

# BELLFLOWER-SOMERSET MUTUAL WATER COMPANY

## 2005 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

### TABLE OF CONTENTS

CONTACT SHEET	01
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION LAW PLAN ADOPTION AGENCY COORDINATION INTERAGENCY COORDINATION	02
WATER SUPPLY OVERVIEW PORTFOLIO	03
PROJECTED WATER SUPPLY WATER SOURCE	04
WATER RIGHTS ALTERNATIVE WATER SUPPLY WATER DEMAND	06
CLIMATE CHARACTERISTICS	07
DEMOGRAPHICS HISTORICAL & CURRENT WATER DEMANDS	08
WATER RELIABILITY	10
INTEGRATED RESOURCE PLAN SURPLUS DROUGHT MANAGEMENT LOCAL RESOURCES DEMAND PAST, CURRENT & PROJECTED	12
SOURCE WORST CASE REDUCTION GOALS	13
STAGES OF CONTINGENCY PLAN	14
MANDATORY PROHIBITIONS CONSUMPTION LIMITS	15
WATER QUALITY	16
WATER CONSERVATION PROGRAM	17
BMP'S	18
APPENDIX	19

**Bellflower-Somerset  
Mutual Water Company**

**2005 Urban Water Management Plan**

**Contact Sheet**

**Date plan submitted to the Department of Water Resources:  
12-27-2005**

**Name of person preparing this plan:  
Sherrie Dixon Office Manager**

**Phone: 562 866-9980**

**Fax: 562 866-2245**

**E-mail address: [sherrie@bsmwc.com](mailto:sherrie@bsmwc.com)**

**The Water Supplier is a: Mutual Water Company**

**The Water Supplier is a: Retailer**

# Urban Water Management Plan Resolution to Adopt

Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company  
10016 Flower Street  
Bellflower, California 90706  
562 866-9980 Fax 562 866-2245  
E-mail [sherrie@bsmwc.com](mailto:sherrie@bsmwc.com)  
December 19, 2005

The Board of Directors of the Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company does hereby resolve as follows:

WHEREAS the California Legislature enacted Assemble 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 Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company is an urban supplier of water providing water to a population over 39,000, and

WHEREAS the Plan shall be periodically reviewed at least once every five years, and that Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company shall make an amendments or changes to its plan which are indicated by the review; and

WHEREAS the Plan must be adopted by December 31, 2005, after public review and hearing, and filed with the California Department of Water Resources within thirty days of adoption; and WHEREAS Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company has therefore, prepared and circulated for public review a draft Urban Water Management Plan, and a properly noticed public hearing regarding said Plan was held by the Board of Directors on December 19, 2005, and

WHEREAS Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company of the City of Bellflower, California did prepare and shall file said Plan with the California Department of Water Resources by December 19, 2005;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Directors of Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company as follows:

1. The 2005 Urban Water Management Plan is hereby adopted and ordered filed with the minutes; The President of the Board of Directors of Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company is hereby authorized and directed to file the 2005 Urban Water Management Plan with California Department of Water Resources within 30 days after this date;

The Board of Directors is hereby authorized and directed to implement the Water Conservation Programs as set forth in the 2005 Urban Water Management Plan, which includes water shortage contingency analysis and recommendations to the Stockholders regarding necessary procedures, rules and regulations to carry out effective and equitable water conservation programs;

In a water shortage, the Board of Director's of Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company is hereby authorized to declare a Water Shortage Emergency according to the Water Shortage Stages indicated in the Plan, and implement necessary elements of the Plan;

The Board of Director's of Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company shall recommend to the Stockholders additional regulations to carry out effective and equitable allocation of water resources; and

ADOPTED this 19th of December, 2005, by the following vote:

AYES: DAN KOOPS, KARL KALMA, JERRY LARSEN, AND LEO STRUIKSMA

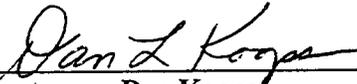
---

---

Absent: CHERYL HARRIS

ABSTAIN: NONE

ATTEST: NONE

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
President Dan Koops

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Secretary Leo Struiksma

December 19, 2005



# Public Participation

## Law

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

## Plan Adoption

The Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company prepared this update of its Urban Water Management Plan during summer 2005. The updated plan was adopted by the Board of Directors of Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company in December 2005 and submitted to the California Department of Water Resources within 30 days of Board approval. Attached to the cover letter addressed to the Department of Water Resources and as Appendix \_\_\_\_\_ are copies of the signed Resolution of Plan Adoption. This plan includes all information necessary to meet the requirements of California Water Code (Urban Water Management Planning).

## Agency Coordination

### Law

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

## Interagency Coordination

The Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company is a member agency of Central Basin Municipal Water District and Metropolitan Water District. Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company therefore coordinated the development of this plan with the following agencies:

1. Central Basin Municipal Water District
2. Metropolitan Water District
3. City of Bellflower and other local public agencies, including County Health Department, planning Department, Fire, and building department. Office of Emergency Services and Bellflower Unified School District
4. Water Resource Department

# WATER SUPPLY 2005

## Water Supply

This section discusses the current and future water supply within Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company's service area.

### OVERVIEW

It is Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company's mission to ensure a safe, adequate and reliable supply of water for the area it serves. However, with a limited supply and growing demand for water, the task of meeting this mission is becoming increasingly challenging.

Ninety-Four years ago the average customer in Bellflower relied completely on groundwater. Today, however, it relies on a more diverse mix of water resources 79 % groundwater, 19 % imported, 2 % recycled water. Conservation efforts making up 2 to 6 % of Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company's service area are voluntary. By 2030, the resource mix on average will estimate 51 % groundwater, 46 % imported, 3 % recycled water and voluntary should be up by 3 to 9%. Diversification of water supplies has become one of the Water Company's answers to ensuring a reliable supply of water for the service area.

This section provides an overview of the current and future water supplies needed to meet the expected demands of Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company (BSMWC), including a review of the water company's projected water supply mix, a description of each water source that BSMWC customers currently rely on, and expected future supplies that BSMWC is planning and/or developing to meet the cities future demands.

### BELLFLOWER-SOMERSET MUTUAL WATER COMPANY'S WATER SUPPLY PORTFOLIO

BSMWC was formed from the merger of two separate water companies. The Somerset Mutual Water Company incorporated on June 29, 1911 and the Bellflower Mutual Water Company incorporated on December 18, 1911. The two companies merged and became the BSMWC on July 6, 1988. Since 1911 both company's has fulfilled the responsibility of providing its customers with safe reliable supply of water. Today diversification is the key to an ample future supply of water in the service area. BSMWC provides domestic water service to approximately half of the City of Bellflower. The remainder of the City is served by several other water purveyors. As illustrated in Figure 2-1 below, BSMWC supply portfolio has changed through the years.

**Historical Water Supplies**  
**Figure 2-1**

Fiscal Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Population for BSMWC not total City	36439	36971	37510	38057	38613	39176
Groundwater	4685 A/F	4294 A/F	4486 A/F	4032 A/F	4820 A/F	4599 A/F
Imported Water	1303 A/F	1352 A/F	1235 A/F	1324 A/F	1132 A/F	1109 A/F
Recycled Water	139 A/F	131 A/F	159 A/F	118 A/F	125 A/F	123 A/F
Total Water Demand (AFY)	6127 A/F	5777 A/F	5880 A/F	5474 A/F	6077 A/F	5831 A/F
Per Capita Water Demand (GPD)	147	140	140	128	141	133

Similar to creating a balanced investment portfolio to reduce risk, BSMWC plans to further diversify the water resource mix over the next twenty years, with the expansion of increased conservation and recycled water from Central Basin Municipal Water District. BSMWC dependence on traditional sources of water (groundwater and imported) will continue to decrease with the expansion of these alternative resources. Figure 2-2 shows the supply portfolio of BSMWC projecting to meet demands in the year 2030.

## Projected Water Supplies

**Figure 2-2**

Fiscal Year	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Population for BWMWC <small>not total City</small>	39176	42120	45285	48689	52348	56282
Groundwater	4599 A/F	4600 A/F				
Imported Water	1109 A/F	1621 A/F	2182 A/F	2792 A/F	3456 A/F	4178 A/F
Recycled Water	123 A/F	159 A/F				
Total Water Demand (AFY)	5831 A/F	6380 A/F	6941 A/F	7551 A/F	8215 A/F	8937 A/F
Per Capita Water Demand (GPD)	133	135	137	138	140	142

Note the projections above are estimates based on recent data. They are preliminary projections that can vary according to hydrology and/or the increases in groundwater and recycled water.

Population data reflects 50% of the census population for the City of Bellflower projections estimate and annual growth of 1.46%

Total water demands project an estimated annual growth of 1.7%

Per capita water demand (gallons per day per person) is calculation based according to the population and the total water demand in gallons/day.

## BELLFLOWER-SOMERSET MUTUAL WATER COMPANY'S WATER SOURCE

### IMPORTED WATER SUPPLY

Since joining the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) in the 1960's, BSMWC relies on approximately 1200 Acre-Feet per year (AFY) of imported water from the State Water Project and the Colorado River to meet the demands of our customers. From November of 2005 Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company will need to rely on 450 more acre feet of imported water do to the purchase of County Water System.

#### Colorado River

MWD was established to develop a supply from the Colorado River. The first mission of MWD was to construct and operate the Colorado River Aqueduct, which can deliver roughly 1.2 Million Acre-feet (MAF) per year.

#### State Water Project

California's State Water Project (CSWP). MWD's second main source of imported water is the nation's largest state-built water and power development and conveyance system. It includes facilities-pumping and power plants; reservoirs, lakes, and storage tanks; and canals, tunnels, and pipelines-that capture, store, and convey water from the Lake Oroville watershed in Northern California to 29 water agencies in Central and Southern California.

Until recently, the City of Bellflower owned distribution facilities that served as backbone facilities for imported water to the entire city. Imported water from MWD is available to BSMWC through a connection acquired from the City of Bellflower. This connection is used to provide approximately 20 percent of BSMWC's total demands, about 1200 acre-feet per year. BSMWC also acquired the transmission main that conveys the MWD water into BSMWC's service area. This transmission main starts north of Bellflower in the City of Downey and follows Bellflower Boulevard south to Flora Vista Avenue where it follows Flora Vista Avenue to the City Yard where it connects to an existing 2.0 MG reservoir. This reservoir is BSMWC'S which was also acquired from the City of Bellflower...

BSMWC has four metered connections to the transmission main (see Figure 1): two 6-inch connections, one 8-inch connection and one 12-inch connection. Since the transmission main operates at a higher pressure than BSMWC's distribution system pressure, pressure reducing valves are used at each connection to reduce the pressure to the system pressure.

As illustrated below, the total in Imported Water from Metropolitan Water District over the past 5 years has remained fairly consistent for BSMWC.

### Water Imported From Metropolitan Water District

Years	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005
A/F	1352.87	1237.66	1324.37	1132.41	1109.41

### Groundwater Supply

Groundwater has for many years been the primary supply of water for BSMWC. Today BSMWC relies on ground water production for an average of 80% of its water supply.

Ultimately, the adjudication of extensive over pumping of the Basin over the years led to critically low water levels. The adjudication of the Central Groundwater Basin resulted in a legal judgment that limited the allowable extraction amount for every water right we hold within the basin. This is what led to the creation of the Water Replenishment District of Southern California, which manages the groundwater basin.

In 1959, the State Legislature enacted the Water Replenishment Act, enabling the water associations for the basin to secure voter approval for the formation of the "Central and West Basin Water Replenishment District" (now referred to as the Water Replenishment District of Southern California or "WRD") to be the permanent agency in charge of replenishing both Basins. The State Legislature has vested in WRD the statutory responsibility to manage, regulate, replenish, and protect the quality of the groundwater supplies within its boundaries for the beneficial use of all the residents and water users who rely upon those groundwater resources to satisfy all or a portion of their beneficial water needs.

BSMWC owns 4,312.88 acre-feet of adjudicated pumping rights to groundwater in the Central Basin that can be pumped annually. Additional water rights are typically leased from other entities on a yearly basis to increase the pumping allocation available to BSMWC. Historically BSMWC has been able to carry about 10 to 15 percent of its pumping rights over to the next water year.

BSMWC owns and operates eight active groundwater wells that pump from the local groundwater basin into the distribution system. The location of each well is shown in Figure 1. Table 3 lists general information about these wells. The maximum instantaneous production rate for the combination of all the wells is about 4,750 gpm and the average annual production is 4500 acre-feet per year 2790 gpm).

### WATER PRODUCTION ENGINEER'S REPORT BELLFLOWER-SOMERSET MUTUAL WATER CO.

Table #3

BSMWC Well Number	Status	Condition	Current Production Rate (gpm)	Average Annual Production (acre-feet/yr)
587	Active	Good	650	629
615	Active	Good	400	637
759	Active	Good	400	527
833	Active	Good	1,000	814
884	Active	Good	400	434
903	Active	Good	600	833
944	Active	Good	750	585
955	Active	Good	550	307
Average Groundwater Production				4,500
Average Imported Water				1,209
Average Production				5,709
Note: 1Based on 1994/1995 through 1999/2000 production records.				

With the exception of Well No 759, all of the wells are powered by electric motors. Well No. 759 is driven by a natural gas engine. In addition BSMWC provides emergency power generators and automatic transfer switches at the reservoir booster pumping station plus four well sites have been equipped with automatic backup power facilities in the event of an electrical power outage.

## Water Rights

BSMWC owns 4,312.88 acre-feet of pumping rights to groundwater in the Central Basin. Additional water rights are typically leased from other entities on a yearly basis to increase the pumping allocation available to BSMWC. Historically BSMWC has been able to carry about 10 to 15 percent of its pumping right over to the next water year.

