

5.4 Transfer or Exchange Opportunities

The Mossdale Landing property utilized riparian rights for the San Joaquin River to meet the existing agricultural demands. These rights are not held by the City. Water is used to irrigate fields of predominantly alfalfa and tomato crops. Agricultural irrigation on Mossdale Landing requires about 1,910 ac-ft/yr [14]. Proposed water supply strategies for Lathrop do not consider the use of these riparian rights for municipal use because a water treatment facility would be required to process river water for potable use. However, with the installation of a surface water treatment facility, the City supply for Mossdale Landing could be augmented by approximately 1,910 ac-ft/yr. Raw water could also be used in the future during dry years to supplement the recycled water supply system.

Riparian and appropriative rights for Stewart Tract were analyzed in an October 1996 report by Neumiller & Beardslee [15]. Stewart Tract possesses both riparian and appropriative rights as the property is riparian to Old River, Paradise Cut, and the San Joaquin River. Appropriative rights to divert water from the San Joaquin River, Old River, and Paradise Cut are based on licenses 828, 2637, and 3864 granted by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). While riparian rights have not been previously quantified, appropriative rights for Stewart Tract are approximately 38,500 ac-ft/yr. For these rights to be exercised for municipal service for Stewart Tract, a petition for change in use would need to be filed with the SWRCB.

5.5 Summary of Potable Water Supply and Distribution System Master Plan

To ensure the required infrastructure will be in place to provide a reliable water source for existing and future City residents, the City prepared a Master Plan [2] to develop recommendations for water supply and distribution system infrastructure. The following summary of the Master Plan includes a description of the near-term facilities, build-out facilities, and the associated capital improvement costs. The infrastructure described in the Master Plan can be seen in Figures 5 and 6.

Development within the Master Plan study area is anticipated to occur over an extended period of time (in excess of 20 years). For analysis of potential Master Plan phasing, a “near-term” condition has been defined that represents expected growth through the year 2004 or up to final acquisition/implementation of the SCWSP. A “build-out” condition has been defined that represents expected growth through the year 2030.

Description of Near-Term Facilities

As depicted in Figure 4, in East Lathrop (existing City), Well Nos. 21, 22, and 23 will be installed near the intersection of McKinley Avenue and Yosemite Avenue as a near-term water supply (prior to completion of the SCWSP) [16]. In addition, Well No. 10 will be constructed at a location mid-way between Louise Avenue and Yosemite, near the Union Pacific Railroad, Lathrop Industrial Park, and SSI property boundaries. As noted earlier, it is anticipated each new well will produce 1,250 gpm (1.8 mgd). Additional 12-inch and 16-inch pipelines will be required to connect the new wells to the existing City distribution system.

For the Central Lathrop Specific Plan area and West Central Lathrop, a distribution system consisting of approximately 30,900 feet of 12-inch diameter pipeline, 7,100 feet of 16-inch diameter pipeline, and 2,700 feet of 18-inch diameter pipeline, including a second connection to the City's existing pipeline on Harlan Road north of Booster Pump Station 3 is anticipated. One 16-inch water main will cross I-5 as part of this network.

In West Central Lathrop to the south of the Central Lathrop Specific Plan area, a distribution system similar to that contained in Phase 1 of the West Lathrop Specific Plan for the Mossdale Landing area is anticipated. This system consists of approximately 14,700 feet of pipeline ranging from 12-inch to 18-inch in diameter. To deliver water to the system from the existing distribution network, an 18-inch diameter water main will be constructed at Louise Avenue, crossing I-5. In addition, it is anticipated that a new equalization storage tank will need to be installed for the Mossdale Landing Development by 2005.

In Stewart Tract, a distribution system consisting of approximately 57,400 feet of pipeline ranging from 12-inches to 18-inches in diameter is proposed for the River Islands at Lathrop project. Two 18-inch diameter pipelines will cross the Southern Pacific Railroad, and two other 18-inch diameter pipelines will cross the San Joaquin River. Storage capacity of 3.5 MG (consisting of one 2.0 MG tank and one 1.5 MG tank) and one booster pump station will also be installed.

Description of Build-Out Facilities

Upon completion of the SCWSP, new Well Nos. 10, 21, 22, 23, and 24 in conjunction with existing Well Nos. 6, 7, 8, and 9 will provide groundwater pumping capacity for peak demand and emergency water supply for the City. Two emergency use only wells are included to provide an additional water supply in the event one of the City's future 2 MG storage tanks is out of service. Two points of connection (POC) to the SCWSP are required at build-out. A 1.0 MG storage tank and booster pump station is included at each turn-out (as part of the SCWSP).

In East Lathrop, a 1.0 MG storage tank and booster pump station will be installed at Lathrop Road just west of the Union Pacific Railroad near abandoned Well No. 5 to provide equalization, fire flow, and emergency storage. In West Central Lathrop, the distribution system will consist of approximately 14,700 feet of 12-inch diameter pipeline and approximately 5,300 feet of 16-inch diameter pipeline for the Mossdale Village area. For the Central Lathrop Specific Plan area and West Central Lathrop, two storage tanks with combined capacity of 2.5 MG and a booster pump station will be needed to provide equalization, fire flow, and emergency storage. In River Islands at Lathrop in Stewart Tract, the distribution network will consist of approximately 49,100 feet of pipeline ranging from 8-inch to 16-inch in diameter.

Facility Improvement Costs and Funding Strategies

Projected capital costs for Master Plan facilities are summarized in Table 17 [2]. Implementation of the Master Plan through the construction of the needed water facilities requires the careful

utilization of multiple funding sources. Existing facility deficiencies, such as the replacement of Well No. 5 and the improvement of the existing water quality through the importation of SCWSP water, may be funded through increased water rates. One time surcharges, multiple year increases, issuance of water certificates of participation, State and/or Federal water loans and grants, and using water capital reserves are some of the methods for providing the revenue to fund the existing users' share of the needed facilities. New water production, treatment and transmission facilities are typically funded by the developments that benefit from the new facilities. Methods of providing funding for these facilities focus on the City's ability to require the collection of impact fees under the guidance of the Subdivision Map Act and Government Code Section 66000 (Mitigation Fee Act). This leads to a "pay-as-you-build" philosophy, allowing the City to accumulate revenue and build the facilities when they are needed. Where this philosophy may result in insufficient funding is for the development of new production facilities for longer term planning efforts, such as the sizing of the SCWSP treatment facility for a 10-year planning projection and sizing the transmission pipeline for build-out. For these types of facilities, funding methods utilizing long-term financing and/or land based financing are the proven methods of providing the needed up-front funds. Mello-Roos (Community Facility Districts) and 1913/1915 Act assessment districts are the proven methods of financing being considered by Lathrop. For example, the River Islands Public Financing Authority (RIPFA) is issuing Series 2003-A Bonds pursuant to the Mello-Roos Community Facilities Act of 1982 to fund its portion of the SCWSP. Formation of an assessment district does require a vote of the landowners to implement (voting is weighted based upon costs (value) to each landowner), but the advantage of having the funding, if not the facilities, in place prior to development is significant. Because these land-based districts require a vote of all landowners to be assessed, another funding alternative is available to the City. The City has the ability to combine all the needed Master Plan facilities, including the existing deficiencies, into a single program and form a single Community Facility District encompassing the entire City. If approved by vote of the landowners, financing for all of the needed facilities would be in place and repayment of each property's fair share would accrue through property assessments.

