link to the agenda and to mail a copy of all other documents constituting the agenda packet, as specified.

**Position**

**SB 282 (Dahle R) State Water Resources Control Board.**

**Status:** 2/22/2021-Art. IV. Sec. 8(a) of the Constitution dispensed with. (Ayes 32. Noes 4.) Joint Rule 55 suspended. (Ayes 32. Noes 4.)

**Location:** 2/1/2021-S. RLS.

**Summary:** Current law establishes the State Water Resources Control Board, consisting of 5 members, in the California Environmental Protection Agency to exercise certain powers relating to water rights, water quality, and safe and reliable drinking water. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change in these provisions.

**Position**

**SB 284 (Stern D) Workers' compensation: firefighters and peace officers: post-traumatic stress.**

**Last Amend:** 3/16/2021

**Status:** 3/22/2021-March 22 hearing: Placed on APPR suspense file.

**Location:** 3/22/2021-S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

**Summary:** Current law, under the workers' compensation system, provides, only until January 1, 2025, that, for certain state and local firefighting personnel and peace officers, the term "injury" includes post-traumatic stress that develops or manifests during a period in which the injured person is in the service of the department or unit, but applies only to injuries occurring on or after January 1, 2020. Existing law requires the compensation awarded pursuant to this provision to include full hospital, surgical, medical treatment, disability indemnity, and death benefits. This bill would make that provision applicable to active firefighting members of the State Department of State Hospitals, the State Department of Developmental Services, the Military Department, and the Department of Veterans Affairs, and to additional peace officers, including security officers of the Department of Justice when performing assigned duties as security officers and the officers of a state hospital under the jurisdiction of the State Department of State Hospitals or the State Department of Developmental Services, among other officers.

**Position**

**SB 319 (Melendez R) Land use: development fees: audit.**

**Status:** 5/4/2021-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

**Location:** 5/3/2021-A. DESK

**Summary:** Current law authorizes a person to request an audit to determine whether a fee or charge levied by a local agency exceeds the amount reasonably necessary to cover the cost of any product, public facility, or service provided by the local agency. If a local agency does not comply with the above-described disclosure requirement for 3 consecutive years, existing law prohibits the local agency from requiring that person to make a specified deposit and requires the local agency to pay the cost of the audit. This bill, additionally, would require that audit to include each consecutive year the local agency did not comply with the disclosure requirement. The bill would make clarifying changes to that provision.

**Position**

**SB 323 (Caballero D) Local government: water or sewer service: legal actions.**

**Last Amend:** 3/17/2021

**Status:** 5/6/2021-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 34. Noes 1.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

**Location:** 5/6/2021-A. DESK

**Summary:** Current law prohibits a local agency from imposing fees for specified purposes, including fees for water or sewer connections, as defined, that exceed the estimated reasonable cost of providing the service for which the fee is charged, unless voter approval is obtained. Current law provides that a local agency levying a new a water or sewer connection fee or increasing a fee must do so by ordinance or resolution. Current law requires, for specified fees, including water or sewer connection fees, any judicial action or proceeding to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul an ordinance, resolution, or motion adopting a new fee or service charge or modifying an existing fee or service charge to be commenced within 120 days of the effective date of the ordinance, resolution, or motion according to specified procedures for validation proceedings. This bill would apply the same judicial action procedure and timelines, as stated above, to ordinances, resolutions, or motions adopting, modifying, or amending water or sewer service fees or charges adopted after January 1, 2022, except as provided.

**Position**

**SB 332 (Dodd D) Civil liability: prescribed burning operations: gross negligence.**

**Last Amend:** 5/6/2021

**Status:** 5/12/2021-Set for hearing May 17.

**Location:** 5/10/2021-S. APPR.

**Calendar:** 5/17/2021 9 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room  
(4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair

**Summary:** Would provide that no person shall be liable for any fire suppression or other costs otherwise recoverable for a prescribed burn if specified conditions are met, including, among others, that the burn be for the purpose of wildland fire hazard reduction, ecological maintenance and restoration, cultural burning, silviculture, or agriculture, and that a certified burn boss review and approve a written prescription for the burn. The bill would provide that any person whose conduct constitutes gross negligence shall not be entitled to immunity from fire suppression or other costs otherwise recoverable, as specified.

**Position**

**SB 347 (Caballero D) Urban forestry: California Community and Neighborhood Tree Voluntary Tax Contribution Fund.**

**Last Amend:** 3/17/2021

**Status:** 4/22/2021-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 38. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

**Location:** 4/22/2021-A. DESK

**Summary:** Would allow a taxpayer to designate an amount in excess of personal income tax liability to be transferred into the California Community and Neighborhood Tree Voluntary Tax Contribution Fund, which the bill would create. The bill would require the Franchise Tax Board to revise the tax return to include a space for this fund for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2021, and until January 1, 2028, unless the fund fails to meet an annual minimum contribution amount of \$250,000, in which case these provisions would be repealed on December 1 of that year. The bill would require moneys transferred to the California Community and Neighborhood Tree Voluntary Tax Contribution Fund to be continuously appropriated and allocated to the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to the grant program for urban forest management activities under the California Urban Forestry Act of 1978 and to the Franchise Tax Board and the Controller for related administrative costs, as provided.

**Position**

**SB 351 (Caballero D) Water Innovation Act of 2021.**

**Last Amend:** 4/20/2021

**Status:** 5/10/2021-May 10 hearing: Placed on APPR suspense file.

**Location:** 5/10/2021-S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

**Summary:** Current law establishes the State Water Resources Control Board for the purposes of providing for the orderly and efficient administration of the water resources of the state. This bill, the Water Innovation Act of 2021, would create the Office of Water Innovation at the California Water Commission for the furtherance of new technologies and other innovative approaches in the water sector. The bill would require the office, by December 31, 2023, to take specified measures to advance innovation in the water sector. The bill would make findings and declarations regarding the need for water innovation.

**Position**

**SB 369 (Pan D) Flood control: Yolo Bypass Cache Slough Partnership Multibenefit Program.**

**Status:** 3/25/2021-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 38. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

**Location:** 3/25/2021-A. DESK

**Summary:** Would establish the Yolo Bypass Cache Slough Partnership Multibenefit Program to support the development and implementation of projects within the Yolo Bypass and Cache Slough region. The bill would define "Yolo Bypass Cache Slough Partnership" to mean the multiagency partnership established pursuant to a memorandum of understanding signed in May 2016 by a total of 15 participating federal, state, and local agencies. The bill would require the participating state agencies, including the Natural Resources Agency, the Department of Water Resources, the Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Central Valley Flood Protection Board, the State Water Resources Control Board, and the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board, to work in collaboration with the participating federal and local agencies to promote the discussion, prioritization, and resolution of policy and other issues critical to the successful implementation of projects to advance specified objectives in the Yolo Bypass and Cache Slough region.

**Position**

**SB 372 (Levva D) Medium- and heavy-duty fleet purchasing assistance program: zero-emission vehicles.**

**Last Amend:** 4/19/2021

**Status:** 5/10/2021-May 10 hearing: Placed on APPR suspense file.

**Location:** 5/10/2021-S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

**Summary:** Would establish the Medium- and Heavy-Duty Zero-Emission Vehicle Fleet Purchasing Assistance Program within the Air Quality Improvement Program to make financing tools and nonfinancial supports available to the operators of medium- and heavy-duty vehicle fleets to enable those operators to transition their fleets to zero-emission vehicles. The bill would require the state board to designate the California Pollution Control Financing Authority as the agency responsible for administering the program and would require the state board and the authority to enter into an interagency working agreement for the development and administration of the program. The bill would require the authority to consult with various state agencies and stakeholders in the development and implementation of the program.

**Position**

**SB 378 (Gonzalez D) Local government: broadband infrastructure development project permit processing: microtrenching permit processing ordinance.**

**Last Amend:** 5/4/2021

**Status:** 5/7/2021-Set for hearing May 17.

**Location:** 4/26/2021-S. APPR.

**Calendar:** 5/17/2021 9 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair

**Summary:** Would require a local agency to allow, except as provided, microtrenching for the installation of underground fiber if the installation in the microtrench is limited to fiber. The bill would also require, to the extent necessary, a local agency with jurisdiction to approve excavations to adopt or amend existing ordinances, codes, or construction rules to allow for microtrenching. The bill would provide that these provisions do not supersede, nullify, or otherwise alter the requirements to comply with specified safety standards.