## Alternative Water Supply Projects Conjunctive Use Groundwater Storage

Although groundwater rights are limited there are new programs that can increase groundwater production. Among those are Conjunctive Use or groundwater storage programs that could allow BSMWC to store water within the Basin during operational flexible or wet periods. Conjunctive Use can be defined as the coordinated management of surface and groundwater supplies to increase the yield of both enhance water supply reliability in an economic and environmentally responsible manner. If done in a publicly responsible manner, groundwater storage can be viewed as an additional source in diversifying our water resource supply portfolio.

The potential benefits of a conjunctive use program include: 1. Operational flexibility for groundwater production, 2. Increase yield of the basin, 3. More efficient use of surplus surface water during wet years, and 4. Financial benefits to groundwater users such as us.

As illustrated below, the total in groundwater and imported production over the pasted 17 years has remained fairly consistent for BSMWC.

### TOTAL GROUNDWATER AND IMPORTED WATER PRODUCTION PASTED 17 YEARS

YEAR	1988-1989	1989-1990	1990-1991	1991-1992	1992-1993	1993-1994	1994-1995	1995-1996	1996-1997
TOTAL A/F	5449.21	5447.38	5158.33	4961.89	5460.88	5434.06	5444.71	5662.74	5743.69
YEAR	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-1999	2001-2000	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	
TOTAL A/F	5723.46	5840.10	5988.04	5646.89	5723.23	5356.93	5952.41	5708.03	

## WATER DEMAND

This section describes current and future water demand trends within Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company's service area.

### Overview

Today, the total water demand for 39,176 people living within the City of Bellflower in BSMWC'S service area is approximately 5,709 acre-feet (AF). One acre-foot equals 325,851 gallons. In 1988, the BSMWC'S service area population was approximately 30,141 and the service area's water demand was 5449.21 AF. In those seventeen years, Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company's water demand has grown less than 1% while the population has grown 17.9%. Some of the contributing factors to this growth in demand have been population, new development, land use, economic growth, climate variation, and persons-per-household ratios 3.23 per household.

However, in the last five years BSMWC'S water demand has increased by less than 1% while population of 78352 has increased by more than 18 %. This gradual increase in water usage is attributed to BSMWC'S efforts in education and promotion of water conservation, as well as incentives for the customers to retrofit their homes and businesses with more efficient water use devices such as low flow toilets, shower heads, dishwashers, washing machines, and lawn sprinklers.

Projections show that BSMWC'S water usage is expected to increase roughly 0.50% to .75% or less than 1% per year over the next 25 years.

This section will explore in greater detail BSMWC'S population trends, its historical and current water demands, and offer some insight into the expected future water demand for the next twenty-five years.

## Climate Characteristics

BSMWC'S service area lies in the heart of Southern California's coastal plain. The climate is Mediterranean, characterized by typically warm, dry summers and wet, cool winters with an average precipitation level of approximately 14.00 inches per year. The combination of mild climate and low rainfall makes the area a popular residential destination and creating a challenge for use to meet increasing water demands with a limited water supply. Areas with low precipitation such as Bellflower in Southern California are typically vulnerable to droughts. Historically, BSMWC has experienced some dry periods (Droughts of 1977-1978 and 1989-1992) and until recently the Los Angeles region had the five driest years on record (1999-2004).

Table 3-1 illustrates the climate characteristics for the Los Angeles region, taken from both the Long Beach Station and the Montebello Station, for the period between 1979 and 2004 (25 years) including, standard monthly average ETo (Long Beach Station), the average rainfall (Montebello Station), and the average temperature (Montebello Station). In comparison to other cities with an abundant supply of precipitation each year, the low rainfall in these region invariable challenges the water companies to provide sufficient, reliable, quality water to meet the area's increasing water needs. The average precipitation for the last 25 years is approximately 16.02 inches, indicating the need for water conservation in an area with a water demand that will continue to grow as urban infiltration continues to rise.

### CLIMATE CHARACTERISTICS – LOS ANGELES REGION PERIOD 1/1/1979 TO 12/31/2004

	JAN	FEB	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
Standard Monthly Average ETo	1.65	2.15	3.59	4.77	5.12	5.71
Average Rainfall (inches)	3.71	4.07	3.19	.94	.24	.07
Average Temperature (Fahrenheit)	69.4	71.1	72.7	77.8	79.4	83.7

	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL
Standard Monthly Average ETo	5.93	5.91	4.39	3.22	2.18	1.68	46.3
Average Rainfall (inches)	.02	.02	.20	.32	1.28	1.96	16.02
Average Temperature (Fahrenheit)	88.6	89.7	87.9	82.6	75.4	70.9	79.1

1. Data taken from the California Irrigation Management Information System (CIMIS) at the Long Beach Station for the Los Angeles Region for Calendar Year 2004: <http://www.cimis.water.ca.gov/cimis/welcome.jsp>.

2. Data taken from the Western Regional Climate Center's website at the Montebello station: <http://www.wrcc.dri.edu/cgi-bin/cliMAIN.pl?camont>.

# Demographics

## Location and Size

The City of Bellflower is located in Southeast Los Angeles County. The City's elevation is 34 feet above sea level. The city size is 6.1 square miles (or 15.7 square kilometers). There are approximately 11,947 persons per square mile, based on the 2000 Census of population.

## General Population Characteristics

The 2000 Census of Population and Housing reported that the City of Bellflower had approximately 72,878 residents. This is a 17.9% increase in population from the 1990 Census count of 61,815 residents/

The BSMWC service area encompasses an area of approximately 2.63 square miles of the City of Bellflower. This equates to approximately 50 to 60 percent of the area within the City of Bellflower and is exclusively within the city limits of Bellflower. Bellflower is primarily a bedroom community with little industrial/commercial areas and has a population of approximately 72,878 (source: Census 2000). Today the population is approximately 78,000. BSMWC serves approximately 39,000 to 46,000 people through approximately 5,921 metered services. Figure 1 identifies the BSMWC service area within the City of Bellflower. By 2030, BSMWC'S population is expected to grow by more than 25,000 people. Table 3-2 displays the demographic projections for the next 25 years.

**Table 3-2  
Demographic Projections for Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company's Service Area**

YEAR	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Population Total City	78,000	83,000	88,000	93,000	98,000	103,000
Population Service Area	39,176	42,120	45,285	48,689	52,348	56,282
Single-Family	3,800	4,484	4,567	4,651	4,737	4,824
Multi-Family	1,236	1,400	1,426	1,452	1,479	1,506
Total Household	5,036	5,884	5,993	6,103	6,216	6,330
Persons Per Household	3.23	3.34	3.44	3.54	3.64	3.75
Commercial	619	640	662	685	709	734
Government	42	45	45	45	45	45
Schools	8	8	8	8	8	8
Churches	55	56	56	56	56	56
Other	160	192	194	196	198	200

Table 3-2 also displays BSMWC'S total households, which are expected to increase 17 ½ % by 2030.

## Historical and Current Water Demands

The key factors that affect water demands are: growth in population, increase in land use development and reductions in annual rainfall. However, since the end of the 1990 drought, water demands in BSMWC'S service area have remained fairly consistent. As illustrated in Figure 3-1, Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water area has not seen significant increases in water demands over the past fifteen years despite population growth t an average rate of 2,000 persons per year, continued in-fill development in the area, and one of five driest years on record (1999-2004).

Fiscal Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Population for BSMWC not total City	36439	36971	37510	38057	38613	39176
Groundwater	4685 A/F	4294 A/F	4486 A/F	4032 A/F	4820 A/F	4599 A/F
Imported Water	1303 A/F	1352 A/F	1235 A/F	1324 A/F	1132 A/F	1109 A/F
Recycled Water	139 A/F	131 A/F	159 A/F	118 A/F	125 A/F	123 A/F
Total Water Demand (AFY)	6127 A/F	5777 A/F	5880 A/F	5474 A/F	6077 A/F	5831 A/F
Per Capita Water Demand (GPD)	147	140	140	128	141	133

Fiscal Year	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Population for BWMWC not total City	39176	42120	45285	48689	52348	56282
Groundwater	4599 A/F	4600 A/F				
Imported Water	1109 A/F	1621 A/F	2182 A/F	2792 A/F	3456 A/F	4178 A/F
Recycled Water	123 A/F	159 A/F				
Total Water Demand (AFY)	5831 A/F	6380 A/F	6941 A/F	7551 A/F	8215 A/F	8937 A/F
Per Capita Water Demand (GPD)	133	135	137	138	140	142

Includes Groundwater Production and Imported

Figure 3-1 displays BSMWC'S total customer water demand for FY 1990 to 2005. As previously discussed, demands have remained very consistent since 1998 following several years of increasing demands after the drought. The average demand for the past fifteen years is 5,396 AF.

Today's water demand of 5,800 AF is 7 to 8 %. There is a 14.50 % water demand over 15 years period in 1988 the demand was 4,958 AF, but in 1996 we added a small Mutual Water Company to our Company of just over 100 new services.

BSMWC is using the same amount of water as it did ten years ago despite the addition of approximately 3,000 people. This indicates that water conservation and education has significantly affected the manner in which BSMWC'S service area is using water today. We can further verify this by reviewing BSMWC'S water usage per person in "Per Capita Water Usage".

According to the Pacific Institute, the State's total water usage is equivalent to 183 gallons per capita per day for the people living in California.<sup>1</sup> Through conservation measures such as Ultra-low-flow toilets (ULFT), high efficiency clothes washer machines, low-flow showerheads, new technologies in water irrigation and education programs. The water demands for Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company's service area over the last five years have averaged 4.8 mgd (3,333 gpm), see Table 1. This is an increase of about 8 percent compared with the average demands reported in the 1996 Engineer's Report. Based on an estimated population served of 36,000 persons at that time, the water demand per person is approximately 133 gallons per day per person. Using population projections for the City of Bellflower, future water demands in the BSMWC service area can be expected to increase by about 5 percent over the next 10 years. Since the City is already built-out, this increase is mostly due to infill and increased densities in existing developed areas. In addition to domestic water services, BSMWC serves approximately 100 acre-feet of reclaimed water at five locations serving the two largest schools in the city, Bellflower High School and Ernie Pyle Grammar School, Simms Park, and City of Bellflower. Clark Center reclaimed water system is off at this time.

### Projected Water Demands

One of the objectives of this Plan is to provide some insight into Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company's expected water demands for the next twenty-five years. The methodology used to determine demand forecasting is a combination of historical water use analysis, population growth and commercial and residential development. It also features demands in single family, multi-family, commercial and institutional usage. Also taken into account are current and future water management efforts, such as conservation's Best Management Practices (BMPs) and education programs.

Table 3-4 illustrates the projected water demands to the year 2030 Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company under normal demand conditions.

**Table 3-4  
Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company's Current and Projected Water Demand  
(Acre-Feet)**

Water Demands	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Groundwater	4,599	4,600	4,600	4,600	4,600	4,600
Imported Water	1,109	1,621	2,182	2,792	3,456	4,178
Sub Totals	5,708 AF	6,221 AF	6,782 AF	7,392 AF	8,056 AF	8,778 AF
Recycled Water	123	159	159	159	159	159
Totals	5,831	6,380	6,941	7,551	8,215	8,937

As displayed above, the demand in BSMWC service area is expected to grow approximately 1 ½ % each year. Groundwater will remain consistent, due to the amount of extractable pumping rights, with imported, leased and recycled water meeting the growth over the twenty-five years

Reliability Planning

Law

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

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

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

10631 © Provide data for each of the following:

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

**WATER RELIABILITY**

Among the future challenges of continued urbanization in Bellflower, California are the questions of water reliability. Reliability is a measure of a water service system's expected success in managing water shortages. In other words, can Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company meet the necessary water demands of the area served during times of drought? In addition to climate, other factors that can cause water supply shortage are earthquakes, chemical spills, and energy outage at the reservoir and pumping sites.

Reliability planning requires information about: 1 the expected frequency and severity of shortages; 2 how additional water management measures are likely to affect the frequency and severity of shortages; 3 how available contingency measures can reduce the impact of shortage when they occur.

This section will discuss how Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company in partnership with Central Basin, MWD, and the City of Bellflower, plans on ensuring future reliability through water management measures, and long-term planning can meet our service area future demands during single and multiple dry-years conditions. A review of the Water shortage contingency plan in the event MWD curtails delivery of imported water to its member agencies.

California Water Code requires submission of a detailed "water shortage contingency plan" by Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company. The elements addressed in this plan include:

1. Cooperative planning with local and applicable regional water supplies, sanitation agencies, planning agencies and offices of emergency services.
2. Estimation of minimum water supply available from all sources at the end of twelve months, twenty four months, and thirty six months, assuming worst case shortage.
3. Water demand prediction by estimating the highest total annual water demand for twelve months, twenty four months, and thirty six months, including growth, segmented by district customer category.
4. Stages of action to be implemented in response to water supply shortages up to fifty percent (50%).
5. Consumption limits appropriate for district's service area.
6. Enforcement methods designed to prevent excessive use during shortages.
7. Mandatory No-Waste Regulations.
8. Resolution of revenue impacts resulting from decrease water sales and increased expenses.

## **BSMWC Water Supply Reliability**

Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company has a single, interconnected water system supplied by eight operation wells. (4,312.88 acre feet a year, pumping allocation) We have connections for delivering Metropolitan Water District Imported water which we acquired from the City of Bellflower in June of 2001. There is a total of 1,200 acre-feet of contracted water available for deliver through the MWD lines. An additional 109 acre-feet to 409 acre-feet of ground water is leased on an average, to supplement our yearly total water available, of which 10% to 20% of this water is usually carried over for the next water year. Total domestic water production in the system has averaged about 5,774.34 acre-feet (3,579.86 gpm) over the last eleven years.

At the present we pump approximately 79% of our water from the Central Basin, under adjudicated rights, controlled by the Central Basin Watermaster. The additional 19% of delivered water is being purchased from Metropolitan Water (MWD). The 2 % remaining is recycled water or reclaimed water.