TABLE 17
PROJECTED CAPITAL COSTS FOR WATER SYSTEM MASTER PLAN FACILITIES
(IN \$1,000)

Sub Plan Area	Near-Term Facilities	Build-Out Facilities	Total
East Lathrop	\$6,543	\$2,338	\$8,881
West Central Lathrop	\$5,116	\$4,883	\$9,999
Stewart Tract	<u>\$10,938</u>	<u>\$3,562</u>	<u>\$14,500</u>
Total	\$22,597	\$10,783	\$33,380

Source: 2001 Master Plan Documents

The City has recently prepared an amended Capital Facilities Fees (CFF) report. The CFF report presents recommendations for updating and establishing a broad range of CFFs for the City. The fees and fee structures represent one of several mechanisms for funding capital facilities within the City, and aid in ensuring that all new development is responsible for paying its fair and

proportionate share of the cost of providing the public facilities and infrastructure desired by the City and needed for new development [17].

City of Lathrop Capital Improvement Program

The City of Lathrop, through the adoption of an annual Five-Year Capital Improvement Program (CIP), has laid the groundwork necessary to construct needed water facilities for the existing users and future demands of the water system. In addition, through the combined use of existing water rates, capital replacement funds, water connection fees (impact fees), federal grants, direct developer construction, and various long-term financing options, the City has the ability to raise the necessary revenue to fund and implement the construction of the needed water production, treatment and transmission facilities defined in the CIP and Master Plan.

Specifically, the City has programmed \$8,323,000 in local water improvements over the next five years and \$40,000,000 for regional improvements (SCWSP). The local water improvements will be funded with capital reserves (\$450,000), an US EPA Superfund grant (\$540,000), and developer initiated funds (\$7,333,000). The developer-initiated improvements may be funded through a combination of direct developer construction, connection fees and/or long-term financing through an assessment or community facilities district. The City's share of the SCWSP is to be primarily developer funded through the formation of a Mello-Roos Capital Facilities District (\$40,000,000).

Implementation of the City CIP and Master Plan will provide needed upgrades to the existing water system and facilities and also provide an adequate water supply for the currently planned new developments within the City Sphere of Influence. In addition, the CIP provides that funding for existing needs to the water system is the responsibility of the existing users and all new facilities are funded by new development. A copy of the City's CIP is provided in Appendix D.

6.0 SUPPLY AND DEMAND COMPARISON PROVISIONS

Current and projected water supply and demand assuming no supply shortages are compared in Table 18. As shown, the City has sufficient water to meet its customers' needs through 2025. This is based on continued commitment to water conservation programs and continued conjunctive use of water supply sources in the future.

TABLE 18
PROJECTED SUPPLY AND DEMAND COMPARISON (ACRE-FEET/YEAR)
FOR THE CITY OF LATHROP

	2003	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Supply totals	3,326	7,900	11,525	12,350	13,480	16,891
Demand totals	3,088	4,514	7,891	10,410	13,189	15,868
Difference	238	3,386	3,634	1,940	291	1,023

In planning for dry years, the City can rely on increased groundwater pumping rates up to 6,400 ac-ft/yr as discussed earlier. Water demands for the existing City and other anticipated developments can be compared to available supply under various delivery conditions. As presented in Table 19, combined water demands are listed versus supply during hydrologic normal, single-dry, and multi-dry years. Surface water supply is reduced proportionally with subsequent entitlements while increased groundwater pumping is assumed to make up the difference. During a multi-dry year drought scenario, groundwater pumping may reach 5,800 ac-ft/yr for the year 2025. As an alternative to increased groundwater pumping by the City during drought conditions, SSJID could meet some agricultural demands with groundwater, thereby allowing for greater municipal use of surface water. The supply projected in Tables 18 and 19 is contingent upon full and timely construction and implementation of the SCWSP, as well as continued well installation and production as projected.

Table 19 assumes a reduction in supply during single-dry year and multiple-dry year events with no change in demand. In Table 20 a comparison is presented assuming implementation of DMMs and other consumption-reduction methods. In Table 20 a 20 percent reduction in demand is assumed under multiple-dry year conditions. This analysis demonstrates that the use of conservation measures can reduce demand levels to significantly less than available water supply during multiple-dry years.

Determination of Adequacy of Future Supply

The City has undertaken a rigorous process to prepare a water supply master plan to meet projected water demands for the next twenty years. The Master Plan is predicated upon continued groundwater extractions and the initiation of treated surface water deliveries from SSJID. Implementation of the Master Plan is on-going with the City initiating the design and construction process for two new wells while at the same time continuing to execute a water supply agreement with SSJID. Groundwater and surface water supplies are projected to meet or exceed projected water demands even during extended drought conditions. In view of this

TABLE 19
 SUMMARY OF WATER DEMAND VERSUS SUPPLY DURING HYDROLOGIC
 NORMAL, SINGLE-DRY, AND MULTI-DRY YEARS FOR CITY OF LATHROP WITH NO CHANGE IN DEMAND

Year	Projected Demand ^a ac-ft/yr	Normal Year, ac-ft/yr						Available Water Supply						Difference ^d	
		Groundwater Pumping ^b		Surface Water Deliveries ^c		Total		Single-Dry Year Drought ac-ft/yr		Multi-Dry Year Drought, ac-ft/yr		Total		Normal Year ac-ft/yr	Single-Dry Year ac-ft/yr
		Groundwater Pumping ^b	Surface Water Deliveries ^c	Groundwater Pumping	Surface Water Deliveries	Groundwater Pumping	Surface Water Deliveries	Groundwater Pumping	Surface Water Deliveries	Groundwater Pumping	Surface Water Deliveries	Groundwater Pumping	Surface Water Deliveries	Normal Year ac-ft/yr	Single-Dry Year ac-ft/yr
2005	4,514	2,700	5,200	7,900	2,700	5,164	7,864	2,700	4,524	2,700	4,524	7,224	3,386	3,350	2,710
2010	7,891	3,525	8,000	11,525	3,525	7,944	11,469	3,525	6,960	3,525	6,960	10,485	3,634	3,578	2,594
2015	10,410	4,350	8,000	12,350	4,350	8,000	12,350	4,350	6,880	4,350	6,880	11,230	1,940	1,940	820
2020	13,189	2,700	10,780	13,480	2,700	10,780	13,480	4,000	9,271	4,000	9,271	13,271	291	291	82
2025	15,868	5,100	11,791	16,891	5,100	11,791	16,891	5,800	10,140	5,800	10,140	15,940	1,023	1,023	72

^a Existing City baseline demand and anticipated additional future growth.