**Position**

**SB 391 (Min D) Common interest developments: emergency powers and procedures.**

**Last Amend:** 4/13/2021

**Status:** 4/29/2021-Read third time. Urgency clause adopted. Passed. (Ayes 35. Noes 1.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

**Location:** 4/29/2021-A. DESK

**Summary:** The Davis-Stirling Common Interest Development Act governs the management and operation of common interest developments. Current law defines a board meeting as a congregation, as provided, or a teleconference, as provided. Current law requires, among other things, a board meeting held by teleconference to identify at least one physical location so that members of the association may attend, except as provided. This bill would establish alternative teleconferencing procedures for a board meeting or a meeting of the members if the common interest development is in an area affected by a federal, state, or local emergency. The bill would also make a conforming change.

**Position**

**SB 396 (Dahle R) Forestry: internal combustion engines: industrial operations: fire toolbox.**

**Status:** 5/11/2021-Read second time. Ordered to consent calendar.

**Location:** 5/10/2021-S. CONSENT CALENDAR

**Calendar:** 5/13/2021 #68 SENATE CONSENT CALENDAR SECOND LEGISLATIVE DAY

**Summary:** Current law prohibits any person, except as specified, from using or operating any vehicle, machine, tool, or equipment powered by an internal combustion engine operated on hydrocarbon fuels, in any industrial operation located on or near any forest, brush, or grass-covered land between April 1 and December 1 of any year, or at any other time when ground litter and vegetation will sustain combustion permitting the spread of fire, without providing and maintaining, for firefighting purposes only, suitable and serviceable tools, as prescribed. Current law requires a sealed box of tools to be located within the operating area and accessible in the event of a fire, which fire toolbox shall contain: one backpack pump-type fire extinguisher filled with water, 2 axes, 2 McLeod fire tools, and a sufficient number of shovels so that each employee at the operation can be equipped to fight fire. This bill would require a dedicated set of tools to be located within the operating area and accessible in the event of a fire, which fire toolbox shall contain: a sufficient number of fire extinguishers, axes, 2 McLeod fire tools, and shovels so that, when added to any other tools on the industrial operation, each employee at the operation can be equipped to fight fire.

**Position**

**SB 403 (Gonzalez D) Drinking water: consolidation.**

**Last Amend:** 4/27/2021

**Status:** 5/11/2021-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

**Location:** 5/11/2021-S. THIRD READING

**Calendar:** 5/13/2021 #38 SENATE SENATE BILLS -THIRD READING FILE

**Summary:** The California Safe Drinking Water Act authorizes the State Water Resources Control Board to order consolidation with a receiving water system where a public water system or a state small water system, serving a disadvantaged community, consistently fails to provide an adequate supply of safe drinking water or where a disadvantaged community is substantially reliant on domestic wells that consistently fail to provide an adequate supply of safe drinking water. This bill would authorize the state board to also order consolidation where a water system serving a disadvantaged community is an at-risk water system, as defined, or where a disadvantaged community is substantially reliant on at-risk domestic wells, as defined.

**Position**

**SB 423 (Stern D) Energy: renewable and zero-carbon resources.**

**Last Amend:** 4/28/2021

**Status:** 5/7/2021-Set for hearing May 17.

**Location:** 4/26/2021-S. APPR.

**Calendar:** 5/17/2021 9 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair

**Summary:** The 100 Percent Clean Energy Act of 2018 established as a policy of the state that eligible renewable energy resources and zero-carbon resources supply 100% of retail sales of electricity to California end-use customers and 100% of electricity procured to serve all state agencies by December 31, 2045. Current law requires the Public Utilities Commission and State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, in consultation with the State Air Resources Board, to take steps to ensure that a transition to a zero-carbon electric system for the State of California does not cause or contribute to greenhouse gas emissions increases elsewhere in the western grid. This bill would require the state board and Energy Commission to timely incorporate emerging renewable energy and firm zero-carbon resources, as defined, into its energy and resource planning processes, as specified.

**Position**

**SB 426 (Rubio D) Municipal separate storm sewer systems: financial capability analysis.**

**Last Amend:** 3/1/2021

**Status:** 3/22/2021-March 22 hearing: Placed on APPR suspense file.

**Location:** 3/22/2021-S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

**Summary:** Would require the State Water Resources Control Board, by July 1, 2022, to establish financial capability assessment guidelines for municipal separate storm sewer system permittees that are adequate and consistent when considering the costs to local jurisdictions. The bill would require the state board and the regional boards to continue using available regulatory tools and other approaches to foster collaboration with permittees to implement permit requirements in light of the costs of implementation.

**Position**

**SB 427 (Eggman D) Water theft: enhanced penalties.**

**Last Amend:** 4/12/2021

**Status:** 5/4/2021-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

**Location:** 5/3/2021-A. DESK

**Summary:** Would authorize the legislative body of a local agency, as defined, that provides water service to adopt an ordinance that prohibits water theft, as defined, subject to an administrative fine or penalty in excess of the limitations above, as specified. The bill would require the local agency to adopt an ordinance that sets forth the administrative procedures governing the imposition, enforcement, collection, and administrative review of the administrative fines or penalties for water theft and to establish a process for granting a hardship waiver to reduce the amount of the fine, as specified.

**Position**

**SB 462 (Borgeas R) Disaster relief: Creek Fire: allocation to local agencies.**

**Status:** 3/22/2021-March 22 hearing: Placed on APPR suspense file.

**Location:** 3/22/2021-S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

**Summary:** The California Disaster Assistance Act requires the Director of Emergency Services to provide financial assistance to local agencies for their personnel costs, equipment costs, and the cost of supplies and materials used during disaster response activities, incurred as a result of a state of emergency proclaimed by the Governor, subject to specified criteria. Under the act, the state share for eligible project costs is generally 75% of total eligible costs, and for specified incidents, the state share is up to 100% of total eligible costs. The act continuously appropriates moneys in the Disaster Assistance Fund and its subsidiary account, the Earthquake Emergency Investigations Account, without regard to fiscal year, for purposes of the act. This bill would allow for a state share of up to 100% of total eligible costs related to the Creek Fire that started on September 4, 2020, in the Counties of Fresno and Madera.

**Position**

**SB 463 (Dahle R) Water: landowner right to modify, repair, or replace jointly used conduits.**

**Last Amend:** 3/8/2021

**Status:** 4/22/2021-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 38. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

**Location:** 4/22/2021-A. DESK

**Summary:** Would authorize a landowner to, where a conduit is constructed across or buried beneath the lands of 2 or more landowners, modify, repair, or replace, as defined, the conduit on or beneath their land if the modification, repair, or replacement is made in a manner that does not impede the flow of the water to any other property receiving a benefit of the conduit or, otherwise injure any person using or interested in the conduit.

**Position**

**SB 496 (Laird D) Flood control: water development projects: Pajaro River.**

**Last Amend:** 3/5/2021

**Status:** 5/10/2021-May 10 hearing: Placed on APPR suspense file.

**Location:** 5/10/2021-S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

**Summary:** Current law provides for state cooperation with the federal government in the construction of specified flood control projects. For certain flood control projects authorized on or after January 1, 2002, or for which specified findings have been made on or after that date, existing law requires the state to pay 50% of specified nonfederal costs. Current law authorizes the state to pay up to 70% of those nonfederal costs upon the recommendation of the Department of Water Resources or the Central Valley Flood Protection Board if either entity determines that the project will advance one of several objectives. This bill would authorize the state to provide up to 100% of the specified nonfederal costs to the Counties of Monterey and Santa Cruz, or to local agencies in those counties, for the project for flood control on the Pajaro River in the Counties of Monterey and Santa Cruz.

**Position**

**SB 520 (Wilk R) Water resources: permit to appropriate: application procedure: mining use.**

**Last Amend:** 3/17/2021

**Status:** 4/29/2021-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 36. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

**Location:** 4/29/2021-A. DESK

**Summary:** Current law requires the State Water Resources Control Board to issue and deliver a notice of an application as soon as practicable after the receipt of an application for a permit to appropriate water that conforms to the law. Current law allows interested persons to file a written protest with regard to an application to appropriate water and requires the protestant to set forth the objections to the application. Current law declares that no hearing is necessary to issue a permit in connection with an unprotested application, or if the undisputed facts support the issuance of the permit and there is no disputed issue of material fact, unless the board elects to hold a hearing. This bill, if the board has not rendered a final determination on an application for a permit to appropriate water for a beneficial use or uses that include mining use within 30 years from the date the application was filed, would require the board to issue a new notice and provide an opportunity for protests before rendering a final determination, with specified exceptions.