BSMWC'S wells (ground water pumping) capacity is such that 100 % of our consumer delivery could be maintained if needed without the service of MWD, by pumping the allowable over extraction of 15 to 20 % of approx 860 additional acre-feet. The 20% allowable over pumping of our water rights would more than compensate for a 50 % reduction in MWD water purchase.

Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company has inter-connections with Park Water Company, Bellflower Home Garden Water Company, and Peerless Water Company as emergency connections. All are being delivered water through the MWD connection except Park Water which is a closed connection. The two other water companies also serving the City of Bellflower, in conjunction with us and deliver 100% of the City's water.

## **Integrated Resource Plan**

Each urban water supplier shall coordinate the preparation of its urban water shortage reliability contingency plan with other urban water suppliers and public agencies in the area. Over the years MWD has undertaken a number of planning initiatives to ensure supply reliability. Among them include the Integrated Resources Plan (IRP), the Water Surplus and Drought Management Plan (WSDM Plan). Together these initiatives have provided the policy framework for MWD and its member agencies which we are one. The plans have managed the water resources in such a way to meet a growing population even in worst historical hydrologic conditions.

We at BSMWC would like to adopt the MWD Integrated Resource Plan along with some of our own contingency plans. The MWD Plan meets the challenges of the supply shortages on the State and Colorado Aqueducts under increases in population and growing State and Federal regulatory requirements. MWD called the plan The Integrated Resource Plan. The plan objective is to determine the appropriate combination of water resources to provide 100 percent reliability for full service demands over the next twenty years, with its member agencies. The plan would develop a supply water mix that includes conservation, groundwater and surface water banking, or storage, recycled water and water transfers that could meet projected water demands under severe shortage conditions and meet the demands of the future. The Plan identified supply targets for each supply option and become the blueprint for investment and policy decision guidelines.

## **Surplus and Drought Management Plan**

The MWD Water Surplus and Drought Management Plan were set in place in 1999. The Plan provides guidance to manage water supplies to achieve the reliability goals by integrating the operating activities of surplus and shortage supplies through a series of stages and principles. One of the principles is the water management actions to secure more imported water during time of drought by promoting efficient water usage, increasing public awareness, and seeking additional water transfers and banking programs. If the supplies are curtailed, the WSDM Plan would allocate water through a calculation of the basis of need as opposed to any of the historical purchases. MWD does not yet have the formula for the allocation calculation.

## **Local Resources**

The Central Basin Municipal Water District (CBMWD) and Water Replenishment District of Southern California (WRD) are our primary resource of our preparation and/or implementation of the water conservation plan. Information provided by these agencies is used or implemented in our plan, also Metropolitan Water District MWD are our supplier of Imported Water. Information provided by these agencies is used or implemented in our plan. The City of Bellflower also participates.

Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company also participates in drought coordination meeting held by Central Basin Municipal Water District and has attended most workshops sponsored by this water agency, and others so as to keep department heads and personnel abreast of the conditions prevailing. We also, should the need arise, are prepared to assist other water companies adjacent to us, as it possible.

## **Demand Past, current and projected water use**

Past, current and projected water used and, to the extent records are available, a breakdown of those uses on the basis of residential single family residential, multifamily residential, multifamily unit apartments, condominiums, industrial, commercial, governmental, parks, and agricultural use.

Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company services primarily a residential community, of single family dwellings and multi-units apartments, and condominiums. What commercial there is, is relegated to small businesses, restaurants, auto repair and service, etc. Government facilities are minimal with only a small demand on our supply. Reclaimed water has only been in the City for a short time of twelve years. Reclaimed or recycled water only affects two schools, city and parks for irrigation service. There is no appreciable agricultural except some small nurseries under power lines.

Do to the size and character of the City of Bellflower, no great increase in service connections are anticipated, other than those indicated in Table 3-2. Some multi-unit apartments and condominiums are going in yearly as well as

small businesses. However these are normally taking the place of a single family home or multi-unit residences or businesses demolished to make room for the new. A slight increase in consumer (persons per unit) is assumed and size and rate of water service for delivery.

### Source-Worst case

Estimate of the minimum water supply available for a 1, 2, and 3 year period during a single dry year, and multi-years, assuming the worst case water supply shortage. *See table 5 below.*

SUPPLY AND WORSE CASE PROJECTIONS						
Percent	00%	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%
Total Carry Over	862 AF Carry Over Not Used	86.20 AF Carry Over Used	163.78 AF	233.60 AF	296.44 AF	353 AF
Total Purchased Water	1200 AF	1080 AF	972AF	874.80 AF	787.32 AF	708.59 AF
Total Well Water	4600 AF	4600	4600	4600	4600	4600
<b>Total Water</b>	<b>5800 AF</b>	<b>5766.20 AF</b>	<b>5735.78 AF</b>	<b>5708.40 AF</b>	<b>5683.76 AF</b>	<b>5661.59 AF</b>

Reduction of 50% of purchased water to make up with additional pumping supply-estimates of the worse case water supply losses. Our ability to pump based solely on our owned allotment of 4,312.88 acre-feet per year of water rights, with the ability in the past and to the present of a 10% carryover of un-used pumping allocation to the next year. In addition we have the right to exceed its annual groundwater pumping allocation by 20% in any given drought year. We may also elevate any shortfall by leasing groundwater from other purveyor's within the basin. Under serious drought conditions we could still maintain our pumping quotas for several years before being effected. Should no or little groundwater replenishment takes place within the basin. A shortage then could in the long term effect our shallow wells, requiring the lengthening of pumps and columns. Also the possibility always exists where loss could be encountered due to earthquakes, contaminates intruding into the aquifer or age causing collapse of casing...

Should our contracted 1200 acre-feet of water (20%) from MWD be reduced by half or even completely eliminated a normal service without the threat of reduction in our water supplied to our consumers would be very slight. In the case of a serious earthquake or sudden loss of wells; our pumping capacity would naturally be affected and steps would be taken through inter-ties with other water companies relied upon to supplement or increase the flow of water and /or pressure. We also have generators with automatic switch over for power outage. We also participate in Central Basin and Metropolitan Water District programs.

### Rationing and reduction goals

Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company has developed a five stage conservation and water restriction plan. The plan includes voluntary and mandatory stages. Approval by the Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company Board of Directors must be met before the state levels can supplemented. As of this date the voluntary 10% reduction has been instituted and an initial 21% savings realized in July of 1991 and a total of 10% realized as requested through the fiscal year July 1, 1991 through June 30, 1992.

### STAGE CONTINGENCE SAVINGS PLAN

SHORTAGE	STAGE	DEMAND REDUCTION GOAL	TYPE OF PROGRAM
Minimum	1	10%	Voluntary
Minimum to Mod	2	Up to 20%	Voluntary or allotments and or mandatory conservation rules.
Moderate	3	Up to 30%	Allotments and mandatory conservation rules
Severe	4	Up to 40%	Allotments and mandatory rules
Critical	5	Up to 50%	Mandatory rules

Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company maintains a public information campaign, consisting of distribution and availability of literature, conservation kits, and bill inserts to heighten consumer awareness.

**STAGE 1 of Contingency Plan**

Phase 1 calls for issuing notices for improper water use and establishes a processing fee which is to be added to the customers regular billing charge. Phase one continues the company's voluntary conservation plan asking for a 10% reduction in water used. A second reminder notice will implement a \$25.00 processing fee and be applied to the customers will bill for each of the following improper water use.

- A. Washing of Walkways, driveways, parking areas etc. with a hose.
- B. Using water to clean, fill or maintain levels in decorative fountains unless a recycling system is used.
- C. Serving drinking water to any customer in a restaurant or other public place where food is served, sold or offered for sale unless expressly requested by the customer.
- D. Failing to repair all water leaks as soon as possible.
- E. Watering or irrigating lawns, turf or landscape areas between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.
- F. Watering or irrigating lawns, turf or landscape areas beyond saturation causing run-off.
- G. Allowing hose to run continuously while washing vehicles.
- H. Allowing sprinklers to direct water to areas other than landscape causing run-off.

**EMERGENCY DROUGHT BASIC USAGE ALLOWANCE**

Average No. of Customers	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4	
	Gallons per day	Units per billing	Gallons per day	Units per billing ADVISORIES	Gallons per day	Units per billing	Gallons per day	Units per billing
Single	375	30	350	28	325	26	300	24
Family of 4	500	40		38	450	36	425	34
Duplex	325	26	300	24	275	22	250	20
Condos 3	450	36	425	34	400	32	375	30
Multiple	225	18	215	17	200	16	190	15
Family of 3	350	28	340	27	325	26	240	27
After reduction	90%		75%		60%		50%	

**STAGE 2**

Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company will continue its public information program; ask consumer for a 10% to 20% voluntary or possibly mandatory water use reduction. Prior to implementation of mandatory reductions, approval must be obtained from the Company's Board of Directors for such action and possibility of \$25.00 processing fee for failure to comply.

### Stage 3

Implement voluntary water reduction for a 20 to 30% and or implementation upon Board of Director's approval, of mandatory water reductions through fixed allotments based on percentage cutbacks. Maintain public information on campaign monitor production weekly for compliance, \$25.00 processing fee for failure to comply still possibility.

### Stage 4

All steps taken in prior stages intensified. Monitor production daily for compliance of 30% to 40% reduction.

### Stage 5

Instigate mandatory reduction, with monitoring of production daily and physical observance of consumers for abuse. If required by the Urban Management Plan Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company will install of flow restrictor, this to comply with a 40 % to 50% reduction in water consumption and must meet with Board approval. Supply shortage triggering levels, Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company, being only dependent on groundwater pumping to supply our consumers and supplementing this by 20% imported (contracted) water from MWD for conservation of groundwater supply. We have sufficient water to handle almost all our production needs, even with a *fifty percent loss of MWD*. A loss of MWD however could trigger an alert and loss of either MWD or groundwater availability for any reason would trigger a change in stage or stages. Groundwater loss would be trivial unless replenishment of the Central Basin aquifers was curtailed for a number of years.

We only see stage 5 occurring only if mandated by law, loss of wells, pumps, or mains due to an earthquake, or mandated by Central Basin.

STAGE	% SHORTAGE
1	Up to 10% Reduction
2	Up to 20% Reduction
3	Up to 30% Reduction
4	Up to 40% Reduction
5	Up to 50% Reduction

### Mandatory Prohibitions

Do to Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company being a Mutual Water Company (property owners owned). Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company is not authorized to pass any ordinances. However conservation ordinances and rules of conservation passed by the City of Bellflower (See Appendix) and since amended are those we would endure to and request our consumers to abide by.

### Consumption Limits

California Water Code Section 10631 (E) (5)

Consumption limits in the most restrictive stages. Each urban water supplier may use any type of consumption limit in its water shortage contingency plan that would reduce water use and is appropriate. Example of consumption limits that may be used include, but are not limited to, percentage reductions in the water allotments, per capita allocations, and increasing block rate schedule for high usage of water with incentives for conservation, or restrictions on specific uses.

Allocation for each customer is the percentage of the quantity of water used by such customer during the comparable billing periods of the historical base period. Customer classes may have differing allocations.

Percentage reductions may vary seasonally. Each customer will be notified of their allotment for the succeeding billing period on their monthly or bimonthly bill. Any customer may appeal their allocation on the basis of use or

incorrect calculation. Appeals shall be processed on a case by case basis. No customer will receive a monthly allocation of less than 4,500 gallons. Penalties or charges for excess usage as of this writing, no excess use charge, fine, processing fee etc. has been approved or recommended by our Board of Directors, should a disaster or stage 5 or reduction mandate be instituted a recommendation will be made to the Board of Directors that approval for fines or charges be assessed at that time. Allocations will have been instituted and endured to, prior to a penalty being assessed.

## **WATER QUALITY**

### **Overview**

Water quality regulations are an important factor in water management activities. We are responsible for complying with state and federal drinking water regulations on imported water and groundwater sold to the customers in the distribution system.

The groundwater quality, must meet drinking water standards through its Cooperative Basin-Wide Title 22 Groundwater Quality Monitoring Program. Title 22 is in reference to the California Code of Regulations section pertaining to both domestic drinking water and recycled water standards. Central Basin assists purveyors like us by offering this program to water agencies for wellhead and reservoir sample collection, water quality testing and reporting services like the Consumer Confidence Report which comes out each year to the customers of the water company. Since 1991, California water utilities have been providing information on water served to its consumers. This report is a snapshot of the tap water quality that was provided for the year. Included are details about where the water comes from, how it is tested, what is in the water, and how it compares with state and federal limits. We strive to keep your consumers informed about the quality of the water and to provide a reliable and economic supply that meets all regulatory requirements. Sampling is conducted for compliance with the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act and Title 22 regulations.

### **Quality of Existing Water Supplies**

There are two sources of water for the BSMWC, groundwater pumped from the Central Basin and imported MWDSC water delivered through CBMWD. The imported water is comprised of Northern California water, via the State Water Project, and Colorado River Water. Imported supplies make up approximately 20 percent of BSMWC'S supply. The remaining 80 percent is pumped from eight wells owned by BSMWC. Since potable water quality is heavily regulated by both State and Federal agencies, no health-related water quality issues are expected or have been reported.

The Federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is mandated to develop primary drinking water standards or Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL'S) under the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974. The State of California Department of Health Services (DOHS) has been delegated the responsibility for California's drinking water program and is accountable to the EPA for program implementation and adoption of standards and regulations at least as stringent as the EPA's. Since California conducts independent risk assessments, the State occasionally adopts more stringent standards than the federal government.

The State DOHS requires each water purveyor to monitor and report to them water quality parameters. Each water purveyor is required to annually provide each of its customers a summary of its water supply's quality. All water supplied within BSMWC'S service area currently meets or exceeds stringent Federal and State drinking water standards.

