

# Attachment 2 - Drought Impacts

## Drought Impacts

The American River Basin Region (Region) is already experiencing severe impacts from the drought. The American River system and Folsom Reservoir account for more than 50 percent of the Region's public water supply. In August 2013, San Juan Water District was the first agency in the Region to elevate its water conservation stage for its customers and called on the United States Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation), which operates Folsom Reservoir, to maintain responsible water levels in the reservoir in anticipation of a dry 2014. Since that time, agencies in the Region have taken many operational and planning actions to mitigate against negative impacts. Those planning actions have resulted in identifying many implementation projects that will help the Region provide critical levels of supply for drinking water, agricultural, environmental, and industrial needs through current and future drought conditions. These implementation projects are the subject of this 2014 IRWM Drought Grant application. In addition to the local benefit, these projects provide broader statewide benefit by allowing more operational flexibility at Folsom Reservoir as state and federal operators seek to make the most effective use of limited available water resources during these dry conditions.

The Region has, or is likely to encounter, six of the drought impact categories as defined by DWR by September 30, 2014. Each of these is discussed further below.

### At Risk of Not Meeting Existing Drinking Water Demands

The Region has been and continues to be at risk of not meeting basic levels of water service for customers reliant on the American River near Folsom Reservoir. Prior to the storms in February 2014, Folsom Reservoir storage was below 170 thousand acre-feet (TAF) – lower than during the 1976-77 drought when the area had significantly less population to support (see the figure on page 2). Water is not available for public supply below 95 TAF, and storage and emergency planning has been underway for the possible need for barges and temporary pumps to deliver water for health and safety purposes. Current storage is already well below that during the same period in 2013, so the risk of not having adequate water supplies to divert from Folsom Reservoir is extremely high going forward. This is compounded by the fact that Reclamation is currently releasing more water than it had planned in the current situation to provide water for meeting Delta water quality requirements.

In addition to the historical data presented in the figure, CalSim II simulations were conducted by re-setting the September 30<sup>th</sup> storage for all major CVP and SWP reservoirs to the Reclamation-projected September 30, 2014 storage, giving simulation results for a range of hydrologic scenarios. The 10 percent exceedance was added to the figure to present potential storage conditions during the 2015 water year, which shows less storage during the spring and summer than the current year.

Low flows in the lower American River represent a significant risk to drinking water supply. In January 2014, Reclamation began releasing as little as just over 500 cubic feet per second (cfs) from Folsom. The City of Sacramento's American River diversion is designed to divert water down to about 800 cfs. The low volumes of these flows are nearly unprecedented and the current diversion structure was not designed to operate at these low flows, putting basic water service at risk. Although the City also has a diversion on the Sacramento River, that diversion is often not available due to necessary shutdowns for maintenance. One of the City of Sacramento's projects in this proposal is for improvements to its American River diversion to allow for continued diversions during these low-flow events, which are extremely likely given the current storage in Folsom Reservoir.

Low flows in the Sacramento River also put much of the City of Sacramento's public water supply at risk. The Sacramento River diversion is designed to operate at flows down to about 7,000 cfs. In Reclamation's updated Central Valley Operations Delta forecast was updated in June 2014. In the report, Reclamation projects average

flows just over 7,000 cfs at Freeport near Sacramento for several months and two months (October 2014 and May 2015) below 7,000 cfs. Again, although the City also has a diversion on the American River, that diversion is often not available due to necessary shutdowns for maintenance and legal restrictions (known as Hodge Flow requirements). One of the projects by the City in this proposal is for improvements to its Sacramento River diversion to allow for continued diversions during the low-flow events projected in the Sacramento River.