**Position**

**SB 533 (Stern D) Electrical corporations: wildfire mitigation plans: deenergization events: microgrids.**

**Last Amend:** 4/29/2021

**Status:** 5/7/2021-Set for hearing May 17.

**Location:** 4/28/2021-S. APPR.

**Calendar:** 5/17/2021 9 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room  
(4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair

**Summary:** Would require that an electrical corporation's wildfire mitigation plan identify circuits that have frequently been deenergized to mitigate the risk of wildfire and the measures taken, or planned to be taken, by the electrical corporation to reduce the need for future deenergization of those circuits, including replacing, hardening, or undergrounding any portion of the circuit or of upstream transmission or distribution lines, or the installation of microgrids.

**Position**

**SB 552 (Hertzberg D) Drought planning: small water suppliers: nontransient noncommunity water systems.**

**Last Amend:** 4/27/2021

**Status:** 5/10/2021-May 10 hearing: Placed on APPR suspense file.

**Location:** 5/10/2021-S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

**Summary:** Would require small water suppliers, as defined, and nontransient noncommunity water systems that are schools, no later than December 31, 2022, to develop and submit to the Division of Drinking Water for the State Water Resources Control Board an Emergency Response Plan that includes specified drought-planning elements. The bill would require these water systems to report specified water supply condition information to the state board through the state board's Electronic Annual Reporting System, and to include water system risk and water shortage information in the water systems' consumer confidence reports, as provided.

**Position**

**SB 559 (Hurtado D) Department of Water Resources: water conveyance systems: Canal Conveyance Capacity Restoration Fund.**

**Last Amend:** 4/19/2021

**Status:** 5/10/2021-May 10 hearing: Placed on APPR suspense file.

**Location:** 5/10/2021-S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

**Summary:** Would establish the Canal Conveyance Capacity Restoration Fund in the State Treasury to be administered by the Department of Water Resources. The bill would require all moneys deposited in the fund to be expended, upon appropriation by the Legislature, in support of subsidence repair costs, including environmental planning, permitting, design, and construction and necessary road and bridge upgrades required to accommodate capacity improvements. The bill would require the department to expend from the fund, upon appropriation by the Legislature, specified monetary amounts to restore the capacity of 4 specified water conveyance systems, as prescribed, with 2 of those 4 expenditures being in the form of a grant to the Friant Water Authority and to the San Luis and Delta-Mendota Water Authority. The bill would make these provisions inoperative on July 1, 2030, and would repeal the provisions as of January 1, 2031.

**Position**

**SB 594 (Glazer D) Elections: local redistricting.**

**Last Amend:** 5/3/2021

**Status:** 5/11/2021-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

**Location:** 5/11/2021-S. THIRD READING

**Calendar:** 5/13/2021 #67 SENATE CONSENT CALENDAR SECOND LEGISLATIVE DAY

**Summary:** Current law requires counties, general law cities, and charter cities that elect members of their legislative bodies using district-based elections to adopt

boundaries for those supervisorial or council districts following each federal decennial census, as specified. Current law expressly authorizes a city council to adopt district boundaries by resolution or ordinance. If a legislative body does not adopt district boundaries by a specified deadline, existing law requires the legislative body, and authorizes a resident of the county or city, to petition the superior court for an order adopting boundaries. Current law provides that the superior court's order is immediately effective in the same manner as an enacted ordinance or resolution of the legislative body. This bill would clarify that "adopting" district boundaries for these purposes means the passage of an ordinance or resolution specifying those boundaries.

**Position**

**SB 626 (Dodd D) Department of Water Resources: Procurement Methods.**

**Last Amend:** 4/28/2021

**Status:** 5/7/2021-Set for hearing May 17.

**Location:** 4/27/2021-S. APPR.

**Calendar:** 5/17/2021 9 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room  
(4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair

**Summary:** Current law authorizes the Department of Transportation, regional transportation agencies, and the San Diego Association of Governments to engage in a Construction Manager/General Contractor project delivery method (CM/GC method) for specified public work projects. This bill would, until January 1, 2033, authorize the Department of Water Resources to utilize the CM/GC method, as specified, for no more than 7 projects for elements of State Water Facilities, as defined. The bill would require the Department of Water Resources, on all projects delivered by the department, to use department employees or consultants under contract with the department to perform all project design and engineering services related to design, and construction inspection services, required for the CM/GC method consistent with specified existing law.

**Position**

**SB 776 (Gonzalez D) Safe drinking water and water quality.**

**Last Amend:** 4/29/2021

**Status:** 5/7/2021-Set for hearing May 17.

**Location:** 4/28/2021-S. APPR.

**Calendar:** 5/17/2021 9 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room  
(4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair

**Summary:** The California Safe Drinking Water Act requires the State Water Resources Control Board to administer provisions relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health. Current law provides that the California Safe Drinking Water Act does not apply to small state water systems, except as specified. This bill would expand the application of the act to small state water systems, as specified.

**Position**

**SB 821 (Committee on Natural Resources and Water) Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta: Delta Independent Science Board.**

**Last Amend:** 4/5/2021

**Status:** 5/10/2021-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 37. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

**Location:** 5/10/2021-A. DESK

**Summary:** Current law establishes the Delta Independent Science Board and sets forth the composition of the board, including requiring the board to consist of no more

than 10 members appointed by the Delta Stewardship Council. Current law requires the board to provide oversight of the scientific research, monitoring, and assessment programs that support adaptive management of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta through periodic reviews of each of those programs, as specified. Current law requires the board to submit to the council a report on the results of each review, including recommendations for any changes in the programs reviewed by the board. This bill would provide that members of the Delta Independent Science Board are not employees of the Delta Stewardship Council and would require the members of the board to exercise their scientific judgment and perform their functions independently from the council.

**Position**



## **COVID-19 Related Bills as of 5/7/2021**

- [AB 15](#) (Chiu D) COVID-19 relief: tenancy: Tenant Stabilization Act of 2021.**  
**Introduced:** 12/7/2020  
**Status:** 1/11/2021-Referred to Com. on H. & C.D.  
**Location:** 1/11/2021-A. H. & C.D.  
**Summary:** Would extend the definition of "COVID-19 rental debt" as unpaid rent or any other unpaid financial obligation of a tenant that came due between March 1, 2020, and December 31, 2021. The bill would also extend the repeal date of the act to January 1, 2026. The bill would make other conforming changes to align with these extended dates. By extending the repeal date of the act, the bill would expand the crime of perjury and create a state-mandated local program.
- [AB 19](#) (Santiago D) Unemployment insurance compensation: COVID-19 pandemic: temporary benefits.**  
**Introduced:** 12/7/2020  
**Status:** 1/11/2021-Referred to Com. on INS.  
**Location:** 1/11/2021-A. INS.  
**Summary:** The federal Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) temporarily provides for expanded unemployment benefits through the federal Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (PUA) and Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation (PEUC) provisions of the CARES Act. This bill would require the Employment Development Department to provide, until July 1, 2022, following the termination of assistance pursuant to PUA and PEUC or any other federal or state supplemental unemployment compensation payments for unemployment due to the COVID-19 pandemic, in addition to an individual's weekly benefit amount as otherwise provided for by existing unemployment compensation law, unemployment compensation benefits equivalent to the terminated federal or state supplemental unemployment compensation payments for the remainder of the duration of time the individual is unemployed due to the COVID-19 pandemic, notwithstanding the weekly benefit cap. The bill would prohibit any unemployment compensation benefits authorized by the bill from being charged against the reserve account of any employer.
- [AB 54](#) (Kiley R) COVID-19 emergency order violation: license revocation.**  
**Introduced:** 12/7/2020  
**Last Amend:** 4/5/2021  
**Status:** 4/13/2021-In committee: Set, first hearing. Failed passage.  
**Location:** 1/11/2021-A. B.&P.  
**Summary:** Would prohibit the Department of Consumer Affairs, a board within the Department of Consumer Affairs, except within the healing arts, and the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control from revoking a license for failure to comply with any COVID-19 emergency orders unless the board or department can prove that lack of compliance resulted in transmission of COVID-19.
- [AB 61](#) (Gabriel D) Business pandemic relief.**  
**Introduced:** 12/7/2020  
**Last Amend:** 5/3/2021  
**Status:** 5/4/2021-Re-referred to Com. on APPR. Coauthors revised.  
**Location:** 4/27/2021-A. APPR.