^b Groundwater pumping could be increased to 6,400 ac-ft/yr depending upon the implementation schedule for the SCWSP.

^c SCWSP delivery to City of Lathrop.

^d Water Supply - Water Demand

demonstrated reliability of the City's conjunctive water supply strategy, future water supply will be adequate to offset future water demands.

As demonstrated in Tables 19 and 20, the City has more than sufficient water to effectively meet water demands during multiple dry water years. Even though the City has more than adequate water to meet its current and projected future demands, policies are in place for conserving water to ensure sufficient future supplies are available for Lathrop and its neighboring communities.

7.0 WATER DEMAND MEASUREMENT MEASURES

The City is committed to implementing water conservation programs. This section provides brief descriptions of water conservation measures that the City has implemented, plans to implement, or intends to study. The discussion of water conservation programs is outlined in the format of demand management measures (DMMs), which are the same as the 14 best management practices (BMPs) outlined by the California Urban Water Conservation Council. The City has the authority to implement programs as they are adopted as part of City ordinances. One example of this is drought stage reduction (see DMM 13).

7.1 DMM 1 - Water Survey Programs for Single-Family Residential and Multi-Family Residential Customers

The City currently does not perform water survey programs for single-family or multi-family residential customers. The City is concerned about liability issues pertaining to property access required to complete surveys for their customers. As the City grows, the City will reconsider the cost of obtaining the necessary liability coverage to perform these audits.

7.2 DMM 2 - Residential Plumbing Retrofit

Implementation Description

Two plumbing measures can effectively reduce both interior water use and wastewater flows. Ordinances requiring installation of ultra low flow toilets (ULFTs) and showerheads can reduce the impact of new development on urban water supplies. A more difficult and costly measure involves retrofitting existing structures with low flow or ultra low flow showerheads and toilets. Retrofitting can be accomplished through use of ordinances, incentives, or contract installers.

The City currently provides water conservation kits to customers upon request. Retrofit kits include low flow attachments for bathroom faucets and showerheads, as well as toilet tank displacement devices. The City also requires that all new housing developments install ULFTs and low flow showerheads.

Method to Evaluate Effectiveness

The City will collect the following information to determine the effectiveness of this DMM:

1. The number of residences constructed prior to 1992.
2. The estimated percentage of pre-1992 residences retrofitted with low flow showerheads.
3. The number of retrofit kits distributed and installed each year
4. The estimated percentage of single-family residences and multi-family units in the service area fitted with water conservation kits.

Program Status

In 2002, the City distributed approximately 100 kits to customers. Approximately 906 homes have been constructed in Lathrop since 1994 and there are currently 2,718 single family homes in the City. Therefore, at least 33 percent of the homes have low flow fixtures. This percentage is probably higher due to the natural replacement cycle of toilets, showerheads, and faucets over time.

Budget

The City currently budgets \$3,000 per year for implementation of this DMM.

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

Implementation Description

A distribution system water audit attempts to reconcile water production figures with consumption records. After accounting for unmetered uses, an agency can estimate system losses. Systematic use of leak detection equipment can also help minimize system losses.

The City of Lathrop currently evaluates consumption reports for extreme variations. If a variation is noted, the City checks the meter for leaks. If a leak is detected, the City notifies the consumer and the leak is repaired.

Method to Evaluate Effectiveness

The City will collect the following information to determine the effectiveness of this DMM:

1. Prescreening audit results and supporting documentation
2. Maintain in-house records of audit results or the completed AWWA Audit Worksheets for each completed audit period

Program Status

The City maintained a water audit book through 1997. However, the audit book has not been updated on a regular basis in the past 5 years. The City will begin updating the audit book on an annual basis to help estimate system losses.

Implementation Schedule

If the annual prescreening audit indicates that unaccounted water is greater than 10 percent, the City will complete a water audit of its distribution system using methodology consistent with that

described in *Water Audit and Leak Detection Guidebook* by the American Water Works Association.

Budget

The City currently budgets \$4,000 per year for implementation of this DMM.

7.4 DMM 4 - Metering with Commodity Rates for New Connections and Retrofit of Existing Connections

Implementation Description

All new and existing connections are metered and billed by volume of use in the City. Therefore, the City does not need to retrofit any existing connections. The use of water meters allows for better tracking and monitoring of water conservation data.

A summary of the number of meter connections per account classification is provided in Table 21.

**TABLE 21
WATER CONNECTIONS METER INFORMATION FOR THE CITY OF LATHROP**

Account Classification	Number of Potable Connections Metered
Residential	
Single-Family Units	2,718
Multi-Family Units	19
Duplex	56
Trailer Park/Mobile Home	46
Assisted Program	72
Construction	60
Commercial	68
Industrial	45
Governmental	26
Total Connections	3,110

Conservation Savings

Conservation literature states that metered accounts may result in a 20 percent reduction in demand compared to non-metered accounts.

Implementation Schedule

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

Budget

The City's annual budget for this program is \$50,000.

7.5 DMM 5 - Large Landscape Conservation Programs and Incentives

Implementation Description

The City does not currently perform large landscape water use surveys or assign evapotranspiration water use budgets. However, the City does participate in a Landscape Management Outreach Program (LMOP) to train landscapers throughout the City about water conservation measures such as proper watering habits and drought tolerant plants. The program, offered by the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB), advocates controlled irrigation and the use of drought-tolerant plants. It also focuses on other waste-efficient landscape maintenance practices to help reduce the use of fertilizers, promote grasscycling, and reduce trimmings and prunings.

As the City grows and more parks are developed, the City will consider certifying staff to perform large landscape audits.