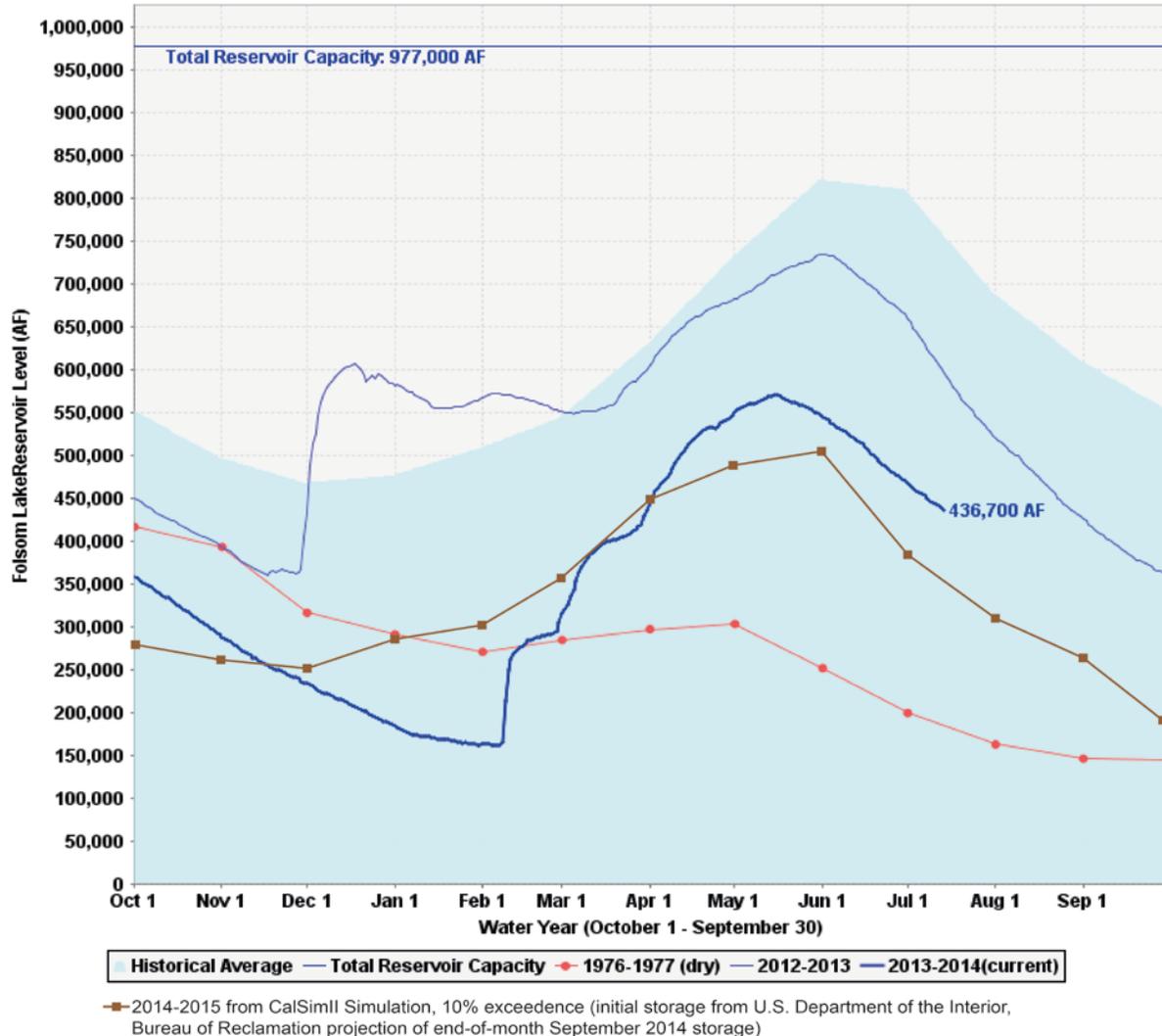


Figure 1 Historical and Simulated Storage in Folsom Reservoir

\*Storage plot from <http://cdec.water.ca.gov/cdecapp/resapp/resDetailOrig.action?resid=FOL> (July 14, 2014)