**Calendar:** 5/12/2021 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Assembly  
Chamber ASSEMBLY APPROPRIATIONS, GONZALEZ, LORENA, Chair

**Summary:** Would authorize the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control to issue a third-party delivery license to a third-party delivery service for delivery to a consumer of alcoholic beverages from a restaurant licensed under the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act. The bill would require delivery by a third-party delivery licensee to be consistent with deliveries by licensees who are permitted by license privileges or by regulatory relief adopted by the department to sell off sale and deliver those alcoholic beverages to consumers. Because the violation of a provision of a license is punishable as a misdemeanor and the bill would create a new category of license, the bill would expand the definition of a crime, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program.

**AB 62 (Gray D) Income taxes: credits: costs to comply with COVID-19 regulations.**

**Introduced:** 12/7/2020

**Status:** 3/22/2021-In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.

**Location:** 1/11/2021-A. REV. & TAX

**Summary:** The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws. This bill would allow a credit against those taxes for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2021, to a qualified taxpayer, as defined, in an amount equal to the total amount paid or incurred during the taxable year by the qualified taxpayer to comply with the regulations adopted by the Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board on November 19, 2020, relating to COVID-19 prevention and approved by the Office of Administrative Law. The bill also would state the intent of the Legislature to comply with the additional information requirement for any bill authorizing a new income tax credit.

**AB 104 (Gonzalez, Lorena D) Pupil instruction: retention, grade changes, and exemptions.**

**Introduced:** 12/11/2020

**Last Amend:** 4/8/2021

**Status:** 4/15/2021-Read third time. Urgency clause adopted. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

**Location:** 4/15/2021-S. RLS.

**Summary:** Current law requires the governing board of a school district and a county superintendent of schools to adopt policies regarding pupil promotion and retention, and requires a pupil to be promoted or retained only as provided for in those policies. For the 2021–22 academic year, this bill would require a school district, county office of education, or charter school to implement an interim policy regarding the retention of pupils who, in the 2020–21 academic year, had enrolled in any grade or who were entering kindergarten. The bill would require, on or before June 15, 2021, the school district, county office of education, or charter school to notify those pupils' parents of their authority to request the pupil be retained in the pupil's 2020–21 grade level for the 2021–22 academic year, as specified.

**AB 125 (Rivas, Robert D) Equitable Economic Recovery, Healthy Food Access, Climate Resilient Farms, and Worker Protection Bond Act of 2022.**

**Introduced:** 12/18/2020

**Last Amend:** 4/12/2021

**Status:** 4/15/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on NAT. RES. (Ayes 10. Noes 0.) (April 15). Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.

**Location:** 4/15/2021-A. NAT. RES.

**Summary:** Would enact the Equitable Economic Recovery, Healthy Food Access, Climate Resilient Farms, and Worker Protection Bond Act of 2022, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$3,302,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law, to finance programs related to, among other things, agricultural lands, food and fiber

infrastructure, climate resilience, agricultural professionals, including farmers, ranchers, and farmworkers, workforce development and training, air quality, tribes, disadvantaged communities, nutrition, food aid, meat processing facilities, fishing facilities, and fairgrounds.

**AB 1313 (Bigelow R) COVID-19: immunity from civil liability.**

**Introduced:** 2/19/2021

**Status:** 3/4/2021-Referred to Com. on JUD.

**Location:** 3/4/2021-A. JUD.

**Summary:** Would exempt a business, as defined, from liability for an injury or illness to a person due to coronavirus (COVID-19) based on a claim that the person contracted COVID-19 while at that business, or due to the actions of that business, if the business has substantially complied with all applicable state and local health laws, regulations, and protocols. The bill would define a business to include a sole proprietorship, partnership, corporation, association, or other group, including a nonprofit organization, as specified. The bill would not permit this exception to apply if the injury or illness resulted from a grossly negligent act or omission, willful or wanton misconduct, or unlawful discrimination by the business or an employee of the business. The bill would include related legislative findings.

**ACR 46 (Kiley R) State of emergency: COVID-19.**

**Introduced:** 3/15/2021

**Status:** 3/16/2021-From printer.

**Location:** 3/15/2021-A. PRINT

**Summary:** This measure, in accordance with specified law, would declare that the state of emergency proclaimed by the Governor on March 4, 2020, is at an end and terminate the emergency powers granted to the Governor as a result of that proclamation.

**SB 3 (Caballero D) Education finance: local control and accountability plan portal.**

**Introduced:** 12/7/2020

**Last Amend:** 4/27/2021

**Status:** 5/5/2021-Re-referred to Com. on ED.

**Location:** 5/5/2021-S. ED.

**Summary:** Would require the State Department of Education to develop, on or before January 1, 2022, a local control and accountability plan portal that will allow comprehensive analysis by policymakers of actions, expenditures, and progress on metrics included within local control and accountability plans adopted by local educational agencies. The bill would require the portal to include a tracking mechanism for school districts, county offices of education, and charter schools to use to report the types of services on which they spend their supplemental and concentration grant funds. Commencing July 1, 2022, the bill would require each local educational agency, as a condition of receiving supplemental and concentration grant funds, to annually report to the department the types of services on which it spends its supplemental and concentration grant funds using the portal developed by the department.

**SB 49 (Umbert D) Income taxes: credits: California Fair Fees Tax Credit.**

**Introduced:** 12/7/2020

**Last Amend:** 4/29/2021

**Status:** 5/6/2021-VOTE: Do pass as amended, but first amend, and re-refer to the Committee on [Appropriations] (PASS)

**Location:** 5/6/2021-S. APPR.

**Summary:** The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws. This bill would allow a credit against those taxes for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2022, and before

January 1, 2027, to a taxpayer that meets certain criteria, including that the taxpayer temporarily ceased business operations for at least 30 consecutive days during the taxable year in response to an emergency order, as defined. The amount of credit would vary based on the number of consecutive days the qualified taxpayer has ceased business operations during the taxable year, with a maximum amount of \$6,000 if the qualified taxpayer has temporarily ceased business operations for at least 180 consecutive days, as provided. The bill would designate the credit allowed under its provisions as the California Fair Fees Tax Credit.

**SB 64**    **(Leyva D)   Mobilehome parks: emergency relief: coronavirus (COVID-19).**  
**Introduced:** 12/7/2020  
**Last Amend:** 3/11/2021  
**Status:** 3/22/2021-March 22 hearing: Placed on APPR suspense file.  
**Location:** 3/22/2021-S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE  
**Summary:** Would prohibit the management from terminating or attempting to terminate the tenancy of a homeowner or resident who is impacted by the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, as specified, on the grounds of failure of the homeowner or resident to comply with a reasonable rule or regulation of the park that is part of the rental agreement during a declared state of emergency or local emergency related to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, and during a 120-day time period after the state of emergency or local emergency is terminated, unless necessary to protect the public health or safety.

**SB 74**    **(Borgeas R)   Keep California Working Act.**  
**Introduced:** 12/10/2020  
**Last Amend:** 3/11/2021  
**Status:** 3/11/2021-Set for hearing April 19. April 19 set for first hearing canceled at the request of author. From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on B., P. & E.D.  
**Location:** 1/28/2021-S. B., P. & E.D.  
**Summary:** Currentlaw establishes the Office of Small Business Advocate within the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development for the purpose of advocating for the causes of small business and to provide small businesses with the information they need to survive in the marketplace. This bill, the Keep California Working Act, would establish the Keep California Working Grant Program. The act would require the Small Business Advocate to administer the program and award grants, as specified, to small businesses and nonprofit entities that meet specified criteria, including that the entity has experienced economic hardship resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic

**SB 102**    **(Melendez R)   COVID-19 emergency order violation: license revocation.**  
**Introduced:** 12/30/2020  
**Last Amend:** 3/17/2021  
**Status:** 4/5/2021-April 5 set for final hearing. Failed passage in committee. (Ayes 6. Noes 7.) Reconsideration granted.  
**Location:** 1/28/2021-S. B., P. & E.D.  
**Summary:** Would prohibit the Department of Consumer Affairs, a board within the Department of Consumer Affairs that does not regulate healing arts licensees, and the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control from revoking a license or imposing a fine or penalty for failure to comply with any COVID-19 state of emergency orders or COVID-19 stay-at-home orders, unless the board or department can prove that lack of compliance resulted in transmission of COVID-19. The bill would specify that the provisions do not preclude issuance of fines, penalties, or revoking a license for any action that is not related to the issuance of any COVID-19 state of emergency orders or COVID-19 stay-at-home order.