Program Status

During 2003, the City enrolled one staff member in an all-day seminar to learn how to implement the LMOP offered by the CIWMB.

Budget

The cost of this program is \$5,000 per year.

7.6 DMM 6 - High-Efficiency Washing Machine Rebate Programs

Implementation Description

PG&E currently offers rebates on horizontal axis washing machines to their customers. Cost-benefit analyses performed for other cities have shown that implementation of this rebate program is not cost effective over the ten-year life of this program. However, the City supports the use of high-efficiency washing machines and will support local, state, and federal legislation to improve efficiency standards for washing machines. The City will also provide information on high-efficiency washing machines and the PG&E rebate program to its customers. The City will re-evaluate implementation of this program in the future.

Budget

The City's annual budget for this program is \$1,000.

7.7 DMM 7 - Public Information Programs

Implementation Description

The City implements the following public information program:

1. Inserts, such as newsletters, are provided with customers' bills.
2. The City maintains an internet website that posts public information to promote water conservation practices.
3. Annual consumer confidence reports are distributed to the City's water customers.
4. The City sets up information booths at the City's annual birthday celebration, Earthday, and Lathrop Recycles Day activities.

Conservation Savings

The City has no method to quantify the savings of this DMM, but believes that these programs and contributions are in the public's best interest.

Implementation Schedule

The City will continue to implement similar programs over the next five years.

Budget

The City's annual budget for this program is \$5,000.

7.8 DMM 8 - School Education Programs

Implementation Description

The City has implemented school education programs in the past, providing educational videos and associated curriculum to local schools to teach children about the importance of water and water conservation practices. The City is currently developing a program to provide coloring books to schools. This program will be combined with the City's ongoing recycling outreach program.

Method to Evaluate Effectiveness

The City will annually collect the following information to determine the effectiveness of this DMM:

1. Number and type of materials developed and/or provided by water supplier.

2. Number of students reached.

Conservation Savings

The City has no method to quantify the savings of this DMM, but believes that these programs and contributions are in the public's best interest.

Implementation Schedule and Budget

The City's annual budget for this program is \$3,000.

7.9 DMM 9 - Conservation Programs for Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional Accounts

Implementation Description

The City currently does not implement conservation programs for commercial, industrial, and institutional accounts. All commercial, industrial, and institutional accounts are metered and charged based on the quantity of water used.

7.10 DMM 10 - Wholesale Agency Assistance Programs

The City of Lathrop is not a wholesale agency. Therefore, this DMM does not apply.

7.11 DMM 11 - Conservation Pricing

Implementation Description

The City's water customers are billed based on their metered water use. The City Council recently adopted a water rate increase schedule that will be implemented over the next six years. The cost for a single family household that uses an average of 12,000 gallons of water each month will increase from \$27.83 to \$33.70 per month in the first year.

As previously discussed, the City adopted water conservation ordinances outlining four phases of implementation that depend on the severity of the drought or water emergency. When Phase IV (the final phase) is implemented, an excess water surcharge goes into effect. The water user is given written notice of any water use in excess of that user's water ration, and notice of an excess water use surcharge is collected as a fee on the user's utility bill in the event the water user again exceeds that user's water ration during the next billing cycle. If the water use again exceeds that user's water ration during the following billing period, the excess use fee is imposed as a surcharge upon all water use in excess of that user's water ration, dating back to the original billing period for which notice of excess use had been given and extending forward until the waste use consumes no more than allowed under the Phase IV rationing standard. A summary of the surcharges imposed for excess water use is provided in Table 22.

TABLE 22
**PHASE IV EXCESS WATER USE SURCHARGE SCHEDULE
 FOR THE CITY OF LATHROP**

Excess Water Use	Surcharge
1 to 5 units over base	\$12.50/unit
6 to 10 units over base	\$15.00/unit
11 to 15 units over base	\$17.50/unit
16 to 25 units over base	\$30.00/unit
26 to 50 units over base	\$42.50/unit
More than 50 units over base	\$100.00/unit

Conservation Savings

The incentive of this DMM is to decrease the customers' water costs and water use through price incentives, as described above.

Budget

There is no budget for implementation of this DMM.

7.12 DMM 12 - Conservation Coordinator

Implementation Description

Jayne Puthoff Administrative Assistant, is an employee of the City of Lathrop Public Works Department and is in charge of water conservation, water information outreach, and water pricing. She can be contacted at:

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Conservation Savings

The City has no method to determine the conservation savings associated with this DMM, but believes it is in the public's best interest.

Implementation Schedule

The Conservation Coordinator spends up to 5% of her time to water conservation programs.

Budget

The Conservation Coordinator has a budget of \$3,500 to implement the various DMMs for the City of Lathrop.

7.13 DMM 13 - Water Waste Prohibition

Implementation Description

Sections 13.08.120 through 13.08.300 of the City of Lathrop Code of Ordinances contain the City's water conservation and rationing plan. The ordinances are divided into four phases. Severity of drought or water emergency determines the conservation phase implemented.

1. Enactment of Phase I triggers voluntary conservation measures such as limiting watering periods to night time hours, controlling water runoff, and car washing restrictions.
2. Phase II has a water reduction goal of 15 percent. The Phase II water restrictions include watering schedules for residential and commercial customers, elimination of washing building exteriors and sidewalks, and curtailing use in ornamental fountains.
3. Phase III has a water reduction goal of 25 percent. The Phase III mandatory water conservation ordinance includes special requirements for pools, jacuzzis, restaurants, hotels, motels, and inns. In addition, water conservation plans and landscape-watering schedules may be required for industrial, school, golf course, park, and cemetery customers.
4. Phase IV has a water reduction goal of 50 percent. The Phase IV mandatory water conservation ordinance includes in addition to the Phase III restrictions, a 100 gallons per capita per day consumption allocation. Car washing would be permitted with only the use of a bucket. Under Phase IV, penalties exist for excess water usage. The excess water use surcharge increases with increments of greater water use. For reference, a theoretical 50 percent reduction in short-term water demands would result in a total projected water demand of approximately 8,000 ac-ft/yr for the City in the year 2025.

Method to Evaluate Effectiveness

The City will collect the following information to determine the effectiveness of this DMM:

1. Number of customers contacted about water waste violations

2. Number of customers cited for repeat water waste violations

Conservation Savings

The City has no method to determine the savings due to this DMM. However, it believes that it is in the public's best interest.

Implementation Schedule

The City has permanently incorporated this DMM into its ordinances.

Budget

Enforcement costs are part of the department's overhead, however, an annual budget of \$5,000 is set aside for customer materials.

