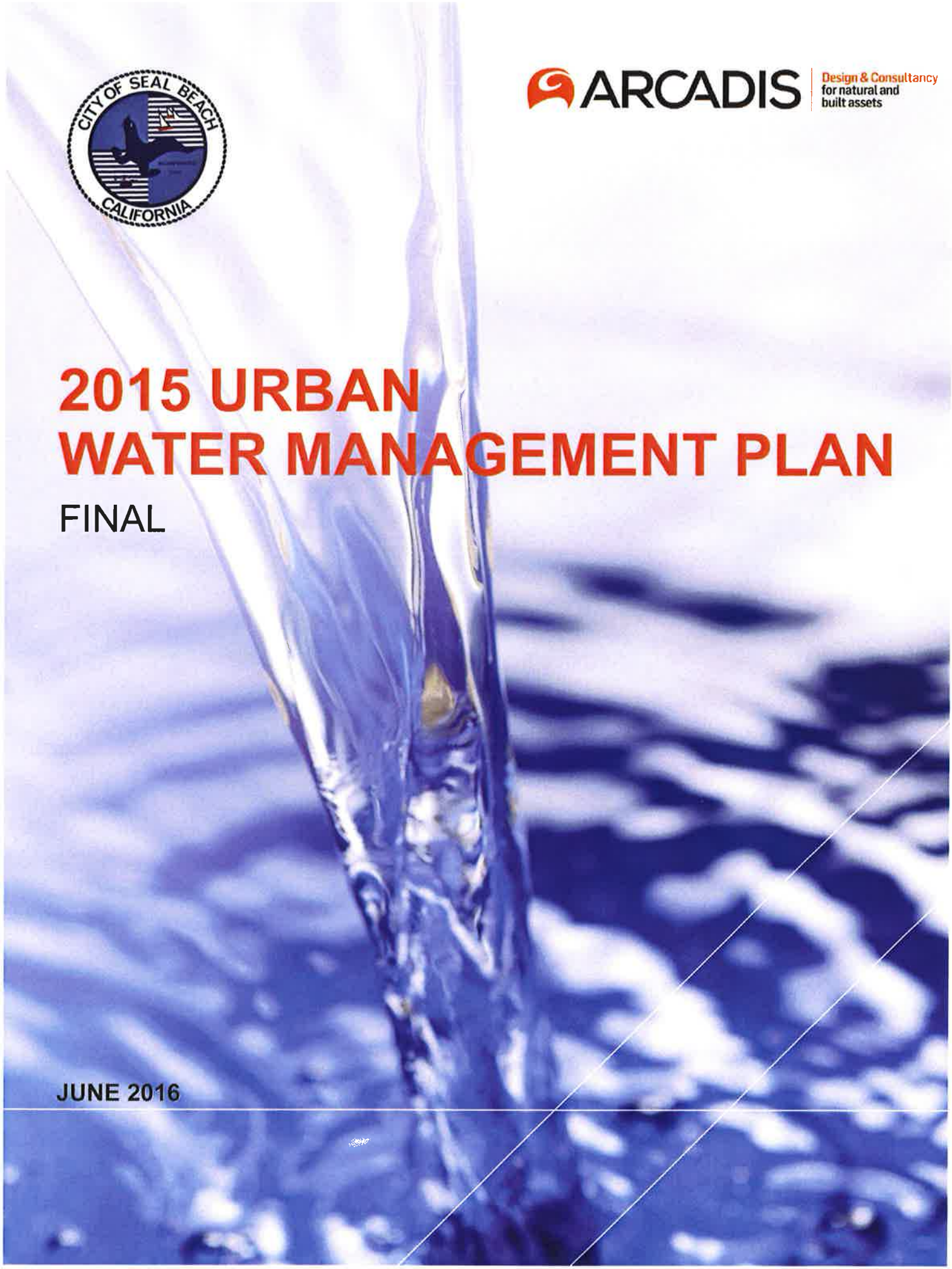

ARCADIS Design & Consultancy for natural and built assets

2015 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

FINAL

JUNE 2016

2015 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

City of Seal Beach

FINAL

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June 2016

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

20x2020	20% water use reduction in GPCD by year 2020
Act	Urban Water Management Planning Act
AF	Acre-Feet
AFY	Acre-Feet per Year
AWWA	American Water Works Association
BEA	Basin Equity Assessment
Biops	Biological Opinions
BMP	Best Management Practice
BPP	Basin Production Percentage
CARL	Current Annual Real Losses
CCC	California Coastal Commission
CDR	Center for Demographic Research
CEC	Constituent of Emerging Concern
CII	Commercial/Industrial/Institutional
City	City of Seal Beach
CRA	Colorado River Aqueduct
CUP	Conjunctive Use Program
CUWCC	California Urban Water Conservation Council
CVP	Central Valley Project
Delta	Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta
DMM	Demand Management Measure
DOF	Department of Finance
DWR	Department of Water Resources
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
FY	Fiscal Year
GAP	Green Acres Project
GCM	General Circulation Model
GPCD	Gallons per Capita per Day
GSWC	Golden State Water Company
GWRS	Groundwater Replenishment System
H_2O_2	Hydrogen Peroxide
HCF	Hundred Cubic Feet
HECW	High Efficiency Clothes Washer
HET	High Efficiency Toilet
ILI	Infrastructure Leakage Index
IPR	Indirect Potable Reuse
IRP	Integrated Water Resource Plan
IWA	International Water Association
LBCWD	Laguna Beach County Water District

LRP	Local Resources Program
LTFP	Long-Term Facilities Plan
MAF	Million Acre-Feet
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
Metropolitan	Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
MF	Microfiltration
MG	Million Gallons
MGD	Million Gallons per Day
MHI	Median Household Income
MTBE	Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether
MWDOC	Municipal Water District of Orange County
NDMA	N-nitrosodimethylamine
OC	Orange County
OC Basin	Orange County Groundwater Basin
OCWD	Orange County Water District
PCH	Pacific Coast Highway
Poseidon	Poseidon Resources LLC
PPCP	Pharmaceuticals and Personal Care Product
PSI	pounds per square inch
RA	Replenishment Assessment
RHNA	Regional Housing Needs Assessment
RO	Reverse Osmosis
SBx7-7	Senate Bill 7 as part of the Seventh Extraordinary Session
SCAB	South Coast Air Basin
SCAG	Southern California Association of Governments
SCWD	South Coast Water District
SDCWA	San Diego County Water Authority
SDP	Seawater Desalination Program
Study	Colorado River Basin Water Supply and Demand Study
SWP	State Water Project
SWRCB	California State Water Resources Control Board
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
UARL	Unavoidable Annual Real Losses
UV	Ultraviolet
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
WBIC	Weather-Based Irrigation Controller
WEROC	Water Emergency Response Organization of Orange County
WF-21	Water Factory 21
WSAP	Water Supply Allocation Plan

WSDM	Water Surplus and Drought Management

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Urban Water Management Plan Requirements

Water Code Sections 10610 through 10656 of the Urban Water Management Planning Act (Act) require every urban water supplier providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet (AF) of water annually to prepare, adopt, and file an Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) with the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) every five years in the years ending in zero and five. The 2015 UWMP updates are due to DWR by July 1, 2016.

This UWMP provides DWR with a detailed summary of present and future water resources and demands within the City of Seal Beach's (City) service area and assesses the City's water resource needs. Specifically, the UWMP provides water supply planning for a 25-year planning period in five-year increments and identifies water supplies needed to meet existing and future demands. The demand analysis must identify supply reliability under three hydrologic conditions: a normal year, a single-dry year, and multiple-dry years. The City's 2015 UWMP updates the 2010 UWMP in compliance with the requirements of the Act as amended in 2009, and includes a discussion of:

- Water Service Area and Facilities
- Water Sources and Supplies
- Water Use by Customer Type
- Demand Management Measures
- Water Supply Reliability
- Planned Water Supply Projects and Programs
- Water Shortage Contingency Plan
- Recycled Water Use

Since the original Act's passage in 1983, several amendments have been added. The most recent changes affecting the 2015 UWMP include Senate Bill 7 as part of the Seventh Extraordinary Session (SBx7-7) and SB 1087. SBx7-7, or the Water Conservation Act of 2009, is part of the Delta Action Plan that stemmed from the Governor's goal to achieve a 20 percent statewide reduction in urban per capita water use by 2020 (20x2020). Reduction in water use is an important part of this plan that aims to sustainably manage the Bay Delta and reduce conflicts between environmental conservation and water supply; it is detailed in Section 3.2.2. SBx7-7 requires each urban retail water supplier to develop urban water use targets to achieve the 20x2020 goal and the interim ten percent goal by 2015. Each urban retail water supplier must include in its 2015 UWMPs the following information from its target-setting process:

- Baseline daily per capita water use
- 2020 urban water use target
- 2015 interim water use target compliance

- Compliance method being used along with calculation method and support data
- An implementation plan to meet the targets

The other recent amendment, made to the UWMP on September 19, 2014, is set forth by SB 1420, Distribution System Water Losses. SB 1420 requires water purveyors to quantify distribution system losses for the most recent 12-month period available. The water loss quantification is based on the water system balance methodology developed by the American Water Works Association (AWWA).

The sections in this UWMP correspond to the outline of the Act, specifically Article 2, Contents of Plans, Sections 10631, 10632, and 10633. The sequence used for the required information, however, differs slightly in order to present information in a manner reflecting the unique characteristics of the City's water utility. The UWMP Checklist has been completed, which identifies the location of Act requirements in this Plan and is included in Appendix A. This is an individual UWMP for a retail agency, as shown in Tables 1-1 and 1-2. Table 1-2 also indicates the units that will be used throughout this document.

Table 1-1: Plan Identification

Plan Identification			
Select Only One	**Type of Plan**		**Name of RUWMP or Regional Alliance**
☑	**Individual UWMP**		
	☐	**Water Supplier is also a member of a RUWMP**	
	☑	**Water Supplier is also a member of a Regional Alliance**	Orange County 20x2020 Regional Alliance
☐	**Regional Urban Water Management Plan (RUWMP)**		
NOTES:			

Table 1-2: Plan Identification

Agency Identification	
Type of Agency (select one or both)	
☐	Agency is a wholesaler
☑	Agency is a retailer
Fiscal or Calendar Year (select one)	
☐	UWMP Tables Are in Calendar Years
☑	UWMP Tables Are in Fiscal Years
If Using Fiscal Years Provide Month and Date that the Fiscal Year Begins (mm/dd)	
7/1	
Units of Measure Used in UWMP (select from Drop down)	
Unit	AF
NOTES:	

1.2 Agency Overview

The City is a predominantly residential community located along the California coastline in Orange County. It was incorporated in 1915 and became a charter city in 1964. The City is administered under a council-manager form of government, and is governed by a five-member City council elected by district serving four-year alternating terms. Current City Council districts are:

- District One (Old Town and Surfside Colony)
- District Two (Leisure World and College Park West)
- District Three (Hill, Coves, Bridgeport, and Heron Pointe)
- District Four (College Park East and Town Center)
- District Five (Leisure World)

The City has a 2015 population of 23,706 and the projected ultimate population is 24,327 by the year 2040. Total water consumption in 2015 was 3,521 acre-feet per year (AFY). The City receives its water from two main sources, local well water from the Lower Santa Ana River Groundwater basin, which is managed by the Orange County Water District (OCWD) and imported water from the Municipal Water District of Orange County (MWDOC). MWDOC is Orange County's wholesale supplier and is a member agency of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Metropolitan). The City's location within MWDOC is shown on Figure 1-1.

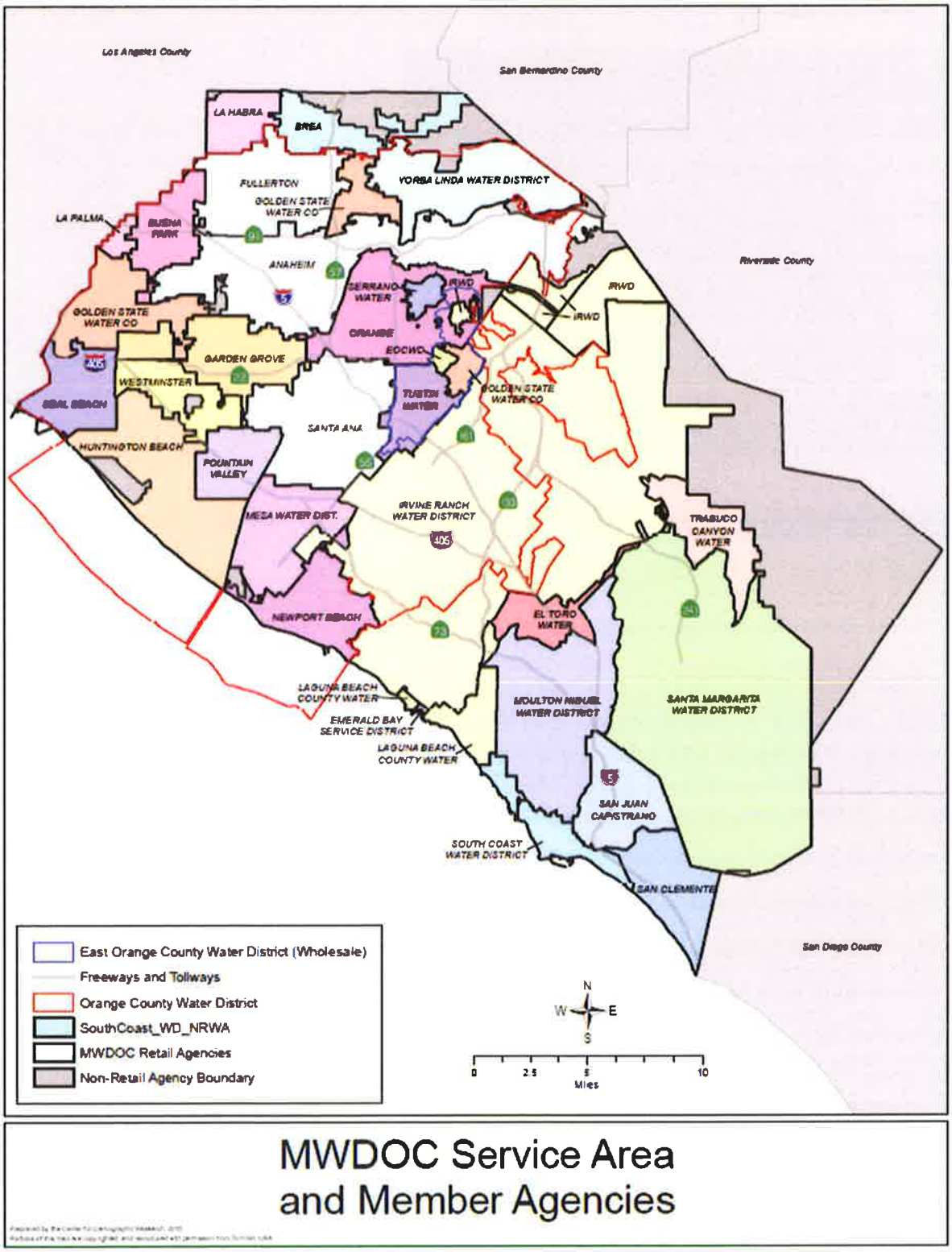

Figure 1-1: Regional Location of Urban Water Supplier

1.3 Service Area and Facilities

1.3.1 Seal Beach Service Area

The City is bordered to the north by the City of Los Alamitos, and the unincorporated Rossmoor community; to the east by the Cities of Garden Grove, Westminster, and Huntington Beach; to the south by the Pacific Ocean and City of Huntington Beach; and to the west by the City of Long Beach.

Rossmoor Center, located in the City, is served by an investor owned water utility, the Golden State Water Company. Therefore, this UWMP is limited to those communities receiving water service from the City, and covers an areal extent of approximately 7,135 acres within the City's boundaries. The Leisure World Retirement Community, with 6,808 dwelling units, is served by the City through three master meters. The City maintains the water distribution facilities and the fire hydrants within Leisure World.

The service area is divided into several distinct communities as shown on Figure 1-2 and described below (AKM, Master Plan, July 2012).

- **Old Town**, which is the area south of Pacific Coast Highway (PCH) and Marina Drive, between First Street and Seal Beach Boulevard, was developed in the 1920's. It is the oldest area of the City. High density residential and commercial land uses are prevalent. Large single-family residential lots are found in the Gold Coast District. The City's mile long beach in Old Town is used for surfing and swimming. The Seal Beach Pier, located at the end of Main Street, provides fishing facilities and a restaurant.
- **Bridgeport** is the area west of Pacific Coast Highway, north of Marina Drive and southeast of the San Gabriel River. It was primarily developed in the 1960's and consists of medium and high density residential land uses. It includes the Seal Beach Trailer Park, and Oakwood Apartments. Old Town and Bridgeport cover 276 acres.
- **Marina Hill** was developed in the 1950's, and consists mostly of single-family homes. This area covers 201 acres north of Pacific Coast Highway and west of Seal Beach Boulevard, adjacent to the south edge of the Hellman Ranch property. It is further divided into Marina Hill-North and Marina Hill South, with Bolsa Avenue forming the boundary.
- **Hellman Ranch** Covers 199 acres, and is located west of Seal Beach Boulevard and north of Marina Hill. The development includes 100 acres of open space, freshwater wetlands and 70 single-family residential units.
- **The Boeing Facility, Police Facility and City Yard** are located on 107 acres between Hellman Ranch and Westminster Boulevard, west of Seal Beach Boulevard. This area is zoned for light industry. The Boeing Facility supports Boeing's commercial aviation program. Engineering and design operations are also conducted from this facility. Development plans for the area include 31 acres of industrial, 19 acres of commercial, and a 120 room hotel on 2 acres.
- **Surfside**, a colony that was incorporated in the 1930's, became a part of Seal Beach in 1969. The area consists of single-family dwelling units located on 10 acres of the south spit of Anaheim Bay. Although a gated community, pedestrian and bicycle access to the beach is available.

- **Leisure World**, completed in 1962, covers the portion of the City between Westminster Boulevard and the San Diego Freeway westerly of Seal Beach Boulevard. It is a gated community of 533 acres with 6,608 dwelling units, four club houses, and a nine-hole golf course. Leisure World is a retirement community for seniors 55 years and older. Medical, religious, commercial and recreational facilities are all provided within the compound limits. The existing population is 8,400.
- **College Park East** is a single-family residential area developed in the late 1960's. It is located on 292 acres between the San Diego Freeway and Lampson Avenue, west of Bolsa Chica Channel in the northeast section of the City.
- **Bixby Old Ranch and Old Ranch Golf Course** are located north of Lampson Avenue and east of Seal Beach Boulevard. Most of Bixby Old Ranch has recently been developed. This area covers 230 acres. The golf course is served through two meters. Irrigation water to the golf course is provided by a private on-site well.
- **College Park West** is a 62 acre small residential community located along San Gabriel River northeast of Leisure World. Water service to College Park West is provided through a metered supply connection from Leisure World.
- **The Seal Beach National Wildlife Refuge** was established in 1972 and preserves 911 acres of salt marsh and upland area in Anaheim Bay. The refuge is located within the boundaries of the U.S. Naval Weapons Station and there is no public access.
- **Sunset Aquatic Park** was acquired by the County in 1962 from the U.S. Navy. It encompasses 67 acres of Anaheim Bay and is the site of a public marina and park.
- **The U.S. Naval Weapons Station** was established in 1944. It covers approximately 5,000 acres of land located between Seal Beach Boulevard and Bolsa Chica Road from the San Diego Freeway to Pacific Coast Highway.

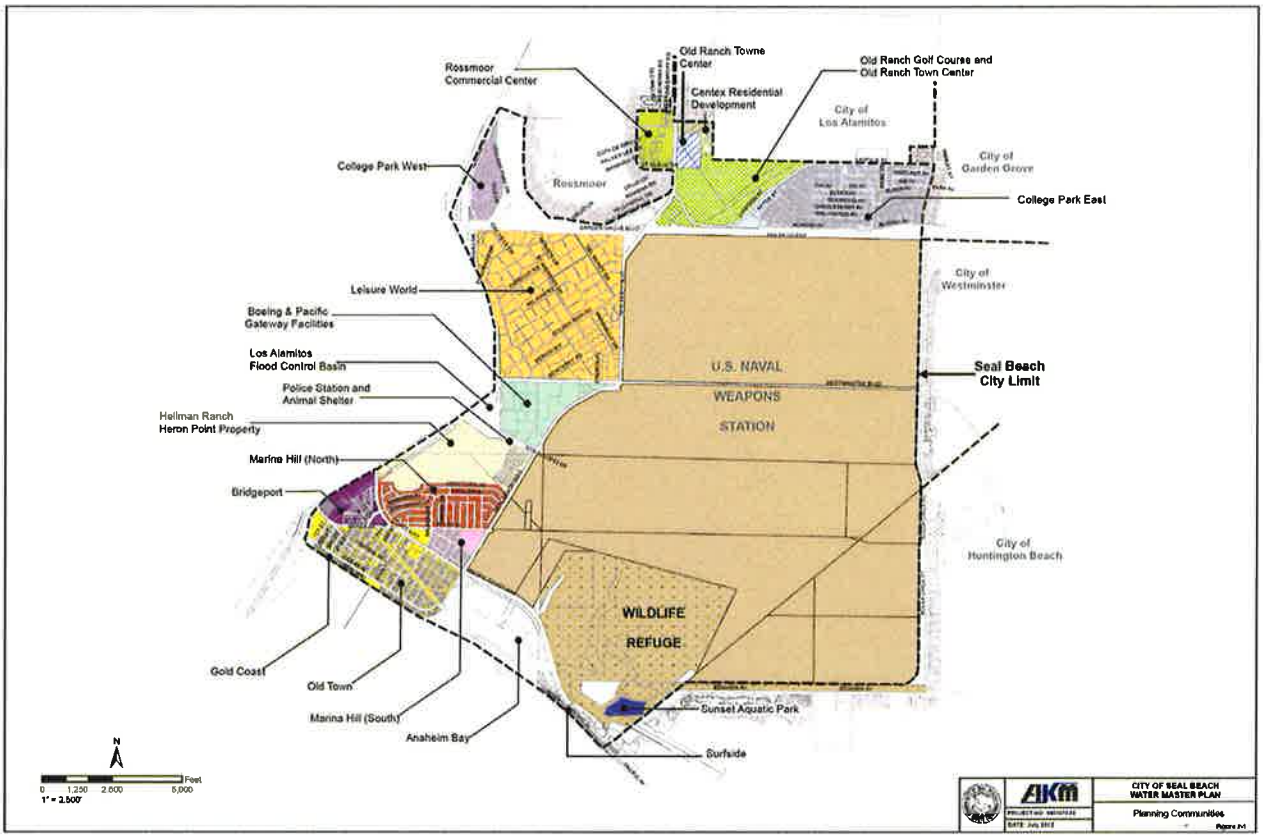

Figure 1-2: City of Seal Beach's Service Area

1.3.2 Seal Beach Water Facilities

The City's Water Division of the Department of Public Works maintains 66 miles of pipeline, four active groundwater wells, an active service connection with Metropolitan, emergency interconnections with other utilities, two reservoirs with a total storage capacity of seven million gallons (MG), two booster stations that constantly maintain water at approximately 60 pounds per square inch (psi), four disinfection sites, approximately 680 hydrants and approximately 5,500 service connections. Figure 1-3 illustrates the City's water supply and distribution system (AKM, Master Plan, July 2012).

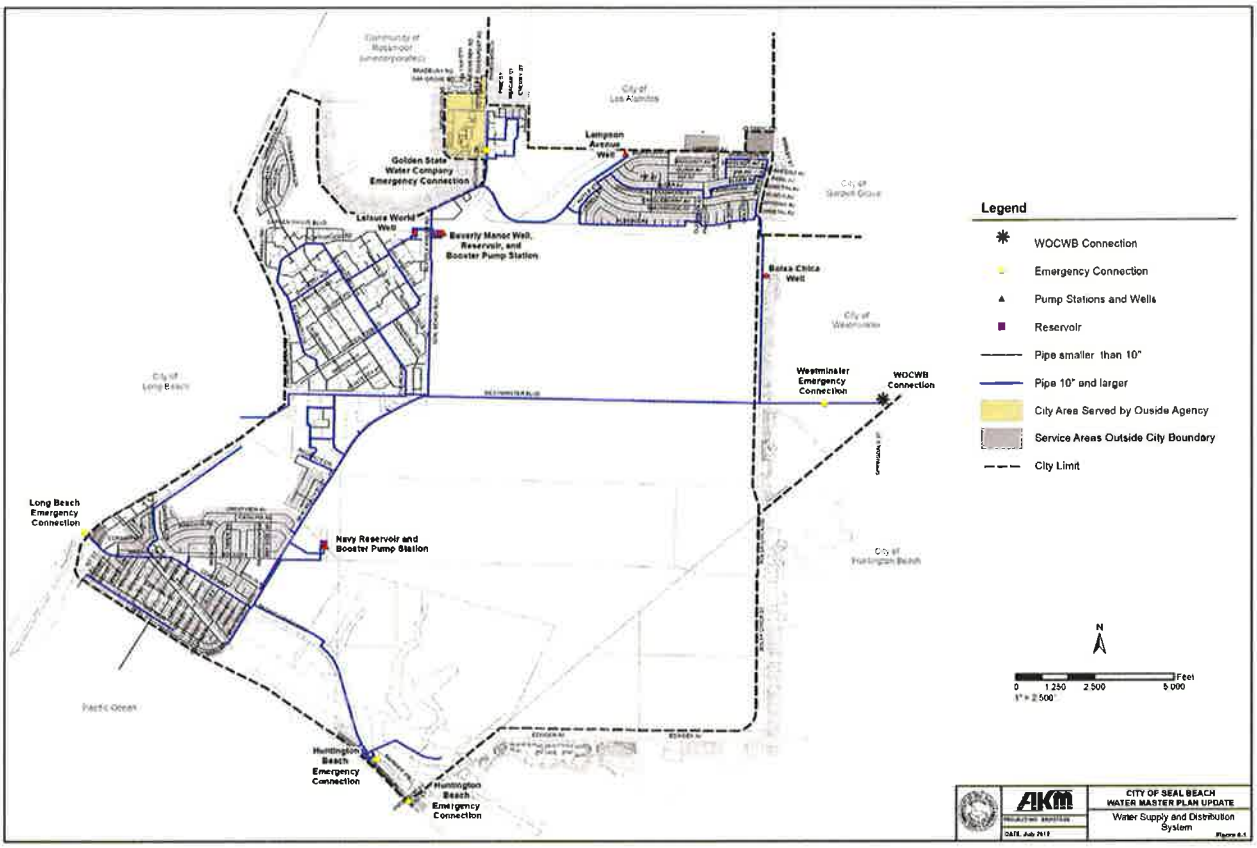

Figure 1-3: City of Seal Beach Distribution System

The system connections and water volume supplied are summarized in Table 1-3, and the wholesalers informed of this water use as required are displayed in Table 1-4.

Table 1-3: Public Water Systems

Retail Only: Public Water Systems			
Public Water System Number	Public Water System Name	Number of Municipal Connections 2015	Volume of Water Supplied 2015 (AF)
CA3010041	City of Seal Beach	5,483	3,521
	TOTAL	5,483	3,521
NOTES:			

Table 1-4: Water Supplier Information Exchange

Retail: Water Supplier Information Exchange
The retail supplier has informed the following wholesale supplier(s) of projected water use in accordance with CWC 10631.
MWDOC
NOTES:

2 DEMANDS

2.1 Overview

Since the last UWMP update, southern California's urban water demand has been largely shaped by the efforts to comply with SBx7-7. This law requires all California retail urban water suppliers serving more than 3,000 AFY or 3,000 service connections to achieve a 20 percent water demand reduction (from a historical baseline) by 2020. The City has been actively engaged in efforts to reduce water use in its service area to meet the 2015 interim 10 percent reduction and the 2020 final water use target. Meeting this target is critical to ensure the City's eligibility to receive future state water grants and loans.

In April 2015 Governor Brown issued an Emergency Drought Mandate as a result of one of the most severe droughts in California's history, requiring a collective reduction in statewide urban water use of 25 percent by February 2016, with each agency in the state given a specific reduction target by DWR. In response to the Governor's mandate, the City is carrying out more aggressive conservation efforts. It is also implementing higher (more restrictive) stages of its water conservation ordinance in order to achieve its demand reduction target of 8 percent set for the City itself and the Regional Alliance of all participating MWDOC utility agencies (discussed later in Section 2.5).

In addition to local water conservation ordinances, the City has engaged in activities that range from being a signatory member of the California Urban Water Conservation Council's (CUWCC) Best Management Practices (BMP) Memorandum of Understanding since 2000 to ongoing water audit and leak detection programs. The City has also partnered with MWDOC on educational programs, indoor retrofits and training.

These efforts have been part of statewide water conservation ordinances that require watering landscape watering, serving water in restaurants and bars, and reducing the amount of laundry cleaned by hotels. Further discussion on the City's water conservation ordinance is covered in Section 5 Water Supplies Contingency Plan.

This section analyzes the City's current water demands by customer type, factors that influence those demands, and projections of future water demands for the next 20 years. In addition, to satisfy SBx7-7 requirements, this section provides details of the City's SBx7-7 compliance method selection, baseline water use calculation, and 2015 and 2020 water use targets.

2.2 Factors Affecting Demand

Water demands within the City's service area are dependent on many factors such as local climate conditions and the evolving hydrology of the region, demographics, land use characteristics, and economics. In addition to local factors, southern California's imported water sources are also experiencing drought conditions that impact availability of current and future water supplies.

2.2.1 Climate Characteristics

The City is located within the South Coast Air Basin (SCAB) that encompasses all of Orange County, and the urban areas of Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and Riverside counties. The SCAB climate is characterized by southern California's "Mediterranean" climate: a semi-arid environment with mild winters, warm summers and moderate rainfall.

Local rainfall has limited impacts on reducing demand for the City. Water that infiltrates into the soil may enter groundwater supplies depending on the local geography. However, due to the large extent of impervious cover in southern California, rainfall runoff quickly flows to a system of concrete storm drains and channels that lead directly to the ocean. OCWD is one agency that has successfully captured stormwater along the Santa Ana River and in recharge basins for years and used it as an additional source of supply for groundwater recharge.

Metropolitan's water supplies come from the State Water Project (SWP) and the Colorado River Aqueduct (CRA), influenced by climate conditions in northern California and the Colorado River Basin, respectively. Both regions have been suffering from multi-year drought conditions with record low precipitation which directly impact water supplies to southern California.

2.2.2 Demographics

The City has a 2015 population of 23,706 according to the California State University at Fullerton's Center of Demographics Research (CDR). The City is almost completely built-out, and its population is projected to increase only 1.1 percent by 2040, representing an average growth rate of 0.04 percent per year. However, the City attracts a significant number of visitors during the summer months that contributes to increased water demands.

Growth has increased slightly since the 2010 UWMP as housing is becoming denser and new residential units are multi-storied. A single new development within the City is moving forward on the last available piece of ocean front property. On September 9, 2015 the California Coastal Commission (CCC) approved the Ocean Place development for 28 single family residences and four overnight accommodations. Table 2-1 shows the population projections in five-year increments out to 2040 within the City's service area.

Table 2-1: Population – Current and Projected

Retail: Population - Current and Projected						
Population Served	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
	23,706	24,086	24,089	24,302	24,349	24,327
NOTES: Center for Demographic Research, California State University, Fullerton 2015						

2.2.3 Land Use

The City's service area can best be described as a predominately single and multi-family residential community located along the coast in northern Orange County. There is a large U.S. Naval Weapons Station within the City along with light industrial and institutional land uses. The City is mostly developed with a mix of residential, commercial, industrial and public land uses. Figure 2-1 shows the breakdown by land use within the City (AKM, Master Plan, July 2012).

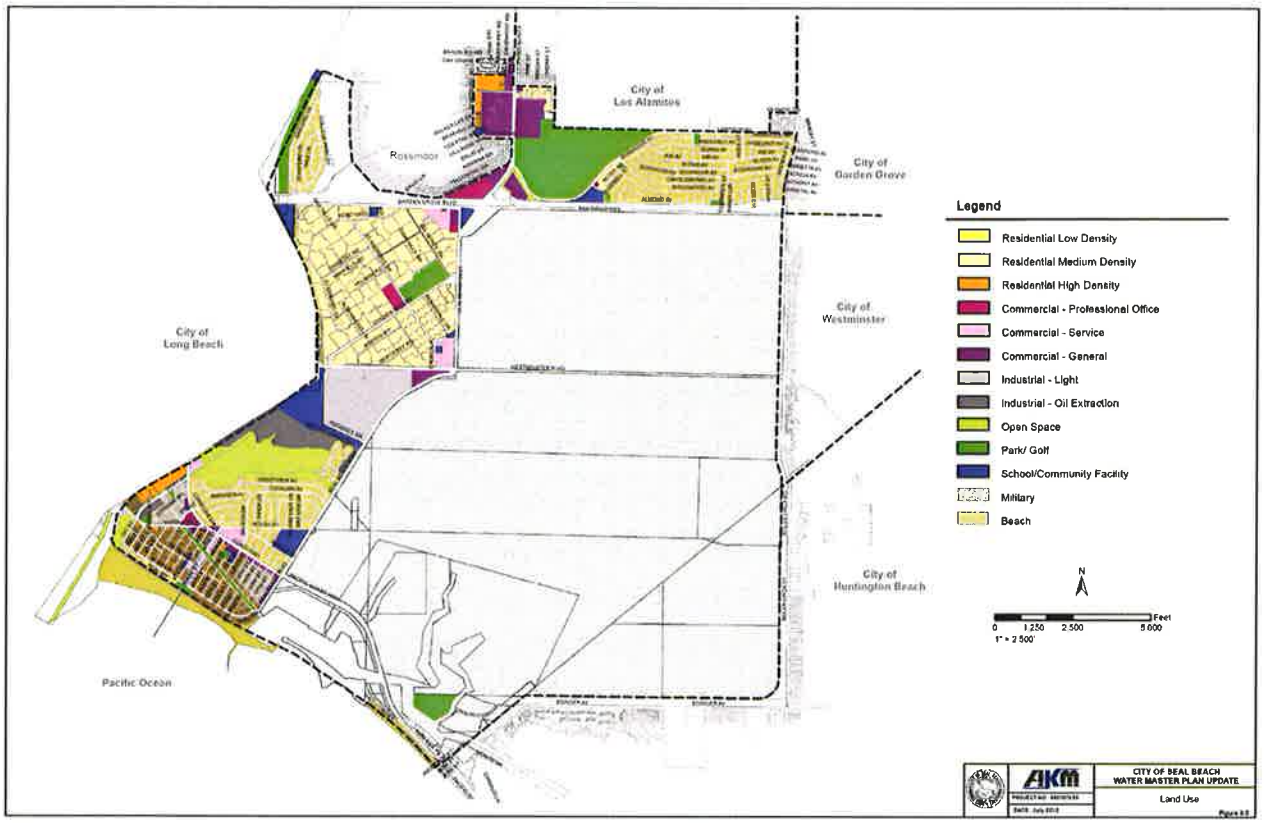

Figure 2-1: City of Seal Beach Land Use

2.3 Water Use by Customer Type

An agency's water consumption can be projected by understanding the type of use and customer type creating the demand. Developing local water use profiles helps to identify quantity of water used, and by whom within the agency's service area. A comprehensive profile of the agency's service area enables the impacts of water conservation efforts to be assessed and to project the future benefit of water conservation programs.

The following sections of this UWMP provide an overview of the City's water consumption by customer account type as follows:

- Single-family Residential
- Multi-family Residential
- Commercial
- Institutional/ Government

Other water uses including sales to other agencies and non-revenue water are also discussed in this section.

2.3.1 Overview

There are 5,483 current customer active and inactive service connections in the City's water distribution system with all existing connections metered. Approximately 44 percent of the City's potable water demand is residential; commercial, including dedicated landscape, accounts for the remaining 56 percent of the potable water demand.

Table 2-2 contains a summary of the City's total potable water demand in fiscal year (FY) of 2014-15 for potable water.

Table 2-2: Demands for Potable and Raw Water - Actual (AF)

Retail: Demands for Potable and Raw Water - Actual			
Use Type	2015 Actual		
	Additional Description	Level of Treatment When Delivered	Volume
Other	Single & Multi. Family	Drinking Water	1,533
Institutional/Governmental		Drinking Water	140
Sales/Transfers/Exchanges to other agencies	GSWC	Drinking Water	13
Commercial		Drinking Water	1,834
		TOTAL	3,521
NOTES: Data retrieved from MWDOC Customer Class Usage Data and FY 2014-2015 Retail Tracking.			

2.3.2 Non-Residential

Non-residential use includes commercial and institutional potable water demands. Institutional water use accounts for 4 percent of total water demands and commercial accounts for 52.3 percent of total potable water demand. The City has a mix of commercial uses (markets, restaurants, etc.), public entities (schools, fire stations and government offices), office complexes, light industrial and warehouses.

2.3.3 Sales to Other Agencies

The City sells a small amount of water, approximately 13 AFY, to Golden State Water Company (GSWC) for a small residential neighborhood located off of Lampson Avenue in the City of Los Alamitos.

2.3.4 Non-Revenue Water

Non-revenue water is defined by the International Water Association (IWA) as the difference between distribution systems input volume (i.e. production) and billed authorized consumption. Non-revenue water consists of three components: unbilled authorized consumption (e.g. hydrant flushing, firefighting, and blow-off water from well start-ups), real losses (e.g. leakage in mains and service lines, and storage tank overflows), and apparent losses (unauthorized consumption, customer metering inaccuracies and systematic data handling errors).

A water loss audit was conducted per AWWA methodology for the City to understand the relationship between water loss, operating costs and revenue losses. This audit was developed by the IWA Water Loss Task Force as a universal methodology that could be applied to any water distribution system. This audit meets the requirements of SB 1420 that was signed into law in September 2014. Understanding and controlling water loss from a distribution system is an effective way for the City to achieve regulatory standards and manage their existing resources.

2.3.4.1 AWWA Water Audit Methodology

There are five data categories that are part of the AWWA Water Audit: 1) Water Supplied 2) Authorized Consumption 3) Water Losses 4) System Data and 5) Cost Data. Data was compiled from questionnaires, invoices, meter test results, and discussion with the City. Each data value has a corresponding validation score that evaluates the City's internal processes associated with that data entry. The scoring scale is 1-10 with 10 representing best practice.

The Water Supplied section represents the volume of water the City delivered from its own sources, purchased imported water, or water that was either exported or sold to another agency. Validation scores for each supply source correspond to meter accuracy and how often the meters are calibrated. If the calibration results of supply meters were provided, a weighted average of errors was calculated for master meter adjustment. This adjustment factor was applied to reported supply volumes for meters that were found to register either over or under the true volume. Validity scores for meter adjustment are based on how often the meter is read and what method is used.

The Authorized Consumption section breaks down consumption of the volume of Water Supplied. Billed metered water is billed and delivered to customers and makes up the majority of an agency's consumption. Billed unmetered water is water that is delivered to a customer for a set fee but the actual quantity of water is not metered. Customer accounts for this type of use are typically determined by utility policy. Unbilled metered water is the volume used and recorded, but the customer is not charged. This volume is typically used for City facilities per City policy. Unbilled unmetered water is authorized use that is neither billed nor metered which typically includes activities such as firefighting, flushing of water mains and sewers, street cleaning, and fire flow testing. The AWWA Water Audit recommends using the default value of 1.25 percent to represent this use, as calculating an accurate volume is often tedious due to the many different components involved and it represents a small portion of the City's overall use. For each consumption type listed above the associated validation score reflects utility policy for customer accounts, frequency of meter testing and replacement, computer-based billing and transition to electronic metering systems.

Water Losses are defined as the difference between the volume of water supplied and the volume of authorized consumption. Water losses are further broken down into apparent and real losses. Apparent losses include unauthorized consumption, customer meter inaccuracies and systematic data handling errors. Default percentages were provided for the Audit by AWWA for unauthorized consumption and systematic data handling error as this data is not often available. The corresponding default validation score assigned is 5 out of 10. A discrete validation score was included for customer meter inaccuracies to represent quality of meter testing records, testing procedures for meter accuracy, meter replacement cycles, and inclusion of new meter technology.

System Data includes information about the City's physical distribution system and customer accounts. The information included is: length of mains, number of active and inactive service connections, location of customer meters in relation to the property line, and the average operating pressure of the system. The number of service connections is automatically divided by the length of mains to find the service connection density of the system. The calculated service connection density determines which performance indicators best represent a water system's real loss performance. The validity scores in this section relate to the water system's policies and procedures for calculating and documenting the required system data, quality of records kept, integration with an electronic database including GIS and SCADA, and how often this data is verified.

The final section is Cost Data and contains three important financial values related to system operation, customer cost and water production. The total annual cost of operating the water system, customer retail unit cost and the variable production cost per AF are included. The customer retail unit value is applied to the apparent losses to determine lost revenue, while the variable production cost is typically applied to real losses. In water systems with scarce water supplies, a case can be made for real losses to be valued at the retail rate, as this volume of water could be sold to additional customers if it were not lost.] Validity scores for these items consider how often audits of the financial data and supporting documents are compiled and if third-party accounting professionals are part of the process.

Calculations based on the entered and sufficiently valid data produce a series of results that help the City quantify the volume and financial impacts of water loss and facilitate comparison of the City's water loss performance with that of other water systems who have also performed water loss audits using the AWWA methodology. The City's Data Validity Score was 73 out of 100, with a total water loss volume of 159 AFY. The Non-Revenue Water volume represents 4.2 percent of the total water supplied by the City. The value of non-revenue water is calculated to be $80,207 per year.

The Infrastructure Leakage Index (ILI) is a performance indicator developed from the ratio of Current Annual Real Losses (CARL) to the Unavoidable Annual Real Losses (UARL). CARL was developed as part of the workbook and explained as real losses above. UARL is developed on a per system basis with an equation based on empirical data, developed by IWA that factors in the length of mains (including fire hydrant laterals), number of service connections, average distance of customer service connection piping between the curb stop and the customer meter and the total length of customer service piping, all multiplied by average system pressure. The City received an ILI score of 0.30 which taken at face value is a very high score and indicates that real losses are well managed. This value suggests that the City's real loss volume is beneath the technically achievable minimum, which is possible but unlikely. This requires further field investigation of leakage if leakage detection and control practices are not extensively implemented and/or, given the Data Validity Score for some components in the Audit, further investigation/confirmation of entries such as water supplied/accuracy of supply meters, accuracy of customer meters, systematic data handling errors, and applicability of the default percentages applied in the audit.

Apparent losses make up a significant portion of the City's total water loss at 84 percent; as most of this was developed from default percentages provided by the AWWA Water Audit. Based on this information, the City can improve water loss by taking a closer look at apparent losses and developing a strategy to better quantify this data in the future. The overall Water Audit score can also be improved by meeting the standards AWWA has developed for each data point through clear City procedures and reliable data.

The result of the AWWA Water Audit completed for the City as required by the 2015 UWMP is summarized in Table 2-4. The water loss summary was calculated over a one-year period from available data and the methodology explained above.

Table 2-3: Water Loss Audit Summary (AF)

Retail: 12 Month Water Loss Audit Reporting	
Reporting Period Start Date (mm/yyyy)	Volume of Water Loss
07/2013	159
NOTES:	

2.4 Demand Projections

Demand projections were developed by MWDOC for each agency within their service area based on available data as well as land use, population and economic growth. Three trajectories were developed representing three levels of conservation: 1) continued with existing levels of conservation (lowest conservation), 2) addition of future passive measures and active measures (baseline conservation), and 3) aggressive turf removal program - 20 percent removal by 2040 (aggressive conservation). The baseline demand projection was selected for the 2015 UWMP. The baseline scenario assumes the implementation of future passive measures affecting new developments, including the Model Water Efficient Landscape, plumbing code efficiencies for toilets, and expected plumbing code for high-efficiency clothes washers. It also assumes the implementation of future active measures, assuming the implementation of Metropolitan incentive programs at historical annual levels seen in Orange County.

2.4.1 Demand Projection Methodology

The water demand projections were an outcome of the Orange County (OC) Reliability Study led by MWDOC where demand projections were divided into three regions within Orange County: Brea/La Habra, Orange County Groundwater Basin, and South County. The demand projections were obtained based on multiplying a unit water use factor and a demographic factor for three water use sectors, including single-family and multi-family residential (in gallons per day per household), and non-residential (in gallons per day per employee). The unit water use factors were based on a survey of Orange County water agencies (FY 2013-14) and represent a normal weather, normal economy, and non-drought condition. The demographic factors are future demographic projections, including the number of housing units for single and multi-family residential areas and total employment (number of employees) for the non-residential sector, as provided by CDR.

The OC Reliability Study accounted for drought impacts on 2016 demands by applying the assumption that water demands will bounce back to 85 percent of 2014 levels i.e. pre-drought levels by 2020 and 90 percent by 2025 without future conservation, and continue at 90 percent of unit water use through 2040. The unit water use factor multiplied by a demographic factor yields demand projections without new conservation. To account for new conservation, projected savings from new passive and active conservation were subtracted from these demands.

As described above, the OC Reliability Study provided demand projections for three regions within Orange County: Brea/La Habra, Orange County Groundwater Basin, and South County. The City's water demand represents a portion of the OC Groundwater Basin region total demand. The City's portion was estimated as the percentage of the City's five-year (FY 2010-11 to FY 2014-15) average usage compared to the OC Groundwater Basin region total demand for the same period.

2.4.2 Agency Refinement

Demand projections were developed by MWDOC for the City as part of the OC Reliability Study. The future demand projections were reviewed and accepted by the City as a basis for the 2015 UWMP.

2.4.3 25 Year Projections

A key component of the 2015 UWMP is to provide insight into the City's future water demand outlook. The City's current potable water demand is 3,521 AFY, met through locally pumped groundwater and purchased imported water from MWDOC. Table 2-4 is a projection of the City's water demand for the next 25 years.

Table 2-4: Demands for Potable and Raw Water - Projected (AF)

Retail: Demands for Potable and Raw Water - Projected						
Use Type	Additional Description	Projected Water Use				
		2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Other	SF/MF	1,519	1,630	1,642	1,641	1,644
Institutional/Governmental		139	149	150	150	151
Sales/Transfers/Exchanges to other agencies	GSWC	13	14	14	14	14
Commercial		1,817	1,950	1,964	1,963	1,966
TOTAL		3,488	3,744	3,770	3,769	3,774
NOTES: Data retrieved from MWDOC Customer Class Usage Data and Retail Water Agency Projections.						

The above demand values were provided by MWDOC and reviewed by the City as part of the UWMP effort. As the regional wholesale supplier for much of Orange County, MWDOC works in collaboration with each of its retail agencies as well as Metropolitan, its wholesaler, to develop demand projections for imported water. The City will aim to decrease its reliance on imported water by pursuing a variety of water conservation strategies, per capita water use is developed in Section 2.5 below.

Table 2-5: Inclusion in Water Use Projections

Retail Only: Inclusion in Water Use Projections	
Are Future Water Savings Included in Projections?	Yes
If "Yes" to above, state the section or page number, in the cell to the right, where citations of the codes, ordinances, etc... utilized in demand projections are found.	Section 4.1
Are Lower Income Residential Demands Included In Projections?	Yes
NOTES:	

The demand data presented in this section accounts for passive savings in the future. Passive savings are water savings as a result of codes, standards, ordinances and public outreach on water conservation and higher efficiency fixtures. Passive savings are anticipated to continue for the next 25 years and will result in continued water saving and reduced consumption levels.

2.4.4 Total Water Demand Projections

Based on the information provided above, the total demand for potable water is listed below in Table 2-6. The City has no plans to provide recycled water in its service area.