**SB 233**    **(Umberg D)   Protective proceedings: compromise of minor's disputed claim.**

**Introduced:** 1/19/2021

**Last Amend:** 3/1/2021

**Status:** 4/22/2021-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 38. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

**Location:** 4/22/2021-A. DESK

**Summary:** Current law authorizes a minor's parent to compromise, or execute a covenant not to sue or not to enforce a judgment on, a claim on behalf of the minor if the minor has a disputed claim for damages, money, or other property and does not have a guardian of the estate. This bill would require the court to schedule a hearing on a petition to compromise a minor's disputed claim within 30 days from the date of filing and, if the petition is unopposed, would require the court to enter a decision at the conclusion of the hearing.

**Total Measures: 15**

**Total Tracking Forms: 15**

# Memo

G

To: Olivenhain Municipal Water District Board of Directors

Subject: INFORMATIONAL REPORTS

TWELVE MONTH CALENDAR/OTHER MEETINGS / REPORTS

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Any report will be oral at the time of the Board meeting. Please refer to the TWELVE MONTH Calendar (attached) for meetings attended.

# **TWELVE MONTH CALENDAR OF EVENTS (AS OF 5/13/21)**

Date(s)	Event	Time	Location	Attending Board Member(s)	Additional Information (Speakers' Topic, Cohosts, etc.)
<b>APRIL 2021</b>					
20-Apr	COWU Breakfast Meeting	8:00 AM	TBD		
22-Apr	Meeting with Jim M.	9:30 AM	Lofty Coffee	Watt	
27-Apr	Personnel Committee Meeting	10:00 AM	Zoom	Bruce-Lane, Watt	
27-Apr	San Dieguito Valley Groundwater Desalination Design Pilot Well	Zoom	Virtual	Bruce-Lane,	
28-Apr	Safety Committee Meeting	2:30 PM	TBD	Sprague, Topolovac	
<b>MAY 2021</b>					
4-May	Personnel Committee Meeting	1:00 PM		Bruce-Lane, Watt	
4-May	Conference Call - SDCWA Issues			Guerin	
7-May	Conference Call - SDCWA (Issues GM/GC Review Input)			Guerin	
10-May	ACWA JPIA Meeting	10:00 AM		Watt	
11-May	Conference Call - Meeting Prep.			Watt	
12-May	<b>Special Board Meeting</b>	4:00 PM			
12-May	SDLA Module 3 - Part 1	9:00 AM - 12:00 PM	Virtual	Bruce-Lane	
13-May	SDLA Module 3 - Part 2	9:00 AM - 12:00 PM	Virtual	Bruce-Lane	
13-May	APWA Virtual Awards Luncheon	11:00 AM - 1:00 PM	Virtual	Watt	
13-May	Conference Call			Watt	
May 13-14	ACWA Virtual Spring Conference		Virtual		

# Memo

To: Olivenhain Municipal Water District Board of Directors

Subject: INFORMATIONAL REPORTS

CORRESPONDENCE

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Any correspondence is attached.



April 22, 2021

The Honorable Ben Allen  
Chair, Senate Committee on Environmental Quality  
State Capitol, Room 4076  
Sacramento, CA 95814

**RE: SB 223 (Dodd) – Discontinuation of Residential Water Service for Nonpayment**  
**Position: OPPOSE [April 20, 2021 Version]**

Dear Chair Allen,

The undersigned organizations write to express our opposition to SB 223, a bill that proposes to rewrite recently enacted statutory restrictions on discontinuation of residential water service for nonpayment. SB 223 was most recently amended on April 20 following concerns raised by our organizations and others. While we appreciate Senator Dodd's willingness to have conversations about the bill, the recent amendments do not moderate our opposition as SB 223 still poses significant concerns for public water agencies.

For the reasons stated below, our organizations oppose SB 223.

- I. **SB 223 would put the Legislature in the middle of local water management funding decisions by pressuring public water agencies to prioritize non-rate revenue for forgiveness of customer debt over other critical agency needs.**

The water customer debt that has accrued during the COVID-19 pandemic should be addressed with a combination of federal and state one-time funds on an urgent basis. SB 223 is a fundamentally flawed long-term policy bill that, since its introduction, has focused on mandating debt forgiveness. This is the wrong approach. While locally elected officials make budgetary decisions based on a keen understanding of localized water management needs, this bill would essentially place the Legislature into the local board room, forcing all public water agencies to undergo an exhaustive analysis of whether non-ratepayer revenue “may” be used to forgive customer debt. It would mandate that if the agency found that it “may” offer an arrearage management plan (that includes debt forgiveness), the public agency would be required to do so and provide the required debt forgiveness. To the extent public water agencies have non-ratepayer revenue sources, this revenue is used to fund safe drinking water projects, investments in aging infrastructure, compliance with regulatory mandates, and more. As amended on April 20, the bill still presupposes that water agencies should prioritize debt forgiveness over other critical agency needs. Further, the bill would re-write the State’s new discontinuation of residential water service law (SB 998, Dodd, 2018) when full implementation of that new law has not even occurred.

The April 20 amendments would allow the public water agencies to consider other priorities, such as the need for funding safe drinking water projects, that “may” limit the ability of the agency to establish the plan that include debt forgiveness. But the entire proposed evaluation process is based on the premise that public water agencies should prioritize debt forgiveness above other needs.

Public water agencies are local governments. SB 223 would place the State Legislature in the position of directing local agencies to evaluate how they spend non-rate revenue. This is a highly unusual and problematic proposal. The Legislature does not typically insert itself so deeply into local agency finances—and for obvious reasons. Public agencies make budgetary decisions based on unique localized circumstances (e.g., local water supplies and local water quality), specialized expertise and experience in financing water management, along with detailed analyses of local short-and long-term agency needs. Local public water agencies are in the best position to judge how their dollars are spent. Agencies with non-ratepayer revenue budget these funds for purposes such as safe drinking water projects, compliance with regulatory requirements repairs to aging infrastructure, etc. Many water agencies have relied on this revenue to address the financial consequences experienced during the pandemic. SB 223 would force agencies that determine they “may” cover the customer debt with non-rate revenue to do so.

Public water agencies have a long, and proven, track record of working diligently with customers struggling to pay their bills. They reach out to their customers when they fall behind, offering payment plans and other forms of support to get them current on their accounts. When the COVID-19 pandemic struck and the financial ramifications set in, many agencies suspended shutoffs for residential customers so that the taps would continue to flow even if they could not pay for service. Still, public water agencies have limited resources available to fund the host of needs facing each agency. Public agencies need customers to pay their bills. Despite that fact, SB 223 would force agencies to devote significant time and resources to conducting the proposed debt forgiveness evaluation. This would be a waste of public agency resources.

Our organizations request that the author strike Section 8, and all other provisions related to arrearage management plans, from the bill. Existing law has sufficient provisions regarding payment plans.

**II. SB 223 would rewrite a new law (SB 998, Dodd, 2018) that addresses payment plans before full implementation of that new law has even occurred.**

Laws enacted in 2018 are new laws. SB 998, signed into law in 2018, set forth the Water Shutoff Protection Act and provided compliance deadlines of February 1, 2020 and April 1, 2020, depending on the type of water system. Public water agencies have spent more than a year drafting new shutoff policies and taking the logistical steps necessary to comply with this new law. Before the 2020 deadlines, the COVID-19 pandemic emerged throughout the United States. As businesses struggled and the financial impacts of the pandemic grew quickly in California, many public water agencies voluntarily suspended water service shutoffs. On April 2, 2020, Governor Newsom suspended the authority for residential shutoffs during the pandemic with Executive Order N-42-20. This emergency shutoff suspension is still in effect.

SB 998 put into place measures intended to provide additional protections for residential customers that could be subject to a discontinuation of water service. However, with the Governor's Executive Order, water systems have not had an opportunity to implement SB 998. SB 223 now proposes to substantially re-write many key provisions of that new law. For example (not a complete list), under the new law (SB 998), customers must be delinquent for a minimum of 60 days before the system contacts customers and offers to discuss ways to avert discontinuation of service, including payment plans. Under SB 223, customers would have to be delinquent for 90 days or have amassed at least \$250 in water debt. These proposed changes would have the negative effect of requiring customers to fall more behind on their water bill before the process to address the situation begins.

The new law (SB 998) also set caps on the amount an agency can charge customers with a household income below 200 percent of the federal poverty line for reconnecting service. SB 223 would erase those caps and prohibit agencies from charging this class of customers for the costs of disconnecting and reconnecting water service. These are functions of water agencies that result in real costs. Reconnection and disconnection fees are governed by Proposition 26<sup>1</sup>, which includes cost of service mandates similar to those mandates in Proposition 218. If public water agencies waived the fees, as proposed by SB 223, it would be illegal for agencies to use fee revenue to fund this service because that would result in an illegal cross-subsidy.