7.14 DMM 14 - Residential ULFT Replacement

Implementation Description

The State passed legislation requiring all toilets sold and installed after January 1, 1994 to be ULFTs with no more than 1.6 gallons per flush. There have been approximately 906 homes built in the City water service area since January 1994 with ultra-low flush toilets. In addition to the new home construction, pre-1994 toilets that fail are replaced with ultra-low flush toilets.

The City considered offering a \$75 rebate for installation of ULFTs. Because the natural toilet replacement rate is typically 4 percent, and ULFTs are the only toilets available, the City determined it would have to pay five rebates to receive the savings of one toilet. Therefore, the City will not be implementing this DMM at this time.

8.0 WATER RECYCLING

This section provides information on recycled water and its potential for use as a water source in the City. It also includes a description of the wastewater collection and treatment system for the City.

8.1 Wastewater Collection and Treatment

Wastewater from the City is currently treated and disposed at two facilities: a City-owned treatment plant (WRP-1) and a regional wastewater treatment plant located in Manteca. The City presently generates approximately 1 mgd of wastewater. Approximately 95 percent of the wastewater originates from residential and commercial sources located north of Louise Avenue. This wastewater is conveyed to and treated at the Manteca Wastewater Quality Control Facility (WQCF). The remaining wastewater originates from a 500-acre commercial/industrial business park (Crossroads Commerce Center) located south of Louise Avenue. These flows are treated at WRP-1. A breakdown of the quantity of wastewater generated in the City and where it is treated is presented in Table 23 [2, 18].

Several large industrial facilities located in Lathrop (e.g., Simplot, LOF, Sharpe, California Natural Products [CNP], Carpenter Company) manage their own wastewater on-site. These industrial facilities, except LOF and CNP, are anticipated to remain independent from a City system. Future sanitary sewage flows from LOF and CNP are included in future projections for City wastewater facilities.

TABLE 23
CITY OF LATHROP WASTEWATER GENERATION AND TREATMENT

Year	Average Daily Flow, mgd		
	To Manteca WQCF	To Lathrop WRP-1	Total
1996	0.692	0.017	0.714
1997	0.698	0.025	0.721
1998	0.734	0.033	0.767
1999	0.741	0.037	0.778
2000	0.832	0.076	0.908
2001	0.825	0.104	0.929
2002	0.864	0.114	0.978
2003	0.851	0.120	0.971

Manteca Wastewater Quality Control Facility

The City conveys the majority of its wastewater to a regional plant in Manteca for treatment and disposal. The City has a contractual relationship with Manteca whereby 14.7 percent of the Manteca WQCF capacity is allocated for Lathrop flows. Currently, wastewater delivered to the Manteca plant is collected in a service area extending from the Southern Pacific Railroad to the

east, I-5 to the west, Louise Avenue to the south, and Squires Road to the north. The wastewater is pumped from the "O" Street lift station through a 12-in force main to the Manteca plant. The "O" Street lift station uses one duty 20-hp pump operated with a variable frequency drive and two backup 47-hp constant speed pumps. A map of Lathrop indicating the above service area can be seen in Figure 7.

Treatment at the Manteca WQCF consists of primary sedimentation followed by roughing biotowers and conventional activated sludge. The secondary effluent is disinfected with chlorine, dechlorinated, and discharged to the San Joaquin River. A portion of the secondary effluent is not disinfected and is used to irrigate crops on 360 acres of City owned and leased property during the summer.

The design capacity of the existing Manteca WQCF is 6.95 mgd, thus providing Lathrop with a capacity of 1.02 mgd (14.7 percent of 6.95 mgd). Flows from Lathrop to Manteca currently average approximately 0.85 mgd or 0.17 mgd less than the allocated capacity. Plans are underway to expand the Manteca WQCF capacity to 9.87 mgd with the City agreeing to participate in the facility expansion. Following the completion of expansion, Lathrop's capacity in the WQCF will increase by an additional 0.43 mgd to a total capacity of 1.45 mgd.

Beyond expansion, the City of Manteca has projected a build-out flow for the year 2050 of 22.4 mgd [19]. Lathrop's current allotments, after expansion, and projected build-out design (should the City elect to continue to maintain its 14.7 percent allotment) are summarized in Table 24.

TABLE 24
CITY OF LATHROP WASTEWATER CAPACITY ALLOCATION AT MANTECA WQCF

Phase	City of Manteca Allotted Capacity, mgd	City of Lathrop Allotted Capacity, mgd	Total WQCF Capacity, mgd
Existing	5.93	1.02	6.95
Phase III Expansion (under construction)	8.42	1.45	9.87
Build-out (year 2050)	22.4	3.80	26.20

City of Lathrop Water Recycling Plant No. 1

Approximately 114,000 gpd of wastewater generated within the City is currently treated at a City-owned plant located south of Louise Avenue. The City's treatment plant, constructed in 1995/96 by the developers of the Crossroads Commerce Center, serves the 500-acre development composed of commercial, warehousing, and light industrial activities (Figure 7).

The treatment train consists of influent pumping, mechanical screening, grit and grease removal, extended aeration, sedimentation, and chlorine disinfection. Recently, WRP-1 was upgraded to treat 0.25 mgd and produce secondary effluent suitable for agricultural irrigation. In parallel with the existing facility, a new 3.0 mgd tertiary treatment plant expandable to 6.0 mgd is under construction. Construction will occur over four phases, each with a capacity of 0.75 mgd. When

completed in August 2004, recycled water suitable for unrestricted irrigation of landscaped areas will be available for developments west of I-5.

8.2 Water Reuse

If recycled water was used for watering city parks or meeting industrial and other demands, reductions in the demand for domestic water supply could be realized. The use of recycled water for urban irrigational purposes is an important and viable resource. The City is currently preparing recycled water system design and construction standards, as well as a recycled water ordinance.

Recycled water can be utilized for a variety of non-potable water applications. Two options that are available to the City, landscape irrigation and industrial reuse, are discussed below.

Landscape Irrigation

Recycled water can be used for a variety of applications depending upon water quality characteristics. In Lathrop, reuse opportunities will focus on turf irrigation in the following areas:

1. Golf courses
2. Parks and playgrounds
3. Schoolyards
4. Roadway medians and sidewalk planting strips
5. Landscape areas within commercial developments
6. Open space
7. Residential front- and rear-yards

Industrial Reuse

Recycled water has been utilized historically by industry as a source for cooling towers, boiler feed, or manufacturing processes. Industrial reuse is attractive because it represents a possible year-round customer for recycled water. Major industrial activities in the Lathrop community include LOF, CNP, Simplot, and Sharpe. These industries practice various types of reuse onsite currently as a method of water conservation. In the future, more extensive reuse may be implemented as a community-wide recycled water distribution system is constructed. Also, City policy encouraging industries that actively reuse water to site within new development will likely lead to additional recycling opportunities.