Table 2-6: Total Water Demands (AF)

Retail: Total Water Demands						
	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Potable and Raw Water	3,521	3,488	3,744	3,770	3,769	3,774
Recycled Water Demand	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WATER DEMAND	3,521	3,488	3,744	3,770	3,769	3,774
NOTES:						

2.4.5 Water Use for Lower Income Households

Since 2010, the UWMP Act has required retail water suppliers to include water use projections for single-family and multi-family residential housing for lower income and affordable households. This will assist the City in complying with the requirement under Government Code Section 65589.7 granting priority for providing water service to lower income households. A lower income household is defined as a household earning below 80 percent of the median household income (MHI).

DWR recommends retail suppliers rely on the housing elements of city or county general plans to quantify planned lower income housing with the City's service area (DWR, 2015 UWMP Guidebook, February 2016). The Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) assists jurisdictions in updating general plan's housing elements section. The RHNA identifies housing needs and assesses households by income level for the City through 2010 decennial Census and 2005-2009 American Community Survey data. The fifth cycle of the RHNA covers the planning period of October 2013 to October 2021. The Southern California

Association of Governments (SCAG) adopted the RHNA Allocation Plan for this cycle on October 4, 2012 requiring housing elements updates by October 15, 2013. The California Department of Housing and Community Development reviewed the housing elements data submitted by jurisdictions in the SCAG region and concluded the data meets statutory requirements for the assessment of current housing needs.

The housing elements from the RHNA includes low income housing broken down into three categories: extremely low (less than 30 percent MHI), very low (31 percent - 50 percent MHI), and lower income (51 percent - 80 percent MHI). The report gives the household distribution for all households of various income levels in the City which can be seen in Table 2-7. Altogether the City has 55.1 percent low income housing (SCAG, RHNA, November 2013). In Table 2-8, the amount of total households, 12,876, is greater than the total residential accounts, 2,263, as multi-family residences typically have one meter for an entire complex.

Table 2-7: Household Distribution Based on Median Household Income

Number of Households by Income	
Extremely Low Income	2,828
Very Low Income	2,261
Lower Income	2,005
Moderate Income	1,725
Above Moderate Income	4,057
Total Households	12,876

Table 2-8 provides the projected water needs for low income residential households. The projected water demands shown here represent 55.1 percent of the projected water demand for the residential category provided in Table 2-4 above. For example, the total residential demand is projected to be 1,519 AFY in 2020 and 1,644 AFY in 2040 with low income demands of 837 and 906 AFY for 2020 and 2040.

Table 2-8: Projected Water Demands for Housing Needed for Low Income Households (AF)

Low Income Water Use					
Water Use Sector	Fiscal Year Ending				
	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Total Residential Demand	1,519	1,630	1,642	1,641	1,644
Total Low Income Households Demand	837	898	905	904	906

2.5 SBx7-7 Requirements

The Water Conservation Act of 2009, also known as SBx7-7, signed into law on February 3, 2010, requires the State of California to reduce urban water use by 20 percent by the year 2020. The City must determine baseline water use during their baseline period and water use targets for the years 2015 and 2020 to meet the state's water reduction goal. The City may choose to comply with SBx7-7 individually or

as a region in collaboration with other retail water suppliers. Under the regional compliance option, the City is still required to report its individual water use targets. The City is required to be in compliance with SBx7-7 either individually or as part of the alliance, or demonstrate they have a plan or have secured funding to be in compliance, in order to be eligible for water related state grants and loans on and after July 16, 2016.

For the 2015 UWMP, the City must demonstrate compliance with its 2015 water use target to indicate whether or not they are on track to meeting the 2020 water use target. The City also revised their baseline per capita water use calculations using 2010 U.S. Census data. Changes in the baseline calculations also result in updated per capita water use targets.

DWR also requires the submittal of SBx7-7 Verification Forms, a set of standardized tables to demonstrate compliance with the Water Conservation Act in this 2015 UWMP.

2.5.1 Baseline Water Use

The baseline water use is the City's gross water use divided by its service area population, reported in gallons per capita per day (GPCD). Gross water use is a measure of water that enters the distribution system of the supplier over a 12-month period with certain allowable exclusions. These exclusions are:

- Recycled water delivered within the service area
- Indirect recycled water
- Water placed in long term storage
- Water conveyed to another urban supplier
- Water delivered for agricultural use
- Process water

Water suppliers within the OCWD Groundwater Basin, including the City, have the option of choosing to deduct recycled water used for indirect potable reuse from their gross water use to account for the recharge of recycled water into the OC Basin by OCWD, historically through Water Factory 21, and now by GWRS.

Water suppliers must report baseline water use for two baseline periods, the 10- to 15-year baseline (baseline GPCD) and the five-year baseline (target confirmation) as described below.

2.5.1.1 Ten to 15-Year Baseline Period (Baseline GPCD)

The first step to calculating the City's water use targets is to determine its base daily per capita water use (baseline water use). The baseline water use is calculated as a continuous (rolling) 10-year average during a period, which ends no earlier than December 31, 2004 and no later than December 31, 2010. Water suppliers whose recycled water made up 10 percent or more of their 2008 retail water delivery can use up to a 15-year average for the calculation. Recycled water use was less than 10 percent of the City's retail delivery in 2008; therefore, a 10-year baseline period is used.

The City's baseline water use is 156.0 GPCD, obtained from the 10-year period July 1, 1998 to June 30, 2008.

2.5.1.2 Five-Year Baseline Period (Target Confirmation)

Water suppliers are required to calculate water use, in GPCD, for a five-year baseline period. This number is used to confirm that the selected 2020 target meets the minimum water use reduction requirements. Regardless of the compliance option adopted by the City, it will need to meet a minimum water use target of 5 percent reduction from the five-year baseline water use. This five-year baseline water use is calculated as a continuous five-year average during a period, which ends no earlier than December 31, 2007 and no later than December 31, 2010. The City's five-year baseline water use is 154.6 GPCD, obtained from the five-year period July 1, 2003 to June 30, 2008.

2.5.1.3 Service Area Population

The City's service area boundaries correspond with the boundaries for a city or census designated place. This allows the City to use service area population estimates prepared by the Department of Finance (DOF). The CDR at California State University, Fullerton, is the entity which compiles population data for Orange County based on DOF data. The calculation of the City's baseline water use and water use targets in the 2010 UWMP was based on the 2000 U.S. Census population numbers obtained from CDR. The baseline water use and water use targets in this 2015 UWMP have been revised based on the 2010 U.S. Census population obtained from CDR in 2012.

2.5.2 SBx7-7 Water Use Targets

In the 2015 UWMP, the City may update its 2020 water use target by selecting a different target method than what was used in 2010. The target methods and determination of the 2015 and 2020 targets are described below.

2.5.2.1 SBx7-7 Target Methods

DWR has established four target calculation methods for urban retail water suppliers to choose from. The City is required to adopt one of the four options to comply with SBx7-7 requirements. The four options include:

- *Option 1* requires a simple 20 percent reduction from the baseline by 2020 and 10 percent by 2015.
- *Option 2* employs a budget-based approach by requiring an agency to achieve a performance standard based on three metrics
    - Residential indoor water use of 55 GPCD
    - Landscape water use commensurate with the Model Landscape Ordinance
    - 10 percent reduction in baseline commercial/industrial/institutional (CII) water use
- *Option 3* is to achieve 95 percent of the applicable state hydrologic region target as set forth in the State's 20x2020 Water Conservation Plan.
- *Option 4* requires the subtraction of Total Savings from the baseline GPCD:
    - Total savings includes indoor residential savings, meter savings, CII savings, and landscape and water loss savings.

With MWDOC's assistance in the calculation of the City's base daily per capita use and water use targets, the City selected to comply with Option 3 consistent with the option selected in 2010.

2.5.2.2 2015 and 2020 Targets

Under Compliance Option 3, to achieve 95 percent of the South Coast Hydrologic Region target as set forth in the State's 20x2020 Water Conservation Plan, the City's 2015 target is 148.8 GPCD and the 2020 target is 141.6 GPCD as summarized in Table 2-9. The 2015 target is the midway value between the 10-year baseline and the confirmed 2020 target. In addition, the confirmed 2020 target needs to meet a minimum of 5 percent reduction from the five-year baseline water use.

Table 2-9: Baselines and Targets Summary

Baselines and Targets Summary *Retail Agency*					
Baseline Period	Start Year	End Year	Average Baseline GPCD*	2015 Interim Target *	Confirmed 2020 Target*
10-15 year	*1998*	*2008*	*156*	*148.8*	*141.6*
5 Year	*2003*	*2008*	*154.6*		
*All values are in Gallons per Capita per Day (GPCD)					
NOTES:					

Table 2-10 compares the City's 2015 water use target to its actual 2015 consumption. Based on this comparison, the City is in compliance with its 2015 interim target and has already met the 2020 water use target.

Table 2-10: 2015 Compliance

2015 Compliance *Retail Agency*		
Actual 2015 GPCD*	2015 Interim Target GPCD*	Did Supplier Achieve Targeted Reduction for 2015? Y/N
110	148.8	Yes
All values are in Gallons per Capita per Day (GPCD)		
NOTES:		

2.5.3 Regional Alliance

A retail supplier may choose to meet the SBx7-7 targets on its own or it may form a regional alliance with other retail suppliers to meet the water use target as a region. Within a Regional Alliance, each retail water supplier will have an additional opportunity to achieve compliance under both an individual target and a regional target.

- If the Regional Alliance meets its water use target on a regional basis, all agencies in the alliance are deemed compliant.
- If the Regional Alliance fails to meet its water use target, each individual supplier will have an opportunity to meet their water use targets individually.

The City is a member of the Orange County 20x2020 Regional Alliance formed by MWDOC, its wholesaler. This regional alliance consists of 29 retail agencies in Orange County as described in MWDOC's 2015 UWMP. MWDOC provides assistance in the calculation of each retail agency's baseline water use and water use targets.

In 2015, the regional baseline and targets were revised to account for any revisions made by the retail agencies to their individual 2015 and 2020 targets. The regional water use target is the weighted average of the individual retail agencies' targets (by population). The Orange County 20x2020 Regional Alliance weighted 2015 target is 176 GPCD and 2020 target is 158 GPCD. The actual 2015 water use in the region is 125 GPCD, i.e. the region has already met its 2020 GPCD goal.

3 WATER SOURCES AND SUPPLY RELIABILITY

3.1 Overview

The City relies on a combination of imported water and local groundwater to meet its water needs. The City works together with three primary agencies, Metropolitan, MWDOC, and OCWD to ensure a safe and reliable water supply that will continue to serve the community in periods of drought and shortage. The sources of imported water supplies include the CRA and SWP provided by Metropolitan and delivered through MWDOC.

The City's groundwater supply is drawn from the Lower Santa Ana River Groundwater Basin, also known as the Orange County Groundwater Basin (OC Basin). Currently, the City relies on 70 percent groundwater and 30 percent imported water. It is projected that through 2040, the water supply mix will remain roughly the same. The City's projected water supply portfolio is shown on Figure 3-1.

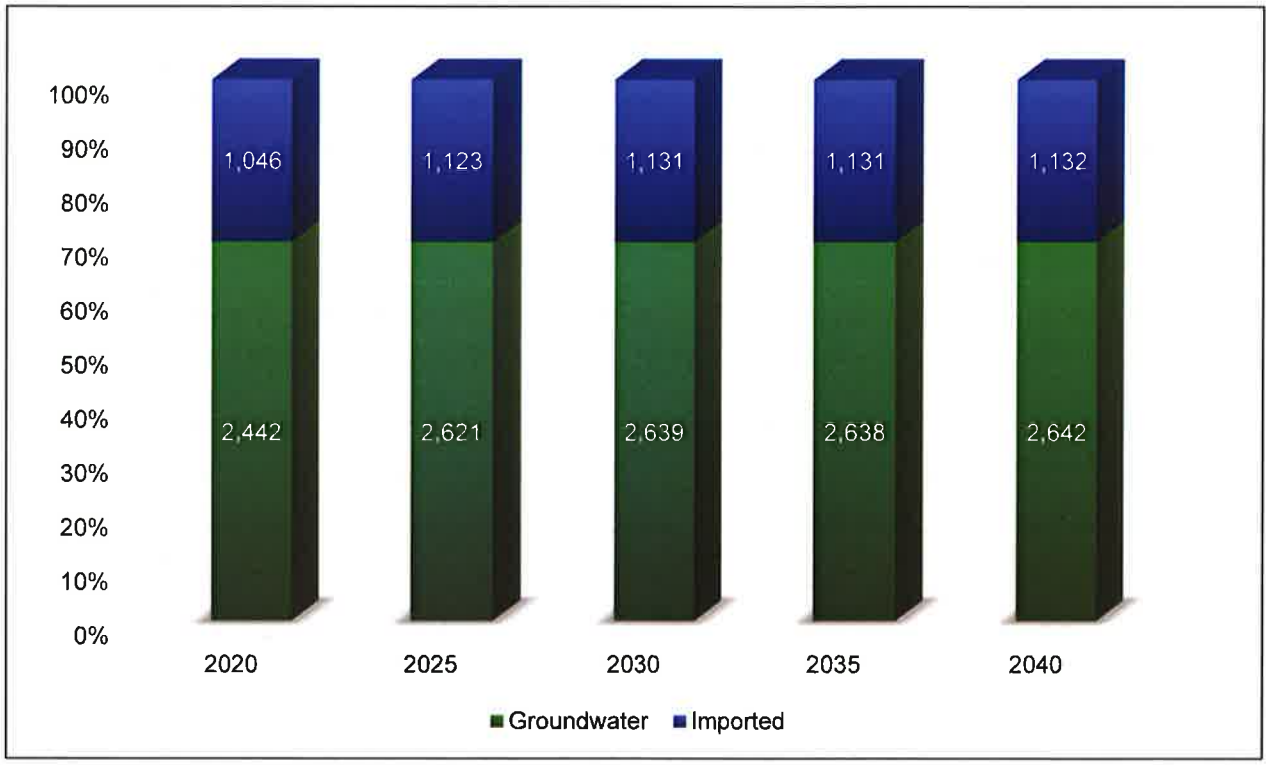

Figure 3-1: Water Supply Sources in the City (AF)

The following sections provide a detailed discussion of the City's water sources as well as the future water supply portfolio for the next 25 years. Additionally, the City's projected supply and demand under various hydrological conditions are compared to determine the City's supply reliability for the 25 year planning horizon.

3.2 Imported Water

The City supplements its local groundwater with imported water purchased from Metropolitan through MWDOC, which purchases it from Metropolitan. Imported water represents approximately 30 percent of the City's total water supply. Metropolitan's principal sources of water are the Colorado River via the CRA and the Lake Oroville watershed in Northern California via the SWP. The raw water obtained from these sources is, for Orange County, treated at Metropolitan's Robert B. Diemer Filtration Plant located north of Yorba Linda. Typically, the Diemer Filtration Plant receives a blend of Colorado River water from Lake Mathews through the Metropolitan Lower Feeder and SWP water through the Yorba Linda Feeder.

Imported water is supplied to the City by MWDOC via West Orange County Water Board (WOCWB), which is a joint powers agency formed in 1955 with the purpose of providing a reliable imported water supply to its member agencies. MWDOC supplies WOCWB member agencies imported water through two turnouts, OC-9 and OC-35. WOCWB Feeder No. 2 originates at OC-35 and conveys water to the City as well as to the Cities of Huntington Beach, Garden Grove, and Westminster. The maximum flow capacity at the City's turnout is 10 cfs.

Imported water is conveyed to the City via the OC-35 Connection to the Metropolitan system. The connection is located at Springdale Street and Westminster Avenue and is shared with the City of Huntington Beach, who is responsible for operating the facility and communicating flow data to MWDOC and Metropolitan. The maximum capacity of the connection for the City is 9.9 cfs (Seal Beach, Water Master Plan Update, July 2012).

3.2.1 Colorado River Supplies

The Colorado River was Metropolitan's original source of water after Metropolitan's establishment in 1928. The CRA, which is owned and operated by Metropolitan, transports water from the Colorado River to its terminus at Lake Mathews in Riverside County. The actual amount of water per year that may be conveyed through the CRA to Metropolitan's member agencies is subject to the availability of Colorado River water for delivery.

The CRA includes supplies from the implementation of the Quantification Settlement Agreement and related agreements to transfer water from agricultural agencies to urban uses. The 2003 Quantification Settlement Agreement enabled California to implement major Colorado River water conservation and transfer programs, stabilizing water supplies for 75 years and reducing the state's demand on the river to its 4.4 MAF entitlement. Colorado River transactions are potentially available to supply additional water up to the CRA capacity of 1.25 million acre-feet (MAF) on an as-needed basis. Water from the Colorado River or its tributaries is available to users in California, Arizona, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming, as well as to Mexico. California is apportioned the use of 4.4 MAF of water from the Colorado River each year plus one-half of any surplus that may be available for use collectively in Arizona, California, and Nevada. In addition, California has historically been allowed to use Colorado River water apportioned to but not used by Arizona or Nevada. Metropolitan has a basic entitlement of 550,000 AFY of Colorado River water, plus surplus water up to an additional 662,000 AFY when the following conditions exists (Metropolitan, 2015 UWMP, June 2016):

- Water unused by the California holders of priorities 1 through 3

- Water saved by the Palo Verde land management, crop rotation, and water supply program
- When the U.S. Secretary of the Interior makes available either one or both:
  - Surplus water is available
  - Colorado River water is apportioned to but unused by Arizona and/or Nevada

Unfortunately, Metropolitan has not received surplus water for a number of years. The Colorado River supply faces current and future imbalances between water supply and demand in the Colorado River Basin due to long term drought conditions. Over the past 16 years (2000-2015), there have only been three years when the Colorado River flow has been above average (Metropolitan, 2015 UWMP, June 2016). The long-term imbalance in future supply and demand is projected to be approximately 3.2 MAF by the year 2060.

Approximately 40 million people rely on the Colorado River and its tributaries for water with 5.5 million acres of land using Colorado River water for irrigation. Climate change will affect future supply and demand as increasing temperatures may increase evapotranspiration from vegetation along with an increase in water loss due to evaporation in reservoirs, therefore reducing the available amount of supply from the Colorado River and exacerbating imbalances between increasing demands from rapid growth and decreasing supplies.

Four water supply scenarios were developed around these uncertainties, each representing possible water supply conditions. These four scenarios are as follow:

- **Observed Resampled:** future hydrologic trends and variability are similar to the past approximately 100 years.
- **Paleo Resampled:** future hydrologic trends and variability are represented by reconstructions of streamflow for a much longer period in the past (approximately 1,250 years) that show expanded variability.
- **Paleo Conditioned:** future hydrologic trends and variability are represented by a blend of the wet-dry states of the longer paleo-reconstructed period.
- **Downscaled General Circulation Model (GCM) Projected:** future climate will continue to warm, with regional precipitation and temperature trends represented through an ensemble of future downscaled GCM projections.

The Colorado River Basin Water Supply and Demand Study (Study) assessed the historical water supply in the Colorado River Basin through two historical streamflow data sets, from the year 1906 through 2007 and the paleo-reconstructed record from 762 through 2005. The following are findings from the study:

- Increased temperatures in both the Upper and Lower Colorado River Basins since the 1970s has been observed.
- Loss of springtime snowpack was observed with consistent results across the lower elevation northern latitudes of the western United States. The large loss of snow at lower elevations strongly suggest the cause is due to shifts in temperature.

- The deficit between the two year running average flow and the long-term mean annual flow that started in the year 2000 is more severe than any other deficit in the observed period, at nine years and 28 MAF deficit.
- There are deficits of greater severity from the longer paleo record compared to the period from 1906 through 2005. One deficit amounted to 35 MAF through a span of 16 years.
- A summary of the trends from the observed period suggest declining stream flows, increases in variability, and seasonal shifts in streamflow that may be related to shifts in temperature.

Findings concerning the future projected supply were obtained from the Downscaled GCM Projected scenario as the other methods did not consider the impacts of a changing climate beyond what has occurred historically. These findings include:

- Increased temperatures are projected across the Colorado River Basin with larger changes in the Upper Basin than in the Lower Basin. Annual Basin-wide average temperature is projected to increase by 1.3 degrees Celsius over the period through 2040.
- Projected seasonal trends toward drying are significant in certain regions. A general trend towards drying is present in the Colorado River Basin, although increases in precipitation are projected for some higher elevation and hydrologically productive regions. Consistent and expansive drying conditions are projected for the spring and summer months throughout the Colorado River Basin, although some areas in the Lower Basin are projected to experience slight increases in precipitation, which is thought to be attributed to monsoonal influence in the region. Upper Basin precipitation is projected to increase in the fall and winter, and Lower Basin precipitation is projected to decrease.
- Snowpack is projected to decrease due to precipitation falling as rain rather than snow and warmer temperatures melting the snowpack earlier. Areas where precipitation does not change or increase is projected to have decreased snowpack in the fall and early winter. Substantial decreases in spring snowpack are projected to be widespread due to earlier melt or sublimation of snowpack.
- Runoff (both direct and base flow) is spatially diverse, but is generally projected to decrease, except in the northern Rockies. Runoff is projected to increase significantly in the higher elevation Upper Basin during winter but is projected to decrease during spring and summer.

The following future actions must be taken to implement solutions and help resolve the imbalance between water supply and demand in areas that use Colorado River water (U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Reclamation, Colorado River Basin Water Supply and Demand Study, December 2012):

- Resolution of significant uncertainties related to water conservation, reuse, water banking, and weather modification concepts.
- Costs, permitting issues, and energy availability issues relating to large-capacity augmentation projects need to be identified and investigated.
- Opportunities to advance and improve the resolution of future climate projections should be pursued.
- Consideration should be given to projects, policies, and programs that provide a wide-range of benefits to water users and healthy rivers for all users.

3.2.2 State Water Project Supplies

The SWP consists of a series of pump stations, reservoirs, aqueducts, tunnels, and power plants operated by DWR and is an integral part of the effort to ensure that business and industry, urban and suburban residents, and farmers throughout much of California have sufficient water. The SWP is the largest state-built, multipurpose, user-financed water project in the United States. Nearly two-thirds of residents in California receive at least part of their water from the SWP with approximately 70 percent of SWP's contracted water supply going to urban users and 30 percent to agricultural users. The primary purpose of the SWP is to divert and store water during wet periods in Northern and Central California and distribute it to areas of need in Northern California, the San Francisco Bay area, the San Joaquin Valley, the Central Coast, and southern California.

The availability of water supplies from the SWP can be highly variable. A wet water year may be followed by a dry or critically dry year and fisheries issues can restrict the operations of the export pumps even when water supplies are available.

The Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta (Delta) is key to the SWP's ability to deliver water to its agricultural and urban contractors. All but five of the 29 SWP contractors receive water deliveries below the Delta (pumped via the Harvey O. Banks or Barker Slough pumping plants). However, the Delta faces many challenges concerning its long-term sustainability such as climate change posing a threat of increased variability in floods and droughts. Sea level rise complicates efforts in managing salinity levels and preserving water quality in the Delta to ensure a suitable water supply for urban and agricultural use. Furthermore, other challenges include continued subsidence of Delta islands, many of which are below sea level, and the related threat of a catastrophic levee failure as the water pressure increases, or as a result of a major seismic event.

Ongoing regulatory restrictions, such as those imposed by federal biological opinions (Biops) on the effects of SWP and the federal Central Valley Project (CVP) operations on certain marine life, also contributes to the challenge of determining the SWP's water delivery reliability. In dry, below-normal conditions, Metropolitan has increased the supplies delivered through the California Aqueduct by developing flexible CVP/SWP storage and transfer programs. The goal of the storage/transfer programs is to develop additional dry-year supplies that can be conveyed through the available Harvey O. Banks pumping plant capacity to maximize deliveries through the California Aqueduct during dry hydrologic conditions and regulatory restrictions. In addition, the California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) has set water quality objectives that must be met by the SWP including minimum Delta outflows, limits on SWP and CVP Delta exports, and maximum allowable salinity level.

Metropolitan's Board approved a Delta Action Plan in June 2007 that provides a framework for staff to pursue actions with other agencies and stakeholders to build a sustainable Delta and reduce conflicts between water supply conveyance and the environment. The Delta action plan aims to prioritize immediate short-term actions to stabilize the Delta while an ultimate solution is selected, and mid-term steps to maintain the Delta while a long-term solution is implemented. Currently, Metropolitan is working towards addressing three basin elements: Delta ecosystem restoration, water supply conveyance, and flood control protection and storage development.

"Table A" water is the maximum entitlement of SWP water for each water contracting agency. Currently, the combined maximum Table A amount is 4.17 MAFY. Of this amount, 4.13 MAFY is the maximum

Table A water available for delivery from the Delta pumps as stated in the State Water Contract. However, deliveries commonly are less than 50 percent of the Table A.

SWP contractors may receive Article 21 water on a short-term basis in addition to Table A water if requested. Article 21 of SWP contracts allows contractors to receive additional water deliveries only under specific conditions, generally during wet months of the year (December through March). Because an SWP contractor must have an immediate use for Article 21 supply or a place to store it outside of the SWP, there are few contractors like Metropolitan that can access such supplies. .

Carryover water is SWP water allocated to an SWP contractor and approved for delivery to the contractor in a given year but not used by the end of the year. The unused water is stored in the SWP's share of San Luis Reservoir, when space is available, for the contractor to use in the following year.

Turnback pool water is Table A water that has been allocated to SWP contractors that has exceeded their demands. This water can then be purchased by another contractor depending on its availability.

SWP Delta exports are the water supplies that are transferred directly to SWP contractors or to San Luis Reservoir storage south of the Delta via the Harvey O. Banks pumping plant. Estimated average annual Delta exports and SWP Table A water deliveries have generally decreased since 2005, when Delta export regulations affecting SWP pumping operations became more restrictive due to the Biops. A summary of SWP water deliveries from the years 2005 and 2013 is summarized in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1: Metropolitan Colorado River Aqueduct Program Capabilities

Year	Average Annual Delta Exports (MAF)	Average Annual Table A Deliveries (MAF)
2005	2.96	2.82
2013	2.61	2.55
Percent Change	-11.7%	-9.4%

The following factors affect the ability to estimate existing and future water delivery reliability:

- Water availability at the source: Availability depends on the amount and timing of rain and snow that fall in any given year. Generally, during a single dry year or two, surface and groundwater storage can supply most water deliveries, but multiple dry years can result in critically low water reserves.
- Water rights with priority over the SWP: Water users with prior water rights are assigned higher priority in DWR's modeling of the SWP's water delivery reliability, even ahead of SWP Table A water.
- Climate change: mean temperatures are predicted to vary more significantly than previously expected. This change in climate is anticipated to bring warmer winter storms that result in less snowfall at lower elevations, reducing total snowpack. From historical data, DWR projects that by 2050, the Sierra snowpack will be reduced from its historical average by 25 to 40 percent. Increased precipitation as rain could result in a larger number of "rain-on-snow" events, causing snow to melt earlier in the year and over fewer days than historically, affecting the availability of water for pumping by the SWP during summer.

- Regulatory restrictions on SWP Delta exports due to the Biops to protect special-status species such as delta smelt and spring- and winter-run Chinook salmon. Restrictions on SWP operations imposed by state and federal agencies contribute substantially to the challenge of accurately determining the SWP's water delivery reliability in any given year.
- Ongoing environmental and policy planning efforts: the California WaterFix involves water delivery improvements that could reduce salinity levels by diverting a greater amount of lower salinity Sacramento water to the South Delta export pumps. The EcoRestore Program aims to restore at least 30,000 acres of Delta habitat, and plans to be well on the way to meeting that goal by the year 2020.
- Delta levee failure: The levees are vulnerable to failure because most original levees were simply built with soils dredged from nearby channels and were not engineered. A breach of one or more levees and island flooding could affect Delta water quality and SWP operations for several months. When islands are flooded, DWR may need to drastically decrease or even cease SWP Delta exports to evaluate damage caused by salinity in the Delta.

The Delta Risk Management Strategy addresses the problem of Delta levee failure and evaluates alternatives to reduce the risk to the Delta. Four scenarios were developed to represent a range of possible risk reduction strategies (Department of Water Resources, The State Water Project Final Delivery Capability Report 2015, July 2015). They are:

- ***Trial Scenario 1 Improved Levees:*** This scenario looks at improving the reliability of Delta levees against flood-induced failures by providing up to 100-year flood protection. The report found that improved levees would not reduce the risk of potential water export interruptions, nor would it change the seismic risk of most levees.
- ***Trial Scenario 2 Armored Pathway:*** This scenario looks at improving the reliability of water conveyance by creating a route through the Delta that has high reliability and the ability to minimize saltwater intrusion into the south Delta. The report found that this scenario would have the joint benefit of reducing the likelihood of levee failures from flood events and earthquakes, and of significantly reducing the likelihood of export disruptions.
- ***Trial Scenario 3 Isolated Conveyance:*** This scenario looks to provide high reliability for conveyance of export water by building an isolated conveyance facility on the east side of the Delta. The effects of this scenario are similar to those for Trial Scenario 2 but with the added consequence of seismic risk of levee failure on islands that are not part of the isolated conveyance facility.
- ***Trial Scenario 4 Dual Conveyance:*** This scenario is a combination of Scenarios 2 and 3 as it looks to improve reliability and flexibility for conveyance of export water by constructing an isolated conveyance facility and through-Delta conveyance. It would mitigate the vulnerability of water exports associated with Delta levee failure and offer flexibility in water exports from the Delta and the isolated conveyance facility. However, seismic risk would not be reduced on islands not part of the export conveyance system or infrastructure pathway.

DWR has altered the SWP operations to accommodate species of fish listed under the Biops, and these changes have adversely impacted SWP deliveries. DWR's Water Allocation Analysis indicated that export

restrictions are currently reducing deliveries to Metropolitan as much as 150 TAF to 200 TAF under median hydrologic conditions.

Operational constraints likely will continue until a long-term solution to the problems in the Bay-Delta is identified and implemented. New biological opinions for listed species under the Federal ESA or by the California Department of Fish and Game's issuance of incidental take authorizations under the Federal ESA and California ESA might further adversely affect SWP and CVP operations. Additionally, new litigation, listings of additional species or new regulatory requirements could further adversely affect SWP operations in the future by requiring additional export reductions, releases of additional water from storage or other operational changes impacting water supply operations.

3.2.3 Storage

Storage is a major component of Metropolitan's dry year resource management strategy. Metropolitan's likelihood of having adequate supply capability to meet projected demands, without implementing its Water Supply Allocation Plan (WSAP), is dependent on its storage resources.

Lake Oroville is the SWP's largest storage facility, with a capacity of about 3.5 MAF. The water is released from Oroville Dam into the Feather River as needed, which converges with the Sacramento River while some of the water at Bethany Reservoir is diverted from the California Aqueduct into the South Bay Aqueduct. The primary pumping plant, the Harvey O. Banks pumping plant, pumps Delta water into the California Aqueduct, which is the longest water conveyance system in California.

The City has three categories of storage, fire suppression, operational, and emergency. Fire suppression storage is the volume required to supply the service area with the minimum fire flows established by the Orange County Fire Authority. The required fire suppression storage is currently 1.10 MG, a 15 percent increase from the previous requirement of 0.96 MG.

Operational storage equalizes variations in source of supply and demand over short period of time and to use as a source to fight fires. The required operational storage is currently 2.39 MG, a 15 percent increase from the previous requirement of 2.08 MG.

Emergency storage is used in the event of an interruption in the primary water supply sources. The City does not require emergency storage since the City's well capacity exceeds the existing average day demand. Therefore, the City is required to have a total storage amount of 3.48 MG. The City currently have 6.3 MG of usable storage, which far exceeds its required amount (Seal Beach, Water master Plan Update, July 2012).

3.3 Groundwater

Historically, local groundwater has been the cheapest and most reliable source of supply for the City. The City has four active wells that draw water from the OC Basin. The OC Basin has historically provided over 300,000 AFY of groundwater to residents in Orange County (Seal Beach, Water Master Plan Update, July 2012).

3.3.1 Basin Characteristics

The OC Basin underlies the northerly half of Orange County beneath broad lowlands. The OC Basin managed by OCWD covers an area of approximately 350 square miles, bordered by the Coyote and Chino Hills to the north, the Santa Ana Mountains to the northeast, and the Pacific Ocean to the southwest. The OC Basin boundary extends to the Orange County-Los Angeles Line to the northwest, where groundwater flows across the county line into the Central Groundwater Basin of Los Angeles County. The total thickness of sedimentary rocks in the OC Basin is over 20,000 feet, with only the upper 2,000 to 4,000 feet containing fresh water. The Pleistocene or younger aquifers comprising this Basin are over 2,000 feet deep and form a complex series of interconnected sand and gravel deposits. The OC Basin's full volume is approximately 66 MAF.

There are three major aquifer systems that have been subdivided by OCWD, the Shallow Aquifer System, the Principal Aquifer System, and the Deep Aquifer System. These three aquifer systems are hydraulically connected as groundwater is able to flow between each other through intervening aquitards or discontinuities in the aquitards. The Shall Aquifer system occurs from the surface to approximately 250 feet below ground surface. Most of the groundwater from this aquifer system is pumped by small water systems for industrial and agricultural use. The Principal Aquifer system occurs at depths between 200 and 1,300 feet below ground surface. Over 90 percent of groundwater production is from wells that are screened within the Principal Aquifer system. Only a minor amount of groundwater is pumped from the Deep Aquifer system, which underlies the Principal Aquifer system and is up to 2,000 feet deep in the center of the OC Basin. The three major aquifer systems are shown on Figure 3-2.

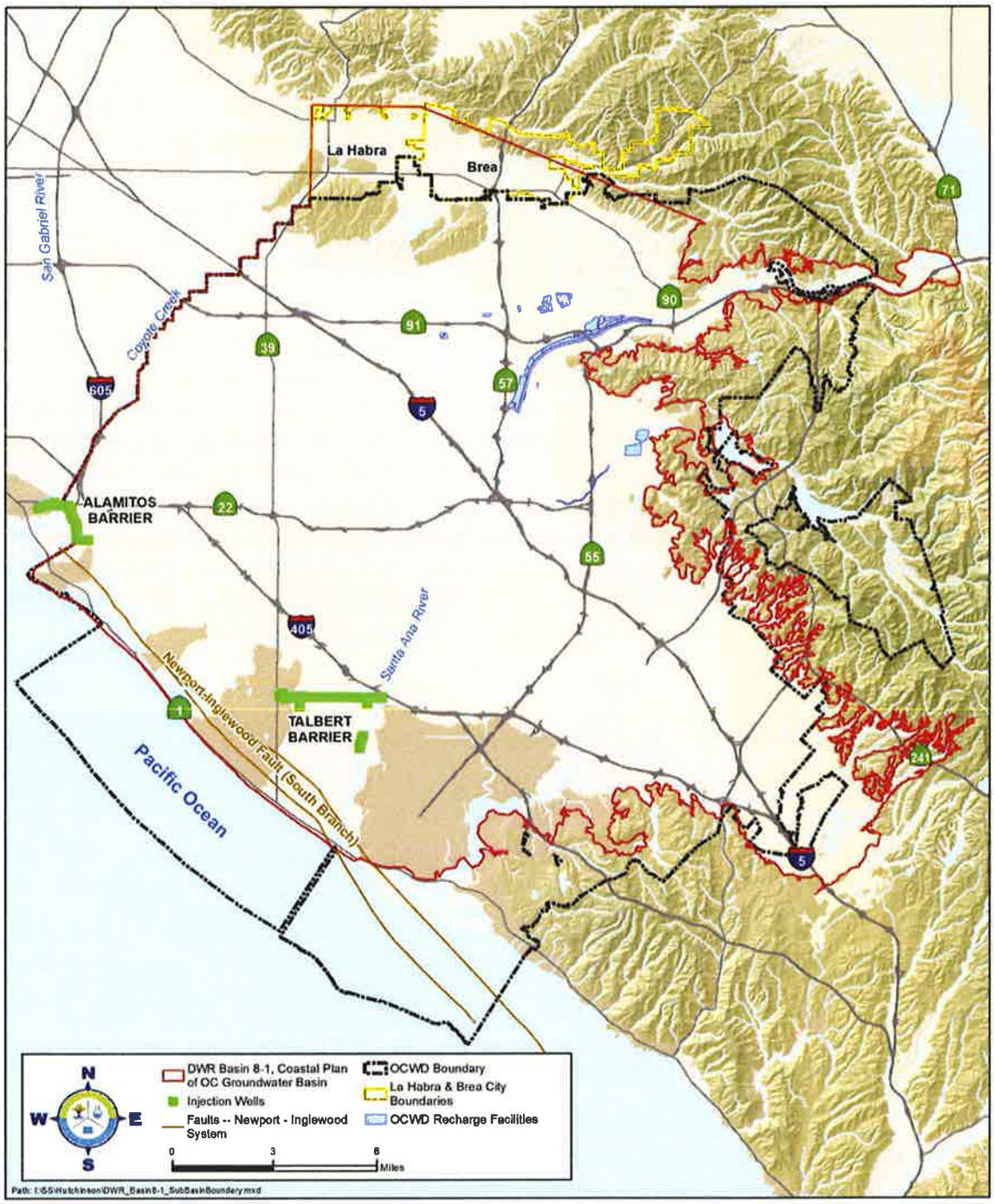

Figure 3-2: Map of the Orange County Groundwater Basin and its Major Aquifer Systems

The OCWD was formed in 1933 by a special legislative act of the California State Legislature to protect and manage the County's vast, natural, groundwater supply using the best available technology and

defend its water rights to the OC Basin. This legislation is found in the State of California Statutes, Water – Uncodified Acts, Act 5683, as amended. The OC Basin is managed by OCWD under the Act, which functions as a statutorily-imposed physical solution.

Groundwater levels are managed within a safe basin operating range to protect the long-term sustainability of the OC Basin and to protect against land subsidence. OCWD regulates groundwater levels in the OC Basin by regulating the annual amount of pumping (OCWD, Groundwater Management Plan 2015 Update, June 2015).

3.3.2 Basin Production Percentage

The OC Basin is not adjudicated and as such, pumping from the OC Basin is managed through a process that uses financial incentives to encourage groundwater producers to pump a sustainable amount of water. The framework for the financial incentives is based on establishing the basin production percentage (BPP), the percentage of each Producer's total water supply that comes from groundwater pumped from the OC Basin. Groundwater production at or below the BPP is assessed a Replenishment Assessment (RA). While there is no legal limit as to how much an agency pumps from the OC Basin, there is a financial disincentive to pump above the BPP. Agencies that pump above the BPP are charged the RA plus the Basin Equity Assessment (BEA), which is calculated so that the cost of groundwater production is greater than MWDOC's full service rate. The BEA can be increased to discourage production above the BPP. The BPP is set uniformly for all Producers by OCWD on an annual basis.

The BPP is set based on groundwater conditions, availability of imported water supplies, and Basin management objectives. The supplies available for recharge must be estimated for a given year. The supplies of recharge water that are estimated are: 1) Santa Ana River stormflow, 2) Natural incidental recharge, 3) Santa Ana River baseflow, 4) GWRS supplies, and 5) other supplies such as imported water and recycled water purchased for the Alamitos Barrier. The BPP is a major factor in determining the cost of groundwater production from the OC Basin for that year.

In some cases, OCWD encourages treating and pumping groundwater that does not meet drinking water standards in order to protect water quality. This is achieved by using a financial incentive called the BEA Exemption. A BEA Exemption is used to clean up and contain the spread of poor quality water. OCWD uses a partial or total exemption of the BEA to compensate a qualified participating agency or Producer for the costs of treating poor quality groundwater. When OCWD authorizes a BEA exemption for a project, it is obligated to provide the replenishment water for the production above the BPP and forgoes the BEA revenue that OCWD would otherwise receive from the producer (OCWD, Groundwater Management Plan 2015 Update, June 2015).

3.3.2.1 2015 OCWD Groundwater Management Plan

OCWD was formed in 1933 by the California legislature to manage and operate the OC Basin in order to protect and increase the OC Basin's sustainable yield in a cost-effective manner. As previously mentioned, the BPP is the primary mechanism used by OCWD to manage pumping in the OC Basin. In 2013, OCWD's Board of Directors adopted a policy to establish a stable BPP with the intention to work toward achieving and maintaining a 75 percent BPP by FY 2015-16. Although BPP is set at 75 percent,

based on discussions with OCWD a conservative BPP of 70 percent is assumed through 2040. Principles of this policy include:

- OCWD's goal is to achieve a stable 75 percent BPP, while maintaining the same process of setting the BPP on an annual basis, with the BPP set in April of each year after a public hearing has been held and based upon the public hearing testimony, presented data, and reports provided at that time.
- OCWD would endeavor to transition to the 75 percent BPP between 2013 and 2015 as construction of the GWRS Initial Expansion Project is completed. This expansion will provide an additional 31,000 AFY of water for recharging the groundwater basin.
- OCWD must manage the OC Basin in a sustainable manner for future generations. The BPP will be reduced if future conditions warrant the change.
- Each project and program to achieve the 75 percent BPP goal will be reviewed individually and assessed for their economic viability.

The OC Basin's storage levels would be managed in accordance to the 75 percent BPP policy. It is presumed that the BPP will not decrease as long as the storage levels are between 100,000 and 300,000 AF from full capacity. If the OC Basin is less than 100,000 AF below full capacity, the BPP will be raised. If the OC Basin is over 350,000 AF below full capacity, additional supplies will be sought after to refill the OC Basin and the BPP will be lowered.

The OC Basin is managed to maintain water storage levels of not more than 500,000 AF below full condition to avoid permanent and significant negative or adverse impacts. Operating the OC Basin in this manner enables OCWD to encourage reduced pumping during wet years when surface water supplies are plentiful and increase pumping during dry years to provide additional local water supplies during droughts.

OCWD determines the optimum level of storage for the following year when it sets the BPP each year. Factors that affect this determination include the current storage level, regional water availability, and hydrologic conditions. When the OC Basin storage approaches the lower end of the operating range, immediate issues that must be addressed include seawater intrusion, increased risk of land subsidence, and potential for shallow wells to become inoperable due to lower water levels (OCWD, Groundwater Management Plan 2015 Update, June 2015).

3.3.2.2 OCWD Engineer's Report

The OCWD Engineer's Report reports on the groundwater conditions and investigates information related to water supply and Basin usage within OCWD's service area.

The overall BPP achieved in the 2013 to 2014 water year within OCWD for non-irrigation use was 75.2 percent. However, a BPP level above 75 percent may be difficult to achieve. Therefore, a BPP ranging from 65 percent to 70 percent is currently being proposed for the ensuing FY 2015-16. Analysis of the OC Basin's projected accumulated overdraft, the available supplies to the OC Basin (assuming average hydrology) and the projected pumping demands indicate that this level of pumping can be sustained for 2015-16 without harming the OC Basin.

A BPP of 70 percent corresponds to approximately 320,000 AF of groundwater production including 22,000 AF of groundwater production above the BPP to account for several groundwater quality enhancement projects discussed earlier.

In FY 2015-16 additional production of approximately 22,000 AF above the BPP will be undertaken by the City of Tustin, City of Garden Grove, Mesa Water District, and Irvine Ranch Water District. These agencies use the additional pumping allowance in order to accommodate groundwater quality improvement projects. As in prior years, production above the BPP from these projects would be partially or fully exempt from the BEA as a result of the benefit provided to the OC Basin by removing poor-quality groundwater and treating it for beneficial use (OCWD, 2013-2014 Engineer's Report, February 2015).

3.3.3 Groundwater Recharge Facilities

Recharging water into the OC Basin through natural and artificial means is essential to support pumping from the OC Basin. Active recharge of groundwater began in 1949, in response to increasing drawdown of the OC Basin and consequently the threat of seawater intrusion. The OC Basin's primary source of recharge is flow from the Santa Ana River, which is diverted into recharge basins and its main Orange County tributary, Santiago Creek. Other sources of recharge water include natural infiltration, recycled water, and imported water. Natural recharge consists of subsurface inflow from local hills and mountains, infiltration of precipitation and irrigation water, recharge in small flood control channels, and groundwater underflow to and from Los Angeles County and the ocean.

Recycled water for the OC Basin is from two sources. The main source of recycled water is from the GWRS and is recharged in the surface water system and the Talbert Seawater Barrier. The second source of recycled water is the Leo J. Vander Lans Treatment Facility which supplies water to the Alamitos Seawater Barrier. Injection of recycled water into these barriers is an effort by OCWD to control seawater intrusion into the OC Basin. Operation of the injection wells forms a hydraulic barrier to seawater intrusion.

Untreated imported water can be used to recharge the OC Basin through the surface water recharge system in multiple locations, such as Anaheim Lake, Santa Ana River, Irvine Lake, and San Antonio Creek. Treated imported water can be used for in-lieu recharge, as was performed extensively from 1977 to 2007 (OCWD, Groundwater Management Plan 2015 Update, June 2015).

3.3.4 Metropolitan Groundwater Replenishment Program

OCWD, MWDOC, and Metropolitan have developed a successful and efficient groundwater replenishment program to increase storage in the OC Basin. The Groundwater Replenishment Program allows Metropolitan to sell groundwater replenishment water to OCWD and make direct deliveries to agency distribution systems in lieu of producing water from the groundwater basin when surplus surface water is available. This program indirectly replenishes the OC Basin by avoiding pumping. In the in-lieu program, OCWD requests an agency to halt pumping from specified wells. The agency then takes replacement water through its import connections, which is purchased by OCWD from Metropolitan (through MWDOC). OCWD purchases the water at a reduced rate, and then bills the agency for the amount it would have had to pay for energy and the RA if it had produced the water from its wells. The deferred local production results in water being left in local storage for future use.

3.3.5 Metropolitan Conjunctive Use Program

Since 2004, OCWD, MWDOC, and certain groundwater producers have participated in Metropolitan's Conjunctive Use Program (CUP). This program allows for the storage of Metropolitan water in the OC Basin. The existing Metropolitan program provides storage up to 66,000 AF of water in the OC Basin in exchange for Metropolitan's contribution to improvements in basin management facilities. These improvements include eight new groundwater production wells, improvements to the seawater intrusion barrier, and construction of the Diemer Bypass Pipeline. The water is accounted for via the CUP program administered by the wholesale agencies and is controlled by Metropolitan such that it can be withdrawn over a three-year time period (OCWD, 2013-2014 Engineer's Report, February 2015).

3.3.6 Groundwater Historical Extraction

The City pumps groundwater through its four wells. Pumping limitations set by the BPP and the pumping capacity of the wells are the only constraints affecting the groundwater supply to the City. A summary of the groundwater volume pumped by the City is shown in Table 3-2.

Table 3-2: Groundwater Volume Pumped (AF)

Retail: Groundwater Volume Pumped						
Groundwater Type	Location or Basin Name	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Alluvial Basin	Orange County Groundwater Basin	2,204	2,278	2,563	2,727	2,734
	TOTAL	2,204	2,278	2,563	2,727	2,734
NOTES:						

3.3.7 Overdraft Conditions

Annual groundwater basin overdraft, as defined in OCWD's Act, is the quantity by which production of groundwater supplies exceeds natural replenishment of groundwater supplies during a water year. This difference between extraction and replenishment can be estimated by determining the change in volume of groundwater in storage that would have occurred had supplemental water not been used for any groundwater recharge purpose, including seawater intrusion protection, advanced water reclamation, and the in-Lieu Program.

The annual analysis of basin storage change and accumulated overdraft for water year 2013-14 has been completed. Based on the three-layer methodology, an accumulated overdraft of 342,000 AF was calculated for the water year ending June 30, 2014. The accumulated overdraft for the water year ending June 30, 2013 was 242,000 AF, which was also calculated using the three-layer storage method. Therefore, an annual decrease of 100,000 AF in stored groundwater was calculated as the difference between the June 2013 and June 2014 accumulated overdrafts (OCWD, 2013-2014 Engineer's Report, February 2015).