On May 27, 2014 the California State Water Resources Board issued a *Notice of Unavailability and Immediate Curtailment for those diverting water in the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Watersheds with a post-1914 Appropriative Right for all post-1914 Water Rights Holders* stating:

“Based upon the most recent reservoir storage and inflow projections, along with forecasts for future precipitation events, the State Water Board has determined that the existing water supply in the Sacramento and San Joaquin River watersheds is insufficient to meet the needs of all water rights holders. With this notice, the State Water Board is notifying all holders of post-1914 appropriative water rights within the Sacramento and San Joaquin River

watersheds of the need to immediately stop diverting under their post-1914 water rights, with the exceptions discussed below. This condition of curtailment will continue until water conditions improve.”

The *Notice* went on to warn Senior Water Rights holders of similar future curtailments and of potential enforcement actions. Clearly, the current and potential future drought conditions at current levels of population in the Region coupled with downstream regulatory requirements are unprecedented. The intertie and groundwater improvements in the proposal will assist in maintaining basic levels of water service should further curtailments be implemented.

### At Risk of Not Meeting Existing Agricultural Water Demands

The Region’s primary retail Agricultural (Ag) water suppliers are Placer County Water Agency (PCWA), El Dorado Irrigation District (EID) and Natomas Central Mutual Water Company (Natomas). Each Ag water supplier has faced drought related impacts in the 2014 water year (as of July 2014), faces additional impacts later in 2014, and will certainly face additional impacts into 2015 if the drought persists. Other Ag water demands in the Region tend to be self-supplied using groundwater by overlying property owners/leases. In 2014, Ag suppliers in the Region have called for Ag water delivery reductions of 20 to 30%, and most are at or near this conservation goal.

For instance, in the spring of 2014, PCWA replaced the canal service orifices to its Ag customers in its Zone 1 system (served from PG&E supplies) that physically reduce water Ag deliveries by 10% and called for an additional 10% voluntary water use reduction that was well communicated and is being implemented. For other PCWA Zones, the only Ag irrigation water can be provided is from the American River Pump Station (ARPS). The raw pumping cost from the ARPS is nearly \$200 per acre-foot; accordingly, most Ag customers have elected to self-supply using groundwater where possible. The properties without groundwater have elected to fallow ground, with the exception of one dairy that elected to use (and pay for) water from the ARPS. PCWA reports its Ag water demands are approximately 20% less than normal and EID reports it has achieved a weekly 20% conservation level.

Further impacts to Ag water supplies will continue to escalate should the drought continue through the 2014 and into the 2015 water years. Additional impacts could include additional voluntary conservation efforts, increased pricing, reduced allocations and further physical water deliver restrictions. These impacts will reduce if not eliminate Ag production that relies upon surface water in the Region, including high value fruits, nuts, vegetables, feed/fodder and dairy production. Ag surface water deliveries use both canals and natural streams to deliver water to customers which directly and indirectly benefit the environment supporting threatened and endangered species in critical habitat areas. Accordingly, further reductions of surface water deliveries to Ag customers will reduce water available to streams and critical habitats with increased but undefined ecosystem impacts. Ag operations with access to groundwater will likely continue to pump, potentially creating a return to groundwater overdraft conditions in the North American River Subbasin.

### At Risk of Not Meeting Ecosystem Water Demands

The Region has already experienced severe impacts to ecosystem water demands. The lower American River from the confluence with the Sacramento River upstream to the Nimbus Dam is key fishery habitat for salmon and steelhead in the Region and the State as a whole. In December 2013, the Sacramento Water Forum requested that Reclamation begin reducing releases from Folsom Reservoir to preserve future flows to sustain steelhead through its spawning and incubation season. Additionally, the Water Forum expressed concerns about the availability of the cold water pool available for desired spring rearing water temperatures. While Reclamation did initially reduce flows, it has since significantly increased releases for maintaining Delta water quality standards. This is resulting in higher temperatures in the reservoir, which cause significant concerns for the upcoming fall run Chinook salmon.