## WATER CONSERVATION PROGRAM

The MWDC has estimated that by year 2020 water supplies will be approximately 15 to 20 % short of demand in Southern California. The least expensive way to help make up some of this long-term water shortage is by water conservation starting now. Legislation enacted by the State Legislature requires that each California urban water supplier providing municipal water directly to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3000 acre-feet of water annually develop a water shortage contingency plan and water conservation plan.

On March 26, 1991 the City adopted Resolution No 91-29 establishing an emergency water conservation plan. The plan established guidelines for:

Potable water irrigation

The washing of exterior surfaces

Potable water use for recreational and ornamental uses

Potable water use from fire hydrants for flushing water mains and serving in restaurants

The resolution also provided for code changes requiring ultra-low flush toilets, low-flow shower heads and other water saving devices in all new residential and commercial construction and the installation of automatic shut-off faucets for all new construction with public facilities. The resolution stressed the increased use of reclaimed water and support of Central Basin Municipal Water District's. The resolution in its entirety is included in Appendix.

On April 13, 1992 Resolution No. 92-19, was passed repealing Resolution No. 91-29, the Emergency Water Conservation Plan. The resolution in its entirety is included in Appendix.

On May 23, 1994 the City Council proclaimed May as Drought-Proofing Month. The proclamation was in support of CBMWD reclaimed water system and encouraged "all industrial processors and irrigators to hook-up to reclaimed water.

The City residents obtain approximately 40% of their potable water through CBMWD. The CBMWD is the regional imported water wholesaler for the MWDC. Both of these agencies have adopted the California Urban Water Conservation Council's Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). We also in September of 2005 joined the Council. The MOU established water conservation practices called Best Management Practices or "BMPs" which, implemented, are intended to reduce long term urban water demand. The BMPs are in addition to programs which may be instituted during occasional water supply shortages.

Best Management Practices (BMP) mean a policy, program, practice, rule, regulation or ordinance of the use of devices, equipment or facilities which result in more efficient use or conservation of water.

Water Conservation is made of two main elements Active and Passive.

**Active Conservation:** Water savings produced from incentive based programs: Rebates, Giveaways, Retrofits, etc.

**Passive Conservation:** Water savings produced from building and plumbing codes, consumer behavioral changes, and price responses:

The BMPs are a list of recommended conservation measures that have been proven to provide reliable savings to a given urban area. There are currently 14 that a signatory member is committed to implement. The following summarizes the BMPs:

1. Residential Water Surveys
2. Residential Plumbing Retrofits
3. System Water Audits
4. Metering with Commodity Rates
5. Large-Landscape conservation
6. High Efficiency Clothes Washers
7. Public Information
8. School Education
9. Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional Conservation (CII)
10. Wholesale Agency Assistance
11. Conservation Pricing
12. Conservation Coordinator
13. Water Waste Prohibition
14. Residential Ultra-Low Flow Toilet Replacement

As a signatory to the MOU, Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company currently implements the following BMPs #2, #3, #4, #7, #8, & #12. Central Basin offers the following BMPs #3, #5, #6, #7 #8, #9, #10, #11, #12 & #14.

# APPENDIX TABLE OF CONTENTS

CITY OF BELLFLOWER REDEVELOPMENT MAP	01
WATER PRODUCTION COMPARISON	02 - 05
MWD USAGE	06 - 09
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT	10
ANNUAL REPORT	11 - 14
LOW FLOW TOILETS PARTICIPANT CENTRAL BASIN	15 - 18
CITY OF BELLFLOWER RESOLUTION NO. 92-19	19 - 21
CITY OF BELLFLOWER RESOLUTION NO. 91-29	22 - 27
CITY OF BELLFLOWER RESOLUTION NO. 90-47	28 - 29
CUWCC MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION APPROVAL	30



JULY THROUGH JUNE

WATER PRODUCTION COMPARISON

WATER YEAR	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	%DIFF	%DIFF	%DIFF	%DIFF	%DIFF	%DIFF	%DIFF
	Acre Feet														
July	527.19	561.71	566.03	447.13	518.13	531.27	546.81	544.42	+ 7%	- 21%	+ 16%	+ 2%	544.42	+ 2%	0%
August	519.40	546.97	506.62	467.82	536.25	507.86	570.09	556.57	+ 5%	- 8%	+ 15%	- 5%	570.09	+ 12%	- 2%
September	526.13	508.83	495.29	436.66	501.86	505.49	512.05	511.85	- 3%	- 12%	+ 15%	0%	512.05	+ 1%	0%
October	470.87	468.76	483.49	394.20	464.20	477.03	474.10		- 0%	- 19%	+ 18%	+ 2%	474.10	0%	
November	419.21	451.11	439.42	334.48	439.29	427.49	441.88		+ 8%	- 24%	+ 31%	- 2%	441.88	+ 3%	+ 3%
December	376.24	391.95	422.38	387.90	411.75	401.23	433.49		+ 4%	- 8%	+ 6%	- 2%	433.49	+ 8%	+ 8%
January	378.24	404.37	384.14	377.98	399.37	426.15	381.71		- 3%	- 2%	+ 6%	+ 6%	381.71	- 10%	- 10%
February	349.93	362.50	364.38	346.00	344.58	362.35	351.59		+ 4%	- 5%	0%	+ 5%	351.59	- 2%	- 2%
March	385.85	373.47	333.91	371.38	409.79	422.39	392.88		- 3%	+ 11%	+ 10%	+ 3%	392.88	- 6%	- 6%
April	464.22	418.32	346.92	434.03	428.60	421.45	408.41		- 9%	+ 25%	- 1%	- 1%	408.41	- 3%	- 3%
May	508.11	470.06	401.88	479.46	495.87	439.49	453.15		- 7%	+ 19%	+ 3%	- 11%	453.15	+ 3%	+ 3%
June	523.65	489.33	413.87	484.85	511.19	511.86	478.55		- 7%	+ 17%	+ 5%	0%	478.55	- 6%	- 6%
TOTALS THROUGH CURRENT MONTH	5449.21	561.71	1567.94	1351.61	1556.24	1544.62	1628.95	1612.84	+ 7%	- 13%	+ 15%	0%	1628.95	+ 5%	0%
TOTALS THROUGH JUNE	5449.21	5447.38	*5158.33	*4961.89	5460.88	5434.06	5444.71		0%	- 4%	+ 10%	0%	5444.71	0%	0%

September 1995 - Wells pumped 505.80 AcFt.  
Purchased from City 6.05 AcFt.  
Total 511.85 AcFt.

\* Drought Year

JULY THROUGH JUNE

WATER PRODUCTION COMPARISON

WATER YEAR	1993-94 Base Year	1994-95	%DIFF	1995-96	%DIFF	1996-97	%DIFF	1997-98	%DIFF	1998-99	%DIFF
July	531.27 AcFt.	546.81 AcFt.	+ 2%	544.42 AcFt.	0%	557.12 AcFt.	+ 2%	551.62 AcFt.	0%	583.45 AcFt.	+ 5%
August	507.86	570.09	+12%	556.57	-2%	563.29	+1%	568.92	0%	580.27	+ 2%
September	505.49	512.05	+1%	511.85	0%	534.59	+4%	542.84	+1%	533.90	- 2%
October	477.03	474.10	0%	481.18	+1%	495.01	+3%	526.76	+6%	522.94	- 1%
November	427.49	441.88	+3%	449.37	+1%	442.04	-2%	449.61	+1%	456.88	+ 2%
December	401.23	433.49	+8%	442.64	+2%	410.80	-7%	410.46	0%	449.12	+ 9%
January	426.15	381.71	-10%	406.20	+6%	393.67	-3%	403.39	+2%	431.73	+ 7%
February	362.35	351.59	-2%	368.10	+4%	368.71	0%	369.02	0%	386.67	+ 5%
March	422.39	392.88	-6%	405.68	+3%	450.94	+11%	434.81	+4%	442.97	+ 2%
April	421.45	408.41	-3%	452.11	+10%	471.74	+4%	437.70	-8%	426.24	- 3%
May	439.49	453.15	+3%	519.49	+14%	529.56	+2%	493.29	-5%		
June	511.86	478.55	-6%	525.13	+9%	526.22	0%	535.04	+2%		
TOTALS THROUGH CURRENT MONTH	4482.71	4513.01	+2%	4618.12	+1%	4687.91	+1%	4695.13	0%	4814.17	+ 2%
TOTALS THROUGH JUNE	5434.06	5444.71	0%	5662.74	+4%	5743.69	+1%	5723.46	0%		

April 1999 - Wells pumped  
Purchased from City  
Total  
416.72 AcFt.  
9.52 AcFt.  
426.24 AcFt.







MWD USAGE FOR 2002-2003

	TOTAL	BSMWC	BHGMWC	CWC	PARK	PERLESS
JUL	165.2	70.95	15.85	48.84	0	29.56
AUG	138.9	48.68	14.38	47.73	0	28.11
SEP	141.5	56.98	13.04	44.98	0	26.5
OCT	210.2	132.77	11.75	41.38	0	24.3
NOV	226.5	161.69	9.61	35.17	0	20.03
DEC	188.7	129.06	8.68	33.26	0	17.7
JAN	184.5	118.03	10.23	37.39	0	18.85
FEB	166.6	112.56	8.46	31.03	0	14.55
MAR	184.5	124.21	8.46	35.17	0	16.66
APR	178.5	122.7	9.51	27.81	0	18.48
MAY	197	120.09	9.81	48.14	0	20.56
JUN	202.4	126.65	10.93	42.14	0	22.68
Total	2184.5	1324.37	130.71	473.04	0	257.98

## MWD USAGE FOR 2003-2004

	TOTAL	BSMWC	BHGMWC	CWC	PARK	PERLESS
JUL	197.4	107.66	12.43	49.64	0	27.67
AUG	169.3	78.3	12.91	51.21	0	26.88
SEP	143	61.06	11.62	46.19	0	24.13
OCT	174.7	99.81	11.86	42.69	0	20.34
NOV	122.3	62.22	10.35	34.83	0	14.9
DEC	127	66.16	10.02	35.61	0	15.21
JAN	181	119.32	10.93	34.53	0	16.22
FEB	140	83.96	7.29	34.3	0	14.45
MAR	143.7	82.28	6.41	36.36	0	18.65
APR	157.9	91.99	6.49	39.37	0	20.05
MAY	208.9	124.19	10.54	47.41	0	26.76
JUN	237.8	155.46	11.96	45.24	0	25.14
Total	2003	1132.41	122.81	497.38	0	250.4

	MWD USAGE FOR 2004-2005					PARK	PERLESS
	TOTAL	BSMWC	BHGMWC	CWC			
JUL	213.1	119.3	13.85	50.13	0	29.82	
AUG	225.6	125.86	21.27	49.03	0	29.44	
SEP	198.9	104.67	19.43	47.07	0	27.73	
OCT	187.4	100.57	23.14	41.53	0	22.16	
NOV	158.5	86.49	16.17	36.27	0	19.57	
DEC	127.7	57.09	15.57	36.06	0	18.98	
JAN	155.1	88.53	15.22	33.53	0	17.82	
FEB	123.7	63.38	14.18	30	0	16.14	
MAR	165.6	97.95	15.45	33.8	0	18.4	
APR	178.2	100.27	17.5	38.67	0	21.76	
MAY	173.1	87.22	18.42	42.39	0	25.07	
JUN	160.5	78.08	11.7	44.4	0	26.32	
Total	2067.4	1109.41	201.9	482.88	0	273.21	

The company service area occupies approximately 1,682 acres, with 5,332 service connections, 601 fire hydrants furnishing service to approximately 25,000 persons. The company has issued 16864.13 shares of stock to qualifying stockholders for water service. All stock is pertinent to the land and cannot be transferred from the land. All company service is provided in one zone within the boundaries of the city of Bellflower.

5,500 acre feet (1,792,180,500 gallons) of water is produced annually. The company owns 4,250 acre feet of central basin water rights that can be pumped annually. The remaining requirement (25 percent) is met by (A) purchasing water from the city (Metropolitan Water District-Colorado River Water), or (B) leasing central basin water rights. Nine wells capable of producing 4,500 gallons per minute are kept in good condition with routine maintenance. The Board of Directors has approved drilling one replacement well at an estimated cost of \$275,000.00 that is expected to be in production early 1991. The company operates under permit no. 860047 issued by the State of California Department of Public Health and is in compliance with the Federal Safe Drinking Act, California Health & Safety Code title 22.

The entire system is methodically flushed (at night) twice annually and is monitored weekly meeting Health Department regulations for providing safe potable water. The company has the responsibility to prevent contamination of its public water system by backflow from any questionable source. The company is responsible for promulgating and enforcing laws, rules, regulations, and policies necessary to carry out that responsibility.

**WATER CONSERVATION**  
A drought resolution adopted by the board setting a goal of 10% water use reduction will be realized if conservation continues at the present rate. Users are doing an exemplary job and are to be commended for their efforts. Although the company is in good shape this year, a fifth critical dry year makes having to consider mandatory conservation a possibility. Free conservation kits and advisory pamphlets are available at the company office 10055 E. Flower Street or call (213) 866-9980 free.

**STOCK REMINDER**  
All stockholders are reminded to file or attach their stock certificates to their title of property. This is to remind any escrow agent handling a sale or transfer of property to contact this office for transfer of stock, keeping any new owner eligible to receive water.

**AVOID WATER DAMAGE**  
Avoid water damage caused by breaks or sudden leaks in pipes or valves in the home. Every person in the family should know where to turn off the water in case of emergency. In case of an extensive burst pipe in the house, fast action by someone who knows where the main shut off valve is located

may vent excessive damage. If you are unable to locate your emergency valve, call (213) 866-9980 and we will assist in its location.