3.4 Summary of Existing and Planned Sources of Water

The actual sources and volume of water for the year 2015 is displayed in Table 3-3.

Table 3-3: Water Supplies, Actual (AF)

Retail: Water Supplies — Actual			
Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	2015	
		Actual Volume	Water Quality
Groundwater	Orange County Groundwater Basin	2,734	Drinking Water
Purchased or Imported Water	MWDOC	787	Drinking Water
	Total	3,521	
NOTES:			

A summary of the current and planned sources of water for the City is shown in Table 3-4.

Table 3-4: Water Supplies, Projected (AF)

Retail: Water Supplies — Projected						
Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	Projected Water Supply *Report To the Extent Practicable*				
		2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
		Reasonably Available Volume	Reasonably Available Volume	Reasonably Available Volume	Reasonably Available Volume	Reasonably Available Volume
Purchased or Imported Water	MWDOC	1,046	1,123	1,131	1,131	1,132
Groundwater	Orange County Groundwater Basin	2,442	2,621	2,639	2,638	2,642
	Total	3,488	3,744	3,770	3,769	3,774
NOTES:						

3.5 Recycled Water

The City does not own or operate any wastewater or recycled water facilities. More information concerning how the City handles its wastewater can be found in Section 6.

3.6 Supply Reliability

3.6.1 Overview

Every urban water supplier is required to assess the reliability of their water service to its customers under normal, dry, and multiple dry water years. The City depends on a combination of imported and local supplies to meet its water demands and has taken numerous steps to ensure it has adequate supplies. Development of numerous local augment the reliability of the imported water system. There are various factors that may impact reliability of supplies such as legal, environmental, water quality and climatic which are discussed below. The water supplies are projected to meet full-service demands; Metropolitan's 2015 UWMP finds that Metropolitan is able to meet, full-service demands of its member agencies starting 2020 through 2040 during normal years, single dry year, and multiple dry years.

Metropolitan's 2015 Integrated Water Resources Plan (IRP) update describes the core water resources that will be used to meet full-service demands at the retail level under all foreseeable hydrologic conditions from 2020 through 2040. The foundation of Metropolitan's resource strategy for achieving regional water supply reliability has been to develop and implement water resources programs and activities through its IRP preferred resource mix. This preferred resource mix includes conservation, local resources such as water recycling and groundwater recovery, Colorado River supplies and transfers, SWP supplies and transfers, in-region surface reservoir storage, in-region groundwater storage, out-of-region banking, treatment, conveyance and infrastructure improvements.

3.6.2 Factors Impacting Reliability

The Act requires a description of water supply reliability and vulnerability to seasonal or climatic shortage. The following are some of the factors identified by Metropolitan that may have an impact on the reliability of Metropolitan supplies.

3.6.2.1 Environment

Endangered species protection needs in the Delta have resulted in operational constraints to the SWP system, as mentioned previously in the State Water Project Supplies section.

3.6.2.2 Legal

The addition of more species under the Endangered Species Act and new regulatory requirements could impact SWP operations by requiring additional export reductions, releases of additional water from storage or other operational changes impacting water supply operations.

3.6.2.3 Water Quality

3.6.2.3.1 Imported Water

Metropolitan is responsible for providing high quality potable water throughout its service area. Over 300,000 water quality tests are performed per year on Metropolitan's water to test for regulated contaminants and additional contaminants of concern to ensure the safety of its waters. Metropolitan's supplies originate primarily from the CRA and from the SWP. A blend of these two sources, proportional to each year's availability of the source, is then delivered throughout Metropolitan's service area.

Metropolitan's primary water sources face individual water quality issues of concern. The CRA water source contains higher total dissolved solids (TDS) and the SWP contains higher levels of organic matter, lending to the formation of disinfection byproducts. To remediate the CRA's high level of salinity and the SWP's high level of organic matter, Metropolitan blends CRA and SWP supplies and has upgraded all of its treatment facilities to include ozone treatment processes. In addition, Metropolitan has been engaged in efforts to protect its Colorado River supplies from threats of uranium, perchlorate, and chromium VI while also investigating the potential water quality impact of emerging contaminants, N-nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA), and pharmaceuticals and personal care products (PPCP). While unforeseeable water quality issues could alter reliability, Metropolitan's current strategies ensure the deliverability of high quality water.

The presence of Quagga Mussels in water sources is a water quality concern. Quagga Mussels are an invasive species that was first discovered in 2007 at Lake Mead, on the Colorado River. This species of mussels form massive colonies in short periods of time, disrupting ecosystems and blocking water intakes. They are capable of causing significant disruption and damage to water distribution systems. Controlling the spread and impacts of this invasive species within the CRA requires extensive maintenance and results in reduced operational flexibility. It also resulted in Metropolitan eliminating deliveries of CRA water into Diamond Valley Lake to keep the reservoir free from Quagga Mussels.

3.6.2.3.2 Groundwater

OCWD is responsible for managing the OC Basin. To maintain groundwater quality, OCWD conducts an extensive monitoring program that serves to manage the OC Basin's groundwater production, control groundwater contamination, and comply with all required laws and regulations. A network of nearly 700 wells provides OCWD a source for samples, which are tested for a variety of purposes. OCWD collects 600 to 1,700 samples each month to monitor Basin water quality. These samples are collected and tested according to approved federal and state procedures as well as industry-recognized quality assurance and control protocols.

Salinity is a significant water quality problem in many parts of southern California, including Orange County. Salinity is a measure of the dissolved minerals in water including both TDS and nitrates.

OCWD continuously monitors the levels of TDS in wells throughout the OC Basin. TDS currently has a California Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 500 mg/L. The portions of the OC Basin with the highest levels are generally located in the Cites of Irvine, Tustin, Yorba Linda, Anaheim, and Fullerton. There is also a broad area in the central portion of the OC Basin where TDS ranges from 500 to 700 mg/L. Sources of TDS include the water supplies used to recharge the OC Basin and from onsite

wastewater treatment systems, also known as septic systems. The TDS concentration in the OC Basin is expected to decrease over time as the TDS concentration of GWRS water used to recharge the OC Basin is approximately 50 mg/L.

Nitrates are one of the most common and widespread contaminants in groundwater supplies, originating from fertilizer use, animal feedlots, wastewater disposal systems, and other sources. The MCL for nitrate in drinking water is set at 10 mg/L. OCWD regularly monitors nitrate levels in groundwater and works with producers to treat wells that have exceeded safe levels of nitrate concentrations. OCWD manages the nitrate concentration of water recharged by its facilities to reduce nitrate concentrations in groundwater. This includes the operation of the Prado Wetlands, which was designed to remove nitrogen and other pollutants from the Santa Ana River before the water is diverted to be percolated into OCWD's surface water recharge system.

Although water from the Deep Aquifer System is of very high quality, it is amber-colored and contains a sulfuric odor due to buried natural organic material. These negative aesthetic qualities require treatment before use as a source of drinking water. The total volume of the amber-colored groundwater is estimated to be approximately 1 MAF.

Other contaminants that OCWD monitors within the OC Basin include:

- **Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE)** – MTBE is an additive to gasoline that increases octane ratings but became a widespread contaminant in groundwater supplies. The greatest source of MTBE contamination comes from underground fuel tank releases. The primary MCL for MTBE in drinking water is 13 µg/L.
- **Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)** – VOCs come from a variety of sources including industrial degreasers, paint thinners, and dry cleaning solvents. Locations of VOC contamination within the OC Basin include the former El Toro marine Corps Air Station, the Shall Aquifer System, and portions of the Principal Aquifer System in the Cities of Fullerton and Anaheim.
- **NDMA** – NDMA is a compound that can occur in wastewater that contains its precursors and is disinfected via chlorination and/or chloramination. It is also found in food products such as cured meat, fish, beer, milk, and tobacco smoke. The California Notification Level for NDMA is 10 ng/L and the Response Level is 300 ng/L. In the past, NDMA has been found in groundwater near the Talbert Barrier, which was traced to industrial wastewater dischargers.
- **1,4-Dioxane** – 1,4-Dioxane is a suspected human carcinogen. It is used as a solvent in various industrial processes such as the manufacture of adhesive products and membranes.
- **Perchlorate** – Perchlorate enters groundwater through application of fertilizer containing perchlorate, water imported from the Colorado River, industrial or military sites that have perchlorate, and natural occurrence. Perchlorate was not detected in 84 percent of the 219 production wells tested between the years 2010 through 2014.
- **Selenium** – Selenium is a naturally occurring micronutrient found in soils and groundwater in the Newport Bay watershed. The bio-accumulation of selenium in the food chain may result in deformities, stunted growth, reduced hatching success, and suppression of immune systems in fish and wildlife. Management of selenium is difficult as there is no off-the-shelf treatment technology available.

- **Constituents of Emerging Concern (CEC)** – CECs are either synthetic or naturally occurring substances that are not currently regulated in water supplies or wastewater discharged but can be detected using very sensitive analytical techniques. The newest group of CECs include pharmaceuticals, personal care products, and endocrine disruptors. OCWD's laboratory is one of a few in the state of California that continuously develops capabilities to analyze for new compounds (OCWD, Groundwater Management Plan 2015 Update, June 2015).

3.6.2.4 Climate Change

Changing climate patterns are expected to shift precipitation patterns and affect water supply. Unpredictable weather patterns will make water supply planning more challenging. The areas of concern for California include a reduction in Sierra Nevada Mountain snowpack, increased intensity and frequency of extreme weather events, and rising sea levels causing increased risk of Delta levee failure, seawater intrusion of coastal groundwater basins, and potential cutbacks on the SWP and CVP. The major impact in California is that without additional surface storage, the earlier and heavier runoff (rather than snowpack retaining water in storage in the mountains), will result in more water being lost to the oceans. A heavy emphases on storage is needed in the State of California.

In addition, the Colorado River Basin supplies have been inconsistent since about the year 2000, resulting in 13 of the last 16 years of the upper basin runoff being below normal. Climate models are predicting a continuation of this pattern whereby hotter and drier weather conditions will result in continuing lower runoff.

Legal, environmental, and water quality issues may have impacts on Metropolitan supplies. It is felt, however, that climatic factors would have more of an impact than legal, water quality, and environmental factors. Climatic conditions have been projected based on historical patterns but severe pattern changes are still a possibility in the future.

3.6.3 Normal-Year Reliability Comparison

The water demand forecasting model developed for the OC Reliability Study (described in Section 2.4.1), to project the 25-year demand for Orange County water agencies, also isolated the impacts that weather and future climate can have on water demand through the use of a statistical model. The explanatory variables of population, temperature, precipitation, unemployment rate, drought restrictions, and conservation measures were used to create the statistical model. The impacts of hot/dry weather condition are reflected as a percentage increase in water demands from the average condition. The average (normal) demand is represented by the average water demand of 1990 to 2014 (CDM Smith, Final Technical Memorandum #1 of Orange County Reliability Study, April 2016).

The City is 100 percent reliable for normal year demands from 2020 through 2040. The City has entitlements to receive imported water from Metropolitan through MWDOC via connections to Metropolitan's regional distribution system. Although pipeline and connection capacity rights do not guarantee the availability of water, per se, they do guarantee the ability to convey water when it is available to the Metropolitan distribution system. All imported water supplies are assumed available to the City from existing water transmission facilities. The demand and supplies listed below also include local

groundwater supplies that are available to the City through OCWD by a pre-determined pumping percentage.

3.6.4 Single-Dry Year Reliability Comparison

A single-dry year is defined as a single year of no to minimal rainfall within a period that average precipitation is expected to occur. The water demand forecasting model developed for the OC Reliability Study (described in Section 2.4.1) isolated the impacts that weather and future climate can have on water demand through the use of a statistical model. The impacts of hot/dry weather condition are reflected as a percentage increase in water demands from the average condition (1990-2014). For a single dry year condition (FY2013-14), the model projects a six percent increase in demand for the OC Basin area where the City's service area is located (CDM Smith, Final Technical Memorandum #1 of Orange County Reliability Study, April 2016). Detailed information of the model is included in Appendix G.

The City has documented that it is 100 percent reliable for single dry year demands from 2020 through 2040 with a demand increase of six percent from normal demand with significant reserves held by Metropolitan, local groundwater supplies, and conservation.

3.6.5 Multiple-Dry Year Period Reliability Comparison

Multiple-dry years are defined as three or more consecutive years with minimal rainfall within a period of average precipitation. The water demand forecasting model developed for the OC Reliability Study (described in Section 2.4.1) isolated the impacts that weather and future climate can have on water demand through the use of a statistical model. The impacts of hot/dry weather condition are reflected as a percentage increase in water demands from the average condition (1990-2014). For a single dry year condition (FY2013-14), the model projects a six percent increase in demand for the OC Basin area where the City's service area is located (CDM Smith, Final Technical Memorandum #1 of Orange County Reliability Study, April 2016). It is conservatively assumed that a three-year multi dry year scenario is a repeat of the single dry year over three consecutive years (FY 2011-12 through FY 2013-14).

The City is capable of meeting all customers' demands with significant reserves held by Metropolitan, local groundwater supplies, and conservation in multiple dry years from 2020 through 2040 with a demand increase of six percent from normal demand with significant reserves held by Metropolitan, local groundwater supplies, and conservation. The basis of the water year is displayed in Table 3-5.

Table 3-5: Retail: Bases of Water Year Data

Retail: Basis of Water Year Data			
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. Location _____
		☑	Quantification of available supplies is provided in this table as either volume only, percent only, or both.
		Volume Available	% of Average Supply
Average Year	1990-2014		100%
Single-Dry Year	2014		106%
Multiple-Dry Years 1st Year	2012		106%
Multiple-Dry Years 2nd Year	2013		106%
Multiple-Dry Years 3rd Year	2014		106%
NOTES: Developed by MWDOC as 2015 Demand Bump Methodology			

3.7 Supply and Demand Assessment

A comparison between the supply and demand for projected years between 2020 and 2040 is shown in Table 3-6. As stated above, the available supply will meet projected demand due to diversified supply and conservation measures.

Table 3-6: Normal Year Supply and Demand Comparison (AF)

Retail: Normal Year Supply and Demand Comparison					
	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Supply totals	3,488	3,744	3,770	3,769	3,774
Demand totals	3,488	3,744	3,770	3,769	3,774
Difference	0	0	0	0	0
NOTES:					

A comparison between the supply and the demand in a single dry year and multiple dry years are shown in Tables 3-7 and 3-8, respectively. As stated above, the available supply will meet projected demand due to diversified supply and conservation measures.

Table 3-7: Single Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison (AF)

Retail: Single Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison					
	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Supply totals	3,697	3,969	3,996	3,995	4,000
Demand totals	3,697	3,969	3,996	3,995	4,000
Difference	0	0	0	0	0
NOTES:					

Table 3-8: Multiple Dry Years Supply and Demand Comparison (AF)

Retail: Multiple Dry Years Supply and Demand Comparison						
		2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
First year	Supply totals	3,697	3,969	3,996	3,995	4,000
	Demand totals	3,697	3,969	3,996	3,995	4,000
	Difference	0	0	0	0	0
Second year	Supply totals	3,697	3,969	3,996	3,995	4,000
	Demand totals	3,697	3,969	3,996	3,995	4,000
	Difference	0	0	0	0	0
Third year	Supply totals	3,697	3,969	3,996	3,995	4,000
	Demand totals	3,697	3,969	3,996	3,995	4,000
	Difference	0	0	0	0	0
NOTES: Developed by MWDOC as 2015 Bump Methodology						

4 DEMAND MANAGEMENT MEASURES

The Demand Management Measures (DMM) section is provides a comprehensive description of the water conservation programs that a supplier has implemented, is currently implementing, and plans to implement in order to meet its urban water use reduction targets. The reporting requirements for DMM were significantly modified and streamlined in 2014 by Assembly Bill 2067. For a retail agency such as the City the requirements changed from having 14 specific measures to six more general requirements plus an "other" category.

4.1 Water Waste Prevention Ordinances

City Council adopted a Water and Water Conservation ordinance (Ordinance 1586) on June 8, 2009 revising and supplementing the City's previous water conservation provisions. The ordinance established provisions for leak repair, runoff prevention, limits on watering hours and duration, and serving water at restaurants, excessive runoff from landscape irrigation, use of hose outdoors without a shut off nozzle, use of single pass cooling systems, and use of decorative water features with no recirculation, among other prohibitions against waste.

The ordinance has a permanent water conservation clause i.e. the City's water conservation ordinance is effective at all times and is not dependent upon a water shortage for implementation. In the event of a water supply shortage, the ordinance established provisions for three water conservation phases associated with increasingly restrictive prohibitions. Phase 1 corresponds to a water supply shortage or a threatened shortage, Phase 2 corresponds to a severe water supply shortage, and Phase 3 corresponds to an emergency condition. The provisions and water conservation measures to be implemented in response to each shortage phase are described in Section 5 of the UWMP. The City's water conservation ordinance is included in Appendix D.

Implementation of the City's water conservation ordinance over the past five years, from 2010 through 2015, involved making significant efforts to educate the public of the ordinance and the provisions, and generate drought awareness. Water customers were notified via billing inserts about the drought and water conservation ordinance, and the conservation measures required therein. There have been newspaper articles and internet articles regarding the ordinance. The ordinance is highlighted on the City's website. All Public Works Department vehicles have magnetic signs promoting water conservation. The City sent letters to all restaurant owners in the City advising them of the restrictions on serving water to customers. The letters included table placards to notify the public of the reason water was not being served.

City staff has been trained on the provisions of the ordinance. Any time they observe a violation they take the opportunity to education the public on the requirements of the ordinance. The enforcement provisions of the ordinance allow for a three step enforcement program. The first step is a written notice from the City outlining the violation and the corrective measures needed. The second step allows for a 15 percent surcharge added to the water bill of the offending customer. The third step is for the City to install a flow restrictor on the water service. Violators are provided an appeal process. All citations and violations are reported annually. Over the period of this DMM implementation the City has seen a reduction in the number of violations.

Table 4-1 summarizes the City's water waste prohibition efforts in the past five years and the projected number of site visits and expenditures related to Water Conservation and Supply Level Regulations.

Table 4-1: Water Waste Prohibition

Actual	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Waste Ordinance in Effect	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
# of On-Site Visits				418	1309
Actual Expenditures ($)				43,446.75	76,665.00

Actual	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Waste Ordinance in Effect	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
# of On-Site Visits	720	600	600	600	600
Actual Expenditures ($)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

4.2 Metering

The City is fully metered for all customer sectors, including separate meters for single-family and multi-family residential, CII, dedicated landscape, and City-owned meters. The City will continue to install and read meters on all new services.

The City's program for meter replacement and calibration consists of replacing meters when stuck or when meters are reading low or high. After replacement, they are subsequently tested by flow testing and calibration. The City uses direct or touch meter reading.

4.3 Conservation Pricing

The City has a two-tier inclining block rate structure for residential and commercial customer sectors. Other customer sectors are charged a uniform rate of $2.56 per HCF. The water rate also includes a minimum fixed charge based on meter size. The current residential rates are provided in Table 4-2.

Table 4-2: Seal Beach Water Usage Rates

Tier	Water Rate ($/CCF)	Tier Allocation
1	$2.23/HCF	0 – 26 HCF
2	$2.88/HCF	27+ HCF

Tier allocation for commercial customers is based on the customer's meter size – more water is allocated to Block 1 for larger meters. The block consumption rates are the same for the two blocks for all meter size from 5/8"-3/4" to 10" at $2.25 per HCF for Block 1 and $2.81 per HCF for Block 2. For 12" meters, the consumption rates are $2.23 per HCF for Block 1 and $2.88 per HCF for Block 2.

The City's conservation pricing structure is always in place and is not dependent upon a water shortage for implementation. Although the rate structure includes a drought rate structure that would be

implemented as needed. Drought rate structures and surcharges are addressed in the Water Shortage Contingency Planning section.

4.4 Public Education and Outreach

The City's public education and outreach program is administered by its wholesaler, MWDOC. MWDOC has established an extensive public education and outreach program to assist its retail agencies in promoting water use efficiency awareness within their service areas. MWDOC's public education and outreach programs consist of five primary activities as described below.

In addition to the primary programs it administers, MWDOC also maintains a vibrant public website (www.mwdoc.com) as well as a social media presence on Facebook, Twitter and Instagram. MWDOC's Facebook page has more than 1,200 followers. The social media channels are used to educate the public about water-efficiency, rates and other water-related issues.

The City also implements additional public education and outreach program on its own. The City distributes public information through bill inserts, brochures, and special events every year. The City (Public Works Department) also maintains a website, which includes information on water usage, conservation, and other resource issues.

MWDOC's public education and outreach programs are described below:

School Education Programs

MWDOC school education programs reach more than 100,000 students per year. The program is broken into elementary and high school components.

- *Elementary School Program* reaches 60,000 students throughout Orange County through assemblies hosted by the Discovery Science Center. MWDOC holds a $220,000 contract with the Discovery Science Center, funded proportionally by the participating MWDOC retail agencies.
- *High School Program* is new in 2015-16 and will reach students in 20 high schools in Orange County. The program is administered by MWDOC and operated by two contractors, the OC Department of Education and the Ecology Center. Through the three-year contract, those agencies will train more than 100 county teachers on water education on topics such as, water sources, water conservation, water recycling, watersheds, and ecological solutions for the benefit of their current and future students. Teachers will learn a variety of water conservation methods, such as irrigation technology, rainwater harvesting, water recycling, and water foot printing through a tour at the Ecology Center facility. These trainings allow teachers to support student -led conservation efforts. The program will reach a minimum of 25,000 students by providing in-classroom water education and helping students plan and implement campus wide "Water Expos" that will allow peer-to-peer instruction on water issues. The $80,000 program is funded by participating agencies.

Value of Water Communication Program

MWDOC administers this program on behalf of 14 agencies. The $190,000 program involves the water agencies developing 30 full news pages that will appear weekly in the Orange County Register, the largest newspaper in the county, with a Sunday readership of 798,000. The campaign will educate OC

residents and business leaders on water infrastructure issues and water efficiency measures, as well as advertise water related events and other pertinent information.

Quarterly Water Policy Dinners

The Water Policy Dinner events attract 225 to 300 water and civic leaders every quarter. The programs host speakers topical to the OC water industry, with recent addresses from Felicia Marcus of the state water board and Dr. Lucy Jones, a noted expert on earthquakes and their potential impact on infrastructure.

Annual Water Summit

The annual Water Summit brings together 300 Orange County water and civic leaders with state and national experts on water infrastructure and governance issues. The half-day event has a budget of $80,000 per year. Portions of the cost are covered by attendance and sponsorships, while MWDOC splits a portion with its event partner, OCWD.

Water Inspection Trips

Water Inspection trips take stakeholders on tours of the CRA, California Delta and other key water infrastructure sites. The public trips are required under Metropolitan's regulations. While Metropolitan covers the cost of the trips, MWDOC has two members of the public affairs staff that work diligently on identifying OC residents and leaders to attend. MWDOC staff also attends each trip. In the past year, MWDOC participated in a dozen trips, each taking an average of 30 residents. MWDOC also works with Metropolitan on special trips to educate County Grand Jurors the key water infrastructure.

4.5 Programs to Assess and Manage Distribution System Real Loss

The City has been conducting water audits and leak detection and repair since 1991 in order to assess and manage distribution system real loss. The City performs water audit and leak detection when it receives high bill complaints from customers. It has also incorporated meter calibration (production and customer meters) programs into its utility operations. City staff is trained at AWWA sponsored training programs. On average, City Water Department crews spend about 30 days surveying approximately 10 miles of main and laterals per year. The City replaces and/or calibrates a minimum of 250 meters per year, which is approximately 5 percent of the total meters in the system. The City also has an annual valve exercise program, to ensure that interconnections with adjacent utilities actually work. The City repairs leaks in the distribution system as they occur.

The City does not have an advanced program in place to detect leaks. Leaks are repaired when they are visually identified at meters and valves or along mainlines after observing leakage protruding through the ground surface.

Senate Bill 1420 signed into law in September 2014 requires urban water suppliers that submit UWMPs to calculate annual system water losses using the water audit methodology developed by the AWWA. SB 1420 requires the water loss audit be submitted to DWR every five years as part of the urban water supplier's UWMP. Water auditing is the basis for effective water loss control. DWR's UWMP Guidebook include a water audit manual intended to help water utilities complete the AWWA Water Audit on an

annual basis. A Water Loss Audit was completed for the City which identified areas for improvement and quantified total loss. Based on the data presented, the three priority areas identified were water imported, billed metered water, and unauthorized consumption. Multiple criteria are a part of each validity score and a system wide approach will need to be implemented for the City's improvement. Quantified water loss for the FY 2013-14 was 159 AFY which is a significant volume and presents opportunities for improvement.

4.6 Water Conservation Program Coordination and Staffing Support

The City's Public Works Director provides oversight of the City's water use efficiency programs while the Deputy Director performs day-to-day water conservation coordinator activities and acts as the liaison between the City's water department, Metropolitan, MWDOC, and other parties. The City has also hired a consultant to assist with the implementation of the Water Conservation Ordinance by conduct public outreach and inspection.

Sources of funding for the City's water conservation program include the City's General Water Funds and Proprietary Funds.

4.7 Other Demand Management Measures

During the past five years, FY 2010-11 to 2014-15, the City, with the assistance of MWDOC, has implemented many water use efficiency programs for its residential, CII, and landscape customers as described below. Appendix H provides quantities of rebates and installations achieved under each program since program inception. The City will continue to implement all applicable programs in the next five years.

4.7.1 Residential Programs

Water Smart Home Survey Program

The Water Smart Home Survey Program provides free home water surveys (indoor and outdoor). The Water Smart Home Survey Program uses a Site Water Use Audit program format to perform comprehensive, single-family home audits. Residents choose to have outdoor (and indoor, if desired) audits to identify opportunities for water savings throughout their properties. A customized home water audit report is provided after each site audit is completed and provides the resident with their survey results, rebate information, and an overall water score.

High Efficiency Clothes Washer Rebate Program

The High Efficiency Clothes Washer (HECW) Rebate Program provides residential customers with rebates for purchasing and installing WaterSense labeled HECWs. HECWs use 35-50 percent less water than standard washer models, with savings of approximately 9,000 gallons per year, per device. Devices must have a water factor of 4.0 or less, and a listing of qualified products can be found at ocwatersmart.com. There is a maximum of one rebate per home.

High Efficiency Toilet Rebate Program

The largest amount of water used inside a home, 30 percent, goes toward flushing the toilet. The High Efficiency Toilet (HET) Rebate Program offers incentives to residential customers for replacing their

standard, water-guzzling toilets with HETs. HETs use just 1.28 gallons of water or less per flush, which is 20 percent less water than standard toilets. In addition, HETS save an average of 38 gallons of water per day while maintaining high performance standards.

4.7.2 CII Programs

Water Smart Hotel Program

Water used in hotels and other lodging businesses accounts for approximately 15 percent of the total water use in commercial and institutional facilities in the United States. The Water Smart Hotel Program provides water use surveys, customized facility reports, technical assistance, and enhanced incentives to hotels that invest in water use efficiency improvements. Rebates available include high efficiency toilets, ultralow volume urinals, air-cooled ice machines, weather-based irrigation controllers, and rotating nozzles.

Socal Water$mart Rebate Program for CII

The City through MWDOC offers financial incentives under the Socal Water$mart Rebate Program which offers rebates for various water efficient devices to CII customers, such as high efficiency toilets, ultralow volume urinals, connectionless food steamers, air-cooled ice machines, pH-cooling towers controller, and dry vacuum pumps.

4.7.3 Landscape Programs

Turf Removal Program

The Orange County Turf Removal Program offers incentives to remove non-recreational turf grass from commercial properties throughout the County. This program is a partnership between MWDOC, Metropolitan, and local retail water agency. The goals of this program are to increase water use efficiency within Orange County, reduce runoff leaving the properties, and evaluate the effectiveness of turf removal as a water-saving practice. Participants are encouraged to replace their turf grass with drought-tolerant landscaping, diverse plant palettes, and artificial turf, and they are encouraged to retrofit their irrigation systems with Smart Timers and drip irrigation (or to remove it entirely).

Water Smart Landscape Program

MWDOC's Water Smart Landscape Program is a free water management tool for homeowner associations, landscapers, and property managers. Participants in the program use the Internet to track their irrigation meter's monthly water use and compare it to a custom water budget established by the program. This enables property managers and landscapers to easily identify areas that are over/under watered and enhances their accountability to homeowner association boards.

Smart Timer Rebate Program

Smart Timers are irrigation clocks that are either weather-based irrigation controllers (WBIC) or soil moisture sensor systems. WBICs adjust automatically to reflect changes in local weather and site-specific landscape needs, such as soil type, slopes, and plant material. When WBICs are programmed properly, turf and plants receive the proper amount of water throughout the year. During the fall months, when

property owners and landscape professionals often overwater, Smart Timers can save significant amounts of water.

Rotating Nozzles Rebate Program

The Rotating Nozzle Rebate Program provides incentives to residential and commercial properties for the replacement of high-precipitation rate spray nozzles with low-precipitation rate multi-stream, multi-trajectory rotating nozzles. The rebate offered through this Program aims to offset the cost of the device and installation.

Spray to Drip Rebate Program

The Spray to Drip Pilot Rebate Program offers residential and commercial customers rebates for converting planting areas irrigated by spray heads to drip irrigation. Drip irrigation systems are very water-efficient. Rather than spraying wide areas, drip systems use point emitters to deliver water to specific locations at or near plant root zones. Water drips slowly from the emitters either onto the soil surface or below ground. As a result, less water is lost to wind and evaporation.

Socal Water$mart Rebate Program for Landscape

The City through MWDOC also offers financial incentives under the SoCal Water$mart Rebate Program for a variety of water efficient landscape devices, such as Central Computer Irrigation Controllers, large rotary nozzles, and in-stem flow regulators.

5 WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

5.1 Overview

In connection with recent water supply challenges, the State Water Resources Control Board found that California has been subject to multi-year droughts in the past, and the Southwest is becoming drier, increasing the probability of prolonged droughts in the future. Due to current and potential future water supply shortages, Governor Brown issued a drought emergency proclamation on January 2014 and signed the 2014 Executive Order that directs urban water suppliers to implement drought response plans to limit outdoor irrigation and wasteful water practices if they are not already in place. Pursuant to California Water Code Section 106, it is the declared policy of the state that domestic water use is the highest use of water and the next highest use is irrigation. This section describes the water supply shortage policies Metropolitan, MWDOC, and the City have in place to respond to events including catastrophic interruption and reduction in water supply.

5.2 Shortage Actions

5.2.1 Metropolitan Water Surplus and Drought Management Plan

Metropolitan evaluates the level of supplies available and existing levels of water in storage to determine the appropriate management stage annually. Each stage is associated with specific resource management actions to avoid extreme shortages to the extent possible and minimize adverse impacts to retail customers should an extreme shortage occur. The sequencing outlined in the Water Surplus and Drought Management (WSDM) Plan reflects anticipated responses towards Metropolitan's existing and expected resource mix.

Surplus stages occur when net annual deliveries can be made to water storage programs. Under the WSDM Plan, there are four surplus management stages that provides a framework for actions to take for surplus supplies. Deliveries in DVL and in SWP terminal reservoirs continue through each surplus stage provided there is available storage capacity. Withdrawals from DVL for regulatory purposes or to meet seasonal demands may occur in any stage.

The WSDM Plan distinguishes between shortages, severe shortages, and extreme shortages. The differences between each term is listed below.

- Shortage: Metropolitan can meet full-service demands and partially meet or fully meet interruptible demands using stored water or water transfers as necessary.
- Severe Shortage: Metropolitan can meet full-service demands only by using stored water, transfers, and possibly calling for extraordinary conservation.
- Extreme Shortage: Metropolitan must allocate available supply to full-service customers.

There are six shortage management stages to guide resource management activities. These stages are defined by shortfalls in imported supply and water balances in Metropolitan's storage programs. When Metropolitan must make net withdrawals from storage to meet demands, it is considered to be in a shortage condition. Figure 5-1 gives a summary of actions under each surplus and shortage stages when

an allocation plan is necessary to enforce mandatory cutbacks. The goal of the WSDM Plan is to avoid Stage 6, an extreme shortage.

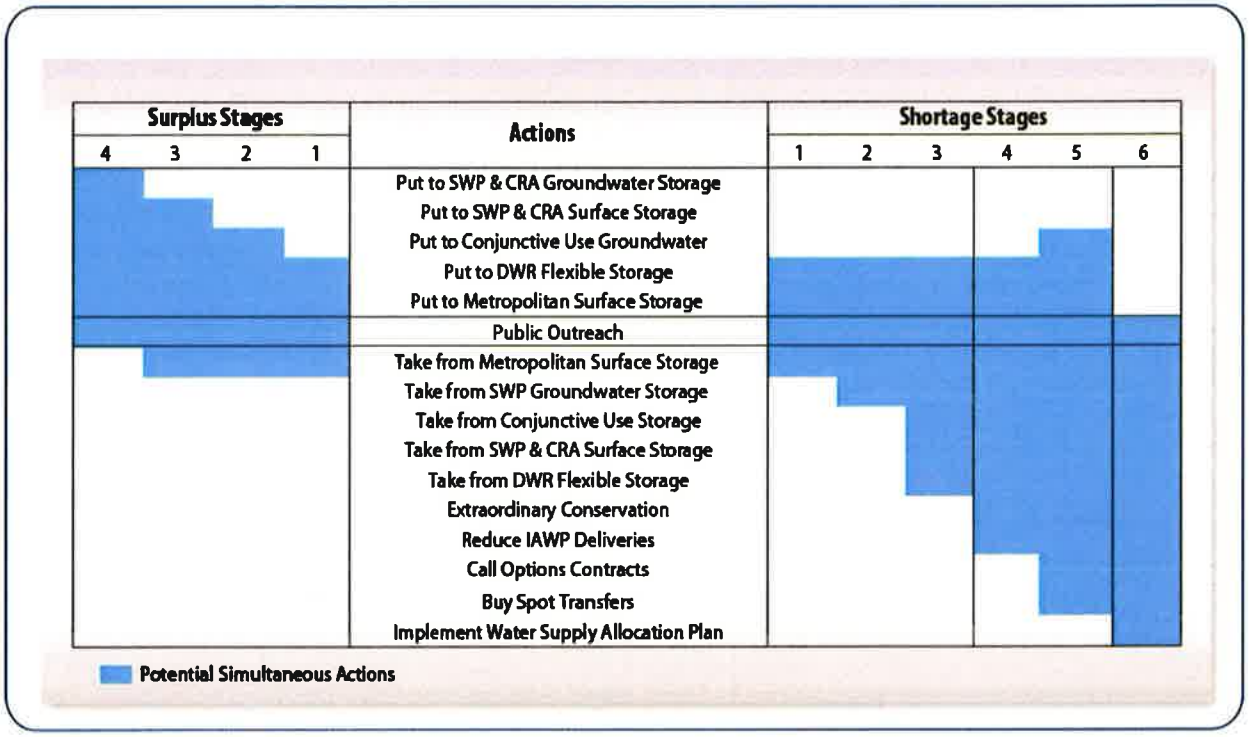

Figure 5-1: Resource Stages, Anticipated Actions, and Supply Declarations

Metropolitan's Board of Directors adopted a Water Supply Condition Framework in June 2008 in order to communicate the urgency of the region's water supply situation and the need for further water conservation practices. The framework has four conditions, each calling increasing levels of conservation. Descriptions for each of the four conditions are listed below:

- Baseline Water Use Efficiency: Ongoing conservation, outreach, and recycling programs to achieve permanent reductions in water use and build storage reserves.
- Condition 1 Water Supply Watch: Local agency voluntary dry-year conservation measures and use of regional storage reserves.
- Condition 2 Water Supply Alert: Regional call for cities, counties, member agencies, and retail water agencies to implement extraordinary conservation through drought ordinances and other measures to mitigate use of storage reserves.
- Condition 3 Water Supply Allocation: Implement Metropolitan's WSAP

As noted in Condition 3, should supplies become limited to the point where imported water demands cannot be met, Metropolitan will allocate water through the WSAP (Metropolitan, 2015 UWMP, June 2016).

5.2.2 Metropolitan Water Supply Allocation Plan

Metropolitan's imported supplies have been impacted by a number of water supply challenges as noted earlier. In case of extreme water shortage within the Metropolitan service area is the implementation of its WSAP.

Metropolitan's Board of Directors adopted the WSAP in February 2008 to fairly distribute a limited amount of water supply and applies it through a detailed methodology to reflect a range of local conditions and needs of the region's retail water consumers.

The WSAP includes the specific formula for calculating member agency supply allocations and the key implementation elements needed for administering an allocation. Metropolitan's WSAP is the foundation for the urban water shortage contingency analysis required under Water Code Section 10632 and is part of Metropolitan's 2015 UWMP.

Metropolitan's WSAP was developed in consideration of the principles and guidelines in Metropolitan's 1999 WSDM Plan with the core objective of creating an equitable "needs-based allocation". The WSAP's formula seeks to balance the impacts of a shortage at the retail level while maintaining equity on the wholesale level for shortages of Metropolitan supplies of up to 50 percent. The formula takes into account a number of factors, such as the impact on retail customers, growth in population, changes in supply conditions, investments in local resources, demand hardening aspects of water conservation savings, recycled water, extraordinary storage and transfer actions, and groundwater imported water needs.

The formula is calculated in three steps: 1) based period calculations, 2) allocation year calculations, and 3) supply allocation calculations. The first two steps involve standard computations, while the third step contains specific methodology developed for the WSAP.

Step 1: Base Period Calculations – The first step in calculating a member agency's water supply allocation is to estimate their water supply and demand using a historical based period with established water supply and delivery data. The base period for each of the different categories of supply and demand is calculated using data from the two most recent non-shortage fiscal years ending 2013 and 2014.

Step 2: Allocation Year Calculations – The next step in calculating the member agency's water supply allocation is estimating water needs in the allocation year. This is done by adjusting the base period estimates of retail demand for population growth and changes in local supplies.

Step 3: Supply Allocation Calculations – The final step is calculating the water supply allocation for each member agency based on the allocation year water needs identified in Step 2.

In order to implement the WSAP, Metropolitan's Board of Directors makes a determination on the level of the regional shortage, based on specific criteria, typically in April. The criteria used by Metropolitan includes, current levels of storage, estimated water supplies conditions, and projected imported water demands. The allocations, if deemed necessary, go into effect in July of the same year and remain in effect for a 12-month period. The schedule is made at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

Although Metropolitan's 2015 UWMP forecasts that Metropolitan will be able to meet projected imported demands throughout the projected period from 2020 to 2040, uncertainty in supply conditions can result

in Metropolitan needing to implement its WSAP to preserve dry-year storage and curtail demands (Metropolitan, 2015 UWMP, June 2016).

5.2.3 MWDOC Water Supply Allocation Plan

To prepare for the potential allocation of imported water supplies from Metropolitan, MWDOC worked collaboratively with its 28 retail agencies to develop its own WSAP that was adopted in January 2009 and amended in 2015. The MWDOC WSAP outlines how MWDOC will determine and implement each of its retail agency's allocation during a time of shortage.

The MWDOC WSAP uses a similar method and approach, when reasonable, as that of the Metropolitan's WSAP. However, MWDOC's plan remains flexible to use an alternative approach which differs from Metropolitan's method that determines a member agency's allocation by preferential rights. The MWDOC WSAP model follows five basic steps to determine a retail agency's imported supply allocation.

Step 1: Determine Baseline Information – The first step in calculating a water supply allocation is to estimate water supply and demand using a historical based period with established water supply and delivery data. The base period for each of the different categories of demand and supply is calculated using data from the last two non-shortage fiscal years ending 2013 and 2014.

Step 2: Establish Allocation Year Information – In this step, the model adjusts for each retail agency's water need in the allocation year. This is done by adjusting the base period estimates for increased retail water demand based on population growth and changes in local supplies.

Step 3: Calculate Initial Minimum Allocation Based on Metropolitan's Declared Shortage Level – This step sets the initial water supply allocation for each retail agency. After a regional shortage level is established, MWDOC will calculate the initial allocation as a percentage of adjusted Base Period Imported water needs within the model for each retail agency.

Step 4: Apply Allocation Adjustments and Credits in the Areas of Retail Impacts and Conservation– In this step, the model assigns additional water to address disparate impacts at the retail level caused by an across-the-board cut of imported supplies. It also applies a conservation credit given to those agencies that have achieved additional water savings at the retail level as a result of successful implementation of water conservation devices, programs and rate structures.

Step 5: Sum Total Allocations and Determine Retail Reliability – This is the final step in calculating a retail agency's total allocation for imported supplies. The model sums an agency's total imported allocation with all of the adjustments and credits and then calculates each agency's retail reliability compared to its Allocation Year Retail Demand.

The MWDOC WSAP includes additional measures for plan implementation, including the following:

- Appeal Process – An appeals process to provide retail agencies the opportunity to request a change to their allocation based on new or corrected information. MWDOC anticipates that under most circumstances, a retail agency's appeal will be the basis for an appeal to Metropolitan by MWDOC.
- Melded Allocation Surcharge Structure – At the end of the allocation year, MWDOC would only charge an allocation surcharge to each retail agency that exceeded their allocation if MWDOC exceeds its total allocation and is required to pay a surcharge to Metropolitan. Metropolitan enforces

allocations to retail agencies through an allocation surcharge to a retail agency that exceeds its total annual allocation at the end of the 12-month allocation period. MWDOC's surcharge would be assessed according to the retail agency's prorated share (acre-feet over usage) of MWDOC amount with Metropolitan. Surcharge funds collected by Metropolitan will be invested in its Water Management Fund, which is used to in part to fund expenditures in dry-year conservation and local resource development.

- Tracking and Reporting Water Usage – MWDOC will provide each retail agency with water use monthly reports that will compare each retail agency's current cumulative retail usage to their allocation baseline. MWDOC will also provide quarterly reports on it cumulative retail usage versus its allocation baseline.
- Timeline and Option to Revisit the Plan – The allocation period will cover 12 consecutive months and the Regional Shortage Level will be set for the entire allocation period. MWDOC only anticipates calling for allocation when Metropolitan declares a shortage; and no later than 30 days from Metropolitan's declaration will MWDOC announce allocation to its retail agencies.

5.2.4 City of Seal Beach

City Council adopted Water Conservation Ordinance No. 1586 on June 8, 2009, which established a staged water conservation program that will encourage reduced water consumption within the City through conservation, enable effective water supply planning, assure reasonable and beneficial use of water, prevent waste of water, and maximize the efficient use of water within the City. Along with permanent water conservation requirements, the City's Water Conservation Program consists of three stages to respond to a reduction in potable water available to the City for distribution to its customers. For the first two stages, the City Council determines, in its sole discretion, that due to drought or other water supply conditions, a water supply shortage or threatened shortage exists and a consumer demand reduction is necessary to make more efficient use of water and appropriately respond to existing water conditions. The third stage is declared by the City Council as a water shortage emergency and residents and businesses are notified that a significant reduction in consumer demand is necessary to maintain sufficient water supplies for public health and safety. A summary of the stages of water shortage is displayed in Table 5-1 (Seal Beach, Ordinance Number 1586, June 2009). The City does not have set percent supply reduction for each water shortage stage. The City will implement the percent supply reduction on its own discretion as it enters into a water shortage stage.

Table 5-1: Stages of Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Retail Stages of Water Shortage Contingency Plan		
Phase	Complete Both	
	Percent Supply Reduction[1]	Water Supply Condition
1		Applies when a water supply shortage or threatened shortage exists
2		Applies when a severe water supply shortage or threatened shortage exists
3		Applies when the city council declares a water shortage emergency
[1] One stage in the Water Shortage Contingency Plan must address a water shortage of 50%.		
NOTES: Percent supply reduction is not available		

5.3 Three-Year Minimum Water Supply

As a matter of practice, Metropolitan does not provide annual estimates of the minimum supplies available to its member agencies. As such, Metropolitan member agencies must develop their own estimates for the purposes of meeting the requirements of the Act.

Section 135 of the Metropolitan Water District Act declares that a member agency has the right to invoke its "preferential right" to water, which grants each member agency a preferential right to purchase a percentage of Metropolitan's available supplies based on specified, cumulative financial contributions to Metropolitan. Each year, Metropolitan calculates and distributes each member agency's percentage of preferential rights. However, since Metropolitan's creation in 1927, no member agency has ever invoked these rights as a means of acquiring limited supplies from Metropolitan.

As an alternative to invoking preferential rights, Metropolitan and its member agencies accepted the terms and conditions of Metropolitan's shortage allocation plan, which allocated imported water under limited supply conditions. In fact, in FY 2015-2016, Metropolitan implemented its WSAP at a stage level 3 (seeking no greater than a 15 percent regional reduction of water use), which is the largest reduction Metropolitan has ever imposed on its member agencies. This WSAP level 3 reduction was determined when Metropolitan water supplies from the SWP was at its lowest levels ever delivered and water storage declined greater than 1 MAF in one year.

MWDOC has adopted a shortage allocation plan and accompanying allocation model that estimates firm demands on MWDOC. Assuming MWDOC would not be imposing mandatory restrictions if Metropolitan is not, the estimate of firm demands in MWDOC's latest allocation model has been used to estimate the minimum imported supplies available to each of MWDOC's retail agencies for 2015-2018. Thus, the estimate of the minimum imported supplies available to the City is 3,834 AF as shown in Table 5-2 (MWDOC, Water Shortage Allocation Model, November 2015).

Table 5-2: Minimum Supply Next Three Years (AF)

Retail: Minimum Supply Next Three Years			
	2016	2017	2018
Available Water Supply	3,834	3,834	3,834
NOTES: 2015 MWDOC Shortage Allocation Model			

5.4 Catastrophic Supply Interruption

Imported water supplies conveyed to Orange County are vulnerable to service interruptions. The hundreds of miles aqueducts, pipelines, and other facilities associated with transporting water to the region are susceptible to damage from earthquakes and other natural or manmade disasters.

5.4.1 Metropolitan

Metropolitan has comprehensive plans for stages of actions it would undertake to address a catastrophic interruption in water supplies through its WSDM Plan and WSAP. Metropolitan also developed an Emergency Storage Requirement to mitigate against potential interruption in water supplies resulting from catastrophic occurrences within the southern California region, including seismic events along the San Andreas Fault. In addition, Metropolitan is working with the state to implement a comprehensive improvement plan to address catastrophic occurrences outside of the southern California region, such as a maximum probable seismic event in the Delta that would cause levee failure and disruption of SWP deliveries. For greater detail on Metropolitan's planned responses to catastrophic interruption, please refer to Metropolitan's 2015 UWMP.

5.4.2 Water Emergency Response of Orange County

In 1983, the Orange County water community identified a need to develop a plan on how agencies would respond effectively to disasters impacting the regional water distribution system. The collective efforts of these agencies resulted in the formation of the Water Emergency Response Organization of Orange County (WEROC) to coordinate emergency response on behalf of all Orange County water and wastewater agencies, develop an emergency plan to respond to disasters, and conduct disaster training exercises for the Orange County water community. WEROC was established with the creation of an indemnification agreement between its member agencies to protect each other against civil liabilities and to facilitate the exchange of resources. WEROC is unique in its ability to provide a single point of contact for representation of all water and wastewater utilities in Orange County during a disaster. This representation is to the county, state, and federal disaster coordination agencies. Within the Orange County Operational Area, WEROC is the recognized contact for emergency response for the water community, including the City.