In mid-June 2014, the increased temperatures on the lower American River resulted in the evacuation of 430,000 Central Valley steelhead from Nimbus Fish Hatchery. These fish were released about six-months earlier than usual and a full evacuation has never occurred in the hatchery due to drought conditions. Because these fish are being released so early, their instinct to swim downstream will keep them vulnerable to the impacts of warm



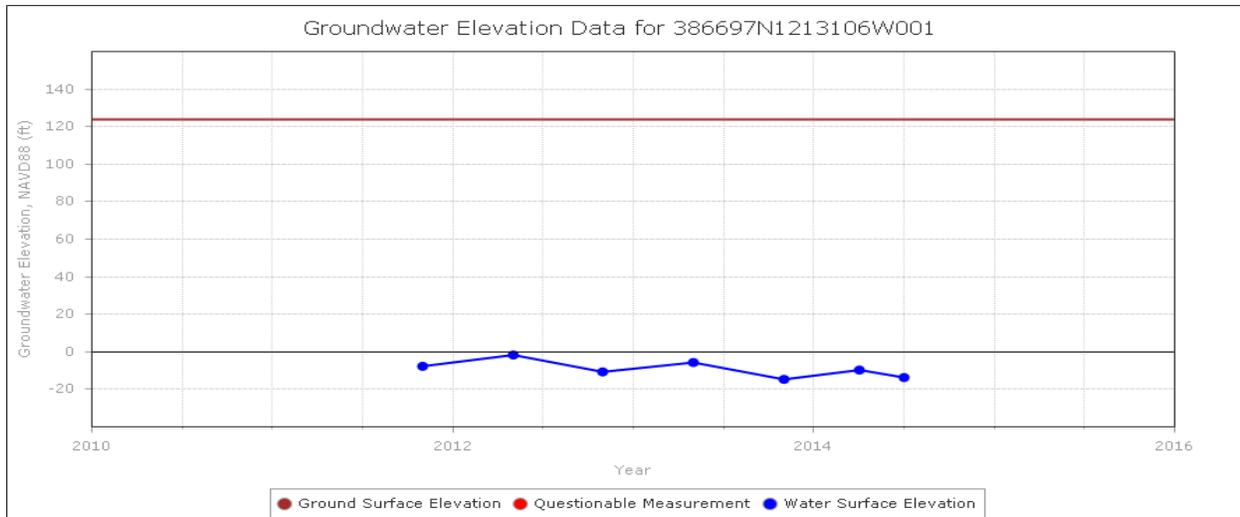


Figure 3 Groundwater Elevation Data (groundwater well in central part of northern Sacramento County)

### Other Drought Related Adverse Impacts

The Region continues to experience other drought related adverse impacts, including:

**Recreation impacts** – The lakes and waterways in the Region and the surrounding parks and recreational areas draw millions of visitors each year. Low flows, limited access, and regulatory actions will continue to reduce swimming, rafting, boating, fishing, and other recreational opportunities Region-wide. Examples of such reductions include (1) temporary fishing restrictions that were imposed on a portion of the lower American River in February 2014, and (2) low water levels in Folsom Reservoir that have caused boat slips and ramps to close much earlier in the season than normal. Fewer recreational opportunities and fewer visitors also have economic impacts in the business and service industries throughout the Region.

**Economic impacts** – Reduced availability of high quality water supply also impacts the economic viability of businesses and industries, and in turn, the people they employ. As an example, both Gekkeikah Sake and Kikkoman Soy Sauce rely on water from Folsom Lake, and reductions in water supplies could translate to slowing of production (CBS Sacramento, February 27, 2014).

Water purveyors, still recovering from the 2008 recession, are seeing customers significantly reduce water use which in turn reduces revenues associated with water sales. However, funding levels (rates) since 2008 have remained essentially flat and capital projects have been deferred while operational expenses have increased, with the current drought causing further cost increases. For example, in June 2014, the City of Roseville implemented a “drought surcharge” for both its commercial and residential customers to offset the revenue shortfalls (Sacramento Bee, June 3, 2014). Other water purveyors are likely to follow, potentially impacting the fragile regional economic recovery underway since 2012.