These are just examples (not a complete summary) of the problems with the SB 223 provisions that would re-write the SB 998 law. The State should give water agencies an opportunity to successfully implement SB 998 and examine the impacts of the law after we can properly assess its impact on residential shutoffs.

**III. COVID-19 water customer arrearages need to be addressed with a combination of federal and state emergency relief funding and payment plans under SB 998 (the new,**

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<sup>1</sup> Proposition 26 amended the following parts of the California Constitution: section 3 of Article XIII A and section 1 of Article XIII C.

**existing law) once the Executive Order is lifted. SB 223 is a proposed long-term law – not an effective emergency measure.**

In 2020 and early 2021, the Association of California Water Agencies (ACWA) noted before the State Water Resources Control Board that public water agencies have a good track record of working with their customers on payment plans, and that the Newsom Administration should join with stakeholders in seeking emergency funding to help cover customer debt that has arisen during the pandemic. ACWA and other statewide water organizations collaborated last fall with the State Water Board on the development of two surveys aimed at giving the State an estimate of drinking water customer arrearages during the pandemic. Based on those surveys, the State estimated that the COVID-19 drinking water arrearages were between \$600 and \$700 million statewide. A very broad coalition that includes ACWA has been seeking and continues to seek emergency funding to help cover those arrearages. Some federal funding was enacted in December and additional funding was enacted in the American Rescue Plan in March. Statewide water associations, including ACWA, are seeking \$1 billion in one-time State emergency funding for past-due public water/wastewater agency and publicly owned electric utility customer arrearages. Regarding payment plans, California has SB 998 – a brand new law that addresses repayment plans.

SB 223 proposes to address these financial challenges by forcing public agencies evaluate whether they should forgive this debt. This idea is financially untenable for public water agencies and is not a solution to the issues brought on by the pandemic. **The most helpful thing the State Legislature can do relative to the COVID-19 arrearages is approve State emergency funding and distribute federal and State emergency funding on a fast track (i.e., separate from the development of policy bills).**

For these reasons, our organizations oppose SB 223, and we request your “NO” vote when the bill is heard by the Senate Committee on Environment Quality.

If you have any questions, please contact ACWA Legislative Advocate Kristopher Anderson at [krisa@acwa.com](mailto:krisa@acwa.com) or (916) 441-4545.

Sincerely,

Larry McKenney  
General Manager  
Amador Water Agency

Cari Dale  
Water Utilities Director  
City of Oceanside

Kristopher M. Anderson, Esq.  
Legislative Advocate  
Association of California Water Agencies

Krista Bernasconi  
Mayor  
City of Roseville

Tamara Alaniz, MPA  
General Manager  
Brooktrails Township Community Services  
District

John N. Duckett, Jr.  
City Manager  
City of Shasta Lake

John Bosler  
General Manager/CEO  
Cucamonga Valley Water District

John Mura  
General Manager/CEO  
East Valley Water District

Paul D. Jones II, P.E.  
General Manager  
Eastern Municipal Water District

Greg Thomas  
General Manager  
Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District

Hannah Davidson  
Water Resources Specialist  
Hidden Valley Lake Community Services  
District

Donald M. Zbeda  
General Manager  
Indian Wells Valley Water District

Paul A. Cook, PE  
General Manager  
Irvine Ranch Water District

Paul E. Shoenberger, P.E.  
General Manager  
Mesa Water District

Tammy Rudock  
General Manager  
Mid-Peninsula Water District

Robert J. Hunter  
General Manager  
Municipal Water District of Orange County

Adrianne Carr, Ph.D.  
General Manager  
North Coast County Water District

Kimberly A. Thorner  
General Manager  
Olivenhain

Jose Martinez  
General Manager  
Otay Water District

Allen Carlisle  
CEO/General Manager  
Padre Dam Municipal Water District

Dennis D. La Moreaux  
General Manager  
Palmdale Water District

Ara Azhderian  
General Manager  
Panoche Water District

James D. Ciampa  
Partner  
Public Water Agencies Group

Carol Lee Gonzales-Brady  
Board President  
Rancho California Water District

James Peifer  
Executive Director  
Regional Water Authority

Martha Slack  
General Manager  
Rio Alto Water District

Glenn Farrel  
Director of Government Relations  
San Diego County Water Authority

Paul Helliker  
General Manager  
San Juan Water District

Daniel R. Ferons  
General Manager  
Santa Margarita Water District

Piret Harmon  
General Manager  
Scotts Valley Water District

Sean Barclay  
General Manager  
Tahoe City Public Utility District

Brian Wright  
Interim General Manager and Water Utility  
Director  
Truckee Donner Public Utilities District

Edwin R. Pattison  
General Manager  
Tuolumne Utilities District

Gary Arant  
General Manager  
Valley Center Municipal Water District

Brett Hodgkiss  
General Manager  
Vista Irrigation District

Erik Hitchman  
General Manager  
Walnut Valley Water District

cc: The Honorable Bill Dodd  
Honorable Members, Environmental Quality Committee  
Ms. Gabrielle Meindl, Chief Consultant, Senate Committee on Environmental Quality  
Ms. Scott Seekatz, Policy Consultant, Senate Republican Caucus  
Ms. Cindy Tuck, Deputy Executive Director for Government Relations

**Board of Directors**

Lawrence A. Watt, President  
Kristie Bruce-Lane, Vice President  
Christy Guerin, Treasurer  
Edmund K. Sprague, Secretary  
Robert F. Topolovac, Director



**General Manager**  
Kimberly A. Thorner, Esq.  
**General Counsel**  
Alfred Smith, Esq.

May 5, 2021

Alexi Schnell, Water Resources Specialist  
San Diego County Water Authority  
4677 Overland Avenue  
San Diego, CA 92123

VIA EMAIL: [aschnell@sdewa.org](mailto:aschnell@sdewa.org)

**Re: San Diego County Water Authority Draft 2020 Urban Water Management Plan**

Dear Ms. Schnell,

On behalf of Olivenhain Municipal Water District, I am writing to provide written comment on the San Diego County Water Authority's Draft 2020 Urban Water Management Plan. We appreciate the opportunity to comment.

As you're aware, I identified in a November 10, 2020 letter to Chair Croucher that SDCWA's water demand projections for OMWD were considerably higher than OMWD's own projections. Our demand forecast is approximately 10 percent lower than SDCWA's in 2035 and 20 percent lower in 2045, a significant difference. I noted that the discrepancy is attributable to a number of factors—OMWD expects demand to continue to fall due to ongoing conservation efforts, residential landscape conversions, potable irrigation conversions to recycled water, state guidelines, and ratepayer reaction to the increasing cost of water. Additionally, SDCWA has indicated that it is unable to account for any future reductions associated with water use efficiency legislation (AB 1668 and SB 606) until water use targets associated with that legislation are more clearly defined.

Ultimately, OMWD and SDCWA were not able to agree on future demands, and OMWD has noted this in its own Draft 2020 UWMP.

OMWD's experience is not unique in the region, in that several other agencies have identified that the water use projections in their own 2020 UWMPs will be measurably lower than the projections in SDCWA's 2020 UWMP. Having this final opportunity to comment on SDCWA's 2020 UWMP, I would like to again point out that given SDCWA's demand forecast is higher than the projections of its member agencies, SDCWA should adjust its projections downward to reflect more plausible future conditions.

SDCWA's projections assume that water rates will remain flat relative to inflation, which is inconsistent with historical data. It assumes flat agricultural demands, which ignores recent downward trends. It underestimates ongoing local supply development by SDCWA member agencies and it does not account for future regulatory actions by the State Water Resources Control Board. The mid-range forecast should account for the probability of future State Boards ratcheting down over time the unit use allowance for irrigable acreage.



There are many consequences of over-estimating demand projections, but potentially none as serious as over-investing in plans and infrastructure that will not be necessary to meet declining demands. A prime example is the ongoing expenditure of ratepayer funds to advance the Regional Conveyance System project, a colossal project creating no new water, on which OMWD's position is well-known. If demands are appropriately identified, SDCWA will not find itself at risk of unwarrantedly investing public dollars into unnecessary initiatives and facilities.

If you should need any further detail pertaining to these comments, please do not hesitate to contact me at 760-753-6466 or kthorner@olivenhain.com.