5.4.3 City of Seal Beach

5.4.3.1 Water Shortage Emergency Response

In 1991, in accordance with the requirements of Assembly Bill IIX, the City Water Emergency Services Department developed a comprehensive water shortage contingency plan, which was incorporated into the City's Emergency Response Plan in early 1992. Both plans contain procedures for the distribution of potable water in a disaster. These procedures are consistent with guidelines prepared by the California State Office of Emergency Services.

The City recognizes the importance of the DMMs in reducing water demand and will strive to implement the programs within the constraints of small staff and resources. The City would call media attention to the water supply situation during a shortage and would step up public water education programs, encourage property owners to apply for a landscape and interior water use survey and continue to advertise the importance of customers to install ULF plumbing fixtures.

During declared shortages, or when a shortage declaration appears imminent, the Public Works Director, who serves as the authorized representative, activates a City water shortage response plan. During a declared water shortage, the City will accept applications for new building permits but will not issue permits until the shortage declaration is rescinded.

5.4.3.2 Supplemental Water Supplies

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

- **Water Transfers -** The City is dependent upon MWDOC and Metropolitan for water transfers, as a result of minimal water demand.
- **Long Term Additional Water Supply Options -** To meet future long-term water demand beyond 2035, the City is relying on MWDOC, OCWD, and Metropolitan.

5.5 Prohibitions, Penalties and Consumption Reduction Methods

5.5.1 Prohibitions

The City's Water Conservation Ordinance No. 1586 lists water conservation requirements that will take effect upon implementation by the City Council. These prohibitions will promote the efficient use of water, reduce or eliminate water waste, complement the City's Water Quality regulations and urban runoff reduction efforts, and enable implementation of the City's Water Shortage Contingency Measures.

Water conservation measures become more restrictive per each progressive phase in order to address the increasing differential between the water supply and demand.

A list of restrictions and prohibitions that are applicable to each phase is shown in Table 5-3.

Table 5-3: Restrictions and Prohibitions on End Uses

Retail Only: Restrictions and Prohibitions on End Uses			
Phase	Restrictions and Prohibitions on End Users	Additional Explanation or Reference	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?
Permanent Year-Round	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	Leaks, breaks, and malfunctions are to be corrected in no more than seven (7) days after discovery.	No
Permanent Year-Round	Landscape - Restrict or prohibit runoff from landscape irrigation		No
Permanent Year-Round	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	No water user shall cause or allow watering or irrigating of the lawn, landscape, or other vegetated area with potable water between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. on any day, except by use of a bucket or device with a shut-off device or for very short period of time for the limited purpose of adjusting or repairing an irrigation system.	No
Permanent Year-Round	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	No water user shall cause or allow watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape or other vegetated area with potable water using a landscape irrigation system or a watering device that is not continuously attended for longer than 15 minutes watering per day per station. This section does not apply to landscape irrigation systems that exclusively use very low - flow drip type irrigation systems when no emitter produces more than 2 gallons of water per hour and weather based controllers or stream rotor sprinklers that meet a 70% efficiency standard.	No
Permanent Year-Round	CII - Restaurants may only serve water upon request		No
Permanent Year-Round	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	No person shall operate a water fountain or other decorative water feature that does not use recirculated water.	No
Permanent Year-Round	Other	No person shall install a single pass cooling system in connection with new water service.	No
Permanent Year-Round	Other	No person shall install non recirculating water systems in connection with commercial conveyor car wash and commercial laundry systems.	No
Permanent Year-Round	Other - Prohibit vehicle washing		No

Retail Only: Restrictions and Prohibitions on End Uses			
Phase	Restrictions and Prohibitions on End Users	Additional Explanation or Reference	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?
	except at facilities using recycled or recirculating water		
1	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	Exception is during designated days and between the hours of 6:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. Exception is made at any time if performed with a hand-held hose equipped with a positive shut-off nozzle, a hand-held faucet filled bucket of five gallons or less, or a drip irrigation system	Yes
1	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Agricultural users and commercial nurseries shall curtail all non-essential water use. Watering of livestock and irrigation of propagation beds are permitted at any time	Yes
1	Other - Prohibit vehicle washing except at facilities using recycled or recirculating water	Washing of mobile vehicles, boats, airplanes, and other mobile equipment are permitted only on designated days and between the hours of 6:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. This measure does not apply to the washing of garbage trucks, food and perishable transport vehicles, and other mobile equipment for which frequent cleaning is essential for the protection of the public health, safety, and welfare	Yes
1	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	Filling or refilling of swimming pools, spas, ponds, and artificial lakes are permitted only on designated days and between the hours of 6:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m.	Yes
1	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	Watering golf courses, parks, school grounds, and recreational fields are to be performed only between the hours of 6:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. This measure does not apply to golf course greens	Yes
1	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces	A water user may only wash down these surfaces if necessary to alleviate safety or sanitary hazards through the use of a hand-held bucket or similar container, a hand-held hose equipped with a positive self-closing water shut-off device, a low-volume, high pressure leaning machines equipped to recycle any water used, or a low-volume high-pressure water broom	Yes
1	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	Ornamental fountains and similar structures are not to be filled and operated	Yes
2	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation	Prohibited except on designated days and between the hours of 10:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m.	Yes

Retail Only: Restrictions and Prohibitions on End Uses			
Phase	Restrictions and Prohibitions on End Users	Additional Explanation or Reference	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?
	to specific times		
2	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Agricultural users and commercial nurseries shall use water only between the hours of 6:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. Watering of livestock and irrigation of propagation beds are permitted at any time	Yes
2	Other - Prohibit vehicle washing except at facilities using recycled or recirculating water	Washing of mobile vehicles, boats, airplanes, and other mobile equipment are prohibited except when performed on the immediate premise of a commercial car wash. This measure does not apply to the washing of garbage trucks, food and perishable transport vehicles, and other mobile equipment for which frequent cleaning is essential for the protection of the public health, safety, and welfare	Yes
2	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	Filling or refilling of swimming pools, spas, ponds, and artificial lakes shall be performed only on designated irrigation days and between the hours of 10::00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m.	Yes
2	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	Watering golf courses, parks, school grounds, and recreational fields are to be performed only between the hours of 10:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. This measure does not apply to golf course greens	Yes
2	CII - Restaurants may only serve water upon request		Yes
2	Other	The use of non-reclaimed and non-recycled water by commercial car washes shall be reduced in volume by 20%	Yes
2	Other	New construction meters and permits for unmetered service shall not be issued. Construction water shall not be used for earth work or road construction purposes	Yes
3	Landscape - Prohibit all landscape irrigation		Yes
3	Landscape - Prohibit certain types of landscape irrigation	Water for agricultural or commercial nursery purposes is prohibited except for watering of livestock	Yes
3	Other	Filling or refilling of swimming pools, spas, ponds, and artificial lakes is prohibited	Yes
3	Landscape - Prohibit certain types of landscape irrigation	Watering golf course areas is prohibited except for golf course greens. Watering of parks, school grounds, and recreational fields is prohibited except for plant materials classified as rare, exceptionally	Yes

Retail Only: Restrictions and Prohibitions on End Uses			
Phase	Restrictions and Prohibitions on End Users	Additional Explanation or Reference	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?
		valuable or essential to the well-being of rare animals	
3	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces	Except to alleviate immediate fire or sanitation hazards	Yes
3	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	Ornamental fountains and similar structures are not to be filled and operated	Yes
3	Other	The use of non-reclaimed and non-recycled water by commercial car washes shall be reduced in volume by 50%	Yes
3	Other	The use of water for commercial manufacturing or processing purposes shall be reduced in volume by 50%	Yes
3	Other	Water is prohibited from being used for air conditioning purposes	Yes
NOTES:			

5.5.2 Penalties

Any customer who violates provisions of the Water Conservation Ordinance by either excess use of water or by specific violation of one or more of the applicable water use restrictions for a particular mandatory conservation stage may be cited by the City where the severity is based on the number of violations committed by the user.

The first violation will result in a written notice by the Director of Public Works. The second violation during a water conservation phase shall result in a surcharge in an amount equal to 15 percent of the violator's water bill. Any subsequent violations during a water conservation phase shall result in the installation of a flow restricting device of one gallon per minute capacity for services up to 1.5 inches size, and a comparatively sized restrictor for larger service, on the service of the violator at the premises at which the violation occurred for a period of not less than 48 hours. The user will be charged the actual costs of the installation and removal of the device and for the restoration of normal service. Normal service will be resumed upon payment of all charges (Seal Beach, Ordinance Number 1586, June 2009).

5.5.3 Consumption Reduction Methods

Table 5-4 lists the consumption reduction methods that will be used to reduce water use in restrictive stages.

Table 5-4: Stages of Water Shortage Contingency Plan - Consumption Reduction Methods

Retail Only: Stages of Water Shortage Contingency Plan - Consumption Reduction Methods		
Phase	Consumption Reduction Methods by Water Supplier	Additional Explanation or Reference
1	Other	Phase 1 Conservation Measures
2	Other	Phase 2 Conservation Measures
3	Other	Phase 3 Conservation Measures
NOTES:		

5.6 Impacts to Revenue

During a catastrophic interruption of water supplies, prolonged drought, or water shortage of any kind, the City will experience a reduction in revenue due to reduced water sales. Throughout this period of time, expenditures may increase or decrease with varying circumstances. Expenditures may increase in the event of significant damage to the water system, resulting in emergency repairs. Expenditures may also decrease as less water is pumped through the system, resulting in lower energy costs.

The City receives water revenue from a service charge and a commodity charge based on consumption. The service charge recovers costs associated with providing water to the serviced property. The service charge does not vary with consumption and the commodity charge is based on water usage. Rates have been designed to recover the full cost of water service in the charges. Therefore, the total cost of purchasing water would decrease as the usage or sale of water decreases.

However, there are significant fixed costs associated with maintaining a minimal level of service. The City will monitor projected revenues and expenditures should an extreme shortage and a large reduction in water sales occur for an extended period of time. To overcome these potential revenue losses and/or expenditure impacts, the City may use its financial reserves to maintain a minimum level of service. If necessary, the City may reduce expenditures by delaying implementation of its Capital Improvement Program and equipment purchases, and/or adjust the work force, implement a drought surcharge, and/or make adjustments to its water rate structure.

5.7 Reduction Measuring Mechanism

Under normal water supply conditions, potable water supply figures are recorded daily. Totals are reported weekly to the Chief Water Operator. Totals are reported monthly to the Public Works Director and incorporated into the monthly water supply report presented to the City Council.

Daily potable water supply figures will be reported to the Director of Public Works. The Director of Public Works will compare the weekly production to the target weekly production to verify that the reduction goal is being met. Monthly reports are sent to the City Council. If reduction goals are not met, the Director of Public Works will notify the City Council so that corrective action can be taken.

MWDOC will provide each retail agency with water use monthly reports that will compare each retail agency's current cumulative retail usage to their allocation baseline. MWDOC will also provide quarterly reports on it cumulative retail usage versus its allocation baseline.

6 RECYCLED WATER

Recycled water opportunities have continued to grow in southern California as public acceptance and the need to expand local water resources continues to be a priority. Recycled water also provides a degree of flexibility and added reliability during drought conditions when imported water supplies are restricted.

Recycled water is wastewater that is treated through primary, secondary and tertiary processes and is acceptable for most non-potable water purposes such as irrigation, and commercial and industrial process water per Title 22 requirements.

6.1 Agency Coordination

The City does not own or operate wastewater treatment facilities and sends all collected wastewater to OCSD for treatment and disposal. OCWD is the manager of the OC Basin and strives to maintain and increase the reliability of the OC Basin through replenishment with imported water, stormwater, and advanced treated wastewater. OCWD and OCSD have jointly constructed and expanded two water recycling projects to meet this goal that include: 1) OCWD Green Acres Project (GAP) and 2) OCWD Groundwater Replenishment System (GWRS).

6.1.1 OCWD Green Acres Project

OCWD owns and operates the GAP, a water recycling system that provides up to 8,400 AFY of recycled water for irrigation and industrial uses. GAP provides an alternate source of water that is mainly delivered to parks, golf courses, greenbelts, cemeteries, and nurseries in the Cities of Costa Mesa, Fountain Valley, Newport Beach, and Santa Ana. Approximately 100 sites use GAP water, current recycled water users include Mile Square Park and Golf Courses in Fountain Valley, Costa Mesa Country Club, Chroma Systems carpet dyeing, Kaiser Permanente, and Caltrans. The City does not receive any GAP water.

6.1.2 OCWD Groundwater Replenishment System

OCWD's GWRS receives secondary treated wastewater from OCSD and purifies it to levels that meet and exceed all state and federal drinking water standards. The GWRS Phase 1 plant has been operational since January 2008, and uses a three-step advanced treatment process consisting of microfiltration (MF), reverse osmosis (RO), and ultraviolet (UV) light with H_2O_2. A portion of the treated water is injected into the seawater barrier to prevent seawater intrusion into the groundwater basin. The other portion of the water is pumped to ponds where the water percolates into deep aquifers and becomes part of Orange County's water supply. The treatment process described on OCWD's website is provided below (OCWD, GWRS, 2015).

GWRS Treatment Process

The first step of the treatment process after receiving the secondary treated wastewater is a separation process called MF that uses hollow polypropylene fibers with 0.2 micron diameter holes in the sides. Suspended solids, protozoa, bacteria and some viruses are filtered out when drawing water through the holes to the center of the fibers.

The second step of the process consists of RO, semi-permeable polyamide polymer (plastic) membranes that water is forced through under high pressure. RO removes dissolved chemicals, viruses and pharmaceuticals in the water resulting in near-distilled-quality water that requires minerals be added back in to stabilize the water. This process was used by OCWD from 1975 to 2004 at their Water Factory 21 (WF-21) to purify treated wastewater from OCSD for injection into the seawater intrusion barrier.

The third step of the process involves water being exposed to high-intensity UV light with H_2O_2 for disinfection and removal of any trace organic compounds that may have passed through the RO membranes. The trace organic compounds may include NDMA and 1-4 Dioxane, which have been removed to the parts-per trillion level. UV disinfection with H_2O_2 is an effective disinfection/advanced oxidation process that keeps these compounds from reaching drinking water supplies.

OCWD's GWRS has a current production capacity of 112,100 AFY with the expansion that was completed in 2015. Approximately 39,200 AFY of the highly purified water is pumped into the injection wells and 72,900 AFY is pumped to the percolation ponds in the city of Anaheim where the water is naturally filtered through sand and gravel to deep aquifers of the groundwater basin. The OC Basin provides approximately 72 percent of the potable water supply for north and central Orange County.

The design and construction of the first phase (78,500 AFY) of the GWRS project was jointly funded by OCWD and OCSD; Phase 2 expansion (33,600 AFY) was funded solely by OCWD. Expansion beyond this is currently in discussion and could provide an additional 33,600 AFY of water, increasing total GWRS production to 145,700 AFY. The GWRS is the world's largest water purification system for indirect potable reuse (IPR).

6.2 Wastewater Description and Disposal

The City does not provide wastewater services within its service area, but relies on OCSD for collection and treatment at their plants located in the Cities of Huntington Beach and Fountain Valley. OCSD has an extensive system of gravity flow sewers, pump stations, and pressurized sewers. OCSD's Plant No. 1 in Fountain Valley has a capacity of 320 million gallons per day (MGD) and Plant No. 2 in Huntington Beach has a capacity of 312 MGD. Both plants share a common ocean outfall, but Plant No. 1 currently provides all of its secondary treated wastewater to OCWD's GWRS for beneficial reuse. The 120-inch diameter ocean outfall extends 4 miles off the coast of Huntington Beach. A 78-inch diameter emergency outfall also extends 1.3 miles off the coast.

6.3 Current Recycled Water Uses

There are currently no recycled water uses within the City's service area.

6.4 Potential Recycled Water Uses

The City is looking at the potential to begin discharging the Lampson Avenue Well's pump waste into a storm drain that will empty into the adjacent Old Ranch Country Club to beneficially reuse for golf course irrigation. While the City recognizes the potential for beneficial reuse in their service area there is no source of recycled water supply in proximity to the City aside from the Lampson Avenue Well's pump to waste. The City's wastewater is conveyed to OCSD's regional treatment facility, where the wastewater is

treated and reused. Recycled water analyses performed over the years have shown that installing local treatment and reuse facilities is not feasible. The City supports, encourages, and contributes to the continued development of recycled water and potential uses throughout the region with OCWD's GWRS. Currently, the City does not have any potential or projected uses for recycled water.

6.4.1 Direct Non-Potable Reuse

The City does not have any direct non-potable uses within their service area and does not currently have the potential for non-potable reuse as a result of nonexistent or planned recycled water infrastructure.

6.4.2 Indirect Potable Reuse

The City benefits from OCWD's GWRS system that provides indirect potable reuse through replenishment of Orange County's Groundwater Basin with water that meets state and federal drinking water standards.

6.5 Optimization Plan

The City does not use recycled water, therefore, there is no need for a recycled water optimization plan. In other areas of Orange County, recycled water is used for irrigating golf courses, parks, schools, businesses, and communal landscaping, as well as for groundwater recharge. Analyses have indicated that present worth costs to incorporate recycled water within the City are not cost effective as compared to purchasing imported water from MWDOC, or using groundwater. The City will continue to conduct feasibility studies for recycled water and seek out creative solutions such as funding, regulatory requirements, institutional arrangement and public acceptance for recycled water use with MWDOC, OCWD, Metropolitan and other cooperative agencies.

7 FUTURE WATER SUPPLY PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS

7.1 Water Management Tools

Resource optimization such as desalination and IPR minimize the City's and region's reliance on imported water. Optimization efforts are typically led by regional agencies in collaboration with local/retail agencies.

7.2 Transfer or Exchange Opportunities

Interconnections with other agencies result in the ability to share water supplies during short term emergency situations or planned shutdowns of major imported water systems. The City maintains five emergency interconnections as follows:

- Golden State Water Company: in Rossmoor at Saint Cloud Dr.
- City of Westminster: Westminster Ave. east of Milan St.
- City of Long Beach: Marina Dr. and 1st St.
- City of Huntington Beach: Pacific Coast Highway and Philips Rd.
- City of Huntington Beach: Pacific Coast Highway and Anderson St.

MWDOC continues to help its retail agencies develop transfer and exchange opportunities that promote reliability within their systems. Therefore, MWDOC will look to help its retail agencies navigate the operational and administrative issues of transfers within the Metropolitan distribution system. Currently, there are no transfer or exchange opportunities.

7.3 Planned Water Supply Projects and Programs

The City's Water Master Plan Update and 5 Year Capital Improvement Program identifies planned design and construction projects as described below.

Leisure World Well **-** replace well discharge piping, pumps and motors between 2018 and 2020, and upgrade SCADA communications equipment in FY 2016-17 to increase supply reliability in the distribution system.

Beverly Manor Booster Pump Station and Well Improvements – new electrical equipment, SCADA system, pumps, discharge piping, generator, motors, and reservoir in 2016 to increase supply reliability in the distribution system.

Lampson Ave Water Well – install second connection on water well into City's domestic water system to provide reliability in the event of a water main break.

Water Meter Replacement Study – analyze need and feasibility to replace existing water meters with new technology that include wireless, real time data collection, and preventing future O&M involved with manual meter readings.

Bolsa Chica Water Well – rehabilitate well pumps, generators, and water treatment equipment, replace motors, and upgrade SCADA system in FY 2015-16 to increase supply reliability in the distribution system.

Navy Reservoir – upgrade chlorination system in FY 2015-16 and replace water valves as needed between 2015 and 2020 as part of water valve replacement program.

7.4 Desalination Opportunities

In 2001, Metropolitan developed a Seawater Desalination Program (SDP) to provide incentives for developing new seawater desalination projects in Metropolitan's service area. In 2014, Metropolitan modified the provisions of their Local Resources Program (LRP) to include incentives for locally produced seawater desalination projects that reduce the need for imported supplies. To qualify for the incentive, proposed projects must replace an existing demand or prevent new demand on Metropolitan's imported water supplies. In return, Metropolitan offers two incentive formulas under the program:

- Up to $340 per AF for 25 years, depending on the unit cost of seawater produced compared to the cost of Metropolitan supplies
- Up to $475 per AF for 15 years, depending on the unit cost of seawater produced compared to the cost of Metropolitan supplies

Developing local supplies within Metropolitan's service area is part of their IRP goal of improving water supply reliability in the region. Creating new local supplies reduce pressure on imported supplies from the SWP and Colorado River.

On May 6th, 2015, SWRCB approved an amendment to the state's Water Quality Control Plan for the Ocean Waters of California (California Ocean Plan) to address effects associated with the construction and operation of seawater desalination facilities (Desalination Amendment). The amendment supports the use of ocean water as a reliable supplement to traditional water supplies while protecting marine life and water quality. The California Ocean Plan now formally acknowledges seawater desalination as a beneficial use of the Pacific Ocean and the Desalination Amendment provides a uniform, consistent process for permitting seawater desalination facilities statewide.

If the following projects are developed, Metropolitan's imported water deliveries to Orange County could be reduced. These projects include the Huntington Beach Seawater Desalination Project, the Doheny Desalination Project, and the Camp Pendleton Seawater Desalination Project.

Brackish groundwater is groundwater with a salinity higher than freshwater, but lower than seawater. Brackish groundwater typically requires treatment using desalters.

The City has not investigated seawater desalination due to economic and physical impediments.

7.4.1 Groundwater

There are currently no brackish groundwater opportunities within the City's service area.

7.4.2 Ocean Water

Huntington Beach Seawater Desalination Project – Poseidon Resources LLC (Poseidon), a private company, is developing the Huntington Beach Seawater Desalination Project to be co-located at the AES Power Plant in the City of Huntington Beach along Pacific Coast Highway and Newland Street. The proposed project would produce up to 50 MGD (56,000 AFY) of drinking water to provide approximately 10 percent of Orange County's water supply needs.

Over the past several years, Poseidon has been working with OCWD on the general terms and conditions for selling the water to OCWD. OCWD and MWDOC have proposed a few distribution options to agencies in Orange County. The northern option proposes the water be distributed to the northern agencies closer to the plant within OCWD's service area with the possibility of recharging/injecting a portion of the product water into the OC Groundwater Basin. The southern option builds on the northern option by delivering a portion of the product water through the existing OC-44 pipeline for conveyance to the south Orange County water agencies. A third option is also being explored that includes all of the product water to be recharged into the OC Groundwater Basin. Currently, a combination of these options could be pursued.

OCWD's current Long-Term Facilities Plan (LTFP) identifies the Huntington Beach Seawater Desalination project as a priority project and determined the plant capacity of 56,000 AFY as the single largest source of new, local drinking water available to the region. In addition to offsetting imported demand, water from this project could provide OCWD with management flexibility in the OC Groundwater Basin by augmenting supplies into the Talbert Seawater Barrier to prevent seawater intrusion.

In May 2015, OCWD and Poseidon entered into a Term Sheet that provided the overall partner structure in order to advance the project. Based on the initial Term Sheet, Poseidon would be responsible for permitting, financing, design, construction, and operations of the treatment plant while OCWD would purchase the production volume, assuming the product water quality and quantity meet specific contract parameters and criteria. Furthermore, OCWD would then distribute the water in Orange County using one of the proposed distribution options described above.

Currently, the project is in the late-stages of the regulatory permit approval process and Poseidon hopes to obtain the last discretionary permit necessary to construct the plant from the CCC in 2016. If the CCC permit is obtained, the plant could be operational as early as 2019.

Doheny Desalination Project – In 2013, after five years and $6.2 million to investigate use of a slant well intake for the Doheny Desalination Project, it was concluded the project was feasible and could produce 15 MGD (16,800 AFY) of new potable water supplies to five participating agencies. These agencies consist of: South Coast Water District (SCWD), City of San Clemente, City of San Juan Capistrano, Laguna Beach County Water District (LBCWD) and Moulton Niguel Water District.

Only SCWD and LBCWD expressed interest in moving forward after work was completed, with the other agencies electing to monitor the work and consider options to subsequently come back into the project while considering other water supply investments.

More recently, LBCWD has had success in using previously held water rights in the OC groundwater basin and may elect to move forward with that project instead of ocean desalination. A final decision is pending based on securing the necessary approvals on the groundwater agreement.

SCWD has taken the lead on the desalination project and has hired a consulting team to proceed with project development for the Doheny Desalination Project. Major items scheduled over the next year include:

- Preliminary Design Report and Cost Estimate
- Brine Outfall Analysis
- Environmental Impact Report (EIR) Process
- Environmental Permitting Approvals
- Public Outreach
- Project Funding
- Project Delivery Method
- Economic Analysis

The schedule for this project includes start-up and operation of up to a 5 MGD (5,600 AFY) facility by the end of 2019. SCWD anticipates leaving the option open for other agencies to participate in a larger, 15 MGD facility, with subsequent permitting and construction of additional slant wells and treatment capacity.

Camp Pendleton Seawater Desalination Project – San Diego County Water Authority (SDCWA) is studying a desalination project to be located at the southwest corner of Camp Pendleton Marine Corps Base adjacent to the Santa Margarita River. The initial project would be a 50 (56,000 AFY) or 100 (112,100) MGD plant with expansions in 50 MGD increments to a maximum capacity of 150 MGD (168,100 AFY), making this the largest proposed desalination plant in the US.

The project is currently in the feasibility study stage and SDCWA is conducting geological surveys, analyzing intake options, and studying the effect on ocean life and routes to bring desalinated water to SDCWA's delivery system. MWDOC and south Orange County agencies are maintaining an interest in the project.

8 UWMP ADOPTION PROCESS

Recognizing that close coordination among other relevant public agencies is key to the success of its UWMP, the City worked closely with other entities such as MWDOC to develop and update this planning document. The City also encouraged public involvement by holding a public hearing for residents to learn and ask questions about their water supply.

This section provides the information required in Article 3 of the Water Code related to adoption and implementation of the UWMP. Table 8-1 summarizes external coordination and outreach activities carried out by the City and their corresponding dates. The UWMP checklist to confirm compliance with the Water Code is provided in Appendix A.

Table 8-1: External Coordination and Outreach

External Coordination and Outreach	Date	Reference
Encouraged public involvement (Public Hearing)	5/12/16 & 5/19/16	Appendix E
Notified city or county within supplier's service area that water supplier is preparing an updated UWMP (at least 60 days prior to public hearing)	3/8/16	Appendix E
Held public hearing	5/23/16	Appendix E
Adopted UWMP	6/27/16	Appendix F
Submitted UWMP to DWR	7/1/16	-
Submitted UWMP to the California State Library and city or county within the supplier's service area	8/1/16	-
Made UWMP available for public review	8/1/16	-

This UWMP was adopted by the City Council on June 27, 2016. A copy of the adopted resolution is provided in Appendix F.

A change from the 2004 legislative session to the 2009 legislative session required the City to notify any city or county within its service area at least 60 days prior to the public hearing. As shown in Table 8-2, the City sent a Letter of Notification to the County of Orange on March 8, 2016 to state that it was in the process of preparing an updated UWMP (Appendix E).

Table 8-2: Notification to Cities and Counties

Retail: Notification to Cities and Counties		
City Name	60 Day Notice	Notice of Public Hearing
MWDOC	☑	☑
OCWD	☑	☑
County Name	60 Day Notice	Notice of Public Hearing
Orange County	☑	☑
NOTES:		

8.1 Public Participation

The City has encouraged community participation in developing its urban water management planning efforts since the first plan was prepared in 1985. Public meetings were held prior to adoption of previous plans. For this UWMP update, a public meeting was held on May 23, 2016 to review and receive comments on the draft plan before City Council approval.

Notices of public meetings were posted in the City Hall. Legal public notices for the meeting were published in the local newspaper and posted at City facilities. Copies of the draft plan were available at the City Hall and Library. A copy of the published Notice of Public Hearing is included in Appendix E.

8.2 Agency Coordination

The City's water supply planning relates to the policies, rules, and regulations of its regional and local water providers. The City is dependent on imported water from Metropolitan through MWDOC, its regional wholesaler. The City is also dependent on groundwater from OCWD, the agency that manages the OC Basin.

8.3 UWMP Submittal

8.3.1 Review 2010 UWMP Implementation

As required by California Water Code, the City summarized Water Conservation Programs implemented to date, and compares the implementation to those as planned in its 2010 UWMP.

8.3.2 Comparison of 2010 Planned Water Conservation Programs with 2015 Actual Programs

As a signatory to the Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Urban Water Conservation in California regarding urban water use efficiency, the City's commitment to implement BMP-based water use efficiency program continues today. For the City's specific achievements in the area of conservation, please see Section 4 of the UWMP.

8.3.3 Filing of 2015 UWMP

The City Council reviewed the Final Draft Plan on May 23, 2016. The five-member City Council approved the 2015 UWMP on June 27, 2016. See Appendix F for the resolution approving the Plan.

By July 1, 2016, the City's Adopted 2015 UWMP was filed with DWR. By August 1, 2016, the City's Adopted 2015 UWMP was filed with California State Library, County of Orange, and cities within its service area, if applicable.

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APPENDIX A

UWMP Checklist

UWMP Checklist

This checklist is developed directly from the Urban Water Management Planning Act and SB X7-7. It is provided to support water suppliers during preparation of their UWMPs. Two versions of the UWMP Checklist are provided – the first one is organized according to the California Water Code and the second checklist according to subject matter. The two checklists contain duplicate information and the water supplier should use whichever checklist is more convenient. In the event that information or recommendations in these tables are inconsistent with, conflict with, or omit the requirements of the Act or applicable laws, the Act or other laws shall prevail.

Each water supplier submitting an UWMP can also provide DWR with the UWMP location of the required element by completing the last column of eitherchecklist. This will support DWR in its review of these UWMPs. The completed form can be included with the UWMP.

If an item does not pertain to a water supplier, then state the UWMP requirement and note that it does not apply to the agency. For example, if a water supplier does not use groundwater as a water supply source, then there should be a statement in the UWMP that groundwater is not a water supply source.

Checklist Arranged by Subject

CWC Section	UWMP Requirement	Subject	Guidebook Location	UWMP Location *(Optional Column for Agency Use)*
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	Section 2.1	**Section 1.1**
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	Section 2.5.2	**Section 8.2**
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.	Plan Preparation	Section 2.5.2	**Section 8.1 and Appendix E**
10631(a)	Describe the water supplier service area.	System Description	Section 3.1	**Section 1.3.1**
10631(a)	Describe the climate of the service area of the supplier.	System Description	Section 3.3	**Section 2.2.1**
10631(a)	Provide population projections for 2020, 2025, 2030, and 2035.	System Description	Section 3.4	**Section 2.2.2**
10631(a)	Describe other demographic factors affecting the supplier's water management planning.	System Description	Section 3.4	**Section 2.3**
10631(a)	Indicate the current population of the service area.	System Description and Baselines and Targets	Sections 3.4 and 5.4	**Section 2.2.2**
10631(e)(1)	Quantify past, current, and projected water use, identifying the uses among water use sectors.	System Water Use	Section 4.2	**Section 2.3.1 and 2.4.3**
10631(e)(3)(A)	Report the distribution system water loss for the most recent 12-month period available.	System Water Use	Section 4.3	**Section 2.3.4 and Appendix H**
10631.1(a)	Include projected water use needed for lower income housing projected in the service area of the supplier.	System Water Use	Section 4.5	**Section 2.4.5**
10608.20(b)	Retail suppliers shall adopt a 2020 water use target using one of four methods.	Baselines and Targets	Section 5.7 and App E	**Section 2.5.2.1**
10608.20(e)	Retail suppliers shall provide baseline daily per capita water use, urban water use target, interim urban water use target, and	Baselines and Targets	Chapter 5 and App E	**Section 2.5.2.2**

	compliance daily per capita water use, along with the bases for determining those estimates, including references to supporting data.			
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	Section 5.7.2	**Section 2.5.2.2**
10608.24(a)	Retail suppliers shall meet their interim target by December 31, 2015.	Baselines and Targets	Section 5.8 and App E	**Section 2.5.2.2**
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	Section 5.8.2	**Section 2.5.2.2**
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	Section 5.1	**N/A**
10608.40	Retail suppliers shall report on their progress in meeting their water use targets. The data shall be reported using a standardized form.	Baselines and Targets	Section 5.8 and App E	**Section 2.5.2.2**
10631(b)	Identify and quantify the existing and planned sources of water available for 2015, 2020, 2025, 2030, and 2035.	System Supplies	Chapter 6	**Section 3.4**
10631(b)	Indicate whether groundwater is an existing or planned source of water available to the supplier.	System Supplies	Section 6.2	**Section 3.3**
10631(b)(1)	Indicate whether a 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	Section 6.2.2	**Section 3.3.2.1**
10631(b)(2)	Describe the groundwater basin.	System Supplies	Section 6.2.1	**Section 3.3.1**
10631(b)(2)	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	Section 6.2.2	**Section 3.3.2**
10631(b)(2)	For unadjudicated basins, indicate whether or not the department has identified the basin as overdrafted, or projected to become overdrafted. Describe efforts by the supplier to eliminate the long-term overdraft condition.	System Supplies	Section 6.2.3	**Section 3.3.7**
10631(b)(3)	Provide a detailed description and analysis of the location, amount, and sufficiency of	System Supplies	Section 6.2.4	**Section 3.3.6**

	groundwater pumped by the urban water supplier for the past five years			
10631(b)(4)	Provide a detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater that is projected to be pumped.	System Supplies	Sections 6.2 and 6.9	**Section 3.3 and 3.4**
10631(d)	Describe the opportunities for exchanges or transfers of water on a short-term or long-term basis.	System Supplies	Section 6.7	**Section 7.2**
10631(g)	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 multiple-dry years.	System Supplies	Section 6.8	**Section 7**
10631(h)	Describe desalinated water project opportunities for long-term supply.	System Supplies	Section 6.6	**Section 7.4**
10631(j)	Retail suppliers will include documentation that they have provided their wholesale supplier(s) – if any - with water use projections from that source.	System Supplies	Section 2.5.1	**Section 3.4**
10631(j)	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	Section 2.5.1	**N/A**
10633	For wastewater and recycled water, coordinate with local water, wastewater, groundwater, and planning agencies that operate within the supplier's service area.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 6.5.1	**Section 6.1**
10633(a)	Describe the wastewater collection and treatment systems in the supplier's service area. Include quantification of the amount of wastewater collected and treated and the methods of wastewater disposal.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 6.5.2	**Section 6.2**
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)	Section 6.5.2.2	**Section 6.2**
10633(c)	Describe the recycled water currently being used in the supplier's service area.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 6.5.3 and 6.5.4	**Section 6.3**
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)	Section 6.5.4	**Section 6.4**
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	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 6.5.4	**Section 6.3 and 6.4**

	comparison to uses previously projected.			
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)	Section 6.5.5	**Section 6.4**
10633(g)	Provide a plan for optimizing the use of recycled water in the supplier's service area.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 6.5.5	**Section 6.5**
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	Section 7.4	**Section 3.3, 4.5, 4.6, 6.4**
10631(c)(1)	Describe the reliability of the water supply and vulnerability to seasonal or climatic shortage.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 7.1	**Section 3.6**
10631(c)(1)	Provide data for an average water year, a single dry water year, and multiple dry water years	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 7.2	**Section 3.6.5**
10631(c)(2)	For any water source that may not be available at a consistent level of use, describe plans to supplement or replace that source.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 7.1	**Section 3.2.3, 3.3, 3.6, 4**
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	Section 7.1	**Section 3.6.2.3**
10635(a)	Assess the water supply reliability during normal, dry, and multiple dry 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	Section 7.3	**Section 3.7**
10632(a) and 10632(a)(1)	Provide an urban water shortage contingency analysis that specifies stages of action and an outline of specific water supply conditions at each stage.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.1	**Section 5.2**
10632(a)(2)	Provide an estimate of the minimum water supply available during each of the next three water years based on the driest three-year historic sequence for the agency.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.9	**Section 5.3**
10632(a)(3)	Identify actions to be undertaken by the urban water supplier in case of a catastrophic interruption of water supplies.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.8	**Section 5.4**
10632(a)(4)	Identify mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices during water shortages.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.2	**Section 5.5.1**
10632(a)(5)	Specify consumption reduction methods in the most restrictive stages.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.4	**Section 5.5.3**
10632(a)(6)	Indicated penalties or charges for excessive	Water Shortage Contingency	Section 8.3	**Section**

	use, where applicable.	Planning		**5.5.2**
10632(a)(7)	Provide an analysis of the impacts of each of the actions and conditions in the water shortage contingency analysis on the revenues and expenditures of the urban water supplier, and proposed measures to overcome those impacts.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.6	**Section 5.6**
10632(a)(8)	Provide a draft water shortage contingency resolution or ordinance.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.7	**Appendix D**
10632(a)(9)	Indicate a mechanism for determining actual reductions in water use pursuant to the water shortage contingency analysis.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.5	**Section 5.7**
10631(f)(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	Sections 9.2 and 9.3	**Section 4**
10631(f)(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	Sections 9.1 and 9.3	**N/A**
10631(i)	CUWCC members may submit their 2013-2014 CUWCC BMP annual reports in lieu of, or in addition to, describing the DMM implementation in their UWMPs. This option is only allowable if the supplier has been found to be in full compliance with the CUWCC MOU.	Demand Management Measures	Section 9.5	**Section 4 and Appendix J**
10608.26(a)	Retail suppliers shall conduct a public hearing to discuss adoption, implementation, and economic impact of water use targets.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 10.3	**Section 8.1**
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.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 10.2.1	**Appendix E**
10621(d)	Each urban water supplier shall update and submit its 2015 plan to the department by July 1, 2016.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Sections 10.3.1 and 10.4	**Section 8.3.3**
10635(b)	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 60 days after the submission of the plan to DWR.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 10.4.4	**Section 8.3.3**
10642	Provide supporting documentation that the urban water supplier made the plan available for public inspection, published notice of the	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Sections 10.2.2, 10.3, and 10.5	**Section 8.1**

	public hearing, and held a public hearing about the plan.			
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	Sections 10.2.1	**Appendix E**
10642	Provide supporting documentation that the plan has been adopted as prepared or modified.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 10.3.1	**Appendix F**
10644(a)	Provide supporting documentation that the urban water supplier has submitted this UWMP to the California State Library.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 10.4.3	**Section 8.3.3**
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	Section 10.4.4	**Section 8.2**
10644(a)(2)	The plan, or amendments to the plan, submitted to the department shall be submitted electronically.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Sections 10.4.1 and 10.4.2	**Section 8.3.3**
10645	**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**	**Section 10.5**	**Section 8**

APPENDIX B

Standardized Tables

Table 2-1 Retail Only: Public Water Systems			
Public Water System Number	Public Water System Name	Number of Municipal Connections 2015	Volume of Water Supplied 2015
CA3010041	City of Seal Beach	5,483	3,521
	TOTAL	5,483	3,521
NOTES:			

Table 2-2: Plan Identification			
Select Only One	**Type of Plan**		**Name of RUWMP or Regional Alliance** *if applicable* *drop down list*
☑	**Individual UWMP**		
	☐	Water Supplier is also a member of a RUWMP	
	☑	Water Supplier is also a member of a Regional Alliance	Orange County 20x2020 Regional Alliance
☐	**Regional Urban Water Management Plan (RUWMP)**		
NOTES:			

Table 2-3: Agency Identification	
Type of Agency (select one or both)	
☐	Agency is a wholesaler
☑	Agency is a retailer
Fiscal or Calendar Year (select one)	
☐	UWMP Tables Are in Calendar Years
☑	UWMP Tables Are in Fiscal Years
If Using Fiscal Years Provide Month and Date that the Fiscal Year Begins (mm/dd)	
7/1	
Units of Measure Used in UWMP (select from Drop down)	
Unit	AF
NOTES:	

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 10631.
MWDOC
NOTES:

Table 3-1 Retail: Population - Current and Projected						
Population Served	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
	23,706	24,086	24,089	24,302	24,349	24,327
NOTES: Center for Demographic Research, California State University, Fullerton						

Table 4-1 Retail: Demands for Potable and Raw Water - Actual			
Use Type *(Add additional rows as needed)*	2015 Actual		
Use Drop down list *May select each use multiple times* *These are the only Use Types that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool*	Additional Description *(as needed)*	Level of Treatment When Delivered *Drop down list*	Volume
Other	Single & Multi. Family	Drinking Water	1,533
Institutional/Governmental		Drinking Water	140
Sales/Transfers/Exchanges to other agencies	GSWC	Drinking Water	13
Commercial		Drinking Water	1,834
		TOTAL	3,521
NOTES: Data retrieved from MWDOC Customer Class Usage Data and FY 2014-2015 Retail Tracking.			

Table 4-2 Retail: Demands for Potable and Raw Water - Projected						
Use Type *(Add additional rows as needed)*	Additional Description *(as needed)*	Projected Water Use *Report To the Extent that Records are Available*				
Use Drop down list *May select each use multiple times These are the only Use Types that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool*		2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Other	SF/MF	1,519	1,630	1,642	1,641	1,644
Institutional/Governmental		139	149	150	150	151
Sales/Transfers/Exchanges to other agencies	GSWC	13	14	14	14	14
Commercial		1,817	1,950	1,964	1,963	1,966
TOTAL		3,488	3,744	3,770	3,769	3,774
NOTES: Data retrieved from MWDOC Customer Class Usage Data and Retail Water Agency Projections.						

Table 4-3 Retail: Total Water Demands						
	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Potable and Raw Water *From Tables 4-1 and 4-2*	3,521	3,488	3,744	3,770	3,769	3,774
Recycled Water Demand* *From Table 6-4*	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WATER DEMAND	3,521	3,488	3,744	3,770	3,769	3,774
NOTES:						

Table 4-4 Retail: 12 Month Water Loss Audit Reporting	
Reporting Period Start Date (mm/yyyy)	Volume of Water Loss*
07/2013	159
NOTES:	

Table 4-5 Retail Only: Inclusion in Water Use Projections	
Are Future Water Savings Included in Projections? (Refer to Appendix K of UWMP Guidebook) *Drop down list (y/n)*	Yes
If "Yes" to above, state the section or page number, in the cell to the right, where citations of the codes, ordinances, etc... utilized in demand projections are found.	Section 4.1
Are Lower Income Residential Demands Included In Projections? *Drop down list (y/n)*	Yes
NOTES:	

Table 5-1 Baselines and Targets Summary
Retail Agency or Regional Alliance Only

Baseline Period	Start Year	End Year	Average Baseline GPCD*	2015 Interim Target *	Confirmed 2020 Target*
10-15 year	*1998*	*2008*	*156*	*148.8*	*141.6*
5 Year	*2003*	*2008*	*154.6*		

*All values are in Gallons per Capita per Day (GPCD)

NOTES:

Table 5-2: 2015 Compliance *Retail Agency or Regional Alliance Only*		
Actual 2015 GPCD*	2015 Interim Target GPCD*	Did Supplier Achieve Targeted Reduction for 2015? Y/N
110	148.8	Yes
**All values are in Gallons per Capita per*		
NOTES:		

Table 6-1 Retail: Groundwater Volume Pumped						
Groundwater Type ***Drop Down List*** *May use each category multiple times*	Location or Basin Name	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Alluvial Basin	Orange County Groundwater Basin	2,204	2,278	2,563	2,727	2,734
	TOTAL	2,204	2,278	2,563	2,727	2,734
NOTES:						

Table 6-2 Retail: Wastewater Collected Within Service Area in 2015	
☑	There is no wastewater collection system. The supplier will not complete the table below.

Table 6-3 Retail: Wastewater Treatment and Discharge Within Service Area in 2015	
☑	No wastewater is treated or disposed of within the UWMP service area. The supplier will not complete the table below.

Table 6-4 Retail: Current and Projected Recycled Water Direct Beneficial Uses Within Service Area	
☑	Recycled water is not used and is not planned for use within the service area of the supplier. The supplier will not complete the table below.

Table 6-5 Retail: 2010 UWMP Recycled Water Use Projection Compared to 2015 Actual	
☑	Recycled water was not used in 2010 nor projected for use in 2015. The supplier will not complete the table below.