Hydropower generation is also impacted by the drought. While both the Sacramento Municipal Utility District and Pacific Gas & Electric officials don’t anticipate shortages in 2014, energy experts believe the drought will impact power costs for customers (Sacramento Bee, February 7, 2014). Continued over-reliance on groundwater and the activation of standby wells will likely lower pumping elevations, requiring more power to lift groundwater to the surface and possibly requiring the need to deepen existing wells – both of which increase power consumption and impact operational costs for groundwater users and their customers.

## Water Conservation Measures

The summary table below shows that 100% of participating agencies have instituted at a minimum 20% voluntary water conservation measures. Note that four agencies have mandatory conservation measures in place and three agencies call for a greater than 20% reduction. These measures include both indoor and outdoor actions. Half of the participating agencies limit outdoor watering days and times, which is in line with the Governor's Executive Order to limit outdoor water use. Outdoor water conservation is particularly relevant in the Sacramento region, where an estimated 65% of a household's water use is outdoors.

Most of these measures have been in place since the beginning of 2014 or before. Three agencies declared these measures in 2013 and nearly all declarations occurred prior to the Governor's drought declaration on January 17, 2014. Specific dates of water conservation level adoption by agency are provided in the summary table below. Additionally the Sacramento region as a whole took action to reinforce regional collaboration and urgent need by drafting a region-wide resolution to urge water use reductions by 20% or more. The resolution was unanimously approved by the Regional Water Authority (RWA) Board, comprised of 20 Sacramento water supply agencies, at the January 9th Board meeting.

As a result of the implementation of these measures, the region showed an 18% reduction in 2014 water use for February through May, when compared to a 2012/2013 average for the same months. Individual agency water use reductions range from 15%-32%. The cumulative water savings thus far in 2014 (excluding January) is approximately 7 billion gallons. The State Water Board has also calculated a 5% statewide water savings for 2014 utilizing a slightly different baseline (2011-2013, January –May). According to the State Board's analysis, the Sacramento region has shown a 10% water savings-- double that of the statewide average. Although the Sacramento region is producing water conservation results, the challenge to save water will continue as the region continues into the hot summer months where temperatures reach over 100 degrees with little or no precipitation expected until fall and winter 2014.

The following information was summarized as of July 1, 2014 and includes current water conservation levels, associated guidelines, and the date of first declaration of a water conservation level. It should be noted that prior to the July 15<sup>th</sup> State Water Board's passage of the statewide emergency conservation regulations, most of the water agencies below were already implementing many of the prohibitions listed in the emergency regulations. Additionally, four agencies were already implementing their water shortage plans to the level of mandatory watering restrictions as called for in the emergency regulations.

| Agency                             | Water Conservation Level | Date of Declaration |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| Carmichael Water District          | 25% Voluntary            | January 29, 2014    |
| City of Folsom                     | 20% Mandatory            | December 23, 2013   |
| City of Lincoln                    | 20% Voluntary            | February 25, 2014   |
| City of Roseville                  | 20% Mandatory            | March 24, 2014      |
| City of Sacramento                 | 20% Mandatory            | January 15, 2014    |
| El Dorado Irrigation District      | 30% Voluntary            | February 4, 2014    |
| Fair Oaks Water District           | 20% Voluntary            | January 17, 2014    |
| Placer County Water Agency         | 20% Voluntary            | February 10, 2014   |
| Regional Water Authority           | 20% Voluntary            | January 9, 2014     |
| Sacramento County Water Agency     | 20% Voluntary            | December 26, 2013   |
| Sacramento Suburban Water District | 20% Voluntary            | January 27, 2014    |
| San Juan Water District            | 25% Mandatory            | August 20, 2013     |