PARAMETER	GROUND WATER		SURFACE WATER	
	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE

**MICROBIOLOGICAL**  
Coliform Bacteria

PARAMETER	MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL	GROUND WATER RANGE	GROUND WATER AVERAGE	SURFACE WATER RANGE	SURFACE WATER AVERAGE
Coliform Bacteria	% Tests Positive	10%	ND	ND	ND

**ORGANIC CHEMICALS**

PARAMETER	MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL	GROUND WATER RANGE	GROUND WATER AVERAGE	SURFACE WATER RANGE	SURFACE WATER AVERAGE
Endrin	mg/l	0.0002	ND	ND	ND
Lindane	mg/l	0.004	ND	ND	ND
Methoxychlor	mg/l	0.1	ND	ND	ND
Toxaphene	mg/l	0.005	ND	ND	ND
2,4-D	mg/l	0.1	ND	ND	ND
2,4,5-TP Silvex	mg/l	0.01	ND	ND	ND
Atrazine	mg/l	0.03	ND	ND	ND
Benzonaz	mg/l	0.018	ND	ND	ND
Benzene	mg/l	0.001	ND	ND	ND
Carbon Tetrachloride	mg/l	0.0005	ND	ND	ND
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	mg/l	0.0002	ND	ND	ND
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	mg/l	0.005	ND	ND	ND
1,2-Dichloroethane	mg/l	0.0005	ND	ND	ND
1,1-Dichloroethylene	mg/l	0.006	ND	ND	ND
1,3-Dichloropropene	mg/l	0.0005	ND	ND	ND
Ethylbenzene	mg/l	0.680	ND	ND	ND
Ethylene Dibromide	mg/l	0.0002	ND	ND	ND
Methylene Chloride	mg/l	0.02	ND	ND	ND
Monochlorobenzene	mg/l	0.01	ND	ND	ND
Simazine	mg/l	0.001	ND	ND	ND
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	mg/l	0.005	ND	ND	ND
Tetrachloroethylene	mg/l	0.07	ND	ND	ND
Thiobencarb	mg/l	0.200	ND	ND	ND
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	mg/l	0.032	ND	ND	ND
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	mg/l	0.005	ND	ND	ND
Trichloroethylene	mg/l	0.0005	ND	ND	ND
Vinyl Chloride	mg/l	1.750	ND	ND	ND
Xylenes	mg/l	0.008	ND	ND	ND
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	mg/l	0.01	ND	ND	ND
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	mg/l	0.005	ND	ND	ND
1,1-Dichloroethane	mg/l	0.005	ND	ND	ND
1,2-Dichloropropane	mg/l	0.005	ND	ND	ND
Trichlorofluoromethane (Freon 11)	mg/l	0.15	ND	ND	ND
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-Trifluoroethane (Freon 113)	mg/l	1.2	ND	ND	ND
Carbonyl Sulfide	mg/l	0.018	ND	ND	ND
Glyphosate	mg/l	0.7	ND	ND	ND
Chlordane	mg/l	0.0001	ND	ND	ND
Heptachlor Epoxide	mg/l	0.00001	ND	ND	ND
Heptachlor Epoxide	mg/l	0.00001	ND	ND	ND
D(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	mg/l	0.004	ND	ND	ND
Total Trihalomethanes	mg/l	0.1	ND	ND	0.052

**INORGANIC CHEMICALS**

PARAMETER	MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL	GROUND WATER RANGE	GROUND WATER AVERAGE	SURFACE WATER RANGE	SURFACE WATER AVERAGE
Aluminum	mg/l	1	ND-0.11	0.03	0.006-0.205
Arsenic	mg/l	0.05	ND	0.002	0.002
Barium	mg/l	1	ND	0.081	0.101
Cadmium	mg/l	0.010	ND	ND	ND
Chromium	mg/l	0.05	ND	ND	ND

PARAMETER	MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL		GROUND WATER		SURFACE WATER	
	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE

Fluoride	mg/l	1.4-2.4	0.3-0.4	0.35	0.16-0.320	0.20
Lead	mg/l	0.05	ND	ND	ND	ND
Mercury	mg/l	0.002	ND	ND	ND	ND
Nitrate (as NO3)	mg/l	45	ND-4.8	1.8	0.00-0.47	0.26
Selenium	mg/l	0.01	ND	ND	0.001	0.001
Silver	mg/l	0.05	ND	ND	ND	ND

**RADIOACTIVITY**

PARAMETER	MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL	GROUND WATER RANGE	GROUND WATER AVERAGE	SURFACE WATER RANGE	SURFACE WATER AVERAGE	
Gross Alpha Activity	pCi/l	15	<0.2	<0.2	3.0-2.8	1.1
Gross Beta Activity	pCi/l	50	NA	NA	3.1-6.3	4.8
Tritium	pCi/l	20000	NA	NA	NA	ND
Strontium-90	pCi/l	8	NA	NA	NA	ND
Radium 226 & 228 combined	pCi/l	5	NA	NA	ND-0.2	ND
Radon	pCi/l	NS	NA	NA	ND-9	5.3
Uranium	pCi/l	20	NA	NA	ND-3	2

**SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards Established by the State of California Dept. of Health Services**

Turbidity	mg/l	0.5	NA	0.09-0.20	0.11
Color	Units	15	ND	ND	2-4
Odor-Threshold	Units	3	1.0-2.0	1.25	(1)
Chloride	mg/l	500	21-27	24	66-83
Copper	mg/l	1.0	ND	ND	ND-0.017
Foaming Agents (MBAS)	mg/l	0.5	ND	ND	NA
Iron	mg/l	0.3	ND	ND	ND
Manganese	mg/l	0.05	ND	ND	ND
Sulfate	mg/l	500	68-78	73	145-232
Zinc	mg/l	5.0	ND	ND	ND
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/l	1000	359-364	362	431-587

**ADDITIONAL CONSTITUENTS ANALYZED**

pH	Units	NS	8.2-8.4	8.3	8.11-8.20
Hardness (CaCO3)	mg/l	NS	242-250	246	199-288
Sodium	mg/l	NS	24	24	68-96
Calcium	mg/l	NS	41-74	58	46-70
Potassium	mg/l	NS	2.8-3.6	3.3	3.7-4.2
Magnesium	mg/l	NS	14-36	25	20.5-27.5

**EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS USED:**  
mg/l = milligrams per liter (parts per million)  
For those who have difficulty with this quantification, it may be easier to compare it to one penny per ten thousand dollars.

pCi/l = pico Curies per liter  
NR = Analysis Not Required  
NS = No Standard Established  
ND = None Detected  
DNA = Does Not Apply  
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level - Maximum allowable level of toxicant established by the USEPA that can be present in the water without causing significant harm.  
Proposed Maximum Contaminant Level - has not yet been adopted.  
Flouride Standard depends on temperature.  
MWD has developed a flavor-profile analysis method of their own. For more information contact Metropolitan.

Groundwater: Water extracted from the local wells.  
Surface Water: Water imported from the Metropolitan Water District (MWD).  
For additional water quality data please contact Mr. Les Turner or Mr. Wes Downen at (213) 925-3452. Additional copies of this report can be obtained at the Operations and Maintenance Office located at:  
9701 Belmont  
Bellflower, CA 90706

## ANNUAL REPORT 1994-1995

The company service area occupies approximately 1682 acres, with 5,511 services. Service to approximately 25,000 persons. The company has issued 16,895.10 shares of stock to 4,773 stockholders qualifying them for water service. All stock is pertinent to the land and cannot be transferred from the land. The terrain within this area is generally flat lying on a slope running North to South, all the one pressure zone within the boundaries of the City of Bellflower. The water system produces 4,408.29 acre feet of water annually (1,436,445,705 Gallons). The company owns 4,180.88 acre feet of Central Basin Water Rights that can be pumped annually. The remainder of the annual water requirements is met in two ways:

1. Purchasing water from the City of Bellflower (MWD Colorado River Water).
  2. Leasing additional water rights.
- The company has active wells in operation, capable of producing a total of 5,270 gallons per minute. The wells are located on Artesia, Belmont, Chicago, Flora Vista, Grand, Lealy, Mapledale, Rose and Virgil. Virgil is our newest replacement well put into operation in early 1992.

The company operates under permit No. 860047 issued by the State of California Department of Public Health and complies with all California Domestic Water Quality and Monitoring Regulations of the California Health and Safety Code. All the Wells are bacteriologically sampled monthly. The distribution system is bacteriologically sampled at 10 different points each week.

The entire system is methodically flushed (at Night) annually and chlorine content is monitored to assure meeting government agencies' requirements for providing safe potable water.

The company has the responsibility to prevent contamination of its public water system by Backflow from any questionable source. The company is responsible for promulgating and enforcing laws, rules, regulations, and policies necessary to carry out that responsibility. Under title 17-22 of the California State Health code the Water Company has the right to inspect any building or premise it serves.

### STOCK CERTIFICATE NOTE

The Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company is a non-profit Corporation composed of the owners of record of real property in the acres served by this Company. To be entitled to received water such owners of record must own in his name a share of the capital stock of the company which share is appurtenant to the land of such owner and cannot be transferred separate for the said land. Such ownership is evidenced by a stock certificate issued by the Company.

All property owners selling or transferring property must notify us to complete the necessary stock transfer for the new owner to become eligible as a stockholder under Section 330.24 of the Civil Code of the State Of California. If you have sold your property and have not called us, please call (310) 866-9980 and get the stock transfer taken care of.

All stockholders are reminded to file or attach their Bellflower-Somerset Stock Certificate to their title of property. This is so you can remind your escrow agent handling a sale or transfer of property to contact Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company for transfer of stock, keeping the owner eligible to receive water.

## FOR NEW STOCKHOLDERS

Stock transfer requirements:

1. Copy of Grand Deed.
2. Name of new owners.
3. Service address.
4. Mailing address.
5. \$30.00 transfer fee.

### WATER PRODUCTION

Water Year	Total	% Difference
1988-1989	5449.21	-0%
1989-1990	5447.38	-5%
1990-1991	5158.33	-4%
1991-1992	4961.89	+10%
1992-1993	5460.88	0%
1993-1994	5434.06	0%
1994-1995	5444.71	0%

### WHERE IS YOUR WATER SHUT OFF VALVE?

Where is your water shut off valve? Do you know where to shut off your water, in case of emergency? Each home should have a valve at the point of connection, where the water comes into the house. This valve is NOT found in the METER BOX! Customers should NOT attempt to shut their water off in the METER BOX. The "METER" shut off is to be used by WATER COMPANY PERSONNEL ONLY. Everyone in the house should know where to turn off the water in case of emergency. In case of an extensive burst pipe in the house, fast action by someone who knows where the WATER SHUT OFF VALVE is located may prevent excessive damage.

We offer free 24 Hr. Emergency Service to our customers at (310) 866-9980

### NEW LOCATION

BELFLOWER-SOMERSET MUTUAL WATER COMPANY has combined the Billing, Office and the Operations & Maintenance Office. The New Location is 10016 Flower Street, Bellflower, Ca., across the street from the court.

## Annual Report 1999-2000 Way Back When And Now....

In 1911, two mutual water companies were born: Somerset Mutual Water Company in July and Bellflower Water Company in December. The creation of the mutual water companies was a contribution made by Emil Firth, one of the founders of Bellflower. He proposed setting up a mutual water company to be incorporated and owned by the property owners themselves, known today as stockholders. He gave the wells and facilities to the company which was Somerset Mutual Water Company, with a stipulation that the shares could not be owned separately, but were to go with the land, one share to each acre. (Today it is ten shares per each acre.) Mr. Woodruff followed suit, creating Bellflower Water Company. In linking ownership of land with ownership of shares in the company supplying water for the land, Firth and Woodruff created a prime card for their subdivisions. Most of the water was used to irrigate crops. A small amount was needed for domestic purposes. Water made a difference between garden and desert in communities throughout Southern California in 1911.

In June of 1988 a merger agreement between Somerset Mutual Water Company and Bellflower Mutual Water Company was endorsed and filed with the Secretary of State. The name of the company became Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company. Today 89 years later the company is still issuing stock to its customers. As of August 3, 2000, the company has issued 18,876 shares of stock to 4,865 stockholders qualifying them for water service. All stock is still pertinent to the land and cannot be transferred from the land.

The company operates under permit No. 860047 issued by the State of California Department of Public Health and complies with all California Domestic Water Quality and Sanitation Regulations of the California Health and Safety Code.

### Water Production/Consumption Data

The company's service area occupies approximately 1718 acres, with 5711 services, serving approximately 25,000 persons. The Company serves approximately 60% of the City. The terrain within this area is generally flat with a maximum elevation difference of 26 feet, lying on a slope running North to South. There is one pressure zone within the boundaries of the City of Bellflower.

Total production was 5988.04 acre feet of water (1,951,075,887.55 Gallons). The amount of well water pumped was 4,684.80 acre feet (1,526,442,762.24 Gallons). The amount of MWD water purchased was 1,303.24 acre feet (424,633,125.31 Gallons). The company owns 4,312.88-acre feet of Central Basin Water Rights that can be pumped annually which is about 80% of the total water demand. The remainder of the annual water requirements is met in two ways: 1. Purchasing water from the City of Bellflower (MWD Colorado River Water. 2. Leasing additional water rights.

### Groundwater

The company has eight active wells in operation, capable of producing a total of 5,265 gallons per minute. The wells are located on Artesia, Belmont, Chicago, Flora Vista, Flower, Mapledale, Rose and Virgil. All the wells are equipped with deep well turbine pumps that are operated on a regular basis. Each pump is housed in a building and discharges through hydropneumatic tanks prior to entering the distribution system.

### Surface Water

Treated surface water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) is delivered to the distribution system through four service connections that are owned and maintained by the City of Bellflower.

### Distribution System

The distribution system consists of one pressure zone. The pressures range from 52 to 72 psi. There is approximately 63 miles of water mains ranging in size from 4 inches to a maximum of 18 inches. Fire protection is provided through more than 750 fire hydrants. The distribution system is effectively flushed twice a year (at night) through fire hydrants.