Table 6-6 Retail: Methods to Expand Future Recycled Water Use	
☑	Supplier does not plan to expand recycled water use in the future. Supplier will not complete the table below but will provide narrative explanation.
Section 6.4	Provide page location of narrative in UWMP

Table 6-7 Retail: Expected Future Water Supply Projects or Programs	
☐	No expected future water supply projects or programs that provide a quantifiable increase to the agency's water supply. Supplier will not complete the table below.
☑	Some or all of the supplier's future water supply projects or programs are not compatible with this table and are described in a narrative format.
Section 7.3	Provide page location of narrative in the UWMP

Table 6-8 Retail: Water Supplies — Actual			
Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	2015	
Drop down list *May use each category multiple times. These are the only water supply categories that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool*		Actual Volume	Water Quality *Drop Down List*
Groundwater	Orange County Groundwater Basin	2,734	Drinking Water
Purchased or Imported Water	MWDOC	787	Drinking Water
	Total	3,521	
NOTES:			

Table 6-9 Retail: Water Supplies — Projected						
Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	Projected Water Supply *Report To the Extent Practicable*				
Drop down list *May use each category multiple times. These are the only water supply categories that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool*		**2020**	**2025**	**2030**	**2035**	**2040**
		Reasonably Available Volume	Reasonably Available Volume	Reasonably Available Volume	Reasonably Available Volume	Reasonably Available Volume
Purchased or Imported Water	MWDOC	1,046	1,123	1,131	1,131	1,132
Groundwater	Orange County Groundwater Basin	2,442	2,621	2,639	2,638	2,642
	Total	3,488	3,744	3,770	3,769	3,774
NOTES:						

Table 7-1 Retail: Basis of Water Year Data			
Year Type	**Base Year** *If not using a calendar year, type in the last year of the fiscal, water year, or range of years, for example, water year 1999-2000, use 2000*	**Available Supplies if Year Type Repeats**	
		☐	Quantification of available supplies is not compatible with this table and is provided elsewhere in the UWMP. Location _____
		☑	Quantification of available supplies is provided in this table as either volume only, percent only, or both.
		Volume Available	**% of Average Supply**
Average Year	1990-2014		100%
Single-Dry Year	2014		106%
Multiple-Dry Years 1st Year	2012		106%
Multiple-Dry Years 2nd Year	2013		106%
Multiple-Dry Years 3rd Year	2014		106%
NOTES: Developed by MWDOC as 2015 Demand Bump Methodology			

Table 7-2 Retail: Normal Year Supply and Demand Comparison					
	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Supply totals (*autofill from Table 6-9)*	3,488	3,744	3,770	3,769	3,774
Demand totals *(autofill from Table 4-3)*	3,488	3,744	3,770	3,769	3,774
Difference	0	0	0	0	0
NOTES:					

Table 7-3 Retail: Single Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison					
	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Supply totals	3,697	3,969	3,996	3,995	4,000
Demand totals	3,697	3,969	3,996	3,995	4,000
Difference	0	0	0	0	0
NOTES:					

Table 7-4 Retail: Multiple Dry Years Supply and Demand Comparison						
		2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
First year	Supply totals	3,697	3,969	3,996	3,995	4,000
	Demand totals	3,697	3,969	3,996	3,995	4,000
	Difference	0	0	0	0	0
Second year	Supply totals	3,697	3,969	3,996	3,995	4,000
	Demand totals	3,697	3,969	3,996	3,995	4,000
	Difference	0	0	0	0	0
Third year	Supply totals	3,697	3,969	3,996	3,995	4,000
	Demand totals	3,697	3,969	3,996	3,995	4,000
	Difference	0	0	0	0	0
NOTES: Developed by MWDOC as 2015 Bump Methodology						

Table 8-1 Retail Stages of Water Shortage Contingency Plan		
Stage	Complete Both	
	Percent Supply Reduction[1] *Numerical value as a percent*	Water Supply Condition (*Narrative description)*
1		Applies when a water supply shortage or threatened shortage exists
2		Applies when a severe water supply shortage or threatened shortage exists
3		Applies when the city council declares a water shortage emergency
[1] *One stage in the Water Shortage Contingency Plan must address a water shortage of 50%.*		
NOTES: Percent supply reduction is not available		

Table 8-2 Retail Only: Restrictions and Prohibitions on End Uses			
Phase	Restrictions and Prohibitions on End Users ***Drop down list*** *These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool*	Additional Explanation or Reference *(optional)*	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement? *Drop Down List*
Permanent Year-Round	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	Leaks, breaks, and malfunctions are to be corrected in no more than seven (7) days after discovery.	No
Permanent Year-Round	Landscape - Restrict or prohibit runoff from landscape irrigation		No
Permanent Year-Round	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	No water user shall cause or allow watering or irrigating of the lawn, landscape, or other vegetated area with potable water between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. on any day, except by use of a bucket or device with a shut-off device or for very short period of time for the limited purpose of adjusting or repairing an irrigation system.	No

Permanent Year-Round	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	No water user shall cause or allow watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape or other vegetated area with potable water using a landscape irrigation system or a watering device that is not continuously attended for longer than 15 minutes watering per day per station. This section does not apply to landscape irrigation systems that exclusively use very low - flow drip type irrigation systems when no emitter produces more than 2 gallons of water per hour and weather based controllers or stream rotor sprinklers that meet a 70% efficiency standard.	No
Permanent Year-Round	CII - Restaurants may only serve water upon request		No
Permanent Year-Round	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	No persan shall operate a water fountain or other decorative water feature that does not use recirculated water.	No
Permanent Year-Round	Other	No person shall install a single pass cooling system in connection with new water service.	No
Permanent Year-Round	Other	No person shall install non recirculating water systems in connection with commercial conveyor car wash and commercial laundry systems.	No
Permanent Year-Round	Other - Prohibit vehicle washing except at facilities using recycled or recirculating water		No

1	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	Exception is during designated days and between the hours of 6:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. Exception is made at any time if performed with a hand-held hose equipped with a positive shut-off nozzle, a hand-held faucet filled bucket of five gallons or less, or a drip irrigation system	Yes
1	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Agricultural users and commercial nurseries shall curtail all non-essential water use. Watering of livestock and irrigation of propagation beds are permitted at any time	Yes
1	Other - Prohibit vehicle washing except at facilities using recycled or recirculating water	Washing of mobile vehicles, boats, airplanes, and other mobile equipment are permitted only on designated days and between the hours of 6:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. This measure does not apply to the washing of garbage trucks, food and perishable transport vehicles, and other mobile equipment for which frequent cleaning is essential for the protection of the public health, safety, and welfare	Yes
1	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	Filling or refilling of swimming pools, spas, ponds, and artificial lakes are permitted only on designated days and between the hours of 6:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m.	Yes

1	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	Watering golf courses, parks, school grounds, and recreational fields are to be performed only between the hours of 6:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. This measure does not apply to golf course greens	Yes
1	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces	A water user may only wash down these surfaces if necessary to alleviate safety or sanitary hazards through the use of a hand-held bucket or similar container, a hand-held hose equipped with a positive self-closing water shut-off device, a low-volume, high pressure leaning machines equipped to recycle any water used, or a low-volume high-pressure water broom	Yes
1	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	Ornamental fountains and similar structures are not to be filled and operated	Yes
2	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	Prohibited except on designated days and between the hours of 10:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m.	Yes
2	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Agricultural users and commercial nurseries shall use water only between the hours of 6:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. Watering of livestock and irrigation of propagation beds are permitted at any time	Yes

2	Other - Prohibit vehicle washing except at facilities using recycled or recirculating water	Washing of mobile vehicles, boats, airplanes, and other mobile equipment are prohibited except when performed on the immediate premise of a commercial car wash. This measure does not apply to the washing of garbage trucks, food and perishable transport vehicles, and other mobile equipment for which frequent cleaning is essential for the protection of the public health, safety, and welfare	Yes
2	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	Filling or refilling of swimming pools, spas, ponds, and artificial lakes shall be performed only on designated irrigation days and between the hours of 10::00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m.	Yes
2	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	Watering golf courses, parks, school grounds, and recreational fields are to be performed only between the hours of 10:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. This measure does not apply to golf course greens	Yes
2	CII - Restaurants may only serve water upon request		Yes
2	Other	The use of non-reclaimed and non-recycled water by commercial car washes shall be reduced in volume by 20%	Yes
2	Other	New construction meters and permits for unmetered service shall not be issued. Construction water shall not be used for earth work or road construction purposes	Yes
3	Landscape - Prohibit all landscape irrigation		Yes

3	Landscape - Prohibit certain types of landscape irrigation	Water for agricultural or commercial nursery purposes is prohibited except for watering of livestock	Yes
3	Other	Filling or refilling of swimming pools, spas, ponds, and artificial lakes is prohibited	Yes
3	Landscape - Prohibit certain types of landscape irrigation	Watering golf course areas is prohibited except for golf course greens. Watering of parks, school grounds, and recreational fields is prohibited except for plant materials classified as rare, exceptionally valuable or essential to the well-being of rare animals	Yes
3	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces	Except to alleviate immediate fire or sanitation hazards	Yes
3	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	Ornamental fountains and similar structures are not to be filled and operated	Yes
3	Other	The use of non-reclaimed and non-recycled water by commercial car washes shall be reduced in volume by 50%	Yes
3	Other	The use of water for commercial manufacturing or processing purposes shall be reduced in volume by 50%	Yes
3	Other	Water is prohibited from being used for air conditioning purposes	Yes
NOTES:			

Table 8-3 Retail Only: Stages of Water Shortage Contingency Plan - Consumption Reduction Methods		
Stage	Consumption Reduction Methods by Water Supplier ***Drop down list*** *These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool*	Additional Explanation or Reference *(optional)*
1	Other	Phase 1 Conservation Measures
2	Other	Phase 2 Conservation Measures
3	Other	Phase 3 Conservation Measures
NOTES:		

Table 8-4 Retail: Minimum Supply Next Three Years			
	2016	2017	2018
Available Water Supply	3,834	3,834	3,834
NOTES: 2015 MWDOC Shortage Allocation Model			

Table 10-1 Retail: Notification to Cities and Counties		
City Name	60 Day Notice	Notice of Public Hearing
MWDOC	☑	☑
OCWD	☑	☑
County Name *Drop Down List*	60 Day Notice	Notice of Public Hearing
Orange County	☑	☑
NOTES:		

APPENDIX C

Groundwater Management Plan

A copy of the OCWD GWMP can be found at
http://www.ocwd.com/what-we-do/groundwater-management/groundwater-management-plan/

APPENDIX D

City Ordinance

ORDINANCE NUMBER 1586

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF SEAL BEACH AMENDING THE SEAL BEACH MUNICIPAL CODE BY REVISING AND SUPPLEMENTING THE CITY'S WATER CONSERVATION PROVISIONS

THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SEAL BEACH DOES HEREBY ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. The Seal Beach Municipal Code is amended by deleting Sections 9.35.095 through 9.35.135 and replacing those sections with new sections (Water Conservation) to read as follows:

Chapter 9.35 Water and Water Conservation

§ 9.35.005 Definitions.

A. For the purposes of this chapter, "backflow," "designated irrigation days," "director," "local health agency" and "water user" are defined in § 9.35.005.

B. Any word or phrase used in this chapter that is defined in the Health and Safety Code Section 116275 or in California Code of Regulations Title 17, Section 7583 and not defined in § 9.35.005 shall have the meaning set forth in such state law provision.

§ 9.35.095 Permanent Water Conservation.

The water conservation requirements set forth in this Chapter are effective at all times and are applicable unless repealed by the City Council. Violations of this Chapter shall be considered waste and an unreasonable use of water.

§ 9.35.100 Leaks.

Each water user shall repair all leaks from indoor and outdoor plumbing fixture at the user's premises. Such water user shall eliminate any loss or escape of water through breaks, leaks or other malfunctions in the water user's plumbing or distribution system promptly after discovering the leak and in no event in less than 7 days.

§ 9.35.105 Runoff.

No water user shall cause or allow water to run off landscape areas into adjoining streets, sidewalks, driveways, alleys, gutters, ditches or any paved surfaces due to incorrectly maintained sprinklers, excessive watering or use.

§ 9.35.110 Limits on Watering Hours.

No water user shall cause or allow watering or irrigating of the user's lawn, landscape or other vegetated area with potable water between 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. on any day, except by use of a hand-water shut-off nozzle or device, or for a very short period of time for the limited purpose of adjusting or repairing an irrigation system.

§ 9.35.115 Limit on Watering Duration.

No water user shall cause or allow watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape or other vegetated area with potable water using a landscape irrigation system or a watering device that is not continuously attended for longer than 15 minutes watering per day per station. This section does not apply to landscape irrigation systems that exclusively use very low-flow drip type irrigation systems when no emitter produces more than 2 gallons of water per hour and

weather based controllers or stream rotor sprinklers that meet a 70% efficiency standard.

§ 9.35.120 Service of Water at Restaurants.

Restaurants shall not offer water service and shall serve water only to a customer that specifically requests water.

§ 9.35.125 Re-circulating Water Required for Water Fountains and Decorative Water Features.

No person shall operate a water fountain or other decorative water feature that does not use re-circulated water.

§ 9.35.130 No Installation of Single Pass Cooling Systems.

No person shall install single pass cooling systems in connection with new water service.

§ 9.35.135 No Installation of Non-re-circulating in Commercial Car Wash and Laundry Systems

No person shall install non-re-circulating water systems in connection with commercial conveyor car wash and commercial laundry systems. Effective on January 1, 2010, the owner or operator of any commercial conveyor car wash system shall install operational re-circulating water systems, or secure a waiver of this requirement from the Director.

§ 9.35.140 Washing of Vehicles and Equipment.

No person shall wash a motor vehicle, trailer, boat or other type of mobile equipment other than by a hand-held bucket or by a hose equipped with a positive shut-off nozzle. This prohibition shall not apply to washing performed at a commercial car wash.

§ 9.35.145 Determination of Water Conservation Phase.

A. The city council may by resolution declare a water conservation phase upon making a finding specified in paragraph B. Such resolutions shall specify the start day of the phase and shall be effective upon publication in a daily newspaper of general circulation within the city.

B. The finding necessary for each water conservation phase is as follows:

1. Phase 1: A Phase 1 Water Supply Shortage exists when the city council determines, in its sole discretion, that due to drought or other water supply conditions, a water supply shortage or threatened shortage exists and a consumer demand reduction is necessary to make more efficient use of water and appropriately respond to existing water conditions. Upon the declaration by the city council of a Phase 1 Water Supply Shortage condition, the city council will implement the mandatory Phase 1 conservation measures identified in this section.

2. Phase 2: A Phase 2 Water Supply Shortage exists when the city council determines, in its sole discretion, that due to drought or other water supply conditions, a severe water supply shortage or threatened shortage exists and a consumer demand reduction is necessary to make more efficient use of water and appropriately respond to existing water conditions. Upon the declaration by the city council of a Phase 2 Water Supply Shortage condition, the city council will implement the mandatory Phase 2 conservation measures identified in this section.

3. Phase 3: A Phase 3 Water Supply Shortage condition is also referred to as an "Emergency" condition. A Phase 3 condition exists when the city council declares a water shortage emergency and notifies its residents and businesses that a significant reduction in consumer demand is necessary to maintain sufficient water supplies for public health and safety. Upon the declaration of a Phase 3 Water Supply Shortage condition, the city council will implement the mandatory Phase 3 conservation measures identified in this section.

§ 9.35.150 Phase 1 Measures.

The following water conservation measures apply during water conservation phase 1.

A. Irrigation shall not be performed except on designated irrigation days and between the hours of 6:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. Irrigation may be performed at any time if done by means of a hand-held hose equipped with a positive shut-off nozzle, a hand-held faucet filled bucket of 5 gallons or less, or a drip irrigation system.

B. Agricultural users and commercial nurseries shall curtail all non-essential water use, but are otherwise exempt from phase 1 measures. Watering of livestock and irrigation of propagation beds are permitted at any time.

C. Washing of motor vehicles, boats, airplanes and other mobile equipment shall be performed only on designated irrigation days and between the hours of 6:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. This prohibition shall not apply to the washing of garbage trucks, vehicles used to transport food and perishables and other mobile equipment for which frequent cleaning is essential for the protection of the public health, safety and welfare.

D. Filling or refilling of swimming pools, spas, ponds and artificial lakes shall be performed only on designated irrigation days and between the hours of 6:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m.

E. Watering golf courses, parks, school grounds and recreational fields shall be performed only between the hours of 6:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. This prohibition does not apply to golf course greens.

F. Water shall not be used to wash down sidewalks, hard or paved surfaces, including but not limited to sidewalks, walkways, driveways, parking areas, tennis courts, patios or alleys. Notwithstanding this prohibition, a water user may wash down such surfaces when necessary to alleviate safety or sanitary hazards, and then only by use of a hand-held bucket or similar container, a hand-held hose equipped with a positive self-closing water shut-off device, a low-volume, high-pressure cleaning machine equipped to recycle any water used, or a low-volume high-pressure water broom.

G. Ornamental fountains and similar structures shall not be operated.

§ 9.35.155 Phase 2 Measures.

The following water conservation measures apply during water conservation phase 2.

A. Irrigation shall not be performed except on designated irrigation days and between the hours of 10:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m.

B. Agricultural users and commercial nurseries shall use water only between the hours of 6:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. Watering of livestock and irrigation of propagation beds are permitted at any time.

C. Washing of motor vehicles, boats, airplanes and other mobile equipment is prohibited except when performed at a commercial car wash. This prohibition shall not apply to the washing of garbage trucks, vehicles used to transport food and perishables and other mobile equipment for which frequent cleaning is essential for the protection of the public health, safety and welfare.

D. Filling or refilling of swimming pools, spas, ponds and artificial lakes shall be performed only on designated irrigation days and between the hours of 10:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m.

E. Watering golf courses, parks, school grounds and recreational fields shall be performed only between the hours of 10:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. This prohibition does not apply to golf course greens.

F. Water shall not be used to wash down sidewalks, driveways, parking areas, tennis courts patios or other paved areas except to alleviate immediate fire or sanitation hazards and then only by use of a hand-held bucket or similar container, a hand-held hose equipped with a positive self-closing water shut-off device, a low-volume, high-pressure cleaning machine equipped to recycle any water used, or a low-volume high-pressure water broom. .

G. Restaurants shall not serve water to customers unless specifically requested.

H. Ornamental fountains and similar structures shall not be operated.

I. New construction meters and permits for unmetered service shall not be issued. Construction water shall not be used for earth work or road construction purposes.

J. The use of non-reclaimed and non-recycled water by commercial car washes shall be reduced in volume by 20%.

§ 9.35.160 Phase 3 Measures.

The following water conservation measures apply during water conservation phase 3.

A. Outdoor irrigation is prohibited.

B. Use of water for agricultural or commercial nursery purposes is prohibited. This prohibition shall not apply to watering of livestock.

C. Washing of motor vehicles, boats, airplanes and other mobile equipment is prohibited except when performed at a commercial car wash. This prohibition shall not apply to the washing of garbage trucks, vehicles used to transport food and perishables and other mobile equipment for which frequent cleaning is essential for the protection of the public health, safety and welfare.

D. Filling or refilling of swimming pools, spas, ponds and artificial lakes is prohibited.

E. Watering golf course areas, other than greens, is prohibited. Watering of parks, school grounds and recreational fields is prohibited except for plant materials classified as rare, exceptionally valuable or essential to the well being of rare animals.

F. Water shall not be used to wash down sidewalks, driveways, parking areas, tennis courts patios or other paved areas except to alleviate immediate fire or sanitation hazards.

G. Restaurants shall not serve water to customers unless specifically requested.

H. Ornamental fountains and similar structures shall not be operated.

I. New construction meters and permits for unmetered service shall not be issued. Construction water shall not be used for earth work or road construction purposes.

J. The use of non-reclaimed and non-recycled water by commercial car washes shall be reduced in volume by 50%.

K. The use of water for commercial manufacturing or processing purposes shall be reduced in volume by 50%.

L. Water shall not be used for air conditioning purposes.

§ 9.35.165 Relief From Water Conservation Measures.

A. Within 15 days of the effective date of a resolution declaring the water conservation phase, any water user may apply to the Director for relief from the applicable water conservation measures. Applications shall be filed on a city-provided form and shall be accompanied by an application fee in an amount set by city council resolution.

B. The Director may approve, conditionally approve or deny an application for relief from water conservation measures. In making such determination, the Director shall consider the following factors:

1. Whether additional reduction in water consumption will result in unemployment.

2. Whether additional persons have been added to the household.

3. Whether additional landscaped property has been added to the property since the corresponding billing period of the prior calendar year.

4. Changes in vacancy factors in multi-family housing.

5. Increased number of employees in commercial, industrial and governmental offices.

6. Increased production requiring increased process water.

7. Water uses during new construction.

8. Adjustments to water use caused by emergency health of safety hazards.

9. First filling of a permit-constructed swimming pool.

10. Water use necessary for reasons related to family illness or health.

11. Whether the applicant has achieved the maximum practical reduction in water consumption other than in the specific areas for which relief is sought.

C. The decision of the Director shall be final.

§ 9.35.170 Enforcement of Water Conservation Requirements.

A. The penalties set forth in this section shall be exclusive and not cumulative with any other provision of this code.

B. Violation of water conservation measures shall be penalized as follows:

1. *First violation*: the Director shall issue a written notice.

2. *Second violation during a water conservation phase*: the Director shall impose a surcharge in an amount equal to 15% of the violator's water bill.

3. *Subsequent violations during a water conservation phase*: the Director shall install a flow restricting device of one gallon per minute capacity for services up to 1.5 inches size, and a comparatively sized restrictor for larger service, on the service of the violator at the premises at which the violation occurred for a period of not less than 48 hours. The Director shall charge the water user the actual costs of installation and removal of the device and for restoration of normal service. Normal service shall not be restored until all the account has been made current and all charges have been paid.

C. Any person receiving a notice of second or subsequent violation may request a hearing by the Director by filing a written appeal with the city clerk within 15 days of the date of such notice. The appeal fee shall be in an amount set by city council resolution. A timely request for a hearing shall stay the installation of a flow-restricting device on the appellant's premises until a decision has been made on the appeal. If the Director determines that the surcharge was incorrectly assessed, the city shall refund any money deposited by the customer. The Director's decision on the appeal shall be final.

SECTION 2. If any section, subsection, subdivision, paragraph, sentence, clause or phrase of this ordinance or any part thereof is for any reason held to be invalid, such invalidity shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this ordinance or any part hereof. The City Council of the City of Seal Beach hereby declares that it would have passed each section, subsection, subdivision, paragraph, sentence, clause or phrase hereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, subsections, subdivisions, paragraphs, sentences, clauses or phrases be declared invalid.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED by the City Council of the City of Seal Beach at a meeting thereof held on the 8th day of June, 2009.

Mayor

ATTEST:

City Clerk

STATE OF CALIFORNIA }
COUNTY OF ORANGE } SS
CITY OF SEAL BEACH }

I, Linda Devine, City Clerk of the City of Seal Beach, California do hereby certify that the foregoing Ordinance was introduced for first reading at a meeting held on the 11th day of May, 2009 and was passed, approved and adopted by the City Council at a meeting held on the 8th day of June, 2009 by the following vote:

AYES: Councilmembers: Antos, Levitt, Miller, Shande, Sloan

NOES: Councilmembers: None

ABSENT: Councilmembers: None

ABSTAIN: Councilmembers: None

And do hereby further certify that Ordinance Number 1586 has been published pursuant to the Seal Beach City Charter and Resolution Number 2836.

Linda Devine
City Clerk

Ordinance Number 1586

PROOF OF PUBLICATION
(2015.5 C.C.P.)

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
County of Orange

I am a citizen of the United States and a resident of the county aforesaid; I am over the age of eighteen years, and not a party to or interested in the above-entitled matter. I am the principal clerk of the printer of the SEAL BEACH SUN, a newspaper of general circulation, printed and published weekly in the City of Seal Beach, County of Orange and which newspaper has been adjudged a newspaper of general circulation by the Superior Court of the County of Orange, State of California, under the date of 2/24/75. Case Number A82583; that the notice of which the annexed is a printed copy (set in type not smaller than nonpareil), has been published in each regular and entire issue of said newspaper and not in any supplement thereof on the following dates, to-wit:

May 21

all in the year 2009.

I certify (or declare) under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated at Seal Beach, CA,
this 21 day of May, 2009.

Donna M. Reedy
Signature

PUBLICATION PROCESSED BY:
THE SEAL BEACH SUN
216 Main Street
Seal Beach, CA 90740
(562) 430-7555

This space is for the County Clerk's Filing Stamp

Proof of Publication of

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING & SUMMARY - ORDINANCE NUMBER 1586

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF SEAL BEACH AMENDING THE SEAL BEACH MUNICIPAL CODE BY REVISING AND SUPPLEMENTING THE CITY'S WATER CONSERVATION PROVISIONS

The Seal Beach Municipal Code is amended by deleting Sections 9.35.095 through 9.35.135 and replacing those sections with a new Chapter 9.37 (Water Conservation). New conservation measures are proposed as part of Metropolitan Water District of Southern California's (MET) 5-Year Water Supply Plan. To help foster immediate, widespread and on-going efficiency practices by the public, local agencies are requested to enact water conservation ordinances as prerequisites for participating in MET's incentive programs. To qualify for incentive payments, ordinances must include provisions which prohibit certain water uses, including washing down hard surfaces; outdoor irrigation restrictions; and, enforcement and penalties. Metropolitan Water District of Orange County (MWDOC) is spearheading the effort to have all of its agencies adopt ordinances which meet the MET requirements. Substantive changes to the existing ordinance include the addition of provisions for permanent conservation measures including: Prompt leak repairs; Limits on Watering Hours; Limit on Watering Duration; No Washing Down Hard Surfaces; Re-circulating water for Water Fountains; No Installation of Single Pass Cooling Systems; No Installation of Non-re-circulating water systems in Commercial Car Wash and Laundry systems; Commercial Car Wash Systems; Runoff. There are changes to the language related to declaration of Phase 1, Phase 2 and Phase 3 conditions.

Ordinance Number 1586 was introduced at the regular City Council meeting of May 11, 2009. Public hearing, second reading, and adoption of Ordinance Number 1586 is scheduled for June 8, 2009.

Introduction and first reading of Ordinance Number 1586 was approved by the following vote:

AYES: Antos, Levitt, Miller, Shanks
ABSENT: Sloan
NOES: None, Motion carried

Copies of Ordinance Number 1586 are available from the office of the City Clerk, City Hall, 211 - 8th Street, Seal Beach; telephone (562) 431-2527 ext. 1305.
DATED THIS 12th day of May 2009.
Linda Devine, City Clerk
City of Seal Beach
SB-349
Published in the Seal Beach Sun 05/21/2009.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION
(2015.5 C.C.P.)

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
County of Orange

I am a citizen of the United States and a resident of the county aforesaid; I am over the age of eighteen years, and not a party to or interested in the above-entitled matter. I am the principal clerk of the printer of the SEAL BEACH SUN, a newspaper of general circulation, printed and published weekly in the City of Seal Beach, County of Orange and which newspaper has been adjudged a newspaper of general circulation by the Superior Court of the County of Orange, State of California, under the date of 2/24/75. Case Number A82583; that the notice of which the annexed is a printed copy (set in type not smaller than nonpareil), has been published in each regular and entire issue of said newspaper and not in any supplement thereof on the following dates, to-wit:

June 18

all in the year 2009.

I certify (or declare) under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated at Seal Beach, CA,
this 18 day of June, 2009.

Donna M. Neeley
Signature

PUBLICATION PROCESSED BY:
THE SEAL BEACH SUN
216 Main Street
Seal Beach, CA 90740
(562) 430-7555

This space is for the County Clerk's Filing Stamp

Proof of Publication of

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NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING & SUMMARY - ORDINANCE NUMBER 1586

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF SEAL BEACH AMENDING THE SEAL BEACH MUNICIPAL CODE BY REVISING AND SUPPLEMENTING THE CITY'S WATER CONSERVATION PROVISIONS

The Seal Beach Municipal Code is amended by deleting Sections 9.35.095 through 9.35.135 and replacing those sections with a new Chapter 9.37 (Water Conservation). New conservation measures are proposed as part of Metropolitan Water District of Southern California's (MET) 5-Year Water Supply Plan. Substantive changes to the existing ordinance include the addition of provisions for permanent conservation measures including: Prompt leak repairs; Limits on Watering Hours; Limit on Watering Duration; No Washing Down Hard Surfaces; Re-circulating water for Water Fountains; No Installation of Single Pass Cooling Systems; No Installation of Non-re-circulating water systems in Commercial Car Wash and Laundry systems; Commercial Car Wash Systems; Runoff. There are changes to the language related to declaration of Phase 1, Phase 2 and Phase 3 conditions.

Ordinance Number 1586 was introduced at the regular City Council meeting of May 11, 2009. Adoption of Ordinance Number 1586 was approved as amended on June 8, 2009 by the following vote:

AYES: Antos, Levitt, Miller, Shanks, Sloan
ABSENT: None
NOES: None
Motion carried

Copies of Ordinance Number 1586 are available from the office of the City Clerk, City Hall, 211 - 8th Street, Seal Beach; telephone (562) 431-2527 ext. 1305.
DATED THIS 9th day of June 2009.
Linda Devine, City Clerk
City of Seal Beach
SB-354
Published in the Seal Beach Sun 6/18/2009.

APPENDIX E

Notification of Public and Service Area Suppliers

City of Seal Beach

CITY HALL
211 EIGHTH STREET
SEAL BEACH, CA 90740
(562) 431-2527
www.sealbeachca.gov

March 8, 2016

Municipal Water District of Orange County
P.O. Box 20895
Fountain Valley, CA 92728

Attention: Rob Hunter, General Manager

Re: The City of Seal Beach's 2015 Urban Water Management Plan Update

Dear Mr. Hunter,

The City of Seal Beach (The City) is in the process of preparing its 2015 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). UWMPs are prepared by California's urban water suppliers to support their long-term resource planning and ensure adequate water supplies are available to meet existing and future water demands. Every urban water supplier that either provides over 3,000 acre-feet of water annually or serves 3,000 or more connections is required to prepare an UWMP every five years.

A public hearing on The City's 2015 UWMP is scheduled for May 23, 2016. The draft plan will be available for review beginning April 23, 2016 on the City's website (www.sealbeachca.gov) and at the Engineering Department of City Hall located at 211 Eighth Street, Seal Beach, CA, 90740. The deadline for adopting the UWMP is July 1, 2016. A copy of the 2015 UWMP will be provided to Municipal Water District of Orange County no later than 30 days after its adoption.

Sincerely,

David Spitz, P.E. QSD
Associate Engineer, Department of Public Works
211 Eighth Street
Seal Beach, CA 90740
dspitz@sealbeachca.gov
(562) 431-2527 ext. 1331

City of Seal Beach

CITY HALL
211 EIGHTH STREET
SEAL BEACH, CA 90740
(562) 431-2527
www.sealbeachca.gov

March 8, 2016

County of Orange
Clerk-Recorder
12 Civic Center Plaza, Room 101
Santa Ana, CA 92701

Attention: Hugh Nguyen, Clerk Recorder

Re: The City of Seal Beach's 2015 Urban Water Management Plan Update

Dear Mr. Nguyen,

The City of Seal Beach (The City) is in the process of preparing its 2015 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). UWMPs are prepared by California's urban water suppliers to support their long-term resource planning and ensure adequate water supplies are available to meet existing and future water demands. Every urban water supplier that either provides over 3,000 acre-feet of water annually or serves 3,000 or more connections is required to prepare an UWMP every five years.

A public hearing on The City's 2015 UWMP is scheduled for May 23, 2016. The draft plan will be available for review beginning April 23, 2016 on the City's website (www.sealbeachca.gov) and at the Engineering Department of City Hall located at 211 Eighth Street, Seal Beach, CA, 90740. The deadline for adopting the UWMP is July 1, 2016. A copy of the 2015 UWMP will be provided to the County of Orange no later than 30 days after its adoption.

Sincerely,

David Spitz, P.E. QSD
Associate Engineer, Department of Public Works
211 Eighth Street
Seal Beach, CA 90740
dspitz@sealbeachca.gov
(562) 431-2527 ext. 1331

City of Seal Beach

CITY HALL
211 EIGHTH STREET
SEAL BEACH, CA 90740
(562) 431-2527
www.sealbeachca.gov

March 8, 2016

Orange County Water District
P.O. Box 8300
Fountain Valley, CA 92728

Attention: Michael R. Markus, General Manager

Re: The City of Seal Beach's 2015 Urban Water Management Plan Update

Dear Mr. Markus,

The City of Seal Beach (The City) is in the process of preparing its 2015 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). UWMPs are prepared by California's urban water suppliers to support their long-term resource planning and ensure adequate water supplies are available to meet existing and future water demands. Every urban water supplier that either provides over 3,000 acre-feet of water annually or serves 3,000 or more connections is required to prepare an UWMP every five years.

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10+2

PROOF OF PUBLICATION
(2015.5 C.C.P.)

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
County of Orange

I am a citizen of the United States and a resident of the county aforesaid; I am over the age of eighteen years, and not a party to or interested in the above-entitled matter. I am the principal clerk of the printer of the SEAL BEACH SUN, a newspaper of general circulation, printed and published weekly in the City of Seal Beach, County of Orange and which newspaper has been adjudged a newspaper of general circulation by the Superior Court of the County of Orange, State of California, under the date of 2/24/75. Case Number A82583; that the notice of which the annexed is a printed copy (set in type not smaller than nonpareil), has been published in each regular and entire issue of said newspaper and not in any supplement thereof on the following dates, to-wit:

May 12

all in the year 2016.

I certify (or declare) under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated at Seal Beach, CA,
this 12 day of May, 2016.

Dana M. Reedy
Signature

PUBLICATION PROCESSED BY:
THE SEAL BEACH SUN
216 Main Street
Seal Beach, CA 90740
(562) 430-7555

This space is for the County Clerk's Filing Stamp

RECEIVED
MAY 23 2016
CITY CLERK
CITY OF SEAL BEACH

Proof of Publication of

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the City Council of the City of Seal Beach will hold a public hearing on Monday, May 23, 2016, at 7:00 p.m. in the City Council Chambers, 211 Eighth Street, Seal Beach, California, to consider the following items:

Urban Water Mangement Plan (UWMP). UWMPs are prepared by California's urban water suppliers to support their long-term resource planning and ensure adequate water supplies are available to meet existing and future water demands. Every urban water supplier that either provides over 3,000 acre-feet of water annually or serves 3,000 or more connections is required to prepare an UWMP every five years. The public hearing will provide opportunity for public input on the draft update of the City of Seal Beachís 2015 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). A copy of the Draft Plan is available for public review in the City Clerkís Office and on the Cityís website at www.sealbeachca.gov.

Environmental Review: This project is determined to be covered by the General Rule that CEQA applies only to projects that have the potential for causing a significant effect on the environment where it can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that the activity in question may have a significant effect on the environment. The activity is not subject to CEQA under the California Environmental Quality Act (California Public Resources Code §§ 15061).

Applicant: City of Seal Beach

Location: City-Wide

At the above time and place all interested persons may be heard if so desired. If you challenge the proposed actions in court, you may be limited to raising only those issues you or someone else raised at the public hearing described in this notice, or in written correspondence delivered to the City of Seal Beach at, or prior to, the public hearing.

JIM BASHAM
Interim Director of Public Works

DATE: May 5, 2016

Publish May 12 and 19, 2016

SB-972

Published in the Seal Beach Sun 5/12/2016

PROOF OF PUBLICATION
(2015.5 C.C.P.)

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
County of Orange

I am a citizen of the United States and a resident of the county aforesaid; I am over the age of eighteen years, and not a party to or interested in the above-entitled matter. I am the principal clerk of the printer of the SEAL BEACH SUN, a newspaper of general circulation, printed and published weekly in the City of Seal Beach, County of Orange and which newspaper has been adjudged a newspaper of general circulation by the Superior Court of the County of Orange, State of California, under the date of 2/24/75. Case Number A82583; that the notice of which the annexed is a printed copy (set in type not smaller than nonpareil), has been published in each regular and entire issue of said newspaper and not in any supplement thereof on the following dates, to-wit:

May 19

all in the year 2016.

I certify (or declare) under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated at Seal Beach, CA,
this 19 day of May, 2016.

Donna M. Neely
Signature

PUBLICATION PROCESSED BY:
THE SEAL BEACH SUN
216 Main Street
Seal Beach, CA 90740
(562) 430-7555

This space is for the County Clerk's Filing Stamp

RECEIVED
MAY 31 2016
CITY CLERK
CITY OF SEAL BEACH

Proof of Publication of

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Environmental Review: This project is determined to be covered by the General Rule that CEQA applies only to projects that have the potential for causing a significant effect on the environment where it can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that the activity in question may have a significant effect on the environment. The activity is not subject to CEQA under the California Environmental Quality Act (California Public Resources Code ßß 15061).

Applicant: City of Seal Beach

Location: City-Wide

At the above time and place all interested persons may be heard if so desired. If you challenge the proposed actions in court, you may be limited to raising only those issues you or someone else raised at the public hearing described in this notice, or in written correspondence delivered to the City of Seal Beach at, or prior to, the public hearing.

JIM BASHAM
Interim Director of Public Works

DATE: May 5, 2016

Publish May 12 and 19, 2016
SB-975
Published in the Seal Beach Sun 5/19/2016

APPENDIX F

Adopted UWMP Resolution

RESOLUTION NUMBER 6658

A RESOLUTION OF THE SEAL BEACH CITY COUNCIL ADOPTING THE 2015 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

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

WHEREAS the City desires to update the Urban Water Management Plan dated June 2016 after public review and hearing and filed with the California Department of Water Resources by June 30, 2016; and

WHEREAS the City has therefore, prepared and circulated for public review a draft Urban Water Management Plan Update dated June 2016, and a properly noticed public hearing regarding said Plan was held by the City Council on May 23, 2016; and

WHEREAS the City of Seal Beach did prepare and shall file said Plan with the California Department of Water Resources by June 30, 2016;

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

The Urban Water Management Plan Update dated June 2016 is hereby adopted and ordered filed with the City Clerk; The Interim Director of Public Works is hereby authorized and directed to file the Urban Water Management Plan Update dated June 2016 with the California Department of Water Resources by June 30, 2016.

PASSED, APPROVED and ADOPTED by the Seal Beach City Council at a regular meeting held on the 27th day of June, 2016 by the following vote:

AYES:	Council Members:	Massa-Lavitt, Varipapa, Deaton, Sloan, Miller
NOES:	Council Members:	None
ABSENT:	Council Members:	None
ABSTAIN:	Council Members:	None

Sandra Massa-Lavitt

ATTEST:

Sandra Massa-Lavitt, Mayor

Robin L. Roberts, City Clerk

STATE OF CALIFORNIA }
COUNTY OF ORANGE } SS
CITY OF SEAL BEACH }

I, Robin Roberts, City Clerk of the City of Seal Beach, do hereby certify that the foregoing resolution is the original copy of Resolution Number 6658 on file in the office of the City Clerk, passed, approved, and adopted by the Seal Beach City Council at a regular meeting held on the 27th day of June , 2016.

Robin L. Roberts, City Clerk

This is to certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original document.

Signature

Date

Office of the City Clerk, Seal Beach, California

APPENDIX G

Bump Methodology

Final Technical Memorandum #1

To: *Karl Seckel, Assistant Manager/District Engineer*
Municipal Water District of Orange County

From: *Dan Rodrigo, Senior Vice President, CDM Smith*

Date: *April 20, 2016*

Subject: Orange County Reliability Study, Water Demand Forecast and Supply Gap Analysis

1.0 Introduction

In December 2014, the Municipal Water District of Orange County (MWDOC) initiated the Orange County Reliability Study (OC Study) to comprehensively evaluate current and future water supply and system reliability for all of Orange County. To estimate the range of potential water supply gap (difference between forecasted water demands and all available water supplies), CDM Smith developed an OC Water Supply Simulation Model (OC Model) using the commercially available Water Evaluation and Planning (WEAP) software. WEAP is a simulation model maintained by the Stockholm Environment Institute (http://www.sei-us.org/weap) that is used by water agencies around the globe for water supply planning, including the California Department of Water Resources.

The OC Model uses indexed-sequential simulation to compare water demands and supplies now and into the future. For all components of the simulation (e.g., water demands, regional and local supplies) the OC Model maintains a given index (e.g., the year 1990 is the same for regional water demands, as well as supply from Northern California and Colorado River) and the sequence of historical hydrology. The planning horizon of the model is from 2015 to 2040 (25 years). Using the historical hydrology from 1922 to 2014, 93 separate 25-year sequences are used to generate data on reliability and ending period storage/overdraft. For example, sequence one of the simulation maps historical hydrologic year 1922 to forecast year 2015, then 1923 maps to 2016 … and 1947 maps to 2040. Sequence two shifts this one year, so 1923 maps to 2015 … and 1948 maps to 2040.

The OC Model estimates overall supply reliability for MET using a similar approach that MET has utilized in its 2015 Draft Integrated Resources Plan (MET IRP). The model then allocates available imported water to Orange County for direct and replenishment needs. Within Orange County, the OC Model simulates water demands and local supplies for three areas: (1) Brea/La Habra; (2) Orange County Basin; (3) South County; plus a Total OC summary (see Figure 1).

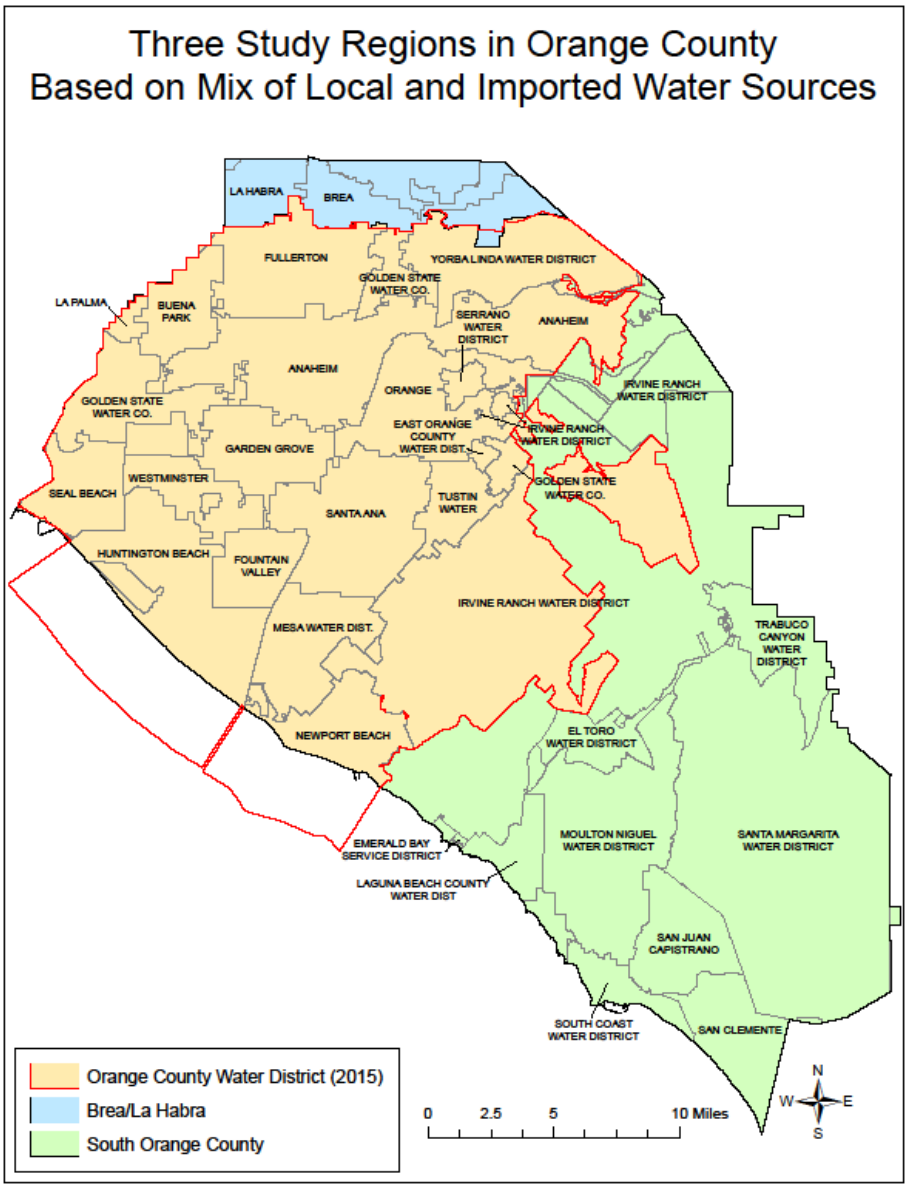

Figure 1. Geographic Areas for OC Study

The OC Model also simulates operations of the Orange County Groundwater Basin (OC Basin) managed by the Orange County Water District (OCWD). Figure 2 presents the overall model schematic for the OC Model, while Figure 3 presents the inflows and pumping variables included in the OC Basin component of the OC Model. A detailed description of the OC Model, its inputs, and all technical calculations is documented in Technical Memorandum #2: Development of OC Supply Simulation Model.

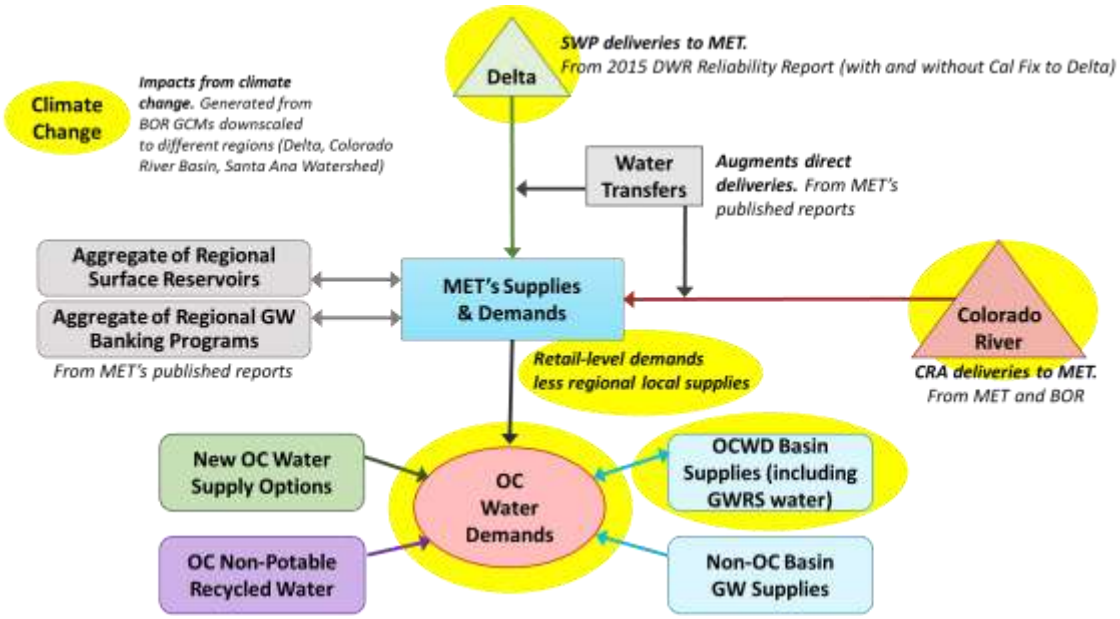

Figure 2. Overall Schematic for OC Model

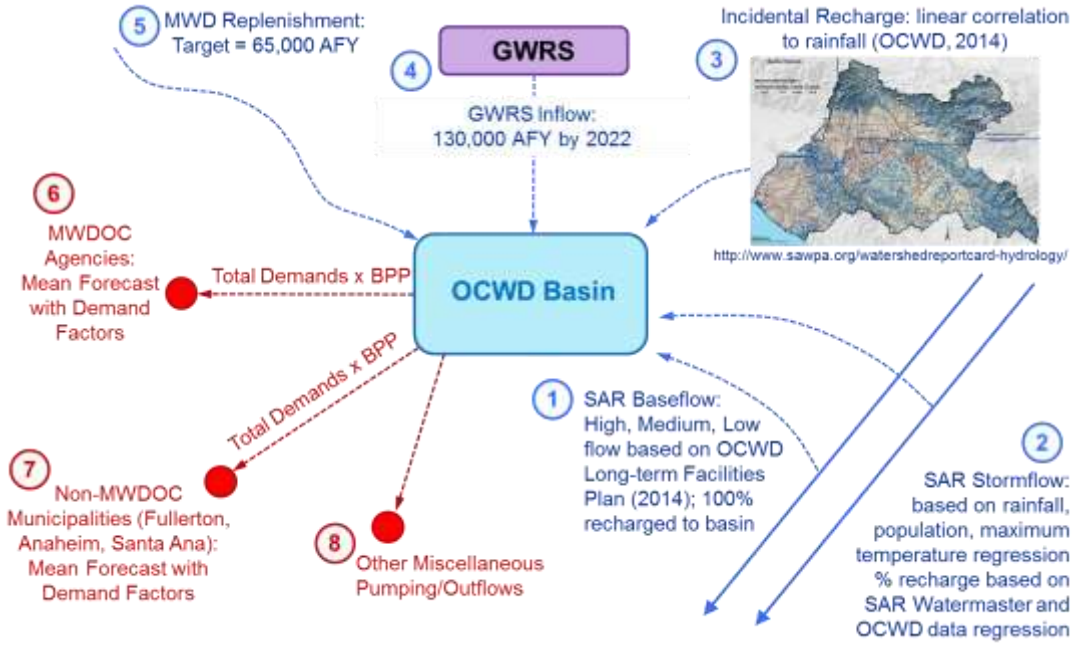

Figure 3. Inflows and Pumping Variables for OC Basin Component of OC Model

The modeling part of this evaluation is a necessity to deal with the number of issues impacting water supply reliability to Orange County. Reliability improvements in Orange County can occur due to water supply investments made by MET, the MET member agencies outside of Orange County, or by Orange County agencies. In this sense, future decision-making regarding reliability of supplies should not take place in a vacuum, but should consider the implications of decisions being made at all levels.

This technical memorandum summarizes the water demand forecast for Orange County and the water supply gap analysis that was generated using the OC Model. The outline for this technical memorandum is as follows:

- Section 1: Water Demand Forecast for Orange County
- Section 2: Planning Scenarios
- Section 3: Water Supply Gap
- Section 4: Conclusions
- Section 5: References

2.0 Water Demand Forecast for Orange County

The methodology for the water demand forecast uses a modified water unit use approach. In this approach, water unit use factors are derived from a baseline condition using a sample of water agency billing data and demographic data. In early 2015, a survey was sent by MWDOC to all water agencies in Orange County requesting Fiscal Year (FY) 2013-14 water use by billing category (e.g., single-family residential, multifamily residential, and non-residential). In parallel, the Center for Demographic Research (CDR) in Orange County provided current and projected demographics for each water agency in Orange County using GIS shape files of agency service areas. Water agencies were then placed into their respective areas (Brea/La Habra, OC Basin, South County), and water use by billing category were summed and divided by the relevant demographic (e.g., single-family water use ÷ single-family households) in order to get a water unit use factor (expressed as gallons per day/demographic unit).

In addition, the water agency survey collected information on total water production. Where provided, the difference between total water production and billed water use is considered non-revenue water. Table 1 summarizes the results of the water agency survey information and calculates the water unit use factors for the three areas within Orange County.