| Water Agency              | Landscape Guidelines  | Other General Guidelines   |
|---------------------------|---|--|
| Carmichael Water District | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Keep watering of lawns and landscaping to only two (2) days a week. During warmer weather, water early in the morning or late in the evening to minimize moisture loss to evaporation.</li> <li>• New development landscape installations limited to drought-tolerant plants and natives. Recommend no new turf or hydro-seeding allowed.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No water runoff from property allowed.</li> <li>• Free flowing hoses are prohibited for any use; all hoses must have an automatic shutoff device.</li> <li>• Avoid using water to clean sidewalks, driveways, parking lots and other hardscapes.</li> <li>• Car washing must use bucket and hose with automatic shut off or patronize local carwashes that use recycled/recirculated water.</li> <li>• All swimming pools, spas, and ornamental fountains/pools using District water shall be equipped with a recirculation pump and maintained leak free.</li> <li>• The “dump and fill” practice of swimming pool maintenance is prohibited. No filling of swimming pools, ornamental fountains, water features, or ponds allowed, except to maintain levels.</li> <li>• Internal and external water leaks must be fixed in a timely manner.</li> </ul> |
| City of Folsom            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limit landscape watering to two days a week (with the exception of drip irrigation, which may be use any day).</li> <li>• Customers with even street number water on Wednesday and Sunday; those with odd street number water on Tuesday and Saturday. No watering allowed on Monday, Thursday and Friday.</li> <li>• Avoid excessive watering that runs off onto sidewalks, streets and gutters.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Washing of streets, parking lots, driveways, sidewalks or buildings is prohibited except as necessary for health, sanitation or fire protection.</li> <li>• No City water will be used for construction purposes such as dust control, compaction or trench jetting unless approved by the Environmental and Water Resources Director.</li> </ul>   |
| City of Lincoln           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Residents and businesses are asked to comply, on a voluntary basis, to limit landscape irrigation to a maximum of three (3) days per week, and adhere to the following landscape watering schedules; odd numbered addresses, limit watering to Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; even numbered addresses limit watering to Wednesday, Friday and Sunday.</li> <li>• All water consumers are further encouraged to not waste water including: the watering of landscapes in a manner or to an extent, which allows substantial amounts of water to run off the area being watered and the escape of water through breaks or leaks within the users system for any substantial period of time (12 hours after detection).</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shut off water while brushing teeth or shaving.</li> <li>• Run dishwasher and washing machines with full loads.</li> <li>• Reduce "pre-rinsing" dishes.</li> <li>• Shorten showers.</li> <li>• Eliminate driveway or car washing.</li> </ul>  |