Improvements in the distribution system are made in accordance with the California Water Works Standards.

### Emergency Response Plan

Bellflower-Somerset endorses and adopted the Emergency Response Plan of Central Basin Municipal Water District, which we are a member of.

The Company has diesel generators for back-up power supply of wells. The generators are tested on a regular basis.

### Annual Water Quality

State law requires that customers are informed annually of their drinking water quality, and how it compares with the strict, state-enforced water quality standards established to protect California's water supplies. This year's 1999 Water Quality Report was prepared by Central Basin Municipal Water District (Central Basin) as a service to Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company. The Water Quality Report was mailed out on June 21<sup>st</sup> in the Penny Saver and in the bills of June and July.

Your drinking water is protected from unsafe levels of chemicals and bacteria by regularly scheduled testing of the water. Drinking water wells are tested at intervals required by the California Department of Health Services. Scheduled testing of wells is monthly, quarterly, annually, or up to once every five years depending on the type of chemical, the vulnerability of the well to nearby potential sources of contamination, and historic water quality information. Wells that may have the potential to be contaminated are tested more frequently.

A state-certified laboratory collects and analyzes well samples using state-of-the-art, extremely sensitive instruments. A certified laboratory performs weekly testing for bacteria, quarterly sampling for trihalomethanes in the distribution system, and for lead and copper at selected customer's taps when directed by the Department of Health Services.

The Federal Environmental Protection Agency sets regulations, or standards, that limit the amount of certain contaminants in domestic drinking water. In California, the Department of Health Services regulates drinking water quality by enforcing standards that are at least as stringent as Federal EPA standards. Historically, California standards are more stringent than the Federal counterpart.

The California Environmental Protection Agency sets Public Health Goals (PHG). (PHG) provide more information on the quality of drinking water to customers, and are similar to their federal counterparts. Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLG), and (P)G are levels that are of an advisory nature. PHG and MCLG are both defined, as the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

There are two types of standards. Primary standards protect you from chemicals that could potentially affect your health, such as toxic metals, pesticides, industrial solvents, and radioactive constituents. Secondary standards regulate chemicals that affect the aesthetic qualities of water, such as taste, odor and appearance. Regulations set a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for each of the primary and secondary standards. The MCL is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

The company has the responsibility to prevent contamination of its public water system by Backflow for any questionable source. The company is responsible for promulgating and enforcing laws, rules, regulations and policies necessary to carry out that responsibility. Under Title 17 & 22 of the California Code the Water Company has the right to inspect any building or premise it serves. The Company must ensure their customers a safe supply of water by complying with MCL's. Not all chemicals are regulated with MCL's. An Action Level, for instance, regulates lead and copper. If either chemical exceeds its action level, a treatment process is required to reduce the levels in drinking water.

Exceedence of an MCL does not usually constitute an immediate health threat. Rather, it requires the supplier to test the suspect well intensively for a short duration to confirm the initial finding. Conforming test results are averaged and, if greater than the MCL, the well must be treated to remove the chemical, or the well must be removed from service.

### STOCK CERTIFICATE NOTE

The Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company is a non-profit Corporation composed of the owners of record of real property in the area served by the Company. To be entitled to receive water such owners of record must own in his name a share of the capital stock of the company which share is appurtenant to the land of such owner and cannot be transferred separate from said land. Such ownership is evidenced by a stock certificate issued by the Company.

All property owners selling or transferring property must notify the Company to complete the necessary stock transfer for the new owner to become eligible as a stockholder under Section 330.24 of the Civil Code of the State Of California. If you have sold your property and have not called us, please call (562) 866-9980 and get the stock transfer taken care of.

All stockholders are reminded to file or attach their Bellflower-Somerset Stock Certificate to their title of property. This is to remind your escrow agent handling a sale or transfer of property to contact Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company for transfer of stock, keeping the owner eligible to receive water.

### NEW STOCKHOLDERS

Stock transfer requirements: 1. Copy of Grand Deed. 2. Name of New Owner. 3. Service Address. 4. Mailing Address. 5. \$30.00 Fee.

### WATER PRODUCTION

Water Year	Total Acre Feet	% Difference	Service
1995-1996	5662.74	+4%	5,525
1996-1997	5743.69	+1%	5,536
1997-1998	5723.46	0%	5,679
1998-1999	5840.10	+2%	5,692
1999-2000	5988.04	+2%	5611

### Water Conservation Pays Big Bucks Saving Water Means Saving Dollars

Item	Normal Use	Conservation Use
Shower	4 Gal./Min. = 40 Gallons	2.5 Gal./Min. = 12.5 Gallons
Brushing Teeth	Tap Running 4 Gal./Min. = 8 Gallons	Wet Brush Rinse Briefly 1/2 Gallon
Shaving	Tap Running 4 Gal./Min. = 24 Gallons	Fill sink or Basin 1 Gallon
Dishwashing	Tap Running 4 Gal./Min. = 24 Gallons	Wash and Rinse in Sink 5 Gallons
Automatic Dishwasher	Full Cycle 20 Gallons	Wash Full Loads Short Cycle 12 Gal
Washing Hands	Tap Running 4 Gal./Min. = 2 Gallons	2.5 Gal./Min. = 1 Gallon
Toilet Flushing	5-7 Gallons	Ultra-Low Flush 1.6 Gallons
Washing Machine	Full Cycle 50 Gallons	Short Cycle 35 Gallons
Hose	Water 5 Min 10 Gal./Min. = 50 Gallons	Water in Morning 5 Gal./Min. = 20 Gallons
Lawn Sprinklers	5 Min./Daily 1200 Gal./Week	5 Min. Twice Week 350 Gallons

Approximately 50% of water consumption in urban areas occurs outside the home, the majority of which is used for landscape irrigation.

### Water Damage Emergency Plan

Avoid water damage caused by breaks or leaks in pipes or valves in the home. Every person in the family should know where to turn off the water in case of emergency. In case of an extensive burst pipe in the house, fast action by someone who knows where the MAIN SHUT OFF VALVE is located may prevent excessive damage. If you are unable to locate your emergency valve, call 562 866-9980 and we will assist in its location.

### Reminder

Annual Meeting will be held on Thursday September 21, 2000 at 7:00 P.M.

A proxy is enclosed with this annual report. Please vote and sign the proxy and return it by mail in your postage paid envelope, or you may use our drive-up box.

**BELLFLOWER-SOMERSET MUTUAL WATER COMPANY RATES HAVE REMAINED THE SAME SINCE 1993!**

# Annual Report 2004 - 2005

## Way Back When And Now....

In 1911, two mutual water companies were born: Somerset Mutual Water Company in July and Bellflower Water Company in December. The creation of the mutual water companies was a contribution made by Emil Firth, one of the founders of Bellflower. He proposed setting up a mutual water company to be incorporated and owned by the property owners themselves, known today as stockholders. He gave the wells and facilities to the company, which was Somerset Mutual Water Company, with a stipulation that the shares could not be owned separately, but were to go with the land, one share to each acre. (Today it is ten shares per each acre.) Mr. Woodruff followed suit, creating Bellflower Water Company. In linking ownership of land with ownership of shares in the company supplying water for the land, Firth and Woodruff created a prime card for their subdivisions. Most of the water was used to irrigate crops. A small amount was needed for domestic purposes. Water made a difference between garden and desert in communities throughout Southern California in 1911.

In June of 1988 a merger agreement between Somerset Mutual Water Company and Bellflower Mutual Water Company was endorsed and filed with the Secretary of State. The name of the company became Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company. Today 94 years later the company is still issuing stock to its customers. As of July 22, 2005, the company has issued 18,932 shares of stock to 4,969 stockholders qualifying them for water service. All stock is still pertinent to the land and cannot be transferred from the land.

The company operates under a permit issued by the State of California Department of Public Health and complies with all California Domestic Water Quality and Monitoring Regulations of the California Health and Safety Code.

### Water Production/Consumption Data

The company service area occupies approximately 1718 acres, with 5921 services, serving approximately 45,000 persons. The Company serves approximately 60% of the City. The terrain within this area is generally flat with a maximum elevation difference of 26 feet, lying on a slope running North to South, all in one pressure zone within the boundaries of the City of Bellflower.

The total production was 5,708.03 acre-feet of water (1,297,967,283.53 Gallons). The amount of well water pumped was 4,598.62 acre feet (1,498,464,925.62 Gallons). The amount of MWD water purchased was 1,109.41 acre feet (361,502,357.91 Gallons). The company owns 4,312.88-acre feet of Central Basin Water Rights that can be pumped annually which is about 80% of the total water demand. The remainder of the annual water requirements is met in two ways: 1. Purchasing water from Metropolitan Water District (MWD) Colorado River Water. 2. Leasing additional water rights.

### Groundwater

The company has eight active wells in operation, capable of producing a total of 5,265 gallons per minute. All the wells are equipped with deep well turbine pumps that are operated on a regular basis. Each pump is housed in a building and discharges through hydropneumatic tanks prior to entering the distribution system.

### Surface Water

Treated surface water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) is delivered to the distribution system through four service connections that are owned and maintained by Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company.

### Distribution System

The distribution system consists of one pressure zone. The pressure ranges from 52 to 72 psi. There is approximately 66 miles of water mains ranging in size from 4 inches to a maximum of 18 inches. A two million gallon reservoir was added to our system by the purchase of the city system. Fire protection is provided through more than 836 fire hydrants. The distribution system is effectively flushed twice a year (at night) through fire hydrants.

Improvements in the distribution system are made in accordance with the California Water Works Standards.

### Emergency Response Plan

Bellflower-Somerset endorses and adopted the Emergency Response Plan of Central Basin Municipal Water District, which is a member of.

The Company has five (5) diesel generators for back-up power supply for wells. The generators are tested on a regular basis.

### Annual Water Quality

State law requires that customers are informed annually of their drinking water quality, and how it compares with the strict, state-enforced water quality standards established to protect California's water supplies. The 2004 Water Quality Report was

prepared by Central Basin Municipal Water District (Central Basin) as a service to Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company. The Water Quality Report was mailed out on June 22<sup>nd</sup> in the Penny Saver and in the water bills for June and July.

Your drinking water is protected from unsafe levels of chemicals and bacteria by regularly scheduled testing of the water. Drinking water wells are tested at intervals required by the California Department of Health Services. Scheduled testing of wells is monthly, quarterly, annually, or up to once every three years depending on the type of chemical, the vulnerability of the well to nearby potential sources of contamination, and historic water quality information. Wells that may have the potential to be contaminated are tested more frequently.

A state-certified laboratory collects and analyzes well samples using state-of-the-art, extremely sensitive instruments. A certified laboratory performs weekly testing for bacteria, quarterly sampling for trihalomethanes in the distribution system, and for lead and copper at selected customer's taps when directed by the Department of Health Services.

The federal Environmental Protection Agency sets regulations, or standards, that limit the amount of certain contaminants in domestic drinking water. In California, the Department of Health Services regulates drinking water quality by enforcing standards that are at least as stringent as Federal EPA standards. Historically, California standards are more stringent than the Federal counterpart.

The California Environmental Protection Agency sets Public Health Goals (PHG). PHG provide more information on the quality of drinking water to customers, and are similar to their federal counterparts. Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLG), and PHG are levels that are of an advisory nature. PHG and MCLG are both defined, as the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

There are two types of standards. Primary standards protect you from chemicals that could potentially affect your health, such as toxic metals, pesticides, industrial solvents, and radioactive constituents. Secondary standards regulate chemicals that affect the aesthetic qualities of water, such as taste, odor and appearance. Regulations set a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for each of the primary and secondary standards. The MCL is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

The company has the responsibility to prevent contamination of its public water system by Backflow from any questionable source. The company is responsible for promulgating and enforcing laws, rules, regulations and policies necessary to carry out that responsibility. Under Title 17 & 22 of the California Code the Water Company has the right to inspect any building or premise it serves. The Company must ensure their customers a safe supply of water by complying with MCL's. Not all chemicals are regulated with MCL's. An Action Level, for instance, regulates lead and copper. If either chemical exceeds its action level, a treatment process is required to reduce the levels in drinking water.

Exceedence of an MCL does not usually constitute an immediate health threat. Rather, it requires the supplier to test the suspect well intensely for a short duration to confirm the initial finding. Confirming test results are averaged and, if greater than the MCL, the well must be treated to remove the chemical, or the well must be removed from service.

### STOCK CERTIFICATE NOTE

The Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company is a non-profit Corporation composed of the owners of record of real property in the area served by the Company. To be entitled to receive water such owners of record must own in his name a share of the capital stock of the company which share is appurtenant to the land of such owner and cannot be transferred separate from said land. Such ownership is evidenced by a stock certificate issued by the Company.

All property owners selling or transferring property must notify the Company to complete the necessary stock transfer for the new owner to become eligible as a stockholder under Section 330.24 of the Civil Code of the State of California. If you have sold your property and have not called us, please call (562) 866-9980 and get the stock transfer taken care of.

All stockholders are reminded to file or attach their Bellflower-Somerset Stock Certificate to their title of property. This is to remind your escrow agent handling a sale or transfer of property to contact Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company for transfer of stock, keeping the owner eligible to receive water.

### NEW STOCKHOLDERS

Stock transfer requirements: 1. Copy of Grand Deed. 2. Name of New Owner. 3. Service Address. 4. Mailing Address. 5. \$30.00 Fee.