A summary of recycled water demands presented in the City of Lathrop Master Plan [2] is presented in Table 25. As indicated in Table 25, total recycled water demands are projected to reach approximately 4,700 ac-ft/yr at build-out. Areas within East Lathrop may also receive recycled water when industrial users and existing public open space areas are retrofitted for reuse.

**TABLE 25
CITY OF LATHROP
SUMMARY OF RECYCLED WATER DEMANDS AT BUILD-OUT [2]**

Area	Gross Acreage (ac)	Irrigated Acreage (ac)	Annual Demand (ac-ft/yr)
East Lathrop	4,956	0	0
West Central Lathrop	2,073	252 ^a	1,153
Stewart Tract	<u>5,138</u>	<u>770</u>	<u>3,531</u>
Totals	12,167	1,022	4,684

^a Acreage to be irrigated with recycled water could increase in West Central Lathrop if front and rear yards are added to the system.

REFERENCES

- [1] Personal communication from Tracy Sousa, City of Lathrop, March 2004.
- [2] City of Lathrop Master Plan Documents, prepared by Nolte Associates, Inc., Volumes 1, 2, and 3, June 2000.
- [3] Environmental Impact Report for the River Islands at Lathrop Project, prepared by EDAW, Inc., October 16, 2002.
- [4] Environmental Impact Report for the Mossdale Landing Urban Design Concept, prepared by EDAW, Inc., January 15, 2003.
- [5] United States Geological Survey, *Groundwater Atlas of California*, 1995.
- [6] *Eastern San Joaquin County Groundwater Study*, prepared by Brown and Caldwell, 1985.
- [7] South San Joaquin Irrigation District, *South County Surface Water Supply Project EIR*, prepared by Environmental Science Associates, July 1999.
- [8] *City of Manteca, Lathrop County Water District Water Resources Evaluation Phase I*, prepared by James M. Montgomery, Consulting Engineers, Inc., September 1989.
- [9] *Groundwater Report*, prepared by San Joaquin County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, Spring 1990 through Fall 1997 Reports.
- [10] City of Lathrop, Well Pump Readings, 1988 to 2002.
- [11] Email communication from Denora Gagaza, City of Lathrop, September 23, 2003.
- [12] Personal communication from Denora Gagaza, City of Lathrop, October 6, 2003.
- [13] United States Bureau of Reclamation (USBR), *1988 Stipulation and Agreement*, signed by SSJID and OID on August 30, 1988.
- [14] Personal communication from Robert Hilman, EDAW, Inc., Email dated June 6, 2002.
- [15] Neumiller and Beardslee, *Stewart Tract: Analysis of Riparian and Appropriative Rights*, October 1996.
- [16] Stoddard and Associates, *Groundwater Reconnaissance for California Groundwater Supply*, August 1998.
- [17] *City of Lathrop Capital Facilities Fees*, prepared by The Reed Group, September 2003.

- [18] Email communication from Denora Gagaza, City of Lathrop, October 21, 2003.
- [19] *Manteca Wastewater Quality Control Facility, Phase III Expansion Project, SWRCB SRF Loan Program Project Report*, prepared by Nolte Associates, April 1999.

APPENDIX A

CITY OF LATHROP WATER ORDINANCES

13.08.120 Enactment of emergency water conditions.

Enactment of this chapter shall cause the immediate implementation of Phase I voluntary conservation as set forth in Section 13.08.170. Phases II through IV are established to achieve subsequent reductions in potable water consumption of fifteen percent (15%), twenty-five percent (25%), and fifty percent (50%) and more as deemed necessary due to drought conditions or other prolonged water emergencies. Phase changes shall be implemented by resolution following a duly noticed public hearing, and shall be based upon the procedures as set forth in Sections 13.08.130 and 13.08.140. Affected customers shall be notified of phase changes either by notice on the utility bill, or by actual written notification. (Prior code § 53.31)

13.08.130 Drought declaration.

The city council shall declare a drought and may direct the public works director to implement all provisions of Sections 13.08.150 through 13.08.290 by resolution action when one or more of the following conditions exist:

- A. The ground water basin reaches ten (10) feet below normal pumping levels.
- B. A drought is declared by the Governor of California covering the water sources used by the city, and subsequent reductions of water supplied to the city will occur or are likely to occur.
- C. Any unusual situation or circumstance which affects the quantity or quality of the water supply. (Prior code § 53.32)

13.08.140 Water emergency declaration.

The city council shall declare a water emergency and may direct the public works director to implement appropriate water conservation and/or rationing requirements consistent with this chapter when one or more of the following conditions exist:

- A. A decrease in the ability to draw ground water due to well contamination, well failure or other equipment or system failure, and no alternative source of water is available;
- B. Contamination of the water system;
- C. Natural disasters affecting water deliveries;
- D. During times of floods which would affect water quality;
- E. Sabotage or threats of sabotage against the water system;
- F. Any unusual situation or circumstance which affects the quantity or quality of the water supply. (Prior code § 53.33)

13.08.150 Implementation of water conservation and rationing.

The public works director shall be charged with the implementation of the provisions contained within this chapter, and of any other applicable restrictions or requirements set forth in this chapter. (Prior code § 53.34)

13.08.160 Amendments to water conservation and rationing plan.

The provisions of this chapter relating to the water conservation and rationing plan may be amended as deemed necessary by the city council. (Prior code § 53.35)

13.08.170 Phase I—Voluntary water conservation.

No restrictions other than the prohibition of excessive runoff shall be imposed in this phase. However, residents and businesses are requested to practice prudent water conservation measures. Examples of useful water conservation measures are as follows:

- A. Watering after seven p.m. in the evening and before ten a.m. in the morning. Controlling water runoff;

- B. Repairing all controllable leaks on premises;
- C. Using a hand-held sprayer with a trigger handle when washing automobiles is required. The washing of building exteriors, sidewalks, and the like is prohibited except in the case of spillage of substances which could cause a threat to the public health or the environment. (Prior code § 53.36)

13.08.180 Phase II—Water restriction.

Phase II shall have a fifteen percent (15%) city-wide reduction goal. The following restrictions shall apply:

- A. Watering after ten a.m. or before seven p.m. is prohibited. Water runoff shall be prohibited.
- B. No watering is permitted on Monday.
- C. All commercial and industrial customers shall water only on Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday.
- D. Customers shall repair all controllable leaks on the premises.
- E. Use of a hand-held sprayer with a trigger handle when washing automobiles is required. The washing of building exteriors, sidewalks and the like is prohibited except in the case of spillage of substances which could cause a threat to the public health or the environment.
- F. All ornamental fountains shall be turned off with the exception of fountains employing the use of water-recycling equipment.
- G. The watering of landscapes at times and on days other than those specified in this section or during high winds that cause water to blow away from the landscapes being watered is prohibited.
- H. Restrictions in this phase and the following phases do not apply to water used from reclamation, on-site sources or water delivered to a site from a source other than the city. On-site sources must be equipped with an approved backflow device. The customer will be burdened to demonstrate that an on-site source is separate from the city's water supply.
- I. No person, firm or corporation may drill, dig or install a water well within the city service area or the city for any purpose without the consent of the city.
- J. Residents with odd-numbered addresses will water on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday before ten a.m. and after seven p.m. Residents with even-numbered addresses will water on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday before ten a.m. and after seven p.m.
- K. The days and times which residential, commercial and industrial uses shall be established by resolution of city council. (Prior code § 53.37)

13.08.190 Phase III—Mandatory water conservation.

Phase III shall have a twenty-five percent (25%) city-wide reduction goal. The following mandatory water conservation measures and water restrictions shall apply:

- A. The filling of any swimming pool that was not filled prior to the declaration of Phase III mandatory restrictions shall be prohibited. The filling of a hot tub or jacuzzi is not prohibited. Exceptions: public swimming pools and privately-owned swimming pools open to the general public for recreational purposes. All pools, spas, and the like, both public and private, must have pool covers to retard water loss. The covers are to be kept in place when the pool, spa, and the like are not in use.
- B. No building permits will be issued for the installation of new swimming pools, spas, hot tubs, and the like during this phase.
- C. The addition of water above the minimum level necessary to comply with the health requirements for pool, hot tub or jacuzzi circulation, public or private (that is, adding water to bring the level to the top, where splash-out occurs) is prohibited.

D. The watering of landscapes at times and on days other than those specified in this section or during high winds that create water to blow away from the landscapes being watered is prohibited. The days and times which residential, commercial and industrial uses shall be established by resolution of city council.

E. The washing of commercial or noncommercial sidewalks, driveways, porches or other outdoor surfaces is prohibited, except in instances where a spill of a hazardous material or other substance which creates a public nuisance occurs and where it is not feasible to clean the affected area in any other manner. The use of a bucket is not prohibited at any time for cleaning food, grease, oil, or other stains from surfaces.

F. No restaurant may serve water except upon customer request. Restaurants shall post at every table and in restrooms notice of drought conditions and water restrictions. Acceptable methods of notification to patrons include notices or table tents placed on the tables or in the menus and in restrooms in a form approved or provided by the public works director or his or her designee.

G. The owner and/or manager of every hotel, motel, inn, guest house, and every other short-term commercial lodging shall post notice of drought condition information in every guest room, in a form approved or provided by the public works director or his or her designee.

H. Water conservation plans and landscape watering schedules may be required in the following circumstances: All industrial customers, schools, golf courses, parks and cemeteries, public or private, which do not already have one on file, shall be required to submit a copy of a water conservation plan and landscape watering schedule that meets a water reduction of twenty-five percent (25%) from previous use within thirty (30) days of the beginning of mandatory restrictions. (Prior code § 53.38)

13.08.200 Phase IV—Mandatory water conservation.

Phase IV has a fifty percent (50%) city-wide reduction goal. Per capita consumption will be allocated at one hundred (100) gallons per capita per day. All other provisions of Phase III mandatory restrictions shall apply with the following additions and exceptions:

A. The filling of a hot tub or jacuzzi, except in cases where necessary repairs must be made, is prohibited. Exceptions: Public hot tubs or jacuzzis or privately owned hot tubs or jacuzzis which are open to the general public for recreational purposes. However, the owner and/or manager of the hot tub or jacuzzi must provide notice to the public works director of such filling before it occurs. Water used in excess of the allotted usage will be subject to payment under the excess use rate schedule; however, no additional surcharges or fines will be assessed.

B. Car washing shall be allowed only with the use of a bucket.

C. Automobile and recreational vehicle dealerships shall be allowed to continue washing vehicles with a hose and a hand-held trigger nozzle under the following conditions:

1. Automobiles and recreational vehicles may be washed only on Fridays using the method outlined above.

2. An automobile, motorcycle, boat or motor home may be washed the day before or the day of delivery to the purchaser.

D. No restrictions shall be made to existing laundromats.

E. No restrictions shall be made to car washes employing the use of water recycling equipment.

F. The owner and manager of every facility with a restroom on the premises open to the public shall post in every such public restroom a placard or decal with notice of drought condition information in a form approved by the public works director or his or her designee. (Prior code § 53.39)

13.08.210 Temporary rate increases.

When drought conditions or water emergency conditions prevail for more than two months, it may become necessary to implement a temporary rate increase to cover lost revenues due to water consumption reductions. Rates shall be increased as recommended by the public works director and at the council's discretion when it is determined that revenues are inadequate to maintain the water enterprise. Such increase will be accomplished by resolution action. (Prior code § 53.40)

13.08.220 Excess water use surcharge.

A. Water use in excess of the maximum ration allowed in any billing period during Phase IV water rationing will cause the automatic imposition of a use fee/surcharge to the customer.

B. The water user shall be given written notice of any water use in excess of that user's water ration, and notice of an excess water use surcharge shall be collected as a fee on the user's utility bill in the event the water user again exceeds that user's water ration during the next billing cycle.

C. If the water user again exceeds that user's water ration during the following billing period, the excess use fee shall be imposed as a surcharge upon all water use in excess of that user's water ration, dating back to the original billing period for which notice of excess use had been given and extending forward until the water user consumes no more than allowed under the Phase IV rationing standard.