Regards,



Kimberly A. Thorner  
General Manager

cc: Board of Directors, Olivenhain Municipal Water District

**Board of Directors**

Lawrence A. Watt, President  
Kristie Bruce-Lane, Vice President  
Christy Guerin, Treasurer  
Edmund K. Sprague, Secretary  
Robert F. Topolovac, Director



**General Manager**  
Kimberly A. Thorner, Esq.  
**General Counsel**  
Alfred Smith, Esq.

April 16, 2021

Dear Chair Croucher,

Thank you for your letter of April 14, 2021 discussing the response to the San Diego County Water Authority (SDCWA) Board Governance Workshop discussion on March 25, 2021. In your letter, you indicate that, in addition to the Board Officers working with staff to compile issues, all SDCWA board members and member agencies will have an opportunity to submit issues for consideration at the upcoming summer workshop. This is critical as SDCWA is representative of all of the member agencies across the county. Placing the concerns of all agencies on the table will better enable all of us to address issues comprehensively and completely in order to move forward.

While I appreciate an investigation will be conducted by the SDCWA General Counsel to investigate who directed the SDCWA consultant to approach and influence Oceanside on the appointment of Olivenhain Municipal Water District (OMWD) as Oceanside's Board Proxy, Oceanside has already stated on the record at the March 25, 2021 SDCWA Board Meeting via its Board Representative Boyle that this lobbying did indeed occur by the paid SDCWA consultant. The only issues remaining to be addressed is who at SDCWA had knowledge of, authorized, requested and/or directed the paid SDCWA Consultant to reach out to Oceanside – and how do we prevent such activities from happening in the future. My principal purpose in bringing this concern forward so publicly is to ensure that these types of activities do not happen again.

Finally, I want to emphasize that the MAMO meeting is not dissimilar from the MAM meeting being run monthly by SDCWA for decades. The only difference is that SDCWA is not generally present at MAMO, although they have been on occasion. I am not aware of any decree that states that SDCWA being absent from a meeting makes it less transparent. Retail member agencies have different issues than a wholesaler. Retail member agencies have to deal with Prop 218 issues, revisions to the Lead and Copper Rule relative to service laterals, and landscape measurement number verifications to the Department of Water Resources – all of which were notably discussed at the last MAMO meeting. SDCWA's focus on MAMO appears on its face to be an attempt to shut down the free exchange of ideas and information between retail member agencies.



Chair Croucher, I have known you for 20 years. In that time, I have found you to be a collaborator who is willing to bring people together for the greater good. You have no small task in front of you now. All of the member agencies desire what is best for SDCWA, yet we each have different perspectives on how to accomplish this goal. I appreciate your efforts to have everyone involved and heard at the table to shape the future of SDCWA, and look forward to helping you achieve these goals.

Very Truly Yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Kimberly A. Thorner". The script is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Kimberly" being more prominent and the last name "Thorner" following in a similar style.

Kimberly A. Thorner, Esq.  
OMWD General Manager  
SDCWA Board Representative



April 14, 2020

The Honorable Dianne Feinstein  
United States Senate  
331 Hart Senate Office Building  
Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable Ken Calvert  
United States House of Representatives  
2205 Rayburn House Office Building  
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Senator Feinstein and Congressman Calvert,

In 2016, due to your steadfast efforts, Congress established a competitive grant program within the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation's (USBR) Title XVI Water Reclamation and Reuse program to provide federal cost-share grant funding for water recycling projects in the arid West. As you know, Title XVI is the only active federal program with a focus on water recycling. We write today to thank you for your support for the program, and to ask you to help secure increased funding for the Title XVI-WIIN program in FY 2022.

Water projects funded through the Title XVI program have been used to increase the supply of drinking water, generate sustainable irrigation water, and help industries expand and create jobs, among other regionally important economic purposes. The program is not limited to the reuse of municipal wastewater—it also helps communities identify beneficial uses for industrial, agricultural, and domestic wastewater, as well as impaired ground and surface water.

There are currently dozens of Title XVI-WIIN eligible projects awaiting assistance, with a total of more than \$700 million in eligible federal cost-share. This list will only grow as more projects become eligible. Title XVI-WIIN is an integral part of the federal funding partnership with local communities throughout the West to ensure they have safe and sustainable water supplies to meet demand. This is especially true in California, which has received the vast majority of Title XVI funding.

Given the critical role water reuse plays in California's future water management, and given the overwhelming demand for Title XVI-WIIN projects across the West, we strongly urge you to provide no less than \$50 million for this program in FY 2022.

Thank you for considering our request. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact Greg Fogel at [gfogel@watereuse.org](mailto:gfogel@watereuse.org).

Sincerely,

Arcadis  
California Association of Sanitation Agencies  
Carpinteria Sanitary District  
Carpinteria Valley Water District  
City of Los Angeles Sanitation and Environment  
City of Pismo Beach  
City of San Diego  
Dublin San Ramon Services District  
Eastern Municipal Water District  
El Dorado Irrigation District  
Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District  
Grace Environmental Services  
Goleta Sanitary District  
Inland Empire Utilities Agency  
Irvine Ranch Water District  
Las Gallinas Valley Sanitary District  
Las Virgenes Municipal Water District  
Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts  
Los Angeles Department of Water and Power  
Mesa Water District  
Monterey One Water  
Olivenhain Municipal Water District  
Orange County Water District  
Otay Water District  
Pajaro Valley Water Management Agency  
Rancho California Water District  
Regional San's Harvest Water Program  
Rincon del Diablo Municipal Water District  
Riverside Public Utility  
Sacramento Area Sewer District  
San Diego County Water Authority  
San Francisco Public Utilities Commission

San Simeon Community Services District

Santa Margarita Water District

Scotts Valley Water District

Soquel Creek Water District

Southern California Alliance of Publicly Owned Treatment Works

Tetra Tech

Valley Water

West Bay Sanitary District's Bayfront Recycled Water Project

Western Municipal Water District

Woodard & Curran



May 11, 2021

Honorable Laura Friedman  
California State Assembly  
State Capitol, Room 6011  
Sacramento, CA 95814

**SUBJECT: AB 1434 (Friedman) - OPPOSE**

Dear Assemblymember Friedman:

The above-identified San Diego region water suppliers respectfully oppose AB 1434, as amended on April 19, 2021, which would establish the standard for indoor residential water use at 48 gallons per capita daily (GPCD), and subsequently lower the standard to 44 GPCD beginning on January 1, 2025 and to 40 GPCD on January 1, 2030.

The San Diego region has long been a leader in water use efficiency and conservation in California, helping to shape the state's existing statutory and regulatory framework for several decades. In fact, as a result of active and consistent water use efficiency messaging and programs throughout the San Diego region, per capita water consumption has reduced by nearly 50 percent since 1990. It was only a short three years ago that many of the water suppliers signing-on to this letter were involved in discussions within the Legislature surrounding the establishment of an indoor residential water use standard. The statutory standards approved by the Legislature in 2018 would provide meaningful water savings throughout California. The Department of Water Resources projects the following robust water savings in California based on the current indoor residential water use standards in existing law:

- 52.5 GPCD: 89,522 acre-feet/year
- 50 GPCD: 116,339 acre-feet/year

We have a number of significant concerns with the effort through AB 1434 to prematurely reduce the indoor residential water use statutory standards at this time:

- **The existing statutory standards have not had a chance to be implemented – any changes to the statutory standards at this time would be premature.** Existing law was heavily negotiated and the resulting provisions reflect a compromise agreement by all involved stakeholders during the 2017-18 legislative session. Tiers of GPCD requirements and the timeline in which they are required to be implemented were the source of extended negotiation and to simply change them with no hard data to demonstrate that lowered indoor residential water use standards are feasible or reasonable is disingenuous to the process that led to their original enactment. Instead, the numbers would be seemingly arbitrarily reduced by AB 1434 irrespective of the studies and investigations under consideration by the implementing state agencies.
- **Prematurely lowering the indoor residential water use standard could have adverse consequences associated with permanently reduced wastewater flows.** Existing law directs DWR to prepare a study on the wastewater impacts and implications for setting lower indoor residential GPCD standards to inform state decision-making processes. The results of a preliminary review by DWR were recently released, and several adverse impacts associated with reduced wastewater flows were identified and highlighted:
  - Reductions in recycled water quantity
  - Deterioration of recycled water quality
  - Increased sewer gas production
  - Accelerated rate of corrosion in sewer pipes
  - Increased occurrence of sewer blockages and overflows
  - Degradation of wastewater influent quality

These projected adverse impacts are particularly concerning within the San Diego region, where multiple water suppliers are advancing potable reuse projects right now, with projections to add as much as 100,000 acre-feet of new water supply to the region by 2035, improving the region's self-sufficiency, reducing reliance on the Delta as a source of supply, and insulating our 3.3 million residents and \$253 billion regional economy from the impacts of prolonged drought.