### WATER PRODUCTION

Water Year	Total Acre Feet	% Difference	Service
1999-2000	5,988.04	0%	5,611
2000-2001	5,646.89	-4%	5,746
2001-2002	5,723.23	-2%	5,819
2002-2003	5,356.93	-7%	5,837
2003-2004	5,952.41	+12%	5,883
2004-2005	5,708.03	-4%	5,921

### Water Conservation Pays Big Bucks Saving Water Means Saving Dollars

Item	Normal Use	Conservation Use
Shower	4 Gal./Min. = 40 Gallons	2.5 Gal./Min. = 12.5 Gallons
Brushing Teeth	Tap Running 4 Gal./Min. = 8 Gallons	Wet Brush Rinse Briefly 1/2 Gallon
Shaving	Tap Running 4 Gal./Min. 24 Gallons	Fill sink or Basin 1 Gallon
Dishwashing	Tap Running 4 Gal./Min. = 24 Gallons	Wash and Rinse in Sink 5 Gallons
Automatic Dishwasher	Full Cycle 20 Gallons	Wash Full Loads Short Cycle 12 Gal
Washing Hands	Tap Running 4 Gal./Min. = 2 Gallons	2.5 Gal./Min = 1 Gallon
Toilet Flushing	5-7 Gallons	Ultra-Low Flush 1.6 Gallons
Washing Machine	Full Cycle 50 Gallons	Short Cycle 35 Gallons
Hose	Water 5 Min 10 Gal./Min = 50 Gallons	Water in Morning 5 Gal./Min. = 20 Gallons
Lawn Sprinklers	5 Min./Daily 1200 Gal./Week	5 Min. Twice Week 350 Gallons

Approximately 50% of water consumption in urban areas occurs outside the home, the majority of which is used for landscape irrigation.

### Water Damage Emergency Plan

Avoid water damage caused by breaks or leaks in pipes or valves in the home. Every person in the family should know where to turn off the water in case of emergency. In case of an extensive burst pipe in the house, fast action by someone who knows where the MAIN SHUT OFF VALVE is located may prevent excessive damage. If you are unable to locate your emergency valve, call (562) 866-9980 and we will assist in its location.

### Reminder

**Annual Meeting will be held on Thursday September 15, 2005 at 7:00 P.M.**

A proxy is enclosed with this annual report. Please vote and sign the proxy and return it by mail in your postage paid envelope, or you may use our drive-up box. Thank you for voting.

**FOR TWELVE YEARS  
Since 1993  
BELLFLOWER-  
SOMERSET MUTUAL  
WATER COMPANY  
WATER BILLING RATES  
HAVE REMAINED THE  
SAME**

ULFT Distribution

Distribution Date	Quantity of ULFT's Received	Agency	Last Name	First Name
11/3/2001	3	Bellflower-Somerset	Garland	Ethel J.
11/3/2001	2	Bellflower-Somerset	Artiaga	Hilda
11/3/2001	2	Bellflower-Somerset	Simas	Manuel
11/3/2001	2	Bellflower-Somerset	Simas	Manuel
11/3/2001	2	Bellflower-Somerset	Simas	Manuel
11/3/2001	2	Bellflower-Somerset	Simas	Manuel
11/3/2001	2	Bellflower-Somerset	Simas	Manuel
11/3/2001	2	Bellflower-Somerset	Simas	Manuel
11/3/2001	2	Bellflower-Somerset	Simas	Manuel
11/3/2001	2	Bellflower-Somerset	Simas	Manuel
11/3/2001	2	Bellflower-Somerset	Simas	Manuel
11/3/2001	2	Bellflower-Somerset	Simas	Manuel
11/3/2001	2	Bellflower-Somerset	Simas	Manuel
11/3/2001	2	Bellflower-Somerset	Simas	Manuel
11/3/2001	2	Bellflower-Somerset	Asken	Connie
11/3/2001	2	Bellflower-Somerset	Brink	Willara
11/3/2001	2	Bellflower-Somerset	Garza	Robert
11/3/2001	1	Bellflower-Somerset	Castro	Manuel
11/3/2001	2	Bellflower-Somerset	Dunkleberger	Carol
11/3/2001	1	Bellflower-Somerset	Brandt	Richard
11/3/2001	2	Bellflower-Somerset	Simas	Manuel

6/19/2004	2	Bellflower-Somerset	Serrano	Guadalupe
6/19/2004	2	Bellflower-Somerset	Elizarraraz	Juan Luis
6/19/2004	2	Bellflower-Somerset	Sanchez	Maria
6/19/2004	1	Bellflower-Somerset	Farela	Edgar
6/19/2004	2	Bellflower-Somerset	Barragan	Efrain
6/19/2004	2	Bellflower-Somerset	Mireles	Jose Luis
6/19/2004	2	Bellflower-Somerset	Bravo	Gilberto
6/19/2004	2	Bellflower-Somerset	Meek	Vicci
6/19/2004	2	Bellflower-Somerset	Sanchez	Maria
6/19/2004	1	Bellflower-Somerset	Gurrola	Alicia
6/19/2004	2	Bellflower-Somerset	Sanchez	Bernadette
6/19/2004	3	Bellflower-Somerset	Barragan	David
6/19/2004	2	Bellflower-Somerset	Tovar	Cesar
6/19/2004	3	Bellflower-Somerset	Rosenberger	Kathy
6/19/2004	1	Bellflower-Somerset	Smith	Leslie
6/19/2004	2	Bellflower-Somerset	Johnston	Mark
6/19/2004	2	Bellflower-Somerset	Pizano	Ana
6/19/2004	2	Bellflower-Somerset	Cifuentes	Rodrigo
6/19/2004	2	Bellflower-Somerset	Jackson	Sharon
6/19/2004	1	Bellflower-Somerset	Rodriguez	Raquel
6/19/2004	2	Bellflower-Somerset	Ramos	Sammy
6/19/2004	1	Bellflower-Somerset	Altlen	Loren
6/19/2004	2	Bellflower-Somerset	Quezada	Jesus

190 = 50 low flow toilet 2004

Participant Service Installation Address	City	Zip	Phone	Acc. #
10051-10053 Park St.	Bellflower	90706	(562)866-3650	043219-1
10152 Lindale	Bellflower	90706	(562)923-0711	092155-5
<del>11989 Walnut #A,B</del>	<del>Norwalk</del>	<del>90562</del>	<del>(562)860-0252</del>	<del>No Data</del>
<del>11989 Walnut #C,D</del>	<del>Norwalk</del>	<del>90562</del>	<del>(562)860-0252</del>	<del>No Data</del>
11989 Walnut #E,F	Norwalk	90562	(562)860-0252	No Data
<del>11989 Walnut #G,H</del>	<del>Norwalk</del>	<del>90562</del>	<del>(562)860-0252</del>	<del>No Data</del>
<del>11989 Walnut #I,J</del>	<del>Norwalk</del>	<del>90562</del>	<del>(562)860-0252</del>	<del>No Data</del>
13808 Clarkdale #1	Norwalk	90562	(562)860-0252	No Data
13808 Clarkdale #2	Norwalk	90562	(562)860-0252	No Data
13809 Clarkdale #3	Norwalk	90562	(562)860-0252	No Data
13810 Clarkdale #4	Norwalk	90562	(562)860-0252	No Data
13811 Clarkdale #5	Norwalk	90562	(562)860-0252	No Data
13812 Clarkdale #6	Norwalk	90562	(562)860-0252	No Data
<del>13813 Clarkdale #7</del>	<del>Norwalk</del>	<del>90562</del>	<del>(562)860-0252</del>	<del>No Data</del>
16632 California Ave.	Bellflower	90706	(562)292-2041	No Data
16850 Grand St.	Bellflower	90706	(562)867-4905	061329-1
9203 Maple	Bellflower	90706	(562)925-7618	201840-2
9463 Linden St.	Bellflower	90706	(562)867-9864	2485803
9613 Flower St.	Bellflower	90706	(562)925-4047	214680-1
9615 Walnut St.	Bellflower	90706	(562)867-4936	189250-1
9917 Arkansas St.	Bellflower	90706	(562)860-0252	No Data

Ardmore	16313 Ardmore	Bellflower	90706	562-925-4202	251385-2
Ardmore	16909 Ardmore	Bellflower	90706	562-505-9482	1893006
Ardmore	17148 Ardmore	Bellflower	90706	562-920-8180	No Data
Ardmore Avenue	16317 Ardmore Avenue	Bellflower	90706	562-866-4185	2268702
Arkansas	9614 Arkansas	Bellflower	90706	562-925-5561	1889502
Arkansas Street	9627 Arkansas Street	Bellflower	90706	562-461-0645	188340-5
Beach	9834 Beach	Bellflower	90706	562-920-9381	503722
Beach Street	10245 Beach Street	Bellflower	90706	562-920-6829	032092-2
Bellflower Blvd	15148 Bellflower Blvd	Bellflower	90706	562-920-5253	No Data
Cabell Avenue	15322 Cabell Avenue	Bellflower	90706	562-866-7257	1043765
California Avenue	16826 California Avenue	Bellflower	90706	562-804-9733	060922-3
Clark	15709 Clark	Bellflower	90706	562-292-0133	2483202
Cornuta Avenue	15235 Cornuta Avenue	Bellflower	90706	562-866-2528	No Data
Grand Avenue	16408-12 Grand Avenue	Bellflower	90706	562-804-1935	071722-2
Grand Avenue	16620 Grand Avenue	Bellflower	90706	562-867-4292	061493-1
Hegel Street	10110 Hegel Street	Bellflower	90706	562-292-2134	1015802
Leahy Avenue	14716 Leahy Avenue	Bellflower	90706	562-866-9053	93171
Lelty	14730 Lelty	Bellflower	90706	562-461-7143	931612
Lindale Street	10178 Lindale Street	Bellflower	90706	562-461-9971	No Data
Linden Street	9878 Linden Street	Bellflower	90706	562-867-3989	103489-3
Los Angeles	9436 Los Angeles	Bellflower	90706	562-925-5299	250965-5
Maple	9940 Maple	Bellflower	90706	562-867-8810	12546
Maple Street	9933 Maple Street	Bellflower	90706	562-866-8162	051269-1

6/19/2004	2	Bellflower-Somerset	Torres	Alfred
6/19/2004	2	Bellflower-Somerset	Wade	Robert
6/19/2004	2	Bellflower-Somerset	Contreras	Arturo
6/19/2004	2	Bellflower-Somerset	Menendez	Mario
6/19/2004	2	Bellflower-Somerset	Concepcion	Mario
6/19/2004	2	Bellflower-Somerset	Struikema	Patricia
6/19/2004	2	Bellflower-Somerset	Meadows	Charles
6/19/2004	2	Bellflower-Somerset	Ozuna	Vivian
6/19/2004	2	Bellflower-Somerset	Macias	Irma
6/19/2004	2	Bellflower-Somerset	Maikemus	Gregory
6/19/2004	2	Bellflower-Somerset	Montes De Oca	Jose
6/19/2004	2	Bellflower-Somerset	Madison	Mary Louise
6/19/2004	2	Bellflower-Somerset	Woodley	Toyonnine
6/19/2004	2	Bellflower-Somerset	Velasquez	Ronald
6/19/2004	1	Bellflower-Somerset	Rocha	Consuelo
6/19/2004	2	Bellflower-Somerset	Renteria	Guadalupe
6/19/2004	2	Bellflower-Somerset	Lazarin	Jennie
6/19/2004	2	Bellflower-Somerset	Carlstrom	Nadean
6/19/2004	2	Bellflower-Somerset	Mesinas	Aaron

Prepared by: John S.  
Central Basin Municipal Water District  
Water Resource Planner I  
(310) 660-6216  
Date September 9, 2005

Midway Street	10242 Midway Street	Bellflower	90706	562-867-6700	060755-2
<del>Molette</del>	<del>10403 Molette</del>	<del>Bellflower</del>	<del>90706</del>	<del>562-920-3092</del>	<del>No Data</del>
Nichols	10128 Nichols	Bellflower	90706	562-866-1054	1003396
Olive Street	9422 Olive Street	Bellflower	90706	562-804-7001	251250-4
Olive Street	9421 Olive Street	Bellflower	90706	562-867-2639	2512102
Oregon	16221 Oregon	Bellflower	90706	562-866-5231	070315-1
Oregon	16430 Oregon	Bellflower	90706	562-804-3453	No Data
Oregon Avenue	16417 Oregon Avenue	Bellflower	90706	562-804-7141	070444-2
Park Street	10316 Park Street	Bellflower	90706	562-925-5843	033090-3
Park Street	9283 Park Street	Bellflower	90706	562-920-1123	1910891
Park Street	9453 Park Street	Bellflower	90706	562-500-6055	177630-11
Park Street	9541 Park Street	Bellflower	90706	562-867-8424	177520-3
Park Street	9563 Park Street	Bellflower	90706	562-866-3743	No Data
Rendalia	9439 Rendalia	Bellflower	90706	562-867-2949	248930-7
Somerset Blvd	9642 Somerset Blvd	Bellflower	90706	562-461-7322	No Data
Stevens	15721-23 Stevens	Bellflower	90706	562-867-4066	249110-2
Stevens Street	15124 Stevens Street	Bellflower	90706	562-925-1682	110124-2
Walnut Street	10242 Walnut Street	Bellflower	90706	562-925-2544	360891
Walnut Street	9309 Walnut Street	Bellflower	90706	562-925-6214	201230-3

CITY OF BELLFLOWER

RESOLUTION NO. 92-19

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BELLFLOWER REPEALING MANDATORY CITY WATER CONSERVATION REQUIREMENTS AND ENCOURAGING CONTINUED WATER CONSERVATION PRACTICES AND REPEALING RESOLUTION NO. 91-29.

WHEREAS, as a result of continued improvement in reservoir storage levels in Northern California, the State Department of Water Resources has increased Metropolitan Water District's allocation of water from the State Water Project for 1992; and

WHEREAS, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) and Central Basin Municipal Water District have scaled back mandatory water conservation requirements to voluntary water conservation; and

WHEREAS, though water supplies have increased, Southern California's increasing demand on water supplies necessitates that sound water conservation practices continue; and

WHEREAS, Subsection 10-3.1 of the Bellflower Municipal Code establishes the City Council's authority to establish water conservation measures.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BELLFLOWER AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. The City Council of the City of Bellflower hereby repeals Resolution No. 91-29.