Table 1. Water Use Factors from Survey of Water Agencies in Orange County (FY 2013-14)

	SF Res		MF Res		Com/Instit.		Indust.		Non Revenue	
	Units[1]	Unit Use[2]	Units	Unit Use	Units	Unit Use	Units	Unit Use	total acc	%
Basin Area										
ANAHEIM	50,030	441	58,618	193	169,902	90	19,260	160	63,004	7%
BUENA PARK	16,455	346	8,600	224	31,566	137	4,837	39	19,004	11%
FOUNTAIN VALLEY	12,713	336	6,964	141	30,282	124	2,093	134	17,149	13%
FULLERTON	26,274	454	22,575	176	60,839	115	6,251	398	31,557	5%
GARDEN GROVE	31,400	422	17,580	295	48,394	134	7,221	163	No data	
GSWC	38,038	383	17,218	215	58,901	122	6,857	68		
HUNTINGTON BEACH	44,605	297	35,964	154	69,266	99	10,355	58	52,855	6%
IRVINE RANCH WATER DISTRICT	39,182	444	80,854	196	263,393	80	39,484	207	85,508	9%
MESA WATER DISTRICT	16,585	320	23,173	215	80,999	97	4,832	87	No data	
NEWPORT BEACH	19,455	329	15,517	177	59,754	86			26,517	5%
ORANGE	28,545	470	15,483	246	96,606	97	No data		35,363	9%
SANTA ANA	35,547	461	42,027	288	151,008	96			No data	
TUSTIN	11,788	505	9,435	253	25,265	79	1,293	92	14,178	3%
WESTMINSTER	17,648	318	10,973	215	24,148	109	976	84	20,379	5%
YORBA LINDA WATER DISTRICT	22,046	586	3,746	249	22,164	120	2,745	230	No data	
Weighted Average		**411**		**211**		**97**		**167**		**7.3%**
South County										
IRVINE RANCH WATER DISTRICT	16,581	444	12,864	196	32,554	80			22,730	9%
MOULTON NIGUEL WATER DISTRICT	47,673	345	17,077	189	70,067	156	Included in		55,149	10%
SAN CLEMENTE	12,047	361	9,045	186	22,921	119	commerical/		No data	
SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO	7,176	502	6,146	206	16,483	158	institutional		11,277	3%
SANTA MARGARITA WATER DISTRICT	36,022	436	19,885	268	37,241	254	category		54,129	2%
Weighted Average		**397**		**216**		**158**				**65%**
Brea/La Habra										
BREA	9,094	425	6,898	160	42,654	93	5,931	140	No data	
LA HABRA	11,995	436	8,051	177	17,331	90	680	135	13,674	6%
Weighted Average		**431.06**		**169.31**		**92.13**		**139.49**		**6%**

[1]Units represent:
SF Res = SF accounts or SF housing (CDR) if SF account data looks questionable.
MF Res = total housing (CDR) minus SF units.
Com/Instit = total employment (CDR) minus industrial employment (CDR).
Industrial = industrial employment (CDR).

[2]Unit Use represents billed water consumption (gallons/day) divided by units.

To understand the historical variation in water use and to isolate the impacts that weather and future climate has on water demand, a statistical model of monthly water production was developed. The explanatory variables used for this statistical model included population, temperature, precipitation, unemployment rate, presence of mandatory drought restrictions on water use, and a cumulative measure of passive and active conservation. Figure 4 presents the results of the statistical model for the three areas and the total county. All models had relatively high correlations and good significance in explanatory variables. Figure 5 shows how well the statistical model performs using the OC Basin model as an example. In this figure, the solid blue line represents actual per capita water use for the Basin area, while the dashed black line represents what the statistical model predicts per capita water use to be based on the explanatory variables.

Using the statistical model, each explanatory variable (e.g., weather) can be isolated to determine the impact it has on water use. Figure 6 presents the impacts on water use that key explanatory variables have in Orange County.

Regression Parameters	Basin Area	South Orange County	Brea / La Habra	OC Total
Adjusted R^2 *	0.90	0.91	0.89	0.91
Standard Error **	0.07	0.09	0.09	0.07
Explanatory Variable Significance***	All at <0.0001	All at <0.0001	All at <0.0001	All at <0.0001

* Adjusted R^2 greater than 0.70 considered good overall correlation.
** Standard Errors less than 0.10 considered good overall predictive models.
*** Explanatory Variables are considered statistically significant (valid) at the 0.05 level or less.

Figure 4. Results of Statistical Regression of Monthly Water Production

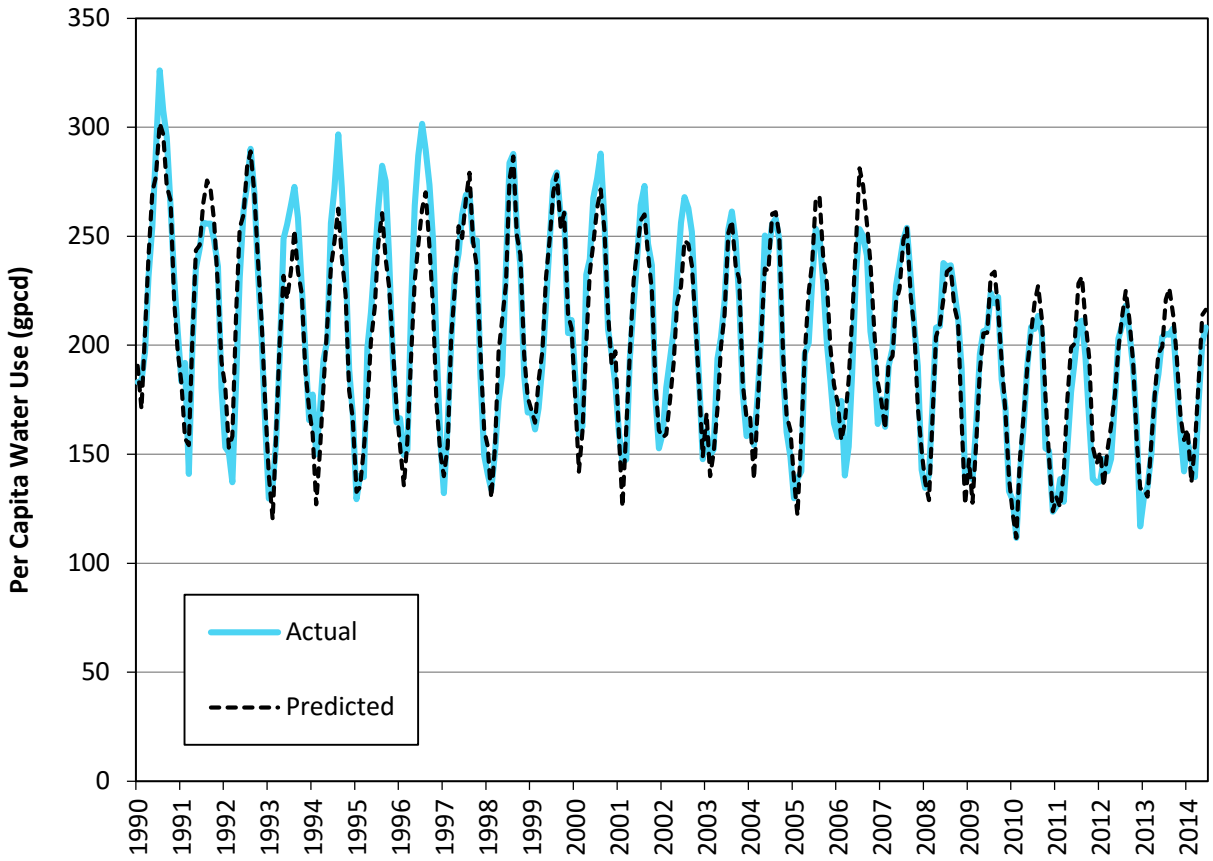

Figure 5. Verification of Statistical Water Use Model

Impacts (% impact on per capita use)	Basin Area	South Orange County	Brea / La Habra	OC Total
Hot/Dry Weather*	+6%	+9%	+6%	+6%
Cool/Wet Weather**	-4%	-7%	-5%	-5%
Economic Recession***	-13%	-12%	-13%	-13%
Drought Conservation	-6%	-5%	-5%	-6%
Passive/Active Cons. (Since 1990)	-20%	-17%	-7%	-19%

*FY 2013-14 for Hot/Dry Weather, relative to average (1990-2014).
**FY 1997-98 for Cool/Wet Weather, relative to average (1990-2014).
*** Comparing unemployment for FY 2009-10 to average (1990-2014).

Figure 6. Impacts of Key Variables on Water Use

2.1 Base Demand Forecast (No Additional Conservation post 2014)

For the purposes of this analysis three types of water conservation were defined. The first type is passive conservation, which results from codes and ordinances, such plumbing codes or model landscape water efficient ordinances. This type of conservation requires no financial incentives and grows over time based on new housing stock and remodeling of existing homes. The second type is active conservation, which requires incentives for participation. The SoCal Water$mart grant that is administered by MET, through its member agencies, provides financial incentives for approved active water conservation programs such as high efficiency toilets and clothes washer retrofits. The third type is extraordinary conservation that results from mandatory restrictions on water use during extreme droughts. This type of conservation is mainly behavioral, in that water customers change how and when they use water in response to the mandatory restrictions. In droughts past, this type of extraordinary conservation has completely dissipated once water use restrictions were lifted—in other words curtailed water demands fully "bounced back" (returned) to pre-curtailment use levels (higher demand levels, within a relatively short period of time (1-2 years).

The great California Drought, which started around 2010, has been one of the worst droughts on record. It has been unique in that for the last two years most of the state has been classified as extreme drought conditions. In response to this epic drought, Governor Jerry Brown instituted the first-ever statewide call for mandatory water use restrictions in April 2015, with a target reduction of 25 percent. Water customers across the state responded to this mandate, with most water agencies seeing water demands reduced by 15 to 30 percent during the summer of 2015. Water agencies in Southern California also ramped up incentives for turf removal during this time. Because of the unprecedented nature of the drought, the statewide call for mandatory water use restrictions, and the success of turf removal incentives it was assumed that the bounce back in water use after water use restrictions are lifted would take longer and not fully recover. For this study, it was assumed (hypothesized) that unit use rates would take 5 years to get to 85 percent

and 10 years to get to 90 percent of pre-drought water use levels. After 10 years, it was assumed that water unit use rates would remain at 90 percent of pre-drought use levels throughout the planning period—reflecting a long-term shift in water demands. Table 2 presents the assumed bounce back in water unit use rates (derived from Table 1) for this drought.

Table 2. Bounce Back in Water Unit Use from Great California Drought

Water Billing Sector	Time Period	Brea/La Habra Unit Use (gal/day)	OC Basin Unit Use (gal/day)	South County Unit Use (gal/day)
Single-Family Residential	2015	431	411	397
	2020	366	349	337
	2025 to 2040	388	369	357
Multifamily Residential	2015	169	211	216
	2020	144	179	183
	2025 to 2040	152	190	194
Commercial *(or combined commercial/ industrial for South County)*	2015	92	97	158
	2020	78	83	134
	2025 to 2040	83	87	142
Industrial	2015	139	167	NA
	2020	119	142	NA
	2025 to 2040	126	150	NA

* Units for single-family and multifamily are households, units for commercial and industrial are employment.

Table 3 presents the demographic projections from CDR for the three areas. These projections were made right after the most severe economic recession in the United States and might be considered low given that fact. In fact, *draft* 2015 demographic forecasts do show higher numbers for 2040.

Table 3. Demographic Projections

Demographic	Time Period	Brea/La Habra	OC Basin	South County	Total Orange County
Single-Family Housing	2020	20,463	386,324	133,989	540,776
	2030	20,470	389,734	138,709	548,913
	2040	20,512	392,387	142,008	554,907
Multifamily Housing	2020	18,561	453,758	118,306	590,625
	2030	19,113	468,972	125,030	613,115
	2040	19,585	478,362	126,736	624,683
Commercial Employment *(or combined commercial/ industrial employment for South County)*	2020	63,909	1,254,415	255,050	1,573,374
	2030	64,961	1,304,353	266,553	1,635,867
	2040	65,743	1,343,509	271,808	1,681,060
Industrial Employment	2020	6,583	138,474	NA	145,057
	2030	6,552	137,763	NA	144,315
	2040	6,523	137,066	NA	143,589

To determine the water demand forecast with no additional (post 2014) water conservation, the water unit use factors in Table 2 are multiplied by the demographic projections in Table 3; then a non-revenue percentage is added to account for total water use (see Table 1 for non-revenue water percentage). These should be considered normal weather water demands. Using the statistical results shown back in Figure 4, demands during dry years would be 6 to 9 percent greater; while during wet years demands would be 4 to 7 percent lower. Table 4 summarizes the demand forecast with no additional conservation post 2014. In year 2040, the water demand with no additional conservation for the total county is forecasted to be 617,466 acre-feet per year (afy). In 2014, the actual county water demand was 609,836; in 2015, the demand was 554,339 and the projected forecast for 2016 is 463,890. This represents a total water demand growth of only 1.25 percent from 2014 to 2040. In contrast, total number of households for the county is projected to increase 4.24 percent for the same period; while county employment is projected to increase by 6.22 percent.

Table 4. Normal Weather Water Demand Forecast with No Additional Conservation Post 2014

Brea / La Habra

	Baseline Demand Forecast (no new conservation)					
	SF AFY	MF AFY	COM AFY	IND AFY	Non Rev AFY	Total AFY
2015	9,404	3,140	6,190	1,033	1,186	20,953
2020	8,397	2,992	5,605	874	1,072	18,941
2025	8,894	3,262	6,033	921	1,147	20,257
2030	8,913	3,342	6,105	917	1,157	20,434
2035	8,913	3,501	6,163	913	1,169	20,659
2040	8,919	3,513	6,205	909	1,173	20,719

South County

	Baseline Demand Forecast (no new conservation)					
	SF AFY	MF AFY	COM AFY	IND AFY	Non Rev AFY	Total AFY
2015	56,181	26,940	41,990		7,507	132,616
2020	50,644	24,300	38,355		6,798	120,097
2025	55,512	27,191	42,443		7,509	132,655
2030	56,832	27,562	43,280		7,660	135,335
2035	57,350	27,884	43,970		7,752	136,956
2040	57,635	28,047	44,459		7,809	137,950

OC Basin

	Baseline Demand Forecast (no new conservation)					
	SF AFY	MF AFY	COM AFY	IND AFY	Non Rev AFY	Total AFY
2015	175,544	100,997	127,252	26,027	30,087	459,907
2020	150,978	91,182	116,082	22,015	26,618	406,874
2025	161,270	99,782	127,803	23,190	28,843	440,889
2030	162,368	101,780	131,640	23,073	29,320	448,181
2035	162,772	103,766	134,543	22,958	29,683	453,722
2040	162,969	105,890	137,083	22,840	30,015	458,797

Total Orange County

	Baseline Demand Forecast (no new conservation)					
	SF AFY	MF AFY	COM AFY	IND AFY	Non Rev AFY	Total AFY
2015	241,129	131,076	175,431	27,059	38,780	613,476
2020	210,019	118,473	160,042	22,889	34,488	545,911
2025	225,676	130,236	176,279	24,111	37,499	593,801
2030	228,113	132,685	181,025	23,990	38,137	603,950
2035	229,034	135,151	184,676	23,871	38,604	611,338
2040	229,524	137,450	187,747	23,750	38,996	617,466

2.2 Future Passive and Baseline Active Water Conservation

2.2.1 Future Passive Water Conservation

The following future passive water conservation estimates were made:

- High efficiency toilets – affecting new homes and businesses (post 2015) and remodels
- High efficiency clothes washers – affecting new homes (post 2015)
- Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance – affecting new homes and businesses (post 2015)

High Efficiency Toilets

A toilet stock model was built tracking different flush rates over time. All new homes (post 2015) are assumed to have one gallon per flush toilets. This model also assumes a certain amount of turn-over of older toilets due to life of toilet and remodeling rates. This analyses was done for single-family, multifamily and non-residential sectors. The following assumptions were made:

- Number of toilet flushes is 5.5 per person per day for single-family and multifamily homes.
- Household size is calculated from CDR data on persons per home. In single-family, household size decreases over time.
- Number of toilet flushes is 2.5 per employee per day for non-residential.
- Replacement/remodeling rates are 7% per year for 5 gal/flush toilet; 6% per year for 3.5 gal/flush toilets; and 5% per year for 1.6 gal/flush toilets.

Table 5 shows this toilet stock model for the OC Basin for single-family and non-residential sectors as an example.

Table 5. Toilet Stock Model for OC Basin (example)

OC Basin Single-Family										
#		Total	Portion of Homes with Gal/Flush Toilets						Savings	Savings
Flushes	Year	Housing	7	5	3.5	1.6	1	Av Flush	(GPD/H)	(AFY)
17.40	2000	348,114	3,133	53,261	123,232	168,487	-	2.84		
17.40	2013	379,999	-	4,794	27,111	348,094	-	1.78		
17.40	2015	381,806	-	4,122	23,858	313,285	40,541	1.69		
17.37	2020	386,324	-	2,680	16,700	234,964	131,980	1.50	3.32	1,435
17.31	2025	389,734	-	-	11,690	176,223	201,821	1.35	5.98	2,610
17.23	2030	392,387	-	-	8,183	132,167	252,037	1.25	7.54	3,312
17.14	2035	393,363	-	-	5,728	99,125	288,509	1.19	8.64	3,806
17.05	2040	393,840	-	-	4,010	74,344	315,486	1.14	9.43	4,159

OC Basin Non-Residential										
#			Portion of Emp with Gal/Flush Toilets						Savings	Savings
Flushes	Year	Empl	7	5	3.5	1.6	1	Av Flush	(GPD/E)	(AFY)
3,298,440	2015	1,319,376	-	13,194	131,938	461,782	712,463	1.50		
3,510,508	2020	1,404,203	-	8,576	92,356	346,336	956,935	1.34	0.41	641
3,633,438	2025	1,453,375	-	5,574	64,649	259,752	1,123,399	1.23	0.67	1,083
3,729,448	2030	1,491,779	-	3,623	45,255	194,814	1,248,087	1.16	0.84	1,404
3,801,693	2035	1,520,677	-	2,355	31,678	146,111	1,340,533	1.12	0.96	1,635
3,864,600	2040	1,545,840	-	1,531	22,175	109,583	1,412,551	1.08	1.04	1,808

High Efficiency Clothes Washers

It was assumed that all new clothes washers sold after 2015 would be high efficiency and roughly save 0.033 afy per washer[1]. These savings would only apply to new homes (post 2015), and only for the single-family sector.

Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (2015)

The new California Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWELO) will take place in 2016. For single-family and multifamily homes it will require that 75 percent of the irrigable area be California Friendly landscaping with high efficiency irrigation systems, with an allowance that the remaining 25 percent can be turf (high water using landscape). For non-residential establishments it will require 100 percent of the irrigable area to be California Friendly landscaping with high efficiency irrigation systems (and no turf areas). There are exemptions for non-potable recycled water systems and for parks and open space. To calculate the savings from this ordinance a parcel database provided by MWDOC was analyzed. This database had the total irrigable area and turf area delineated for current parcels. For each parcel, a target water savings was set depending on the sector. For residential parcels, 25 percent of the total irrigable area was assumed to be turf and the savings from a non-compliant parcel was estimated. For each square feet of turf conversion the estimate savings is 0.00013 afy[1]. Table 6 summarizes the per parcel savings for the total county using this method.

Table 6. Estimated Parcel Savings from MWELO for Total Orange County

Parcel Type	Number of Parcels	Total Irrigable Area (sq. feet)	Current Turf Area (sq. feet)	Turf Conversion (sq. feet)*	Turf Conversion (sq. ft / parcel)	Conservation Savings (afy/parcel)
Single-Family Residential	527,627	2,114,679,368	897,177,779	368,507,937	698	0.091
Multifamily Residential	555,255	155,315,983	51,697,361	12,868,365	23	0.003
Businesses (Non-Residential)	1,623,307	499,127,269	212,043,667	212,043,667	131	0.017

* Assumes 25% turf conversion for single-family and multifamily, and 100% for businesses.

The conservation savings in afy/parcel where then multiplied by new homes and businesses (post 2015), assuming a 75 percent compliance rate.

2.2.2 Future Baseline Active Water Conservation

To estimate a baseline water savings from future active water conservation measures, the actual average annual water savings for the last seven years for the SoCal Water$mart program within Orange County were analyzed. A continuation of this program through 2040 at similar annual implementation rates was assumed to be representative of a baseline estimate for active water conservation into the future.

[1] Per MET's SoCal Water$mart conservation estimates, table provided by MWDOC (2015).

New active conservation measures or more aggressive implementation of existing active conservation will be evaluated as part of a portfolio analysis of water demand and supply options in Phase 2 of the OC Study.

2.2.3 Total Future Water Conservation Savings

Combing future passive and active water conservation results in a total estimated water savings, which is summarized in Table 7. The total passive and active conservation for the total Orange County is shown in Figure 7.

Table 7. Future Passive and Baseline Active Water Conservation Savings

Brea/La Habra Area

	Single-Family Savings (AFY)					Multifamily Savings (AFY)				Non-Residential Savings (AFY)			
	MWELO	HEC Pass	Toilets	Active	Total	MWELO	Toilets	Active	Total	MWELO	Toilets	Active	Total
2020	186	32	78	8	304	11	51	5	67	63	32	17	112
2025	169	33	131	15	348	13	85	10	108	79	52	34	166
2030	166	34	163	30	394	16	106	20	142	91	67	68	226
2035	156	34	186	61	437	21	127	40	188	101	77	136	314
2040	149	34	203	79	465	21	137	53	211	108	85	177	370

OC Basin

	Single-Family Savings (AFY)					Multifamily Savings (AFY)				Non-Residential Savings (AFY)			
	MWELO	HEC Pass	Toilets	Active	Total	MWELO	Toilets	Active	Total	MWELO	Toilets	Active	Total
2020	272	148	1,435	221	2,076	61	1,217	171	1,449	759	641	556	1,956
2025	430	260	2,610	441	3,742	96	2,165	342	2,603	1,199	1,083	1,112	3,394
2030	542	347	3,312	883	5,084	118	2,738	684	3,540	1,542	1,404	2,224	5,170
2035	557	379	3,806	1,766	6,509	139	3,182	1,369	4,690	1,801	1,635	4,447	7,883
2040	544	395	4,159	2,472	7,570	162	3,537	1,916	5,615	2,026	1,808	6,226	10,059

South County

	Single-Family Savings (AFY)					Multifamily Savings (AFY)				Non-Residential Savings (AFY)			
	MWELO	HEC Pass	Toilets	Active	Total	MWELO	Toilets	Active	Total	MWELO	Toilets	Active	Total
2020	558	251	507	116	1,432	11	335	160	506	582	119	329	1,029
2025	812	406	877	232	2,326	22	599	321	942	960	202	657	1,819
2030	972	514	1,148	463	3,097	25	761	642	1,428	1,133	257	1,314	2,704
2035	990	556	1,332	927	3,805	27	876	1,283	2,187	1,275	298	2,628	4,201
2040	967	580	1,480	1,112	4,139	29	969	1,540	2,537	1,376	327	3,154	4,857

Total County

	Single-Family Savings (AFY)					Multifamily Savings (AFY)				Non-Residential Savings (AFY)			
	MWELO	HEC Pass	Toilets	Active	Total	MWELO	Toilets	Active	Total	MWELO	Toilets	Active	Total
2020	1,017	431	2,020	344	3,812	83	1,602	337	2,022	1,404	792	901	3,097
2025	1,411	698	3,618	688	6,416	132	2,848	673	3,653	2,238	1,337	1,803	5,378
2030	1,680	895	4,624	1,377	8,575	159	3,606	1,346	5,111	2,766	1,728	3,606	8,100
2035	1,704	969	5,325	2,754	10,752	188	4,185	2,692	7,065	3,177	2,010	7,212	12,399
2040	1,660	1,009	5,842	3,663	12,175	212	4,643	3,509	8,363	3,510	2,219	9,557	15,286

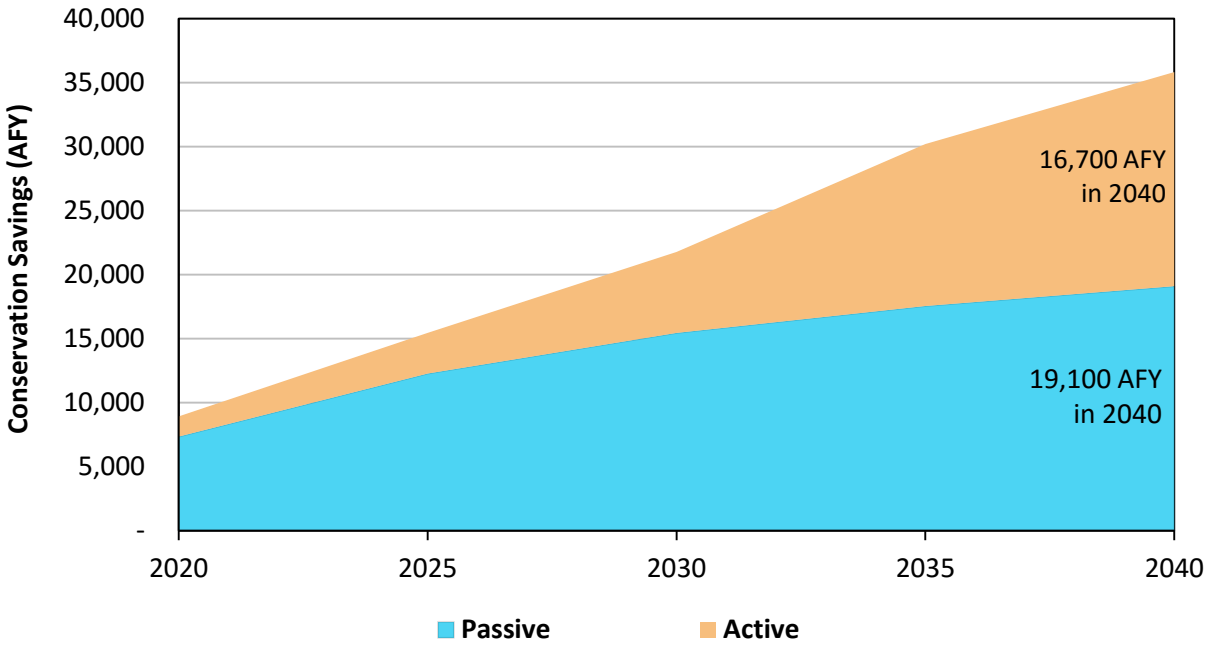

Figure 7. Total Water Conservation in Orange County

1.3 With Conservation Demand Forecast

Subtracting the future water conservation savings shown in Table 7 from the base water demand forecast shown in Table 4 results in the water demand forecast with conservation that is used to model potential water supply gaps for the OC Study. Table 8 presents the demand forecast by area and total Orange County, while Figure 8 presents the historical and forecasted water demands for total Orange County.

Note: Price elasticity of water demand reflects the impact that changes in retail cost of water has on water use. Theory states that if price goes up, customers respond by reducing water use. A price elasticity value of -0.2 implies that if the real price of water increases by 10%, water use would decrease by 2%. Price elasticity is estimated by detailed econometric water demand models, where price can be isolated from all other explanatory variables. Many times price is correlated with other variables making it difficult to estimate a significant statistical value. In addition, there is a potential for double counting reduction in water demand if estimates of future conservation from active programs are included in a demand forecast because customers who respond to price take advantage of utility-provided incentives for conservation. MET's 2015 IRP considers the impact of price elasticity in their future water demand scenarios, but does not include future active conservation in its demand forecast. The OC Study included future estimates of water conservation from active conservation, and thus did not include a price elasticity variable in its statistical modeling of water demand. Including both price elasticity and active conservation would have resulted in "double counting" of the future water savings.

Table 7. Water Demand Forecast with Conservation

Brea / La Habra

	With Conservation Demand				
	SF AFY	MF AFY	CII AFY	Non Rev AFY	Total AFY
2020	8,094	2,925	6,368	1,043	18,429
2025	8,546	3,154	6,789	1,109	19,598
2030	8,519	3,200	6,796	1,111	19,626
2035	8,475	3,313	6,762	1,113	19,663
2040	8,454	3,302	6,745	1,110	19,611

OC Basin

	With Conservation Demand				
	SF AFY	MF AFY	CII AFY	Non Rev AFY	Total AFY
2020	148,902	89,733	136,077	26,230	400,941
2025	157,528	97,180	147,532	28,157	430,396
2030	157,284	98,240	149,476	28,350	433,350
2035	156,263	99,076	149,552	28,342	433,233
2040	155,399	100,275	149,797	28,383	433,854

South County

	With Conservation Demand				
	SF AFY	MF AFY	CII AFY	Non Rev AFY	Total AFY
2020	49,212	23,793	37,326	6,620	116,951
2025	53,186	26,250	40,624	7,204	127,263
2030	53,735	26,135	40,575	7,227	127,672
2035	53,545	25,697	39,769	7,141	126,151
2040	53,496	25,509	39,602	7,116	125,725

Total Orange County

	With Conservation Demand				
	SF AFY	MF AFY	CII AFY	Non Rev AFY	Total AFY
2020	206,207	116,451	179,770	33,893	536,321
2025	219,260	126,583	194,945	36,470	577,257
2030	219,537	127,575	196,848	36,688	580,647
2035	218,283	128,086	196,082	36,596	579,047
2040	217,349	129,087	196,144	36,610	579,189

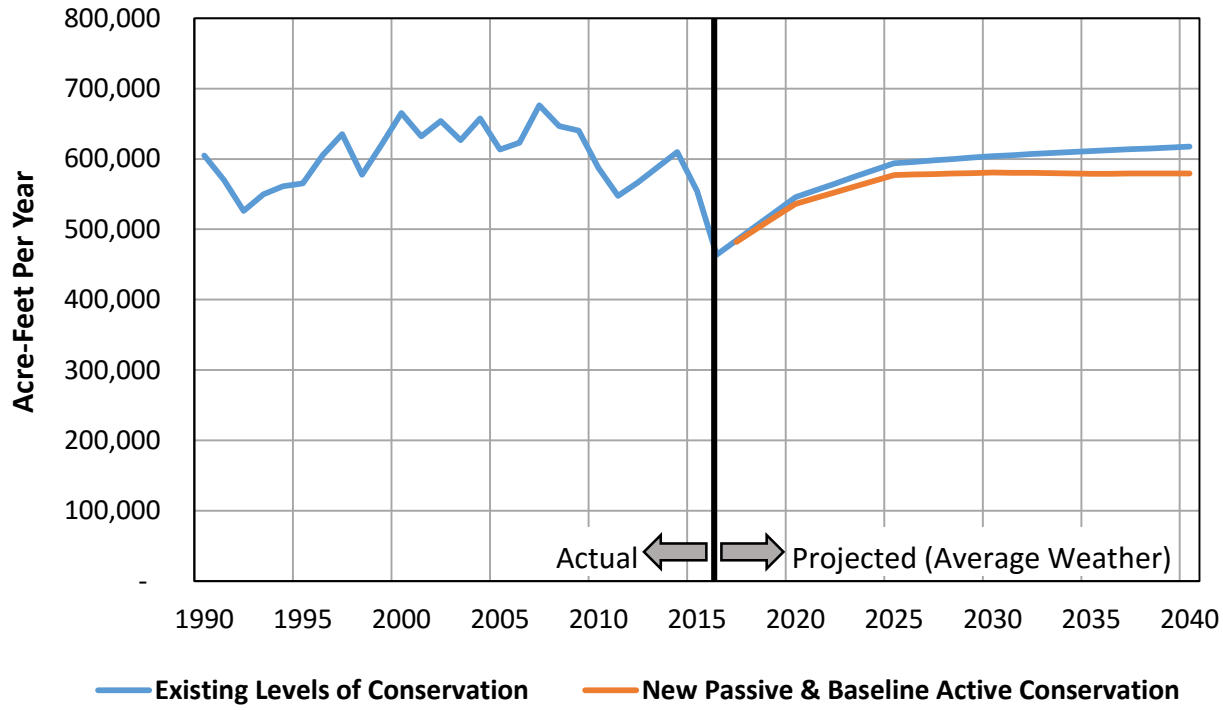

Figure 8. Water Demand Forecast for Total Orange County

3.0 Planning Scenarios

At the start of the Orange County Water Reliability Study, a workgroup was formed made up of representatives from Orange County water agencies. This OC Workgroup met 13 times during the

12-month Phase 1 of the study. During the first four meetings of the OC Workgroup, three basic planning scenarios emerged, each with and without a California WaterFix to the Delta—thus resulting in six scenarios in total. While there was discussion on assigning probabilities or weights to these planning scenarios, consensus was not reached on which scenario was more probable than the others. Assignment of the likelihood that one scenario is more probable than the others will be revisited in Phase 2 of the Orange County Reliability Study. There was, however, general agreement that all of the scenarios represent plausible future outcomes and thus all scenarios should be evaluated in terms of assessing potential water supply gaps (difference between forecasted water demands and existing water supplies). It is important to note that the purpose of estimating the water supply gaps for Orange County is to determine what additional MET and Orange County water supply investments are needed for future reliability planning. Thus, other than the California WaterFix to the Delta, all planning scenarios assume no new additional regional or Orange County water supply investments, with a couple of exceptions. In Orange County, it was assumed that existing and planned non-potable recycling projects would build additional supplies out into the future. It was also assumed that the OCWD GWRS Phase 3 expansion project would be implemented by 2022 to increase the recycled supplies for groundwater replenishment from 100,000 afy to 130,000 afy.

To develop the planning scenarios, the OC Workgroup considered the following parameters:

- California WaterFix to Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (Cal Fix), which impacts the reliability of the State Water Project.
- Regional MET water demands and supplies, which impacts the availability of water from MET and supply reliability for Orange County.
- Orange County water demands, which impacts the supply reliability for Orange County.
- Santa Ana River baseflows, which impacts the replenishment of the OC Basin and the supply reliability for the water agencies within the OC Basin.
- Climate variability impacts on regional and local water demands and supplies, which impacts the availability of water from MET and the supply reliability for Orange County.

The definition of the six scenarios are:

- **Scenario 1a - Planned Conditions, No Cal Fix:** Essentially represents MET's IRP planning assumptions, with very little climate variability impacts (only impacting Delta supplies and not through 2040), no California Fix to the Delta, and no new regional or OC water supply investments.
- **Scenario 1b - Planned Conditions, with Cal Fix:** Same as Scenario 1a, but with new supply from the California Fix to the Delta beginning in 2030.

- **Scenario 2a - Moderately Stressed Conditions, No Cal Fix:** Moderate levels of climate variability impacts (affecting Delta, Colorado River, and Santa Ana watershed), slightly lower regional local supplies than MET assumes in IRP, 4% higher demand growth reflecting climate impacts and higher demographic growth, no California Fix to the Delta, and no new regional or OC water supply investments. The higher demand growth and fewer local supplies reflects potential future impacts if our existing demographics are low and if local supplies become more challenged, a continuation of the trend in recent times.

- **Scenario 2b - Moderately Stressed Conditions, with Cal Fix:** Same as 2a, but with new supply from California Fix to the Delta beginning in 2030.

- **Scenario 3a - Significantly Stressed Conditions, No Cal Fix:** Significant levels of climate variability impacts (affecting Delta, Colorado River, and Santa Ana watershed), 8% higher demand growth reflecting climate impacts and higher demographic growth, no California Fix to the Delta, and no new regional or OC water supply investments.

- **Scenario 3b - Significantly Stressed Conditions, with Cal Fix:** Same as 3a, but with new supply from California Fix to the Delta beginning in 2030.

All of these scenarios were deemed plausible and likely carry about the same likelihood of occurring. While no attempt was made to specifically assign the probability of any one of the six scenarios occurring over the others, some might postulate that Scenario 2 would be the most likely to occur given that most climate experts believe we are already seeing evidence of climate variability impacts today. But even with this postulation, assigning a probability to the success of the Cal Fix would be difficult at this time.

4.0 Water Supply Gap

To plan for future water supply reliability, a gap between forecasted water demands and existing supplies (plus planned projects that are a certainty) should be estimated. In past planning efforts, this gap is often done for average conditions or at best, using one reference drought condition. However, due to recent droughts and environmental restrictions in the Delta, a more sophisticated approach to estimating the potential water supply gap is needed. The OC Model, described in detail in TM #2: Development of OC Supply Simulation Model, uses "indexed-sequential" simulation to evaluate regional water demands and supplies, and Orange County water demands and supplies. All model demands and supply sources are referenced to the same hydrologic index—meaning that if a repeat of the year 1991 occurred, the OC Model would represent the availability of Delta water supplies in 1991 to MET, the availability of Colorado River water supplies in 1991 to MET, and the local Santa Ana watershed conditions in 1991. The OC Model also preserves the historical sequence of the hydrologic years. This is necessary because the source of availability of Delta and Colorado River water supplies are hydrologic models run by California Department of Water Resources (DWR) and the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR). These hydrologic models incorporate water rights (or contract rights) and storage conditions that are run using a specific sequence of hydrologic conditions. Both MET IRP and OC modeling of water supply maintain these sequences in order to

preserve the accuracy of the DWR and BOR model inputs. The hydrologic period used by the OC Model is 1922 to 2014 (which differs from MET's IRP which is 1922 to 2012). The forecast period is 2015 to 2040. Thus, in the OC Model there are 93 25-year sequences that are mapped to the forecast period. When the year 2014 is reached in any of the sequences, the next year wraps back around starting in 1922. Table 8 illustrates how the indexed-sequential method works.

Table 8. Illustration of Indexed-Sequential Supply Simulation

Forecast Year	Hydrologic Simulation Year – Sequence 1	Hydrologic Simulation Year – Sequence 2	. . .	Hydrologic Simulation Year – Sequence 93
2015	1922	1923		2014
2016	1923	1924		1922
⋮	⋮	⋮		⋮
2040	1947	1948		1946

Using the SWP system as an index, approximately 12 of the 93 historical hydrologic years (13 percent) are considered critically dry; 20 years (22 percent) are considered very wet; and the remaining 61 years (65 percent) are along the below-normal, normal, and above-normal spectrum.

4.1 Assumptions for Supply Gap Analysis

Figure 9 presents the overall assumptions for the water supply gap analysis. Figure 10 presents more specific assumptions regarding groundwater in the OC Basin. In addition to these assumptions, the following summarizes some of the differences between the MET IRP and the supply gap analysis for the OC Study:

- **Simulation Period:** MET IRP uses a historical hydrology from 1922 to 2012; while the OC Study uses a historical hydrology from 1922 to 2014—capturing the recent drought.
- **Cal Fix:** When the Cal Fix is included, MET IRP assumes that new supply from Cal Fix begins in 2020, based on the assumption that a "commitment" to move forward with the Cal Fix project will result in regulatory relief, beginning in 2020; while the OC Study assumes that supplies from Cal Fix begins when project is fully operational in 2030.
- **Water Conservation:** MET IRP only includes new passive conservation in their demand forecast (with new active conservation being reserved as a new supply option); while the OC Study assumes new passive and baseline new active conservation for water demands in Orange County (additional new active conservation will be evaluated in Phase 2 of the OC Study).

- **Climate Variability:** MET IRP only includes minimal impacts of climate variability for Delta water supplies through 2030; while the OC Study includes a range of climate scenario impacts on water supplies from Delta, Colorado River and Santa Ana Watershed through 2040.

Water Demands (AFY)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Actual	2025 Projected	2040 Projected
MET Demands*	2,300,000	1,850,000	1,920,000	2,028,000
OCWD Basin Demands**	453,000	410,000	425,000	434,000
OC Total Demands**	610,000	554,000	565,000	579,000

* With future passive conservation only ** With future passive and baseline new active conservation

OC Groundwater (AFY)	Brea/La Habra	Net OC Basin	South County	Total
Groundwater Supply	15,000*	188,500**	10,000	213,500

* Based on firm yield from La Habra Basin and groundwater purchases from Main San Gabriel Basin.
** Includes GWRS, SAR baseflows, SAR stormflows, incidental recharge, MET replenishment, and miscellaneous pumping.

OC Non-Potable Recycled Water (AFY)	2015	2040
OC Basin Recycled Water	22,000	27,700
South County Recycled Water	23,900	41,800
Total	45,900	69,500

Note: Irvine Ranch Water District (IRWD) is split between the Basin and South County

Figure 9. Overall Assumptions for Water Supply Gap Analysis

OC Basin Groundwater (AFY)	Near-Term	Long-Term	Range Within Model
Groundwater Replenishment System (GWRS)	100,000	130,000	100,000 to 130,000
SAR Baseflow (mid level assumption)	53,000	53,000	34,000 to 53,000
SAR Stormflow (average of all hydrologies)	53,000	53,000	6,000 to 150,000
SAR Incidental Recharge (average of all hydrologies)	59,000	59,000	20,000 to 140,000
MET Replenishment (average of all hydrologies)*	54,000	34,000	0 to 65,000
BEA Outflows	-22,000	-9,000	-22,000 to -9,000
Misc. Pumping (golf courses, etc.)	-8,500	-8,500	-8,500
Net Groundwater for OC Basin Agencies	**288,500**	**311,500**	**168,000 to 455,000**

* While OCWD replenishment target is 65,000 AFY, replenishment water is not assumed to be taken during very wet years when SAR stormflows are high, and only a portion of replenishment water is available during years in which MET is in allocation of imported water.

Figure 10. Assumptions for Groundwater in OC Basin

4.2 Availability of Water from MET

Key to the assessment of water reliability for Orange County is estimating the availability of imported water from MET under a wide range of scenarios. Availability of MET water to Orange County is a function of the water demands on MET and the reliability of imported water from the Colorado River and Delta to MET, supplemented by withdrawals from various MET storage accounts.

4.2.1 Demands on MET

MET water demands represent that difference between regional retail water demands (inclusive of groundwater replenishment) and regional local supplies (which includes groundwater, Los Angeles Aqueducts, surface reservoirs, groundwater recovery, recycled water, and seawater desalination). Table 9 presents the MET demand forecast under normal/average weather conditions.

A significant challenge for MET in terms of reliability planning is it represents the "swing" water supply for the region. This compounds the variability on demands on MET due to weather and hydrology. For retail water demands, variations in weather can cause water use to change ± 5 to 9 percent in any given year due to varying demands for irrigation and cooling. In addition to retail water demand variability, local supplies can vary ± 80 percent for the Los Angeles Aqueducts and ± 55 percent for surface reservoirs. Thus, the variability for demands on MET in any given year can be ± 15 to 25 percent. This fact alone makes storage so key in assuring supply reliability for MET and the region.

Table 9. Demands on MET

Total Demand (AFY)	2020	2030	2040
Retail M&I	3,707,546	3,865,200	3,954,814
Retail Agricultural	169,822	163,121	159,537
Seawater Barrier	66,500	66,500	66,500
Replenishment	292,777	272,829	272,847
Total Demand	**4,236,645**	**4,367,650**	**4,453,698**

Local Supplies (AFY)			
Groundwater Production	1,308,101	1,321,220	1,322,197
Surface Production	113,705	113,705	113,705
Los Angeles Aqueduct	261,100	264,296	267,637
Seawater Desalination	50,637	50,637	50,637
Groundwater Recovery	142,286	158,816	162,688
Recycled Water	425,131	468,862	495,698
Other Non-Metropolitan Imports	13,100	13,100	13,100
Total Local Supplies	**2,314,061**	**2,390,637**	**2,425,663**

Demand On MET (AFY)			
Consumptive Use	1,743,866	1,826,245	1,880,131
Seawater Barrier	11,635	8,708	5,877
Replenishment	167,083	142,060	142,027
Total Net Demand on Metropolitan	**1,922,584**	**1,977,013**	**2,028,035**

4.2.2 Supplies from Colorado River and Delta

MET's water supply from the Colorado River, via the Colorado River Aqueduct (CRA), has historically been the backbone to MET's supply reliability. Before the settlement agreement between lower Colorado River Basin states and water agencies that use Colorado River water within California, MET kept the CRA full at 1.2 million acre-feet (maf) per year or nearly at that level in many years. The settlement agreement requires California to live within its 4.4 maf apportionment, and dictates how Colorado River water within California is prioritized. This eliminated most of the surplus water that MET was using to keep the CRA full. To deal with this challenge, MET has developed a number of water transfers and land fallowing programs to mitigate the impacts of the settlement agreement. The 2015 MET IRP is assuming that it will maintain minimum CRA supply of 0.90 maf, with a goal of a full CRA during dry years, when needed (although it is not specified exactly how that will occur).

For the OC Study, we have assumed similar baseline assumptions as the MET IRP, but have added some uncertainties with regard to climate scenarios under Scenario 2 and more significant impacts under Scenario 3. Under significant climate scenario impacts (Scenario 3), where the BOR simulates that Lake Mead elevation would fall below 1,000 feet about 80 percent of the time, the OC Study assumed MET would get a proportionate share of shortages that are allocated by BOR. Exactly how BOR would manage water shortages when Lake Mead elevation falls below 1,000 is uncharted territory, but assuming some proportional allocation of Colorado River water among the Lower Basin states and within California is a plausible scenario. Figure 11 presents the assumed CRA water supplies to MET for the OC Study with (Scenario 3) and without (Scenarios 1 & 2) significant climate scenario impacts. Under the significant climate scenario (Scenario 3), there is a 50 percent probability that CRA deliveries would be below 815,000 afy and a 20 percent probability that CRA deliveries would be below 620,000 afy.

The other main source of imported water available to MET is from the Delta and is delivered to Southern California via the State Water Project (SWP). Although MET's contract for SWP water is 2.0 maf, it has never received that amount. Prior to the QSA (in 2003) when MET relied more heavily on CRA supplies, the maximum water taken by MET from the SWP exceeded 1.1 maf in only three years (1989, 1990 and 2000). Beginning in 2001, MET has tried to maximize their delivery of SWP water. In very wet years, MET typically receives about 1.7 maf of supply from the SWP (about 80 to 85% of their total contract). More typically, MET receives closer to 1.2 maf of supply from the SWP (about 60% of their maximum contract). Droughts and environmental regulatory restrictions in the Delta have greatly impacted the reliability of SWP supply. Biological opinions regarding endangered species not only limit Delta exports during dry years, but have greatly impacted exports during more normal years when water agencies such as MET are counting on such water for storage replenishment.