- **The COVID pandemic has increased residential indoor water use.** Water providers throughout California and the nation have reported increased residential water use through 2020 associated with much of the population remaining at home during traditional work hours. Data suggests that behavioral changes in indoor water use have increased indoor GPCD in California by 4-6 GPCD and possibly more. This may or may not be a permanent trend, which could significantly affect water suppliers' ability to achieve and sustain substantially lower indoor residential water use standards. Additionally, water use is critical for health and safety needs to prevent the spread of COVID. It is imperative that residents of our communities not feel constrained as a result of artificially established indoor water use standards when it comes to water consumption for health and safety purposes.
- **Substantial reductions in the indoor residential water use standards may create even greater disproportionate impacts related to water affordability on low-income households.** Lower-income communities may have a greater number of older housing units with inefficient plumbing fixtures and appliances, and the water suppliers serving those communities may lack access to funding programs to address these issues adequately, thereby disproportionately impacting low-income customers and exacerbating water affordability challenges for many Californians.

Assemblymember Laura Friedman

May 11, 2021

Page 3

We believe that the indoor residential water use standards should be set at appropriate levels based on science and considering the benefits and consequences of particular levels of water use. Those necessary analyses – and the stakeholder engagement that was promised and committed during the 2017-18 legislative debate on water use efficiency – have yet to occur. **We strongly encourage you to place AB 1434 in the Inactive File for the year to allow space for stakeholder engagement and further discussions regarding this important policy issue.**

# Memo

To: Olivenhain Municipal Water District Board of Directors

Subject: AUTHORIZATION TO ATTEND UPCOMING MEETINGS /  
CONFERENCES / SEMINARS

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The Board may desire to attend a meeting that requires Board approval.

# Memo

To: Olivenhain Municipal Water District Board of Directors

Subject: FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS

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The Board may have items to be considered at a Future Board meeting.

# Memo

To: Olivenhain Municipal Water District Board of Directors

Subject: CONSIDER PUBLIC COMMENTS

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There may be public comments before the Board meeting is adjourned.

# Memo

To: Olivenhain Municipal Water District Board of Directors

Subject: CLOSED SESSION

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It may be necessary to go into Closed Session.

# Memo

To: Olivenhain Municipal Water District Board of Directors

Subject: ADJOURNMENT

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We are adjourned.

# THE COAST NEWS GROUP

## THE COAST NEWS | THE INLAND EDITION

### OMWD GETS GRANT

Olivenhain Municipal Water District has been awarded \$500,000 in grant funding from United States Bureau of Reclamation for OMWD's Advanced Metering Infrastructure project. The award was made available through USBR's Water and Energy Efficiency Research Program for Fiscal Year 2021. As part of a multi-year plan, OMWD is converting customer meters to AMI technology.

### OMWD DOES IT AGAIN

Olivenhain Municipal Water District's Board of Directors accepted at its March 17 meeting the Government Finance Officers Association's Distinguished Budget Presentation Award. The award was presented in recognition of OMWD's budget for Fiscal Years 2021 and 2022. This is the 20th consecutive year OMWD has received this recognition.

# Controversial Project Is Becoming a Pipeline in the Sand for Local Water Agencies

 [voiceofsandiego.org/topics/government/controversial-pipeline-project-is-fueling-drama-within-the-water-authority/](https://voiceofsandiego.org/topics/government/controversial-pipeline-project-is-fueling-drama-within-the-water-authority/)

April 13, 2021

The San Diego County Water Authority is no stranger to conflict – virtually all of its dealings over the past decade have been shaped by its feud with the Los Angeles-based Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (see Exhibits [A](#), [B](#), [C](#), [D](#), [E](#), [F](#) ... ).

Now that feud is fueling fights within the agency itself.

In the latest twist, some members called for an independent ethics officer during a full meeting of the Water Authority last month.

“Different viewpoints need to be respected and protected by this board. If you’re unable to stop these attacks, I believe the Water Authority should establish an independent ethics office,” said Kim Thorner, general manager and voting member for Olivenhain Municipal Water District, which serves places like Encinitas, Carlsbad, Solana Beach.

The Water Authority buys San Diego’s drinking water from Los Angeles, and sells it to 24 smaller water agencies in the region. Each of those agencies appoints someone to sit on the Water Authority’s governing board and vote on big decisions, like whether to build a second pipeline to the Colorado River (where the region gets most of its drinking water) instead of buying it from Los Angeles.

The whole point of that pipe, supporters say, is so San Diego doesn’t have to pay whatever Metropolitan charges for Colorado River water. But the project also wouldn’t bring a drop of new water to the region – it’s all about carving out independence from Metropolitan. But some directors feel the Water Authority is engaging in suspect tactics to pull votes one way.

A majority of directors voted against continued study of the multibillion-dollar pipeline project. But it is still alive, thanks to uniform support from the 10-vote bloc from the city of San Diego. (The Water Authority makes decisions using a weighted vote process, which is why a minority of member agencies can approve something.)

Olivenhain, the district Thorner manages, was one of 20 agencies that voted against the pipeline. Of those member agencies, some want to solidify their position against it. And that means securing as many votes as possible.

But the nitty-gritty political fight at hand really took shape over a procedural issue, the so-called proxy vote.

Each of the 24 directors can designate another member agency to vote in its stead at the Water Authority board meetings if they can't make it.

If Oceanside's director can't make it, for instance, the city of Carlsbad votes on its behalf. But Oceanside and Carlsbad have different opinions on building the parallel pipeline: Oceanside doesn't want it; Carlsbad voted to keep studying it.

Thorner, at Olivenhain, agreed with Oceanside's water director to make a change: Allow Olivenhain to become its proxy so both teams were playing on the same side, so to speak.

But there was a hurdle: Oceanside City Council, a completely different political body, has to OK a change to the proxy vote according to the city's rules.

Thorner said consultants hired by the Water Authority stepped in and started lobbying the Oceanside Council members against the deal in a March 15 letter addressed to the general manager of the Water Authority.

“(Water Authority), by way of its leadership and paid consultant, lobbied against and interfered with a member agency issue,” Thorner wrote.

The Water Authority has yet to produce any active consulting contracts at the request of Voice of San Diego. San Diego City Councilman Chris Cate, who sits on the Water Authority board, said he hasn't seen them either, and asked for their release to the full board.

The Water Authority's general counsel, Mark Hattam, told Voice of San Diego in an April 8 letter that it needed extra time to produce those contracts because offices are closed and staff are offsite due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Water Authority board's leadership responded to Thorner's letter with another letter, neither confirming nor denying Thorner's claims. Instead it blamed the general managers (the utility wonks who run the water districts, some of whom also sit as political appointees on the board) for holding meetings without inviting the Water Authority.

That group “does not allow Water Authority staff to attend its meetings, does not make agendas available to the public and no meeting minutes are distributed for public review,” that letter alleged.

In the end, the Oceanside City Council didn't go with Olivenhain or Carlsbad for their new proxy vote. Instead they appointed Valley Center Municipal Water District another agency that's against the pipeline. (Gary Arant, the general manager of Valley Center's district, didn't respond to a request for comment.)

So far, three out of five Oceanside Council members – Kori Jensen, Ryan Keim and Peter Weiss – said they weren't approached by Water Authority consultants.

“I didn't get lobbied by anybody. I didn't get any calls,” said Weiss.

Weiss said he isn't in favor of the parallel pipeline anyway. Oceanside has its own wastewater-to-drinking water recycling project in the works as well.

"I'd question the value in pursuing something like that pipeline since it doesn't bring any more water here," he said.

So what's the point of all this?

During the March meeting of the full board, other members, even the chair, Gary Croucher, alleged they'd been lobbied against by other directors or the Water Authority itself.

Fern Steiner, a voting member for city of San Diego and former Water Authority board chair, suggested the board should make a committee to focus on how people can talk to one another.

"Bad memories have come up of people who wouldn't even talk to me when I first came on the board and turning their back and walking away," Steiner said. "We need to learn how to talk to each other."

Written By

**MacKenzie Elmer**

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MacKenzie is a reporter for Voice of San Diego. She writes about the environment and natural resources.