SECTION 2. The City Council of the City of Bellflower declares that water conservation practices should continue and encourages all water users to maintain a 10% reduction in water usage. The following activities are hereby discouraged during this period of voluntary conservation:

1. Use of a hose to wash walkways, driveways, parking areas, and other hard surfaces;
2. Cleaning, filling or refilling non recirculating decorative fountains;
3. Serving water to restaurant customers, unless expressly requested;

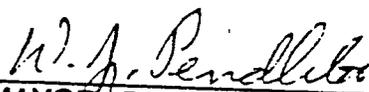
4. Watering lawns and landscaped areas between 10:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.;
5. Allowing water leaks to continue without repair.

SECTION 3. Pursuant to City ordinance and state law, low flow toilets and shower heads shall be required on new installations.

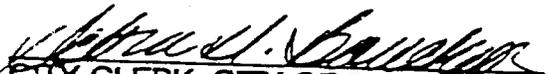
SECTION 4. Drought tolerant landscaping shall be installed on new construction projects....

SECTION 5. The Mayor, or presiding officer is authorized to affix his signature to this resolution signifying its adoption by the City Council of the City of Bellflower, and the City Clerk, or her duly appointed deputy is directed to attest thereto.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BELLFLOWER THIS 13TH DAY OF APRIL 1992.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
MAYOR, CITY OF BELLFLOWER

ATTEST:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
CITY CLERK, CITY OF BELLFLOWER

STATE OF CALIFORNIA )  
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES ) SS  
CITY OF BELLFLOWER )

I, DEBRA D. BAUCHOP, City Clerk of the City of Bellflower, California, do hereby certify under penalty of perjury that the foregoing Resolution No. 92-19 was duly passed, approved, and adopted by the City Council of the City of Bellflower at its Regular Meeting of April 13, 1992, by the following vote to wit:

AYES: Councilmembers - Ansdell, Bomgaars, Cvetko, Stone, and Mayor Pendleton  
NOES: Councilmembers - None  
ABSENT: Councilmembers - None

Dated: April 13, 1992

  
Debra D. Bauchop, City Clerk  
City of Bellflower, California

(SEAL)

CITY OF BELLFLOWER  
RESOLUTION NO. 91-29

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BELLFLOWER ESTABLISHING AN EMERGENCY WATER CONSERVATION PLAN PURSUANT TO SUBSECTION 10-3.1 OF THE BELLFLOWER MUNICIPAL CODE.

WHEREAS, the City obtains potable water through the Central Basin Municipal Water District (CBMWD), which serves approximately 40% of the water needs of local residents; and

WHEREAS, CBMWD wishes to reduce deliveries to the City by approximately 30% commencing April 1, 1991; and

WHEREAS, severe drought conditions have caused water shortages throughout the State of California; and

WHEREAS, the Metropolitan Water District cut deliveries to 27 water agencies in the State of California by 30%, commencing April 1, 1991; and

WHEREAS, Subsection 10-3.1 of the Municipal Code empowers the City Council to establish water conservation measures by reason of a shortage of water supply.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BELLFLOWER AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. An emergency water conservation plan is hereby established, as follows:

Part I - Definitions: Words, Terms and Phases

**DROUGHT RESISTANT LANDSCAPING:** Refers to a water conserving landscape design, giving careful attention to the soil type, existing vegetation, slope and drainage, sun exposure, prevailing winds, and existing structures.

**FLUSHING WATER MAINS:** Process to clear out magnesium, iron and other mineral deposits in the water system.

**POTABLE WATER:** Water suitable for drinking and other general water supply purposes.

**RECLAIMED WATER:** Water not for drinking consumption but allowable by State of California Health Standard for irrigation and body contact.

ULTRA-LOW FLOW TOILETS: Systems which use less than an average of 1 1/2 gallons per flush.

WATER RECYCLING SYSTEMS: Process that reuses rinse water.

## Part II - Use Restrictions

The City of Bellflower shall cooperate with local water companies to ensure the compliance by local water service users of the following use restrictions:

### A. With respect to irrigation practices:

- (1) Except as provided below, lawn watering and irrigation with potable water is permitted between the hours of 4:00 p.m. and 10:00 a.m. only. Golf courses, parks, school grounds and recreational fields may be irrigated with potable water on any day and golf course greens and tees may be irrigated at any time. Agricultural users, commercial nurseries/landscape contractors and irrigation of livestock and irrigation of propagation beds may continue to irrigate with potable water as management practices dictate, but are requested to curtail all non-essential water uses.
- (2) Irrigation with reclaimed water is permitted at anytime.
- (3) Watering is permitted at any time if a hand held hose equipped with a positive shut-off nozzle is used, a hand held faucet filled bucket of five (5) gallons or less is used, or a drip irrigation system is used.

### B. With respect to exterior washing practices:

- (1) Washing of buildings, facilities, equipment, autos, trucks, trailers, boats, airplanes, and other types of mobile equipment is prohibited except where a hand held hose with a positive shut-off nozzle for quick rinses is used. Whenever possible, such as when washing vehicles, a bucket wash is encouraged.
- (2) Washing is permitted at any time on the immediate premises of a commercial car wash.
- (3) Washings are exempted from these regulations where the health, safety and welfare of the public is contingent upon frequent vehicle or other facility or equipment cleaning, such as garbage trucks and vehicles used to transport food and perishables.

- (4) Water shall not be used to wash down sidewalks, driveways, parking areas, tennis courts, patios, or other paved areas except to alleviate immediate fire, sanitation or health hazards.
- (5) Water shall not be allowed to run off landscaped areas into adjoining streets, sidewalks, or other paved areas due to incorrectly directed or maintained sprinklers or excessive watering.

C. With respect to ornamental or recreational use:

- (1) Filling or refilling swimming pools or spas is discouraged, but should be permitted only between the hours of 6:00 p.m. and 8:00 a.m.
- (2) Filling and refilling of ponds, fountains, and artificial lakes is discouraged and the recycling of water in ponds, fountains, and artificial lakes should be encouraged.

D. With respect to other uses:

- (1) Water from fire hydrants shall be used only for fire fighting and public health, safety and welfare activities.
- (2) Flushing water mains will not be permitted except as necessary to protect the public health.
- (3) Restaurants shall not serve water to their customers unless specifically requested.

E. Water leaks must be repaired as soon as discovered and shall not be allowed to continue more than forty-eight hours.

Part III - Water Saving Requirements on New Construction

- A. The City shall encourage the installation of ultra-low flow toilets and shower heads for all new residential and commercial construction. Amendments to the Plumbing Code shall be pursued to require such water saving low flow devices on all new construction.
- B. Drought resistant landscaping shall be required for all new construction.
- C. The City shall encourage the installation of automatic shut-off faucets for all new construction with public facilities. Amendments to the Plumbing Code shall be pursued to require automatic shut-off faucets on new construction with public facilities.

- D. All new vehicle washing facilities, including car and truck washes shall be required to develop on-site water recycling systems for washing practices.
- E. All new construction projects shall be required to install automatic sprinkler systems for irrigation practices.

Part IV - Increased Use of Reclaimed Water

- A. Bellflower will work with the Sanitation District to install a metered hydrant connected to the reclamation waterline at Ruth R. Caruthers Park.
- B. Construction sites will be required to use reclaimed water if available for dust control.
- C. City street sweeper and water trucks will use reclaimed water as available.
- D. Alternative mobile uses of reclaimed water that will replace the use of potable water in the City of Bellflower will be explored.
- E. Bellflower will continue to support the efforts of the Central Basin Municipal Water District to expand reclamation waterlines from the Los Coyotes Water Reclamation Plant.

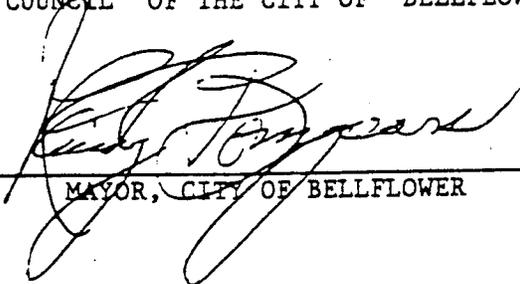
SECTION 2. Administrative Review

- A. The City recognizes that the enforcement of the water conservation plan will impose inconvenience upon the public and desires that hardships be mitigated whenever feasible. Water customers shall be afforded the opportunity to contest findings, correct errors, and alleviate unusual and extraordinary hardships. The administrative review process set forth in this section is adopted to further these goals.
- B. The City Administrator, or his duly appointed representative may grant relief to customers upon demonstrating hardship in complying with a specific water conservation measure(s). The City Council shall review appeals from the decision of the City Administrator as soon as practical.

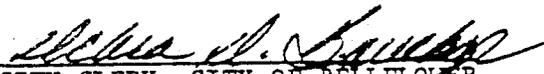
SECTION 3. The Emergency water conservation plan shall remain in effect until June 30, 1992. At such time on or before the aforementioned date, the City Council determines that the shortage of water supply ceases to exist, the City Council may adopt a resolution to declare an end to the water conservation plan.

SECTION 4. The Mayor, or presiding officer is authorized to affix his signature to this resolution signifying its adoption by the City Council of the City of Bellflower, and the City Clerk or her duly appointed deputy is directed to attest thereto.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BELLFLOWER  
THIS 25TH DAY OF MARCH 1991.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
MAYOR, CITY OF BELLFLOWER

ATTEST:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
CITY CLERK, CITY OF BELLFLOWER

STATE OF CALIFORNIA )  
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES ) SS  
CITY OF BELLFLOWER )

I, DEBRA D. BAUCHOP, City Clerk of the City of Bellflower, California, do hereby certify under penalty of perjury that the foregoing Resolution No. 91-29 was duly passed, approved and adopted by the City Council of the City of Bellflower at its Regular Meeting of March 25, 1991, by the following vote to wit:

AYES: Councilmembers - Stone, Pendleton, Ansdell, Cvetko  
and Mayor Bomgaars  
NOES: Councilmembers - None  
ABSENT: Councilmembers - None  
ABSTENTIONS: Councilmembers - None

Dated: March 26, 1991

  
Debra D. Bauchop, City Clerk  
City of Bellflower, California

(SEAL)

CITY OF BELLFLOWER

RESOLUTION NO. 90-47

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BELLFLOWER REQUESTING AND ENCOURAGING WATER CONSERVATION PRACTICES BY ALL WATER USERS IN THE CITY OF BELLFLOWER.

WHEREAS, the Southern California area is in its fourth consecutive year of drought; and

WHEREAS, the Metropolitan Water District has declared a water shortage in its service area, which includes the City of Bellflower, and has urged its member agencies to voluntarily reduce water consumption by ten percent; and

WHEREAS, all member agencies and cities served by the Metropolitan Water District have been requested to adopt a voluntary drought resolution; and

WHEREAS, failure to meet the ten percent reduction may result in mandatory reduction in greater levels later in the summer.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BELLFLOWER AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. The City Council of the City of Bellflower declares that a water shortage exists and requests and encourages all water users to reduce water usage by at least ten percent.

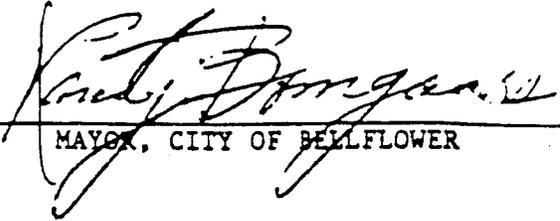
SECTION 2. The following activities are hereby discouraged during this period of voluntary conservation:

1. Use of a hose to wash walkways, driveways, parking areas and other hard surfaces;
2. Cleaning, filling, or refilling non-recirculating decorative fountains;
3. Serving water to restaurant customers, unless expressly requested;
4. Watering lawns and landscape areas between 10:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M.;
5. Allowing water leaks to continue without repair.

SECTION 3. Bellflower Water users are further urged to consider the installation of water efficient plumbing fixtures and the use of drought-tolerant landscaping when possible.

SECTION 4. The Mayor of the City of Bellflower is hereby authorized to affix his signature to this resolution thereby signifying its adoption by the City Council of the City of Bellflower, and the City Clerk or her duly appointed deputy is directed to attest to the Mayor's signature.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED THIS 23RD DAY OF APRIL, 1990.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
MAYOR, CITY OF BELLFLOWER

ATTEST:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
CITY CLERK, CITY OF BELLFLOWER

**Sherrie Dixon**

---

**From:** "Jeffrey Hughes" <jeffrey@cuwcc.org>  
**To:** <sherrie@bsmwc.com>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, August 23, 2005 6:21 PM  
**Subject:** CUWCC Membership Application Approval (Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company)

Hello Ms. Dixon:

Congratulations! The Council's Membership Committee has approved BSMWC's application for membership. We cordially invite you to attend our next Plenary session set for Wednesday, September 7th at the Irvine Ranch Water District in Irvine. The final application approval, by the Plenary, is agendized for 9:55 a.m., with introduction and welcome of new Signatories agendized for 10:00 a.m. A meeting agenda and packet will be sent to you via snail-mail later this week, while an e-copy will also be available via our website at: [www.cuwcc.org/calendar.html](http://www.cuwcc.org/calendar.html).

We hope you will be able to attend. We are looking forward to meeting you.

Best,

~ Jeffrey

---

---

Jeffrey Hughes  
Executive Assistant  
California Urban Water Conservation Council  
455 Capitol Mall, Suite 703  
Sacramento, CA 95814  
916-552-5885  
916-552-5877 (fax)  
[www.cuwcc.org](http://www.cuwcc.org)  
[www.h2nise.org](http://www.h2nise.org)