| Water Agency                  | Landscape Guidelines  | Other General Guidelines   |
|-------------------------------|---|--|
| City of Roseville             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Operation of an irrigation system that applies water to an impervious surface or that is in disrepair.</li> <li>• Use of a water hose not equipped with a control nozzle capable of completely shutting off the flow of water except when positive pressure is applied.</li> <li>• No irrigation of landscaping during rainfall.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Causing or permitting water to discharge, flow or run to waste into any gutter, sanitary sewer, watercourse or storm drain, or to any adjacent property, from any tap, hose, faucet, pipe, sprinkler, or nozzle. In the case of irrigation, “discharge,” “flow” or “run to waste” means that the earth intended to be irrigated has been saturated with water to the point that excess water flows over the earth to waste. In the case of washing, “discharge,” “flow” or “run to waste” means that water in excess of that necessary to wash, wet or clean the dirty or dusty object, such as an automobile, sidewalk, or parking area, flows to waste.</li> <li>• Allowing water fixtures or heating or cooling devices to leak or discharge.</li> <li>• Maintaining ponds, waterways, decorative basins or swimming pools without water recirculation devices.</li> </ul> |
| City of Sacramento            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Landscape watering limited to one day a week, either Saturday or Sunday (no watering Monday through Friday) until March 9, 2014.</li> <li>• After March 9, 2014, residents may water their landscape two days a week before 10 a.m. and after 7 p.m.</li> <li>• Watering days for an odd number address is Tuesday and Saturday. An even number address is Wednesday and Sunday.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Car washing only permitted on landscape watering days.</li> <li>• Car washing can only be done with a bucket or a hose equipped with an auto shut-off nozzle.</li> <li>• Request that customers reduce water use by 20 to 30 percent.</li> <li>• Provide information to customers on ways to reduce their water use.</li> <li>• Increase water waste patrols to enforce the City’s outdoor water conservation provisions in the City code (Chapter 13.04, Article XI).</li> <li>• Reduce irrigation of parks and cemeteries.</li> <li>• Require shut-off valves on all hoses used for irrigation purposes, car washing, and other uses.</li> </ul>  |
| El Dorado Irrigation District | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outdoor irrigation is limited to 7:00 PM – 10:00 AM.</li> <li>• Irrigation systems must be turned off during rain events.</li> <li>• Twice-a-week watering is allowed from April 16 - June 15 and September 16 - November 15. For customers with addresses ending in even numbers: Wednesday and Sunday. For customers with addresses ending in odd numbers: Tuesday and Saturday.</li> <li>• Three-times-a-week watering is allowed from June 16 to September 15. For customers with addresses ending in even numbers: Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday. For customers with addresses ending in odd numbers: Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.</li> </ul> | <p>Refrain from using District-supplied water for these purposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Filling any new swimming pool.</li> <li>• Serving glasses of drinking water automatically at dining establishments.</li> <li>• Using water from a fire hydrant – except for fighting fires, essential water quality uses, and toxic clean-up purposes.</li> <li>• Refilling a swimming pool that has been drained.</li> </ul>   |

| Water Agency                   | Landscape Guidelines  | Other General Guidelines  |
|--------------------------------|---|---|
| Fair Oaks Water District       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Request to forgo outdoor watering use for an indeterminate duration.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water shall be confined to the customer's property and shall not be allowed to run-off.</li> <li>Automatic shut-off devices shall be attached on any hose.</li> <li>Leaking customer pipes or faulty sprinklers shall be repaired within two (2) working days or less if warranted by the severity of the problem.</li> <li>All pools, spas, and ornamental fountains/ponds shall be equipped with a recirculation pump and shall be constructed to be leak-proof.</li> <li>Washing streets, parking lots, driveways, sidewalks, or buildings is prohibited.</li> <li>Reduce indoor water use by 11 - 25%.</li> <li>Restaurants shall serve water only upon request.</li> </ul>  |
| Placer County Water Agency     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Customers should irrigate landscapes a maximum of three days per week in July and August, two days per week in April, May, June, September, October, and November, and none in the remaining winter months.</li> <li>Irrigate only between 6:00 p.m. and 9:00 a.m.</li> <li>Two to three inches of mulch should be added surrounding trees and shrubs to reduce evaporation of water.</li> <li>Water timers should be reset to reduce irrigation cycles to ensure that no runoff leaves the customer's property. Landscape irrigation systems should be inspected for leaks and promptly repaired, and spray heads adjusted to minimize overspray and prevent runoff.</li> <li>Any new landscaping should adhere to the specifications outlined in the State's Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance adopted by the California Department of Water Resources or specifications of any local land use jurisdiction in effect. In the instance of conflict between this Resolution and the ordinance, this Resolution shall govern.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dishwashers and washing machines should be run only when there is a full load.</li> <li>Shower times should be limited to five minutes and install low flow shower heads.</li> <li>Toilet leaks and dripping faucets should be promptly repaired.</li> <li>Water should not be run needlessly on a continuing basis, such as when brushing teeth, washing dishes by hand or when shaving. Customers are encouraged to replace old toilets with high efficiency ("EPA WaterSense") toilets. Facial tissues and other such waste should be disposed of in the trash rather than the toilet.</li> <li>Washing of vehicles or equipment should be done by using a bucket and hose with a shutoff nozzle or at a commercial establishment that uses recycled water.</li> <li>Water should not be used to clean streets, sidewalks, parking lots and driveways.</li> <li>A water recirculation system should be used in all decorative water features, or the features turned off.</li> <li>Covers that prevent evaporation should be used on swimming pools.</li> </ul> |
| Regional Water Authority       | <p>The Regional Water Authority has no direct water customers and therefore has not developed specific guidelines but instead provides water saving tips on its website, <a href="http://bewatersmart.info">bewatersmart.info</a>.</p>  |   |
| Sacramento County Water Agency | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For residential and commercial customers, irrigation is permitted according to the following schedule based on the last four digits of the customer's address: Even numbers water on</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do not use water to wash down or clean driveways, sidewalks, patios, parking lots or streets.</li> <li>Repair leaking pipes, fixtures and sprinklers promptly.</li> </ul>  |