D. Excess water use surcharges shall be calculated as a fee for water use, and shall be calculated as follows:

Excess Water Use	Surcharge
1 — 5 units over base	\$ 12.50/unit
6 — 10 units over base	15.00/unit
11 — 15 units over base	17.50/unit
16 — 25 units over base	30.00/unit
26 — 50 units over base	42.50/unit
More than 50 units over base	100.00/unit

E. The fee shall apply to all water use in excess of the maximum ration applicable to that user. The public works director and his or her designee, following the notification requirement set forth above, shall cause this surcharge to be collected directly from any water user if that user exceeds the monthly Phase IV water ration. Any water user may seek to have the excess water use surcharge waived or forgiven through the rationing variance process set forth in Section 13.08.230 upon substantial evidence of the following:

1. The excess water use was beyond the user's control, and was not reasonably correctable due to special and unique circumstances.
2. An incident or condition occurred where public health or safety would have been threatened by decreased water usage. (Prior code § 53.41)

13.08.230 Variances on usage restrictions or usage allotments.

A. The public works director or his or her designee shall document the number of full time residents for each residential water use, but shall presume each residence has only one occupant for those residences who fail to respond to any reasonable inquiry. The public works director or his or her designee shall also document the type and character of any commercial, industrial or public authority requesting a variance in the assigned water allotment in Phase IV of this subchapter. The public works director or his or her designee shall maintain a

separate file of each rationing variance request, and the response to that request. This file shall be available for public inspection during regular business hours.

B. The public works director or his or her designee may grant variances for uses of water otherwise prohibited or adjust any consumer's usage allotment if the public works director or his or her designee finds and determines that to fail to do so would cause an emergency condition affecting health, sanitation or fire protection of the applicant or public. (Prior code § 53.42)

13.08.240 Appeals.

Any water service customer who considers an action taken by the public works director under the provisions of this chapter to have been erroneously taken may appeal such action and decision to the city council in the following manner:

A. All appeals shall be filed in writing with the secretary of the city and shall state the nature of the appeal or request and the basis upon which the decision of the public works director is considered to be in error.

B. Such appeals, to be effective, must be received by the secretary of the city not later than ten (10) business days following the date that the public works director has given notice of such action from which the appeal is being taken and be accompanied by a fee of fifty dollars (\$50.00). The fee of fifty dollars (\$50.00) will be refunded if the appeal is granted.

C. The city clerk shall schedule the appeal for consideration by the city council at the earliest next regularly scheduled council meeting.

D. The decision of the city council on the appeals shall be final.

E. A successful appeal by an applicant shall include reimbursement, if any, of an excess use fee by the city in a timely fashion. (Prior code § 53.43)

13.08.250 Temporary water service.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this chapter, no restriction or prohibition is imposed upon applications, approvals or installations of water service facilities solely for temporary service to those construction works which are entitled to permanent water service facilities under the terms of this chapter. (Prior code § 53.44)

13.08.260 Residential lifeline exception.

Notwithstanding any reduction of water use which would otherwise be required of residential water users pursuant to the mandatory percentage reductions as set forth in this chapter, no residential household shall be required to reduce water consumption below the following per capita standards:

A. Single-family detached dwelling units (houses): one hundred (100) gallons per day per capita;

B. Multifamily and clustered dwelling units (apartments, duplexes, condominiums and the like). Seventy-five (75) gallons per day per capita;

C. Livestock, horses and cows. Livestock, horses and cows shall be allotted an additional one hundred (100) cubic feet bi-monthly per animal. The customer shall submit documentation on all animals. Domestic animals shall not be considered under this application. (Prior code § 53.45)

13.08.270 Repair of plumbing, sprinkler and watering systems.

No owner or manager or other person responsible for the day-to-day operation of any premises shall fail to initiate steps to repair any leaking, broken or defective water pipes, faucets, plumbing fixtures, other water service appliances, sprinklers, watering or watering systems within five working days after the owner, or

13.08.280

manager or other responsible person knew or should have known of such leaks, breaks or defects. (Prior code § 53.46)

13.08.280 Use of fresh water for construction uses prohibited.

The use of fresh water for dust control or for construction purposes shall be prohibited during a declared drought or water emergency. (Prior code § 53.47)

13.08.290 Additional rules and regulations.

Additional rules and regulations concerning the operation of the municipal water system and water conservation and rationing plan may be established by the council from time to time. (Prior code § 53.48)

13.08.300 Violation—Penalty.

Citations may be issued for the following violations of the provisions of Sections 13.08.180 through 13.08.200, and the corresponding fees and charges will be added to the utility bills of customers who are observed by enforcement personnel listed under Section 13.08.050 in violation of such. Refusal to pay fines as assessed shall result in the termination of service to the customer and/or the placement of a lien against the property. Fines shall be imposed as follows:

A. Any wasteful water usage during, and as defined in Phases II, III or IV, shall carry fines as listed below:

1. Fifty dollars (\$50.00) upon the second notification of such offense;
2. Seventy-five dollars (\$75.00) upon the third notification of such offense;
3. One hundred dollars (\$100.00) upon the fourth notification of such offense, and a fourth notification shall also result in the installation of a flow restrictor by the city staff at the customer's expense, which shall remain in place for the remainder of the drought or water emergency.

B. Failure to pay assessed fines will result in termination of service until such time as payment in full is collected from the customer. (Prior code § 53.99(B))

These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The costs may be reflected in the rate structure, because rate adjustments may be necessary in order to make these improvements.



LATHROP'S WATER CONSERVATION PROGRAM

Even though the drought conditions have not occurred in this area for some time, the City's Phase II Water Conservation Program is being continued.

The continuation of these requirements will result in the conservation of water through several measures. By permitting landscape watering on specific days, the consumption of water for that purpose is almost halved. This results in saving not only water, but also the energy required to pump the water. Reduced water demand also results in savings through (1) lower utility bills for operation of the City's water system, (2) less maintenance and repairs necessary on pumps and equipment, and (3) more water available on a continuing basis for fire protection.

One of the major reasons to conserve water is to reduce the overdraw of water from the underground aquifers. The continuation of an effective water conservation program will assure a longer lasting supply of water in case of future drought conditions.

Section 53.37 of the Lathrop Code of Ordinances requires the following conservation measures to be practiced throughout the year:

1. No landscape watering between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. Water runoff for a period extending more than five minutes is prohibited.
2. Hand-held trigger shut-off devices are required when washing automobiles.

3. Washing of building exteriors, sidewalks, etc. is prohibited except in the case of spillage of substances that may be harmful to public health or the environment. *Under no circumstance should such substances be allowed to flow into the storm drain system.*
4. Irrigating landscapes during high winds that cause water to blow away from the landscaped area is prohibited.
5. Addresses ending in an odd number (1,3,5,7,9) may water on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday before 10:00 a.m. and after 7:00 p.m. Addresses ending in an even number (0,2,4,6,8) may water on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday before 10:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m.
6. Watering is prohibited on Mondays.
7. Commercial and industrial customers may water on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

"We at the City of Lathrop work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap," said Roger Bennett, Public Works Superintendent. "We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future."

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