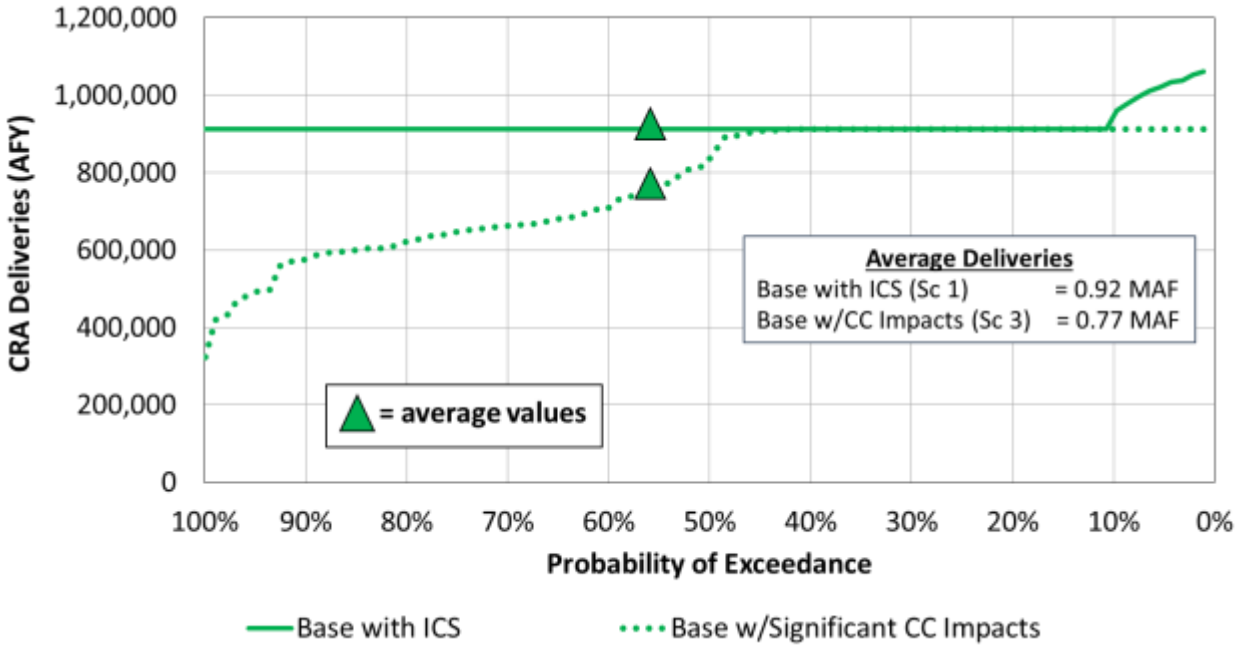

Figure 11. Colorado River Aqueduct Deliveries to MET

To stabilize the decline in SWP deliveries, California has committed to the California WaterFix (Cal Fix) and California EcoRestore. In the long-term, the preferred alternative identified in Cal Fix is expected to increase SWP deliveries (above what they otherwise would have been) by providing more flexible water diversions through improved conveyance and operations. It is important to note that the Cal Fix does not generate **NEW** water supplies per se, but allows supplies lost due to regulatory restrictions to be regained. This project would also provide much needed resiliency during seismic events in the Delta. The new conveyance and diversion facilities will allow for increased water supply reliability and a more permanent solution for flow-based environmental standards. The anticipated implementation of the Cal Fix is expected to be around 2030. Assuming a more flexible, adaptive management strategy, MET is assuming that if Cal Fix moves forward that regulatory relief from further biological opinions in the Delta would occur and SWP deliveries would return to pre-biological opinion deliveries as soon as 2020. However, some might argue this is an optimistic assumption, and there is no certainty that such relief would occur until the project is operational. Therefore for the GAP analysis, the OC Study assumed that improved SWP deliveries from Cal Fix would begin in 2030.

Climate variability can further reduce the reliability of SWP deliveries. The source of water that is pumped from the Delta originates in the Sierra Nevada Mountains as snowpack. It is widely accepted by climate and hydrology experts that climate scenario impacts on snowpack-driven water supplies is even more significant because even a fraction of a degree increase leads to early snowmelt which reduces the ability to capture river flows in surface reservoirs. Using methods described in TM#2, CDM Smith and its climate scenario expert Dr. David Yates estimated the potential impacts to the SWP under significant climate scenario. These estimates are similar to

earlier work that California DWR did on climate scenario impacts on SWP reliability. Figure 12 presents the full range of SWP deliveries to MET with and without Cal Fix and with and without significant climate scenario impacts. As shown, the Cal Fix greatly improves the reliability of SWP supplies to MET—with an average increase in supply (restoration of supplies compared to the no project alternative) of over 400,000 afy. Significant climate scenario reduces SWP deliveries by an average of 200,000 afy, even with the Cal Fix.

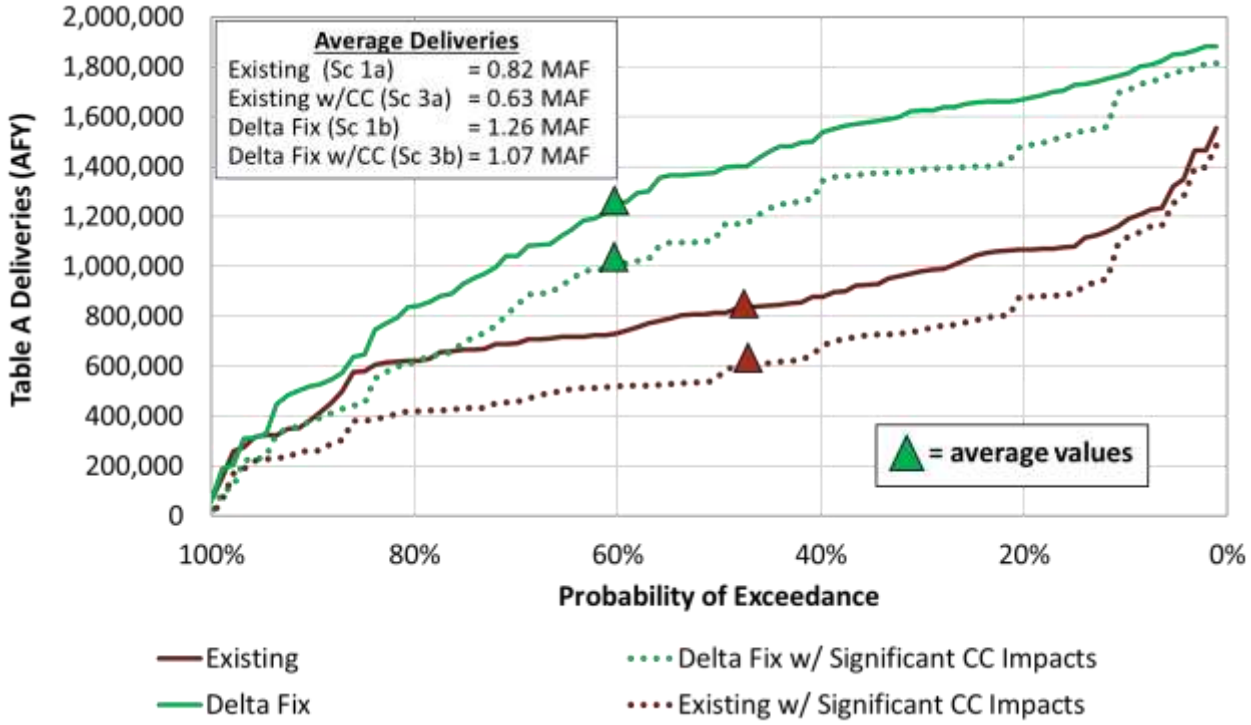

Figure 12. State Water Project Deliveries to MET

4.2.3 Overall MET Reliability

In addition to CRA and SWP water, MET has significant surface storage and groundwater storage programs. MET also has a number of water transfers in the Central Valley. These investments have been critical for the region's supply reliability during droughts. However, since the first MET IRP in 1996 MET has had to allocate its imported water to its member agencies three in the last seven years.

Using the indexed-sequential simulation method described in TM#2, MET water reliability can be illustrated for several hydrologic sequences. Figures 13, 14 and 15 utilize just 2 of the 93 hydrology sequences to demonstrate how the analysis works. Figure 13 shows the MET demands and supplies without a Cal Fix for the forecast period 2015 to 2040 with the last 25-year hydrologic sequence of 1989 to 2014 imposed. In other words, forecast year 2015 is 1989, 2016 is 1990 … and 2040 is 2014. Of all the 93 possible 25-year hydrologic sequences, this one is the worst in terms of cumulative supply shortages.

Figure 14 shows Met demands and supplies without a Cal Fix for a more normal hydrology sequence imposed on the forecast period (this sequence begins with 1950 and ends in 1975). Even with a normal hydrology, there are still some water shortages in the later years. Figure 15, shows this same hydrology (1950 to 1975) but with a Cal Fix. Under this scenario, regional storage replenishes greatly and shortages in the later years are eliminated.

When all 93 hydrologic sequences are simulated, and under all six scenarios representing various climate scenarios and Cal Fix assumptions, the probability of MET shortages exceeding 15 percent can be derived. A regional 15 percent shortage is similar to the allocation MET imposed in 2015. Figure 16 presents this probability of MET shortage. The results presented here for Scenario 1 with and without Cal Fix are similar to those presented in MET's Draft IRP.

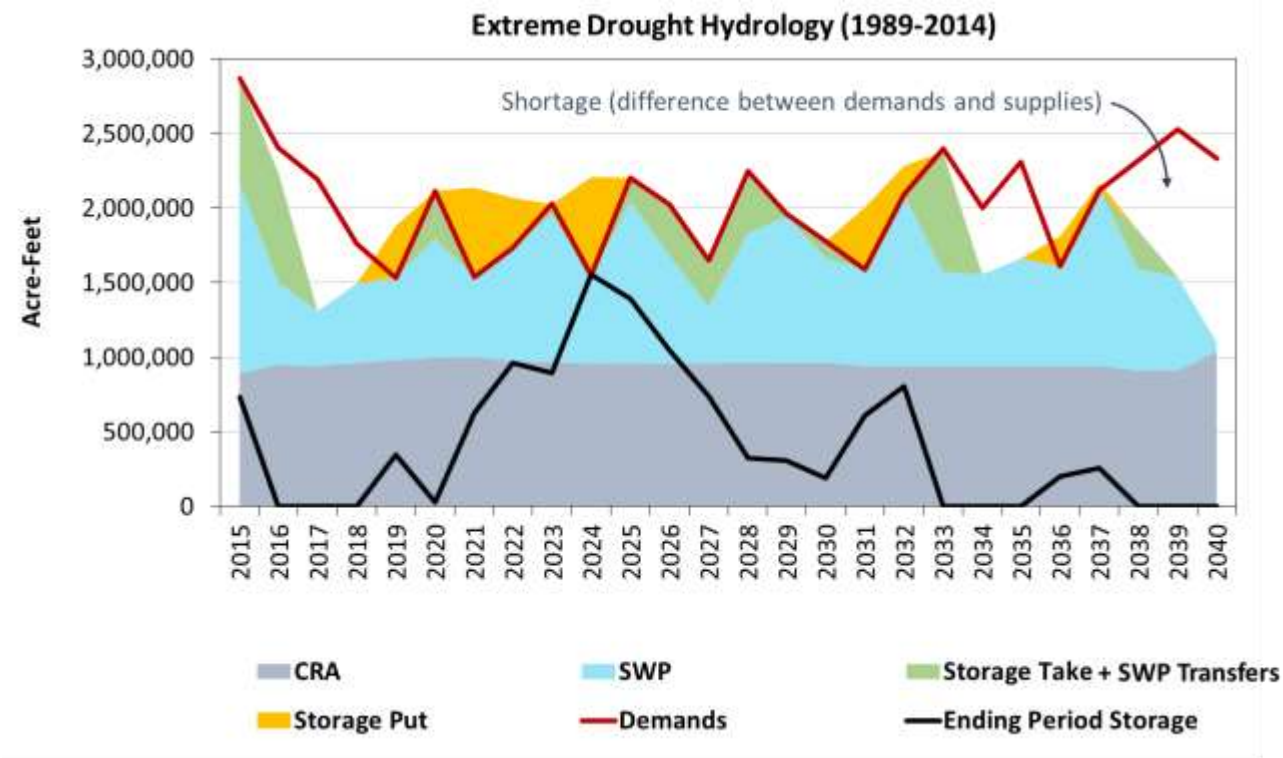

Figure 13. MET Reliability under Drought, for Scenario 1a (no Climate variability, no Cal Fix)

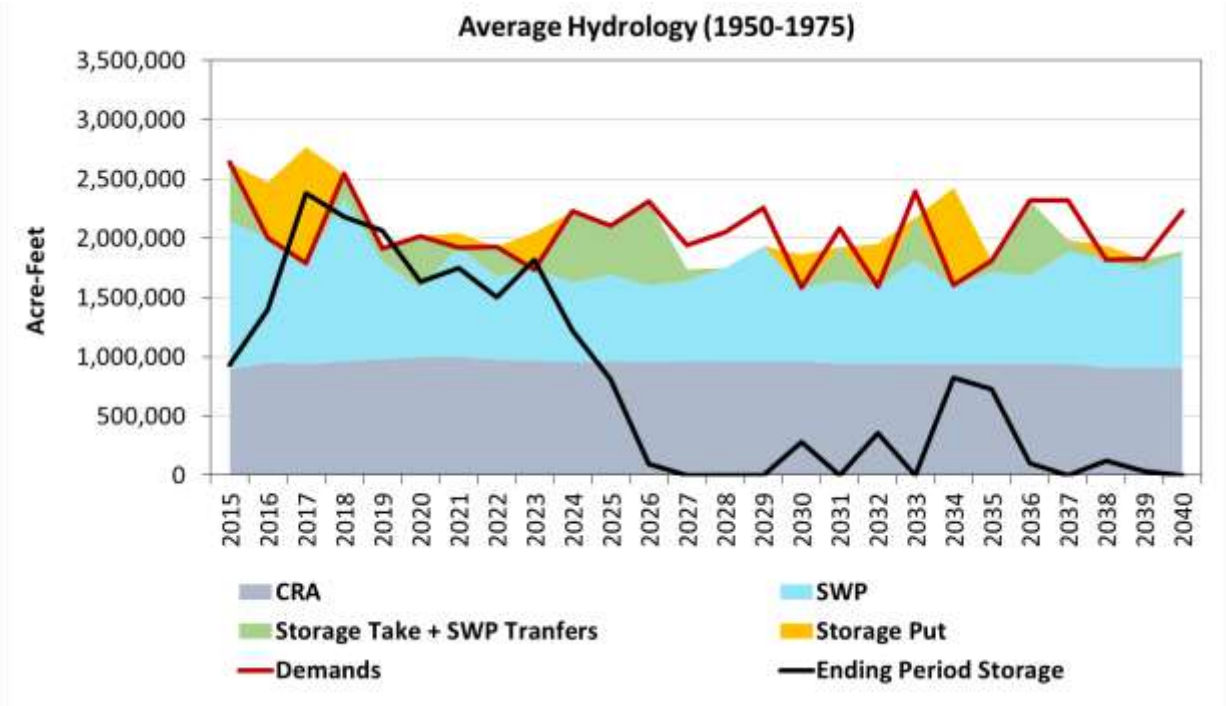

Figure 14. MET Reliability under Average Hydrology, for Scenario 1a (no Climate variability, no Cal Fix)

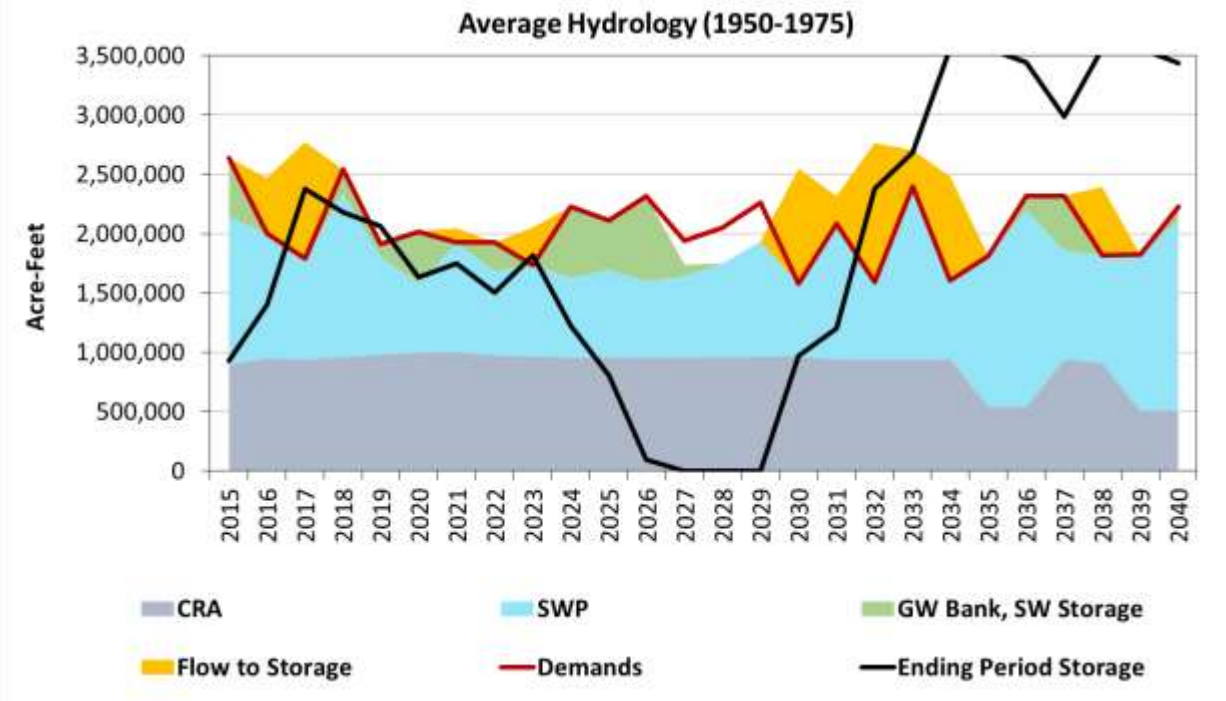

Figure 15. MET Reliability under Average Hydrology, for Scenario 1b (no Climate variability, with Cal Fix)

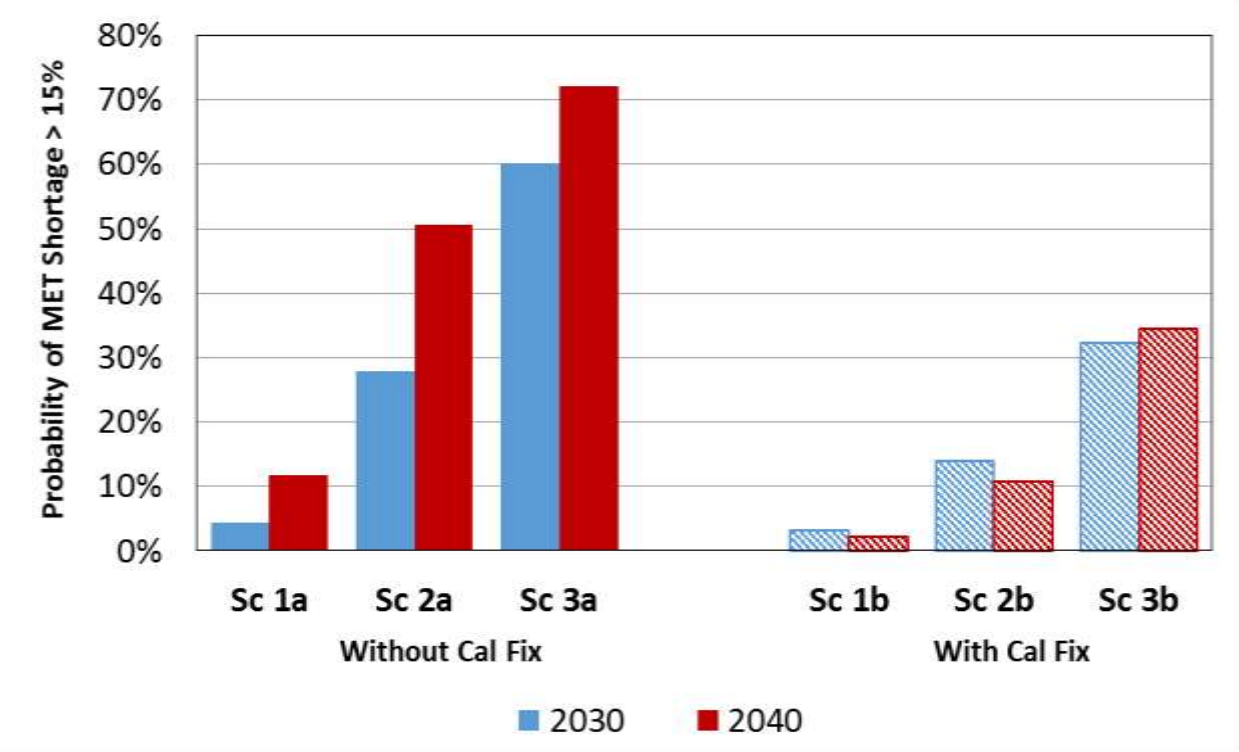

Figure 16. MET Supply Reliability (Percent of Time MET Supply Shortage Greater than 15%)

As shown in Figure 16, the impacts of climate variability (Scenarios 2 and 3) can be significant in increasing the probability and magnitude of MET shortages. In 2040, significant climate scenario (Scenario 3) can increase the probability of shortage by 60 percent without Cal Fix. The analysis also shows the enormous benefit that Cal Fix can have on MET reliability, decreasing the probability of shortage from 50 percent in 2040 to 10 percent under Scenario 2.

4.3 Orange County Water Supply Gap

When MET shortages occur, imported water is allocated to Orange County based on MET's current drought allocation formula. For the OC Basin, the estimation of the water supply gap required that the OC Model be able to simulate the way OCWD manages the OC Basin. The OC Basin's Basin Production Percentage (BPP) was set in the model to look forward each year and estimate all inflows to the basin, then set the BPP so that the cumulative overdraft in the basin would not exceed 500,000 af. In addition, the model does not allow the change in overdraft to exceed certain thresholds—essentially trying to keep some managed overdraft in the basin.

Note: Modeling the management of the OCWD basin is complex, especially with respect to future uncertainties. The discussion of this effort herein was an initial attempt to reflect on how the BPP could be set within the context of a modeling effort. Since this initial effort, CDM Smith and OCWD have met a number of times to refine the analysis for the Phase 2 effort. The refined analysis will be documented in the final Project Technical Memorandum.

Figure 17 presents a simulation of the OC Basin for the forecast period of 2015 to 2040, under an extreme drought hydrology of 1989 to 2014. Under Scenario 1, with no climate scenario and no Cal Fix, Figure 17 shows the pumping from the basin (blue line), the sources of inflows to the basin (shaded color areas), the cumulative basin overdraft (red line), and the BPP (dashed black line read on right-hand axis).

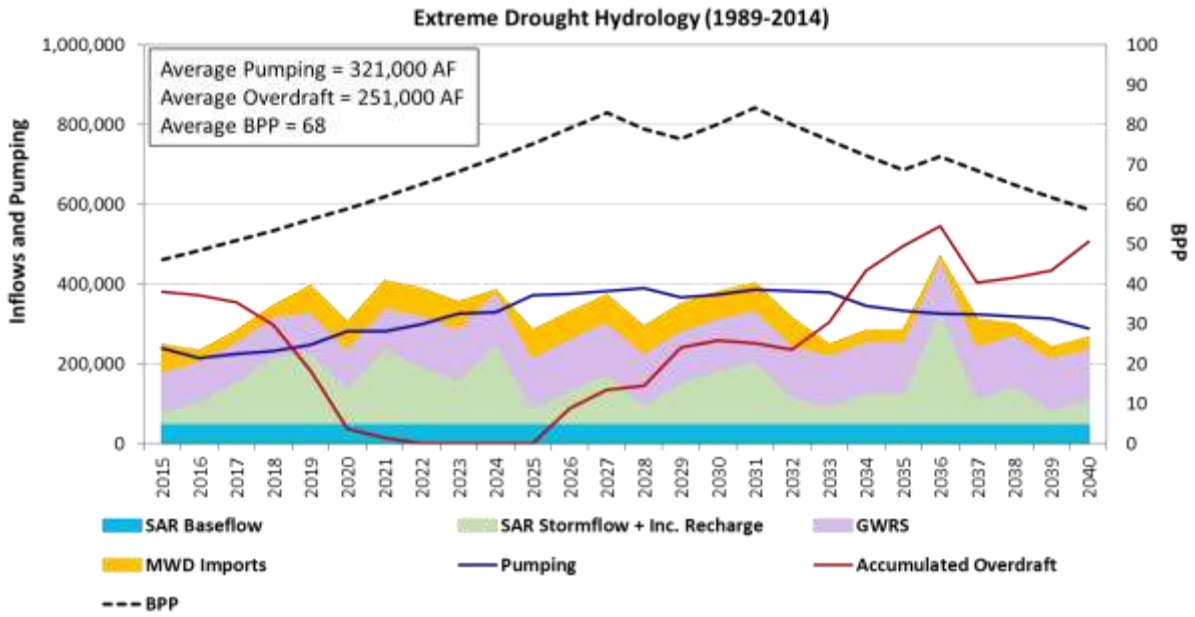

Figure 17. Simulation of OC Basin under Drought, for Scenario 1a (no Climate scenario, no Cal Fix)

When the other local Orange County water supplies from the Brea/La Habra and South County areas are added to the simulation, the OC Model estimates the overall supply reliability for the OC County total. Using all 93 hydrologic sequences, a probability chart can be created. The probability chart shows the percent time that any water shortage occurs and to what magnitude. Figure 18 shows the overall reliability for OC County total for Scenarios 1a, 2a and 3a (no Cal Fix) for the year 2040. As shown on this chart, there is a 50 percent chance that some level of shortage occurs for Scenario 1a. This probability of some shortage occurring increases to 80 percent for Scenario 2a and 98 percent for Scenario 3a. The average shortages are 32,000 afy, 74,000 afy, and 126,000 afy for Scenarios 1a, 2a, and 3a respectively.

Figure 19 compares Scenarios 1, 2, and 3 with and without the Cal Fix. As shown in Figure 19, the Cal Fix dramatically reduces the probability of shortages and thus the average shortages. The average shortages under the Cal Fix are 5,000 afy, 17,000 afy, and 64,000 afy for Scenarios 1b, 2b, and 3b respectively. The one thing to note, however, is that the maximum shortages (which occur about 1 to 3 percent of the time) are not reduced substantially with the Cal Fix. These maximum shortages may require a multipronged strategy to minimize or eliminate, such as new base-loaded supplies, storage, water transfers and mandatory restrictions on some water uses.

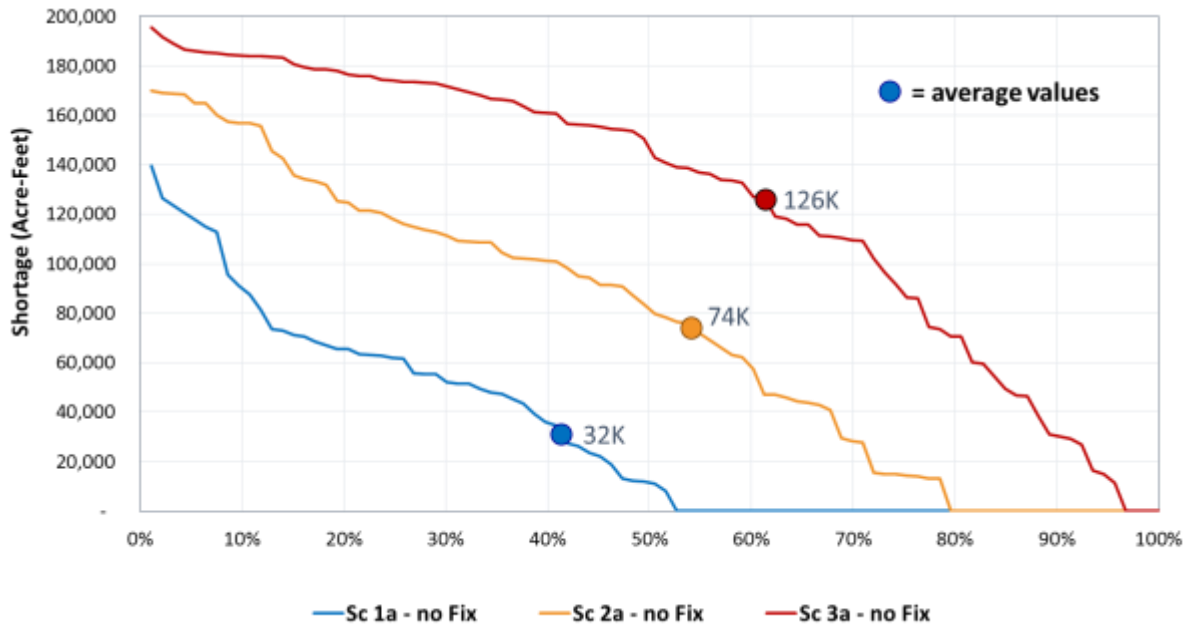

Figure 18. Probability of Water Shortages (Gap) for Orange County Total, No Cal Fix

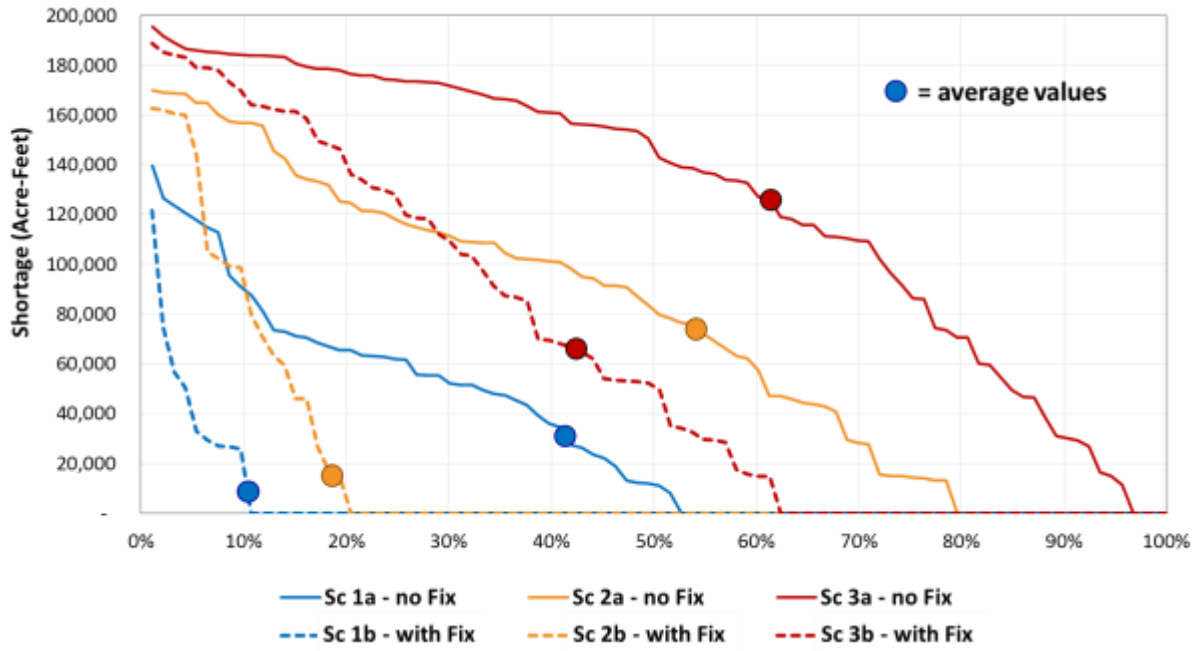

Figure 19. Probability of Water Shortages (Gap) for Orange County Total, with Cal Fix

This supply reliability analysis was done for all three areas of the Orange County, Brea/La Habra, OC Basin, and South County. The average water shortages (averaged for all 93 hydrologic sequences) are shown in Table 10 for all six scenarios.

Table 10. Summary of Average Water Supply Gap for Orange County Areas (acre-feet year)

Area	Scenario 1		Scenario 2		Scenario 3	
Brea / La Habra	**a – no Fix**	**b – with Fix**	**a – no Fix**	**b – with Fix**	**a – no Fix**	**b – with Fix**
2020	110 (1%)	110 (1%)	160 (1%)	160 (1%)	250 (1%)	250 (1%)
2040	820 (4%)	130 (1%)	1,800 (9%)	430 (2%)	3,100 (15%)	1,600 (8%)
OC Basin	**a – no Fix**	**b – with Fix**	**a – no Fix**	**b – with Fix**	**a – no Fix**	**b – with Fix**
2020	3,800 (1%)	3,800 (1%)	5,300 (1%)	5,300 (1%)	9,300 (2%)	9,300 (2%)
2040	19,000 (5%)	2,800 (1%)	49,000 (12%)	11,000 (3%)	85,000 (20%)	42,000 (10%)
South County	**a – no Fix**	**b – with Fix**	**a – no Fix**	**b – with Fix**	**a – no Fix**	**b – with Fix**
2020	2,100 (2%)	2,100 (2%)	3,000 (3%)	3,000 (3%)	4,800 (4%)	4,800 (4%)
2040	12,000 (9%)	1,900 (2%)	23,000 (18%)	5,600 (4%)	38,000 (28%)	20,000 (15%)
OC Total	**a – no Fix**	**b – with Fix**	**a – no Fix**	**b – with Fix**	**a – no Fix**	**b – with Fix**
2020	6,000 (1%)	6,000 (1%)	8,500 (2%)	8,500 (2%)	14,000 (3%)	14,000 (3%)
2040	32,000 (6%)	4,800 (1%)	74,000 (13%)	17,000 (3%)	126,000 (21%)	64,000 (11%)

* Numbers in parentheses ( ) represent % of water demand.

5.0 Conclusions

While no attempt was made during Phase 1 of the OC Study to assign the likelihood of any one of the six scenarios occurring over the others, some might postulate that Scenario 2 would be the most likely to occur given that most climate experts believe we are already seeing evidence of climate variability impacts today. This all said, a number of observations can be made from this study, which are:

1. The most sensitive model parameters are:
    - Whether or not the Cal Fix is implemented, and by when
    - The extent that climate variability impacts our supply reliability, which can take many forms:
        - Loss of the snowpack in the Sierras and Rocky's affecting imported water
        - Higher reservoir evapotranspiration
        - Reduced groundwater recharge statewide and locally
        - Increased water demands for irrigation and cooling from higher temperatures
        - Requires increase storage to capture and utilize available supplies

2. The range in water supply gaps carry different implications, namely:
    - Under Scenario 1a (no climate variability, no Cal Fix), supply shortages are fairly manageable, with average shortages in 2040 being about 6% of demand with an occurrence of about 4 in 10 years.
    - Under Scenario 2a (moderate climate variability, no Cal Fix), supply shortages require moderate levels of new investments, with average shortages in 2040 being about 13% of demands with an occurrence of about 5 in 10 years.
    - Under Scenario 3a (significant climate variability, no Cal Fix), supply shortages require significant levels of new investments, with average shortages in 2040 being about 21% of demands with an occurrence of about 6 in 10 years.
    - Scenarios with Cal Fix significantly reduce average shortages by 85% for Scenario 1, by 77% for Scenario 2, and by 50% for Scenario 3 in 2040.
    - Modest shortages begin in 2020, 8,500 AF per year on average (about 2% of demands) with an occurrence of about 1 in 10 years
3. Decisions made by Orange County water agencies to improve water supply reliability with local water supply investments should consider the following:
    - The large influence of the Cal Fix. MET and Orange County are much more reliable with the Cal Fix; however, the following questions are posed:
        - What is the implication for triggering Orange County supply investments as long as the Cal Fix is an uncertainty?
        - How long should Orange County wait to see where the Cal Fix is headed? 3, 5 or 10 years?
        - What types of Orange County supply investment decisions would be beneficial whether or not the Cal Fix proceeds ahead?
    - MET is potentially undertaking a NEW Indirect Potable Reuse project.
        - What are the implications of this project for decision-making in Orange County?
    - Other MET investments in its recommended 2015 IRP.
        - What success rate does Orange County attribute to these planned MET water supply investments?
        - Will the success rate be influenced by the Cal Fix? (e.g., additional storage without Cal Fix may not provide much benefit if there is no replenishment water during normal hydrologic years)

Phase 2 of the OC Study seeks to address these observations in a collaborative way by providing insights as to the various cost implications of different portfolios made up from MET, the MET member agencies and Orange County water supply options and to discuss policy implications for MET and Orange County. The combined information from Phases 1 and 2 would give local decision

makers both an idea of the risk of water supply shortages under a wide range of plausible scenarios, and the range of cost implications for mitigating the shortages. The intent of the OC Study, however, is to not to make any specific recommendations as to which supply options should be implemented, but rather present common information in an objective manner for local decision making.

6.0 References

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APPENDIX H

Water Use Efficiency Implementation Report

AWWA Free Water Audit Software v5.0

This spreadsheet-based water audit tool is designed to help quantify and track water losses associated with water distribution systems and identify areas for improved efficiency and cost recovery. It provides a "top-down" summary water audit format, and is not meant to take the place of a full-scale, comprehensive water audit format.

Auditors are strongly encouraged to refer to the most current edition of AWWA M36 Manual for Water Audits for detailed guidance on the water auditing process and targetting loss reduction levels

The spreadsheet contains several separate worksheets. Sheets can be accessed using the tabs towards the bottom of the screen, or by clicking the buttons below.

Please begin by providing the following information

Name of Contact Person:	Derrick Escobedo
Email Address:	descobedo@sealbeachca.gov
Telephone | Ext.:	562-431-2529 x1409
Name of City / Utility:	City of Seal Beach Water Services
City/Town/Municipality:	Seal Beach
State / Province:	California (CA)
Country:	USA
Year:	2014 Financial Year
Start Date:	07/2013 Enter MM/YYYY numeric format
End Date:	06/2014 Enter MM/YYYY numeric format
Audit Preparation Date:	
Volume Reporting Units:	Acre-feet
PWSID / Other ID:	

The following guidance will help you complete the Audit

All audit data are entered on the ***Reporting Worksheet***

- Value can be entered by user
- Value calculated based on input data
- These cells contain recommended default values

Use of Option (Radio) Buttons: Pcnt: 0.25% Value:

Select the default percentage by choosing the option button on the left

To enter a value, choose this button and enter a value in the cell to the right

The following worksheets are available by clicking the buttons below or selecting the tabs along the bottom of the page

Instructions
The current sheet. Enter contact information and basic audit details (year, units etc)

Reporting Worksheet
Enter the required data on this worksheet to calculate the water balance and data grading

Comments
Enter comments to explain how values were calculated or to document data sources

Performance Indicators
Review the performance indicators to evaluate the results of the audit

Water Balance
The values entered in the Reporting Worksheet are used to populate the Water Balance

Dashboard
A graphical summary of the water balance and Non-Revenue Water components

Grading Matrix
Presents the possible grading options for each input component of the audit

Service Connection Diagram
Diagrams depicting possible customer service connection line configurations

Definitions
Use this sheet to understand the terms used in the audit process

Loss Control Planning
Use this sheet to interpret the results of the audit validity score and performance indicators

Example Audits
Reporting Worksheet and Performance Indicators examples are shown for two validated audits

Acknowledgements
Acknowledgements for the AWWA Free Water Audit Software v5.0

If you have questions or comments regarding the software please contact us via email at: wlc@awwa.org

AWWA Free Water Audit Software:
Reporting Worksheet

WAS v5.0

? Click to access definition
+ Click to add a comment

Water Audit Report for: City of Seal Beach Water Services
Reporting Year: 2014 | 7/2013 - 6/2014

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.

<----------- Enter grading in column 'E' and 'J' ---------->

Master Meter and Supply Error Adjustments

WATER SUPPLIED

					Pcnt:	Value:	
Volume from own sources:	n/a	0.000	acre-ft/yr				acre-ft/yr
Water imported:	8	3,868.000	acre-ft/yr	8			acre-ft/yr
Water exported:	n/a	0.000	acre-ft/yr				acre-ft/yr
WATER SUPPLIED:		**3,868.000**	acre-ft/yr				

Enter negative % or value for under-registration
Enter positive % or value for over-registration

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION

Click here: ? for help using option buttons below

				Pcnt:	Value:	
Billed metered:	7	3,704.000	acre-ft/yr			
Billed unmetered:	n/a	0.000	acre-ft/yr			
Unbilled metered:	n/a	0.000	acre-ft/yr			
Unbilled unmetered:	6	5.000	acre-ft/yr		5.000	acre-ft/yr
AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION:		**3,709.000**	acre-ft/yr			

Use buttons to select percentage of water supplied **OR** value

WATER LOSSES (Water Supplied - Authorized Consumption)

159.000 acre-ft/yr

Apparent Losses

				Pcnt:	Value:	
Unauthorized consumption:		9.670	acre-ft/yr	0.25%		acre-ft/yr

Default option selected for unauthorized consumption - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

Customer metering inaccuracies:	7	114.557	acre-ft/yr	3.00%		acre-ft/yr
Systematic data handling errors:		9.260	acre-ft/yr	0.25%		acre-ft/yr

Default option selected for Systematic data handling errors - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

Apparent Losses: **133.487** acre-ft/yr

Real Losses (Current Annual Real Losses or CARL)

Real Losses = Water Losses - Apparent Losses: **25.513** acre-ft/yr

WATER LOSSES: **159.000** acre-ft/yr

NON-REVENUE WATER

NON-REVENUE WATER: **164.000** acre-ft/yr

= Water Losses + Unbilled Metered + Unbilled Unmetered

SYSTEM DATA

Length of mains:	8	73.5	miles
Number of active AND inactive service connections:	8	5,677	
Service connection density:		77	conn./mile main

Are customer meters typically located at the curbstop 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: 8 60.0 psi

COST DATA

Total annual cost of operating water system:	7	$4,200,700	$/Year	
Customer retail unit cost (applied to Apparent Losses):	7	$1.00	$/100 cubic feet (ccf)	
Variable production cost (applied to Real Losses):	8	$864.65	$/acre-ft	☐ Use Customer Retail Unit Cost to value real losses

Retail costs are less than (or equal to) production costs; please review and correct if necessary

WATER AUDIT DATA VALIDITY SCORE:

***** YOUR SCORE IS: 73 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: Billed metered
3: Unauthorized consumption

AWWA Free Water Audit Software:
System Attributes and Performance Indicators

Water Audit Report for: City of Seal Beach Water Services
Reporting Year: 2014 | 7/2013 - 6/2014

*** YOUR WATER AUDIT DATA VALIDITY SCORE IS: 73 out of 100 ***

System Attributes:

	Apparent Losses:	133.487	acre-ft/yr
+	Real Losses:	25.513	acre-ft/yr
=	**Water Losses:**	**159.000**	acre-ft/yr
?	Unavoidable Annual Real Losses (UARL):	83.96	acre-ft/yr
	Annual cost of Apparent Losses:	$58,147	
	Annual cost of Real Losses:	$22,060	Valued at **Variable Production Cost**

Return to Reporting Worksheet to change this assumpiton

Performance Indicators:

Financial:	Non-revenue water as percent by volume of Water Supplied:	4.2%	
	Non-revenue water as percent by cost of operating system:	2.0%	Real Losses valued at Variable Production Cost
Operational Efficiency:	Apparent Losses per service connection per day:	20.99	gallons/connection/day
	Real Losses per service connection per day:	4.01	gallons/connection/day
	Real Losses per length of main per day*:	N/A	
	Real Losses per service connection per day per psi pressure:	0.07	gallons/connection/day/psi
	From Above, Real Losses = Current Annual Real Losses (CARL):	25.51	acre-feet/year
?	Infrastructure Leakage Index (ILI) [CARL/UARL]:	0.30	

* This performance indicator applies for systems with a low service connection density of less than 32 service connections/mile of pipeline

AWWA Free Water Audit Software:
User Comments

Use this worksheet to add comments or notes to explain how an input value was calculated, or to document the sources of the information used.

General Comment:	

Audit Item	Comment
Volume from own sources:	
Vol. from own sources: Master meter error adjustment:	
Water imported:	From Water Loss Audit Data request - The City of Seal Beach has purchased 1577.69 acre feet of water from the Metropolitan Water District during the 2013-2014 PLUS 2300 from OCWD
Water imported: master meter error adjustment:	
Water exported:	
Water exported: master meter error adjustment:	
Billed metered:	
Billed unmetered:	Not tracked
Unbilled metered:	

Audit Item	Comment
Unbilled unmetered:	Estimated per email 12/15
Unauthorized consumption:	
Customer metering inaccuracies:	
Systematic data handling errors:	
Length of mains:	The lengths of mains being entered in the reporting worksheet has been determined from information gathered in both the “drinc waterboards” reporting service through the state of California and the City of Seal Beach Annual Masterplan for water infrastructure 2012. Seal Beach owns and operates 73.4 miles of mainline pipe ranging from 4 inch to 20 inch in diameter (Seal Beach Water Master Plan 2012). PLUS 535 ft for longer mains = /.1 mi
Number of active AND inactive service connections:	
Average length of customer service line:	
Average operating pressure:	Is there a SCADA system?
Total annual cost of operating water system:	
Customer retail unit cost (applied to Apparent Losses):	Total biled metered consumption is $1,613,826 / 1,613,572 ccf
Variable production cost (applied to Real Losses):	

AWWA Free Water Audit Software: Water Balance

WAS v5.0

American Water Works Association.