| Water Agency                              | Landscape Guidelines   | Other General Guidelines   |
|---|--|--|
|   | <p>Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, Odd numbers water on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Excessive runoff of irrigation water onto driveways, sidewalks, gutters, streets, into roadside ditches or onto adjacent properties is discouraged.</li> <li>• Install drought tolerant, low-water use, landscaping. Install a water-efficient drip irrigation system for your trees, shrubs and flowers.</li> <li>• Adjust sprinklers to avoid overspray and runoff.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All swimming pools, ponds and fountains must be equipped with recirculating water pumps.</li> <li>• Restaurants to serve water to customers only upon request.</li> <li>• Wash only full loads of clothes and dishes.</li> <li>• Install efficient, WaterSense-labeled shower heads.</li> <li>• Install a high-efficiency WaterSense-labeled toilet.</li> <li>• Use a broom instead of a hose to clean driveways, sidewalks and patios.</li> <li>• Use automatic shutoff nozzles on all hoses.</li> </ul>   |
| <p>Sacramento Suburban Water District</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outdoor watering from 12:00 noon to 8:00 p.m. is not recommended.</li> <li>• Watering two (2) days or less per week is encouraged. Customers whose addresses end with an odd number are encouraged to water only on Tuesdays &amp; Saturdays. Customers whose address ends with an even number are encouraged to only water on Wednesdays &amp; Sundays.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Washing of vehicles and other mobile equipment should be conducted at commercial establishments that use fully recycled water.</li> <li>• Pool covers for swimming pools and spas are recommended to reduce evaporation.</li> <li>• Restaurants are encouraged to only serve water when requested.</li> </ul>   |
| <p>San Juan Water District</p>            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water shall be confined to the customer’s property and shall not be allowed to run-off to adjoining properties or to the roadside ditch or gutter. Care shall be taken not to water past the point of saturation.</li> <li>• Free-flowing hoses for all uses are prohibited. Automatic shut-off devices shall be attached on any hose or filling apparatus in use.</li> <li>• Customers with “smart” irrigation timers or controllers are asked to set their controllers to achieve specified percentage reduction of 75% of the evapotranspiration (ET) rate.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Customers shall repair all leaks within 2 working days or less, if warranted by the severity of the problem. Water service will be suspended until repairs are made.</li> <li>• Washing streets, parking lots, driveways, sidewalks, or buildings, except as necessary for health, esthetic or sanitary purposes, is prohibited.</li> <li>• Washing streets, parking lots, driveways, sidewalks, or buildings, except as necessary for health or sanitary purposes, is prohibited.</li> <li>• All pools, spas, and ornamental fountains/ponds shall be equipped with a recirculation pump and shall be constructed to be leak-proof. Pool draining and refilling shall be allowed only for health, maintenance, or structural considerations.</li> <li>• Restaurants shall serve water only upon request.</li> <li>• Use of reclaimed water for construction purposes is encouraged. Water Emergency tiered pricing will be implemented pursuant to requirements of Proposition 218 in accordance with California law.</li> </ul> |