Water Audit Report for:	City of Seal Beach Water Services
Reporting Year:	2014 (7/2013 - 6/2014)
Data Validity Score:	73

Own Sources (Adjusted for known errors)
0.000

Water Imported
3,868.000

System Input
3,868.000

Water Exported
0.000

Water Supplied
3,868.000

Authorized Consumption
3,709.000

Billed Authorized Consumption
3,704.000

Billed Water Exported

Billed Metered Consumption (water exported is removed)
3,704.000

Billed Unmetered Consumption
0.000

Revenue Water
0.000

Revenue Water
3,704.000

Unbilled Authorized Consumption
5.000

Unbilled Metered Consumption
0.000

Unbilled Unmetered Consumption
5.000

Non-Revenue Water (NRW)
164.000

Water Losses
159.000

Apparent Losses
133.487

Unauthorized Consumption
9.670

Customer Metering Inaccuracies
114.557

Systematic Data Handling Errors
9.260

Real Losses
25.513

Leakage on Transmission and/or Distribution Mains
Not broken down

Leakage and Overflows at Utility's Storage Tanks
Not broken down

Leakage on Service Connections
Not broken down

AWWA Free Water Audit Software:
Dashboard

WAS v5.0

The graphic below is a visual representation of the Water Balance with bar heights propotional to the volume of the audit components

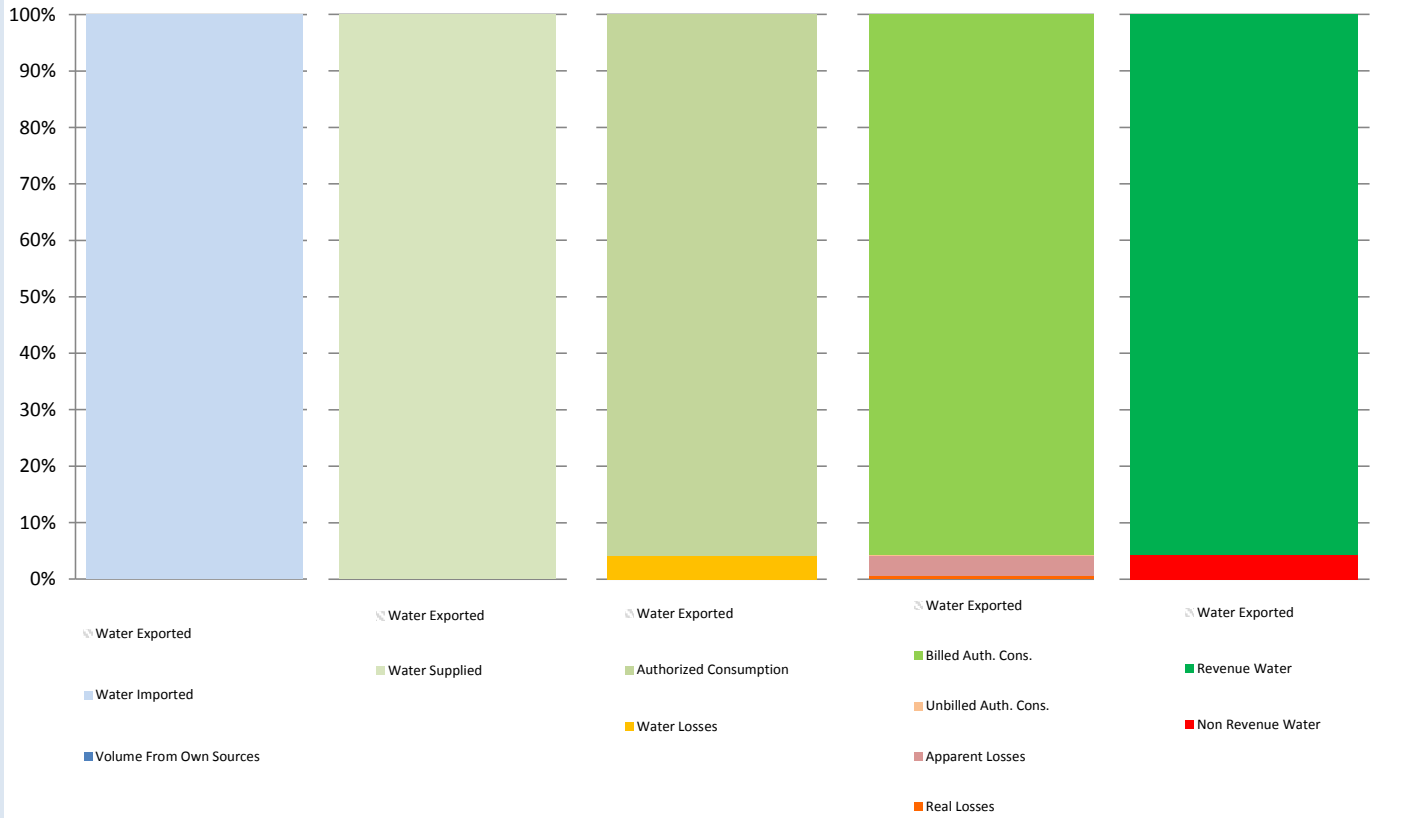
Water Audit Report for: City of Seal Beach Water Services

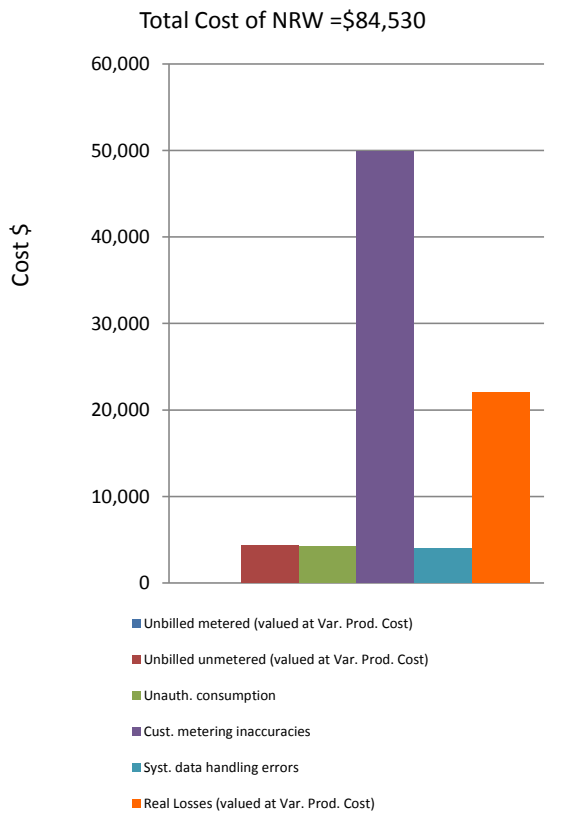
Reporting Year: 2014 | 7/2013 - 6/2014

Data Validity Score: 73

○ Show me the VOLUME of Non-Revenue Water

◉ Show me the COST of Non-Revenue Water





APPENDIX I

AWWA Water Loss Audit Worksheet

Orange County

Water Use Efficiency Programs Savings
and
Implementation Report

Retrofits and Acre-Feet Water Savings for Program Activity

Program	Program Start Date	Retrofits Installed in	Month Indicated		Current Fiscal Year		Overall Program		
			Interventions	Water Savings	Interventions	Water Savings	Interventions	Annual Water Savings[4]	Cumulative Water Savings[4]
High Efficiency Clothes Washer Program	2001	October-15	532	1.53	2,244	16.15	105,611	3,644	20,708
Smart Timer Program - Irrigation Timers	2004	October-15	1	0.00	371	15.65	13,438	4,655	28,933
Rotating Nozzles Rebate Program	2007	October-15	3,709	14.83	18,064	135.73	478,934	2,422	9,721
SoCal Water$mart Commercial Plumbing Fixture Rebate Program	2002	September-15	2,767	7.65	3,622	18.06	51,788	3,518	34,157
Water Smart Landscape Program [1]	1997	September-15	12,690	905.55	12,690	2,710.58	12,690	10,632	71,574
Industrial Process Water Use Reduction Program	2006	September-15	0	11.26	1	11.26	14	357	1,357
Turf Removal Program[3]	2010	November-15	947,615	11.05	2,868,923	68	10,386,596	1,454	2,982
High Efficiency Toilet (HET) Program	2005	October-15	2,337	8.28	8,102	114.87	54,376	2,010	11,439
Home Water Certification Program	2013	October-15	11	0.022	42	0.147	301	7.080	15.007
Synthetic Turf Rebate Program	2007						685,438	96	469
Ultra-Low-Flush-Toilet Programs [2]	1992						363,926	13,452	162,561
Home Water Surveys [2]	1995						11,867	160	1,708
Showerhead Replacements [2]	1991						270,604	1,667	19,083
Total Water Savings All Programs				**960**	**2,914,059**	**3,090**	**12,435,583**	**44,073**	**364,706**

(1) Water Smart Landscape Program participation is based on the number of water meters receiving monthly Irrigation Performance Reports.

(2) Cumulative Water Savings Program To Date totals are from a previous Water Use Efficiency Program Effort.

(3) Turf Removal Interventions are listed as square feet.

[4] Cumulative & annual water savings represents both active program savings and passive savings that continues to be realized due to plumbing code changes over time.

HIGH EFFICIENCY CLOTHES WASHERS INSTALLED BY AGENCY

through MWDOC and Local Agency Conservation Programs

Agency	FY 06/07	FY 07/08	FY 08/09	FY 09/10	FY 10/11	FY 11/12	FY 12/13	FY13/14	FY14/15	FY15/16	Total	Current FY Water Savings Ac/Ft (Cumulative)	Cumulative Water Savings across all Fiscal Years	15 yr. Lifecycle Savings Ac/Ft
Brea	132	175	156	42	186	144	93	115	114	43	1,777	0.30	346.91	919
Buena Park	85	114	146	59	230	145	105	106	91	24	1,412	0.19	263.13	731
East Orange CWD RZ	18	22	17	3	23	10	10	8	8	4	185	0.03	38.21	96
El Toro WD	91	113	130	32	162	112	134	121	111	29	1,438	0.23	267.47	744
Fountain Valley	205	219	243	72	289	158	115	102	110	37	2,296	0.24	467.55	1,188
Garden Grove	238	304	332	101	481	236	190	162	165	42	3,227	0.36	641.93	1,670
Golden State WC	339	401	447	168	583	485	265	283	359	106	4,723	0.80	909.33	2,444
Huntington Beach	761	750	751	211	963	582	334	295	319	89	7,930	0.64	1,649.30	4,103
Irvine Ranch WD	1,972	2,052	1,844	1,394	2,621	2,170	1,763	1,664	1,882	676	22,448	4.63	4,161.08	11,615
La Habra	96	136	83	22	179	128	82	114	87	25	1,233	0.16	230.28	638
La Palma	33	35	51	25	76	46	34	25	34	10	429	0.07	78.92	222
Laguna Beach CWD	57	77	77	27	96	57	38	37	39	23	904	0.16	181.03	468
Mesa Water	239	249	246	73	232	176	114	86	89	27	2,352	0.21	498.68	1,217
Moulton Niguel WD	652	716	742	250	1,127	679	442	421	790	337	8,995	2.42	1,691.75	4,654
Newport Beach	245	270	259	57	197	142	116	92	95	36	2,533	0.28	540.91	1,311
Orange	366	365	403	111	349	262	218	163	160	54	3,748	0.44	781.73	1,939
Orange Park Acres	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	0.00	3.09	6
San Juan Capistrano	109	103	127	43	190	110	76	73	92	34	1,397	0.30	271.08	723
San Clemente	204	261	278	63	333	206	140	94	141	41	2,516	0.29	494.64	1,302
Santa Margarita WD	654	683	740	257	1,105	679	553	662	792	224	8,907	1.68	1,660.81	4,609
Seal Beach	47	46	57	7	81	51	31	29	38	12	582	0.10	113.15	301
Serrano WD	30	31	23	7	21	20	13	10	26	5	343	0.03	71.90	177
South Coast WD	107	130	148	43	183	112	89	79	68	25	1,522	0.18	297.39	788
Trabuco Canyon WD	69	60	62	28	82	62	30	45	47	19	755	0.14	146.53	391
Tustin	152	146	144	45	174	97	78	59	80	32	1,534	0.23	314.38	794
Westminster	213	171	233	74	329	208	121	82	109	30	2,383	0.20	480.73	1,233
Yorba Linda	288	350	367	117	394	273	181	167	156	64	3,637	0.47	750.09	1,882
MWDOC Totals	7,406	7,987	8,106	3,331	10,686	7,350	5,365	5,094	6,002	2,048	89,218	14.78	17,352.00	17,237
Anaheim	854	847	781	860	910	477	331	285	295	98	10,301	0.68	2,141.25	5,330
Fullerton	269	334	330	69	397	270	200	186	211	63	3,486	0.45	644.49	1,804
Santa Ana	236	235	257	87	355	190	163	131	132	35	2,606	0.25	570.33	1,348
Non-MWDOC Totals	1,359	1,416	1,368	1,016	1,662	937	694	602	638	196	16,393	1.37	3,356.08	3,167
Orange County Totals	8,765	9,403	9,474	4,347	12,348	8,287	6,059	5,696	6,640	2,244	105,611	16.15	20,708.07	20,404

SMART TIMERS INSTALLED BY AGENCY

through MWDOC and Local Agency Conservation ProgramS

	FY 04/05		FY 05/06		FY 06/07		FY 07/08		FY 08/09		FY 09/10		FY 10/11		FY 11/12		FY 12/13		FY 13/14		FY 14/15		FY 15/16		Total Program		Cumulative Water Savings across all Fiscal Years
Agency	Res	Comm.	Res	Comm.	Res	Comm.	Res	Comm.	Res	Comm	Res	Comm	Res	Comm	Res	Comm	Res	Comm	Res	Comm	Res	Comm	Res	Comm	Res	Comm.	
Brea	2	0	1	3	8	6	0	40	3	9	0	0	2	0	8	0	9	8	4	0	43	6	5	0	85	72	398.22
Buena Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	4	19	3	0	0	0	4	10	0	0	14	30	85.75
East Orange CWD RZ	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	13	0	3.55
El Toro WD	1	0	8	0	4	95	1	174	0	25	2	18	5	5	26	2	7	2	11	0	8	9	4	0	77	330	1,976.03
Fountain Valley	3	3	2	2	11	0	4	0	1	0	0	6	2	2	8	2	3	2	4	0	7	10	2	0	47	27	114.99
Garden Grove	2	2	11	1	2	0	1	3	2	1	6	0	5	4	7	0	5	2	9	0	10	14	3	3	63	30	106.46
Golden State WC	0	0	15	2	24	12	8	8	1	2	9	22	7	4	13	3	9	49	9	25	39	12	1	0	135	139	520.07
Huntington Beach	5	2	21	9	12	12	7	1	13	1	6	27	6	36	15	4	18	33	20	35	19	2	11	0	153	162	665.38
Irvine Ranch WD	2	2	68	111	160	434	66	183	29	56	14	145	28	153	267	71	414	135	71	59	67	310	9	0	1,195	1,659	7,923.73
La Habra	0	0	0	0	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	3	0	4	7	2	0	4	7	57	43	78	79	171.24
La Palma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	1	1	7	1	1.60
Laguna Beach CWD	3	0	5	0	21	0	5	0	2	0	2	14	4	1	109	2	76	2	71	0	86	0	0	0	384	19	157.52
Mesa Water	5	0	13	27	14	6	12	0	6	7	13	7	7	22	21	0	10	2	15	2	17	28	5	0	138	101	486.67
Moulton Niguel WD	2	0	25	10	39	52	59	20	21	23	17	162	36	60	179	31	51	74	40	45	46	95	2	0	517	572	2,337.11
Newport Beach	3	17	35	4	125	86	98	40	10	27	7	58	6	0	275	12	242	26	168	75	11	9	53	25	1,033	379	1,957.82
Orange	8	4	37	13	28	38	4	0	5	2	2	13	5	8	25	0	20	24	13	9	18	31	4	0	169	142	667.97
San Juan Capistrano	0	0	5	4	5	4	11	1	10	0	7	49	13	1	103	2	14	18	6	11	6	19	4	2	184	111	448.73
San Clemente	4	0	483	1	46	7	21	60	81	20	13	209	46	11	212	17	26	7	28	2	28	24	16	6	1,004	364	2,056.38
Santa Margarita WD	3	0	15	8	40	96	53	70	25	44	10	152	61	53	262	7	53	171	64	93	53	321	8	0	647	1,015	3,563.97
Santiago CWD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	1	31	1	2.10
Seal Beach	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	36	1	12	0	0	3	52	104.07
Serrano WD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	4	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	24	0	5.95
South Coast WD	2	0	6	1	17	29	7	49	11	6	3	10	13	3	78	10	13	16	8	4	104	73	4	0	266	201	828.89
Trabuco Canyon WD	0	0	29	0	10	93	4	0	1	0	2	0	2	10	12	0	6	0	2	0	6	1	6	0	80	104	695.27
Tustin	1	0	1	4	0	0	2	3	7	9	10	14	10	0	11	0	8	4	9	1	18	14	8	0	85	49	211.62
Westminster	1	0	8	12	6	0	1	0	3	0	3	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	2	0	13	17	4	0	45	31	130.93
Yorba Linda	0	0	30	6	31	5	20	41	8	5	5	21	25	0	22	0	20	0	12	5	32	2	15	1	220	86	529.19
MWDOC Totals	48	30	820	218	610	976	385	693	242	238	142	949	289	374	1,671	185	1,017	583	571	402	648	1,026	254	82	6,697	5,756	26,151.20
Anaheim	6	1	8	13	17	78	12	57	9	59	5	46	12	11	23	60	19	10	9	26	7	52	6	7	133	420	1,949.05
Fullerton	0	0	2	0	10	0	10	0	2	2	2	39	9	33	22	51	9	29	8	0	40	26	5	6	119	186	641.99
Santa Ana	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	2	4	1	8	8	0	6	5	8	19	7	8	9	27	10	1	55	72	190.50
Non-MWDOC Totals	6	1	10	13	28	78	25	57	13	65	8	93	29	44	51	116	36	58	24	34	56	105	21	14	307	678	2,781.54
Orange County Totals	54	31	830	231	638	1,054	410	750	255	303	150	1,042	318	418	1,722	301	1,053	641	595	436	704	1,131	275	96	7,004	6,434	28,933

ROTATING NOZZLES INSTALLED BY AGENCY
through MWDOC and Local Agency Conservation Programs

	FY 06/07			FY 07/08			FY 08/09			FY 10/11			FY 11/12			FY 12/13			FY 13/14			FY 14/15			FY 15/16			Total Program			Cumulative Water Savings across all Fiscal Years
	Small		Large	Small		Large	Small		Large	Small		Large	Small		Large	Small		Large	Small		Large	Small		Large	Small		Large	Small		Large	
Agency	Res	Comm.	Comm.	Res	Comm.	Comm.	Res	Comm.	Comm.	Res	Comm.	Comm.	Res	Comm.	Comm.	Res	Comm.	Comm.	Res	Comm.	Comm.	Res	Comm.	Comm.	Res	Comm.	Comm.	Res	Comm.	Comm.	
Brea	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	32	0	0	130	0	0	65	120	0	84	0	0	157	45	0	0	842	0	498	1,107	0	13.71
Buena Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	75	0	29	0	0	32	0	0	65	0	0	53	0	0	248	0	0	0	0	0	464	75	2,535	450.81
East Orange	0	0	0	0	0	0	105	0	0	0	0	0	340	0	0	55	0	0	30	0	0	221	0	0	0	0	0	751	0	0	9.60
El Toro	0	0	0	0	0	0	88	290	0	174	0	0	357	76	0	23	6,281	0	56	3,288	0	1,741	28,714	0	90	4,457	0	2,674	45,980	890	635.80
Fountain Valley	0	0	0	51	0	0	83	0	0	83	0	0	108	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	107	0	0	18	0	0	506	0	0	7.95
Garden Grove	0	0	0	44	0	0	153	106	0	38	0	0	119	0	0	95	0	0	80	0	0	88	50	0	44	0	0	812	201	0	17.16
Golden State	0	0	0	161	0	0	83	0	0	303	943	0	294	0	0	257	2,595	0	192	0	0	583	1,741	0	65	0	0	2,218	5,308	0	102.89
Huntington Beach	0	0	0	93	845	1,202	322	19	1,174	203	625	0	458	0	0	270	0	0	120	0	0	798	1,419	0	198	1,432	0	2,501	7,760	2,681	746.72
Irvine Ranch	0	0	0	610	7,435	440	1,594	5,108	85	2,411	2,861	0	1,715	4,255	0	25,018	1,014	0	11,010	4,257	0	1,421	632	0	171	1,110	0	44,984	81,113	2,004	2,656.37
La Habra	0	535	0	9	0	0	15	0	900	0	0	0	33	90	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	109	338	0	21	0	0	202	1,236	900	217.49
La Palma	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0.24
Laguna Beach	0	0	0	115	0	0	101	47	0	156	0	0	763	0	0	3,596	0	0	2,948	878	0	2,879	1,971	0	46	0	0	10,795	2,896	0	164.61
Mesa Water	83	0	0	0	25	343	198	0	0	118	0	0	297	277	0	270	0	0	361	0	0	229	0	0	77	0	0	1,828	385	343	117.26
Moulton Niguel	0	0	0	297	120	0	426	6,883	1,986	1,578	0	0	1,225	0	0	512	1,385	0	361	227	0	1,596	4,587	0	473	233	0	6,702	13,435	2,945	906.15
Newport Beach	0	0	0	22	569	0	65	170	0	337	1,208	0	640	3,273	0	25,365	50	0	19,349	6,835	0	460	3,857	0	250	0	0	46,580	20,743	0	947.31
Orange	0	0	0	158	0	0	961	163	0	135	30	0	343	0	0	264	0	0	245	120	0	304	668	0	271	0	0	2,810	981	0	58.18
San Clemente	0	0	0	118	0	0	466	25	0	2,612	851	0	4,266	117	1,343	631	172	0	415	5,074	0	326	0	0	279	0	0	9,842	7,538	1,343	387.00
San Juan Capistrano	0	0	0	70	0	0	434	1,660	0	1,452	0	0	949	0	0	684	30	0	370	0	0	495	737	0	15	0	0	5,125	8,136	0	239.81
Santa Margarita	0	0	0	165	0	0	1,079	68	0	3,959	3,566	0	4,817	0	0	983	0	0	389	0	0	1,207	1,513	0	711	107	0	15,041	6,191	611	415.93
Seal Beach	0	0	0	0	0	0	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	5,261	0	0	0	0	155	5,552	0	50.97
Serrano	0	0	0	94	0	0	24	0	0	364	0	0	58	0	0	190	0	0	105	0	0	377	0	0	291	0	0	3,001	0	0	48.15
South Coast	0	0	0	74	133	0	115	0	0	318	1,772	0	688	359	0	435	0	0	70	0	0	4,993	13,717	0	116	179	0	6,809	16,160	0	213.13
Trabuco Canyon	0	0	0	130	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	379	0	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	56	0	0	77	0	0	2,033	791	0	52.43
Tustin	0	0	0	23	0	0	549	0	0	512	0	0	476	1,013	0	378	0	0	329	0	0	408	0	0	120	45	0	3,109	1,058	0	60.05
Westminster	0	0	0	0	0	0	111	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	54	0	0	57	0	0	343	0	0	5.47
Yorba Linda	0	0	0	563	0	0	440	113	500	529	0	0	559	0	0	730	0	0	40	990	0	921	0	0	636	0	0	4,789	4,359	500	255.63
MWDOC Totals	83	535	0	2,797	9,127	1,985	7,596	14,727	4,645	15,343	11,856	0	19,072	9,460	1,343	59,970	11,647	0	36,622	21,669	0	19,818	65,250	0	4,026	8,405	0	174,582	231,005	14,752	8,780.80
Anaheim	0	0	0	68	0	0	329	0	0	372	382	0	742	38,554	0	459	813	0	338	0	0	498	712	0	152	5,221	0	3,231	45,846	105	575.88
Fullerton	0	0	0	95	0	0	446	64	0	416	0	0	409	0	0	119	0	0	107	0	0	684	1,196	0	260	0	0	2,584	1,260	1,484	306.37
Santa Ana	0	0	0	145	0	0	96	56	0	53	0	0	22	65	0	99	0	0	86	2,533	0	310	0	0	0	0	0	859	3,226	0	57.47
Non-MWDOC Totals	0	0	0	308	0	0	871	120	0	841	382	0	1,173	38,619	0	677	813	0	531	2,533	0	1,492	1,908	0	412	5,221	0	6,674	50,332	1,589	939.71
Orange County Totals	83	535	0	3,105	9,127	1,985	8,467	14,847	4,645	16,184	12,238	0	20,245	48,079	1,343	60,647	12,460	0	37,153	24,202	0	21,310	67,158	0	4,438	13,626	0	181,256	281,337	16,341	9,720.51

SOCAL WATER$MART COMMERCIAL PLUMBING FIXTURES REBATE PROGRAM[1]
INSTALLED BY AGENCY
through MWDOC and Local Agency Conservation Programs

Agency	FY 07/08	FY 08/09	FY 09/10	FY 10/11	FY 11/12	FY 12/13	FY 13/14	FY 14/15	FY 15/16	Totals	Cumulative Water Savings across all Fiscal Years
Brea	27	113	24	4	1	234	0	10	53	**593**	**346**
Buena Park	153	432	122	379	290	5	23	56	94	**1,859**	**908**
East Orange CWD RZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
El Toro WD	0	92	143	1	137	0	212	6	1	**760**	**512**
Fountain Valley	17	35	0	2	314	0	0	1	0	**623**	**517**
Garden Grove	5	298	130	22	0	4	1	167	160	**1,525**	**1,304**
Golden State WC	46	414	55	68	135	0	1	0	182	**1,986**	**1,685**
Huntington Beach	48	104	126	96	156	104	144	7	451	**1,981**	**1,368**
Irvine Ranch WD	121	789	2,708	1,002	646	1,090	451	725	894	**11,702**	**5,898**
La Habra	191	75	53	4	0	0	0	0	109	**652**	**478**
La Palma	0	140	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	**166**	**74**
Laguna Beach CWD	20	137	189	0	0	0	27	0	0	**446**	**281**
Mesa Water	141	543	219	669	41	6	0	79	269	**3,080**	**1,817**
Moulton Niguel WD	9	69	151	6	0	0	0	3	0	**583**	**722**
Newport Beach	98	27	245	425	35	0	0	566	0	**1,834**	**1,144**
Orange	18	374	67	1	73	1	271	81	62	**1,966**	**1,560**
San Juan Capistrano	2	1	1	0	0	0	14	0	0	**260**	**367**
San Clemente	2	18	43	0	19	0	0	1	0	**432**	**350**
Santa Margarita WD	6	23	11	0	0	0	0	2	0	**117**	**182**
Santiago CWD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
Seal Beach	1	2	124	0	0	0	0	0	0	**354**	**383**
Serrano WD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
South Coast WD	9	114	56	422	84	148	0	382	0	**1,320**	**441**
Trabuco Canyon WD	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**11**	**14**
Tustin	115	145	25	230	0	0	0	75	0	**832**	**720**
Westminster	40	161	16	63	35	1	28	0	20	**835**	**899**
Yorba Linda	10	24	8	30	0	1	0	0	135	**420**	**498**
MWDOC Totals	**1,079**	**4,134**	**4,537**	**3,424**	**1,966**	**1,594**	**1,172**	**2,161**	**2,430**	**34,337**	**22,466**
Anaheim	766	3,298	582	64	48	165	342	463	959	**11,331**	**6,099**
Fullerton	133	579	29	4	0	94	0	178	55	**1,736**	**1,427**
Santa Ana	493	815	728	39	12	16	17	5	178	**4,384**	**4,166**
Non-MWDOC Totals	**1,392**	**4,692**	**1,339**	**107**	**60**	**275**	**359**	**646**	**1,192**	**17,451**	**11,691**
Orange County Totals	**2,471**	**8,826**	**5,876**	**3,531**	**2,026**	**1,869**	**1,531**	**2,807**	**3,622**	**51,788**	**34,157**

[1] Retrofit devices include ULF Toilets and Urinals, High Efficiency Toilets and Urinals, Multi-Family and Multi-Family 4-Liter HETs, Zero Water Urinals, High Efficiency Clothes Washers, Cooling Tower Conductivity Controllers, Ph Cooling Tower Conductivity Controllers, Flush Valve Retrofit Kits, Pre-rinse Spray heads, Hospital X-Ray Processor Recirculating Systems, Steam Sterilizers, Food Steamers, Water Pressurized Brooms, Laminar Flow Restrictors, and Ice Making Machines.

Water Smart Landscape Program

Total Number of Meters in Program by Agency

Agency	FY 04-05	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10	FY 10-11	FY 11-12	FY 12-13	FY 13-14	FY 14-15	FY 15-16	Overall Water Savings To Date (AF)
Brea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	22	22	22	22	62.80
Buena Park	0	0	0	0	0	17	103	101	101	101	101	101	455.49
East Orange CWD RZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
El Toro WD	88	109	227	352	384	371	820	810	812	812	812	812	4,798.99
Fountain Valley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Garden Grove	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Golden State WC	0	0	0	14	34	32	34	32	32	32	32	32	198.31
Huntington Beach	0	0	0	0	0	31	33	31	31	31	31	31	146.22
Irvine Ranch WD	277	638	646	708	1,008	6,297	6,347	6,368	6,795	6,797	6,769	6,780	37,821.08
Laguna Beach CWD	0	0	0	0	57	141	143	141	124	124	124	124	724.23
La Habra	0	0	0	0	23	22	24	22	22	22	22	22	135.15
La Palma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Mesa Water	191	170	138	165	286	285	288	450	504	511	514	515	2,906.82
Moulton Niguel WD	80	57	113	180	473	571	595	643	640	675	673	695	4,073.55
Newport Beach	32	27	23	58	142	171	191	226	262	300	300	300	1,479.78
Orange	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
San Clemente	191	165	204	227	233	247	271	269	269	299	407	438	2,336.02
San Juan Capistrano	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Santa Margarita WD	547	619	618	945	1,571	1,666	1,746	1,962	1,956	2,274	2,386	2,386	14,007.83
Seal Beach	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Serrano WD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
South Coast WD	0	0	0	62	117	108	110	118	118	118	164	164	818.21
Trabuco Canyon WD	0	0	0	12	49	48	62	60	60	60	60	60	346.24
Tustin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Westminster	0	0	0	10	18	18	20	18	18	18	18	18	115.17
Yorba Linda WD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
MWDOC Totals	**1,406**	**1,785**	**1,969**	**2,733**	**4,395**	**10,025**	**10,787**	**11,273**	**11,766**	**12,196**	**12,435**	**12,500**	**70,425.9**
Anaheim	0	0	0	0	0	142	146	144	190	190	190	190	1,147.97
Fullerton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Santa Ana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Non-MWDOC Totals	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**142**	**146**	**144**	**190**	**190**	**190**	**190**	**1,147.97**
Orange Co. Totals	**1,406**	**1,785**	**1,969**	**2,733**	**4,395**	**10,167**	**10,933**	**11,417**	**11,956**	**12,386**	**12,625**	**12,690**	**71,573.83**

INDUSTRIAL PROCESS WATER USE REDUCTION PROGRAM

Number of Process Changes by Agency

Agency	FY 07/08	FY 08/09	FY 09/10	FY 10/11	FY 11/12	FY 12/13	FY 13/14	FY 14/15	FY 15/16	Overall Program Interventions	Annual Water Savings[1]	Cumulative Water Savings across all Fiscal Years[1]
Brea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Buena Park	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	54	365
East Orange	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Toro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fountain Valley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Garden Grove	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Golden State	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	22
Huntington Beach	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	3	127	234
Irvine Ranch	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	6	98	366
La Habra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
La Palma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laguna Beach	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mesa Water	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moulton Niguel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newport Beach	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	21	18
Orange	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	43	330
San Juan Capistrano	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Clemente	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Santa Margarita	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seal Beach	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Serrano	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Coast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trabuco Canyon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tustin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Westminster	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yorba Linda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MWDOC Totals	2	1	2	1	1	3	1	2	0	13	346	1335
Anaheim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fullerton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Santa Ana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	11	23
OC Totals	2	1	2	1	1	3	1	2	1	14	357	1357

[1] Acre feet of savings determined during a one year monitoring period.

If monitoring data is not available, the savings estimated in agreement is used.

HIGH EFFICIENCY TOILETS (HETs) INSTALLED BY AGENCY

through MWDOC and Local Agency Conservation Programs

Agency	FY05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10	FY 10-11	FY 11-12	FY 12-13	FY 13-14	FY 14-15	FY 15-16	Total	Cumulative Water Savings across all Fiscal Years
Brea	0	2	7	43	48	8	0	0	38	146	115	407	**56.69**
Buena Park	0	1	2	124	176	7	0	0	96	153	75	634	**126.10**
East Orange CWD RZ	0	0	10	12	1	0	0	0	13	26	16	78	**12.77**
El Toro WD	0	392	18	75	38	18	0	133	218	869	159	1,920	**346.39**
Fountain Valley	0	69	21	262	54	17	0	0	41	132	144	740	**169.64**
Garden Grove	0	14	39	443	181	24	0	0	63	350	276	1,390	**281.36**
Golden State WC	2	16	36	444	716	37	80	2	142	794	385	2,654	**514.92**
Huntington Beach	2	13	59	607	159	76	0	0	163	1,190	455	2,724	**443.98**
Irvine Ranch WD	29	1,055	826	5,088	2,114	325	0	1,449	810	1,777	1,398	14,871	**3,784.91**
Laguna Beach CWD	0	2	17	91	28	11	0	0	45	112	42	348	**66.56**
La Habra	0	3	18	296	34	20	0	0	37	94	52	554	**139.13**
La Palma	0	1	10	36	26	13	0	0	21	59	34	200	**36.73**
Mesa Water	0	247	19	736	131	7	0	0	147	162	116	1,565	**441.29**
Moulton Niguel WD	0	20	104	447	188	46	0	0	400	2,497	1,455	5,157	**593.83**
Newport Beach	0	5	19	163	54	13	0	0	49	168	141	612	**110.87**
Orange	1	20	62	423	79	40	0	1	142	978	329	2,075	**326.05**
San Juan Capistrano	0	10	7	76	39	11	0	0	35	140	143	461	**69.71**
San Clemente	0	7	22	202	66	21	0	0	72	225	178	793	**141.13**
Santa Margarita WD	0	5	14	304	151	44	0	0	528	997	721	2,764	**350.18**
Seal Beach	0	678	8	21	12	1	0	2	17	50	45	834	**311.28**
Serrano WD	2	0	1	13	5	0	0	0	2	40	37	100	**12.47**
South Coast WD	2	2	29	102	41	12	23	64	102	398	175	950	**133.04**
Trabuco Canyon WD	0	0	4	23	23	0	0	0	10	108	107	275	**31.24**
Tustin	0	186	28	387	479	17	0	0	64	132	137	1,430	**393.93**
Westminster	0	17	25	541	167	23	0	0	35	161	287	1,256	**287.02**
Yorba Linda WD	0	14	89	323	96	18	0	0	40	280	278	1,138	**223.99**
MWDOC Totals	38	2,779	1,494	11,282	5,106	809	103	1,651	3,330	12,038	7,300	45,930	**9,405.17**
Anaheim	0	255	78	2,771	619	114	0	0	156	1,188	400	5,581	**1,433.43**
Fullerton	0	4	28	286	60	23	0	0	61	293	193	948	**174.49**
Santa Ana	0	11	25	925	89	23	0	0	33	602	209	1,917	**425.93**
Non-MWDOC Totals	0	270	131	3,982	768	160	0	0	250	2,083	802	8,446	**2,033.86**
Orange County Totals	**38**	**3,049**	**1,625**	**15,264**	**5,874**	**969**	**103**	**1,651**	**3,580**	**14,121**	**8,102**	**54,376**	**11,439.03**

TURF REMOVAL BY AGENCY[1]

through MWDOC and Local Agency Conservation Programs

Agency	FY 10/11		FY 11/12		FY 12/13		FY 13/14		FY 14/15		FY 15/16		Total Program		Cumulative Water Savings across all Fiscal Years
	Res	Comm.	Res	Comm.	Res	Comm.	Res	Comm.	Res	Comm.	Res	Comm.	Res	Comm.	
Brea	**0**	**0**	3,397	9,466	7,605	0	5,697	0	71,981	30,617	12,421	0	101,101	40,083	**46.12**
Buena Park	**0**	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,670	1,626	5,827	0	17,497	1,626	**4.54**
East Orange	**0**	**0**	0	0	0	0	1,964	0	18,312	0	6,921	0	27,197	0	**6.92**
El Toro	**0**	**0**	4,723	0	4,680	72,718	4,582	0	27,046	221,612	15,277	86,846	56,308	381,176	**132.49**
Fountain Valley	**0**	**0**	1,300	0	682	7,524	4,252	0	45,583	5,279	5,869	0	57,686	12,803	**22.35**
Garden Grove	**0**	**46,177**	14,013	0	4,534	0	8,274	0	67,701	22,000	13,443	0	107,965	68,177	**81.61**
Golden State	**0**	**0**	42,593	30,973	31,813	3,200	32,725	8,424	164,507	190,738	29,919	0	301,557	233,335	**192.04**
Huntington Beach	**801**	**3,651**	27,630	48,838	9,219	12,437	20,642	0	165,600	58,942	54,016	7,426	277,908	131,294	**149.53**
Irvine Ranch	**5,423**	**12,794**	6,450	1,666	32,884	32,384	36,584	76,400	234,905	317,999	70,450	1,174,609	386,696	1,615,852	**434.10**
La Habra	**0**	**7,775**	0	8,262	0	0	0	0	14,014	1,818	6,127	2,936	20,141	20,791	**18.02**
La Palma	**0**	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,884	0	500	57,400	5,384	57,400	**9.47**
Laguna Beach	**978**	**0**	2,533	0	2,664	1,712	4,586	226	13,647	46,850	2,693	0	27,101	48,788	**24.38**
Mesa Water	**0**	**0**	6,777	0	10,667	0	22,246	0	131,675	33,620	18,947	0	190,312	33,620	**68.99**
Moulton Niguel	**956**	**16,139**	4,483	26,927	11,538	84,123	14,739	40,741	314,250	1,612,845	80,041	127,043	426,007	1,907,818	**681.78**
Newport Beach	**0**	**0**	3,454	0	3,548	2,346	894	0	33,995	65,277	1,064	55,287	42,955	122,910	**41.78**
Orange	**0**	**0**	12,971	0	15,951	8,723	11,244	0	120,093	281,402	19,781	0	180,040	290,125	**142.80**
San Clemente	**0**	**0**	21,502	0	16,062	13,165	18,471	13,908	90,349	1,137	18,718	392,742	165,102	420,952	**128.24**
San Juan Capistrano	**0**	**0**	22,656	103,692	29,544	27,156	12,106	0	101,195	32,366	13,778	19,598	179,279	182,812	**167.35**
Santa Margarita	**4,483**	**5,561**	1,964	11,400	10,151	11,600	17,778	48,180	211,198	514,198	104,454	178,666	350,028	769,605	**300.42**
Seal Beach	**0**	**0**	0	0	3,611	0	0	0	15,178	504	2,159	0	20,948	504	**6.72**
Serrano	**0**	**0**	0	0	0	0	2,971	0	41,247	0	32,545	0	76,763	0	**17.35**
South Coast	**0**	**16,324**	6,806	0	9,429	4,395	15,162	116,719	84,282	191,853	46,342	0	162,021	329,291	**165.41**
Trabuco Canyon	**0**	**0**	272	0	1,542	22,440	2,651	0	14,771	0	5,436	66,964	24,672	89,404	**29.00**
Tustin	**0**	**0**	0	0	9,980	0	1,410	0	71,285	14,137	13,567	1,700	96,242	15,837	**32.24**
Westminster	**0**	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,040	34,631	11,354	0	25,394	34,631	**15.22**
Yorba Linda	**11,349**	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	112,136	12,702	51,470	54,587	174,955	67,289	**59.33**
MWDOC Totals	**23,990**	**108,421**	**183,524**	**241,224**	**216,104**	**303,923**	**238,978**	**304,598**	**2,195,544**	**3,692,153**	**643,119**	**2,225,804**	**3,501,259**	**6,876,123**	**2,978.20**
Anaheim	**0**	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**-**
Fullerton	**0**	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	9,214	0	0	0	0	0	9,214	**3.87**
Santa Ana	**0**	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**-**
Non-MWDOC Totals	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**9,214**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**9,214**	**3.87**
Orange County Totals	**23,990**	**108,421**	**183,524**	**241,224**	**216,104**	**303,923**	**238,978**	**313,812**	**2,195,544**	**3,692,153**	**643,119**	**2,225,804**	**3,501,259**	**6,885,337**	**2,982**

[1]Installed device numbers are listed as square feet

HOME WATER SURVEYS PERFORMED BY AGENCY

through MWDOC and Local Agency Conservation Programs

Agency	FY 13/14		FY 14/15		FY 15/16		Total		Cumulative
	Surveys	Cert Homes	Surveys	Cert Homes	Surveys	Cert Homes	Surveys	Cert Homes	Water Savings
Brea	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0.16
Buena Park	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0.05
East Orange	19	0	1	0	0	0	20	0	1.39
El Toro	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0.14
Fountain Valley	3	0	4	0	0	0	7	0	0.40
Garden Grove	0	0	6	0	1	0	7	0	0.31
Golden State	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Huntington Beach	2	0	5	0	2	0	9	0	0.42
Irvine Ranch	1	0	3	0	5	0	9	0	0.33
La Habra	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0.05
La Palma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Laguna Beach	4	0	8	0	1	0	13	0	0.68
Mesa Water	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Moulton Niguel	4	0	4	0	0	0	8	0	0.47
Newport Beach	2	0	8	0	3	0	13	0	0.59
Orange	2	0	18	0	1	0	21	0	1.01
San Clemente	15	0	13	0	0	0	28	0	1.67
San Juan Capistrano	4	0	13	0	2	0	19	0	0.94
Santa Margarita	15	0	40	1	12	0	67	1	3.22
Seal Beach	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0.07
Serrano	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0.09
South Coast	6	0	4	0	1	0	11	0	0.64
Trabuco Canyon	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0.19
Tustin	0	0	10	0	4	0	14	0	0.56
Westminster	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Yorba Linda	0	0	13	0	8	0	21	0	0.80
MWDOC Totals	**78**	**0**	**164**	**1**	**41**	**0**	**283**	**1**	**14.18**
Anaheim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Fullerton	0	0	17	0	1	0	18	0	0.82
Santa Ana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Non-MWDOC Totals	**0**	**0**	**17**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**18**	**0**	**0.82**
Orange County Totals	**78**	**0**	**181**	**1**	**42**	**0**	**301**	**1**	**15.007**

SYNTHETIC TURF INSTALLED BY AGENCY[1]

through MWDOC and Local Agency Conservation Programs

Agency	FY 07/08		FY 08/09		FY 09/10		FY 10/11		Total Program		Cumulative Water Savings across all Fiscal Years
	Res	Comm.	Res	Comm.	Res	Comm.	Res	Comm.	Res	Comm.	
Brea	0	0	2,153	2,160	500	0	0	0	2,653	2,160	3.30
Buena Park	0	0	1,566	5,850	0	0	0	0	1,566	5,850	5.19
East Orange	0	0	0	0	983	0	0	0	983	0	0.55
El Toro	3,183	0	2,974	0	3,308	0	895	0	10,360	0	6.98
Fountain Valley	11,674	0	1,163	0	2,767	0	684	0	16,288	0	12.46
Garden Grove	1,860	0	0	0	3,197	0	274	0	5,331	0	3.47
Golden State	6,786	0	13,990	0	15,215	0	2,056	0	38,047	0	24.88
Huntington Beach	15,192	591	12,512	0	4,343	1,504	0	0	32,047	2,095	25.29
Irvine Ranch	11,009	876	13,669	0	2,585	0	0	0	27,263	876	21.00
La Habra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
La Palma	429	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	429	0	0.36
Laguna Beach	3,950	0	3,026	0	725	0	0	0	7,701	0	5.84
Mesa Water	4,114	0	3,005	78,118	4,106	0	2,198	0	13,423	78,118	63.46
Moulton Niguel	14,151	0	25,635	2,420	7,432	0	0	0	47,218	2,420	35.69
Newport Beach	2,530	0	6,628	0	270	0	0	0	9,428	0	6.92
Orange	4,169	0	7,191	0	635	0	0	0	11,995	0	8.89
San Clemente	9,328	0	11,250	455	2,514	1,285	500	0	23,592	1,740	18.37
San Juan Capistrano	0	0	7,297	639	2,730	0	4,607	0	14,634	639	9.02
Santa Margarita	12,922	0	26,069	0	21,875	0	7,926	0	68,792	0	44.68
Seal Beach	0	0	817	0	0	0	0	0	817	0	0.57
Serrano	7,347	0	1,145	0	0	0	0	0	8,492	0	6.97
South Coast	2,311	0	6,316	0	17,200	0	1,044	0	26,871	0	16.43
Trabuco Canyon	1,202	0	9,827	0	0	0	0	0	11,029	0	7.89
Tustin	6,123	0	4,717	0	2,190	0	0	0	13,030	0	9.67
Westminster	2,748	16,566	8,215	0	890	0	0	0	11,853	16,566	22.47
Yorba Linda	11,792	0	12,683	0	4,341	5,835	0	0	28,816	5,835	24.48
MWDOC Totals	132,820	18,033	181,848	89,642	97,806	8,624	20,184	0	432,658	116,299	384.83
Anaheim	4,535	0	7,735	20,093	13,555	65,300	4,122	0	29,947	85,393	69.18
Fullerton	4,865	876	5,727	0	6,223	0	105	0	16,920	876	12.36
Santa Ana	0	0	2,820	0	525	0	0	0	3,345	0	2.27
Non-MWDOC Totals	9,400	876	16,282	20,093	20,303	65,300	4,227	0	50,212	86,269	83.81
Orange County Totals	142,220	18,909	198,130	109,735	118,109	73,924	24,411	0	482,870	202,568	468.63

[1]Installed device numbers are calculated in square feet

ULF TOILETS INSTALLED BY AGENCY

through MWDOC and Local Agency Conservation Programs

Agency	Previous Years	FY 95-96	FY 96-97	FY 97-98	FY 98-99	FY 99-00	FY 00-01	FY 01-02	FY 02-03	FY 03-04	FY 04-05	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	Total	Cumulative Water Savings across all Fiscal Years
Brea	378	189	299	299	122	144	867	585	341	401	26	48	17	4	0	**3,720**	**1,692.64**
Buena Park	361	147	331	802	520	469	524	1,229	2,325	1,522	50	40	18	9	0	**8,347**	**3,498.37**
East Orange CWD RZ	2	0	33	63	15	17	15	50	41	44	19	18	13	2	0	**332**	**138.23**
El Toro WD	1,169	511	678	889	711	171	310	564	472	324	176	205	61	40	0	**6,281**	**3,091.16**
Fountain Valley	638	454	635	858	1,289	2,355	1,697	1,406	1,400	802	176	111	58	32	0	**11,911**	**5,383.10**
Garden Grove	1,563	1,871	1,956	2,620	2,801	3,556	2,423	3,855	3,148	2,117	176	106	67	39	0	**26,298**	**12,155.41**
Golden State WC	3,535	1,396	3,141	1,113	3,024	2,957	1,379	2,143	3,222	1,870	167	116	501	43	0	**24,607**	**11,731.47**
Huntington Beach	3,963	1,779	2,600	2,522	2,319	3,492	3,281	2,698	3,752	1,901	367	308	143	121	0	**29,246**	**13,854.70**
Irvine Ranch WD	4,016	841	1,674	1,726	1,089	3,256	1,534	1,902	2,263	6,741	593	626	310	129	0	**26,700**	**11,849.23**
Laguna Beach CWD	283	93	118	74	149	306	220	85	271	118	32	26	29	6	0	**1,810**	**845.69**
La Habra	594	146	254	775	703	105	582	645	1,697	1,225	12	31	6	7	0	**6,782**	**2,957.73**
La Palma	65	180	222	125	44	132	518	173	343	193	31	27	20	17	0	**2,090**	**927.52**
Mesa Water	1,610	851	1,052	2,046	2,114	1,956	1,393	1,505	2,387	988	192	124	56	14	0	**16,288**	**7,654.27**
Moulton Niguel WD	744	309	761	698	523	475	716	891	728	684	410	381	187	100	0	**7,607**	**3,371.14**
Newport Beach	369	293	390	571	912	1,223	438	463	396	1,883	153	76	36	16	0	**7,219**	**3,166.77**
Orange	683	1,252	1,155	1,355	533	2,263	1,778	2,444	2,682	1,899	193	218	88	53	4	**16,600**	**7,347.93**
San Juan Capistrano	1,234	284	193	168	323	1,319	347	152	201	151	85	125	42	39	0	**4,663**	**2,324.42**
San Clemente	225	113	191	65	158	198	667	483	201	547	91	66	37	34	0	**3,076**	**1,314.64**
Santa Margarita WD	577	324	553	843	345	456	1,258	790	664	260	179	143	101	29	0	**6,522**	**3,001.01**
Seal Beach	74	66	312	609	47	155	132	81	134	729	29	10	6	12	0	**2,396**	**1,073.80**
Serrano WD	81	56	68	41	19	52	95	73	123	98	20	15	14	2	0	**757**	**338.66**
South Coast WD	110	176	177	114	182	181	133	358	191	469	88	72	32	22	0	**2,305**	**990.05**
Trabuco Canyon WD	10	78	42	42	25	21	40	181	102	30	17	20	12	14	0	**634**	**273.02**
Tustin	968	668	557	824	429	1,292	1,508	1,206	1,096	827	69	89	26	12	0	**9,571**	**4,423.88**
Westminster	747	493	969	1,066	2,336	2,291	2,304	1,523	2,492	1,118	145	105	70	24	0	**15,683**	**7,064.28**
Yorba Linda WD	257	309	417	457	404	1,400	759	1,690	1,155	627	158	136	81	41	0	**7,891**	**3,409.49**
MWDOC Totals	24,256	12,879	18,778	20,765	21,136	30,242	24,918	27,175	31,827	27,568	3,654	3,242	2,031	861	4	**249,336**	**113,878.61**
Anaheim	447	1,054	1,788	3,661	1,755	7,551	4,593	6,346	9,707	5,075	473	371	462	341	1	**43,625**	**18,359.52**
Fullerton	1,453	1,143	694	1,193	1,364	2,138	1,926	2,130	2,213	1,749	172	77	44	23	2	**16,321**	**7,435.23**
Santa Ana	1,111	1,964	1,205	2,729	2,088	8,788	5,614	10,822	10,716	9,164	279	134	25	5	0	**54,644**	**22,887.95**
Non-MWDOC Totals	3,011	4,161	3,687	7,583	5,207	18,477	12,133	19,298	22,636	15,988	924	582	531	369	3	**114,590**	**48,682.70**
Orange County Totals	27,267	17,040	22,465	28,348	26,343	48,719	37,051	46,473	54,463	43,556	4,578	3,824	2,562	1,230	7	**363,926**	**162,561.30**